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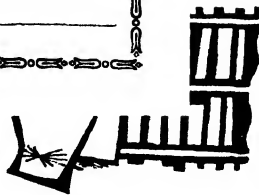
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AN ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY
OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE

AN
ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY
OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE

BY THE
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NEW EDITION REVISED AND ENLARGED

'Step after step the ladder is ascended.'

GEORGE HERBERT, *Jacula Prudentum*.

'Labour with what zeal we will,
Something still remains undone.'

LONGFELLOW, *Birds of Passage*.

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PREFACE TO THE NEW AND REVISED EDITION

IT is now more than a quarter of a century since the first edition of the present work was published. It was hardly possible for me to ascertain, at that date, that the time of its publication was not a very favourable one; it would, perhaps, have been better to have deferred its appearance for a few years, owing to the great advances that were being made, just at that period, in the methods of comparative philology. The whole system of estimating the vowel-sounds has since been completely reconsidered, and the history of their phonetic values, in particular, is now regarded in a very different light.

The chief writers on philology of that period, notably Curtius, Fick, Schleicher, and Vaniček agreed in the view, now known to be erroneous, that the primitive Indogermanic language had but three short primary vowels, viz. *a*, *i*, and *u*. This strange theory (for such we should now consider it) arose from the fact that the short primary vowels really were reduced to these three both in Gothic, which was justly regarded as being, *upon the whole*, the most primitive of the Teutonic (or Germanic) languages, and in Sanskrit, which was likewise known to possess many characteristics of extreme antiquity. But it is now recognized that more than half of the Indogermanic languages retain a primitive *e*, whilst just half of them retain a primitive *o*; so that the number of primary short vowels was really five, viz. *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*. The primitive form corresponding to the Gk. -*ε*, L. -*que*, Skt. *cha*, signifying 'and,' must have been **que*, rather than **qua*, because the Skt. *ch* is a palatal sound, due to the palatal vowel *e*, which once followed it. In other words, the Skt. *cha* was once **che*.

The advance due to the following up of this discovery (for it was nothing less) has been very considerable. The whole subject has been thoroughly revised, and the results are fully exhibited in the Comparative Grammar of the Indogermanic Languages by Karl Brugmann; as well as in the special German, Dutch, and Danish Etymological Dictionaries by Kluge, Franck, and Falk and Torp respectively. It is needless to add that the same correct principles have been adopted in the New English Dictionary.

Owing to the large number of corrections which the use of the newer method renders imperative, I took the opportunity, in 1901, of printing an entirely new edition of my Concise Etymological Dictionary, first issued in 1882, and partially corrected in four later editions; the result being that the edition of 1901 entirely supersedes all that preceded it.

The time has now arrived when it has become absolutely necessary, in the same way, to reprint my larger Dictionary also. Alterations have now been made, more or less, in almost every article except such as are of the simplest character.

Not only have the methods of comparative philology been greatly improved, but many valuable works on special subjects have appeared in recent years, as, for example, those by Kluge, Franck, Falk, Prellwitz, Bréal, Walde, Uhlenbeck, Godefroy, Hatzfeld, and others; not one of these was available in 1879-82. Above all, I have been much assisted by the admirable articles in the New English Dictionary, from the beginning of A down to Ph. For the latter part of the alphabet, I have mainly consulted the Century Dictionary, the editors of which, by the way, of course had access to the second edition of the present work.

The number of words dealt with has been considerably increased, and (exclusive of cross-references and the like) stands approximately thus:—A, 882; B, 865; C, 1434; D, 845; E, 575; F, 639; G, 518; H, 517; I, 724; J, 145; K, 108; L, 527; M, 782; N, 242; O, 376; P, 1231; Q, 104; R, 648; S, 1555; T, 821; U, 92; V, 265; W, 319; X, 2; Y, 45; Z, 25. The greatest number of these begins with S; after which follow, in order, C, P, A, B, D, T, M, I, R, F, E, L, G, H, O, W, V, N, J, K, Q, U, Y, Z, X. Total number, 14,286.

I beg leave to refer the reader, for further information, to the former Prefaces here reprinted, the Brief Notes at p. xviii, the List of Books consulted, and the Key to the General Plan.

I am under obligation to a large number of correspondents and friends. In particular, I desire to mention the names of the Rev. A. L. Mayhew, of Oxford, who gave me so much assistance when revising my Concise Dictionary, and of P. Giles, M.A., of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, University Reader in Comparative Philology. My second daughter, Clara L. Skeat, has verified nearly all the references given in the third edition, and has in many ways rendered me efficient help.

CAMBRIDGE, April 30, 1909.

PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION

THE present work was undertaken with the intention of furnishing students with materials for a more scientific study of English etymology than is commonly to be found in previous works upon the subject. It is not intended to be always authoritative, nor are the conclusions arrived at to be accepted as final. It is rather intended as a guide to future writers, showing them in some cases what ought certainly to be accepted, and in other cases, it may be, what to avoid. The idea of it arose out of my own wants. I could find no single book containing the facts about a given word which it most concerns a student to know, whilst, at the same time, there exist numerous books containing information too important to be omitted. Thus Richardson's Dictionary is an admirable store-house of quotations illustrating such words as are of no great antiquity in the language, and his selected examples are the more valuable from the fact that he in general adds the exact reference¹. Todd's Johnson likewise contains numerous well-chosen quotations, but perhaps no greater mistake was ever made than that of citing from authors like 'Dryden' or 'Addison' at large, without the slightest hint as to the whereabouts of the context. But in both of these works the etymology is commonly of the poorest description; and it would probably be difficult to find a worse philologist than Richardson, who adopted many suggestions from Horne Tooke without inquiry, and was capable of saying that *hod* is 'perhaps *hoved*, *hov'd*, *hod*, past part. of *heafan* to heave.' It is easily ascertained that the A.S. for *heave* is *hebban*, and that, being a strong verb, its past participle did not originally end in *-ed*.

It would be tedious to mention the numerous other books which help to throw such light on the *history* of words as is necessary for the right investigation of their etymology. The great defect of most of them is that they do not carry back that history far enough, and are very weak in the highly important Middle-English period. But the publications of the Camden Society, of the Early English

¹ I have verified a large number of these. Where I could not conveniently do so, I have added '(R.)' in parentheses at the end of the reference. I found, to my surprise, that the references to

Chaucer are often utterly wrong, the numbers being frequently misprinted.

Text Society, and of many other printing clubs, have lately materially advanced our knowledge, and have rendered possible such excellent books of reference as are exemplified in Stratmann's Old English Dictionary and in the still more admirable but (as yet) incomplete 'Wörterbuch' by Eduard Mätzner. In particular, the study of phonetics, as applied to Early English pronunciation by Mr. Ellis and Mr. Sweet, and carefully carried out by nearly all students of Early English in Germany, has almost revolutionized the study of etymology as hitherto pursued in England. We can no longer consent to disregard vowel-sounds as if they formed no essential part of the word, which seems to have been the old doctrine; indeed, the idea is by no means yet discarded even by those who ought to know better.

On the other hand, we have, in Eduard Müller's *Etymologisches Wörterbuch der Englischen Sprache*¹, an excellent collection of etymologies and cognate words, but without any illustrations of the use or history of words, or any indication of the period when they first came into use. We have also Webster's Dictionary, with the etymologies as revised by Dr. Mahn, a very useful and comprehensive volume; but the plan of the work does not allow of much explanation of a purely philological character.

It is many years since a new and comprehensive dictionary was first planned by the Philological Society, and we have now good hope that, under the able editorship of Dr. Murray, some portion of this great work may ere long see the light. For the illustration of the *history* of words, this will be all-important, and the etymologies will, I believe, be briefly but sufficiently indicated. It was chiefly with the hope of assisting in this national work, that, many years ago, I began collecting materials and making notes upon points relating to etymology. The result of such work, in a modified form, and with very large additions, is here offered to the reader. My object has been to clear the way for the improvement of the etymologies by a previous discussion of all the more important words, executed on a plan so far differing from that which will be adopted by Dr. Murray as not to interfere with his labours, but rather, as far as possible, to assist them. It will, accordingly, be found that I have studied brevity by refraining from any detailed account of the *changes of meaning* of words, except where absolutely necessary for purely etymological purposes. The numerous very curious and highly interesting examples of words which, especially in later times, took up new meanings will not, in general, be found here; and the definitions of words are only given in a very brief and bald manner, only the more usual senses being indicated. On the other hand, I have sometimes permitted myself to indulge in comments, discussions, and even suggestions and speculations, which would be out of place in a dictionary of the usual character. Some of these, where the results are right, will, I hope, save much future discussion and investigation; whilst others, where the results prove to be wrong, can be avoided and rejected. In one respect I have attempted considerably more than is usually done by the writers of works upon English etymology. I have endeavoured, where possible, to trace back words to their Aryan roots, by availing myself of the latest works upon comparative philology. In doing this, I have especially endeavoured to link one word with another, and the reader will find a perfect network of cross-references enabling him to collect all the forms of any given word of which various forms exist; so that many of the principal words in the Aryan languages can be thus traced. Instead of considering English as an isolated language, as is sometimes actually done, I endeavour, in every case, to exhibit its relation to cognate tongues; and as, by this process, considerable light is thrown upon English by Latin and Greek, so also, at the same time, considerable light is thrown upon Latin and Greek by Anglo-Saxon and Icelandic. Thus, whilst under the word *bite* will be found

¹ It is surprising that this book is not better known. If the writers of some of the current 'Etymological' Dictionaries had taken

E. Müller for their guide, they might have doubled their accuracy and halved their labour.

a mention of the cognate Latin *findere*, conversely, under the word *fissure*, is given a cross-reference to *bite*. In both cases, reference is also made to the root BHID; and, by referring to this root (no. 240, on p. 738), some further account of it will be found, with further examples of allied words. It is only by thus comparing all the Aryan languages together, and by considering them as one harmonious whole, that we can get a clear conception of the original forms; a conception which must precede all theory as to how those forms came to be invented¹. Another great advantage of the comparative method is that, though the present work is nominally one on *English* etymology, it is equally explicit, as far as it has occasion to deal with them, with regard to the related words in other languages; and may be taken as a guide to the etymology of many of the leading words in Latin and Greek, and to all the more important words in the various Scandinavian and Teutonic tongues.

I have chiefly been guided throughout by the results of my own experience. Much use of many dictionaries has shown me the exact points where an inquirer is often baffled, and I have especially addressed myself to the task of solving difficulties and passing beyond obstacles. Not inconsiderable has been the trouble of verifying references. A few examples will put this in a clear light.

Richardson has numerous references (to take a single case) to the Romaunt of the Rose. He probably used some edition in which the lines are not numbered; at any rate, he never gives an exact reference to it. The few references to it in Tyrwhitt's Glossary and in Stratmann do not help us very greatly. To find a particular word in this poem of 7,700 lines is often troublesome; but, in every case where I wanted the quotation, I have found and noted it. I can recall several half-hours spent in this particular work.

Another not very hopeful book in which to find one's place, is the Faerie Queene. References to this are usually given to the book and canto, and of these one or other is (in Richardson) occasionally incorrect; in every case, I have added the number of the stanza.

One very remarkable fact about Richardson's dictionary is that, in many cases, references are given only to obscure and late authors, when all the while the word occurs in Shakespeare. By keeping Dr. Schmidt's comprehensive Shakespeare Lexicon² always open before me, this fault has been easily remedied.

To pass on to matters more purely etymological. I have constantly been troubled with the vagueness and inaccuracy of words quoted, in various books, as specimens of Old English or foreign languages. The spelling of 'Anglo-Saxon' in some books is often simply outrageous. Accents are put in or left out at pleasure; impossible combinations of letters are given; the number of syllables is disregarded; and grammatical terminations have to take their chance. Words taken from Ettmüller are spelt with *ä* and *æ*; words taken from Bosworth are spelt with *æ* and *æ*³, without any hint that the *ä* and *æ* of the former answer to *æ* and *æ* in the latter. I do not wish to give examples of these things; they are so abundant that they may easily be found by the curious. In many cases, writers of 'etymological' dictionaries do not trouble to learn even the alphabets of the languages cited from, or the most elementary grammatical facts. I have met with supposed Welsh words spelt with a *v*, with Swedish words spelt with *æ*, with Danish infinitives ending in *-a*⁴, with Icelandic infinitives in *-an*, and so on; the only languages correctly spelt being Latin and Greek, and commonly French and German. It is clearly assumed, and probably with safety, that most readers will not detect misspellings beyond this limited range.

¹ I refrain from discussing theories of language in this work, contenting myself with providing materials for aiding in such discussion.

² To save time, I have seldom verified Dr. Schmidt's references, believing them to be, in general, correct. I have seldom so trusted any other book.

³ *Sic*; printers often make *æ* do duty for *ä*. I suspect that *ä* is seldom provided for.

⁴ Todd's Johnson, s. v. *Roll*, has 'Sw. Goth. *bulna*, Dan. *bulner*.' Here *bulna* is the Swedish infinitive, whilst *bulner* is the first person of the present tense. Similar jumbles abound.

But this was not a matter which troubled me long. At a very early stage of my studies, I perceived clearly enough, that the spelling given by some authorities is not necessarily to be taken as the true one ; and it was then easy to make allowances for possible errors, and to refer to some book with reasonable spellings, such as E. Müller, or Mahn's Webster, or Wedgwood. A little research revealed far more curious pieces of information than the citing of words in impossible or mistaken spellings. Statements abound which it is difficult to account for except on the supposition that it must once have been usual to *manufacture* words for the *express purpose* of deriving others from them. To take an example, I open Todd's Johnson at random, and find that under *bolster* is cited 'Gothic *bolster*, a heap of hay.' Now the fragments of Gothic that have reached us are very precious but very insufficient, and they certainly contain no such word as *bolster*. Neither is *bolster* a Gothic spelling. *Holster* is represented in Gothic by *hulistr*, so that *bolster* might, possibly, be *bulistr*. In any case, as the word certainly does not occur, it can only be a pure invention, due to some blunder ; the explanation 'a heap of hay' is a happy and graphic touch, regarded in the light of a fiction, but is out of place in a work of reference.

A mistake of this nature would not greatly matter if such instances were rare ; but the extraordinary part of the matter is that they are extremely common, owing probably to the trust reposed by former writers in such etymologists as Skinner and Junius, men who did good work in their day, but whose statements require careful verification in this nineteenth century. What Skinner was capable of, I have shown in my introduction to the reprint of Ray's Glossary published for the English Dialect Society. It is sufficient to say that the net result is this ; that words cited in etymological dictionaries (with very few exceptions) cannot be accepted without verification. Not only do we find puzzling misspellings, but we find actual fictions ; words are said to be 'Anglo-Saxon' that are not to be found in the existing texts ; 'Gothic' words are constructed for the mere purpose of 'etymology ;' Icelandic words have meanings assigned to them which are incredible or misleading ; and so on of the rest.

Another source of trouble is that, when real words are cited, they are wrongly explained. Thus, in Todd's Johnson, we find a derivation of *bond* from AS. '*bond*, bound.' Now *bond* is not strictly Anglo-Saxon, but an Early English form, signifying 'a band,' and is not a past participle at all ; the AS. for 'bound' being *gebunden*. The error is easily traced ; Dr. Bosworth cites '*bond*, bound, ligatus' from Somner's Dictionary, whence it was also copied into Lye's Dictionary in the form : '*bond*, ligatus, obligatus, *bound*.' Where Somner found it, is a mystery indeed, as it is absurd on the face of it. We should take a man to be a very poor German scholar who imagined that *band*, in German, is a past participle ; but when the same mistake is made by Somner, we find that it is copied by Lye, copied by Bosworth (who, however, marks it as Somner's), copied into Todd's Johnson, amplified by Richardson into the misleading statement that '*bond* is the past tense¹ and past participle of the verb to *bind*,' and has doubtless been copied by numerous other writers who have wished to come at their etymologies with the least trouble to themselves. It is precisely this continual reproduction of errors which so disgraces many English works, and renders investigation so difficult.

But when I had grasped the facts that spellings are often false, that words can be invented, and that explanations are often wrong, I found that worse remained behind. The science of philology is comparatively modern, so that our earlier writers had no means of ascertaining principles that are now well established, and, instead of proceeding by rule, had to go blindly by guesswork, thus sowing crops of errors which have sprung up and multiplied till it requires very careful investigation

¹ *Bond* is a form of the *past tense* in Middle English, and indeed the sb. *bond* is itself derived from the 'second grade' found in the AS. pt. t. *band* ; but *bond* is certainly not 'the past participle.'

to enable a modern writer to avoid all the pitfalls prepared for him by the false suggestions which he meets with at every turn. Many derivations that have been long current and are even generally accepted will not be found in this volume, for the plain reason that I have found them to be false; I think I may at any rate believe myself to be profoundly versed in most of the old fables of this character, and I shall only say, briefly, that the reader need not assume me to be ignorant of them because I do not mention them. The most extraordinary fact about comparative philology is that, whilst its principles are well understood by numerous students in Germany and America, they are far from being well known in England, so that it is easy to meet even with classical scholars who have no notion what 'Grimm's law' really means, and who are entirely at a loss to understand why the English *care* has no connexion with the Latin *cura*, nor the English *whole* with the Greek ὅλος, nor the French *charité* with the Greek χάρις. Yet for the understanding of these things nothing more is needed than a knowledge of the relative values of the letters of the English, Latin, and Greek alphabets. A knowledge of these alphabets is strangely neglected at our public schools; whereas a few hours carefully devoted to each would save scholars from innumerable blunders, and a boy of sixteen who understood them would be far more than a match, in matters of etymology, for a man of fifty who did not. In particular, some knowledge of the vowel-sounds is essential. Modern philology will, in future, turn more and more upon phonetics; and the truth now confined to a very few will at last become general, that the vowel is commonly the very life, the most essential part of the word, and that, just as pre-scientific etymologists frequently went wrong because they considered the consonants as being of small consequence and the vowels of none at all, the scientific student of the present day may hope to go right, if he considers the consonants as being of great consequence and the vowels as all-important.

The foregoing remarks are, I think, sufficient to show my reasons for undertaking the work, and the nature of some of the difficulties which I have endeavoured to encounter or remove. I now proceed to state explicitly what the reader may expect to find.

Each article begins with a word, the etymology of which is to be sought. When there are one or more words *with the same spelling*, a number is added, for the sake of distinction in the case of future reference. This is a great convenience when such words are cited in the 'List of Aryan Roots' and in the various indexes at the end of the volume, besides saving trouble in making cross-references.

After the word comes a brief definition, merely as a mark whereby to identify the word.

Next follows an exact statement of the actual (or probable) language whence the word is taken, with an account of the channel or channels through which it reached us. Thus the word 'Canopy' is marked '(F.—Ital.—L.—Gk.)' to be read as 'French, from Italian, from Latin, from Greek;' that is to say, the word is ultimately Greek, whence it was borrowed, first by Latin, secondly by Italian (from the Latin), thirdly by French (from the Italian), and lastly by English (from French). The endeavour to distinguish the exact history of each word in this manner conduces greatly to care and attention, and does much to render the etymology correct. I am not aware that any attempt of the kind has previously been made, except very partially; the usual method, of offering a heap of more or less related words in one confused jumble, is much to be deprecated, and is often misleading¹.

After the exact statement of the source, follow a few quotations. These are intended to indicate the period at which the word was borrowed, or else the usual Middle-English forms. When the word is not a very old one, I have given one or two of the earliest quotations which I have been able to find, though I have here preferred quotations from well-known authors to somewhat earlier ones from

¹ In Webster's dictionary, the etymology of *canopy* is well and sufficiently given, but many articles are very confused. Thus *Course* is derived from 'F. *cours*, *course*, Prov. *cors*, *corsa*, Ital. *corso*, *corsa*,

Span. and Port. *curso*, Lat. *cursum*,' &c. Here the Latin form should have followed the French. With the Prov., Ital., Span., and Port. forms we have absolutely nothing to do.

more obscure writers. These quotations are intended to exemplify the history of the *form* of the word, and are frequently of great chronological utility; though it is commonly sufficient to indicate the period of the world's first use within half a century. By way of example, I may observe that *canon* is not derived from F. *canon*, but appears in King Ælfred, and was taken immediately from the Latin. I give the reference under *Canon*, to Ælfred's translation of Beda, b. iv. c. 24, adding 'Bosworth' at the end. This means that I took the reference from Bosworth's Dictionary, and had not, at the moment, the means of verifying the quotation (I now find it is quite correct, occurring on p. 598 of Smith's edition, at l. 13). When no indication of the authority for the quotation is given, it commonly means that I have verified it myself; except in the case of Shakespeare, where I have usually trusted to Dr. Schmidt.

A chief feature of the present work, and one which has entailed enormous labour, is that, whenever I cite old forms or foreign words, from which any given English word is derived or with which it is connected, I have actually verified the spellings and significations of these words by help of the dictionaries of which a list is given in the 'Key to the General Plan' immediately preceding the letter *A*. I have done this in order to avoid two common errors; (1) that of misspelling the words cited¹, and (2) that of misinterpreting them. The exact source or edition whence every word is copied is, in every case, precisely indicated, it being understood that, when no author is specified, the word is taken from the book mentioned in the 'Key.' Thus every statement made may be easily verified, and I can assure those who have had no experience in such investigations that this is no small matter. I have frequently found that some authors manipulate the meanings of words to suit their own convenience, when not tied down in this manner; and, not wishing to commit the like mistake, which approaches too nearly to dishonesty to be wittingly indulged in, I have endeavoured by this means to remove the temptation of being led to swerve from the truth in this particular. Yet it may easily be that fancy has sometimes led me astray in places where there is room for some speculation, and I must therefore beg the reader, whenever he has any doubts, to verify the statements for himself (as, in general, he easily may), and he will then see the nature of the premises from which the conclusions have been drawn. In many instances it will be found that the meanings are given, for the sake of brevity, less fully than they might have been, and that the arguments for a particular view are often far stronger than they are represented to be.

The materials collected by the Philological Society will doubtless decide many debatable points, and will definitely confirm or refute, in many cases, the results here arrived at. It is, perhaps, proper to point out that French words are more often cited from Cotgrave than in their modern forms. Very few good words have been borrowed by us from French at a late period, so that modern French is not of much use to an English etymologist. In particular, I have intentionally disregarded the modern French accentuation. To derive our word *recreation* from the F. *récréation* gives a false impression; for it was certainly borrowed from French before the accents were added.

In the case of verbs and substantives (or other mutually related words), considerable pains have been taken to ascertain and to point out whether the verb has been formed from the substantive, or whether, conversely, the substantive is derived from the verb. This often makes a good deal of difference to the etymology. Thus, when Richardson derives the adj. *full* from the verb to *fill*, he reverses the fact, and shows that he was entirely innocent of any knowledge of the relative value of the Anglo-Saxon vowels. Similar mistakes are common even in treating of Greek and Latin. Thus, when Richardson says that the Latin *laborare* is 'of uncertain etymology,' he must have meant the remark to apply to the sb. *labor*. The etymology of *laborare* is obvious, viz. from that substantive.

¹ With all this care, mistakes creep in; see the Errata. But I feel sure that they are not very numerous.

The numerous cross-references will enable the student, in many cases, to trace back words to the Aryan root, and will frequently lead to additional information. Whenever a word has a 'doublet,' i. e. appears in a varying form, a note is made of the fact at the end of the article ; and a complete list of these will be found in the Appendix.

The Appendix contains a list of Prefixes, a general account of Suffixes, a List of Aryan Roots, and Lists of Homonyms and Doublets. Besides these, I have attempted to give lists showing the Distribution of the Sources of English. As these lists are far more comprehensive than any which I have been able to find in other books, and are subdivided into classes in a much stricter manner than has ever yet been attempted, I may crave some indulgence for the errors in them.

From the nature of the work, I have been unable to obtain much assistance in it. The mechanical process of preparing the copy for press, and the subsequent revision of proofs, have entailed upon me no inconsiderable amount of labour ; and the constant shifting from one language to another has required patience and attention. The result is that a few annoying oversights have occasionally crept in, due mostly to a brief lack of attention on the part of eye or brain. In again going over the whole work for the purpose of making an epitome of it, I have noticed some of these errors, and a list of them is given in the Errata. Other errors have been kindly pointed out to me, which are also noted in the Addenda ; and I beg leave to thank those who have rendered me such good service. I may also remark that letters have reached me which cannot be turned to any good account, and it is sometimes surprising that a few correspondents should be so eager to manifest their entire ignorance of all philological principles. Such cases are, however, exceptional, and I am very anxious to receive, and to make use of, all reasonable suggestions. The experience gained in writing the first 'part' of the book, from A—D, proved of much service ; and I believe that errors are fewer near the end than near the beginning. Whereas I was at first inclined to trust too much to Brachet's Etymological French Dictionary, I now believe that Scheler is a better guide, and that I might have consulted Littré even more frequently than I have done. Near the beginning of the work, I had no copy of Littré of my own, nor of Palsgrave, nor of some other very useful books ; but experience soon showed what books were most necessary to be added to my very limited collection. In the study of English etymology, it often happens that instantaneous reference to some rather unexpected source is almost an absolute necessity, and it is somewhat difficult to make provision for such a call within the space of one small room. This is the real reason why some references to what may, to some students, be very familiar works, have been taken at second-hand. I have merely made the best use I could of the materials nearest at hand. But for this, the work would have been more often interrupted, and time would have been wasted which could ill be spared.

It is also proper to state that with many articles I am not satisfied. Those that presented no difficulty, and took up but little time, are probably the best and most certain. In very difficult cases, my usual rule has been not to spend more than three hours over one word. During that time, I made the best I could of it, and then let it go¹. I hope it may be understood that my object in making this and other similar statements regarding my difficulties is merely to enable the reader to consult the book with the greater safety, and to enable him to form his own opinion as to how far it is to be trusted. My honest opinion is that those whose philological knowledge is but small may safely accept the results here given, since they may else do worse ; whilst advanced students will receive them with that caution which so difficult a study soon renders habitual.

One remark concerning the printing of the book is worth making. It is common for writers to

[¹ This refers to the first preparation of the copy for the first edition. There has been much verification and further research since then.]

throw the blame of errors upon the printers, and there is in this a certain amount of truth in some instances. But illegible writing should also receive its fair portion of blame; and it is only just to place the fact on record, that I have frequently received from the press a first rough proof of a sheet of this work, abounding in words taken from a great many languages, in which not a single *printer's* error occurred of any kind whatever; and many others in which the errors were very trivial and unimportant, and seldom extended to the actual spelling.

I am particularly obliged to those who have kindly given me hints or corrections; Mr. Sweet's account of the word *left*, and his correction for the word *bless*, have been very acceptable, and I much regret that his extremely valuable collection of the *earliest* English vocabularies and other records is not yet published, as it will certainly yield valuable information. I am also indebted for some useful hints to Professor Cowell, and to the late Mr. Henry Nicol, whose knowledge of early French phonology was almost unrivalled. Also to Dr. Stratmann, and the Rev. A. L. Mayhew, of Oxford, for several corrections; to Professor Potwin, of Hudson, Ohio; to Dr. J. N. Grönlund, of Stockholm, for some notes upon Swedish; to Dr. Murray, the Rev. O. W. Tancock, and the Rev. D. Silvan Evans, for various notes; and to several other correspondents who have kindly taken a practical interest in the work.

In some portions of the Appendix I have received very acceptable assistance. The preparation of the lists showing the Distribution of Words was entirely the work of others; I have done little more than revise them. For the word-lists from A—Literature, I am indebted to Miss Mantle, of Girton College; and for the lists from Litharge—Reduplicate, to A. P. Allsopp, Esq., of Trinity College, Cambridge. The rest was prepared by my eldest daughter, who also prepared the numerous examples of English words given in the List of Aryan Roots, and the List of Doublets. To Miss F. Whitehead I am indebted for the List of Homonyms.

To all the above-named and to other well-wishers I express my sincere thanks.

But I cannot take leave of a work which has closely occupied my time during the past four years without expressing the hope that it may prove of service, not only to students of comparative philology and of early English, but to all who are interested in the origin, history, and development of the noble language which is the common inheritance of all English-speaking peoples. It is to be expected that, owing to the increased attention which of late years has been given to the study of languages, many of the conclusions at which I have arrived may require important modification or even entire change; but I nevertheless trust that the use of this volume may tend, on the whole, to the suppression of such guesswork as entirely ignores all rules. I trust that it may, at the same time, tend to strengthen the belief that, as in all other studies, true results are only to be obtained by reasonable inferences from careful observations, and that the laws which regulate the development of language, though frequently complicated by the interference of one word with another, often present the most surprising examples of regularity. The speech of man is, in fact, influenced by physical laws, or in other words, by the working of divine power. It is therefore possible to pursue the study of language in a spirit of reverence similar to that in which we study what are called the works of nature; and by aid of that spirit we may gladly perceive a new meaning in the sublime line of our poet Coleridge, that

‘Earth, with her thousand voices, praises God.’

PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION

IN a work which, like the present undertaking, covers so much ground and deals with so many languages, it is very difficult to secure complete accuracy; it can, perhaps, at best be only aimed at. Several errors have been detected by myself, and kind friends have pointed out others. New facts are continually being brought to light; for the science of philology is, at this time, still rapidly progressive. Fortunately, everything tends in the direction of closer accuracy and greater certainty, and we may hope that the number of doubtful points will steadily diminish.

In particular, I am obliged to Mr. H. Wedgwood for his publication entitled 'Contested Etymologies in the Dictionary of the Rev. W. W. Skeat; London, Trübner and Co., 1882.' I have carefully read this book, and have taken from it several useful hints. In reconsidering the etymologies of the words which he treats, I have, in some cases, adopted his views either wholly or in part. In a few instances, he does not really contest what I have said, but notices something that I have left unsaid. For example, I omitted to state that he was the first person to point out the etymology of *wanion*; unfortunately, I did not observe his article on the subject, and had to rediscover the etymology for myself, with the same result. Hence the number of points on which we differ is now considerably reduced; and I think a further reduction might have been made if he could have seen his way, in like manner, to adopting views from me. I think that some of the etymologies of which he treats cannot fairly be said to be 'contested'; for there are cases in which he is opposed, not only to myself, but to every one else. Thus, with regard to the word *avoid*, he would have us derive the F. *vuide* (or *vide*), empty, from OIIG. *wit* rather than from the Lat. *uiduus*; to which I would reply that, in a matter of French etymology, most scholars are quite content to accept the etymology given by Littré, Scheler, and Diez, in a case wherein they are all agreed and see no difficulty in the matter¹.

The List of Errata and Addenda, as given in the first edition, has been almost entirely rewritten. Most of the Errata (especially where they arose from misprints) have been corrected in the body of the work; and I am particularly obliged to Mr. C. E. Doble for several minute corrections, and for his kindness in closely regarding the accentuation of Greek words. The number of Additional Words in the present Addenda is about *two hundred*, whereas the list of Additional Words in the first edition is little more than *fifty*. I am much obliged to Mr. Charles Sweet for suggesting several useful additions, and especially for sending me some explanations of several legal terms, such as *assart*, *barrator*, *escrow*, *essoins*, and the like. I think that some of the best etymologies in the volume may be found in these additional articles, and I hope the reader will kindly remember to consult this supplement, commencing at p. 777, before concluding that he has seen all that I have to say upon any word he may be seeking for. Of course this supplement remains incomplete; there are literally no bounds to the English language.

I also gladly take the opportunity of gratefully acknowledging the assistance of the Rev. A. L. Mayhew, who not only sent me a large number of suggestions, but has much assisted me by reading the proof-sheets of the Addenda. I also beg leave to thank here the numerous correspondents who have kindly corrected individual words.

[¹ But *both* solutions are now rejected.]

I have also made some use of the curious book on Folk-Etymology by the Rev. A. S. Palmer, which is full of erudition and contains a large number of most useful and exact references. The author is not quite sound as to the quantity of the Anglo-Saxon vowels, and has, in some instances, attempted to connect words that are really unrelated; thus, under *Hatter*, he connects AS. *hát*, hot, with Goth. *hatis*, hate. In many places I think the plan of his book has led him into multiplying unduly the number of 'corruptions'; so that caution is needful in consulting the book.

At the time of writing this, we are anxiously expecting the issue of the first part of Dr. Murray's great and comprehensive English Dictionary, founded on the materials collected by the Philological Society; and I suppose it is hardly necessary to add that, if any of my results as to the etymology of such words as he has discussed are found not to agree with his, I at once submit to his careful induction from better materials and to the results of the assistance his work has received from many scholars. I have already had the benefit of some kindly assistance from him, as for example, in the case of the words *adjust*, *admiral*, *agnail*, *allay*, *alloy*, *almanack*, and *almond*.

Every day's experience helps to show how great and how difficult is the task of presenting results in a form such as modern scientific criticism will accept. Every slip is a lesson in humility, showing how much remains to be learnt. At the same time, I cannot close these few words of preface without hearty thanks to the many students, in many parts of the world, who have cheered me with kindly words and have found my endeavours helpful.

CAMBRIDGE, *December 21, 1883.*

PREFACE TO THE THIRD EDITION

IN this Third Edition a few changes have been made in cases where the etymology previously given was certainly wrong. More might have been made if the spare time at my disposal had sufficed for making a more careful revision of the work.

CAMBRIDGE, *November 18, 1897.*

BRIEF NOTES UPON THE LANGUAGES CITED IN THE DICTIONARY

ENGLISH. Words marked (E.) are pure English, and form the true basis of the language. They can commonly be traced back for about a thousand years, but their true origin is altogether pre-historic and of great antiquity. Many of them, such as *father*, *mother*, &c., have corresponding cognate forms in Sanskrit, Greek, and Latin. These forms are collateral, and the true method of comparison is by placing them side by side. Thus *father* is no more 'derived' from the Sanskrit *pitā* than the Skt. *pitā* is 'derived' from the English *father*. Both are descended from a common Indo-germanic type, and that is all. Sometimes Sanskrit is said to be an 'elder sister' to English; the word 'elder' would be better omitted. Sanskrit has doubtless suffered less change, but even twin sisters are not always precisely alike, and, in the course of many years, one may come to look younger than the other. The symbol + is particularly used to call attention to collateral descent, as distinct from borrowing or derivation. English forms belonging to the 'Middle-English' period are marked 'ME.' This period extends, roughly speaking, from about 1200 to 1460, both these dates being arbitrarily chosen. Middle-English consisted of three dialects, Northern, Midland, and Southern; the dialect depends upon the author cited. The spellings of the 'ME.' words are usually given in the actual forms found in the editions referred to, not always in the theoretical forms as given by Stratmann, though these are, etymologically, more correct. Those who possess Stratmann's Dictionary will do well to consult it.

Words belonging to English of an earlier date than about 1150 or 1200 are marked 'AS.', i.e. Anglo-Saxon. Some have asked why they have not been marked as 'OE.', i.e. Oldest English. Against this, there are two reasons. The first is, that 'OE.' would be read as 'Old English,' and this term has been used so vaguely, and has so often been made to include 'ME.' as well, that it has ceased to be distinctive, and has become comparatively useless. The second and more important reason is that, unfortunately, Oldest English and Anglo-Saxon are not coextensive. The former consisted, in all probability, of three main dialects, but the remains of two of these are very scanty. Of Old Northern, we have little left beyond the Northumbrian versions of the Gospels and the glosses in the Durham Ritual: of Old Midland (or Mercian) we possess the Rushworth gloss to St. Matthew's Gospel, the important 'Corpus Glossary,' and the glosses to the 'Vespasian Psalter' (see Sweet's Oldest English Texts); but of Old Southern, or, strictly, of the old dialect of Wessex, the remains are fairly abundant, and these are commonly called Anglo-Saxon. It is therefore proper to use 'AS.' to denote this definite dialect, which, after all, represents only the speech of a particular *portion* of England. The term is well established and may therefore be kept; else it is not a particularly happy one, since the Wessex dialect was distinct from the Northern or Anglian dialect, and 'Anglo-Saxon' must, for philological purposes, be taken to mean Old English in which Anglian is not necessarily included. Our modern English is mainly Mercian.

Anglo-Saxon cannot be properly understood without some knowledge of its phonology, and English etymology cannot be fairly made out without some notion of the gradations of the Anglo-Saxon vowel-system. For these things, the student must consult Sweet's Anglo-Saxon Reader and the Grammars by Sievers and Wright. Only a few brief hints can be given here.

SHORT VOWELS: *a, æ, e, i, o, u, y.*

LONG VOWELS: *ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, y.*

DIPHTHONGS: *ēa*, answering to Goth. *au*; *ēo*, Goth. *iū*; also (in early MSS.) *ie* and *īe*.

BREAKINGS. The vowel *a* commonly becomes *ea* when preceded by *g, c, or sc*, or when followed by *l, r, h*, succeeded by a consonant, or by *x*. Similarly *e* or *i* may become *eo*. The most usual vowel-change is that produced by the occurrence of *i* (which often disappeared afterwards) in the following syllable. This 'mutation' changes the vowels in row (1) below to the corresponding vowels in row (2) below.

(1) *a, e, u, ea, ā, ē, ū, ēā, ēō.*

(2) *e, i, y, ie, y, īe, y, ē, ē, īe, ē, ē.*

These two rows should be learnt by heart, as a knowledge of them is required at almost every turn. Note that *ā* usually arises from an original Idg. (Indo-germanic) *oi* or *ai*; *ēo* from Idg. *eu*; and *ēā* from an Idg. *ou* or *au*.

Modern E. *th* is represented by AS. þ or ð, used indifferently in the MSS.; see note to Th (p. 638).

Strong verbs are of great importance, and originated many derivatives; these derivatives can be compared with the form of the past tense singular, of the past tense plural, or of the past participle, as well as with that of the infinitive mood. It is therefore necessary to ascertain all these leading forms or 'gradations.' Ex.: *bindan*, to bind; pt. t. s. *band*, pl. *bundon*, pp. *bunden*. The sb. *band* or *bond* exhibits the same 'grade' as the pt. t. s.; whilst the sb. *bund-le* exhibits that of the pp.

Examples of the 'principal parts' of the seven Strong Conjugations are these.

1. *Scinan*, to shine; pt. t. *scān*, pl. *scinon*, pp. *scinen*. Base SKEL.
2. *Bēodan*, to bid; pt. t. *bēad*, pl. *budon*, pp. *boden*. Base BEUD = √ BHEUDH.
3. *Bindan*, to bind; pt. t. *band*, pl. *bundon*; pp. *bunden*. Base BEND = √ BHENDH.
4. *Beran*, to bear; pt. t. *bær*, pl. *bæron*; pp. *boren*. Base BER = √ BHER.
5. *Melan*, to mete; pt. t. *mæt*, pl. *mæton*; pp. *meten*. Base MET = √ MED.
6. *Faran*, to fare; pt. t. *fōr*, pl. *fōron*, pp. *faren*. Base FAR = POR, from √ PER.
7. *Feallan*, to fall; pt. t. *fēoll*, pl. *fēollon*; pp. *feallen*. Base FAL = √ SPHAL.

Strong verbs are often attended by secondary or causal verbs; other secondary verbs are formed from substantives. Many of these ended originally in *-jan*; the *j* of this suffix often disappears, causing gemination of the preceding consonant. Thus we have *þeccan*, to thatch (for **þac-jan*); *biddan*, to pray (for **bed-jan*); *secgan*, to say (for **sag-jan*); *sellan*, to give, sell (for **sal-jan*); *dyppan*, to dip (for **dup-jan*); *setlan*, to set (for **sat-jan*). With a few exceptions, these are weak verbs, with pt. t. in *-ode*, *-de* (*-te*), and pp. in *-od*, *-d* (*-t*).

Authorities: Grein, Ettmüller, Somner, Bosworth, Leo, Clark Hall, Sweet, Wright's Vocabularies, Napier's Glosses; also the grammars by Sievers and Wright, and Mayhew's Old English Phonology. For many particulars concerning the 'native element' in English, see my Principles of English Etymology, Series I.

OLD LOW GERMAN. Denoted by 'OLowG.' This is a term which I have employed for want of a better. It is meant to include a not very large class of words, the *precise* origin of which is wrapped in some obscurity. If not precisely English, they come very near it. The chief difficulty about them is that the time of their introduction into English is uncertain. Either they belong to Old Friesian, and were introduced by the Friesians who came over to England with the Saxons, or to some form of Old Dutch or Old Saxon, and may have been introduced from Holland, possibly even in the fourteenth century, when it was not uncommon for Flemings to come here; or indeed, directly, from Hamburg and the other Hanseatic towns. Some of them may yet be found in Anglo-Saxon. I call them Old Low German because they clearly belong to some Old Low German dialect; and I put them in a class together in order to call attention to them, in the hope that their early history may receive further elucidation.

DUTCH. The introduction into English of Dutch words is somewhat important, yet seems to have received but little attention. I am convinced that the influence of Dutch upon English has been much underrated, and a closer attention to this question might throw some light even upon English history. I think I may take the credit of being the first to point this out with sufficient distinctness. History tells us that our relations with the Netherlands have often been rather close. We read of Flemish mercenary soldiers being employed by the Normans, and of Flemish settlements in Wales, 'where (says old Fabyan, I know not with what truth) they remayned a longe whyle, but after, they sprad all Englande ouer.' We may recall the alliance between Edward III and the free towns of Flanders; and the importation by Edward of Flemish weavers. The wool used by the cloth-workers of the Low Countries grew on the backs of English sheep; and other close relations between us and our nearly related neighbours grew out of the brewing-trade, the invention of printing, and the reformation of religion. Caxton spent thirty years in Flanders (where the first English book was printed), and translated the Low German version of Reynard the Fox. Tyndale settled at Antwerp to print his New Testament, and was strangled at Vilvorde. But there was a still closer contact in the time of Elizabeth. Very instructive is Gascoigne's poem on the Fruits of War, where he describes his experiences in Holland; and every one knows that Zutphen saw the death of the beloved Sir Philip Sidney. As to the introduction of cant words from Holland, see Beaumont and Fletcher's play entitled 'The Beggar's Bush.' After Antwerp had been captured by the Duke of Parma, 'a third of the merchants and manufacturers of the ruined city,' says Mr. Green, 'are said to have found a refuge on the banks of the Thames.' All this cannot but have affected our language, and it ought to be accepted, as tolerably certain, that during the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries, particularly the last, several Dutch and Low German words were

introduced into England; and it would be curious to enquire whether, during the same period, several English words did not, in like manner, find currency in the Netherlands. The words which I have collected, as being presumably Dutch, are deserving of special attention.

For the pronunciation of Dutch, see Sweet's Handbook of Phonetics. It is to be noted that the English *oo* in *boor* exactly represents the Dutch *oe* in *boer* (the same word). Also, that the Dutch *sch* is very different from the German sound, and is Englished by *sc* or *sk*, as in *landscape*, formerly *landskip*. The audacity with which English has turned the Dutch *ui* in *bruin* (brown) into *broo-in* is an amazing instance of the influence of spelling upon speech. *V* and *z* are common, where English has *f* and *s*. The symbol *ij* is used for double *i*, and was formerly written *y*; it is now pronounced like E. *i* in *wine*. The standard Old Low German *th* appears as *d*; thus, whilst *thatch* is English, *deck* is Dutch. *Ol* appears as *ou*, as in *oud*, old, *goud*, gold, *houden*, to hold. *D* between two vowels sometimes disappears, as in *werr* (for **weder*), a wether. The language abounds with frequentative verbs in *-eren* and *-elen*, and with diminutive substantives in *-je* (also *-tje*, *-tje*, *-tje*), a suffix which has been substituted for the obsolete diminutive suffix *-ken*.

Authorities: Oudemans, Kilian, Hexham, Sewel, Ten Kate, Calisch; dictionary printed by Tauchnitz.

For some account of the Dutch element in English, see my Principles of English Etymology, Series I, ch. xxiv.

OLD FRIESIC. Closely allied to Anglo-Saxon; some English words are rather Friesian than Saxon. Authorities: Richthofen; also (for modern North Friesic) Outzen; (for modern East Friesic) Koolman.

OLD SAXON. The old dialect of Westphalia, and closely allied to Old Dutch. Authority: Heyne.

LOW GERMAN. This name is here especially given to an excellent vocabulary of a Low German dialect, in the work commonly known as the Bremen Wörterbuch. Other authorities: Lübben, Berghaus, Woeste, &c.

SCANDINAVIAN. By this name I denote the Old Norse, introduced into England by the Danes and Northmen who, in the early period of our history, came over to England in great numbers. Often driven back, they continually returned, and on many occasions made good their footing and remained here. Their language is now best represented by Icelandic, owing to the curious fact that, ever since the first colonisation of Iceland by the Northmen about A.D. 874, the language of the settlers has been preserved with but slight changes. Hence, instead of its appearing strange that English words should be borrowed from Icelandic, it must be remembered that this name represents, for philological purposes, the language of those Northmen, who, settling in England, became ancestors of some of the very best men amongst us; and as they settled chiefly in Northumbria and East Anglia, parts of England not strictly represented by Anglo-Saxon, 'Icelandic' or 'Old Norse' (as it is also called) has come to be, it may almost be said, English of the English. In some cases, I derive 'Scandinavian' words from Swedish, Danish, or Norwegian; but no more is meant by this than that the Swedish, Danish, or Norwegian words are the best representatives of the 'Old Norse' that I could find. The number of words actually borrowed from what (in the modern sense) is strictly Swedish or strictly Danish is but small, and they have been duly noted.

Icelandic. Vowels, as in Anglo-Saxon, are both short and long, the long vowels being here marked with a mark of length, as *ā*, *ē*, &c. To the usual vowels are added *ō*, and the diphthongs *au*, *ey*, *ei*; also *æ*, which is written both for *æ* and *æ*, strictly of different origin; also *ja*, *jā*, *jö*, *jü*, *jū*. Among the consonants are *ð*, the voiced *th* (as in E. *thou*), and *þ*, the voiceless *th* (as in E. *thin*). *D* was at one time written both for *d* and *ð*. *þ*, *æ*, and *ö* come at the end of the alphabet. There is now no *w*. The AS. *w* and *hw* appear as *v* and *hv*. The most usual vowel-change is that which is caused by the occurrence of *i* (expressed or understood) in the following syllable; this changes the vowels in row (1) below into the corresponding vowels in row (2) below.

(1) *a*, *e*, *o*, *u*, *au*, *ā*, *ō*, *ū*, *jū*, *jū*.

(2) *e*, *i*, *y*, *y*, *ey*, *æ*, *æ*, *j*, *j*, *j*.

Assimilation is common; thus *dd* stands for *ðd*, or for Goth. *zd* (= AS. *rd*); *kk* for *nk*; *ll* for *lr* or *lp*; *nn* for *np*, *nd*, or *nr*; *ll* for *dl*, *hl*, *kl*, *nl*, *ndl*, *þl*. Initial *sk* should be particularly noticed, as many E. words beginning with *sc* or *sk* are of Scand. origin; the AS. *sc* being represented by E. *sh*. Very remarkable is the loss of *v* in initial *vr* = AS. *wr*; the same loss occurring in modern English. Infinitives end in *-a* or *-ja*; verbs in *-ja*, with very few exceptions, are weak, with pp. ending in *-ð*, *-ðr*, *-l*, *-lr*, &c.; whereas strong verbs have the pp. in *-inn*.

I subjoin examples of the 'principal parts' of the seven Strong Conjugations.

1. *Skina*, to shine; pt. t. *s. skain*, pl. *skinu*; pp. *skininn*.

2. *Bjōða*, to bid; pt. t. s. *baud*, pl. *buðu*; pp. *boðinn*.
3. *Binda*, to bind; pt. t. s. *batt* [for **band*], pl. *bundu*; pp. *bundinn*.
4. *Bera*, to bear; pt. t. s. *bar*, pl. *bāru*; pp. *borinn*.
5. *Meta*, to value [mete out]; pt. t. s. *maf*, pl. *mātu*; pp. *metinn*.
6. *Fara*, to fare; pt. t. s. *för*, pl. *föru*; pp. *farinn*.
7. *Falla*, to fall; pt. t. s. *fell*, pl. *fillu*; pp. *fallinn*.

Authorities: Cleasby and Vigfusson, Egilsson, Möbius, Noreen; also (for Norwegian), Aasen, Ross.

Swedish. To the usual vowels add *ä*, *å*, *ö*, which are placed at the end of the alphabet. Diphthongs do not occur, except in foreign words. *Qv* occurs where English has *qu*. The Old Swedish *w* (= AS. *w*) is now *r*. The Icelandic and AS. initial *p* (= *th*) is replaced by *t*, as in Danish, not by *d*, as in Dutch; and our language bears some traces of this peculiarity, as, e.g. in the word *hustings* (for *husthings*), and again in the word *tight* or *taut* (Icel. *þítt*).

Assimilation occurs in some words, as in *finna* (for **finda*), to find, *drieka* (for **drinka*), to drink; but it is less common than in Icelandic.

Infinitives end in *-a*; past participles of strong verbs in *-en*; weak verbs make the p. t. in *-ade*, *-de*, or *-te*, and the pp. in *-ad*, *-d*, or *-t*.

Authorities: Ihre (Middle Swedish, also called Suio-Gothic, with explanations in Latin); Widegren; Öman; Björkman; Tauchnitz dictionary; Rietz (Swedish dialects, a valuable book, written in Swedish).

For some account of the Scandinavian element in English, see my Principles of English Etymology, Series I, ch. xxiii.

Danish. To the usual vowels add *æ* and *ø*, which are placed at the end of the alphabet. The symbol *ø* is also written and printed as *o* with a slanting stroke drawn through it; thus *ø*. *Qv* is used by Ferrall where English has *qu*; but is replaced by *kv* in Larsen, and in Aasen's Norwegian dictionary. *V* is used where English has *w*. The Icelandic and AS. initial *p* (*th*) is replaced by *t*, as in Swedish; not by *d*, as in Dutch. Assimilation occurs in some words, as in *drikke*, to drink, but is still less common than in Swedish. Thus the Icel. *finna*, Swed. *finna*, to find, is *finde* in Danish. *Mand* (for **mann*), a man, is a remarkable form. We should particularly notice that final *k*, *t*, *p*, and *f* sometimes becomes *g*, *d*, *b*, and *v* respectively; as in *bog*, a book, *rag-e*, to rake, *tag-e*, to take; *ged*, a goat, *bid-e*, to bite, *græd-e*, to weep (Lowland Scotch *greet*); *reb*, a rope, *grib-e*, to grip or gripe, *knib-e*, to nip; *liv*, life, *kniv*, knife, *viv*, wife. Infinitives end in *-e*; the past participles of strong verbs once ended in *-en*, but these old forms are not common, being replaced by later forms in *-et* or *-t*, throughout the active voice.

Authorities: Ferrall and Repp's Dictionary; Larsen's Dictionary; Molbech (dialects); Kalkar (Middle Danish); Falk and Torp (etymological).

Norwegian. Closely allied to Danish.

Authority: Aasen's Dictionary of Norwegian dialects (written in Danish), with Ross's supplement.

GOthic. The Gothic alphabet, chiefly borrowed from Greek, has been variously transliterated into Roman characters. I have followed the system used in my Mæso-Gothic Dictionary, which I still prefer. It is the same as that used by Massmann, except that I put *w* for his *v*, *kw* for his *kv*, and *hw* for his *hv*, thus turning all his *v*'s into *w*'s, as every true Englishman ought to do. Stamm has the same system as Massmann, with the addition of *p* for *th* (needless), and *q* for *kw*, which is not pleasant to the eye; so that he writes *qap* for *kwath* (i. e. quoth). *J* corresponds to the E. *y*. One peculiarity of Gothic must be particularly noted. As the alphabet was partly imitated from Greek, its author used *gg* and *gk* (like Gk. γγ, γκ) to represent *ng* and *nk*; as in *tuggo*, tongue, *drigkan*, to drink. The Gothic vowel-system is particularly simple and clear, and deserving of special attention, as being the best standard with which to compare the vowel-systems of other Teutonic languages. The primary vowels are *a*, *i*, *u*, always short, and *ē*, *ō*, always long. Original Germanic *z* usually appears as *i* (or as *ai* before *r*, *h*, *hw*), and Germanic *ð* as *u* (or as *au* before *r*, *h*); thus AS. *etan*, to eat, is Goth. *ilan*; AS. *beran*, to bear, is Goth. *bairan*; AS. *geoc*, a yoke, is Goth. *juk*; and AS. *word*, a word, is Goth. *waurd*. The diphthongs are *ai*, *au*, *ei*, and *iū*; the two former being distinguished, theoretically, into *ai* and *āi*, *au* and *āu*.

I subjoin examples of the 'principal parts' of the seven Strong Conjugations.

1. *Skeinan*, to shine; pt. t. s. *skain*, pl. (1 p.) *skinum*; pp. *skinans*.
2. *Biudan*, to bid; pt. t. s. *bauth*, pl. *budum*; pp. *budans*.

3. *Bindan*, to bind; pt. t. s. *band*, pl. *bundum*; pp. *bundans*.
4. *Bairan*, to bear; pt. t. s. *bar*, pl. *bērum*; pp. *baurans*.
5. *Milan*, to mete; pt. t. s. *mat*, pl. *mētum*; pp. *milans*.
6. *Faran*, to fare; pt. t. s. *fōr*, pl. *fōrum*; pp. *farans*.
7. *Haldan*, to hold; pt. t. s. *haihald*, pl. *haihaldum*; pp. *haldans*.

OLD HIGH GERMAN. Some remarks upon Old High German are given in the next paragraph (concerning *German*), but I shall here subjoin, for comparison, examples of the 'principal parts' of the OHG. Strong Verbs.

1. *Scīnan*, to shine; pt. t. s. *scēin*, pl. *scīnun*; pp. *giscīnan*.
2. *Biolan*, to bid, offer; pt. t. s. *bōl*, pl. *butun*; pp. *gibolan*.
3. *Bintan*, to bind; pt. t. s. *bant*, pl. *buntun*; pp. *gibuntan*.
4. *Beran*, to bear; pt. t. s. *bar*, pl. *bārun*; pp. *giboran*.
5. *Mezzan*, to mete; pt. t. s. *maz*, pl. *māzun*; pp. *gimezzan*.
6. *Faran*, to go; pt. t. s. *fuor*, pl. *fuorun*; pp. *gifaran*.
7. *Fallan*, to fall; pt. t. s. *fiat*, pl. *fiallun*; pp. *gifallan*.

If we now compare all the examples of the vowel-gradations as exhibited in the principal parts of the strong verbs, as seen in Anglo-Saxon, Icelandic, Gothic, and Old High German, respectively, it becomes easy to compile a list of the comparative values of their vowels and diphthongs. In the following table, the first column exhibits the (theoretical) values of the original Teutonic vowels, the second column the Gothic, and so on. Lines 1, 2, 3 are due to the *first* conjugation, by omitting the gradation of the pt. t. plural; lines 4, 5, 6 are similarly due to the *second* conjugation; lines 7, 8, 9 to the *third*; 10, 11, 12, to the *fourth*; 13, 14, to the first two grades of the *fifth*; and 15, 16, to the first two grades of the *sixth*. Line 17 is due to comparing the past tense plurals in conjugations 4 and 5. Line 18 depends upon such instances as that of the AS. *blōwan*, to bloom as a flower, in which the *ō* is an original Indo-germanic long vowel, as shown by the cognate Latin *flōrēre*, to flourish.

TABLE OF THE USUAL EQUIVALENCE OF VOWEL-SOUNDS.

	TEUT.	GOTH.	ICEL.	OHG.	AS.	GK.	LAT.	IND.
1.	(EI) I	ei	ī	ī	ī	ei	ī	EI
2.	AI	ai	ei	ei	ā	ai	α, ū, ī	OI
3.	I	i	i	i	i	i	i	I
4.	EU	iu	jō	io	ēo	eu	ū	EU
5.	AU	au	au	ō	ēa	ov	au, ō	OU
6.	O (U)	u, au	o	o	o (u)	v	u	U
7.	(EN) IN	in	in	in	in	en	en, in	EN
8.	AN	an	*an	an	an	ov	on	ON
9.	UN	un	un	un	un	ap, a	en	ŋ
10.	ER	air	er	er	er (eor)	ep	er	ER
11.	AR	ar	ar	ar	ar (ear)	op	or	OR
12.	OR (UR)	aur	or	or	or (ur)	ap, pu	or	I
13.	E	i	e	e	e	e	e	E
14.	A	a	a	a	æ, a	o	o (u)	O
15.	Ä	a	a	a	a (æ, ea)	a	a	A
16.	Ö	ō	ō	uo	ō	ā, η	ā	Ā
17.	Æ	ē	ā	ā	æ	η	ē	Ē
18.	Ō	ō	ō	uo	ō	ω	ō	Ō

It will be noticed that Greek and Latin equivalents are given in the above scheme. Corresponding to the 'gradations' in the six Teutonic conjugations of strong verbs we may note similar examples in Greek; viz. as follows.

1. *παίθω*; perf. t. *πέ-ποιθα*; 2 aorist *ἔ-πιθον*.
2. *ἐ-λεύσομαι*; perf. t. *εἰ-λή-λουθα*; 2 aorist *ἦ-λυθον*.
3. *τενῶ*, future tense; *τένος*, sb.; perf. pass. *τέταμαι*.
4. *δέρομαι*; perf. t. *δέ-δορκα*; 2 aorist *ἔ-δρακον*.
5. *πίτομαι*; *ποτή*, sb. Cf. L. *sequi*, v., *socius*, sb.
6. *ἄγω*; whence *σπαρ-ηγός*, sb. Cf. L. *agere*; whence *ambāges*, sb.

It is interesting to note that the E. words *ear*, *hear*, *berry*, are the same as Goth. *ausō*, *hausjan*, *basi*, showing that in such words the E. *r* is due to original *s*.

Authorities for Gothic: Gabelentz and Löbe, Diefenbach, Schulze, Massmann, Stamm, Uhlenbeck.

For examples of English words cognate with Greek and Latin, see my Primer of Classical and English Philology.

For an account of the phonology of Gothic, see Prof. Wright's Primer of the Gothic language.

GERMAN. Properly called High-German, to distinguish it from the other Teutonic dialects, which belong to Low-German. This, of all Teutonic languages, is the furthest removed from English, and the one from which fewest words are directly borrowed, though there is a very general popular notion (due to the utter want of philological training so common amongst us) that the contrary is the case. A knowledge of German is often the sole idea by which an Englishman regulates his 'derivations' of Teutonic words; and he is better pleased if he can find the German equivalent of an English word than by any *true* account of the same word, however clearly expressed. Yet it is well established, by Grimm's law of sound-shiftings, that the German and English consonantal systems are very different. Owing to the replacement of the Old High German *p* by the Mod. G. *b*, and other changes, English and German now approach each other more nearly than Grimm's law suggests; but we may still observe the following very striking differences in the dental consonants.

English. *d* *t* *th*.

German. *t* *z(ss)* *d*.

These changes are best remembered by help of the words *day*, *tooth*, *foot*, *thorn*, German *tag*, *zahn*, *fuss*, *dorn*; and the further comparison of these with the other Teutonic forms is not a little instructive.

Teutonic type	DAGOZ	TANTH	FÖT	THORNOZ, THORNUZ.
Anglo-Saxon	<i>dæg</i>	<i>tōð</i>	<i>fōt</i>	<i>þorn</i> .
Old Friesic	<i>dei</i>	<i>toth</i>	<i>fōt</i>	<i>thorn</i> .
Old Saxon	<i>dag</i>	<i>land</i>	<i>fōt</i>	<i>thorn</i> .
Low German	<i>dag</i>	<i>län</i>	<i>foot</i>	<i>dorn</i> .
Dutch	<i>dag</i>	<i>land</i>	<i>voet</i>	<i>doorn</i> .
Icelandic	<i>dag-r</i>	<i>tönn</i>	<i>föt-r</i>	<i>þorn</i> .
Swedish	<i>dag</i>	<i>land</i>	<i>fot</i>	<i>törne</i> .
Danish	<i>dag</i>	<i>land</i>	<i>fod</i>	<i>tjörn</i> .
Gothic	<i>dag-s</i>	<i>tunthu-s</i>	<i>fōtu-s</i>	<i>thaurnu-s</i> .
German	<i>tag</i>	<i>zahn</i>	<i>fuss</i>	<i>dorn</i> .

The number of words in English that are borrowed directly from German is quite insignificant, and they are nearly all of late introduction. It is more to the purpose to remember that there are, nevertheless, a considerable number of German words that were borrowed *indirectly*, viz. through the French.

Authorities: Schade, Kluge, Flügel, E. Müller. There is a good MHG. Dictionary by Lexer, another by Benecke, Müller, and Zarncke; and many more. For an account of the phonology, see Prof. Wright's Old High German Primer, and his German Grammar.

FRENCH. The influence of French upon English is too well known to require comment. But the method of derivation of French words from Latin or German is often very difficult, and requires the greatest care. There are numerous French words in quite common use, such as *aîse*, *case*, *trancher*, to cut, which have never yet been clearly solved; and the solution of many others is highly doubtful. Latin words often undergo the most curious transformations, as may be seen by consulting Brachet's or Darmesteter's or Schwan's Historical

Grammar. What are called 'learned' words, such as *mobile*, which is merely a Latin word with a French ending, present no difficulty; but the 'popular' words in use since the first formation of the language, are distinguished by three peculiarities: (1) the continuance of the tonic accent, (2) the suppression of the short vowel, (3) the loss of the medial consonant. The last two peculiarities tend to disguise the origin, and require much attention. Thus, in the Latin *bonitatem*, the short vowel *i*, near the middle of the word, is suppressed; whence F. *bonté*, E. *bounty*. And again, in the Latin *ligare*, to bind, the medial consonant *g*, standing between two vowels, is lost, producing the F. *lier*, whence E. *liable*.

The result is a great tendency to compression, of which an extraordinary but well-known example is the Late Latin *zelaticum*, reduced to *edage* by the suppression of the short vowel *i*, and again to *eage*, *aage* by the loss of the medial consonant *d*; hence F. *âge*, E. *age*.

One other peculiarity is too important to be passed over. With rare exceptions, the substantives (as in all the Romance languages) are formed from the *accusative* case of the Latin, so that it is commonly a mere absurdity to cite the Latin nominative, when the form of the accusative is absolutely necessary to show how the French word arose. On this account, the form of the accusative is usually given, as in the case of *caution*, from L. *cautionem*, and in numberless other instances.

French may be considered as being a wholly unoriginal language, founded on debased Latin; but it must at the same time be remembered that, as history teaches us, a certain part of the language is necessarily of Celtic origin, and another part is necessarily Frankish, that is, Old High German. It has also borrowed words freely from Old Low German dialects, from Scandinavian (due to the Normans), and in later times, from Italian, Spanish, &c., and even from English and many entirely foreign languages.

Authorities: Cotgrave, Palsgrave, Littre, Scheler, Diez, Hatzfeld, Brachet, Burguy, Roquefort, Bartsch, &c. See also my Principles of English Etymology, Series II; especially chapter vi, for the phonology of Anglo-French, and chapters x and xi for the phonology of Central (or Parisian) French.

OTHER ROMANCE LANGUAGES. The other Romance languages, i.e. languages of Latin origin, are Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Provençal, Romansch, and Wallachian. English contains words borrowed from the first four of these, but there is not much in them that needs special remark. The Italian and Spanish forms are often useful for comparison with (and consequent restoration of) the crushed and abbreviated Old French forms. Italian is remarkable for assimilation, as in *ammirare* (for *admirare*), to admire, *ditto* (for *dicto*), a saying, whence F. *ditto*. Spanish, on the other hand, dislikes assimilation, and carefully avoids double consonants; the only consonants that can be doubled are *c*, *n*, *r*, besides *ll*, which is sounded as E. *l* followed by *y* consonant, and is not considered as a double letter. The Spanish *ñ* is sounded as E. *n* followed by *y* consonant, and occurs in *dueña*, Englished as *duenna*. Spanish is also remarkable as containing many Arabic (Moorish) words, some of which have found their way into English. The Italian infinitives commonly end in *-are*, *-ere*, *-ire*, with corresponding past participles in *-ato*, *-uto*, *-ito*. Spanish infinitives commonly end in *-ar*, *-er*, *-ir*, with corresponding past participles in *-ado*, *-ido*, *-ido*. In all the Romance languages, substantives are most commonly formed, as in French, from the Latin accusative. See further in my Principles of English Etymology, Series II; ch. xiv (on the Italian element); ch. xv (on the Spanish element); and ch. xvi (on the Portuguese element).

CELTIC. Words of Celtic origin are marked '(C.)'. This was formerly a particularly slippery subject to deal with, for want of definite information as to its older forms in a conveniently accessible arrangement; but the contribution by Whitley Stokes to the 4th edition of Fick's *Vergleichende Wörterbuch* is now of great assistance, and Macbain's *Etymological Dictionary of Gaelic* is also very useful. That English has borrowed a few words from Celtic cannot be doubted, but we must take care not to multiply the number of these unduly. Again, 'Celtic' is merely a general term, and in itself means nothing definite, just as 'Teutonic' and 'Romance' are general terms. To prove that a word is Celtic, we must first show that the word is borrowed from one of the Celtic languages, as Irish, Gaelic, Welsh, Cornish, or Breton, or that it is of a form which, by the help of these languages, can be fairly presumed to have existed in the Celtic of an early period. The chief difficulty lies in the fact that Welsh, Irish, Cornish, and Gaelic have all borrowed English words at various periods, and Gaelic has certainly also borrowed some words from Scandinavian, as history tells us must have been the case. We gain, however, some assistance by comparing all the languages of this class together, and again, by comparing them with Latin, Greek, Sanskrit, &c., since the Celtic consonants often agree with these, and at the same time differ from Teutonic. Thus the word *bard* is Celtic, since it only appears in Welsh, Irish, and Gaelic; and again, the word *down* (2), a fortified hill, is Celtic, because it may be compared with the AS. *tūn*, a Celtic *d* answer-

ing to AS. *l*. On the other hand, the W. *hofs*, to hover, is nothing but the common ME. *hoven*, to tarry, to hover, which appears to be of native E. origin. The Lectures on Welsh Philology by Prof. Sir John Rhys give a clear and satisfactory account of the values of Irish and Welsh letters as compared with other Indo-germanic languages.

Some Celtic words have come to us through French, for which assistance is commonly to be had from Breton. A few words in other Teutonic languages besides English are probably of Celtic origin.

RUSSIAN. This language belongs to the Slavonic branch of the Aryan languages, and, though the words borrowed from it are very few, it is frequently of assistance in comparative philology, as exhibiting a modern form of language allied to the Old Church Slavonic. My principal business here is to explain the system of transliteration which I have adopted, as it is one which I made out for my own convenience, with the object of avoiding the use of diacritical marks. The following is the Russian alphabet, with the Roman letters which I use to represent it. It is sufficient to give the small letters only.

Russian Letters : а б в г д е ж з и ї к л м н о п р с т у ф х ц ч ш

Roman Letters: a b v g d e(é) i z i i k l m n o p r s t u f kh ts ch sh

Russian Letters : Ш Ъ Ы Ь Ъ Э Ю Я Ө V

Roman Letters : shch ' ui (e) ie é iu ia ph y

This transliteration is not the best possible, but it will suffice to enable any one to verify the words cited in this work by comparing them with a Russian dictionary. It is necessary to add one or two remarks.

The symbol *z* only occurs at the end of a word or syllable, and only when that word or syllable ends in a consonant; it is not sounded, but throws a greater stress upon the consonant, much as if it were doubled; I denote it therefore merely by an apostrophe. The symbol *z* most commonly occurs at the end of a word or syllable, and may be treated, in general, as a mute letter, like the final *e* in French. *z* only occurs at the beginning of words, and is not common. *e* may be represented by *e* at the beginning of a word, or otherwise by *é*, if necessary, since it cannot then be confused with *æ*. It is to be particularly noted that *j* is to have its *French* value, not the English; seeing that *je* has just the sound of the French *j*, it is here so written. *u* and *i* are distinguished by the way in which they occur; *je* can be written *ié*, to distinguish it from *ie* = *z*. *o*, which is rare, can be written *ph*, to distinguish it from *φ*, or *f*; the sound is all one. By *kh*, Russ. *x*, I mean the German guttural *ch*, which comes very near to the sound of the letter; but the combinations *ts*, *ch*, *sh*, *sch* are all as in English. *ui*, or *ui*, somewhat resembles the French *oui*. The combinations *ie*, *iu*, *ia*, are to be read with *i* as English *y*, i.e. *yea*, *you*, *yaa*. *v*, or *y*, pronounced as E. *ee*, is of slight consequence, being rare. I do not recommend the scheme for general use, but only give it as the one which I have used.

The Russian and Slavonic consonants agree with Sanskrit, Greek, and Latin rather than with Teutonic. The same may be said of Lithuanian, which is a very well preserved language, and often of great use in comparative philology. The infinitive mood of Russian regular verbs ends in *-ate, -iate, -iete, -ite, -ole, -ule*, all with final mute *e*; that of some irregular verbs in *-che, -ti*. In Lithuanian, the characteristic suffix of the infinitive is *-ti*.

The best authority is the Comparative Etymological Dictionary of the Slavonic Languages by F. Miklosich.

SANSKRIT. In transliterating Sanskrit words, I follow the scheme given in Benfey's Dictionary, with slight modifications. For ऋ, I print *ṛ*, as in Benfey and Uhlenbeck, instead of *ṛ*, as in Monier Williams's Grammar. There is this advantage about the symbol *ṛ*, viz. that it reminds the student that this sibilant is due to an original *ṛ*. I also follow Uhlenbeck in printing *ṛ* (instead of *ṛ*, as in Benfey) for ऋ; but retain *sh* for ष, which Uhlenbeck denotes by *ṣ*. I also follow him in writing *ṣ* for ष (Benfey's *ṣ*). He also employs *c* and *ch* for Benfey's *ch* and *chh*; but I have not adopted these two changes.

Thus the complete alphabet is represented by *a, ā, i, ī, u, ū, ɾ, ṛ, l, ē, ai, ô, au*; gutturals, *k, kh, g, gh, ŋ*; palatals, *ç, ch, j, jh, ñ*; cerebrals, *t, th, d, dh, n*; dentals, *l, lh, d, dh, n*; labials, *p, ph, b, bh, m*; semivowels, *y, r, l, v*; sibilants, *ç, sh, s*; aspirate, *h*. Add the nasal symbol *ñ*, and the final aspirate, *h*.

It is sometimes objected that the symbols *ch*, *chh*, are rather clumsy, especially when occurring as *chchh*; but as they are perfectly definite and cannot be mistaken, the mere appearance to the eye cannot much matter. Some write *c* and *ch*, and consequently *ccch* instead of *chchh*; but what is gained in appearance is lost in distinctness; since \forall is certainly our *ch*, whilst *c* gives the notion of E. *c* in *can*.

The scientific order in which the letters of the Sanskrit alphabet is arranged should be observed.

There are a few points about the values of the Sanskrit letters too important to be omitted. The following short notes will be found useful.

The Skt. *r* is a sonant, and is perfectly distinct from *r*. Thus *rch*, to shine, is distinct from *rich*, to leave. Other languages sometimes preserve a better form than Skt.; thus the $\sqrt{\text{AG}}$, to drive, gives Lat. *ag-ere*, Gk. *áyew*, and (by regular change from *g* to *k*) Icelandic *ak-a*; but the Skt. is *aj*, a weakened form in which the *g* has been palatalised.

The chief difficulty in comparing the values of the consonants in different Indo-germanic languages lies in dealing with the guttural sounds. It has been ascertained that there are actually *three* distinct sets of gutturals, distinguished by difference of treatment in some of the languages belonging to the family. They are called by Brugmann the *palatals*, the *pure velars*, and the *labio-velars*; and by others the *palatal*, *middle*, and *labialised velar* gutturals. I distinguish the first set by the symbols GH, G, K; the second, by G(w)H, G(w), Q; and the third, by GwH, Gw, Qw.

It is not a little remarkable that, in Greek, Latin, and Celtic (all of which keep the original *k*-sound in the word for 'hundred,' as Greek *íkarion*, L. *centum*, Welsh *cant*) the middle gutturals are treated exactly like the palatals; whilst, on the contrary, in Sanskrit, Persian, Lithuanian, and Slavonic (all of which have an *s*-sound in the same word, as Skt. *śalam*, Pers. *sad*, Lith. *szimtas*, Russ. *sto*) the middle gutturals are treated like the labialised velars. Teutonic belongs to the former set, and goes with Greek, Latin, and Celtic. We may roughly characterise the two sets as Western and Eastern respectively.

Dental Series. The easiest series to deal with is that of the dentals; so it will be taken first. It will be noticed that the Germanic languages *shift* an original DH, D, or T to D, T, and TH respectively. This is called 'consonantal sound-shifting,' or simply 'sound-shifting'; otherwise known as 'Grimm's Law.'

Labial Series. In the same way, the Germanic languages shift an original BH, B, or P, to B, P, F respectively; by the same Law. The following table exhibits the results.

USUAL CORRESPONDENCES OF DENTAL AND LABIAL SOUNDS.

INDG.	SKT.	SLAV.	LITH.	GK.	LAT.	IRISH.	GOth.	AS.	TEUT.
DH	dh	d	d	θ	f (d, b)	d	d	d	D
D	d	d	d	ð	d, l	d	t	t	T
T	t	t	t	τ	t	t, th	th [d]	p [d]	TH
BH	bh	b	b	φ	f, h (b)	b (m)	b	b	B
B	b	b	b	β	b	b	p	p	P
P	p	p	p	π	p	...	f [b]	f	F

The Skt. *dh* answers to Lat. *f* initially; the *d*, *b* only occur medially. The Irish *th* is an aspirated *t*, not the E. *th*. The AS. *p* is only a symbol for the sound of *th*, as in E. *thorn*. The appearance of L. *l* for *d* is remarkable; thus L. *lingua* represents an older *dingua*; and as L. *d* corresponds to AS. *t*, it is cognate with E. *tongue*. The Skt. *ðh* corresponds to L. *f* or *h* initially; medially, to *b*. The Gothic [ð] and Gothic and AS. [d] within square brackets are due to what is known as 'Verner's Law'; the *th* became *d*, and the *f* became *b* whenever the vowel next preceding these consonants did *not*, according to the original Indo-germanic system of accentuation, bear the principal accent of the word. See Wright's Gothic Primer, § 119.

Guttural Series. The usual correspondence of guttural sounds in the principal Indo-germanic languages is here given. It has been explained above that there are three sets of gutturals. Observe the identity of treatment in the second and third sets of rows to the left of the dark line, and in the first and second sets to the right of it.

INDG.	SKT.	SLAV.	LITH.	GK.	LAT.	IRISH.	GOth.	AS.	TEUT.
GH	h	z	ž	χ	h, g	g	g	g	G
G	j	z	ž	γ	g	g	k	c	K
K	ç	s	sz	κ	c	c	h [g]	h [g]	H
G(w)H	gh, h	g, ž, z	g	χ	h, g	g	g	g	G
G(w)	g, j	g, ž, z	g	γ	g	g	k	c	K
Q	k, ch	k, č, c	k	κ	c	c	h [g]	h [g]	H
GwH	gh, h	g, ž, z	g	φ, θ, χ	f, gu, u, g	g	g	g	Gw
Gw	g, j	g, ž, z	g	β, ð, γ	gu, u, g	b	kw, k	cw, c	Q
Qw	k, ch	k, č, c	k	π, τ, κ	qu, c	c	hw, h [g]	hw, h [g]	Hw

Authorities : Benfey, Macdonell, Uhlenbeck, for Sanskrit; Prellwitz, Vaniček, Liddell and Scott, for Greek; Walde, Bréal, Vaniček, Lewis and Short, for Latin; Miklosich, for Slavonic; and for comparative philology, Brugmann, Fick, Stokes-Fick, Uhlenbeck, Kluge, Franck, and others. Cf. Giles, *Manual of Comparative Philology*, 2nd ed., 1901.

NON-ARYAN LANGUAGES : HEBREW. The Hebrew words in English are not very numerous, whilst at the same time they are tolerably well known, and the corresponding Hebrew words can, in general, be easily found. I have therefore contented myself with denoting the alphabet *beth, gimel, daleth*, &c. by *b, g, d, h, v, z, kh, l, y, k, l, m, n, s, ' , p, ts, q, r, sh* or *s, t*. This gives the same symbol for *samech* and *sin*, but this difficulty is avoided by making a note of the few instances in which *samech* occurs; in other cases, *sin* is meant. So also with *teth* and *tau*; unless the contrary is said, *tau* is meant. This might have been avoided, had the words been more numerous, by the use of *§* and *¶* for *samech* and *teth*. I put *kh* for *cheth*, to denote that the sound is guttural, not E. *ch*. I denote *ayin* by the mark '. The other letters can be readily understood. The vowels are denoted by *a, e, i, o, u, ā, ē, ī, ō, ū*.

ARABIC. The Arabic alphabet is important, being also used for Persian, Turkish, Hindustani, and Malay. But as the letters are variously transliterated in various works, it seemed to be the simplest plan to use the spellings given in Richardson's Arabic and Persian Dictionary (with very slight modifications), or in Marsden's Malay Dictionary; and, in order to prevent any mistake, to give, in every instance, the *number of the page* in Richardson or Marsden, or the *number of the column* in Palmer's Persian Dictionary; so that, if in any instance, it is desired to verify the word cited, it can readily be done. Richardson's system is rather vague, as he uses *t* to represent ت and ط (and also the occasional ث); also *s* to represent س and ص; also *h* for ح and ه; *z* for ذ; *z* and ض; *k* for ق and ك; and he denotes *ayin* by the Arabic character. I have got rid of one ambiguity by using *q* (instead of *k*) for ق; and for *ayin* I have put the mark ', as in Palmer's Persian Dictionary. In other cases, the reader can easily tell which *t, s, h, or z* is meant, if it happens to be an *initial* letter (when it is the most important), by observing the *number* of the page (or column) given in the reference to Richardson's or Palmer's Dictionary. Thus in Richardson's Dictionary, pp. 349-477 contain ت; pp. 960-981 contain ط; pp. 477-487 contain ث; pp. 795-868 contain س; pp. 924-948 contain ص; pp. 548-588 contain ح; pp. 1660-1700 contain ه; pp. 705-712 contain ذ; pp. 764-794 contain ز; pp. 949-960 contain ض; and pp. 981-984 contain ظ. In Palmer's Dictionary, the same letters are distinguished as *t* (coll. 121-159); *f* (coll. 408-416); *z* (coll. 160, 161); *s* (coll. 331-371); *q* (coll. 396-405); *h* (coll. 191-207); *k* (coll. 692-712); *g* (coll. 283-287); *r* (coll. 314-330); *g* (coll. 405-408); and *g* (coll. 416-418). Palmer gives the complete alphabet in the form *a [ā, i, &c.]*, *b, p, t, s, j, ch, h, kh, d, ē, r, z, sh, s, sh, g, f, g, h, f, k* [which I have written as *q*], *k, g, l, m, n, w, h, y*. It deserves to be added that Turkish has an additional letter *sāghir nūn*, which I denote by *n̄*, occurring in the word *yeñi*, which helps to form the E. word *janisary*.

In words derived from Hindi, Hindustani, Chinese, &c., I give the page of the dictionary where the word may be found, or a reference to some authority. See, in particular, the List of Books referred to, at p. xxx.

CANONS FOR ETYMOLOGY

In the course of the work, I have been led to adopt the following canons, which merely express well-known principles, and are nothing new. Still, in the form of definite statements, they are worth giving.

1. Before attempting an etymology, ascertain the earliest form and use of the word; and observe chronology.
2. Observe history and geography; borrowings are due to actual contact.
3. Observe phonetic laws, especially those which regulate the mutual relation of consonants in the various Indogermanic languages, at the same time comparing the vowel-sounds.
4. In comparing two words, A and B, belonging to the same language, of which A contains the lesser number of syllables, A must be taken to be the more original word, unless we have evidence of contraction or other corruption.
5. In comparing two words, A and B, belonging to the same language and consisting of the same number of syllables, the older form can usually be distinguished by observing the sound of the principal vowel.
6. Strong verbs, in the Teutonic languages, and the so-called 'irregular verbs' in Latin, are commonly to be considered as primary, other related forms being taken from them.
7. The whole of a word, and not a portion only, ought to be reasonably accounted for; and, in tracing changes of form, any infringement of phonetic laws is to be regarded with suspicion.
8. Mere resemblances of form and apparent connexion in sense between languages which have different phonetic laws or no necessary connexion are commonly a delusion, and are not to be regarded.
9. When words in two different languages are more nearly alike than the ordinary phonetic laws would allow, there is a strong probability that one language has borrowed the word from the other. Truly cognate words ought not to be *too much* alike.

10. It is useless to offer an explanation of an English word which will not *also* explain all the cognate forms.

These principles, and other similar ones well known to comparative philologists, I have tried to observe. Where I have not done so, there is a chance of a mistake. Corrections can only be made by a more strict observance of the above canons.

A few examples will make the matter clearer.

1. The word *surloin* or *sirloin* is often said to be derived from the fact that the *loin* was knighted as *Sir Loin* by Charles II, or (according to Richardson) by James I. Chronology makes short work of this statement; the word being in use long before James I was born. It is one of those unscrupulous inventions with which English 'etymology' abounds, and which many people admire because they are 'so clever.' The number of those who literally prefer a story about a word to a more prosaic account of it, is only too large.

As to the necessity for ascertaining the oldest form and use of a word, there cannot be two opinions. Yet this primary and all-important rule is continually disregarded, and men are found to rush into 'etymologies' without the slightest attempt at investigation or any knowledge of the history of the language, and think nothing of deriving words which exist in Anglo-Saxon from German or Italian. They merely 'think it over,' and take up with the first fancy that comes to hand, which they expect to be 'obvious' to others because they were themselves incapable of doing better; which is a poor argument indeed. It would be easy to cite some specimens which I have noted, but it is hardly necessary¹. I will rather relate my experience, viz. that I have frequently set out to find the etymology of a word without any preconceived ideas about it, and usually found that, by the time its earliest use and sense had been fairly traced, the etymology presented itself unasked.

2. The history of a nation generally accounts for the constituent parts of its language. When an early English word is compared with Hebrew or Coptic, as used to be done in the *old* editions of Webster's dictionary, history is set at defiance; and it was a good deed to clear the later editions of all such rubbish. As to geography, there must always be an intelligible geographical contact between races that are supposed to have borrowed words from one another; and this is particularly true of olden times, when travelling was less common. Old French did not borrow words from Portugal, nor did Old English borrow words from Prussia, much less from Finnish or Esthonian or Coptic, &c., &c. Yet there are people who still remain persuaded that *Whitsunday* is derived, of all things, from the German *Pfingsten*.

3. Few delusions are more common than the comparison of L. *cūra* with F. *care*, of Gk. *ἐλός* with

¹ I cite a few of these in my *Principles of English Etymology*, Series II, ch. xxv.—'On some False Etymologies.'

E. *whole*, and of Gk. *χάρις* with E. *charity*. I dare say I myself believed in these things for many years, owing to that utter want of any approach to any philological training, for which England in general has long been so remarkable. Yet a very slight (but honest) attempt at understanding the English, the Latin, and the Greek alphabets soon shows these notions to be untenable. The E. *care*, AS. *cearu*, meant originally sorrow, which is only a secondary meaning of the Latin word; it never meant, originally, attention or painstaking. But this is not the point at present under consideration. Phonetically, the AS. *c* and the L. *c*, when used initially, do not correspond; for where Latin writes *c* at the beginning of a word, AS. has *h*, as in L. *cil-āre*, related to AS. *hel-an*, to hide. Again, the AS. *ea*, before *r* following, stands for original *a*, *cearu*, answering to an older *caru*. But the L. *cūra*, Old Latin *coira*, is spelt with a long *ū*, originally a diphthong, which cannot answer exactly to an original *a*. It remains that these words both contain the letter *r* in common, which is not denied; but this is a slight ground for the supposed equivalence of words of which the primary senses were different. The fact of the equivalence of L. *c* to AS. *h*, is commonly known as being due to Grimm's law. The popular notions about 'Grimm's law' are extremely vague. Many imagine that Grimm made the law not many years ago, since which time Latin and Anglo-Saxon have been bound to obey it. But the word *law* is then strangely misapprehended; it is only a law in the sense of an *observed fact*. Latin and Anglo-Saxon were thus differentiated in times preceding the earliest record of the latter, and the difference might have been observed in the eighth century if any one had had the wits to observe it. When the difference has once been perceived, and all other AS. and Latin equivalent words are seen to follow it, we cannot consent to *establish an exception* to the rule in order to compare a single (supposed) pair of words which do not agree in the vowel-sound, and did not originally mean the same thing.

As to the Gk. *ἄσος*, the aspirate (as usual) represents an original *s*, so that *ἄσος* answers to Skt. *sarva-*, all, L. *salvus*, safe, unhurt. But the AS. *hāl* (which is the old spelling of *whole*) has for its initial letter an *h*, answering to Gk. *κ*. As to *χάρις*, the initial letter is *χ*, a guttural sound answering to Lat. *h* or *f*, and it is, in fact, allied to L. *hortāri*. But in *charity*, the *ch* is French, due to a peculiar pronunciation of the Latin *c*, and the F. *charité* is of course due to the L. acc. *cāritātem*, whence also Ital. *caritate* or *carità*, Span. *caridad*, all from L. *cārus*, with long *a*. When we put *χάρις* and *cārus* side by side, we find that the initial letters are different, that the vowels are different, and that, just as in the case of *cearu* and *cūra*, the sole resemblance is, that they both contain the letter *r*! It is not worth while to pursue the subject further. Those who are confirmed in their prejudices and have no guide but the car (which they neglect to train), will remain of the same opinion still; but some beginners may perhaps take heed, and if they do, will see matters in a new light. To all who have acquired any philological knowledge, these things are wearisome.

4. Suppose we take two Latin words such as *cāritās* and *cārus*. The former has a stem *cār-i-lāt-*; the latter has a stem *cār-o-*, which may very easily turn into *cār-i-*. We are perfectly confident that the adjective came first into existence, and that the sb. was made out of it by adding a suffix; and this we can tell by a glance at the words, by the very form of them. It is a rule in all Indogermanic languages that words started from monosyllabic roots or bases, and were built up by supplying new suffixes at the end; and, the greater the number of suffixes, the later the formation. When apparent exceptions to this law present themselves, they require especial attention; but as long as the law is followed, it is all in the natural course of things. Simple as this canon seems, it is frequently not observed; the consequence being that a word A is said to be derived from B, whereas B is its own offspring. The result is a reasoning in a circle, as it is called; we go round and round, but there is no progress upward and backward, which is the direction in which we should travel. Thus Richardson derives *chine* from 'F. *echine*,' and this from 'F. *echiner*, to chine, divide, or break the back of (Cotgrave), probably from the AS. *cinan*, to chine, chink, or rive.' From the absurdity of deriving the 'F. *echiner*' from the 'AS. *cinan*' he might have been saved at the outset, by remembering that, instead of *echine* being derived from the verb *echiner*, it is obvious that *echiner*, to break the back of, is derived from *echine*, the back, as Cotgrave certainly meant us to understand; see *eschine*, *eschiner* in Cotgrave's Dictionary. Putting *eschine* and *eschiner* side by side, the shorter form is the more original.

5. This canon, requiring us to compare vowel-sounds, is a little more difficult, but it is extremely important. In many dictionaries it is utterly neglected, whereas the information to be obtained from vowels is often extremely certain; and few things are more beautifully regular than the occasionally complex, yet often decisive manner in which, especially in the Teutonic languages, one vowel-sound is deduced from another. The very fact that the AS. *f* is a modification of *ō* tells us at once that *fēdan*, to feed, is a derivation of *fōd*, food; and that to derive *food* from *feed* is simply impossible. In the same way the vowel *e* in the verb to *set* owes its very existence to the vowel *a* in the past tense of the verb to *sit*; and so on in countless instances.

The other canons require no particular comment.

BOOKS REFERRED TO IN THE DICTIONARY

THE following is a list of the principal books referred to in the Dictionary, with a statement, in most instances, of the editions which I have actually used.

The abbreviation 'E.E.T.S.' signifies the Early English Text Society; and 'E.D.S.,' the English Dialect Society.

The date within square brackets at the end of a notice refers to the probable date of *composition* of a poem or other work; or to its first appearance in print.

- Aasen; see Norwegian.
- Abbott's Shakespearian Grammar. Third Edition, 1870.
- Acosta, Joseph d', The Naturall and Morall Historie of the East and West Indies; tr. by K. G[rimstone]; London, 1604. 4to.
- Ady, T., Discovery of Witches, 1601.
- Ælfred, King, tr. of Boethius, De Consolatione Philosophiae, ed. S. Fox, 1864. [ab. 880-900.]
- tr. of Bede's Ecclesiastical History, ed. Whelock, 1644.
- tr. of Bede's Ecclesiastical History, ed. J. Smith, 1722. *Also*
- ed. T. Miller, E.E.T.S., 1890, 1898.
- tr. of Gregory's Pastoral Care, ed. Sweet; E.E.T.S., 1871.
- Version of the history of the world by Orosius; ed. J. Bosworth, London, 1859. [ab. 880-900.] *Also* ed. Sweet, E.E.T.S., 1883.
- Ælfred's Metres; see Grein.
- Ælfred, Lives of Saints; ed. W. W. Skeat; 2 vols.; E.E.T.S., 1881-1900.
- Ælfric on the Old Testament; see Grein, Bibliothek der A. Prosa.
- Ælfric's Glossary, pr. in Wright's Vocabularies; see Wright, T. [ab. 975.] *Also* in Sommer's Anglo-Saxon Dictionary.
- Ælfric's Grammar; ed. J. Zupitza, Berlin, 1880. [ab. 975.]
- Ælfric's Homilies; ed. Thorpe (Ælfric Society). [ab. 975.]
- Alexander and Dindimus; ed. Skeat. E.E.T.S., extra series, 1878. [ab. 1350.]
- Alexander, The Wars of; ed. W. W. Skeat. E.E.T.S., 1886.
- Algonkin.—Cuoq; Lexique de la langue Algonquienne. Montreal, 1886.
- Alisaunder, Kyng; see Weber's Metrical Romances. [after 1300.]
- Alliterative Poems; ed. Morris; E.E.T.S., 1864; reprinted, 1869. [ab. 1360.]
- Altenglische Dichtungen des MS. Harl. 2253; ed. Dr. K. Biddeler. Berlin, 1878. 8vo.
- Altenglische Legenden; ed. Dr. Carl Horstmann. Paderborn, 1875.
- Altmark, dialect of; see Low German dialects.
- Amadas, Sir; see Robson.
- Ancren Riwle; ed. Jas. Morton. Camden Soc., 1873. [ab. 1230.]
- Anglia; Zeitschrift für Englische Philologie; herausg. von R. F. Wülcker. Halle a. S., 1878 and following years.
- Anglo-French.**—A Rough List of English Words found in Anglo-French; by the Rev. W. W. Skeat. (Phil. Soc. Transactions, 1883.) Reprinted, with many additions, in Notes on Eng. Etymology, by W. W. Skeat, 1901; pp. 353-470.
- Annals of Burton; pr. in *Annales Monastici*, ed. Luard (Record Series), 1864, pp. 446-453. [1258.]
- Edw. Conf.—Life of Edward the Confessor, ed. Luard (Record Series), 1858. [12th century.]
- French Chronicle of London, ed. Aungier (Camden Soc.), London, 1844. [ab. 1350.]
- Geoffrey Gaimar's Chronicle, ed. T. Wright (Caxton Soc.), 1850. [ab. 1150.]
- Havelok.—Laf d'Havelok; pr. in the same vol. as the preceding. [12th century.]
- Langtoft's Chronicle, ed. T. Wright (Record Series), 2 vols. London, 1866-8. [ab. 1307.]
- Laws of William I; pr. in *Ancient Laws and Institutes of England*, ed. R. Thorpe; vol. i. p. 466.
- Liber Albus, ed. H. T. Riley (Record Series), 1859. [Before 1479.]
- Liber Custumarum, pr. in *Monimenta Gildhalliv*, vol. ii; ed. H. T. Riley (Record Series), 1860. [1270 to 1400.]
- St. Nicholas, by Maistre Wace; ed. Delius; Bonn, 1850. [12th century.]
- Anglo-French.**—Philippe de Thaum, Bestiary and Livre des Creatures; pr. in Wright's Popular Treatises on Science, 1841. [12th century.]
- Political Songs of England, ed. T. Wright (Camden Soc.), London, 1839.
- Royal Wills, ed. J. Nichols; 1780. See Nichols, J.
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- A much fuller list of A.F. works is given in Notes on Eng. Etymology (as above).
- Anglo-Saxon.**—Ettmüller, L., Lexicon Anglo-Saxonum; Quedlinburg and Leipzig, 1851. See also Bosworth, Grein, Leo, Loth, Lye, March, Sommer, Sweet, Wright.
- Anglo-Saxon and Early English Psalter; ed. J. Stevenson. Surtees Soc., 1843-7. 2 vols.
- Anglo-Saxon Chronicle; ed. B. Thorpe; 2 vols. 1861. (Rolls Series.)
- ed. C. Plummer and J. Earle. Oxford, 1892-9. 2 vols.
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- Anturs of Arthur; see Robson. [ab. 1440.]
- Arabic.**—A Dictionary, Persian, Arabic, and English. By J. Richardson; new edition, by F. Johnson. London, 1829.
- Arber.—English Reprints, ed. E. Arber; various dates.
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- Assumption of Mary; see Horn.
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- Australasian English; A Dictionary of Australasian Words, Phrases, and Usages; by Prof. E. K. Morris. London, 1898.
- A. V. = Authorized Version; see Bible.
- Avowing of Arthur; see Robson.
- Awdelay's Fraternity of Vagabonds, ed. Viles and Furnivall; E.E.T.S., 1869; see Harman's Cavent. [1560-1565.]
- Awntrys of Arthure; see Scottish Alliterative Poems, and Three Metrical Romances.
- Ayenbite of Inwyrt, or Remorse of Conscience, by Dan Michel of Northgate; ed. R. Morris, E.E.T.S., 1866. [1340.]
- Babees Book; ed. F. J. Furnivall, E.E.T.S., 1868. [15th cent.]
- Bacon, Lord, Advancement of Learning, ed. W. Aldis Wright; Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1869. [1605.] An early edition by G. Wals, Oxford, 1640, folio.
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 Black Book of the Admiralty; ed. Sir T. Twiss. Vols. 1-4. 1871-6. (Rolls Series.)
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KEY TO THE GENERAL PLAN OF THE ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY

Each article is arranged, as far as seemed advisable, according to a uniform scheme, and the following details will explain the nature of the information to be found in this work.

§ 1. **The words selected.** The Word-list contains all the primary words of most frequent occurrence in modern literature; and, when their derivatives are included, supplies a tolerably complete vocabulary of the language. I have been largely guided in the choice by the work known as the Student's English Dictionary, by John Ogilvie, as edited by Charles Annandale (1895). A few unusual words have been included on account of their occurrence in familiar passages of standard authors.

§ 2. **The Definitions.** These are given in the briefest possible form, chiefly for the purpose of identifying the word and showing the part of speech.

§ 3. **The Language.** The language to which each word belongs is distinctly marked in every case by means of letters within marks of parenthesis immediately following the definition. In the case of words derived from French, a note is (in general) also made as to whether the French word is of Latin, Celtic, German, or Scandinavian origin. The symbol '—' signifies 'derived from.' Thus the remark '(F.—L.)' signifies 'a word introduced into English from *French*, the French word itself being of *Latin* origin.' The letters used are to be read as follows.

Arab. = Arabic. **AF.** = Anglo-French. **C.** = Celtic, *used as a general term for* Irish, Gaelic, Welsh, Breton, Cornish, &c. **E.** = English. **F.** = French. **G.** = German. **Gk.** = Greek. **L. or Lat.** = Latin. **Scand.** = Scandinavian, *used as a general term for* Icelandic, Swedish, Danish, &c. **Skt.** = Sanskrit. **W.** = Welsh.

For other abbreviations, see § 8 below.

§ 4. **The History.** Next follows a brief account of the history of the word, showing (approximately) the time of its introduction into the language; or, if a native word, the Middle-English form or forms of it, with a few quotations and references. This is an important feature of the work, and (I believe) to some extent a new one. In attempting thus, as it were, to *date* each word, I must premise that I often cite Shakespeare in preference to a slightly *earlier* writer whose writings are less familiar; that an attempt has nevertheless been made to indicate the date within (at least) a century; and lastly, that in some cases I may have failed to do this, owing to imperfect information or knowledge. In general, sufficient is said, in a very brief space, to *establish* the earlier uses of each word, so as to clear the way for a correct notion of its origin.

§ 5. **The References.** A large number of the references are from Richardson's Dictionary, denoted by the symbol '(R.)' Some from Todd's Johnson, sometimes cited merely as 'Todd.' Many from Stratmann's Old English Dictionary, or the still better (but unfinished) work by Mätzner; these are all 'ME,' i.e. Middle-English forms. Many others are due to my own reading. I have, in very many instances, given *exact* references, often at the expenditure of much time and trouble. Thus Richardson cites 'The Romaunt of the Rose' at large, but I have given, in almost every case, the exact number of the line. Similarly, he cites the *Fairy Queen* merely by the *book* and *canto*, omitting the *stanza*. Inexact quotations are comparatively valueless, as they cannot be verified, and may be false.

For a complete list of authorities, with dates, see p. xxx (above).

§ 6. **The Etymology.** Except in a few cases where the etymology is verbally described, the account of it begins with the symbol —, which is always to be read as '**directly derived from**,' or '**borrowed from**,' wherever it occurs. A succession of these symbols occurs whenever the etymology is traced back through another language. The order is always backward, from old to still older forms.

§ 7. **Cognate Forms.** Cognate forms are frequently introduced by way of *further illustration*, though they form, strictly speaking, no part of the direct history of the etymology. But they frequently throw so much light upon the word that it has always been usual to cite them; though no error is more common than to mistake a word that is merely *cognate* with, or *allied* to, the English one for the *very original* of it! For example,

many people will quote the German word *acker* as if it *accounted for*, or is the *original* of the English *acre*, whereas it is (like the Lat. *ager*, or the Icelandic *akr*) merely a parallel form.' It is remarkable that many beginners are accustomed to cite German words in particular (probably as being the only continental-Teutonic idiom with which they are acquainted) in order to account for English words; the fact being that no Teutonic language has contributed so little to our own tongue, which is, in the main, a *Low-German* dialect as distinguished from that *High-German* one to which the specific name 'German' is commonly applied. In order to guard the learner from this error of confusing *cognate* words with such as are immediately concerned with the etymology, the symbol + is used to mark off such words. This symbol is, in every case, to be read as '**not derived from, but cognate with.**' The symbol has, in fact, its usual algebraical value, i. e. *plus*, or *additional*; and indicates **additional information to be obtained from the comparison of cognate forms.**

§ 8. **Symbols and Etymological References.** The symbols used are such as to furnish, in every case, an exact reference to some authority. Thus the symbol 'Ital.' does not mean *merely* Italian, but that the word has actually been verified by myself (and may be verified by any one else) as occurring in Meadows's Italian Dictionary. This is an important point, as it is common to cite foreign words at random, without the slightest hint as to where they may be found; a habit which leads to false spellings and even to gross blunders. And, in order that the student may the more easily verify these words (as well as to curb myself from citing words of unusual occurrence), I have expressly preferred to use common and cheap dictionaries, or such as came most readily to hand, except where I refer *by name* to such excellent books as Rietz's *Svenskt Dialekt-Lexicon*. The following is a list of these symbols, with their exact significations.

AS.—Anglo-Saxon, or Wessex English in its earliest form. The references are to Grein, Bosworth, or Lye, as cited; or to some AS. work, as cited. All these words are *authorized*, unless the given form is marked by an asterisk preceding it, to denote that it is theoretical.

Bret.—Breton; as in Le Gonidec's Dictionary, ed. 1821.

Corn.—Cornish; as in Williams's Dictionary, ed. 1865.

Dan.—Danish; as in Ferrall and Repp's Dictionary, ed. 1861, or in Larsen (1897).

Du.—Dutch; as in the Tauchnitz stereotyped edition, or in Calisch (1875).

E.—Modern English; see Webster's English Dictionary, ed. Goodrich and Porter; or the Century Dictionary; and see **N.E.D.**

ME.—Middle English; i. e. English from about A.D. 1200 to about A.D. 1500. See § 5 above.

F.—French, as in the Dict. by Hamilton and Legros. The reference 'Cot.' is to Cotgrave's French Dictionary, ed. 1660; also denoted by **MF.** (Middle French). Wherever **OF.** (= Old French) occurs, the reference is to Burguy's *Glossaire*, unless the contrary be expressly stated, in which case it is (in general) to Godefroy, or to Roquefort.

Gael.—Gaelic; as in Macleod and Dewar's Dictionary, ed. 1839.

G.—German; as in Flügel's Dictionary, ed. 1861.

Gk.—Greek; as in Liddell and Scott's *Lexicon*, ed. 1849.

Goth.—Moeso-Gothic; as in Stamm's *Ulfilas*, ed. 1878.

Heb.—Hebrew; as in Leopold's small Hebrew Dictionary, ed. 1872; or in Gesenius (1883).

Ioel.—Icelandic; as in Cleasby and Vigfusson's Icelandic Dictionary, ed. 1874.

Ir. or Irish.—Irish; as in O'Reilly's Dictionary, ed. 1864.

Ital.—Italian; as in Meadows's Dictionary, ed. 1857.

L. or Lat.—Latin; as in Lewis and Short's Dictionary, ed. 1880.

Low Lat.—Low Latin; as in Ducange, ed. Favre; 1884.

ME.—Middle-English; see the line following **E.** above.

MHG.—Middle High German; as in Wackernagel's *Wörterbuch*, ed. 1861; or Schade; see **OHG.** below.

N.E.D.—A New English Dictionary, on Historical Principles; Oxford, 1888—.

OF.—Old French; as in Godefroy, or in Burguy's *Glossaire*, ed. 1870.

OHG.—Old High German; chiefly from Schade, 2nd ed., 1872–82.

Pers.—Persian; as in Palmer's Persian Dictionary, ed. 1876.

Port.—Portuguese; as in Vieyra's Dictionary, ed. 1857.

Prov.—Provençal; as in Raynouard's *Lexique Roman* (so called).

Russ.—Russian; as in Reiff's Dict. of Russian, German, English, and French, ed. 1876.

Skt.—Sanskrit; as in Benfey's Dictionary, ed. 1866.

Span.—Spanish; as in Meadows's Dictionary, ed. 1856; or in Neuman, 1862.

Swed.—Swedish; as in the Tauchnitz stereotyped edition; or in Öman, 1897; or Widegren, 1788.

W.—Welsh; as in Spurrell's Dictionary, ed. 1861.

For a complete list of authorities, see p. xxx. The above includes only such as have been used too frequently to admit of special reference to them by name.

Other abbreviations.—Such abbreviations as 'adj.' = adjective, 'pl.' = plural, and the like, will be readily understood. I may particularly mention the following. Cf. = confer, i. e. compare. pt. t. = past tense. pp. = past participle. q. v. = quod vide, i. e. which see. s. v. = sub verbo, i. e. under the word in question. tr. = translation, or translated. b. (or bk.) = book. c. (or ch., or cap.) = chapter; *sometimes* = canto. l. = line s. = section. st. = stanza. A. V. = Authorized Version of the Bible (1611).

§ 9. **The Roots.** In some cases, the words have been traced back to their original Indogermanic roots. This has only been attempted, for the most part, in cases where the subject scarcely admits of a doubt; it being unadvisable to hazard too many guesses, in the present state of our knowledge. The root is denoted by the symbol √, to be read as 'root.' I have here most often referred to Brugmann, Uhlenbeck, Prellwitz, or Kluge.

§ 10. **Derivatives.** The symbol 'Der.,' i. e. Derivatives, is used to introduce forms derived from the primary word, or from the same source. For an account of the various suffixes, see Morris's Historical Outlines of English Accidence, and Haldemann's Affixes to English Words; or, for the purpose of comparative philology, consult Brugmann.

§ 11. **Cross-references.** These frequently afford additional information, and are mostly introduced to save repetition of an explanation.

CORRIGENDA

BAROUCHE, l. 1. For (G.—Ital.) read (G.—Ital.—L.)

DEFINE, l. 7. Insert a comma after *dē*.

EDUCATE, l. 1. Insert a comma after to cultivate.

FLOTSAM, l. 1. For (Af.—E.) and L. read (Af.—E. and L.)

JAUNT; at the end of l. 5. For *id.* read *Rom.*

TRACE (1), l. 9. For **trāctiāre* read **tractiāre*.

WARE (1); at the end. For *Weir* (1) and *Worth* read *Weir* and *Worth* (1).

. For some other corrections see the Supplement; pp. 777–780.

A, the indef. article; see **An**.

A, prefix, has at least twelve different values in English. **a**. Representative words are (1) adown; (2) aloot; (3) along; (4) arise; (5) achieve; (6) avert; (7) amend; (8) alas; (9) alyse; (10) ado; (11) aware; (12) avast. **β**. The full form of these values may be represented by *of*, *on*, *and*, *ā*, *ad*, *ab*, *ex*, *he*, *an*, *at*, *ge*, *hand*. **γ**. This may be illustrated by means of the examples given: cf. (1) *AS. oflāne*; (2) *on foot*; (3) *AS. audlang*; (4) *AS. ā-risan*; (5) verb from *F. à chef*, *l. ad caput*; (6) *L. uertere*, for *obuertere*; (7) *F. amender*, from *L. emendare*, for *exmendare*; (8) *F. hélas*, where *hé* is interjectional; (9) *Gk. ávastos*, for *av-bastos*; (10) *for at do*, i.e. to do; (11) for *ME. ywar*, *AS. gwear*; (12) *avist*, Dutch *houd vast*, hold fast. These prefixes are discussed at greater length under the headings **Of**, **On**, **Along**, **Arise**, **Ad**, **Ab**, **Ex**, **Alas**, **Un**, **At**, **Awake**, **Avast**; each being given in its proper place in this Dictionary. **¶** Prefix **a** (5) really has two values: (a) French, as in *malanche*; (b) Latin, as in *astrigent*; but the source is the same, viz. *L. ad*. Similarly, prefix **a** (6) really has two values: (a) French, as in *ME. a-sailen*, now *spelt assail*; (b) Latin, as in *avert*, *avocation*; the source being *l. ab*. **¶** In words discussed below, the prefix has its number assigned in accordance with the above scheme, where necessary. **AARDVARK**, the S. African ground-hog. (Cape Du.) *lit.* 'earth-hog.' From *Dn. aard*, for *cardo*, earth; and *vark*, for *varken*, a hog. See **Earth** and **Farrow**.

AB, prefix, (*L.*) *L. ab*, short form *a*; sometimes extended to *abs*. Cognate with *Skt. apa*, away, from; *Gk. áw*; *Goth. of*; *AS. of*; *G. ab*; see **Of**. Hence numerous compounds, as *ab-usus*, *ab-erri*, *ab-straci*, &c. In French, it becomes *a* or *av*; see **Assail**, **Advantage**.

ABACK, backwards. (*E.*) *ME. abak*; as in 'And worltil to be put abak.' Gower, C. A. i. 205 (l. iii. 487). For *on bak*, as in 'Sir Thopas drough on bak ful fast.' Chaucer, C. T., B 2017, in the Harleian MS., where other MSS. have *abak* = *AS. abak* = *Matt. iv. 10*. Thus the prefix is *a* - (2); for *on*. See **On** and **Back**.

ABACUS, a calculating frame; upper member of the capital of a column. (*L.* - *Gk.*) See *Previsa*, tr. of Higden, vii. 69. *L. abacus* = *Gk. ábak* (gen. *ábakon*), a slab for reckoning on.

ABAST, on the aft, behind. (*E.*) *a*. From the prefix *a* - (2), for *on*, and *-bast*, which is contracted from *bi-ast*, i.e. by aft. Thus *abast* is for *on by aft*, i.e. in that which lies towards the after part. **β**. *-bast* is *ME. baf*, *Allit. Poems*, C. 148; the fuller form is *baft*, with which cf. 'He let biſſten the more del' = he left behind the greater part; Genesis and Exodus, 3377. *ME. biſſten* is from *AS. biſſtan*, compounded of *be*, by, and *ſtan*, behind; Grein, i. 52. See **By** and **Aft**.

ABANDON, to forsake, give up. (*F.* - *Low L.* - *OHG.*) *ME. abandonen*. 'Bot thai, that can thanne abandonen Till ded' - but they, that gave themselves up to death; Barbour's Bruce, ed. Skeat, vii. 642. = *F. abandonner*, to give up. = *F. à bandon*, at liberty, at one's disposal; orig. 'in the power of'; discussed in Brachet, Etym. F. Dict. - *F.* & *prep.*, and *bandon*, control, jurisdiction. = *L. ad* to; and *Low L. bandum*, a feudal term (also spelt *banuum*) signifying an order, decree; see **Ban**. **¶** The *F.* & *bandon* is *lit.* 'by proclamation,' and thus has the double sense (1) 'under control,' and (2) 'at one's discretion, by permission.' The former is obsolete in modern English; but occurs frequently in *ME.* See Glossary to the Bruce; and cf. 'habben abandon', to have at one's will, O. Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, i. 189, l. 24. *Der. abandon-ed*, *lit.* given up; *abandon-ment*.

ABASE, to bring low. (*F.* - *L.*) *Shak.* has 'abase our sight so low'; 2 Hen. VI, l. 2. 15. Cf. 'So to abase his realte'; Gower, C. A. i. 111 (bk. I. 2063). From *a* - (5), for *F. a*, *L. ad*, and *base*; in imitation of *OF. abaisier*, *abessier*, *MF. abaisser*, *abaisser*, 'to debase, abase, abate, humble'; *Coigrave* - *Late L. abassire*, to lower. = *L. ad*, to; and *Late L. bassare*, to lower, from *Late L. bassus*, low. See **Base**. *Der. abase-ment*, *A. V.*, *Ecclus. xx. 11*. **¶** It is extremely probable that some confusion has taken place between this word and *abash*; for in Middle E. (in the Northern dialect) we find *abaisit* with the sense of *abashed* or dismayed. See examples under *abasen* in Mätzner's Wörterbuch; and see *N. E. D.*

ABASH, to confuse with shame. (*F.*) *ME. abaschen*, *abaischen*, *abaiszen*, *abashen*, &c. 'I abasshe, or am amased of any thyngne'; *Palsgrave*. 'Thei weren abaischid with a greet stonyng'; *Wyclif*, *Mk. v.*

42. 'He was abashed and agast'; *K. Alisaunder*, ed. Weber, l. 224. = *OF. esbaiss*, stem of pres. part. of *esbaire*, to astonish (see note below); mod. *F. ébahir*, = *OF. es* - (*L. ex*, out, extremely); and *bair*, *bahir*, to express astonishment, an imitative verb formed from the interjection *bah!* of astonishment. Cf. prov. *E. bo, bah*, interj., a sudden cry to cause fright; *Gk. Boáiv*, *L. boire*, to shout out. **¶** The final *-sh* is to be thus accounted for. French verbs in *-ir* are of two forms, those which (like *venir*) follow the Latin inflexions, and those which (like *fleurir*) sometimes add *-iss* to the root. See Brachet's Hist. French Grammar, ed. Toynbee, § 881. This *-iss* is imitated from the *L. -esc*, *-isc*, seen in 'inchoative' verbs, such as *flor-esc*, *trem-isc*, and appears in many parts of the French verb, which is conjugated to a great degree as if its infinitive were **fleurissir* instead of *fleurir*. **β**. An excellent example is seen in *obair*, to obey, which would similarly have, as it were, a secondary form **obessir*; and, corresponding to these forms, we have in English not only *obey*, but the obsolete form *obeyche*, *obesche*, as in 'the wynd and the see obeshen to hym'; *Wyclif*, *Mk. iv. 40*. **γ**. Easier examples appear in *E. abolish*, *banish*, *carish*, *demolish*, *embellish*, *establish*, *finish*, *flourish*, *furbish*, *garnish*, *garish*, *languish*, *nourish*, *polish*, *punish*, all from French verbs in *-ir*. **δ**. We also have examples like *admonish*, *diminish*, *replenish*, evidently from French sources, in which the termination is due to analogy; these are discussed in their proper places. **¶** It is probable that the word to *abash* has been to some extent confused with *abase*. See **ABASE**. *Der. bash-ful* (for *abash-ful*); *abash-ment*.

ABATE, to beat down. (*F.* - *L.*) *ME. abaten*. 'To abate the host of that breme duke'; Will. of Palerne, 1141. 'Thow... abatest alle tyranné'; *K. Alisaunder*, ed. Weber, l. 7499. = *OF. abatere*, to beat down. = *Late L. abattere*; see Brachet, *L. ad*, to; and *battere*, popular form of *battere*, to beat. *Der. abate-ment*, *Hamlet*, iv. 7. 121; *abat* is (below), and *F. abatt-oir*, a public slaughter-house.

¶ Often contracted to *bate*, *q. v.*

ABATIS, **ABATTIS**, a military defence made of felled trees. (*F.* - *L.*) *Spelt abatis* in Todd's Johnson. = *F. abatis*; *OF. abatis* (Italtf.) = *OF. abatre*, to beat down (above).

ABBESS, fem. of *abbot*. (*F.* - *L.* - *Gk.* - *Syriac*) *ME. abbess*, *Rob. of Glouc.* p. 379, l. 7624; *Early F. Poems*, ed. Furnival, p. 70, l. 165. = *AF. abbess*; earlier *OF. abbess*; see *abbess* in Hatfield. = *L. abbissa*, fem. in *-issa* from *abbat*, stem of *abbas*, an abbot. See **Abbot**.

ABBEY, a religious house. (*F.* - *L.* - *Gk.* - *Syriac*) *ME. abbey*, *abbaye*. 'Abbeys, abbatis' [*misprinted abacia*]; *Prompt. Parv.* *Spelt abbi* in the Metrical Life of St. Dunstan, l. 39. = *AF. abbey*, *abey*, *l.*; *OF. abbe*, *abbey*; *Bartsch's Chrestomathie*. = *Late L. abbātia*. = *Late L. abbāt*, stem of *abbas*. See **Abbot**.

ABBOT, the father (or head) of an abbey. (*L.* - *Gk.* - *Syriac*) *ME. abbot*, *abbod*. 'Abbot, abbas'; *Prompt. Parv.* *Spelt abbot*, *Ancren Riwe*, p. 314. *AS. abbot*, *abbod*; *Ælfric's homily* on the Old Test. begins with the words *Ælfric abbot*. = *L. abbōtem*, *abbādem*, acc. of *abbas*, father. = *Late Gr. ábbas* (gen. *ábbas-os*, *ábbas-ov*); see *Ducange*. = *Syriac* *abbat*, father; see *Romans*, vii. 15; *Galat.* iv. 6. **¶** The restoration of the *t* (for *d* in *AS.*) was due to a knowledge of the *L.* form; cf. *OF. abez* (= *abets*, pl.), *Chanson de Roland*, 2955.

ABBREVIATE, to shorten. (*L.*) *Fabyan* has *abreyaryd* in the sense of *abridged*; *Henry III*, an. 26, ed. 1811, p. 333. *Elyot* has 'an abbreviate, called of the Grekes and Latines epitoma'; *The Governor*, b. iii. c. 25. = *L. abbreviare* (pp. *abbreviatus*), to shorten, in *Rom. ix. 28* (Vulgate). = *L. ad*, to; and *brevis*, short. See **Brief** and **Abridge**. *Der. abbreviat-ion*, *or*. *Doublet*, *abridge*. **¶** Here *abbreviare* would at once become *abbreviare*; cf. *Ital. abbreviare*, to improve, *abbreviare*, to lower, *abbreviare*, to embellish, where the prefix is plainly *ad*. **¶** The formation of verbs in *-ate* in English is curious; a good example is *create*, equivalent to *L. creāre*; but it does not follow that *crea* was necessarily formed from the pp. *creatus*. Such verbs in *-ate* can be formed directly from *L.* verbs in *-are*, by mere analogy with others. All that was necessary was to initiate such a habit of formation. This habit began with words like *advocate*, which was originally a pp. used as a sb., and, secondarily, was used as a verb by the common English habit of creating verbs from sbs.

ABDICATE, *lit.* to renounce. (*L.*) In *Levins*, A. D. 1570; and used by Bishop Hall, in his *Contemplations*, N. T., b. iv. cont. 6.

§ 2. — *Abdicat-us*, pp. of *abdicare* (see note to *Abbreviate*). — *Ab*, *ab*, from; and *dicare*, to proclaim. (*Dicare* is allied to *dicere*, to say; see *Diction*. Der. *abdicat-ion*.)

ABDOMEN, the lower part of the belly. (L.) Defined as 'the fat which is about the belly'; Coles, ed. 1684. Der. *abdomin-al*.

ADDUCE, to lead away. (L.) Not odd, and not usual. Used by Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Errors*, b. iii. c. 20. § 4; where some edd. have *adduce*. More common is the derivative *abduction*, used by Blackstone, *Comment*, b. iv. c. 15, and a common law-term. — *Abducere*, to lead away. — *Ab*, *ab*, from, away; and *ducere*, to lead. See *Duke*. Der. *abduct*, *abduct-ion*, *abduct-or*; cf. the pp. *abductus*.

ABED, in bed. (E.) Shakespeare has *abed*, As You Like It, ii. 2. 6, and elsewhere; ME. *a-bedde*, Chaucer, *Troil.* i. 915. The prefix *a-* stands for *on*. 'Thou restest the *on bedde*' — thou restest thee *abed*; Layamon, ii. 372.

ABELE, the white poplar. (Du. — F. — L.) In Kersey (1708). Du. *abel*. — OF. *abel*, *ubel* (*ubel* in Godefroy); — Late L. *albellum*, acc. of *albellus*, white poplar; Duc. — L. *alb-us*, white. See *Alb*.

ABERRATION, a wandering. (L.) In Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674. — L. *aberratio*, acc. of *aberrare*. — L. *aberrare*, to wander from. — *Ab*, away; and *errare*, to wander. See *Err*.

ABET, to incite. (F. — Scand.) Used by Shak. *Com. of Errors*, ii. 2. 172. ME. *abetten*, Sir Ferumbras, i. 5816 (ab. 1380). [Cf. ME. *abet*, *ab*, meaning 'instigation'; Chaucer, *Troilus*, ii. 357.] — OF. *abeter*, to deceive, also to incite (Godefroy); AF. and OF. *abet*, instigation, deceit. — OF. *a* < L. *ad*, to, and *beter*, to bait. Cf. 'Nus ours, quant il est bien *betes*' = No bear, when he is well baited; Roin. Rose, 10168. OF. *beter* is from Icel. *beita*, to bait, chase with dogs, set dogs on; lit. 'to make to bite'; causal verb from *bita*, to bite. See *Bait*; and see *Bet*. Der. *abetment*, AF. *abetement*; *abet-or*, Shak. *Lucrèce*, 886.

ABEYANCE, expectation, suspension. (F. — L.) A law term; used by Littleton, and in Blackstone's Commentaries; see Cowell's Law Dict., and Todd's Johnson. — A. F. *abeyance*, as in the phrase 'droit en *abeyance*', a right in abeyance, or which is suspended; OF. *abeyance*, expectation; see Godefroy. — F. prefix *a-* (< L. *ad*); and *beance*, expectation (Godefroy); allied to OF. *béant*, gaping, pres. pt. of obs. verb *béer* (mod. F. *bayer*), to gape, to expect anxiously. — L. *ad*, and *badire*, to gape, to open the mouth, used by Isidore of Seville; see Brachet, s. v. *bayer*. The word *badire* is probably imitative.

ABHOR, to shrink from with terror. (L.) Shak. has it frequently. It occurs in Lord Surrey's translation of Virgil, b. ii. l. 16; cf. 'quam animus meminisse horret'; Aen. ii. 12. Caxton has *abhorring*, *Troy Book*, leaf 20. l. 11. — L. *abhorre*, to shrink from. — *Ab*, from; and *horre*, to bristle (with fear). See *Horrid*. Der. *abhorrent*, *abhor-ence*.

ABIDE (1), to wait for. (E.) ME. *abiden*, Chaucer, C. T., E 757, 1106; and in common use. AS. *āwidan*, Grein, i. 12. — AS. prefix *a-*, and *bidan*, to bide. Cf. Goth. *usbeidan*, to expect. See *Bide*. Der. *abid-ing*; *abode*, formed by gradation, from the 2nd grade *bād*.

ABIDE (2), to suffer for a thing. (E.) a. We find in Shak. 'lest thou *abide* it deare'; *Mids. Nt.* Dream, iii. 2. 175; where the first quarto has *aby*. The latter is correct; the verb in the phrase 'to *abide* it' being a mere corruption, due to confusion with *abide* (1). β. The ME. form is *abyen*, as in 'That thou shalt with this launcegray *Abyen* it ful soure'; Chaucer, C. T., B 2011 (l. 13751). This verb *abyen* is also spelt *abuygen* and *abuygen*, and is common in Middle E.; see examples in Mätzner and Strattmann. Its pt. tense is *aboughte*, and we still preserve it, in a reversed form, in the modern to *buy off*. γ. Hence 'lest thou *abide* it dear' signifies 'lest thou have to buy it off dearly', i. e. lest thou have to pay dearly for it. — AS. *ābyegan*, to pay for. 'Gif friman wið frīes mannes wið gēlīgef, his wergēde *ābyge*' = If a free man lie with a freeman's wife, let him pay for it with his wergeld; Laws of King Æthelbirt, 31; in Thorpe's Ancient Laws, i. 10. — AS. *a-*, prefix; and AS. *byegan*, to buy. See *Buy*.

ABIGAIL, a waiting-woman. (Heb.) See T. L. O. Davies, *Suppl. Glossary*. From the character *Abigail* in Beaumont and Fletcher's *Scornful Woman*. See 1 Sam. xxv.

ABILITY; see *Able*.

ABJECT, mean; lit. cast away. (L.) Shak. has it several times, and once the subst. *abject*; Rich. III. i. 1. 106. It was formerly used also as a verb. 'Almightie God *abjected* Saul, that he shulde no more reigne our Israel'; Sir T. Eliot, The Governour, b. ii. c. i. § 3. — L. *abicius*, cast away, pp. of *abice*, to cast away. — *Ab*, *ab*, from, away; and *icere*, to cast. Cf. *Jēt* (1). Der. *abject-ly*, *abject-ion*, *abject-ness*, *abjects* (pl. sb.).

ABJURE, to forswear. (L.) Sir T. More has *abjure*, Works, p. 214 b. Colgrave has 'abjuror', to abjure, forswear, deny with an oath. — L. *abiūrare*, to deny. — *Ab*, *ab*, from; and *iūrare*, to swear, from *iūs* (gen. *iūris*), law, right. In several words of this kind, it is almost impossible to say whether they were derived from Lat.

immediately, or through the French. It makes no ultimate difference. Der. *abjur-al-ion*.

ABLATIVE, taking away. (F. — L.) ME. *ablatsse*, Reliq. Ant. ii. 14, l. 19. — F. *ablatif*, the ablative case, Cot. — L. *ablativus*, the name of a case. — *Ab*, *ab*, from; and *latum*, to bear, used as active supine of *fero*, but from a different root. *Latum* is from an older form *lātum*, supine of *tolle*, to lift, take away. Co-radicate words are *tolerate* and the MF. *thole*, to endure. See *Tolerate*. ¶ 'We learn from a fragment of Cæsar's work, *De Analogiâ*, that he was the inventor of the term *ablative* in Latin. The word never occurs before; Max Müller, *Lectures*, i. 118 (8th ed.).

BLAZE, on fire. (E.) For *on blaze*, i. e. in a blaze. 'Al *on blaze*'; Gower, C. A. ii. 244 (bk. v. 3510). The AS. and ME. *on* commonly has the sense of *in*. See *Abend* and *Blaze*.

ABLE, having power; skilful. (F. — L.) ME. *able*, Chaucer, *Proh.* 584. — OF. *able* (Godefroy), able; F. *habile*, 'able', 'active'; Cot. — L. *habilis*, easy to handle, active. — L. *habere*, to have, to hold. β. The spelling *hable* is also found, as, e.g. in Sir Thomas More, *Dialogue* concerning Heresies, b. iii. c. 16; Works, p. 245 a; *habilitis*, R. Ascham, The Schoolmaster, ed. 1570, leaf 19 (ed. Arber, p. 63). Der. *ab-ly*, *abil-ity* (from L. acc. *habilitatem*, from *habilitas*).

ABLUTION, a washing. (F. — L.) Used by Bp. Taylor (R.) ME. *ablucious*, Chaucer, C. T., G 856. — F. *ablution*. — L. acc. *ablūtio*. — L. *abluer*, to wash away. — *Ab*, *ab*, away; and *luere*, to wash. Cf. L. *lavare*, to wash; see *Lave*.

ABNEGATE, to deny. (L.) Used by Dr. Johnson, s. v. *abjure*. Minshew (1627) has *abnegation*. — L. *abnegit-us*, pp. of *abnegare*, to deny. — *Ab*, *ab*, from, away; and *negare*, to deny. See *Negation*. Der. *abnegat-ion*.

ABNORMAL, irregular. (F. — L. — Gk.) Modern; and very corrupt (N. E. D.). Made by popular etymology, as if from L. *ab*, from, and *norma*, rule (see *Normal*); but really from F. *anormal* (Hatzfeld). — Med. L. *anormilis*, by-form of *anormalis* (Duc.), a corruption of *animalis* (whence F. *anormal*) — Gk. *ἀνώμαλος*, uneven; see *Anomaly*. ¶ An *anomalous* word.

ABOARD, on board. (E.) For *on board*. 'And stood on *borde* baroun and knyght To help kyng Rychard for to fyght'; Richard Coeur de Lion, 2543; in Weber, *Mt. Romances*.

ABODE, a dwelling. (E.) The ME. *abod* almost always has the sense of 'delay' or 'abiding'; see Chaucer, C. T. 967 (A 965). Also North E. *abod*, Barbour's Bruce, i. 142. A verbal sb. from *abide*, with the same stem-vowel as *abide*, the pt. t. of that verb. See *Abide* (1). For the modern sense, see John, xiv. 23.

ABOLISH, to annul. (F. — L.) Caxton has the pp. *abolysshed*, Eneydos, ch. xxvi (p. 92, l. 32). Hall, Henry VIII, an. 28, § 8, has the unnecessary spelling *abolish*, just as *abominat* was once written *abominat*. — F. *aboliss*, from inf. *abolir*. For the ending *-ss* see remarks on *Abask*. — L. *abolere*, to destroy, for the ending *-ss* see remarks on *Abask*. — L. *abolere*, to destroy; see *Abolish*, s. v. *abolere*. Bréal derives *abolere* from *ab* and *olere* as in *ad-olere*, as if it meant 'to check the growth'. See *Adolescent*. Der. *abol-it-ion*, *abol-it-ion-ist*.

ABOMINATE, to hate. (L.) The verb is in *Levins*, A. d. 1570; spelt *abominat*, p. 41, l. 30 (not noted in N. E. D.). before 1644. Wyclif has *abominabile*, Titus, i. 16; *abominabile*, Gower, C. A. i. 263; iii. 204 (bk. ii. 3107; bk. vii. 3337). — L. *abominat-us*, pp. of *abominari*, to dislike; lit. to turn away from a thing that is of ill omen; (for the ending *-ate*, see note to *Abbreviate*). — *Ab*, *ab*, from; and *omin*, for *omen*, a portent. See *Omen*. Der. *abomin-able*, *abomin-al-ion*.

ABORIGINES, indigenous inhabitants. (L.) 'Calling them *aborigines* and *αὐτόχθονες*'; Selden's notes to Drayton's *Polyolbiou*, song 8, note 2. — L. *aborigines*, the ancestors of the Romans, the nation which, previous to historical record, drove out the Siculi (Lewis and Short). Coined from L. *ab origi*, where *origi* is the abl. of L. *origo*; see *Origin*. Cf. *virgili*, *Æn.* i. 642. Der. *aborigin-al*.

ABORTION, an untimely birth. (L.) *Abortion* occurs in Minshew, ed. 1627; and in Hakewill's Apology, p. 317 (R.). Shak. has *abortive*, L. L. i. l. 1. 104. — L. acc. *abortiōnem*, from *abortio*; cf. *abortus*, pp. of *aboriri*, to fail. — *Ab*, *ab*, from, away; and *oriri*, to arise, grow. See *Orlent*. From the same stem, *abort-ive*, *-ly*, *-ness*.

ABOUND, to overflow, to be plentiful. (F. — L.) ME. *abounden*, Wyclif, 2 Cor. ix. 8. Also spelt *habunden*, as in Chaucer's tr. of Boethius, b. ii. pr. 4, l. 62. — OF. and F. *abonder*. — L. *abundāre*, to overflow. — *Ab*, *ab*, and *undāre*, to flow in waves, from *unda*, a wave. See *Undulate*. Der. *abund-ance*, q. v.; *abund-ant* (*habundant* in Ch. C. T., E 59); *abund-ant-ly*.

ABOUT, around, concerning. (E.) ME. *abuten*, Ormulum, 4087; later, *abouten*, *aboute*. AS. *ābutan*; as in 'ābutan þone munt' = around the mountain, Exod. xix. 12. a. Here the prefix *ā-* is short

for *an-*, another form of *on-*; and we accordingly find also the form *anbātan*, Genesis ii. 11. [A commoner A.S. form was *ymbātan*, but here the prefix is different, viz. *ymb*, about, corresponding to G. *um*.] **B.** The word *bātan* is itself a compound of *be*, by, and *ātan*, outward. Thus the word is resolved into *an-be-ātan*, on (that which is) by (the) outside. **Y.** Again *ātan*, outward, outside, is an adverb formed from the prep. *ā*, out. See **On, By, and Out**. The words *abast* and *above* have been similarly resolved into *an-by-ast* and *an-by-out* (r). See **Abast**, **Above**. **Q.** Similar forms are found in Old Frisian, where *abesta* is deducible from *an-bi-esta*; *abuppa* (above), from *an-bi-uppa*; and *abūta* (about), from *an-bi-ūta*.

ABOVE, over. (E.) ME. *abufen*, Ormulum, 6438; later, *aboven*, *above*. AS. *ābāfan*, AS. Chron. an. 1090. = AS. *an*, on; *be*, by; and *ufan*, upward; the full form *be-ufan* actually occurs in the Laws of Æthelstan, iv. 4; in Thorpe, i. 224. See **About**. The word *ufan* is equivalent to the cognate G. *oben*, which is allied to E. *over*. See **On, By, and Over**. Cf. Du. *boven*, above.

ABRADE, to scrape off. (L.) In Bailey, vol. ii. ed. 1731 (an earlier notice in N.E.D. under 1677). = L. *abradere*, to scrape off, pp. *abradus*. = L. *ab*, off; and *radere*, to scrape. See **Rase**. Der. *abras*, pp. In Ben Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, Act v. sc. 3, descr. of Apheleia; *abrasion*, in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674.

ABREAST, side by side. (E.) In Shak. Hen. V, iv. 6. 17. The prefix is for *an*, ME. form of *on*; cf. *abed*, *asleep*, &c.

ABRIDGE, to shorten. (F.—L.) ME. *abregge*, Hampole, Pricke of Conscience, 4577; also *abregge*, Chaucer, C. T. 3001 (A 2999). = OF. *abrevier* (Godefroy); also *abregier*, *abrigier*. = L. *abbreuiare*, to shorten. Der. *abridge*, *abridge*, 1198. Doublet, *abreviate*, q.v.

ABROACH, TO SET, to broach. (Hybrid; E. and F.) ME. *sette abroche*, Gower, C. A. ii. 183; (bk. v. 1677). For *setten on broche*; cf. the phrase 'to set on fire'. From E. *on*; and OF. *broche*, a spit, spittoon. See **Broach**. *Set abroach* is a translation of AF. *mis abroche*, Liber Custumarum, p. 304.

ABROAD, spread out. (E.) ME. *abrood*, Chaucer, C. T. F. 441; *abrod*, Rob. of Glouc. p. 542, l. 11228. For *on broad*, or *on brod*. 'The bawme thurgh his brayn all on brod ran.' Destruction of Troy, 8780. ME. *brod*, *broad* is the mod. E. *broad*. See **Broad**.

ABROGATE, to repeal. (L.) In Shak. L. L. iv. 2. 55. Earlier, in Hall, Ed. IV, an. 9. § 23. = L. *abrogat*-iv, pp. of *abrogare*, to repeal a law; for the ending *-are*, see note on **Abbreviate**. = L. *ab*, off, away; and *rogare*, to ask, to propose a law. See **Rogation**. Der. *abrogation*, from F. *abrogation*, Cot.

ABRUPT, broken off, short, rough. (L.) Shak. i Hen. VI, ii. 3. 30. = L. *abruptus*, broken off, pp. of *abrumper*, to break off. = L. *ab*; and *rumper*, to break. See **Rupture**. Der. *abruptly*, *abruptness*; *abrupt*, sb., as in Milton, P. L. ii. 409.

ABS-, prefix; sometimes used instead of *ab* before *e* and *i*; as in *abscond*, *abs-tain*. = L. *abs-*, prefix. Cf. Gk. *ἀ-*, allied to *ἀ-*, from.

ABSCESS, a sore. (L.) In Kersey, ed. 1715. = L. *abscessus*, a going away, a gathering of humours into one. = L. *abscedere*, to go away; pp. *abscessus*. = L. *abs*, away; *cedere*, to go. See **Cede**.

ABSCIND, to cut off. (L.) Bp. Taylor has the sb. *abscission*, Sermons, series ii. s. 13. § 12. The verb occurs in Johnson's Rambler, no. 90. § 9. = L. *abscindere*, to cut off. = L. *ab*, off; and *scindere*, to cut. *Scindere* is allied to Gk. *σχίζω*, Skt. *chhid*, to cut; see **Schism**. Der. *abscess-a*, from the L. fem. pp.; *abscession*, from the pp. *abscessus*.

ABSCOND, to hide from, go into hiding. (L.) In Blackstone, Comment b. iv. c. 24. = L. *abscondere*, to hide. = L. *abs*, away; and *condere*, to lay up, to hide, which is from L. *con-* = cum, together, and *-dere*, to put; to the weak grade (*dho*) of **ADHE**, to put, place; Brugm. i. § 589. See **Do**.

ABSENT, being away. (F.—L.) In Wyclif, Philip. i. 27; where it is taken directly from L.; but the later examples represent F. *absent*. = L. *absentem*, acc. case of *absens*, absent, pres. pt. of *absse*, to be away. = L. *ab*, away, and *se*, being, which is a better division of the word than *abs-ens*; cf. *pra-sens*, present. See **Present**. Der. *absence*, in Chaucer, C. T., A 1239, from F. *absence*, L. *absentia*; *absent*, v., *absent-er*, *absent-es*, *absent-ly*.

ABSOLUTE, unrestrained, complete. (L.) Chaucer has *absolut*; tr. of Boethius, b. iii. pr. 10, l. 20. = L. *absolutus*, pp. of *absolvere*, to set free. See **Absolve**.

ABSOLVE, to set free. (L.) In Shak. Henry VIII, iii. 1. 50. The sb. *absolution* is in the Ancien Riwle, p. 346. [The ME. form of the verb was *assolve*, taken from the OF.] = L. *absolvere*, to set free. = L. *ab*; and *solvere*, to loosen. See **Solve**. Der. *absolute*, from the pp. *absolutus*; whence *absolution*, *absolutory*.

ABSORB, to suck up, imbibe. (L.) Sir T. More has *absorpt* as a past participle, Works, p. 267 c. Caxton has *absorbed*, Eneydos, ch. xvii. (p. 104, l. 31). = L. *absorbere*, to suck up. = L. *ab*, off, away; and *sorbere*, to suck up. + Gk. *σώφειν*, to sup up. Brugm. ii. § 801.

Der. *absorb-able*, *absorb-ent*; also *absorpt-ion*, *absorpt-ive*; cf. the pp. *absorptus*.

ABSTAIN, to refrain from. (F.—L.) ME. *absteynen*, Wyclif, i Tim. iv. 3. The sb. *abstinence* occurs in the Ancien Riwle, p. 340. From *abstem*, tonic stem of MF. *abstemir*, variant used in place of OF. *astemir*, to abstain; cf. mod. F. *abstemir*. = L. *abstinere*, to abstain. = L. *ab*, from; and *stinere*, to hold. See **Tenable**. Der. *abstin-ent*, *abstin-ence*, from L. *abstin-ere*; and *abstem-ion*; cf. the pp. *abstem-us*.

ABSTEMIOUS, temperate. (L.) In Shak. Temp. iv. 53. The suffix *-ous* is formed on a F. model. = L. *abstemius*, temperate, refraining from strong drink. = L. *ab*, from; and **timum*, strong drink, a word only preserved in its derivatives *temtum*, strong drink, and *temulentus*, drunken. Cf. Skt. *tam*, to be breathless, originally, to choke; *tāmyati*, he is exhausted, is beside himself. Der. *abstemious-ness*, *abstemiously*.

ABSTENTION; see under **Abstain**.

ABSTRACT, a summary; as a verb, to separate, draw away from. (L.) Shak. has the sb. *abstract*, All's Well, iv. 3. 99. The pp. *abstracted* is in Milton, P. L. ix. 463. A still older form is *abstracte* used as a pp., in the later translation of Higden, Polychron. vol. i. p. 21, lower text (cf. 1450), l. 9; misdated 1387 in N.E.D. = L. *abstractus*, withdrawn, separated, pp. of *abstrahere*, to draw away. = L. *ab*, from; and *trahere*, to draw. See **Trace**, **Tract**. Der. *abstract-ed*, *abstract-ion*, *abstract-ive*.

ABSTUSE, difficult, out of the way. (L.) In Minshew, ed. 1627; and Milton, P. L. viii. 40. = L. *abstrusus*, concealed, difficult, pp. of *abstrudere*, to thrust aside, to conceal. = L. *ab*, away; and *trudere*, to thrust. Cf. **Intrude**; and see **Thrusten**. Der. *abstrusely*, *abstruseness*.

ABURD, ridiculous. (L.) In Shak. i Hen. VI, v. 4. 137. = L. *aburdus*, contrary to reason, inharmonious. = L. *ab*, away; and *surdus*, indistinct, harsh-sounding; also, deaf. Perhaps *aburdus* was originally, a mere intensive of *surdus*, in the sense of harsh-sounding. See **Surd**. Der. *aburd-ity*, F. *aburdité*, Cot.; *aburd-ness*.

ABUNDANCE, plenty. (F.—L.) ME. *abundance*, Wyclif, Luke xii. 15. = OF. *abondance*. = L. *abundantia*, plenty. = L. *abundant-*, stem of the pres. pt. of *abundare*, to abound. See **Abound**.

ABUSE, to use amiss. (F.—L.) ME. *abusen*; the pp. *abusid*, spelt *abusy*, occurs in the Scottish romance of Lancelot of the Laik, l. 1207. 'I abuse or misse order a thing.' Palsgrave. Chaucer has the sb. *abusion*, Troilus, iv. 990. = OF. *abusier*, to use amiss. = L. *abusus*, pp. of *abui*, to abuse, mis-use. = L. *ab*, from (here, amiss); and *ui*, to use. See **Use**. Der. *abus-ive*, F. *abusif*, Cot.; *abus-ive-ness*.

ABUT, to project towards, to border on, be close upon. (F.—G.) Shak. speaks of England and France as being 'two mighty monarchies Whose high, upreared, and abutting fronts The perilous narrow ocean parts asunder'; Prol. to Hen. V, l. 21. 'The southie hede therof abuttyth vpon the wey'; Bury Wills, p. 52; an. 1479. = OF. *abouter* (Godefroy), to fix borders, to abut upon, also spelt *abuter*; mod. F. *abouter*, to join end to end. = OF. *a*, prefix < L. *ad*, to, at; and *bout*, an end, allied to F. *bouter*, OF. *bouter*, to push, thrust, but, also to place; see **Butt** (1). Der. *abut-men*, which is that which bears the 'thrust' of an arch; cf. *buttress*, a support; but see **Buttress**.

ABY, to pay for; see **Abide** (2).

ABYSS, a bottomless gulf. (L.—Gk.) Very frequent in Milton, P. L. i. 21, &c. Spenser has *abyss*, Teares of the Muses, l. 260. = L. *abyssus*, a bottomless gulf, borrowed from Gk.—Gk. *ἀβυσσος*, bottomless. = Gk. *α-*, negative prefix; and *βυσσος*, depth, akin to *βυβός* and *βαβός*, depth; and *βαβύς*, deep. Cf. **Bathos**. Der. *abyss-m*, Temp. i. 2. 50; *abyss-m-al*. **Q.** The etymology of *abyss* is traced by Brachet, s.v. *abyme*. It is from OF. *abyme*; from a Late L. **abyssinus*, a superlative form, denoting the lowest depth. **ACACIA**, a kind of tree. (Gk.) 'The Egyptian thorne acacia,' Holland, tr. of Pliny, bk. xiii. c. 9. Described by Dioscorides as a useful astringent thorn, yielding a white transparent gum; a description which applies to the gum-arabic trees of Egypt. = L. *acacia*, borrowed from Gk.—Gk. *ακακία*, the thorny Egyptian acacia. = Gk. *ακεία*, a point, thorn. See **Acoute**. Brugm. ii. § 52.4.

ACADEMY, a school, a society. (F.—L.—Gk.) Shak. has *academe*, L. L. l. i. r. 13; pl. *academies*, iv. 3. 303; and Milton speaks of 'the olive grove of Academe, Plato's retirement'; P. R. iv. 244. [This form is more directly from the Latin.] Greene has *academy*, Friar Bacon, sc. ii. 37. Burton says 'affliction is a school or academy'; Anat. of Melancholy, p. 717 (Todd's Johnson). = F. *académie*. = L. *academia*, borrowed from Gk.—Gk. *ἀκαδημία*, a gymnasium near Athens where Plato taught, so named from the hero Akademos. Der. *academ-ic*, *academ-ic-al*, *academ-ic-ian*.

ACAJOU, the cashew-nut, see **Cashew-nut**.

ACANTHUS, a plant famous in Greece for its elegant leaves. (L.—Gk.) In Milton, P. L. iv. 696. = L. *acanthus*. = Gk. *ἀκανθός*, the

plant brank-urine. = Gk. *ἀκνῆς*, a thorn, prickle. = Gk. *ἀκνῆς*, in *ἀκνῆς*, a point, barb. See *Acute*.

ACATALECTIC, not catalectic. (Gk.) Formed with Gk. prefix *ἀ-*, not, from *Catalectic*, q. v.

ACCEDE, to come to terms, agree to. (L.) The verb is rare in early use; but the sb. *access* is common in Shak. and Milton. In ME. we have *access* in the sense of a sudden accession of fever or ague, a fever-fit; as in Lydgate's Complaint of the Black Knight, l. 136; Chaucer, Troil. ii. 1315. This is a French use of the word. = L. *accidere*, to come towards, assent to; also *sub accidere*; pp. *accessus*. = L. *ad*, to; and *cidere*, to come, go, yield. See *Cede*. Der. *access*, *access-ary*, *access-ible*, *access-ion*, *acce-s-or-y*; all from the pp. *accessus*.

ACCELERATE, to hasten. (L.) 'To accelerate and speed his journey.' Hall, Hen. VI, an. 31, l. 29. = L. *accelerare*, to hasten; (for the ending *-ate*, see note on *Abbreviate*). = L. *ac* (= *ad*); and *celerare*, to hasten, from *celer*, quick. See *Celerity*. Der. *acceleration*, *accelerative*, *-or*.

ACCENT, a tone. (F.-L.) Shak. I. L. L. iv. 2. 124; and in Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie, ed. Arber, p. 71, l. 2. = F. *accent*, Cot. = L. *accentum*, acc. of *accentus*, an accent. = L. *ac*, for *ad*, to; and *cantus*, a singing, from *canere*, to sing (pp. *cantus*). See *Canorous*. Der. *accent-u-al*, *accent-u-ate*, *accent-u-al-ion*.

ACCEPT, to receive. (F.-L.) ME. *accepten*, Wyclif, Rom. iv. 6. = F. *accepter*. = L. *acceptare*, to receive; a frequentative form. = L. *acceptus*, pp. of *accipere*, to receive. = L. *ac*, for *ad*, to; and *capere*, to take. See *Capable*. Der. *accept-able*, *accept-able-ness*, *accept-at-ion*, *accept-ance*, *accept-er*.

ACCESS, ACCESSARY; see *Access*.

ACCIDENT, a chance event. (F.-L.) In Chaucer, C. T. 8483 (B607). = F. *accident*, = L. *accident*, stem of *accidens*, happening, pres. pt. of *accidere*, to happen. = L. *ac*, for *ad*, to; and *cidere*, to fall. See *Chance*. Der. *accident-al*; also *accidence* (French); from L. *accidentia*.

ACCLAIM, to shout at. (L.) In Milton four times, but only as a sb.; P. L. ii. 520; iii. 397; x. 455; P. R. ii. 235. The word *acclaiming* is used by Bishop Hall, Contemplations, N. T., b. iv. c. 25. § 4. [The word is formed on a French model (cf. *claim* from OF. *clamer*), but from the Latin.] = L. *acclamare*, to cry out at. = L. *ac*, for *ad*, at; and *clamare*, to cry out, exclaim. See *Claim*. Der. *acclam-a-tion*; cf. *acclamatus*, pp. of L. *acclamare*.

ACCLIMATE, to adapt to a new climate. (F.-L.-Gk.) Modern. Formed with suffix *-ize* (F. *-iser*, Gk. *-izō*) from F. *acclimat-er*, to adapt to a climate. = F. *ac* (= L. *ad*), to; and *clima*, a climate; see *Climate*.

ACCLIVITY, an upward slope. (L.) Used by Ray, On the Creation (K.) = L. *acclivitas*, from nom. *acclivus*, a steepness; whence *acclivity* is formed in imitation of a F. model: the suffix *-ity* answers to F. *-ité*, from L. *-itatem*. = L. *ac*, for *ad*, at; and *-clivus*, a slope, a word which does not occur except in compounds: from L. *clivus*, a hill, sloping ground; properly, sloping. From *κλίω*, to lean, slope; whence also L. *inclinare*, to incline, Gk. *κλίνειν*, to lean, and F. *lemer*. See *Lean* (1). Incline, *Declivity*.

ACCOLADE, the dubbing of a knight. (F.-Ital.-L.) 'Accollade, a clipping about the neck, which was formerly the way of dubbing knights.' Phillips (1658). = F. *accollade* (Cot.), an embrace round the neck; then a salutation, light tap with a sword in dubbing a knight. = Ital. *accollata*, fem. of *accollare*, to embrace about the neck (Florio). = L. *ac*, for *ad*, to, about; and *collum*, the neck; see *Collar*.

ACCOMMODATE, to adapt, suit, provide with. (L.) Shak. Lear, iv. 6. 81. Spelt *accommodate* in Palgrave. = L. *accommodare*, to fit, adapt; (for the ending *-ate*, see note on *Abbreviate*). = L. *ac*, for *ad*, to; and *commodare*, to fit, from *commodus*, fit, commodious. See *Commodious* and *Mode*. Der. *accommod-a-tion*, *accommod-at-ing*.

ACCOMPANY, to attend. (F.-L.) Caxton has the pt. *accompanied* in his Troy-book, leaf 104, l. 11. = OF. *compaignier*, to associate with. = F. *ac*, for *ad*, to; and *com*, beside; and OF. *compaignier*, *compaigner*, *compaigner*, to associate with, from *compaign*, a companion. See *Company*. Der. *accompani-ment*.

ACCOMPLICE, an associate, esp. in crime. (F.-L.) Shak. I Hen. VI, v. 2. 9. An extension (by prefixing either F. *ac* or L. *ac* = *ad*, or the F. indef. article) of the older form *complex*, which occurs in Baret (1580). = F. *complice*, 'a complice, confederate, companion in a lewd action.' Cot. = L. *ac*. *complex*, from nom. *complex*, an accomplice, lit. intervenor. = L. *com*, for *cum*, together; and *placere*, to fold. See *Complex*.

ACCOMPLISH, to complete. (F.-L.) ME. *accomplish*, in Chaucer's Tale of Melibee (B 2322). = OF. *accomplir*, a stem of *accomplir*, to complete; (for the ending *-ish*, see note to *Abash*). = L. *ad*, to; and *complere*, to fulfil, complete. See *Complete*. Der. *accomplish-able*, *accomplish-ed*, *accomplish-ment*.

ACCOMPT, an archaic form of *Account*, q. v.

ACCORD, to grant; to agree. (F.-L.) ME. *acorden*, to agree;

Chaucer, C. T., B 2137; and still earlier, viz. in Rob. of Glouc. p. 309, l. 6319; K. Alisaunder, ed. Weber, l. 148. = OF. *acorder*, to agree. = Late L. *accordare*, to agree, used in much the same way as L. *concordare*, and similarly formed. = L. *ac*, for *ad*, to, i. e. in agreement with; and *cord*, stem of *cor*, the heart. Cf. F. *concord*, *discord*. The L. *cor* is cognate with F. *Heart*, q. v. Der. *accord*, sb., Chaucer, C. T., C 25; *accord-ance*, *accord-ing*, *accord-ing-ly*, *accord-ant*, *accord-ant-ly*; also *accord-ion*, from its pleasing sound; invented in 1829.

ACPOST, to address. (F.-L.) Shak. Tw. Nt. i. 3. 52, which see. Spenser has *acposte*, i. e. border upon; P. Q. v. 11. 42. = F. *acoster*, 'to accost, or join side to side.' Cot. = Late L. *acostare*, which occurs in the Acta Sanctorum, iii. Apr. 523 (Brache). = L. *ac*, for *ad*; and *costa*, a rib; so that *acostare* means to join side to side, in accordance with Cotgrave's explanation. See *Coast*.

ACCOUNT, to reckon, value. (F.-L.) ME. *acompten*, *acounten*. In Gower, C. A. iii. 298 (bk. viii. 701), we find *acomptish* written, but it rhymes with *surmonteth*. The pl. sb. *accounts*, i. e. accounts, occurs in Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 135. = OF. *acompter* or *acomptier* (Godefroy); the two forms being still preserved in F. *compter* and *comptier*, which are doublets. = F. *a*, prefix, for *ad*; and *compter*, or *comptier*, to count, from L. *computare*, to compute, count. See *Count*. Der. *account*, sb., *account-able*, *account-able-ness*, *account-ant*.

ACOUTRE, to equip. (F.-L.) Shak. has *acoutred*, Jul. Cæs. i. 2. 105. = MF. *acoutre*, *acoutre*. Cotgrave gives both forms, and explains *acoutre* by 'to cloath, dress, apparell, attire, array, deck, trim.' Marked by Brache 'origin unknown.' But a likely guess is that which connects it with the OF. *costre*, *costre*, nom. case of OF. *costor*, *costor* (Godefroy), the sacristan of a church. One of the sacristan's duties was to have charge of the sacred vestments, whence the notion of dressing may have arisen. The OF. *costre* represents the Late L. *costor*, just as OF. *costor* represents the L. *custodire*. DuCange (ed. Favre) quotes the Late L. *custor*, glossed by *aditus*; and it is a variant of L. *custos*, which was also used in the same sense of 'sacristan.' See *Custody*. Cf. G. *Kister*, a sacristan, vestry-keeper; from the same Late L. *custor*. Der. *acoutre-ment*, *clergerie*, iv. 2. 5.

ACCREDIT, to give credit to. (F.-L.) Not in early use; added by Todd to Johnson's Dict. In Cowper, Letter 43 (K.) = F. *accréditer*, to accredit; formed from F. *à*, to; and *le sb. crédit*, credit. See *Credit*, *Cred*.

ACCRETION, an increase. (L.) In Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors, b. ii. c. 1. § 13. = L. *accretio*, from nom. *accretio*; cf. L. *accretus*, pp. of *accretere*, to grow, increase. = L. *ac*, for *ad*, to; and *accretere*, to grow. See *Creoscent*. Der. *accret-ive*; and see *accrete*.

ACCRUE, to grow to, to come to in the way of increase. (F.-L.) Spenser, P. Q. iv. 6. 18, has both *decreased*, *decreased*, and *accreued*, increased or gathered. Holinshed, Chron. iii. 1335, has 'new accreues of soldiers,' where *accreue* is sb. = MF. *accruer*, f., 'a growth, increase, augmentation.' Cot. Orig. = F. *accruer*, growne, increased, enlarged, augmented, amplified; Cot. [The F. word must have been borrowed from the sb., and turned into a verb.] = MF. *accroistre* (Cotgrave), now *accroître*, to increase, enlarge; of which *accruer* (*accru*) is the pp. = L. *accretere*, to enlarge. = L. *ac*, for *ad*, to; and *accretere*, to grow. See above. Cf. The AF. *acru*, accrued, pp., occurs in the Year-books of Edw. I. iii. 415. Der. *acru*, q. v.

ACCUMULATE, to amass. (L.) In Othello, iii. 3. 370; Hall has *accumulated*; Hen. VII, an. 16. § 1. = L. *accumulatus*, pp. of *accumulare*, to amass; (for the ending *-ate*, see note to *Abbreviate*). = L. *ac*, for *ad*, to; and *cumulare*, to heap up, from *cumulus*, a heap. See *Cumulate*. Der. *accumulat-ion*, *accumulat-ive*, *-or*.

ACCURATE, exact. (L.) In Sherwood's index to Cotgrave. Used by Bishop Taylor, Artificial Handsomness, p. 19; Todd. = L. *accuratus*, studied; pp. of *accutere*, to take pains with. = L. *ac*, for *ad*; and *cūrere*, to take care, from *cūra*, care. See *Cure*. Der. *accurate-ness*, *accurately*; also *accur-sey*, answering (nearly) to L. *accutere*.

ACCURSED, cursed, wicked. (E.) The spelling with a double *c* is false, and due to the frequency of the use of *ac* = L. *ad* as a prefix. ME. *accursen*, *accursen*. 'Ye schule . . . accursi alle fyttinge.' Owl and Nightingale, 1703; *accorse*, Rob. of Glouc. p. 296, l. 5993. = AS. *ā*, intens. prefix; and *cursian*, to curse. See *Curse*.

ACCUSE, to lay to one's charge. (F.-L.) Chaucer has *accused*, *accusing*, and *accusers*, all in the same passage; see his tr. of Boethius, l. pr. 4, l. 80-84. The pt. *accusé* is in the Life of Becket, l. 369. = OF. *acusar*, *acusar*. = L. *accūsare*, to criminate, lay to one's charge. = L. *ac*, for *ad*, to; and *causa*, a suit at law, a cause. See *Cause*. Der. *accus-able*, *accus-a-tion*, *accus-a-tory*, *accus-er*, *accus-at-ive* (the name of the case expressing the subject governed by a transitive verb).

ACCUSTOM, to render familiar. (F.-L.) 'He was euer accustomed;' Hall, Hen. V, an. 5. § 6. [The sb. *acoustomance*, custom, occurs in Chaucer's House of Fame, l. 28.] = OF. *acostumer* (F. *ac-*

costumer), to accustom. — F. prefix *a*, for *L. ad*; and OF. *costume*, *costume*, *costume*, a custom, Late *L. costumā*, custom, from *L. consueſcēdum* (> *costuēdum*, *costumne*), acc. of *consueſcēdo*, custom. See **CUSTOM**.

ACE, the 'one' of cards or dice. (F. — L. — Gk.) ME. *as*, Chaucer, C. T. 14579 (B 3851). — OF. *as*, an ace. — L. *as*, a unit. — GK. *ás*, said to be the Tarentine form of Gk. *εἷς*, one.

ACEPHALOUS, without a head. (Gk.) In Bailey's Dict., ed. 1731. — GK. *ἀκεφάλος*, without a head; with suffix *-ous*. — GK. *ἀ-*, privative; and *κεφαλή*, the head.

ACERBITY, bitterness. (F. — L.) Used by Bacon, On Amending the Laws; Works, vol. iii. p. 542 (R.). — F. *acerbité*, 'acerbity, sharpness, sourness'; Cot. — L. *acerbitas*, acc. of *acerbitus*, bitterness. — L. *acerbus*, bitter. — L. *acer*, sharp, acrid. See **ACRID**.

ACETOUS, of the nature of vinegar, sour. (F. — L.) Used by Boyle; quoted in Johnson. — F. *acétueux*, 'sourish'; Cot. — Late *L. acētus*, vinegar-like. — L. *acētum*, vinegar. — L. *acēre*, to be sour; cf. *acidus*, sour. See **ACID**. Der. (from *L. acēt-um*) *acēt-ic*, *acēt-ate*.

ACHE, to throb with pain; as a sb, a severe pain. (E.) The spelling *ache* is non-phonetic, and chiefly due to the attempt to connect it with the Gk. *ἀχος*, which is wholly unconnected with it. In old authors the spelling *ache* is common both for the verb and the sb. Strictly, *ache* represented the verb only, whilst *ache* (pronounced nearly as mod. E. *archer*) represented the form of the sb. in the Southern and Midland dialects of Middle English. Hence Shak. has 'When your head did but *ache*', K. John, iv. 1. 41; and 'Fill all thy bones with *aches*, make three roars', Temp. i. 2. 370. The sb. form is really obsolete, and the verbal form is used both for sb. and verb. Cf. '*Ache*, or *ache*, or *akyng*, dolor'; Prompt. Parv. β. The ME. *ache*, to ache, was a strong verb, forming its past tense as *ok*, *ok*, pl. *ooke*, *oke*, *oken*. 'She saide her hede *oke*' [better spelt *ok*, pron. *awk*]; The Knight of La Tour, ed. Wright, p. 8. 'Thaugh alle my synges *oken*'; P. Plowman, C. xx. 159. From AS. *acan* (pt. t. *ōc*), strong verb, to ache; from the same root as *L. ag-ere*, to drive; see **AGENT**. Cf. Icel. *aka* (pt. t. *ök*), to drive. ¶ The ME. *ache*, sb., a pain, is regularly formed from AS. *ace*, sb., a pain; which is derived from the strong verb *acnā*.

ACHIEVE, to accomplish. (F. — L.) ME. *acheuen* = *acheven*. Chaucer has '*acheued* and performed'; tr. of Boethius, b. i. pr. 4, l. 141. — OF. *achever*, to accomplish. Formed from the phrase *venir a chef* or *venir a chief*, to come to the end or arrive at one's object. — Late *L. ad caput venire*, to come to a head (Brachet). See **CHIEF**. Der. *achivement*, IIciv. V, iii. 5. 60; also *hatchment*, q. v.

ACHROMATIC, colourless. (Gk.) Modern and scientific. Formed with suffix *-ic* from Gk. *ἀχρόματος*, colourless. — Gk. *ἀ-*, privative; and *χρῶμα*, stem of *χρῶμα*, colour. See **CHROMATIC**.

ACID, sour, sharp. (L.) Bacon speaks of 'a cold and *acide* Iuyce'; Nat. Hist. § 444. — L. *acidus*, sour. — GK. *ἀ-κ*, to pierce; cf. Skt. *ak*, to pervade; E. to egg on. See **EGG**, verb. Der. *acid-ity*, *acid-ify*, *acid-ul-ate* (from *L. acid-ul-us*, subacid), *acid-ul-at-ed*, *acid-ul-us*.

ACKNOWLEDGE, to confess, own the knowledge of. (E.) Common in Shakespeare; cf. ME. *knowlechen*, to acknowledge. a. The prefixed *a-* is due to the curious fact that there was a ME. verb *aknowen* with the same sense; ex. 'To me wold shce neuer *aknow* That any man for any meede Neighed her body', Merline, 901, in Percy Folio MS., i. 450. This *aknowen* is the AS. *oncnāwan*, to perceive. Hence the prefixed *a-* stands for AS. *on*. β. The verb *knowlechen* is common, as e.g. in Wyclif, 'he *knowleche*de and denyede not, and he *knowleche*d for I am not Christ'; John, i. 20. It appears early in the thirteenth century, in Iliad Meidenhad, p. 9; Legend of St. Katharine, l. 1352. And hence was formed the sb. *knowledge*, now spelt *knowledge*. See **KNOWLEDGE**. Der. *acknowledg-ment*, a hybrid form, with F. suffix; in IIciv. V, iv. 8. 124.

ACME, the highest point. (Gk.) Altogether a Greek word, and written in Gk. characters by Ben Jonson, Discoveries, sect. headed *Scriptorum Catalogus*. — Gk. *ἀκμή*, edge. — GK. *ἀ-*, to pierce.

ACOLYTE, a servant. (F. — Late L. — Gk.) MF. *acolyte*, Polit. Songs, ed. Wright, p. 329; AF. *acolyte*. Cotgrave has '*Acolyte*, *Acolite*, he that ministers to the priest while he sacrifices or saies mass'. — Late *L. acolytus*, borrowed from Gk. — Gk. *ἀκόλυτος*, a follower. — Gk. *ἀ-*, with (akin to Skt. *sa-*, with); and *κόλυτος*, a road, way (with gradation of *eu* to *ov*); so that *ἀκόλυτος* meant originally 'a travelling companion.' The Gk. *ἀκόλυτος* is cognate with *L. collis*, a path; see **PRELLWITZ**.

ACONITE, monk's hood; poison. (F. — L. — Gk.) Occurs in Ben Jonson, Sejanus, Act iii. sc. 3. l. 29. [It may have been borrowed from the Latin, or through the French.] — F. *aconit*, *aconitum*, 'a most venomous herb, of two principal kinds, viz. Libbard's-bane and Wolf-bane'; Cot. — L. *aconitum*. — Gk. *ἀκόνιτον*, a plant like monk's-hood; Pliny, Nat. Hist. bk. xxvii. c. 3. ¶ Pliny says it is so called because

it grew *ἐν δειναις*, on 'steep sharp rocks' (Liddell and Scott). — GK. *ἀκόνις*, a whetstone, hone. — GK. *ἀ-*, to pierce; **PRELLWITZ**.

ACORN, the fruit of the oak. (E.) Chaucer speaks of '*acornes* of okes'; tr. of Boethius, b. ii. met. 5, l. 6. AS. *æcern*, *æcra*; pl. *æcernu*, which occurs in the AS. version of Gen. xliii. 11, where the exact meaning is not clear, though it is applied to some kind of fruit. Lit. 'fruit of the field'; from AS. *æcer*, a field; see **ÆRE**. + Icel. *akorn*, an acorn; Dan. *agern*; Goth. *akrana*, fruit, in the comp. *akrana-laus*, fruitless. ¶ The suffix *-ern* has been changed to *-orn*, from a notion that *æcern* meant an oak-corn; but it is remarkable that *acorn* is related, etymologically, neither to oak nor to corn. β. If it be remembered that *acore* should rather be spelt *acer* or *aker* (the latter is common in ME.), and that *acorn* should rather be *acern* or *akern*, it will be seen that *akern* is derived from *aker* much in the same way as *silver* from *silver*, or *wooden* from *wood*. γ. The cognate languages help here. The Icel. *akorn* is derived from *akr*, a field, not from *eik*, oak; Danish has *agern*, an acorn, from *ager*, a field; Goth. *akrana*, fruit, is from *akrs*, a field. δ. Thus the original sense of the AS. neut. pl. *æcernu* or *æcernas* was simply 'fruits of the field,' understanding 'field' in the sense of wild open country; cf. Gk. *ἀγρος*, a field, the country, and *ἀγρος*, wild. ε. Hence Chaucer's expression '*acornes* of okes' is correct, not tautological.

ACOTYLEDON, without a seed-lobe. (Gk.) From Gk. *ἀ-*, negative prefix; and **COTYLEDON**, q. v.

ACOUSTIC, relating to sound. (Gk.) In Coles's Dict., ed. 1684. — Gk. *ἀκουστικός*, relating to hearing (or sound). — GK. *ἀκούειν*, to hear. Der. *acoustic-al*, *acoustic-s*.

ACQUAINT, to render known, to make aware. (F. — L.) ME. *aqueynien*, earlier *acquit en*, *aqueynien*. 'Aqueynien, or to make knowne, notified'; Prompt. Parv. 'Wel *aqueynied* mid ou' — well acquainted with you; Ancien Kivle, p. 218. — OF. *acointier*, *acointier*, to acquaint with, to advise. — Late *L. adequiritur*, to make known; see Brachet. — L. *adequiritur*, *adequiritur*, pp. of *adequiritur*, to recognise (Tertullian). — L. *ad*, to; and *cognitus*, known, pp. of *cognoscere*, to know, which is compounded of *co-*, for *cum*, with, and *gnosce* (commonly spelt *noscere*), to know, cognate with E. *know*. See **QUAINT** and **KNOW**. Der. *acquaint-ance*, in Chaucer, C. T., A 245; *acquaint-ance-ship*.

ACQUIESCE, to rest satisfied. (L.) Used by Ben Jonson, New Inn, Act iv. sc. 3 (Lady F.). — L. *acquiescere*, to rest, repose in. — L. *ac-*, for *ad*; and *quiescere*, to rest, from *quies*, rest. See **QUIET**. Der. *acquiescence*, *acquiescent*.

ACQUIRE, to get, obtain. (L.) Used by Hall, Hen. VIII, an. 37. § 18. — L. *acquirere*, to obtain. — L. *ac-*, for *ad*; and *quære*, to seek. See **QUERY**. Der. *acquir-able*, *acquire-ment*; also *acquisition* (Temp. iv. 1. 13), *acquist-ive*, *acquist-ive-ness*; cf. *acquisitus*, pp. of *acquirere*.

ACQUIT, to set at rest, set free. (F. — L.) ME. *acquitien*, *aqueynien*, to set free, perform a promise. 'Uerto *acquitien* ut his fere' — to release his companion, Ancien Kivle, p. 394; 'wan it *aquited* be' — when it shall be repaid; Rob. of Glouc. p. 565, l. 11881. — OF. *aquitr*, to settle a claim. — Late *L. acquietare*, to settle a claim; see Brachet. — L. *ac-*, for *ad*; and *quiescere*, a verb formed from *L. quies*, discharged, free. See **QUIT**. Der. *acquitt-al*, *acquitt-ance*.

ACRE, a field. (E.) ME. *aker*. The pl. *akres* occurs in Rob. of Brunne's tr. of P. Langtoft, ed. Hearn, p. 115. AS. *æcer*, a field. + OFries. *ekker*; OSax. *akkar*; Du. *akker*; Icel. *akr*; Swed. *dher*; Dan. *ager*; Goth. *akrs*; OHG. *achar*, G. *acker*. + L. *ager*; Gk. *ἀγρός*; Skt. *āgras*. Teut. type **akroz*; Idg. type **agros*. Brugm. i. § 175. Perhaps originally 'a chase' or hunting-ground (cf. Gk. *ἀγρος*, the chase); later sense 'a pasture'; from **AG*, to drive; L. *ag-ere*, Gk. *ἀγ-ειν*, Skt. *aj*, to drive. See **AG**. ¶ The spelling *acre* is AF.; see Year-books of Edw. I. Der. *acre-age*.

ACRID, bitter, pungent, tart. (L.) Not in early use. Bacon has *acrimony*, Nat. Hist. sect. 639. There is no good authority for the form *acrid*, which has been made (apparently in imitation of *acid*) by adding *-id* to *acri-*, stem of *L. æcer*, sharp; from GK. *ἀ-κ*, to pierce. Der. *acrid-ness*; *acri-mony*, *acri-moni-ous*, from *L. acrimonia*, sharpness. Co-radicate words are *acid*, *acerbity*, and many others.

ACROBAT, a tumbler. (F. — Gk.) Modern. Borrowed from F. *acrobate*. — Gk. *ἀκροβάτης*, lit. walking on tip-toe. — Gk. *ἀκρο-*, a point, neut. of *ἀκρος*, pointed; and *βάτης*, verbal adj. of *βαίνειν*, to walk, which is cognate with E. *come*. See **ACRID** and **COME**. Der. *acrobat-ic*.

ACROPOLIS, a citadel. (Gk.) Borrowed from Gk. *ἀκρόπολις*, a citadel, lit. the upper city. — Gk. *ἀκρο-*, pointed, highest, upper; and *πολις*, a city. For *ἀκρος*, see **ACRID**. For *πολις*, see **POLICE**.

ACROSS, cross-wise. (E. and Scand.) Surrey, in his Complaint of Absence, l. 22, has '*armes across*'. Formed from the common prefix *a-* (short for *an*, a later form of AS. *an*), and *cross*; so that *across* is for *on-cross*, like *abel* for *on bed*. Thus the prefix is English; but *cross* is Scand. See **CROSS**.

ACROSTIC, a short poem in which the letters beginning the lines

spell a word. (Gk.) Better *acrostich*; cf. *distich*. Ben Jonson has *Acrostichs*; Underwoods, lxi. 39. From Gk. *ἀκροστιχίς*, an acrostic. — *Gk. ἀκρο-*, pointed, also first; and *στίχος*, a row, order, line. — *✓AK*, to pierce; and **aigh*, weak grade of *✓STEIGH*, to climb, march, whence Gk. verb *αἰσθάνω*, to march in order. See *Aorid* and *Stimrup*.

ACT, a deed. (F.—L.) ME. *act*, pl. *actes*. The pl. *actes* occurs in Chaucer's Pardoner's Tale, C. T. 12508 (C 574). — *F. acte*, — *L. acta*, pl. of *actum*, an act, thing done, neut. of *pp. actus*, done. — *L. agere*, to do, lit. to drive, + *Gk. ἄγω*, to drive; *loc. aka*, to drive; *Skt. ag*, to drive. — *✓AG*, to drive; Brugm. i. § 175. Der. *act*, verb, whence *act-ing*; also *act-ion*, *act-ion-able*, *act-ive*, *act-iv-ity*, *act-or*, *act-ress*; also *act-u-al* (*L. actualis*), *act-u-al-ity*; also *act-u-ary* (*L. actuarius*); also *act-u-ate* (from Late *L. actuare*, to perform, put in action). From the same root are *exact*, *react*, and a large number of other words, such as *acre*, &c. See *Agent*.

ACTINIC, pertaining to the sun-rays. (Gk.) Modern. From Gk. *aktiv*, stem of *aktis*, a ray; with suffix *-ic*. So also *actin-ism*, *actino-meter*.

ACUMEN, keenness of perception. (L.) It occurs in Selden's Table-Talk, art. Liturgy. Borrowed from *L. acumen*, sharpness. — *✓AK*, to pierce; whence the verb *ac-u-are*, to sharpen, *ac-u-men*, sharpness, *ac-u-s*, a needle, with added *u*. Brugm. i. § 177. Der. *acumin-ated*, i. e. pointed, from the stem *acumin-*.

ACUTE, sharp. (L.) Shak. I. L. L. iii. 67. — *L. acutus*, sharp; properly pp. of verb *acure*, to sharpen. From the stem *ac-u-*; from *✓AK*, to pierce. See *Acumen*. Der. *acute-ly*, *acute-ness*.

AC-, prefix; corresponding to *L. ad*, to, cognate with *E. at*. See *At*. ¶ The *L. ad* often changes its last letter by assimilation; becoming *ac-* before *c*, *af-* before *f*, *ag-* before *g*, *al-* before *l*, *an-* before *n*, *ap-* before *p*, *ar-* before *r*, *as-* before *s*, *at-* before *t*. Ex. *ac-cord*, *af-fect*, *ag-gregate*, *al-lude*, *an-nex*, *ap-pear*, *ar-rest*, *as-sist*, *at-test*.

ADAGE, a saying, proverb. (F.—L.) Used by Hall, Edw. IV, an. 9, § 17; and in Mach. i. 7, 45. — *F. adage*, 'an adage, proverb, old-said saw, witty saying'; Cot.—*L. adagium*, a proverb. — *L. ad*, to; and *-gium*, a saying, related to the verb *ago*, I say.

ADAGIO, slowly; in music. (Ital.) Ital. *adagio*, at leisure; lit. 'at ease'.

ADAMANT, a diamond. (F.—L.—Gk.) *Adamant* in Wyclif, Ezek. iii. 9; *adamant*, Chaucer, C. T. 1292 (A 1990). [It first occurs in the phrase 'adamantines stan'; Hali Meidenhad, p. 37. The sense in Mid.E. is both 'diamond' and 'magnet'.] — *OF. adamant* 'a learned form'. — *L. adamantina*, acc. of *adamans*, a very hard stone or metal. — *Gk. ἀδάμαντος*, gen. *ἀδάμαντος*, a very hard metal, lit. 'unconquerable'. — *Gk. δ-*, privative; and *δάμνω*, to conquer, tame, cognate with *F. tame*. See *Tame*. Der. *adamant-ine*, Jer. xvii. 1; from *L. adamantinus*, Gk. *ἀδάμαντος*. Doublet, *diamond*.

ADAPT, to fit, make suitable. (L.) In Ben Jonson's Discoveries; § cxviii. 4. — *L. adaptare*, to fit to. — *L. ad*, to; and *aptare*, to fit, from *api-us*, fit. See *Apt*. Der. *adapt-able*, *adapt-ation* (*F. adaptation*, Cot.); *adapt-abil-ity*.

ADD, to put together, sum up. (L.) ME. *adden*. Wyclif has *addite*, Luke, xxi. 11. Chaucer has *addid*, Prol. to C. T. 501 (A 499). — *L. addere*, to add. — *L. ad*, to; and *-dere*, to put, place; see *Ab-second*. Der. *add-endum*, pl. *add-enda*, neut. of *add-endus*, fut. part. pass. of *L. addere*; also *addit-ion*, Antony, v. 2, 164; *addit-ion-al*; cf. the pp. *addit-us*.

ADDER, a viper. (E.) ME. *addere*, P. Plowman, B. xviii. 352; and again, in P. Plowman, C. xxi. 381, we find 'in persone of an addere'; where other MSS. have a *nadder* and a *nadder*. The word *adder* is identical with *nadder*, and the two forms are used interchangeably in ME. [There are several similar instances of the loss of initial *n* in English, as in the case of *auger*, *umpire*, *orange*, &c.; see note on N.] AS. *nādre*, *nāddre*, an adder, snake; Grein, ii. 275. + Dn. *adder*, a viper, OS. *nādra*; G. *natter*, OIG. *nātrara*. Teut. type *nādrōn*, fem.; Sievers, § 276. Allied (by gradation) to Icel. *nāðr*, Goth. *nāðr*, masc. Also to Ofr. *nātkir*, W. *neidr*, a snake; and perhaps to *L. nātrix*, a water-snake. See Stokes-Pick, p. 189. ¶ Wholly unconnected with AS. *ātor*, *ātor*, poison.

ADDICT, to give oneself up to. (L.) *Addictus* occurs in Grafton's Chronicles, Hen. VII, an. 5 (R.). — *L. addict-us*, pp. of *addicere*, to adjudge, assign. — *L. ad*, to; and *dicere*, to say, proclaim. See *Dict-ion*. Der. *addict-ed-ness*.

ADDE, **ADDED**, rotten, unproductive; unsound. (E.) Shak. has 'an adde egg'; Troilus, i. 2, 145. Here *adde* was afterwards lengthened to *addled*, which occurs in Cowper, Pairing-time Anticipated. We find *adde eye*, i. e. 'adde egg', in The Owl and Nightingale, 133. Here *adde* is due to an attributive use of the ME. sb. *adel*, filth; so that *adde-ey* was lit. 'filth-egg'. — Late *L. ovum urinae*, urine-egg, mistaken form of *L. ovum urinum*, wind-egg; which was due to Gk. *οὔρον* *ὄρον*, wind-egg, unproductive egg. ME. *adel* orig. meant

'mud,' or 'filth'; from AS. *adela*, mud (Grein). Cf. Low G. *adal*, a puddle. See N.E.D.

ADDRESS, to direct oneself to. (F.—L.) ME. *adressen*. 'And therupon him hath addressid'; Gower, C. A. ii. 295 (bk. v. 5031). — *F. adresser*, to address. — *F. a-*, for *L. ad*; and *dresser*, to direct, dress. See *Dress*. Der. *address*, sb., Samson Agonistes, 731.

ADDUCE, to bring forward, cite. (L.) Bp. Taylor has *adduction* and *adductive*; Of the Real Presence, § 11, 37; cf. *L. adduct-us*, pp. of *adducere*, to lead to. — *L. ad*, to; and *ducere*, to lead. See *Duke*. Der. *adduc-ible*; also *adduct-ion*, *adduct-ive*.

ADEPT, a proficient. (L.) 'Adepts, or Adeptists, the obtaining sons of art, who are said to have found out the grand elixir, commonly called the philosopher's stone'; Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715. — *L. adeptus*, one who has attained proficiency; properly pp. of *adipisci*, to attain, reach to. — *L. ad*, to; and *apisci*, to reach. The form *ap-isci* is related to *apere*, to fasten, join, whence *aptus*, fit. See *Apt*.

ADEQUATE, equal to, sufficient. (L.) It occurs in Coles's Dict. (1684); and in Johnson's Rambler, No. 17, § 3. — *L. adequatus*, made equal to, pp. of *adequaree*, to make equal to. — *L. ad*, to; and *aequare*, to make equal, from *aequus*, equal. See *Equal*. Der. *adequate-ly*, *adequacy*.

ADHERE, to stick fast to. (L.) The phrase *be adherend* to occurs in The Test of Love, bk. i. c. 9, 103; and Sir T. More has *adherentes*, Works, p. 222 d. — *L. adhaerere*, to stick to. — *L. ad*, to; and *haerere*, to stick, pp. *haesus*. — *✓GHAIS*, to stick; whence also Lith. *gaiz-li*, to linger. Brugm. i. § 627 (1). Der. *adher-ence*, *adher-ent*; also *adhes-ive*, *adhes-ion*, from pp. *adhaesus*.

ADIEU, farewell. (F.—L.) Written a *diu*, Gower, C. A. i. 251 (bk. ii. 2739). — *F. a diu*, (I commit you) to God. — *L. ad diem*, to God. **ADIPPOSE**, fatty. (L.) Bailey (1735) has *adiposus*. — Late *L. adiposus*, fatty. — *L. adip-*, stem of *adeps*, sb., fat.

ADIT, access to a mine. (L.) In Blount's Gloss. (1681). — *L. adit-us*, approach. — *L. aditum*, supine of *adire*, to go to. — *L. ad*, to; and *ire*, to go.

ADJACENT, near to. (L.) It occurs in Iydgate's Siege of Thebes, pt. 1 (K.); see Chaucer's Works, ed. 1561, fol. 360 back, col. 1: 'Adjacent vnto this countree'. — *L. adiacent*, base of *adiacens*, pres. pt. of *adiacere*, to lie near. — *L. ad*, to, near; and *iacere*, to lie. *Iacere* is allied to *iacere*, to throw. See *Jet* (1). Der. *adjacenc-y*.

ADJECT, to add to. (L.) Unusual. Fuller has *adjecting*; General Worthies, c. 24. [The derivative *adjective* (*F. adjectif*) is common as a grammatical term, and occurs in P. Plowman, C. iv. 338.] — *L. adiectus*, pp. of *adiacere*, to lay or put near. — *L. ad*, near; and *iacere*, to throw, put. See *Jet*. Der. *adject-ion*, *adject-ive*, *iv-al*.

ADJOIN, to lie next to. (F.—L.) Occurs in Sir T. More's Works, p. 40 b. ME. *aiynnen*; the pp. *aiynnen* occurs in The Destruction of Troy, 1135. — *OF. ajoin*, a stem of *ajoinde*, to adjoin. — *L. adiungere*, to join to; pp. *adiunctus*. — *L. ad*, to; and *iungere*, to join. See *Join*. Der. *adjunct*, *adjunct-ive*; both from pp. *adiunctus*.

ADJOURN, to postpone till another day. (F.—L.) ME. *aiornnen* (*ajornnen*), to fix a day, Kob. of Brunne's tr. of P. Langtoft, p. 309. — *OF. ajornen*, *ajurner*, properly to draw near to day, to dawn; cf. Late *L. adiornare*, to appoint a day, to adjourn (Ducange). — *OF. a-*, for *L. ad*; and Late *L. iurnus* (Ital. *giorno*), a day, from *L. diurnus*, adj., daily, a derivative of *dius*, a day. See *jour* in Brachet; and see *Journey*, *Journal*. Der. *adjourn-ment*.

ADJUDGE, to decide with respect to, assign. (F.—L.) ME. *adiugen* (= *adugen*), or better *aiugen* (= *ajugen*); Fabyan, an. 1211–12, p. 319; Grafton, Hen. II, an. 9 (R.). Chaucer has *aiyged*, tr. of Boethius, bk. i. pr. 4, l. 72. — *OF. ajuger*, to decide. — *OF. a-*, for *L. ad*; and *juger*, to judge. See *Judge*. ¶ Since the *F. juger* is from the *L. iudicare*, this word has its doublet in *adjudicate*.

ADJUDICATE, to adjudge. (L.) See above. Der. *adjudicat-ion*, which occurs in Blount's Law Dict., ed. 1691.

ADJUNCT, an attendant; Shak. L. L. L. iv. 3, 314. See *Adjoin*. **ADJURE**, to charge on oath. (L.) It occurs in the Bible of 1539, 1 Sam. xiv. 28. Chaucer, Pers. Tale, De Ira (1603), has 'thilke horrible swearing of adiuration and coniuration'. — *L. adiurare*, to swear to; in Late *L.*, to put to an oath. — *L. ad*, to; and *iurare*, to swear. See *Abjure*. Der. *adjural-ion*.

ADJUST, to settle, make right. (F.—L.) In Cotgrave; who has 'ajuster, to adjust, place justly'; as if from *L. ad*, to, and *iustus*, exact. See *Just*. But this use was due to a misunderstanding of MF. *ajuster*, to adjoint or put unto, also, as *ajuster*; Cot.—*OF. ajoster*, *ajuster*, *ajouster* (mod. *F. ajouter*), to arrange, lit. to put side by side. — Late *L. adiutare*, to put side by side, arrange. — *L. ad*, to, by; and *iutari*, near to. See *Joust*. Der. *adjust-able*; *adjust-ment*.

ADJUTANT, lit. assistant. (L.) Richardson cites a passage from Shaw's translation of Bacon, Of Julius Caesar. *Adjutors* occurs in Drayton's Barons' Wars, bk. iv. st. 11; and *Adjuting* to his com-panee in Ben Jonson, King's Entertainment at Welbeck. — *L. adiut-*

anem, acc. of *adiūtans*, assisting, pres. pt. of *adiūtāre*, to assist; frequentative form of *adiūtāre*, to assist.—*L. ad*, to; and *iuvare*, to assist, pp. *iūvus*. See **Adj.** Der. *adjutanc-y*; and (from the vb. *adiūtāre*) *adjut-or*, *adjute*.

ADMINISTER, to minister to. (F.—L.) *Administer* occurs in The Testament of Love, bk. i. 8. 81; and *administration* in the same, bk. ii. 10. 43. **ME.** *administren*, Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. iv. pr. 6. 62.—**OF.** *administrier*, *L. administrāre*, to minister to.—*L. ad*, to; and *ministrāre*, to minister. See **Minister**. Der. *administral-ion*, *administral-ivus*, *administral-or*; all from *L. administrāre*.

ADMIRAL, the commander of a fleet. (F.—Arabic.) See Trench's Select Glossary, which shows that the term was often applied to the leading vessel in a fleet, called in North's Plutarch the 'admiral-galley,' i. e. galley of the admiral. Thus Milton speaks of 'the mast of some great admiral'; P. L. i. 294. **ME.** *admiral*, *admiral*, *admirail* (Layamon, iii. 103), also *amiral*, *amirail*. Rob. of Glouc. has *amirail*, p. 409, l. 8460.—**OF.** *amirail*, *amiral*; also found as *amir*, *Arabic amir*, a prince, an 'emir'; see Rich. Dict., p. 171. The suffix *-al* (as if from *L. -ālis*) was really due to the frequent use of the Arab. *al* in phrases, such as *amir-u'l umarā*, prince of princes (Rich. Dict.), *amir-al-bahr*, prince of the sea, &c., see N.E.D. And see **Emir**. Popular etymology confused the *am*- with *F. am*- from *L. adm-*, and thus produced forms with *adm-*; it also turned the Arab. *al* into Late *L. -ald-us*, *OF. -ald*, *-aud*. In King Horn, l. 89, *admirald* rhymes with *bold*, bold; and in numerous passages in **ME.**, *amiral* or *amirail* means no more than 'prince,' or 'chief.' Der. *admiral-ty*.

ADMIRE, to wonder at. (F.—L.) Shak. has '*admir'd* disorder'; Macb. iii. 4. 110.—**F.** *admirer*, 'to wonder, admire, marvel at'; Cot.—**L.** *admirārī*, to wonder at.—*L. ad*, at; and *mirārī*, to wonder. *Mirārī* is from the adj. *mir-us*, wonderful; from *SMEL*, to smile at; whence also *Gk. μεῖδω*, to smile, Skt. *smi*, to smile, *smara*, smiling, and *E. smirk* and *smile*; Brugm. i. § 389; Prellwitz. See **Smile**. Der. *admir-able*, *admir-at-ion*, *admir-er*, *admir-ing-ly*.

ADMIT, to permit to enter. (L.) Fabian has *admytted*, *admyssion*; Hen. III. an. 1260—1, p. 347; cf. Falgrave, p. 417.—**L.** *admittere*, lit. to send to.—*L. ad*, to; and *mittere*, to send, pp. *missus*. See **Missile**. Der. *admitt-ance*, *admitt-able*; also *admiss-ion*, *admiss-ible*, *admiss-ibil-ity*, from pp. *admissus*.

ADMONISH, to warn. (F.—L.) **ME.** *amoneston*, so that *admonish* has taken the place of the older form *amonest*. 'I amoneste, or warne'; Wyclif, i Cor. iv. 14 (earlier text). 'This figure amonesteth thee'; Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. v. met. 5. l. 14. 'He amonesteth [advises] pees'; Chaucer, Tale of Melibee (b. 2484). The sb. *amonestment* is in an Old Eng. Miscellany, ed. Morris, p. 28.—**OF.** *amonester* (*F. amonester*), 'to admonish', Cot.—Late *L. admonestāre*, a new formation from *L. amonēre*, to advise.—*L. ad*, to; and *monēre*, to advise. See **Monition**. Der. *admonit-ion*, *admonit-ive*, *admonitory*; cf. the pp. *admonitus*.

A-DO, to-do, trouble. (F.) **ME.** *at do*, to do. 'We have other things at do'; Towneley Mysteries (Surtess Soc.), p. 181; and again, 'With that pryce . . . Must we have at do'; id. p. 237. In course of time the phrase *at do* was shortened to *ad*, in one word, and regarded as a substantive. '*Ado*, or grete bysynesse, sollicitudo'; Prompt. Parv. p. 7. '¶ The prep. *at* is found thus prefixed to other infinitives, as *at ga*, to go; Seyn Sages, ed. Weber, 3017; 'That es at say,' that is to say; Halliwell's Dict. s. v. *at*. See Matzner, Engl. Gram. ii. 2. 68. This idiom was properly peculiar to Northern English, and is of Scandinavian origin; for the sign of the infinitive is *at* in Icelandic, and *att* in Swedish.

ADOBE, an unbaked brick dried in the sun. (Span.) **Modern.**—Span. *adobe*, an unbaked brick; Minshew (1623) has: *adobe de barro*, mortar, clay.—Span. *adobar*, 'to mend, to patch, to daub'; Minshew.—Span. *a*, for *L. ad*; and *-dobar*—**OF.** *dover*, to dab. See **Dub**. **ADOLESCENT**, growing up. (L.) Rich. quotes *adolescencia* from Howell, bk. iii. letter 9 (dated 1647); and *adolescencia* occurs in Sir T. Elyot's Governour, b. ii. c. 4. § 1.—**L.** *adolescens*, acc. of *adolescere*, pres. pt. of *adolescere*, to grow up.—*L. ad*, to, up; and *olescere*, to grow, the inceptive form of *olere*, to grow; which is allied to *alere*, to nourish.—*AL*, to nourish; whence also Icel. *ala*, to produce, nourish, and Goth. *alan*, to nourish. See **Aliment**. Der. *adolescens*; and see *adult*.

ADOPT, to choose or take to oneself. (L.) *Adopt* occurs in Hall, Hen. VII. an. 7. § 6; and Othello, i. 3. 191. The sb. *adoptions* is in Wyclif, Romane, viii. 15; and in the Aynbite of Inwyrt, pp. 101, 102, 146.—**L.** *adoptāre*, to adopt, choose.—*L. ad*, to; and *optāre*, to wish. See **Option**. Der. *adopt-ive*, *adopt-ion*.

ADORE, to worship. (L.) See Levins, Manip. Vocabularum, p. 174; *adored* is in Surrey's Virgil, tr. of Æn. ii. 750; l. 922 of the E. version. [The *ME. adowren* in The Legends of the Holy Rood, p. 163, was probably taken from the *OF. adowren*, with an insertion of *d*.]—**L.** *adorāre*, lit. to pray to.—*L. ad*, to; and *orāre*, to pray, from *or*,

gen. *ōris*, the mouth; cf. Skt. *āśya-*, the mouth. See **Oral**. Der. *ador-at-ion*, *ador-er*, *ador-able*, *ador-able-ness*, *ador-ing-ly*.

ADORN, to deck. (L.) Chaucer has *adorneth*, Troilus, iii. 2.—**L.** *adornāre*, to deck.—*L. ad*, to; and *ornāre*, to deck. See **Ornament**. Der. *adorn-ing*, *adorn-ment*.

ADOWN, downwards. (E.) **ME.** *adown*, Havelok, 2735; very common. **AS.** *of dūn*, lit. off the down or hill.—**AS.** *of*, off, from; and *dūn*, dat. of *dūn*, a down, hill. See **Down**; and **A-** (1), prefix.

ADRIFT, floating at random. (E.) In Milton, P. L. xl. 832. For *on drift*; as *afloat* for *on float*, *ashore* for *on shore*. See **Afloat** and **Drift**.

ADROIT, dexterous. (F.—L.) Used by Evelyn, The State of France (R.); Butler, Hudibras, iii. 1. 365.—**F.** *adroit*, 'handsome, nimble, wheem, ready or quick about'; Cotgrave.—**F.** *à droit*, lit. rightly, right; from *à*, to, towards (*L. ad*); and *droit*, right. The *F. droit* is from *L. directum*, right, justice (in Late *L.*), neut. of *directus*, direct. See **Direct**. Der. *adroit-ly*, *adroit-ness*.

ADSCITITIOUS; see **Adscititious**.

ADULATION, flattery. (F.—L.) In Shak. Henry V. iv. 1. 271. **ME.** *adulacioun*, Lydgate, Ballad of Good Conscience, 61.—**F.** *adulation*, 'adulation, flattery, fawning'; &c.; Cotgrave.—**L.** *adulātiōnem*, acc. of *adulātio*, flattery.—**L.** *adulāri*, to flatter, fawn, pp. *adulātus*. Hence also *adulate*, *adulator*.

ADULT, one grown up. (L.; or F.—L.) Spelt *adulte* in Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, b. ii. c. 1. § 2. [Perhaps through the French, as Cotgrave has '*Adulte*, grown to full age.']—**L.** *adultus*, grown up, pp. of *adolescere*, to grow up. See **Adolescent**.

ADULTERATE, to corrupt. (L.) Sir T. More, Works, p. 636 h, has *adulterate* as a past participle; Shak. has it both as adj. and verb; Hamlet, i. v. 42; K. John, iii. 1. 56.—**L.** *adulterāt-us*, pp. of *adulterāre*, to commit adultery, to corrupt, falsify; cf. *L. adulter*, an adulterer, a debaser of money. β. *L. ad-ulterāre* was orig. 'to change'; from *L. prefix ad*, and *alterāre*, to alter; see **Alter**. (Bréal.) Der. *adulterat-ion*; also (from *L. adulterium*) the words *adulter-y*, Winter's Tale, iii. 2. 15; *adulter-er*, *adulter-ess*; and (from *L. adulter*) *adulter-ous*, *adulter-ins*. The *AF. adulterie* occurs in the Year-books of Edw. I. 1202, 3, p. 183.

ADUMBRATE, to shadow forth. (L.) *Adumbrations* occurs in Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, book iii. c. 26. § 2.—**L.** *adumbrāre*, to cast shadow over.—*L. ad*, to, towards, over; and *umbrāre*, to cast a shadow, from *umbra*, a shadow. Der. *adumbrant* (from pres. pt. *adumbrans*), *adumbrat-ion*.

ADVANCE, to go forward. (F.—L.) [The modern spelling is not good; the inserted *d* is due to the old mistake of supposing that, in the old form *avance*, the prefix is *av-* and represents the *L. ad*. The truth is, that the prefix is *av-*, and represents the *L. ab*. The inserted *d* came in about A.D. 1500, and is found in the Works of Sir T. More, who has *aduancement*, p. 1369 g. The older spelling is invariably without the *d*.] **ME.** *avancen*, *avancen*. Chaucer has '*avansed* and forthred,' tr. of Boethius, b. ii. pr. 4. l. 48. The word is common, and occurs in the Ancræn Riwele, p. 156.—**OF.** *avancer* (*F. avancer*), to go before.—**OF.** and *F. avanti*, before.—Late *L. ab ante*, also written *abante*, before (Brachet).—*L. ab*, from; *ante*, before. See **Ante-** and **Van**. Der. *advance-ment*, **ME.** *avancement*, Rob. of Glouc. p. 312, l. 6388; and see below.

ADVANTAGE, profit. (F.—L.) Properly a state of forwardness or advance. [The *d* is a mistaken insertion, as in *advance* (see above); and the **ME.** form is *avantage* or *avantage*.] '*Avantage*, proventus, emolumentum'; Prompt. Parv. p. 17. Hampole has *avantage*, Pricke of Conscience, l. 1012; and it is common.—**OF.** and *F. avantage*, formed with suffix *-age* from prep. *avant*, before. See **Advantage**. Der. *advantage-ous*, *advantage-ous-ness*.

ADVENT, approach. (L.) **ME.** *advent*, Rob. of Glouc. p. 463, l. 9510; Ancræn Riwele, p. 70.—**L.** *adventus*, a coming to, approach.—*L. advent-us*, pp. of *advenire*, to come to.—*L. ad*, to; and *venire*, to come, cognate with *E. come*. See **Come**. Der. *advent-u-al*, *advent-it-i-ous*; *adventure* (below).

ADVENTURE, an accident, enterprise. (F.—L.) [The older spelling is *aventure*, the *F. prefix av-* having been afterwards replaced by the corresponding *L. prefix ad-*.] Sir T. More, Works, p. 761 c, has *adventures* as a verb. The old form *aventure* is often cut down to *avntre*. Rob. of Glouc. has the sb. *avntre* at p. 66 (l. 1482). The sb. *aventure*, i. e. occurrence, is in the Ancræn Riwele, p. 340.—**OF.** *aventure*, fem., an adventure.—Late *L. aventura*, fem. sb., analogous to *L. sb.* in *-itura*; see Roby's Lat. Gram., 3rd ed., pt. i. § 893. Formed as if from *L. advenit-us*, fut. part. of *advenire*, to come to, happen.—*L. ad*, to; and *venire*, to come, cognate with *E. come*. See **Come**. Der. *adventure*, vb., *adventur-u-al*, *adventur-ous-ness*; also *per-adventure*.

ADVERB, a part of speech. (F.—L.) In Ben Jonson, Eng. Grammar, ch. xxi; and in Falgrave, p. 798. Used to qualify a verb;

and adapted from F. *adverse* (in Sherwood's index to Cotgrave). — L. *adversum*. — L. *ad*, to; and *versum*, a verb, a word. See Verb. Der. *adversal*, *adversial*-ly.

ADVERSE, opposed to. (F.—L.) ME. *adverse*. Gower has 'When he fortune lunt [finds] *adverse*.' C. A. ii. 116 (bk. iv. 3403). *Adversite*, i.e. adversity, occurs in the Ancien Rime, p. 194. Chaucer has *adversarie*, an adversary, C. T. 14596 (B 3808). — OF. *avers*, generally *avers*, adverse to. — L. *adversus*, turned towards, contrary, opposed to; pp. of *advertere*, to turn towards. — L. *ad*, to; and *vertere*, to turn. See **VERSE**. Der. *adversary*, *adversarial*, *adverse-ness*, *adversity*. See below.

ADVERT, to turn to, regard. (L.) *Advert* occurs in Lydgate, Beware of Doubtless, l. 45; and in The Court of Love, l. 150, written after A.D. 1500. — L. *advertere*, to turn towards; see above. Der. *advertent*, *advertence*, *advertency*.

ADVERTISE, to inform, warn. (F.—L.) Fabyan has *advertised*, Hist. c. 84. § 2. — MF. *advertiss-*, lengthened stem of *advertir* (OF. *avertir*). Cotgrave has 'Advertir, to inform, certifie, *advertis*, warn, admonish.' — Late L. *advertire*, used in place of L. *advertere*, to turn towards, *advert*. To See **ADVERT**. [Thus *advertise* is really a doublet of *advert*.] Der. *advertiser*, *advertising*; also *advertisement*, in Caxton, Troy-book, leaf 122, l. 8, from MF. *advertissement*, which see in Cotgrave.

ADVICE, counsel. (F.—L.) Sir Tr. More, Works, p. 11 a, has *advisably*. Fabyan has *adwyer*, Hen. III, no. 46. § 5. Cotgrave has 'Advis, m., advise, opinion, counsel, sentence, judgment,' &c. β. But in ME. and OF. there is generally no d. Roh. of Glouc. has *avis*, p. 144 (l. 3042). — OF. *avis*, an opinion; really a compounded word, standing for a *vis*, lit. according to my opinion, or 'as it seems' to me; which would correspond to a L. form *ad visum*. — L. *ad*, according to; and *visum*, that which has seemed best, pp. neuter of *videre*, to see; from **WEID**, to know. See **WIT**. Der. *advise* (MF. *aviser*); *advisable*, *advisable-ness*, *advisee*, *advised*, *advised-ness*, *advisee*. See below.

ADVISE, to counsel. (F.—L.) The form *advise* is from MF. *aviser*, a form given by Cotgrave, and explained to mean 'to advise, make, heed, consider of,' &c. β. But in ME., as in OF., the usual form is without the d; *avised* occurs in Gower, C. A. l. 5 (prol. 65). The pt. t. *avise* occurs in Roh. of Glouc. p. 558 (l. 11694); and the sb. *avis* (i.e. advice) in the same, p. 144 (l. 3042). — OF. *aviser*, to have an opinion. — OF. *avis*, opinion; see above.

ADVOCATE, one called on to plead. (L.) 'Jk. myn *advocat* in that helye place;' Chaucer, Sec. Nun's T., G 68. — L. *advocatus*, a common forensic term for a pleader, advocate, one 'called to the bar.' [Cf. also MF. *advocat*, 'an advocate,' Cot.] — L. *ad*, to; and *vocatus*, called, pp. of *vocare*, to call. See **VOICE**. Der. *advocate*, verb; *advocate-ship*; *advocate-y* (MF. *advocat-ia*, which see in Cotgrave); also *advocate*, *advocation*, for which see below.

ADVOWSON, the right of presentation to a benefice. (F.—L.) Occurs in the Statute of Westminster, an. 13 Edw. I, c. 5; see Blount's Law Dictionary. From AF. *advowson*, older form *avowson*, Stat. of Realm, l. 293; and see Godefroy. The sense is patronage, and the corresponding term in Law L. is *advocatio* (see Blount), because the patron was called *advocatus*, or in OF. *avoad*, MF. *advow* (Cotgrave), now spelt *avowee* or *advowee* in English. Hence *advowson* is derived from L. *advocatio*, acc. of *advocatio*, and *advowee* is derived from L. *advocatus*. See **ADVOCATE**.

ADZE, a cooper's axe. (E.) ME. *adze*; the pl. *adzes* occurs in Palladius on Husbandry, bk. i. l. 3161; *adze*, Wyclif, Isaiah xlv. 13. AS. *adza*, an axe or hatchet; Ælfric's Glossary, Voc. 141. 29; Bede, Hist. Eccl. iv. 3; Grein, p. 1.

ADJUDICATE, a magistrate in Rome, a magistrate who had the charge of temples, &c. — L. *adju*, *adju*, a building. See **EDIFY**.

ÆGIS, a shield. (L.—Gk.) First used by Rowe in 1704 (N.E.D.). — L. *ægis*, *ægis*. (Gk. *ægis*, the shield of Zeus or Pallas.)

AERIAL, airy, high, lofty. (L.—Gk.) Milton has *aerial*, also written *aerial*, P. L. iii. 445, v. 548, vii. 442; also *aery*, P. L. i. 430, 775. Formed, apparently in imitation of *ethereal* (P. L. i. 45, 285, &c.). from L. *aëria*, dwelling in the air. — L. *aër*, the air. — (Gk. *âir*, air. See **AIR**. Der. From the same L. sb. we have *aëro-ate*, *aëro-ify*. From Gk. *âir* we have the Gk. prefix *âir-*, relative to air, appearing in English as *aero-*. Hence *aëro-lite*, an air-stone, from Gk. *âir*, a stone; *aëro-naut*, *p. aéronaute*, a sailer or sailor in the air, from Gk. *âir* (L. *navis*) a sailor, which is from Gk. *navis*, a ship; *aëro-static*, for which see **STATIC**, &c.; *aëro-nate*.

ÆRUGINOUS, rusty, as copper. (L.) In Phillips (1658). — L. *æruginosus*, rusty. — L. *ærugo* (gen. *æruginis*), verdigris. — L. *ær*, from *ær*, brass (L. *æs*, rather than *æ*).

ÆERY, lit. an eagle's nest; also, a brood of eagles or hawks. (F.) 'And like an eagle o'er his airy (orig. *æyrie*) towers;' K. John, v. 2. 149. 'There is an *æry* (orig. *æyrie*) of young children;' Hamlet, ii.

2. 354. From Med. L. *aeria*, *aria*, Latinised form of F. *aire*; Cotgrave has 'Aire, m. an *airie* or nest of hawks.' Cf. Late L. *area*, a nest of a bird of prey; of which we find an example in Ducange. 'Aues rapaces . . . expectant se inaleum aliquando prope nidum suum consuetum, qui a quibusdam area dicitur;' Fridericus II, de Venet. lib. ii. c. 3. β. The word *aire* is marked as masculine in Cotgrave, whereas F. *aire*, *l'area*, in the ordinary sense of 'floor,' is feminine. It is probable that the Late L. *area* is quite a distinct word from the classical L. *area*; and some derive F. *aire* from L. *atrium*, a hall, a court, or from *agrum*, acc. of *ager*, a field. See Körtig, § 828. The OF. *aire* was both m. and f.; the former would correspond to L. *atrium*, the latter to *atria*, pl. taken as fcm. sing. The mod. F. *airer*, to make a nest, represents OF. *avirer*, *avirier*; see Godefroy. ¶ The E. word was sometimes connected with ME. *ey*, an egg, as if the word meant an *egg-ery*; hence it came to be spelt *eyrie* or *eyry*, and to be misinterpreted accordingly.

ÆSTHETIC, tasteful, refined; relating to perception. (Gk.) Modern. Formed from Gk. *αἰσθητικός*, perceptive. — Gk. *αἰσθητικός*, to perceive. — **AV**; see Brugmann, ii. § 841. ¶ The word was really introduced from German, the G. word being formed from Greek. 'Ihis *Vorschule der Ästhetik* (Introduction to Aesthetics); Carlyle, Essay on Richter, in Edinb. Rev., June, 1827, p. 183; Essays, l. 8 (1901 edition). Cf. Baumgarten's *Ästhetica*, 1750. Der. *aesthetic*, *aesthetic-al*.

AFAR, at a distance. (E.) For *on far* or *of far*. Either expression would become *a far*, and then *a-far*; and both are found; but, by analogy, the former corresponds better with the modern use; cf. *abed*, *asleep*, &c. Strutt gives of *far*, O. E. Homilies, l. 247; *a fer*, Gower, C. A. l. 314 (bk. iii. 1039); *on ferum*, Gawain, 1575; *a ferrum*, Minot, vii. 70. See **FAR**. ¶ Apparently, *of far* became *ofer*, and was refashioned as *on fer*, which became *a far*.

AFFABLE, easy to be addressed. (F.—L.) Milton has *affable*, P. l. vii. 41; viii. 648. — F. *affable*, 'affable, gentle, courteous, gracious in words, of a friendly conversation, easily spoken to by, willingly giving ear to others;' Cot. — L. *affabilis*, easy to be spoken to. — L. *af*, for *ad*; and *fari*, to speak. See **FABLE**. Der. *affability*, *affability*, in Sir T. Flyot, The Governour, bk. i. c. 3. § 3 (P. *affabilitie* = L. *affabilitas*, acc. of *affabilitas*).

AFFAIR, business. (F.—L.) ME. *affere*, *afere*, *offer*; the pl. *affaires* is in P. Plowman, C. vii. 152. Commonest in Northern English; spelt *offer* in Barbour's Bruce, vii. 30. — OF. *affaire*, *afere* (and properly so written with one f), business; merely the phrase *a faire*, to do, used as a substantive, like *ado* in English for *at do*; see **ADO**. OF. *faire* = L. *facere*; see below.

AFFECT, to act upon. (F.—L.) In Shak. it means to love, to like; Gent. of Ver. iii. 1. 82; Antony, i. 3. 71, &c. The sb. *affection* (formerly *affectionus*) is in much earlier use, and common in Chaucer. — MF. *affecter*, 'to affect, fancy;' Cot. — L. *affectare*, to apply oneself to; frequentative form of *afficere*, to aim at, treat. — L. *af*, for *ad*; and *facere*, to do, act. See **FACT**. Der. *affected*, *affected-ness*, *affecting*, *affectation*, *affect-ion*, *affect-ion-ate*, *affect-ion-ately*. Of these, *affectation* occurs in Men Jonson, Discoveries, sect. cxx. headed *Periuri*, &c. Also *dis-affect*.

AFFEEER, to assess, confirm. (F.—L.) Rare; but it occurs in Macbeth, iv. 3. 34; 'the title is *affeer*.' Blount, in his Law Dictionary, explains *Affeerers* as 'those that are appointed in courts upon oath, to settle and moderate the fines of such as have committed faults arbitrarily punishable.' β. Blount first suggests an impossible derivation from F. *affeer*, but afterwards adds the right one, saying, 'I find in the Customary of Normandy, cap. 20, this word *affeerer*, which the Latin interpreter expresseth by *taxare*, that is, to set the price of a thing, which etymology seems to me the best.' — AF. *affeer*, OF. *affeer*, to fix the price of things officially; Godefroy (s.v. *affeer*). — Late L. *afforare*, to fix the price of a thing; Ducange. — L. *af*, for *ad*; and *forum*, or *fora*, both of which are used synonymously in Late L. in the sense of 'price;' the OF. form of the sb. being *far* or *four*, which see in Godefroy. The classical L. is *forum*, meaning 'a market-place,' also 'an assize;' and is also (rarely) written *forus*. Allied to L. *foris*, and L. *door*; Brugmann, i. § 360. See **DOOR**. ¶ The change from L. o to AF. and E. e is clearly seen in l. *bouen*, OF. *buof*, AF. *bif*, E. *beef*. The Late L. equivalent of *affeerer* is *afforator*.

AFFIANCE, trust, marriage-contract. (F.—L.) [The verb *affy* is perhaps obsolete. It means to trust, confide, Titus Andronic. i. 1. 47; also to betroth, Tam. of Shrew, iv. 4. 49.] Both *affy* and *affiance* occur in Roh. of Brunne's tr. of P. Langlois, pp. 87, 155. 1. The verb is from OF. *affiance*, to trust; in also spelt *affier*; which is from *a-*, for *L. ad*, and *fieri*, formed from Late L. *fidiare*, a late form from L. *fides*, faithful, allied to *fides*, faith, and *fidere*, to trust. 2. The sb. is from OF. *affiance*, which is compounded of *a-*, for *L. ad*, and *fiance*, formed from Late L. *fidentia*, a pledge, security; which is from the

same *fidare*, pres. pt. *fidans*, of which the stem is *fidant-*. Thus both are allied to *L. fidere*, to trust. See *Faith*. Der. *affiance*, verb; *affiance*-ad.

AFFIDAVIT, an oath. (L.) Properly the Late L. *affidavit* = he made oath, 3 p. s. perf. of *affidare*, to make oath, pledge. = *L. af-*, for *ad*; and Late L. *fidare*, to pledge, from *fidus*, faithful. See above.

AFFILIATION, assignment of a child to its father. (F.-L.) The verb *affiliare* seems to be later than the sb., and the sb. does not appear to be in early use, though the corresponding terms in French and Latin may have been in use in the law courts. = *F. affiliation*, explained by Cotgrave as 'adoption, or an adopting.' = Late L. *affiliatio*, acc. of *affiliatus*, 'an assigning a son to'; Ducange. = Late L. *affiliare*, to adopt; cf. the pp. *affiliatus*. = *L. af-*, for *ad*, to; and *filius*, a son. See *Filial*.

AFFINITY, nearness of kin, connexion. (F.-L.) Fabian has *affynite*, c. 134; *affynite* is in Rob. of Brunne, Handling Synne, l. 7379. = *F. affinité*, 'affinity, kindred, alliance, nearness'; Cot. = *L. affinitatem*, acc. of *affinitas*, nearness. = *L. affinis*, near, bordering upon. = *L. af-*, for *ad*, near; and *finitis*, a boundary. See *Final*.

AFFIRM, to assert strongly. (F.-L.) ME. *affermen*; Chaucer has *affirmed*; C. T. 2351 (A 2349). It occurs earlier, in Rob. of Brunne's tr. of P. Langtoft, p. 316. = *OF. affermer*, to fix, secure. = *OF. a-*, for *L. ad*; and *L. firmare*, to make firm, from *firmus*, firm. See *Firm*. ¶ The word has been assimilated to the L. spelling, but was not taken immediately from L. Der. *affirm-able*, *affirm-ation*, *affirm-at-ive*, *affirm-at-ive-ly*.

AFFIX, to fasten, join on to. (F.-L.) 'To affixe the desyres,' Caxton, Golden Legend; The Ascension, § 6. [Not from *L.* directly, but from French, the spelling being afterwards accommodated to *L.*] ME. *affichen*. Gower has 'Ther wol thei al here love *affiche*, rhyming with *riche*'; C. A. ii. 211 (b. v. 2520). Wyclif has *affichede* (printed *affichede*), 4 Kings, xviii. 16. = *OF. afficher*, to fix to. = *OF. a-*, for *L. ad*; and *fixer*, to fix, from Late L. *figere* (an unauthenticated form) developed from *L. figere*, to fix. See *Fix*. Der. *affix*, sh.

AFFLICT, to harass. (L.) Sir T. More has *afflicteth*, Works, p. 1080 g. [The pp. *afflycht* occurs in Octavian, l. 191; and the pt. t. *afflicte* in Gower, C. A. i. 327 (bk. iii. 1422); these are from *OF. afflit* (lein. *afflie*), pp. of *afflire*, to afflict. The sh. *affliction* occurs early, in Rob. of Brunne's tr. of Langtoft, p. 202.] = *L. affligere*, to strike to the ground. = *L. af-*, for *ad*, to, i. e. to the ground; and *figere*, to dash, strike, pp. *fligere*. From the same root are *con-flict*, *in-flict*, *pro-flic-ate*. Der. *afflict-ion* (L. acc. *afflict-ionem*, from pp. *affligens*); also *afflict-ive*.

AFFLUENCE, profusion, wealth. (F.-L.) It occurs in Wotton's Reliquie, art. A Parallel; and in his Life of Buckingham in the same collection (R.). Also in Caxton's Eneydos, ch. vi. p. 26. = *F. affluence*, 'abundance, plenty, store, flowing, fullness, abundance'; Cot. = *L. affluentia*, abundance. = *L. affluere*, to flow to, abound. = *L. af-*, for *ad*; and *fluere*, to flow. See *Fluent*. Der. *affluent* (from *L. affluentem*, acc. of *affluens*, pres. pt. of *affluere*); *afflux*, given by Cotgrave as being also a French word (from *L. affluxus*, pp. of *affluere*).

AFFORD, to supply, produce. (E.) This word should have but one f. The double f is due to a supposed analogy with words that begin with *aff* in Latin, where *aff* is for *adf*; but the word is not Latin, and the prefix is not *ad-*. Besides this, the pronunciation has been changed at the end. Rightly, it should be *aforth*, but the *th* has changed as in other words; cf. *murther*, now *murder*, further, provincially *further*. From ME. *aforthen*, to afford, suffice, provide. 'And here and there, as that my litell witte *aforth* may [i. e. may suffice], I thinke translate it;' Hoccleve, Regiment of Princes, l. 2113. 'And thereof was Peres proude, and put hem to worke, And yaf hem mete as he myghte *aforth* [i. e. could afford or provide], and mesurable hyure' [hire]; P. Plowman, B. vi. 200. β. In this word, as in *anore*, q. v., the prefix *a-* is substituted for the AS. prefix *ge-*, which in ME. became *ye-*, later *y-* or *i-*, and *forth* easily passed into *aforth*, owing to the atonic nature of the syllable. We find the forms *yeforthian* and *iforthien* in the 12th century. Ex. 'thanne he seic thet he ne mahte na more *yeforthien*' = when he saw that he could afford no more; Old Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, 1st series, p. 31; 'do thine elmesse of thon thet thu maht *iforthien*' = do thine alms of that which thou mayest afford, id. p. 37. = *AS. ge-fordian* (where the *ge-* is a mere prefix that is often dropped), or *fordian*, to further, promote, accomplish, provide, afford. 'Hwile man swā hāued behāten to faren to Rome, and he ne myhte hit *fordian*' = whatever man has promised [vowed] to go to Rome, and may not accomplish it; AS. Chron. ed. Thorpe, an. 675, later interpolation; see footnote on p. 58. 'Pa wæs *gefordad* þin figere weorc' = then was accomplished thy fair work (Grein); 'hæðe *gefordad*, þæt hē his frēan gehēt' = had performed that which he promised his lord; Grein, l. 401. = *AS. ge-*, prefix (of slight value); and *fordian*, to promote, forward, produce, cause to come forth, from AS. *forð*, forth, forward. See *Forth*.

AFFRAY, to frighten; **AFFRAID**, frightened. (F.-L. and Teut.) Shak. has the verb, Romeo, iii. 5. 33. It occurs early. Rob. of Brunne, in his translation of P. Langtoft, p. 174, has 'it *affraid* the Sarazins' = it frightened the Saracens; and 'ther-of had many *affray*' = thereof many had terror, where *affray* is a sb. = *OF. effraier*, *effraier*, *effraier*, to frighten. = Late L. *effraire*, to break the king's peace, to cause an affray or fray; hence, to disturb, frighten. = *L. ex*, intensive prefix; and OIIG. *fridu* (G. *friede*), peace. See Romania, 1878, vii. 121. Der. *affray*, sb., also shortened to *fray*; *affraid*, orig. *affrayed*, pp. of *affray*.

AFFREIGHTMENT, the act of hiring a ship for the transportation of goods. (F.-L. and G.) Still in use. Blount gives *affretamentum*, with a reference to Pat. 11 Hen. IV. par. 1. m. 12, which represents an *OF. affretement*, the same word as mod. *F. affrètement*, the hiring of a ship (Littre). Formed with suffix *-ment* from *OF. affreter* (mod. *F. affréter*), to hire a ship (Littre). = *L. af-*, for *ad*, prefix; and *F. fret*, the freight or freight of a ship, also the hire that's paid for a ship, or for the freight thereof; Cotgrave. This *fret* is of G. origin; see further under *Freight*, *Freight*.

AFFRIGHT, to frighten. (E.) The double f is modern, and a mistake. The prefix is AS. *ā-*. A transitive verb in Shak. Mids. Nt. Dream, v. 142, &c. A late formation; from ME. *afright*, which was really a pp., and was lengthened to *afright-ed* by mistake, as in Othello, v. 2. 99. Cf. ME. *afright*, in Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 75. AS. *āfryht* (contracted form of *āfryht-ed*), pp. of *āfryhtan*, to terrify; Grein, l. 19. Cf. 'hā weardas wæron *āfryhte*', the guards were *afright* (frightened); Matt. xxviii. 4. = *AS. ā-*, prefix, with intensive force; and *fryhtan*, to terrify, from AS. *fryhto*, fright, terror. See *Fright*. Der. *afright-ly*.

AFFRONT, to insult, lit. to stand front to front. (F.-L.) The double f was originally a single one, the prefix being, the *F. a*. ME. *afronten*, *afrounten*, to insult. 'That *afronted* me soule' = who foully insulted me; P. Plowman, C. xxiii. 5. The inf. *afrounten* occurs in the Avenbite of Inwytt, p. 229. = *OF. afronter*, to confront, oppose face to face; also, to slap in the face. = *OF. a-*, for *ad*, against; and *front*, the front; so that a *front* answers to *L. ad frontem*; cf. Late L. *affrontare*, to strike against. = *L. ad*; and *frontem*, acc. case of *frons*, the forehead. See *Front*. Der. *affront*, sb.

AFFY, to trust in; see *Affiance*.
AFFLOAT, for on *float*. (E.) 'Now er alle on *fole*' = now are all afloat; Rob. of Brunne's tr. of P. Langtoft, p. 169. So also on *foat*, afloat, in Barbour's Bruce, ed. Skeat, xiv. 359.

AFOOT, for on foot. (E.) 'The way-farlande frekez on *fole* and on hors' = the wayfarers men, *afoot* and on horse; Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, B. 79. We still say 'to go on *foat*'.

AFORE, before, in front; for on *fore*. (E.) ME. *afore*, *aforn*. 'As it is *afore* seid,' Book of Quinte Essence, ed. Furnivall, p. 12; *aforn*, Rom. Rose, 3952. AS. *anforan*, adv. in front, Grein, ii. 344. There is also an AS. form *aforan*, prep., Grein, i. 61. See *Fore*. Der. *afore-said*, *afore-hand*, *afore-ism*.

AFFRAID, for *afraid*, pp. of *affray*; see *Affray*.
AFFREET, **AFFRIT**, an evil demon. (Arab.) In Southey, Thalaba, bk. xii. st. 79. = Arab. *ifrit*, a giant, demon, spectre; Rich. Diet. p. 1016.

AFRESH, anew. (E.) Sir T. More, Works, p. 1390 c; Shak. Tam. Shrew, i. 1. 143. Either for on *fresh* or of *fresh*. Perhaps the latter, by analogy with *anew*, q. v.

AFT, **AFTER**, behind. (E.) Comparison with *abaft* shows that *aft* is shortened from AS. *afteran*, adv., behind. *After* answers to AS. *after*, both prep. and adv.; Grein, i. 53, 54. = Icel. *afan* (pron. *afan*), adv. and prep. behind; *aftr*, *aftr*, *afan*, backwards; *aftr*, back, in composition; Dan. and Swed. *after*, prep. and adv. behind, after; Du. *achter*, prep. and adv. behind; OIIG. *aftr*, prep. and adv. behind. ¶ In English, there has, no doubt, been a feeling that *after* was formed from *aft*; but we can only compare the AS. forms *efor* and *efran*. β. Of these, *efran* is cognate with Goth. *afana*, from behind, from *afra*, behind; and *af-ta* is from Goth. *af*, off, away, with an orig. superl. suffix *-ta* (Ilg. *-to*), as in Gk. *πρῶ-το*, first. γ. *After* is a comparative form, to be divided as *after*. The *-ter* is the suffix which appears in the Gk. comparative form *ἀνω-τε-ρ-α*, further off. The positive form *af-* corresponds to Skt. *apa*, Gk. *ἀπό*, L. *ab*, Goth. *af*, AS. *ef*, E. *of* and *off*. See *Of*. Der. *after-crop*, *after-moat* (q. v.), *after-noon*, *after-piece*, *after-ward*, *after-wards* (q. v.), *ab-af* (q. v.).

AFTERMATH, a second crop of mown grass. (E.) In Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xvii. c. 8. *Matk* = AS. *māth*, a mowing; Kemble, Cod. Dipl. ii. 400; allied to *Mow* and to *Mead* (2), q. v. Cf. G. *mäh*, a mowing; *nachmahd*, aftermath.

AFTERMOST, hindmost. (E.) 'The suffix *-moat* in such words as *utmost* is a double superlative ending, and not the word *most*;' Morris, Outlines of Eng. Accidence, p. 110. ME. *aftermeste*, Early Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, ii. 23. AS. *aftermest*, *aftermest*, last, used

by Ælfric and Alfred (Bosworth). † Goth. *aftumists*, the last; also *aftuma*, the last, which is a shorter form, showing that *aftumists* is formed regularly by the use of the suffix *-ists* (E. *-est*). ¶ The division of *aftuma* is into *af* and *-tu-ma* (see explanation of *af*), where *af* is the Goth. *af*, *z*, *of*, and *-tu-ma* is the same as the L. *-tu-mus* in OL. *op-tumus*, best, and the Skt. *-ta-ma*, a double superl. termination. Thus *aftumists* is for *aftumest*, i.e. *af-te-m-est*, superl. of *af* = *of*. See *Aft.*

AFTERWARD, **AFTERWARDS**, subsequently. (E.) ME. *afterward*, Ormulum, 14793; *after-ward*, Ayenbite of Inwyt, p. 24. The adverbial suffix *-ward*, ME. *-es* (originally a gen. sing. suffix) was added at a later time. Shakespeare has both forms; and the earliest example of the lengthened form occurs about A.D. 1300, in the form *afterwardes*; St. Brandan, l. 10 (N. E. D.). AS. *afterward*, adj. behind, Grein, l. 55. = AS. *after*, behind; and *ward*, answering to E. *-ward*, towards. See *After* and *Towards*.

AGA, AGHA, a chief officer; in Turkey. (Turk.) † Janizaries ... commanded by their *Agas*; Sandys, Travels, 1632, p. 48. = Turk. *agha*, master.

AGAIN, a second time; **AGAINST**, in opposition to. (F.) ME. (North.) *again*, *again*; (South.) *ayen*, *ayen*, *aye*, *oyain*, generally written with *y* for *y*, and very common both as an adverb and preposition. Also in the (North.) forms *againes*, *againes*; (South.) *ayaines*, *ayens*, *oyaines*, generally written with *y* for *y*. β. At a later period an excrement *i* (common after *s*) was added to the latter, as in *whilst* from the older form *whiles*, or in the provincial Eng. *wunst* for *once*; and in *betwixt*, *amongst*. *Ayens* occurs in Maundeville's Travels, p. 220; and *ayenes* in Chaucer's Boethius, bk. l. pr. 3. 51 (MS. Addit. 10340). It is hardly older than A.D. 1350. γ. The final *-es* in *ayaines* is the adverbial suffix *-es*, originally marking a gen. singular. The form *ayaines* occurs in Old Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, l. 7; *ayaines* is in the Ormulum, l. 249; it is hardly older than A.D. 1200, though the word *to-regens* or *to-regens* is common at an early period. AS. *ongegen*, *ongean*, against, again, prep. and adv. Grein, l. 344. † OSax. *angegan*, prep. and adv. again, against; Icel. *egen*, against; Dan. *egen*, adv. again; Swed. *igen*, adv. again; OHG. *ingegen*, *ingegen* (mod. G. *engegen*, where the *t* appears to be merely excrement). ¶ Hence the prefix is plainly the AS. and mod. E. *an*, generally used in the sense of *in*. The simple form *gean* occurs in Caedmon, ed. Thorpe, p. 62, l. 8 (ed. Grein, 1009); 'he him *gean* pingade' = he addressed him *again*, or *in return*; cf. Icel. *egen*, G. *gegen*, contrary to. AS. *ongean* seems thus to mean 'in opposition to'. The orig. sense seems to have been 'in a direct line with'; hence, over against, opposite; cf. prov. E. *gain*, direct, straight, Icel. *egen*, direct (said of a path); the orig. Teut. type being apparently **gaginos*, adv. Cf. Gk. *εἰς ἄνω*, **εἰς ἄνω*, I light upon, I meet with. ¶ The prefix *again* is very common in Mid. Eng., and enters into numerous compounds in which it frequently answers to L. *re* or *red*; e.g. *ayenbite* = again-biting, i.e. re-morse; *ayenbryen* = buy back, i.e. red-emption. Nearly all these compounds are obsolete. The chief remaining one is ME. *ayen-sien*, now shortened to *again-say*.

AGALLOCHUM; see *Aloes-wood*, under *Aloe*.

AGAPE, on the gape. (F.) In Milton, P. l. v. 257; for *on gape*; cf. 'on the broad grin'. See *Abed*; and see *Gape*.

AGARIC, a kind of fungus. (F.) — L. — Gk. Turner has *agaric*; Names of Herbes, p. 9. = F. *agaric*, 'agaric', a white and soft mushroom; Cot. — L. *agaricum* = Gk. *ἀγάρικον*, a tree-fungus.

AGATE, a kind of stone. (F.) — L. — Gk. Shaks. L. L. ii. 236. [Perhaps confused with *agate* or *gagate*, i.e. jet, in Middle English; see Spec. of Eng. ed. Morris and Skeat, sect. xviii. A. 30, and *agate* in Halliwell.] = ME. *agate*, Spelt *agathe* in Cotgrave — L. *ἀχάτης*, an agate (see Gower, C. A. iii. 130, bk. vii. 1362); borrowed from Gk. *ἀγάθη*, an agate; which, according to Pliny, 37. 10, was so called because first found near the river *Achates* in Sicily. For the ME. *agate*, see *Jot*.

AGE, period of time, maturity of life. (F.) — L. 'A gode clerk wele in age'; Rob. of Brunne, tr. of P. Langtoft, p. 114. — OF. *age*, age; fuller form, *edage* (11th century). = Late L. *etaticum*, a form which is not found, but the ending *-itium* is very common; for the changes, see *age* in Brachet. = L. *etatem*, acc. of *etatis*, age; which is a contraction from an older form *avitiis*, formed by suffixing *-as* to the stem *avi-*; from *avum*, life, period, age; † Gk. *αἰών* (for *αἰών*), a period; Goth. *aiuw*, a period, time, age; Skt. *āyus*, life. Brugm. ii. 112. Der. *age*, v.; *ag-ed*. (See Max Müller, Lectures, l. 337, li. 274, 8th ed.) And see *Age*.

AGENT, one who performs or does, a factor. (L.) Shaks. Macb. iii. 2. 53. — L. *agentem*, acc. of *agens*, pres. pt. of *agere*, to do, drive, conduct; pp. *actus*. † Gk. *αἰών*, to conduct; Icel. *aka*, to drive; Skt. *aj*, to drive. = † AG, to drive, conduct. See Brugm. i. 175. Der. *agency*, from Late L. *agentia*, a faculty of doing, cf. F. *agencer*, to arrange, which see in Brachet; also (from l. pp. *actus*) *act*, *act-ion*, &c. See *Act*. Also, from the same root, *ag-ile*, *ag-ility*; see *Agile*.

Also, from the same root, *ag-itate*, *ag-itation*, *ag-itation*; see *Agitate*. Also, from the same root, *ag-ony*, *anti-ag-onist*; see *Agony*. Also *amb-ig-nous*, q. v. i. as well as *co-ag-nate*, *co-g-nit*, *co-g-nate*, *counter-act*, *en-act*, *essay*, *ex-act*, *examine*, *ex-ig-ant*, *prod-ig-al*, *trans-act*.

AGGLOMERATE, to mass together. (L.) In Coler's Dict. (1684). Used by Thomson, Autumn, 766. = L. *agglomeratus*, pp. of *agglomerare*, to form into a mass, to wind into a ball. = L. *ad*, to, together (which becomes *ag-* before *g*); and *glomerare*, to wind into a ball, from *glomer*, decl. stem of *glomus*, a clue of thread (for winding), a thick bush, orig. a mass; related to L. *globus*, a globe, a ball. See *Globe*. Der. *agglomeration*.

AGGLUTINATE, to glue together. (L.) *Agglutinated* occurs in Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors, b. ii. c. 1. § 14. = L. *agglutinatus*, pp. of *agglutinare*, to glue together. = L. *ad* (> *ag-* before *g*); *glutinare*, to fasten with glue, from *gluten* (decl. stem *glutin-*), glue. See *Glue*. Der. *agglutination*, *agglutinal-ion*.

AGGRANDISE, to make great. (F.) — L. Young has *aggrandize*, Night Thoughts, Nt. 6. l. 111. = F. *aggrandir*, extended stem of *aggrandir*, which Cotgrave explains by 'to greater, augment, enlarge', &c. The older form of the verb was *agrandir*, with one *g*, as in mod. F.; the double *g* is due to analogy with L. words beginning with *agg-*. — OF. *a*, to (for L. *ad*); and *grandir*, L. *grandire*, to increase, from *grandis*, great. See *Grand*. Der. *aggrandisement*, in Blount's Gloss.

AGGRAVATE, lit. to make heavy, to burden. (L.) Shaks. Rich. II. i. 1. 43. Spelt *aggravate* in Palgrave, p. 418. = L. *aggravatus*, pp. of *aggravare*, to add to a load. = L. *ad* (> *ag-* before *g*); *gravare*, to load, make heavy, from *gravis*, heavy. See *Grave*. Der. *aggravation*, &c. ¶ Nearly a doublet of *aggrive*.

AGGREGATE, to collect together. (L.) *Aggregate* occurs in Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, b. iii. c. 2. § 7. [ME. has the form *aggregen*, from the F. *aggreger* (which see in Brachet); it occurs in Chaucer's Melibee (B. 2. 477).] = L. *aggregatus*, pp. of *aggregare*, to collect into a flock. = L. *ad* (> *ag-* before *g*); *gregare*, to collect a flock, from *grex* (stem *greg-*), a flock. See *Gregarious*. Der. *aggregate*, pp. as adj. or sb.; *aggregate-ly*, *aggregation*.

AGGRESS, to attack. (F.) — L. Prior has 'aggressing France,' Ode to Qu. Anne, st. 14. = F. *agresser*, 'to assault, assault, set on'; Cot. — Late L. *aggressus* = L. *aggressus*, pp. of *aggradi*, I assail. = L. *ad* (> *ag-* before *g*); *gradi*, I walk, go, from *gradus*, a step. See *Grade*. Der. *aggression*, *aggressive*, *aggressiveness*, *aggress-or*. **AGGRIEVE**, to bear heavily upon. (F.) — L. ME. *aggrive*; whence *aggrued*, Chaucer, C. T. 2049 (A. 2057); Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 323. — OF. *agresser*, to overwhelm. — OF. *a*, to; and *gresser*, to burden, injure. = L. *ad*, to; *gravare*, to weigh down, from *gravis*, heavy. See *Grave*. ¶ *Aggrive* is thus nearly a doublet of *aggrate*.

AGHAST, struck with horror. (E.) Misspelt, and often misinterpreted. Rightly spelt *agast*. [Appearing as *agazed* in Shaks. 1 Hen. VI. i. 126. 'All the whole army stood agazed on him'; evidently with the notion that it is connected with *gaze*.] Shakespeare did not write this line, as he rightly has *gasted* for 'frightened' in *Lear*, ii. 1. 57; a word which is often now misspelt *ghasted*. 1. ME. *agasten*, to terrify, of which the pp. is both *agastus* and *agast*; and examples of the latter are numerous. See Mätzner, Altenglische Sprachproben (Wörterbuch), ii. 41. In Wyclif's Bible, Luke xxiv. 37, we have 'Thei, troublid and *agast*,' where one MS. has *agasted*. He was abashed and *agast*; K. Alisaunder, ed. Weber, l. 224. 'So sore *agast* was Emely' Chaucer, C. T. 2343 (A. 2341). 'What mayhit be That me *agasteth* in mydreme' Leg. of Good Wom. Dido, 248. 'The deouel schal yet *agasten* ham' 'Leg. of good wif shall yet terrify them'; Ancrer Riwe, p. 212. 2. The simple form *gasten* also occurs. 'Gasts crowen from his corn' = to frighten crown from his corn; P. Plowman, A. vii. 129. = AS. intensive prefix *ga-*; and *gastan*, to terrify, hence, to frighten by torture, torment; 'hie *gastan* godes ceþpan gære and life' = they tortured God's champions with spear and flame; Juliana, 17; Grein, l. 374. The vowel-change in AS. *gæstan*, EE. *gasten*, later *gasten*, is not parallel to that in AS. *lætan*, EE. *lasten*, mod. E. *last*. The final *t* in the base *gæst-* answers to *lāg-*, which appears to be an addition to the root. β. Hence the root is an AS. *gæst-*, answering to Goth. *gais-*, to terrify, which appears in the compound *us-gastjan*, to make afraid. See Brugmann, l. § 816 (2); and see *Ghastly*. ¶ With the form *agast* compare: 1. the word *so sore agast* = they were so sorely terrified; Chester Plays, ed. T. Wright, ii. 82.

AGILE, active. (F.) — L. Shaks. has *agile* once; Romeo, iii. 1. 171. = F. *agile*, which Cotgrave explains by 'nimble, agile, active,' &c. = L. *agilis*, nimble, lit. moveable, easily driven about; formed with suffix *-ilis* from *agere*, to drive. = † AG, to drive. See *Agent*. Der. *agility*, from F. *agilité* (Cotgrave); from L. *agilitatem*, acc. of *agilis*.

AGIO, difference of value in exchanging money. (Ital.) In Bailey, vol. II (1731). — Ital. *agio*, ease, convenience.

AGISTMENT, the pasturage of cattle by agreement. (F.—L.) See Halliwell; Blount gives a reference for the word, anno 6 Hen. VI. cap. 5, and instances the verb to *agist* and the sb. *agistor*, *agistage*. All the terms are Law French. The F. verb *agister* occurs in the Year-Books of Edw. I, vol. iii. 231; *agistement* in the same, iii. 23; and *agistours*, pl. in the Statutes of the Realm, vol. I, p. 161, an. 1311. The sb. are from the vb. *agister*, lit. to assign a resting-place or lodging. — F. a (L. *ad*), to; and OF. *giste*, 'a bed, couch, lodging, place to lie on or to rest in,' Cotgrave. This OF. *giste* = mod. E. *joist*; see *Joist*.

AGITATE, to stir violently. (L.) Shak. has *agitation*, Mach. v. 1. 12. *Agitate* is used by Cotgrave to translate F. *agiter*. — L. *agitatus*, pp. of *agitare*, to agitate; which is the frequentative of *agere*, to drive. See *Agent*. Der. *agitation*, *agitate*.

AGILET, a tag of a lace; a spangle. (F.—L.) Spenser has *agilet*, F. Q. ii. 3. 26. Sir T. More *agilet*, Works, p. 675 h. 'Agglet, or an *agilet* to lace with-alle;' Prompt. Parv. = F. *aguilette*, a point (Cotgrave), dimin. of *aiguille*, a needle; formed by adding the dimin. fem. suffix *-ette*. — Late L. *acicula*, for *acicula*, dimin. of L. *acus*, a needle. — *AK*, to pierce. See *Aoid*, *Aome*.

AGNAIL, a corn on the foot (obsolete); a 'hang-nail.' (E.) Much turns on the definition. In Ash's Dictionary, we find it to be 'the disease called a witlow (*sic*);' but in Todd's Johnson it is 'a disease of the nails; a whitlow; an inflammation round the nails;' without any citation or authority. The latter definition proves that the definer was thinking of the provincial E. *hangnails*, more correctly *agnails*, explained by Halliwell to be 'small pieces of partially separated skin about the roots of the finger-nails;' an explanation due to a perverted meaning (by popular etymology) of AS. *agnagel*, of which the orig. sense seems to have been a corn on the foot, a compressed, painful, round-headed excrescence fixed in the flesh like an iron nail; see E. D. D. and N. E. D., s. v. *agnail*. Cf. A. S. Leechdoms, ii. 81, § 34. *þ*. The old word *agnail* really meant a swelling or a corn. It means 'a corn' in Rider's Dictionary, A.D. 1640 (Webster); especially used of a corn on the foot. Palsgrave has '*agnayle* upon ones too;' and in MS. Med. Ling. fol. 300 is a receipt 'for *agnayls* one [on] mans fete or womans' (Halliwell). The fuller form is *agnagel*; see E. D. D. *y*. The sense was much perverted; partly (perhaps) by confusion with MF. *agnailles*, which Cotgrave explains by 'botches, pockle bumps, or sores;' partly by comparison with late Gk. *wapuvoxia*, late L. *paronychia* (Pliny, xxi. 20), as if the reference were to a sore between the finger-nail; but chiefly by losing sight of the original sense of 'iron nail' or 'spike.' The etymology is from AS. *ang*, painful, compressed, as in *ang-sum*, narrow, hard; and *nagel*, an (iron) nail, spike. See *Anger*, *Anguish*, and *Nail*. E. Müller cites, as cognate words, OHG. *ungnagel*, prov. G. *annagel*, *ennagel*, O. Fries. *ongnail*, *ongnail*.

AGNATE, allied; as sb., a kinsman. (L.) '*Agnation*, kindred;' Phillips (1658). — L. *agnatus*, allied; pp. of *agnosci* = *ad*-*gnosci*. — L. *ad*, to; *nasci*, earlier form *gnasci*, to be born. See *Natal*.

AGNOSTIC, one who disclaims knowledge of what is behind material phenomena. (Gk.) First used in 1869 (N. E. D.). From Gk. *ἀ-*, negative prefix; and *Gnostico*.

AGO, **AGONE**, gone away, past. (E.) [Distinct from *ago*, the old pp. of *ago*.] ME. *ago*, *agon*, *agoon*: common, and used by Chaucer, C. T., A. 1782. This is the pp. of the verb *agōn*, to go away, pass by. Thus we find 'his worldes were al *agoth*' = 'this world's wealth all passes away'; Reliquie Antiqua, l. 160. — AS. *agān*, to pass away (not uncommon); Grein, i. 20. — AS. *ā-*, prefix, away; and *gān*, to go. See *Go*. Cf. G. *ergehen*, to come to pass; Goth. *us-gaggan*, to go forth.

AGOG, in eagerness; hence, eager. (F.) Well known as occurring in Cowper's John Gilpin; 'all *agog*,' i.e. all eager. *Gog* signifies eagerness, desire; and is so used by Beaumont and Fletcher: 'you have put me into such a *gog* of going, I would not stay for all the world.' Wit Without Money, iii. 1; near the end. To 'set *agog*' is to put in eagerness, to make one eager or anxious to do a thing. *A-gog*, for *on gog*, is an adaptation of the F. phrase *en gogues* (Littre), lit. 'in mirth.' Cotgrave has *estre en ses gogues*, 'to be frolicke, ... in a vein of mirth.' Cf. Norm. dial. *en gogue*, mirthful, *goguer*, to be mirthful (Moisy). The origin of OF. *gogue*, mirth, diversion, is unknown. (Perhaps of Breton *gōg*, trickery, rallery.)

AGONY, great pain. (F.—L.—Gk.) The use of *agonie* by Gower, C. A. i. 74 (bk. i. 968) shows that the word was not derived directly from Gk., but from French. Wyclif employs *agonie* in Luke xxii. 43, where the Vulgate has 'factus in *agonia*.' — F. *agonie* (Cotgrave). — L. *agonia*, borrowed from Gk. *ἀγῶν*, *agon*; orig. a contest, wrestling, struggle. — Gk. *ἀγῶν*, (1) an assembly, (2) an arena for combatants, (3) a contest, wrestle. — Gk. *ἀγῶν*, to drive, lead. —

AG, to drive. See *Agent*. Der. *agonie*, from F. *agoniser*, 'to grieve extremely, to be much perplexed' (Cotgrave); whence *agonising*, *agonisingly*; *Agonistes*, directly from Gk. *ἀγωνιστής*, a champion. Also *anti-agonist*, *anti-agonistic*, *anti-agonism*.

AGOUTI, a rodent animal, of the guinea-pig family. (F.—Span.—Brazil.) Spelt *agouty* in Bailey, vol. II. (1731). — F. *agouti*. — Span. *aguti*. — Brazil. *acuti*, *aguti*; Hist. Nat. Brasilie, ii. 224.

AGRAFFE, a kind of clasp. (F.—OHG.) In Scott, Ivanhoe, ch. 8. — F. *agraffe*, also *agraffe* (Cot.), a hook, clasp; *agrafer*, to clasp. The verb is from F. *a*, for *L. ad*, to; and MHG. *krapfe*, OHG. *crapo*, *krappfo*, a hook, which is allied to E. *cramp*.

AGRARIAN, pertaining to land. (L.) 'The *Agrarian Law*;' Phillips (1658). — L. *agrarius*, pertaining to land; with suffix *-arius* (L. *-arius*). — L. *agr.*, for *ager*, field; with suffix *-arius*. See *Acres*.

AGREE, to accord. (F.—L.) ME. *agrēen*, to assent. 'That ... Ye wolde somtyme frendly on me see And thanne *agrēen* that I may ben he;' Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 131. Chaucer also has *agrēably*, graciously, tr. of Boethius, bk. II, pr. 4. 92, whence mod. E. *agreeably*. — OF. *agrēer*, to receive favourably; a verb made up from the phrase *à grē*. — OF. *à grē*, favourably, according to one's pleasure; composed of prep. *à*, according to (L. *ad*), and *grē*, also *grēi*, *grēit*, pleasure, from L. neuter *grātum*, an obligation, favour; from *grātus*, pleasing. See *Grateful*. Der. *agree-able* (F.), *agree-able-ness*, *agree-ment*; also *dis-agree*, *dis-agree-able*, *dis-agree-ment*.

AGRICULTURE, the art of cultivating fields. (L.) Used by Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, bk. vi. c. 3. § 7. — L. *agricultūra* (Cicero). — L. *agri*, gen. of *ager*, a field; *cultūra*, culture. *Ager* is cognate with E. *acre*; *cultūra* is from L. *colere*, to till, pp. *cult-us*. See *Acres* and *Culture*. Der. *agricultural*, *agriculturist*.

AGRIMONY, a plant. (F.—L.—Gk.) ME. *agremoine*, *agremoine*, Chaucer, C. T. 16268 (G 800). — MF. *agrimoine*, *agrimoine*, 'agrimony, or egrimony;' Cot. — Late L. *argimonia*, corruption of L. *argemōnia*, a plant, Pliny, xxv. 9 (Lewis). We also find L. *argemōnē*, Pliny, xxvi. 9, answering to a Gk. *ἀργήμονα*.

AGROUND, on the ground. (E.) 'For on ground, 'On grounds and on lotte,' i.e. aground and aloft; Piers Plowman, A. i. 88; the B-text reads 'agrounde and aloft,' i. 90.

AGUE, a fever-fit. (F.—L.) ME. *agu*, *agus*. Spelt *agu* in Rich. Coeur de Lion, ed. Weber, l. 3046. 'Breanyng *agus*,' P. Plowman, B. xx. 83. '*Ague*, sekeneas, *acuta*, *quarnera*;' Prompt. Parv. p. 8. '*A fever terciare* on an *agu*;' Chaucer, C. T. 14965 (B 4149). — OF. *ague*, sharp, acute, fem. of *agu* (mod. F. *aigu*). — L. *acūta*, fem. of *acūtus*, acute. The explanation is found in Ducange, who speaks of 'febris *acūta*,' a violent fever; the Prompt. Parv. gives l. *acūta* as the equivalent of ME. *ague*. *AK*, to be sharp. See *Acute*.

AH! an interjection. (F.—L.) Not in AS. 'He bleynte and cryde a!' As though he stongen were unto the herte,' Chaucer, C. T. 1080 (A 1078). In the 12th century we find a *wah* or a *wey*, i.e. *ah!* woe! See Old Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, i. 25, 29. — OF. *a*, interjection. — L. *ah*, interjection. — Gr. *αἰ*, int.; Skt. *ai*, int.; Icel. *ai*, int.; OHG. *ai*, int.; Lithuanian *ai*, int. See Fick, i. 4. We also find ME. *a ha!* as in Towneley Myst. p. 214. This is formed by combining *a* with *ha!* Matzner remarks that *a ha!* in Mid. English denotes satisfaction or irony. See *Ha!*

AHEAD, in front. (E.) Prob. for *on head*, where on signifies *in*, as common in ME; cf. *afout*, *abed*, &c. Used by Milton, on the Doctrine of Divorce (R.); and Dryden, *Æn.*, bk. v. l. 206. See *Head*.

AHOY, interj. esp. used in halting a boat. (E.) The prefixed *a-* is here a mere interjectional addition, to give the word more force; and *ho!* is a natural exclamation, which occurs in P. Plowman, C. ix. 123; where the B-text has *how!* and the A-text has *ho!* Cf. mod. E. *hi!* *Al*, a three-toed sloth. (Brazil.) Brazil. *ai*, a kind of sloth; Hist. Nat. Brasilie, ii. 221. Named from its cry.

AID, to help. (F.—L.) Palsgrave has 'I *ayde* or *helpe*;' p. 419. — OF. *aid*, to aid. — L. *adiutare*, to aid, in Late L. *adiutare*, afterwards shortened to *aiutare*; see Brachet. *Adiutare* is the frequent. form of *adiuvare*, to assist. — L. *ad*, to, and *iuvare*, to help, pp. *iutus*. Cf. Brugm. ii. § 583. See *Adjutant*. Der. *aid*, sb.; also F. *aide-de-camp*, lit. one who aids in the field. From the same root, *adjutant*. **AISETTE**, a tuft of feathers (orig. those of the egret); a spray of gems. (F.—OHG.) '*Aisettes* by Omrahs worn, Wrought of rare gems;' Scott, Vision of Don Roderick, ii. 31. — F. *aisette*, the lesser white heron; see *Egret*.

AIL, to feel pain; to give pain. (E.) ME. *ailen*, rarely *ailen*. 'What *yleth* thee?' Chaucer, C. T., A. 1081. Spelt *eylen*, Ormulum, 4767. AS. *eglan*, to trouble, pain; Grein, i. 222. From AS. *egle*, troublesome, hostile. — Goth. *aglan*, only in the comp. *us-aglan*, to distress, to weary out, Luke, xviii. 5; from *aglan*, difficult, hard; cf. *aglā*, anguish; *aglūh*, tribulation. From a stem *ag-*, with Idg. adj. suffix *-l-*; see Brugmann, ii. § 107. The stem *ag-* appears in Icel. *ag-*, mod. E. *awe*, and in AS. *eg-sa*, awe, terror, distress, *eg-sian*, to frighten; also in Goth. *ag-is*,

alike; as in 'ur loured an erthe *alike* her' = our Lord alighted here upon earth; Roh. of Glouc., p. 1. 468, 19589. *β*. The two senses of the word seem at first to show that the prefix *a-* has not the same force in both cases; but both go back to AS. *alike*, to get down, in *Alfric's Grammar*, 1st Quarta Conj. § iii; where we find '*Disilio*, of *alike*;' so that the prefix is the AS. intensive prefix *a-*; see A. (4). The simple form *likan*, to alight (from horseback), occurs in the Death of Byrtnoth, ed. Grein, i. 23. [The radical sense of *likan* is to render light, to remove a burden from,] = O. Merc. *liht*, Northumbrian *liht*, West-Saxon *liht*, light (i.e. unheavy); see AS. Gospels, Matt. xi. 30. See Light (3).

ALIKE, see **ALINE**.

ALIKE, similar. (E.) ME. *alike*, *alyke*, adj. and adv. '*Alyke* or cnynyke, *equalis*; *alyke*, or lyke yn lykenes, *similis*.' Prompt. Parv. p. 10. Also *olike*, Gen. and Exodus, ed. Morris, i. 2024. *a*. The forms *alike*, *olike*, are short for *anlike*, *onlike*; the adverbial form retains the final *a*, but the adj. is properly without it. *β*. The adj. form *anlike* is also written *anlike*, as in 'the is him *anlike*' = that is like him; Aenbite of Inwyt, p. 186. *γ*. The prefix is therefore *a-* or *o-*, short for *an-* or *on-*, and corresponding to AS. *on-*, AS. *onlic*, adj. like, Grein, ii. 348; also written *anlic*, Grein, i. 8. — AS. *on*, prep. on, upon; and *lic*, like. Cf. also Icel. *al-likr*, the form cognate with AS. *on-lik*; which was doubtless confused with it (N. E. D.). *¶* The fullest form appears in the Gothic adv. *analeika*, in like manner. See Like and On.

ALIMENT, food. (F.-L.) Milton has *alimental*, P. L. v. 424; Bacon has 'medicine and *aliment*,' Nat. Hist. sect. 66. — F. *aliment*, 'food, sustenance, nourishment;' Cot. — L. *alimentum*, food; formed with suffix *-mentum* from *alere*, to nourish. [This suffix is due to a combination of the Idg. suffixes *-men* and *-to*, on which see Brugmann.] — L. *alere*, to nourish. *†* Goth. *alan*, to nourish; Icel. *ala*, to nourish, support. Cf. Old Irish *altram*, nourishment. — *√* *al-*, to nourish. See Brugmann, i. § 490. Der. *alimental*, *aliment-ary*, *aliment-at-ion*; cf. also *alimony* (from L. *alimentum*, sustenance, which from stem *ali-*, with suffixes *-min-* and *-ia*). *¶* From the same root *al-* we have also *adolescent*, *ad-ult*, *old*, *elder*, *alder*; also *altitude*, *alto*, *coalesce*, *exalt*, *haughty*, *haubitus*, *proletarian*.

ALINE, **ALIGN**, to range in a line. (F.-L.) First used in 1693 (N. E. D.). From F. *aligner*, to range in a line. — F. *à ligne*, into line. — L. *ad*, to; *linea*, a line. See Line. *¶* *Aline* is the better spelling for the F. word.

ALIQUEOT, proportionate. (F.-L.) Borrowed from F. *aliquote*, as in *partie aliquote*, a proportional part. — Late L. *aliquota*, fem. of *aliquotus*, an adj. made from L. *aliquot*, indef. indecl. numeral, 'several'; which is from *ali-us*, other, some, and *quot*, how many.

ALIVE, in life. (E.) A contraction of the ME. phrase *on live*, in life, where *on* signifies *in*, and *live* or *lyve* (*livē*, *lyvē*) is the dat. case of *lyf*, life. 'Yf he haue wyht and his on lyve' = if he has wit, and is alive; Seven Sages, ed. Wright, i. 56. — AS. *on lyfe*, alive, Grein, ii. 184; where *on* is the preposition, and *lyfe* is dat. case of *lyf*, life. See On and Life.

ALKALI, a salt. (Arabic.) Chaucer has *alkaly*, C. T. G 810. — Arab. *al qali*; where *al* is the def. article, and *qali* is the name given to the 'calcinced ashes' of the plant glass-wort (*Salsicornia*), which abounds in soda. *¶* By some, *qali* is derived from the Ar. verb *qalay*, to fry, hence, to calcine (Rich. Dict. p. 1146); Palmer's Pers. Dict. gives '*qali*, alkali,' and '*qaliyah*, a fricassee, curry;' col. 474. Der. *alkali-ne*, *alkal-escant*, *alkal-oid*, *alkali-fy*.

ALL, every one of. (E.) ME. *al*, in the singular, and *alle* (disyllabic) in the plural; the mod. E. is the latter, with the loss of final *e*. Chaucer has *al*, i.e. the whole of, in the phrase '*al a company*,' C. T. G 996; also *al*, i.e. wholly, C. T. C 633. The plural *alle* is very common. — AS. *eal*, sing., *ealle*, plural; but the mod. E. follows the O. Merc. form *alle*; see Matt. v. 15 (Rushworth gloss); — Icel. *allr*, sing., *allir*, pl.; Swed. *all*, pl. *alle*; Dan. *al*, pl. *alle*; Du. *al*, *alle*; OHG. *al*, *aller*; Goth. *all*, *allai*. Teut. type **alno-*. Allied to Irish and Gael. *uile*, all, every, whole; from Idg. type **o-* *alno-*; Stokes-Fick, p. 52. Brugmann (ii. § 66) takes Teut. **alno-* as from Teut. **alan-* (Goth. *alan*), to grow up, to increase; allied to L. *alere*, to nourish. As if *al* = full, complete. *¶* When *all* is used as a prefix, it was formerly spelt with only one *l*, a habit still preserved in a few words. The AS. form of the prefix is *sal-*, O. Merc. *al-*, Icel. *al-*, Gothic *ala-*. Hence *al-mighty*, *al-most*, *al-so*, *al-though*, *al-together*, *al-ways*, and ME. *al-gates*, i.e. always. This prefix is now written all in later formations, as *all-powerful*, &c. In *all-hallows*, i.e. all saints, the double *l* is correct, as denoting the plural. *¶* In the phrase *all to-brake*, Judges, ix. 53, there is an ambiguity. The proper spelling, in earlier English, would be *al tobrak*, where *al* is an adverb, signifying 'utterly,' and *tobrak* the 3 p. s. pt. of the verb *tobrechen*, to break in pieces; so that *al tobrak* mean 'utterly broke in pieces.' The verb *tobrechen* is common; cf. '*Al is to-broken* thilke region;' Chaucer, C. T. A 2757 (Harl. MS.). *β*. There was a large number of similar verbs, such as *tobrechen*, to burst in twain,

to cleave, to cleave in twain, *to divide*, to divide in twain, &c.; see Stratmann's OE. Dict. pp. 611-616. *γ*. Again, *al* was used before other prefixes besides *to*; as '*he was al awondred*;' Will. of Palerne, l. 872; and again '*al biweped for wo*;' id. 661. *δ*. But about A.D. 1500, this idiom became misunderstood, so that the *to* was often joined to *al* (misspelt *all*), producing a form *all-to*, which was used as an intensive prefix to verbs, yet written apart from them, as in '*we be fallen into the dirt*, and be *all-to dirtied*;' Latimer, Remains, p. 297. See the article on *all to* in Eastwood and Wright's Bible Word-book. *β*. The gen. pl. of AS. *eal* was *ealra*, in later English written *aller*, and sometimes *alder*, with an inserted excrement *d*. Hence Shakespeare's *alderliest* is for *allertiest*, i.e. dearest of all; 2 Hen. VI. i. 1. 28. See Almighty, Almost, Alone, Already, Also, Although, Altogether, Always, As, Withal; also Hallowmass.

ALLAY, to assuage. (E.) The history of this word proves that the orig. F. verb has been confused with four other verbs of Romance origin; for the full history, see N. E. D. The orig. source is seen in ME. *alegen*, *alaian*, to put down; as in '*unbilene*, bat is aiware *alaid*,' unbelieved, that is everywhere put down; OE. Homilies, ii. 11. The stem of ME. *alegen* is due to AS. *alegan*, stem of the 2nd and 3rd persons sing. pres. of AS. *alegan*, to put down, which also produced ME. *alegen*, to lay aside. — AS. *ā-*, prefix; and *legan*, to lay; see A. (4) and Lay (1). *¶* But confused with ME. *alegen*, to alleviate, which is really no more than a (French) doublet of (the Latin) *alleviare*, q. v. Cf. '*Allegory*, or to softe, or release payne, *altrio*;' Prompt. Parv. p. 9. And further confused with an obs. v. *alere*, to allege, and with old forms of F. *alloy*.

ALLEGATE, to affirm. (F.-L.) ME. *alegen*, *alegen*, to affirm. '*Alleggen* awtowa, *allego*;' Prompt. Parv. p. 9. '*Thei wol allegen also*, and by the gospel preuen;' P. Plowman, B. xi. 88. In form, the ME. *alegen* answers to AF. *alegiar*, *aliger* = OF. *aliger*, 'to clear' at law (see Godefroy); from AF. *a-* = OF. *ex-* (L. *ex-*), and *ligier*, to contend, from L. *litigare*, to contend, to litigate; see Litigate. *β*. This AF. *alegiar* was Latinised (wrongly) as *allegiare* (Ducauge), and was treated as if allied to MF. *alleguer*, 'to alledge, to urge, or produce reasons;' Cot.; from L. *allegare*, to send, despatch; also to bring forward, mention. — L. *al-*, for *ad*; and *legere*, to send, appoint; from *leg-*, stem of *lex*, law. See Legal. *¶* The MF. *alleguer* (if influenced by the AF. *alegiar*) would have produced an F. form *allegue*. Der. *alleg-at-ion*, from F. *allegation*, L. acc. *allegatiōnem* (correctly).

ALLEGIANCE, the duty of a subject to his lord. (F.-OHG.) Fabry has *allegiance*, cap. 207. § 5. The older form is with one *l*. '*Of alegaunce now lerneth a lesson other tweyne*;' Richard the Redeles, i. 9. Spelt *alegauncus* in Wyntoun, vii. 8. 14. Formed by prefixing *a-* (= F. *a-*, L. *ad-*) to the word *legance*, borrowed from the OF. *ligance*, *ligance*, homage. Of these forms, *ligance* was due to an imaginary connexion with L. *ligare*, to bind; but *ligance* was derived from OF. *lige*, *lige*; with suffix *-ance* (= L. *-antia*). Of Germanic origin; see Liege.

ALLEGORY, a kind of parable. (L.-Gk.) The pl. *allegories* occurs in Tyndal's Prolog. to Leviticus, and Sir T. More's Works, p. 1041 a. ME. *allegorie*, Wyclif, Gal. iv. 24 (earlier version). [Cf. MF. *allegorie*, an allegory; Cot.] — L. *allegoria*, borrowed from Greek, in the Vulgate version of Galat. iv. 24. — Gk. *ἀλληγορία*, a description of one thing under the image of another; cf. *ἀλληγορεῖν*, to speak so as to imply something else. — Gk. *ἀλλο-*, stem of *ἄλλος*, another; and *ῥοπ-*, as in *ῥοπείν*, to speak, *ῥοπᾶ*, a public assembly, allied to *ῥοπείν*, to assemble. The prefix *d* appears to answer to Skt. *sa*, together, and *-yeipen* implies a base *yeip-*, with which L. *grex*, a flock, is connected; Brugmann, i. § 633. Der. *allegor-ic*, *allegor-ic-al*, *allegor-ic-al-ly*, *allegor-ise*, *allegor-ist*.

ALLEGRO, lively, brisk. (Ital.-L.) In Milton's *L'Allegro*, l. = *lo*, the Ital. def. article, from L. *ille*, he (acc. *illum*). The Ital. *allegro*, brisk, is from L. **alacrum*, substituted for *alacrem*, acc. of *alacer*, brisk. See Alacrity. Der. *allegro-ito*.

ALLELUIA, **ALLELUIAH**, an expression of praise. (L.-Gk.-Heb.) L. *alleluia*; Rev. xix. 6. — Gk. *ἀλληλούια*; Rev. xix. 6. Better *hallelujah*. — Heb. *hallelū jäh*, praise ye Jehovah. — Heb. *hallelū*, praise ye, from *hallel*, to shine, which in one 'voice' signifies 'praise'; and *jäh*, Jah, Jehovah.

ALLEViate, to lighten. (L.) Used by Bp. Hall, Balm of Gilead, c. 1. § 2. Formed as if from *alleviatus*, pp. of Late L. *alleviare*, to alleviate; see note on Abbreviate. — L. *alleviare*, to lighten, which passed into the occasional form *alleviare*, as in Isaiah, ix. 1 (Vulgate). — L. *al-*, for *ad*; and *levare*, to lift up, to lighten, from *levis*, light, cognate with Gk. *λαγνός*, small. Der. *alleviat-ion*.

ALLEY, a walk. (F.-L.) ME. *aley*, *alley*. 'So longe aboute the *aleys* is he gone;' Chaucer, C. T. 10198 (E 2344). — OF. *ale*, a gallery; a participial substantive. — OF. *ale*, pp. cm. of *aler*, to go; mod. F. *aller*. *¶* The etymology of F. *aller*, much and long dis-

cussed, remains unknown. The Prov. equivalent is *anar*, allied to Ital. *andare*, to go.

ALLIANCE, ALLIES. See **Ally**.

ALLIGATION, a rule in arithmetic. (L.) Phillips (ed. 1658) has '*Alligation*, a binding unto.' The verb *alligare*, to bind together, is hardly in use; Rich. shows that it occurs in Hale's Origin of Man-kind (1677), pp. 305, 334. The sb. is formed, with suffix *-tion* (F.-tion, L. acc. *-tionem*) from L. *alligare*, to bind together.—L. *al-*, for *ad-*; and *ligare*, to bind. See **Ligament**.

ALLIGATOR, a crocodile. (Span.—L.) Properly it merely means 'the lizard.' In Shak. Romeo, v. i. 43. A mere corruption from the Spanish. Called 'a monstrous *legarto* or crocodile' by J. Hortop in 1591; Eng. Garner, ed. Arber, v. 314. [The F. *alligator* is borrowed from English.]—Span. *el lagarto*, the lizard, a name esp. given to the American crocodile, or *cayman*. 'In Hawkins's Voyage, he speaks of these under the name of *alagartos*;' Wedgwood.—L. *ille*, he (whence Ital. *il*, Span. *el*, the); and *laceratus* (more commonly *lacerata*), a lizard. See **Lizard**.

ALLITERATION, repetition of initial letters. (L.) The well-known line 'For apt *alliteration's* artful aid' occurs in Churchill's Prophecy of Famine; i. 86. The stem *alliterat-* is formed as if from the pp. of a L. verb **alliterare*, which, however, did not exist. This verb is put together as if from L. *ad litteram*, i.e. according to the letter. Thus the word is a mere modern invention. See **Letter**. Der. A verb, to *alliterate* (found in 1816), and an adj., *alliterative* (found in 1764), have been invented to match the sb.

ALLOCATE, to place or set aside. (L.) Burke, On the Popery Laws, uses *allocate* in the sense of 'to set aside; by way of maintenance for children. [On the suffix *-ate*, see **Abbreviate**.]—Late L. *allocatus*, pp. of *allocare*, to allot; see Dugange.—L. *al-*, for *ad-*; and *locare*, to place, from *locus*, a place. See **Locus**. Der. *allocatio*-ion. ¶ *Allocate* is a doublet of *allow*, to assign. See **Allow** (1).

ALLOCATION, an address. (L.) Spelt *adlocution* by Sir G. Wheler in 1689 (K.). Borrowed from Latin; with F. suffix *-ion* < L. acc. ending *-iōnem*.—L. *allocutio*, *adlocutio*, an address.—L. *ad*, to; and *locutio*, a speaking, allied to *locutus*, pp. of *loqui*, to speak; see **Loquacious**.

ALLODIAL, not held of a superior; used of land. (L.—Teut.) Englished from Late L. *allodialis*, an adj. connected with the sb. *allodium*. 'The writers on this subject define *allodium* to be every man's own land, which he possesseth merely in his own right, without owing any rent or service to any superior;' Blackstone, Comment. b. ii. c. 7. a. The word *allodium* is 'Merovingian Latin;' Brachet (s. v. *allod*). It is also spelt *aloudum*, *aloudium*, *aloudum*, *alodis* (Lex Salica), and means a free inheritance, as distinguished from *beneficium*, a grant for the owner's life-time only. b. The word appears as *allod* in French, which Brachet derives from O. Frankish *alūd* (see Schade), meaning 'entire property,' or 'entirely one's property;' where *al-* is related to L. *all*, and *ūd* signifies 'property' or 'wealth.' This O. Frank. *ūd* is cognate with OHG. *ūd*, AS. *ēad*, Icel. *auðr*, wealth; originally 'a thing granted,' as it is derived from a strong verb of which the Teut. type is '*audan-*, to grant, represented by AS. *ēadan* (pt. t. *ēod*), to grant. Cf. Goth. *auda-krafts*, blessed.

ALLOPATHY, an employment of medicines to produce an effect different to those produced by disease; as opposed to *homoeopathy*, q. v. (Gk.) Modern. Formed from Gk. *ἅλλο-*, for *ἄλλος*, another; and *-πάθεια*, allied to *πάθος*, suffering, from *παθεῖν*, *πάσχειν*, to suffer. See **Pathos**. Der. *allopathy*-ic, *allopathist*.

ALLOT, to assign a portion or lot to. (Hybrid; AF.—L. and F.) A hybrid compound; formed by prefixing the AF. or OF. *a-* (for L. *ad*) to the English word *lot*. AF. *aloter*, Year-book of Edw. I. (1304-5), p. 337. Cotgrave gives MF. *Alloier*, to divide or part, to allot; also '*Allotement*, a parting, dividing, an allotting, or laying out, unto every one his part.' [It is likely that the F. word was borrowed from the English in this case.] Shak. not only has *allot*, but even *allottery*, As You Like It, i. i. 77; and *allotted* occurs much earlier, viz. in Lord Surrey's translation of the 2nd bk. of the *Æneid*, l. 554 (or l. 723 of the E. version). See **Lot**. Der. *allotment*, *allottery*.

ALLOW (1), to assign, grant as a portion or allowance. (F.—L.) 1. Properly distinct from *allow* in the sense of 'to approve of,' 'to praise,' which is the common sense in old writers; see Luke, xi. 48. Shakespeare has both verbs, and the senses run into one another so that it is not always easy to distinguish between them in every case; indeed, they were often confused, which produced new senses; see N. E. D. Perhaps a good instance is in the Merch. of Ven. iv. i. 303, 'the law allows it,' i.e. assigns it to you. 2. This verb is rare in early use, and Shakespeare is an early authority for it when it was becoming very common.—F. *allowier*, formerly *alouer*, 'to let out to hire, to appoint or set down a proportion for expence, or for any other employment;' Cot.—Law L. *allocare*, to admit a thing as proved, to place, to use, expend, consume; see Dugange. [Blount, in his Law

Dict., gives *allocation* as a term used in the exchequer to signify 'an allowance made upon an account.'] See **Allocate**. Der. *allow-able*, *allow-able-ness*, *allow-ably*, *allow-ance*. Doublet, *allocate*.

ALLOW (2), to praise, highly approve of. (F.—L.) Sometimes confused with the preceding; now nearly obsolete, though common in early authors, and in earlier use than the former. See Luke, xi. 48. ME. *alouen*. Chaucer rhymes 'I allow the' = I praise thee, with the sb. *youthe*, youth; C. T. 10988 (F 676).—OF. *alouer*, later *alouer*, 'to allow, advow [i.e. advocate], to approve, like well of;' Cot.—L. *allaudare*, *adlaudare*, to applaud.—L. *ad*, to; and *laudare*, to praise. See **Laud**.

ALLOY, a due proportion in mixing metals. (F.—L.) [The verb to *alloy* is made from the substantive, which was formerly spelt *alay* or *allay*, though wholly unconnected with the verb *allay*, to assuage.] ME. sb. *alay*; Chaucer has the pl. *alays*, C. T. 9043 (E 1167). The sing. *alay* is in P. Plowman, B. xv. 342; the pp. *alayed*, *alloyed*, is in P. Plowman, C. xviii. 79.—AF. and OF. *alai*, *alei*, admixture or combination (of metals); a sb. due to the v. *aleier*, to combine.—L. *alligare*, to combine or join together.—L. *al-*, for *ad*, to; and *ligare*, to bind. See **Ligament**. In later Central F., the forms *alei*, *aleier*, became *aloi*, *aloier*, and were then confused with the phrase *à loi*, from L. *ad legem*, according to law; and this false etymology was commonly accepted. The form *alay*, sb., occurs in the Statutes of the Realm, i. 140 (A.D. 1300). Cf. Span. and Port. *ligar*, to tie, bind, to alloy or alloy; from L. *ligare*.

ALLUDE, to hint at. (L.) Used by Sir T. More, Works, p. 860 a.—L. *alludere*, to laugh at, allude to.—L. *al-*, for *ad*; and *ludere*, to play, pp. *lūsus*. Der. **Ludicrous**. Der. *allusion*, *allusive*, *allusively*; from pp. *allūsus*.

ALLURE, to tempt by a bait. (F.—L. and G.) Sir T. More has *aleure*, Works, p. 1276 c [marked 1274].—AF. *alurer* (Wright's Vocab. i. 151), OF. *alurrer*, to entice to a lure (Godefroy). From F. *à lurre*, to the lure or bait; a word of Germanic origin. See **Lure**. Der. *allurement*.

ALLUSION, ALLUSIVE. See **Allude**.

ALLUVIAL, washed down; applied to soil. (L.) Not in early use; the sb. now used in connexion with it is *alluvium*, prop. the neuter of the L. adj. *alluvius*, alluvial. In older works the sb. is *alluvion*, as in Blackstone, Comment. b. ii. c. 16, and in three other quotations in Richardson.—MF. and F. *alluvion*, a washing up, an inundation; Cot.—L. *alluvionem*, acc. case of *alluvio*, a washing up of earth, an alluvial formation.—L. *al-*, for *ad*, to, in addition; and *luere*, to wash. From the same root, *ab-lution*, *di-luvial*.

ALLY, to bind together. (F.—L.) ME. *alien*, with one l. 'Alied to the emperor;' Rob. of Glouc. p. 65, l. 1499. [The sb. *alliance*, alliance, occurs at p. 89, l. 1985. It is spelt *alliance* in Gower, C. A. i. 199 (bk. ii. 1184).]—OF. *alter*, to bind to.—OF. *a*, to; and *lier*, to bind.—L. *ad*; and *ligare*, to bind. See **Ligament**. Der. *ally*, sb., one bound, pl. *allies*; *alliance*. From the same root, *alligation*, q. v. **ALMANAC, ALMANACK**, a calendar. (F.—Late L.) Spelt *almanac* by Blackstone, Comment. b. iii. c. 22; *almenak* in Chaucer. On the Astrolabe, prol. i. 67.—F. *almanach*, 'an almanack, or prognostication;' Cot.—Late L. *almanach*, *almanac*. The form *almanac* occurs in Roger Bacon, Opus Majus, xv (A.D. 1267). The origin of the word is wholly unknown; Doxy decides that it is not Arabic, as is often said; and the Gk. and L. origins sometimes assigned to it have to be manipulated and misspelt in order to suit the case; see N. E. D. **ALMIGHTY**, all-powerful. (E.) In very early use. O. Merc. *almæhtig*; AS. *almihtig*, Grein, i. 244; *almihtig*, id. 57. See **Might**. On the spelling with one l, see **All**. Der. *almightiness*.

ALMOND, a kind of fruit. (F.—L.—Gk.) 'As for *almonds*, they are of the nature of nuts;' Holland's Pliny, bk. xv. c. 22. Wyclif has *almaundis*, almonds, Gen. xliii. 11; *almaunder*, an almond-tree, Eccles. xii. 5 (where the Vulgate has *amygdalus*). [The l is an inserted letter, owing to confusion of initial a with the Arab. def. art. l in the Span. forms.]—OF. *almandre*, *almande*; also *amande*, *amandele* (nearer to the Latin). Cf. Span. *almondra*. Cotgrave has '*Amande*, an almond,'—L. *amygdala*, *amygdalum*, an almond; whence (as traced by Brachet) the forms **amygdala*, **amygdala*, **amygdala* (with excrement n before d), and next OF. *amandele*, *amende*, later *amande*.—Gk. *ἀμυγδαλή*, *ἀμυγδαλον*, an almond. Origin unknown.

ALMONER, a distributor of alms. (F.—L.—Gk.) Spelt *almogners* by Sir T. More, Works, p. 235 h. ME. *almoner*, Cursor Mundi, 15219.—OF. *almosnier*, *almosnier*, a distributor of alms; forms in which the s was soon dropped, as in F. *aumône* from OF. *almosne*, alms.—OF. *almosne*, alms; with the suffix *-ier* of the agent.—Folk-L. **almosna*, for L. *eleimœna*; see **Alms**.

ALMOST, nearly. (E.) Chaucer has *almost*, C. T. 9275 (E 1401). Also ME. *almost*, *almest*; the latter is especially common. 'He is almost dead;' Layamon, ii. 387 (later text). AS. *ælmæst*, *ælmæst*; thus in the AS. Chron. an. 1091, we have 'seo scipfyrd . . . ælmæst

It is also given by Cotgrave, and explained by 'alteration, brabbling, bawling,' &c. = *L. alteratōnem*, acc. of *alteratō*, a dispute. = *L. alterari*, to dispute. = *L. alter*, another; from the notion of speaking alternately. See above, and see below.

ALTERNATE, adj. by turns. (*L.*) Milton has *alternate*, *P. L. v. 657*; and even coins *altern*, *P. L. vii. 348*. = *L. alternāns*, pp. of *alternare*, to do by turns. = *L. alternus*, alternate, reciprocal. = *L. alter*, another; with suffix *-no* (Brugm. ii. § 66). See **ALTER**. Der. *alternat-ion*, *alternat-ive*; also the vb. to *alternate* (Levins).

ALTHOUGH, however. (*E.*) ME. *al thogh*, *al thah*, *al thogh*; Mandeville's Travels, p. 266; Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, A. 878. From *al*, adverb, in the sense of 'even'; and *though*. β. We even find *al* used alone with the sense 'although,' as in 'Al telle I nocht as now his observances'; Chaucer, C. T. 2266 (A 2264). γ. On the spelling with one *l*, see **ALL**. And see **THOUGH**.

ALTITUDE, height. (*F.*—*L.*) It occurs frequently near the end of Chaucer's Treatise on the Astrolabe, to translate *l. altitudo*. = OF. (and *F.*) *altitude*. = *L. altitudo*, height. = *L. altus*, high. *Altus* was originally the pp. of *al-ere*, to nourish, and meant 'well nourished'; hence, grown up, tall, high.

ALTO, a high voice. (*Ital.*—*L.*) Modern. = *Ital. alto*, high. = *L. altus*, high. Der. *alto-relievo*, high relief; *Ital. alto rilievo*; see **RELIEF**.

ALTOGETHER, completely. (*E.*) Used by Sir T. More, Works, p. 914 *l.* ME. *al togedere*, Ancren Riwle, p. 320. Formed by prefixing *al* to *adv.* 'wholly,' to *together*. See **ALL** and **TOGETHER**.

ALTRUISM, regard for others. (*F.*—*Ital.*—*L.*) with *Gk. suffix*. *F. altruisme*, a word due to A. Comte (d. 1857). Coined (with the Greek suffix *-ism*) from *Ital. altrui*, another, others. = *Ital. altrui*; from *altro*, nom. sing. masc.; *altri*, nom. sing. fem.; *altri*, nom. pl.; which, when preceded by any preposition, is changed into *altrui* for both genders and numbers (Meadows). = *L. alteri* *hinc*, to this other; where *alteri* is the dat. of *alter*, another. See **ALTER**. Der. *altru-ist-ic*, adj.

ALUM, a mineral salt. (*F.*—*L.*) ME. *alum*, Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, B. 1035; *alum*, Mandeville's Travels, p. 99; and used by Chaucer, C. T. 16281 (G 813). = OF. *alum* (mod. *F. alun*), *alum*; Roquefort. = *L. alumen*, *alum*, used by Vitruvius and others; of unknown origin. Der. *alumin-a*, *alumin-ous*, *alumin-ium*; all directly from *L. alumin-*, the stem of *alumen*.

ALVEOLAR, pertaining to the sockets of the teeth. (*L.*) Modern. = *L. alveolus*, a small channel; dimin. of *alveus*, a cavity, a channel.

ALWAYS, **ALWAYS**, for ever. (*E.*) Chaucer has *always*, always, *Prolog.* 275; sometimes written *al way*. 1. In O. Eng. Misc., ed. Morris, p. 148 *l.* 54, we find *alne way*, where *alne* is the case masc. = *AS. ealne*. The usual *AS.* form is *ealne weg*, where both words are in the acc. sing.; Grein, ii. 655. This form became successively *alne way*, *al way*, and *always*. 2. In Itali Meidenhad, p. 27 *l.* 22, we find *alweis alweis*, where both words are in the gen. sing. This occasional use of the gen. sing., and the common habit of using the gen. sing. suffix *-e* as an adverbial suffix, have produced the second form *always*. Both forms are thus accounted for. See **ALL** and **WAY**.

AM, the first pers. sing. pres. of the verb to be. (*E.*) O. Northumbrian *am*, O. Merc. *eam*, *AS. eom*, I am. The full form of the word is shown by the Idg. type **es-mi*, whence also Skt. *asmi*, Gk. *εἰμι*, Goth. *im*, Icel. *emi*, I am; compounded of the *√* *es*, to be, and the suffix *-mi*, perhaps related to *E. me*. See further under **ARE**.

AMADAVAT, a bird; see **AVADAVAT**.

AMADOU, a tender prepared from a fungus. (*F.*—Prov.—*L.*) Modern. = *F. amadou*, = Prov. *amadou*, O. Prov. *amador*, lit. 'a lover'; also tender, from its catching fire quickly. = *L. amātorum*, acc. of *amator*, a lover; from *amare*, to love (Hatzfeld; Mistral).

AMAIN, with full power. (*E.*) Used by Turlivier, To his Absent Friend, st. 7. As in other words, such as *abed*, *afoot*, *aground*, *asleep*, the prefix is the *AS. on*, later *an*, latest *a*, signifying 'in' or 'with,' prefixed to the dat. case of the sb. The usual *AS.* phrase is, however, not *on mægene*, but *ealle mægene*, with all strength; Grein, ii. 217. See **ON**, and **MAIN**, sb. strength.

AMALGAM, a compound of mercury with another metal, a mixture. (*F.*—*Gk.*) [The restriction in sense to a mixture containing mercury is perhaps unoriginal; it is probable that the word properly meant 'a pasty mixture,' and at last 'a mixture of a metal with mercury.'] Chaucer has *amalgaming*, C. T. G 777. = *F. amalgame*, which Cotgrave explains by 'a mixture, or incorporation of quicksilver with other metals'; Late *L. amalgama*. β. Generally taken to be a perversion (perhaps with prefixed *a-*, for Arab. *al*, def. art.) of *L. malagma*, a mollifying poultice or plaster. = *Gk. μάλαγμα*, an emollient; also a poultice, plaster, or any soft material. = *Gk. μάλασσειν*, to soften (for **μαλάκω-ειν*). = *Gk. μαλακός*, soft; cf. **MALLOW**. Der. *amalgam-ate*, *amalgam-al-ion*.

AMANUENSIS, one who writes to dictation. (*L.*) In Burton's Anat. of Melancholy; Decm. to the Reader; ed. 1827, i. 17. Borrowed from *L. amanuensis*, a scribe who writes to dictation, used by

Suetonius. = *L. a manu*, by hand; with suffix *-ensis*, signifying 'belonging to,' as in *eastrensis*, belonging to the camp, from *castra*, a camp. See **MANUAL**.

AMARANTH, an everlasting flower. (*L.*—*Gk.*) An error for *amarant*; perhaps by confusion with *anthus*, *Gk. άνθος*, a flower. Milton has *amarant*, *P. L. iii. 352*; and *amarantine*, *P. L. xi. 78*. The pl. *amarantus* (with *z = ts*) is in Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, B. 1470, in which case it is not from the *Gk.* directly, but from *L. amarantus*. = *Gk. άμαραντος*, unfading; or, as sb., the unfading flower, *amaranth*. [Cf. *Gk. άμαραντινος*, made of *amaranth*.] = (*Gk. α-*, privative; and *μαραινειν* (for **μαρᾶν-ειν*), to wither. = *√MER*, to grind down. Der. *amaranth-in-ia*. Perhaps allied to **MAR**.

AMASS, to heap up. (*F.*—*L.*—*Gk.*) Used by Surrey, on Eccles. c. 3; 1. 3 from end. = *F. amasser*, 'to pile, heap, gather'; Cot. = *F. à masse*, to a mass; so that *amasser* is 'to put into a mass.' = *L. ad*, to; and *mas-am*, acc. of *massa*, a mass. [Curtius remarks concerning this word (ii. 326) that the Latin is in the middle of a word answers to *Gk. α-*] = *Gk. μάα, μάα*, a barley-cake; lit. a kneaded lump. = *Gk. μάσσειν* (imse *pay-*), to knead. Cf. *μαρ-ειν*, a cake. See **MASS** (i).

AMATORY, loving. (*L.*) Milton has *amatorious*, Answer to Eikon Basilike; *amatory* is used by Sp. Bramhall (died 1663) in a work against Hobbes (Todd). = *L. amātorius*, loving. = *L. amātor*, a lover (acc. *amātorem*, whence the *F. amateur*, now used in English). = *L. amāre*, to love, with suffix *-ur* denoting the agent. Der. from the same *L.* verb, *ama-teur* (above), *amal-ive*, *amal-ive-ness*. *Amatory* is practically a doublet of *Amorous*, q.v.

AMAZE, to astound. (*E.*) Formerly written *amase*. The word *amazed*, meaning 'bewildered, infatuated,' occurs three times in the Ancren Riwle, pp. 270, 284, 288. *AS. amasian*, pp. *amasod*; Wulfstan's Hom. p. 137 *l.* 23. The prefix is the intensive *AS. ā-*; thus to *amase* is 'to confound utterly.' We also find the compound form *bimased*, Ancren Riwle, p. 270. See **MAZE**. Der. *amaz-ed*, *amaz-ed-ness*, *amaz-ing*, *amaz-ing-ly*, *amazement*.

AMAZON, a female warrior. (*Gk.*) They were said to cut off the right breast in order to use the bow more efficiently; a story due to a popular etymology of a foreign word. Shak. has *Amazon*, Mids. N. D. ii. 1. 70; and *Amazonian*, Cor. ii. 2. 95. = *Gk. άμαζών*, pl. *άμαζόνες*, one of a warlike nation of women in Scythia. Explained as if from *Gk. α-*, privative; and *μαστός*, the breast. Der. *Amazon-ian*.

AMBASSADOR, a messenger. (*F.*—*Ital.*—*Late Lat.*—*C.*) Udal, on Math. c. 28, v. 19, has *ambassador*. Also written *embassador*; Chaucer, Troil. iv. 145. Chaucer has *embassadrye*, an embassy, C. T. 4653 (B 233). = *F. ambassadeur*, 'ambassador'; Cot. = *F. ambassade*, an embassy. α. Of this word I'rachet says: 'not found in French before the 14th century, and shown to be foreign by its ending *-ade* (unknown in OF., which has *-te* for *-ade*).' Hatzfeld derives it from *Ital. ambasciata*; cf. *Late L. ambasciāta* (Ducange). From *Late L. ambasciāre*, *ambasciāre* [to relate, announce], formed from *ambascia*, a very common term in the Salic Law, meaning 'a mission, embassy.' = *Late L. ambactus*, a servant, especially one who is sent on a message; used once by Caesar, de Bello Gallico, vi. 15. β. This is expressly said, by Festus, to be a word of Gaulish origin; and it is now accepted as Celtic, with the lit. sense of 'one driven about,' a slave; a pp. formation from the prefix *ambi*, or *ambū*, about; and the Celtic root *ag-*, to drive, cognate with *L. agere*, to drive. The verb appears in O. Irish as *imm-agim*, I drive about, I send about; and the derived sb. is represented in Welsh by *amaeth*, a husbandman. See Brugmann, ii. § 79; Stokes-Fick, p. 34. ¶ The OHG. *ambacht*, a servant, whence *G. amt*, is merely borrowed from Celtic (Kluge). Der. *ambassador-ess*. See **EMBASSY**.

AMBER, a fossil resin; ambergris. (*F.*—*Span.*—*Arab.*) The resin is named from its resemblance to *ambergris*, a waxlike substance due to the sperm-whale, also called *amber* in early writers. = ME. *ambrre*, Prompt. Parv. 1. In Holland's Pliny, b. xxxvii. c. 3, the word means the fossil amber. 2. When Beaumont and Fletcher use the word *amber'd* in the sense of 'scented' (Custom of the Country, iii. 2. 6), they must refer to *ambergris*. = *F. ambre*, 'amber'; Cot. = *Span. ambar*. = *Arab. ambar*, *ambergris*, a perfume; Falmer's Pers. Dict. col. 433; 'ambar, ambergris, a rich perfume and cordial'; Rich. Dict. p. 1031. ¶ *Ambergris* is the same word, with addition of *F. gris*, signifying 'gray.' In Milton, P. R. ii. 344, it is called *gris amber*. The *F. gris* is a word of German origin, from OHG. *gris*, gray, used of the hair; cf. *G. gris*, hoary.

AMBI, **AMB**, prefix. (*L.*) *L. ambi-*, about; cf. *Gk. άμφι*, on both sides, whence *E. amph-*, prefix. Related to *L. ambio*, *Gk. άμφο*, both. Cf. *AS. ymb*, Irish *im*, about; Skt. *abhi*, towards.

AMBIDEXTROUS, using both hands. (*L.*) Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. iv. c. 5, § 10, has 'ambidexterous, or right-handed on both sides.' He also uses *ambidexters* as a plural sb. = *L. ambidexter*, using both hands equally; not used in classical Latin, and only given

drunkenness; an amethyst, from its supposed virtue in that way. — Gk. *amethuros*, adj. not drunken. — Gk. *dr-*, privative; and *methuros*, to be drunken, from *metho*, strong drink, wine, cognate with E. *mead*. See *Mead* (1).

AMIALE, friendly; worthy of love. (F. — L.) 'She was so amiable and free'; Rom. Rose, 1236. 'The amiable tongue is the tree of life'; Chaucer, *Pers. Tale*, De Ira (I 639). — OF. *amiable*, friendly; also lovable, by confusion with *amabile* (L. *amabilis*). — L. *amicabilis*, friendly, amicable. — L. *amicia-re*, to make friendly; with suffix *-ilis*, used in forming adjectives from verbs. — L. *amicus*, a friend; prop. an adj., friendly, loving. — L. *amare*, to love. See *AMOROUS*. Der. *amicable-ness*, *amiably*; *amicability*, *amicably*, formed by analogy with *amicability*, &c. *Amicability* and *amicability* are doublets.

AMICABLE, friendly. (L.) In Lewis, ed. 1570. Used by Bp. Taylor, Peacemaker (K.), he uses *amicableness* in the same work. [Formed with suffix *-le* as if French, but really from Latin.] — L. *amicabilis*, friendly; whence the OF. *amiable*. Thus *amicable* and *amicable* are doublets. See *Amiable*. Der. *amicably*, *amicable-ness*.

AMICE (1), a rectangular piece of white linen, variously worn by priests. (F. — L.) ME. *amysse*, Wyclif, Isa. xlii. 17 (where the Latin has *amictum*); also *amysse*, Wyclif, Heb. i. 12 (earlier version). — OF. *amice*, *amut* (Burguy). — L. *amictus*, a covering (*amit* being from the acc. *amictum*). — L. *amictus*, pp. of *amictare*, to throw round. — L. *am-* (amb-), around; and *inacere*, to cast. Cf. MF. *amiet*, 'an amiet, or amice'; part of a massing priest's habit; Cot.

AMICE (2), a hood for pilgrims, &c. (F. — Span. — Teut.) 'Came forth, with pilgrim steps, in amice gray'; Milton, P. R. iv. 427. Confused with *amice* (1), but really from OF. *amice* (F. *amisse*), 'an ornament of fur worn by canons', Cot.; also 'a furled hood'; see *Fairholt's Glossary*, s. v. *almuce*. — Span. *almuco*, 'an ornament of furs, worn by canons', Pineda; where al is the Arab. def. article. — G. *mütze*, a cap (cf. Lowl. *Sc. mutch*). 'But some think that G. *mütze* is from Later L. *almucia*. Cf. Ital. *mazzetta*, a rochet (Torriano); Port. *murga*, 'a garment lined with fur worn by canons'.

AMID, AMIDST, in the middle of. (E.) *Amidst* is common in Milton, P. L. i. 791; &c. He also uses *amid*. Shak. also has both forms. *Amidst* is not found in earlier English, and the final *t* is merely extraneous (as often after *s*), as in *whilst*, *amongst*, from the older forms *whiles*, *amonges*. *β* The ME. forms are *amidde*, P. Plowman, R. xii. 82; in *midde*, Pricke of Conscience, 2938; *ymide*, Aenylte of Inwyt, p. 143; in *midde*, OF. Homilies, i. 87. *γ* Of these, the correct type is the earliest, viz. *on midde*; whence *on-middle*, *a-middle* were formed by the usual loss of final *a*, and the change of *on* to *a*, as in *abed*, *afout*, *asleep*. *δ* The form *amidde* was produced by adding the adverbial suffix *-e*, properly the sign of a gen. case, but commonly used to form adverbs. — AS. *on middan*, in the middle; see examples in Grein, ii. 249, s. v. *midde*. Here *on* is the prep. (mod. E. *on*), used, as often elsewhere, with the sense of 'in'; and *midde* is the dat. case of *middle*, sb. the middle, orig. the nom. fem. of the adj. *mid* or *middle*, middle, cognate with L. *medius*. See *Middle*.

AMISS, adv. wrongly. (Scand.) *a*. In later authors awkwardly used as a sb.; thus 'urge not my amiss'; Shak. Sonn. 151. But properly an adverb, as in 'That he ne dooth or seith somtyme amiss'; Chaucer, C. T. 11092 (F 780). The mistake was due to the fact that *miss*, without *e*, meant 'an error' in early times, as will appear. *β* *Amis* stands for ME. *on misse*, lit. in error, where *on* (from AS. *on*) has the usual sense of 'in', and passes into the form *a*, as in so many other cases; cf. *afout*, *asleep*. *γ* ME. *amis* or *on misse* may have been taken immediately from the Icel. phrase *á mis*, *amiss*; from Icel. *á* (= AS. *on*) and *mis*, adv. wrongly. — Or we may explain *miss* as the dat. case from nom. *missa*, a dissyllabic word, not used as a sb. in AS., but borrowed from the Icel. *missa*, a loss; also used with the notion of 'error' in composition, as in Icel. *miss-taka*, to take in error, whence E. *mis-take*. The ME. *miss* hence acquired the sense of 'guilt', 'offence'; as in 'to mende my misse'; to repair my error; Will. of Palerne, 532. See *Mis*.

AMITY, friendship. (F. — L.) Udal, Pref. to St. Marke (near the end), has *amitie*. Skelton has *amity*, Why Come Ye Nat to Courte, 371. — F. *amitié*, explained by Cotgrave to mean 'amity, friendship'; &c.; OF. *amiste*, *amistid*, *amistid* (= Span. *amistad*, Ital. *amistis* (for *amicis*)). — Late L. *amicitiam*, acc. of *amicitia*, friendship, a vulgar form, not recorded by DuCange, but formed by analogy with *mendicitia* from *mendicus*, *amiquitas* from *antiquus*. — L. *amicus*, friendly. — L. *amare*, to love. See *Amiable*, *AMOROUS*. 'It is impossible to derive the old Romance forms from L. *amicitia*'.

AMMONIA, an alkali. (L. — Gk. — Egypt.) A modern word, adopted as a contraction of *sal ammoniac*, L. *sal ammoniacum*, rock-salt; common in old chemical treatises, and still more so in treatises on alchemy. [Chaucer speaks of *sal armoniac*, C. T., G 798, 824; but this is a false form.] — Gk. *ἀμμωνιακός*, *sal ammoniac*, rock-salt; Dioscorides. — Gk. *ἀμμωνία*, Libyan. — Gk. *ἀμμων*, the Libyan Zeus-

Ammon; known to be an Egyptian word; Herodotus, ii. 42; and Smith, Dict. of the Bible, s. v. *Amon*. It is said that *sal ammoniac* was first obtained near the temple of Jupiter Ammon.

AMMONITE, a kind of fossil shell. (Gk. — Egypt.) Modern; first in 1758. Formed by adding the suffix *-ite* to the name *Ammon*. The fossil is sometimes called by the L. name of *cornu Ammonia*, the horn of Ammon, because it much resembles a closely twisted ram's horn, and was fancifully likened to the horns of Jupiter Ammon, who was represented as a man with the horns of a ram. See above.

AMMUNITION, store for defence. (F. — L.) Used by Bacon, Advice to Sir G. Villiers (R.); and by Milton, Samson, 1277. From MF. *ammunitio*, a soldiers' corruption of *munition*, 'victuals for an army'; Cot.; due to substituting *ammunitio* for *la munition* (Littre). — L. acc. *munitionem*, from *munio*, a defence, a defending. — L. *munire*, to defend. See *Munition*.

AMNESTY, a pardon of offenders; lit. a forgetting of offences. (F. — L. — Gk.) Used in the L. form *amnestia* by Iliwell, b. iii. letter 6 (1647). Barrow has *amnesty*, vol. iii. serm. 41. — F. *amnestie*, which Cotgrave explains by 'forgetfulness of things past'. — L. *amnestia*, a Latinised form of the Gk. word. [Ducange gives *amnesia*, but this is an error; for it is constantly mistaken for *en* in MSS, and frequently so printed.] — Gk. *ἀμνηστία*, a forgetfulness, esp. of wrong; hence, an amnesty. — Gk. *ἀμνηστία*, forgotten, unremembered. — Gk. *ἀ-*, privative; and *μνησθαι*, I remember; from a stem *mnā*, by gradation from a root *men*; cf. L. *me-min-*, I remember. — *✓MEN*, to think; cf. Skt. *man*, to think.

AMONG, AMONGST, amidst. (E.) *a*. The form *amongst*, like *amidst*, is not very old, and has assumed an additional final *t*, such as is often added after *s*; cf. *whilst*, *amidst*, from the older forms *whiles*, *amidde*. *Amongst* occurs in Torrent of Portugal, l. 2027 [2127]; but I suppose it does not occur earlier than the fifteenth century. *β* The usual form is *amonges*, as in P. Plowman, B. v. 129; *amonge* is also common, id. v. 160. Earlier, the commonest form is *among*, Ancrer Riwle, p. 158. *γ* *Amonges* is formed by adding the usual adverbial suffix *-es*, properly a genitive form, and *among* by adding the adverbial suffix *-e*, also common, properly a dative form. — AS. *onmang*, prep. among, Levit. xxiv. 10; the forms *on gemang* (John, iv. 31) and *gemang* (Mark, iii. 3) also occur, the last of the three being commonest. *δ* Thus the prefix is AS. *on*, and the full form *onmang*, used as a preposition. Like most prepositions, it originated with a substantive, viz. AS. *(ge) mang*, a crowd, assembly, lit. a mixture; so that *on mang(e)* or *on gemang(e)* meant 'in a crowd'. Allied to AS. *mengan*, *mangan*, to mix; Grein, ii. 231. See *Mingle*.

AMOROUS, full of love. (F. — L.) Gower has *amorous*, C. A. i. 89 (bk. i. 1414); it also occurs in the *Romant of the Rose*, 81. — OF. *amorous*, mod. F. *amoureux*. — Late L. *amōreus*, full of love; DuCange. Formed with the common L. suffix *-us* from *amōr*, stem of *amor*, love. — L. *amāre*, to love. Der. *amorously*, *amorous-ness*. Also F. *amour*, love (now used in Eng.), from L. *amorem*, acc. case of *amor*, love. **AMORPHOUS**, formless. (Gk.) In Bailey (1731). Formed from Gk. *δ-*, privative; and Gk. *μορφή*, shape, form.

AMORT, inanimate, spiritless. (F. — L.) 'What, all amori?' Shak. 1 Hen. VI. iii. 2, 124. From F. *à la mort*, to the death; turned into E. *all amori*, as if *amort* were the F. *à mort*. — L. *ad*, to; *illam*, acc. fem. of *ille*, he; *mortem*, acc. of *mors*, death. See *Mortal*.

AMOUNT, to mount up to. (F. — L.) ME. *amounten*, to mount up to, come up to, esp. in reckoning. Chaucer, C. T. 3899, 4989 (A 3901, B 699); Kob. of Glouc. p. 497, l. 10214. *Amuntet*, ascends, Old Eng. Miscellany, ed. Morris, p. 28. — OF. *amontre*, to amount to. — OF. *a mont*, towards or to a mountain, to a large heap. [The adv. *amont* is also common, in the sense of 'uphill', 'upward', and is formed by joining *a* with *mont*.] — L. *ad montem*, lit. to a mountain; where *montem* is the acc. case of *mons*, a mountain. See *Mount*, *Mountain*. Der. *amount*, sb.

AMPERSAND, a corruption of 'and per se, and,' the old way of spelling and naming the character *&*; i. e. '& by itself = and.' (Hybrid; L., and, E.) Common in E. dialects. So, in ME., we have *A per se*, *A by itself*; Henryson, Test. of Cresseide, 78.

AMPHI-, prefix. (Gk.) The strict sense is 'on both sides'. — Gk. *ἀμφι*, on both sides; also, around. — L. *ambi*, *amb-*, on both sides, around; see *Amibi*, where other cognate forms are given. Der. *amphi-bious*, *amphi-brach*, *amphi-theatre*.

AMPHIBIOUS, living both on land and in water. (Gk.) In Sir T. Browne's *Vulg. Errors*, bk. iii. c. 13, § 8. From *amphi-bi-a*, pl., amphibious animals; with suffix *-ous*. — Gk. *ἀμφίβιος*, living a double life, i. e. both on land and water. — Gk. *ἀμφι*, here used in the sense of 'double'; and *βίος*, life. See *Amphi-* and *Biology*.

AMPHIBRACH, a foot in prosody. (Gk.) Putehanus has *amphibrachus*; Eng. Poesie, bk. ii. c. 13 (14). A name given, in prosody, to a foot composed of a short syllable on each side of a long one (— —). — Gk. *ἀμφίβραχυς*, the same. — Gk. *ἀμφι*, on both sides;

and *Brevi*, short; cognate with *L. brevis*, short, whence *E. brief*. See *Amphi-* and *Brief*.

AMPHISBÆNA, a fabled serpent, with a head at each end, and able to proceed in either direction. (L.—Gk.) In Milton, *P. L. x. 524*.—*L. amphibæna*.—Gk. *ἀμφίβαινα*.—Gk. *ἀμφί*, both ways; and *βαίνα*, to go.

AMPHITHEATRE, an oval theatre. (Gk.) Puttenham has the pl. *amphitheatres*; Eng. Poésie, bk. i. c. 17. From Gk. *ἀμφιθέατρον*, a theatre with seats all round the arena. [Properly neuter from *ἀμφιθέατρον*, i.e. seeing all round.]—Gk. *ἀμφί*, on both sides; and *θέατρον*, a theatre, place for seeing shows, from Gk. *θεάωμαι*, I see.

AMPHORA, a two-handled jar. (L.—Gk.) 'A glass clepid amphora.' Book of Quinte Essence, ab. 1465, ed. Furnivall, p. 5. l. 4.—*L. amphora*.—Gk. *ἀμφορεύς*, short for *ἀμφιπόρευς*, a two-handled jar.—Gk. *ἀμφί*, on both sides; *φόρεῖν*, a bearer, from *φέρειν*, to bear. See *Amphi-* and *Bear* (1).

AMPLE, full, large. (F.—L.) Used by Hall, Hen. VIII, an. 31. § 23; Shak. *K. Lear*, i. 1. 82. [Fox and Udal use the obsolete derivative *ampliate*, and Burnet has *ampliation*; from *L. ampliāre*, to augment.]—F. *ample*, which Cotgrave explains by 'full, ample, wide, large,' &c.—*L. ampli-*, large, spacious. *Bracil* derives *L. amplius* from *am-*, *amb-*, prefix, 'about'; and *plus*, as in *duplus*, double (Gk. *δι-λύω*). See *Ambi-* and *Double*. Der. *ampli-tude*; *ampli-ty*, *K. Lear*, v. 3. 206 (F. *amplifier*, from *L. ampli-ficāre*); *ampli-ty*, *amplification* in Cotgrave. Also *ampl-y*, *ample-ness*.

AMPUTATE, to cut off round about, prune. (L.) Sir T. Browne has *amputation*, *Vulg. Errors*, b. iv. c. 5. § 1. On the suffix *-ate*, see *Abbreviate*.—*L. amputāre*, to cut off round about, pp. *amputātus*.—*L. am-*, short for *ambi*, *ambi-*, round about (see *Ambi-*); and *L. putāre*, to cleanse, also to lop or prune trees, from *L. putus*, pure, clean; from the same root as *Pure*, q.v. Der. *amputa-tion*.

AMUCK, AMOK, a term applied to mad rage. (Malay.) Only in plur. 'to run amuck,' where *amuck* is all one word; yet Dryden has 'runs an Indian muck,' Hind and Parthian, iii. 1188. To run *amuck* = to run about in a mad rage.—Malay *amuk*, 'rushing in a state of frenzy to the commission of indiscriminate murder'; Marsden, Malay Dict.

AMULET, a charm against evil. (F.—L.) Used by Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Errors*, b. ii. c. 5, part 3.—F. *amulette*, 'a counter-charm'; Cot.—*L. amuletum*, a talisman, esp. one hung round the neck (Pliny). The suggestion that this is a word of Arabic origin is now commonly abandoned.

AMUSE, to engage, divert. (F.—L.) Milton has *amus'd*, *P. L. vi. 581, 623*; and see Cowley, *To the Royal Soc.*, l. 20.—F. *amuser*, 'to amuse, to make to muse or think of; wonder or gaze at; to put into a dumber; to stay, hold, or delay from going forward by discourse, questions, or any other amusements.' Cot.—F. *a-*, prefix (*L. ad*), at; and *OF. muser*, to stare, gaze fixedly, like a simuleton, whence *E. muse*, verb, used by Chaucer, *C. T.*, B. 1033. See *Muse*, *v. Der. amus-ing, amus-ing-ly, amuse-ment*, also *amus-ive*, used in Thomson's *Seasons*, Spring, 216.

AMYGDALOID, almond-shaped. (Gk.) See *Almond*.

AN, A, the indef. article. (E.) The final *n* is occasionally preserved before a consonant in Layamon's *Brut*, which begins with the words 'An preost was on leoden,' where the later text has 'A prest was in londe.' This shows that the loss of *n* before a consonant was taking place about A.D. 1200.—AS, *an*, often used as the indef. article; see examples in Grein, i. 30; but properly having the sense of 'one,' being the very word from which mod. *E. one* is derived. *An* and *a* represent the unstressed forms of *one*. See *One*.

AN-, A-, negative prefix. (Gk.) Gk. *ἀν-*, *a-*, negative prefix. Cognate with the Skt. *an-*, *a-*, *in-*, *G.* *an-*, *un-*, *Olirish an-*, all negative prefixes. Brugm. i. § 432. See *Un-*. The form *an-* occurs in several words in English, e.g. *an-archy*, *an-ecdoté*, *an-eroid*, *an-odyne*, *an-omally*, *an-onymous*. The form *a-* is still commoner; e.g. *a-bys*, *a-chromatic*, *a-maranth*, *a-sylum*, *a-symptote*, *a-tom*.

AN, if. (E.) See *And*.

ANA-, AN-, prefix. (Gk.) It appears as *an-* in *an-surism*, a kind of tumour. The usual form is *ana-*, as in *ana-logy*, *ana-baptist*. From Gk. *ἀνά*, upon, on, up; also back, again; it has the same form *ana* in Gothic, and is cognate with *E. on*. See *On*.

ANA, ANNA, the sixteenth part of a rupee. (Hindustani.) Hind. *āna* (written *ānā* in Skt.), the sixteenth of a rupee, commonly, but incorrectly, written *anna*. Also used as a measure, to express a sixteenth part of a thing; H. H. Wilson, *Gloss. of Indian Terms*, p. 24. Given as *ānā*; Forbes, *Hind. Dict.*

ANABAPTIST, one who baptises again. (Gk.) Used by Sir T. More, *Works*, p. 656 g. Formed by prefixing the Gk. *ἀνά*, again, to *baptist*. See *Ana-* and *Baptist*. So also *ana-baptism*. ¶ The sect of *Anabaptists* arose in Germany about 1521 (Haydn).

ANACHRONISM, an error in chronology. (Gk.) Used by Walpole; *Anecd. of Painting*, vol. i. c. 2. § 32. From Gk. *ἀναχρονισμός*, an anachronism.—Gk. *ἀναχρονίζω*, to refer to a wrong time.—Gk.

ἀνά, up, sometimes used in composition in the sense of 'backwards'; and *χρόνος*, time. See *Ana-* and *Chrono*.

ANACONDA, a large serpent. (Cingalese.) Now used of a S. American boa, but previously applied to a large snake in Ceylon; see the account in Yule; whose etymology, however, is incorrect. The true Sinhalese (Cingalese) word is *kenakandaya*, a name at first applied to the whip-snake, and transferred to some large serpents by mistake. From *kēna*, 'lightning,' and *kanda*, 'stem'; with suffix *-yā*. See N. and O., 8 S. xii. 123; 9 S. viii. 80.

ANÆMIA, bloodlessness. (L.—Gk.) Modern. A Latinised form of Gk. *ἀναιμία*, want of blood.—Gk. *ἀν-*, negative prefix; and *αἷμα*, blood.

ANÆSTHETIC, adj., rendering persons insensible to pain. (Gk.) Modern. Formed by prefixing the Gk. *ἀν-*, cognate with *E. un-*, negative prefix, to Gk. *αἰσθητικός*, perceptive, full of perception. See *Æsthetic*. Also used as a sb.

ANAGRAM, a change in a word due to transposition of letters. (F.—L.—Gk.) Ben Jonson, in his *Masque of Hymen*, speaks of 'IUNO,' whose great name is UNIO in the anagram.—F. *anagramme* (Cotgrave).—*L. anagramma*, borrowed from Gk.—Gk. *ἀναγρᾶμμα*, an anagram.—Gk. *ἀνά*, up, which is also used in a distributive sense; and *γράφω*, a written character, letter, from Gk. *γράφω*, to write, originally to cut, scratch marks; allied to *E. carve*. See *Graphio*. Der. *anagramm-at-ic-al*, *anagramm-at-ic-al-ly*, *anagramm-at-ist*. ¶ Examples of anagrams. Gk. *Ἀπρίων*, Arsinoë, transposed to *Ἰων* 'Hos, Hera's violet.' *L. Galenus*, Galen, transposed to *angelus*, an angel. E. *John Bunyan*, who transposed his name to *Nu hony in a B!*

ANALOGY, proportion, correspondence. (F.—L.—Gk.) Tyndal has *analogy*, *Works*, p. 473; so in Elyot, *The Governour*, b. ii. c. 4. § 2.—F. *analogie*; Cot.—*L. analogia*.—Gk. *ἀναλογία*, equality of ratios, correspondence, analogy.—Gk. *ἀνά*, up, upon, throughout; and *-λογία*, made by adding the suffix *-yā* (= Gk. *-ia*) to the stem of *λόγος*, a word, a statement, account, proportion, from the second grade (*λόγος*) of Gk. *λέγω*, to speak. See *Logio*. Der. *analog-ic-al*, *analog-ic-al-ly*, *analog-ise*, *analog-ism*, *analog-ist*, *analog-ous*; also *analogue* (F. *analogue*, prop. an adj. signifying *analogous*, from Gk. adj. *ἀνάλογος*, proportionate, conformable).

ANALYSE, to resolve into parts. (F.—Gk.) Sir T. Browne, *Hydrotophia*, c. 3. § 18, says, 'what the sun compoundeth, fire *analyse*th, not transmuteth.' Ben Jonson has *analytic*, *Poetaster*, A. v. sc. 1. 134. *Analysis* occurs in Kirke's Argument to Spenser's *Shep. Kal.* § 2. Cotgrave gives no related word in French, and perhaps the F. *analyse* is later. Most likely the word *analytic* was borrowed directly from the Gk. *ἀναλυτικός*, and the verb to *analyse* may easily have been formed directly from the F. sb. *analyse*, or late *L. analysis*, i.e. Gk. *ἀνάλυσις*, a loosening, resolving.—Gk. *ἀνάλυσιν*, to loosen, undo, resolve.—Gk. *ἀνά*, back; and *λύω*, to loosen. See *Loose*. Der. *analyse-t*; also (from *analytic*) *analytic-al*, *analytic-al-ly*.

ANANAS, the pine-apple. (Port.—Brazil.) Thomson has *anana*, with wrong form and accent; Summer, 685.—Port. *ananas*; Vieira, p. 284 (Span. *ananas*, *Pineda*).—Guarani *anānā*, the name of the fruit; that of the plant is *nānā*; in La Plata, both fruit and plant are called *anana* (Granada). ¶ The Peruv. name was *achupalla*.

ANAPÆST, ANAPÆST, the name of a foot in prosody. (L.—Gk.) In Puttenham, *Eng. Poésie*, bk. ii. c. 13 (14).—*L. anapæstus*.—Gk. *ἀναπæστος*, struck back, rebounding; because the foot is the reverse of a dactyl.—Gk. *ἀναπαίω*, to strike back or again.—Gk. *ἀνά*; and *παίω*, to strike. ¶ An anapæst is marked $\cup \cup$ —, the reverse of the dactyl, or $\cup \cup \cup$.

ANARCHY, want of government in a state. (F.—L.—Gk.) Milton has *anarch*, *P. L.* ii. 988; and *anarchy*, *P. L.* ii. 896.—F. *anarchie*, 'an anarchy, a commonwealth without a head or governor'; Cot.—*L. anarchia*.—Gk. *ἀναρχία*, a being *ἀναρχος*, without head or chief; from Gk. *ἀν-* (E. *un-*) and *ἀρχος*, a ruler, from Gk. *ἀρχω*, to rule, to be the first. See *Arch-*. Der. *anarch-ic*, *anarch-ic-al*, *anarch-ism*, *anarch-ist*.

ANATHEMA, a curse. (L.—Gk.) Bacon, *Essay on Goodness*, refers to *anathema* as used by St. Paul.—*L. anathema*, in the Vulgate version of Rom. ix. 3.—Gk. *ἀνάθεμα*, lit. a thing devoted; hence, a thing devoted to evil, accursed.—Gk. *ἀνὰθεμα*, lit. devote.—Gk. *ἀνά*, up; and *τίθημι*, I lay, place, put. Cf. *Theme*. Der. *anathemat-ize* (from stem *ἀναθεμα-* of sb. *ἀνάθεμα*) in Sir T. Herbert's *Travels*, ed. 1662, p. 348; from MF. *anathematiser*, Cot.

ANATOMY, the art of dissection. (F.—L.—Gk.) *Anatomy*, in old writers, commonly means 'a skeleton,' as being a thing on which anatomy has been performed; see Shak. *Com. Errors*, v. 238. Gascoigne has a poem on *The Anatomy of a Lover*.—F. *anatomie*, 'anatomy; a section of, and looking into, all parts of the body; also, an anatomy, or carcase cut up'; Cot.—*L. anatomia*.—Gk. *ἀνατομία*, of which a more classical form is *ἀνατομή*, dissection.—Gk. *ἀνατέμνω*, to cut up, cut open.—Gk. *ἀνά*, up; and *τέμνω* (second grade *τομή*), to cut. See *Tome*. Der. *anatom-ic-al*, *anatom-ise*, *anatom-ist*.

ANCESTOR, a predecessor, forefather. (F.—L.) ME. *ancessour*, *ancestre*, *ancestra*. Chaucer has *ancestres*, C. T. 6742 (D 1160). *Ancestre*, Rob. of Brunne's tr. of Langtoft, p. 9; *ancessour*, id. p. 177; from OF. *ancestr*, nom. and *ancessour*, acc., of the same sb. β . Thus OF. *ancestr* represents L. *ancestror*, nom.; and OF. *ancessour* is from *ancestror*, acc. case of *ancestr* or, a fore-goer.—L. *ante*, before; and *cedere*, pp. *cessus*, to go. See *Cede*. Der. *ancestr-al*, *ancestr-y*, *ancestr-ess*.

ANCHOR, a hooked iron instrument for holding a ship in its place. (L.—Gk.) ME. *anker*, Havelok, 521. AS. *ancor*, Grein, i. 3.—L. *ancora*; sometimes illspelt *anchora*, which is imitated in the mod. E. form.—Gk. *ἀγκυρα*, an anchor; Max Müller, Lectures, i. 108, note; 8th ed. Orig.—a bent hook, and allied to Gk. *ἀγκυρα*, a bend; also to Skt. *āṅka*, to bend. From \sqrt{ANQ} , to bend, curve; Brugm. i. § 633. See *Angle*, a hook. Der. *anchor*, verb, *anchorage*.

ANCHORET, ANCHORITE, a recluse, hermit. (F.—Late L.—Gk.) The former is the better spelling. ME. has the form *ancere*, which is rather common, and used by Wyclif, Langland, and others; esp. in the phrase *ancere Riale*, i. e. the rule of (female) anchorites, the title of a work written early in the 13th century. Shak. has *anchoret*, Hamlet, iii. 2. 229. This ME. word is modified from AS. *ancra*, or *ancor*, a hermit. β . The AS. *ancra-lif*, i. e. 'hermit-life', is used to translate the L. *vita anchoritica* in Bede's Eccl. Hist. iv. 28; and the word *ancra* is no native word, but a mere adaptation of Late L. *anchōritia*, a hermit, recluse. v. The more modern form *anchoret*, which occurs in Burton's Anat. of Melan., pt. 1, a. 2, m. 2, subs. 6. § 3, is from the French.—MF. *anchorete*, m. 'the hermit called an anchore' [corruption of *ankress*, a female *anker* or anchor] or anchorite; Cot.—Late L. *anchōritia*, a recluse.—Gk. *ἀγκυροπύτη*, a recluse, lit. one who has retired from the world.—Gk. *ἀγκυροπύτη*, to retire.—Gk. *ἀνκ*, back; and *χωρῆναι*, *χωρεῖν*, to withdraw, make room, from *χωρῶς*, space, room; related to *χωρῶν*, assuiler, apart, and to *χωρῶς*, heret. The form of the root is GIE, CHO. See *Hellwitz*.

ANCHOVY, a small fish. (Span.) Formerly written *anchove*. Shak. has *anchovies*, 1 Hen. IV, ii. 3. 888 (qu. of 1596). Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy, speaks of 'sausages, anchovies, tobacco, canvenue'; p. 106, ed. 1827.—Span. (and Port.) *anchova*. α . Kemoter origin uncertain. Mahn (in Webster) says 'a word of Iberian origin, lit. a dried or pickled fish from Biscayan *antzuva*, *anchua*, *anchuan*, dry'. I find the Basque forms *anchia*, *anchue*, *anchuwa*, signifying 'anchovy', in the Diet. François-Basque by M. H.-L. Fabre. Again, in the Diccionario Trilingüe del padre Manuel de Larrazendi, in Spanish, Basque, and Latin, I find: 'Seco, aplicado a los pechos de la muger, *antzuva*, *antzuina*, *l. sicca*;' i. e. dry, applied to a woman's breasts; Basque *antzuva*, *antzuina*, *l. sicca*. Perhaps Mahn's suggestion is correct.

ANCIENT (1), old. (F.—L.) Skelton has *anciently*, Works, ed. Dyce, i. 7. The ME. form is *auweyn*, Mandeville, p. 93; thus the final *i* is excreted, as in *tyrant*.—OF. *ancien* (mod. F. *ancien*), old; cognate with Ital. *antiano*, Span. *anciano*.—Late L. *antiquus*, old; Diction. Formed, with L. suffix *-inus*, from L. *ante*, before. See *Ante*. Der. *ancient-ly*, *ancient-ness*.

ANCIENT (2), a banner, standard-bearer. (F.—L.) In Shak. 1 Hen. IV, iv. 2. 34; cf. Oth. i. 1. 33. The form of the word is due to confusion with *ancient* (1), but it really represents the MF. *enseigne*, m. 'an ensigne, ancient, standard-bearer', Cot.; closely related to MF. *enseigne*, f., an ensign, standard. This explains the twofold sense. See *Ensign*.

ANCILLARY, subservient. (L.) In Blackstone, Comment. iii. 7. § 19.—L. *ancill-aris*, belonging to a maid-servant.—L. *ancilla*, a maid, dimin. of *ancula*, a fem. dimin. of early L. *aneus* (F. *anca*), a servant.

ANCELE; see *Ankle*.
AND, copulative conjunction. (E.) Common from the earliest times. AS. *and*, also written *and*; by-form, *and-þo*. Fries. *ande*, *and*, *and*, *and*, *en*; Du. *en*; Icel. *and*, if, even if, moreover (rather differently used, but the same word or closely related); OHG. *anti*, *enti*, *inti*, *uniti*; mod. G. *und*. Teut. types, **anti*, conj., **anda*, prep.; see N.E.D. The latter is the same as the AS. prefix *and-* (occurring in *along* and *answer*) and the Gothic prefix *and-*, which answer to the Gk. *ἀνδρα*, over against, and are clearly related to the L. *ante*, before, Gk. *ἀντι*, over against, Skt. *ant*, a Vedic form, equivalent to Gk. *ἀντι*, over against; (see *antitha*, vicinity, in Benfey's Skt. Dict. p. 28.) This sense of 'over against' is fairly well preserved in G. *entgegen*, and in the AS. *andstearian*, E. *answer*; and from this sense to its use as a copulative conjunction is an easy step. See *Answer*. 2. The use of *and* to mean 'if' arose from a peculiar use of the conjunction, and is prob. independent of Icel. *and*, if, but parallel in development. It occurs in Havelok; as: 'And thou wile my counsel to, Ful wel shal ich with the do; i. e. if you will trust my counsel, I will do very well by you; l. 2862. 3. In order to differentiate the senses, i. e. to mark off the two meanings of and more readily, it became at last usual to drop the final *d* when the word was used in the sense of 'if';

a use very common in Shakespeare. Thus Shakespeare's *an* is nothing but another use of the common word *and*. When the force of *an* grew misty, it was reduplicated by the addition of 'if'; so that *an if*, really meaning 'if-if', is of common occurrence. Neither is there anything remarkable in the use of *and* if as another spelling of *an if*; and it has been preserved in this form in a well-known passage in the Bible: 'But and if,' Matt. xxiv. 48. 4. If the Skt. *anti* is allied to *anta-*, 'end', there is an etymological connexion with *end*. See *End*.

ANDANTE, slow, slowly. (Ital.) A musical term. Borrowed from Ital. *andante*, adj. going, i. e. a moderate movement. It is properly the pres. part. of the verb *andare*, to go; which is of unknown origin.

ANDIRON, a kitchen fire-dog. (F.—L.) The ME. forms are numerous, as *andene*, *andene*, *andirne*, *andiryn*, *andiryn*, *andena*, *ipoporium*. In Wright's Vocabularies, vol. i. p. 171, we have *Andiryn*, les *chendes*; and at p. 107, '*Andiryn*, andena.' [It is clear that the ending *-iron* is a corruption, upon English soil, in order to give the word some sort of sense.] The form *andiryn* comes very near to the original French.—OF. *andier* (mod. F. *landier*, i. e. *landier*, the article being prefixed as in *hierre*, ivy, from L. *hader*), a fire-dog.

α . The remoter origin is obscure; but it may be noted that the late L. forms are numerous, viz. *andisium*, a fire-dog, prop. for supporting the logs, and with the same sense, *andudus*, *andena* (quoted above in the extract from the Prompt. Parv.), *andirius*. The F. form corresponds with the last of these, with *andena* cf. OF. *andien* and the mod. Burgundian *andain*, and *andiron* (Mignard). The form *andisium* corresponds to Span. *andas*, a frame or bier on which to carry a person; cf. Portuguese *anda*, 'a bier, or rather, the two poles belonging to it,' Vieira; also Port. *andor*, 'a bier to carry images in a procession, a sort of sedan'; id. Possibly related to L. *amien*, acc. of *ames*, a pole, esp. a pole for bearing a litter (Lewis). See Körtig, § 595. 2. No certain origin of this word has been given. We may, however, easily see that the E. *iron* formed, originally, no part of it. We can guess, perhaps, how it came to be added, viz. by confusion with the AS. *brand-isen*, lit. 'a brand-iron,' which had the same meaning, and became, at a later time, not only *brandiron* but *brondy*.

ANECDOTE, a story in private life. (F.—L.—Gk.) Used by Sterne, Sermon, 5. § 24. '*Anecdotes*, treatises or pieces that never were published.' Glossographia Anglicana Nov. pl. 1719.—F. *anecdote*, f., not in Cotgrave.—Gk. *ἀνέκδοτα*, neut. pl. (used as fem. sing.) from *ἀνέκδοτος*, unpublished; so that our word means properly 'an unpublished story'; 'a piece of gossip among friends.'—Gk. *ἀν* (E. *un-*); and *έκδοτος*, given out, from *έκ*, out, and *έδωκα*, I give; from the same root as E. *Donation*, q. v. Der. *anecdotal*, *anecdotalist*.

ANEMONE, the name of a flower. (Gk.) In Thomson, Spring, 536. It means the 'wind-flower'; in Greek *ἀνεμώνη*, the accent in E. being now placed on *a* instead of *e*.—Gk. *ἀνέμος*, the wind. From the same root as *Animate*, q. v. Cf. *anemo-meter*, an instrument for measuring the wind's velocity.

ANENT, regarding, near to, beside. (E.) Nearly obsolete, except in Northern English. ME. *anent*, *anende*, *anendes*, *anentis*, &c. [The forms *anendes*, *anentis*, were made by adding the suffix *-es*, *-is*, orig. the sign of a gen. case, but frequently used as an adverbial suffix; for *anentes*, see Cursor Mundi, l. 26957.] *Anent* is a contraction of *anefent*, or *anefent*, which occurs in the Ancien Kwie, p. 164, as another reading for *anonde*. In this form, the *t* is excreted, as commonly after *n* (cf. *tyrant*, *ancient*), and the true form is *anefen* or *anefen*.—AS. *on-efen*, prep. near; sometimes written *on-enn*, by contraction; Grein, i. 218, 225.—AS. *on*, prep. in, and *efen*, even, equal; so that *on-efen* meant originally 'on an equality with,' or 'even with.' See *Even*. α . The cognate G. *neben*, beside, is similarly derived from G. *in*, in, and *eben*, even; and, to complete the analogy, was sometimes spelt *neben*. See Mätzner, Wörterbuch; Stratmann, s. v. *anefen*; Koch, Engl. Gramm. v. ii. p. 389.

ANEROID, dry; without liquid mercury; applied to a barometer. (Gk.) Modern.—Gk. *ἀ-*, privative; *νηρός*, wet; and *έδω-ος*, form. Gk. *νηρός* is from *νέω*, to flow.

ANEURISM, ANEURYSM, a morbid dilatation of the coats of an artery. (Gk.) Formed as if from *aneurisma*, false form of *aneurysma*, a Latinised form of Gk. *ἀνέυρυσμα*, a widening.—Gk. *ἀν*, for *ἀν*, up; and *έυρύνειν*, to widen, from *έυρος*, wide.—Skt. *uru-*, large, wide. Cf. MF. *aneurisme* in Cotgrave.

ANEW, newly. (E.) A shortening of ME. *of-new*, used by Chaucer, C. T., E 938. Cf. *adown* for AS. *of-dine*. Here *of* is the AS. of, prep., and *new* is our mod. E. *new*; the final *-e* being an adverbial suffix, as usual.

ANGEL, a divine messenger. (F.—L.—Gk.) [In very early use. AS. *angel*, *engel*, an angel; Grein, i. 227; borrowed from L. *angelus*.] But the modern pronunciation is due to the OF. *angle*, from L. *angelum*.—Gk. *ἄγγελος*, lit. a messenger; hence, an angel. Cf. *ἄγγελος*, a mounted courier, which is an old Persian word; also Skt.

angira-s, a messenger from the gods to men (Macdonell). Der. *angelic*, *angel-ic-al*, *angel-ic-al-ly*; also *angelic-a*, a plant.

ANGER, hot displeasure due to a sense of injury. (Scand.) In ME. the word is more passive in its use, and denotes 'affliction,' 'trouble,' 'sore vexation.' 'If he thole here anger and we'—if he suffer here affliction and woe; Hampole's *Tricke of Conscience*, 357.7. = Icel. *angr*, grief, sorrow; Dan. *angre*, compunction, regret; Swed. *anger*, compunction, regret; + Lat. *angere*, a strangling, bodily torture; also mental torture, anguish; from *angere*, to strangle. Cf. AS. *ange*, oppressed, sad; Gk. *ángē*, to strangle; Skt. *ānāsa*, pain; all from *√ANGH*, to choke, oppress. See Brugm. i. § 178. Der. *angr-y*, *angr-i-ly*; from the same root, *anguish*, *anxious*; also *quinsy*, q. v.; and L. *angina*.

ANGINA, severe suffering. (L.) Borrowed from L. *angina*, quinsy, lit. 'a choking,' from *angere*, to strangle. See above.

ANGLE (1), a bend, a corner. (F.—L.) Chaucer has *angles*, C. T. F. 230; also *angle*, as a term of astrology (L. *angulus*), id. 263. —OF. *angle* (mod. F. *angle*), an angle. = L. *angulus*, acc. of *angulus*, an angle. Cf. Gk. *ángulos*, crooked. From the same root as the next word. Der. *angul-ar*, *angul-ar-ly*, *angul-ar-i-ly*; all from the L. *angul-ārus*, adj., from *angulus*.

ANGLE (2), a fishing-hook. (E.) In very early use. AS. *angel*, a fish-hook, Matt. xvii. 27; spelt *angul* in the Northumbrian version. + Icel. *angull*, Dan. *angel*, a fishing-hook; G. *angel*, dimin. of OHG. *ango*, a prickle, fish-hook. Cf. L. *uncus*, a hook, Gk. *ángelos*, a bend; *ángelos*, a bent hook, whence E. *anchor*; Skt. *ānch*, to bend. = *√ANG*, to bend, curve; Fick, i. 6. From the same root comes the word above; also *Anchor*, q. v. Der. *angle*, vb., *angl-ar*, *angl-ing*.

ANGRY, i. e. *angry*; Chaucer, C. T. 12803 (C 959). See **ANGER**. **ANGUISE**, oppression; great pain. (F.—L.) ME. *anguis*, *angoise*, *angois*, &c. Spelt *anguis* in Pricke of Conscience, 2240; *anguis*, Kob. of Glouc. p. 177, l. 3687; *anguis*, Ancren Riwle, p. 178. —OF. *anguisse*, *angoise*, mod. F. *angoisse*, f., anguish. = L. *angustia*, narrowness, poverty, perplexity. = L. *angustus*, narrow. = L. *angere*, to stiffen, choke, strangle. + Gk. *ángē*, to strangle. = *√ANGH*, to choke. See **ANGER**, from the same root.

AN-HUNGERED, very hungry. (E.) In Matt. xii. 1. It is a variant of *a-hungred*, and this, of *a/hungred*; see P. Plowman, B. x. 59. All from AS. of *hungered*, very hungry, pp. of *hungerian*, to be very hungry. —AS. of *very*; and *hungerian*, to hunger, from *hungor*, hunger. See **OF**, **OF**, and **HUNGER**.

ANHYDROUS, waterless. (Gk.) Modern. = Gk. *ánhypos*, waterless. = Gk. *án*, neg. prefix; and *hōps*, water; with suffix *-ous* added. See **HYDRA**.

ANILE, old woman-like. (L.) Used by Walpole, Catalogue of Engravers; Sterne, *Sern*. 21. § 19, has *anility*. Not in early use. = L. *anilis*, like an old woman. = L. *anus*, an old woman. Cf. OHG. *ana*, a grandmother.

ANILINE, a liquid which furnishes a number of dyes. (F.—Span.—Arab.—Pers.—Skt.) Modern. Formed with suffix *-ine* (F. *-ine*, L. *-inus*) from *anil*, a shrub from which the W. Indian indigo is made. '*Anil*... is a kind of thing to dye blue withal.' Eng. Garner, ed. Arber, vi. 18 (ab. 1586). = F. *anil*, *anil*. = Span. *añil*, 'azur, sky colour'; Minshen, p. 25, l. 12. = Arab. *an-níl*, for *an il*; where *il* is the def. art., and *níl* is borrowed from Pers. *níl*, the indigo plant. = Skt. *nílī*, the indigo plant; from *níla-s*, blue. See **Lilac**, **Nylghau**.

ANIMADVERT, to criticize, censure. (L.) Lit. 'to turn the mind to.' In Glossographia Anglicana Nova, ed. 1719. = L. *animadvertere*, to turn the mind to, pp. *animadvertus*. = L. *anim-us*, the mind; *ad*, to; and *vertere*, to turn. For roots, see **ANIMATE** and **VERSE**. Der. *animadvers-ion*, in Ben Jonson's Discoveries, sect. 123.

ANIMAL, a living creature. (L.) In Hamlet, ii. 2. 320; used as an adj. Chaucer, C. T. A. 2749. = L. *animal*, a breathing creature. = L. *anima*, breath. See below. Der. *animal-isim*, *animal-cule*.

ANIMATE, to endue with life. (L.) Used by Hall, Edw. IV. an. 8. § 5. = L. *animatus*, pp. of *animare*, to give life to. = L. *anima*, breath, life. = *√AN*, to breathe; which appears not only in the Skt. *an*, to breathe, blow, live; Gk. *ánē*, wind; but also in Goth. *us-anan*, to breathe out, expire, Mark xv. 37, 39; and in Icel. *anda*, to breathe, and, breath, whence Lowland Scotch *aynd*, breath. Der. *animat-ed*, *animat-ion*.

ANIMOSITY, vehemence of passion, hostility. (F.—L.) Bp. Hall, Letter of Apology, has the pl. *animosities*; so in Bacon, Adv. of Learning, ii. xxiii. 48. = F. *animosité*, 'animosity, stoutness'; Cot. = L. acc. *animōsitatem*, from nom. *animōsūs*, arduous, vehemence. = L. *animōsus*, full of spirit. = L. *animus*, mind, courage. + Gk. *ánē*, breath, wind. = *√AN*, to breathe. See **ANIMATE**. ¶ The L. *animus* is now used as an E. word.

ANISE, a medicinal herb. (F.—L.—Gk.) In Matt. xxiii. 23, the Wycliffite versions have both *anese* and *anete*. In Wright's *Lyric Poetry*,

p. 26, we find *anys*; and in Wright's *Vocabularies*, i. 227, is: 'Hoc anisium, anys' = F. *anis*, anise; see Cotgrave. = L. *anisum*, also *anithum* (whence Wycliff's *anete*). = Gk. *ánē*, *ánē*, usually *ánē*, anise, dill. Perhaps named from its scent; cf. *ánē*, a breath of air (Psalms). Der. *anised* (for *anise-seed*).

ANKER, a liquid measure of 8 to 10 gallons. (Du.—Late L.) Mentioned in Bailey's Dict., vol. ii. ed. 1731, as in use at Amsterdam. = Du. *anker*, the same; cf. Swed. *ankare*; G. *anker*. Probably from Late L. *ancra*, a keg, a small vat.

ANKLE, the joint between leg and foot. (E.) ME. *ancla*, Chaucer, C. T. 1662 (A 1660). [Also *anclo*, Ellis's Specimens, i. 279. AS. *andlōw*, ankle, *Ellric's Gloss*, Voc. 160. 21; which is the origin of ME. *anclo*.] But the mod. E. form answers to OFries. *ankel*; Dan. and Swed. *ankel*; Icel. *ákkla* (for *ánkla*); Du. *ankel*; OHG. *anchala*, *anchla*, *enchla*, the ankle; mod. G. *ankel*. [On the other hand, the AS. *andlōw* answers to OFries. *anklef*, Du. *anklaauw*. The Du. *klauw* means 'claw,' and the AS. *clōw* seems to point to the same word, but these endings are probably mere adaptations in the respective languages, to give the words a more obvious etymology.] ¶ The word is clearly a diminutive, formed with suffix *-el* from a stem *ank-*. Indeed, the OHG. has the shorter form *ancha*, meaning leg, ankle. The root is the same as that of Skt. *āngulī-a*, a finger, *āngam*, a limb. Der. *ankle-joint*, *ank-el* (ornament for the ankle).

ANNA; see **ANA**.

ANNALS, a relation of events year by year. (F.—L.) In Shak. Cor. v. 6. 314. Grafton speaks of 'short notes in manner of annales,' Ep. to Sir W. Cecil. = F. *annales*, a pl. fem. 'annales, annual chronicles'; Cot. = L. *annālī*, pl. adj.; for *libri annālī*, yearly books or chronicles; from nom. sing. *annālī*, yearly. = L. *annus*, a year. Prob. allied to Goth. *athn*, n. 2 year; Brugm. ii. § 66. Perhaps from *√AT*, to move on; cf. Skt. *at*, to go, wander. Der. *annal-ist*.

ANNATES, first-fruits paid to the pope. (F.—L.) 'These cardinals... have the *Annat* of Benefices to support their greatness,' Howell, *Famil. Letters*, 1678, vol. i. lct. 38 (Sept. 1621). = F. *annate*, 'the first-fruits of a benefice'; the profit of a whole year after the remove, or death, of the incumbent; Cot. = Late L. *annāta*; Duc. = L. *annus*, a year.

ANNEAL, to temper by heat. (1) F.; (2) F.—L. Two distinct words seem to have been confused. 1. The word was originally applied to metals, in which case it was English, and denoted rather the fusing of metals than the tempering process by gradual cooling. This is the ME. *anelen*, to inflame, kindle, heat, melt, burn. Gower, C. A. iii. 96 (bk. vii. 337), speaks of a meteoric stone, which the fire 'hath *anelled* (melted)'; Lich upon slym, which is cougled.' Wycliff, Isa. xvi. 7 has '*anelid* tyil' as a translation of L. *cocti lateris*. It also means simply 'to burn' or 'inflame.' Thus, in OE. Homilies, ed. Morris, i. 219, the word *seraphim* is explained to mean 'burninde oter *anelend*' [better spelt *anelend*] = burning or kindling; and again, at p. 97, it is said that the Holy Ghost '*onealde* corthlichen monnan heortan' = inflamed earthly men's hearts. = AS. *anēlan*, to burn, kindle, Grein, ii. 339; a compound verb. = AS. *an*, prefix (answering to mod. E. prep. *on*); and *ēlan*, to burn, Grein, i. 55. Cf. Icel. *eldr*, Swed. *eld*, Dan. *ild*, fire; corresponding to AS. *āld*, fire, a derivative of *ēlan*, to burn.

2. But in the fifteenth century, a similar word was introduced from the French, having particular reference to the fixing of colours upon glass by means of heat. This is the late ME. *anelen*, to enamel glass. Thus Palsgrave has '*I aneel* a potte of erthe or suche lyke with a colour, *je plomme*.' [The word was also applied to the enamelling of metal, and is perhaps meant in the entry in the Prompt. Parv. at p. 11; '*Anelen* or *enlyn* metalle, or other lyke.'] The initial *a-* is either the French prefix *a-* (L. *ad*), or may have been merely due to the influence of the native word. —OF. *aneler*, to enamel; orig. to paint in black upon gold or silver. = Late L. *nigellare*, to blacken = L. *nigellus*, blackish; dimin. of *niger*, black. See **DIEZ**, s. v. *nigello*. ¶ There is yet a third word not unlike these two, which appears in 'unaneled,' i. e. not having received extremeunction; Hamlet, i. 5. 77. This is from AS. *anelan*, to put oil upon; from AS. *an*, prefix, and *ele*, oil; see **OIL**.

ANNEX, to fasten or unite to. (F.—L.) The pp. *annexed* occurs in the Roman of the Rose, 4811. = F. *annexer*, to annex, knit, linke, join; Cot. = L. *annexus*, pp. of *annexare*, to knit or bind to. = L. *ad*, to (> *an-* before *n*); and *nectere*, to bind. Der. *annex-al-ion*.

ANNIHILATE, to reduce to nothing. (L.) Hall, Edw. IV. an. i. has *adnihilate*; Bacon, Nat. Hist. sect. 100, has *annihilated*. Formed with suffix *-ate*, on which see **ABBRÉVIATE**. = L. *annihilāns*, pp. of *annihilare*, to reduce to nothing. = L. *ad*, to (> *an-* before *n*); and *nihil*, nothing. Der. *annihilat-ion*.

ANNIVERSARY, the annual commemoration of an event. (L.) Fabyan, an. 1368-9, speaks of 'an *anniversary* yerely to be kept.' The pl. *anniversaryes* occurs in the Ancren Riwle, p. 22. It is properly an adjective, and so used by Bp. Hall, On the Obser. of Christ's Nativity,

where he speaks of an 'anniversary memorial.'—*L. anniversarius*, returning yearly.—*L. anni*, for *anno*, from *annus*, a year; and *scribere*, to turn, pp. *versus*. See **Annals** and **Verse**.

ANNOTATE, to make notes upon. (F.—L.) Richardson remarks that the verb is very rare; Foxe uses *annotations* in his Life of Tyndal, in Tyndal's Works (1572), fol. B.1, last line. Formed with the suffix *-ate*, on which see **Abbreviate**.—*L. annotatus*, pp. of *annotare*, to make notes.—*L. ad*, to (> *an*- before *n*); and *notare*, to mark, from *nota*, a mark. See **Note**. Der. *annotat-or*, *annotat-ion*.

ANNOUNCE, to make known to. (F.—L.) In Cotgrave. Milton has *announc'd*, P. R. iv. 504. [Chaucer has *annunciat*, C. T. 14021 (B 3205); but this is directly from L. pp. *annunciatus*.]—*F. annoncer*, 'to announce'; Cot.—*L. annunciare*, *annuntiare*, to announce; pp. *annuntiatus*.—*L. ad* (> *an*- before *n*); and *nuntiare*, to report, give a message, from *nuntius*, a messenger. See **Nuncio**. Der. *announcement*; and, directly from L., *annunciate*; also *annunciat-ion*.

ANNOY, to hurt, vex, trouble. (F.—L.) *M.E. anioien*, *anuiien* (with one *n*, correctly), to vex, trouble. See King Alisaunder, ed. Weber, ll. 896, 1287, 4158; Havelok, 1735; Chaucer (Glossary). [The sb. *anoi*, *anoy* was also in very common use; see Romaine of the Rose, 4404; Ayenbite of Inwyt, p. 267, &c.; but is now obsolete, and its place to some extent supplied by *annoyance* and the *F. ennui*.]—*OF. anioier*, *anuir*, to annoy, trouble; from the *OF. sb. anoi*, *anui* (mod. *F. ennui*), annoyance, vexation, chagrin; cognate with mod. Prov. *enodi*, Span. *enojo*, OVenetian *indio*.—*L. in odio*, lit. in hatred, which was used in the phrase *in odio habui*, lit. I had in hatred, i.e. I was sick and tired of, occurring in the Glosses of Cassel, temp. Charles the Great; see Brachet and Diez. Other phrases were *L. in odio esse* and *in odio venire*, both meaning to incur hatred, and used by Cicero; see Att. ii. 21. 2. *Odio* is the abl. of *odium*, hatred. See the account in Diez. See **Odium** and **Nolsome**. Der. *annoy-ance* (Chaucer); from *OF. anioiance*, a derivative of vb. *anoi*.

ANNUAL, yearly. (F.—L.) *M.E. annuel*, an anniversary mass for the dead, is a special use of the word; see P. Plowman's Crede, l. 414; Chaucer, C. T. G 1012, on which see my note, or that to Tyrwhitt's Chaucer, C. T. 16480.—*F. annuel*, annual, yearly; Cot.—*L. annuālis*, yearly; formed with suffix *-ālis* from stem *annu-*.—*L. annus*, a year. See **Annal**. ¶ It will be observed that the spelling was changed from *annuel* to *annual* to bring it nearer to the Latin; but the word really came to us through French. Der. *annual-ly*. From the same source: *annu-ity*, *M.E. annuities*, Hoccleve, de Regim. Princ. 821, from *AF. annuit* (unknown in *OF.*; but see Year-books of Edw. I, 1304-5, p. 179); and the more modern *annu-ity-ant*.

ANNUL, to nullify, abolish. (F.—L.) The pp. *annul* occurs in T. Usk, Test. of Love, iii. 2. 81.—*AF. annuller*, Stat. Realm, i. 367 (1361); *OF. annuller*, *MF. annuller*, given by Cotgrave.—*L. annulāre*, to annul.—*L. ad* (> *an*- before *n*); and *L. nullus*, none, a contraction from *ne ullus*, not any. See **Null**. Der. *annul-ment*.

ANNULAR, like a ring. (L.) Ray, on the Creation, p. 2, has both *annular* and *annulary* (R.).—*L. annulāris*, like a ring; formed with suffix *-āris* from stem *annul-* (for *annulo-*).—*L. annulus*, a ring; earlier form *ūnulus*, dimin. of *ūnus*, a rounding, a circular form, an iron ring (Lewis). Cf. *Old Irish ānne*, a little ring; Stokes-Fick, p. 16. Also *Skt. ākna-s*, bent; *āchā*, to bend. From the same source (*L. annulus*) we have *annul-ri-ed*, *annul-er*, *annul-ose*.

ANNUNCIATION, **ANNUNCIATE**; see **Announce**.

ANODYNE, a drug to allay pain. (L.—Gk.) Used by Bp. Taylor, Epistle Dedicatory to Sermon to the Irish Parl., 1661 (R.). Also in Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 111. Cotgrave gives '*remedes anodins*, medicines which, by procuring sleep, take from a patient all sense of pain.' But the spelling *anodyne* is Latin.—Late *L. anōdŷnus*, a drug relieving pain; Ducange.—*Gk. ἀνόδυνος*, adj. free from pain; whence *φάρμακον ἀνόδυνον*, a drug to relieve pain.—*Gk. ἄν*, negative prefix; and *ὀδύνη*, pain. Curtius, i. 300, refers *ὀδύνη* to the verb *ὀδ-ειν*, to eat, as if it were 'a gnawing'; rightly. See **Eat**.

ANOINT, to smear with ointment. (F.—L.) Wyclif has *anoyntidist*, Acts, iv. 27, from *M.E. verb anointen* or *anoynten*; see Prompt. Parv. p. 12. Chaucer has *anoint* as a past participle, Prol. 199. It is clear that *anoint* was orig. a past-participial form, but was afterwards lengthened into *anointed*, thus suggesting the infin. *anointen*. Both forms, *anoynt* and *anointed*, occur in the Wycliffite Bible, Gen. l. 3; Numb. vi. 15. All the forms are also written with initial *e*, viz. *enoit*, *enointed*, *enointen*.—*OF. enoint*, *enointed*, pp. of *enoindre*, to anoint.—*OF. en-* (*L. in-* upon, on); and *oindre*, to smear, anoint, from *L. ungere*, to smear, pp. *unctus*. See **Ointment**, **Unction**.

ANOMALY, deviation from rule. (Gk.) Used by Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, B. iii. c. 15. § 5. Cotgrave's French Dict. gives only the adj. *anomal*, unequal; so that the sb. was taken from *L. anomalía*, or directly from the Gk.—*Gk. ἀνωμαλία*, irregularity, unevenness.—*Gk. ἀνόμαλος*, uneven.—*Gk. ἄν*, negative prefix, and *ὁμός*, even. The Gk. *ὁμός* is formed with suffix *-α-* from *ὅμ-*, base of *ὅμοι*,

one and the same, joint, common; closely related to *E. same*. See **Same**. Der. *anomal-ous*.

ANON, immediately. (E.) In early use. *M.E. anon*, *anoon*, *onan*, *anan*. Rob. of Glouc. has *anon*, p. 6; l. 134. The earliest *M.E. forms* are *anon*, Ancræn Riwle, p. 14; *anan*, Ormulum, 225. The *a* is convertible with *o* in either syllable; but in the latter syllable the vowel was long.—*AS. on ān*, lit. in one moment (answering to MHG. *in ein*), but in *AS.* generally signifying 'once for all'; see examples in Grein, i. 31, sect. 8.—*AS. on* (mod. *E. on*), often used with the sense of 'in'; and *AS. ān*, old form of 'one'. See **On** and **One**.

ANONYMOUS, nameless. (Gk.) In Phillips' Dict. (1658). Formed directly from Gk., by substituting *-ous* for Gk. suffix *-os*, just as it is often substituted for the L. suffix *-us*.—*Gk. ἀνώνυμος*, nameless.—*Gk. ἄν*, neg. prefix; and *ὄνομα*, *ἔστωμα*, a name. See **Onomatopoeia**. Der. *anonymous-ly*.

ANOTHER, i.e. one another. (F.) Merely the words *an* and *other* written together. In Mid. Eng. they were written apart. 'Havelok thouhte al another'; Havelok thought quite another thing; Havelok, 1395. See **An** and **Other**.

ANSERING, goose-like. (L.) Not in early use; first in 1839 (N. F. D.).—*L. anserinus*, belonging to a goose.—*L. anser*, a goose, cognate with *E. gosus*. See **Goose**.

ANSWER, to reply to. (E.) The verb is from the sb. The lit. sense is 'to make a (sworn) reply in opposition to,' orig. used, no doubt, in trials by law. *M.E. andswerien*, Layamon, ii. 518. *AS. and-swearian*, *andswerian*, to reply to; from *andswara*, sb., a reply.—*AS. and-*, in opposition to, cognate with Gk. *ἀντί* (see **Anti-**); and *swar-*, base of *swerian*, to swear; see **Swear**. Der. *answer-able*, *answer-ably*. ¶ The prefix *ant-* in *G. antworten*, to answer, is cognate with the *AS. prefix ant-* in the *E. word*.

ANT, a small insect; the emmet. (F.) *Ant* is a contraction from *AS. æmette* (*L. formica*), an emmet; (Ælf. Glossa, Nomina Insectorum; so that *ant* and *emmet* are doublets. The form *æmette* became, by the ordinary phonetic changes in English, *amette*, *amte*, *ante*, and, of these *ante* occurs in Wyclif, Prov. vi. 6. ¶ Examples of the change of *m* to *n* before *t* occur in *Hants* as a shortened form of *Hamptonshire* (see Mätzner, Engl. Gram. i. 123); also in *E. aunt* from *L. amita*. See **Emmet**. Der. *ant-hill*, *-eater*.

ANTAGONIST, an opponent. (Late I.—Gk.) Ben Jonson has *antagonistic*, Magnetic Lady, iii. 4 (Compass, 10th speech); Milton has *antagonist*, P. L. ii. 509.—Late *L. antagonista* (or directly from the Gk.).—*Gk. ἀνταγωνιστής*, an adversary, opponent.—*Gk. ἀνταγωνίζομαι*, I struggle against.—*Gk. ἀντ*, for *ἀντί*, against; and *ἀγωνίζομαι*, I struggle, from *ἀγών*, a struggle. See **Agony**. Der. *antagonist-ic*, *antagonist-ic-al-ly*; also *antagonism*, from *Gk. ἀνταγωνισμός*, a struggle with another.

ANTARCTIC, southern; opposite to the arctic. (F.—L.—Gk.) Marlowe, Faustus, i. 3. 3; Milton, P. L. ix. 79. *M.E. antartik*, Chaucer, Astrolabe, ii. 25. 7.—*OF. antartique*; Cotgrave has '*Antartique*, the circle in the sphere called the South, or *Antartick* pole.'—*L. antarcticus*, southern.—*Gk. ἀνταρκτικός*, southern.—*Gk. ἀντ*, for *ἀντί*, against; and *ἀρκτικός*, arctic, northern. See **Arctic**.

ANTE-, prefix, before. (L.) Occurs in words taken from Latin, e.g. *ante-cedent*, *ante-date*, *ante-diluvian*, &c.—*L. ante*, before; of which an older form seems to have been *anti*, as in *anti-cipare*; Brugm. i. § 84. The prefix *anti-* is cognate; see **Anti-**, prefix.

ANTECEDENT, going before. (L.) Used by Sir T. More, Works, p. 1115, last line. Used as a (Latin) logical term by T. Usk, Test. of Love, ii. 5. 12.—*L. antecedentem*, acc. case of *antecedens*, going before.—*L. ante*, before; and *cedens*, going, pres. pt. of *cedere*, to go; see **Cede**. Der. *antecedent-ly*; also *antecedence* (with *F. suffix -ence*). And see **Ancestor**.

ANTEDATE, to date before. (L.) Used by Massinger in the sense of 'anticipate'; Duke of Milan, i. 3 (Sforza, speech 9). Formed by prefixing *L. ante*, before, to *date*, q. v.

ANTEDILUVIAN, before the flood. (L.) Used by Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, bk. vii. c. 3. § 2. A coined word; from *L. ante*, before, and *diluvium*, a deluge; with adj. suffix *-an*. See **Deluge**.

ANTELOPE, a deer-like quadruped. (F.—L.—Gk.) In Spenser, F. Q. i. 6. 26. Pl. *antelopis*, Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 6, l. 1.—*OF. antelop* (Godefroy; Hatfield).—Late *L. antelopos*.—Late *Gk. ἀντάλοπος*, stem of *ἀντάλλω* (gen. *ἀντάλλου*), used by Eustathius (flor. circa 330), Hexæm. p. 36 (Webster's Dict.). The 'antelope' was orig. a fabulous and nondescript animal; so that the orig. meaning of *ἀντάλλω* is not known; neither do we know whence Eustathius took it. See N. E. D. ¶ Mod. *F. antilope* (from *E.*); *AF. antelope* (1415), Riley, Mem. of London, p. 613.

ANTENNÆ, the feelers of insects. (L.) Modern and scientific; see N. E. D. Borrowed from *L. antennæ*, pl. of *antenna*, properly 'the yard of a sail.' Remoter origin uncertain.

ANTEPENULTIMA, the last syllable but two. (L.) Used

in prosody; sometimes shortened to *antepénulti*. — *L. antepénulti*, also *antepénulti*, fem. adj. (with *syllaba* understood), the last syllable but two. — *L. ante*, before; and *paenultima*, fem. adj., the last syllable but one: from *paene*, almost, and *ultima*, fem. of *ultimus*, last. See *Ultimate*. Der. *antepénulti*-ate.

ANTERIOR, before, more in front. (L.) Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Errors*, b. iii. c. 15, § 3, has *antior* (better *anterior*); Cotgrave has *anterior*, s.v. *Antérieur*. The word is borrowed directly from *L. anterior*, more in front, compar. adj. from *ante*, before. See *Ante*.

ANTHEM, a musical composition, sung responsively. (L.—Gk.) In very early use. ME. *antem*, *antym*; cf. *antym*, antiphona; Prompt. Parv. p. 12. Chaucer has *antem*, C. T., B 1850. *Antem* is a contraction from an older form *antefn*; 'biginneth thesme antefn' = begin this anthem, Ancren Riwle, p. 34. AS. *antefn*, an anthem; AS. tr. of Bede, *Ecclesiastical Hist.* i. 25, ed. Smith; spelt *antefn*, ed. Miller. This AS. *antefn* is a mere reduction from the Latin. — *Late L. antiphona*, an anthem; see Ducange. This form arose from considering the Gk. neut. pl. to be a fem. sing. — Gk. *antiphona*, pl. of *antiphonon*, an anthem; properly neut. of adj. *antiphonon*, sounding in response to. Aristotle has *antiphonon*, 'an accord in the octave'; so that *antiphonon* meant 'musical accords'. [Thus there is no need for the assertion that the *antem* was named from its being sung by chorists alternately, half the choir on one side responding to the half on the other side.] — Gk. *ant*, over against; and *phōnē*, voice. *Antem* is a doublet of *antiphon*, q.v.

ANTHER, the part of the stamen of a flower which contains the pollen. (F.—L.—Gk.) Phillips (1706) has: 'A *anthera*, the yellow seeds in the middle of a rose.' — MF. *anthere*, 'the yellow tuft in the middle of a rose'; Cot. Adapted from *L. anthera*, a medicine composed of flowers (Lewiss). Borrowed from Gk. *anthera*, fem. of *antheros*, adj. flowery, blooming. — Gk. *antheron*, to bloom; *antheros*, a young bud or sprout. The Gk. *antheron* is cognate with Skt. *andhas*, n., herb, sacrificial food. See *Predulwitz*.

ANTHOLOGY, a collection of choice poems. (Gk.) Several Gk. collections of poems were so called; hence the extension of the name. Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Errors*, b. iv. c. 9, § 2, refers to 'the Greek *Anthology*.' — (Gk. *anthologia*, a flower-gathering, a collection of choice poems. — Gk. *anthologos*, adj. flower-gathering. — Gk. *anthos*, for *anthos*, a flower; and *logos*, to collect. See *Anther* and *Legend*.

ANTHRACITE, a kind of hard coal. (Gk.) Modern; first in 1812. Suggested by Gk. *anthrakos*, adj. resembling coals; formed with suffix *-ites*, expressing resemblance, from *anthrakos*, stem of Gk. *anthrakos*, kind, charcoal, also a carbuncle, precious stone. Cf. *L. anthracis*, a kind of carbuncle, Pliny, bk. xxxv. c. 7 (see Holland's translation).

ANTHROPOLOGY, the natural history of man. (Gk.) 'A *anthropology*, a speaking or discoursing of men.' Blount's Gloss. — Gk. *anthropos*, for *anthropos*, a man; and *-logia*, a discourse, from *logos*, to speak. Der. (from *anthropos*), *anthropo-id*, from Gk. *anthrōs*, form; *anthropo-morphic*, from Gk. *anthrōpōs*, form. And see below.

ANTHROPOPHAGY, cannibals. (L.—Gk.) Used by Shak. Oth. i. 3. 144. Lit. 'men-eaters.' A Latinised plural of Gk. *anthropophagōs*, adj. man-eating. — Gk. *anthropophagos*, a man; and *phagēin*, to eat. The form *anthropos* is of doubtful origin; *phagēin* is from *√BHAG*, to distribute (as a portion); cf. Skt. *bhāhā*, to eat, devour. Brugm. i. § 183. Der. *anthropophag-y*.

ANTI-, **ANTI-**, prefix, against. (Gk.) Occurs in words taken from Gk., as *antidote*, *antipathy*, &c. In *anticipate*, the prefix is for the *L. ante*. In *anti-agonist*, *anti-arctic*, it is shortened to *anti-*. — Gk. *antī*, against, over against. — Skt. *anti*, over against; a Vedic form and perhaps allied to Skt. *anta*-s, end, boundary, also proximity, cognate with *E. end*, q.v. ¶ This Gk. prefix is cognate with the AS. *and*, appearing in mod. *E. along* and *answer*, q.v. Also with Goth. *and*; and with G. *ant*, as seen in *antworten*, to answer.

ANTIC, faucial, odd; as sb., a tract. (Ital.—L.) Orig. an adjective, and used with the sense of 'grotesque.' 11all, Henry VIII., an. 12. § 12, has: 'a fountayne . . . ingrayed with *antike* workes.' Florio has: 'Grottesca, a kinde of rugged vnpolished painters worke, *antike* worke.' Cotgrave gives, s.v. *Antique*, 'taillé à antiques, cut with *anticks*, or with *antike* workes; but this usage is from Italian. — Ital. *antico*, 'ancient, antique, odd'; Florio. — *L. antiquus*, old. See *Antique* (which is the F. form).

ANTICHRIST, the great opponent of Christ. (L.—Gk.) *L. Antichristus*. — Gk. *antichristos*; 1 John, ii. 18. From Gk. *antī*, against; and *christos*, Christ. See *Anti* and *Christ*. Der. *antichrist-ian*.

ANTICIPATE, to take before the time, forestall. (L.) Used by Hall (Henry VI., an. 38. § 4; Shak. Oth. ii. 1. 76. Formed with suffix *-are* (on which see *Abbreviate*), from *L. anticipāre*, to take before-hand, prevent; pp. *anticipātus*. — *L. anti*, old form of *ante*, beforehand; and *capere*, to take. See *Ante* and *Capable*. Der. *anticipat-ion*, *anticipat-ory*.

ANTICLIMAX, the opposite of a climax. (Gk.) Compounded of *anti-*, against; and *CLIMAX*.

ANTIDOTE, a medicine given as a remedy. (F.—L.—Gk.) Used by Shak. Macb. v. 3. 43. — *F. antidote*, m., given by Cotgrave. — *L. antidotum*, neut. (and *antidotus*, fem.), an antidote, remedy. — Gk. *antidōtos*, adj. given as a remedy; whence, as sb., *antidōtos*, neut., an antidote, and *antidōtos*, fem., the same (Liddell and Scott). — Gk. *antī*, against; and *dōtos*, given, from weak grade *do-* allied to *didōmi*, I give; with suffix *-ros*. See *Anti* and *Dose*. Der. *antidot-al*, *antidot-ic-al*.

ANTIMONY, the name of a metal. (Late L.—Arab.) In Sir T. Herbert's *Travels*, ed. 1665, p. 317; first known in 1477 (N. E. D.). Englished from Late L. *antimonium* (11th cent.); Ducange. Origin uncertain; but Devic traces it to Arab. *ihmid, ulmud*, 'a stone from which antimony is prepared'; Rich. Dict., p. 21, col. 1. Der. *antim-on-ial*.

ANTINOMIAN, one who denies the obligation of moral law. (Gk.) Tillotson, vol. ii. ser. 50, speaks of 'the *Antinomian* doctrine.' Milton, *Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce*, b. ii. c. 3, uses the sb. *antinomie*. The suffix *-an* is adjectival, from *L. -ānus*. The word is from Gk. *antivnomia*, an ambiguity in the law, explained as if from Gk. *antī*, against, and *nomos*, law, which is from the verb *nomō*, to deal out, also to pasture. See *Anti* and *Nomad*.

ANTIPATHY, a feeling against another. (L.—Gk.) Used by Bacon, *Nat. Hist.* sect. 479. Fuller has *antipathetical*, *Worthies* of Lincolnshire. Either from *F. antipathie*, explained as 'antipathy' by Cotgrave; or directly from *L. antipathia* (Pliny). — Gk. *antipathia*, an antipathy, lit. 'a suffering against.' — Gk. *antī*, against; and *pathō*, to suffer. See *Anti* and *Pathos*. Der. *antipath-et-ic*, *antipath-et-ical*.

ANTIPHON, an anthem. (L.—Gk.) Milton has the pl. *antiphones*, *Arcopagica*, ed. Hales, p. 12. The book containing the *antiphons* was called an *antiphon*, a word used by Chaucer, C. T., B 1709. — Late L. *antiphona*, representing a fem. sing. instead of a neut. plural. — Gk. *antiphona*, pl. of *antiphonon*, an anthem; properly neut. of adj. *antiphonon*, sounding in response to; but Aristotle used *antiphonon* to mean 'an accord in the octave,' whence the sense of concord. — Gk. *antī*, contrary, over against (see *Anti*); and *phōnē*, voice, allied to *phōnē*, I speak, say. See *Phonetic*. *Antiphon* is a doublet of *anthem*, q.v.

ANTIPHRAISIS, the use of words in a sense opposed to their meaning. (L.—Gk.) In Putterham, *Eng. Poetrie*, bk. iii. c. 18; p. 201, sidenote, ed. Arber. — Late L. *antiphrasis*. — Gk. *antiphrasis*, lit. a contradiction; also the use of words in a sense opposed to their literal meaning. — Gk. *antiphrasēin*, to express by negation (in sarcasm). — Gk. *antī*, against, contrary; and *phrasēin*, to speak. See *Anti* and *Phrase*. Der. *antiphras-et-ic-al*.

ANTIPODES, men whose feet are opposite to ours. (L.—Gk.) Shak. Mid. Nt. Dr. iii. 2. 55; Holland's tr. of Pliny, b. ii. c. 65. Also in Trevisa, tr. of Higden, ii. 205. — *L. antipodes*; a borrowed word. — Gk. *antipodes*, pl. men with feet opposite to us; from nom. sing. *antipodēs*. — Gk. *antī*, opposite to, against; and *podēs*, a foot, cognate with *E. foot*. See *Anti* and *Foot*. Der. *antipod-al*.

ANTIQUÉ, old. (F.—L.) Shak. has 'the *antique* world'; As You Like It, ii. 3. 57. — *F. antique*; Cot. — Lat. *antiquus*, old; also written *anticus*, and formed with suffix *-us* from *anti*, old form of *ante*, before, just as *L. posticus*, behind, is formed from *post*, after. Brugm. ii. § 86. See *Ante*. Der. *antiqu-it-y* (Hamlet, iv. 5. 104), *antiqu-ate*, *antiqu-at-ed*, *antiqu-ar-y*, *antiqu-ar-i-an*, *antiqu-ar-i-an-ism*. ¶ *Antique* is a doublet of *antī*, which follows the Italian spelling. See *Antic*.

ANTISEPTIC, counteracting putrefaction. (Gk.) Modern. Formed from Gk. *antī*, against; and *sepsis*, putrefaction, from *sepsis*, decayed, rotten, verbal adj. from *sepein*, to make rotten.

ANTISTROPHE, a kind of choral song. (L.—Gk.) In Milton, *Introductio* to Samson. — *L. antistrophe*. — Gk. *antistrophe*, a return of a chorus, answering to a preceding *strophe*, or *strophe*. — Gk. *antī*, over against; and *strophē*, a verse or stanza, lit. 'a turning,' from the movement of the chorus; from the verb *strophēin*, to turn. See *Anti* and *Strophe*.

ANTITHESIS, a contrast, opposition. (Gk.) Used by Bp. Taylor, *Dissuasive* from Popery, bk. i. pt. ii. s. 1 (R.). — Gk. *antithesis*, an opposition, a setting opposite. — Gk. *antī*, over against; and *thesis*, a setting, placing, from *thē-*, weak grade allied to *thēmi*, I place. See *Anti* and *Thesis*. Der. *antithet-ic*, *antithet-ic-al*, *antithet-ic-al-ly*; from Gk. *antithetikos*, adj.

ANTITYPE, that which answers to the type. (Gk.) Bp. Taylor, *Of the Real Presence*, s. 12. § 28, speaks of 'type and *antitype*.' The word is due to the occurrence of the Gk. *antitupos* (A. V. 'figure') in 1 Pet. iii. 21, and the pl. *antitypa* (A. V. 'figures') in Heb. ix. 24. This sb. *antitupos* is the neut. of adj. *antitupos*, formed according to a model, responding as an impression to a blow given to a stamp. — Gk. *antī*, over against; and *typos*, a blow, also a stamp, pattern,

type, allied to *τύπνεν*, to strike. See **Anti-** and **Type**. Der. *antityp-ic-al*.

ANTLER, the branch of a stag's horn. (F.—L.) Like most terms of the chase, this is of F. origin. The oldest E. form is *nuntelers*, occurring in Twety's treatise on Hunting, pr. in Reliquie Antiquæ, i. 151. —Of. *antillier* (Dict. de Trévoux), an antler. —Folk-L. acc. **ant(e)-oculærum* (*stamm*), branch placed before the eye; cf. G. *augen-spross*, a brow-antler (lit. eye-sprout). —L. *ante*, before; and *oculus*, the eye. See Hatzfeld, s.v. *andouillier* (the mod. F. form); and see Romanina, iv. 349.

ANUS, the lower orifice of the bowels. (L.) In Phillips' Dict. (1706). Borrowed from L. *anus*.

ANVIL, an iron block on which smiths hammer their work into shape. (E.) *Anvil* is for *anvild* or *anvill*, a final *d* (for *t*) having dropped off. We find *anvils* in Palsgrave (1530). In Wright's Vocabularies, i. 180, is the entry '*anvil*, incus.' In Chaucer's Book of the Duchess, 1165, we find *anvil*. —AS. *anfil*, explained by L. *incus*, *Ælf. Gloss.*, Voc. 141. 23; Omerc. *onfil*, Corpus Gloss. 1072 (Sweet). —AS. *an-*, prefix, often written *an-*, answering to mod. E. *on*; and (probably) **fletan* (see below), causal of **fletan*, to infix, reduplicating verb cognate with OHG. *faltzan*, MHG. *valzen*, to infix, inlay, whence G. *faltz*, a groove. ¶ Some derive it from *on* and *faldan*, to fold; however, the OHG. *anfalz*, an anvil, is not derived from *ana*, *on*, and *faldan*, to fold, but from *ana* and the MHG. *valzen* (above), which is allied to L. *pellere*, to drive. Cf. L. *incus*, an anvil, from *in*, *on*, and *cidere*, to strike; and note the AS. gloss: '*Cvdo*, *percidit*, anfilte,' Voc. 217. 5; which authorises the form **fletan* (*fletan*) as postulated above. See Felt. ¶ In Napier's glosses, 11. 67, we find *anvile* *onsmide*, showing the by-form *anvile*, fem. sb., an anvil, with the same gradation as the MHG. *anfalz*, and strongly confirming the above etymology. See Kluge, s.v. *Faltz*; Schade, p. 1322.

ANXIOUS, distressed, oppressed, much troubled. (L.) In Milton, P. l. viii. 185. Sir T. More, Works, p. 107 c, has *anayete*. (The sb. was perhaps taken from F. *anxiété*, given by Cotgrave, and explained by 'anxiety'; but the adj. must have been taken directly from Latin, with the change of *-us* into *-ous* as in other cases, e.g. *pious*, *amphibious*, *barbarous*.) —L. *anxius*, anxious, distressed. —L. *angere*, to choke, strangle. + Gk. *ἀνχέω*, to strangle. —ANCHI, to choke, to choke; Brugm. i. § 178. Der. *anxious-ly*, *anxious-ness*; also *anxi-e-ly*, from F. *anxié*, L. acc. *anxiétem*. From the same root we have *anger*, *anguish*, L. *angina*, and even *quinsy*.

ANY, indef. pronoun; some one. (E.) An indeterminate derivative of *one*. The ME. forms are numerous, as *anys*, *an*, *ani*, *on*, *eni*, &c.; *anys* is in OE. Homilies, i. 219. AS. *anig*, formed with suffix *-ig* (cf. *gready* from AS. *grēd-ig*) from the numeral *an*, one. + Du. *enig*, any; from *een*, one. Cf. G. *etwiger*, any one; from *ein*, one. See **One**. Der. *any-thing*, *any-wise*.

AOBIST, a name for one of the past tenses of a Greek verb. (Gk.) In Phillips (1658). —Gk. *ἀόριστος*, lit. 'indefinite.' —Gk. *ἀ-*, neg. prefix; and *ορίσιν*, to define, limit; see **Horizon**.

AORTA, the great artery rising up from the left ventricle of the heart. (Late L.—Gk.) In Barton, Anat. of Melancholi, i. 1. 2. 3; ed. 1827, p. 26. Late L. *aorta*; borrowed directly from Gk. *ἀορτή*, the aorta. —Gk. *ἀείρω*, to raise up; pass. *ἀείρεσθαι*, to rise up. See Pfeilwitz, p. 4.

APACE, at a great pace. (Hybrid; E. and F.) Marlow has 'gallop apace.' Edw. II. A. iv. sc. 3. l. 12. At an earlier period the word was written as two words, a *pas*, as in Chaucer, C. T. F. 388: 'And forth she walketh easily a *pas*.' [It is also to be remarked that the phrase has partly changed its meaning. In Chaucer, both here and in other passages, it means 'at a foot-pace'; and was originally used of men or horses when proceeding at no great speed.] The phrase is composed of *a*, for *on*, i. e. *at*; and the ME. *pas*, mod. E. *pace*, a word of F. origin. See **A-** (2) and **Pace**.

APART, aside. (F.—L.) T. Pao speaks of the 'fyve sondrye wittes, eueriche *apart* to his own doing;' Testament of Love, lii. 6. 51. The phrase is borrowed from the F. *à part*, which Cotgrave gives, and explains by '*apart*, alone, singly.' —L. *ad partem*, to the one part or side, *apart*. —L. *ad*, to; and *partem*, acc. case of *pars*, a part. See **Part**.

APARTMENT, a separate room. (F.—Ital.—L.) In Dryden, tr. of Virgil, Æn. ii. 675. —F. *appartement*. —Ital. *appartamento*, a separation, Florio; an apartment, Torriano. —Ital. *apartare*, to withdraw apart, id.; also (formerly) *apartare*. —Ital. *a parte*, apart. See above.

APATHY, want of feeling. (F.—L.—Gk.) In Holland's Plutarch, p. 62, we have the pl. *apathies*; he seems to use it as if it were a new word in English. Pope has *apathy*, Essay on Man, li. 101. —F. *apathie* (Hatzfeld). —L. *apatia* (Gellius). —Gk. *ἀπάθεια*, apathy, insensibility. —Gk. *ἀ-*, neg. prefix; and *πάθειν*, to suffer. See **Pathos**. Der. *apath-ic*.

APE, a kind of monkey. (E.) ME. *ape*, King Alisaunder, ed. Weber, 4344; Ancrén Riwlw, p. 248. AS. *apa*, *Ælf. Gloss.*, Nomina Ferarum. + Du. *aap*; Icel. *api*; Swed. *apa*; G. *affe*; Teut. type **apom-*, m. Prob. borrowed from a non-Teut. source. ¶ RUSS. *opica* (Miklosich), is borrowed from Teut. Der. *ap-isk*, *ap-isk-ly*, *ap-isk-ness*.

APEPSIA, lack of digestion. (Gk.) Phillips (1658) has *apepsia*. —Gk. *ἀπεψία*, indigestion. —Gk. *ἀ-*, neg. prefix; and *πέσσειν*, to digest, allied to Gk. *πέω-τός*, cooked, and *πέσσειν*, to cook. See **Cook**.

APERIENT, a purgative. (L.) The word signifies, literally, 'opening.' Used by Bacon, Nat. Hist. sect. 961. —L. *aperient-*, stem of *aperiens*, pres. pt. of *aperire*, to open. (Perhaps from *ap-*, old form of *ab-*, away; and *-uer-* = Lith. *wer-* in *weriti*, to move (to or fro); whence Lith. *at-weriti*, to open. See Brugm. i. § 361.) From same source, *aperture*, L. *aperitūra*, from *aperire* (pp. *apert-us*).

APEX, the summit, top. (L.) Used by Ben Jonson, King James's Entertainment; description of a Flamen. —L. *apex*, summit. Origin uncertain.

APH-, prefix. See **Apo-**, prefix.

APHELRESIS, the taking away of a letter or syllable from the beginning of a word. (L.—Gk.) In Cotgrave, s.v. *Aphaireses*. —Late L. *apharesis*. —Gk. *ἀφαίρεσις*, a taking away. —Gk. *ἀφαιρέω*, to take away. —Gk. *ἀφ-*, from (> *ap-* before an aspirate); and *αἵρω*, to take. See **Heresy**.

APHELION, the point in a planet's orbit furthest from the sun. (Gk.) Scientific. Spelt *aphelium* in Blount's Gloss. (1681). Coined from Gk. *ἀφ-*, for *ἀπ-*, from; and *ἥλιος*, the sun. See **Solar**.

APHIS, one of a family of minute and destructive insects. (Gk.?) A name due to Linnaeus; with pl. *aphides*. Of unknown etymology; but probably the pl. *aphides* represents Gk. *ἀφειδής*, pl. of *ἀφειδής*, 'unsparing,' hence voracious; from which a sing. *aphis* was evolved. From Gk. *ἀ-*, neg. prefix; and *φειδωμαι*, I spare.

APHORISM, a definition, brief saying. (F.—Gk.) *Aphorisms* is in Bacon, Adv. of Learning, i. 5. 4; spelt *aphorisms*, Sir T. Elyot, Castel of Helth, b. iii. c. 1; p. 54. Perhaps mediately, through the French. Cf. '*Aphorisme*, in, aphorismos or generally rule in physick;' Cot. —Gk. *ἀφορισμός*, a definition, a short pithy sentence. —Gk. *ἀφορίζω*, to define, mark off. —Gk. *ἀφ-*, from, off (> *ap-* before an aspirate); and *ορίζω*, to divide, limit; from *ὅρος*, a boundary. See **Horizon**. Der. *aphoris-t-ic*, *aphoris-t-ic-al*, *aphoris-t-ic-al-ly*.

APIARY, a place for keeping bees. (L.) Used by Evelyn; Diary, July 13, 1654. Formed with suffix *-ary* from *-ium*, from L. *apiarium*, a place for bees, neut. of *apiarius*, of or belonging to bees. The masc. *apiarius* means 'a keeper of bees.' —L. *apis*, a bee.

APIECE, in a separate share. (Hybrid; E. and F.) Often written *a-piece*; Shak. Merry Wives, i. 1. 160. 'For a *piece* (two words); meaning 'for one piece.' Here *a* is the indef. article. See **Piece**.

APO-, prefix, off. (Gk.) Gk. *ἀπο*, off, from. Cognate with E. *off*. See **Of**, **Off**. Der. *apo-calypt-ic*, &c.; see below. ¶ Since *ἀπο* becomes *ἀφ-* before an aspirate, it appears also in *aph-areus*, *aph-(h)elion*, and *aph-orism*.

APOCALYPSE, a revelation. (L.—Gk.) A name given to the last book of the Bible. ME. *apocalips*, used by Wyclif. —L. *apocalypsis*, Rev. i. 1 (Vulgate version). —Gk. *ἀποκάλυψις*, Rev. i. 1; lit. 'an uncovering.' —Gk. *ἀνοκαλύπτειν*, to uncover. —Gk. *ἀπο*, off (cognate with E. *off*); and *καλύπτειν*, to cover. Cf. Gk. *καλύβη*, a hut, cabin, cell, cover; *καλύβη*, a cot. Allied to *Calyx* and *Cell*. Der. *apocalyp-t-ic-al*, *apocalyp-t-ic-ly*.

APOCOPE, a cutting off of a letter or syllable at the end of a word. (L.—Gk.) In Palsgrave, p. 402, l. 1. A grammatical term; L. *apocope*, borrowed from Gk. *ἀποκοπή*, a cutting off. —Gk. *ἀπο*, off (see **Apo-**); and *κόπτεω*, to hew, cut. Brugm. i. § 645.

APOCYPHA, certain books of the Old Testament. (Gk.) 'The other [books] following, which are called *apocrypha* (because they were wont to be read, not openly and in common, but as it were in secrete and aparte) are neither founde in the Hebrue nor in the Chalde; Bible, 1539; Pref. to Apocrypha. The word means 'things hidden'; hence, unauthentic. —Gk. *ἀποκρυφα*, things hidden, neut. pl. of *ἀποκρυφω*, hidden. —Gk. *ἀποκρύπτειν*, to hide away. —Gk. *ἀπο*, off, away (see **Apo-**); and *κρύπτειν*, to hide. See **Crypt**. Der. *apocryph-al*.

APOGEE, the point in the moon's orbit furthest from the earth. (F.—L.—Gk.) Scientific. *Apogee* in Cockeram (1624). F. *apogée* (Cot.). —Late L. *apogeum*. —Gk. *ἀπόγειον*, neut. of *ἀπόγειος*, adj., away from earth. —Gk. *ἀπο*, away; and *γῆ*, earth.

APOLOGUE, a fable, story. (F.—L.—Gk.) In Minshew, ed. 1627. Used by Rip. Taylor, vol. i. ser. 25. § 9. —F. *apologue*, m., which Cotgrave explains by 'a pretty and significant fable or tale, wherein brut beasts, or dumb things, are famed to speak.' —L. *apologus*, acc. of *apologos*. —Gk. *ἀπόλογος*, a story, fable. —Gk. *ἀπο*, off; and *λογ-*, second grade of *λέγω*, to speak. See **Apo-** and **Logio**.

APOLOGY, a defence, excuse. (L.—Gk.) Sir T. More, Works, p. 932 a, speaks of 'the booke that is called mine *apology*.' [He

probably Englished it from the *L. apologia*, used by St. Jerome, rather than from the *Gk.* immediately, = *Gk.* ἀπολογία, a speech made in one's defence. — *Gk.* ἀπό, off (see *Apo-*); and λόγιον, to speak; see *Logia*. Der. *apolog-ia*, *apolog-ist*; *apolog-et-ic* (*Gk.* ἀπολογητικός, fit for a defence), *apolog-et-ic-al*, *apolog-et-ic-al-ly*. And see above.

APOPTHHEGM, APOTHHEGM, a terse saying. (*Gk.*) Bacon wrote a collection of *apophthegms*, so entitled. Udall's tr. of Erasmus' *Apophthegms* is dated 1542. The word is sometimes shortened to *apothegm* = *Gk.* ἀποθέγμα, a thing uttered; also, a terse saying, *apophthegm*. — *Gk.* ἀποθέγγομαι, I speak out my mind plainly. — *Gk.* ἀπό, off, out (see *Apo-*); and θέγγωμαι, I cry out, cry aloud, utter. From the same root are *di-phthong*, *mono-phthong*.

APOPLEXY, a sudden deprivation of motion by a shock to the system. (*F.* — *Late L.* — *Gk.*) Chaucer, in l. 21 of The Nun's Priest's Tale, has the form *pooplexy*; like his *potecarie* for *apothecary*. — *F.* *apoplexis* (*Cot.*) = *Late L.* *apoplexia*, also spelt *pooplexia*; see the latter in Ducange. — *Gk.* ἀπopleξία, stupor, apoplexy. — *Gk.* ἀποπλέσσειν, to cripple by a stroke. — *Gk.* ἀπό, off (see *Apo-*); and πλέσσειν, to strike. See *Plague*. Der. *apoplectic*.

APOSTASY, APOSTACY, a desertion of one's principles or line of conduct. (*F.* — *Late L.* — *Gk.*) In rather early use. ME. *apostasie*, Wyclif's Works, ii. 51. — *F.* *apostasie*, 'an apostasy'; *Cot.* — *Late L.* *apostasias*; Ducange. — *Gk.* ἀποστασία, a later form of ἀστάσις, a defection, revolt, lit. 'a standing away from'. — *Gk.* ἀπό, off, from (see *Apo-*); and στάσις, a standing, from *στα-*, base allied to *sternu*. I place, set. See *Statis*. And see below.

APOSTATE, one who renounces his belief. (*F.* — *Late L.* — *Gk.*) The sb. *apostate* occurs in the Aenbite of Inwyt, p. 19, and is often spelt *apostata* (the *Late L.* form), as in P. Plowman, B. i. 104, and indeed very much later, viz. in Massinger's Virgin Martyr, A. iv. sc. 3. l. 62. — *OF.* *apostate*, later *apostat*, as given by Cotgrave, and explained 'an apostata.' — *Late L.* *apostata* (also a common form in English). — *Gk.* ἀποστάτης, a deserter, apostate. — *Gk.* ἀπό, off, base allied to *sternu*, I placed myself, *sternu*, I place, set; see above. Der. *apostat-ise*. ¶ The *L.* form *apostata* occurs even in AS.

APOSTHUME, an abscess; now *Imposthume*, q.v.
APOSTLE, one sent to preach the gospel; especially applied to the earliest disciples of Christ. (*L.* — *Gk.*) Wyclif has *apostle*, Rom. i. 1. The initial *a* was often dropped in ME, as in *postels*, P. Plowman, B. vi. 151. The earlier writers use *apostel*, as in OE. Homilies, i. 117. The AS. form was *apostol*, Matt. x. 2. — *L.* *apostolus*. — *Gk.* ἀπόστολος, an apostle; Matt. x. 2, &c. Lit. 'one who is sent away'. — *Gk.* ἀποστέλλειν, to send away. — *Gk.* ἀπό, off (see *Apo-*); and στέλλειν, to send. See *Stole*. Der. *apostle-ship*; also *apostol-ic*, *apostol-ic-al*, *apostol-ic-al-ly*, *apostol-ate*; from *L.* *apostolus*.

APOSTROPHE, a mark showing that a word is contracted; also an address to the dead or absent. (*L.* — *Gk.*) Ben Jonson, Engl. Gram. b. ii. c. 1, calls the mark an *apostrophi*; Shak. *apostropha*, *L.* *L.* *L.* iv. 2. 123. These are Latinised forms; the usual *L.* form is *apostrophē*. Palsgrave has: 'the figure called *Apostrophi*.' p. xix. l. 2. — *Gk.* ἀποστροφή, a turning away; ἀνίστροφος, the mark called an apostrophe; [from which the mod. *F.* form should have been *apostrophē*.] 'Αποστροφή also signifies a figure in rhetoric, in which the orator turns away from the rest to address one only, or from all present to address the absent. — *Gk.* ἀπό, away (see *Apo-*); and στροφή, to turn. See *Strophe*. Der. *apostroph-ise*.

APOTHECARY, a seller of drugs. (*F.* — *Late L.* — *Gk.*) I. i. 'the keeper of a store-house or repository.' ME. *apothecarie*, Chaucer, C. T., Prolog. 425; sometimes shortened to *pothecarie* or *pothecary*, id. C. 852. — *OF.* *apothecaire*. — *Late L.* *apothecarius*, *apothecarius*; Wright's Vocabularies, i. 129. — *L.* *apotheca*, a storehouse. — *Gk.* ἀποθήκη, a storehouse, in which anything is laid up or put away. — *Gk.* ἀπό, away (see *Apo-*); and τίθημι, I place, put. See *Thesis*.

APOTHHEGM. See *Apophthegm*.
APOTHEOSIS, deification. (*L.* — *Gk.*) Quotations (without references) from South and Garth occur in Todd's Johnson. Bacon has it, Adv. of Learning, i. vii. 1. — *L.* *apotheosis*. — *Gk.* ἀποθεώσις, deification. — *Gk.* ἀποθεός, I deify; lit. 'set aside as a god.' — *Gk.* ἀπό, off (see *Apo-*); and θεός, a god. See *Theism*.

APPAL, to terrify, dismay. (*F.* — *L.*) The present sense is modern. The ME. *appallen* meant 'to become pale', or 'to make pale' or 'feeble'. Thus Palsgrave has: 'I *appalle* ones colour, *Je appallis*;' and 'I *appalle*, as drinke dothe or wyne, when it leseth his colour or ale when it hath stande longe, *Je appallis*.' Chaucer has *appalled*, made pale, C. T., F. 365 (10679). Gower has 'myn hed *appallath*, my head becomes pale, C. A. ii. 107; bk. iv. 3160. — *OF.* *apallir*, *apallir*, *apallir*, to wax pale; also, to make pale (*Cot.*) = *OF.* *a-*, prefix; *pale*, *palle*, pale. — *L.* *ad-*, to; and *pallidus*, pale. See *Pale* (2), *Pall* (2).

APPANAGE, APANAGE, provision for a dependent; esp. used of lands set apart as a provision for younger sons. (*F.* — *L.*) A French law term. Cotgrave gives '*Appanage, Appannage*, the portion

of a younger brother in France; the lands, dukedoms, counties, or countries assigned by the king unto his younger sons, or brethren, for their entertainment; also, any portion of land or money delivered unto a sonne, daughter, or kinsman, in lieu of his future right of succession to the whole, which he renounces upon the receipt thereof; or, the lands and lordships given by a father unto his younger sonne, and to his heires for ever, a child's part.' [Mod. *F.* *apanage*, which in feudal law meant any pension or alimention; Brachet. The *Late L.* forms *apanāgium*, *apanāgium* are merely Latinised from the French.] β. Formed with *F.* suffix *-age* (*L.* *-aticum*), from *OF.* *apaner*, to nourish, lit. to supply with bread, written *apanāre* in *Late L.*; Ducange. — *L.* *ap-* (for *ad*), to, for; and *pān-is*, bread. See *Pantry*.

APPARATUS, preparation, provision, gear. (*L.*) Used by Hiale, Origin of Mankind, p. 366. Borrowed from *L.* *apparatus*, preparation; cf. *apparatus*, pp. of *apparare*, to prepare for. — *L.* *ad*, to, for (>*ap-* before *p*); and *parare*, to make ready. See *Prepare*.

APPAREL, to clothe, dress. (*F.* — *L.*) The ME. *appareilen*, to make ready, occurs in An Old Eng. Miscellany, ed. Morris, p. 26. [The sb. is ME. *appareil*, *appareil*; Wyclif, 1 Macc. ix. 35, 52; 2 Macc. xii. 14. — *OF.* *appareil*, *appareil*, *appareil*, dress.] — *OF.* *appareiller*, to dress, to apparel. — *OF.* *a-*, prefix (*L.* *ad*); and *pareiller*, *pareiller*, to arrange, to put like things together with like, to arrange, from *pareil*, *pareil*, like, similar; mod. *F.* *pareil*. β. The adj. *pareil* is from *Late L.* *pariculus*, acc. of *pariculus*, like, similar, found in old medieval documents: 'hoc sunt pariculus cosas,' Lex Salica; Brachet. — *L.* *pari-*, stem of *pār*, equal; with suffixes *-um* and *-io*, both diminutive. See *Par*, *Pair*, *Peer*. Der. *apparel*, sb.

APPARENT, APPARTITION; see *Appear*.

APPEAL, to call upon, have recourse to. (*F.* — *L.*) ME. *apelen*, *apelen*. Gower, C. A. iii. 192, has *apelle* as a verb, and *appeel* as a sb. (bk. vii. 3171, 3175). The sb. *apel*, appeal, occurs in Rob. of Glouc. p. 473. l. 9705. — *OF.* *apeler*, to invoke, call upon, accuse; spelt with one *p* because the prefix was *a*, the *OF.* form of *L.* *ad*. — *L.* *appellare*, to address, call upon; also spelt *adpellare*; a secondary form from *L.* *appellere*, *adpellere*, to drive to, bring to, incline towards. — *L.* *ad*, to; and *pellere*, to drive. See *Impel*. Der. *appeal*, sb., *appeal-able*; *appel-ant*, MF. *appel-ant*, pres. pt. of *appeller*; and (from *L.* *appellare*) *appel-ate*, *appel-ation*, *appel-ative*.

APPEAR, to become visible, come forth visibly. (*F.* — *L.*) ME. *apieren*, *apieren*; spelt *appiere*, P. Plowman, B. iii. 113; pt. t. *aperade*, O. Eng. Misc. ed. Morris, p. 27. — *OF.* *aper-*, tonic stem (as in pres. subj. *apere*) of *apparere*, to appear. — *L.* *apparere*, to appear. — *L.* *ad*, to (which becomes *ap-* before *p*); and *pārere*, to appear, come in sight, which is also written *parere*. Der. *appear-ance*; and (from *L.* *apparere*) *appar-ent*, *appar-ent-ly*, *appar-ent-ness*, *appar-ition*, *appar-itor*. The phrase *hair apparant* = *hair apparent*, is in Gower, C. A. i. 203 (bk. ii. 1320).

APPEASE, to pacify, quiet. (*F.* — *L.*) ME. *apaisen*, *apesen*, *apessen*. 'Cacus *apayside* the wrathes of Evander,' Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. iv. met. 7. l. 36. Gower has *appeped*, C. A. i. 341 (bk. iii. 1849). — *AF.* *apeser*, *apeiser*, *OF.* *apeser*, mod. *F.* *apaiser*, to pacify, bring to a peace. — *OF.* *a-*, prefix, a, *pais*, to a peace. — *L.* *ad*, to; and *pacem*, to a peace. — *L.* *ad*, to; and *pacem*, acc. of *pax*, peace. See *Peace* and *Pacify*. Der. *appeas-able*.

APPELLANT, &c. see *Appeal*.

APPEND, to add afterwards. (*F.* — *L.*) Now used in the sense 'to hang one thing on to another'; from *F.* *appender*, the same. — *L.* *appendere*, to suspend on. — *L.* *ap-*, for *ad*, to; and *pendere*, to hang. β. But formerly intransitive, and lit. 'to hang on to something else', to depend upon, belong to; the ME. *appenden*, *apenden* always has this intransitive sense. 'Telle me to whom, madame, that tresore *appendeth*,' i.e. belongs; P. Plowman, B. i. 45. — *OF.* *apendre*, to depend on, belong to, be attached to, lit. 'hang on to'. — *Late L.* *appendere*, for *L.* *appendere*, to hang to or upon. — *L.* *ap-*, for *ad*, to; and *pendere*, to hang. See *Pendant*. Der. *append-age* (*F.*), *append-ice* (*L.*).

APPERTAIN, to belong to. (*F.* — *L.*) ME. *apertemen*, *apertainen*; Chaucer, C. T., G. 785; tr. of Boethius, b. iii. pr. 4. 25. — *OF.* *apartain*, a stem of the verb *apartener* (mod. *F.* *appartenir*), to obtain. — *OF.* *a-*, prefix (*L.* *ad*); and *OF.* *partenir*, to pertain, from *L.* *partinere*, to pertain, a compound of *L.* *pār*, through, thoroughly, and *tenere*, to hold. See *Pertain*. Der. *appurten-ance* (*OF.* *apurtien-ance*, *apartenance*), *appurten-ant*.

APPETITE, strong natural desire for a thing. (*F.* — *L.*) ME. *appetyt*, Chaucer, C. T., B. 3390; Mandeville's Travels, p. 157. — *OF.* *appetit*. — *L.* *appetitus*, an appetite, lit. 'a flying upon, or assault upon'. — *L.* *appetere*, to fly to, to attack. — *L.* *ad*, to (>*ap-* before *p*); and *petero*, to fly, rush swiftly, seek swiftly. — *√PET*, to fall, fly. Cf. *Gk.* *πέωμαι*, I fly; Brugm. i. 516. See *Petition*. Der. *appet-ise*; Milton *appell-ence*, desire, P. L. xi. 619.

APPLAUD, to praise by clapping hands. (*L.*) Shak. Macb. v. 3. 53. Directly from *L.* *applaudere*, pp. *applausus*. The *L.* *applau-*

ders means 'to clap the hands together.' - *L. ad*, to, together (>*ap*-before *p*); and *plaudere*, to strike, clap, also spelt *plaudere* (whence *E. ex-plaud*). See *Explode*. Der. *applaus*, Shak. Cor. i. 9. 64; *applause*, from *L. pp. applausus*.

APPLE, the fruit of the apple-tree. (*E.*) The apple of the eye (Deut. xxxii. 10) is properly the pupil (see *N. E. D.*); but was sometimes used of the eye-ball, from its round shape; see *Catholicism Anglicum*, p. 11, note 5. ME. *appel*, *appel*; spelt *appel* in the *Ormulum*, 8178. AS. *apl*, *appel*; Grein, i. 58. OF. *appel*, *appel*. + Du. *appel*, apple, ball; Icei. *apl*; Swed. *äpple*, *äpple*; Dan. *äble*; OHG. *aphol*, *aphul*, *G. affel*; Irish *abhal*, Gael. *abhal*, W. *afal*, Bret. *aval*. Cf. also Russ. *jabloko*, Lithuanian *obolys*, &c. Origin unknown. Some connect it with *Abella* in Campania; cf. Verg. *Æn.* vii. 740. This is not satisfactory.

APPLY, to fix the mind on; to appropriate to. (*F.-L.*) ME. *applied*. 'Applyn, applico, oppono; i' prompt. Parv. p. 13. It occurs in the Wycl. Bible, Numb. xvi. 5, &c. - OF. *applier* (s.v. *aploier*, Godefroy). - *L. applicare*, to join to, attach; turn or direct towards, apply to; pp. *applicatus*. - *L. ad*, to (>*ap*-before *p*); and *placere*, to fold or lay together, twine together. See *Ply*. Der. *applicabile*, *applicance*; and (from *L. applicare*), *applicabile*, *applicant*, *applicat-ion*.

APPOGIATURA, a grace-note or passing tone prefixed as a support to an essential note of a melody. (*Ital.-L. and Gk.*) Modern; in music. - *Ital.* *apogiatura*, lit. a support. - *Ital.* *apoggiare*, to lean upon. - *L. ap*, for *ad*, to, upon; *gogio*, a place to lean on. - *L. ad*, to; *podium*, an elevated place, balcony, from Gk. *podion*, lit. 'little foot', a footstool, gallery to sit in, &c.; from Gk. *pod-*, as in *pod-*, acc. of *pod-*, foot. See *Foot* and *Paw*.

APPOINT, to fix, settle, equip. (*F.-L.*) ME. *apointen*, *apointen*; *apponen*. 'Applyn, applico, oppono; i' prompt. Parv. p. 13. It occurs in the Wycl. Bible, Numb. xvi. 5, &c. - OF. *apointer* (s.v. *aploier*, Godefroy). - *L. applicare*, to join to, attach; turn or direct towards, apply to; pp. *applicatus*. - *L. ad*, to (>*ap*-before *p*); and *placere*, to fold or lay together, twine together. See *Ply*. Der. *applicabile*, *applicance*; and (from *L. applicare*), *applicabile*, *applicant*, *applicat-ion*.

APPORTION, to partition out. (*F.-L.*) Used by R. Taylor, OF. *apportion*, c. 3. s. 6 (R.). - *F.* *apportioner*, 'to apportion, to give a portion, or child's part.' Cot. Formed by prefixing *F. a-* (which in later times was written *ap-* before *p*, in imitation of the *L.* prefix *ap-*, the form taken by *ad-* before *p*, in the *F.* verb *portionner*, 'to apportion, part, share, deal,' Cot.; from *F. portion*, a portion, from *L. portio*, part, share, deal, 'to apportion, share. See *Portion*. Der. *apportionment*.

APPOSITE, suitable. (*L.*) [The ME. verb. *apponen* was used in the special sense of 'to put questions to,' 'to examine by questions;' but this was really another form of *opponen*, 'to argue against,' and is preserved as *pose*; see *Pose* (2).] Bacon speaks of 'ready and apposite answers;' Life of Henry VII. ed. Lumby, p. 111, l. 22. - *L. appositus*, adj. suitable; orig. pp. of *appönere*, to place or put to, join, annex to. - *L. ad*, to (>*ap*-before *p*); and *ponere*, to place, put. See *Position*. Der. *apposite-ly*, *apposite-ness*, *apposit-ion*.

APPRAISE, to set a price on, to value. (*F.-L.*) Sometimes spelt *apprise*, as in Bp. Hall's Account of Himself, quoted by Richardson. The ME. forms (with one *p*) *apprise*, *apprise*, signify to value, to esteem highly, as in 'Hur enparel was *appraisyt* with princes of myste' - her apparel was highly prized by mighty princes; *Anturs of Arthur*, st. 29. In P. Plowman, B. v. 334, the simple verb *preisid* occurs with the sense of 'appraised.' - OF. *a-* prefix (*L. ad*); and *preisier*, *preisier*, to appreciate, value, set a price on; the compound being suggested by OF. *apprise*, to appraise, appreciate (Godefroy). The verb *preisier* is from OF. *preis*, a price, value, *L. pretium*, a price. See *Price*. The *E.* words *price* and *praise* being doublets, the words *apprize*, in the sense of 'to value,' and *appraise* are also doublets. To *apprize* in the sense 'to inform' is a different word. See *Apprise*. Der. *apprais-er*, *appraisement*. And see below.

APPRECIATE, to set a just value on. (*L.*) Richardson gives a quotation from Bp. Hall containing the sb. *appreciation*. Fuller has it also; Pisgah Sight, b. ii. c. 12. § 47. Gibbon uses *appreciate*, *Rom. Empire*, c. 44. § 5 (from end). Formed from *L. appreciatus*, pp. of *appræciare*, to value at a price. [The spelling with *c* instead of *t* is due to the fact that the sb. *appreciation* seems to have been in earlier use than the verb, and was borrowed directly from *F. appreciation*, which Cotgrave explains by 'a praising or prizing; a rating, valuation, or estimation of.' The *L. appreciare* is a made up word, from *L. ad* (becoming *ap-* before *p*) and *pretium*, a price. See *Price*; and see *Appraise* above. Der. *appreciation*, *appreciate-ly*.

APPREHEND, to lay hold of; to understand; to fear. (*L.*) Hall, Henry IV, an. 1. § 12, has *apprehended* in the sense of attached, taken prisoner. - *L. apprehendere*, to lay hold of, seize. - *L. ad*, to (becoming

ap- before *p*); and *prehendere*, to seize, pp. *prehensus*. See *Prehensile*. Der. *apprehension*, *apprehens-ible*, *apprehens-ive*, *apprehens-iveness*; from *L. pp. apprehensus*. And see below.

APPRENTICE, a learner of a trade. (*F.-L.*) 'Apparilled hym as *apprentice*.' P. Plowman, B. ii. 214, in MS. W.; see the footnote; other MSS. read *a prentice* in this passage. [The forms *apprentice* and *prentice* were used indifferently in ME., and can be so used still; the syllable *a-* was easily confused with the indef. article.] - OF. *aprentis*, nom. case of *aprentis*; see Supp. to Godefroy, p. 156. The forms *aprentis*, *aprentis* represent Folk-L. types **aprentis*, nom., and **aprentitium*, acc.; from a Late *L.* **aprentitium*, used as a new pp. of *L. apprehendere*, short form of *apprehendere*, to lay hold of. See *Apprehend*. See *F. aprentis* in Hatzfeld; cf. Gascon *aprentis*, Span. and Port. *aprendiz*. Der. *apprentice-ship*.

APPRISE, to inform, teach. (*F.-L.*) 'You must be extremely well *apprized*, that,' &c.; Spectator, no. 518 (1712). Formed from MF. *apprise* (Palsgrave, p. 606, s.v. *lern*), pp. *apprise*, 'taught, instructed,' Cot.; by analogy with *comprise*, *surprise*, from *F. comprendre*, *surprendre*. From Late *L. apprehendere*, to learn; contr. form of *apprehendere*, to apprehend, lay hold of. See *Apprehend*.

APPROACH, to draw near to. (*F.-L.*) ME. *approchen*, *approchen*; Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, B. 8; Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. i. pr. 1. l. 31. - OF. *approchier*, to approach, draw near to. - *L. appropiare*, to draw near to; in the Vulgate version of Exod. iii. 5. - *L. ad*, to (becoming *ap-* before *p*); and *propius*, comp. of *prope*, near, which appears again in *E. propinquity*. Der. *approach-able*.

APPROBATION, see *Approve*.

APPROPRIATE, adj. fit, suitable; v. to take to oneself as one's own. (*L.*) The sb. *appropriation* is in Gower, C. A. i. 240; bk. ii. 2396. The pp. *appropriatus* is in the Bible of 1539, 3rd Esdras, c. 6 (Richardson). Tyndal, Works, p. 66, col. 1, has *appropriate* as an adjective, adopted from *L. pp. appropriatus*. [This is how most of our verbs in *-ate* were formed; first came the pp. form in *-ate*, used as an adj., from *L. pp. in -atus*; also used with the sense of a pp., which at once suggested a verb in *-ate*.] - *L. appropriatus*, pp. of *appropriare*, to make one's own. - *L. ad*, to (becoming *ap-* before *p*); and *propius*, one's own; whence *E. Proper*, q. v. Der. *appropriate-ly*, *appropriate-ness*, *appropriat-ion*.

APPROVE, to commend; sometimes, to prove. (*F.-L.*) ME. *aprouen*, *aprouen* (with *u* for *v*). Chaucer has 'approved in counselling;' C. T., B. 2345. - OF. *aprover*, to approve of (Godefroy); mod. *F. approver*. - *L. approbare*, to commend; pp. *approbatus*. - *L. ad*, to (becoming *ap-* before *p*); and *probare*, to test, try; to approve, esteem as good, from *probus*, good. See *Prove*. Der. *approving-ly*, *approve-able*, *approve-al*; also *approbat-ion*, ME. *approbacion* (Gower, C. A. ii. 86; bk. iv. 2519), from *L. approbatio*.

APPROXIMATE, adj. near to; v. to bring or come near to. (*L.*) Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. iii. c. 21. § 9, has *approximate* as an adjective; hence was formed the verb; see note on *Approprate*. - *L. approximatus*, pp. of *approximare*, to draw near to. - *L. ad*, to (becoming *ap-* before *p*); and *proximus*, very near, superlative adj. formed from *prope*, near. See *Approach*. Der. *approximate-ly*, *approximat-ion*.

APPURTENANCE, in P. Plowman, B. ii. 103 (MS. W); see *Appertain*.

APRICOT, a kind of plum. (*F.-Port.-Arab.-Gk.-L.*) [Formerly spelt *apricock*, Shak. Mid. Nt. Dr. iii. 1. 169; Rich. II, iii. 4. 29; from the Port. *albaricoque*, an apricot.] Cotgrave has *abricot*, of which *apricot* is a corruption. We also find *abricot* in Phillips' Dict., 1658. - *F. abricot*, which Cotgrave explains by 'the abricot, or apricot plum.' - Port. *albaricoque*, an apricot; the *F.* word having been introduced from Portuguese; see Brachet. Cf. Span. *albaricoque*, Ital. *albaricoce*. *B.* These words are traced, in Webster and Littré, back to the Arabic *al-baryug* (Rich. Dict. p. 263), where *al* is the Arabic def. article, and the word *baryug* is no true Arabic word, but a corruption of the Mid. Gk. *παρυσκος*, Dioscorides, i. 165 (see Sophocles' Lexicon); pl. *παρυσκοι*, borrowed from the *L. praecocus*, apricots, neut. pl. of *praecocus*, another form of *praecox*, lit. precocious, early-ripe. [They were also called *armenia*, i.e. Armenian fruit.] They were considered as a kind of peach (peaches were called *persica* in Latin) which ripened sooner than other peaches; and hence the name. 'Maturescent æstate *praecocia* intra triginta annos reperta et primo denariis singulis unumdata;' Pliny, Nat. Hist. x. 12; which Holland translates: 'the *abricots* are ready to be eaten in summer; these have not bin known full 30 years, and at their first coming up, were sold for Roman deniers apiece.' 'Villa matrem fueram *praecocus* ramis Nunc in adoptiis *persica* cara sumus;' Martial, 13. 46. The *L. praecox*, early-ripe, is from *præ*, beforehand, and *cogere*, to ripen, to cook. See *Preco-cious*. The word thus came to us in a very roundabout way, viz. from *L.* to *Gk.*; then to *Arab.*; then to *Port.*; then to *French*, whence we borrowed *apricot*, having previously borrowed the older form *apricock* from the Portuguese directly.

APRIL, the name of the fourth month. (F.-L.) ME. *Aprille*, *April*; Chaucer, C. T. Prol. 1; also *Aueril* [Aueril], Rob. of Glouc. p. 506; 1. 10410. This older form is French; the word was afterwards conformed to Latin spelling. -OF. *Avril*. -L. *Aprilis*. *April*; said to be so called because the earth then opens to produce new fruits. -L. *aperire*, to open. See **APERIENT**.

APRON, a cloth worn in front to protect the dress. (F.-L.) In the Bible of 1539, Gen. iii. 7. Formerly spelt *napron* or *naprun*, so that an initial *n* has been lost. '*Napron* or barm-cloth, limas'; Prompt. Parv. p. 351. 'Hir *napron* leir and white i-wassh'; Prol. to Tale of Beryn, l. 33. -OF. *naperon*, a large cloth (Roquefort); *naperon*, *napron*, a napkin (Godefroy). Formed with suffix -*r* (appearing in OF. *nape-r-ie*, a place for keeping cloths), and suffix -*on* (answering to Ital. -*one*), from OF. *nape*, a cloth; mod. F. *nappe*, a cloth, table-cloth. -L. *mappa*, a cloth; with change of *m* to *n*, as in L. *malta*, F. *natte*, L. *mespilum*, F. *nefle*. See **MAP**. ¶ On the loss of *n* in *napron*, see remarks prefixed to the letter *N*.

APROPOS, to the purpose. (F.-L.) Mere French; viz. *à propos*, to the purpose, lit. with reference to what is proposed. -L. *ad prapositum*, to the purpose. -L. *ad*, to; and *prapositum*, a thing proposed, neut. of *prapostus*, proposed, pp. of *prapinere*, to propose. See **PROPOSE** and **PURPOSE**.

APSE, an arched recess at the E. end of a church. (L.-Gk.) Modern and architectural; a corruption of *apsis*, which has been longer in use in astronomy, in which it is applied to the turning-points of a planet's orbit, when it is nearest to or farthest from the sun. The astronomical term is also now often written *apse*. -L. *apsis*, gen. written *apsis*, a bow, turn; pl. *apsides*. -Gk. *apsis*, *apsis*, a fastening, felloe of a wheel, curve, bow, arch, vault. -Gk. *arcteu*, to fasten, bind.

APT, fit, liable, ready. (L.) 'Flouring today, tomorowe *apt* to fail'; Lord Surrey, *Frailtie of Beautie*. First used in 1398 (N.E.D.) -L. *aptus*, fit, fitted; properly pp. of obsolete verb *apere*, to fasten, join together, but used in L. as the pp. of *apisci*, to reach, seize, get. Der. *apt-ly*, *apt-ness*, *apt-i-tude*; also *ad-apt*, q. v., *ad-apt*, q. v.

APTERYX, a New Zealand bird; the kiwi. (Gk.) Lit. 'wingless'; because it has only rudimentary wings. -Gk. *pter-*, neg. prefix; and *pteryx*, a wing, from *ptero-*, weak grade of *ptero-*, I fly.

AQUATIC, pertaining to water. (L.) Used by Ray, *On the Creation*. Spelt *aquatyque*, Caxton, *Eneydos*, c. xxiv, p. 90, l. 2. Holland has *aquaticall*, Putchard, p. 692 (R.). [Sir T. Browne has *aquous*, *Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii. c. 1, § 6. Cotgrave has *aqueduct*, both as F. and E.] -L. *aquaticus*, pertaining to water. -L. *aqua*, water. † Goth. *ahwa*, water; OHG. *aha*, MHG. *ah*, water (obsolete); AS. *ea*, a stream; Icel. *á*, Dan. *å*, Swed. *ä*, stream. From L. *aqua* are also derived *aquifortis*, i. e. strong water, by the addition of *fortis*, strong; *aquarium*, *Aquarius*, *aqua-ous*; *aqueduct*, from *aqua*, gen. of *aqua*, water, and *ductus*, a duct.

AQUILINE, pertaining to or like an eagle. (L.; or F.-L.) 'His nose was *aquiline*'; Dryden, *Palamon and Arcite*, l. 1350. Perhaps from L. direct; but Cotgrave gives F. *aquilin*, of an eagle, like an eagle, with the example 'nez *aquilin*, a hawknose, a nose like an eagle.' -L. *aquilinus*, belonging to an eagle. -L. *aquila*, an eagle. See **EAGLE**.

ARABESQUE, Arabic, applied to designs. (F.-Ital.-Arab.) In Swinburne's *Travels through Spain*, lett. 31, qu. in Todd's Johnson, we find 'intwoven with the *arabesque* foliage.' -F. *Arabesque*, which Cotgrave explains by 'Arabian-like; also sh. f. rebeck-work, a small and curious flourishing; where *rebeck* is a corruption of the very word in question. -Ital. *Arabesco*, Arabian. -Arab. *arab*, Arabia; Rich. Dict., p. 1000. The ending -*esco* in Italian answers to E. -*ish*. Der. From the name of the same country we have also *Arab*, *Arabian*, *Arab-ic*.

ARABLE, fit for tillage. (F.-L.) North speaks of 'arable land'; Putchard, p. 189 (R.). 'Land *arable*'; Tusser, *Jannaries Husbandrie*, st. 52. -F. *arable*, explained by Cotgrave as 'earable, ploughable, tillable.' -L. *arabilis*, that can be ploughed. -L. *arare*, to plough. See **EAR** (3).

ARAUCAARIA, a genus of coniferous trees. (S. America.) So called from *Arauco*, the name of a province to the S. of Chili.

ARBALEST, another form of **ARBLAST**, q. v.

ARBITER, an umpire, judge of a dispute. (L.) In Milton, P. I. ii. 909. 'As *arbitrator* of war and peace'; Ben Jonson, *The Gipsies* (Captain). [Some derivatives, borrowed from the French, are in much earlier use, viz. the fem. form *arbitress* (i. e. arbitress), *Ayenbite* of Inwytt, p. 154; *arbitrour*, Wyell, 3 *Esdra*, viii. 26; *arbitre*, *arbitres* (L. *arbitrium*, choice), Chaucer, *Tr. of Boethius*, b. v. pr. 3. l. 12; *arbitracion*, Chaucer's *Tale of Melibeus* (B 2943); *arbitratour*, Hall, *Henry VI*, an. 4; *arbitrement*, Shak. *Tw. Nt.* iii. 4. 286.] -L. *arbitrator*, a witness, judge, umpire; lit. 'one who comes to look on.' β. This curious word is compounded of *ar-* and *biter*. Here *ar-* is a dialectal variation of L. *ad*, to, as in *ar-cessere* (Corssen, *Ausspr.* i. 2. 339);

and *-biter* means 'a comer,' from the weak grade of *biter* (also *baeter* and *biter*), to come, used by Pacuvius and Plautus. The root of *biter* is perhaps **gw-* (cf. Lettish *gai-ta*, a going); see Brugm. i. §§ 587 (7). 663. Der. *arbitr-ess*; see also below.

ARBITRARY, depending on the will; despotic. (L.) In Milton, P. I. ii. 334. -L. *arbitrarius*, arbitrary, uncertain; lit. 'what is done by arbitration,' with reference to the discretion of the umpire. -L. *arbitrarius*, to act as umpire. -L. *arbitro-*, stem of *arbitrator*, an umpire. See further under **ARBITER**. Der. *arbitrari-ly*, *arbitrari-ness*; and see below.

ARBITRATE, to act as umpire. (L.) Shak. *Macb.* v. 4. 20. He also has *arbitrator*, *Troilus*, iv. 5. 225; which appears as *arbitratour* (F. *arbitrateur*, Cotgrave) in Hall, *Henry VI*, an. 4; Chaucer has *arbitracion* (F. *arbitration*), *Tale of Melibeus*, C. T. B 2943. Formed with suffix -*ate* (see **APPROPRIATE**) from L. *arbitratus*, to act as arbiter, to be umpire (above). Der. *arbitrat-or*, *arbitrat-ion*; also *arbitra-ment* (F., from L. *arbitratus*). And see above.

ARBLAST, **ARBALEST**, a steel cross-bow. (F.-L. and Gk.) Obsolete. ME. *arblast*, dat. Rob. of Glouc. p. 377, l. 7735; AS. *Cliron* (MS.D.), an. 1079. -AF. *arblast*, (OF. *arbaliste* (F. *arbalète*)). -L. *arcuballista*, a 'ballista' furnished with a bow. -L. *arcu-*, for *arcus*, a bow; and *ballista*, a machine for throwing stones, from Gk. *βάλλειν*, to throw, with suffix -*ista*, Gk. -ιστης.

ARBOREOUS, belonging to trees. (L.) Used by Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Errors*, bk. ii. c. 6, § 20. (Milton has *arbores*, i. e. groves (L. *arborētum*, a place planted with trees), P. I. ix. 437; and the same word occurs in Spenser, F. Q. ii. 6. 12; but we now use the L. *arborētum* in full.) -L. *arbores*, of or belonging to trees, with the change of -*us* into -*ous*, as in *piens*, *strenuous*. -L. *arbor*, a tree. Der. (from the same source) *arbor-et*, *arbor-entum*, *arbor-escit*; also *arboriculture*, *arbor-cultur-ist*.

ARBOUR, a bower made of branches of trees. (F.-L.; but altered.) Milton has *arbour*, P. L. v. 378, ix. 216; *arbours*, iv. 626. Shak. refers to an *arbour* within an orchard; 2 *Hen. IV*, v. 3. 2. In Sidney's *Arcadia*, bk. i, is described 'a fine close *arbor*, [made] of trees whose branches so lovingly interbraced one the other.' In Sir T. More's *Works*, p. 177 e, we read of 'sitting in an *arbor*,' which was in 'the garden.' a. There is no doubt that this word is, however, a later form of *herber*, or *erber*, a small lawn or herb-garden, which lost its initial *h* quite regularly; it is the ME. *herber*, *erber*, a garden of herbs or flowers, OF. *herbier*, L. *herbārium*. β. This latter word, being of F. origin, had the initial *h* weak, and sometimes silent, so that it was also spelt *erbare*, as in the Prompt. Parv. p. 140, where we find 'Erbare, herbarium, viridarium, viridale.' Cf. 'Herbes he tok in an herber'; K. Alisaunder, ed. Weber, 331. 'I entred in that erber grene'; Allit. Poems, A. 38. And see P. I. *Mowman*, b. xvi. 13-15. γ. This occasioned a loss of *h* in *herbere*, and at the same time suggested a connexion with L. *arbor*, a tree; the result being further forced on by the fact that the ME. *herbere* was used not only to signify 'a garden of herbs,' but also 'a garden of fruit-trees' or orchard. δ. The L. *herbārium* is from *herba*, a herb. See **HERB**. ¶ See this explained in the *Romance of Thomas of Ercewold*, ed. J. A. H. Murray, note to l. 177; and see N. E. D. Mr. Way, in his note to the Prompt. Parv. p. 140, is incorrect as to the certainty of *arbour* being a corruption of *herbar*, with which it has no connexion.

ARC, a segment of a circle. (F.-L.) Chaucer has *ark*, Man of Law's Prologue, l. 2; and frequently in his *Treatise on the Astrolabe*. In the latter, pt. ii. sect. 9, l. 2, it is also spelt *arch*, with *ch* for *k*; see **ARCH** (1); cf. *dieck*, *dyke*. -OF. *arc*, an arc. -L. *arcum*, acc. of *arcus*, an arc, a bow. See **ARROW**. Der. *arc-ade*, q. v.; and see **ARCH**, **ARCHER**.

ARCADE, a walk arched over. (F.-Ital.-L.) Pope has *arcades*, *Moral Essays*, Ep. iv. 35. -F. *arcade*, which Cotgrave explains by 'an arch, an half circle.' -Ital. *arcata*, lit. arched; fem. of pp. of *arcare*, to bend, arch. -Ital. *arco*, a bow. -L. *arcum*, acc. of *arcus*, a bow. See **ARCO**. (See Hatzfeldt, *Etym. Dict.* pref. p. 22.)

ARCANA, see **ARK**.

ARCH (1), a construction of stone or wood, &c., in a curved or vaulted form. (F.-L.) 'Arch yn a walle, arches'; Prompt. Parv. p. 14. 'An *arche* of marble'; Trevisa, tr. of Higden, i. 215. -OF. *arche*, fem. sh. an arch, arcade (Godefroy). -Late L. *arca*, an ark, chest; but also improperly used with the sense of 'arch,' by confusion with L. *arcus*, a bow (Lucange). See **ARCO**. ¶ Hence the *Court of Arches*, 'originally held in the arches of *Bow Church*-St. Mary de *Arcubus*—the crypt of which was used by Wren to support the present superstructure'; I. Taylor, *Words and Places*. And see Todd's Johnson. Der. *arch-ing*, *arch-ed*.

ARCH (2), chief; in later use, clever, cunning, roguish, waggish, sly. (L.-Gk.) 'Dorset . . . spoke his request with so *arch* a leer'; Tatler, no. 193 (1700). 'The most *arch* act of piteous massacre'; Rich. III, iv. 3. 2. 'An heretic, an *arch* one; i. e. an arch-heretic;

Hen. VIII. iii. 2. 102. 'Bydents . . . a very arch fellow, a downright hypocrite;' Bunyan, Pilg. Progress (Grearheart, in part ii). This curious adj. arose solely out of the use of the prefix *archi-*, which came to be used as a separate word. See **AROH-**. Der. *arch-ly*, *arch-ness*.

ARCH-, chief; almost solely used as a prefix. (L.-Gk.) Shak. has 'my worthy arch and patron,' Lear, ii. 1. 61; whence the use of *arch*, adj., as above. In *arch-bishop*, we have a word in very early use; AS. *arce-biscop*, *arce-biscop* (Bosworth). β . Thus *arch-* is to be rightly regarded as descended from AS. *arce-*, *arce-*, *arce-*, which was borrowed from L. *archi-* (in *archi-episcopus*), and this again from Gk. *ἀρχι-* in *ἀρχιεπίσκοπος*, an archbishop. — Gk. *ἀρχός*, chief; *ἀρχεσθαι*, to be first; cf. *ἀρχή*, beginning. ¶ The form of the prefix being once fixed, it was used for other words; it occurs also in OF., as in OF. *arche-diacon*, archdeacon. Der. *arch-bishop*, *arch-deacon*, *arch-duke*, *arch-duchy*, &c. ¶ In the word *arch-angel*, the *ch* remained hard (as *k*) in the Romance languages, on account of the *a* following; cf. Ital. *arcangelo*, Span. *arcangel*.

ARCHÆOLOGY, the science of antiquities. (Gk.) See *archæology* in Todd's Johnson. Made up from Gk. *ἀρχαῖος*, ancient, and suffix *-logy* (Gk. *-λογία*), from Gk. *λόγος*, discourse; cf. *λογ-*, second grade of *λέγειν*, to speak. See **ARHAIOL**. Der. *archæologist*.

ARCHAIC, old, antique, primitive. (Gk.) Spelt *archaic*; added by Todd to Johnson's Dict. (1827). From Gk. *ἀρχαῖος*, primitive, antique. — Gk. *ἀρχαῖος*, old, ancient, lit. 'from the beginning.' — Gk. *ἀρχή*, beginning.

ARCHAISM, an antiquated phrase. (Gk.) In Todd's Johnson, with a quotation dated 1643. From Gk. *ἀρχαῖσμος*, an archaism. — Gk. *ἀρχαῖσμος*, to speak antequately. — Gk. *ἀρχαῖος*, old. — Gk. *ἀρχή*, beginning. See above.

ARCHER, a Bowman. (F.-L.) In early use. Used by Rob. of Glouc., p. 199 (l. 4096), and still earlier, in King Alisaunder, ed. Weber, l. 6344. — AF. *archer*, Gaimar, 2814; OF. *archier*, an archer. — Late L. *arciarius*. Formed with L. suffix *-arius* from L. *arc-us*, a bow. See **ARO**. Der. *arch-er-y*.

ARCHETYPE, the original type. (F.-Late L. — Gk.) Used by Pp. Hall, The Pencil-maker, s. 23. — F. *archetype*, 'a principal type, figure, form; the chief pattern, mould, model, example, or sample, whereby a thing is framed;' Cot. — L. *archetypum*, the original pattern. — Gk. *ἀρχέτυπος*, a pattern, model; neut. of *ἀρχέτυπος*, stamped as a model. — Gk. *ἀρχε-*, another form of *ἀρχι-*, prefix (see **ARHI-**); and *-τυπος*, as in *τύπος*, to beat, stamp. See **TYPE**. Der. *archetypal*.

ARCHI-, chief; used as a prefix. (L.-Gk.) The older E. form is *arch-*, which (as explained under **AROH-**) was a modification of AS. *arce-*, from L. *archi-*. The form *archi-* is of later use, and borrowed from the L. directly. — Gk. *ἀρχι-*, prefix. See **AROH-**. Der. *archi-episcopal*, *archi-episcopacy*, *archi-diaconal*. ¶ In the word *arch-angel*, the final *i* of the prefix is dropped before the vowel following. In the word *arche-type*, the prefix takes the form *arche-*; see **ARHETYP**. The same prefix also forms part of the words *archi-mandrite*, *archi-pelago*, *archi-tect*, *archi-trave*, which see below.

ARCHIMANDRITE, the superior of a monastery or convent, in the Greek Church. (L. — Gk.) 'Archimandrite, an abbot, prior, or chief of an hermitage;' Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. — Late L. *archi-mandrita*, a chief or principal of monks, an abbot; Apollinaris Sidonius, Ep. 8. 14 (Lewis). — Late Gk. *ἀρχιμανδριτης*, the same. — Gk. *ἀρχι-*, chief (see **ARHI-**); *μάνδρα*, an enclosed space, fold, (in late Gk.) a monastery; see **Madra**.

ARCIPELAGO, chief sea, i.e. Aegean Sea. (Ital. — Gk.) 'Archiipelago, or Archipelago;' Phillips (1706). — Ital. *arcipelago*, modified to *archipelago* by the substitution of the more familiar Gk. prefix *archi-* (see **ARHI-**) for the Ital. form *arce-*. — Gk. *ἀρχι-*, prefix, signifying 'chief'; and *πέλαγος*, a sea. ¶ The Ital. *arcipelago* occurs as early as 1268; see N. E. D.

ARCHITECT, a designer of buildings. (F.-L.-Gk.) Lit. 'a chief builder.' Used by Shak. Tit. And. v. 3. 122; Milton, P. L. i. 732. — F. *architecte*, an architect; Cotgrave. — L. *architectus*, a form in use as well as *architecton*, which is the older and more correct one, and borrowed from Gk. — Gk. *ἀρχιτέκτων*, a chief builder or chief artificer. — Gk. *ἀρχι-*, chief (see **ARHI-**); and *τέκτων*, a builder, closely allied to *τέχνη*, art. See **TECHNICAL**, **Texture**. Der. *architect-ure*, *architect-ural*.

ARCHITRAVE, the part of an entablature resting immediately on the column. (F.-Ital. — Hybrid of Gk. and L.) Used by Milton, P. L. i. 715; and by Ben Jonson, The New Inn, iii. 2 (Love). Evelyn, On Architecture, remarks: 'the Greeks named that *epistilium* which we from a mungril compound of two languages (*ἀρχι-τράβη*, or rather from *arcus* and *trabs*) called *architrave*.' His second derivation is wrong; the first is nearly right. His observation that it is 'a mungril compound' is just. Lit. it means 'chief beam.' — F. *architrave*, 'the architrave (of pillars, or stonework); the reason-peece or master-beam (in buildings of timber);' Cot. — Ital. *architrave* (Torrisano); *arcotrave*

(Florio), chief beam. — Gk. *ἀρχι-*, prefix, chief, adopted into L. as *archi-*; and L. acc. *trabem*, a beam, from the nom. *trabs*, a beam. Cf. Gk. *τράπηξ*, a spear-shaft, a beam.

ARCHIVES, s. pl. (1) the place where public records are kept; (2) the public records. (F.-L.-Gk.) The former is the true sense. The sing. is rare, but Holland has 'archive or register;' Plutarch, p. 116 (K.). — F. *archives*, *archiv*, 'a place wherein all the records, &c. [are] kept in chests and boxes;' Cot. — L. *archivum* (*archivum*), also *archium*, the archives. — Gk. *ἀρχεῖον*, a public building, residence of the magistrates. — Gk. *ἀρχή*, a beginning, a magistracy.

ARCTIC, northern. (F.-L.-Gk.) In Marlowe's Edw. II. A. i. sc. 1, l. 16. Milton has *arctic*, P. L. ii. 710. Chaucer has *arctik*, Astrolabe, l. 14. 6. — F. *arctique*, northern, northerly; Cot. — L. *arcticus*, northern. — Gk. *ἀρκτικός*, near 'the bear,' northern. — Gk. *ἄρκτος*, a bear; esp. the Great Bear, a constellation situate not far from the northern pole of the heavens. — L. *ursus*, a bear; Irish *ari*, W. *arh*; Skt. *ṛkha-s*; Pers. *khirs*, a bear. See Brugm. i. § 920. Allied to **URSINE**.

Der. *anti-arctic*, q. v.

ARDENT, burning, fiery. (F.-L.) Chaucer has 'the most ardaunt love of his wyf'; tr. of Boethius, b. iii. met. 12. l. 10. The spelling has, at a later time, been conformed to Latin. — OF. *ardant*, burning, pres. pt. of *ardoir*, to burn. — L. *ardēre*, to burn. Allied to *ardus*, dry (Hecl); see **ARID**. Der. *ardent-ly*, *ardens-ly*; *ardour*, *Tempest*, iv. 56 (OF. *ardor*, L. acc. *ardorem*, from nom. *ardor*, a burning).

ARDOUS, difficult to perform. (L.) In Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 95. Not in early use. Formed by change of L. *us* into *-ous*, by analogy with *pious*, &c. — L. *ardus*, steep, difficult, high. — Irish, Gaelic, Cornish, and Manx *ard*, high, lofty; Icel. *örðugr*, erect. Brugm. i. § 360. Der. *arduously*, *arduous-ness*.

ARE, the pres. pl. of the verb substantive. (Northern E.) The whole of the present tense of the verb substantive is from the same root, viz. *ES*, to be. I here discuss each person separately. The singular is *I am*, thou *art*, he *is*; pl. we, ye, they *are*.

AM is found in the Northumbrian glosses of the Gospels, Luke, xxii. 33, and frequently elsewhere. The Wessex form is *esom*. These stand for *es-m*, the *s* having been assimilated to *m*, and then dropped. Here *es* is the root, and *-m* is short for *-mi*; the Idg. type being **es-mi*. [See the Northumbrian retains this *-m* in other instances, as in *geseo-m*, I see, Mark, viii. 24; *dōa-m*, I do, Mark, xii. 33; *bōa-m*, I be, Mark, ix. 19.] β . The original Idg. type **esmi* is further represented by the Skt. *as-mi*, Zend *ah-mi*, Gk. *ἐσ-μι*, L. *es-um* (for **es-(m)-um*), Lithuan. *es-mi*, Goth. *is-m*, Icel. *es-m*, Swed. *är* (for *es*, dropping the suffix; Dan. *er*, Olrish *a-m*). It is the only word in English in which the old suffix *-mi* appears. See Brugm. ii. § 976.

ART. This is the OMer. *earð*, *erð*; cf. ONorthumbrian *arð* (Luke, iv. 34), and the AS. (Wessex) *eari* (with *i* due to the *-i* in *seal-i*, *shalt*, &c.). The Icel. form is *er-i*, Olcel. *er-i*; and F. and Icel. are the only languages which have this *-i*. β . The orig. Idg. types were **es-i*, **es-si*; cf. Skt. *as-i*, Zend *ah-i*, Doric Gk. *ἐσ-σι* (Attic *ἐσ-σι*), L. *es-si*, Lithuan. *es-si*, Goth. *is-si* (or *is*), Swed. *är*, Dan. *er*. See Brugm. ii. § 984.

IS. This is the same in Northumbrian and Wessex, viz. *is*, as at present. β . The orig. Idg. type was **es-i*; cf. Skt. *as-i*, Zend *ah-i*, Gk. *ἐσ-σι*, L. *es-si*, Lith. *es-si*, Goth. *is-si*, Icel. *er*, Swed. *är*, Dan. *er*, G. *is-i*. The English form has lost the suffix, preserving only *is*, as a weakened form of **ES*. So also (Irish *is*).

ARE. This is the OMer. *earon*, ONorthumbrian *aron* (Matt. v. 14) as distinguished from AS. (Wessex) *sindon*; but the forms *sindon* and *sint* are also found in Northumbrian. All three persons are alike in Old English; but the Icel. has *er-um*, *er-uð*, *er-u*. β . The gen. Idg. type of the 3rd pers. pl. was **es-enti*; whence Skt. *as-anti*, Gk. *ἐσ-αντι*, L. *es-unt*, Goth. *s-und*, G. *s-und*, Icel. *er-u* (for **es-u*), Swed. *är-e* (for **äse*), Dan. *er-e* (for **es-e*), ONorthumb. *ar-on* (for **as-on*), ME. *ar-on*, later *are*, AS. *s-indon* (on). In the AS. *s-indon*, the *-on* is a later suffix, peculiar to English. γ . Thus *E* are is short for *aren*, and stands for the **es-en* of the primitive **es-enti*, whilst the AS. *sind* stands for the **s-ent* of the same primitive form. See Brugm. ii. § 1017.

The **ES*, to be, appears in Skt. *as*, to be, Gk. *ἐσ-* of Doric *ἐσ-σι*, L. *es-se*, to be, G. *s-ein*, to be, and in various parts of the verb in various languages, but chiefly in the present tense. ¶ For other parts of the verb, see **Be**, **Was**.

AREA, a large space. (L.) Used by Dryden, Ded. to Span. Fryar (R.). — L. *area*, an open space, piece of level ground.

ARECA, a genus of palms, of which one species produces the areca-nut, which the natives roll up with a little lime in the leaves of the betel, and chew. (Port. — Canarese.) Port. *areca*. From the Karmāta (Canarese) *adika*, areca-nut; Wilson, Indian Terms, p. 7. Cf. Malayālam *adikka*, Tamil *adikka*; from *adai*, denoting close arrangement of the cluster, and *kāy*, nut, fruit. The accent is on the initial *a* in all the languages; see N. E. D. The cerebal *d* has been replaced by *r*.

AREFACTION, a drying, making dry. (L.) Used by Bacon,

Adv. of Learning, b. ii. 8. 3; ed. Wright, p. 124, l. 14. A coined word, from *L. arē, facere*, to make dry. = *L. arē-re*, to be dry (cf. *aridus*, dry); and *facere*, to make. See **ARID**. Der. By adding *-fy* (*F. -fier*) to make, to the stem *arē-*, dry, the verb *arēfy* has also been made; it is used by Bacon, Nat. Hist. sect. 394.

ARENA, a space for disputants or combatants. (L.) It occurs in Hakewill, Apologie (1630), p. 396. 'The arena or pit'; Gibbon, Hist. c. lxxi. § 10. = *L. arena*, sand; hence, a sanded space for gladiators in the amphitheatre. Older form *harina*; cf. Sabine *fasēna*, sand. Der. *arena-ce-ous*, i.e. sandy.

AREOPAGUS, Mars' hill; the supreme court at Athens. (L.-Gk.) From *L. arēpagus*, which occurs in the Vulgate version of Acts, xvii. 22, where the A. V. has 'Mars' hill.' = Gk. Ἀρειώνας, a form which occurs in no good author (Liddell and Scott); more commonly Ἀρειος πάγος, which is the form used in Acts, xvii. 22. = Gk. Ἀρειος, of or belonging to Ἀρεῖς, the Gk. god of war; and πάγος, a rock, mountain peak, hill. Der. *Areopag-ite*, *Areopag-it-ic-a* (Milton's treatise).

ARête, a sharp ascending ridge of a rock. (F.-L.) Chiefly with reference to French Switzerland. = *OF. areste*. = *L. arista*, an ear of corn, fishbone or spine; hence (in F.) a ridge, sharp edge. See **ARRIS**.

ARGENT, white, in heraldry; silvery. (F.-L.) In Marlowe, Massacre at Paris, i. 6. 2; as an heraldic term, much earlier. = *F. argent*, silver; also, 'argent in blason'; Cot. = *L. argentum*, silver; of which the old Ocean form was *argetum*; connected with *argilla*, white clay. Cf. Gk. ἀργυρος, silver; connected with ἀργός, white; Skt. arjuna-s, white; Irish argat, W. arian, silver. = *ARG*, to shine. Brugm. i. § 539, 604. Der. *argent-ine* (*F. argentin*, Cotgrave; Late L. *argentinus*).

ARGILLACEOUS, clayey. (L.) In Bailey (1731). = *L. argillaceus*, clayey; with *-ous* for *-us*. = *L. argilla*, white clay. = *Gk. ἀργίλος*, white clay. = *ARG*, to shine. See **ARGENT**.

ARGONAUT, one who sailed in the ship Argo. (L.-Gk.) In Spenser, F. Q. iv. i. 23; and see Trevisa, tr. of Higden, ii. 405. *L. argonauta*, one who sailed in the Argo. = Gk. Ἀργοναύτης, an Argonaut. = Gk. Ἀργώ, the name of Jason's ship (meaning 'the swift'; from ἀργός, swift); and ναύτης, a ship-man, sailor, from ναῦς, a ship. Der. *Argonaut-ic*.

ARGOSY, a merchant-vessel. (Dalmatian.) In Shak. Mer. of Ven. i. 1. 9; on which Clark and Wright note: 'Argosy denotes a large vessel, gen. a merchant-ship, more rarely a ship of war. The word has been supposed to be a corruption of Ragosie, "a ship of Ragusa," and this is correct. β. The etymology of this word has been set at rest by Mr. Tancock, in N. and Q. 6. S. iv. 490. See The Present State of the Ottoman Empire, by Sir Paul Ricaut, 1675, c. 14, p. 119; Lewis Roberts's Merchants Map of Commerce, 1638, c. 237, where he speaks of the great ships 'vulgarly called Argosies, properly Rhaguses'; and especially the earlier quotation about 'Ragusies, hulks, Caravels, and other foreign rich laden ships,' in The Petty Navy Royal, by Dr. John Dee, 1577, pr. in Arber's English Garner, ii. 67. See also Wedgwood (Contested Etymologies); Palmer (Folk-Etymology). [The *OF. argousin* is unrelated; see Palmer, Brachet.] Ragusa is a port in Dalmatia, on the E. coast of the Gulf of Venice.

ARGUE, to make clear, prove by argument. (F.-L.) 'Aristotle and other moo to argue I taught'; P. Plowman, B. x. 174. = *OF. arguer*. = Late L. *argūtūre* (*L. argūtūri*), frequentative of *arguere*, to prove, make clear; cf. *argūtus*, clear. Perhaps allied to *Gk. ἀργός*, white, bright. See **ARGENT**. Der. *argu-ment*, Chaucer, C. T. 11198 (*F. 886*); *argument-al*, *argument-al-ive*, *argument-al-ive-ness*.

ARID, dry, parched. (L.) Not in early use; Rich. quotes from Swift's Battle of the Books, and Cowper's Homer's Iliad, bk. xii. *Aridity* is in Phillips (1658). It was probably taken immediately from *L. aridus*, dry. = *L. arēre*, to be dry. Cf. Skt. āra-s, dust. Der. *arid-ity*, *arid-ness*; and see **AREFACTION**, **ASHES**.

ARIGHT, in the right way. (E.) We find in Layamon, i. 17631, 'ar he michte fusen a rikt', i.e. ere he might proceed aright. The *a* is (as usual) for *an*, ME. form of AS. *an*, often used in the sense of 'in.' Thus *aright* is for 'on right', i.e. in right; *right* being a substantive. Cf. *abed*, *asleep*, *afloat*, &c. See **RIGHT**.

ARISE, to rise up. (E.) ME. *arisen*, Old Eng. Homilies, i. 49; very common. AS. *ārisan*, to arise; Grein, i. 38. = AS. *ā-*, and *risan*, to rise. Cf. Goth. *ur-risana*, to arise, Matt. viii. 15, where *ur-* is the prefix which commonly appears in Gothic as *us-*, but becomes *ur-* before a following *r*. But we cannot equate the AS. prefix *ā-* to Goth. *us-*, which is related to G. *ur-*, *er-*, AS. *or-*. See **RISE**.

ARISTOCRACY, a government of the best men; a government by a privileged order; the nobility. (Gk.) In Ben Jonson, The Fox, iv. 1 (Lady P.). Holland speaks of 'an aristocracy, or regiment [i.e. government] of wise and noble senate'; Plutarch, p. 276 (R.). Cf.

F. aristocratie, 'an aristocracy; the government of nobles, or of some few of the greatest men in a state'; Cot. [But the word may have been taken directly from Gk.] = Gk. ἀριστοκρατία, the rule of the best-born or nobles. = Gk. ἀριστο-, for ἀριστος, best; and κρατία, to be strong, to rule, government. β. The Gk. ἀριστος, best, is a superlative from a form ἀρ-, proper, good, which appears in ἀρ-ετής, excellence. The Gk. κρατία, to be strong, is from κρατός, strong, cognate with *F. hard*. See **ARM** (1) and **HARD**. Der. *aristocrat-ic*, *aristocrat-ic-al*, *aristocrat-ic-al-ly*, and even *aristocrat* (not a very good form); all from the Gk. stem ἀριστοκρατ-.

ARITHMETIC, the science of numbers. (F.-L.-Gk.) [In ME. we find the OF. form *arismetike*, Genesis and Exodus, ed. Morris, 792; further altered to *arismetrik*, Chaucer, C. T. 1900 (A. 1898); these are from *OF. arismetique* (see Hatzfeld); adapted from Prov. *arismetica*, from *L. arithmetica*. At a later period the word was conformed to the Gk.] We find *arithmetick* in Holland's Pliny (concerning Pamphilus), b. xxxv. c. 10 (ii. 537); and in Shak. Troil. i. 2. 123. = *F. arithmetique*, explained as 'arithmetick' by Cotgrave. = *L. arithmetica*. = Gk. ἀριθμητική, the science of numbers, fem. of ἀριθμητικός, belonging to numbers. = Gk. ἀριθμ-εω, to number. = Gk. ἀριθμός, number, reckoning. See **PRELWITZ**. ¶ The ME. *arismetrik* was popularly supposed to represent *L. ars metrica*, metrical art! Der. *arithmetical*, *arithmetical-ly*, *arithmetician*.

ARK, a chest, or box; a large floating vessel. (L.) In very early use as a Bible word. In the AS. version of Gen. vi. 15, it is spelt *arc*. cf. Goth. *arka*, Icel. *örk* (from Latin). = *L. arca*, Gen. vi. 15 (Vulgate); cf. *L. arcere*, to keep. = *Gk. ἀρκέω*, to keep off, suffice; ἀρκύος, safe, certain. Der. *arcana*, *L. neut. pl.*, things kept secret, secrets; from *L. arcānus*, hidden, from *arcere*, to keep, enclose.

ARM (1), sb., the limb extending from the shoulder to the hand. (E.) ME. *arm*, Layamon, iii. 207; also *earm*, *arm*. O. Northumbrian *arm*, Luke i. 51; AS. *earm*, Grein i. 248. = *Indu. arm*; Icel. *armr*; Dan. and Swed. *arm*; Goth. *arms*; G. *arm*. Cf. also *L. armus*, the shoulder; *artus*, a limb; *Gk. ἄρμος*, joint, shoulder; Russ. *ramo*, shoulder; Pers. *arm*, upper arm; Skt. *irma-*, arm; cf. Gk. ἄρμος, a joint, limb. All from *AR*, to fit, join; expressive of the articulation of the limb, and its motion from the joint. See **CURTIS**, i. 424; **PRELWITZ**, p. 29; Brugm. i. § 524. Der. *armlet*, *arm-ful*, *arm-less*, *arm-pit*. From the same root are *aristocracy*, *ar-ithmetick*, *ar-ticle*, *ar-4*, q.v.

ARM (2), vb., to furnish with weapons. (F.-L.) ME. *armen*, to arm; Rob. of Glouc. p. 63 (l. 1446); Layamon, i. 15313. = *OF. armer*, to arm. = *L. armāre*, to furnish with weapons. = *L. arma*, weapons. See **ARMS**. Der. *arma-da*, *arma-dillo*, *arma-ment*, *armour*, *army*; all from *L. armā-re*; see these words. *Armistice* is from *L. arma*, s. pl.; see below.

ARMADA, an 'armed' fleet; a large fleet. (Span.-L.) Well known in the time of Elizabeth. Camden speaks of the 'great armada'; Elizabeth, an. 1588. Often ill written armada, as in Shak. K. John, iii. 4. 2. = Span. *armada*, a fleet; fem. of *armado*, armed, pp. of *armar*, to arm, equip. = *L. armāre*, to arm. See **ARM** (2). Doublet, *army*, q.v.

ARMADILLO, an animal with a bony shell. (Span.-L.) 'A beast called by the Spaniards armadilla'; Hakluyt, Voy. iii. 650. A Brazilian quadruped; lit. 'the little armed one,' because of its protecting shell. = Span. *armadillo*, dimin. with suffix *-illo*, from *armado*, armed, pp. of *armar*, to arm. = *L. armāre*, to arm. See **ARM** (2).

ARMAMENT, armed forces; equipment. (L.) In Pope's Iliad, xx. 152. Direct from *L. armamentum*, gen. used in pl. *armimenta*, tackling. = *L. armāre*, to arm; with suffix *-mentum*. See **ARM** (2).

ARMATURE, formerly used in the sense of armour, now chiefly of a 'protector' for a magnet. (F.-L.) 'Armature, armour; also, skill in arms'; Bailey (1735). = *F. armature* (Hatzfeld). = *L. armātūra*; see **ARMOUR**. Doublet, *armour*.

ARMISTICE, a short cessation of hostilities. (F.-L.) In Glossographia Anglica Nova (1707); and in Smollet's Hist. of England, an. 1748. = *F. armistice*, a cessation of hostilities. = Late L. *armistitium*, a coined word, not in the dictionaries; but the right form for producing *F. armistice*, Ital. *armistizio*, and Span. *armisticio*; cf. *L. solstitium*, whence *F. solstice*. = *L. armī-*, for *arma*, arms, weapons; and *-stitium*, for *-statium* (as in *sol-stitium*) from *statum*, supine of *stare*, to stand, cognate with *E. stand*. See **ARMS** and **STAND**.

ARMOUR, defensive arms or dress. (F.-L.) ME. *armour*, corrupt form of the earlier armure. Pl. *armures*, K. Alisander, 937. Rob. of Glouc. has *armure*, p. 397 (l. 8195). = *OF. armure*, *armēure*. = *L. armīlūra*, armour; from *armīre*, to arm. See **ARM** (2). Der. *armour-er*, *armour-y*; also *armorial* (*F. armorial*), belonging to arms; Cotgrave. Doublet, *armature*.

ARMS, sb. pl., weapons. (F.-L.) ME. *armes*, Havelok, 2925; Ancren Riwle, p. 60. = *OF. armes*, pl.; sing. *arma*. = *L. arma*, neut.

pl., arms, weapons, lit. 'fittings,' equipments. Cf. Gk. *ἀρματα*, the tackling of a ship, tools of a workman. — *AR*, to fit, join. See *ARM* (1). Der. *arm* (1), verb; also *arm-i-stice*, q.v.

ARMY, a large armed body of men. (F.—L.) In Chaucer's C. T. Prolog. 60, many MSS. read *armes*, but the word is very rare at so early a time. It is spelt *army* in Fabyan's Chron. c. 42.—OF. *armes*, fem. of *arme*, pp. of *armer*, to arm.—L. *armāre*, to arm, of which the fem. pp. is *armāta*, whence Sjan. *armada*. Doublet, *armada*, q.v.

ARNICA, a medicine prepared from *Arnica montana*, or Mountain Tobacco. (L.—Gk.?) Mod. L. *arnica*; of uncertain origin. First used in 1753 (N. E. D.); cf. F. *arnica*, also *arnique* (1752). Supposed to be a corruption of L. *ptarmica*, Gk. *πταρμική*, a plant that caused sneezing: from *πταρμύμι*, I sneeze (Hatzfeld).

AROUND THEE! begone! (E.) 'Aroint thee, witch!' Macbeth, i. 3. 6. Usually explained by 'avaunt!' The lit. sense seems to be 'make room,' or 'get out of the way.' The prefix is the AS. *ge-*, as in *Aware*, q.v. Prov. E. *roynt* ta (North), *rynt* thee, *roynt* thee, get out of the way (Cheshire); *rynt* you, *witch*, get out of the way, witch (Ray). AS. *rym* ðā, *gerym* ðā, make thou room; see Luke, xiv. 9; from *ryman*, or *gerymān*, to make room; from *rīm*, adj. roomy, wide. See E. D. D., s.v. *rynt*, *rim*, *rim*; E. Dial. Gram. § 178.

AROMA, a sweet smell. (L.—Gk.) The sb. is modern in the sense of 'scent'; but ME. *aromat* (from OF. *aromat*, F. *aromate*) was in early use, meaning 'spice'; see Ancrén Riwle, p. 376, where the pl. is *aromaz* (= *aromats*). The adj. *aromatic* is found rather early. Maundeville has 'aromatyk thinges'; c. xvi. p. 174.—Late L. *arōma*, borrowed from Gk.—Gk. *ἀρώμα*, a spice, a sweet herb. Der. *aromat-i-c*, *aromat-i-se*, from the Gk. stem *ἀρωματίζω*.

AROUND, prep. and adv., on all sides of, on every side. (Hybrid; F. and F.) Spenser has *around*, F. Q. i. 10. 54. ME. *around*, Life of Becket, ed. Black, l. 2052. The prefix is the E. *a-*, in its commonest use as short for *an*, the ME. form of AS. *prepon*; so that *a-round* is for *on round*, i.e. in a round or circle. *Round* is from OF. *roond*, *ron*, *rotundus*. Cf. *abed*, *asleep*. See *Round*.

AROUSE, to rouse up. (Hybrid; F. and Scand.) In Shak. 2 Hen. VI, i. 1. 3. The prefix is a needless addition; no doubt meant to be intensive, and imitated from that in *arise*, which is from the AS. *ā-*; see *Arise*. And see *Rouse*.

ARPEGGIO, the employment of notes of a chord in rapid succession instead of simultaneously. (Ital.—Teut.) In Bailey (1735).—Ital. *arpeggiare*, to play upon the harp.—E. Ital. *arpa*, a harp; a word of Teut. origin. See *Harp*.

ARQUEBUS, HARQUEBUS, a kind of gun. (F.—MDu.) Used by Nicholas Breton, an Elizabethan poet, in A Farewell to Town (R.). Spelt *hargabuse*, Totell's Misc. ed. Arber, p. 173 (1557).—F. *arquebuse*, 'an arquebuse, caliver, or hand-gun'; Cot. He also gives the spelling *harquebuse*; cf. Walloon *harkluse*, in Dict. de la langue Wallonne, by Grandgagnage, i. 266, 278, qu. by Diez, who traces the word. [A corrupt form; cf. Ital. *archibuso* (Torriano), variant of *archibugio*, 'a harquebuse,' Florio; also written *arobugio* (id.). The Ital. form is doubtly corrupt, being due to a popular etymology from *arco*, a bow, and *bugio*, a hole (referring to the barrel).]—MDu. **hakebusse*, *haekbusse*, 'an arquebuse,' Hexham; Du. *haakbuss*.—MDu. *hake*, *haeck*, Du. *haak*, a hook, clasp, and MDu. *busse*, Du. *buss*, a gun-barrel, gun; exactly parallel to G. *hakenbüchse*, an arquebuse, from *haken*, a hook, and *büchse*, a gun-barrel, gun. β. The word means 'gun with a hook,' alluding to the hook which was cast with the piece, by which it was fastened to the 'carriage'; but the name was afterwards applied to other kinds of portable fire-arms, so that the original kind was renamed *arquebuse à croc*, arquebus with a hook, as in Cotgrave. Other E. forms were *hackbush* and *hackbut*. See *Hackbut*; also *Hook* and *Bush* (2).

ARRACK, an ardent spirit used in the East. (F.—Arab.) Better spelt *arak* or *arac*, as in Sir T. Herbert's Travels, ed. 1665, pp. 45, 241, 328.—OF. *arack* (Suppl. to Godfrey); A. D. 1519.—Arab. *araq*, juice, the more literal signification being 'sweet'; in allusion to its production by distillation. In Palmer's Pers. Dict. col. 425, is the entry: 'Arab. *araq*, juice, essence, sweat; distilled spirit.'—Arab. *araq*, he sweated. See *Arrack* in Yule. ¶ Sometimes shortened to *Back*.

ARRAIGN, to call to account, put on one's trial. (F.—L.) ME. *arainen*, *arainen*, *araien* (with one r). 'He arayned him ful runyschly, what rayson he hade, &c.; Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, C. 191.—AF. *arainer*, *armer*, *arainer*; OF. *arainier*, *arainier*, *araignier*, to speak to, discourse with; also, to cite, arraign.—OF. *a-*, prefix (L. *ad*); and *rainer*, *reiner*, *rainer*, to reason, speak, plead, from *raison*, *reason*, advice, account; from L. acc. *rationem*, from nom. *ratio*, reason. See *Reason*. ¶ The Late L. form of *arraign* is *arratiōnāre*; similarly the Late L. *dératiōnāre*, to reason out, decide, produced the now obsolete *darraign*, to decide, esp. used of deciding by

combat or fighting out a quarrel; see Chaucer, Kn. Ta. 773; C. T., A 1631. Der. *arraign-mant*.

ARRANGE, to range, set in a rank. (F.—OHG.) ME. *arayngen*, as in 'he araynged his men'; Berners, Froissart, c. 235; orig. spelt with one r.—OF. *arengier*, to put into a rank, *arrange*.—OF. *a-*, prefix (L. *ad*); and *rengier*, *renger*, to range, put in a rank (F. *ringier*, Littré); from OF. *renc*, mod. F. *rang*, a rank, file, orig. a ring or circle of people; from OIIG. *hrinc*, mod. G. *ring*, a ring, esp. a ring or circle of people; cognate with E. *ring*. See *Rank*, *Ring*. Der. *arrangement*.

ARRANT, knavish, mischievous, notoriously bad. (F.—L.) *Ararrant* is a later spelling of *errant*, and was first used in the phrase *theef errant*, a roving outlaw or notorious robber, which occurs in Chaucer: 'an outlawe or a theef errant'; C. T. 17173 (II 224). Hence it was extended to other ill-doers, with the sense of 'notorious,' or 'out-and-out.' 'An errant usurer'; P. Plowman, C. vii. 307; 'errant traytours,' Orig. Letters, ed. Ellis, li. 105 (A. D. 1539); 'errant theues' and 'errant theefe'; Lever, Sermons (1550), ed. Arber, p. 66. In Holinshed's (really Stanhurst's) Desc. of Ireland, repr. 1808, p. 68, we find: '[they] gad and range from house to house like arrant knights of the round table,' where 'arrant knights' = knights errant; cf. 'knight errant' in Malory's Morte Arthur, bk. iv. c. 25, l. 23. Chapman, in Byron's Tragedy, A. v. sc. 1 (Byron) has: 'As this extravagant and errant rogue.'—OF. *errant*, pres. pt. of *errer*, *erir*, to wander.—Late L. *iterāre*, to travel.—L. *iter*, a journey. ¶ It sometimes represents the pres. pt. of L. *errāre*, to wander. See *Errant*, *Err*.

ARRAS, tapestry. (F.—L.—C.) In Shak. Hamlet, iv. 1. 9. 'Riche Arrese or tapestry.' Eliot, The Governor, bk. iii. c. 2. § 3. The AF. *arras* occurs in 1376, Royal Wills, p. 72; and in 1392, id. p. 132; cf. 'pees of arras,' in 1447, id. p. 283. So named from *Arras*, in Artois, N. of France, where it was first made.—L. **Atribates*, for *Atribates*, a people of Artois; Cesar, R. G., ii. 4. OF. Celtic origin.—Celtic **atreb-*, whence W. *athref*, a domain, district.—Celt. prefix *ad-* (Irish *ad-*), at (cognate with L. *ad*, E. *at*); and OWelsh *treb*, W. *treb*, a house. Stokes-Fick, pp. 10, 137.

ARRAY, to set in order, get ready. (F.—L. and Scand.) ME. *arraien*, *araien*, to array; Chaucer, Kn. Ta. 1188 (A 2046); Rob. of Glouc. p. 36 (l. 841, note).—AF. *arrayer*, OF. *araiier*, *araiier* (araiier in Godfrey), to array, prepare, arrange.—Romanic type **arrādāre* (= Ital. *arredare*), to array, prepare. β. Formed by prefixing *ar-* (imitation of the L. prefix *ar-*, the form assumed by *ad*, to before a following r) to the Low G. *rāde*, ready (Ikenen Wört. iii. 452), OFries. *rāde*, ready; cf. AS. *rāde*, OHG. *reit*, ready. See further under *Ready*. ¶ Note also Scottish *graithe*, to make ready, *grath*, ready, *graithe*, apparatus, words directly borrowed from Icel. *græða*, to equip, *græiðr*, ready, and *græið*, arrangement; in which *g-* (= *ge-*) is a prefix. Hence to *array*, to *graithe*, and to make ready, are three equivalent expressions containing the same root. Der. *array*, sb.; the same root occurs in *curry*, vb.; see *Curry* (1).

ARREARS, debts unpaid and still due. (F.—L.) The ME. *arere* is mostly an adverb, signifying backward, in the rear; e.g. 'Somme tyme aside, and somme tyme arere' = sometimes on one side, and sometimes backward; P. Plowman, B. v. 354. It is more commonly spelt *arere* (with one r), or a *rere* (in two words), id. C. vii. 405.—OF. *arere*, *arriere* (arriere in Godfrey), backward.—L. *ad*, towards; and *retro*, behind. [Similarly OF. *deriere* (mod. F. *dérrière*) is from L. *dē*, from, and *retro*, backward; and we ourselves use the word *rear* still.] See *Rear*; and see *arriere* in Hatzfeld. ¶ What we now express by *arere* is expressed in ME. by *arrearages* or *arrearage*, a sb. pl. formed from ME. *arere* by the addition of the F. suffix *-age*. For examples of *arrearages*, see N. E. D.; and cf. P. Plowman, C. xii. 297. The mod. E. *arrear*, sb., arose from the ME. phrase *in arere*, by dropping *in*.

ARREST, to stop, to seize. (F.—L.) ME. *arresten*, or commonly *aresten*; Chaucer, Prolog. 829 (A 827).—OF. *arestre*, to stay (mod. F. *arrêter*).—L. *ad*, to (which becomes a in OF.); and *restāre*, to stay, remain, stop, compounded of *re-*, back, and *stare*, to stand, remain, cognate with E. *stand*. See *Re-* and *Stand*; and see *Rest* (2).

ARRIS, a ridge, the edge formed by the angular contact of two plane (or curved) surfaces. (F.—L.) 'Burford stone . . . carries a finer *arris* than that at Heddington'; Plot's Oxfordsh. (1677). p. 75.—OF. *ariste*; F. *arête*. See *Arête*.

ARRIVE, to come to a place, reach it. (F.—L.) Gen. followed by *at* in modern E.; but see Milton, P. L. ii. 409; Shak. Jul. Cæs. i. 2. 110. ME. *ariven*, *ariven* (u for v); Rob. of Glouc. p. 18, l. 415.—OF. *ariver*, *arriver*.—Late L. **adripare*, to come to the shore, spelt *arripare* in a 9th cent. text, and *arripare* in an 11th cent. chartulary; Brachet. See the note also in Brachet, showing that it was originally a seaman's term.—L. *ad ripam*, towards the shore.—L. *ad*, to; and *ripa*, shore, bank. The orig. sense of L. *ripa* was 'a rift, a break';

cf. Gk. *ἀρῆνη*, a broken cliff; Icel. *rífa*, whence E. *rive*. See **RIVE**.
ARRIV-AL, spelt *arivale* in Gower, C. A. ii. 4; bk. iv. 94.

ARROGATE, to lay claim to, assume. (L.) Used by Barnes, Works, p. 371. The sb. *arrogance* is much older; Chaucer, Works, p. 371. (1) 111; so is the adj. *arrogant*, C. T. Persones Tale, De Superbia (1396). Formed with suff. *-ate* (see **ABBREVIATE**) from *L. arrogare*, to ask of, to adopt, attribute to, add to; pp. *arrogatus*. = *L. ad*, to (> *ar-* before *r*); and *rogare*, to ask. See **ROGATION**.
Der. arrogatus; also (from *L. arrogare*, pres. pt. acc. *arrogant-em*) *arrogant*, *arrogantia*, *arrogantia*, *arrogantia*.

ARROW, a missile shot from a bow. (F.—L.) ME. *arwe*, *arwe* (with one *r*); Chaucer, Prol. 107; Ancien Riwe, pp. 60, 62. AS. *arwe*, AS. Chron. an. 1083 (Laud MS.); older form *arwe*, Thorpe's Anc. Laws, ii. 212, § 28. Teut. type **arwōn-*, weak fem. Another form is *ark*, Grein, i. 248; Teut. type **arkwōn-*, neut. + Icel. *ör*, an arrow, pl. *örvar*; Teut. type **arkwōn-*, strong fem. Cf. also Goth. *arkwazna*, i. an arrow, a dart, Eph. vi. 16; allied to *L. arco*, a bow; Brugm. i. § 241 (b). **Der. arrowy**, *arrow-root*. See **ARO**.

ARROW-ROOT, a farinaceous substance, made from the tubers of the *Maranta Arundinacea*, and other plants. (E.) From *arrow* and *root*. 'The F. name of this preparation is derived from the use to which the Indians of S. America were accustomed to apply the juice extracted from another species of *Maranta*—the *Maranta galanga*, which was employed as an antidote to the poison in which the arrows of hostile tribes were dipped.' Eng. Cyclopaedia, Arts and Sciences, s.v. *Arrow-root*. Observe the L. name, '*Maranta arundinacea*'. ¶ The account in N.E.D. is similar, with a reference to Sir Hans Sloane, Catal. Plant. Jamaica, 122.

ARSE, the buttocks. (E.) ME. *ars*, *ers*; P. Plowman, B. v. 175, and footnote. AS. *ars*, *ers*; Bosworth. + Du. *ars*; Icel. *ars*, Swed. and Dan. *ars*; Mllg. *ars*; mod. G. *arsch*. Teut. type **arsō-* + Gk. *ἄρσος*, the rump; Idg. type **arso-* (Prelwitz).

ARSENAL, a magazine for naval stores, &c. (Ital.—Span.—Arab.) Holland speaks of 'that very place where now the *arsenal* and shipyards are'; Livy, p. 106; and see Ben Jonson, The Fox, iv. 1 (Sir F.); Milton, P. R. iv. 270. [Rather from Ital. than from F. *arsenal*, which Cotgrave, following the F. spelling, explains by 'an Arsenal'.] = Mltal. *arsenale*, 'a storehouse for munition' (Florio); cf. Ital. *arsena*, an arsenal, *arsenale*, a dock, = Mltal. *al-arazana*, 'a dock where ships are made or amended; a storehouse for munition'; Minshew; Span. *atarazana*, *atarazanal*. [The varying forms are due to the word being foreign, viz. Arabic. The final *-a* is merely formative, and no part of the original word. The Span. *atarazana* (with *a* for Arab. *al*, the def. art.) and Ital. *arsenale* are the best forms.] = Arab. *dir* *ar-cinā* *ah*, house of construction. = Arab. *dir*, house; *ar-*, for *al*, the; *cinā* *ah*, art, trade, construction. See Devic; and Rich. Dict. 646, 943. The two words together signify 'a house of art or construction', 'a place for making things'. Mr. Wedgwood says: 'Ibn Khaldoun quotes an order of the Caliph Abdalmelick to build at Tunis a *dir-cinā* for the construction of everything necessary for the equipment and armament of vessels. Pedro de Alcalá translates *atarazana* by the Arab. *dir ar-cinā* a; see Engelmann and Dozy.'

ARSENIC, a poisonous mineral. (Gk.—Arab.—Pers.) Chaucer speaks of *arsenik*, C. T., G. 798. It was one of the four 'spirits' in alchemy. = *L. arsenicum*. = Gk. *ἀρσενικόν*, orpiment, yellow arsenic, a name occurring in Dioscorides, 5. 121. [This Gk. word lit. means 'male'; in allusion to the extraordinary alchemical fancy that some metals were of different sexes. Gold, e.g. also called *Sol*, the sun, was masculine, whilst *lunar*, also called *luna*, the moon, was feminine. But these fables arose out of popular etymology, the Gk. name being really borrowed.] = Arab. *az-zernikk*; from *az-*, for *al*, the, def. art., and *zernikk*, orpiment, borrowed from Pers. *zarn*, orpiment, yellow arsenic, which is from Pers. *zar*, gold. See Devic; p. 4; Rich. Dict., p. 774. And see **GOLD**. **Der. arsenic-al**.

ARSEN, the place of a stressed syllable in English verse. (Gk.) The sense has varied; see N.E.D. 'Arsis, a raising or lifting up'; Phillips (1706). = Gk. *ἀρσις*, a raising. = Gk. *ἀρσιν*, to raise.

ARSON, the crime of burning houses. (F.—L.) Old Law French; see Blackstone's Comment. b. iv. c. 16. = OF. *arson*, *arson*, incendiarism; Late L. acc. type **arsin-em*. = *L. ardere*, to burn; pp. *arsus*. See **ARDENT**.

ART (1), 2 p. s. pres. of the verb substantive. (E.) O Merc. *earð*, *arð*; ONorthumbrian *arð*, later *art*; AS. *art*. The *ar-* stands for *es-*, from **es*, to be; and the *-t*, ONorthumbrian *-ð*, is a suffix. See further under **ARE**.

ART (2), skill, contrivance, method. (F.—L.) ME. *art*; Rob. of Brunne, tr. of P. Langtoft, p. 336; and in Floriz and Blanchefleur, ed. Lumby, l. 521. = OF. *art*, skill. = L. acc. *artem*; from nom. *ars*, skill. Perhaps from **AR*, to fit (Bréal). See **ARTICLE**. **Der. art-ful**, *art-ful-ness*, *art-ist*, *art-ist-ic*, *art-ist-ic-al*, *art-ist-ic-ally*, *art-ist-ic-ally*, *art-ist-ic-ally*, *art-ist-ic-ally*; also *art-ifice*, *art-illery*, *art-isan*, which see.

ARTERY, a tube or pipe conveying blood from the heart. (L.—Gk.) Shak. L. L. iv. 3. 306. ME. *arterie*, Lanfrank, Chirurgie, ii. 5; p. 162, l. 17. = *L. arteria*, the windpipe; also, an artery. [The F. form is *artère*, which is shorter than the E., and consequently the E. word is not from French.] = Gk. *ἀρτήρα*, but orig. the windpipe. Perhaps connected with *doprh*, the aorta (Prelwitz). See **AORTA**. **Der. arteri-al**, *arteri-al-ise*.

ARTESIAN, adj., applied to a well. (F.—L.—C.) These wells are made by boring till the water is found; and the adj. is properly applied to such as are produced by boring through an impermeable stratum, in such a way that the water, when found, overflows at the outlet. Englished from F. *Artésien*, of or belonging to *Artois*, a province in the N. of France, where the wells were in use in the eighteenth century and earlier. *Artois* is from *L. Atrebatensis*, acc. of *Atrebatensis*, adj. formed from *L. Atrebat-*; see further under **ATRAS**. See Eng. Cycl. s.v. *Artesian well*.

ARTHRITIS, pain in the joints, gout. (Gk.) In Kersey (1708). = Gk. *ἀρθρίτις*. = Gk. *ἄρθρον*, a joint; allied to *L. artus*, a joint; see **ARTICLE**.

ARTICHOKE, an esculent plant; *Cynara Scolymus*. (Ital.—Span.—Arab.) 'A *articoche*, cynara,' Levin, 159. 5. Holland has the odd spelling *artichoux* for the plural; Pliny, l. xx. c. 23. [He seems to have been thinking of F. *choux*, cabbage.] The pl. *artichokes* occurs in 1537, in the Privy Purse Expenses of the Princess Mary, ed. Madden, p. 32. = Ital. *articocho*, an artichoke (Diez); cf. F. *artichaut*, spelt *artichault* by Cotgrave, and explained by him as 'an artichoke.' A corrupt form. Florio gives the spellings *archiocho*, *artichiofo*; also *carciocho*, *carciofo*. = Mltal. *al-archofa* (Minshew); whence Span. *alcachofa*, Port. *alcaçofa*. = Arab. *al-harshaf*, an artichoke; Rich. Pers. Dict. p. 562. ¶ The pretended Arab. *ar-dī shauki*, cited by Diez, is a mere modern corruption from Italian.

ARTICLE, a small item; a part of speech. (F.—L.) ME. *article*, Aynbite of Inwyt, pp. 11, 12. = F. *article*, 'an article; a head, principal clause, title or point of a matter'; also, a joint or knuckle; a sentence. = *L. articulus*, acc. of *articulus*, a joint, knuckle, member of a compound, an article in grammar; the lit. sense being 'a little joint.' Formed, by help of suffixes *-cul-*, from *L. artus*, a joint, a limb. = **AR*, to fit; Prelwitz (s.v. *ἀρτήρα*). See Max Müller, Lect. i. 104 (8th ed.). See **ARM**. **Der. article**, verb. And see below.

ARTICULATE, adj., jointed, fitted; also, distinct, clear. (L.) Speech is *articulate* when distinctly divided into joints, i.e. into words and syllables; not jumbled together. = *L. articulatus*, distinct, articulate; pp. of *articulare*, to supply with joints, or divide by joints, chiefly applied to articulate speaking. = *L. articulus*, a little joint (above). **Der. articulate**, verb; *articulate-ly*, *articulation*.

ARTIFICE, a contrivance. (F.—L.) Gower has *artificiers*, C. A. iii. 142; bk. vii. 1691. Shak. has *artificer*, K. John, iv. 2. 201; and *artificial*, Romeo, i. 1. 146. *Artifice* is in Milton, P. L. ix. 39. = F. *artifice*, skill, cunning, workmanship; Cot. = *L. artificium*, a craft, handicraft. = *L. artifice*, stem of *artifex*, a workman. = *L. arti-*, for *ars*, art; and *facere*, to make, the stem *fac-* being altered to *fic-* in compounds. See **ART** and **FACT**. **Der. artifice-al**, *artifice-ally*; also *artifice-er*.

ARTILLERY, gunnery; great weapons of war. (F.—L.) Milton, P. L. ii. 715; Shak. K. John, i. 403. Chaucer, C. T., B. 2523, in his Tale of Melibee, speaks of 'castelles, and other wanner edifices, and armure, and *artillerie*.' = OF. *artillerie*, machines or equipment of war; see quotation in Roquefort s.v. *artillerment*. The word was used to include crossbows, bows, &c., before the invention of gunpowder. = OF. *artiller*, to fortify, equip; Roquefort. = Late L. **artillare*, to make machines; a verb inferred from the word *artiller*, a maker of machines, given by DuCange. = *L. arti-*, stem of *ars*, art. See **ART**. We also find Late L. *artiliator*, answering to an older form **artiliator*, from Late L. *articulus*, *articulum*, art, artificer, derivatives of *ars*, art (not from *artus*, a joint); see DuCange. **Der. artiller-ist**.

ARTISAN, a workman. (F.—Ital.—L.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674; and in Marlowe, Faustus, i. 1. 53. = F. *artisan*, an artisan, mechanic. = Ital. *artigiano*, a workman; whence it was introduced into F. in the 16th century; Brachet. β. This corresponds, according to Diez, to a late L. form **artilius* (not found), formed in its turn from *L. artius*, cunning, artful (see DuCange), which is from *art-*, decl. stem of *ars*, art. See **ART**. ¶ Rabelais has *artizan* (Hatzfeld); if here the *-z* is, the F. word may have been taken immediately from *L.*, and not through Italian.

ARUM, the cuckoo-pint, or wake-robin. (L.—Gk.) In Turner, Names of Herbs, 1548 (E.D.S.), p. 15. = *L. arum*, *arum*. = Gk. *ἀρὺν*, *arum*.

AS, adverb and conjunction. (E.) ME. *as*, *als*, *also*, *alsun*; and *al so*, *al swa*, written separately. That these are all one and the same word has been proved by Sir F. Madden, in remarks upon *Ilavciok*, and is a familiar fact to all who are acquainted with Middle English. In other words, *as* is a contracted form of *also*. β. The successive spellings are: AS. *en swā*, Grein, i. 239; *al swa*, Layamon, l. 70; *at*

so, Seven Sages, 569, ed. Weber; *alse*, P. Plowman, A. v. 144; *als*, id. B. v. 230 (where *als* means 'also'); *als* manye as = as many as; Mandeville's Travels, p. 209. The AS. *æl swā* means both 'just so' and 'just as.' See *Also*.

ASAFETIDA, ASSAFETIDA, a medicinal gum. (Hybrid; Pers. and L.) Spelt *asafetida*, Amoldi's Chron. (f. 502), ed. 1811, p. 234. A juice made chiefly from the *Ferula Nardus*, an umbelliferous plant, growing in Persia. The Persian name is *asā*, 'mastic,' Rich. Dict. p. 65. The L. *fætidia*, stinking, refers to its offensive smell. See *Fetid*.

ASBESTOS, a fibrous mineral. (Gk.) In Holland's Pliny, b. xxxvii. c. 10; ii. 624. Written *asbestos*, Trevisa, tr. of Higden, i. 187. So called because it is incombustible. = Gk. *ἀσβεστος*, incombustible; lit. 'unquenchable.' = Gk. *ἀ-*, negative prefix; and *-βεστός*, quenchable, from *βέβηναι*, I quench, extinguish. See Brugm. i. § 653, and Prellwitz, as to this curious verb. Der. *asbest-ine*, adj.

ASCEND, to climb, mount up. (L.) Chaucer has *ascensionem* and *ascended*, C. T. 14861, 14863 (ll. 4045, 4047). [There is a F. sb. *ascension*, but the OF. *ascendre* is rare and obsolete; the F. verb was probably suggested by the Vulgate:—L. *ascendere*, to climb up to, ascend; pp. *ascensus*.—L. *ad-*, to (reduced to *a-* before *sc*); and *scandere*, to climb. See *Scan*. Der. *ascendent*, Chaucer, ProL 417, from L. pres. pt.; also *ascendant*, as in Dryden, Legend of T. Cromwell, l. 399, from F. pres. pt.; *ascendancy*; *ascension*, cf. L. pp. *ascensus*; *ascend* (Shak.), coined to pair off with *descent*, the latter being a true F. word.]

ASCERTAIN, to make certain, determine. (F.—L.) The *s* is an idle addition to the word, and should never have been inserted. Yet the spelling *ascertain* occurs in Fabyan, c. 177, § 6. Balc has *ascertained*; Image, pt. i. ME. *ascertainen*; 'For now I am *ascertainen* thoroughly.' Flower and Leaf, 568.—OF. *ascertainer*, variant of *ascertener* (Godefroy). Cotgrave has '*ascertener*, to certify, *ascertainer*, assure.' B. *Ascertainer* is a coined word, made up of F. prefix *a-* (L. *ad*), and the adj. *certain*, certain, sure. See *Certain*. Der. *ascertain-able*.

ASCETIC, adj. often used as sb., one who is rigidly self-denying in religious observances; a strict hermit. (Gk.) Gibbon speaks of 'the *ascetics*.' Hist. c. 37, § 2. In the Life of Plp. Burnet, c. 13, we find: 'he entered into such an *ascetic* course.' The adjective was 'applied by the Greek fathers to those who exercised themselves in, who employed themselves in, who devoted themselves to, the contemplation of divine things; and for that purpose, separated themselves from all intercourse with the world'; Richardson. = Gk. *ἀσκητικός*, industrious, lit. given to exercise; applied to hermits, who strictly exercised themselves in religious devotion.—Gk. *ἀσκήτης*, one who exercises an art, esp. applied to an athlete.—Gk. *ἀσκήω*, to work, adorn, practise, exercise; also, to mortify the body, in Ecclesiastical writers. Root unknown. Der. *asceticism*.

ASCIDIAN, a term applied to some tunicate molluscs; and to pitcher-shaped leafy appendages, in botany. (Gk.) Modern; lit. 'pitcher-like.' = Gk. *ἀσκήθω*, dimin. of *ἀσκήω*, a leathern bag, wine-skin.

ASCITIOUS, ASCITITIOUS, supplemental, incidental. (L.) Little used. '*Adscititious*, adjoined, borrowed,' Kersey's Dict. 'Homer has been reckoned an *ascititious* name, from some accident of his life'; Pope, qu. in Todd's Johnson. Coined, as if from L. '*ascititious* (not used), from *avēlus*, received, derived from others, not innate; pp. of *asciscere*, to take in, admit, receive from without, also written *asciscere*.—L. *ad*, to; and *sciscere*, to learn, find out, accept, which is formed from *sci-re*, to know, by the addition of the ending *-scere*, common in forming 'inchoative' or 'inceptive' verbs in Latin. See *Science*.

ASCRIBE, to attribute, impute. (L.) It occurs in the Lamentation of Mary Magdalen, l. 254; a poem later than Chaucer, but sometimes printed with his work.—L. *ascribere*, to write down to one's account; pp. *ascriptus*.—L. *ad*, to (which becomes *a-* before *sc*); and *scribere*, to write. See *Scribe*. Der. *ascrib-able*, *ascrip-tion*.

ASH, the name of a tree. (E.) ME. *asch*, *esch*, *asch*; Chaucer, C. T. 2924 (A 2922). '*E-sche*, tree, *fraxinus*;' Prompt. Parv. p. 143. AS. *æsc*, Grein, i. 58. + Du. *esch*; Icel. *askr*; Dan. and Swed. *ask*; OHG. *asc*; MHG. *asch*; G. *esche*. Teut. type **askiz*. Cf. Russ. *asjase*, Lith. *švis*, ash. Der. *ash-en*, adj.

ASHAMED, *ash* as adj., affected by shame. (F.) ME. *aschamed*, often written *a-schamed*. 'Aschamyd, or made aschamyd, *verecundatus*;' Prompt. Parv. p. 15. But we also find ME. *aschamed*, ashamed; Shoreham's Poems, p. 160; *of-chamed*, Owl and Nightingale, l. 932. Hence, in this instance, we may consider the prefix *a-* as equivalent to *of-*, as it is in the case of the word *adown*, q. v. This would point back to the AS. form of *seamod*, which occurs in Ælfric, Lives of Saints, 2. 178. B. Or it may represent AS. *asceamod*, with prefix *ā-*; whilst *seamod* is the pp. of *seamian*, to shame, from *seamian*, shame. See *Shame*.

ASHES, the dust or relics of what is burnt. (E.) The pl. of *ash*, which is little used. ME. *asche*, *ashe*, *aske*, a diabolical word, the usual pl. being *aschen*, *axen*, *ashen*, but in Northern and Midland E. *ashes*,

ases. See *ashen*, in the (Southern) Ancrer Riwle, p. 214; and *ashes* in Hampole's Pricke of Conscience, 424. AS. *asce*, *ashe*, *aspe*; pl. *aschen*, *axen*, Grein, i. 10, 11, 58. + Du. *asch*; Icel. *ashe*; Swed. *ashe*; Dan. *aske*; Goth. *asgō*, sing., *asgōn*, pl.; Luke, x. 13; OHG. *asga*, *ashe*; MHG. *asche*, *esche*; G. *asche*. Teut. types **askōn*, **asgōn*, fem.; perhaps for **as(h)ōn*, **as(h)gōn*; and allied to Gk. *ἀσκήω*, to dry up, parch, L. *ār-ēre*, to be dry, Skt. *āsa-*, ashes, dust (Macdonell). Der. *ash*; *Ash-Wednesday*, so called from the sprinkling of ashes on the heads of penitents, the L. name being *dies cinerum*.

ASHLAR, ASHLER, a facing made of squared stones. (F.—L.) 'In countries where stone is scarce, *ashlar* principally consists of thin slabs of stone used to face the brick and rubble walls of buildings;' Eng. Cycl. s. v. *Ashler*. Again, *Ashlering* is used in masonry to signify 'the act of bedding in mortar the *ashlar* above described;' id. It is also used in carpentry 'to signify the short upright pieces of wood placed in the roof of a house to cut off the acute angle between the joists of the floor and the rafters; almost all the garrets in London are built in this way;' id. B. The clue to understanding the word is to remember that the use of wood preceded that of stone. From OF. *aisler*, Livre des Kois, iii. 6 (see *aisler* in Hatzfeld), a cross-piece used to bind together two pieces of timber; extended from OF. *aiselle*, *aiselle* (*aiselle* in Cotgrave), f., a little board, or shingle of wood; Cotgrave.—L. *axilla*, dimin. of *axis*, an axis, also a board, a plank. See *Axis*.

Q. The thin square slabs of stone were likened to the wooden joinings that preceded them. The Scot. spellings are *esler*, *aisler*. Jamieson quotes 'houses biggit a' with *esler* stane' = houses all built with squared stone, from Ramsay's Poems, i. 60. And again, he quotes from App. Hamilton's Catechism, fol. 5 a: 'A mason can nocht hew aw euin *aisler* without direction of his rewill'—cannot hew a straight *ashlar* without drawing a line with his rule to guide him.

ASHORE, on shore. (E.) Shak. has *on shore*, Temp. v. 219, where we might say *ashore*. Thus *a-* is short for *an*, ME. form of *on*. So also in *a-bed*, *a-sleep*, &c.

ASIDE, to one side, on one side. (E.) For *on side*. Wyclif has *aydis-hond* in Gal. ii. 2, but on *sidis hond* in Mark. iv. 34 (earlier version), 'the expounding to his discipulis alle thingis on *sidis hond*, or by hem-self.' See above.

ASININE; see *Ass*.

ASK, to seek an answer, to request. (F.) ME. *aschen*, *aschen*, *axien*, &c. *Asken* is in Ancrer Riwle, p. 338. *Axien* in Layamon, i. 307. AS. *iscian*, *āskian*, *āscian*, Grein, i. 14, 24, 40. The form *āscian* is not uncommon; whence mod. prov. F. *ax*, as a variant of *ask*. The AS. *iscian* reduced ME. *aschen*, now lost; the surviving form *ask* was orig. Northern. + Du. *eischen*, to demand, require; Swed. *äska*, to ask, demand; Dan. *eske*, to demand; OHG. *eiscōn*, *eisgōn*; MHG. *eischen*; mod. G. *heischen*, to ask. Teut. types **askōn*, **askgōn*. All related to Skt. *ichchhū*, a wish, desire, *ichchān*, a wish, *ish*, to search; Gk. *lōrōn*, wish, will; Lith. *jėščhūti*, Russ. *iskate*, to seek. The root is seen in Skt. *ish*, to desire, wish; from *√ITS*, to seek, wish; Brugm. i. § 619, ii. § 676; Prellwitz. Q. The Icel. *askja* does not mean 'to ask,' but 'to wish'; and is not related to *ask*, but to *wish*; see *Wish*.

ASKANCE, obliquely. (Ital.—L.?) Sir T. Wyatt, in his Satire Of the Meane and Sure Estate, l. 52, says: 'For, as she lookt a *scance*, Under a stole she spied two stemyng eyes;' &c. We also find a *scanche*, explained by *de travers*, *en lorgnant*, i. e. obliquely; Palsgrave's French Dict. p. 831. Origin uncertain; but perhaps related to Ital. *scansare*, 'to go aslope or a-sance or askew, to go sidelin'; Florio. This verb is derived from Ital. *s-* (for L. *ex*), and (according to Diez) L. *campāre*, to turn round a place, bend round it; cf. Gk. *καμπάρω*, to bend. Paretti's Ital. Dict. (1831) has *discalcio*, adv. slanting, askew; *scancio*, adj. oblique; but this appears in Torriano (1688) as *schancio*, 'athwart'; apparently from a Teut. source allied to E. *slant*.

ASKEW, awry. (OLOW G.) 'But he on it lookt scornfully askew;' Spenser, F. Q. iii. 10. 29. As usual, the prefix *a-* stands for *an*, ME. form of *on*, and *askew* means 'on the skew.' Hexham explains MDu. *schef* by 'askew, awry.' See *Skew*.

ASLANT, on the slant, obliquely. (Scand.) *A-slante* occurs in the Prompt. Parv. p. 6, as equivalent to *ascide* (*aside*) and to the L. *obliquē*, obliquely. It stands for *on slante*, on the slant, a form which occurs in the Anturs of Arthur, st. xlviii. 6; cf. *abed*, *afoot*, *asleep*. It appears as *o slante* in the Morte Arthure, ed. Brock, 2254. Cf. Swed. dial. adj. *slant*, slippery (Rietz). See *Slant*.

ASLEEP, in a sleep. (E.) For 'on sleep'; *a-* being short for *an*, ME. form of *on*. 'David . . . fell on sleep;' Acts, xiii. 36. See *Sleep*.

ASLOPE, on a slope, slopingly. (E.) For 'on slope,' as in many other instances; see above. In the Komaunt of the Rose, l. 4464, *a slope* occurs in the sense of 'awry.' See *Slope*.

ASP, ASPIC, a venomous serpent. (F.—L.—Gk.) Shak. has *aspick*, Antony, v. 2. 296, 354; and Palsgrave has *aspiche*. Gower speaks of 'A serpent, which that *aspidis* is cleped'; C. A. i. 57; bk. i. 463. The form *aspic* is French; Cotgrave gives: '*Aspic*, the serpent

called an *aspe*. The form *asp* is also French; see Brachet, who notes, s.v. *aspic*, that there was an OF. form *aspic*, which existed as a doublet of the Provençal *aspic*; both of them being from L. acc. *aspidem*, from nom. *aspis*. The false form in Gower is due to his supposing that, as *aspides* is the nom. pl., it would follow that *aspidis* would be the nom. singular. — Gk. *doris*, gen. *doridos*, an *asp*. ¶ Hatfield gives the Prov. form as *aspid*, which might easily be misread *aspic*. The mod. Prov. form is *aspid*, from L. acc. *aspidem*.

ASPARAGUS, a garden vegetable. (L. — Gk. — Pers.?) Formerly written *asperage*; Holland's Pliny, bk. xix. c. 8; ii. 27 c. Also *spargus* or *spargus*; thus Cotgrave explains F. *asperge* by 'the herb *spargus* or *spargus*'. But these are mere corruptions of the L. word. — L. *asparagus*. — Gk. *ἀσπάργος*, Attic *ἀσπάργος*, asparagus. Curtius, ii. 110, compares it with the Zend *sparegha*, a prong, and the Lith. *spurgas*, a shoot, sprout, and thinks it was a word borrowed from the Persian. If so, the orig. sense was 'sprout'. Brugm. i. § 525.

ASPECT, view, appearance, look. (L. —) In old authors, often *aspect*: 'In thin *aspect* ben alle liche' (Gower, C. A. i. 143; bk. i. 3009. Chaucer, Treatise on the Astrolabe, pt. ii. 4. 31, uses *aspects* in the old astrological sense, of the 'aspects' of planets. [Probably from L. directly. Whilst known in English in the 14th century, the F. *aspect* does not seem to be older than the 15th; see Littre.] — L. *aspectus*, look. — L. *aspectus*, pp. of *aspicere*, to behold, see. — L. *ad*, to, at (> *a*-before *sp*); and *specere*, to look, cognate with E. *spy*. See *Spy*.

ASPEN, **AST**, a kind of poplar, with tremulous leaves. (E.) The form *aspen* (more usual) is properly adjectival, like *gold-en*, *wood-en*, and the sb. is *asp*. The tree is still called the *asp* in Herefordshire, and in the S. and W. of England it is called *aps*. The phrase 'lyk an *aspen* leaf', in Chaucer, C. T. 7249 (11667), is correct, as *aspen* is there an adjective. ME. *aspe*, *aspe*, *e.spe*. Chaucer has *aspe*, C. T. 2923 (A 2921). '*Aspe* tree, *Espe* tree.' Prompt. Parv. pp. 15, 143. *As. aspe*, also *aps*; Hosworth, † Du. *esp*, sb., *aspen*, adj.; Icel. *asp*; Dan. and Swed. *asp*; G. *espe*, *ispe* (Ollig. *espe*; Mllig. *espe*). See Fick, iii. 29, who adds Lettish *aspa*, Lithuanian *apuzis*; Polish and Russ. *osina*. Origin unknown.

ASPERITY, roughness, harshness. (F. — L.) *Asperite*, Sir T. More, Works, p. 1218 c. Chaucer has *aspretnes*, tr. of Boethius, b. iv. pr. 4. l. 106. The contracted OF. form *asprete* occurs in Aucen Riwle, p. 354, as an E. word. — OF. *asperitell*, later *asperitell*, roughness. — L. acc. *asperitatem*; nom. *asperitas*, roughness. — L. *asper*, rough. See Brugm. i. § 760.

ASPERSE, to cast calumny upon. (L.) Milton, P. L. ix. 296. Formed from L. *asperus*, the pp. of *aspergere*, to besprinkle; also, to bespatter. — L. *ad*, to (> *a*-before *sp*); and *spargere*, to sprinkle, scatter. See *Sparse*. Der. *asper-ion*, Tempest, iv. 1. 18.

ASPHALT, **ASPHALTUM**, a bituminous substance. (Late L. — Gk.) 'Blazing cressets bid with naphtha and asphaltus', Milton, P. L. i. 728, 729. *Asphalt* occurs in Mandeville's Travels, p. 100, and *asphaltum* in Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, B. 1038. — Late L. *asphaltum*; Hliden. Polychron. i. 116. — Gk. *ἀσφαλτος*, *ἀσφαλτον*, asphalt, bitumen. Of foreign origin. Der. *asphaltic*; Milton, P. L. i. 411.

ASPHODEL, a plant of the lily kind. (Gk.) In Milton, P. L. ix. 1040. — Gk. *ἀσφόδελος*, a plant of the lily kind. In English, the word has been corrupted into *daffodil*; see *Daffodil*.

ASPHYXIA, suspended animation, suffocation. (Gk.) In Kersey, ed. 1708. — Gk. *ἀσφύξια*, a stopping of the pulse; cf. *ἀσφυκτος*, without pulsation. — Gk. *ἀ*, privative; and *σφύξω*, to throbb, pulsate; cf. *σφυγμός*, pulsation; G. *pochen*, to throbb. Der. *asphyxi-ate*.

ASPIRE, to pant after, to aim eagerly. (F. — L.) Generally followed by *to* or *unto*. 'If we shal . . . desyrouly a-pyre vnto that countreye of aspirer with all our whole heartes'; Udall, A Pater, c. 3. vv. 21, 22. — F. *aspirer*, to breathe. . . also to desire, covet, aim at, *aspire unto*; Cot. — L. *aspirare*, to breathe towards, to seek to attain. — L. *ad*, to, towards (> *a*-before *sp*); and *spirare*, to breathe, blow. Cf. E. *spirit*. Der. *aspir-ing*, *aspir-ing*, *aspir-ant*, *aspir-ate* (vlt), to pronounce with a full breathing; *aspirale*, sb., *aspiral-ion*.

ASS, a well-known quadruped of the genus *Equus*; a dolt. (C. — I. — Semitic.) ME. *asse*; Ancen Riwle, p. 32. *Assa*, Grcin, i. 10. The origin of the word is uncertain; and the extent to which one language has borrowed it from another is not clear; the Icel. *assi*, e.g., is merely the L. *asinus* contracted. The *AS* *assa* was probably borrowed from Olrish *assan* (Stokes, p. 24); and this from L. *asinus*. The Celtic languages have W. *ayon*, Corn. *asea*, Bret. *azim*, Irish and Gael. *as*, Manx *assyl* (Williams); all probably from Latin. Cf. Du. *asyl*, an ass, also, a dolt, blackhead, G. *esel*, Dan. *esel*, *esel*, Goth. *asinus*, Lith. *asinas*, Polish *osiel*, Icel. *a si*, Swed. *asna*, all from L. *asinus* or *asellus*. Cf. also Gk. *ἄσιν*. Most likely the word is of Semitic origin; cf. Arab. *a'sim*, Heb. *asim*, she-ass. Der. *asin-ine*, from Latin.

ASSAFOETIDA, see *Assafoetida*.

ASSAGAI, **ASSEGAI**. (Port. — Moorish.) Spelt *azagway* in Sir T. Herbert, Travels (1606), p. 23. A word (like *fetis*) introduced

into Africa by the Portuguese. — Port. *azagaia*, a dart, javelin. For *az-zaghiyah*; from *az-foral*, the Arab. def. article, and Berber *zaghiyah*, the native name of a Berber weapon adopted by the Moors (whence F. *zagaie*); see Devic. See *Lanogay*.

ASSAIL, to leap or spring upon, to attack. (F. — L.) In early use. ME. *assailen*, *assailen*; Ancen Riwle, pp. 246, 252, 362. — OF. *assailir*, *assailir* (Chanson de Roland), to attack; cf. L. *assilire*. — OF. *a*, prefix (L. *ad*, > *a*-before *s*); and *assailir*, *sailir*, to leap, rush forward, from L. *salire*, to leap, rush forth. See *Salient*. Der. *assail-able*, *assail-ant*; also *assault* (OF. *assault* (Littre), from L. *ad*, to, and *salvus*, a leap; from *salvus*, pp. of *salire*, to leap); whence *assault*, verb.

ASSART, the offence of grubbing up trees, and so destroying the coverts of a forest. (F. — L.) See Blount, Nomo-Lexicon; Manwood, Forest Laws, &c. The word is due to AF. *assartir* (Britton), F. *essartier*, 'to make glades in a wood, to grub up, or clear a ground of bushes, shrubs, thorns, &c.'; Cot. — Late L. *essartire*, to grub up, occurring an. 1233 (Ducange); also spelt *essarture*. — L. *ex*, out, thoroughly; and Late L. *sartire*, to grub up, occurring an. 1202 (Ducange). *Sartire* (= *sartire*) is the frequentative of L. *sarrere*, *sarrere*, to weed, grub up weeds (whence also *sar-culum*, a hoe); see *essart* in Diez. Cf. Gk. *saipen*, to sweep, *saipen*, a besom. The L. pl. *essarta*, weedled lands, occurs in Liber Custumarum, p. 660.

ASSASSIN, a secret murderer. (F. — Arabic.) Milton has *assassin-like*, P. L. xi. 219; and *assassinated*, Sam. Agon. 1109. — F. *assassin*, given by Cotgrave, who also gives *assassiner*, to slay, kill, and *assassinat*, sb., a murderer. ('*Assassin*, which is *assasin* in Joinville, in the 13th cent., and in late L. *assassin*, is the name of a well-known sect in Palestine which flourished in the 13th century, the *Hashichin*, drinkers of *hashichin*, an intoxicating drink, a decoction of hemp. The Scheik Hashichin, known by the name of the Old Man of the Mountain, roused his followers' spirits by help of this drink, and sent them to stab his enemies, esp. the leading Crusaders.' Brachet. See the whole account.) — Arab. *hashish*, an intoxicating preparation of *Cannabis indica*; Palmer's Pers. Diet. col. 199; Rich. Diet. p. 569; whence the adj. *hashishi*, *hashishi*; pl. *hashishin*, i.e. 'hashish-eaters'; so that *assassin* is a pl. form (Devic). Der. *assassin-ate*, *assassin-ation*, Mach. i. 7. 2.

ASSAULT; see under *Assail*.

ASSAY, sb., examination, test, trial; chiefly used of the trial of metal or of weights. (F. — L.) In the sense of 'attempt' it is generally spelt *essay* in mod. E.; see Acts, ix. 26, xvi. 7; Heb. xi. 29. Chaucer uses *assay* to denote the 'trial of an experiment'; C. T. G. 1249, 1238. Gower uses *assay* for 'an attempt', C. A. i. 68; bk. i. 791. [The form *assay* came in through the use of the OF. verb *assayer* as another spelling of *essayer*, to judge of a thing, derived from the sb. *essai*, a trial.] — OF. *essai*, a trial. — L. *exagimare*, a weighing, a trial of exact weight. See *Essay*, a better spelling. Cf. *amend* = *emend*. Der. *assay*, verb; *assay-er*.

ASSEMBLE, to bring together, collect. (F. — L.) ME. *assemblen*, *assemblen*; Will. of Palermo, 1120, 1288. (Chaucer has 'to assemble money'; tr. of Boethius, b. iii. pr. 8. 1. 5. The sb. *assemblage*, assembly, is in K. Alisaunser, ed. Weber, l. 3473. — OF. *assembler*, *assembler*, to assemble, approach, come together, often with the sense of 'to engage in battle', as frequently in Barbour's Bruce. — Late L. *assimilare*, to collect, bring together into one place; different from classical L. *assimilare*, to pretend, feign. — L. *ad*, to, and *simul*, together; so that Late L. *assimilare* is 'to bring together'; the L. *ad* becoming *a*-before *s*, as usual. [The class L. *assimilare* is from *ad*, to, and *similis*, like; and *similis* is from the same source as *simul*.] β. The L. *simul* and *similis* are from the same source as E. *same*, Gk. *ἴσος*, at the same time, Skt. *sam*, with, together with. See *Similar*. Der. *assembl-y*, *assembl-age*. From the same source are *similar*, *simulate*, *assimilate*.

ASSENT, to comply, agree, yield. (F. — L.) ME. *assenten*; Chaucer, C. T., 4761, 8052 (B 342, E 176). 'They assenten, by assent,' i.e. they assent with one consent; K. Alisaunser, ed. Weber, l. 1480. — OF. *assentir*, to consent, acquiesce. — L. *assentire*, to assent to, approve, consent. — L. *ad*, to (> *a*-before *s*); and *sentire*, to feel; pp. *sensus*. See *Sense*. Der. *assent*, sb., in early use; Hampole, Pricke of Conscience, 8391; *assent-ation*.

ASSERT, to affirm, declare positively. (L.) In Milton, P. L. i. 25. Sir T. More has *assertation*, Works, p. 141 c; and *assertion*, p. 473 c. The E. word is formed from the L. pp. *asserere*, L. *asserere*, to add to, take to one's self, claim, assert. — L. *ad*, to (> *a*-before *s*); and *serere*, to join or bind together, connect, to range in a row. See *Series*. Der. *assert-ion*, *-ive*.

ASSESS, to fix a rate or tax. (F. — L.) 'I will make such satisfaction, as it shall please you to assess it at'; North's Plintarch, p. 12; repr. in 'Shakespeare's Plintarch,' ed. Skeat, p. 289. Hall has *assessment*, Hen. VIII. an. 24 (end). — OF. *assesser* (Godefroy). — Late L. *assessare*; cf. Law L. *assessor*, one whose duty it was to assess, i.e. to

adjust and fix the amount of, the public taxes; 'qui tributa peraequat vel imponit'; Ducange. [The title of *assessor* was also given to a judge's assistant, in accordance with the etymological meaning, viz. 'one who sits beside' another. — *L. assessus*, pp. of *assidere*, to sit beside, to be assessor to a judge. — *L. ad*, to, near (> *as-* before *s*); and *sedere*, to sit, cognate with *E. sit*. See **Sit**. Der. *assess-ment*; *assessor* (above). And see *assize*.

ASSETS, effects of a deceased or insolvent debtor, &c. (*F. — L.*) So called because sufficient to discharge that burden, which is cast upon the heir, in satisfying the testator's debts or legacies; Blount's Law Dict. In early use in a different form. 'And if it sufficith not for *aseth*;' P. Plowman, C. xx. 203, where another reading is *assetz*, B. xvii. 237; see my note on the passage, Notes to P. Plowman, p. 390. In the *Romaunt of the Rose*, 5600, the *F. asetth* is used to translate the *F. assezt*. β. The final *-is* is an orthographical device for representing the sound of OF. *z*, which was sounded as *ts*; cf. *F. avez* with *L. habetis*, shortened to *abet's*, and cf. *F. assezt* with *L. ad satis*, shortened to *a' sat's*. — *L. ad satis*, up to what is enough: from *ad*, to, and *satis*, enough. See **Satisfy**, **Satiate**. ¶ It will be observed that *assets* was originally an adverb, then used adjectively, and lastly a substantive. It is, etymologically, in the singular, like *alms*, *riches*, *eaves*, &c.; but it was treated as a plural, and in modern use has a sing. *asset*.

ASSEVERATE, to declare seriously, affirm. (*L.*) Bp. Jewell has *asseveration*, Defence of the Apology, p. 61. The verb to *assever* was sometimes used. The verb *asseverate* is formed, like others in *-ate*, from the pp. of the *L. verb.* — *L. asseveratus*, pp. of *asseverare*, to speak in earnest. — *L. ad*, to (> *as-* before *s*); and *severus*, adj., earnest, serious. See **Severe**. Der. *asseveral-ion*.

ASSIBILATION, pronunciation with a hissing sound. (*L.*) Modern. Formed from the *L. vb. assibilare*; from *as-* (for *ad*), to, and *sibilare*, to hiss; see **Sibilant**.

ASSIDUOUS, constant in application, diligent. (*L.*) In Milton, P. L. xi. 310. Dryden has '*assiduus* care'; tr. of Virgil, Georg. iii. 463. Englished by putting *-ous* for *L. -us*, as in *abstemious*, &c. — *L. assiduus*, sitting down to, applying closely to, constant, unremitting. — *L. assidere*, to sit at or near. — *L. ad*, to, near (> *as-* before *s*); and *sedere*, to sit, cognate with *E. sit*. See **Sit**. Der. *assiduus-ly*, *assidu-ous-ness*; also *assidu-ly*, from *L. acc. assiduulatem*, noni. *assiduulitas*, formed from the adj. *assiduus*.

ASSIGN, to mark out to one, to allot, &c. (*F. — L.*) ME. *assignen*, *assignen*; Rob. of Glouc. p. 502, l. 10321. — OF. *assigner*, to assign. — *L. assignare*, to affix a seal to, to appoint, ascribe, attribute, consign. — *L. ad*, to (> *as-* before *s*); and *signare*, to mark. — *L. signum*, a mark. See **Sign**. Der. *assign-able*, *assign-ation*, *assign-er*, *assignment* (split *assignment*, Gower, C. A. ii. 373, bk. v. 7154); *assign-ee* (from *Law French assigner*, pp. of *assigner*).

ASSIMILATE, to make similar to, to become similar to. (*L.*) Bacon has *assimilating* and *assimilate*; Nat. Hist. sect. 899. Sir T. Browne has *assimilable* and *assimilation*; Vulg. Errors, bk. vii. c. 19. § last; bk. iii. c. 21. § 9. Formed, like other verbs in *-ate*, from the pp. of the *L. verb.* — *L. assimilare*, also *assimulare*, to make like. — *L. ad*, to (> *as-* before *s*); and *similis*, like. See **Similar**. Der. *assimil-ation*, *assimilat-ive*. And see *assemble*.

ASSIST, to stand by, to help. (*F. — L.*) 'He at our hand, and friendly vs assist'; Surrey, Virg. An. bk. iv. l. 772. — *F. assister*, to assist, help, defend; Cot. — *L. assistere*, to step to, approach, stand at, stand by, assist. — *L. ad*, to (> *as-* before *s*); and *sistere*, to place, to stand, from *stare*, to stand, which is cognate with *E. stand*. See **Stand**. Der. *assist-ant*, adj., Hamlet, i. 3. 3; sb., id. ii. 2. 166; *assist-ance*, Macbeth, iii. 1. 124.

ASSIZE, (1) a session of a court of justice; (2) a fixed quantity or dimension. (*F. — L.*) In mod. *E.* mostly in the pl. *assizes*; the use in the second sense is almost obsolete, but in ME. we read of 'the assise of bread,' &c. It is still, however, preserved in the contracted form *size*; cf. *sizings*. See **Size**. ME. *assise*, in both senses. (1) 'For to loke domes and assise'; Rob. of Glouc. p. 53, l. 1230. (2) 'To don twelvecle the assys to the sellere and to the byggere [buyer]'; Eng. Guilds, ed. T. Smith, p. 359. [We also find ME. verb *assisen*, to appoint; Gower, C. A. i. 181; bk. ii. 636. But the verb is derived from the sb.] — OF. *assise*, assize, sitting at table; also, a tax, impost; see Godefroy. Orig. the pp. fem. of the OF. verb *assessor*, to sit at table, also to place, provide. — *L. assidere*, to sit at or near, to act as assessor to a judge (in Late *L.*, to impose a tax); pp. *assessus*. — *L. ad*, to, near (> *as-* before *s*); and *sedere*, to sit, cognate with *E. sit*. See **Sit**. Der. *assize*, verb, to assess; *assiz-er*. And see *assess*.

ASSOCIATE, a companion. (*L.*) 'Properly a past participle. Cf. 'yf he intend to be associate with me in blisse'; Udal, S. Mark, vii. 34; where we should now rather use *associated*. A mcrc sb. in Shak. Hamlet, iv. 3. 47. — *L. associatus*, joined with in company; pp. of *associare*, to join, unite. — *L. ad*, to (> *as-* before *s*); and *sociare*, to join, associate, from *socius*, a companion, lit. a follower, from *sequi*, to

follow; cf. *toga*, cloak, from *tegere*, to cover, *procurus*, a wooer, from *procuri*, to pray. See **Sequence**. Der. *associate*, verb; *associat-ion*. **ASSOIL**, to absolve, acquit. (*F. — L.*) In Spenser, F. Q. i. 10. 52, ii. 5. 19, &c. Lowland Sc. *assoiile*, often miswritten *assoiize* (with *z* for *y*). ME. *assoulen*, P. Plowman, B. prol. 70, 3. 40, &c.; and the pp. *assouled* in OEing. Miscellany, ed. Morris, p. 32, l. 4. We find Anglo-French *assole*, pres. sing. subj. Liber Custumarum, 159; but the pp. is spelt *assolz*, Polit. Songs, ed. Wright, p. 275. — OF. *assole*, *assole*, pres. s. subj. of *assoudre* (Godefroy); the same as *absoudre*, to absolve, Cot. — *L. absolvere*, to absolve. See **Ab-solve**, of which *assoil* is merely a doublet. ¶ Especially common in the pres. subj. or imperative, as in the phrase 'God assouil you,' and the like; hence the form.

ASSONANT, adj., applied to a (certain) resemblance of sounds. (*Span. — L.*) [Chiefly used in prosody, esp. in discussing Spanish poetry, in which *assonance*, or a correspondence of vowel-sounds only, is a marked feature. Thus the words *beholding*, *rosebud*, *boldly*, are said to be *assonant*, all having the accented vowel *o* in common in the penultimate syllable. So, in Spanish, are the words *cruelles*, *tierras*, *fuerte*, *teur*.] — *Span. asonante*, an assonant, in *Span. verse*; Pineda (1740); now spelt *asonante*. — *L. assonantem*, acc. of *asonans*, sounding like. *Assonans* is the pres. pt. of *asonare*, to respond to. — *L. ad*, to (> *as-* before *s*); and *sonare*, to sound, from *sonus*, sound. See **Sound**. Der. *assonance*.

ASSORT, to sort, dispose, arrange; to be companion with. (*F. — L.*) Not much used formerly. — *F. assortir*, 'to sort, assort, suit, match, equal'; Cot.; occurring as early as 1457 (Hatzfeld); cf. Late *L. assortire*. — *F.* prefix *as-*, initiated from *L. as-* (the form assumed by *ad*, to, before *s*); and sb. *sorte*, sort, manner, form, fashion, kind; Cot. Thus *assortir* is to put together things of like kind. The sb. *sorte* (like Ital. *sorta*, a sort, kind, species) represents a Folk-L. **sorta*, from *L. sort-*, stem of *sortis*, a lot. See **Sort**. Der. *assort-ment* (cf. *F. assortiment*).

ASSUAGE, to soften, allay, abate, subside. (*F. — L.*) ME. *assuagen*, *assuagen*, *assuagen*. 'His wrath forto assuage'; Rob. of Brumme, tr. of Langtoft, p. 300. — OF. *assouagier*, *assouagier*, to soften, appease, assuage, console; a word of which the Provencal forms are *assuaviar*, *assuaviar*. Formed (as if from a *L. verb* **assuadiare*, to sweeten) from the OF. prefix *a-* (*L. ad*), and *L. suavis*, sweet. See **Suave**. Der. *assuage-ment*.

ASSUASIVE, softening, soothing. (*L.*) Pope, in his Ode on St. Cecilia's day, l. 25, has the line: 'Music her soft, *assuasive* voice applies'; and the word has been used also by Johnson and Warton in a similar way; see Todd's Johnson. This queer word seems to have been meant to be connected with the verb to *assuage*, and to have been confused with *persuasive* at the same time. It is a mistaken formation, as if from a non-existent *L. *assuadere*, from *ad* and *suadere*. See **Persuasive**.

ASSUME, to take to one's self, to appropriate; take for granted. (*L.*) The derived sb. *assumption* was in use in the 13th century as applied to the Assumption of the Virgin Mary. It is spelt *assumcion* in the Ancien Riwle, p. 412. The use of the verb is later. It is used by Hall, Hen. VII. an. 2. § 5; and in Hamlet, i. 2. 244. — *L. assumere*, to take to one's self; pp. *assumptus*. — *L. ad*, to (> *as-* before *s*); and *sumere*, to take. β. The *L. sumere* is a compound verb, from some prefix connected with *sub*, and *emere*, to take, buy. See Brugm. i. § 240. The same root occurs in **Redeem**. Der. *assum-ing*, *assumpt-ion*, *assumpt-ive*, *assumpt-ive-ly*.

ASSURE, to make sure, insure, make confident. (*F. — L.*) Chaucer has '*assureth us*'; C. T. 7969 (E 93), and *assurance*, C. T. 4761 (H 431). — OF. *assürer*, *assürer*, to make secure, assure, warrant. — OF. prefix *a-* (*L. ad*, to); and adj. *seür*, secure, from *L. scürus*, secure, sure. See **Sure**. Der. *assur-ed*, *assur-ed-ly*, *assur-ed-ness*, *assur-ance*.

ASTER, the name of a genus of flowers. (*L. — Gk.*) In Kersey (1708). A botanical name, from *L. aster*, Gk. *ἀστήρ*, a star; from the star-like shape of the flowers. See **Asterisk**, **Asterism**, **Asteroid**.

ASTERISK, a little star used in printing, thus * (*L. — Gk.*) Spelt *asteriscus* in Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674. — *L. asteriscus* — *Gk. ἀστέριον*, a little star, also an asterisk, used for distinguishing fine passages in MSS. (Liddell and Scott). Formed, with dimin. suffix *-ion*, from *ἀστέρ*, base of *ἀστήρ*, a star, a word cognate with *E. star*. See **Star**. β. An asterisk is sometimes called a *star*.

ASTERISM, a constellation, a cluster of stars. (*Gk.*) In Dryden, Barons' Wars, b. vi. st. 31. A coined word, made by adding the Gk. suffix *-ισμος* (*E. -ism*) to the stem *ἀστέρ* of the Gk. *ἀστήρ*, a star.

ASTERN, on the stern, behind. (*E.*) Sir F. Drake, in The World Encompassed, 1578, has: 'Having left this strait a *stern*.' It stands for *on stern*; see *about*, *afloat*, *asleep*, and other words in which the prefix *a-* stands for *au*, ME. form of *on*.

ASTEROID, a term applied to the minor planets situate between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. (Gk.) Modern, and astronomical. Properly an adj., signifying 'star-like,' or 'star-shaped.' = Gk. *ἀστροειδής*, star-like. = Gk. *ἀστρον*, for *ἀστὴρ*, a star (cognate with E. *Star*, q.v.); and *ειδός*, form, figure. Der. *asteroid-al*.

ASTHMA, a difficulty in breathing. (Gk.) In Phillips (1658). = Gk. *ἀσθμα*, short-drawn breath, panting. = Gk. *ἀσθύνω*, to breathe out, breathe through the mouth; allied to *ἀσπύ*, I blow. + Gk. *ωαίαν*, to blow; Skt. *vā*, to blow. See **Wind**. Der. *asthma-tic*, *asthma-tic-al*, from Gk. adj. *ἀσθματικός*.

ASTIR, on the stir. (E.) For on stir. 'The host was all on stir' = the army was all *astir*; Barbour's Bruce, ed. Skeat, vii. 344. 'Var on stir,' i.e. they were on the move, id. xix. 577. See **Stir**.

ASTONISH, to astound, amaze. (F.-L.) The addition of the suffix *-ish* (as in *extinguish*) is due to analogy. Rich. quotes 'He astonished, O ye heavens,' from the Bible of 1539, Jerem. ii. 12; and 'astonishment' hath taken me,' from the Geneva Bible, 1540-57; Jerem. viii. 21. Palsgrave has: 'I astonish, I amaze one, *astoniss*. 2. The suffix *-ish* is here added to the ME. *astoun*, for *astonen*, as in: 'four strokes of thondre, that *astoneth* thene yeneere,' four strokes of thunder that astound the sinner; Ayenbite of Inwyt, p. 130. The same ME. *astonen* was the origin of mod. E. *astound*. See further under **Astound**. Der. *astonish-ment*, *astonish-ing*.

ASTOUND, to astonish, amaze. (F.-L.) *Astound* and *astonish* are both deducible from the ME. *astonen*, also found as *astoniern* (whence a later form to *astown*). *Astonish* occurs in Shakespeare, and as early as in Palsgrave (1530). *Astound* is in Milton, Comus, 210, and *astounded* in the same, l. l. 281. It is remarkable that Milton also uses both *astonish'd*, l. l. i. 266, and *astounded*, p. l. ix. 890. Cf. 'Astounding or astonyng, Stuprefactio,' also 'Astonyng, or brise werkyngs, quatuor, q. v.' Prompt. Parv. p. 16. 'I hit *astoniſh* yit my thought,' Chaucer, Ho. of Fauns, 1174. 'The folc that stod there aboute ful adoun for drede, And lyeve [misprinted seye] there as hi were *astoned* and as hi were dede,' St. Margaret, 291, 292. 'Yif he be slowe and *astoned* and lache, he liveth as an asse'; Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. iv. pr. 3. l. 82. β. The form *astound* probably arose from ME. *astoned*, pp. of *astonen*, for which see under **Astonish**. = OF. *astoner* (mod. F. *astonner*), to amaze. = Late L. type **astoniare*, to thunder out; = L. *ex*, out; and *tonare*, to thunder. Cf. L. *attonare*, to thunder at, *astound*; with prefix *at-* for L. *ad*, at. See **Ex-**, prefix, and **Thunder**. ¶ The word may have been influenced by the native verb *to stun*. See **Stun**.

ASTRAL, belonging to the stars; starry. (L.-Gk.) Seldom used. Rich. quotes from Boyle's Works, vol. v. p. 161. = L. *astrālis*, belonging to the stars. = L. *astrum*, a star. = Gk. *ἀστρον*, a star.

ASTRAY, out of the right way. (E. and F.-L.) 'His poeple goth aboute *astray*,' Gower, C. A. iii. 175; bk. vii. 2679. 'They go a *straye* and speake lyes,' Bible, 1539, Ps. lvi. 3. 'For on *stray* (clad, asleep). 'Mony a steid fleaned on *stray*,' Barbour's Bruce, 13. 195. See **Stray**.

ASTRICTION, a binding or constriction. (L.) It occurs in Bacon, Nat. Hist. sect. 312; and *astringe* in the same, sect. 714. The verb to *astrie* is in Hall, Hen. VI. an. 37. = L. acc. *astricere*, from nom. *astrieta*, a drawing together, contracting; cf. *astrieta*, pp. of *astringere*, to bind or draw closely together. See **Astringe**.

ASTRIDE, on the stride. (E.) In Butler, Hudibras, pt. i. c. ii. l. 390. For on stride, like *afout* for *on foot*.

ASTRINGE, to draw closely together. (L.) In Bacon (see **Astringent**), now almost obsolete; we should say 'acts as an astringent.' *Astringent* is in Holland's Pliny, bk. xxiv. c. 13. § 2. = L. *astringere*, pp. *astrieta*, to bind or draw closely together. = L. *ad*, to, closely (> a- before s); and *stringere*, to bind closely. See **Stringent**. Der. *astringent*, *astringent-ly*; *astrieta*, q. v.

ASTROLOGY, the knowledge of the stars. (F.-L.-Gk.) Orig. practical astronomy; later, astronomy, a pretended and exploded science. In Chaucer, Treat. on the Astrolabe, Prolog. l. 70 (or 75). = F. *astrologie*. = L. *astrologia*, used to denote 'astronomy' also. = Gk. *ἀστρολογία*, astronomy. = Gk. *ἀστρον*, for *ἀστὴρ*, a star, cognate with E. *Star*, q.v.; and *λόγος*, to speak about, whence *-λογία*, allied to *λόγος*, a discourse. Der. *astrolog-ic-al*, *astrolog-ic-al-ly*, *astrolog-er*.

ASTRONOMY, the science of the stars. (F.-L.-Gk.) In early use. MF. *astronomie*, Layamon, ii. 598. = OF. *astronomie*. = L. *astronomia*. = Gk. *ἀστρονομία*. = Gk. *ἀστρον*, for *ἀστὴρ*, a star, cognate with E. *Star*, q.v.; and *νόμος*, to distribute, dispense, whence *-νομία*, allied to *νόμος*, law. See **Nomad**. Der. *astronom-ic-al*, *astronom-ic-al-ly*, *astronom-er*.

ASTUTE, crafty, sagacious. (L.) In Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674. [Colgrave has MF. *astut*, 'astute, crafty.' = L. *astutus*, crafty, cunning. = L. *astus*, craft, craftiness. Der. *astute-ly*, *astute-ness*.

ASUNDER, apart. (E.) For on sunder, a form which occurs in Genesis and Exodus, ed. Morris, l. 3909; in l. 116, we have the form

on sunder. AS. *onsundran*, adv. 'And lædde hi sylfe *onsundran*' = and led them apart by themselves; Mark, ix. 2. See **Sunder**.

ASYLUM, a place of refuge. (L.-Gk.) 'A sanctuary . . . *asylum*,' Holland's Livy, p. 7. = L. *asylum*, a sanctuary, place of refuge. = Gk. *ἀσυλον*, an asylum; neut. of adj. *ἀσφαλτος*, safe from violence, unharmed. = Gk. *δ-*, negative prefix; and *εύλη*, a right of seizure, *σύνδω*, I despoil an enemy.

ASYMPTOTE, a line which, though continually approaching a curve, never meets it within a finite distance. (Gk.) Geometrical. In Phillips, ed. 1706. Barrow, in his Math. Lectures, lect. 9, has 'asymptotical lines.' = Gk. *ἀσύμπτωτος*, not falling together. = Gk. *δ-*, negative prefix; *σύν*, together (> *σύν* before *π*); and *πνέω*, falling, apt to fall, a derivative of *πνέω*, to fall (perf. tense *πνέωντα*). The Gk. *πνέω* (Dor. aorist *πνέω*), is from *πνέω*, to fly, to fall. Cf. L. *im-pet-us*, Brugem. i. § 116. Der. *asymptot-ic-al*.

AT, prep. denoting nearness. (F.) In earliest use. AS. *æt*, Grein, i. 59-61; lcel. *at*; Dan. *at*; Swed. *ät*; Goth. *at*; OHG. *az* (obsolete); L. *ad*, which enters largely into English. See **Ad-**.

ATABAI, a kettle-drum. (Span.-Arab.) In Dryden, Don Sebastian, Act 1, sc. 1. Cf. '*atabales*, which are a kind of drummes'; Hakluyt, Voy. iii. 480. = Span. *atabal*, a kettle-drum. = Arab. *at*, for *at*, the; *tab*, a drum. See **Tabour**.

ATAGHAN. See **Yataghan**.

ATAXY, ATAXIA, irregularity of the animal functions. (Gk.) *Ataxia* in Kersey (1708). = Gk. *ἀταξία*, want of order. = Gk. *δ-*, neg. prefix; and *τάξις*, order, from *τάσσειν*, to arrange. See **Taxis**.

ATHEISM, disbelief in the existence of God. (Gk.) Bacon has an essay 'Of Atheism.' Milton has *atheist*, p. l. i. 495; and *atheous*, p. R. i. 487. All are coined words from the Gk. *ἄθεος*, denying the gods, a word introduced into Latin by Cicero in the form *atheos*. = Gk. *δ-*, neg. prefix; and *θεός*, a god. See **Theism**. Der. *atheous*, *atheism*, *atheist*, *atheist-ic*, *atheist-ic-al*.

ATHIRST, very thirsty. (E.) *Athirst*, now an adj., is properly a pp., and the prefix *a-* was originally *of-*. The ME. forms are *ofthirst*, *ofthirst*, corrupted sometimes to *athirst*, and sometimes to *ofurst*. See P. Plowman, B. x. 59; also King Horn, ed. Lumby, 1120, Aureen Kiwe, p. 240, where the form is *ofthirst*. This form is contracted from *ofthurstid* = made exceedingly thirsty. AS. *ofþyrstid*, very thirsty, Grein, ii. 321; pp. of *ofþyrstan*. = AS. *of-*, intensive prefix, signifying 'very'; and *þyrstan*, to thirst; Grein, ii. 614. See **Thirst**.

ATHLETE, a contender for victory in a contest; a victorious person. (Gk.) Bacon speaks of the 'art of activity, which is called *athletike*.' Adv. of Learning, II. 10. 1; ed. Wright, p. 133. We should now say *athletics*. The L. form *athleta* occurs in 1528 (N.E.D.). = L. *athlēta* = Gk. *ἀθλητής*, a combatant, contender in athletic games. = Gk. *ἀθλόν*, to contend. = Gk. *ἀθλος*, a contest, contracted from *ἀεθλος*; *ἀεθλον*, the prize of a contest, contracted from *ἀεθλον*. See **Wed**. Der. *athlet-ic*, *athlet-ic-al*.

ATHWART, across. (E. and Scand.) Orig. an adverb, as in Shak. Mens. i. 3. 30; later a prep., as in l. l. v. 1. 135. *Athrt*, across, occurs in the Romance of Partenay, ed. Skeat, l. 169. It stands for on *thirt*, on *thwart*; see **Thwart**.

ATLAS, a collection of maps. (Gk.) Named after Atlas, a Greek demi-god who was said to bear the world on his shoulders, and whose figure used to be given on the title-page of atlases. Cf. Shak. 3 Hen. VI. v. 1. 36. 'Atlas' (gen. 'Ατλαντος) probably means 'bearer' or 'sustainer', from the *τέλει*, to bear, sustain, which appears in Gk. *τῆλαι*, to endure, L. *tollere*, to lift, and *tollere*, to endure; see Prellwitz. See **Tolerate**. Der. *Atlante*, in arch., figures of men used instead of columns or pilasters (Phillips, ed. 1706), from the Gk. form for the pl. of *Atlas*; also *Atlant-ic*, the name of the ocean (Milton, Comus, 97), with reference to Mount Atlas, in the N.W. of Africa.

ATMOSPHERE, the sphere of air round the earth. (Gk.) In Phillips (1658); and in Pope's Dunciad, iv. 423. A coined word; from Gk. *ἀτμός*, for *ἀτμός*, vapour; and *σφαῖρα*, a sphere. See **Sphere**. Der. *atmosph-er-ic*, *atmosph-er-ic-al*.

ATOLL, a group of coral islands forming a ring. (Maldiv Islands.) 'We derive the expression from the Maldiv Islands . . . where the form of the word is *atole*. It is prob. connected with the Singalese prep. *ātul*, inside.' Yule.

ATOM, a very small particle. (F.-L.-Gk.) Cudworth, in his Intellectual System, p. 26, speaks of *atoms*, *atomists*, and 'atomical physiology.' Milton has *atom*, p. l. vii. 18. = F. *atome*, a mote in the sun; Cotgrave. = L. *atomum*, acc. of *atomus*, an atom. = Gk. *ἄτομος*, sb. fem., an indivisible particle; *ἀτομος*, adj., indivisible. = Gk. *δ-*, neg. prefix; and *τομή*, 2nd grade of *τέμνειν*, to cut, divide. See **Tome**. Der. *atom-ic*, *atom-ic-al*, *atom-ist*.

ATOMY (1), an atom. (L.-Gk.) Shak. has: 'it is as easy to count *atomies*,' As You Like It, iii. 2. 245. From L. *atomi*, pl. of *atomus*, an atom; by adding the E. pl. suffix *-ies*. See **Atom**.

ATOMY (2), a skeleton. (F.-L.-Gk.) Short for *anatomy*,

which was resolved into *an atomy*; 2 Hen. IV, v. 4. 33. And see E. D. D. See *Anatomy*.

ATONE, to set at one; to reconcile. (E.) Made up of the two words *at* and *one*; so that *atone* means 'to set at one.' a. The interesting point is that an old pronunciation of *one* is here preserved; and there are at least two other similar instances, viz. in *alone* (ME. *aloon*), and *on-ly* (ME. *oon-ly*). β. The use of *atone* arose from the frequent use of ME. *at oon* (also written *at on*) in the phrases 'be at oon' = to agree, and 'set at oon,' i. e. to set at one, to make to agree, to reconcile. Examples are: 'Illi made certein couenaunt that hii were al at on' = were all agreed; Rob. of Glouc. p. 113 (l. 2451). 'Some they were at one, with wille at on assent' = they were soon agreed, with will in one concord; Rob. of Brunne, tr. of P. Langtoft, p. 220. 'If gentil men, or others of hir contree Were wrothe, she wolde bringen hem atoon'; Chaucer, C. T., E 437, where the two words are run into one in the Ellesmere MS., as printed. They are similarly run together in a much earlier passage: 'Aton he was wip be king'; King Horn, ed. Lumby, 925. γ. Particularly note the following from Tyndal: 'Where thou seest bate or strife between person and person, . . . leave nothing vnsoight, to set them at one'; Works, p. 193, col. 2. 'One God, one Mediatour, that is to say, advocate, intercessor, or an atone-maker, between God and man'; Works, p. 158. 'One mediatur Christ, . . . and by that word vnderstand an atone-maker, a peacemaker'; Id. p. 431 (Remarks on the Testament of M. W. Tracie). 'Hauyng more regarde to their olde variance then their newe atonement'; Sir T. More, Works, p. 41 c (written in 1513, pr. in 1557). See also the same, p. 40 f (qu. in Richardson). 'And like as he made the Jewes and the Gentiles at one betweene themselves, even so he made them both at one with God, that there should be nothing to breake the atonement, but that the thynges in heauen and the thynges in earth, should be ioined together as it wer into one body'; Udal, Eph. ii. 16. 'Attonement, a louing againe after a breach or falling out'; Haret, Alvarie, s. v. 'So beene they both at one'; Spenser, F. Q. ii. 1. 29. See also Shak. Rich. II, i. 1. 203; Oth. iv. 1. 244; Ant. ii. 1. 202; Cymb. i. 4. 42; Timon, v. 4. 58; As You Like It, v. 4. 116; Cor. iv. 6. 72; also atonement, Merry Wives, i. 1. 33; 2 Hen. IV, iv. 1. 221; Rich. III, i. 3. 36. Also Ben Jonson, Epicoene, Act iv. sc. 2 (Tracuit to I. A. Foole); Massinger, Duke of Milan, Act iv. sc. 3 (Pescara); Milton, P. L. iii. 234. Bp. Hall says: 'Ye . . . set such discord 'twixt agreeing parts Which never can be set at one-ment more'; Sat. iii. 7. And Dryden: 'If not atton'd, yet seemingly at peace'; Auringzebe, Act iii. The word atonement came into use soon after A. D. 1500. δ. The simple verb *atone*, to unite, pp. *oned*, appears in Chaucer, C. T. 7550 (B 1968). N. L. This E. idiom was perhaps translated from AF. 'Il ne peussent estre a un', they could not be at one, could not agree; Le Livre de Reis de Angleterre (Rolls Series), p. 220. ¶ It is to be added that the phrase *at once* was for a long period written as *one word*, spelt *atones*, or quite as often *attons*, *attonis*, or *attonys*. See examples in Gloss. to Specimens of English from 1304 to 1579, ed. Skeat. By introducing the sound of *w* into *once* (*wance*), we have again made *at once* into two words. Der. *atone-ment*.

ATRABILIOUS, melancholy. (L.) Kersey (1708) has: '*Atra bilis*, black choler'; a L. translation of Gk. *μελαγχολία*, black bile. — L. *ātra bili-s*, black bile; with suffix *-ous*.

ATROCITY, extreme cruelty. (F.—L.) The adj. *atrocious*, an ill-formed word, apparently founded on the F. adj. *atroce*, heinous, is not known before 1669. It occurs in Thomson's Liberty, ii. 305. But *atrocious* is much older, and occurs, spelt *atrocity*, in Sir T. More's Works, p. 1294 f (N. E. D.). — F. *atrocité*, 'atrocious, great cruelty'; Cotgrave. — L. acc. *atrocitatem*, from nom. *atrocitās*, cruelty. — L. *atrocis*, from *atrox*, cruel; more lit. horrible, frightful. Root unknown; cf. *āter*, black, dark, inauspicious. From the same source, *atroci-ous*, *atroci-ously*, *atroci-ous-ness*.

ATROPHY, a wasting away of the body. (F.—L.—Gk.) Medical. It means lit. 'want of nourishment.' Milton has: 'pining atrophy'; P. L. xi. 486. Holland writes of 'no benefit or nutriment of meat, which they call in Greek *atrophy*'; Pliny, bk. xiii. c. 25; ii. 143 c. — F. *atrophy*; Cot.—L. *atrophia*. — Gk. *ἀτροφία*, want of food, hunger, atrophy. — Gk. *ἀ-*, neg. prefix; and *τροφήν*, to nourish (perf. t. *τέτροφον*); allied to Gk. *θρῆμμα*, a nursing.

ATTACH, to take and hold fast; to apprehend. (F.—Teut.) ME. *attachen*, to take prisoner, arrest, much in use as a law term. '*Attache* the tyrant'; apprehend those cruel men; P. Plovman, B. ii. 199. — OF. *attacher*, F. *attacher*, to attach, fasten; cf. F. *détacher*, to detach, unfasten, which is obviously from the same root. β. As Diez remarks, the root is to be found in the word which appears in English as *tack*, with the signification of 'peg' or 'small nail'; so that to *attach* is to fasten with a tack or nail, whilst to *detach* is to unfasten what has been but loosely held together by such a nail. The prefix is the OF. prep. *a-*, to—L. *ad*; and *-tacher* is probably from the Low G.

takk, or EFries. *takke*; see *Tack*. Der. *attach-able*, *attach-ment*, *attach-er* (F. pp.). Doublet, *attach*.

ATTACK, to assault. (F.—Ital.—Teut.) Rich. remarks that it is not an old word in the language. The verb occurs in Milton, Sams. Agonistes, 1113. — F. *attaquer*, explained by Cotgrave as 'to assault, or set on'; he does not use the work *attack*. *Attaquer* was borrowed from Ital. *attaccare*, 'to fasten, to ioyne; *attaccar battaglia*, to ioyne battell'; Florio. — L. *ad*, to (> *at-* before *t*); and Low G. *takk*, a time, pointed thing; see *Tack* and *Attach*. Hence *attack* and *attach* are doublets. Der. *attack*, sb.

ATTAIN, to reach to, obtain. (F.—L.) ME. *attainen*, *attainen*; 'they wenen to attein to thilke good that they desiren'; Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. iv. pr. 2. l. 192. — OF. *ateign-*, pres. stem of *ateindre*, *ateindre*, to reach to, attain; also to punish, accuse, convict (*ateindre* in Godefroy). — Folk-L. **attangere*; for L. *attingere*, to touch upon, to attain. — L. *ad*, to (> *at-* before *t*); and *tangere*, to touch. See *Tangent*. Der. *attain-able*, *attain-able-ness*, *attain-ment*; also *attainder*, from a substantival use of OF. infin. *ateindre* (above), in the sense 'to convict.' Also *attaint* (below).

ATTAINT, to convict. (F.—L.) The similarity in sound between *attaint* and *taint* has led, probably, to some false law; see the remarks about it in Blount's Law Dictionary. But etymologically, and without regard to imported senses, *attaint* is to convict, and *attainder* is conviction. As a fact, *attaint* is a verb that has been made out of a past participle, viz. the pp. of the verb to *attain*, used in a technical sense in law. The Prompt. Parv. has: '*Atteynyn*, couinco'; p. 16. Palsgrave even has '*I atteynt*, I hyt or touche a thyng', i. e. *attain* it. In the 14th century, we find ME. *atteynt*, *atteint*, *ateynt* in the sense of 'convicted,' and the verb *atteyn* in the sense of 'convict.' 'And justise of the lond of falsnes was atteynt' = and the justice administered in the land was convicted of falseness; Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 246. 'To reprove tham at the last day, And to atteyntham', i. e. to convict them; Hampole, Prick of Conscience, 5331. Cf. P. Plovman, C. xxiii. 162. — OF. *ateint*, *attaint*, pp. of *ateindre*, to attain (above). ¶ The sense was affected by confusion with *taint* (N. E. D.).

ATTAR OF ROSES, perfumed oil of roses. (Arabic.) Often called, less correctly, '*atto* of roses.' Byron has '*attar-gul*, ottof of roses'; note to *Byrde of Abydos*, l. 10. From Arab. *ifr*, perfume; from *afira*, he smelt sweetly. See Richardson's Arab. Dict. p. 1014; and *otto* in Yule.

ATTEMPTER, to temper, qualify. (F.—L.) Now little used. ME. *attemperen*, *attemperen*. 'A *tempreth* the lusty howers of the firste somer sesoun'; Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. i. met. 2. — OF. *attemper* (F. *attemperer*), to modify. — OF. *a-*, to (L. *ad*); and *temper*, to temper, from L. *temperare*, to moderate, control. See *Temper*.

ATTEMPT, to try, endeavour. (F.—L.) 'For to attempt his fansie by request'; Surrey, tr. of *Æneid*, bk. iv. l. 142. [Not in Gower, C. A. i. 287.] — OF. *attemper*, to undertake; Roquefort. The simple verb *temper* was also spelt *tenter*, *tanter*; Burguy. Hence *attemper* is a Latinised form of an older *attemper*, which appears as *attemper* in the Supp. to Godefroy. — L. *attemperare*, often *attempiare*, to attempt. — L. *ad* (becoming *at-* before *t*); and *temperare*, to try, endeavour; so that 'attempt' is to 'try at.' See *Tempt*. Der. *attempt*, sb.

ATTEND, to wait upon, to heed. (F.—L.) 'The Carthage lords did on the queene attend'; Surrey, Virgil, *Æn.* b. iv. l. 171. The subs. *attencioun* and *attendance* occur in Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. ii. pr. 1. l. 2; C. T. 6515 (D 933). — OF. *atendre*, to wait. — L. *attendere*, pp. *attentus*, to stretch towards, think upon, give heed to. — L. *at-*, for *ad*, to; and *tendere*, to stretch. See *Tend* (1). Der. *attend-ance*, *attend-ant*; and, from L. pp. *attentus*, we have *attent*, adj. (2 Chron. vi. 40, vii. 15); cf. *attent-ive*, *attent-ive*, *attent-ive-ly*, *attent-ive-ness*.

ATTENUATE, to make thin. (L.) It occurs in Elyot, Castell of Health, bk. ii. c. 7 § 6; Bacon, Nat. Hist. sect. 299. Formed, like other words in *-ate*, from a past participle. — L. *attenuatus*, thin, pp. of *attenuare*, to make thin. — L. *ad* (> *at-* before *t*); and *tenuare*, to make thin, from *tenus*, thin. See *Thin*. Der. *attenuat-ion*.

ATTEST, to bear witness to. (L.) In Shak. Hen. V, iii. 1. 22. — L. *attestāri*, to bear witness to; pp. *attestatus*. — L. *ad* (> *at-* before *t*); and *testāri*, to be witness, from *testis*, a witness. See *Testify*. Der. *attest-at-ion*.

ATTIC, a low built top story of a house, or a room in the same. (F.—L.—Gk.) 'A term in architecture, comprehending the whole of a plain or decorated parapet wall, terminating the upper part of the façade of an edifice'; Eng. Cyclopædia, s. v. *Attick*, in arch., a kind of order, after the manner of the city of Athens; in our buildings, a small order placed upon another that is much greater; Kersey's Dict., ed. 1708. — F. *attique*, upper part of a building; so called as belonging to the Attic order of architecture. — L. *Atticus*. — Gk. *Ἀττικός*, Attic, Athenian.

ATTIRE, apparel, dress; vbl., to adorn, dress. (F.) In early

confession. = *L. auricula*, the lobe of the ear; double dimin. from the stem *auri-* of *L. auris*, the ear. See **EAR** (1). Der. From *L. auricula* we have *auricle*, the outer ear; pl. *auricles*, two ear-like cavities of the heart; *auricula*, the 'bear's ear', a kind of primrose, named from the shape of its leaves, Thomson, Spring, 536; *auricul-ar-ly*, *auricul-ate*. From *L. auris* we have *auri-form*, *auri-ist*.

AUROCHS, the European bison. (G.) Properly the name of an extinct wild ox. = *G. aurochs*; MHG. *urōsche*, = MHG. *ūr*, cognate with AS. *ūr*, an aurochs (whence *L. ūrus*); and OLG. *ocho*, *G. ochse*, cognate with E. **Ox**.

AURORA, the dawn. (L.) In Shak. Romeo, i. 1. 142. = *L. aurora*, the dawn, the goddess of the dawn; which stands for an older form **ānāsha-* (Gk. *hāsa*, *Āolic hās*, Attic *hās*, dawn, for prehistoric **hāsa*; Skt. *ushas*, dawn. Brugman, i. § 930. See **EAST**. Cf. *Aurora-borealis*, i.e. northern dawn or dawn-like halo; from *L. Boreas*, the North wind.

AUSCULTATION, a listening. (L.) First used in 1634 (N.E.D.); now chiefly medical, applied to the use of the stethoscope. = *L. auscultāre*, acc. of *auscultatio*, a listening; from *auscultāre*, to listen. = *L. aus-*, base of *auris* (for **ausis*), the ear; and *-cultare*, as in *oc-cultare*, to hide; see **OOCULT**. See **Auricular** and **Ear** (1).

AUSPICE, a prognostic, prosperous lead, favour, patronage. (F.-L.) Used by Dryden in the sense of 'patronage'; Annus Mirabilis, at 288; and see 'The Auspices' in Intro. to Ben Jonson's Masque of Hymen. Shak. has *auspicious*, Temp. i. 2. 182; v. 3. 314. = *F. auspice*, 'a sign, token . . . of things by the flight of birds; also, fortune, luck, or a lucky beginning of matters.' Cot. = *L. auspicium*, a watching of birds for the purpose of augury. A contraction of **auspicium*. = *L. aus-*, stem of *aus*, a bird; and *-picere*, *spicere*, to spy, look into, cognate with E. *spy*. See **Aviary** and **Spooles**. Der. pl. *auspices*; and (from *L. auspicium*), *auspicious*, *auspicious-ly*, *auspiciousness*.

AUSTERE, harsh, rough, severe. (F.-L.-Gk.) In early use. 'He was full *austere*.' Robt. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 24. = *OF. austere*, which Cotgrave explains by 'austere, severe, stern; &c.' = *L. austerus*, harsh, tart, sour to the taste; also, severe, rigorous. = *Gk. austēros*, making the tongue dry, harsh. = *Gk. aōs*, dry, withered, parched, scry; *aōs*, Attic *aōs*, to parch, dry. See **SERE**. Der. *austere-ly*, *austere-ness*, *austere-ly*.

AUSTRAL, southern. (L.; or F.-L.) The use of *L. Auster* for the South wind occurs in Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. ii. met. 3, l. 9. The adj. *australe* is in Cockeram (1642); ME. *austreal* (N.E.D.). [Perhaps directly from Latin.] = *F. australe*, southerly; Cot. = *L. Austrālis*, southerly. = *L. Auster*, the South wind. It probably meant 'burning.' See **AURORA**. Der. *Austral-in*, *Austral-ian*, *Austral-asia* (from *Asia*), *Austral-asian*.

AUTHENTIC, original, genuine. (F.-L.-Gk.) In early use. ME. *autentic*, *autentique*, *autenquye*. Spelt *autenquye* in Hampole, Pricke of Conscience, 1716. = *OF. autentique*, *autenquye*, later *autentique*, which is the form in Cotgrave, who explains it by 'authentic, authentical, of good authority.' The E. and F. words having been alike modified by reference to the original Greek. = *L. authenticus*, original, written by the author's own hand. = *Gk. autēntikos*, authentic, vouched for, warranted. = *Gk. autēntikos*, one who does things with his own hand; the same as *autēntikos*, a murderer (Sophocles). = *Gk. autēntikos*, himself, which became *autē* before an aspirate; and *ēnt-*, connected (by gradation) with *L. sōnt-*, stem of *sons*, guilty, and with E. *sin*; see **SIN**. Der. *authentic-ly*, *authentic-ate*, *authentic-al-ion*, *authentic-ity*. Cf. **affidit**.

AUTHOR, the originator of a book or work. (F.-L.) ME. *author*, *autour*, *autour*; Chaucer, C. T. 907 (E 141). The pl. *authors* is in K. Alisaunder, ed. Weber, 4519. For the spelling *author*, see Rom. Rose, l. 7. = *OF. auteur*, *autour*, *autour* (Suppl. to Godefroy, p. 241). = *L. auctor*, acc. of *auctor*, an originator, lit. 'one who makes a thing to grow.' = *L. aūgere*, pp. *auctus*, to make to grow. See **Auction**. Der. *author-es*, *author-ship*, *author-i-ty*, *author-i-tal-ive*, *author-i-tal-ive-ly*, *author-is-e* (spelt *authorize* in Gower, C. A. iii. 134, bk. vii. 1480). = *author-is-al-ion*. ¶ The form *author*, for *autour*, was at first a mere scribal variant; but this newer spelling affected the pronunciation, and at last established the present sound.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY, a life of a man written by himself. (Gk.) Modern. Made by prefixing *auto-*, from *Gk. auto-*, stem of *autos*, self, to *biography*, q. v. Der. *autobiograph-ic*, *graph-ic-al*, *graph-er*.

AUTOCRACY, self-derived power, absolute and despotic government by one man. (Gk.) Spelt *autocrasie* in Phillips (1658); *autocray* in South's Sermons, vol. viii. ser. 10 (R.); see Todd. = *Gk. autokratia*, absolute government. = *Gk. auto-*, stem of *autos*, self; and *-kratia* (in compounds), from *krataō*, to rule, which is from *kratos*, strong, cognate with E. **Hard**. Der. *autocrat* (Gk. *autokratēs*), *auto-cratic-al*.

AUTO-DA-FE, a judgment of the Inquisition; also, the execution of such judgment, when the decree or sentence is read to the victims. (Port.-L.) Lit. 'act of faith.' = Port. *auto*, action, decree; *da*, for *de a*, of the; *fe*, faith. [The Span. form is *auto de fe*; without the Span. art. *la*. = Port. art. *a*.] = *L. actum*, acc. of *actus*, act, deed; *de*, preposition; *ille*, fem. of *ille*, he; *fidem*, acc. of *fides*, faith. See **AOT** and **Faith**. Worcester's Dict. has the following note: 'as the details of an *auto-da-fe* were first made familiar to the English public in an account of the Inquisition at Goa (a Port. colony in the E. Indies), published in the 17th [18th] century, the Port. form of the phrase has generally prevailed in E. literature.' Haydn, Dict. of Dates, has: '20 persons perish at an *auto-da-fe*, at Goa, A.D. 1717; Malagrida, a Jesuit, burnt at Lisbon, 1761.'

AUTOGRAPH, something in one's own handwriting. (F.-L.-Gk.) Used by Anthony à Wood to denote an original MS.; see the quotation in Richardson from his Athenæ Oxonienses. = Spelt *autographum* in Kersey (1708). = *F. autographe*, 'written with his own hand.' Cot. = *L. autographus*, adj.; *autographum*, sb. = *Gk. autographos*, written with one's own hand; *autographos*, an original. = *Gk. auto-*, stem of *autos*, self; and *graphein*, to write. Der. *autograph-ic*, *autograph-ical*.

AUTOMATON, a self-moving machine. (Gk.) In Beaum. and Fletcher, bloody Brother, iv. 1 (Latarch); and in Boyle's Works, vol. v. p. 251. Browne, in his Vulg. Errors, b. v. c. 18, § 1, uses the adj. *automatous*. = *Gk. automaton*, neut. of *automatos*, self-moving. = *Gk. auto-*, stem of *autos*, self; and *-matos*, allied to *Skt. matā*, thought, considered, known, pp. of *man*, to think; see Benfey, s. v. *man*. = *AFMEN*, to think. Brugman, i. § 387. Der. *Automat-ic*, *Automat-ic-ally*, *Automat-ism*, *Automat-ism-al*, *Automat-ism-al-ly*. **AUTONOMY**, self-government. (Gk.) In Cockeram (1623). = *Gk. autonomia*, independence. = *Gk. autos*, free, living by one's own laws. = *Gk. auto-*, stem of *autos*, self; and *-nomos*, and grade of *νόμος*, I sway, middle voice of *νέμω*, I distribute. See **NOMAD**. Der. *autonom-ous*, from *Gk. autos*, *nomos*.

AUTOPTIC, personal inspection. (Gk.) Used by Ray, On the Creation; and by Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 160 (R.). = *Gk. autopia*, a seeing with one's own eyes. = *Gk. auto-*, stem of *autos*, self; and *-opsis*, sight. See **Optic**. Der. *autoptic-al* (Phillips, 1658). **AUTUMN**, the harvest time of the year. (F.-L.) Spelt *autumpe* in Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. i. met. 2, l. 17. = *OF. autumpe* (Hatzfeld). = *L. autumnus*, acc. of *autumnus*, *autumnus*, autumn. By some connected with *augere* (pp. *auctus*), to increase, as being the season of produce. Der. *autumn-al*.

AUXILIARY, adj., helping; sb., a helper. (L.) Holland, Livy, p. 433, speaks of 'auxiliary' or aid souldiers lightly armed. = *L. auxiliarius*, *auxiliarius*, assisting, aiding. = *L. auxiliium*, help, assistance. = *L. augere*, to increase. See **AUGUST**.

AVADAVAT, a finch-like E. Indian bird. (Arab. and Pers.) 'A corruption of *amadavad*, the name by which the bird is known to Anglo-Indians, and under which it was figured, in 1735, by Albin, Suppl. Nat. Hist. Birds, pl. 77, p. 72. Jerdon (Birds of India, li. 361) says that Blyth has shown that this word took its origin from the city of Ahmedabad, whence the bird used to be imported into Europe in numbers. = A. Newton, in N. and Q. 6 S. ii. 198. Ahmedabad is near the Gulf of Cambay, on the W. coast of Hindostan; and its name is derived from *Ahmad*, a proper name, and the Pers. *abad*, city. *Ahmad* is from Arab. *ahmad*, very laudable, Rich. Dict. p. 33; from the root *hamada*, he praised; see **MOHAMMEDAN**. For Pers. *abad*, see **HOm**, § 4.

AVAIL, to be of value or use. (F.-L.) ME. *availen* (u for v). 'Avaylyn or prolytyn.' Prompt. Parv. p. 17. Spelt *avail*, Cursor Mundi, l. 90. Hampole has *availes*, Pricke of Conscience, l. 3587. The compound verb was not used in the French of the continent; it was made by prefixing the *OF. a* (= *L. ad*, to) to the *OF. vail*, i. p. pr. s. of *valoir*, to be of use, from *L. valere*, to be strong. Der. *available*, *avail-able*. The simple form appears in *valiant*, q. v.

AVALANCHE, a fall of snow. (F.-L.) Modern. In Coleridge's Hymn in the Vale of Chamouni, and in Byron's Manfred, Act i. sc. 2, l. 77. = *F. avalanche*, a descent of snow into the valley; given by Cotgrave in the form *avallanche*, 'a great falling or sinking down, as of earth, &c.' = *F. avaler*, which in mod. F. means 'to swallow,' but Cotgrave also gives, s. v. *avaller*, the senses 'to let, put, cast, lay, fell down, to let fall down.' = *F. aval*, downward; common in *OF.* as opposed to *amont*, upward (*L. ad montem*, towards the hill). = *OF. a val*, from *L. ad vallem*, towards the valley; hence, downward. See **Valley**.

AVARICE, greediness after wealth. (F.-L.) ME. *avarice* (u for v); used by Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. ii. pr. 5, l. 11; Wyclif, i Kings, viii. 3. = *OF. avarice*, *avarice*. = *L. avaritia*, *avarice*. = *L. avarus*, greedy; cf. *L. avidus*, greedy. = *L. avertere*, to wish, desire. Cf. Skt. *av*, to be pleased, to desire. Der. *avarici-ous*, *avarici-ous-ly*, *avarici-ousness*.

AVAST, hold fast, stop. (Dutch or Span.) 'Avast, stop, hold, or stay'; Kersey (1708). It occurs in Poor Jack, a sea-song by C. Dibdin, died A.D. 1814. 1. Perhaps from *Du. Aou vast*, hold fast. *How*, short for *hold*, is the imp. s. of *houden*, cognate with *E. hold*. *Vast* is cognate with *E. fast*. 2. Otherwise it may be from Span. *abasto*, 'as much as need, enough, sufficiently'; Minshew; the Span. *b* being taken as an *E. v*. Pineda, in his Eng.-Span. vocabulary, has: 'Avast, basta.' Cf. Port. *abasta*, it is enough; mod. Prov. *abasto* (sea-term), it is enough (Mistral); Ital. *basta*, it is enough.

AVATAR, the descent of a Hindu deity in an incarnate form. (Sanskrit.) Modern. 'The Irish Avatar'; a poem by Byron. An English modification of Skt. *avatāra*-s, m., descent. = Skt. *ava*, down; and *tr. tar*, to pass over.

AVAUNT, begone! (F.-L.) In Shak. Mer. Wives, i. 3. go. &c.; Skelton, against Gimesche, iv. 112. = AF. *avunt*, OF. *avant*, forward! on! = L. *ab ante*. See **ADVANCE**.

AVE, hail! (L.) As mostly used, it is short for *Avē Maria*, i.e. hail, Mary! alluding to St. Luke, i. 28, where the Vulgate version has: 'Ave gratia plena.' Spenser Englishes the phrase by *Ave-Mary*, F. Q. i. 3. 35. Cf. Chaucer, ABC, 104. = L. *ave*! hail! imp. sing. of *avere*, to fare well.

AVENGE, to take vengeance for an injury. (F.-L.) 'This sinne of ire . . . is wikkid wil to be avenged by word or by dede'; Chaucer, Pers. Tale, De Ira (I 535). = OF. *avengier*, to avenge (Burguy); = OF. *a*, prefix (L. *ad*, to); and *vengier*, to revenge, take vengeance, from *L. vindicare*, to lay claim to; also, to punish, revenge. See **VINDICATE**.

AVENS, name of a flower. (F.) AF. *avence*, explained by *hare-foot*, hare-foot; Voc. 555. 6. Also OF. *avence*; med. L. *avencia*, *avanti*. (Origin unknown.)

AVENUE, an approach, esp. an alley shaded by trees forming the approach to a house. (F.-L.) Spelt *avenue* in Holland's Livy, p. 413, but *avenue* at p. 657 (R.). = F. *avenue*, also spelt *advenue* by Cotgrave, and explained by 'an access, passage, or entry unto a place.' It is the fem. pp. of the verb *avénir* or *avénir* (Cotgrave), used in the Latin sense of 'to come to.' = L. *advenire*, to come to. = L. *ad*, and *venire*, to come, cognate with *E. come*, q. v.

AVÉR, to affirm to be true. (F.-L.) In Shak. Cymb. v. 5. 203. = F. *avérer*, 'to aver, avouch, verify, witness'; Cotgrave. = Late L. *avērare*, *advērare*, to prove a thing to be true; Ducange. A coined word from *L. ad*, prep. to, and *verum*, truth, a true thing; neut. of *verus*, true. See **VERITY**. Der. *averment*; in Blackstone, Comment. b. iv. c. 26.

AVERAGE, a medial or equalized estimate of a series or number of things; an arithmetical mean. (F.) See the N.E.D. for the numerous senses at different dates. Thus it meant (1) a duty, tax, impost; (2) an extra charge on goods above the freight; (3) expense or loss to owners, due to damage at sea; (4) the mode of incidence of such loss, estimated proportionally; (5) the distribution of the aggregate inequalities of a number of things, with a view to equalize them, a medial estimate; (6) the arithmetical mean thus obtained. B. It first occurs, with the sense of duty, tax, or custom, in Arnold's Chron. (1502), p. 180: 'And over that alle navies of granitis . . . of your custumes or subsidys or *average*.' And, in sense 2, in the same, p. 112: 'And over that to pai or doo pay all maner *averages*;' with a somewhat different spelling. F. The spelling *average* seems to be English only, and substituted for *avaries*, a pl. formed from *F. avarie* (below); and perhaps Arnold's spelling *averages* points back to the same form. = F. *avarie*, damage, injury to goods, extraordinary expenses for goods (see Hatfield); Cot. has *avaris* (for *avaris*, pl.?), 'decay of wares or merchandise'; . . . the charges of the carriage. The cognate forms are Span. *averia*, *haberia*, 'the custom paid for goods that are exported' (Pineda); Port. *avaría*; Ital. *avaría*, 'an account made by the crew of a ship of the loss they have had at sea' (Baretti); Late L. *avaría*, *averia*. Orig. a Mediterranean maritime term, signifying 'duty charged on goods' (F. P. Marsli, in N.E.D.). Origin unknown; but perhaps from MSpan. *averes*, *haveres*, 'goods, wealth, substance' (Minshew), *haber*, 'substance, wealth, or riches' (Pineda); which is from the infn. *aver*, to have, spelt *haber* (Pineda), used substantively, like *F. avoir*, and Ital. *aver*, 'to have . . . also wealth, riches, goods' (Florio). ¶ Not from Arab. *avār*, damage, which is merely borrowed from Ital. *avaría*, in a late sense. N.B. The form *average* may very well have been due to confusion with another E. word *average*, now usually represented by *arriage* in the phrase 'arriage and carriage,' the sense of which was some kind of service due by tenants to the feudal superior, and derived from OF. *average*, an ill-coined term due, apparently, to OF. *ovre*, work, (L. *opera*), and confused with *aver*, which meant property or cattle. See the whole account in N.E.D., where this difficult word is fully discussed.

AVERT, to turn aside. (L.) 'I *averte*, I tourne away a thyng';

Palsgrave, French Dict. (1530). = L. *avertare*, to turn away. = L. *ā*, short form of *ab*, *abs*, away, from; and *vertare*, to turn. See **VERSE**. Der. (from L. *avertus*, pp. of *avertere*) *averse*, Milton, P. L. ii. 763, *averse-by*, *averse-nest*, *averse-ion*. ¶ The F. *avertir* = L. *avertare*, and is therefore a different word.

AVIARY, a place for keeping birds. (L.) 'For *aviaries*, I like them not'; Bacon, Essay 46; Of Gardens. = L. *aviarium*, a place for birds; neut. of adj. *aviarius*, belonging to birds. = L. *avis*, stem of *avis*, a bird. Cf. Gk. *avris*, *alēris* (for *alferis*), an eagle; Brugm. i. § 205 (3).

AVIDITY, greediness, eagerness. (F.-L.) In Phillips (1658). The pl. *avidities* is in Boyle's Works, ii. 317. = F. *avidité*, 'greediness, covetousness, extreme lust, ardent affection, eager desire'; Cotgrave (who has not 'avidity' as an English word). = L. acc. *aviditatem*, from nom. *avidus*, eagerness. = L. *avidus*, greedy, desirous. = L. *avire*, to crave. See **AVARICE**.

AVOCATION, pursuit, employment, business. (L.) 'Avocation, a calling away'; Phillips (1658). Used by Dryden (Todd's Johnson); also in Boyle, Occas. Reflections, s. 2. med. 6. Not found in French, but formed with the common F. suffix *-tion* (L. acc. *-tionem*), from L. *avocatio*, a calling away of the attention, a diverting of the thoughts; hence, a diversion, amusement. It is in this sense that Boyle uses it. He says: 'In the time of health, visits, businesses, cards, and I know not how many other *avocations*, which they justly stile *diversion*, do succeed one another so thick, that the day there is no time left for the distracted person to converse with his own thoughts.' Dryden (in Todd's Johnson) speaks of the '*avocations* of business.' = L. *avocare*, to call away; pp. *avocatus*. = L. *ā*, for *ab*, away; and *vocare*, to call. See **VOCAL**. F. The word has gradually changed its meaning from 'diversions' to 'necessary employments,' by confusion with OF. *avocation*, *avocatio*, which sometimes meant a profession (Godefroy), and is derived from L. *avocatio*, with prefix *ad*.

AVOCET, **AVOSET**, a wading bird. (F.-Ital.) In a tr. of Buffon, 1792, ii. 120. = F. *avocette*, = Ital. *avocetta*, 'a fowle like a stork'; Florio. Prof. Newton (Dict. of Birds) says it is Ferrarese, and by some is considered to be a derivative of *F. avis*, a bird (unlikely). The Ital. word is also spelt *avocetta* (Florio).

AVOID, to get out of the way, to shun. (F.-L.) ME. *avoiden* (v for v), *avoiden*. 'Avoyden, evacuo, devanco; avoyol, evacuat'; Prompt. Parv. p. 19. In ME. it is generally transitive, meaning (1) to empty, (2) to remove, (3) to go away from; but also intransitive, meaning (1) to go away, (2) to flee, escape. Of these, the true original sense is 'to empty,' as in 'avoid that trencher' = empty your plate. Babes Book, p. 23. In Eccles. xiii. 6 (xiii. 5 in A.V.) the Vulgate version has: 'Si hales, convine tecum, et evacuabit te;' where the A.V. has: 'If thou have anything, he will live with thee, *yea*, *he will make thee bare*;' but Weyll has: 'He shal lyve with thee, and *avoid* thee out,' equivalent to the modern slang expression 'he will clean you out.' It is obvious that the word is closely connected with the adj. *void*, empty, as stated in F. Muller. Often used like the F. *éviter*, with which it cannot, etymologically, have any connexion; though it gradually acquired a similar sense. Thus Cotgrave gives: 'Eviter, to avoid, eschew, shun, shrink from.' And Shak., though he has 'avoid the house' (Cor. iv. 5. 25), and 'how may I avoid [get rid of] the wife I chose' (Troil. ii. 2. 265), often uses it in the sense of 'shun' (Merry Wives, ii. 2. 289, &c.). In Palsgrave's French Dict. we have: 'Never have to do with lyn, if thou mayest *avoid* hym (eschew or enter).'

γ. Chaucer uses only the simple form *voiden*, and in senses that are all connected with the adj. *void*. 8. The prefix *av-* (in AF. *avocet*, Godefroy) is a corruption of OF. *es-* (L. *ex*, out), as in *abak*, q. v.; this prefix was extremely common in OF. and Godefroy gives the forms *evuidier*, *evuidier*, *evuidier*, to empty out; compounded of *es-*, prefix, and *uidier*, *voidier*, to empty, make void, from OF. *uit*, *uide* (F. *vide*), empty. See **VOID**. Der. *avoid-able*, *avoid-ance*. ¶ In a word, *avoid* = *evoid*: just as *amend* = *enmend*.

AVOIDUPOIS, a particular way of estimating weights, viz. by a pound of 16 oz. (F.-L.) Shak. uses *avoidupois* (spelt *kaberdupois* in old edd.) in 2 Hen. IV. ii. 4. 277 simply with the sense of 'weight.' His use of *de* (for *du*) is correct; we find *avoir de pois*, lit. 'goods of weight,' in the Statutes of the Realm, i. 159 (1311); *avoir de poy* in the same, 156 (1309); *avoir de poy* in Early E. Poems, ed. Furnivall, p. 154, st. 11 (ab. 1308). From AF. *avoir de pois*, 'goods of weight,' i.e. heavy articles. = L. *habere*, to have, whence F. *avoir*, to have, also as sb. wealth, goods; *de*, of; and L. *pensum*, that which is weighed out, from *pensum*, pp. of *pendere*, to weigh. The spelling *pois* is correct; the word is misspelt *poids* in mod. F. from a false notion of a connexion with L. *pensus*, weight; see **POISE**.

AVOUCH, to declare, confess. (F.-L.) ME. *avouchen*, Gower, C. A. i. 295, in Paul's edition; but the right reading is *avouche*; bk. iii. 486. Sometimes in the sense 'to make good, 'maintain,' or 'answer for it,' as in Mach. iii. 1. 120. Grafton has *avouchment* in the

sense of 'maintenance,' K. John, an. 14. Cf. ME. *vouchen*, used by Chaucer in the phrase *vouchen sauf*, to vouchsafe, C. T. 11355, 11885 (F 1043, 1581). — OF. *vouchier*, to call upon (Godefroy); a more 'learned' form of the popular OF. *avouer*, *vouuer*, representing L. *ad-vocare*, 'to call to, or summon (a witness)' — L. *ad*, to; and *vocare*, to call. See **AVOW** (1) and **Vouchsafe**. **Doublets**, *advocate*, *avow* (1).

AVOW (2), to acknowledge, affirm, vouch for, declare oneself. (F. — L.) ME. *avowen*, *avowen*, Gower, iii. 191; bk. vii. 3163⁷; Chaucer, C. T. G. 642. 'I *avow*, I warrant or make good;' Palsgrave. Shak. Troil. i. 3. 271. — OF. *avouer*, *avouer*. — L. *advocare*, to call upon; Late L. to call on as patron or client, to acknowledge, recognise. — L. *ad*, to; *vocare*, to call. See **AVOUCH**, **Advocate**. Der. *avow-ry*.

AVOW (2), to bind with a vow, to vow. (F. — L.) Obsolete; but easily confused with *avow* (1); the sb. *avow*, vow, occurs in 'I make mine *avow*,' Sir W. Scott, Fair Maid of Perth, iii. 45 (N. E. D.); ch. 25 (near the end). 'I *avow*, I make God a vow;' Palsgrave. ME. *avowen*, Chaucer, Anelida, 355. — OF. *avouer*. — L. *ad* (for L. *ad*, to); and *vouer*, from Late L. *votare*, to vow, from L. *votum*, a vow. See **Vow**.

AVULSION, a forcible tearing away. (L.) In Phillips (1658). — L. *avulsion-em*, acc. of *avulsio*, a tearing away; cf. L. *avulsus*, pp. of *avellere*, to pluck away. — L. *av*, from; and *vellere*, to pluck.

AWAIT, to wait for. (F. — OHG.) In early use. ME. *awaiten*, to wait for; also, to lie in wait for. 'Me *awaiteth* ou' = people lie in wait for you; Ancien Riwle, p. 174. — OF. *awaitier*, an older and Northern form of OF. *agaitier*, to lie in wait for, watch for (Godefroy). — OF. prefix *a-* (L. *ad*); and OF. *vaitier*, *gaitier* (mod. F. *guetter*) to watch, from OHG. *wahtian*, to watch (mod. G. *warten*). This is a denominative verb from the sb. *wahta*, a watch, whence OF. *waite*, a sentinel, preserved in the E. *wait*, as used in the phrase 'the Christmas *waits*.' See **Wait**.

AWAKE, to rouse from sleep; to cease sleeping. (E.) In ME. we find both *awaken*, strong verb, answering to mod. E. *awake*, strong verb; and *awakenen*, a weak verb, which accounts for the pt. t. and pp. *awaked* as used by Shakespeare (Timon, ii. 2. 21) and others. 'Tha: *awoke* Brutus' = then Brutus awoke, Layamon, l. 53. Two AS. verbs are here confused; *awacian*, weak verb, and *awracian*, with a weak pres. t., but strong pt. t. *awrac*, pp. *awracen*. The prefix is AS. *a-* or *an-*. See **Wake**. Cf. G. *erwachen*, OHG. *irawachen*, weak verb, to awake. Der. *awake*, adj., as used in Milton, 'ere well *awake*,' P. L. i. 314. This was originally a past participle, viz. the ME. *awake*, short for *awaken*, AS. *awracen*, pp. of *awracian* (above). And see below.

AWAKEN, to awake. (E.) Strictly speaking, this is an intransitive verb only, and never used transitively till after 1500; it is thus distinguished from *awake*, which was used in both senses; and it is slightly different in origin. ME. *awakenen*, *awakenen*. 'I *awakened* there-with,' P. Plowman, B. xix. 478. — AS. *awacian*, *awracian*, to awake; Grein, i. 46, 47; also *awracian*, id. li. 353; easily confused with *awracian*, which was a strong verb. In the suffix, the former *a* is formative, and conspicuous in both Macso-Gothic and Scandinavian, in which languages it is used to form verbs that are intransitive or reflexive. Thus the verb *awaken* is essentially intransitive, and should be so used; but the ME. suffix *-en*, *-us* was easily confused with the late transitive suffix *-en* in such words as *strengthen*.

AWARD, to adjudge, determine, grant, assign. (F. — Oldow G.) 'This I *award*' = thus I decide, Chaucer, C. T. 12136 (C 202). — AF. *awarder*, OF. *awarder*, *esgarder*, to examine, to adjudge after examination; see *esgarder* in Godefroy. — OF. prefix *es-*, from L. *ex*, out; and OF. *warder*, old spelling of *garder*, to observe, regard, guard. [The word is thus a hybrid; for while the prefix is Latin, the rest is Oldow G.] From Oldow G. **wardiu* (OSax. *warden*, G. *warten*), to regard, look at, guard. See **Ward**. Der. *award*, sb., Chaucer, C. T. I 483.

AWARE, adj., informed of, in a watchful state. (E.) In this particular word, the prefix *a-* has an unusual origin; it is a corruption of ME. prefix *i-*, or *y-*, which again is a reduction of AS. *ge-*. The spelling *aware* occurs in Early E. Poems, ed. Furnival, p. 16, l. 9, but is very rare, the usual spelling being *iwar*, *ywar*, or *iwer*; see Layamon, ll. 7261, 7581; Ancien Riwle, p. 104, Owl and Nightingale, l. 147; P. Plowman, B. i. 42; Rob. of Glouc. p. 168, l. 3503; Ayenbite of Inwyt, p. 100. AS. *gewart*, aware; AS. Chron. 914 (MS. D.), 1095 (14th MS.); in which the addition of AS. *ge-* as a prefix makes no appreciable difference. *Gewart* is thus equivalent to *war*, aware, cautious, Grein, i. 649; where we find 'wes thu *wart*' = be thou aware. Cf. also G. *gewart werden*, to be aware; where *gewart* is from OHG. *gewart*, aware, from the prefix *gi-* (AS. *ge-*) and *war*, cognate with AS. *wer*. See **Wary**.

AWAY, out of the way, absent. (E.) The proper sense is 'on the way,' though now often used as if it meant 'off' (or out of) the way. 'To *away*' meant 'to go on one's way.' ME. *awei*, *owei*, O. Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, i. 21; spelt *oway* in Hampole, Pricke of Conscience, 2269. — AS. *onweg*, away, Grein, ii. 354; from AS.

on, on, and *weg*, way. See **Way**. It was sometimes spelt *aweg*, Grein, i. 47; but the prefix *a-* is probably the same as on.

AWE, fear. (Scand.) ME. *awe*, *aghe*, *awe*, properly a disyllabic word; Ormulum, 7185. [Another form is ME. *eghe*, *aghe*, *eye*, also disyllabic, Ormulum, 4481; from AS. *ege*. We also meet with AS. *uga*, fear, dread. Both words occur in the same passage: 'And beo eower *ege* and *uga* ofer ealle nitenu' — and let the fear of you and the dread of you be over all animals, Gen. ix. 2. Both can be referred to a common base *ag-*, to dread.] — Icel. *agi*, awe, terror; Dan. *æge*, check, control, restraint; *awe*, to control. — OHG. *egiso*, terror; Goth. *agis*, fear, anguish. Further related to Irish *agal*, fear, terror; Gk. *ayos*, anguish, affliction. Brugm. i. § 124 (3). Der. *aw-ful*, *aw-ful-ness*. ¶ The final *e* in *awe*, now quite unnecessary, records the fact that the word was once disyllabic.

AWKWARD, clumsy. (Hybrid; Scand. and E.) a. The modern sense of 'clumsy' is seldom found in old authors; though it means this or something very near it in 'ridiculous and awkward action;' Shak. Troil. i. 3. 149. We also find: 'tis no sinister nor no awkward claim, Hen. V. ii. 4. 85; and again, 'by awkward wind,' i.e. by an adverse wind, 2 Hen. V. iii. 2. 83; and again, 'awkward casualties,' i.e. adverse chances, Per. v. 1. 94. β. In tracing the word backwards, its use as an adjective disappears; it was, originally, an adverb, like *forward*, *backward*, *onward*. Its sense was 'transversely' 'sideways,' especially used with regard to a back-handed stroke with a sword. 'As he glided by, *awkward* he couth hym ta' — as he glided by, he took him a back-handed stroke; Wallace, iii. 175. 'The world that all *awkward* sett' — they turn the world topsy-turvy, Hampole, Pricke of Conscience, 1541. γ. The suffix *-ward*, as in *onward*, *forward*, means 'in the direction of,' 'towards,' like the cognate L. *versus*. The prefix *awk* is the ME. *awk*, *auk*, adj., signifying 'contrary,' hence 'wrong.' *Auwe* or *angry*, contraries, bilious, perverse. *Auwe* or *wrong*, sinister. *Auwely* or *wrawely* [angrily], perverse, contrarie, bilose; 'Pronpt. Parv. p. 18. Palsgrave has: 'auke stroke, *revers*.' *Auk* is a contraction of Icel. *afug*, like *hawk* from AS. *hafoc*. — Icel. *afgr*, *afgr*, *afgr*, often contracted to *afgr*, *afgr* in old writers, adj. turning the wrong way, back foremost; as in 'afgrum vafnum' with the butt-end of a weapon; 'við lenti afgr' with the back of the hand; see examples in Cleasby and Vigfusson. Cf. the expression *afnu-lic gefit*, gloss to L. *peruersa contentio*, in Prolog. to St. Matthew, p. 2, l. 12 (Ludisfarn MS.). δ. Here *af-* stands for *af*, from; and *-ug-* is a suffix. Cognate forms appear in Swed. *afvig*, cross, wrong, O. Sax. *afvuk*, perverse, evil (from *af*, from, and suffix *-uh*); in OHG. *afvuk*, MHG. *evich*, turned away, perverse, evil (from OHG. *ap* = G. *ab*, off, from, and suffix *-uh*, or from OHG. *apa*, off, and suffix *-h*, cognate with L. *que*). Thus the sense of *awk* is 'turned away;' from Icel. *af*, cognate with E. *of*, off, Gk. *apo*. Cf. Skt. *apaka*-s, adj., coming from afar; from *apa*, off. Der. *awkward-ly*, *awkward-ness*.

AWL, a pointed instrument for piercing holes in leather. (E.) Spelt *aule* in Slak. Jul. Cæsar, i. 1. 25; Exod. xxi. 6 (1611). ME. *an alle*; Wyclif. Exod. xxi. 6; later version, *a nal*. Also el. Ancien Riwle, p. 324. AS. *al*, dat. *ale*, Exod. xxi. 6; *ale*, Levit. xxv. 10. — Icel. *alr*, an awl; OHG. *ala*, G. *ale*; Du. *aal*. Teut. types **alaz*, *alū*. Cf. Skt. *āl*, an awl. ¶ Distinct from ME. *aule*, flesh-hook, Ancien Riwle, 212; AS. *awel*, grappling-hook, trident, Voc. 7. 6; *awul*, Voc. 127. 10. (W. A. Craigie, Phil. Soc. Trans. 1906, p. 261).

AWN, a beard of corn or grass. (Scand.) ME. *awn*. 'Hecarista, a *awn*,' i.e. an *awn*; Wright's Vocabularies, i. 233. An older (13th-century) form *agame* appears at p. 155 of the same volume. [AS. *aguan*, pl., awns; Corpus Glos.; whence prov. E. *ain*, *awn*.] — Icel. *agn*, chaff, a husk; Dan. *awn*, chaff; Swed. *agn*, pl. *agnar*, husks. — Goth. *ahana*, chaff; Luke, iii. 17; OHG. *agana*, MHG. *agen*, *agen*, chaff. Cf. Gk. *axyn*, pl., chaff; O. L. *agna*, a straw. Brugm. i. § 729. ¶ Finnish *akana*, *awn*, is borrowed from O. Teutonic (Streitberg). In some parts of England (e.g. Essex) beards of barley are called *ails*; here *ail* is from AS. *egl*, a beard of corn, a prickle, mote, Luke, vi. 41, 42; which is allied to *ear* (2).

AWNING, a cover spread out, usually of canvas, to defend those under it from the sun. (OF. ? or Low G. ?) The earliest quotation is dated 1630, from Capt. Smith's Works, ed. Arber, p. 957: 'Wee did hang an *awning* (which is an old saile) to . . . trees to shadow us from the sunne;' N. E. D. It also occurs in Sir T. Herbert's Travels, p. 7, in Todd's Johnson: 'Our ship became sulphureous, no decks, no *awnings*, nor invention possible, being able to refresh us.' Four editions of this work appeared, viz. in 1634, 1638, 1665, and 1667; in the ed. of 1665, the ref. is to p. 8. The proper sense seems to be 'a sail or tarpauling spread above the deck of a ship, to keep off the heat of the sun.' Origin doubtful; perhaps suggested by OF. *awan*, *avant*, mod. F. *avant*, which Cotgrave explains by 'a penthouse of cloth before a shop-window.' Cf. Prov. *avauz*, Late L. *antevanna*, *antavanna*, *awnannu*; which seems to be from L. *ante*, before, and

uannus, f., a fan. Or from Low G. *hauenung*, a shelter (Brem. Wört., p. 607); also spelt *hauening* (Berghaus); cf. Dan. *have*, to put into harbour, from *hau*, a haven. See prov. E. *hau*, a haven (E. D. D.). So also Lübben gives Low G. *hauenen*, to seek a haven, and *haueninge*, a haven; but the connexion is not made out.

AWORK, at work. (E.) Used by Shak., only in the phr. 'to set a-work'; 2 llcn. IV, iv. 3. 124; Troil. v. 10. 38; Hamlet. ii. 2. 510; K. Lear, iii. 5. 8. Also in Chaucer: 'I sette hem so a werke, by my fay.' C. T. 5797 (D 215). Here a probably stands for *an*, ME. form of AS. *on*; as in so many other instances. Cf. *abed*, *asleep*, &c. The phrase: 'he fell on sleep' is similar in construction. See **Work**.

AWRY, obliquely, distastefully, sideways. (E.) In Shak. Tam. Shr. iv. 1. 150. ME. *awrie* (better *awry*), Komant of the Rose, 291. *Awry* is properly an adverb, and compounded of *on* and *wry*; cf. *abed*, *a-lep*, &c. 'Owthir all evin, or on wry' = either all even or awry; Barbour's Bruce, 4. 705. β. The lit. sense is 'on the twist'; and thus *wry* is, in this phrase, a sb., though no instance of its use as a sb. occurs elsewhere. We may conclude that it is the adj. *wry* (cf. 'wry nose', 'wry neck') used substantively to form the phrase. See **Wry**.

AXE, **AX**, an implement for cutting trees. (E.) ME. *ax*, *eux*, *ax*; also *axe*, *axe*. Spelt *ax*, Navelok, 1894; Layamon. i. 196. AS. *ax*, *ax*; older forms *axas*, *axens* (Sweet). In Luke, iii. 9, the AS. version has *ax*, where the Northumbrian glosses have the fuller forms *axas*, *axene*. + Icel. *ax*, *axi*; Swed. *ax*; Dan. *ax*; Goth. *akvisi*: OHG. *ackes*, MHG. *ackes*, mod. G. *axt* (with excrement !); OSax. *acus*, Du. *ak*. Cf. also L. *axia* (for *acasia*), an axe, mattock, trowel; Gk. *axin*, an axe. Brugmann, i. § 992.

AXIL, the upper angle between a leaf or petiole and the stem. (L.) First in 1794 (N. F. D.). = L. *axilla*, lit. armpit; dimin. of *axilla* = a wing; see **Aisla**. Der. *axill*-ary.

AXIOM, a self-evident truth. (L.—Gk.) In Burton, Anat. of Melan. ed. 1827, i. 316; and in Locke, On the Human Understanding, bk. iv. c. 7. Spelt *axiomaes*, pl., Lyly, Euphues, ed. Arber, p. 100. = L. *axioma*. = Gk. *ἀξίωμα*, gen. *ἀξιωματος*, worthy, quality, resolve, decision; in science, that which is assumed as the basis of demonstration, an assumption. = Gk. *ἀξιόω*, I deem worthy, esteem. = Gk. *ἀξιος*, worthy, lit. 'weighing as much as.' = Gk. *ἀξιος*, to lead, drive, also 'to weigh as much.' = √ *axi*, to drive. See **Agent**. Der. From the stem *ἀξιωματ*, *axioma*-lic, *ie-al*, *ie-al*-ly.

AXIS, the axle on which a body revolves. (L.) In Pope, Essay on Man, iii. 313. Also in Complaint of Scotland, ed. Murray, c. vi; p. 48, l. 27. [In earlier writers, the word used is generally *axle*, or *axletree*, as in Marlowe's Faustus, A. ii. sc. 2. 1. = L. *axis*, an axletree, *axis*, Gk. *ἄξιν*, an axle; Skt. *aksha*, an axle, wheel, cart. Cf. also Oltig. *aksha*, G. *achse*, an axle; AS. *ax*, an axle, Grein, i. 250; Du. *ax*; Russ. *os*; Lith. *axis*.] Curtius, i. 479, considers the Gk. stem *ax* as a secondary form from *ay*, to drive. Benfey likewise connects Skt. *aksha* with Skt. *aj*, to drive. = √ *axi*, to drive. Der. *axi*-al, *axi*-al. **axle** is the diminutive form, but a Scaud. word; see **Axle**.

AXLE, the axis on which a wheel turns. (Scaud.) ME. *axel*, *axel*, which is common in the compound *axletree*; the latter is in Gower, C. A. i. 320 (bk. iii. 1209), and see Prompt. Parv. p. 20. [The simple word *axel* generally means 'shoulder' in early writers. 'He hit berð on his *axel*' he hits it on his shoulders; OE. Homilies, ed. Morris, i. 245. 'On his *axle*'—on his shoulder; Layamon, i. 96. This is an allied native word; from AS. *axel*, the shoulder, Grein, i. 250.] = Icel. *axull*, an axis; Swed. and Dan. *axel*, *axel*, axle-tree. The Icel. *axull*, m., answers to Teut. type **akuldoz*, m., dimin. of **akul*, f., as in AS. *axel*, f., axis; see **Axle**. Cf. W. *echel*, axle. β. Cf. Icel. *axl*, shoulder-joint, AS. *axel*, f., shoulder, G. *achsel*, f., Teut. type **akshul*, f.; from base **aks*-, as in **aksh* (above). The explanation is, no doubt, that the shoulder-joint is the axis on which the arm turns. Der. *axle*-tree, Icel. *axul-tree*; where tree has the meaning of 'block', or 'piece of wood'.

AXOLOTL, a Mexican batrachian reptile. (Mex.) From Mex. *axolotl*, lit. 'servant of the water.' = Mex. *ax*, for *atl*, water; and *axolotl*, a servant. From a story in Mex. mythology; see my Notes on Etymology, p. 333.

AY! interjection of surprise. (E.) Distinct from *aye*, yes; see below. ME. *ay*, interjection. 'Why ryc ye *ay* rather? *ay*! benedicte!' Chaucer, C. T. 3768 (A 3768); cf. l. 10168 (E 2291). A natural exclamation. ¶ The phrase 'ay me!' is certainly French, viz. the Olt. *aymi*, a! for me; Burgund. Cf. Ital. *ahimè*, alas for me! Spain, *ay mí*! alas for me! Gk. *αἰοῦ*, woe's me! See also **Ah**!

AY, **AYE**, yes, yes. (E.) In Shak. frequently; Temp. i. 2. 268, &c.; always spelt *i* in old editions. The use of *ay*, *aye*, or *i* with the above sense is not found in early authors. We may conclude that *ay* is a peculiar use of *aye*, ever; used affirmatively. See **Aye**. Perhaps influenced by **Yea**. ¶ Or it may be a peculiar use of the pers. pron. *i*, as the old ekkl. indicate.

AYAH, a native waiting-maid, in India. (Port.—L.) The

spelling answers more nearly to the Span. *aya*, a governess, fem. of *ayo*, a tutor, but the word was certainly introduced into India by the Portuguese; the final *h* is an E. addition. = Port. *aya*, a nurse, governess; fem. of *ayo*, a tutor of a young nobleman. Origin uncertain; Diez imagines it to be of Germanic origin; Wackernagel (with greater probability) suggests L. *avia*, by-form of *ava*, a grandmother, allied to *avus*, a grandfather. See **Unole**. Minshew's Span. Dict. (1623) has *aya*, 'a nurse, schoolmistress.'

AYE, adv., ever, always. (Scand.) The phr. 'for *ay*' occurs in Iwain and Gawain, l. 1510; in Ritson's Mct. Romances, vol. i. We also find '*ay* withouten ende,' Ii Beaus Disconus, l. 531, in Ritson's M. R., vol. ii. [Also 'a buten ende,' Ancien Kniwe, p. 396; where *a* = AS. *ā*.] = Icel. *ei*, ever. + AS. *ā*, aye, ever, always; Grein, i. 11; used in various phrases, such as *ā forð*, *ā on worlða forð*, *ā ið worlde*, &c. It also appears in the longer forms *āwa*, *āwo*, Grein, i. 46, of which *ā* is merely a contraction. It is an adverbial use of a substantive which meant 'a long time,' as shown by Goth. *aiw*, ever, an adverb formed from the sb. *aiws*, time, an age, a long period, eternity, Luke, i. 70. Cf. L. *ænum*, an age; Gk. *aiw*, an age, *aiē*, *aiē*, ever, always, aye; Skt. *eva*, course, conduct. See **Age**.

AYE-AYE, a squirrel-like nocturnal animal. (F.—Malagasy.) F. *aye-aye*; Supp. to Littré.—Malagasy *ai'ay'*; supposed to be named from its cry: Richardson's Malag. Dict.

AZALEA, a genus of shrubby plants. (Gk.) From Gk. *ἀζαλέα*, fem. of *ἀζαλέος*, dry, parched; perhaps from growing in dry places. = Gk. *ἀξ-ειν*, to dry up.

AZIMUTH, an arc of the horizon intercepted between the meridian of the place and a vertical circle passing through any celestial body. (Arabic.) Briefly, *azimuthal* circles are great circles passing through the zenith; whereas circles of declination pass through the poles. 'These same strykes [strokes] or diuisions ben cleped [called] *azimuth*; and they deuyden the Oriente of thyn astrolabe in 24 deuisions; Chaucer, tr. on Astrolabe, ed. Skeat, pt. i. sect. 19. 'Properly, *azimuth* is a plural form, being equivalent to Arabic *asamūt*, i. e. ways, or points (or quarters) of the horizon; from *am*, *samt*, sing., the way, or point (or quarter) of the horizon, or the arc from a particular point in the horizon to the zenith; cf. Arab. *samt*, a road, way, quarter, direction; Palmer's Pers. Dict. col. 360. Cf. *samt*, 'travelling, a way, tract, quarter; *samt*' *ras*, the zenith; *as-samt*, the azimuth; Rich. Dict. p. 848. From the same Arabic word is derived the E. *zenith*. See **Zenith**.

AZOTE, nitrogen. (F.—Gk.) The name given by Lavoisier (d. 1794) to nitrogen gas; because destructive to animal life. = F. *azote* (an ill-coined word; Littré). = Gk. *az*, negative prefix; and *ζωτ*, as in *ζωτικός*, fit for preserving life. = Gk. *azō*, life; *ζάω*, I live. From the same root we have Gk. *bios*, life, l. *uinere*, to live; also E. *quick*, *vivid*, *vital*, &c.; as also *zoology*. See **Zoology**.

AZURE, adj., of a bright blue colour. (F.—Arab.—Pers.) ME. *azur*, Joseph of Arimathea, ed. Skeat, li. 195, 198. 'Clad in *azure*;' Chaucer, Queen Anelida, l. 330. = AF. *azur*; OF. *azur*, *azure*; a corrupted form. [So also Ital. *azzurro*, Span. *azul*, *azur*, Port. *azul*.] = Late L. *azur*, *azurium*; also *lazarus*, an azure-coloured stone, known also as *lapis lazuli*; also, the colour itself. = Arab. *layward*, lapis lazuli, azure; Palmer's Pers. Dict. col. 509. = Pers. *layward*, lapis lazuli, a blue colour; Rich. Dict. p. 1251. So called from the mines of I. Jaward, situate in Turkistan; see Marco Polo's Travels, ed. Yule. The initial *I* was no doubt dropped, because it was supposed to be the def. article (F. *l*, Span. *el*, Ital. *il*, Arab. *al*). See **Diez** and **Devic**.

B

BAA, to bleat like a sheep. (E.) Chapman uses *baing* in his tr. of Homer, Iliad, bk. iv. l. 463; see quotation in Richardson s. v. *bleat*. Shak. has the verb to *ba*, Cor. ii. 1. 12, and the sb. *ba*, Two Gent. i. 1. 98. An imitative word, and may be considered as English. Cf. G. *bä*, the bleating of sheep. Der. *baa*, s.

BABBLE, to gossip, prate. (E.) ME. *babelen*, to prate; Ancien Kniwe, p. 100 (ab. 1230); to mumble, say repeatedly, P. Plowman, R. v. 8. Though not recorded in A.-S. MSS., it may be considered as an English word; cf. FFries. *babbeln*, *babbeln*, to babble. + Du. *babbelen*, to chatter; Dan. *babbe*, to babble; Icel. *babbla*; G. *pappeln*; also *bappeln*, *bappeln*, to babble; Grimm's Dict. β. The suffix *-le* is frequentative, and the verb means 'to keep on saying *ba ba*,' syllables imitative of the efforts of a child to speak. Cf. F. *babiller*, to chatter. Der. *babble*, sb., *babble*-ment, *babb*-ling, *babb*-er, A. V. Acta, xvii. 18. Palsgrave has 'Babler, *babillart*.'

BABE, an infant; (formerly) a doll. (E.) ME. *babe*, Gower, C. A.

i. 290; bk. iii. 320; *bab*, Towneley Myst. p. 149; the full form being *baban*, Ancien Riwe, p. 234 (ab. 1230); and even *Levins* has: '*Babbon*, pupus', 163. 12. Probably formed from the infantine sound *ba*, rath r than borrowed from Celtic. The similar forms in Celtic, viz. Welsh, Gaelic, Irish, Corn. *baban* are all late, and some may even have been borrowed from English. Cf. Mid. Swed. and Swed. dial. *babe*, little one. Cf. *babble* (above). *Baby* is a diminutive form; like *lassie* from *lass*. Der. *bab-y*, *baby-ish*, *baby-hood*.

BABIRUSA, BABIROUSSA, a kind of wild hog. (Malay.) 'The *Babiroussa*, or Indian hog; tr. of Buffon (1792).—Malay *babi rusa*, hog like a deer; from *rusa*, deer, and *babi*, hog (Yule).

BABOON, a large ape. (F. or Late L.) Probably borrowed, in its present form, from F. *babouin*, OF. *babouin* (II.). The form *bavian* in the Two Noble Kinsmen, iii. 5, is from Du. *bavian*. Other spellings, *baboon*, *babian*, may be modifications of ME. *babewin*; Mandeville's Travels, ed. Halliwell, p. 210; Prompt. Parv. p. 30; cf. Chaucer, H.F. 1189. The last is either from OF. *babouin* or represents the Late L. *babuynus*. 'In an English inventory of 1295, in Ducange, we read—"Imago R. V. . . cum pede quadrato stante super quatuor paruos babuynos;" and the verb *babuinare* signified, in the 13th century, to paint grotesque figures in MSS.; Brachet. Remoter origin uncertain; but Hatzfeld regards *babouin* as formed from F. *baboue*, MF. *babou*; Cot. has *faire la babou*, 'to make a mow at', to grimace. Cf. mod. Prov. *bahau*, a bugbear. Allied to F. *babue*, 'the lip of a beast,' Cot. Prob. of Germ. origin; from *bab*, or *ba*, the root of *babble*. See *Babe*, *Babble*; of imitative origin.

BACCHANAL, a worshippor of Bacchus. (L.—Gk.) Properly, an adjective. 'Unto whom [Bacchus] we yearly celebrated the feast *bacchanal*;' Nicolls, Thucydides, p. 50 (R.). 'The Egyptian *Bacchanals*, i.e. revells, Shak. Ant. ii. 7. 110. 'The tipsy *Bacchanals*, i.e. revellers, Mils. Nt. Dr. v. 48. —L. *Bacchanilis*, adj., devoted to Bacchus. —L. *Bacchus*, the god of wine.—Gk. *Bakchos*, the god of wine. Also named *Iakchos*, and said to be so named from the shouting of worshippers at his festival.—Gk. *lakchos*, to shout; a verb apparently formed by onomatopoeia, to express an interjectional *lak*! Cf. *Echo*. Der. *Bacchanal-ism*.

BACHELOR, a young knight, a young unmarried man. (F.—Late L.) ME. *bachelor*, Chaucer, Prolog. 80; Rob. of Glouc. (1297) pp. 77, 228, 453.—OF. *bachelor*.—Late L. *baccalarius*, allied to *baccalaris*, a farm-servant. Etym. unknown, and much disputed. For conjectures, see Diez, s.v. *baccalare*; Godefroy, s.v. *bachelles*; Korting, § 1134. Not from Celtic type **bakos*, small (Thurneysen).

BACILLUS, a genus of microscopic vegetable or animals. (L.) First in 1828; pl. *bacilli*.—Late L. *bacillus*, a little rod (from the shape); dimin. of *baculus*, variant of *baculum*, a stick. See *Bacterium*.

BACK, a part of the body. (F.) ME. *bak*, Ch. Book Duch. 957. AS. *bæc* (in common use).—OSax. and Icel. *bak*. Teut. type **bak-on*, neut. B. ME. derivatives are: *bachon*, backbone; *bachitea*, to backbite (P. Plowman, B. ii. 80); *bacward*, backward (Layamon, ii. 878). Der. *back-bite*, *back-bite-ing*, *back-bite-ing*, *back-haul*, *back-side*, *back-slide*, *back-slid-er*, *back-slid-ing*, *back-ward*, *back-wards*, *back-ward-ness*.

BACKGAMMON, a kind of game. (F.) Spelt *biggammun* in Howell's Letters, vol. ii. letter 68, dated Nov. 30, 1635. A quotation from Swift in Johnson's Dict. has the spelling *backgammon*. It is *backgammon* in Butler's Hudibras, c. iii. pt. 2. l. 1062. The game seems to have been much the same as that formerly called 'tables.' B. The etym. given by Strutt (Sports and Pastimes, b. iv. c. 2. § 16) is probably correct. 'The words are perfectly Saxon, as *bæc*, and *gamæn*, that is, Back-Game; because the pieces are sometimes taken up and obliged to go back, i.e. re-enter.' See *Back* and *Gammon* (2). Cf. Du. *verkeeren*, to turn, change; *verkeerd*, reverse; *verkeer-bord*, a backgammon-board.

BACON, swine's flesh, cured for eating. (F.—OHG.) ME. *bacoun*, *bacoon*, Chaucer, C.T. 5799 (D 217).—OF. *bacou*.—Low L. acc. *bacūnem*, from nom. *baco*; from a Tonic source.—OHG. *bakho*, *bacho*, MHG. *bache*, hinder part or piece, ham, bacon. Teut. type **bakon*, m.; allied to Teut. **bakom*, the back; see *Back*.

BACTERIUM, a genus of microscopic vegetable organisms, a disease-germ. (L.—Gk.) Pl. *bacteria*. First in 1847.—L. *bacterium*; L. form of Gk. *βακτηριον*, a little rod (from the shape); dimin. of *βακτρον*, a stick. Allied to L. *baculum*, a stick. See *Bacillus*.

BAD, evil, wicked. (F.) ME. *badde*, Ch. C. T., A 3155; Chaucer also has *badder*, i.e. worse, C. T. 10538 (F 224). Not in use much earlier in English. Rob. of Glouc. (in 1297) has *badde*, evil, p. 108, l. 17; and we find *never on badde*, not one bad, King Alis. 2118; this is perhaps the earliest instance. [The Pers. *bad*, wicked, has a remarkable resemblance to the Eng. word, but was unknown to Rob. of Glouc. The Pehlevi form *wat* (Horn, § 187) shows that the words are unrelated.] Most scholars now believe the word to be

English. Zupitza explains the ME. *badde* as shortened from AS. *baddele*, an hermaphrodite, used contemptuously, like its derivative *badling*, an effeminate fellow; whence Prov. E. *badling*, a worthless person. Sarrafin refers it to AS. *bædded*, constrained, *gebædded*, oppressed (cf. *mad*, from AS. *(ge) mædded*); allied to Lith. *bėda*, ill-luck, sorrow. Der. *bad-ly*, *bad-ness*.

BADGE, a mark of distinction. (F.) It occurs in Spenser, F. Q. i. l. 2. The Prompt. Parv. has: 'Bage, or bagge, or badge, of arms, *bandium*.'—AF. *bage*, Royal Wills, p. 68 (A. D. 1376); OF. *bage*, a badge (Godefroy), A. D. 1465; cf. Late L. *bagga*, *bagia*, 'signum, insigne quoddam'; Ducange. Of unknown origin.

BADGER, the name of an animal. (F.) Formerly *bageard*, as in Sir T. More, Works, p. 1183 g; but the final *d* is there excrement. In ME., the animal had three familiar names, viz. the *brock*, the *grey*, and the *bauson*, but was not called the *badger* till the 16th century; cf. 'a *bauson* or a *baigier*;' Fitzherbert's Husbandry, § 71. B. The name is a sort of nickname, the true sense being the animal marked with a *badge*, in allusion to the white mark on its face; so also *bauson* is from the OF. *bauson*, pie-bald (N. E. D.).

BADINAGE, jesting talk. (F.—Prov.—I.) In Coles's Dict. (1884); also in Phillips, ed. 1658.—F. *badinage*, jesting talk.—F. *badiner*, to jest.—F. *badin*, sportive, orig. foolish, silly, 'gajping.'—Prov. *badar*, to gape.—Late L. *badire*, to gape (Isidore). Probably an imitative word, from the syllable *ba*, denoting the opening of the mouth. Cf. *babble*, q. v.

BAFFLE, to foil, disgrace. (F.—MHG.) See Spenser, F. Q. v. 3. 37. The history of the word is recorded by Hall, Chron. Hen. VIII, anno 5. Richardson and N. E. D. quote the passage to show that to *buffall* is 'a great reproach among the Scotches, and is used when a man is openly perished, and then they make of hym an image paynted reuersed, with his heles upwarde, with his name, wonderyng, cryenge, and blowing out of [i.e. at] hym with homes, in the most despitfull manner they can.' The word is here confused with Lowland Scotch *bauhle*, to treat contemptuously; see the poem of Wallace, ed. Jamieson, viii. 724. For change of *ea* to *ff*, cf. *tough*, *rough*, &c. B. *Bauhle* is a verb, formed by suffix *-le*, from adj. *bauhe*, weak, poor, jaded, &c. This was probably borrowed from Icel. *bágr*, uneasy, poor, or the related sb. *bágr*, a struggle; from which is formed, in Icelandic, the vb. *bagga*, to push, or metaphorically, to treat harshly. Fick (iii. 198) connects this Icel. *bágr*, a struggle, with MHG. *bagen*, OHG. *gagen*, to strive, to brawl, γ. But the E. *buffle* seems to be more directly derived from F. *beffier*, to deceive, mock (Cot.), or F. *bafouer*, MF. *baffouer*, to baffle, reverse, disgrace; which are allied to Ital. *beffare*, 'to flout, scoff' (Florin), from *baffa*, a scoff; and to Norman F. *baffer*, to slap in the face, Prov. *bafa*, a scoff. Prob. from MHG. *beffen*, to scold; cf. G. *baffen*, Du. *baffen*, to bark, yelp; of imitative origin, like Du. *paß*, a pop, a box on the ear. Cf. further Prov. F. *baff*, a blow, a suppressed bark (of a dog); *baff*, to strike; *baff*, adj., useless, worthless; *baffe*, to annoy; &c.

BAG, a flexible case. (Scand.) ME. *bagge*, P. Plowman, B. prol. 41; Ancien Riwe, p. 168 (ab. 1230).—Icel. *baggi*, a bag; Norw. and MSwed. *bagge*. Remoter origin unknown. Der. *bag*, vb., *bag-gy*, *bag-pipe* (Chaucer, C. T. 567, A 565), *bag-piper*.

BAGATELLE, a trifle, a game. (F.—Ital.—Tent.) 'Trifles and bagatels;' Howell, vol. ii. letter 21, dated Aug. 1, 1633.—F. *bagatelle*, a trifle; introduced in the 16th cent. from Ital. *bagatella*, a trifle (Brachet). Diez thinks it is from the same root as *baggage*. *Bagatella* he takes to be the dimin. of Parmesan *bagata*, a little property; and this is to be formed from the Lombard *bagu*, a wine-skin, allied to E. *bag*. See *Baggage* (1), *Bag*.

BAGGAGE (1), travellers' luggage. (F.—Scand.) ME. *baggage*, *bagage*; occurring in I. yulgate's Hors, Sheep, and Goose, l. 109; in Chaucer's Dream, by an anonymous author, l. 1555; and in Hall, Chron. Rich. III, an. 3. § 4 from end.—OF. *bagage*, a collection of bundles, from OF. *bague*, a bundle.—Norw. *bagge*, Icel. *baggi*, a bag; see *Bag*. And cf. Lombard *bagu*, a wine-skin, a *bag*.

BAGGAGE (2), a worthless woman. (F.—Scand.) A peculiar use of the word above (see N. E. D.); but probably influenced by F. *bagasse*. Cotgrave explains *bagasse* by 'a *bagasse*, quean, jyl, punke, flirt.' Burguy gives the forms *batasse*, *batasse*, *bagasse*, a chambermaid, light woman. Cf. Ital. *bagascia*, a worthless woman. B. Etym. doubtful, but probably derived, like *baggage* (1), from OF. *bague*, a bundle.

BAIL (1), security; to secure. (F.—L.) Shak. has both sb. and verb; Meas. iii. 2. 77, 85. A. *Bail* as a verb is from the AF. *bailler*, introduced as a law-term, occurring in the Statutes of the Realm, p. 132 (1299).—OF. *bailler*, to keep in custody.—L. *bañtūre*, to carry about or take charge of a child.—L. *bañtus*, a porter, a carrier. Root *bad*; cf. Gk. *βαράειν*, to carry. Brugm. i. § 759. B. *Bail* as a substantive is the OF. *bail*, safe keeping, security; whence 'to be bail.' This is the verbal sb. from OF. *bailler*.

BAIL (s), a bucket. (F. - Late L.) See **Bale** (3).

BAILIFF, a deputy, one entrusted with control. (F. - L.) Chaucer has *bailif*; *Prolog.* 603; also in *Polit. Songs*, ed. Wright, p. 149, l. 16 (temp. Edw. II.). - (OF. *bailif*; AF. *bailif*, *Stat. of Realm*, p. 27 (1275). - Late L. *bailiffum*, acc. - L. *bailiffus*. See **Bail** (1).

BAILLIWICK, the jurisdiction of a bailiff. (F. and E.) Fabian speaks of the office of *baillywyke*; Rich. II, p. 528, ed. 1811. A hybrid word; from OF. *bailie*, government; and ME. *wike*, AS. *wice*, an office, duty, function; see *wike* (2) in *Stratmann*. See **Bail** (1). 2. Also used to denote the district under his jurisdiction; apparently from AS. *wic*, an abode; see *Wick* (2).

BAILS, small cross-bars used in the game of cricket. (F. - L.?) The history of the word is obscure. Roquefort gives OF. *bailles*, in the sense of barricade, palisade, with a quotation from Froissart: 'Il fit charpenter des *bailles* et les assessor au travers de la rue'; which I suppose to mean, he caused sticks to be cut and set across the street. Godefroy says that 'in the arrondissement of Vervains and of Avesnes, *bail* is the name of a horizontal piece of wood fixed upon two stakes.' Perhaps from *l. acc. baculum*, a stick, rod (*baille* < *bacula*, pl. form), used in many senses.

BAIRN, a child. (E.) ME. *burn*, P. Plowman, A. ii. 3. AS. *beorn*, Grein, i. 103-4. Icel. *barn*, a child; Swed. and Dan. *barn*; Goth. *barn*. Teut. type *baran*, neut. sb.; lit. 'that which is born'; from *bar*, and grade *baran*, to bear, with suffix -*no-*. See **Bear** (1).

BAIT, to make to bite, to feed. (Scand.) ME. *baiten*, to feed, Chaucer, *Troilus*, i. 192. 'And shoten on him, so don on here Dogges, that wolden him to-tere, Thanne men doth the bere *beite*' - and rushed upon him like dogs at a bear, that would tear him in twain, when people cause the bear to be baited; Havelok, 1838. To *bait* a bear is to make the dogs bite him. To *bait* a horse is to make him eat. - Icel. *beita*, to make to bite, the causal of Icel. *bíta* (pt. t. *bait*), to bite; Swed. *baita*, to pasture; Dan. *bede*. See **Bite**. Der. *bait*, sh., i. e. an enticement to bite.

BAIZE, a coarse woollen stuff. (F. - L.) Spelt *bays*, Arnold's Chron. (1502), ed. 1811, p. 235. An error for *bays*, which is a plural form; viz. the pl. fem. of the MF. *baye* - MF. *baye*, a lie, fib., . . . a covering trick, or tale; also, a lerry; also, the cloth called *bays*, &c.; Cotgrave (who here confuses three distinct words); cf. F. *bui*, bay-coloured. β . That the -ze is no part of the original word, and that the word is closely connected with *bay*, i. e. bay-coloured, reddish brown, is clear by comparison. Cf. Du. *baai*, haire; Swed. *bai*, bays, baize (Tauculitz); Dan. *bai*, baize. Also Span. *bayo*, bay, *bayeta*, baize; Port. *baio*, bay, *baeta*, haire; Ital. *bayo*, bay, cheamut-coloured; *baietta*, baize. See **Bay** (1).

BAKE, to cook by heat. (E.) ME. *baken*, Chaucer, *Prolog.* 384. AS. *bacan*, pt. t. *bite*, pp. *bacen*; Levit. xvi. 26; Exod. xii. 39-41. Du. *bakken*; Icel. *baka*; Swed. *baka*; Dan. *bage*; OHG. *pachan*, MHG. *bachen*, G. *baken*. Allied to Gk. *phōyein*, to roast; see Brugm. i. § 165. - β *BAIOG*, to roast. β . Not connected with Skt. *pak*, which is allied to F. *cok*, q. v. Der. *bak-er*, *bak-ing*, *bak-er-y*, *bake-house*.

BAKSHISH, **BAKSHESHEE**, a present, small gratuity. (Pers.) Pers. *bakshish*, a present, gratuity, drink-money; Rich. Dict. p. 247; also *bakshish*, id., and in Palmer, Pers. Dict. col. 72. Cf. Pers. *baksh*, part, share, *bakshidan*, to give, bestow; *bakshshah*, *bakshshi*, a portion. From Zend *baksh*, to distribute; Horn, § 186. Cf. Skt. *bhaji*, to divide; Fick, i. 381.

BALANCE, a weighing-machine. (F. - L.) Shak. has *balance*, *Mids. Nt. Dr.* v. 324; the pl. form used by him is also *balance*, *Merch. iv. 1. 255*. ME. *balance*, Ayenbite of Inwyt, pp. 30, 91 (1340). - F. *balance*, fem. 'a balance, a pair of weights or balances'; (ot. - L. type *balancia*; from L. *acc. balancum*, nom. *balanz*, having two scales; see *Brachet* - L. *bi*, double (for *his*, twice); and *lanx*, a platter, dish, scale of a balance. See Fick, i. 748. Der. *balance*, verb.

BALAS-RUBY, a variety of ruby, of a pale rose-red colour. (F. - Low L. - Arab. - Pers.) Formerly also *balais*, *balays*; spelt *balays* in the Expeditions of Henry, Earl of Derby (Camden Soc. 1894), p. 287, l. 25. Palsgrave has 'balays, a precious stone, *balis*'. Cotgrave explains MF. *balay* as 'a balais ruby'. - F. *balais*, a balas-ruby (Littre); MF. *balais*, *balai* (id.); MF. *balay*, *balé*, as above. - Low L. *balasius*, *balasus*, *balasius*, *balassus*, *balagus*, a balas-ruby (Ducange). Cf. Ital. *balasio*, Span. *balas*. - Arab. *balaksh*, a ruby (given by Devic, Supp. to Littre, q. v.) - Pers. *badaksh*, a ruby; so called because found at *Badaksh*, or *Badakshān*, 'the name of a country between India and Khūān from whence they bring rubies'; Rich. Dict. p. 249. *Badakshān* lies to the N. of the river Amoo (Oxus), and to the E. of a line drawn from Samarcand to Cabul; see Black's Atlas. The change from *d* to *l* is precisely the change found in *l. laerima* for *dacrima*. Cf. *Malagasy* with *Madagascar*.

BALCONY, a platform outside a window. (Ital. - Teut.) Milton has *balcone's* (sic) as a plural; Areopagitica (1644), ed. Hales,

p. 24. 'The penult is long with Sherburne (1618-1702), and with Jenyns (1704-87), and in Cowper's John Gilpin; Swift has it short; see Richardson.' Hales. - Ital. *balcone*, an outjutting corner of a house, also spelt *balco* (Florio). Ital. *palcò* or *palcana*, a stage, scaffold, also occurs. - β . Hence Dietz well suggests a derivation from Ollg. *balcho*, *palkho*, a scaffold, cognate with Eng. *balk*, a beam, rafter. See **Balk** (1). The term. -one is the usual Ital. augmentative suffix; cf. *balcon*.

BALD, deprived of hair. (C.) ME. *balld*, *ballid*, a disyllable; P. Plowman, B. xx. 183. Chaucer has: 'His heed was *balld*, that shoon as any glas'; *Prolog.* 198. The final -d thus stands for -ed, like the -ed in *spotted*, and serves to form an adj. from a sb. 'The original meaning seems to have been (1) shining (2) white, as a *bald-faced* stag'; note in Morris's Glossary. A *bald-faced* stag is one with a white streak on its face; cf. Welsh *bal*, adj. having a white streak on the forehead, said of a horse; *bal*, whiteness in the forehead of a horse. Cf. also Gk. *φαλακρός*, bald-headed; *φαλαρός*, having a spot of white, said of a dog, *φαλός*, white, *φαλός*, shining. - Gael. and Irish *bal* or *ball*, a spot, mark, speckle (whence the adj. *ballach*, spotted, speckled); Bret. *bal*, a white mark on an animal's face; cf. Welsh *ball*, whiteness in a horse's forehead. β . Cf. also Lith. *balas*, white, *balti*, to be white; Gk. *φαλός*, white (as above), Skt. *bhāla-m*, lustre. See *Trellwitz*, and *Stokes-Fick*, p. 164. γ . We also find MDan. and Dan. dial. *baldet*, bald, Swed. dial. *bälloter*, *bället*, bald. Der. *bald-ned* (ME. *balldnesse* or *balldnesse*, Wyclif, Levit. xiii. 42); *bald-head-ed*.

BALDACHIN (with *bal-* as in *bald* or as in *balcony*, and *ch* as *k*), a canopy over an altar, throne, &c. (F. - Ital. - Arab.) Orig. the name of the stuff employed. - F. *baldaquin*. - Ital. *baldachino*, a canopy, tester; orig. hangings or tapestry made at Bagdad. - Ital. *Baldacco*, Bagdad. - Arab. *Baghdād*, Bagdad.

BALDERDASH, poor stuff. (Scand. t.) Generally used now to signify weak talk, poor poetry, &c. But it was formerly used also of adulterated or thin potations, or of frothy water; and, as a verb, to adulterate drink so as to weaken it. 'It is against my freehold, my inheritance, . . . To drink such *balderdash*, or bonny-clabber'; Ben Jonson, *New Inn*, Act i; see the whole passage. 'Mine is such a drench of *Balderdash*'; Beaumont and Fletcher, *Woman's Prize*, iv. 5. 'What have you filled us here, *balderdash*?' Chapman, *May-day*, iii. 4. 'Can wine or brandy receive any sanction by being *balderdash* with two or three sorts of simple waters?' Mandeville, on Hypochond. Dis. 1730, p. 279 (Todd's Johnson). β . To *dash* is, in one sense, to mix wine with water (see N.E.D.), and this accounts for the latter part of the word. *Dash* is Scandinavian; and we may therefore look to Scandinavian for the other part of the word. We find Dan. *balder*, noise, clatter; Norw. *haldra*, to speak indistinctly (Ross); Icel. *baldras*, *baltrast*, to make a clatter. The Dan. *daske* is to slap, to flap; and *dash* is a slap, a dash. Hence *balderdash* may have been compounded (like *slap-dash*) to express a hasty or unmeaning noise, a confused sound; secondarily, a 'hodge-podge', as in Halliwell; and generally, any mixture. Cf. prov. E. *balder*, to use coarse language; *balderdash*, filthy talk, weak drink; see E. D. D. (Uncertain).

BALDRIC, **BALDRICK**, a girdle, belt. (F. - MHG. - L.) ME. *baudric*, *bawdric*, Chaucer, *Prolog.* 116; *bawderyke*, *Prompt. Parv.* p. 27; also *baudry* (ab. 1300). King Alis. 4698. An I appears in Palsgrave's *baldrick*; and Shak. has *baldrick*, *Much Ado*, i. 1. 244. - OF. *baldris*, not found; cf. OF. *baldrad*, *baldris*, given by Godefroy; and cf. Low L. *baldringus* in Ducange. - MHG. *balderick*, a girdle (Schade); formed with suffixes -*er* and -*ik*, from *baldr*, for OHG. *balz*, *palz*, a belt. - L. *balteus*, a belt. See **Belt**.

BALE (1), a package. (F. - MHG.) 'Bale of spycery, or other lyke, *buiga*'; *Prompt. Parv.* p. 22. Also spelt *balie*, as in 'a *balie* bokrom', a bale of buckram, Arnold's Chron. ed. 1811, p. 206. Cf. AF. *bale*, a bale, Stat. Realm, i. 218 (ab. 1284). - OF. and MF. *bale*, a ball; also, a pack, as of merchandise; Cot. - Low L. *balu*, a round bundle, package. Merely an adaptation of MHG. *balle*, a ball, sphere, round body. See **Ball** (2).

BALE (2), evil. (E.) Shak. has *baile* (1st folio), Cor. i. 1. 167; and *baileful*, Romeo, ii. 3. 8. MF. *bale*, Havelok, 327 (and very common); *balu*, Layamon, 1455, 2597. AS. *balu*, *baulu*, *baelo*, Grein, i. 101-4. OSax. *balu*, Icel. *bál*, misfortune; OHG. *balo*, destruction; lost in mod. G. The gen. of OMer. *balu* (neut.) is *balwes*; and the Teut. type is **bal-wom*, neuter; orig. neuter of Teut. **balwoz*, adj., evil (like L. *malum* from *malus*). Cf. Goth. *balwa-wesi*, wickedness. Allied to Russ. *bol*, pain, sorrow, Och. Slav. *bol*, sickness. Der. *baile-ful*, *baile-ful-y*.

BALE (3), to empty water out of a ship. (F. - Late L.) Not in ME. A better spelling is *bail*. We find: 'having freed our ship thereof [of water] with *baling*'; Hackluyt's Voyages, v. li. pt. ii. p. 109. It means to empty by means of *bails*, i. e. buckets. - F. *baille* (naut.),

a bucket; whence also Du. *balie*, a tub.—Late L. **bacula*, dimin. of *baca*, *bacca*, a vessel for water, also a small boat (whence also Du. *bak*, a bowl, pail); see *Basin*. Körtz, § 1136.

BALE-FIRE, a blazing fire; esp. of a funeral pyre. (E.) From *bale* and *fire*. ME. *bale* meant 'a blazing fire, or burning pile; also, a funeral pyre.' 'In a bale of furr,' P. Plowman's Crede, 667. AS. *bāl*, fire, Beowulf, 2323; *bāl-fyr*, id. 3144. Icel. *bál*, a great fire; cf. Gk. *φαῖς*, shining, bright, Lith. *balas*, white; Skt. *bhāla-m*, lustre. ¶ Distinct from *Baal*, which is Semitic.

BALK (1), a beam; a ridge, a division of land. (L.) Not much in use except in prov. E.; common in old authors. ME. *balke*. 'Balke in a howse, trabs;' *Balke* of a londe eryd, *porca*; Prompt. Parv. p. 22; *balke*, rafters, Chaucer, C. T. 3626; '*banke* of lond, separation;' Palsgrave. AS. *balca*, a heap; in the phr. 'on *balcan* leccan'—to lay in heaps, Boeth. xvi. 2; which explains Shak. '*balke*,' laid in heaps, 1 Hen. IV. i. 1. 61. OSaxon *balco*, a beam, Heland, i. 1708; Du. *bal*, a beam, rafter, bar; Icel. *bálkr*, a partition; Swed. *bal*, a beam, partition; G. *balen*, a beam, rafter; OHG. *balcho*. Teut. type **balcon*—a bar, weak masc. β. Further allied to Icel. *bjálki*, Swed. *bjálke*, Dan. *bjálke*, a beam, Teut. type **belkon*—and to AS. *balca*, a plank for a ship's gang-way, Teut. type **balcon*—Perhaps further allied to Gk. *φαλαγγίς*, a round bar of wood. See *Phalanx*.

BALK (2), to hinder. (E.) Shak. has *balke*, Tw. Nt. iii. 2. 26. 'Balkyn or ouerskypyn, omitto;' Prompt. Parv. And again, 'Balkyn, or to make a balkyn yn a londe, *porca*;' Prompt. Parv. p. 22. A *balk* also means a bar, a beam, see above; and to *balk* means to bar one's way, hence to foil; cf. Icel. *bálkr*, a beam of wood, also a piece of wood laid across a door; also, a fence. Hence the vb. is derived from *Balk* (1).

BALL (1), a dance. (F.—Late L.) Used by Dryden, tr. of Lucretius, b. ii. l. 29. Chapman and Shirley wrote a play called *The Ball*, licensed in 1632.—F. *bal*, a dance; from OF. *baler*, to dance.—Late L. *ballāre*, to dance (Lewis). Prob. suggested by Gk. *βαλλέω*, to dance; which is possibly connected with Gk. *βάλλω*, to throw. See *Ballet*, *Ballad*.

BALL (2), a spherical body. (Scand.) ME. *balle*, King Alisaund. 6481; Layamon, ii. 307, 616.—Icel. *báltr*, a ball, globe, gen. *ballar*; Swed. *bäll*, *Dan. bold*. Teut. type **balluz*—MHG. *ballo*, OHG. *pallo*, a ball, sphere. Perhaps allied to L. *folis*, an inflated ball. From the same source, *ball-on*, *ball-off*.

BALLAD, a sort of song. (F.—Prov.—Low L.) ME. *balade*, Ch. L. G. W. 270; Gower, C. A. i. 134.—OF. *balade*, F. *ballade*, of which Brachet says that it came in the 14th century, from the Provençal *balada*. *Ballada* seems to have meant a dancing song, and is clearly derived from Late L. (and Ital.) *ballāre*, to dance. See *Ball* (1).

¶ In some authors the form *ballat* or *ballat* occurs; in this case, the word follows the Ital. spelling *ballata*, 'a dancing song,' from Ital. *ballare*, to dance. See *ballata* and *ballary* in Milton's *Areopagitica*; ed. Hales, pp. 8, 24.

BALLAST, a load to steady a ship. (Dutch—Scand.?) *Ballasting* occurs in Cymbeline, iii. 6. 78; *balast* or *ballast* in Hackluyt's Voyages, i. 594; ii. pt. ii. 173; Palsgrave (1530) has *balast*.—Du. *ballast*, ballast; *ballasten*, to ballast. (Many of our sea-terms are Dutch.) Cf. also Dan. *ballast*, ballast; *ballaste*, to ballast; also spelt *baglast*, *baglaste*; Swed. *barlast*; MDan. *barlast*. B. The latter syllable is, as all agree, the Du., Dan., and Swed. *last*, a burden, a word also used in English in the phr. 'a last of herrings;' see *Last* (4). The former syllable is disputed; but perhaps we may rely upon the Swed. and MDan. form *bar-last*, i. e. 'bare (mere) load;' whence *ballast* by assimilation. In this view, the first syllable is cognate with E. *bare*. [The Dan. *bag* means 'behind, at the back, in the rear,' and we may conclude that *baglast* was so called because stowed more in the after part of the ship than in front, so as to tilt up the bows; see *Back*. But this form was probably due to popular etymology.] C. Another etymology is given in the Wörterbuch der Ostfriesischen Sprache, by J. ten D. Koolman. The Efrisic word is also *bal-last*, and may be explained as compounded of *bal* (the same word with E. *bale*, evil), and *last*, a load. In this case *ballast* = *bale-load*, i. e. useless load, unprofitable lading. This view is possible, yet not convincing; it does not account for the MDan. *barlast*, which is prob. the oldest and most correct form. And it is not clear that Efrisic *bal* can mean 'useless'; it is rather 'evil' or 'harmful.'

BALLET, a sort of dance. (F.—Ital.—Late L.) First used by Dryden, Essay on Dram. Poesie (1668); ed. T. Arnold, p. 61.—F. *ballé*, a little dance.—Ital. *ballato*, dimin. of *ballo*, a dance.—Ital. *ballare*, to dance. See *Ball* (1).

BALLOON, a large spherical bag. (F.—OHG.) Formerly *balouen*, *balouen*; see quotations in Richardson from Burton, Anat. of Melancholy, pt. ii. sec. 2, m. 4, and Eastward Ho, Act i. sc. 1. In both instances it means a ball used in a game resembling football; and this

form was borrowed from the Ital. *ballone*, 'a great ball, a ballone, a football,' Florio; augment, of *balla*, a ball. The modern E. word is from F. *ballon*, augment, of F. *balle*, a ball. See *Ball* (2). ¶ The game of *baloon* is better known by the Italian name *pallone*, which Diez says is from the OHG. form *palla*, *pallo*, an earlier form of G. *ball*, a ball.

BALLOT, a mode of voting, for which little balls were used; also, to vote by ballot. (Ital.—OHG.) 'They would never take their *balls* to *ballot* [vote] against him;' North's Plutarch, p. 927 (R.).—Ital. *ballotta*, a little ball used in voting; whence *ballottare*, 'to cast lots with bullets, as they use in Venice;' Florio. *Ballotta* is a dimin. of *balla*, a ball. [Hence also F. *ballotter*, to cast lots (Cotgrave); *ballote*, *ballotte*, a little ball used in voting (Cotgrave), a word used by Montaigne (Brachet).] See *Ball* (2).

BALM, an aromatic plant. (F.—L.—Gk.—Arab.) The spelling has been modified so as to bring it nearer to *balam*; the spelling *balm* occurs in Chapman's Homer, Iliad, b. xvi. 624, but the ME. form is *baume* or *baum*; Chaucer, Ho. of Fame, 1686; spelt *bame*, Ancrén Riwle (ab. 1230), p. 164; spelt *baume*, Gower, C. A. iii. 315. The derivative *enbaumen* occurs in P. Plowman, B. xvii. 70.—OF. *basme*.—L. *balanum*.—Gk. *βάλανος*, the fragrant resin of the balsam-tree; cf. *βάλανος*, a balsam-tree. Of Semitic origin; from Arab. *basām*, the name of a fragrant shrub; Rich. Dict. p. 273; cf. Heb. *bāām*, balsam; see Gesenius. Der. *balmy*. Doublet, *balsam*.

BALSAM, an aromatic plant (Timon, iii. 5. 110). See *Balm*. **BALUSTER**, a rail of a staircase, a small column. (F.—Ital.—L.—Gk.) Evelyn (Of Architecture) speaks of 'rails and balusters;' Dryden has *ballustred*, i. e. provided with balusters, Art of Poetry, canto i. l. 54; Mason has *balustrade*, English Garden, b. ii. 351.—F. *balustre*; Cotgrave has: '*Balustres*, ballisters, little, round, and short pillars, ranked on the outside of cloisters, terraces;' &c. He also has: '*Balustre*, *Balaustra*, the blossom, or flower of the wild pomgranet tree.'—Ital. *balaustra*, a baluster, small pillar; so called from a fancied similarity in form to that of the calyx of the pomgranet flower.—Ital. *balaustra*, *balaustra*, a baluster, the flower of the wild pomgranet tree.—L. *balustrium*.—Gk. *βαλυστήριον*, the flower of the wild pomgranet; Dioscorides.

BALUSTRADE, a row of balusters. (F.—Ital.—L.—Gk.) In Evelyn's Diary, Nov. 19, 1644. Borrowed from F. *balustrade*, = Ital. *balaustrata*, furnished with balusters, as if pp. of a verb *balustrare*, to furnish with balusters. See *Baluster*.

BAMBOO, a sort of woody Indian reed. (Malay—Canarese.) 'They raise their houses upon arches or posts of *bamboos*, that be large reeds;' Sir T. Herbert, Travels (1663), p. 378.—Malay *bambū*, the name of the plant; Marsden's Malay Dict., p. 47; but not original. H. H. Wilson thinks it is from the Canarese *bambu*. See *bamboo* in Yule.

BAMBOOZLE, to trick, cajole. (F.—Ital.?) The quotations point to the original sense as being to cajole by confusing the senses, to confuse, to obfuscate. It occurs in Arbutnot, Hist. of John Bull, part iii. ch. 6, who talks of 'a sort of fellows that they call banterers and bamboozlers, that play such tricks.' In the Tatler, no. 31 (1709), is the remark: 'But, sir, I perceive this is to you all bamboozling,' i. e. unintelligible trickery; and in no. 230, *bamboozle* is noted as a new word. The word to *bam*, i. e. to cheat, is, apparently, a contraction of it, and not the original. 'The statement that it is a Gipsy word wants proof.' N.E.D. But it may well have been suggested by F. *bambocker*, 'to be on the lark, to play pranks;' Hamilton.—F. *bamboche*, 'a puppet . . . spree, pranks;' id.—Ital. *bamboccio*, a child, simpleton; augment, of *bambo*, 'a foolish fellow,' Florio; which is prob. of imitative origin. Cf. E. *babble*, and Gk. *βαυβαίρεω*, to stammer.

BAN, a proclamation; pl. *BANNS*. (E.) ME. *ban*, Rob. of Glouc. p. 188, l. 3881. Cf. ME. *baunien*, *bannen*, to prohibit, curse; Layamon, i. 344; Gower, C. A. ii. 96; bk. iv. 2834. [Though the Low L. *bannum* and OF. *ban* are found (both being derived from the OHG. strong vb. *bannan*, or *pannan*, to summon) the word may well be E. the G. word being cognate; the influence of OF. *ban* was only partial.] AS. *geban*, a proclamation, in Ælfric's Hom. i. 30. Cf. 'þa hēt se cyng *geþannan* út calne þeodscipe'—then the king commanded to order out (assemble) all the population; AS. Chron. A.D. 1006.—Du. *ban*, excommunication; *bannen*, to exile; Icel. and Swed. *bann*, a ban; *banna*, to chide; Dan. *band*, a ban; *bande*, to curse. All from a Teut. strong verb **bannan* (conj. 7), to proclaim. β. Brugmann (i. § 559) connects *ban* with L. *fama*, *fari*, from √ *bhā*, to speak. Cf. Skt. *bhan*, to speak, related to *bhāsh*, to speak; Gk. *φημι*, I say. See *Bandit*, *Banish*, *Abandon*. ¶ Hence pl. *banns*, spelt *banns* in Sir T. More, Works, p. 434 g; cf. 'Bane of marriage,' Prompt. Parv. **BANANA**, the plantain tree, of the genus *Musa*. (Port.—W. African.) Noticed by Dampier in 1686; Voyages, i. 316 (Yule).

The pl. *bonannes* occurs as early as 1599 in J. Davis, Voyages (Hakluyt Soc.), p. 138. Borrowed from Port. (or Span.) *banana*, the fruit of the plantain or banana-tree; the tree itself is called in Spanish *banano*. The name is said by early Port. writers to have come from Guinea: see Yule. So also in Voyages (1745), ii. 336.

BAND (1), also **BOND**, a fastening, ligature. (Scand.) ME. *band*, *band*, *l'pompit*. Parv. p. 43; Ormulum, 10821. = Icel. *band*; Swed. *band*; Dan. *baand*; OFriesic *band*; Du. *band*, a bond, tie; G. *band*; OllG. *pant*. Teut. type **bandum*, neut.; from *band*, 2nd grade of *band-an*, to bind. Further allied to AS. *band*, Goth. *bandi*, a band. Also to Skt. *bandha*-s, a binding, tie, fetter; from Skt. *bhand*, to bind. See **Bind**. But orig. unconnected with *bandage*, q.v. Der. *band-age*, *band-box*. N.B. The *band-box* was orig. made for the *bands* or ruffs of the 17th cent.; see Fairholt, Gloss., p. 26, l. 1.

BAND (2), a company of men. (F.—G.) Not found in this sense in ME. Shak. has: 'the sergeant of the *band*'; Com. of Errors, iv. 3. 30; also *banding* as a pres. pt., 1 Hen. VI. iii. 1. 81. = F. *bande*, a band; also, a band, a company of soldiers, a troop, or crew; cf. Cot. [whence mod. G. *bande*, a gang, etc.] = G. *band*, a band, tie; cf. Low L. *banda*, a gang. Allied to Low L. *bandum*, a banner. See further under **Banner**. Der. *band*, vb.; *band-ed*, *band-ing*, *band-master*; and *bandy*.

BANDANNA, a silk handkerchief with white spots. (Hind.—Skt.) 'Waving his yellow *bandanna*;' Thackeray, Newcomes, ch. 4. = Hind. *bāndhū*, 'a mode of dyeing, in which the cloth is tied in various places, to prevent the parts tied from receiving the dye . . . a kind of silk cloth;' Forbes. Cf. Hind. *bāndhū*, to tie, bind. = Skt. *bandh*, to bind.

BANDICOOT, a large Indian rat. (Telugu.) Telugu *pandikokku*, iv. pig-rat (Yule). = Tel. *pandi*, hog; *kokku*, rat (Brown).

BANDIT, a robber; prop. an outlaw. (Ital.—Teut.) *Bandite* occurs in Comus, l. 426, and *banditto* in Shak. 2 Hen. VI. iv. 1. 135. Borrowed from Ital. *bandito*, outlawed, pp. of *bandire*, to proscribe. = Low L. *bandire*, to proclaim; formed [with excrement *d*] from *banire*, with the same sense. = Low L. *banum*, a proclamation; of Teut. origin. See **Ban**, **Banish**.

BANDOG, a large dog, held in a band or tied up. (Scand. and E.) For *band-dog*. Sir T. More, Works, p. 886, has *bandedogges*. Prompt. Parv. p. 43, has 'Bouidoge, or bouide dogge, Molous;' and Way, in a note, quotes 'A bande dogge, Molous;' Cath. Angl. So also: 'Hic molousus, a *banddogge*,' Wright's Vocab. i. 187; also spelt *banddogge*, id. p. 251. 'A *banddogge*, canis catenarius'—a chained dog; Levins, Manip. Vocab. col. 157. Hexham has: 'een *bandi-hond*, a *banddogge*.' See **Band** (1) and **Dog**.

BANDOLIER, BANDOLIER, a shoulder-belt; now used for cartridges. (F.—Span.—Teut.) 'Six muskets with *bandileeres*;' Union Invent. (1596); p. 3. From MF. *bandouillere*, a musketier's *bandoleer*, Cut.; F. *bandouliere*. = Span. *bandolera*, a bandoleer; from *banda*, a sash, band. Of Teut. origin; see **Band** (1).

BANDY, to beat to and fro, to contend. (F.—G.) Shak. has *bandy*, to contend, Tit. And. i. 312; but the older sense is to beat to and fro, as in Romeo, ii. 5. 14. It was a term used at tennis, and was formerly also spelt *band*, as in 'To *band* the ball;' G. Turberville, To his Friend P., Of Courting and Tenys (ab. 1570?). The chief difficulty is to account for the final -y, though we have a similar suffix in *parley*. One sense of *bandy* was a particular stroke at tennis, perhaps from MF. *bandi*, lit. 'struck.' = MF. *bandier*, to bind, fasten with strings; also, to *bandie*, at tennis; Cotgrave. He also gives: 'Iouer à *bander* est à *racler* contre, to *bandy* against, at tennis; and, by metaphor, to pursue with all insolency, rigour, extremity.' Also: 'Se *bander* contre, to *bandie* or oppose himself against, with his whole power; or to come in league with others against.' Also: 'His *se bandent* à faire un enteeprise, they are plot'ting a conspiracy together.' B. The word is therefore the same as that which appears as *band*, in the phrase 'to *band* together.' The F. *bandier* is derived from *bande*, s.s.: from the G. *band*, a band, tie; see **Band** (2).

BANDY-LEGGED, crook-legged. (F. and E.) Swift (in 1727) has: 'Your *bandy* leg, or crooked nose;' Furniture of a Woman's Mind, l. 22. The prefix *bandy* is merely borrowed from the MF. *bande*, bent, spoken of a bow. *Bande* is the pp. of F. *bander*, explained by Cotgrave as 'to bend a bow; also, to bind, . . . tie with bands.' He has here inverted the order; the right sense is (1) to *string* a bow; and (2) to bend it in stringing it. = G. *band*, a band. = G. *band*, 2nd grade of *binden*, to bind. See **Bind**. ¶ Observe that *bande* is the F. equivalent of *bent*, because *bend* is also derived from *bande*, s.s.

BANE, harm, destruction. (E.) ME. *bane*, Chaucer, C. T. 1099 (A 1097). AS. *ban*, a murderer. = Icel. *bani*, death, a slayer; Dan. and Swed. *bane*, death. Teut. type **banon*, masc. Cf. Goth. *banja*, a wound. Perhaps allied to Olfrisk *ben-in*, I strike, Bret. *ben-a*, to cut, Stokes-Fick, p. 167. Der. *bane-ful*, *bane-ful-ly*.

BANG (1), to beat violently. (Scand.) Shak. has *bang'd*, Tw. Night, iii. 2. 24. = Icel. *bang*, Dan. *banke*, to beat; cf. Icel. *bang*, a hammering; Dan. *bank*, a beating. Note also MSwed. *bengel*, G. *bengel*, a cudgel (lit. 'bang-er'); MDan. *bang*, to make a noise, *bang*, noise, uproar.

BANG (2), **BHANG**, a narcotic drug. (Port.—Hind.—Skt.) Formerly *bangue* (see Yule). = Port. *bangue*; cf. they call it in Portuguese *bang*: Capt. Knox (A.D. 1681), in Arber's Eng. Garner, i. 402. = Hind. *bhang*, hemp (*Cannabis sativa*); Forbes; cf. Pers. *bang*, an inebriating draught, hashish; Palmer's Pers. Dict. col. 93. = Skt. *bhañgā*, hemp; the drug being made from the wild hemp.

BANGLE, a kind of bracelet. (Hind.) 'The ankles and wrists ornamented with large rings or *bangles*;' Archaeologia, vol. viii. p. 256, an. 1787 (Davies). From Hindustani *bangri*, fem. 'a bracelet, an ornament for the wrist; corruptly, a bangle;' Wilson, Gloss. of Indian Terms, p. 59; Forbes, p. 88.

BANIAN, a tree; see **Banyan**.

BANISH, to outlaw, proscribe. (F.—OHG.) ME. *banishen*, Chaucer, Kn. Tale, 1727 (A 1725). = OF. *ban-ir*, *ban-ir* (with suffix -*ir* due to the -*is*, which occurs in conjugating a F. verb of that form; answering to the L. inchoative suffix -*isc*, -*esc*). = Low L. *ban-ir*, to proscribe; from a Teutonic source. = OllG. *bannan*, *pannan*, to summon; a strong verb. See **Ban**. Der. *banish-ment*.

BANISTERS, staircase railings. (F.—Ital.—L.—Gk.) 'Thumping the *banisters* all the way;' Sheridan, The Rivals, ii. 1 (Fag). A corruption of *balusters*; see **Baluster**.

BANJO, a six-stringed musical instrument. (Ital.—Gk.) A negro corruption of *bandora*, which occurs in Musheu's Dict. (1627). Again, *bandore* is for *bandora*, described in Queen Elizabethes Achaemy, ed. Furnivall, p. 111; Chappell's Popular Music, i. 224, ii. 776. Also written *pandore*: 'The cythron, the *pandore*, and the theorbo strike;' Drayton, Polyolbion, song 4. = Ital. *pandora*, *pandura*, 'a musical instrument with three strings; a kit, a croude, a rebecke;' Florio. = Gk. *panthōpa*, *panthōpis*, also *panthōpa*, a musical instrument with three strings (Liddell and Scott). Not a true Gk. word; Chappell says the Greeks borrowed it from the ancient Egyptians. ¶ *Mandolin*, q.v., is from the same source.

BANK (1), a mound of earth. (Scand.) ME. *banke*, P. Plowman, B. v. 521; *bankes* in Ormulum, 9210. = OSand. **banke*, orig. form of Icel. *bakki*, ridge, eminence, bank of a river; cf. Jutland *banke* (Feilberg), Dan. *bakke*, Swed. *bakke*, bank; whence also Norman F. *banque*, a bank. Teut. stem **bankon*, m. = OllG. *panch*, a bank; also, a bench. Note also AS. *ān-banca*, lit. 'helf-bench,' as a gloss to *spōnda*; Voc. 280. 12. Oldest sense ridge or shelf; hence *bench*, table. See **Bench**.

BANK (2), a place for depositing money. (F.—Ital.—G.) *Bank* is in Udall, on Luke, c. xix. 23. = F. *banque*, a money-changer's table or bench; Cot. = Ital. *banca*, f., a bench; also *banco*, m., 'a bench, a merchants' bank;' Florio. = MHG. *banck*, a bench, table. See **Bench**; and see above. Der. *bank-er*, q.v.; *bank-rupt*, q.v.; *bank-rupt-ey*.

BANKER, a money-changer. (F.—G.) with F. suffix. *Banker* occurs in Sir T. More, Works, p. 1385 h. It is formed from *bank*, with F. suffix -*er*. Cf. F. *banquier*, 'a banker;' Cot.

BANKRUPT, one unable to pay just debts. (F.—Ital.) ME. *bankrupte*, Sir T. More, Works, p. 881 f. An earlier sense was 'bankruptcy;' N. E. D. The word has been modified by a knowledge of its relation to the L. *ruptus*, but was originally French rather than Latin. The true French word, too, was *banqueroutier* (Cotgrave), formed from *banqueroutte*, f., which properly meant 'a breaking or becoming bankrupt;' i. e. bankruptcy. The latter was introduced into French in the 16th cent. from Ital. *banca rotta* (Brachet). = Ital. *banca*, a bank, bench; *rotta*, broken. = MHG. *banck*, a bench; and L. *rupta*, f. of *ruptus*, broken, pp. of *rumpere*, to break. See **Bank** (2), and **Bench**; also **Rupture**. ¶ The usual account, that a bankrupt person had his bench (i. e. money-table) broken, is unauthorized and needless. Cf. Late L. *ruptus*, a bankrupt (A.D. 1334) in Ducange. It was the *man* that was 'broken.'

BANNER, a flag, ensign. (F.—Teut.) ME. *banere*, Ancien Riwe (1230), p. 300; AF. *banere*, Stat. Realm, i. 185 (1322). = OF. *banere*, *baniere*; cf. Prov. *bandera*. = Low L. type **bandirā*, f. (the form *banderia* occurs), a banner. = Low L. *bandum*, a standard; with suffix -*iria*. From a Teut. (Laugobardic) source; **uexilum*, quod *bandum* appellat; Paulus. De gestis Langob. i. 20; cf. Goth. *bandwa*, *bandwō*, a sign, token. = Teut. **band*, 2nd grade of **bindan*-, to bind. See **Bind**.

BANNERET, a knight of a higher class, under the rank of a baron. (F.—Teut.) AF. *baneret*, Le Prince Noir, l. 193 (ab. 1386); F. *banneret*, which Cotgrave explains as 'a *Bannet*, or Knight banneret, a title, the privilege whereof was to have a *banner* of his own for his people to march and serve under,' &c. Spelt *baneret* by Stanishurst, in Holinshed's Desc. of Ireland, ed. 1808; vi. 57. From a

Lat. type **banerātus*, i.e. provided with a banner.—OF. *banere*, a banner: see above.

BANNOCK, a kind of flat cake. (C.—L?) Lowland Sc. *ban-nock*; AS. *banne*; Napier, (O.E. Glosses, = Gael. *ban-nach*, a cake. Prob. not a Celtic word, but due to L. *panis*, a baked cake.—L. *panis*, bread. Cf. **Pantry**.)

BANNA, a proclamation of marriage. (E.) The plural of **Ban**, q.v. **BANQUET**, a feast. (F.—Ital.—G.) *Banquet*, v.h., occurs in Hall's Chron. Henry V. an. 2 (1809), p. 57. The more usual old form is *banquet*; as in Fisher's Works, ed. Mayor (E. E. T. S.), p. 294. —F. *banquet*, which Cotgrave explains as 'a banquet; also a feast,' &c. The word has reference to the table on which the feast is spread. —Ital. *banchetto*, dimin. of *banco*, orig. a bench. (Florio has *banchelette*, 'to banquet.') —MHG. *banc*, a bench, a table. See **Bank** (1), **Bench**.

BANSHEE, a female spirit supposed to warn families of a death. (Irish.) 'In certain places the death of people is supposed to be foretold by the cries and shrieks of *banshi*, or the Fairies wife; Pennant, Tour in Scotland, 1769, p. 205 (Jamieson).—Gael. *beanshi*, a banshee; lit. fairy-woman (MacLeod, p. 627); from Irish *bean she*, OIr. *ben side*, 'woman of the fairies'; see Macbain, p. 293. The Gael. and Ir. *bean* = OIrish *ben*, is cognate with E. *queen*. Windisch has OIr. *ban-side*; where *ban-* is for *ben* (in composition); and *side* is a pl. form, meaning 'fairies'.

BANTAM, a kind of fowl. (Java.) The *bantam* fowl is said to have been brought from Bantam, the name of a place in Java, at the western extremity of the island.

BANTER, to mock or jeer at; mockery. (E?) 'When wit hath any mixture of railery, it is but calling it *banter*, and the work is done. This polite word of theirs was first borrowed from the bullies in White Friars, then fell among the footmen, and at last retired to the pedants; but if this *bantering*, as they call it, be so despicable a thing,' &c.; Swift, Tale of a Tub; Author's Apology. *Banterer* occurs A. D. 1709, in the Tatler, no. 12. Origin unknown; apparently slang. Davies (Supplement Gloss.) gives an earlier quotation: 'Occasions given to all men to talk what they please, especially the *banters* of Oxford (a set of scholars so called, some M.A.), who make it their employment to talk at a venture, lye, and prate what nonsense they please.' A. Wood, Life, Sept. 6, 1678. Prompt. picked up from some E. dialect; cf. prov. E. *bant*, vigour; *bant*, to conquer, haggle; *banter*, to cheapen, haggle, tease, taunt (E. D. D.). Perhaps we may compare Schmeller's Bavarian Dict. (col. 248): '*bündeln* (pron. *banteln*), used jocularly or ironically, to be busy about a bandage (called *bantl*), fig. to intrigue.' See the whole article.

BANTLING, an infant, a brat. (G.) Occurs in Drayton's Pastorals, ecl. 7, st. 17; where Cupid is called the 'wanton *bantling*' of Venus. Apparently confused with *band*, as if for *band-ling*, one wrapped in swaddling-bands; but really an adaptation of G. *bantling* (with the same sense as Low G. *bantler*), an illegitimate child; from G. *bant*, a bench; i.e. 'a child begotten on a bench, not in the marriage-bed'; see *Bantker* in Brem. Wörterbuch. And see **Bastard**.

BANYAN, a kind of tree. (Port.—Skt.) Sir T. Herbert, in describing the religion of the Banyans of India, proceeds to speak of 'the *banyan* trees,' which were esteemed as sacred; ed. 1665, p. 51; see also p. 123. The *banyans* were merchants, and the *banyan-trees* (an English, not a native, term) were used as a sort of market-place, and are (I am told) still so used. At first applied to a particular tree, see Yule.—Port. *banyan*, a trader.—Gujarati *vāṇiyo*, one of the trading caste (H. H. Wilson, p. 541).—Skt. *vany*, *bany*, a merchant (Benfey, p. 625).

BAOBAB, a kind of large tree. (W. African.) In Arber's Eng. Garner, i. 441. The native name, in Senegal.

BAPTIZE, v. to christen by dipping. (F.—I.—Gk.) Formerly *baptise* was the commoner form; it occurs in Rob. of Glouc., p. 86; l. 1918. [The sb. *baptiste* occurs in the Ancien Riwle, p. 160; and *baptisme* in Gower, C. A. i. 189; bk. ii. 899.]—OF. *baptiser*.—L. *baptizare*.—Gk. *baptizein*; from *baptizo*, to dip. From a root *gwēbh*; whence also Icel. *hvefja*, to dip, quench. Brugm. i. § 677; Prellwitz. Der. *baptist* (Gk. *baptistēs*, a dipper); *baptism* (Gk. *baptisma*, a dipping); and *baptist-ery*.

BAR, a rail, a stiff rod. (F.) ME. *barre*, Chaucer, C. T., A 1075; Havelok, 1794.—OF. *barra*.—Late L. *barra*, a bar (of unknown origin); whence also Port., Span., and Ital. *barra*. A connexion with Diet. *barra*, a branch, seems possible. Cf. Stokes-Fick, pp. 172-3. Der. *barriade*, q.v., *barrier*, q.v.; *barrister*, q.v.; prob. *barrel*, q.v.; and see *embarrass*.

BARB (1), the hook on the point of an arrow. (F.—L.) Merely an adaptation of the L. *barba*, a beard. Cotgrave has: '*Barbelé*, bearded; also, full of snags, snips, jags, notches; whence *flesche barbelée*, a bearded or barbed arrow.'—F. *barbe*.—L. *barba*, the beard. See **Barbel**, **Barber**, and **Beard**.

BARB (2), a Barbary horse. (F.—Barbary). So in Glossographia Anglicana; 1719. Cotgrave has: '*Barbe*, a Barbary horse.' Named from the country.

BARBAROUS, uncivilized. (L.—Gk.) ME. *barbar*, *barbarik*, a barbarian; Wyclif's earlier version, Col. iii. 11, i. Cor. xiv. 11. Afterwards *barbarous*, in closer imitation of the Latin.—L. *barbarus*.—Gk. *Barbapros*, foreign; cf. L. *bulbus*, stammering. β. The name was applied by Greeks to foreigners to express the strange sound of their language; see Curtius, i. 262; Fick, i. 684. Der. *barbar-ian*, *barbar-ic*, *barbar-it-y*, *barbar-ise*, *barbar-ism*, *barbar-ousness*.

BARBECUE, a frame-work of sticks supported on posts; orig. used for sleeping on or for meat meant to be smoke-dried. (Span.—Hayti.) Hence the verb *barbecue*, to smoke-dry, to broil. 'They... *barbecue* their game and fish in the smoke;' Stedman, Surinam, i. 406.—Span. *barbacoa*, a scaffold raised above the ground; *l'ineda*.—Hayti *barbacoa*, a raised wooden framework; Notes on E. F. tym. p. 347.

BARBED, accoutred; said of a horse. (F.—Scand.) Shaks. has: '*barbed steeds*;' Rich. III. i. 1. 10. Also spelt *barbed*, the older form; it occurs in Berners' tr. of Froissart, vol. i. c. 41. Cotgrave has: '*Barde*, m. -ée, f. barbed, or trapped as a great horse.'—F. *barde*, horse-armor; but explained in Cot. as 'a long saddle for an ass or mule' [mule]. Referred by Diez to Icel. *barð*, a brim of a helmet; also, the beak or armed prow of a ship of war; from which sense it might have been transferred so as to be used of horses furnished with spiked plates on their foreheads. Cf. also Icel. *barð*, a shield. β. But Devic refers F. *barde*, pack-saddle, Span. *albarda*, to Arab. *bar-da'at*, a pack-saddle. However, this may be a different word. See Körting, § 1237. (Uncertain.)

BARBEL, a kind of fish. (F.—I.) '*Barbylle fysche*, barbell fissle, *barbyllus*;' Prompt. Parv. p. 24.—OF. *barbel*, F. *barbeau*. Cotgrave has both forms, and defines *barbeau* as 'the river barbell'. . . also, a little beard.'—L. acc. *barbellum*, from *barbellus*, dimin. of *barbus*, a barbel; cf. *barbula*, a little beard, dimin. of *barba*, a beard. ¶ The fish is so called because it is furnished near the mouth, with four barbels or beard-like appendages (Webster). See **Barb** (1).

BARBER, one who shaves the beard. (F.—L.) ME. *barbour*, Chaucer, C. T., A 2025 (Kn. Ta.).—OF. *barbour*, *barbier*, a barber, = F. *barbe*, the beard, with suffix of agent.—L. *barba*, the beard; which is cognate with E. *beard*; Brugm. i. § 972. See **Beard**. β. ME. and AF. *barbour*, OF. *barbour*, answer to a L. type '*barbātorum*, acc.; OF. *barbier* to Late L. type *barbārium*, acc.

BARBERRY, **BERBERRY**, a shrub. (F.—L.) Cotgrave has: '*Berberis*, the barbarie-tree.' The Eng. word is borrowed from French, which accounts for the loss of final s. The ME. *barbaryn* (Prompt. Parv.) is adjectival. = Late L. *berberis*, the name of the shrub, also spelt *barbaris*, as in Prompt. Parv. Origin wholly unknown; the Arab. *barbāris* (often cited) is not a true Arab. word. The name *barbaryn-tree* (Prompt. Parv.) answers to OF. *barbarin*, 'foreign'; and an ultimate derivation from Gk. *Barbapros* or *Barbapros*, foreign, does not seem impossible. The Span. *berberis*, Ital. *berberi*, afford no help. Mandeville has *barbarynes* (to translate F. *berberis*); c. ii. p. 14. '*Berberi*, fructus, *berbarynes*;' Wright, Voc. 568. 4. ¶ This is an excellent example of *accommodated spelling*; the change of the two final syllables into *berry* makes them significant; but the word cannot claim three r's.

BARBICAN, an outwork of a fort. (F.—Arab. and Pers.) ME. *barbi an*. King Alisaunder, ed. Weber, l. 1591; Gawain and the Greue Knight, ed. Morris, l. 793. John de Garlande has '*antemuralia, barbycons*;' and '*propugnacula, Gallice barbaquenne*;' Wright's Voc. i. pp. 130, 131.—OF. *barbacuc*, also *barbecan*, *barbecant*, *barbeckant*; '*Antemuralia, barbeckant*;' also '*Les creneaux ou barbecants*;' Godefroy. Cf. Low L. *barbacana*, an outwork; a word of unknown origin. [Not AS.] ¶ Brachet says that it was adopted from Arabic *barbak-khaneh*, a rampart, a word which is not in Richardson's Arab. and Pers. Dict., and which appears to have been coined for the occasion. Diez derives it from Pers. *bāh-khānah*, upper chamber, which is far from satisfactory. For conjectures, see Devic, and Körting, § 1168. β. L. *barba cāna*, 'gray beard,' is exactly the mod. Prov. *barbecano*, a barbian; and this may very well be a 'popular etymology,' due to trying to make sense of the Eastern name *bāh-khānah*, 'gate-house,' a term written on a barbian at Cawnpore; see Yule's account. If this be right, the derivation is from Arab. *bāb*, a gate, and Pers. *khānah*, a house.

BARCAROLLE, a boatman's song. (F.—Ital.—Late L.) In Moore, National Airs, no. 10, l. 17.—F. *barcarolle*.—Venetian *barcarola*; fem. of *barcaro*, a waterman (Baretti), Ital. *barcaruolo*.—Ital. *barca*, a boat; see **Barb** (1).

BARD (1), a poet. (C.) *Bard* occurs in Sir R. Holland's Houlate, ll. 795, 822, 825. Seiden speaks of '*bardish* impostures;' On Drayton's Polyolion; Introduction. Borrowed from the Celtic; Irish *bard*, Gael. *bard*, a poet; so too W. *bardd*, Corn. *bardh*, Bret. *barz*. β.

Celtic type **bardos*, which probably meant 'speaker'; cf. Gk. *ῥάψευ* (for *ῥάψευς*), to speak. **Der.** *bard-ic*.

BARB (2), armour for a horse; see **Barbed**.

BARB, naked. (E.) ME. *bar*, *barre*, Owl and Nightingale, 547. AS. *ber*, bare, Grein, i. 77. + Icel. *ber*, bare, naked; OHG. *par* (G. *bar*), bare; Du. *baar*. Teut. type **bazaz*; allied to Lith. *basas*, barefooted; Oslav. *boš*, Russ. *boš*, barefooted. Idg. type **bhosas*. **Der.** *bare-ness, bare-foot, bare-footed*.

BARGAIN, to chaffer. (F.) ME. *bargayn*, sb., Chaucer, Prol. 282; Robert of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 169. = OF. *bargaigner*, to chaffer. — Late L. *barcāniare*, to change about, shift, shuffle. Origin uncertain; Diez and Burguy refer the Late L. form, without hesitation, to Late L. *barca*, a barque or boat for merchandise, but fail to explain the latter portion of the word. See below.

BARGE, a sort of boat. (F. — Late L.) ME. *barge*, Chaucer, Prol. 410; Robert of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 169. = OF. *barge*. — Late L. *barga*, apparently a variant of *barca*, for which see **Bark** (1). *β*. Diez derives *barge* from a Late Lat. type **barica*, a supposed dimin. from L. *bāris*, a flat Egyptian row-boat (Propertius). — Gk. *βάρης*, a flat Egyptian row-boat; perhaps of Egyptian origin; Mahn cites a Coptic *bari*, a small boat, given by Peyron. See below.

BARK (1), **BARQUE**, a sort of ship. (F. — Ital. — Late L.) These are probably varieties of the same word as the above. Hackluyt has 'small *barkes*.' Voyages, vol. ii. part i. p. 227; and Fabian's Chronicles, ed. 1811, p. 286, has 'small *carvels* [caravels] and *barkys*.' clearly borrowed from F. *barque*. Cotgrave has '*Barque*, a barke, little ship, great boat.' — Ital. *barca*, 'a boat, a lighter'; Florio. — Late L. *barca*, a small ship or boat (Paulinus Nolanus, ab. 400). *β*. Thurneysen thinks that L. *barca* may be of Celtic origin, from OIrish *bark*; but the borrowing was more probably in the other direction.

BARK (2), the rind of a tree. (Scand.) ME. *bark*, P. Plowman, R. xi. 251; *bark*, Legends of Holy Rood, p. 68. — Swed. *bark*, rind; Dan. *bark*; Icel. *börk* (stem *bark*). — MDu. *borcke*, *harcke*, 'the bark of a tree, or a crust,' Hexham; Low G. *bork*. Teut. type **barkuz*.

BARK (3), to yelp as a dog. (F.) ME. *berke*, Will. of Palerne, ed. Skeat, l. 35; the pp. *borken* is in Ch., tr. of Boethius, b. i. pr. 5, l. 1. AS. *beorcan*, Grein, i. 106; strong verb, pt. *beare*, pp. *beorcen*; cf. Icel. weak verb *berkja*, to bark, to bluster. *β*. Prob. of imitative origin; and somewhat similar to AS. *brecan*, to crack, to snap, used of a sudden noise; cf. the cognate L. *fragor*, a crash. We find AS. *brecan* in the sense of 'to roar,' Grein, i. 137; cf. Icel. *braka*, to creak as timber does. See **Break**. Similarly Skt. *barkh*, to roar as an elephant; Swed. *bråka*, to bleat.

BARLEY, a kind of grain. (E.) ME. *barliche*, *barli*, Wycl. Exod. ix. 31; *barli*, Orniolum, 15511. AS. *barlic*, AS. Chron., an. 1124; 'to *barlice* crofte,' to the barley-croft; Cod. Dipl. vi. 79, an. 966. *Bar* may be compared with Icel. *barr*, u., barley, and is allied to AS. *here*, cognate with Goth. **baris*, only found in the adj. *bariz-aim*, made of barley. The suffix *-lic* signifies 'like'; so that *barley* orig. meant 'of the *bar*-kind,' where *bar* is the Lowl. Scotch form of AS. *here*, m. The AS. *bar*, *here*, are further allied to L. *far*, corn; and even to Oslav. *brashino*, food, Serbian *brashno*, meal; see Miklosich, p. 10, col. 1, s. v. *brashino*; Uhlenbeck, Goth. Wört.; Brugm. i. § 180. See **Farina**.

BARM (1), yeast. (E.) ME. *herm*, Chaucer, C. T. 16281 (G 813). AS. *beorma*, m., Luke, xiii. 21. + Swed. *härma*; Dan. *bärme*, dregs, lees; G. *birme*, yeast. Teut. type **fermentum*; cf. L. *fermentum*, yeast; from *fervere*, to boil. See **Ferment**.

BARM (2), the lap. (E.) Nearly obsolete; ME. *barm*, *barme*, Prompt. Parv. p. 25. AS. *bearm*, m., the lap, bosom; Grein, i. 103. + Icel. *barmr*; Swed. and Dan. *barm*; Goth. *barm*; OIG. *barm*, *parin*. Teut. type **barmoz*, m.; from *bar*, 2nd grade of *ber-an*, to bear; whence also Finnish *parmas*, arm. See **Bar**.

BARN, a place for storing grain. (E.) ME. *berne*, Chaucer, C. T. 12996 (H 1256). AS. *bera*, Luke, iii. 17; a contracted form of *her-ern*, which occurs in the Old Northumbrian version of the same passage; which glosses L. 'ream' by 'her-ern vel bere-for.' A compound word; from AS. *bere*, barley, and *ern*, *ern*, a house or place for storing, which enters into many other compounds; see Grein, i. 228. The form *ern* stands, by metathesis, for **ran(n)*, and is cognate with Icel. *ran*, Goth. *raz*, Icent. type **razon*, n., a house, abode. See **Ran-sack, Barton, Barley**. **Der.** *bar-bar-dor*.

BARNACLE (1), a species of goose. (F. — Late L.) 'A barnacle, bird, *chelonopsis*,' Levens, 6. 2. Dimin. of ME. *bername*; 'bername, fauies liche to wyde geyse,' Trevisa, tr. of Higden, l. 335; where Caxton's version has *bername*. — MF. *bername*, 'the fowle called a barnacle'; Cot. — Late L. *bername*, in Giraldus Cambrensis (ab. 1175). Ducange has '*Bernacia*, aves aquie palustris similes,' with hy-forms *bernosia*, *bernocha*, *bernesier*, and *bernischa*. *β*. The history of the word is very obscure; but see the account in Max Müller's Lectures

on the Science of Language, 8th ed. ii. 602. His theory is that the birds were Irish ones, i. e. *aves Hibernicae* or *Hiberniculae*; that the first syllable was dropped, as in Low L. *bername* for *hybernacium*, &c.; and that the word was afterwards applied to the shell-fish from which the barnacle-geese was imagined to be produced. See **Barnacle** (2).

BARNACLE (2), a sort of small shell-fish. (F. — Late L.) Spelt *bername* by Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, bk. iii. c. 28, § 17. 'The same word as the above, according to an extraordinary popular belief. Hence it would appear to be beside the question to explain the word as from the L. *pernicula*, dimin. of *perna*; see this discussed in Max Müller, Lect. on the Science of Language, 8th ed. ii. § 84. [Cf. Lat. *perna*, used by Pliny, Nat. Hist. 32. 55: 'Appellatur et *perna* concharum generis, circa Pontius insulas frequentissime. Stant velut sullo erure longe in arena defixi; hiantesque, qua limpiditas est, pedali non minus spatio, cibum venantur.' From Gk. *πέπρα*, lit. a ham.] *β*. The Gael. and Irish *hairneach*, a limpet, W. *breinig*, are perhaps from ME. *bername* (Macbain). But Stokes (p. 162) derives these from a form *berenn* (?), a rock.

BARNACLES, spectacles; orig. irons put on the noses of horses to keep them quiet. (F.) '*Barnacle*, an instrument set on the nose of unruly horses,' Baret; and see *Levius*. Hence the more modern jocular use in the sense of spectacles; first in 1571 (N. E. D.). *Barnacle* (which occurs in Trevisa, tr. of Higden, l. 353) is a dimin. of ME. *bernak*, explained by L. 'clānus' in Prompt. Parv. = OF. *bernac*, gloss to *cinnum*, in A. Neckam (ab. 1200); Wright, Voc. i. 100, l. 3. Origin unknown. See the word discussed in Max Müller, Lect. on the Science of Language, 8th ed. ii. § 83; but the solution there offered is untenable. See notes in the Eng. Dial. Dict.

BAROMETER, an instrument for measuring the weight of the air. (Gk.) Not in early use. Due to Boyle, in 1665 (N. E. D.). It occurs also in Glanvill, Ess. 3 (R.). Boyle (in 1665) has *barometrical*; Works, vol. ii. p. 798; and so Johnson, Rambler, no. 117. Coined from the Gk. = Gk. *βαρο-*, for *βαρος*, weight; and *μέτρον*, a measure. The Gk. *βαρῆς*, heavy, is allied to L. *gravis*, heavy; Curtius, l. 77; Brugm. i. § 665. See **Grave** and **Metro**. **Der.** *barometrical*.

BARON, a title of dignity. (F. — L.) ME. *baron*, Roh. of Glouc. p. 125, l. 2669 (see Koch, Eng. Gram. iii. 154); *barin*, Old Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, ii. 35. = F. *baron* (AF. *barin*, Vie de St. Auban, ed. Atkinson, l. 134, and note to l. 301). *β*. The final -on is the accus. suffix, and the nom. form is OF. *ber*; both *ber* and *baron* meaning, originally, merely 'mau' or 'husband.' Diez quotes from Raynouard the OI rovençal phrase—'lo har non es creat per la femua, mas la femua per lo baro'—the mau was not created for the woman, but the woman for the man. — Late L. *bāro* (gen. *hārinis*), a mau; the same word as L. *bāro*, a simpleton (Cicero). Korting says that sufficient proof of this identification is given by Settegast, in Romau. Forschungen, i. 240. Hence also Prov. *bar* (acc. *baré*); Span. *varon*, Port. *varão*, a mau. **Der.** *baron-age*, *barony*, *baronet*, *baron-et-c*.

BAROUCHE, a sort of carriage. (G. — Ital.) The word is not properly French; but G. *barutsche* modified so as to present a French appearance. The German word is borrowed from Ital. *baroccio*, commonly (and more correctly) spelt *biroccio*, a chariot. *β*. Originally, *biroccio* meant a two-wheeled car, from L. *birotus*, two-wheeled; with the ending modified so as to resemble Ital. *carroccio*, a carriage, from *carro*, a car. — L. *bi-*, double; and *rota*, a wheel; see **Rotary**. *¶* The F. form is *brouette*, a dimin. of *beroue*, standing for L. *birotum*.

BARRACKS, soldiers' lodgings. (F. — Ital.) A modern word; Rich. quotes from Swift's Letters and Blackstone, Comment. bk. i. c. 13. The earliest quotation in N. E. D. is dated 1685; but it occurs at least seven years earlier. 'Mounmouth writes from Ostend in 1678: "Many men ill . . . which they attribute to . . . damp lodging of men in the *Barraques*;"' Sir S. D. Scott, The British Army, ii. 399. = F. *baraque*, a barrack, spelt *barraque* in Supp. to Godfrey; introduced in the 16th century from Ital. *baracca*, f., a tent (Brachet), which Torriano (1688) explains as 'a shed made of boards.' Diez derives *baracca* from Ital. *barra*, a bar. See **Bar**.

BARRATOR, one who excites to quarrels and suits-at-law. (F.) Spelt *barrator*, *barater*, in Blount's Nomo-lexicon; *baratours* in Prompt. Parv. p. 115; see Way's note. The pl. *baratours*, deceivers, is in the F. text of Mandeville, Trav. p. 160, note f. From ME. *barat*, fraud, Anybrite of lwynt, pp. 39, 61, 82; *barate*, strife, R. Maunyn, tr. of Langtoft, p. 274; *barat*, Ancien Riwe, p. 172. The AF. pl. *baratours* occurs in the Stat. of the Realm, i. 364, an. 1361; and AF. *barat*, deceit, in Life of Edw. Confessor, ed. Luard, l. 36. = F. *barat*, 'cheating, deceit, guile, also a barter,' Cotgrave. See **Barter**. But the sense has certainly been influenced by Icel. *baratta*, strife.

BARREL, a wooden cask. (E.) ME. *barrel*, Chaucer, C. T. B 3083 (ed. Tyrw. 13899). Spelt *barrell*, King Alisaunder, ed. Weber, l. 28. = OF. *baril*, a barrel. *β*. Brachet says 'origin unknown'; Diez and Scheler suppose the derivation to be from OF. *barre*, a bar;

as if the barrel were looked upon as composed of *bars* or staves. [The Celtic forms are borrowed from English.] Cf. **BARRICADE**.

BARRICK, sterile. (F.) ME. *barry*, Chaucer, C. T., A 1977; *barry*, Ancien Nivelle, p. 158. — OF. *barraque*, *barraque*, *brahaigne* (F. *brahaigne*, all fem. forms), barren. Etym. unknown; the usual guess is from Breton *brac* 'bar', sterile; but this is merely borrowed from French (Thurneysen).

BARRICADE, a hastily made fortification; also, as a verb, to fortify hastily. (F.—Span.) 'The bridge, the further end whereof was barricaded with barrels,' Hackluyt, Voyages, vol. ii, pt. ii, p. 142. — F. *barricade*, f., in Cotgrave *barricade*, which he explains as 'a barricado, a defence of barrels, timber, pales, earth, or stones, heaped up, or closed together,' &c. β. The F. verb was *barriquer*, formed directly from *barricade*, a large barrel. But the F. sb. is clearly a mere borrowing from the Span. *barricada*, f., wrongly Englished as *barricade*; and this (supposed) Span. form appears in English also; e.g. 'they . . . barricaded up their way,' Hackluyt, Voyages, iii, 568. The Span. *barricada* is formed as a pp. from a vb. *barriear*, which is from *barrica*, a barrel. Probably from Span. *barra*, a bar. See **Bar**; and cf. **Barrel**.

BARRIER, a boundary. (F.—Late L.) ME. *barriere*, in Lydgate, Siege of Thebes, pt. iii, l. 223; *barre* in E. E. Allit. Poems, B 1239. — OF. *barriere*, Godefroy (s.v. *bassin*); *Y. barriere*, a barrier. — OF. *barre*, to bar up. — OF. *barre*, a bar. See **Bar**.

BARRISTER, one who pleads at the bar. (F.; with E. suffix.) In Holland, Plutarch, p. 138. First found as *barreter* ab. 1545 (N. E. D.). Formed from the sb. *bar*, with suffixes *-ist* and *-er*; or, more probably, from ME. *barre* with suffix *-ster*. Spelman cites a 16th cent. L. *barresterius*, prob. from the F. See **Bar**.

BARROW (1), a burial-mound. (E.) Sherwood, in his index to Cotgrave, has: 'A barrow, a hillock, *mouche de terre*.' ME. *bergh* (v. r. *berue*), a hill, P. Plowman, C. viii, 227. 'Hul vel beoruh', i.e. a hill or barrow, Wright's Vocab. i, 92. — AS. *berga* (Omerc. *berge*), dat. of *berh*, *berga*, (1) a hill, (2) a grave-mound; Grein, i, 106. — OSax., Du., G. *berg*, a hill. Teut. type **berga*, m. Further allied to Skt. *bhṛant*, great, Pers. *burz*, high, Irish *bir*, W. *bre*, a hill; and to **Borough**.

BARROW (2), a wheelbarrow. (E.) ME. *barow*, *barowes*, Prompt. Parv. pp. 25, 105; *barowe*, Becket, l. 899 (ab. 1300). AS. *beorwe*, in comp. *moor-beorwe*, manure-*barrow*; Voc. 336.8. — AS. *bar* (*ber*), 2nd grade of the verb *beran*, to bear, carry; so that the signification is 'a vehicle.' Cf. Effries. *barfe*, a barrow; Low G. *barwe* (Berghaus). See **Bar**, **Beir**.

BARTER, to traffic. (F.—C?) ME. *bartryn*, to chaffer; Prompt. Parv.—OF. *barater*, *barater*; Cotgrave has '*Barater*, to cheat, couzen, beguile. . . also, to truck, scourse, *barier*, exchange; and Godefroy records the contracted form '*on baria*,' with the sense '*barter*,' in 1373.—OF. sb. *barat*, which Cotgrave explains by 'cheating, deceit; also a *barter*, &c.' Prob. of Celtic origin; cf. Irish *mrath*, *brath*, treachery, W. *brad*, treachery, Gael. *brath*, betrayal; Irish and Gael. *bradach*, thievish; Stokes-Fick, p. 220. β. The suggestion of Diez, connecting *barat* with the Gk. *παράδοσις*, to do, is valueless. [Another meaning of *barat* in ME. is 'strife'; from Icel. *baráttu*, strife.]

BARTISAN, a battlemented parapet. (F.—Teut.) A mistaken form due to Sir W. Scott. In Marmon, vi, 2, 21; &c. Due to ME. *bratysing*; the Catholicon Anglicum has '*Bratysing*, propugnaculum.' This is the mod. F. *bratticing*; see **Brattice**.

BARTON, a courtyard, manor; used in provincial English and in place-names and surnames. (E.) A compound word; from AS. *bere-tūn*, which occurs as a gloss for L. *aream* in the Lindisfarne MS., Matt. iii, 12. From AS. *bere*, barley; and *tūn*, a town, enclosure. See **Barley**, **Barn**, and **Town**.

BARYTES, older form of *baryta*, protoxide of barium, a heavy earth. (Gk.) Modern. So named from its weight.—Gk. *βαρύτης*, weight.—Gk. *βαρύς*, heavy; cognate with L. *gravis*. See **Grave**. Der. *baryt-a*, protoxide of barium, *barytes* being then used to mean sulphate of barium; *bari-um*, a newer coinage from Gk. *βαρύς* (N. E. D.).

BARYTONE, a grave tone, a deep tone; used of a male voice. (Ital.—Gk.) Also spelt *baritone*. An Italian musical term.—Ital. *baritone*, a baritone.—Gk. *βαρύς*, heavy (hence deep); and *τόνος*, tone. See above; and see **Grave** and **Tone**.

BARALT, a kind of rock. (L.) Formerly *basaltus*, as in Holland's Pliny (1634), b. xxvii, c. 7.—L. *basaltus*, a dark and very hard species of marble in Ethiopia; an African word. Pliny, Nat. Hist. 36. 7; cf. Strabo, i, p. 818 (Lewis).

BASE (1), low, humble. (F.—L.) ME. *bas*, Gower, C. A. i, 98 (bk. i, l. 1678); *bas*, Sir T. More, Works, p. 361 d.—F. *bas*, m., *basse*, fem.—Late L. *basus*. β. Diez regards *basus* as a genuine Latin word, meaning 'stout, fat' rather than 'short, low'; he says, and truly, that *Basus* was a L. personal name at an early period. Der. *baso-nus*,

baso-mindus, &c.; *a-bas*, *a-bas-mens*; *de-bas*; *baso-mens* (F. *baso-mens*, Ital. *basamento*, lit. *abatement*). And see **Base** (1).

BASE (2), a foundation. (F.—L.—Gk.) ME. *bas*, *bas*; Chaucer, on the Astrolabe, ed. Skeat, ii, 41, 2; l. 43, 2.—F. *base*—L. *basus*, Gk. *βᾶσις*, a going, a pedestal. For **βᾶσις*; cf. Skt. *ga-li-a*, a going. From Gk. *βα*, allied to *Bas* in *Basius* (for **βᾶσις*), to go; from the same root as E. *come*. See **Come**. Der. *bas-less*, *base-line*. Doublet, *basid*.

BASEMENT, lowest floor of a building. (F.—Ital.—L.) Appears in F. as *soubasement*, formerly *soubasement*; a word made in the 16th cent., from *sous*, under, and *basement*, borrowed from Ital. *basamento*, of which the lit. sense is 'abatement' (Brachet, Torriano). Thus it belongs to the adj. *bas*, not to the sb. See **Base** (1).

BASENET, a light helmet; see **Basnet**. **BASHAW**, the same as *Paasha*, which see. (Pers.) Marlowe has *basso*, i. Tamerlane, iii, l. 1. Cf. F. *bachat*, 'a Bassa, a chief commander under the great Turk'; Cot.

BASHFUL, shy. (F. and E.) In Tempest, iii, l. 81. From the verb to *bash* (Nares, ed. 1876), to be ashamed, which is short for *abash*; with the suffix *-ful*. See **Abash**.

BASIL (1), a kind of plant. (F.—L.—Gk.) '*Basil*, herb, *basilica*,' Levins, 124. 7. Spelt *basill* in Cotgrave. It is short for *basilie*, the last syllable being dropped.—F. *basilie*, 'the herb basil'; Cot.—L. *basilicum*, neut. of *basilicus*, royal.—Gk. *βασιλικός*, royal; from Gk. *βασιλεύς*, a king. ¶ The G. name *königskraut*, i.e. king's wort, records the same notion.

BASIL (2), a bevelled edge; see **Basel**.

BASIL (3), the hide of a sheep tanned. (F.—Span.—Arab.) Halliwell gives *basil lether*, mentioned in the Brit. Bibliographer, by Sir E. Bridges (1810), ii, 399. The form is corrupt, I bring put for *;*; Johnson observes that a better spelling is *basen*. The Anglo-French form is *bazene*, *bazyne*, Liber Custumarum, pp. 83, 84; also *bazain*, *bazein*, Gloss. to Liber Albi.—OF. *basaine*, given by Palgrave as the equivalent of a 'schepskin towed,' i.e. a towed sheep-skin; *bazane*, Cotgrave; mod. F. *basane*, f.—Span. *badana*, a dressed sheep-skin.—Arab. *biṭānāt*, the [inner] lining of a garment; Rich. Dict. p. 276; because *basil-leather* was used for lining leather garments.—Arab. root *batana*, to cover, hide (Freytag). Cf. Arab. *baṭn*, the belly, interior part, Rich. Dict. p. 277; *bet*, *beten* (spelt with *teh*), the belly. See Littre; also Devic; Supplement to Littre; and Engelmann.

BASILICA, a palace, a large hall. (L.—Gk.) L. *basilica* (sc. *domus*, house), royal; fem. of *basilicus*, royal.—Gk. *βασιλική* (sc. *σπρά*), a public building with colonnades, a church; fem. of *βασιλικός*, royal.—Gk. *βασιλεύς*, a king. See below.

BASILISK, a kind of lizard or snake. (L.—Gk.) 'The serpent called a *basilisk*,' Holland's Pliny, bk. viii, c. 21. Also in E. E. Psalter (ab. 1300), Ps. xc. (xc.) 13.—L. *basiliscus*; same ref.—Gk. *βασιλισκος*, royal; from a white spot, resembling a crown, on the head (Pliny).—Gk. *βασιλεύς*, a king; of doubtful origin.

BASIN, a hollow circular vessel. (F.—Late L.) ME. *basin*, *basin*; Seven Sages, ed. Weber, l. 2342; (used in the sense of helmet) King Alisaunder, l. 2333.—OF. *basin* (F. *bassin*, m.); alluded to by Gregory of Tours, who cites it as a word of rustic use; 'patere quos vulgo *bacchinon* vocant.' Romanic type **bacinum* (whence also Ital. *bacin*, Span. *bacin*); from Late L. *bacca*, a water-vessel (Isidore). Hence also Du. *bak*, a tray, trough, Dan. *bakke*, a tray. Der. *basin-et*, q.v.

BASIS, a foundation. (L.—Gk.) In Shak. Macb. iv, 3, 32; Beaum. and Fletcher, Valentinian, iv, 4. See **Base** (2).

BASK, to lie exposed to warmth. (Scand.) ME. *bask*. Palgrave has—'I *bask*, I bathe in water or any liquor.' β. It is certainly formed, like *bush*, from an Old Scand. source, the *-sk* being reflexive. The only question is whether it means 'to *bake* oneself' or 'to *bathe* oneself.' All evidence shows that it is certainly the latter. γ. Chaucer uses *bathe hie*, i.e. bathe herself, in the sense of *bask*; Nonne Prestes Tale, l. 447; and see Gower, C. A. i, 290 (bk. iii, ll. 312–15); and the quotation above. δ. The derivation is then from an OSand. **baska* (for *baða sk*), to bathe oneself, now represented by Icel. *baðast*, to bathe oneself, with the common change of final *-sk* to *-st*. For loss of *sk*, cf. or for *other*. See **Bath**, and **Bush**.

BASKET, a vessel made of flexible materials. (F.) ME. *basket*; Chaucer, C. T., 12379 (C. 445). Sometimes said to be Celtic; but W. *bagged*, a basket. Corn. *basced*, Irish *basceid*, Gael. *basceid*, are merely borrowed from English; and the oft-quoted Celto-L. *bascedia* (Martial, Juvenal) gave rise to OF. *bacheo*, *bachens*, a basket (Godefroy, Cotgrave), which greatly differs in form. β. Certainly French; the AF. form *basket* with the characteristic AF. pl. *baskets* appears in A. Neckam (ab. 1200); see Wright's Voc. i, 98, 6, 111, 2. The suffix *-et* is also usually French. But no such word has been recorded in O. French of the continent; unless we may consider the OF. *basie*, a basket, noted by Godefroy, to be allied to it. γ. The

AF. word may have been suggested by *E. bast*; cf. prov. E. *bass*, *bast*, also a mat, hassock, basket made of matting; *basik*, a basket.

BASNET, BASNETT, BASSINET, BASSINETT, a kind of light helmet. (F.—Late L.) Spelt *bassinet* in Halliwell, who gives several examples: *bassinet* in Spenser, *F. Q. vi. 1. 31*. ME. *basinet*, Rich. Cœur de Lion, 403; *bacynet*, lit. 5266; *basnet*, King Alisaunder, 2324.—OF. *basinet* (Burguy, Roquefort); spelt *bassinet* in Cot., who explains it by 'a small basson; also a head-peccet.' Dimin. of OF. *basin*, a basin; see *Basin*.

BASS (1), the lowest part in a musical composition. (F.—L.) Shak. has *bass*, generally printed *bass*; Tam. of Shrew, iii. 1. 46. Cotgrave has: '*Basse, contre*, the base part in music.' Sherwood has: 'The base in musick, *basse, basse-contre*.'—F. *basse*, fem. of *bas*, low; cf. Ital. *basso*, which has influenced the spelling, but not the sound. See *Bass* (1). Der. *bass-relief* (Ital. *bassorilievo*).

BASS (2), **BARSE**; names of a fish. (E.) These are, radically, the same word. We make little real difference in sound between words like *pass* and *parse*. 'A *barse*, *fish*, *linck*;' Levins, 33. 13. ME. *bace*, a fish; Prompt. Parv. p. 20; see Way's note. AS. *bars*, lupus vel scardio; Voc. 180. 26.—Du. *baars*, a perch; G. *bars*, *barsch*, a perch. Orig. applied to the perch, and named from its prickles. From **bars*, and grade of Teut. root **bars*, whence also *Bristle*, q.v. Cf. Skt. *bhr̥k̥ti*, pointed.

BASSOON, a deep-toned musical instrument. (F.—L.) Not in early use. In Bailey's Dict., ed. 1735. Borrowed from F. *basson*, a bassoon; formed, with augmentative suffix *-on*, from *basse*, *bass*. See *Bass* (1), *Bass* (1).

BAST, the inner bark of the lime-tree, or matting made of it. (E.) ME. *bast*; 'Hectilia, *bastre*;' Vocab. 647. 11. AS. *bast*, a lime-tree; Vocab. 51. 2. Cf. Icel. Swed., Dan., Du., G. *bast*, *bast*. Sometimes corrupted to *bass*; see *Basket*.

BASTARD, a child of parents not married; illegitimate, false. (F.—Late L.) 'William *bastard*,' i.e. William the Conqueror; Rob. of Glouc. p. 295 (l. 5970).—OF. *bastard*, *bastard*, of which the etymology has been much disputed. β. The ending *-ard* is common in OF. (and even in English, cf. *cow-ard*, *drunk-ard*, the E. suffix having been borrowed from French). This suffix is certainly OHG., viz. the OHG. *-hart*, hard, first used as a suffix in proper names, such as *Regin-hart* (whence E. *reynard*), *Eber-hart* (whence E. *Everard*). In French words this suffix assumed first an intensive, and secondly, a sinister sense; see examples in Pref. to Brachet's Etym. F. Dict. sect. 196. γ. It is now ascertained that OF. *bastard* meant 'a son of a *bast*' (not of a bed), where *bast* is the mod. F. *bât*, a pack-saddle, from Late L. *bastum*, a pack-saddle. See Ducauge, who quotes: '*Sagena*, sella quam vulgus *bastum* vocat, super quo compouuntur sarcinæ.' Brachet refers to M. G. Paris, Histoire poétique de Charlemagne, p. 441, for further information. The phrase *fil de bast*, 'pack-saddle child,' was quite common; see *Bast* in Godefroy. Cf. 'thai [though] he wote *abast* ibore,' i.e. born on *bast*; Rob. of Glouc. p. 516 (l. 10629). ¶ The word was very widely spread after the time of William I, on account of his exploits, and found its way into nearly all the Celtic dialects, and into Icelandic. Scheler quotes OF. *coit-art*, a bastard, lit. 'son of a *coitre* or quilt,' and G. *bank-art*, 'son of a hench'; see *Bantling*.

BASTE (1), vb., to beat, strike. (Scand.) We find '*basting* and bear-baiting;' Hudibras, pt. ii. c. 1, l. 36. Also 'he has *basted* me;' Ben Jonson, Every Man, iv. 4.—Swed. dial. *basta*, to strike, to beat (Rietz, p. 25, col. 2); cf. *busta*, a beating (ibid.). MDan. *bastig*, adj., beating, striking; perhaps an extension from Swed. *basa*, to strike, beat, flog. Cf. Dan. *baske*, prov. F. *bask*, to beat.

BASTE (2), to pour fat over meat. (F.—Late L.) It occurs in Palsgrave, p. 442; in Gaminier Giron's Needle, i. 1; and in Shak., Com. Errors, ii. 2. 59. 'To *baste*, *lindre*;' Levins, 36. 22. It appears to be only a particular use of OF. *basir*, to build; for in Du Wez, Suppl. to Palsgrave, p. 938, we find these entries: 'To buyld, *basir* (*sic* for *baster*); To cast butter upon rost, *basir*.' See *Bastile*.

BASTE (3), to sew slightly. (F.—OHG.) ME. *basten*, *bastyn*; Prompt. Parv. p. 26; Kom. of the Rose, l. 104.—OF. *basir*, F. *bâtir*, to baste, which is distinct (according to Littré and Hatfield) from *bâir*, to build.—MHG. *bestan* (for **basjan*), to bind.—OHG. *bast*, the inner bark of the lime-tree. So also Dan. *baste*, to tie, to bind with bast; to pinion; for Dan. *bast*, bast. See *Bast*.

BASTILE, a fortress. (F.—Prov.—Late L.) Chiefly used of the *bastille* in Paris.—OF. *bastille*, a building.—Prov. *bastida*, the same, with change of suffix (Hatfield).—Late Lat. *bastire*, to build; whence OF. *bastir*, to build. Usually referred to the same root as *Baton*, q.v. **BASTINADO**, a sound beating; to beat. (Span.—Late L.) Shak. has *bastinado* as a sb.; K. John, ii. 463.—Span. *bastonada*, a beating with a stick.—Span. *baston*, a stick; staff, baton. See *Baton*.

BASTON, part of a fortification. (F.—Ital.—Prov.—Late L.)

In Howell, bk. i. letter 42; and in Goldsmith, Citizen of the World (R.)—F. *bastion*, introduced in the 16th century from Ital. *bastione* (Brachet); which is the augmentative of Ital. *bastia*, a building, fort, rampart.—Prov. *bastia*, *bastida*, the same.—Late L. *bastire*, to build. See *Bastile*.

BAT (1), a short cudgel. (E.) ME. *batte*, Prompt. Parv. p. 26; *batte*, Ancrer Kiriwe, p. 366; Layamon, 21593. AS. *bat*; in Napier's Glosses. Cf. Irish *bata*, *bat*, a staff. Prob. allied to *Batter* (1). Der. *bat-lat* (with dimin. suffix *-let* = *-el-et*), a small bat for beating washed clothes; Shak., As You Like It, ii. 4. 49. Also *bat*, verb; Prompt. Parv.

BAT (2), a winged mammal. (Scand.) Corrupted from ME. *bakke*. The Prompt. Parv. has '*Bakke*, flying beast [beast], *vesper-tilio*.' Wyclif (in some MSS.) has *bakke*, Levit. xi. 19.—Dan. *bakke*, only used in the comp. *aftenbakke*, evening-bat. For change of *k* to *t*, cf. *apricot* for *apricock*. β. There is also an older form *blakke*, seen in Icel. *lebrblaka* = a 'leather-flapper,' a bat = Icel. *blaka*, to flutter, flap. The equivalence of the forms is clearly shown by MSwed. *natt-blaka*, lit. 'night-bat,' as compared with Swed. dial. *natt-blakka* and *natt-batta*. The form *blak*, a bat, occurs even in ME., viz. in Rob. Brunne, Handl. Synne, l. 11863, but is recorded neither by Stralmann nor in the N.E.D. Cf. also MDan. *naibakka*, a bat. ¶ The AS. word is *hircrēmis*, whence prov. Eng. *recremouse*, *rearmouse*.

BATCHE, a quantity of bread. (E.) A *batch* is what is baked at once; hence, generally, a quantity, a collection. ME. *bachche*; '*bachche*, or bakynge, or *batche*, *piatura*;' Prompt. Parv. p. 21. Here *batche* is a later substitution for an older *bachche*, due to an AS. form **bachce*; clearly a derivative of AS. *bacan*, to bake. See *Bake*.

BATE (1), to abate, diminish. (F.—L.) Shak. has *bate*, to beat down, diminish, remit, &c.; in many passages. We find too: '*Batyn*, or abaten of weyte or mesure, *subtraho*;' Prompt. Parv. p. 26. ME. *bate*, R. Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 338. Merely a contraction of *abate*, borrowed from OF. *abatre*, to beat down. See *Abate*.

BATE (2), strife. (F.—L.) Shak. has '*breeds no bate*;' 2 Hen. IV, ii. 4. 271; also *bate-breeding*, Ven. and Adonis, 655. '*Batyn*, or make debate, *jurgor*;' Prompt. Parv. p. 26. ME. *bait*, *bate*, Cov. Myst. p. 12; Gawain and the Grene Knight, l. 1461. It is agreed that *bate* is a mere contraction of the common old word *debate*, used in precisely the same sense; borrowed from the OF. *debat*, strife; a derivative of *battre*, to beat. See *Batter* (1).

BATH, a place for washing in. (E.) ME. *baþ*, Ormulum, 18044. AS. *bað* (Grew); cf. Icel. *bað*; OHG. *bad*, *bad*; MSwed. *bad* (thre); Du., Dan. *bad*. Teut. type **baðom*, neut. The OHG. appears to have a still older source in the OHG. vb. **bājan*, *bāhen*, to warm (G. *bähen*, to foment).

BATHE, to use a bath. (F.) The AS. *baþian*, to bathe, is a derivative from *bað*, a bath; not vice versa. Der. *bað*.

BATHOS, lit. deplth. (Gk.) Ludicrously applied to a descent from the elevated to the mean in poetry or oratory. See the allusion, in a note to Appendix I to Pope's Dunciad, to A Treatise of the *Bathos*, or Art of Sinking in Poetry.—Gk. *Babos*, depth; cf. Gk. *Babūs*, deep.

BATON, BATOON, a cudgel. (F.—Late L.) Spelt *battoon* in Sir T. Herbert's Travels, ed. 1665, p. 149; *bature* in Phillips' Dict., ed. 1658; *batroon* in Tavernier, Long Vacation in London, l. 9.—F. *bâton*, a cudgel.—OF. *baston*,—Late L. acc. *bastūnem*, from *basto*, a stick; of unknown origin. Diez suggests a connexion with Gk. *βαράειν*, to support. Doublet, *batten* (2).

BATTALION, a body of armed men. (F.—Ital.—Late L.) Milton has it; P. L. i. 569.—F. *bataillon*, introduced, says Brachet, in the 16th cent. from Ital. *battaglione*; which was formed from Ital. *battaglia*, a battle, by adding the augment. suffix *-one*. See *Battle*.

BATTEN (1), to grow fat, to fatten. (Scand.) Shak. has *batten*, to feed gluttonously (intransitive), Hamlet, iii. 4. 67; but Milton has '*battening* our flocks,' Lycidas, l. 29. Strictly, it is intransitive.—Icel. *batna*, to grow better, recover; as distinguished from *bæta*, trans., to improve, make better.—Goth. *gabatan*, to profit, avail, Mark, vii. 11, intrans.; as distinguished from *bōþjan*, trans., to avail, Mark, viii. 36. Both Icel. *batna* and Goth. *gabatan* are formed from the Teut. base *BAT*, good, preserved in the E. *better* and *best*. See *Better*. ¶ Cf. also Du. *baten*, to yield profit; *baat*, profit.

BATTEN (2), a wooden rod. (F.—Late L.) '*Batten*, a scantling of wood, 2, 3, or 4 in. [or 7] broad, seldom above 1 thick, and the length unlimited; Moxon; in Todd's Johnson. Hence, to *batten* down, to fasten down with *battens*. A mere variant of *batton* or *baton*. See *Baton*.

BATTER (1), to beat. (F.—L.) ME. *bateren*, *battren*, P. Plowman, B. iii. 198; formed with frequentative suffix *-er* from a base *bat*.—F. *battre*, to beat.—L. *battere*, a popular form of *battuere*, to beat. See *Battle*. Der. *batter* (2), *batter-yer*, *batter-ing-ram*.

BATTER (2), a compound of eggs, flour, and milk. (F.—L.)

ME. *batours*, Prompt. Parv., p. 27; *bature*, Catholicon.—OF. *bature*, a beating.—OF. *batre*, to beat. See above. So called from being beaten up together; Wedgwood. So, too, Span. *batido*, batter, is the pp. of *batir*, to beat.

BATTERY, a beating; a place for cannon; a number of cannon in position. (F.—L.) See Twelfth Night, iv. 1. 36; II. Hen. V. iii. 3. 7. Cotgrave has: '*Baterie* (also *Batterie*), a beating; a battery; a platform for battery.'—F. *batterie*, to beat. See **Batter** (1). ¶ The AF. *baterie* (legal term) occurs in the Stat. of the Realm, i. 48 (an. 1278).

BATTLE, a combat. (F.—L.) ME. *bataille*, *bataile*, Chaucer, Leg. of Good Wom. 1631; King Horn, 574.—OF. *bataille*, meaning both (1) a fight, (2) a battalion.—Folk-L. *battālia*, neut. pl. (turned into a fem. sing.), fights; Late L. *battūlia*, neut. pl. of adj. *battūlis*, fighting.—L. *battuere*, to beat. Der. *battal-ion*, q.v.

BATTLEDOOR, a bat with a thin handle. (South F.—L.) '*Batylidours*, a washyngne betyle, i.e. a bat for beating clothes whilst being washed, Prompt. Parv. p. 27. A. A corrupted form; borrowed from the Provencal (South French) *batedor*, meaning exactly a washing-beetle, a bat for clothes; cf. Span. *batidor*, the same. [The English held Bordeaux till 1451.] Once imported into English, the first two syllables were easily corrupted into *bat le*, a dimin. of *bat*, leaving *-door* meaningless. Cf. *crayfish*. Note prov. E. *batting-stone*, a stone on which wet linen was beaten to cleanse it; *batting-stick* or *batlet*, a battle-door for washing. β. Formed from Prov. *batre*, Span. *batir*, to beat; the suffix *-dor* in Span. and Prov. answers to the L. acc. suffix *-torem*, as in *amā-torem*, acc. of *amā-tor*, a lover. See **Batter** (1).

BATTLEMENT, a parapet for fortification. (F.) ME. *batelement*, Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, B. 1459. '*Batylment* of a walle, *propugnaculum*.' Prompt. Parv. p. 27. As if from an OF. **baillelement*, formed from the verb *battailier*, *battellier*, to fortify, to furnish with battlements, called in OF. *batailles*, a peculiar use of the pl. of *bataille*, a battle (Godefroy); see **Battle**. Thus '*mur battailé*', an embattled wall, occurs in the Rom. de la Rose, l. 131; cf. Chaucer's translation, l. 139. But probably confused with a later OF. *battilement* (Godefroy), a redoubt, formed from OF. *batiller*, to fortify. See **Battle** and **Battle**; and see **Embattile**.

BAUBLE (1), a fool's mace. (F.) This seems to be the same as *bauble*, a plaything. Palsgrave has: '*Bauble* for a fool, *marotte*.' As he that with his *bauble* pleide; Gower, C. A. iii. 224; bk. vii. 3955.—OF. *baubel*, *babel*, a child's plaything (Godefroy); perhaps connected with Mital. *babula*, a toy (Florio), and with L. *babulus*, a fool. Cf. E. *Babble*. β. Prob. a distinct word from ME. *bauble*, *babble*, '*Librilla*, *prigma*,' in Prompt. Parv. p. 20. As to this *bauble*, see Way's note in Pionnet. Parv., showing that *librilla* means a stick with a thong, for weighing meat, or for use as a sling; and *pegma* means a stick with a weight suspended from it, for inflicting blows with. Perhaps so called from the wagging or swinging motion with which it was employed; from the verb **bablyn*, or *babelyn*, or *waveryn*, *librilla*; Prompt. Parv. p. 20. We also find, at the same reference, **babelynge*, or *wauerynge*, *vaccillacio*, *librilla*. Were this verb still in use, we might equate it to prov. E. *bobble*, to bob up and down, formed, as many frequentatives are, by adding the suffix *-le*. It is prob. imitative. See **Bob**.

BAUBLE (2), a plaything. (F.) Shak. has *bauble* in the sense of a trifle, a useless plaything, Tam. Shrew, iv. 3. 82.—OF. *baubel*, a plaything (Godefroy); also spelt *babel*. See **Bauble** (1) above.

BAVIN, a faggot. (F.) Prov. E. *baavin*, a faggot, brushwood; hence, as adj., soon kindled and burnt out, I. Hen. IV. iii. 2. 61. '*Banen*, great faggotes,' Palsgrave (1530).—OF. *baiffe*, a faggot, bundle (Godefroy, Roquefort). Remoter origin unknown.

BAWD, a lewd person. (F.—G.) ME. *baude*, Chaucer, C. T. 6936 (D 1354); P. Plowman, B. iii. 128. But it is a contracted form: the full form being *bauidstrot*, P. Plowman, A. iii. 42 (another MS. has *baude*).—OF. **baldestrot*, **baudestrot*, found only in the later form *baudestrot*, as a gloss to L. *promissa*, a bride-woman.—OHG. *bald*, bold, gay, lively (cognate with E. *bold*); and MHG. *strotzen*, to strut about, to be puffed up (cognate with F. *serait*). See **Bold**. Der. *baud-y*, *baud-i-ness*; *baud-r-y* [distinct from OF. *bavderie*, *balderie*, vivacity]; see below.

BAWDY, lewd. (F.—G.) Merely formed as an adj. from *baud*; see above. ¶ But the ME. *baudy*, dirty, used of clothes, in Chaucer and P. Plowman, is a different word, and may be of Celtic origin. Cf. W. *bauidid*, dirty; *baw*, dirt. The two words, having something of the same meaning, were easily assimilated in form.

BAWL, to shout. (Scand.) Sir T. More has 'yelping [yelping] and bawling;' Works, p. 1354 c. Cf. **Baffyng* or *baulyng* of howndys; Prompt. Parv. p. 20.—Swed. *båla*, to howl; MDan. *båle*, to howl; mod. Icel. *baula*, to howl; Icel. *bawl*, a cow. Of imitative origin. + Low G. *bölen*, to bawl (Berghaus).

BAY (1), a reddish brown. (F.—L.) ME. bay; '*a stede bay*,' a bay horse; Chaucer, C. T. 2159 (A 2157).—OF. *bai*.—L. *badius*, bay-coloured, in Varro. Cf. (a) and Irish *buidhe*, OIrish *buide*, yellow. Der. *bay-ard* (a bay-horse); *baize*, q.v.

BAY (2), a kind of laurel-tree; prop. a berry-tree. (F.—L.) 'The roiall lawrel is a very tal and big tree, with leanes also as large in proportion, and the bays or berries (*bacca*) that it beareth are nothing [not at all] sharp, biting, and unpleasant in tast.' Holland's Pliny, b. xv. c. 30. '*Bay*, fruct. *bacca*;' Prompt. Parv.—F. *baie*, a berry.—L. *bāca* (less correctly *bacca*), a berry. ¶ Cf. AF. '*bayes de lorr* = *bacce lauri*;' Alphita.

BAY (3), an inlet of the sea. (F.—L.) *Bay* occurs in Surrey, tr. of the *Æneid*, bk. ii. 31; ME. *baye*, Trevisa, tr. of Iliad, i. 57.—F. *baie*, an inlet.—L. *baia*, in Isidore of Seville; see Brachet and Ducange. Der. *bay-salt*.

BAY (4), an opening in a wall, esp. the space between two columns; a division in a barn. (F.—L.) In Meas. for Meas. ii. 1. 255. 'Heye howes withinne the halle. . . So brod bilde in a bay.' Allit. Poems, B. 1392.—F. *baie* (for *bacé*); AF. *baee*, a gap in a wall, P. de Thaan, Livre des Creatures, 38; pp. fem. of OF. *baer*, MF. *bayer*, to gape. Cf. Ital. *badare*, 'to delay, to gape idly,' Florio.—Late L. *badare*, to gape. Sometimes confused with *Bay* (3).

BAY (5), to bark as a dog. (F.—L.) 'The dogge wolde bay;' Berners' Froissart, vol. ii. c. 171. 'Braches bayed,' hounds bayed; Gawain and Grene Knight, 1142. [Also common in the derived form; ME. *abayer*, K. Alisaunder, 3882; from OF. *abaiar*, MF. *abbayer*, to bark or bay at; Cot.; F. *aboyer*.]—OF. (L. ad), and *baier*, to yelp (Godefroy); cf. Mital. *baiare*, 'to barke,' Florio; answering to a Late L. type **badiare*, (Hatzfeld), prob. from *badare*, to gape. See **Bay** (4).

BAY (6), in plur. at bay. (F.—L.) 'He folowed the chace of an hert, and . . . broughte hym to bay;' Fabyan, Chron. c. 127. Here 'to a bay' is really a corruption of 'to abay'; cf. 'Wher by hym myghte, so hounde *abaye*, . . . bygle'—where they might, like a hound at bay, beguile him; King Alisaunder, ed. Weber, 3882; see also *abay* in N. E. D.; and see further below.—OF. *abai*, pl. *abais*; F. *abais*, *abois*. Cotgrave says—'a stag is said *rendre les abois* when, weary of running, he turns upon the hounds, and holds them at, or puts them to, a bay.' The same is also expressed by the phrase *être aux abois*; see *aboi* in Brachet. The original sense of OF. *abai* is the bark of a dog. Cotgrave has '*Abbay*, the barking or baying of dogs; '*Abbois*, barkings, bayings;' for the OF. *abai*, *abaiar*, see *aboi*, *aboyer* in Littré. See **Bay** (5), to bark.

BAYADERE, a Hindoo dancing-girl. (F.—Port.—Late L.) Spelt *balladiera* (1598); *bayalera* (1826).—F. *bayadère*, Port. *baia-deira*, a dancing girl.—Port. *baialar*, to dance. See **Ball** (2).

BAYARD, a horse; orig. a bay horse. (F.—L.) See **Bay** (1).

BAYONET, a dagger at the end of a gun. (F.—L.) Used by Burke; Select Works, ed. F. J. Payne, i. 111, l. 15. Introduced in the 17th century, from F. *baionnette*, formerly *bayonette*, which at first meant a short flat dagger. So called from Bayonne, in France, where such daggers were first made; see *bayonette* in Cotgrave, and see Hatzfeld. The bayonet was used at Killiecrankie in 1689, and at Marsaglia by the French, in 1693. See Haydn, Dict. of Dates.

BAY-WINDOW, a window within a recess. (Hybrid; F. and Scand.) 'Within a bay-window;' Court of Love, 1058; 'With bay-windowes;' Assembly of Ladies, 163. From **Bay** (4) and **Window**. The modern *bow-window*, i.e. window with a curved or bowed outline, is an independent word.

BAZAAR, a market. (Pers.) Spelt *bazaar* by Sir T. Herbert, in his Travels, where he speaks of 'the great bazaar or market;' ed. 1665, p. 41.—Pers. *bizār*, a market. See Palmer's Pers. Dict. col. 65; Hoffm. § 166.

BEDLIUM, a precious substance. (L.—Gk.—Skt.?) In Gen. ii. 12, it is joined with 'gold' and 'onyx-stone;' in Numb. xi. 7, manna is likened to it in colour. In Holland's Pliny, xii. 9, it is the gum of a tree, or the palm-tree that yields it, *Borassus Jabelliformis* (Lewia); and Pliny also calls it *maldacum*.—L. *bedellium*.—Gk. *Βέδελιον*; also *Βέδελια*. Other forms are *Βεδάκιον*, *μυδάκιον* (whence L. *maldacum*); which Lassen derives from a supposed Skt. **mudalaka*, from Skt. *mada*-a, m., musk. The Gk. *Βεδάκιον* corresponds to the Heb. *bedilakh*, which see in Gesenius, Heb. Lex. 8th ed. p. 93.

BE-, prefix. (E.) AS. *be-*, prefix, in very common use. It sometimes implies 'to make,' as in *be-foul*, to make foul. 'It sometimes serves to locate the act, and sometimes intensifies.' Affixes of English Words, by S. S. Haldeeman, p. 49. *Behand* means to deprive of the head; *beset*, to set upon, attack; *besieve*, to sit by or around, to invest with an army; *besure*, to cover with mire. Cf. *becalm*, *bedim*, *bedeck*, *bedrop*; also *become*, *befall*, i.e. to come upon, to fall upon. Also used as a prefix of prepositions, as in *before*, *between*. *Beside* = by the side of. *Below* = by low, on the lower side of; so also

beneath, on the nether side of. The AS. *be-* or *bi-* (ME. *be-*, *bi-*) is a weak or unstressed form of the prep. *bi*, E. *by*. See *By*.

BE, to exist. (E.) ME. *been*, Prompt. Parv. 30. AS. *bēon*, to be (*passim*). +Du. *ben*, I am; G. *bin*, I am; Irish *bu*, was; Russian *bude*, to be; *bu-dti*, I shall be; L. *fore*, pt. t. *fu*; Gk. *phew*, aor. *phew*; Skt. *bhū*, to be. = *√BHEU*, to exist. See also *Are*, *Was*.

BEACH, a shore; esp. of the sea. (E.) Orig. a ridge of shingle, or shingle. Not found in early authors. 'The pibbles on the hungry beach'; Cot. v. 3. 58. 'A barre of beach or pebble-stones'; Hackluyt, Voyages, i. 355. Etym. doubtful, but perhaps the same as prov. E. *bach*, a river, also a sandbank or ridge by a river (E. D. D.); ME. *bache*. From AS. *bace*, dat. of *bac*, a valley; cf. 'of þam diopan bace'; Birch, Cat. Sax. iii. 344, 646; to þam bace, id. iii. 52; to giles bace, id. ii. 167. Der. *beach*, verb; *beach-y*, 2 Hen. IV, iii. 1. 50. **BEACON**, a sign, signal. (E.) ME. *bekene*, P. Plowman, B. xvii. 262. AS. *bēacen*, a sign, signal, standard (Grein); also spelt *bēac*, + OSax. *bōkan*; MHG. *bouchen*; OHG. *puhhan*, a sign. Teut. type **bannkon*, neut. See *Beck*, *Beckon*.

BEAD, a perforated ball, used for counting prayers. (E.) The old sense is 'a prayer'; and the bead was so called because used for counting prayers; and not vice versa. ME. *bede*, a bead; Chaucer, Prolog. 150. 'Thanne he haucde his *bede* seyde' = when he had said his prayer; Havelock, 1385. AS. *bēd*, in comp., a prayer; gen. used in the form *gebed* (cf. G. *gebet*), Grein, i. 376. +Du. *bede*, an entreaty, request; *gebed*, a prayer; G. *bitten*, a request; *gebet*, a prayer, request. These are derived words from the verb; viz. AS. *biddan*, Du. *bidden*, OHG. *bitan* (G. *bitten*), to pray. Cf. Goth. *bida*, a prayer; *biddan*, to pray. See *Bid* (1). Der. *bead-roll*, spelt *beadroule* in Tyndal's Works, p. 102, col. 2, ed. 1573; *beads-man*, Two Gent. of Verona, i. 1. 18.

BEADLE, properly, one who proclaims. (F. - Teut.) ME. *bedel*, P. Plowman, B. ii. 109; *bedele*, Cursor Mundi, 11006. -OF. *bedel*, a herald; F. *bedeau*, 'a beadle', Cot. - MHG. *bütel*, OHG. *butil*, a proclaimer; but Latinised as *bidulus* (E. *bedell*), as if from OHG. *bited*, one who asks. -OHG. *būd*, weak grade of *bīdan*, to proclaim, cognate with AS. *bēdan*, whence AS. *bydel*, a herald; see *Bid* (2). **BEAGLE**, a small dog, for hunting hares. (F. - L.) ME. *beagle*; Hall's Chron. Hen. VI, an. 28. f. 3; *begit*, Squire of Low Degree, 771. Of uncertain origin. The index to Cotgrave has '*Beagle*, petite chienne'. Cf. *Beagle*, canicula; Levins, 53. 43. It would seem to be an AF. fem. sb. Dr. Murray compares it with OF. *baguaille*, a noisy importunate person, lit. 'open mouth'; Late L. *badilla gula*; see *Bay* (4).

BEAK, a bill, point. (F. - C.) ME. *beke*, Chaucer, Leg. of Good Wom., 148; *bec*, Bestiary, 58 (ab. 1220) - F. *bec* = Low L. *becus*, quoted by Suetonius as of Gaulish origin (Brachet); and Thaumeyss suggests a connexion with AS. *bacc*, W. *bach*, a crook, a hook.

BEAKER, a sort of cup. (Scand. - L. - Gk.) ME. *byker*, *biker*; Prompt. Parv. p. 35. Way notes that the word occurs as early as A. 13. 1248. = Icel. *bikarr*, a cup; + Du. *beker*; G. *becher*; Ital. *bicchieri*. β. It appears in Late L. as *bicarium*, a wine-cup; a word formed from Gk. *bīnos*, an earthen wine-vessel, whence also the dimin. forms *bucior*, *bucithor*. γ. The Gk. *bīnos* is of Eastern origin (Liddell). Doublet, *pitcher*.

BEAM (1), a piece of timber. (E.) ME. *beem*, *ben*, *beam*; Ch. C. T. B 436; (l. 15178); Layamon, 2848. AS. *bēam*, a tree; Grein, p. 105. + OHG. *baum*, G. *baum*, a tree; Du. *boom*. Cf. also Icel. *balmr*, a tree; Goth. *bagms*, a tree.

BEAM (2), a ray of light. (E.) A particular use of the word above. 'The pillar of fire mentioned in Exodus is called in AS. poetry *byrrende bēam*, the burning beam; Grein, p. 105. Der. *beam-y*, *beam-les*.

BEAN, a kind of plant. (E.) ME. *bene*, Chaucer, C. T. 3770 (A 3772). AS. *bēan* (Lye, Bosworth); + Du. *boon*; Icel. *baun*; OHG. *pāna*; G. *bohne*. Teut. type **bhanān*, fem.

BEAR (1), to carry. (E.) ME. *beren*, *bere*, P. Plowman, B. ii. 80. AS. *beran* (Grein); + Goth. *hairan*; OHG. *biran*; cognate with L. *ferre*; Gk. *phēvā*, to bear; Olish *ber-im*, I bear; Russ. *brate*, to take, carry; Pers. *burdan*, to bear. = *√BHER*, to carry. Der. *bear-able*, *bear-er*, *bear-ing*; *barrow* (2), *ber*, *birth*, *bore* (3), *burden* (4), and cf. *berth*.

BEAR (2), an animal. (E.) ME. *bere*, Chaucer, C. T. A 1640. AS. *bera*, ursus (Grein). + Du. *beer*; Icel. *bera*, *björn*; OHG. *pero*, *bero*, G. *bär*. Teut. type **heron-*, masc. Further allied to Russ. *berin* - *ber-loga*, a bear's lair or den; Skt. *bhallas* (for **bhār-las*), a bear. Named from its colour. Cf. Lith. *būras*, brown (Kluge).

BEARD, hair on the chin. (E.) ME. *berde*, *berd*; Chaucer, Prolog. 332. AS. *beard*, Grein, i. 102. + Du. *baard*; G. *bart*. Teut. type **bardaz*, m. Allied to Russ. *boroda*; Lith. *barzda*; L. *barba*, the beard; from Idg. type **bhardhā*, fem. Brugm. i. § 772. Der. *beard-od*, *beard-les*.

BEAST, an animal. (F. - L.) ME. *beste*, Chaucer, C. T. 1978 (A 1976); *beaste*, Old Eng. Homilies, i. 277. -OF. *bête* (F. *bête*), -L. *bestia*, an animal. Der. *beast-like*, *beast-y*, ME. *bestli*, Wyclif, i. Cor. xv. 44, to tr. L. *animalis*; *beast-li-ness*, *best-i-al* (L. *bestiālis*), *best-i-al-i-ty*, *best-i-al-ize*.

BEAT, to strike. (E.) ME. *beten*, *bete*, P. Plowman, B. xiv. 19. AS. *beatian*, to beat; Grein, i. 106. + Icel. *beita*, to beat; OHG. *bitan*, MHG. *bāzen*, to beat. Teut. type **baitan-*. Der. *beat*, sb., *beat-er*, *beattle* (2).

The resemblance to F. *baitre*, L. *baitare*, is accidental. **BEATIFY**, to make blessed. (F. - L.) Bp. Taylor has '*beatified spirits*'; vol. i. ser. 8. -MF. *beatifier*, 'to beatify; to make blessed, sacred, or happy'; Cot. -L. *beatificus*, to make happy, -L. *beatificus*, happy; and *facere*, to make, the stem *fac-* becoming *fec-* in composition. *Beatius* is a pp. of *beatus*, to make happy, to bless. Der. *beatific*, Milt. P. L. i. 684, *beatific-al*, *beatific-al-ly*, *beatific-al-ion*.

BEATITUDE, happiness. (F. - L.) Used by Ben Jonson, Epipheme, ix. 137; Milton, P. L. iii. 62. -MF. *beatitudo*, 'beatitude, happiness'. Cot. - L. *beatitudinem*, acc. from nom. *beatitudo*, happiness. -L. *beatus*, happy, -L. *beatus*, to bless. See *Beatify*.

BEAU, a fine, dressey man. (F. - L.) Sir Clondesley Shovel is represented on his tomb 'by the figure of a *beau*'; Spectator, no. 26; cf. ME. *beau*, adj., as in *beau sir*, Ch. H. Fame, 643. -F. *beau*, comely (Cotgrave); OF. *bel* = L. *bellum*, acc. of *bellus*, fine, fair; supposed to be a contracted form of *beatus*, dimin. of **benus*, related by gradation to *bonus*, good; cf. L. *bona*, well. See *Bounty*. Der. from the F. fem. form *belles* (L. *bella*) we have E. *belles*.

BEAUTY, fairness. (F. - L.) ME. *beauti*, Chaucer, C. T. 2387 (A 2385). -OF. *biante*, *bellet* = Late L. acc. *bellitatem*, from nom. *bellitas*, fairness. -L. *bellus*, for *bellus*, fair, with suffix *-itāt-*, signifying state of condition. See *Beau*. Der. *beaute-ous* (*beauteous* in Sir T. More, Works, p. 2. g), *beaute-ous-ly*, *beaute-ous-ness*, *beauti-ful*, Shak. Sonnet 106, *beauti-ful-ly*, *beauti-ful*.

BEAVER (1), an animal. (F.) ME. *bever*, in comp. *bever-hat*, Chaucer, Prolog. 272. AS. *byfer*, gloss to *fiber*; Ælfric's Gloss. (Nomina Ferarum). + Du. *bever*; Icel. *björ*; Dan. *bæver*; Swed. *björvar*; G. *biber*; Russian *bob*; Lith. *bebras*; L. *fiber*. Cf. Skt. *bābhru-*, (1) brown, (2) a large ichneumon. Teut. type **bābhru-*, m.; Idg. type **bābhru-*, reduplicated derivative of **bhru-*, brown, tawny. Brugm. i. § 566. See *Brown*.

BEAVER (2), the lower (movable) part of a helmet. (F.) Shak. has *beaver*, Hamlet, i. 2. 230. Spelt *bavere* before 1490 (N. E. D.). -F. *bavere*, meaning 'the beaver of an helmet'; and, primarily, a child's 'bib, mocket, or mocketer, to put before the bosom of a slaving child'; Cot. Thus, the lower part of the helmet was named from a fancied resemblance to a child's bib. -F. *bavere*, to foam, froth, slaver; Cot. -F. *bave*, foam, froth, slaver, drivell; Cot. Perhaps imitative; from the movement of the lips; cf. Bret. *babouz*, slaver. ¶ The derivation from Ital. *bavere*, to drink, is quite unfounded. The spelling *bavere* is due to confusion with 'beaver hat'.

BEAVER (3), **BEVER**, a potation, short intermediate repast. (F. - L.) 'Areta. What, at your bever, gallants?' Ben Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, Act iv. ME. *bever* (*- bever*), 'drinking time, Biberium'. Prompt. Parv. - AF. *beivre*, a drink, Gaimar's Chron. i. 5868; pl. *beivres*, id. i. 5994. Merely the substantival use of OF. *bevre*, to drink. -L. *biber*, to drink. See *Beverage*. For similar examples of infin. mood as sb., cf. *laisure*, *plaisance*, *attainder*, *remainder*. ¶ Quite distinct from *beaver* (2). It is still in use; Clare speaks of 'the beavering hour' in his Harvest Morning, st. 7.

BECALM, to make calm. (Hybrid; E. and F.) *Becalm* is in Hackluyt's Voyages, vol. ii. pt. 2. p. 168; and in Mirror for Magistrates, p. 196 (R.). Formed by prefixing E. *be-* to *calm*, a word of F. origin. See *Be-* and *Calm*.

BECAUSE, for the reason that. (Hybrid; E. and F.) Formerly written *bi cause*, P. Plowman, B. iii. 99; also *cause* by and *cause*. *Be*, *bi*, and *by* are all early forms of the prep. *by*. *Cause* is of F. origin. See *By* and *Cause*.

BECHANCE, to befall, happen. (Hybrid; E. and F.) In Shak. Merch. i. 1. 38. From *be-*, prefix, q. v., and *chance*, q. v.

BECK (1), a nod or sign; and as a vb. to make a sign. (E.) The ME. *bek*, sb., is not common in early writers; *beck* occurs in Surrey's tr. of Virgil, Æneid, iv. 346; and *bek* in Wyclif, Job, xxvi. 11 (1st version). It is clearly formed from the verb, which is older, and occurs in Chaucer, C. T. 12320 (C 396). The verb, again, is not an original word, but was suggested by the *bek* of ME. *bēkan*, to beckon; cf. **beimynge*, or a *bet*? Prompt. Parv. See *Beckon*.

BECK (2), a stream. (Scand.) ME. *bek*, Prompt. Parv. p. 29; Legends of Holy Rood, p. 82, l. 742. [Not E., but Scandinavian.] = Icel. *bekk*, a stream, brook; Swed. *bäck*, *bäck*; Dan. *bæk*. Teut. type **bakkiz*, m.; allied to Teut. type **bakiz*, whence Du. *bek*, G. *bach*. **BECKON**, to make a sign. (E.) ME. *becken*, Ormulum, 223. AS. *bēcian*, *bēacian* (also *bēcan*), to signify by a sign. = AS. *bēacian*, a

sign, with the addition of the suffix *-ian*, used to form verbs from sbs. See **Beacon** and **Beek**.

BECOME, to attain to a state; to suit. (E.) ME. *becumen*, *becumen*; and *bicumen* 'hise men' - and became his servants, Havelok, l. 257; 'it *bicumen* him swithe wel' - it becomes (suits) him very well, O. Eng. Beasts, ed. Morris, l. 738. See the large collection of examples in Matzner, p. 224, s.v. *bicumen*. AS. *becuman*, to arrive, happen, turn out, befal (whence the sense of 'suit' was later developed), Grein, i. 81; *bicuman*, i. 113; + Goth. *bikuman*, to come upon one, to befall; 1 Thes. v. 3; OHG. *piqeman*, MHG. *bekomen*, to happen, befall, reach, &c.; whence Mod. G. *bequemen*, fit, apt, suitable, convenient. **B.** A compound of prefix *be-*, and AS. *cuman*, to come. See **Come**. Der. *becom-ing*, *becom-ing-ly*.

BED, a couch to sleep on. (E.) ME. *bed*, Chaucer, Prol. 295 (A 293). AS. *bed*, *bedd*, + Du. *bed*; Goth. *badi*, a bed; OHG. *petti*, G. *bett*, a bed. Teut. type **badjon*, n. Der. *bed*, verb; *bedd-ing*, Ch. C. T., A 1616; *bed-ridden*, q.v.; *bed-stead*, q.v.; *bed-chamber* (Shak. Cymb. i. 6. 196); *bed-clothes* (All's Well, iv. 3. 287); *bed-fellow* (Temp. ii. 4. 242); *bed-hangings* (2 Hen. IV. ii. 1. 158); *bed-presser* (1 Hen. IV. ii. 4. 268); *bed-right* (Temp. iv. 96); *bed-room* (Mids. Nt. Dr. ii. 2. 51); *bed-time* (Mids. Nt. Dr. v. 34); *bed-work* (Troil. i. 3. 205).

BEDABBLE, **BEDAUB**, **BEDAZZLE**. From the E. prefix *be-*, and *dabble*, *daub*, *dazzle*, q.v. Shak. has *bedabbled*, Mids. Nt. Dr. iii. 2. 443; *bedaubed*, Rom. iii. 2. 55; *bedazzled*, Tam. Shrew, iv. 5. 46. **BEDDLE**; see remarks upon **Beadle** (above).

BEDREW, to cover with dew. (E.) Spenser has *bedeawed*, F. Q. i. 12. 16. It occurs in the Aenylite of Inwyrt: 'bedeaweth the herte'; p. 116. From *be-*, prefix, q.v.; and *dew*, q.v.

BEDIGHT, to array. (E.) 'That dere were *bydygth*,' Sir Degrevant, 648. From *be-*, prefix, q.v.; and *dyght*, q.v.

BEDIM, to make dim. (E.) In Shak. Temp. v. 1. 41. From *be-*, prefix, q.v.; and *dim*, q.v.

BEDIZEN, to deck out. (E.) Not in early use. The quotations in Richardson and N. E. D. show that the earlier word was the simple form *dizen*, from which *bedizen* was formed by help of the common prefix *be-*, like *bedeck* from *deck*. See **Dizen**.

BEDLAM, a hospital for lunatics. (Place-name; Heb.) A corruption of *Bethlehem*, 'Bethlehem hospital, so called from having been originally [in 1247] the hospital of St. Mary of Bethlehem, [a hospital for lunatics in 1403, and] a royal foundation for the reception of lunatics, incorporated by Henry VIII in 1547; Haydn, Dict. of Dates. ME. *bedlem*, as in the phrase 'in *bedlem* and in *babiloyne*' - in Bethlehem and Babylon; P. Plowman, l. v. 534; according to three MSS., where other MSS. read *bedlem*. Cf. Cursor Mundi, 11561. The literal sense is 'house of bread.' Der. *bedlam-ite*.

BEDOUIN, a wandering Arab. (F.-A. Arab.) Modern; yet we find a ME. *bedouyne*, Mandeville, ch. 5, p. 35. Borrowed from F. *bedouin*, properly a pl. form, answering to Arab. *badawin*, pl. of *badawi*, wild, rude, wandering, as the Arabs in the desert. - Arab. *badu*, a desert; also, departing for the desert, leading a wandering life. - Arab. root *badawu*, he went into the desert; see Rich. Dict., pp. 251, 252; and Devic.

BEDRIDDEN, confined to one's bed. (E.) ME. *bedreden*, used in the plural; P. Plowman, A. viii. 85; *bedrede*, sing. Chaucer, C. T. 7351 (D 1769). AS. *bedrida*, *bedreda*, glossed by *paraliticus*; Voc. 162. 7. 541. 29, and see *Alfric's* Hom. i. 472. - AS. *bed*, a bed, and *rida*, a knight, a rider; thus the sense is a bed-rider, a term for a disabled man. The AS. *rid-a*, a rider, is from *rid*-, weak grade of *ridan*, to ride. The ME. form was shortened to *bedred*, *bedrid*; after which *-den* was added, under the impression that the form ought to represent a pp. We find the sing. *bedreden* as early as in Hampole, Prick of Conscience, 808. **B.** There is a term of similar import, spelt *bedderidig* in the Bremen Wörterbuch, i. 65; from Low-G. *bedde*, a bed, and *redig*, riding. We find also ME. *bedlawer* for 'one who lies in bed', which is said in the Prompt. Parv. p. 28, to be a synonym for *bedridden*. See Prompt. Parv. p. 28, note 4.

BEDSTED, the frame of a bed. (E.) ME. *bedstede*, Prompt. Parv. p. 28. - AS. *bed*, a bed; and *stede*, a place, stand, station. So called from its firmness and stability; cf. ME. *stede-fast*, i. e. steadfast. See **Bed** and **Stead**.

BEE, an insect. (E.) ME. *bee*, pl. *bees* and *beem*, both of which occur in Chaucer, C. T. 10518, 10296 (F 204, E 2423). AS. *bēo*, *bī*, Grein, p. 109; early form, *bīo*, + Du. *bij*; OHG. *piā*. Cf. G. *biene*, Irish *beach*, a bee.

BEECH, a kind of tree. (E.) ME. *beech*, Chaucer, C. T. 2925 (A 2923). AS. *bēce*, gloss to *fagus*, Voc. 268. 36. Earlier *bēce*; Sweet, O. E. Texts. Cf. AS. *bēc-trēow*, beech-tree; Napier's Glosses, 23. 30; also the ad. *bēcen*, E. *beechen*, as in *Fāgūn*, *bēcen*, Voc. 137. 32. The AS. *bēce*, weak fem., represents a Teut. type **bēh-ā* (with mutation of *ā* to *ē*); allied to Teut. type **bēh-ā*, str. fem., whence AS. *bēc*, a beech-tree; see **Book**. Further allied to Du.

beuk; G. *buche* (OHG. *puokka*); L. *fāgus*; Gk. *φῦγός*. These forms point to an orig. Idg. type **bhāgos*, meaning a tree with esculent fruit; cf. Gk. *φῦγός*, to eat. Der. *beech-en*, adj. (-AS. *bēcen*).

BEEF, an ox; the flesh of an ox. (F.-L.) ME. *beef*, Polit. Songs, p. 334. l. 235 (temp. Edw. II.); *beef*, Chaucer, C. T. 7335 (D 1753). - AF. *beuf*, an ox, Year-books of Edw. I. 1292-3, p. 245; OF. *boef*, *bouf*. - L. acc. *bovem*, an ox; nom. *bos*; an Oscan form. + Gael. *bō*, a cow; AS. *cū*, a cow. Thus the word *beef* is co-radicate with *cow*. See **Cow**. Der. *beef-eater*, q.v.

BEEF-EATER, a yeoman of the guard. (Hybrid; F. and E.) 'Pensioners and beefeaters' [of Charles II.], Argument against a Standing Army, ed. 1697, p. 16; qu. in N. and Q. S. viii. 398. Also in The Spectator, no. 625 (1714); and as early as 1610, in Histriomastix, iii. 1. 99. An eater of *beef*; but why this designation was given them is not recorded. ¶ In Todd's Johnson is the following notable passage. 'From *beef* and *eat*, because the commons is *beef* when on waiting. Mr. Steevens derives it thus. *Beef* may come from *beaufeier*, one who attends at the side-board, which was anciently placed in a *beaufet*. The business of the beefeaters was, and perhaps is still, to attend the king at meals. This derivation is corroborated by the circumstance of the beefeaters having a hasp suspended to their belts for the reception of keys.' This extraordinary guess has met with extraordinary favour, having been quoted in Mrs. Markham's History of England, and thus taught to young children. It is also quoted in Max Müller's Lectures, 8th ed. ii. 582, but with the substitution of *buffeier* for *beaufeier*, and *buffet* is explained as 'a table near the door of the dining-hall.' There is not the faintest tittle of evidence for the derivation beyond the 'hasp suspended to their belts.' I do not find *beaufeier* or *buffeier*, but I find in Cotgrave that *buffeteurs de vin* were 'such carmen or boatmen as steal wine out of the vessels they have in charge, and afterwards fill them up with water.' Mr. Steevens does not tell us what a *beaufet* is, nor how a sideboard was 'anciently placed in' it. On this point, see **Buffet**, sb. When the *F. buffeier* can be found, with the sense of 'waiter at a side-board' in reasonably old French, or when the E. *beefeater* can be found spelt differently from its present spelling in a book earlier than the time of Mr. Steevens, it will be sufficient time to discuss the question further. Meanwhile, we may note that Ben Jonson uses *eater* in the sense of 'servant,' as in 'Where are all my eaters?' Silent Woman, iii. 2. Also, that the expression 'powder-beef lubber' occurs in the sense of 'man-servant,' where *powder-beef* certainly means *salt-beef*; see 'Powder, to salt,' in Nares. A rich man is spoken of as having 'confidence of [in] so many *powder-beef* lubbers as he fedde at home'; Chaloner, translation of Prayse of Follie, 2nd edit. 1577, G. v. (1st ed. in 1549). See Notes and Queries, 5 S. viii. 57; 6 S. vi. 491. Cf. *bread-winner*, a sb. of similar formation; and particularly, AS. *blāf-āta*, a domestic servant, lit. 'loaf-eater,' so that the idea is very old. Also *pie-crust-eater*, in Dekker's Shoemaker's Holiday, in Works (1873), i. 62; *beef-eating slave*, Eng. Garner, ed. Arber, i. 339 (1681); and see Taitler, no. 148.

BEER, a kind of drink. (E.) ME. *ber*, Prompt. Parv. p. 31; *ber*, King Horn, ed. Lumby, l. 1112. AS. *bēor*, beer, Grein, l. 112. + Du. *bier*; Icel. *byrr*; G. *bier* (OHG. *biar*). Origin unknown.

BEESTINGS; see **Biestings**.

BEEET, a plant. (L.) ME. *bete*, in a vol. of Vocabularies, ed. T. Wright, p. 190. AS. *bēte*, gen. *bētan*, tem. sb., in Cockayne's Leechdoms; but certainly borrowed from L. *bēta*, used by Pliny.

BEETLE (1), an insect. (E.) Prov. F. *bettle*, ME. *betyl*, Prompt. Parv. p. 37. AS. *bēta*, *bēta*, as in 'Mordiculus, *bēta*', Voc. 122. 8; 'Blattis, *bēta*', Sweet, O. E. Texts. - AS. *bēit*, weak grade of *bētan*, to bite; with suffix *-el* of the agent. Thus *beetle* means 'the biting insect'; cf. 'Mordiculus, *bēta*', showing that the word was understood in that sense. See **Bite** and **Bitter**.

BEETLE (2), a heavy mallet. (E.) ME. *beylle*, Prompt. Parv. p. 34; *betles*, pl. Ancr. Riwle, p. 188. AS. *bēyl*, *bēyl*; Judges, iv. 21; answering to O Wessex **biel*, OMerc. **biel*; cf. Low G. *bēil*. Teut. type **bawtiloz*, 'a beater, from **bawtan* (AS. *bēatan*), to beat; with regular mutation. See **Beat**. Der. *beetle-headed*, Tam. Shrew, iv. 1. 161, i. e. with a head like a log, like a block-head, dull.

BEETLE (3), to jut out and hang over. (E.) 'The summit of the cliff that *beetles* o'er his base into the sea'; Hamlet, i. 4. 71. Apparently coined by Shakespeare. Bywhomsoever coined, the idea was adopted from the ME. *bētlbrowed*, beetle-browed, having prominent brows, as in P. Plowman, B. v. 190; also spelt *bētlbrowed*, id., footnote. The reference seems to be to the beetle (N.E.D.). Cf. F. *sourcil de hanneton* (Hatzfeld). See **Beetle** (1). Der. *beetling*; cf. *beetle-browed*, which is really the older expression.

BEFALL, to happen. (E.) ME. *befallen*, *bifallen*, in common use; Havelok, 2981. AS. *befallan*, Grein, i. 83. + OSax. *bifallan*;

OFries. bifalla: Du. *bevalen*, to please; OHG. *bifallan*. From *be-*, prefix, and *fall*; see *Be-* and *Fall*. ¶ This is one of the original verbs on which so many others beginning with *be-* were modelled.

BEFOOL: to make a fool of. (E. and F.) ME. *befolen*, Gower, C. A. lii. 236 (b. vii. 4293). —E. prefix *be-*, and ME. *fol*, a fool; see *Fool*.

BEFORE, prep., in front of; adv., in front. (E.) ME. *bifore*, before, *biforen*, before; in common use; spelt *bifore*, Layamon, iii. 131. AS. *beforan*, *biforan*, prep. and adv., Grein, i. 83, 84, 115. —AS. *be-*, prefix, see *Be-* or *By*; and *foran*, before, prep. and adv., Grein, i. 315. AS. *foran* is a longer form (*-an* being a suffix) from *fora*, prep. and adv., before, for; Grein, i. 321. See *Fore*, *For*. Cf. OSax. *biforan*, before; MHG. *bevor*, *bevore*; OHG. *bifara*, before. See below.

BEFOREHAND, previously. (F.) In early use as an adverb ME. *biuorehand*, Ancrer Riwle, p. 212; from ME. *biuore*, before, and *hand*, hand. See *Before* and *Hand*.

BEG, to ask for alms. (F.) Cf. ME. *beggar*, *beggere*, a beggar. In the Ancrer Riwle, p. 168, we read: 'I lit beggares rihte uorte [for to] beren bagge on bac.' The word is French, or rather Anglo-French. The AF. *begger*, to beg, occurs in Peter Langtoft, ed. Wright, i. 248. It was evolved from the sb. *beggar*, found in the Ancrer Riwle, as above; or from the equivalent OF. *begard*, *begari*, a name given to an order of lay brothers in the Low Countries in the 13th century; and it was soon adopted by many who were mere idle mendicants. The masc. form *Begard* seems to have imitated that of the female order of *Beguine*; the suffix *-ard*, *-art*, being masculine, as in *dat-ard*. See the examples of *Begger* in the Rom. of the Rose, C. 7256, 7282, and the note. See *Beguine*. ¶ The derivative *beguinner* likewise meant to beg; Britton, i. 22 § 15 (vol. i. p. 93).

BEGOT, (from *beggar*), *beg*, verb; also *beggar-ly*, *beggar-is-ness*, *beggar-y*.

BEGGET, to generate, produce. (E.) ME. *biggen*, *begeten*, (1) to obtain, acquire; (2) to beget. 'To biggen mine rihte' — to obtain my right; Layamon, i. 495. 'Thus was Marlin bigeten' — thus was Marlin begotten; Layamon, ii. 237. AS. *begitnan*, *bigitan*, to acquire; Grein, i. 86, 115. —AS. *be-*, prefix; and *gitan*, to get. The Southern form would have been *beyet*; see *Get*. So too OSax. *bigetan*, to seize, get; and Goth. *bigitan*, to find. Der. *begitt-er*.

BEGIN, to commence. (E.) ME. *beginnen*, *biginnen*, in common use. AS. *beginnan*, Grein, i. 86 (though the form *originan*, with the same signification, is far more common). From the prefix *be-*, and AS. *ginnan*, to begin. Cf. Du. and G. *beginnen*, to begin. See *Gin* (1).

BEGONE, pp. beset. (F.) In phr. *woe-begone*, i.e. affected or oppressed with woe, beset with grief. 'The orig. phrase was *him was woe begon*, i.e. to him woe had closed round; but already in Chaucer we find the later construction in *He was woe begon*;' N. E. D. *Wel bigon* occurs in the Rom. of the Rose, l. 580, apparently in the sense of 'glad'; lit. well surrounded or beset. It is the pp. of ME. *begon*, to beset; cf. 'wo þe bigo', woe come upon thee, Reliq. Antiq. ii. 273. —AS. *bigan*, *begon*, orig. to go about, Grein, i. 115. From prefix *be-*, *bi-*, and AS. *gan*, to go. Cf. Du. *begean*, concerned, affected. ¶ In the phrase 'begone!' we really use two words; it should be written 'be gone!' See *Go*.

BEGONIA, a plant. (F.) Named by Plamier, a French botanist (1646-1704), after Michel Begon, a French promoter of botany (1638-1710). See N. E. D.

BEGUILE, to deceive, amuse. (Hybrid; E. and F.) ME. *bigilen*, to beguile, Ancrer Riwle, p. 330. —E. prefix *be-*, *bi-* (AS. *be-*, *bi-*); and ME. *gilen*, *gilen*, to deceive. 'As theigh he gyled were' — as if he were beguiled; Will. of Palerne, 689. —OF. *guiler*, to deceive. —OF. *guile*, guile, deceit. See *Guile*. Der. *beguiling*, *beguiling-ly*, *beguiler*.

BEGUINE, one of a class of religious devotees. (F.) The word is rather French than English; and, though we find a Low-Latin form *biguina*, it was chiefly used as a feminine noun, viz. F. *biguine*, Low L. *beghina*. The *biguines* belonged to a religious order in Flanders, who, without taking regular vows of obedience, lived a somewhat similar life to that of the begging friars, and dwelt together in houses called *biguines*. They were first established at Liège, and afterwards at Nivelles, in 1207, some say 1216. The *Grand Beguinaige* of Bruges was the most extensive; Maydon, Dict. of Dates.

¶ Another set of 'religious' were called *Begardi*; and it has been clearly ascertained that both names were derived from the surname (or nickname) of a certain Lambert *Digue* or *le Bigne* (the stammerer), a priest of Liège, who founded the order of Beguines in the 12th century. See Ducauge, who quotes an annal of 1180, s.v. *Begardi*. Cf. Walloon *bigui*, to stammer, in the dialect of Namur; Picard *beguer*; equivalent to F. *bigayer*. With the fem. form *Beguine* cf. *heroine*; with the masc. form *Beghard*, *Begard*, cf. *roy-nard*. See also *Beggar* and *Biggen*.

BEGUM, in the E. Indies, a lady of the highest rank. (Pers. — Turk. and Arab.) Rich. Pers. Dict. p. 284, gives Pers. *begum*, a queen, lady of rank; also queen-mother, respectable matron; spelt *bigam* at p. 310. 'Queen mother' seems to be the orig. sense, as Devic thinks that the word is compounded of Turk. *beg* or *bey*, a bey, governor, and Arab. *umm* or *umma*, mother; hence 'governor's mother'. The Arab. *umm*, mother, is in Rich. Dict. p. 162. And see *Bey*. Yule (p. 59) explains it from Eastern Turki *bigam*, a fem. formation from *beg*. ¶ Another derivative of *bey* is the title *beglerbeg*, given to the governor of a province; see Massinger, Rengado, iii. 4. In Sandys' Travels (1632), we read of the *Beglerbegs*, the name signifying a lord of lords; p. 47. This explanation is correct; *begler* or *beyler* signifying lords, and *beg* or *bey*, a lord. See *Bey*.

BEHALF, interest, benefit. (E.) In ME., only in the phrase *in on* (or *uppon*) *bihalue*, or *bekalue*. Chaucer has: 'on my *bihalue*' (*u-v*), Troil. and Cress. ii. 1458. So also: 'in temperours *bihalue*' — on the emperor's behalf; Seven Sages, ed. Weber, 325. Here on *my bihalue* is a substitution for the AS. *on healfes*, on the side of (see exx. in Grein, i. 53), blended with a second common phrase *be healfes*, by the side of (same ref.).

β. The AS. *healf*, lit. half, is constantly used in the sense of 'side'; and even now the best paraphrase of 'in my behalf' is 'on my side.' That this explanation is correct can easily be traced by the examples in Mätzner's Old Eng. Dict., which shows that *bihaluen* was in common use as a prep. and adv. before the sb. *behal* came into use at the end. See Layamon, vol. i. p. 349; ii. 58; iii. 65, 114, &c. The prefix *be-* is the unstressed form of the prep. *by*. See *Half*.

BEHAVE, to conduct oneself. (E.) Shak. has *behave*, refl., to conduct oneself, 2 Hen. VI, iv. 3. 5; and intr. but not refl., Oth. iv. 2. 108. Rare in early authors, but the phr. 'to lerne how to behave' among men — to teach her to behave herself amongst men, occurs in Le Bouc Florence of Rome, l. 1567, in Ritson's Metrical Romances, vol. iii. It is a mere compound of the verb *to have* with the AS. and ME. prefix *be-*. [There was an AS. *behabban*, to detain; but *behave* was formed independently of it.] ¶ E. *behave oneself* answers to G. *sich behalten*.

BEHAVIOUR, conduct. (E., with F. suffix.) Spelt *behavoure*, Levins, 222. 45. Formed, abnormally, from the verb *to behave*, q. v. The curious suffix is best accounted for by supposing a confusion with the Tudor E. *havour*, *haviour*, due to AF. *avoir*, F. *avoir*, used substantively, a word which not only meant 'wealth' or 'possessions', but also 'ability'; see Cotgrave. And see *Haviour* in Croft's Gloss. to Elyot's Governour. It must be remembered (1) that *behaviour* was often shortened to *haviour*, as in Shakespeare; and (2) that *havings*, at least in Lowland Scotch, had the double meaning of (a) possessions, and (b) carriage, behaviour. See Jamieson's Scot. Dict.

BEHEAD, to cut off the head. (F.) ME. *bihefden*, *bihefsden*, *bihefsden*. 'Heo was wulle *bihefsdi*' — they will behead us, Layamon, iii. 45. Later, spelt *biheden*; the *bihedide* Joon, he beheaded John; Wyclif, Matt. xiv. 10. AS. *beheafdan*, to behead; Matt. xiv. 10. —AS. *be-*, prefix, lit. 'by', with a privative force; and *heafod*, head. See *Head*. Cf. Du. *ontkooftien*, G. *entkaupten*, to behead.

BEHEMOTH, a hippopotamus. (Heb. — Egypt.) See Job, xl. 15. —11cb. *benēmūth*, apparently a plural, signifying 'beasts'; but here used to denote 'great beast'; as if from sing. *bēhēmāh*, a beast. But it is thought that this is merely a Heb. popular etymology; and that the word is really adapted from the Egypt. *p-he-mau*, 'water-ox', a hippopotamus; see Gesenius, 8th ed. p. 94.

BEHEST, a command. (E.) ME. *beheste*, *biheste*, commonly used in the sense of 'a promise'; Chaucer, C. T. 4461 (B 417); and connected with the verb *bihote*, *bekote*, to promise, Chaucer, C. T. 1856 (A 1854). From *be-*, prefix, and *hest*. Cf. AS. *beheāz*, a vow, *beheāt*, a promise, *beheātian*, to promise. 'He fela behāsa behēit', he made many promises; AS. Chron., anno 1093. The final *i* is excrement. See *Hest*.

BEHIND, after. (E.) ME. *bekinde*, *bihinde*, *bihinden*, after, at the back of, afterwards; Chaucer, C. T. 4847 (B 427). AS. *behindan*, adv. and prep., afterwards, after, Grein, i. 87. From AS. prefix *be-*; and *hindan*, adv., behind, at the back, Grein, ii. 76. Cf. OSax. *bihindan*, adv., behind; Heliland, l. 3660. See *Hind*. Der. *behind-hand*, not in early use; made in imitation of *before-hand*, q. v. It occurs in Shak. Winter's Tale, v. 1. 151.

BEHOLD, to see, watch, observe. (E.) ME. *biholden*, *beholden*, *biholde*, *beholde*, to see, observe, to bind by obligation; in common use. [The last sense appears only in the pp. *beholden*; 'beholdyn', or *bowndyn*, *obligor*, *tenor*.] Prompt. Parv. p. 28. Shak. wrongly has *beholding* for the pp. *beholden*, as in Merry Wives, i. 1. 283. ¶ AS. *beheldan*, to hold, possess, guard, observe, see; Grein, i. 87. —OFries. *bikhalde*, to keep; OSax. *bikaldan*, to keep; Du. *behouden*, to preserve, keep; G. *behalten*, to keep. From AS. prefix *be-*, and *heldan*, to hold. See *Be-* and *Hold*. [Cf. L. *tenor*, I see, keep; E. *guard*,

as compared with *regard*, &c.] Der. *behold-er*; also pp. *behold-en*, corrupted to *behold-ing*.

BEHOOF, advantage. (E.) Almost invariably found in ME. in the dat. case *behove*, *bihove* (written for *v*), with the prep. to preceding it; as in 'to ancren *bihove*', for the use of anchoresses, Ancrén Riwle, p. 90. AS. *behof*, advantage, in Napier's Glosses; also in the comp. *behöflic*; see *bihöflic* in gloss to *L. oportet* in Luke, xviii. 1, in the Lindisfarne MS. (Northumbrian dialect). Cf. OFries. *behöf*, *bihöf*; +Du. *behoef*, commonly in the phr. *ten behoeve van*, for the advantage of; Swed. *behöf*, want, need; Dan. *behov*, need; G. *behöf*, behoof. β. The *be-* is a prefix; cf. Swed. *hufvas*, to beseech. All from Teut. type **hōf*, second grade of **haf-*, as in Goth. *haf-jan*, AS. *hebban*, to heave; see **Heave**. From the **KAP*, to hold, contain; cf. *L. capax*, containing, *capere*, to seize, orig. to contain, hold, grasp. See Brugm. i. § 635. γ. The development of ideas is accordingly (1) to seize, hold fast, retain, (2) to fit for one's use, to make serviceable. Der. *behove* (below).

BEHOVE, to become, befit. (E.) ME. *bihoven*, *behoven* (written *bihoven*, *behoven* in MSS); commonly as impers. verb, *bihoveth*, *behoveth*, Chaucer, Troil. iv. 1004; pt. I. *bihouede*, Ancrén Riwle, p. 394. AS. *bihöfjan*, *behöfjan*, to need, be necessary; Grein, I. 87, 116. Cf. OFries. *bihovia*, to behave; +Du. *behoeven*, to be necessary, to behave; Swed. *behöfjan*; Dan. *behöve*. β. The forms of these verbs show that they are derivatives from the sb. (above). Also, the *be-* is a mere prefix. The simple verb appears only in the Icel. *hefa*, to behave; Swed. *hufvas*, to beseech. See **Behoof**.

BELABOUR, to ply vigorously, beat soundly. (Hybrid; E. and F.—L.) 'He... *belaboured* Jubellius with a cudgel'; North's Plutarch, p. 964.—E. prefix *be-*, γ. v. and *labour*, γ. v.

BELAY, to fasten a rope. (Du.) 'To lay is to fasten a rope by laying it round and round a couple of pins. This use was prob. suggested by Du. *beleggen*, to cover, to overlay, to border, to lace, garnish with fringe, &c.; and, as a naut. term, to lay. From prefix *be-* (the same as *L. prefix be-*), and *leggen*, to lay, place, cognate with *E. lay*. See **Lay** (1). ¶ There was also a native E. word to *belay*, a compound of *be* and *lay*, but it meant 'to besiege' or 'beleaguer' a castle; see Spenser, Sonnet 14. See **Beleaguer**.

BELCH, to eructate. (E.) ME. *belken*, *belthe*, Towneley Myst. p. 314. The sb. *bolke* is found, in the dat. case, in P. Plowman, ll. v. 397; and the vb. *bolken*, Prompt. Parv. p. 43. AS. *bealcen*, Ps. xviii. 2; commoner in the derived form *bealcetan*, Ps. xlv. 1; Ps. cxviii. 17; also *bealcen*, *bealcetan* (Grein). Cf. Du. *balcken*, to bray, Du. *bulken*, Low G. *bolken*, to low, bellow, roar; Hamburg *böcken*, to low; *obpöcken*, to belch up (Kichey). Allied to **Bellow**.

BELDAM, an old woman. (F.—L.) Ironically used for *beldame*, i. e. fair lady, in which sense it occurs in Spenser, F. Q. iii. 2. 43. Cf. 'beldame, megerant'; Palsgrave, —F. *belle*, fair; *dame*, lady.—L. *bella*, fair; *domina*, lady. Hence *beldam* is a doublet of *belladonna*.

BELAGUER, to besiege. (Du.) 'In defence of *beleaguer*' d truth'; Milton, Arcop. ed. Hales, p. 46. We also find the verb to *beleague*; as in 'besieging and *beleaguering* of cities'; Holland's Plutarch, p. 319 (R.); but this is a less correct form.—Du. *belegeren*, to besiege; from prefix *be-* (as in E.), and *leger*, a bed, a camp, army in encampment; which is from *leggen*, to lay, place, cognate with *E. lay*. [Thus the true E. word is *belay*; see Note to *belay*.] The Du. *leger* is *E. lair*. +G. *belagern*, to besiege; *lager*, a camp; *legen*, to lay; Swed. *belägra*, to besiege; *läger*, a camp; *lägga*, to lay. See **Lair**, **Lay** (1).

BELEMNITE, a kind of fossil. (Gk.) In Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. ii. c. 5. s. 10. So called because shaped like the head of a dart.—Gk. *βελονίτης*, a kind of stone, belemnite.—Gk. *βέλωνος*, a dart, missile.—Gk. *βέλων*, to cast, throw; also to fall; +Skt. *gal*, to drop, distill, fall; Brugm. i. § 653.

BELFRY, properly, a guard-tower. (F.—G.) Owing to a corruption, the word is now only used for 'a tower for bells.' Spelt *belfroy*, Caxton, Godefrey of Boloyne, ch. 153 (p. 227, l. 12). Corrupted from ME. *berfroy*, Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, B. 1187; *berfroy*, King Alisaunder, ed. Weber, 2777.—ONorth F. *berfroi*, *berfroit*; OF. *berfroi*, *berfroit* (also *berfroy*); cf. Guernesey *berfroi* (Métivier).—MHG. *berfroit*, *berchrit*, a protecting tower.—MHG. *berc*, protection (from *bergen*, to protect); and MITG. *fride*, OIIG. *fridu* (G. *friede*), a place of security (allied to OIIG. *fri*, cognate with *E. free*). β. The mod. G. *friede* means only 'peace,' but OHG. *fridu* meant also 'a place of security,' and even 'a tower'; so that *berfroit* meant 'a protecting tower' or 'guard-tower.' ¶ The term was first applied to the towers upon wheels, so much used in the siege of towns. Even the OF. *berfroit* is used with the sense of 'belfry'; as in 'campanile, quod *berfroit* dicitur' (dated 1246); in Perts, Monumenta Germaniae, Legg. ii. 257.

BELIE, to tell lies about. (E.) Much Ado, iv. i. 148. 'To *believe* the truth'; Tyndal, Works, p. 105, l. 2. ME. *belien*, *bilien*; the

pp. *belowen* occurs in P. Plowman, B. ii. 22, and in the Ancrén Riwle, p. 68.—AS. *be-*, prefix; and *liegan*, to lie. See **Lie** (2).

BELIEVE, to have faith in. (E.) ME. *belowe*, Ayenbite of Inwyt, p. 151; EE. *bilde*, pt. t. of *bilfen*, Layamon, 2856*. The prefix is AS. *be-* or *bi-*, substituted for the earlier prefix *ge-*.—OMerc. *gelfan*, AS. *ge-lifan*, *gelfan* (Grein, i. 424), to believe; +Goth. *galaubjan*, to believe, to esteem as valuable; from *galauþs*, valuable, allied to Goth. *liub*, dear, equivalent to AS. *leof*, Eng. *lie*; OHG. *galaubjan*, to believe; whence G. *glauben*. See **Lie**. Here AS. *leof* represents a Teut. type **leub-oz*, and from the 2nd grade (*leub*) we have the verb **laubjan*; which gives (by mutation) the AS. *-lifan*, *-lifan*, OMerc. *-lifan*. Der. *belief* (ME. *believe*, O. Eng. Homilies, i. 187), *believe-able*, *believe-er*.

BELL, a hollow metallic vessel for making a loud noise. (E.) ME. *belle*, a bell; Prompt. Parv. p. 30; Layamon, 29441. AS. *belle*; Voc. 198. 8. Cf. EFries. *belle*, a bell, Du. *bel*.—AS. *bellan*, to bellow, make a loud sound (Grein). From Idg. **BHELS*, to resound; whence also Skt. *bhask*, to bark, Lith. *baisas*, voice, G. *bellen*, to bark (Uhlenbeck). See **Bellow**.

BELLADONNA, deadly nightshade. (Ital.—L.) Various reasons have been given for the name; perhaps due to the use of it by ladies to give expression to the eyes, the pupils of which it expands.—Ital. *bella donna*, a fair lady.—L. *bella domina*, a fair lady. *Bella* is the fem. of *bellus*, handsome; see **Beau**. *Domina* is the fem. of *dominus*, a lord; see **Don**, sb. Doublet, *beldam*.

BELLE, a fair lady. (K.—L.) In Pope, Rape of the Lock, i. 8; Fletcher, Reginald's Bush, iv. 4.—F. *belle*, fem. of *beau*, fair, goodly. See **Beldam** and **Beau**.

BELLIGERENT, carrying on war. (L.) For *belligerant*. In Sterne, Tristram Shandy, vol. vi. c. 31.—L. *belligerant*, stem of *belligerans*, waging war.—L. *belli*, for *bello*, stem of *bellum*, war; and *gerere*, to carry. (1) *L. bellum* stands for OL. *duellum*; see **Duel**. (2) *L. gerere*, pp. *gestus*, appears in *E. jest*; see **Jest**.

BELLOW, to make a loud noise. (E.) Gower uses *belowing* with reference to the noise made by a bull; C. A. iii. 203 (b. vii. 3322). From ME. *belwen*. 'As loude as *belwek* wind in helle'; Chaucer, Illo. of Fame, iii. 713. We also find ME. *bellan*; as in 'bellying as a bole' [bull], Will. of Palerne, 1891; from AS. *bellan*, to make a loud noise, Grein, i. 80; +OHG. *bellan*, *bellan*, to make a loud noise. Of imitative origin. β. The suffix *-ow* is due to the *g* in the derived AS. form *bylgan*, to bellow, Martyr, 17 Jan. (in Cockayne's Shrine, p. 52); cf. Icel. *belja*, to bellow. And see **Bell**.

BELLOWS, an implement for blowing. (Scand.) ME. *below*, a bag, used in the special sense of 'bellows.' The pl. *belows* was also used in the same sense. *Belowe*, or *belows*, folliis; Prompt. Parv. p. 30. The numerous examples in Mätzner, s.v. *boli*, show that *belows* is the pl. of *below*, a bag, from Icel. *belgr*, a bag. Another ME. form is *beli*, *beli*, bellows, as in Ch. C. T. i. 351; where Tyrrwhitt reads *belous*. This ME. *beli* is from AS. *belig*, a bag. Cf. G. *blasbalg* = a blow-bag, a pair of bellows. See **Belly**.

BELLY, the lower part of the human trunk. (E.) ME. *bely*, pl. *belies*; also *bali*, pl. *balies*; P. Plowman, B. prol. 41, A. prol. 41. AS. *baig*, *belig*, a bag, used, e.g. in the comp. *brān-baigas*, husks or shells of beans, Luke xv. 16 (Lindisfarne text); *baig* *beligas*, the bags, Matt. ix. 17 (Rushworth text). +Du. *baig*, the belly; Swed. *bälg*, belly, bellows; Dan. *baig*, shell, husk, belly; Icel. *belgr*, a bag; Goth. *balgs*, a bag. Teut. type **balgiz*, m. From *baig*, 2nd grade of the Teut. root **belg-*, as in AS. *belgan*, orig. 'to swell out.' Cf. Irish *bolg*, bag, belly; *bolgain*, I swell; W. *bol*, belly. From **BHELGH*, to swell. ¶ *Bellows* is from the pl. of the cognate Scand. form.

BELONG, to pertain to. (E.) ME. *belongen*, Gower, C. A. i. 12, 121, ii. 357 (prol. 259, i. 2345, v. 6624); Ayenbite of Inwyt, ed. Morris, p. 12, l. 15. Not found in AS., which has only the simple verb *langian*, to long after, to crave for; Grein, ii. 157. But cf. Du. *belangen*, to concern; *wat belangt*, as far as concerns, as for; *belangende*, concerning; EFries. *belangen*, to reach, attain to. See **Long** (1).

BELLOVED, much loved. (E.) ME. *beloued*, Gower, C. A. i. 106 (i. 1920). It is the pp. of ME. *bilufen*, *biluiven*, to love greatly; spelt *biluiven* in Layamon, l. 39.—AS. prefix *be-*, *bi-*, here used intensively; and AS. *lufian*, to love. See **Love**. ¶ The ME. *biluiven* also means 'to please'; O. Eng. Homilies, i. 257; cf. Du. *beluiven*, to please.

BELOW, beneath. (E.) ME. *biloothe*, adv., beneath, Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, B. 116. Compounded of prep. *bi*, below, and *loogh*, low, low. See **Low** (1).

BELT, a girdle. (L.) ME. *belt*; Chaucer, C. T. 3927 (A. 3929). AS. *belt*, Voc. 192. 15; cf. Icel. *belti*; Irish and Gaelic *balt*, a belt, a border. All from *L. balteus*, a belt.

BELTANE, the first of May; old May-day. (C.) 'At *Belane*;' Pebbia to the Play (ab. 1550).—Gael. *bealtuinn*, May-day; Irish *bealtaine*, OIrish *bel-tene* (Windisch). Lit. 'blaze-kindling'; from *an*

old custom. Celtic type **balo-to(p)niā*; where *balo-* is allied to AS. *bāl*, a blaze, and *-to(p)niā* is from **stpnos*, type of Olrish *ten*, fire. *β*. The AS. *bāl* is further allied to Lith. *bal-tis*, white, Gk. *phala-s*, bright, Skt. *bhāla(m)*, lustre. The Olrish *ten* is allied to L. *tep-ere*, to be warm. *¶* Two need-fires were lighted on *Beliane* among the Gael, between which they drove their cattle for purification and good luck; Macabain. See Stokes-Fick, pp. 125, 164.

BELVEDERE, BELVIDERE, a prospect-tower. (F.—Ital. —L.) 'Palaces and *belvedere*;' Webster, Devil's Law-case, i. 1. 9. —F. *belvédère* (Hatzfeld). —Ital. *belvedere*, 'a place of a faire prospect'; Florio. —L. *bellus*, fair; *nidēre*, to see.

BEMOAN, to moan for, sorrow for. (E.) The latter vowel has been changed, as in *moan*, ME. *bimēnen*, to bemoan; O. E. *blomillies*, i. 13. AS. *bimānan*; Grein, i. 117. —AS. *bi-*, prefix; and *mānan*, to moan. See **MOAN**.

BENCH, a long seat or table. (E.) ME. *banche*, Chaucer, C. T. 7555 (D 7773). AS. *benca* (Grein) + Du. *bank*, a bench, form, pew; shell; also, a bank for money; Icel. *bankr* (for *benkr*), a bench; Swed. *bänk*, Dan. *bänk*, a bench, form, pew; G. *bank*, a bench; a bank for money; Pomeran. *bank*. Teut. type **bankiz*. See **BANK**, of which *bench* is a doublet. Der. *bench-er*.

BEND (1), to bow, curve. (E.) ME. *benden*, *bende*; 'bende bowys, tendo,' P.rompt. Parv. p. 30. AS. *bendan*, to bend; Grein, i. 90; allied to AS. *bend*, a bow (Teut. type **bandiz*). From *band*, 2nd grade of AS. *bindan*, to bind. See **BIND**. + Icel. *benda*; Swed. *bända*, to stretch, to strain. *¶* *Bend* means to strain a bow by fastening the band or string. The vowel *e* is a mutation of *a*; so that *bendan* is for **bandjan*. Cf. *bend* = a hand; Gower, C. A. iii. 11; bk. vi. 296; F. *bander* *un arc*, to bend a bow, to string it.

BEND (2), a slanting band, in heraldry; one of the nine ordinaries. (F.—G.) Spelt *bende* in Book of St. Albans (1486), pt. ii, leaf c. 1. Perhaps orig. *E*. (see above), but modified by OF. *bende*, which was a modification of *bande*. The Anglo-French *bende*, in the heraldic sense, occurs in Langtoft's Chron. ii. 434. Cotgrave gives *bende*, the same as *bande*; and assigns 'a bend in armor' as being one meaning of *bande*; see **BAND** (2). The ME. *bende* also meant a fillet; see Cath. Anglicum, p. 27, note 7.

BENEATH, below. (E.) ME. *benethe*, Gower, C. A. i. 35; prep. 931; *beneothen*, Ancrer Riwle, p. 390. AS. *beneoþan*, prep., below; Grein, i. 91. + Du. *beneden*, adv. and prep. From AS. prefix *be-*, by; and *neodan*, adv., below; Grein, ii. 290. Here *-an* is an adverbial suffix, and *neod-* = *nid-*, seen in AS. *nider*, adv., below, and *nidēre*, nether, lower. See **NETHER**.

BENEDICTION, blessing. (F.—L.) *Beneficium* has both *benefic-tion* and *benison*; the former is really a 'learned' or Latin form, and the latter was in earlier use in English. See **BENISON**. Caxton has *beneficcion*, Golden Legend, St. Nicholas, § 7.

BENEFACITOR, a doer of good to another. (L.) *Benefactor* in North's Plutarch, p. 735; *benefactor* in Tyndal's Works, p. 216, col. 1; but the word was not French. —I. *benefactor*, a doer of good. —L. *bene*, well; and *facere*, a doer, from *facere*, pp. *factus*, to do. Der. *benefaction*, *benefactor*.

BENEFICE, a church preferment. (F.—L.) ME. *benefice*, Chaucer, Prolog. 291. —F. *benefice* (Cot.) —Late L. *beneficium*, a grant of an estate; L. *beneficium*, a kindness, lit. well-doing. —L. *beneficere*, to benefit. —L. *bene*, well; and *facere*, to do. See **BENEFICIUM** in Ducange. From L. *beneficere* we have also *beneficence*, *beneficent*, *benefic-al*, *benefic-i-al-ly*, *benefic-i-ary*; and see **BENEFIT**.

BENEFIT, a favour. (F.—L.) Rich. quotes from Elyot's Governour, bk. ii. c. 8 § 2: 'And that vertue [beneficence] . . . is called than *beneficence*; and the deed, vulgarly named a *good tourne*, may be called a *benefit*.' ME. *benefit*, which occurs with the sense of 'good action' in P. Plowman, B. v. 621; Gower, C. A. iii. 187; bk. vii. 3039. —OF. *benefait* (F. *benefait*), a benefit. —L. *benefactum*, a kindness conferred. —L. *bene*, well; and *factum*, done, pp. of *facere*, to do. *¶* The word has been modified so as to make it more like Latin, with the odd result that *bene-* is Latin, and *-fit* (for *-fuit*) is French! The spelling *benefit* occurs in Wyclif's Bible, Eccles. xxix. 9.

BENEVOLENCE, an act of kindness, charity. (F.—L.) In Hoccleve, Orison to the Virgin, l. 10. 'He reysed thereby notable summes of money, the whiche waye of the leuying of this money was after named a *benyuolence*;' Fabyan, Edw. IV, an. 1475. —F. *benivolence*, 'a well-willing, or good will; a favour, kindness, benevolence'; Cot. —L. *benivolentia*, kindness. —L. *benivolus*, kind; also spelt *benivolus*; cf. *volens*, stem of *volens*, willing. —L. *beni-*, from *bonus*, by-form of *bonus*, good; and *uolo*, I wish. See **VOLENTARY**. Der. From the same source, *benevolent*, *benevolent-ly*.

BENIGHTED, overtaken by nightfall. (E.) In Dryden's *Eleonora*, l. 57. Pp. of the verb *benight*. 'Now jealousy no more benights her face;' Davenant, Gondibert, bk. iii. c. 5. st. 16. Coined by prefixing the verbal prefix *be-* to the sb. *night*.

BENIGN, affable, kind. (F.—L.) Chaucer has *benigns*, C. T. 4599 (B 179). —OF. *benigne* (F. *benin*). —L. *benignus*, kind, a contracted form of **benigenus*; from *beni-*, for *bonus*, by-form of *bonus*, good; and *-genus*, born (as in *indigenus*) from the verb *generare*, old form of *gignere*, to beget; from **GEN*, to beget. Der. *benign-ly*, *benign-ant*, *benign-ant-ly*, *benign-ly*.

BENISON, blessing. (F.—L.) Shak. has *benison*, Macb. ii. 4. 40; Chaucer has it also. C. T. 9230 (E 1365). Spelt *beneyson*, Havelok, 1723. —OF. *beneson*, *beneson* (Godefroy). —L. acc. *benedictionem*, from nom. *benefectio*; cf. *benefictus*, pp. of *beneficere*, (1) to use words of good omen, (2) to bless. —L. *bene*, well; and *dicere*, to speak. Doublet, *benefiction*.

BENT-GRASS, a coarse kind of grass. (E.) 'Hoc gramen, bent; Wright's Vocabularies, i. 191. AS. *beonet*, as in *Beonet-lāch*, mod. E. *Bentley*, in Kemble's Index. Cf. prov. E. *bennet* (E. D. D.) EFries. *bente*. + OIIG. *binaz*, *pinaz*, MHG. *binez*, *binz*, G. *binse*, bent-grass, coarse grass growing in wet places. Teut. type **binuz*.

BENUMB, to make numb. (E.) Written *benum* by Turberville; Pyndara's Answer, st. 40. *Benum* is properly not an infin., but a past part. of the verb *benin*; and hence Gower has: 'But altogether he *benonne* The pouer bothe of hand and fot' = he is deprived of the power; C. A. iii. 2; bk. vi. 36. And Palsgrave has: 'benombe of ones lymbes,' p. 306. Lit. 'taken away;' from AS. *be-*, prefix, 'away'; and *numen*, pp. of *numan*, to take. See **NUMB**.

BENZON, a resinous substance. (F.—Span.—Ital.—Arab.) Spelt *benzoin* in Lingua, iv. 3, in Old Plays, ed. Hazlitt, ix. 419 (1607). Called also *gum benzoïn*, and (by a singular popular etymology) *gum Benjamin*. Phillips (1706) calls it '*benjamin* or *benzoïn*.' —F. *benjoin*, 'the aromaticall gumme, called benjamin or benzoïn'; Cotgrave. The *n* seems to be a F. addition; Cotgrave also notes that *benjoin Français* meant 'the hearbe maisterwort, or false pelliory of Spain;' showing that *benjoin* was not a F. word, but Spanish. —Span. *benjui*, 'benjamin or benzoïn, gum-resin'; Neuman. —Ital. *benzoi* (Torriano); also *benzoïn*. Shown by Engelmann and Dory (and approved by Devic) to be a corruption (dropping the first syllable) of the Arab. name for *benzoïn*, which was *lubān jāwī*, lit. Javanese frankincense. Perhaps *lu-* was confused with the Ital. *du*, *du* *ar. lo*. The Arab. *lubān* means frankincense, *benzoïn*; Rich. Dict. p. 1256; whilst *jāwī* means belonging to Java, Javanese. *Benzoïn* really comes from Sumatra, but Devic says that the Arabs regarded Java as a name for that island also; and it is called 'Java minor' by Marco Polo. With Arab. *lubān*, cf. Heb. *levūnāh*, frankincense, from the root *lāvan*, to be white (whence Gk. *λίβαρος*).

BEQUEATH, to dispose of property by will. (E.) ME. *byquathe*, Chaucer, C. T. 2770 (A 2768). AS. *be-cweþan*, *bi-cweþan*, to say, declare, affirm; Grein, i. 82, 113. From prefix *be-* or *bi-*, and AS. *cweþan*, to say. See **QUOTH**.

BEQUEST, a bequeathing; a thing bequeathed. (E.) ME. *biguete*, Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 86; but very rare. The usual form is *biquide*, *biguide*, *biguide* (trisyllable), as in Rob. of Glouc., pp. 381, 384, ll. 7826, 7887; which is from prefix *be-*, and AS. *cwida*, a saying, opinion, declaration, Grein, i. 176; cf. AS. *bi-cweþan*, to declare. See **BEQUEATH**. *β*. But *biquete* is a by-form of *biquiste* (P. Plowman, C. ix. 94); formed with added *-t*, *-le*, from AS. *be-*, prefix, and *cwis* (in *ge-cwis*), a saying. This sb. *cwis* represents a Teut. type **kwessiz*, Idg. **g(w)ettis*, formed (with suffix *-ti-*) from Idg. base **g(w)et*, whence AS. *cweþan*, to say (Sievers, A. S. Gr. § 232); and *becwis* is thus a regular derivative of *becweþan*, to bequeath.

BEREAVE, to deprive of. (E.) ME. *beruene*, *beruene* (u for v), Chaucer, C. T. 7653 (D 2071). AS. *berifan*, *berifan*; Grein, i. 92, 118. —AS. *be-*, prefix; and *rifan*, to rob. See **REAVE**. Der. *berest*, short for *berifurd* (u for v), the pp. of *berifren*; *berewe-ment*.

BERGAMOT, a variety of pear. (F.—Ital.—Turk.) F. *bergamotte*, in Cotgrave, explained as 'a yellow pear, with a hard rind, good for perry; also, the delicate Italian small pear, called the *Bergamotte* pear.' —Ital. *bergamotta*, *bergamot* pear, 'a kind of excellent pears, come out of Turkey'; Torriano. —Turk. *beg-armudi*, 'prince's pear.' —Turk. *beg*, a prince; *armud*, a pear. *¶* Another *bergamot*, the name of an essence, is from the Ital. place-name, *Bergamo*, in Lombardy.

BERGOMASK, rustic. (Ital.) 'A *Bergomask* dance;' Shak. Mid. Nt. Dr. v. 360. Explained by Nares as a rustic dance by the clownish people of Bergamo. More correctly *Bergamasco* —Ital. *bergamasca*, 'a kind of dance'; Baretti. —Ital. *Bergamo* (in Lombardy).

BERRY, a small round or ovate fruit. (E.) ME. *berye*, *berrie* (with one r); Chaucer, prolog. 207. AS. *berige*, *berige*, Deut. xxiii. 24; where the stem of the word is *ber*, for *bes*, which is for *bais*. + Du. *bes*, *bezie*, a berry; Icel. *ber*; Swed. *bär*, Dan. *bær*; G. *beere*, OHG. *peri*; Goth. *bair*, a berry. Cf. Skt. *bhāra*, to eat; the sense seems to have been 'edible fruit.' Der. *goose-berry*, &c.

BERTH, a secure position. (E.) It is applied (1) to convenient

sea-room, or the place where a ship lies when at anchor or at a wharf; (2) to a place in a ship to stow things in, or to sleep in; (3) to a comfortable official position. *β*. The orig. sense was perhaps 'suitable position': cf. prov. E. *berth*, a good foothold, a secure grasp. Better spelt *berth* (but cf. E. *stern* from AS. *styrne*, &c.); formed with suffix *-th* (as in *bir-th*, *dear-th*) from AS. *byr*, as in *gebyrian*, to suit, *ge-byr-e*, opportunity, *ende-byrd*, arrangement, order. From Teut. **bur-*, weak grade of *ber-an*, to bear. Cognate with EFries. *bort*, good time or position, *Du. beurt*, Norw. *byrt*, Swed. *börd*, a course, turn; Low G. *bört*, as in *in der bört ligen*, to lie in a good berth (as a ship). Cf. G. *gehören*, to suit; &c.

BERYL, a precious stone. (L.—Gk.—Skt.) In the Bible (A.V.), Rev. xxi. 20. Spelt *beril* in An Old English Miscellany, ed. Morris, p. 98, l. 174.—L. *beryllus*, a beryl.—Gk. *βήρυλλος*; cf. Arab. *billaour* or *ballūr*, crystal; a word given in Palmer's Pers. Dict. col. 91.—Skt. *vaiṣṭyāra* (Prakrit *velīriya*), orig. beryl, brought from Vidūra in S. India. See Yule, and Max Müller, Selected Essays, 1881, ii. 352; Böhtlingk, Diet. p. 1302.

BESANT, BEZANT, a golden circular figure, in heraldry. (F.—L.—Gk.) Intended to represent a golden coin of Byzantium. ME. *besant*, Gower, C. A. ii. 191; bk. v. 1930; Wycliffe, Matt. xxv. 24.—AF. *hesant*, Roll of Caerlaverock, p. 27; MF. and F. *besant*, 'an ancient gold coin'; Cot.—Late L. *byzantium*, acc. of *byzantius*, a besant, coin of Byzantium.—L. *Byzantium*.—Gk. *Βυζάντιον*, the old name of Constantinople.

BESIEGE, to ask. (E.) ME. *bieseche*, *beseche*, Gower, C. A. i. 115; bk. i. 2174; but also *bieseke*, *bieseke*, Chaucer, Knights Tale, l. 60. From the prefix *be-*, and ME. *sechen*, *seken*, to seek (*seken* being, usually, the Northern form, and *sechen* Southern). Cf. Du. *bezeken*, G. *besuchen*, to visit; Swed. *besöka*, Dan. *besøge*, to visit, go to see. See *Seek*.

BESSEEM, to be becoming. (F.) MF. *bisemen*, *bisemen*, 'Be-cemyn, decet'; Prompt. Parv. p. 27. 'Wel bisemē be'—it well becomes thee; St. Juliana, p. 55. From the prefix *be-*, *bi-*; and the ME. *semen*, to seem. See *Seem*.

BESSET, to set about, surround, perplex. (E.) ME. *bisseten*, *bisseten*, especially used of surrounding crowns, &c. with precious stones. 'With gold and riche stones *Beset*.' Gower, C. A. i. 127; bk. i. 2537. *Biset*, i.e. surrounded. Ancren Riwle, p. 378. AS. *bisetan*, to surround; Grein, i. 119.—Du. *bezetten*, to occupy, invest (a town); Dau. *besætte*, to fill, occupy; Swed. *besätta*, to beset, plant, hedge about, people, garrison (a fort); Goth. *bisatjan*, to set round (a thing); G. *besetzen*, to occupy, garrison, trim, beset. From prefix *be-*, *bi-*, and AS. *settan*, to set. See *Be-* and *Set*.

BESSEWE, to imprecate a curse on. (E.) ME. *bischweuen*; Chaucer, C. T. 6426, 6427 (D 844, 845). Wycliffe uses *beshrewen* to translate L. *deprauiat*, Prov. x. 9; A.V. 'perverteth.' Formed by prefixing *be-* to the sb. *shrew*; cf. *beswau*. See *Be-* and *Shrew*.

BESIDE, prep., by the side of; **BESIDES**, adv., moreover. (F.) ME. *biside*, *bisiden*, *bisides*, all three forms being used both as prep. and adv. 'His daungers him *bisides*.' Chaucer, C. T. prol. 402. '*Bisides* Scotland'—towards Scotland, said of the Roman wall built as a defence against the Scots; Layamon, ii. 6. AS. *be sidan*, used as two distinct words; where *be* means 'by', and *sidan* is the dat. sing. of *side*, a side. ¶ The more correct form is *beside*; *besides* is a later development, due to the habit of using the suffix *-es* to form adverbs; the use of *besides* as a preposition is, strictly, incorrect, but is as old as the 13th century.

BESIEGE, to lay siege to. (Hybrid; E. and F.) ME. *biegen*, *biegen*. 'To *bisegi* his castel.' Rob. of Glouc. p. 399; l. 8242. Formed by prefixing *be-* or *bi-* to the ME. verb *segen*, formed from the ME. sb. *sege*, a siege. See *Be-* and *Siege*. Der. *biege-er*.

BESOM, a broom. (E.) MF. *bessum*; as in 'Hæc scopia, a *bessum*.' Wright's Vocabularies, i. 235, 276. Also *bessme*, *bessome*, Prompt. Parv. p. 33. AS. *bessma*; I.uke, xi. 35; Mat. xii. 44.—MDu. *bessen*, Oudemans; Du. *bezem*, a broom; OHG. *besāma*, MHG. *beseime*, G. *besen*, a broom, a rod. Teut. type **be-mou-*, m.

BESOT, to make sottish. (E.) Shak. has *besotted*, infatuated, Troil. ii. 2. 143. From verbal prefix *be-*, and *sot*, q.v.

BESPEAK, to speak to; to order or engage for a future time. (E.) Shak. has *bespoke*, Errors, iii. 2. 176. ME. *bispeken*. 'And *bispekit* all his deth.' King Alisaunder, ed. Weber, 94. AS. *besprecan*, to speak to, tell, complain, accuse; Orosius, i. 10; ed. Sweet, p. 48, l. 18. [For the dropping of *r*, see *Speak*.]—AS. *be-*, prefix; and *sprecan*, to speak. Cf. OHG. *bisprācha*, detraction.

BEST: see *Better*.

BESTEAD (1), to assist, avail. (E.) 'How little you *bested*, Or fill the fixed mind.' Milton, Il Penseroso, 3. A late formation; from AS. and ME. *be-*, and *stead*, a verb due to *stead*, sb., a place; see Shak. Temp. i. 2. 165. See *Stead*.

BESTEAD (2), situated, beset. (Scand.) A verb only used in

the past participle. '*Bestead*, or wytheholdyn yn wele or wo, *de-tentus*.' Prompt. Parv. p. 33. ME. *bistad*, *bestad*, pp. of a verb *bistaden*, *besteden*, to situate, to place under certain circumstances. Spelt *bistafel* in St. Marherite, p. 3. Of Scand. origin. Cf. especially Dan. *bestede*, to place, to inter, to bury; with pp. *bestadt*, used as our E. *bestad*, as in *ware ilde bestadt*, to be ill *bestad*, to be badly off; *ware bestadt* i. Nhd., to be in distress, to be badly off. Similarly is used Icel. *bestað*, circumstanced, the pp. of *steðja*, to stop, fix, appoint; also Swed. *stadd*, circumstanced; *vara stadd* i fara, to be in danger; whence ME. *bestad*, Cursor Mundi, 5254; 'sore *bestad*', Spenser, F. Q. vi. 1. 4. The Icel. *steðja* is from *staðr*, a place. See *Be-* and *Stead*.

BESTIAL, beast-like. (F.—L.) In Rom. of the Rose, 6716.—F. *bestial*.—L. *bestialis*, beast-like.—L. *bestia*, a beast. See *Beast*.

BESTOW, to place, locate, &c. (E.) ME. *bistowen*, *bestowen*, to place, occupy, employ, give in marriage; Chaucer, Troilus, i. 967; C. T. 3979, 5695 (A 3981, D 113). From the prefix *be-*, and MF. *stowe*, a place; hence it means 'to put into a place.' See *Be-* and *Stow*. Der. *be-stow-er*, *bestow-al*.

BESTREW, to strew over. (E.) In Temp. iv. 1. 20. ME. *bistrewen*, Old Eng. Homilies, p. 5.—AS. *be-* or *bi-*, prefix; and *strewian*, to strew. See *Strew*.

BESTRIDE, to stride over. (E.) In Shak. Cor. iv. 5. 124. ME. *bistriden*, Layamon, lii. 118. AS. *bestridan*; Ælfric, Hom. ii. 136.—AS. *be-*, prefix; and *stridan*, to stride. See *Stride*.

BET, a wager; to wager. (F.—Scand.) Shak. has it both as sb. and verb; Hen. V. ii. 1. 99; Hamlet, v. 2. 170. It is a mere contraction of *abet*, formerly used both as a sb. and a verb. See *Abet*. Phillips (1706) has: '*Abet*, to encourage, egg, or set on; to maintain, uphold, or back.' Cf. 'The meede of thy mischallenge and *abet*.' Spenser, F. Q. iv. 3. 11. The verb occurs as early as in Ascham, Toxophilus, 1545, ed. Arber, p. 19: 'ready to laye and *bet* with [against] him.'

BETAKE, to enter on, take to. (Hybrid; E. and Scand.) ME. *bitaken*, which was chiefly used in the sense of 'to entrust, deliver, hand over to.' 'Heo sculleð eow þat lond *bitaken*—they shall give you the land; Layamon, i. 266. Hence 'to commit'; as in: 'Ich *bitake* min soule God'—I commit my soul to God; Rob. of Glouc. p. 475; l. 9772. From AS. prefix *be-* or *bi-*; and ME. *taken*, which is a Scand. word, from Icel. *taka*, to take, deliver. No doubt the sense was influenced by the (really different) AS. *betizean*, to assign, Grein, i. 95. See *Be-*, *Take*, and *Teach*.

BETEEM, to think fit, grant, permit. (E.) In the sense of 'grant'; Shak. M.N.D. i. 1. 131; of 'permit'; Hamlet, i. 2. 141. From an AS. form **beteman*, **betiman*, to best, to suit; cf. Friesic *bytema* (Hettuma), to best, Low G. *betemen* (Lübben). From E. prefix *be-*, and AS. **teman*, OSax. *teman*, EFries. *temen*, G. *ziemen*, to suit.

BETEL, a species of pepper. (Port.—Malayalam.) Mentioned in 1681; see Arber's Eng. Garner, i. 414; and in 1585 (N.E.D.).—Port. *betel*, *betel*.—Malay. *vettila*, i.e. *veru + lla*, 'simple or mere leaf' (Yule). ¶ Used of the leaf (*lita*) which is chewed with the dried areca-nut.

BETHINK, to think on, call to mind. (E.) ME. *bithenchen*, *bithenken*, *bithinken*; Layamon, ii. 531. AS. *bithencan*, to consider, think about; Grein, i. 121.—AS. *bi-*, prefix; and *þencan*, to think; see *Think*.—Du. and G. *bedenken*, to consider; Dan. *betænke*, to consider; Swed. *betänka*, to consider.

BETIDE, to happen to, befall. (F.) ME. *bitiden*, Ancren Riwle, p. 278.—ME. prefix *bi-* or *be-*, and ME. *tiden*, to happen; which is from AS. *tidan*, to happen (Bosworth), from *tīd*, a tide, time, hour. See *Time*.

BETIMES, in good time. (E.) Formerly *betime*; the final *s* is due to the habit of adding *s* or *-es* to form adverbs; cf. *whiles* from *while*, afterwards lengthened to *whilst*; *besides* from *beside*; &c. 'Bi so thou go *betime*'—provided that thou go betimes; P. Plowman, B. v. 647.—AS. *be* or *bi*, by; and *tima*, time. See *Time*.

BETOKEN, to signify. (E.) ME. *bitakenen*, *bitokenen*, *bitokenen*; Ormulum, 1717. Just as in the case of *believe*, q.v. the prefix *be-* has been substituted for the original prefix *ge-*. AS. *ge-tēcian*, to betoken, signify; Grein, i. 462.—AS. *ge-*, prefix; and *tācn*, a token; Grein, ii. 520. See *Token*. ¶ Observe that the final *-en* is for *-n*, where the *n* is a real part of the word, not the ME. infinitive ending. Cf. Du. *betecken-en*, Dan. *betegn-e*, Swed. *beteckna*, G. *bezeichnen*, to denote.

BETONY, a plant. (F.—Late L.) Spelt *betayne*, Voc. 568, 13; *betony*, id. 711, 10; the AF. form was *betaine*, id. 554, 13.—OF. *betaine* (Suppl. to Godchou).—Late L. *betonia*, Voc. 711, 10; for *vetonia*, *betonica*, a plant discovered by a Spanish tribe named *Vettones*; Pliny, bk. xxv. c. 8.

BETRAY, to act as traitor. (E. and F.) ME. *bitrayen*, *betrayen*, Chaucer, Troil. v. 1247. It appears early, e.g. in Rob. of Glouc.

p. 454, l. 9325; in King Horn, ed. Lumby, 1271; and in O. Eog. Misc., ed. Morris, p. 40, l. 104. From the E. prefix *be-*; and the ME. *traien*, to betray, of F. origin. [This hybrid compound may have been suggested by *beuery*, q. v.] *β*. The ME. *traien* is from OF. *trair* (F. *trahir*); which is from L. *trādere*, to deliver. See Tradition. Dor. *betray-er*, *betray-al*.

BETROTH, to affianse. (E.) ME. *hireuthien*, to betroth; occurs thrice in Shureham's Poems, ed. Wright (Percy Society), pp. 66, 70. Subsequently assimilated to *Troth*. Made by prefixing the verbal prefix *be-* or *be-* to the sb. *treuth*, or *treowthe*; which is from AS. *tréow*, truth; Grein, ii. 552. See *Troth*, *Truth*. Dor. *betroth-al*, *betroth-ment*.

BETTER, **BEST**. (E.) 1. The ME. forms are, for the comparative, both *bet* (Chaucer, prol. 242) and *bette* (Chaucer, prol. 256). The former is commonly adverbial, like L. *melius*; the latter adjectival, L. *melior*. AS. *bett*, adv.; *betera*, adj.; Grein, l. 95. *β* Goth. *batiza*, adj., better; from a base BAT, good. *β*. Again, *best* is short for AS. *bata* (Grein, l. 96), which is an obvious contraction of *be-tist*. *β* Goth. *batista*, best; from the same base BAT. Some compare it with Skt. *bhadra*, excellent; *bhand*, to be fortunate, or to make fortunate; but wrongly (Uhlenbeck). *¶* The Gothic forms have been given above, as being the clearest. The other forms of *better* are: Du. *beter*, adj. and adv.; Icel. *betri*, adj., better; Dan. *bedre*; Swed. *bättre*; G. *besser*. Other forms of *best* are: Du. and G. *best*; Icel. *besti*, adj., best; Dan. *bedst*; Swed. *bäst*. See also *Better* (A. Boot) (C.).

BETWEEN, in the middle of. (E.) ME. *bituene*, Rob. of Glouc. p. 371, l. 7654; Gower, C. A. l. 9; prol. 189; AS. *betwunon*, earlier *betwunum*, Grein, l. 96. — AS. *be*, prep., by; and *twunon*, dat. pl. of *twon*, double, twain, as in *bi scem twunum*, 'between two men'; Grein, ii. 557. *β* *Twon* is an off. allied to AS. *twai*, two; and *twunon* answers to Goth. *twainum*, dat. pl. of *twainai*, two each. Cf. L. *biui*; also G. *zwischen*, between, from *zwei*, two. See *Two*.

BETWIXT, between. (E.) Formed (with excrement *t*) from ME. *betwix*, *betwixen*, Chaucer, C. T. A. 2132. AS. *betwuxa*, *betwuxa*, *betwuxen*, Grein, l. 96. From *be*, by; and *twix*, answering to *twain* in Goth. *twain-nai*, two each; allied to AS. *twai*, two. A similar word is OFrisic *bitwixka*, for *bitwixka*, between; from *bi*, by, and *twix*, *twixka*, between, which is allied to *twai*, two. Cf. G. *zwischen*, between, from OHG. *zwise*, *zwiseik*, two-fold; allied to OHG. *zwei*, twice and G. *zwei*, two. See *Two*.

BEVEL, sloping; to slope, slant. (F.) Shaks. has: 'I may be straight, though they themselves be bevel'; i. e. crooked; Sonnet 121. Cotgrave has: '*Biveau*, m. a kind of squire [carpenter's rule] or square-like instrument, having moveable and compass branches; or, the one branch compass and the other straight: some call it a *bevel*'. Now, as F. *-eau* stands for OF. *-el*, it is clear that *E. bevel* represents an OF. **bevel*, or more probably **bevel*, which is not, however, to be found; though *baveu*, *baveu* occur in Hatzfeld, s. v. *biveau*. Godefroy cites a verb *baver*, 'biaiser', to slope. We find, too, the Span. *baino*, a bevel, accented on the *e*. The etym. of the OF. word is unknown.

BEVER, a potation; see *Beaver* (3) above.

BEVERAGE, drink. (F.—L.) Shaks. has *beverage*, Winter's Tale, i. 2. 346; and see Mandeville's Travels, ch. xii. p. 141. Cotgrave has: '*Bverage*, *Bverage*, driuke, beverage.' — OF. *beverage*, drink (Supp. to Godefroy); with which cf. OF. *beverie*, the action of drinking. — OF. *beure*, *boire* (see *beure* in Supp. to Godefroy), to drink; with OF. suffix *-age*, equiv. to L. *-itium*. — L. *bibere*, to drink. *¶* Cf. Ital. *beveraggio*, drink; Span. *bebaje*, drink.

BEVY, a company, esp. of ladies. (F.—L.) Spenser has: 'this *bevie* of ladies bright'; Shep. Cal. April. 118. On which E. K. has the note: '*Bevie*; a beavie of ladies is spoken figuratively for a company or troupe; the terme is taken of larkes. For they say a *bevie* of larkes, even as a covey of partridge, or an eye of pheasants.' Spelt *beue* (= *beue*) in Skelton, Carl. of Laurel, 771; and in the Book of St. Albans (1486), leaf f6: '*A bevy* of ladies. *A bevy* of Roos (roes). *A bevy* of Quynis.' — F. *bevie*, which Mr. Wedgwood cites, and explains as 'a brood, flock, of quails, larks, robucks, thence applied to a company of ladies generally.' cf. '*Beuve* des heyrons', a bevy of herons; Wright's Vocab. l. 151. Florio's Ital. Dict. has: '*Beva*, a beavie' [bevy]; and mod. Ital. *bevia* means 'a drink'. *β*. Origin uncertain; but the Ital. points to the original sense as being a company for drinking, from OF. *beure*, Ital. *bevere*, to drink. Cf. Ital. *beverare*, to water cattle (Torriano). See *Beverage*.

BEWAIL, to wail for, lament. (E. and Scand.) ME. *biwailen*, *biwailen*; K. Alisaander, ed. Weber, 4395. From the prefix *be-*; and ME. *wailen*, to wail, of Scand. origin. See *Wail*.

BEWARE, to be wary, to be cautious. (E.) This is now written as one word, and considered as a verb; yet it is nothing but the two words *be ware* run together; the word *ware* being here an adjective,

viz. the ME. *war*, for which the longer term *wary* has been substituted in mod. E. '*Be war thefor*' = *be ware* be wary, Chaucer, C. T. 4539 (B 119). 'A ha! felawes! *be ware* of swiche a lape!' = *aha! sirs, beware* (lit. be ye wary) of such a jest; Chaucer, C. T. 13369 (B 1629). The latter phrase cannot be mistaken; since *be* is the imperative plural of the verb. So also: 'Whi nolden hit *be war*?' Polt. Songs, p. 217. Cf. AS. *war*, adj., wary, cautious. See *Wary*.

BEWILDER, to perplex. (E.) Dryden has the pp. *bewilder'd*; tr. of Lucretius, bk. ii. l. 11. Made by prefixing *be-* to the prov. Eng. *wildern*, a wilderness, shortened to *wilder* by the influence of the longer form *wilderness*, which would naturally be supposed as compounded of *wilder*- and *-ness*, whereas it is rather compounded of *wildern*- and *-ness*, and should, etymologically, be spelt with double *n*. For examples of *wildern*, a wilderness, see Halliwell's Dictionary, and Layamon's Brut, l. 1238. *β*. Thus *bewilder* (for *bewildern*) is 'to lead into a wilderness,' which is just the way in which it was first used. Dryden has: '*Bewilder'd* in the maze of life' (as above); and Addison, Cato, l. i. 49, has: 'Puzzled in mazes. . . Lost and *bewildered* in the fruitless search.' *γ*. There is thus no reason for supposing it other than a purely native word, though other languages possess words somewhat similar. Cf. Du. *verwilderen*, to grow wild, *verwilderd*, uncultivated; Dan. *forville*, to lead astray, bewilder, perplex; passive *forvildet*; to go astray, lose one's way; Swed. *förvilla*, to puzzle, confound; Icel. *vilt*, bewildered, astray *villa*, to bewilder. *¶* The Scandinavian words show that the peculiar sense of E. *bewilder* has a trace of Scandinavian influence. See *Wilderness*. Dor. *bewilder-ment* (modern).

BEWITCH, to charm with witchcraft. (E.) ME. *biwischen*, *bewischen*; spelt *biwischen* (unusual) in Layamon, ii. 597, where the later MS. has *biwiche*. From prefix *be-* or *bi-*; and AS. *wiccian*, to be a witch, to use witchcraft, in Thorpe's Ancient Laws of England, l. 274, sect. 39, from AS. *wisce*, f., a witch. See *Witch*. Dor. *bewitch-ment*, *bewitch-er*.

BEWRAVE, to disclose; properly, to accuse. (E.) In A. V. Matt. xvi. 73; and, for numerous examples, see Eastwood and Wright's Bible Wordbook. ME. *beuraven*, *beuraven*; Chaucer has *beurave*, to disclose, reveal. C. T. 6530 (B 948), and also the simple verb *wurven* in the same sense, C. T. 3503. — Prefix *be-*, and AS. *wurvan* (for *wurigan*), to accuse; 'agnunnon hinc *wurigan*,' they began to accuse him, Luke, xxiii. 2. So also OFrisic *biwurga*, to accuse. Cf. Icel. *ræga* (orig. *wragja*), to slander, defame; Swed. *roja*, to discover, betray; Goth. *wurjan*, to accuse; G. *rügen*, to censure. These are denom. verbs, formed from a sb. which appears as Goth. *wurka*, an accusation; Icel. *rög*, a slander; cf. G. *rüge*, censure. Fick, iii. 310. Perhaps allied to AS. *wearg*, a criminal, Goth. *gawargjan*, to coudem.

BEY, a governor. (Turkish.) 'The *By*.' — In their language a Duke; Hakkuyt, Voy. ii. pt. i. p. 168. — Turk. *big* (pron. nearly as E. *big*), a lord, a prince; Rich. Dict., p. 310. Cf. Persian *baig*, a lord; a Mogul title; Palmer's Pers. Dict. col. 102.

BEYOND, on the farther side of. (E.) ME. *beyonde*, *beyonde*, *beyownden*; Maundeville's Travels, pp. 1. 142; 314. AS. *begondan*, Matt. iv. 25. — AS. *be-*, and *gond*, *gond*, prep., across, beyond; with adv. suffix *-an*. See *gond* in Grein, l. 497; and cf. AS. *be-gonnan*, beyond; Sweet, O. E. Texts, p. 535. And see *Yon*, *Yonder*.

BEZEL, the sloping edge of a chisel; the sloping facets of a cut gem; the part of a ring in which the stone is set, and which holds it in. (F.—L.) Also spelt *basil*. It occurs in Cotgrave's Dict., who explains F. *biseau* by '*bezel*, *bezel*, or scuing [i. e. skewing]; such a slopessness, or slope forme, as is in the point of an iron, leaver, chizle, &c.' The E. *basil* is generally used of the sloping edge to which a chisel is ground; the application to the ring relates to the sloping edge or rim of metal round the stone. The F. *biseau* had an older spelling *bisel* (noted by Roquefort), from which E. *bezel* and *basil* are corruptions. — OF. *bisel*, which Roquefort explains by 'en pente; angle imperceptible;' the true sense being, apparently, 'a sloping edge'; cf. Span. *bisel* (accented on *a*), a *basil*; *bezel*; the edge of a looking-glass, or crystal plate. [Looking-glasses sometimes have a slanted border, so as to be thin at the edge.] *β*. Origin unknown; perhaps (as Diez remarks) it contains the L. *bis*, double. Körtzing, § 1326, Supp., suggests *bisais-el*; see *Bias*.

BEZIQUE, a kind of cards. (F.—Pers.) Spelt *bazique* in Macmillan's Mag., Dec. 1861, p. 138. An error for F. *beuigue*, also spelt *bezi* (Litt. Lat.). The former is prob. from Pers. *bizikah*, sport, a game; the latter may be the Pers. *bazi*, play. — Pers. *bazidan*, to play. Cf. Pers. *bazigar*, a juggler, which perhaps suggested the form *beuigue*. (Doubtful.)

BEZOAR, a kind of stone. (F.—Port.—Arab.—Pers.) *Bezoar-stone* is in Ben Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, v. 4. — MF. *bezoar*, 16th cent. spelling of F. *bézoard*, according to Brachet. Cotgrave has: '*Bezoard*, a Beazar stone. — Port. *bezoar*; see Brachet,

who remarks that the word was introduced from India by the Portuguese; and cf. Span. *bezaar* in Pineda, — Arab. *bāzahr* (with *b* for *p*). — Pers. *pād-zahr*, the bezoar-stone, also called *zahr-dār*; Palmer's Pers. Dict. coll. 105, 328. So called because it was a supposed antidote against poison. — Pers. *pād*, expelling; and *zahr*, poison; Rich. Dict. pp. 228, 315, 790. And see Yule; and Hom. § 273.

BEZONIAN, a beggarly fellow. (F.—Ital.) In 2 Hen. IV. v. 3. 118. Formerly *bisonian*; formed with suffix *-jan* from F. *bisogne*, spelt *biogone* in Cotgrave, 'a filthy knave . . . bisonian.' — Ital. *bisogni*, pl., 'new-levied soldiers such as come . . . needy to the wars'; Torriano. — Ital. *bisogno*, want; of doubtful origin.

BI, prefix. (L.) Generally Latin; in *bias*, it is F., but still from L. — L. *bi*, prefix = *dui*; cf. L. *bellum* for *duellum*. — L. *duo*, two. Cf. Gk. *di*, prefix, from *duo*, two; Skt. *dvi*, prefix, from *dva*, two; AS. *twi*, prefix, from *twa*, two. See Fick, i. 625. See **Two**. In L. *bi-ni*, two each, *bi-is* for *bis*, twice. In ME. the prefix *bi-* occurs as another spelling of the prefix *be-*; see **Be**.

BIAS, an inclination to one side, a slope. (F.—L.) Spelt *biais* in Holland's *Pliny*, bk. xxvii. c. 4 (on the Aloe, l. 2). — F. *biais*, a slant, a slope. — L. acc. *bifacem*, used by Isidore of Seville in the sense of squinting, of one who looks aside. This is not wholly satisfactory; but see P. Toynbee, *Hist. Gr.* § 273.

BIB, a cloth on an infant's breast. (I.) Used by Beaumont and Fletcher, The Captain, iii. 5. It must have meant a cloth for imbibing moisture, borrowed, half jokingly, from the ME. *bibben*, to tipple, imbibed, used by Chaucer, C. T. 4160 (A. 4162): 'This miller hath so wisely bibbed ale.' This, again, must have been borrowed directly from L. *bibere*, to drink, and may be imagined to have been also used jocularly by those familiar with a little monkish Latin. Hence *win-a-bibber*, *Iuke*, vii. 34, where the Vulgate has *bibens unum*. — Skt. *pibāmi*, I drink; Orlith *ibim*, for *pibim*, I drink. Der. from the same source; *bibber*, *bib-ul-ous*.

BIBLE, the sacred book. (F.—L.—Gk.—Egypt.) ME. *bible*, *byble*; Chaucer, *Ho. of Fame*, iii. 244; P. Plowman, B. x. 318. — F. *bible*. — Late L. *biblia*, fem. sing.; for L. *biblia*, neut. pl. — Gk. *βιβλία*, a collection of writings, pl. of *βιβλίον*, a little book; dimin. of *βιβλος*, a book. — Gk. *βιβλος*, the Egyptian papyrus, whence paper was first made; hence a book. Of Egypt. origin; cf. **Paper**. Der. *bibl-ic-ale*.

BIBLIOGRAPHY, the description of books. (Gk.) Modern. From Gk. *βιβλίον*, for *βιβλίον*, a book; and *γράφω*, to write. See **Bible**. Der. *bibliograph-ic-ale*; and from the same source, *bibliograph-er*.

BIBLIOLATRY, book-worship. (Gk.) Used by Byrom, Upon the Bp. of Gloucester's Doctrine of Grace (R.). From Gk. *βιβλίον*, for *βιβλίον*, a book; and *λατρεία*, service; see **Idolatry**.

BIBLIOMANIA, a passion for books. (Gk.) Modern. From Gk. *βιβλίον*, for *βιβλίον*, a book; and *μανία*, also of Gk. origin; see **Mania**. Der. *bibliomania-c*.

BICE, a pale blue colour; green *bice* is a pale green. (F.) The true sense is 'grayish.' Borrowed from F. *bis*, fem. *bise*, which Cotgrave explains as 'brown, dusky, blackish.' He gives too: 'Roche *bise*, a hard, and *bleuise* rocke, or quarry, of stone.' Cf. F. *bis blanc*, whity-brown; OF. *azur bis*, grayish blue; *vert bis*, grayish green. Spelt *bise* in Skelton, Garlande of Laurell, l. 1158. The word is found also in Italian as *bigio*, grayish. Origin unknown; see **Dier**.

BICKER, to skirmish. (E. or F.) ME. *bikere*, P. Plowman, B. xx. 78; *biker*, sh., a skirmish, Rob. of Glouc. p. 538; l. 11147; but it is most commonly a verb. Apparently formed, with frequentative suffix *-er*, from the verb *biken*, to thrust with a pointed weapon, King Alisaunder, 2337; which may be a variant of ME. *beken*, to peck; from OF. *bequer*, to strike with the beak (see **Beak**), or from AS. *becen*, a pickaxe. Cf. Du. *bikken*, to notch a mill-stone; EFries. *bikern*, to hack, gnaw, from *bikken*, to hack, *bikke*, a pickaxe.

BICYCLE, a two-wheeled velocipede. (Hybrid; L. and Gk.) A hybrid substitute for *two-wheel*; in use since 1868. Coined from **Bi** and **Cycle**.

BID (1), to pray. (F.) [*Bid*, to pray, is nearly obsolete; but used in what is really a reduplicated phrase, viz. 'a bidding prayer.' To 'bid beads' was, originally, to 'pray prayers.' See **Bead**.] ME. *bidden*, to pray, P. Plowman, B. vii. 81. AS. *biddan*, to pray (in common use) of conj. 5; pt. t. *bæd*, pp. *beten*. — Du. *bidden*, to pray; Ollig. *pitan*, G. *bitten*, to pray, request. These are strong verbs, and so is Icel. *biðja*, Swed. *bedja*, Dan. *bede*, to pray, beg, and Goth. *bidjan*, to pray, ask, notwithstanding the weak form of the infinitive. Teut. type **bedjan-*. It has been suggested that the Teut. **bedjan-* (2nd grade **bad*) was a new strong verb substituted for **beidan-* (2nd grade **baid*), from the Idg. root BHEIDH, to which we may refer Gk. *βιβω*, and L. *fidet*, but not *bid* (2). Brugm. i. § 589; ii. § 800. See **Bide**.

BID (2), to command. (E.) [Closely connected as this word

appears to be with E. *bid*, to pray, it is certainly from a different root, and can be traced more easily. It has been assimilated to *bid* in spelling, but should rather have taken the form *bede*.] ME. *bede*, Chaucer, C. T. 8236 (E. 360). AS. *bedān*, to command (common) of conj. 2; pt. t. *bæd*, pp. *boden*. — Du. *bieden*, to offer; Icel. *biðja*; G. *beten*; Goth. *bidan*, only in comp. *ana-bidan*, to command, *four-bidan*, to forbid. Allied to Skt. *bodhaya*, to cause to know, inform, causal of *budh*, to awake, understand; Gk. *βιβωσκω*, *βιβωσκω*, I enquire, learn, understand. Teut. type **beudan-*: from the root BHEUDH, to awake, observe; Fick, i. 162; Brugm. i. § 213. Confused in E. with *bid* (1). Der. *bidd-er*, *bidd-ing*.

BIDE, to await, wait. (E.) ME. *bide*, P. Plowman, B. xviii. 307. AS. *bidan*, Grein, i. 122; of conj. 1; pt. t. *bid*, pp. *biden*. — Du. *beiden*; Icel. *biða*; Swed. *bida*; Dan. *bie*; Goth. *beidan*; OHG. *pitan* (prov. G. *beiten*). Teut. type **beidan-*; from the root BHEIDH; cf. L. *fid-ere*, to trust. Brugm. i. § 202. See also **Abide**.

BIENNIAL, lasting two years. (L.) 'The Duke is there but biennial'; Howell, Letters, vol. i. let. 41 (1621). — L. *biennalis*, the same as *biennus*, adj., for two years. [The second i in *biennial* is due to confusion with the ab. *biennium*, a space of two years.] — L. *bi*, two, double; and *annalis*, lasting for a year, which becomes *annalis* in composition. — L. *annus*, a year. See **Annual**. Der. *biennial-ly*.

BIER, a frame on which a dead body is borne. (E.) ME. *biere*, Prompt. Parv. p. 32; *beere*, Layamon, 19481. AS. *bær*, Grein, i. 78. — AS. *bær*, 3rd grade of *beran*, to bear. — Du. *baar*; OHG. *bära* (G. *bahre*); allied to Icel. *barar*, scm. pl.; and to L. *fer-e-trum*; Gk. *φίερ-ov*. See **Bar** (1). The present spelling is due to F. *bière*, a bier.

BIESTINGS, BEESTINGS, the first milk given by a cow after calving. (E.) Very common in provincial English, in a great number of differing forms, such as *biastins*, *biastins*, &c. AS. *bysting*, *byst* (for **bies*), thick milk; from AS. *bēat*, first milk after calving. We find, in Voc. 127. 35, and 129. 2, **byst*, *bysting*, *piece made* = *biest*, *biestings*, thick milk. — Du. *bies*, *biestings*; G. *biestmilch*, *biestings*. All from a Teut. base **bhes-*.

BIFFIN, a large rosy winter apple. (F.—L.; with E. suffix.) Prov. E. *beffin*; Suffolk. I have also heard them called *beefing apples* (correctly). 'As red as a *beefin* from her own orchard'; Godwin, Caleb Williams (1794), p. 63. *Beefing* refers to the beef-like colour. From *beef*; with suffix *-ing* (N. E. D.). See **Beef**.

BIFURCATED, two-pronged. (L.) Pennant, British Zoology, has 'a large bifurcated tooth'; Richardson. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, li. c. 6. § 2, has the sb. *bifurcation*. — Late L. *bifurcatus*, pp. of *bifurcare*, to part in two directions. — L. *bifurcus*, two-pronged. — L. *bi*, double; and *furca*, a fork, prong. See **Fork**.

BIG, large. (Scand.) ME. *big*, Chaucer, Prol. 546; Havelok, 1774; *bigg*, 'rich, well-furnished, Priek of Conscience, ed. Morris, 1460; see also Minot's Poems, Edward at La Hogue, l. 83. Being used by Minot and Hampole, it was probably at first a Northern word, and of Scandinavian origin; cf. Agelric *Bigga*, Kemble, C. D., vi. 191. β. Allied to prov. E. *bug*, fine, *bug*, boastful; so that the base is *byg-*, mutated from *bug-*, weak grade of Teut. **beugan-*, to bow or bend; see **Bow** (1); from the notion of swelling out. Cf. Norw. *bugge*, a strong man (prov. E. a *big bug*); Dan. *bugne*, to bulge; also Swed. dial. *bogt*, (1) a bend, (2) strength.

BIGAMY, a double marriage. (F.—L. and Gk.) 'Bigamie is . . . twice-wifing'; Genesis and Exodus, ed. Morris, i. 449. — F. *bigamie*. — L. *bigamia*. 'Bigamy (*bigamia*) . . . is used for an impediment to be a clerk, Anno 4. Edu. 1. 5.' Blount's Law Dictionary. A hybrid compound; from L. prefix *bi-*, twice, q. v., and Gk. *-γαμία*, from *γάμος*, marriage; imitated from Gk. *βιγαμία*, a double marriage, which is from Gk. *bi-*, twice, and a form *-γαμία*, derived from *γάμος*, marriage. The Gk. *γάμος*, marriage, is from *γα-*, weak grade of **GEN-*, to beget. Brugm. i. § 437 (2). Der. *bigam-ist*.

BIGGIN, BIGGEN, a night-cap. (F.) In Shak. 2 Hen. IV, iv. 5. 27. — MF. *begin*, 'a biggin for a child'; Cot. He also gives *beginner*, to put on a biggin. Palsgrave has: 'Bigginne, a woman that lyveth chaste'; and 'Byggen, for a chylde heed'; for both words he gives F. *beginne*. Doubtless named from a resemblance to the caps worn by the nuns called *Béguines*, who, as Cotgrave remarks, 'commonly be all old, or well in years.' See **Beguine**. ¶ *Biggin* also occurs as a spelling of *piggin*.

BIGHT, a coil of a rope; a bay. (E.) ME. *byght*, a bend; Gawain and the Grene Knight, l. 1349. AS. *byht*, as in *wateres byht*, a bight (bay) of water; Grein, i. 151. Cf. Dan. and Swed. *bugt*, used in both senses, viz. (1) the bight of a rope; and (2) a bay; also G. *bucht*, a bay. β. The AS. *byht* (for **buhitiz*) is from AS. *bug-*, weakest grade of *bug-an*, to bend; with mutation of *n* to *y*. See **Bow** (1).

BIGOT, an obstinate devotee to a particular creed, a hypocrite. (F.) In Blount's Gloss. (1656) we find: 'Bigot, an hypocrite, &c.' as in Cotgrave. — F. *bigot*, which Cotgrave explains thus: 'An old Norman word (signifying as much as *de par Dieu*, or our for God's

sake [he means by God] and signifying) an hypocrite, or one that seemeth more holy than he is; also, a scrupulous or superstitious fellow.' a. The word occurs in Wace's Roman du Rou, ii. 71, where we find: 'Mult ot Francis Normanz laidez E de mefaiz e de mediz. Sovent lor dient reproveris, E clament bigos e draschiers,' i.e. the French have much insulted the Normans, both with evil deeds and evil words, and often speak reproaches of them, and call them bigots and drag-drinkers (Diez); see *Drachier* in Godefroy. Roquefort quotes further from the Roman du Rou, fol. 228, in which the word occurs again: 'Sovent dient, Sire, por coi Ne tuez la terre as bigos'; i.e. they often said, Sire, wherefore do you not take away the land from these barbarians? b. The origin of the word is unknown. The old supposition that it is a corruption of *by God*, which is an English phrase, is mere 'popular etymology,' and inconsistent with the facts. *Bigot* occurs already in the 12th century, 'in the romance of Girart de Roussillon, as the proper name of some people, apparently of the south of Gaul; N. E. D. It is not, however, a corruption of *Visigoth*, as has been absurdly suggested. 'Hue le Bigot' occurs in Wace, Roman de Rou, l. 8571. Mr. Wedgwood's guess that it arose in the 13th century is disproved at once by the fact that Wace died before A.D. 1200. y. At the same time, it is very likely that this old term of derision may have been confused with the term *beguin*, which was especially used of religious devotees. See *Beguin*.

And it is a fact that the name was applied to some of these orders; some *Beguita* of the order of St. Augustine are mentioned in a charter of A.D. 1518; and in another document, given by Ducange, we find: 'Neghardus et Beguita et Beguita sunt viri et mulieres terit ordinis;' and again *Beguita* are mentioned, in a charter of A.D. 1499. This transference of the nickname to members of these religious orders explains the modern use of the term. Dor. *bigot-ry*. **BLJOU**, a trinket, jewel. (F.-C.) Modern; and mere French. = F. *bijou*. Perhaps of Celtic origin; cf. Breton *bizou* (Corn. *bhou*), a ring with a stone. = Bret. *biz*, W. *bys*, a finger; Stokes-Fick, p. 175.

BILATERAL, having two sides. (L.) From L. *bi-*, double and *lateralis*, adj., lateral. = L. *Inter-*, decl. stem of *latus*, a side.

BILBERRY, a whortleberry. (Scand. and E.) 'As blue as bilberry.' Shak. Merry Wives, v. 5. 49. This form is due to the Jutland *bilbær* (Kellberg), Dan. *bilbær*, the bilberry; where *bær* is a berry. Cf. M.Dan. *bille*, a boss, protuberance (Kalkar); perhaps allied to *bol* (2); from *bul*, weak grade of Teut. *bul*, to swell; cf. Goth. *uf-baujan*, to swell up. We also find Swed. dial. *bilbær*, bilberry, pl. bilberries. ¶ In the North of England we find *bleaberry* or *bleaberry*, i.e. a berry of a dark, livid colour; cf. our phrase 'to beat black and blue.' *Blue* is the Icel. *blár*, dark livid, Dan. *blau*, Swed. *blå*, dark-blue; whence Icel. *Málar*, Dan. *blauher*, Swed. *blåbar*, a blackberry. See *Blue*. Hence both *bil-* and *blau-* are Scandinavian; but *berry* is English.

BILBO, a sword; **BILBOES**, fetters. (Span.) Shak. has both *bilbo*, Merry Wives, i. 1. 165, and *bilboes*, Hamlet, v. 2. 6. Both words are derived from Bilboa or Bilbao in Spain, 'which was famous, as early as the time of Pliny, for the manufacture of iron and steel.' Several *bilboes* (fetters) were found among the spoils of the Spanish Armada, and are still to be seen in the Tower of London. See note by Clark and Wright to Hamlet, v. 2. 6.

BILE (1), a secretion from the liver. (F.-L.) In Kersey's Dict., ed. 1708. = F. *bile*, which Cotgrave explains by 'choller, gall'; &c. = L. *bilis*, bile, anger. L. *bilis* is for **bilis*; Brugm. i. § 877; cf. W. *bust*, Bret. *best*, bile; Stokes-Fick, p. 175. Der. *bili-ary*, *bili-ous*.

BILE (2), a boil; Shak. Cor. i. 4. 31. (F.) ME. *byle*, Prompt. Parv. See *Boil* (2).

BILGE, the belly of a ship or cask. (F.-C.) It means the protuberant part of a cask or of a ship's bottom, i.e. the belly, and is merely another form of *bulge*, adapted from OF. *houge*, mod. F. *houge*, which still means 'bulge' of a cask, &c. b. Hence the vb. *to bilge*, said of a ship, which begins to leak; but it occurs still earlier in a transitive sense, to stave in a ship's bottom. This verb *to bilge* is also written *to bulge*; see examples in Richardson, s.v. *bulge*; and Kersey's Dict., s.v. *bilged*. y. *Bilge-water* is water which enters a ship when lying on her *bilge*, and becomes offensive. See *Bulge*.

BILL (1), a chopper; a halberd; sword. (E.) ME. *bil*, sword, halberd, Layamon, i. 74; 'Bylle of a mattoke, ligo, marra.' Prompt. Parv. p. 36. AS. *bil*, bill, a sword, axe, Grein, i. 116. + OSax. *bil*, OHG. *bill*, n. Tent. type **biljom*, neut. Cf. G. *bill*, fem. a pick-axe. Cf. Skt. *bil*, *bhil*, to break, to dent, Benfey, p. 633; which is probably related to Skt. *bhid*, to cleave. See *Bite*.

BILL (2), a bird's beak. (E.) ME. *bile*, Owl and Nightingale, 79. AS. *bile*; Voc. 318. 13. Tent. type **biliz*? Allied to *Bill* (1). **BILL** (3), a writing, account. (F.-L.) ME. *bille*, a letter, writing; Chaucer, C. T. 9811 (E 1937). = AF. *bille*, Polit. Songs, p. 231, l. 11; found in F. in the dimin. *billot*. = Lat. *billā*, a writing, with dimin. *billāta*; *billāta* is also found, with the same meaning,

and is the dimin. of L. *bullā*. β. It is certain that *billā* is a corruption of L. *bullā*, meaning 'a writing,' 'a schedule' in medieval times; but esp. and properly 'a sealed writing;' from the classical L. *bullā*, a stud, knob; later, a round seal. See *Bull* (2), *Bullet*, *Bulletin*.

BILLET (1), a note, ticket. (F.-L.) Shak. has the vb. *to billet*, to direct to one's quarters by means of a ticket; to quarter; Cor. iv. 3. 48. Spelt *bylet*, Prompt. Parv. = AF. *billette*, l. Stat. Realm, l. 338 (1353); cf. F. *billet*, m.; dimin. of AF. *billē*, a ticket, note, writing. See *Bill* (3). We sometimes use *billet-doux* for 'love-letter'; see Pope, Rape of the Lock, i. 118, 138. It is mere French, and means, literally, 'sweet letter'; from F. *billet*, letter, and *doux* (L. *dulcis*), sweet.

BILLET (2), a log of wood, block. (F.) In Shak. Measure, iv. 3. 58. Spelt *bylet*, Prompt. Parv. = F. *billatte*, 'a billet of wood; also, a little bowl'; Cot. Cf. F. *billot*, 'a billet, block, or log of wood'; id. Dimin. of F. *billē*, a log of wood; in Cotgrave, 'a young stock of a tree to graft on.' This F. *billē* corresponds to Med. L. *bilā*, *bilās*, a branch, trunk of a tree; of unknown origin.

BILLIARDS, a game with balls. (F.) Shak. has *billiards*, Ant. and Cleop. ii. 5. 3. = F. *billard*, *billart*, 'a short and thick truncheon, or cudgel, ... a billard, or the stick wherewith we touch the ball at billiards'; Cot. He also has: *Billar*, to play at billiards; and 'bille', a small bowl or billiard ball; also, a young stock of a tree to graft on; but these may be two distinct words. Formed, by suffix -ard, from F. *billē*, signifying 'a billiard ball,' as explained by Cotgrave, and answering to Ital. *biglia*, 'a billiard ball' (Naretti); which Diez derives from MHG. *bickel*, a pick-axe, also a die to play with, which is doubtful. Korting, § 1367.

BILLION, a million of millions. (F.-L.) From F. *billion*, 'a million of millions'; Cot. A coined word, to express 'a double million'; from L. *bi-*, double; and *-illion*, the latter part of the word *million*. So also *trillion*, to express 'a treble million,' or a million times a billion. ¶ The mod. F. *billion* now means 'a thousand millions.'

BILLOW, a wave. (Scand.) Not in very early use. It occurs in Gasseigne's Jocaata, Act iii. chorus, l. 24. = Icel. *bylgja*, a billow; Swed. *bylgja*; Dan. *bilge*; +MHG. *bulge*, a billow, also a bag; OHG. *bulga*. The Icel. *bylgja* has mutation of u to y; and is derived from *bulg*, weak stem of the root which appears in AS. *belgan*, to swell, esp. to swell with anger; a *billow* means 'a swell,' 'a swelling wave.' Cf. Prov. G. (Hamburg) *bulgen*, a billow (Richey). From **BILGIGH*, to swell; see *Belly*. Der. *billow-y*.

BIN, a chest for wine, corn, &c. (C.) ME. *binne*, *bynne*, Chaucer, C. T. 595 (A 593). AS. *binn*, a manger, Luke, ii. 7. 16. +Du. *ben*, a basket; G. *benne*, a sort of basket. Said to be ultimately of Celtic origin; cf. F. *banne*, a tilt of a cart, from L. *banus*, a car of osier, body of a cart, noticed by Festus as a word of Gaulish origin. And cf. W. *ben*, a cart. Celtic type **bennā*: Stokes-Fick, p. 168. ¶ Sometimes confused with *bing*, which is a distinct word.

BINARY, twofold. (L.) In Holland's Plutarch, p. 665. = L. *binarius*, consisting of two things. = L. *bin*, two each. = L. *bi-*, double, for *his*, twice. See *Bi-*, prefix.

BIND, to fasten, tie. (E.) ME. *binden*, Chaucer, C. T. 4082. AS. *bindan*, pt. t. *band*, pp. *bunden*; Grein, i. 117. +Du. *binden*; Icel. and Swed. *binda*; Dan. *binde*; OHG. *pintan*, G. *binden*; Goth. *bindan*. Tent. type **bindan*, for **bendan*; cf. Skt. *bandh*, to bind; **BIBENDIH*. Brugm. i. § 124. Der. *bind-ing*, *binder*, *book-binder*, *bind-sweat*; also *bundle*, *bend*.

BING, a heap of corn; provincial. (Scand.) Surrey has 'bing of corn' for 'heap of corn,' in his translation of Virgil, Book iv. l. 529. = Icel. *bingr*, a heap; Swed. *binge*, a heap. Allied to *Bunk*. ¶ Distinct from E. *bin*, though sometimes confused with it. Dan. *bing* came to mean 'bin.' See *Bin*.

BINNACLE, a box for a ship's compass. (MSpan.-L.) Modern; a singular corruption of the older form *bitacle*, due to confusion with *bin*, a chest. Only the form *bitacle* appears in Todd's Johnson, as copied from Kersey's Dict., viz. 'a frame of timber in the steerage of a ship where the compass is placed.' Spelt *bitacle* in Phillips (1658). MSpan. *bitacula* (Minsheu); Port. *bitacola*; Span. *bitacora*. Cf. F. *habinele*, a binnacle; prop. an abode. = L. *habitiaculum*, a little dwelling, whence the Port. and Span. are derived by loss of the initial syllable. = L. *habitiāre*, to dwell; frequentative of *habere*, to have. See *Habit*. ¶ The 'habitiaculum' seems to have been originally a sheltered place for the steersman. The earliest E. quotation has the spelling *bitacle*; Naval Accounts for 1485, ed. A. O. Penhaim, p. 56.

BINOCULAR, suited for two eyes; having two eyes. (L.) 'Most animals are binocular.' Derham, Phys. Theol. (1713), bk. viii. c. 3, note a. Coined from *bin-* for L. *bin*, two each; and *oculus*, an eye. See *Binary* and *Ocular*.

BINOMIAL, consisting of two 'terms' or parts. (L.) Mathe-

matical. — Late L. *binōmī-us*, for L. *binōmīnis*, having two names. — L. *bi-*, prefix, double; and *nōmen*, a name, denomination. It should rather have been *binominal*.

BIOGRAPHY, an account of a life. (Gk.) In Johnson's Rambler, no. 60. Langhorne, in the Life of Plutarch, has *biographer* and *biographical*. — Late Gk. *biographia*, a writing of lives; Duc. — Gk. *bio-*, for *bios*, life; and *γραφειν*, to write. Gk. *bios* is allied to E. *quick*, living; see *Quik*. And see *Carve*. Der. *biograph-er*, *biographical*.

BIOLOGY, the science of life. (Gk.) Modern. Lit. a 'discourse on life.' — Gk. *bio-*, for *bios*, life; and *-λογία*, from *λόγος*, a discourse. See above; and see *Logio*. Der. *biolog-ic-al*.

BIPARTITE, divided in two parts. (L.) Used by Cudworth, Intellectual System; Pref. p. 1. — L. *bipartitus*, pp. of *bipartire*, to divide into two parts. — L. *bi-*, double; and *partire*, to divide, from *part*, stem of *pars*, a part. See *Bi-* and *Part*.

BIPED, two-footed; an animal with two feet. (L.) 'A . . . biped beast;' Byrom, an Epistle. Also in Sir T. Browne's Vulg. Errors, b. iii. c. 4. a. 8. The adj. is sometimes *bipadal*. — L. *biped-*, stem of *bipes*, having two feet; from *bi-*, double, and *pēs*, a foot. ¶ So too Gk. *δίπους*, two-footed, from *δι-*, double, and *πούς*, a foot. See *Bi-* and *Foot*, with which *pēs* is cognate.

BIRCH, a tree. (E.) In North of England, *hirk*; which is Scandinavian. ME. *birche*, Chaucer, C. T. 2921. AS. *birce*, wk. f. (Hosworth); also *beore*, str. f. † Du. *berk* f.; Icel. *björk*; Swed. *björk*; Dan. *birk*; G. *birke*. Teut. types **berkjōn-*, f.; and **berkā*, f. Cf. Lith. *berzas*; Russ. *beresa*; Skt. *bākūrjā*, a kind of birch, the leaves or bark of which were used for writing on (Benfey). Allied to Skt. *bhṛīti*, to shine; with reference to the whiteness of the bark. Cf. L. *fraxinus*, ash. See *Bright*. Der. *birch-en*, adj.; cf. *gold-en*.

BIRD, a feathered flying animal. (E.) ME. *brid*; very rarely *byrde*, which has been formed from *brid* by shifting the letter *r*; pl. *brides*, Chaucer, C. T. 2931 (A 2930). AS. *brīd*, *brīd*, a bird; but especially the young of birds; as in *earnas brīd*, the young one of an eagle, Grein, i. 142. The manner in which it is used in early writers suggests the idea that it was considered as 'a thing bred;' but it can hardly be connected with AS. *brēdan*, to breed, as the Teut. type would be **brīdjoz* or **brēdjoz*. Der. *bird-bolt*, *bird-cage*, *bird-call*, *bird-catcher*, *bird-lime*, *bird's-eye*, &c.

BIRETTA, a clerical cap. (Ital. — L. — Gk.) Spelt *berretta* in Hall's Sat. iv. 7. 52, ed. 1598. — Ital. *berretta* (Baretto); *beretta* (Forriano), a cap; cf. Late L. *birrētum*, orig. a scarlet cap. — Late L. *birrus*, *hurrus*, reddish; see *Bureau*.

BIRTH, a being born. (Scand.) ME. *birthe*, Chaucer, C. T. 4612 (B 192). Of Scand. origin. — Olcel. *byrd*, fem. quoted by Noreen, Gr. § 327 (cognate with Dan. *byrd*); the usual Icel. form is *burðr*, m. Teut. type *burðz*, f.; as from **bur-*, weak grade of **berau-* (AS. *herau*), to bear. Cf. also AS. *ge-byrd*; OHG. *kupurt*, G. *geburt*; Goth. *gabauriks*, a birth; Skt. *bhṛīti*, f., nourishment; Irish *breith*, birth. — *✓*BHER, to bear. Der. *birth-day*, *place*, *mark*, *right*.

BISCUIT, a kind of cake, baked hard. (F. — L.) In Shak., As You Like It, ii. 7. 39. 'Dyscute brede, bis coctus;' Prompt. Parv. — F. *biscuit*, 'a basket, basket-bread;' Cot. — F. *bis*, twice; and *cuit*, cooked; because formerly prepared by being twice baked. (Cui is the pp. of *cuire*, to cook.) — L. *bis coctus*, where *coctus* is the pp. of *coquere*, to cook. See *Cook*.

BISECT, to divide into two equal parts. (L.) In Barrow's Math. Lectures, Lect. 15. Coined from L. *bi-*, twice, and *sectum*, supine of *secare*, to cut. See *Bi-* and *Section*. Der. *bisect-ion*.

BISHOP, an ecclesiastical overseer. (L. — Gk.) ME. *bishop*, Chaucer, C. T. B 253. AS. *biscop*, in common use; borrowed from L. *episcopus*. — Gk. *ἐπίσκοπος*, an overseer, overlooker. — Gk. *ἐπί*, upon; and *σκοπέω*, one that watches, from *σκοπ-*, 2nd grade of *σκοπ-*, as in *σκοπία*, I spy, overlook. Brugm. i. § 1000. Der. *bishop-ric*; where *-ric* is AS. *rice*, dominion, Grein, ii. 376; cf. G. *reich*, a kingdom; and see *Rich*.

BISMUTH, a reddish-white metal. (G.) In Kersey's Dict., ed. 1708. Coles (1684) has *Bismuthum* or *Wismuth*. Spelt *wismute*, Harrison's Hist. of England, bk. ii. ch. 11; ed. Furnival, p. 76. It is chiefly found at Schneeberg in Saxony. The F. *bismuth*, like the E. word, is borrowed from German; and this word is one of the very few German words in English. — G. *bismuth*, *bismuth*; more commonly *wismut*, also spelt *wismut*, *wismuth*; of these, *wismut* first occurs, in Georg Agricola (died in 1555), who also has the L. form *bismutium* (Weigand). Origin unknown.

BISON, a large quadruped. (F. or L. — Gk. — Teut.) In Minshen, ed. 1627. Also in Cotgrave, q.v. Either from F. *bison* (Cot.) or from L. *bison* (Pliny). — Gk. *βίον*, the wild bull, bison; Pausanias, ed. Bekker, 10. 13 (about A. D. 160). Borrowed from Teutonic; cf. AS. *wesend*, a wild ox, Bosworth; Icel. *visundr*, the bison-ox; OHG. *wisunt*, G. *wisunt*, a bison. ¶ The word is Teutonic rather than

Greek, and only borrowed by the latter. See OHG. *wisunt* in Schade.

BISSEXTILE, a name for leap-year. (L.) In Holland's Pliny, bk. xviii. c. 25. — Late L. *bissextilis annus*, the bissextile year, leap-year. — L. *bissextus*, in phr. *bissextus dies*, an intercalary day, so called because the intercalated day (formerly an extra day after Feb. 24) was likewise called the sixth day before the calends of March (March 1); so that there were two days of the same name. — L. *bi-*, twice; and *sex*, six.

BISSON, purblind. (E.) Shak. has *bisson*, Cor. ii. i. 70; and, in the sense of 'blinding,' Hamlet, ii. 2. 529. ME. *bisen*, *bisne*, purblind, blind; Genesis and Exodus, ed. Morris, ii. 472, 2822. OE. *biseme*, pl. blind, Matt. ix. 27, in the Northumb. version, as a gloss upon L. *caeci*. β. Perhaps derived from the prefix *bi-*, *be-*, with a privative sense, as in E. *be-head*, and the AS. sb. *stien*, *syn*, *sin*, power of seeing, sight, allied to Goth. *siuns*, OSax. *siun*, Icel. *sjun*, *syn*, Dan. *syn*, sight; so that *bi-sene* might mean 'sightless.'

BISTRE, a dark brown colour. (F. — G.?) 'Bister, Bistre, a colour made of the soot of chimneys boiled;' Bailey's Dict., vol. ii. ed. 1731. — F. *bistre*; of uncertain origin. Perhaps from G. *biesler*, meaning (1) bister, (2) dark, dismal, gloomy (in prov. G.); Flügel. It seems reasonable to connect these. Cf. also Du. *bijster*, confused, troubled, at a loss; Pomeran. *bister*, bewildered, dark. [Dan. *bister*, grim, fierce, Swed. *bister*, fierce, angry, grim, Icel. *bistr*, angry, knitting the brows, may be unrelated.]

BIT (1), a small piece, a mouthful. (E.) ME. *bite*, in phr. *bite brades* = a bit of bread, Ormulum, 8640. AS. *bita*, weak m., a bit, a morsel, John, xiii. 27; from AS. *bit-*, weak grade of *bītan*, to bite. † Du. *beef*, a bite, also, a bit, morsel; Icel. *biti*, a bit; Swed. *bit*; Dan. *bid*; G. *bissen*, a bit. Teut. type **bītan-*, m. See *Bite*.

BIT (2), a curb for a horse. (E.) ME. *bit*, *bytt*. 'Bytt of a hrydylle, *lupatum*;' Prompt. Parv. p. 37. AS. *bite*, strong m., a bite. Teut. type **bītz*, m.; closely allied to the preceding. Cf. AS. *bitol*, dimin., as a gloss to *frænum* in Ps. xxxi. 12 (Spelman). Cf. Du. *gebit*; Icel. *bitill* (dimin.); Swed. *bett*; Dan. *bid*; G. *gebiss*. Compare these forms with those in the article above.

BITCH, a female dog. (E.) ME. *biche*, *bicche*, Wright's Vocab. i. 187. AS. *bices* (Hosworth); † Icel. *bikkyja*; MDan. *bikke*; allied to Icel. *grey-baka*, a bitch (Noreen).

BITE, to cleave, chiefly with the teeth. (E.) ME. *bite*, *biten*, pt. t. *bot*, *boot*, P. Plowman, R. v. 84. AS. *bītan*; pt. t. *bāt*, pp. *bīten*. Grein, i. 123. † Du. *bijten*, to bite; Icel. *bíta*; Swed. *bita*; Dan. *bide*; OHG. *pīzan*; G. *beissen*; Goth. *beitan*. Teut. type **bēitan-*, pt. t. **bait*, pp. **bītan*. Allied to L. *fidere*, pt. t. *fidi*, to cleave; Skt. *bhid*, to break, divide, cleave. — *✓*BHEDIT, to cleave. Der. *bite*, sb.; *bit*, *bit-er*, *bit-ing*; *bit-er*, q.v.; *bit*, q.v.

BITTER, obnoxious to the taste. (E.) ME. *biter*, Ayenbite of Inwyt, p. 82. AS. *biter*, *bitor*, *bitter*, Grein, i. 120. † Du. *bitter*; Icel. *bitr*; Swed. and Dan. *biter*; OHG. *pītar* (G. *bitter*); Goth. *baitrs* (rather an exceptional form). β. The word orig. meant 'sharp' or 'biting'; and is derived from AS. *bīt-*, weak grade of *bītan*, to bite. Goth. *baitrs* is from *bait-*, second grade of *bītan*. See *Bite*. Der. *bitter-ly*, *bitter-ness*, *bitter-s*; also *bitter-sweet*, Prompt. Parv. p. 37.

BITTERN, a bird of the heron tribe. (F. — Late L.) ME. *bitore*, *byloure*, Chaucer, C. T. 6554 (D 972). — F. *butor*, 'a bitor;' Cot.; whence Low L. *butōrius*, a bittern. Prob. named from its cry; cf. L. *būtire*, *būtire*, to cry like a bittern; whence also L. *būtio*, said to mean a bittern, though it is a variant of *būtelo*, a buzzard. See *Boom* (1). β. The mod. L. name *botaurus* is due to a fanciful derivation from L. *bōs taurus*; *taurus* being used by Pliny, b. x. c. 42, for a bird that bellows like an ox, which is supposed to be the bittern. ¶ On the suffixed -n see Mätzner, i. 177; and see *Marten*. We actually find *viserne* for *visor*; Three Met. Romances, ed. Robson, p. 15.

BITTS, a naval term. (Scand.) The *bitts* are two strong posts standing up on deck to which cables are fastened. [The F. term is *bittes*, but this may have been taken from English.] The word is properly Scand., and the E. form contracted; in fact, the oldest form is *beetes* (1593); in Arber's Eng. Garner, v. 509. Prob. suggested by Swed. *betings*, a bitt (naut. term); cf. *betingsbult*, a bitt-pin; Dan. *beding*, a slip, bitts; *bedingsbult*, a bitt-bolt; *bedingsknee*, a bitt-knee; &c. [It has found its way into Du. and G.; cf. Du. *beting*, *betingshout*, a bitt; G. *bätting*, a bitt; *bättingholzer*, bitts.] β. The word probably arose from the use of a noose or tether for pasturing horses, or, in other words, for *baiting* them. Cf. Swed. *bäta*, to pasture a horse; whence *betingsbult*, as if a pin for tethering a horse while at pasture. Cf. Icel. *betting*, grazing; *betita*, to graze cattle, also, to yoke horses to a vehicle. See *Bait*. ¶ The word *bait* is Scand., showing that the Du. and G. words are borrowed. The E. word, on the other hand, may be native; cf. AS. *ge-bæte*, a bridle, *bētan*, to

rein in; *bätting*, a rope for fastening; all from *bät-*, mutation of *bät-*, and stem of *bätan*, to bite.

BITUMEN, mineral pitch. (L.) Milton has *bituminous*; P. L. x. 562. [Shak. has the pp. *bitumend*, Peric. iii. 1. 72. — F. *bitume* (Cotgrave).] — L. *bitumen*, gen. *bituminis*, mineral pitch; used by Virgil, Geor. iii. 451. Der. *bituminous*, *bitumin-ate*.

BIVALVE, a shell or seed-vessel with two valves. (F. — L.) In Johnson's Dict. — F. *bivalve*, *bivalve*; both, adj. and sb. — L. *bi-*, double; and *valva*, the leaf of a folding-door; gen. used in the pl. *valvae*, folding-doors. See **Valve**.

BIVOUCAC, a watch, guard; especially, an encampment for the night without tents. (F. — G.) Oddly spelt '*bivouac* or *bihouac*,' in Phillips, ed. 1706. Borrowed from F. *bivouac*, also spelt *bihouac*, *bivouac*, in Richelieu (1680); see Hatzfeldt. — G. *beiwache*, a guard, a keeping watch; introduced into F. at the time of the Thirty Years' War, 1618-1648 (Brachet). — G. *bei*, by, near; and *wachen*, to watch; words cognate with E. *by* and *watch* respectively. β. Or rather, from the Swiss *beiwacht* (in Stalder, ed. 1812, ii. 426), a term 'used in Aargau and Zurich to denote the patrol of citizens (Schaar-wache) added (*bei-gegeben*) to assist the ordinary town-watch by night at any time of special commotion. This remaining of a large body of men under arms all night explains the original sense of *bivouac*;' N. E. D. Cf. Dietz, s. v. *bivouac*, p. 525.

BIZARRE, odd, strange. (F. — Span.) In Dryden, Pref. to Maiden Queen. Merely borrowed from F. *bizarre*, strange, capricious. 'It originally meant valiant, intrepid; then angry, headlong; lastly strange, capricious,' Brachet. — Span. *bizarro*, valiant, gallant, high-spirited. In Malin's Webster, the word is said to be 'of Basque-Iberian origin; i. e. from Basque *bizarra*, a beard. The transference of sense would be like that in Span. *hombre de bigote*, a man of spirit, usually referred to *bigote*, a moustache. But this is certainly risky. Hatzfeldt notes that F. *bizarre* was also spelt *bigorre* (see Cotgrave), and that its sense was influenced by F. *bigarrer*, to diversify. See Korting, § 1446.

BLAB, to tell tales. (E.) Often a sb.; Milton has: 'avoided as a *blab*;' Sams. Agon. 495; but also *blabbing*; Comus, 158. ME. *blabe*, a tell-tale; see Prompt. Parv. p. 37; and Chaucer, Troil. iii. 300 (v. r. *labbe*). The verb more often occurs in early authors in the form *blabber*, ME. *blabber*; see Prompt. Parv. p. 37. 'I *blaber*, as a clyde dothe or [ere] all he can speke,' Palgrave. 'I *blabder*;' P. Plowman, A. v. 8. All are (like *babble*) imitative verbs, and may be considered as E. Similar are Dan. *blabre*, to babble, to gabble; an Old Norse form *blabbar* is cited by Rietz; Swed. dial. *bladdra*, *blaffra*, to prattle, Rietz; G. *plappern*, to blab, babble, prate; Gael. *blabarar*, a stammerer, stutterm; *blabhadh*, babbling, garrulous; *blabair*, a babbler; MDu. *labben*, to babble; Dan. dial. *blaffra*, to babble. See **Blab**, **Blab**, **Blubber**.

BLACK, swarthy, dark. (E.) ME. *black*, Chaucer, C. T. 2132 (A. 1130). AS. *blac*, *blac*, *blac*, Grein, i. 124. Cf. AS. *blac*, Icel. *blakr*; Dan. *blak*, sb., ink; Swed. *blak*, ink, *blak*, to smear with ink; Swed. dial. *blaga*, to smear with smut (Rietz). So also OHG. *black*, ink. ¶ Origin obscure; connexion with Du. *blaken*, to burn, korch, is uncertain; so also that with L. *flagrare*, Gk. *pháivw*. Connexion with *black* is probable; see N. E. D., and Noreen, Gr. § 149 (2); and OHG. *blak* in Schade. Der. *black*, sb.; *black-ly*, *black-ish*, *black-ness*, *black-er*; also *blackamoor* (spelt *blackmoor* in Beaumont and Fletcher, Mons. Thomas, v. 2), *black-ball*, *black-berry*, *black-bird*, *black-cock*, *black-frier*, *black-guard*, q.v., *black-ing*, *black-lead*, *black-letter*, *black-maid*, *black-maid*, *black-mith*, *black-thorn*, &c.

BLACKGUARD, a term of reproach. (Hybrid; F. and F.) From *black* and *guard*, q.v. A name given to scullions, turnspits, and the lowest kitchen menials, from the dirty work done by them. In the Accounts of St. Margaret, Westminster, p. 10, under the date 1532, we find: 'item, received for iiij. torches of the *black guard*, viijl.' See Brand's Popular Antiquities, ed. Ellis, ii. 316. In Like Will to Like (1568), pr. in Dodsley's Old Plays, ed. Hazlitt, iii. 323, we find: 'Thou art served as Harry Haungman, captain of the *black guard*.' 'They are taken for no better than rakehells, or the devil's *black guards*;' Stanilhurst, Desc. of Ireland, ed. 1808, vi. 68. 'A lamentable case, that the devil's *black guard* should be God's soldiers;' Fuller, Holy War, bk. i. c. 12. 'Close unto the front of the chariot marcheth all the sort of weavers and embroiderers; next unto whom goeth the *black guard* and kitchenry;' Holland, Ammanius, p. 12. 'A lousy slave, that within this twenty years rode with the *black guard* in the Duke's carriage, 'mongst spits and dripping-pans;' Webster, The White Devil, A. i. See Trench's Select Glossary.

BLADDER, a vesicle in animals. (E.) ME. *bladder*, Chaucer, C. T. 15907 (G. 439). AS. *blædre*, f., a blister; Orosius, i. 7; *blædre*, a bladder, A. S. Leechdoms, i. 360. Teut. type *blæ-drin*, f., from the verbal root **blē-*, to blow out, and suffix *-drin* cognate with

Gk. *-ρπᾱ*, *-ρρῶ*, + Icel. *blætra*, a bladder, a watery swelling; Swed. *blåddra*, a bubble, blister, bladder; Dan. *blær*, a bladder, blister; Du. *blaar*, a bladder, blister; cf. Du. *blaas*, a bladder, bubble, lit. a thing blown, from *blazen*, to blow; OHG. *blātara* (G. *blatter*), a bladder. Cf. AS. *blāsan*, to blow; L. *flare*, to blow. See **Blow** (1). Der. *bladder-y*.

BLADE, a leaf; flat part of a sword. (E.) ME. *blade* (of a sword), Chaucer, Prol. 620 (A. 618). AS. *blād*, n., a leaf; Grein, i. 126. + Icel. *blāð*, a leaf; Swed., Dan., and Du. *blad*, a leaf, blade; OHG. *plaf*, G. *blatt*. β. Teut. type **blad-*, neut., with the sense of 'full blown,' 'flourishing,' a pp. form (with suffix *-dō* = Idg. *-dō*) from the weak grade of **bhlō*. See **Blow** (2).

BLAUBERRY, **BLEABERRY**, a bilberry. (Scand. and E.) 'A *blaberry*,' Catholicon Angl. (1483). From North E. *blae*, livid, dark; and *berry*. The form *blae* is from Icel. *blā*, livid; see under **Blus**. Cf. Icel. *bláber*, a blaberry; Swed. *blåbär*; Dan. *blåbær*.

BLAIN, a pustule. (E.) ME. *blain*, *bleyn*; Prompt. Parv. p. 39; Wyclif, Job, ii. 7. AS. *blegan*, a boil, pustule; Liber Medicinalis, i. 58, in A. S. Leechdoms, ii. 128. + Du. *blein*; Dan. *blegn*, a blain, simple.

BLAME, to censure. (F. — L. — Gk.) ME. *blame*, Chaucer, C. T., E. 76; *blamen*, Ancren Riwle, p. 64. — OF. *blamer*, to blame. — L. *blāphēmire*, used in the sense 'to blame' by Gregory of Tours (Brachet). — Gk. *blāphēmō*, to speak ill. *Blame* is a doublet of *blāpheme*; see **Blaspheme**. Der. *blam-able*, *blam-ably*, *blam-able-ness*; *blame*, sb.; *blame-less*, *blame-lessness*, *blame-lessness*.

BLANCH (1), vb., to whiten. (F. — OHG.) Sir T. Elyot has *blanched*, whiteness. Castle of Helth, bk. ii. c. 7 (Of Wallnuttes); and see Prompt. Parv. From ME. *blanche*, white, Gower, C. A. iii. 9; bk. vi. 239. — F. *blanchir*, to whiten, from *blanc*, white. See **Blanch**. **BLANCH** (2), vb., to blench. (E.) Sometimes used for *bleach*. See **Bleach**.

BLAND, gentle, mild, affable. (L.) [The ME. verb *blanden*, to flatter (Shoreham's Poems, p. 59), is obsolete; we now use *blatant*.] The adj. *bland* is in Milton, P. L. v. 5; taken rather from L. directly than from F., which only used the verb; see Cotgrave. — L. *blandus*, caressing, agreeable, pleasing. Brugm. i. § 413 (9). Der. *bland-ly*, *bland-ness*, also *blatant*, q.v.

BLANDISH, to flatter. (F. — L.) In rather early use. ME. *blandisen*, to flatter; Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, bk. ii. pr. 1. 1. 20. — OF. *blandir*, to flatter, pres. part. *blandi-ant* (whence also the sb. *blandissement*), — L. *blandiri*, to caress. — L. *blandus*, gentle. See **Bland**. Der. *blandish-ment*.

BLANK, void; orig. pale. (F. — OHG.) Milton has 'the *blanc moon*;' P. L. x. 656. ME. *blanke*, Prompt. Parv. — F. *blanc*, white. — OHG. *blanch*, *planch*, shining. Nasalised from OHG. *blach*, shining; cf. Gk. *phálos*, flaming, shining, from *pháivw*, to shine. See **Blink**. Der. *blank-ness*; also *blench*, q.v.; and *blank-et*, q.v.

BLANKET, a coarse woollen cover. (F. — OHG.) Originally of a white colour. ME. *blanket*, as in 'white blanket,' Life of Becket, ed. W. H. Black, i. 1167; and see Prompt. Parv. p. 38. — AF. *blanket* (F. *blanchet*), Lat. Realm, i. 381 (1363); formed by adding the dimin. suffix *-et* to F. *blanc*, white. — OHG. *blanch* *planch* white. See **Blank**. Der. *blanket-ing*.

BLARE, to roar, make a loud noise. (E.) Generally used of a trumpet: 'the trumpet *blared*;' or, 'the trumpet's *blare*.' Cf. ME. *blorin*, *blorin*, to weep; prov. E. *blare*, to make a loud noise (bleat, bray). Of imitative origin. Cf. Du. *blaren*, Low G. *blarren*, to bleat; MHG. *bliren* (G. *plürren*), to bleat, to blubber. Cf. MDu. *blaser*, a trumpeter; Oudemans. See further under **Blaze** (2).

BLASON; see **Blazon** (1) and (2).

BLASPHEME, to speak injuriously. (L. — Gk.) Shak has *blaspheme*, Meas. for Meas. i. 4. 38. ME. *blasfemen*; Wyclif, Mark, ii. 7. — L. *blāphēmō*, — Gk. *blāphēmō*, to speak ill of. — Gk. *blāphēmō*, adj., evil-speaking. β. The first syllable is supposed to be for **blāphē-*, i.e. hurtful, allied to *blāgō*, hurt; the latter syllables are due to *anpi*, I say. *Blaspheme* is a doublet of *blame*. See **Blame** and **Fama**. Der. *blasphem-y* (ME. *blasphemie*, Ancren Riwle, p. 198) and a F. form of L. *blāphēmō*, from Gk. *blāphēmō*; *blasphem-er*, *blasphem-ous*, *blasphem-ous-ly*. Brugm. i. § 744.

BLAST, a blowing. (E.) ME. *blast*, Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1387; King Alisaunder, ed. Weber, 2571. AS. *blæst*, m., a blowing, Grein, i. 126; (distinct from *blast*, a blaze, a flame). + Icel. *blástur*, a breath, blast of a trumpet; OHG. *blast*. Formed with Idg. suffix *-to-* from the Teut. base of *Blaze (2). So also Swed. *blást*, wind, from *blås-a*, to blow. Cf. Omerc. *blæs-bælg*, bellows; Corp. Glos. 910. Der. *blast*, vb.*

BLATANT, noisy, roaring. (E.) Best known from Spenser's '*blatant beast*;' F. Q. vi. 12 (heading); also *blatant*, id. vi. 1. 7. The suffix *-ant* is a faithful imitation of the pres. part. suffix in French. Cf. prov. E. *blate*, to bellow, to roar; *blate*, noise (E. D. D.). Of

imitative origin. Cf. *bleat*; and Gk. *παράλειψεν* (base *φλάβ*), to bluster, splutter.

BLAY, a bleak (small fish). (E.) Cotgrave has *F. able*, 'a blay, or bleak, fish.' AS. *blæge*. †Du. *blei*; G. *bleike*. Allied to **BLEAK** (2).

BLAZE (1), a flame; to flame. (E.) ME. *blase*, a flame, P. Plowman, B. xvii. 212; *blazen*, to blaze, id. B. xvii. 232. AS. *blæne*, *blæse*, a torch, Juv. xviii. 3; also a flame; in comp. *hæl-blæse*, a bright light, Grein, i. 77. Teut. type **blāson-*. We also find AS. *blaz*; 'facula, blaz', Mone, Quellen, 402. 61. Cf. MHG. *blas*, a torch; also G. *blasse*, Icel. *blei*, Swed. *bläs*, a 'blaze' or white mark on a horse (or in E., on a tree). See Notes on E. Etym., p. 9.

BLAZE (2), to spread far and wide; to proclaim. (Scand.) 'Began to blaze abroad the matter'; Mark, i. 45. ME. *blasen*, used by Chaucer to express the loud sounding of a trumpet; Ho. of Fame, lii. 711.—Icel. *blása*, to blow, to blow a trumpet, to sound an alarm; Swed. *bläsa*, to blow, to sound; Dan. *blåse*, to blow a trumpet; Du. *blasen*, to blow, to blow a trumpet; G. *blasen*. Teut. type **blāsan-*; as also in Goth. *uf-blāsan*, to puff up. Extended from **blā-*, as in G. *blähen*, to puff up, and in AS. *blā-wan*, to blow. See **BLOW** (1), **BLAST**. Cf. **BLASON** (1) and **BLARE**.

BLAZON (1), a proclamation; to proclaim. (Scand.) Shak. has *blazon*, a proclamation, Hamlet, i. 5. 21; a trumpeting forth, Sonnet 106; also, to trumpet forth, to praise, Romeo, ii. 6. 26. This word is a corruption of *blaze*, in the sense of to blaze abroad, to proclaim. The final *n* is due to confusion with *blazon* in the purely heraldic sense; see below. †*Blazon*, to proclaim, from ME. *blasen*, is from a Scand. source, see **BLAZE** (2); whilst the heraldic word is French, but from a Teutonic source; see below.

BLAZON (2), to portray armorial bearings; an heraldic term. (F.—Teut.) ME. *blasen*, *blasoun*, a shield; Gawain and Grene Knight, l. 828.—F. *blason*, 'a coat of arms; in the 13th century a buckler, a shield; then a shield with a coat of arms of a knight painted on it; lastly, towards the fifteenth century, the coats of arms themselves'; Brachet (who gives it as of Teutonic origin). β. [Burguy remarks that the Provençal *blezo* had at an early period the sense of glory, fame; just as the Span. *blason* means honour, glory, as well as blazonry; cf. Span. *blasón*, to blazon, also, to boast, brag of.] But the earliest sense, both in F. and E., is simply 'shield'; and the reference may be to its brightness or to bright marks on it; cf. Icel. *blei*, Swed. *blis*, a 'blaze' or white mark on a horse. There is thus, perhaps, a connexion with **BLAZE** (1). Korting, § 1460. † Notice **blāsn-*, or dyscray army, *describo*; and **blāsneg-* of armies, *describo*; Prompt. Parv. p. 38. Shields probably bore distinctive marks of some kind or other at a very early period. Der. *blazon-ry*.

BLEABERRY, a blberry; see **BLAEBERRY**.
BLEACH, vb., to whiten. (F.) ME. *blechen*, to bleach, Ancren Riwle, p. 324, l. 1. AS. *blēcan*; Ælfred, tr. of Beda, ed. Smith, i. 1. 1. 20.—AS. *blāc*; see **BLEAK** (1). †Icel. *bleikja*; Dan. *blege*; Swed. *bleka*; Du. *bleeken*; G. *bleichen*. Teut. type **blākan-*. From the adj. *bleak*, wan, pale (below). Der. *bleach-er*, *bleach-ery*, *bleach-ing*.
BLEAK (1), pale, exposed. (Scand.) ME. *bleyke*, 'pallidus'; Prompt. Parv. p. 39; *bleik*, Havelok, 470.—Icel. *bleikr*, pale, wan; Dan. *bleg*; Swed. *blek*, pale, wan.—AS. *blāc*; Du. *bleek*, pale; OHG. *pleik*, pale; G. *bleich*. Teut. type **blākan-*; from **blāc*, 2nd grade of **blekan-* (AS. *blēcan*), to shine. Cf. Slavonic base **blig-*, as in *blisk-*, for **blig-*, to shine; Miklosich. Der. *bleak*, sb., see below; *bleach*, q.v.

BLEAK (2), a kind of fish. (Scand.) Spelt *bleak* about A.D. 1613; Eng. Garner, ed. Arber, l. 157; *bleke* in Palsgrave (1530). Named from its *bleak* or pale colour. See above. Cf. Low G. *bleken*, a bleak. Cf. **BLAY**.

BLEAR ONE'S EYE, to deceive. (E.) This is closely connected with *blear-eyed*. Shak. has 'bleared thine eye' = dimmed thine eye, deceived; Tam. Shrew, v. 1. 120. So too in Chaucer, and in P. Plowman, B. prol. 74. β. The sense of *blear* here is to 'dim', as with weeping. See **BLEAR-EYED**.

BLEAR-EYED, dim-sighted. (E.) ME. 'bleryed, lippus'; Prompt. Parv. p. 39; *blee-nyed*, P. Plowman, B. xvii. 324. Cognate with Low G. *blee-oged*, having weak and inflamed eyes, variant of *blarr-oged*, the same; from *blarren* (Pomeran. *blaren*), to blubber. See **BLARE**.

BLAT, to make a noise like a sheep. (E.) ME. *bleten*, used also of a kid; Wyclif, Tobit, ii. 21. AS. *blētan*, to bleat, said of a sheep, Ælfrie's Gram., ed. Zupitza, p. 129; Omerc. *blētan*, Corp. Glos. 282. †Du. *blaten*, to bleat; OHG. *plāzan*, to bleat. Teut. type **blātan-*. Cf. Russ. *blejate*, to bleat; L. *flere*, to weep.

BLEB, a small bubble or blister. (E.) We also find the form *blub*, in the same sense. Rich. quotes *blubs* from More, Songs of the Soul, conclusion. Jamieson gives 'Bruiks, bylls, blubblis, and blisters'; qu. from Roul's Cursing, Gl. Compl. p. 330. The more usual form is *blubber*, ME. *bluber*; 'bluber upon water, boutellie',

Palsgrave. 'Bloubre, blubry, burbulium, Prompt. Parv. p. 40. 'At his mouthe a blubber stode of fome' [foam]; Test. of Crescide, by R. Henryson, l. 192 (Thynne's edition). β. By comparing *blubber*, or *blubber*, with *bubble*, having the same meaning, we see the probability that they are imitative, from the action of forming a bubble with the lips. See also **BLUBBER**, **BLAB**, **BLUB**.

BLED, to lose blood. (E.) ME. *bled*, P. Plowman, B. xix. 103. AS. *blēdan*, to bleed (Grein).—AS. *blād*, blood. See **BLOOD**. The change of vowel is regular; the AS. *f* is the mutation of *ð*. Cf. *feet*, *geese*, from *foot*, *goose*; also *deem* from *doom*.

BLEMISH, a stain; to stain. (F.—Scand.) ME. *blemishen*; Prompt. Parv. 'I blemyshe, I hynder or hurte the beautye of a person'; Palsgrave.—OF. *blesmir*, *blemir*, pres. part. *blemis-ant*, to wound, soil, stain; with suffix *-ish*, as usual in E. verbs from F. verbs in *-ir*.—OF. *blesme*, *bleme*, wan, pale. Origin uncertain; if the *s* in *blesme* is unoriginal, it may be (as Diez says) from Icel. *blami*, a bluish or livid colour.—Icel. *blár*, livid, bluish; cognate with E. *blue*. The orig. sense, in that case, may have been to render livid, to heat black and blue. See **BLUE**. † The Icel. *blami* is in the Suppl. to Vigfusson; Asen gives Norw. *blame*, a bluish colour, and Kalkar has MDan. *blam*, the mark of a bruise, p. 320.

BLENCH, to shrink from, start from, flinch. (E.) [Sometimes spelt *blanch* in old authors; though a different word from *blanch*, to whiten.] ME. *blenche*, to turn aside, P. Plowman, B. v. 589. AS. *blencan*, to deceive; Grein, l. 127.—Icel. *blekja* (for **blekja*), to impose upon. Origin doubtful; but apparently a causal form of *blink*; thus to *blench* meant originally to 'make to blink', to impose upon; but it was confused with *blink*, as if it meant to wink, and hence to flinch. See **BLINK**. † Cf. *dreneh*, the causal of *drink*.

BLEND, to mix together. (Scand.) ME. *blenden*, Towneley Mysteries, p. 225; pp. *bleit*, Sir Gawain and the Grene Knight, l. 1610. From the stem of the pres. t. (1 p. *blend*, 3 p. *blender*) of Icel. *blanda*, to mix; Swed. *blanda*; Dan. *blande*. †Goth. *blandan sik*, to mix oneself with, communicate with; OHG. *plantan*, *blantan*, to mix. β. The Goth. *blandan* is a str. vb. of the 7th conjugation. † The AS. *blendan* means to make blind, Grein, l. 127. See **BLIND**.

BLESS, orig. to consecrate. (E.) ME. *blesen*, Chaucer, C. T., E. 553, 1240; *bletsen*, Layamon, 32157. AS. *blēsan*, to bless (Grein). β. *blēsan*, Vespasian Psalter, lii. 9, v. 13; ONorthumb. *bloedsia*, Matt. xxiii. 39, Jo. viii. 48; Durham Ritual, p. 117. These forms point to a Teut. type **blōsan-*, to reddish with blood, from *blād*, blood. See **BLOOD**. † In heathen time it was no doubt primarily used in the sense of consecrating the altar by sprinkling it with the blood of the sacrifice; † I. Sweet, in Anglia, lii. 1. 150 (whose solution I here give). This is generally accepted. Der. *bles-ing*, *bles-ed*, *blesed-ness*.

BLIGHT, to blast; mildew. (E.) The history of the word is very obscure; as a verb, *blight* occurs in The Spectator, no. 457. Cotgrave has: 'Brutule, blight, burnt-corn (an herb)'; where 'blight' means 'smut in wheat'; 'though it seems to be confused with the herb named *blite*'. The word has not been traced, and can only be guessed at. Perhaps it answers to an AS. **blīht*, Omerc. **bleht*, and so to Icel. *blett*, a spot, stain; just as E. *right* answers to AS. *riht*, Omerc. *reht*, and Icel. *reitt* (for **reitt*). If so, we may refer it to **blīleg*, Gk. *φλέγω*, to burn; just as *right* is from **REG*. † Comparison with AS. *blecda*, in Sweet's O.E. Texts, p. 548, is not quite safe, because *blecda* is a gloss to L. *uitiligo*; and though this L. word is by Sweet translated by 'blight', the proper sense of it is a tetter, or cutaneous eruption (Lewis).

BLIND, deprived of sight. (E.) ME. *blind*, *bynd*, Prompt. Parv. p. 40. AS. *blind*, Grein, l. 128.—Du. *blind*; Icel. *blindr*; Swed. and Dan. *blind*; OHG. *plint*, G. *blind*. Teut. type **blindaz*; from an Idg. base **blēdn-*, whence also Lith. *blęsti-*, to become dim (as the sun). Brugm. i. § 493. Der. *blind-fold*.

BLINDFOLD, to make blind. (E.) From ME. verb *blind-folden*, Tyndale's tr. of Lu. xii. 64. This ME. *blindfolden* is a corruption of *blindfelden*, to blindfold, whence *blindfelden*, used by Palsgrave; and, again, *blindfelden* (with excrement d) is for an earlier form *blindfellen*, Ancren Riwle, p. 106.—AS. *blind*, blind; and *fyllan*, to fill, to strike. Thus it meant 'to strike blind'. See **FELL** (1). † The popular form had reference to *folden* a bandage over the eyes.

BLINDMAN'S BUFF. (E.) 'To play at blindman's-buff'; Randolph, Works, p. 394 (1651), ed. Hazlitt (cited by Palmer). It is mentioned earlier, in the Prolog. To The Return from Parnassus (1606). And, in 1598, Florio explains Ital. *vinida* by 'a play called hoodman blind, blind hob, or blindman's buff'. Here buff is the F. *buffe*, 'a buffet, blow, cuff, box, whirret, on the ear, &c.'; Cotgrave. From OF. *bufe* (a word widely spread); see further under **BUFF** (2). The explanation is given by Wedgwood as follows:—In West Flanders *buf* is a thump; *buffen*, to thump, *buf spelen*, a game which is essentially blindman's buff without the bandaging of the eyes. One

player is made the butt of all the others, whose aim is to strike him on the back without his catching them. When he catches the boy who gave him the last buffet, he is released and the other takes his place. See *De Ro, West-Flemish Dict.* See also Koolman, *East-Frisian Dict.*, who quotes the phrase *dat geid u'n blinden buf*, that is done (hit goes) at hap-hazard (hit at blind buff). And see *buf* in *Dierz*.

BLINK, to wink, glance; a glance. (Scand.) Shak. has 'a blinking idiot'; *M. of Ven.* i. 9. 54; also 'to blink (look) through'; *Mid. Nt. Dr.* v. 178. Probably of Scand. origin; cf. *Norw. blinka*, to blink with the eyes, *blink*, a glimpse; *MDan. blinkjet*, with blinking eyes (Kalkar). ME. *blenken*, commonly 'to shine, to glance'; (Gawain and the Grene Knight, ed. Morris, 799, 2315. The AS. *blencun* meant 'to deceive' (perhaps 'to cause to blink'). Allied to AS. *blanc*, white (as in *blanca*, a white horse); see **BLANK**. Cf. also *Du. blinken*, Low G. *blenken*, to shine.

BLISS, happiness. (E.) ME. *blis*, Chaucer, C. T. Group B, 33. AS. *blis*, *bliss* (Grein); a contraction from AS. *blads* or *blids*, happiness, Grein, i. 130. = AS. *blīde*, happy. See **BLITH**. + OSax. *blizza*, *blid-sea*, happiness. Teut. type **blidsai*, f., for **blid-ni*; the suffix being -*ai*, as in L. *læt-i-tia*. The sense was influenced by *bliss*, which is unrelated. Der. *blis-ful*, *bliss-ful*, *bliss-ful-ness*.

BLITE, a plant-name. (L. -Gk.) In Turner's *Herbar* (1551). = L. *blitum*. = Gk. *βλίτον*, a kind of pot-herb.

BLISTER, a little bladder on the skin. (F. - Teut.) ME. *blister*, in *The Flower and The Leaf*, wrongly ascribed to Chaucer, l. 408. Also *blester*, as in *Cursor Mundi*, 6011. = OF. *blestre*, 'tumeur'; Godefroy. Of Teut. origin; from Icel. *blíst* (dat. *blístri*), the blast of a trumpet, the blowing of a bellows; also a swelling, mortification (in a medical sense). So also *Norw. blæster*, a blast, a kind of tumour; cf. *Swed. bläsa*, a bladder, a blister. The root appears in *Du. hazen*, Icel. *bláva*, *Swed. bläsa*, to blow. See **BLAST**, **BLAZE** (2). Der. *blister*, verb.

BLITHE, adj., happy. (E.) ME. *blithe*, Chaucer, *Prolog.* 846; Havelock, 651. AS. *blīde*, sweet, happy; Grein, i. 130. = Icel. *blidr*; *Swed.*, *Dan. blid*; *Du. blide*; OSax. *blīdt*, bright (said of the sky), glad, happy; Goth. *bleith*, merciful, kind; OHG. *blid*, glad. Teut. types **bleithoz*, **bleithjoz*. Der. *blithe-ly*, *blithe-ness*, *blithe-some*, *blithe-some-ness*.

BLLOAT, to swell. (Scand.) Not in early authors. 'The history of the word is obscure. 'The *blloat* king' in *Hamlet*, iii. 4. 182, is an editorial alteration of 'the *blloat* king'; it means 'effeminate' rather than *blloat*. We find 'blloat him up with praise' in the *Prolog*. to Dryden's *Circel*, l. 25; but it is not certain that the word is correctly used. However, *blloat* is now taken to mean 'puffed out', 'swollen', perhaps owing to a fancied connexion with *blow*; but the ME. form was *blout*, soft (hence puffy, swollen), Havelock, 1910. β. The word is connected with the Icel. *blöina*, to become soft, to lose courage; *blautr*, soft, effeminate, imbecile; cf. *Swed. blöt*, soft, pulpy; also *Swed. bläta*, to steep, macerate, sop; *Dan. blöt*, soft, mellow. [These words are not to be confused with *Du. blöt*, naked, G. *blöss*.] The Swedish also has the phrases *tägga i blöt*, to lay in a sop, to soak; *blötna*, to soften, melt, relent; *blöfsk*, a soaked fish. The last is connected with E. *blotter*. See **BLOTTER**. γ. Further allied to Icel. *blandr*, soft; AS. *blāp*, G. *blode*, weak. Cf. Gk. *φλυδ-άω*, I become soft or flabby. See **FLUID**.

BLLOATER, a prepared herring. (Scand.) 'I have more smoke in my mouth than Would blote a hundred herrings;' Beaumont and Fletcher, *II. Princess*, ii. 5. 'Why, you stink like so many *blloat-herrings*, newly taken out of the chimney;' Ben Jonson, *Masque of Augurs*, 17th speech. There can hardly be a doubt that Mr. Wedgwood's suggestion is correct. He compares *Swed. blöt-fisk*, soaked fish, from *blota*, to soak, steep. Cf. also Icel. *blautr-fiskr*, fresh fish, as opposed to *harðr-fiskr*, hard, or dried fish; whereon Mr. Vigfusson notes that the Swedish usage is different, *blöfsk* meaning 'soaked fish'. Thus a *blotter* is a cured fish, a prepared fish. They were formerly 'steeped for a time in brine before smoking;' N. E. D. See **BLIAT**.

BLÖB, a bubble (Levins); see **BLĖB**.

BLOCK, a large piece of wood. (F. - G.) ME. *blok*, *Legends of the Holy Rood*, ed. Morris, p. 141, l. 314. [W. *plac*, a block; Gael. *plac*, a round mass, large clod, hudgeon with a large head, block, stump of a tree; Irish *plac*, a plug, bung; are all borrowed from E.; Macbain, -F. *hloc*, 'a gross, great, or generally the whole of, or a heap of divers things buddled together; also, a block or log;'] Cotgrave, -MHG. *block*, a block. The word is widely spread; we find *Du. blok*, *Dan. blok*, *Swed. block*, OFries. *block*. Perhaps related to *balh* (Kluge). Der. *block-house*, *block-head*, *block-tin*.

BLOND, fair of complexion. (F.) In Evelyn's *Diary*, July 25, 1683. Caxton has *blonde* (N. E. D.). Not in Johnson. *Blonde-lace* is a fine kind of silken lace, formerly of the colour of raw silk; a

blonde is a beautiful girl of light complexion. - F. 'blond, m., blonde, f., light yellow, straw-coloured, flaxen; also, in hawks or stags, bright tawny, or deer-coloured;' *Cot.* Origin unknown. β. Referred by Diez to Icel. *bláundun*, mixed; cf. AS. *blonden-fear*, with hair of mingled colour, gray-haired. But the Late L. form is *blundu* (whence also Span. *blondo*, Ital. *biondo*), prob. of Teut. origin, and allied to Skt. *bradh-na-s*, reddish, pale yellow (Kluge). Cf. OSlav. *broni*, white.

BLOOD, gore. (E.) ME. *blod*, *blood*, Chaucer, C. T. 1548 (A 1546). AS. *blōd* (Grein). + *Du. bloed*; Icel. *blōð*; *Swed. blod*; Goth. *blōth*; OHG. *bluot*; G. *blut*. Teut. type **blō-dom*, neut. Doubtfully referred to the root of **BLOW** (2), *blood* being considered as the symbol of flourishing life; cf. L. *flūrēre*, to flourish; see Curtius, i. 375. Der. *blood-hound*, *blood-shed*, *blood-stone*, *blood-y*, *blood-i-ly*, *blood-i-ness*; also *bleed*, q.v.

BLOOM, a flower, blossom. (Scand.) ME. *blome*, Havelock, 63; but not found in AS. = Icel. *blóm*, m., *blími*, m., a blossom, flower; *Swed. blomma*; *Dan. blomme*. Cf. OSax. *blōmo* (Heliand); *Du. bloem*; OHG. *bluomo*, m., *bluoma* (G. *blume*), f.; Goth. *blōma*, a flower. Teut. type **blō-mon*, m., from **blā*, to blow, flourish; cf. L. *flū-s*, a flower, *flū-rēre*, to flourish. The E. form of the root is *blow*; see **BLOW** (2). ¶ The truly E. word is *blossom*, q.v.; the corresponding AS. *blīma*, 'a bloom', is mod. E. *bloom*, but only in the secondary sense of 'a mass of hammered iron.'

BLOSSOM, a bud, small flower. (E.) ME. *blosme*, *blossum*; Prompt. Parv. p. 41. But the older form is *blosme*, Owl and Nightingale, 437; so that a t has been dropped. AS. *blōstma* [misprinted *bōstma*], Grein, i. 131. + *Du. bloesem*, a blossom; cf. MHG. *bluost*, a blossom. β. Formed, by adding the suffixes -*t* and -*ma*, to the base *blā*- (cf. L. *flūr-rēre*, for **flūr-rē*); extended from *blō*- in AS. *blōwan*, to flourish, bloom. ¶ When the Idg. suffix -*mon* (> AS. -*ma*, Icel. -*mi*) alone is added, we have the Icel. *blími*, E. *bloom*. When the suffix -*t* alone is added, we have the MHG. *bluost*. See **BLOW**, to flourish; and see **Bloom**.

BLÖT (1), a spot, to spot. (F. - Teut.) ME. *blot*, *blotte*, sb., *blotten*, vb. 'Blotte vpon a hoke, oblitum; Blottyn bokys, oblittero;' Prompt. Parv. p. 41. = MF. *blotter*, 'to blot, stain, blemish, defile;' *Cot.* Apparently from MF. *blotte*, also *bloutre*, 'a clod, or clot of earth'; *Cot.* The same as OF. *bloustre*, *blotte*, *bloutre*, a clot of earth turned up by the plough-share, Roquefort; see *bloute* in Godefroy. See **Blotch**.

BLÖT (2), at backgammon. (Du.) A *blot* at backgammon is an exposed piece. The expression 'made a *blot*,' with reference to the game of *tables*, occurs in Dryden, *Wild Gallant*, l. 3. It corresponds, as Mr. Wedgwood well points out, to the *Dan. blot*, hare, naked; cf. the phrase *give sig blot*, to lay oneself open to commit or expose oneself. Cf. *Swed. blöt*, naked; *blotta*, to lay oneself open. = *Du. blöt*, naked; *blötsellen*, to expose. Calisch, in his *Du. Dict.*, has: 'Ik kan niet spelen zonder mij *blöt* te geven (at chess, draughts, &c.), I cannot play without unguarding myself.' The word is Dutch; from which the *Dan.* and *Swed.* forms were perhaps borrowed; the cognate G. word is *blös*; which see in Kluge.

BLÖTCH, a pustule, a blot. (F. - Teut.) The sense 'pustule' is the older. Dryden has 'the *blotch'd* and *blister'd* bodies'; Moscos, bk. ii. 328. = OF. *bloche*, 'tumeur'; Godefroy, s. v. *bloche*, also *bloustre*. Prob. of Teut. origin; cf. *MDu. bluyster*, a blister; Hexham. See **Dierz**.

BLÖUSE, a loose outer garment. (F.) Modern. = F. *blouse*, a smock-frock. Of unknown origin.

BLOW (1), to puff. (E.) ME. *blowen*; in Northern writers, *blwo*; very common; Chaucer, *Prolog.* 567 (A 565). AS. *blōwan*, Grein, + OHG. *blāhan*, G. *blāhen*, to puff up, to swell, + L. *flāre*, to blow. = WHL. *blō*, to blow; Brugmann, ii. § 664. ¶ The number of connected words in various languages is large. In English we have *bladder*, *blast*, *blaze* (to proclaim), *blazon*, *blare* (of a trumpet), *blister*, &c.; also *statulent*, *inflare*.

BLOW (2), to bloom, flourish as a flower. (E.) ME. *blowe*, Rob. of Glouc. ed. Hearn, p. 352, l. 7232. AS. *blōwan*, to bloom, Grein, i. 131. + *Du. bloeien*, to bloom; OHG. *bluojan* (G. *blühen*). Cf. L. *flūrēre*, Fick, iii. 222; thus *flourish* is co-radicate with *blow*. See **Bloom**, **Blossom**, **Blood**, **Blade**. From the same root BHLÖ, to flourish, are *flourish*, *flour*, *flower*.

BLOW (3), a stroke, hit. (E.) ME. *blowe*; 'blowe on the cheke, pouce; blowe with ones fist, sufflet'; *Palgrave*. The AS. form does not appear; but we find *MDu. blausen*, pt. t. *blau*, to strike, Kilian; and *Du. blousen*, to dress flax. [The *MDu.* word is native and genuine, as the strong pt. t. *blau*, i. e. struck, occurs in a quotation given by Onkenmans, -F. *blāuen*, to beat with a beetle; cf. *blāuel*, a beetle; OHG. *blāuen*, to beat; Goth. *bliggwan*, to beat. Teut. type **blirwan-*, or **blēwan-*, to strike. The history of the word is obscure. Almost the earliest quotation is 'He gat a *blaw*,' Wallace,

BOAT, a small ship. (E.) ME. *boot*, Wyclif, Mark, iv. 1. AS. *bāt*, Grein, p. 76. Teut. type **baitōz*, m. A word peculiar to E.; whence Icel. *bátr*, Swed. *båt*, Du. *boot*, are directly or indirectly borrowed. Der. *boat-swain* (below).

BOAT-SWAIN, an officer in a ship who has charge of the sails, rigging, &c. (E. and Scand.). The earliest quotation in the N. E. D. gives the spelling *boat-swain* (ab. 1450). But it occurs as *bāt-swegen* in late AS., in the *1æfelic Missal*, fol. 1, back; see Earle, A. S. Charters, p. 354, l. 5. Here *bāt* is the AS. form of *boat*; but *swegen* represents ONorse **swēinn*, Icel. *svinnr*, a servant, a lad; the AS. cognate form being *swain*. See **Swain**.

BOB, to jerk about, to knock. (E.) 'Against her lips I bob,' *Mids. Nt. Dr.* ii. 1. 49; 'beaten, bobbed, and thumped;' Rich. III, v. 3. 334. *Bobel*, a cuff, a blow, occurs in the *Prompt. Parv.* Usually assumed to be of imitative origin. Cf. Swed. dial. *bobla*, to knock against. 'A bob of cherries, i.e. a cluster of cherries, Towneley Mysteries, p. 118, may be explained from Gael. *bahag*, a cluster; or from the verb *bob*, to move like a thing hanging down.

BOBBIN, a wooden pin on which thread is wound; round tape. (F.) Holland has 'spindles or bobins;' *Plutarch*, p. 994. = F. *bobine*, a quill for a spinning wheel; also, a skein or hank of gold or silver thread; Cot. Origin unknown.

BOBOLINK, an American singing bird. (Imitative.) At first called *Bob Lincoln*, or *Bob o' Lincoln*; see N. E. D. A free imitation of the bird's cry.

BODE, to foreshow, announce. (F.) ME. *boden*, Gower, C. A. i. 153; ltk. i. 3282. *boden*, *layamon*, 23290. AS. *bodian*, to announce, Grein, i. 131. = AS. *bod*, a message, Grein; cf. *boda*, a messenger, id. Cf. Icel. *boda*, to announce; *bod*, a bid. From AS. *bod*, weak grade of AS. *bodan*, to command, *bid*. See **Bid** (2).

BODICE, stays for women. (E.) *Bodice* is a corruption of *bodies*, like *peuce* for *peunies*; it was orig. used as a pl. Hence, in Johnson's *Life of Pope*: 'he was invested in *bodie* made of stiff canvass;' ed. 1854; iii. 46. Marston has 'a pair of *bodies* to a woman's petticoat'; *Malcontent*, iii. 1. And Mr. Wedgwood quotes, from Sherwood's Dictionary (appended to Cotgrave, ed. 1632, 1660): 'A woman's *bodies*, or a pair of *bodies*; corset, corpeet.' See **Body**.

BODKIN, orig. a small dagger. (F.?—Du.?) ME. *boydekun* (trifflingly), a dagger; Chaucer, C. T., B 3892, 3897. In Chaucer, C. T., A 3960, MS. Cm. has *boytekin*. Origin unknown. I merely suggest that it may come from an OF. form **boitequin* (AF. **boitequin*). Cf. MDu. *boytelken*, 'a small beetle,' Hexham. For the MDu. *boytel* also meant 'a punce to engrave with,' Hexham; the same as mod. Du. *beitel*, a chisel; so that *boytelken* also meant 'a small chisel' or 'small punch.' See *beitel* in Franck. Cf. Low G. *bietel*, a kind of chisel, Berghaus; Norw. *beitel*, a chisel.

BODY, the material frame of man or any animal. (F.) ME. *bodi*, Owl and Nightingale, 73; *layamon*, 4908. AS. *bodig*, body. = OHG. *potak*; MLG. *botch*. Of unknown origin. ¶ The Gael. *bodhain* is unrelated (Machain). Der. *bodh-ly*, *bodh-less*, *bodice*.

BOER, a Dutch colonist in S. Africa. (Du.) Du. *boer*, cognate with *h. boor*; see **Boor**.

BOG, a piece of soft ground; a quagmire. (C.) 'A great bog or marsh;' North's *Plutarch*, p. 480. Also in Dunbar, OF James Dog, l. 15 (1505). 'Nother busk ne bog;' lit. softness, Wolf and Wedder, l. 77. = Irish *bogach*, a morass; lit. softish; -ach being the adjectival termination, so that *bogach* is formed from *bog*, soft, tender, penetrable; Irish *bocce*, soft. Gael. *bogan*, a quagmire; cf. Gael. *bog*, soft, moist, tender. From Celtic type **bukkos*, soft; for **bukk-*, allied to Skt. *bhug-nas*, bent, pp. of *bhuj*, to bow, bend. From the weak grade **bhug* of **bheug* or **bheugh*. See **Bow** (1). See Stokes-Fick, p. 180.

BOGGARD, BOGGART, a spectre. (C.; with F. suffix.) Levinus has: 'A boggard, spectrum.' From *bog*, variant of *Bug* (1); with suffix -ard, -ard (F. -ard as in OF. *bastard*). See below.

BOGGLE, to start aside, sverve for fear. (C.?) Shaks has it, *All's Well*, v. 3. 232. Origin unknown; but there is a presumption that it is connected with Prov. Eng. *boggle*, a ghost, Scotch *boyle*, a spectre; from the notion of scaring or terrifying, and then, passively, of being scared. Cf. W. *bug*, a goblin; *bugwut*, a threat; *bugwut*, to scare; *bugylin*, to threaten; *bugylin*, intimidating, scaring. Cf. *bug* in *bug-hear*. See **Bug** (1).

BOHEA, a kind of tea. (Chinese.) In Somerville, *The Incurious Bench*, l. 28; Pope, *Rape of the Lock*, l. 620. So named from the *Boken hills*. 'The *Bou-y tea* (Bohea tea) takes its name from a mountain called *Bou-y*, situated in the province of Fo-ken;' Engl. Cycl. s. v. *Tea*. Also called *Wu-i Hills*, or *Bu-i* in the Fo-ken dialect. Cf. *bū-i-té*, Bohea tea; Douglas, Dict. of Amoy dialect. Fo-ken is *Fukien* in Black's Atlas, on the S. E. coast of China.

BOIL (1), vb., to bubble up. (F.—L.) ME. *boile*, *boilen*; also 'boyle, boyle, to break forth or boil, Exod. vi. 20, Hab. iii. 16; Wyclif's Bible (Glossary). = OF. *boillir*, to boil. = L. *bullire*, to bubble. = L. *bullo*, a bubble. See **Bull** (2). Der. *boil-er*.

BOIL (2), a small tumour. (E.) Spelt *hyle* in Shaks. Cor. i. 4. 31 (1623). ME. *bile*, *hyle*, *buile*, F. Plozman, B. xx. 83. AS. *hyl*, Voc.

245. 15; pl. *hylas*, Voc. 199. 25. Cf. Du. *buil*, a boil; G. *beule*, MHG. *biule*, OHG. *hülle*. All from Teut. base **būil-*, weakened grade of Teut. root **bheu-*, to swell; whence also Goth. *uf-bauljan*, to puff up. Icel. *beyla*, a lump. Orig. sense 'a swelling.'

BOISTEROUS, wild, unruly, rough. (F.—Scand.) Shaks has *boisterous*, frequently. But it is an extended form. ME. *boistons*, Chaucer, C. T. 17160 (H 211); also *boystous* = rudis; *Prompt. Parv.* p. 42. The forms are numerous, and the senses various; see N. E. D. Just as E. *cloister* is from L. *claustrum*, so the AF. *boist-* is from Norw. *baust-*; for which see under **Boast**. From the weaker grade *būst-* we have EFries. *būsterig*, boisterous (as wind), *būster*, a storm, from *būsen*, to be noisy or stormy; Jutland *būsten*, harsh.

BOLD, daring. (E.) ME. *bold*, *bald*; P. Plozman, A. iv. 94; B. iv. 107. AS. *beald*, *bald*, Grein, i. 101; also *balp-* (in comp.); O. E. Texts, p. 293. = Icel. *baltr*; MDu. *bald* (Oudemans), whence Du. *bout*; Goth. *balths*, bold, in derived adv. *balthaba*, boldly; OHG. *pald*. Teut. type **balthaz*. Der. *bold-ly*, boldness; also *bawd*, q. v. **BOLE**, the stem of a tree. (Scand.) ME. *bole*, Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, B. 622. = Icel. *bolr*, *bulr*, the trunk of a tree; Swed. *bäl*, a trunk, body; Dan. *bol*, trunk, stump, log; G. *bohle*, a plank, board. Prob. allied to Gk. *phal-argē*, a log, trunk (Kluge). See **Balk** (1). Der. *bul-wark*.

BOLERO, a lively Spanish dance. (Span.—L.?) 'She mingles in the gay bolero;' Byron, orig. draught of Song to Inez; Childre Harold, c. 1 (notes). = Span. *bolero*, a lively dance; also, the dancer of it. Applied as an adj. to a child who runs from school; and prob. allied to *bola*, a bowl, the game of bowls; cf. *currir la bola*, to run away. = L. *bullo*, a bubble, a ball; see **Bowl** (1).

BOLLED, swollen. (Scand.) In the A. V.; Exod. ix. 31. Pp. of ME. *bollen*, to swell; which occurs in *bollegh*, P. Plozman, A. v. 99; and in the sb. *bollegh*, swelling, P. Plozman, B. vi. 218, A. vii. 204. A more orig. form of the pp. is *bolued*, whence the various readings *bolshp*, *bolshyft*, for *bollegh*, in the first passage. = Dan. *bulne*, to swell; Swed. *bulna*, to swell; Icel. *bulgna*; inchoative forms from *bolg-*, weak grade of Teut. **belgan-*, to swell, whence Icel. *belga*, to inflate. Cf. AS. *bel-gan* (pp. *belgen*), to swell with anger. See **Bellows**, **Billow**.

BOLSTER, a sort of pillow. (E.) ME. *bolster*, *Prompt. Parv.* p. 43. AS. *bolster*; Grein. = Icel. *bolstr*; OHG. *polstr* (Stratmann, Schade). In Dutch, *bolster* is both a pillow, and a shell or husk. β. The suffix may be compared with that in *hol-ster*; see it discussed in Koch, Engl. Grammatik, iii. 46. Teut. type **bul-stroz*, from Teut. **bul-*, weak grade of **bēul-*, to puff up; see **Boil** (2). See **Frank**. **BOLT**, a stout pin, of iron, &c.; an arrow for a cross-bow. (F.) ME. *bolt*, a straight rod, Chaucer, C. T. 3264. AS. *bolt*, a cross-bow bolt; cf. *Catapulta*, spurra, *bolta*; Voc. 508. 14 (Late L. *catapulta* meant a bolt as well as a catapult). = MDu. *bol*, a bolt for shooting, a kind of arrow (Oudemans), whence Du. *hant*, a bolt, in all senses; OHG. *polz*, whence G. *bolzen*, a bolt; MSwed. *bul*. Teut. type **boltoz*, m. Origin unknown.

BOLT, BOULT, to sift meal. (F.—L.—Gk.) Shaks has *bolt*, *Winter's Tale*, iv. 4. 375; also *bolter*, a sieve, 1 Henry IV, iii. 3. 81. ME. *bulted* (written *bulted*) occurs in the *Ormulum*, l. 992. Palsgrave has: 'I *boulte* meal in a *boulter*, Ic *bultic*. = OF. *buleter* (Supp. to Godfrey); later *bultter* (Palsgrave); *bultur*, to bount meal (Cotgrave); mod. F. *bultur*. β. In OF. we also find *bulelet*, a sieve (Supp. to Godfrey), also spelt *burelet* (Littre), showing that *buleter* is a corruption of **bureter*; cf. Ital. *burattello*, a bolter; see proofs in Burguy and Brachet. **Bureter* meant 'to sift through a kind of cloth;' Florio has Ital. *burattino*, 'a kind of stuff called Burato'; also a bolter; *buratto*, a bolter or sieve.' γ. The OF. **bureter* is thus derivable from OF. (and F.) *bure*, a coarse woollen cloth; Late L. *burra* (the same). = L. *burras*, reddish (from its colour). = Gk. *νυρρον*, reddish. = Gk. *νυρ*, fire. See **Bureau**.

BOLUS, a large pill. (L.—Gk.) In Phillips, ed. 1706; and Coles (1684). Phillips also explains it as a clod of earth, lump of metal, &c. = Late L. *bolus* (not L. *bolus*), which is merely a Latinised form of Gk. *βόλος*, a clod, lump of earth, a lump (generally). ¶ Cotgrave has *bolus* as a F. word.

BOMB, a shell for cannon. (F.—Span.—L.—Gk.) In Kersey's Dict., ed. 1708; and in Evelyn's Diary, Mar. 16, 1687. In older writers, it is called a *humbaril* or *bombard*. See **Bombard**. = F. *bombe*, a bomb. = Span. *bomba*; Minshew (1623) has '*bomba de fuego*, a ball of wilde-fire.' = L. *bombus*, a humming noise. = Gk. *βόμβος*, a humming or buzzing noise; perhaps onomatopoeic. See **Broom** (1).

BOMBARD, to attack with bombs. (F.—L.—Gk.) 'To *Bombard* or *Bomb*, to shoot bombs into a place;' also '*Bombard*, a kind of great gun;' Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715. In older authors, it is a sb., meaning a cannon or great gun (as in *Caxton*, tr. of Reynard, c. 25), and, jocularly, a large drinking vessel; see Shaks. Temp. ii. 2.

21. — *F. bombarde*, 'a bombard, or murdering piece'; Cot. — Late *L. bombard*, orig. a kind of catapult. — *L. bombus*, a humming noise (above). ¶ Cf. *ME. bombard*, a trumpet; Gower, *C. A.* iii. 358; bk. viii. 2482. Der. *bombardment*, *bombardier*, q. v.

BOMBARDIER. (*F.* — *L.* — *Gk.*) Cotgrave has: 'Bombardier, a bombardier, or gunner that useth to discharge murdering peeces' and more generally, any gunner.' See **Bombard**.

BOMBAST, originally, cotton-wadding; hence padding, affected language. (*F.* — *L.* — *Gk.*) 'Bombast, the cotton-plant growing in Asia; also, a sort of cotton or fustian; also, affected language'; Kersey's Dict. (1708). 'White Bombast [cotton] cloth'; Hakluyt, Voy. it. pt. 1. 222. — *OF. bombace*, cotton (Godfrey); with added *f.* — Late *L. bombacem*, acc. of *bombax*, cotton; a corruption of *L. bombyx*. — *Gk. Bómbyx*, silk, cotton; orig. a silkworm. Cf. 'to talk fustian'. Der. *bombast-ic*; and see below.

BOMBASINE, BOMBASINE, a fabric, of silk and worsted. (*F.* — *L.* — *Gk.*) Borrowed from *F. bombasin*, which Cotgrave explains by 'the stuffe bombasine, or any kind of stuffe that's made of cotton, or of cotton and linnen'. — Late *L. bombacinus*, made of the stuff called 'bombax'. — Late *L. bombax*, cotton; a corruption of *L. bombyx*, a silk-worm, silk, fine cotton. — *Gk. Bómbyx*, a silk-worm, silk, cotton. See above.

BOND, a tie. (Scand.) In Chaucer, *C. T.* 3096 (*A* 3094), where it rhymes with *hand* — hand. A mere variation of *band*; just as Chaucer has *bond*, *for land*, *hand*. See **Band** (1). Der. *bond-ed*, *bond-man*; but not (in the first instance) *bond-man*, nor *bond-age*; see **Bondage**.

BONDAGE, tenure of a cottar; service of a cottar; servitude. (*F.* — *Scand.*) *ME. bondage*, servitude, Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 71. — *AF. bondage*, explained by Roquefort as 'vaine tenue', i.e. a tenure of a lower character. — Low *L. bondagium*, a kind of tenure, as in 'de toto tenemento, quod de ipso tenet in bondagio'; Monast. Anglie. 2 par. fol. 609 a, qu. in Blount's Nouno-lexicon. A holder under this tenure was called a *bondman*, or in earlier times *bonde* [*AF. bunde*, as in Statutes of the Realm, i. 211], *AS. bōnda*, which merely meant a boor, a householder. *B.* That the word *bondage* has been connected from early times with the word *bond*, and the verb to *bind*, is certain; hence its sinister sense of 'servitude'. *Y.* It is equally certain that this etymology is wholly false, the *AS. bōnda* having been borrowed from *Icel. bōndi*, a husbandman, a short form of *būandi*, a tiller of the soil; from *Icel. búa*, to till; so that *AS. bōnda* is allied in sense and origin to *E. boor*. See **Boor**.

BONE, a separate part of the skeleton. (*E.*) *ME. boon*, Chaucer, *Prof.* 546. *AS. bān*, *Grein.* + *Du. been*; *Icel. bein*; *Swed. ben*; *Dan. been*; *OIG. pein*, *bein*. Teut. type **bhainom*, neut. Der. *bone-fire*; *bone-fire*, q. v.

BONFIRE, a fire to celebrate festivals, &c. (*F.*) Fabyan (continued) has: 'they sang Te Deum, and made bonfires'; *Queene Marie*, an. 1555. Several other quotations in *R.* show the same spelling. *B.* The origin, from *bone* and *fire*, is certain, but was obscured by the regular shortening of the stressed vowel, as in *knowledge*, *Monday*, &c.; whence arose numerous futile guesses. *Y.* The Lowland Scotch is *banefire*, in Acts of James VI (Jamieson); and the Catholicism Anglicum (1483) has: 'A bonafire, ignis ossium.' This makes it 'bone-fire', as being the form that agrees with the evidence; and this explanation leaves the whole word native English, instead of making it a clumsy hybrid. ¶ Note the following passage. 'The English nuns at Lisbon do pretend that they have both the arms of Thomas Becket; and yet Pope Paul the Third . . . pitifully complains of the cruelty of K. Hen. 8 for causing all the bones of Becket to be burnt, and the ashes scattered in the winds; . . . and how his arms should escape that bone-fire is very strange.' The *Romish Horseleech*, 1674, p. 82. See also my Notes on *E. Etymology*, p. 13. It is remarkable that the Picard equivalent of *bonfire* is *fu d'os* (Corbillet). Cf. *bonfire* in *E. D. D.*

BONITO, a fish of the tunny kind. (*Span.* — *Port.* — *L.*) Described in Eng. Garner, ed. Arber, v. 133 (ab. 1565). 'A bonito-fish'; Minshew (1627). — *Span. bonito*, 'a fish called a tunnie'; Minshew's *Span. Dict.* (1633); whence, probably, Arab. *baynis*, 'the fish called bonito'; Rich. Dict. p. 312. [Here the final *s* of *baynis* is not the usual, but the 4th letter of the alphabet which, according to Palmer, is properly sounded as *E. th* in *both*.] *B.* Yule says the name is Portuguese; from *Port. bonito*, fine. The *Span. bonito* also means 'fine'; dimin. of *Span. bueno*, good. — *L. bonus*, acc. of *bonus*, good; see **Bounty**. ¶ The Arab name is adapted from Spanish or Portuguese.

BONNET, a cap. (*F.* — *Low L.* — *Hind. ?*) 'Lynnen bonnettes vpon their heades'; Bible, 1551, Ezek. xlv. 18; and so in *A. V. ME. bonet*; written *bonat* in Barbour, Bruce, ix. 506 (but rhyming with *ser*). — *OF. bonet*, *bonnet*, the name of a stuff, of which caps were made (stressed on the latter syllable); *F. bonnet*, a cap; Cot.

[Brachet says it was originally the name of a stuff; 'there were robes de bonnet'; the phrase *chapel de bonnet* [cap of stuff] is several times found; this was abridged into *un bonnet*.'] Cf. *E.* 'a beaver' for 'a beaver hat'. — Low *L. bonnetta*, the name of a stuff, mentioned *A. D.* 1300. Origin unknown. Perhaps of Indian origin; cf. *Hind. bandit*, woollen cloth, broad cloth (Forbes).

BONNY, handsome, fair; blithe. (*F.* — *L.* — *?*) Shaks has 'blithe and bonny'; Much Ado, ii. 3. 69; also, 'the bonny beast'; 2 Hen. VI, v. 2. 12. Levins has: '*Bunye*, scitus, facetus', 102. 32. A comparison of the word with such others as *bellissime*, *bonillie*, *bonillous* (all in Spenser, Shep. Kal. August), suggests a connexion with *F. bonne*, fair, fem. of *bon*, good; from *L. bonus*, good. The *ME. bonia* (in King Alisaunder, l. 3903) is less easily connected with *OF. bone*, fem. of *bun*; but the suffix is prob. *F. -y* (*AS. -ig*). Cf. *jolly*, in which *F. final -i* is written as *E. -y*. Der. *bonni-ly*. See **Bounty**.

BONZE, a Japanese priest. (*Port.* — *Japanese* — *Chinese*.) Spelt *bonzee* in Sir T. Herbert's *Travels*, pp. 393, 394 (directly from *Jap. bonzu*). — *Port. bonzo*, a bonze. — *Japan. bonzi* or *bonzu*. — *Chin. fan seng*, 'a religious person'; Yule. (Sir T. Wade also regards it as the *Japan. form of fan seng*.)

BOOBY, a stupid fellow. (*Span.* — *L.*) In Beaum. and Fletcher, *IHum. Lientenant*, iii. 7. 9. In Sir T. Herbert's *Travels*, ed. 1665, p. 11, we find: 'At which time some boobies perched upon the yard-arm of our ship, and suffered our men to take them, an animal so very simple as becomes a proverb.' [The *F. boubie*, in the Supplement to the Dict. de l'Académie, is only used of the bird, and may have been borrowed from English. The name probably arose among the Spanish sailors.] — *Span. bobo*, a blockhead, dull; a word in very common use, with numerous derivatives, such as *bobon*, a great blockhead, *bobote*, a simpleton, &c.; cf. *Port. bobo*, a mimic, buffoon. [Related to *F. baube*, stuttering (Cotgrave), and to *OF. baubi*, foolish, orig. pp. of *baubir*, to mock at; — *L. balbus*, stammering, lisping, inarticulate. [Cf. *Span. bolear*, to talk foolishly, *bolanda*, silly speech.] + *Gk. Bábapros*, lit. inarticulate. See **Barbarous**.

BOOK, a volume; a written composition. (*F.*) *ME. book*, Chaucer, *C. T.* B 190. *AS. bōc*, *Grein*, i. 134. + *Du. boek*; *Icel. bók*; *Swed. bok*; *Dan. bog*; *OIG. buoh*, *MHG. buoch*, *G. buch*. *B.* A peculiar use of *AS. bōc*, a beech-tree (*Grein*, i. 134); because the original books were written on beechen boards or bark. The *Icel. bókstaf* properly meant 'a beech-twig', but afterwards 'a letter.' So, in German, we have *OIG. puocha*, *buocha*, *MHG. buoche*, a beech-tree, as compared with *OIG. buoh*, *MHG. buoch*, a book. The mod. *G.* forms are *buche*, beech; *buch*, a book. Cf. *Goth. bōkra*, a letter; pl. *bōkōs*, a writing. *AS. bōc*, a 'charter', occurs *A. D.* 808 (*O.E. Texts*). See **Beech**. Der. *book-ish*, *book-keeping*, *book-case*, *book-worm*.

BOOM (1), *vb.* to hum, buzz. (*E.*) *ME. boomen*, to hum. 'I boonne as a bombyll bee [i.e. bumble-bee] dothe or any flye'; *Palsgrave*. Not recorded in *A.S.*; cf. *Du. boomen*, to give out a hollow sound, to sound like an empty barrel. The *MDu. boomen* meant 'to sound a drum or tabor,' and *MDu. bom* meant 'a tabor,' Oudemans. Allied to *bump*, to make a noise like a bittern, which is the Welsh form; see **Bump** (2). ¶ That the word begins with *b* both in *O. Low G.* and in Latin (which has the form *bombus*, a humming), is due to the fact that it is imitative. See **Bomb**.

BOOM (2), a beam or pole. (*Dutch*.) *Boom* occurs in Kersey (1708); and in North's *Examen* (R.). — *Du. boom*, a beam, pole, tree. + *E. beam*. See **Beam**. Many of our sea-terms are *Dutch*. Der. *jib-boom*, *spanker-boom*.

BOOMERANG, an Australian missile weapon. (Australian.) See quotations in *E. E. Morris*, *Austral English*. Given as the native name at Port Jackson in 1827; derived from *buma*, to strike (with suffix *-arang*), by J. Fraser, Aborigines of New S. Wales, p. 69.

BOON, a petition, favour. (*Scand.*) *ME. bone*, *boone*, Chaucer, *C. T.* 2271 (*A* 2269); and in the *Ancren Riwle*, p. 28. — *Icel. bōn*, a petition; *Dan.* and *Swed. bōn*, a petition. + *AS. bēn*, a petition; whence *bene* in Wordsworth. [Note that the vowel shows the word to be Scandinavian in form, not *A.S.*] Teut. type **bōniz*, f. *β.* *β.* *β.* connects it with the root *bān*, appearing in our *E. ban*; iii. 201. See **Ban**. *Y.* The sense of 'favour' is somewhat late, and points to a confusion with *F. bon*, *L. bonus*, good. 8. In the phrase 'a boon companion,' the word is wholly the *F. bon*.

BOOR, a peasant, tiller of the soil. (*Dutch*.) In Shaks. *Merry Wives*, iv. 5. 1; and Beaum. and Fletcher, *Beggars' Bush*, iii. 1. — *Du. boer* (pronounced *boor*), a peasant, lit. 'a tiller of the soil'; see the quotations in *R.*, e.g. the quotation from Sir W. Temple. — *Du. bosnen*, to till. *B.* In Mid. Eng. the term is very rare, but it is found, spelt *bower*, in Lydgate, *Chorle and Bird*, st. 51; and it forms a part of the word *neigh-bour*, showing that it was once an English word as well as a Dutch one. Cf. *AS. gēwūr* (rare, but found in the Laws of Ine, § 6), a tiller of the soil; *AS. bāan*, to till, cultivate; *OIG. būwan*, to cultivate (whence *G. bauer*, a peasant, a boor); *Goth.*

bawan, to cultivate; all closely related to the word *be*. From *✓BHEU*, to dwell; *Pick*, i. 161; *Benfey*, s.v. *bāu*; *Streitberg*, § 90. See *Bo*.
Der. boot-ish, *boot-ish-ly*, *boot-ish-ness*.

BOOT (1), a covering for the leg and foot. (F. — Late L.) Chaucer has *bates*, *Prolog.* 202, 275. — OF. *bote*, *bote*, a boot. — Late L. *botta*, a boot; also spelt *buda*; cf. *Span.* and *Port. bota*. [In *Fing.* the word is even extended to mean the luggage-box of a coach; cf. *F. bote* (5) in *Litttré*, and see N.E.D.] The old boots were often large and ample, covering the whole of the lower part of the leg. [A connexion between *boot* and *but* is sometimes assumed, but they are now known to be distinct; *boot* = Late L. *botta*; *but* = Late L. *bulla*.]
BOOT (2), advantage, profit. (F.) Chiefly preserved in the adj. *bootless*, profitless. ME. *bate*, *boute*, common in early authors; the phr. *to bate* is in *Langtoft*, p. 163, &c. AS. *bāt*, *Grein*, i. 135; whence AS. *bētan*, to amend, help. + Du. *bate*, penitence; *baeten*, to mend, kindly, atone for; *Icel.* *bát* (*bati*), advantage, cure, *hata*, to mend, improve; *Dan.* *bod*, amendment, *både*, to mend; *Swed.* *bot*, remedy, cure, *båta*, to fine, mull; *Goth.* *bāta*, profit, *bātan*, to profit; OHG. *puozza*, *puozza*, G. *büsse*, atonement, G. *büssen*, to atone for. (In all these the sb. is older than the verb.) Teut. type **bātū*, fem.; and **bāt*, second grade of **bat*; cf. *Icel.* *bát*, advantage; and see *Better*.
Der. boot-less, *boot-less-ly*, *boot-less-ness*. [The phrase *to boot* means 'in addition', lit. 'for = late L. *bota*']; it is not a verb, as *Bailey* oddly supposes; and, in fact, the allied verb takes the form *to beet*, still used in Scotland in the sense of 'to mend a fire' (AS. *bētan*, to help, to kindle).

BOOTH, a slight building. (Scand.) ME. *bothe*, in comp. *tol-bothe*, a toll-house, *Wyclif*, St. Matt. ix. 9; also *bothe*, which seems to occur in it in the *Ormulun*, l. 15817. — MDan. *bāth* (*Kalkar*); *Jutland* *bod* (locally pronounced *bawod*); *Feilberg*; *Dan.* *bod*; cf. *Icel.* *búð*, a booth, shop; *Swed.* *bod*, + G. *bude*, a booth, stall. Teut. type **būh*, fem.; from **bū*, to dwell, as in *Icel.* *būa*; see *Boor*.
BOOTH, further related to Irish and Gael. *bath*, *bathna*, a hut, W. *bāt*, a residence; *Lith.* *būta*, *būta*, a house. [But W. *būth*, a booth, Gael. *būth*, a shop, are from E.] Cf. Skt. *bhavana-m*, a house, a place to be in, from *bhū*, to dwell, be.

BOOTY, prey, spoil. (F. — Low G.) Not in very early use. One of the earlier examples is in *Mal's Chron.* Henry VIII. an. 14. § 49, where it is spelt *butis*. *Palsgrave* has *boty*, to translate *F. butin*. *Caxton* has both *boty* and *butin* in his *Boke of Chesse*, bk. ii. ch. 4; 'Alle the *butyn* and gayne', *Troy-book*, lf. 277, back. *Forrester* (with loss of *n*, as in *haghtly*) is *F. butin*, 'a booty, prey, or spoyle taken'; *Cot.* [The *F.* oo is due to the influence of *bot* (2)]; — MDu. *bute*, Du. *buit*, booty, spoil, prize; *buit maken*, to get booty, take in war; cf. *Icel.* *býti*, *Swed.* *büte*, *Dan.* *büte*, exchange, barter, booty, spoil. Allied to Celtic **bōdi*, as in Irish *buid*, victory, W. *budd*, gain, profit. *Stokes-Pick*, p. 175. [The G. *bute*, booty, is merely borrowed from Low G., as shown by its unaltered form.] Cf. *Cotgrave's* explanation of *butiner* as 'to prey, get booty, make spoil of, to bootheale', clearly shows how the Eng. spelling was affected by confusion with *boot*, advantage, profit.

BORAGE, a plant with rough leaves. (F. — Arab.) ME. *borage*, *Liber Cure Cocorum*, ed. Morris, p. 47; also *bourage*, as in *Cotgrave*, who gives: '*Bourache*, *Bourache*, *bourage*.' — F. *bourache*: OF. *borrace* (Hatzfeld); cf. Late L. *borrago*, a name supposed to refer to its rough leaves, as if from Late L. *borra*, *burra*, rough hair, whence F. *bourre*, Ital. *borra*. But now (as in Hatzfeld) thought to be from (unauthorised) Arab. *abū rashh*, a sudorific plant; from *abū*, a father (hence, producing), and *rashh*, sweating, as in *Kich.* *Diect.* p. 734. Cf. *Span.* *borraja*, 'bourage'; *Münch.* (Litttré; who thinks the Low L. *borrago* to be taken from the F.)

BORAX, bilobate of soda; of a whitish colour. (Low L. — Arab. — Pers.) *Cotgrave* gives *borax*, *borrais*, and *boras* as the French spellings, with the sense 'borax', or green earth; a hard and shining mineral. *Borax* is a Low Latin spelling; *Ducange* also gives the form *boracum*. The latter is the more correct form, and taken directly from the Arabic. — Arab. *būrag* (better *būrag*), *borax*; *Kich.* *Arab.* *Diect.* p. 205. — Pers. *būrah*, *borax* (*Vullers*). See *Devic*.

BORDER, an edge. (F. — Low L. — Teut.) ME. *bordare*, *Chaucer*, tr. of *Boethius*, bk. i. pr. 1, l. 22. — F. *border* (*Cotgrave*); OF. *borderie* (*Suppl.* to *Godolroy*); cf. *Span.* *borderura*. — Low L. *border-tura*, an edging. — Low L. *bordare* (Ital. *bordare*, *Span.* *border*, F. *border*), to edge. — Du. *boord*, border, edge, brim, bank; which is cognate with AS. *bord* in some of its senses. See *Board*. *Der. border*, vb.; *border-er*.

BORE (1), to perforate. (E.) ME. *borien*, *Ayenbite* of *Junyt*, p. 66. AS. *borian*, *Bosworth*, with a ref. to *Affric's* Glossary; he also quotes 'wyrn þe borad treow', a worm that perforates wood. + Du. *boren*, to bore, pierce; *Icel.* *bora*; *Swed.* *borra*; *Dan.* *bore*; OHG. *porūn* (G. *böhren*). Teut. Type **borūn*, to perforate; from **boraz*, sb., a bore, gimlet, as seen in AS. *bor*, *Icel.* *borr*, *Swed.* *borr*,

Dan. *bor*, a bore, gimlet. + L. *forāre*, to bore; Gk. *φάρε*, in *φάρε-αγέ*, a ravine, *φάρε-αγέ*, the pharynx, gullet; *Brugm.* i. § 510. — *✓BHER*, to cut. Thus *bore* is co-ordinate with *perforate* and *pharynx*. *Der. bor-er*.

BORE (2), to worry, vex. (E.) Merely a metaphorical use of *bore*, to perforate. *Shak.* has it in the sense, to overreach, trip up: 'at this instant He *bore* me with some trick'; *Ilen* VIII. i. 1. 128. Cf. 'Baffled and *bored*'; *Ikaum*, and *Fletcher*, *Span.* *Curate*, iv. 5.

BORE (3), a tidal surge in a river. (Scand.) Used by *Burke*, On a Regicide Peace, letters 3 and 4 (R.). An old prov. F. word, of Scand. origin. ME. *se-bare*, sea-billow, surge; E. *Metr.* *II*, ed. *Small*, p. 135, l. 24. — *Icel.* *bára*, a billow caused by wind; *Norw.* *baara*, a billow, swell in the sea; *Du.* *baar*, a billow, also a bier; *EFries.* *bār*; *Low G.* *bare*. Lit. 'a thing borne along'; all from Teut. **bār*, 3rd grade of *beran*, to bear. See *Bier*. *Doublet*, *hier*.

BOREAS, the north wind. (L. — Gk.) In *Shak.* *Troil.* i. 3. 38. — L. *Boreas*, the north wind. — Gk. *Bopias*, *Boppas*, the north wind. *β*. Perhaps it meant, originally, the 'mountain-wind'; cf. *Ital.* *tramontana*, mountain-wind. Cf. *OSlav.* and *Russ.* *gora*, Skt. *giri-s*, a mountain; *Curlius*, i. 434. *Der. boreal*.

BOROUGH, a town. (E.) ME. *burgh*, *burgh*, P. *Mowman*, *li. vi.* 308; also *borwe*, in the sense 'a place of shelter' (cf. *L.* *burrow*), *Will.* of *Palerne*, l. 1889; *burge*, *burie*, *borwe*, *borwe*, *Layamon*, 2168, 3553, 9888. AS. *burh*, *burg*, *Grein*, i. 147; forming *byrig* in the gen. and dat. sing., whence the mod. E. *bury* in the sense 'town'. + Du. *burg*; *Icel.* *borg*, a fort, castle; *Swed.* and *Dan.* *borg*, a fort, castle; *Goth.* *burgs*, a town; OHG. *pure* (G. *burg*), a castle. *β*. Teut. type **burg*, f.; from **burg*, weak grade of **borgan*, AS. *heorgan*, to defend, protect, *Grein*, i. 107; *Goth.* *hairgan*, to hide, preserve, keep. — *✓BIRFKG11*, to protect. *Benfey* (p. 635) suggests a connexion with Skt. *brhan*, large. See below; and see *Burgess*, *Barrow* (1).

BORROW, to receive money on trust. (E.) ME. *borwen*, *Chaucer*, C. T. 4355 (l. 105). AS. *borgian*, to borrow, *Matt.* v. 42 (by usual change of AS. *g* to ME. *w*); the lit. meaning being 'to give a pledge'. — AS. *borg*, a pledge, more frequently spelt *borh* in the nom. case; common in the AS. laws. + Du. *borg*, a pledge, bail, security; *MIIG.* and *G.* *borg*, security. (Merely a borrowed word in Icelandic, and perhaps also in *Swed.* and *Danish*.) From *borg* = **burg*, weak grade of **borgan*, to protect; cf. AS. *bergen*, pp. of AS. *heorgan*, to protect, secure. See *Borough*. *Der. borrow-er*.
BOSH, nonsense; foolish talk. (Turkish.) From Turk. *hosh*, empty, worthless; introduced by *Jas. Morier*, in his novel of *Ayesha*, 1834; where he explains *hosh* by 'nothing'.

BOSKY, bushy. (L. — Lat.) In *Milton*, *Comus*, 313. From Late L. *bosca*, a bush; see *Bush*.

BOSOM, a part of the body. (E.) ME. *bosom*, *Chaucer*, C. T. 7575 (l. 1993). AS. *bōm*, *Grein*, i. 134. + Du. *boezem*; OHG. *puozan*; G. *bosen*. Origin unknown. The Teut. type is *bōs-maz*, m., from *Idg.* root **bhas*. Hence it may mean 'swelling', from Skt. root **bhas*, to puff, swell, whence *bhas-tru*, bag, sack, pouch; see *babhasi* (2) in *Uhlenbeck*.

BOSS, a knob. (F. — OHG.) ME. '*bo*(se) of a boeler' (buckler); *Chaucer*, C. T. 3266. — F. *boss*, a hump; OF. *bace*; cf. *Prov.* *bossa*; Ital. *bozza*, a swelling. *β*. It has been supposed that just as E. *bump* means (1) to strike, and (2) a hump, a swelling, with other similar instances) the root of the word is to be found in the OHG. *bōzan*, to strike, beat; cognate with E. *beat*. See *Beat*, and see further under *Botch* (2). *Doublet*, *botch* (2).

BOTANY, the science that treats of plants. (F. — Gk.) '*Botanical*, belonging to herbs'; *Coles* (1682). The sb. *botany* is formed by analogy, being derived from the F. adj. *botanique*, a form which appears in *Cotgrave*, and is explained by 'herbally, of, or belonging to herbs, or skill in herbs.' The mod. F. *botanique* is both adj. and sb. Thus *botany* is short for 'botanic science.' — Gk. *Botanikos*, botanical, adj., formed from *Botān*, a herb, plant. — Gk. *Bōtakis*, to feed (stem *bo-*); cf. *Botōv*, a grazing animal. *Der. botanic*, *botanic-al*, *botanic-al-ly*, *botan-ist*, *botan-ise*.

BOTARGO, a cake made of the roe of the sea-mullet. (Ital. — Arab.) '*Surgeon*, mullit, caviare, and *butargo*.' *Capt. Smith*, *Works*, ed. *Arber*, p. 240 (1614-15). — Ital. *botargo*, 'a kind of salt meat made of fish vssd in Italy in Lent.' *Florio*. — Arab. *butarkhak*; the same (*Devic*). The Arab. word is thought to be composed of the Coptic indef. art. *bo*, and the Gk. *τάριχος*, dried fish (*Journal des Savants*, Jan. 1848, p. 45).

BOTCH (1), to patch; a patch. (E.) *Wyclif* has *boschyn*, to mend, a *Chron.* xxiv. 10. *Prob.* a native word, but not found in A. S. *Oudemans* gives a parallel form *botzen* (mod. Du. *botzen*), to strike; with its variant *buisen*, meaning both (1) to strike or beat, and (2) to repair. The notion of repairing in a rough manner follows from that of fastening by beating. So also MDu. *buisen*,

botzen, 'to push or to smite'; *botsen*, *botzen*, 'to clout or patch'; Hexham. Der. *botch-er*, *botch-y*.

BOTCH (2), a swelling. (F.-G.) Used by Milton, '*botches* and blains'; P. L. xii. 180. The Prompt. Parv. has '*Botche, botche, sore; uleus*'. Here *teb* is for *ech* or *ch*. The spelling *botches* is in P. Plowman, B. xx. 83. = North F. *boche*, a botch, a boil; Norm. dial. *boche* (Moisy); Picard *boche*, for OF. *boue*, a swelling; thus *botch* is a doublet of *boss*. See **BOSS**. ¶ Oudemans gives *boute* as M. Du. for a boil, or a swelling, with the excellent example in an old proverb: 'Naar den val de *boute*' = as is the tumble, so is the botch.

BOTH, two together. (Scand.) Not formed from AS. *bā þā*, lit. 'both the,' but borrowed from the Scandinavian; cf. Lowland Scotch *baith*; spelt *bape* and *bepe* in Havelok, 1680, 2543. = Icel. *bíðir* (*bā-þir*), adj. pron. dual; neut. *bæði*, *bíði*; Swed. *båda*; Dan. *baade*; cf. G. *beide*, both. β. AS. has only the shorter form *bā*, both; cognate with Goth. *bai*, both; cf. *-ba* in L. *am-ba*; -*þa* in Gk. *ἀμφι-þa*; and -*bhāu* in Skt. *u-bhāu*, both. See Fick, i. 18. γ. The Icel. *-þir* is for *þeir*, they, the; so that *ba-þ* (= *ba the*) was orig. two words; cf. Goth. *bā þa* ships, both the ships; Luke, v. 7. See Norreen, Gr. § 122. For numerous examples of various forms of the word, see Koch, Engl. Gram. ii. 197.

BOTHER, to harass; an embarrassment. (F.?) There is no proof that the word is of any great antiquity in English. It first occurs in the writings of Irishmen, viz. T. Sheridan, Swift, and Sterne (N. E. D.). It may be a mere variant of *potter*, which is, at any rate, an older word. See further under **POTTER**.

BOTS, BOTTS, small worms found in the intestines of horses. (F.?) Shak. has *bots*, i. Hen. IV. ii. 1. 11. Fitzherbert has *bottes* (Husbandry, § 102); whence Gael. *botus*, a belly-worm, is borrowed. The Sc. form is *bats*, pl. Cf. WFlm. *botse*, a thick worm (De Bo).

BOTTLE (1), a hollow vessel. (F.-Late L.) ME. *botel*; Chaucer, C. T. 7513 (D 1937). = OF. *botelle*, *botelle* (Supp. to Godfrey); cf. AF. *butille*, a bottle (note to Vie de Saint Auban, ed. Atkinson, i. 677). = Late L. *buticula*, *buticula*, double dimin. of Late L. *butis*, *butia*, a cask, butt. See **BUTT** (2).

BOTTLE (2), a bundle of hay. (F.-OHG.) ME. *botel*, Chaucer, C. T. 16963 (I 14). = OF. *botel*; cf. '*botelle*, botte de foin ou de paille'; Roquefort. A dimin. of F. *botte*, a bundle of hay, &c. = OHG. *bōzan*, *þīzan*, a bundle of flax. = OHG. *bōzan*, *þīzan*, to beat, cognate with F. *beat*; perhaps from the beating of flax. See **BEAT**.

BOTTOM, the lower part, foundation. (F.) ME. *botum*, *butum*, *botun*, *botonne*; also *botnone*; see Prompt. Parv. p. 45; *bothem*, Gawain and the Grene Knight, ed. Morris, i. 2145. AS. *botm*, Grein, p. 133. = Du. *botem*; Icel. *botn*; Swed. *botten*; Dan. *bund*; OHG. *podam* (G. *boden*), *i. fundas*; Gk. *βυθός*; Skt. (Vedic) *budhna-s*, depth, ground; Benfey, p. 634; Fick, iii. 214; Brugm. i. § 5 103, 704. β. The word appears also in Celtic; cf. Irish *bunn*, the sole of the foot; Gaelic *bonn*, sole, foundation, bottom; W. *bun*, stem, base, stock. Der. *bottom-less*, *bottom-ry*. From the same root, *fund-ament*.

BOUDOIR, a small private room, esp. for a lady. (F.) Modern, and mere French. = F. *boudoir*, lit. a place to sulk in. = F. *bouder*, to sulk. Root uncertain; but perhaps from the same source as F. *pout*, verb. Cf. Limousin *ja las boudos*, to pout; *fu ie pots*, to grumace (Mistral).

BOUGH, a branch of a tree. (F.) ME. *bough*, Chaucer, C. T. 1982 (A 1980). AS. *būg*, *būh*, Grein, i. 134. [The sense is peculiar to English; the original sense of AS. *būg* was 'an arm'; esp. the 'shoulder of an animal'.] = Icel. *būger*, the shoulder of an animal; Dan. *boug*, *bow*, the shoulder of a quadruped; also, the bow of a ship; Swed. *bog*, shoulder, bow of a ship; OHG. *þuar*, *þuag* (G. *bug*), the shoulder of an animal; bow of a ship. = Gk. *βυγίης*, the fore-arm; Skt. *būgha*, the arm. Teut. type **būguz*; Idg. type **būghus*. Brugm. i. § 184. See **Bow** (4).

BOUGHT, s., the bight of a rope, &c.; see **But**, **Bight**.

BOULDER, a large round stone. (Scand.) Marked by Jamieson as a Perthshire word; chiefly used in Scotland and the N. of England. ME. *bulder-ston*, Havelok, 1790. Mr. Wedgwood says: 'Swed. dial. *buller-sten*, the larger kind of pebbles, in contrast to *klappersten*, the small ones. From Swed. *bullra*, E. dial. *bolder*, to make a loud noise, to thunder.' *Klappersten* means 'a stone that claps or rattles.' See his article; and see Rietz. β. But I may add that the excrement d occurs in Danish; cf. Dan. *buldre*, to roar, to rattle; *bulder*, crash, uproar, turmoil. (Danish puts *ld* for *ll*, as in *fulde*, to fall.) So also F. *Fries*, *bultern*, to rumble; *bulter-wagen*, a wagon that rumbles through the streets; Du. *bulderen*, to roar (as cannon). All these verbs are frequentative; from *bull-* (as in MlLG. *bullen*, to roar), weak grade of Teut. **bellan*, to roar. See **Bell**, **Bellow**, **Bull** (1).

BOULEVARD, a promenade, with rows of trees. (F.-Teut.) Well known in Paris; orig. a promenade laid out on a demolished fortification. = MF. *bollevert*, *boulevert*, *boulevard*, 'a bulwark'; Cot. = Du. *bolwerk*; see **Bulwark**.

BOULT, to sift meal; see **Boolt** (2).

BOUNCE, to jump up quickly. (E.) ME. *bunsen*, *bonsen*, to strike suddenly, beat; Ancr. Riwle, p. 188. So also Low G. *bunsen*, to beat, knock, esp. used of knocking at a door; Bremen Wörterbuch, i. 164; Du. *bonzen*, to bounce, throw; Norw. *bunsa*, to bounce up (Ross). β. The word is clearly connected with *bounce*, a blow, bump, used also as an interjection, as in a 12en. IV. iii. 2. 304. Cf. Du. *bons*, a bounce, thump; Swed. dial. *bunns*, immediately (Rietz); G. *bumps*, bounce, as in *bumps ging die Thür* = bounce went the door; Icel. *bops*, bump! imitating the sound of a fall. The word is probably imitative, and intended to represent the sound of a blow. See **Bump** (1).

BOUND (1), to leap. (F.-L.-Gk.) Shak. has *bound*, All's Well, ii. 3. 314. = F. *bondir*, to bound, rebound, &c.; but orig. to resound, make a loud resounding noise; see Brachet. = L. *bombitare*, to resound, hum, buzz; whence Folk-L. **bomtitare*, = L. *bombus*, a humming sound. = Gk. *βόμβος*, a humming sound. See **Boom** (1).

BOUND (2), a boundary, limit. (F.-C.?) ME. *bounde*, Chaucer, C. T. 7922 (E 46); earliest form *bunne*, Layamon, 1313. = OF. *bonne*, a limit, boundary, also spelt *bonde*; AF. *bounde*; also sometimes spelt *hodne* (which see in Burgun and in the Supp. to Godfrey). = Late L. *bodina*, *bonna*, a bound, limit. Origin uncertain; some suggest a Celtic origin; from Bret. *bōden*, a clump of trees (which might mark a boundary); cf. Bret. *bōd*, a tuft. The Late L. *bonna* answers well to Bret. *boun*, a boundary, occurring in the compound *men-boun*, a boundary-stone; but this would separate *bodina* from *bonna* (yet the OF. *hodne* meant 'boundary-stone'; Godfrey, Supp.). The suggestion of Thurneysen (p. 91) does not help us. ¶ We may note that *bound* is a doublet of *bound*, a boundary. See **Bourn** (1). Der. *bound*, vb., *bound-ary*, *bound-less*.

BOUND (3), ready to go. (Scand.) In the particular phrase (the ship is *bound* for Cadiz), the word *bound* means 'ready to go'; formed, by excrement *it*, from ME. *boun*, ready to go. 'She was *boun* to go'; Chaucer, C. T. 11807 (F 1503). 'The maister schipman made him *boun* And goth him out'; Gower, C. A. iii. 322; bk. viii. 1407. 'Whan he kanth that Roberd . . . to weud was alle *boun*'; Langtoft, p. 99. = Icel. *būinn*, prepared, ready, pp. of vb. *būn*, to till, to get ready; Norw. *buen*; from the same root as **Boor**, q. v.

BOUNDED, pp., as in 'bounded duty'. (F.) The old pp. of the verb to bind. See **Bind**.

BOUNTY, goodness, liberality. (F.-L.) Chaucer has *bountee*, C. T., B 1647; E 1571, 415. = OF. *bonde*, *bonetie*, goodness. = L. acc. *bonitatem*, from noun. *bonitas*, goodness. = L. *bonus*, good; Old L. *luonus*, good; perhaps allied to Vedic Skt. *duvas*, honour; Brugm. ii. § 67. Der. *hountiful*, *boniti-ful-ness*, *bounte-ous*, *bounte-ous-ness*.

BOUQUET, a nosegay. (F.-Late L.) In Todd's Johnson (1831). Mere French. = F. *bouquet*, a nosegay or posie of flowers; Cotgrave. = OF. (Norm. and Picard) *bosquet*, properly 'a little wood' (Supp. to Godfrey); the dimin. of OF. *bos*, F. *bois*, a wood; Brachet quotes from Mme. de Sévigné, who uses *bouquet* in the old sense. = Late L. *boscum*, *buscum*, acc. of *boscus*, *buscus*, a wood. See **Bush**.

¶ The lit. sense of 'little bush' makes sense still.

BOURD, a jest; to jest; obsolete. (F.) Used by Holinshed, Drayton, &c.; see Nares. ME. *bourde*, *boorde*. = *Boorde*, or game, *ludus*, *jocus*; see Prompt. Parv. p. 44. The verb is used by Chaucer, C. T. 12712 (C 778). = OF. *bourde*, a game; *bourder*, to play. Of unknown origin. Diez took OF. *bourder* to be a contraction of OF. *bohorder*, to tourney, joust with lances, hence to amuse oneself; but this is no longer accepted.

BOURGEOIN; see **Burgeon**.

BOURN (1), a boundary. (F.) Well known from Shak. Hamlet, iii. 1. 79; K. Lear, iv. 6. 57. = F. *borne*, a bound, limit, inere, march; the end or furthest compass of a thing; Cot. From OF. *bodne*, a bound, limit, bound, boundary (Supp. to Godfrey). Thus *borne* is a doublet of *bound*. See **Bound** (2).

BOURN, BURN (2), a stream. (F.) 'Come o'er the *bourne*, Bessy, to me'; K. Lear, iii. 6. 27. ME. *bourne*, P. Plowman, prol. 1. 8. AS. *burna*, a stream, fountain; Grein, i. 149. = Du. *bron*, a spring; Icel. *brunnr*, a spring, fountain, well; Swed. *brunn*, a well; Dan. *bründ*; Goth. *brunna*, a spring, well; OHG. *prunno* (G. *brunnen*), a spring, well. Some think the Goth. *brunna* is from *brinnan*, to burn; see Uhlenbeck, and Stokes-Fick, p. 172. The connexion is seen in the comparison of a bubbling well to boiling water; and is remarkably exemplified in the words *well* and *torrent*, q. v. See **Burn**.

BOUSE, BOOSE, BOUZE, BOOZE, to drink deeply. (Dutch.) ME. *bousen*, Satire on Kiklare, l. 45; in E. E. Poems, ed. Furnivall, p. 154. Spenser has: 'a *bozing-can*' = a drinking vessel; F. Q. i. 4. 22. Cotgrave uses *bouse* to translate F. *boire*. = MDu. **būsen*, MlDu. *būsen*, *būysen*, to drink deeply; Oudemans. Cf. MDu. *buize*, *būysen*, a drinking-vessel with two handles (Oudemans); clearly the same

word as the modern Du. *buis*, a tube, pipe, conduit, channel. Cf. also OF. *buse*, *baise*, a conduit; G. *bausen*, to bouse.

BOUT, a spell (of work), &c.; properly, a turn, turning, bending. (Low G.) Formerly *bought*; Milton has *bout*, L'Allegro, 139; Spenser has *bought*, F. Q. i. 1. 15; i. 11. 11. Palsgrave (1530) has: 'Bought of the arme.' Levins has: 'Bought, plica, ambrage, 217. 31.—Low G. *bugt*, a bend, turn; also, a gull, bay, *bight* (as a naut. term); Norw. *bugt*, EFries. *bucht*, a turn; cf. Icel. *buga*, a bend, a serpent's coil (the sense in which Spenser uses *bought*). All from Teut. **būg*, weaker grade of **būgan*, to bow. See **Bow** (1) and **Bight**.

¶ Wedgwood suggests the possibility that 'the Du. but or *batte*, a drinking-bout, a bout of fair or foul weather,' we have to do with a different word. Cotgrave gives: '*par boutées*, by fits, or pushes, not all at once, fits, now and then;' which just answers to L. by *bouts*. As *boutée* is merely the fem. pp. of *bouter*, to thrust, to butt, it would seem that such a *bout* is a butt, i.e. a thrust. Cf. Span. *bote*, a thrust, Ital. *botta*, 'a blow, a stroke, a time,' Florio. Wedgwood further remarks that 'the Du. but or *batte*, a stroke or blow (ictus, impulsus)—Kilian), as well as the nasalized *boute*, is used in the dialect of West Flanders exactly as E. *bout*. Een *bot regen*, *eene bote wind*, *vorst* is a bout of rain, wind, frost. *Bij botten*; by bouts or intervals. *Eene botte*, or *boute goed*, *nat droeg*, *weeder*: a bout of good, wet, dry weather. *De knokkeet is bij botten*: a bout the chinchocome comes in fits; see De Ho, West Flem. Dict. So also the Koolman, in his East Fries. Dict., gives the form *bot*, as in *elk bot ween* *rügen*, every time that it rains. But this is accidental, and only accounts for a form *bot*, not *bout* (which means a turn).

BOW (1), vb., to bend. (F.) ME. *bügen*, *bouwen*, *bogen*, *bouwen*. *housen*, *hlecto*, *curvo*; Prompt. Parv. p. 46. Very common. AS. *būgan*, to bend (gen. intransitive), Grein, i. 149. *to bu*, *to būgan*, to bend (both trans. and intrans.). Teut. **būgan*, to bow; also **būgan*, as in Goth. *būgan* (tr. and intr.); OHG. *piagan*, G. *heugen*. Allied to L. *fugere*, to turn to flight, give way; GK. *φύγω*, to flee; Skt. *bhuj*, to bend. — OF. BIEUGH, to bend, to turn aside. Also in the form BIEUG; Brugm. i. §§ 687, 701. Der. *bow* (a weapon), *bow-man*, *bow-yeer* (= *bow-er*, bow-maker), *bow-tring*, *bow-window*, &c.; also *bight*, *bought*, *bout*.

BOW (2), a bend. (F.) 'From the *boue* [bend] of the ryuer of Humber anon to the ryuer of Teyse' [Tees]; Trevisa, tr. of Higden, ii. 87. From the verb above.

BOW (3), a weapon to shoot with. (F.) Chaucer has *boue*, Prolog. 108. AS. *boga*; Grein, i. 132. *to bu*, *to būgan*; Icel. *bogi*; Swed. *boge*; Dan. *bue*; OHG. *piagan*, G. *bogen*. Teut. type **būgan*, m.; from **būg*, weak grade of **būgan*, to bend; see **Bow** (1). Der. *bow-yeer* (Palsgrave, and Prompt. Parv.).

BOW (4), as a naut. term, the 'bow' of a ship. (Scand.) In Kersey (1658); and see quotation under **Bowline**.—Icel. *búgr*; Dan. *bog*, Swed. *bog*; the 'shoulder' of a ship; the same word as the *bough*, or 'arm' of a tree. So also MDu. *boech*, Low G. *boog*. See **Bough**. ¶ Not from **Bow** (1). Der. *bow-line*, *bow-sprit*.

BOWEL, intestine. (F.—L.) ME. *boulers*, Gower, C. A. ii. 265; bk. v. 4137.—OF. *boele*, f., Godefroy, and *boel*, m., Godef. Suppl. mod. F. *bouan*.—L. *botellum*, acc. of *botella*, a sausage, also, intestine; dimin. of *botulus*, a sausage.

BOWER, an arbour. (E.) ME. *bour*, Chaucer, C. T. 3367. AS. *būr*, a chamber; often, a lady's apartment; Grein, i. 150. *to būren*, a chamber, also, a larder, pantry, store-room; Swed. *bur*, a cage; Dan. *buur*, a cage; MHG. *būr*, a house, a chamber, a cage (see quotation in E. Müller). β. The orig. sense is a dwelling-place, a place to be in; from AS. *bānan*, to dwell. Teut. types **būnan*, n., **bū-raz*, m. See **Boor**. Der. *bower-y*, *bur-y*, q. v.; byre, q. v.

BOWIE-KNIFE, a large knife, esp. in America. (Personal name.) Mentioned by Dickens, in 1842; Amer. Notes, ed. 1850, p. 32. Named from Col. Jas. Bowie.

BOWL (1), a round ball of wood for a game. (F.—L.) The Prompt. Parv. has: '*Boule*, bolus;' p. 46; and again: '*Boulyne*, or play with the *boulys*, *bolo*.' Spelt *boule* in Lydgate and Hoccleve. The spelling with *ou* points to the old sound of *ou* (as in *emp*), and shows that, in this sense, the word is French.—F. '*boule*, a bowle, to play with;' Cot.—L. *bolla*, a bubble, a stud; later, a metal ball affixed to a papal bull, &c. See **Bowl** (2), **Bull** (2), and **Boil** (1). Der. *bowl*, vb.; *bowl-er*, *bowl-ing-green*.

BOWL (2), a drinking-vessel. (E.) The spelling has been assimilated to that of *Bowl*, a ball to play with; but the word is English. ME. *bolle*, P. Plowman, B. v. 369; pl. *ballen*, Layman, ii. 406. AS. *bolla*, a bowl; Grein, i. 132. *to būllan*, a bowl; OHG. *bolla*, MHG. *bolle*, a bowl. β. Teut. type **būllan*, for **būl-nan*, m.; from **būl*, weak grade of **būl*, to swell; cf. Goth. *af-bauljan*, to puff up. Called *bowl* from its rounded shape. See **Bolster**.

BOWLDER; see **Boulder**.

BOWLINE, naut. term. (E.) Often wrongly defined; see

N. E. D. So called because it fastens the weather-edge of a square sail to the ship's *bow*; but the word is now usually wrongly pronounced, and associated with *bow* (1). So also in the case of *bow-sprit*. ME. *boulyne*, Rob. of Brunne, in notes to Layman, iii. 395. 'Hale the *boulyne*!' Pilgrim's Sea Voyage, ed. Furnivall, i. 25. From *bow* (4) and *line*; cf. Norw. and Swed. *boglin*, bowline, from *bog*, bow of a ship; Du. *boeglijn*, from *boeg*, bow of a ship. See **Bow** (4) and **Line**.

BOW-WINDOW, a bowed window. (E.) At one time discredited in literature, because it was often asserted to be an incorrect form of *bay-window*, a word used by Shak. Yet it is a distinct word, and not a mere corruption of it. (1) A *bay-window* is a window forming a recess in the room; see **Bay** (3). (2) A *bow-window* is a specific kind of bay-window, viz. one of semi-circular form. The etymology is from *bow* (2), a bend.

BOX (1), the name of a tree. (L.—Gk.) ME. *box-tree*, Chaucer, C. T. 1304 (A 1302). AS. *box*, Cockayne's Leechdoms, iii. 135. (Not a native word.)—L. *boxus*, a box-tree.—Gk. *βύξος*, the box-tree. See below.

BOX (2), a case to put things in, a chest. (L.—Gk.) ME. *box*, Chaucer, C. T. 4394 (A 4390). AS. *box*; Matt. xxvii. 7. (Not a native word.)—L. *boxum*, anything made of box-wood; Late L. *boxis*, a box.—L. *boxus*, box-tree; from Gk. *βύξος* (above); cf. Gk. *βύξιν*, a case of box-wood. See **Box** (1). Thus *box* is closely allied to *pyre*, q. v. ¶ Hence flow a great many meanings in English; such as (1) a chest; (2) a box at the theatre; (3) a shooting-box; (4) a Christmas box; (5) a seat in the front of a coach (with a box under it formerly); &c. N.B. The orig. Christmas-box was an actual box of earthenware, in which apprentices collected pence from customers at Christmas; it was then broken to get at the contents; Brand, Pop. Antiq. ed. Ellis, i. 494.

BOX (3), (L.—Gk.) In the phr. 'to box the compass,' the word is applied to going round the compass-bow, naming all the points in order. From **Box** (2).

BOX (4), to fight with fists; a blow. (F.) '*Box*, or buffet; *alapa*,' Prompt. Parv. p. 46; 'many a bloody box;' Chaucer, Good Women, 1388. The vb. is from the sb., which seems to have been imitative of the sound of a blow. Cf. Low G. *baake*, a beating, a blow; *baaken*, to strike. Also NFries. *bakke*, Silt *bokke*, a blow (Outzen); MHG. *buc*, a blow; EFries. *bāken*, *biken*, Du. *beuken*, Low G. *baken* (Lübben), to beat; Wflém. *bokken*, to hit hard. [Du. and G. *boxen* are from E.] Der. *box-er*.

BOY, a youngster. (E.) ME. *boy*, Havelok, 1899; sometimes used in a derogatory sense, like *knave*. Not in AS.; but preserved in East Frisian *boi*, *boy*, a boy; Koolman, p. 215. Cf. Du. *boef*, a knave, a villain; MDu. *boef*, a boy, youngling (Oudemans); Icel. *böf*, a knave, a rogue. *to būge*—MHG. *buebe* (G. *bube*); Javayan *bueb*, *bua*, *bui*, a boy. Cf. AS. *Būfa*, a personal name; Pomernan. *houe*, a boy. Der. *boy-ish*, *boy-ish-ly*, *boy-ish-ness*, *boy-hood*. ¶ The Gael. *bohan*, a term of affection for a boy, *bobug*, a fellow, a boy, a term of affection or familiarity, are words that have no relation here, but belong to E. *babe*. See **Babe**.

BOYCOTT, to combine with others in refusing to have dealings with a certain person. (E.) From the treatment accorded to Capt. Boycott, of Lough Mass House, Co. Mayo, Ireland, in Dec. 1880.

BRABBLE, to quarrel; a quarrel. (E.) Shak. has *brabble*, a quarrel, Tw. Nt. v. 68; and *brabber*, a quarrelsome fellow, K. John, v. 2. 162. An imitative word, like *babble*, *blab*. Cf. Du. *brabbelen*, to confound, to stammer; whence *brabbelaar*, a stammerer, *brabbel-taal*, nonsensical discourse; *brabbeling*, stammering, confusion. Compare *blab* and *Babble*. Der. *brabbl-er*.

BRACE, that which holds firmly, a clasp, cramp; to hold firmly. (F.—L.—Gk.) 'A drum is ready *brac'd*;' K. John, v. 2. 169. *Brace* of a balke, uncus; Prompt. Parv.—OF. *brace*, *brasse*, fem., originally the two arms (Bartsch); then a measure of five feet, formed by the extended arms; see Godefroy and Cotgrave. —L. *brachia*, pl. of *brachium*, the arm; treated as a fem. sing.—Gk. *βραχίον*, the arm. See below. Der. *brace*, vb., to tighten, orig. to hold fast; *brace-let*, *en-brace*.

BRACELET, an ornament for the wrist or arm. (F.—L.—Gk.) 'Ispie a bracelet bounde about mine arme;' Gascoigne, Dan Bartholomew's Dolorous Discourses, l. 237 (p. 117).—F. *bracelet* (Cot.); dimin. of OF. *bracel*, an armlet (Godefroy).—L. *brachiāle*, an armlet (see Brachet, s. v. *bracel*).—L. *brachium*, the arm.—Gk. *βραχίον*, the arm. Cf. Irish *brac*, W. *brach*, Bret. *brach*, the arm; from L.

BRACH, a kind of hunting-dog. (F.—G.) Shak. has *brach*, Lear, iii. 6. 72, &c. ME. *brache*, Gawain and the Grene Knight, ed. Morris, l. 1142; shortened from AF. *brachet* (Suppl. to Godefroy); OF. *braquet*. Dimin. of OF. *brac* (acc. *bracan*; see Littré), a hunting-dog, hound.—OHG. *bracco*, MHG. *bracke* (G. *bracke*), a dog who hunts by the scent. β. The origin of OHG. *bracco* is unknown;

some take it to be from the root seen in *L. frägräre*, to emit an odour; but this is only a guess. *γ*. There is a remarkable similarity in sound and sense to *ME. rack*, a kind of dog; cf. *Icel. rakki*, a dog, a lapdog; *MSwed. racka*, a bitch, which can hardly be disconnected from *MSwed. racka*, to run; but the resemblance seems to be accidental.

BRACK, BRACKISH, somewhat salt, said of water. (Dutch.) 'Water . . . so salt and brackish as no man can drink it;' North's Plutarch, p. 471 (R.); cf. *brackishness* in the same work, p. 610. Gwain Douglas (ed. Small, ii. 237) has *brake* = brackish, to translate *salsu*, 'Æneid v. 237' = Du. *brak*, brackish, briny; no doubt the same word that Kilian spells *brack*, and explains as 'fit to be thrown away'; Oudemans, i. 802. According to Franck, it may well be a later spelling of MDu. *wrack*; Hexham has: '*wrack*, or *brack*, brack, or saltish'; also '*wracke*, shipwrack'; and cf. Du. *wracken*, to reject, blame. = Du. *wrak*, orig. 2nd grade of *wreken*, to wreak, orig. to drive. See **Wreak, Wreak**. [So also Du. *wrang*, sour, is allied to *wringen*, to wring; Franck:] *Der. brackish-ness*.

BRACKEN, fern. (E.) *MF. braken*, Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, B. 1675. 'A *brakin*, filix; a *brakenbuske*, filicarium;' Cath. Angl. AS. *braccan*, pl.; Kemble, C. D. v. 277; Cockayne, Leechdoms, iii. 315. Cf. Swed. dial. *brücke* (Rietz); Swed. *brükten*, fern.; Dan. *bræge*, fern. Cf. also *Icel. burki*, fern. ¶ *Brake* the shorter form *brake*, often used as synonymous with fern; thus, in the Prompt. Parv. p. 47, we have '*Brake*, herbe, or ferme (*sic*: for *ferme*), *Filix*;' also '*Brakebushe*, or *fernebrake*, *Filicetum*, *filicarium*;' and see Way's note. See also **Brake** (2).

BRACKET, a kind of corbel, a support consisting of two pieces of wood or iron joined at an angle; &c. (F. = *Sjan*. - C.) A technical word. Earliest spelling *bragget*. Baret (1580) has: '*a bragget* or stiale cut out of stone or timber . . . to beare up the sommer [beam] or other part.' Coles (1684) has: '*brackets*, *braggetts*, peeces supporting the ship's gallery.' Minshew (1627) has: '*bragget*, a corbell.' Cotgrave has: '*Brague*, a kind of mortaise, or joining of peeces together;' and '*Braguette*, a cod-piece,' i.e. the front part of a pair of breeches. = Span. *bragueta*, the same; also, 'a projecting mould in architecture.' Cf. *MF. bragues*, breeches; Span. *bragas*, breeches; from the notion of a fork. = *L. brāca*, breeches; said to be of Celtic origin. Cf. OF. *bracem*, branch or fork of a tree, also a bracket, support, joist; allied to *MF. brangi*, 'great breeches'; Florio.

BRACKISH; see **Brack** (above).

BRACT, a small leaf or scale on a flower-stalk. (L.) A modern botanical term. = *L. bractea*, a thin plate or leaf of metal. *Der. bractea-l*, immediately from the L. form.

BRAD, a thin, long nail. (Scand.) *ME. brod*, spelt *brode* in Prompt. Parv. p. 53, where it is explained as 'a hedlese nayle.' = *Icel. bradr*, a spike; Swed. *bradd*, a frost-nail; Dan. *broude*, a frost-nail. + AS. *brord*, a spike or spire or blade of grass, which see in Bosworth; and the second *r* in *brord* stands for an older *z*. Teut. type **brozdoz*, a spike. Further allied to O. Irish *brad*, Irish and Gael. *brod*, W. *brath*, a sting. (Stokes-Fick, p. 173.) And see **Broider**.

BRAE, a steep bank, lit. 'brow' of a hill. (Scand.) 'Ye banks and *braes* o' bonie Doon;' Burns, Songs. 'Under *ane bra*;' Barbour, Bruce, iv. 372. = *Icel. brá*, f., an eye-lid; whence the sense 'brow,' and brow of a hill. + OSax. *brāwa*, *brāha*, f., OHG. *brāwa*, f., G. *augenbraue*, eye-brow. Cf. also AS. *bræw*, *brāw*, m., eye-lid; *MF. brawan*, eye-brows, *brauwe*, 'the edge of any thing;' Hexham. Distinct from **Brow** (1), q.v.

BRAG, to boast; a boast. (Scand.) [The sb. *braggart* in Shaks. (Much Ado, v. 1. 91, 189, &c.) = F. '*bragard*, gay, gallant, . . . bragard;' Cotgrave. But the older form is *braggere*, P. Plowman, A. vii. 142 (B. vi. 156), and the vb. to brag is to be regarded rather as Scand. than French.] = MDan. *brage*, to crack, also to speak great words (Kalkar). Norw. *braken*, to snap, also to prate, chatter (Ross); *Icel. braka*, to crack. Cf. Jutland *brak*, a noise (Feilberg); AS. *gebræc*, a crash, noise. From Teut. **brak-*, 2nd stem of **brekan-*, to break; cf. *L. frag-or*, noise. Hence also *MF. bracerer*, 'to flout, brag'; Cot. So also to *crack* is 'to boast'; Jamieson's Scot. Dict. See **Break** and **Bray** (2). *Der. bragg-er*, *brags-art*, *brag-ado* (a word coined by Spenser; see F. Q. ii. 3).

BRAGGET, a kind of mead. (Welsh.) *ME. bragat*, *braget*, Chaucer, C. T. 3261. = W. *bragot*, a kind of mead; Corn. *bragaud*, *bragot*, a liquor made of ale, honey, and spices; receipts for making it are given in Wright's Prov. F. Dict.; Irish *brackat*, malt liquor. *β*. From W. *brag*, malt; Gael. *bracka*, malt, lit. fermented grain; Irish *bracka*, OIrish *mraich*, malt. See Stokes-Fick, p. 220. ¶ The Lowland Scottish *bragwort* is a corrupt form, due to an attempt to explain the Welsh suffix -ot.

BRAHMIN, BRAHMAN, a person of the upper caste among Hindoos. (Skt.) Spelt *brachman* in Ben Jonson, The Fortunate Isles. But the word appears early in Middle English. 'We were

in *Bragmanis* bred,' we were born in Brahman-land; Romance of Alexander and Dindimus, 175. In the Latin original, the men are called *Bragmanni*, i.e. Brahmins. The country is called 'Bramande'; King Alisaunder, ed. Weber, 5916. = Skt. *brāhmaṇa*, base of *brāhmā*, m., a brahman, holy man; cf. also Skt. *brāhmaṇa*, base of *brāhma*, n., a prayer; 2, the practice of austere devotion. . . . 7, the brahmanical caste; 8, the divine cause and essence of the world, the unknown god. **BRAID** (1), to weave, entwine. (E.) *ME. breiden*, *briden*. 'Bryde lacye, *recto*, *torqueo*;' Prompt. Parv. p. 49. AS. *brædan*, *bridan*, to braidish, weave; Grein, i. 138. + *Icel. bræða*, to braidish, turn about, change, braid, start, cease, &c. EFris. *breiden*, to knit; OHG. *breitan*, MllG. *breiten*, to draw, weave, braid. Teut. type **brædan-*, pt. t. **bragd*. *Der. broided*, q.v.

BRAID (2), full of deceit. (E.) In All's Well, iv. 2. 73, *braid* is used in the sense of *braided*, i.e. full of braids or tricks. From *ME. braid*, trick, deceit; AS. *bragd*, deceit. From Teut. **bragd*, 2nd grade of **brædan-* (above).

BRAIL, a kind of ligature. (F. - C.) 'Hale in the brayles;' Reliq. Antiq. i. 2; 1. 33. 'A *brail* was a thong of leather to tie up a hawk's wing. Used as a nautical term, *brails* are small ropes fastened to the edges of sails, to assist in furling them. Borrowed from OF. *brail*, a cincture, orig. a cincture for fastening up breeches. = Lat. L. *brācula*, a breech-girdle. = L. *brācia*, breeches. See **Breeches**.

BRAIN, the convoluted mass of nervous substance within the skull. (E.) *MF. brayne*, Prompt. Parv. p. 47; *brain*, Layamon, 1468. AS. *brægen*, *brægen* (Bosworth). + Du. *brein*; OFris. *brain*; Low G. *brigen*. Some connect it with Gk. *βραχίον*, *brachion*, the upper part of the head; see Prellwitz. *Der. brain-pan*, AS. *brægenpanne*, in Napier's Glosses; *brainless*.

BRAISE, to stew in a closed pan. (F. - Scand.) First in 1797. Properly, to stew with a charcoal fire above and below. = F. *braiser*; from *braise*, live cinders; see **Breeze** (3).

BRAKE (1), a machine for breaking hemp; a name for various mechanical contrivances. (MDu.) *ME. brake*, explained by 'pinsella, vibra, rastellum;' Prompt. Parv. p. 47, note 3. Cf. 'bowes of *brake*,' cross-bows worked with a winch, P. Plowman, C. xxi. 293. One of the meanings is 'a contrivance for confining refractory horses'; connecting it at once with MDu. *brake*, a clog or fetter for the neck; *bracke*, 'a brake to beat flax;' Hexham; *brake*, an instrument for holding by the nose (Oudemans). Cf. Low G. *brake*, an instrument for breaking flax; *braken*, to break flax; Bremen Wörterbuch, i. 132. Thus the word is MDu. from which source also comes the F. '*braguer*, to brake hemp;' Cotgrave. Comparison of Du. *brak*, a breach, breaking, with Dn. *vlaskbrak*, a flax-brake, shows that *braken*, to break flax, is from *brak*, and grade of Du. *breken*, to break. See **Break**.

BRAKE (2), a bush, thicket; esp. of fern. (E.) Shaks. has '*hawthorn-brake*;' M. Nt. Dr. iii. 1. 4, and 77. '*Brakebush* or *fernebrake*, filicetum;' Prompt. Parv. AS. *brac* (1), f. (?) we find *searbracca*, acc. pl. (?), in Birch, Cart. Saxon. ii. 295. Cf. EFris. *brāk*, thick bush, underwood. + Low G. '*Brake*, *weidenbusch*' = willow-bush, in the Bremen Wörterbuch, i. 131. The notion seems to be allied to that of 'broken' ground, with the over-growth that springs from it. Cf. OHG. *brācha*, MllG. *brāche*, land broken up, but unusu. It may then be referred to the prolific *√BHREG*, to break. See **Break**, **Brook**. See also **Bracken**.

BRAMBLE, a rough prickly shrub. (E.) *ME. brembil*, Wyclif, Ecclesi. xliii. 21. AS. *brimel*, *brembel*; Gloss. to Cockayne's Leechdoms, vol. iii. The second *b* is excrement, and the vowel has been shortened. Teut. type **brēmilo-*, m., dimin. of Teut. type **brēmōz*, m., whence mod. E. *broom*. Cf. Du. *braam*, a blackberry; *braambosch*, a bramble-bush; Swed. *bram-bär*, a blackberry; Dan. *brambær*, a blackberry; G. *brambere*, a blackberry; *brambelstrauch*, a bramble-bush. Here G. *brām* answers to OHG. *brāma*, f., a bramble; Teut. type **brēmūn-*; closely allied to the type above. And see **Broom**.

BRAN, the husk of a grain of wheat. (F. - C.) *ME. bran*, Wright's Vocab. i. 201; *bran*, Chaucer, C. T. A 4053. = OF. *bran*, *bran*. = Bret. *brenna*, bran. So in Thormeyden; and Stokes-Fick, p. 172; cf. Mllal. *brenna*, 'branne,' Florio; also Norm. dial. *bran*, bran (Duméril). ¶ W. *bran*, Irish *bran*, are from E.; but the Bret. word may be of true Celtic origin.

BRANCH, a bough of a tree. (F. - Late L.) *ME. branche*, Rob. of Glouc, p. 193, l. 3985. = F. *branche*, a branch. = Late L. *branca*, the claw of a bird or paw of a beast of prey. ¶ See *Diez*, who suggests that the Late L. *branca* is probably a very old word in vulgar Latin, as shown by the Ital. derivatives *brancare*, to grip, *branciare*, to grope; and by the Wallachian form *brăncă*, a forefoot; cf. also MSpan. *branca*, a paw (Minshew); OProv. *branca*, a branch; Walloon *branke*, a branch. *Der. branch*, vb., *branch-let*, *branch-let*, *branch-less*.

BRAND, a burning piece of wood; a mark made by fire; a sword. (E.) *ME. brand*, burning wood, Chaucer, C. T. A 2338; a sword,

Will. of Palermo, l. 1244. AS. *brand*, *brond*, a burning, a sword; Grein, i. 135. Icel. *brandr*, a fire-brand, a sword-blade (from its flashing); Du. *brand*, a burning, fuel (cf. MDu. *brand*, a sword; Oudemans); Swed. and Dan. *brand*, a fire-brand, fire; OHG. *brant*, a brand, a sword. [The sense is (1) a burning; (2) a fire-brand; (3) a sword-blade, from its brightness.] *β*. From Teut. **brann*, and grade of **brannan*, to burn. See *BURN*.

BRAND- or **BRANT-**, as a prefix. (Scand.) In *brant-fox*, a kind of Swedish fox, for which the Swedish name is *brundräf*. Also in *brantgoose* or *brandgoose*, Swed. *brandgås*. The names were probably at first conferred from some notion of redness or brownness, or the colour of burnt wood, &c. The word seems to be the same as *Brand*, q. v. *β*. The redstart (i. e. red-tail) is sometimes called the *brantail*, i. e. the burnt tail; where the colour meant is of course red. *γ*. The prefix is probably of Scandinavian origin. See *Brindled*.

BRANDISH, to shake a sword, &c. (F.—Scand.) In Shak. Macb. i. 2. 17; &c. MF. *brandisier*, to brandish a sword; Will. of Palermo, 3294, 2322. = F. *brandir* (pres. pt. *brandissant*), to cast or hurl with violence, to shake, to brandish; Cot. = AF. *brand*, a sword, properly a Norman F. form; it occurs in Vie de St. Auban, ed. Atkinson, II, 1234, 1303, 1499, 1838. Of Scandinavian origin; from Icel. *brandr*; see *Brand*. *β*. The more usual OF. *brant* answers to the OHG. form.

BRANDY, an ardent spirit. (Dutch.) Formerly called *brandwine*, *brand-wine*, from the former of which *brandy* was formed by dropping the last syllable. *Brand-wine* occurs in Beaumont and Fletcher, *Beggars Bush*, iii. 1. = Du. *brandewijn*, brandy; lit. burnt wine; sometimes written *brandwijn*. = Du. *brandt*, *gebrandt* (full form *gebrandet*), burnt; and *wijn*, wine. *β*. The Dutch *branden*, lit. to burn, also means to distil, whence Du. *brander*, a distiller, *branderij*, a distillery; hence the sense is really 'distilled wine', *brandy* having been originally obtained from wine by distillation.

BRANKS, an iron instrument used for the punishment of scolds, fastened in the mouth. (E.) Described in Jamieson's Dict.; hence the Lowland Sc. *brank* means to bridle, restrain. From the E. *branks* were borrowed Gael. *braugas*, *brangas* (formerly spelt *brancas*), an instrument used for punishing petty offenders, a sort of pillory; Gael. *brang*, a horse's halter; Irish *branca*, a halter. The form *brank* is probably due to a Celtic pron. of the E. word, of which the original form must have been *prang* (pl. *prangs*); whence both mod. E. *prang* and mod. F. *pang*, which see. = Du. *pranger*, pinchers, barmale, iron collar; G. *pranger*, a pillory. *β*. The root appears in Du. *praugen*, to pinch; cf. Goth. *ana-pragun*, to harass, worry (with *gg* sounded as *ug*). = For the Gaelic *br<pr* in some cases, cf. Gael. *bruidail*, proud, from F. *prond* (MacLachlan); and see *BRASS*.

BRAN-NEW, new from the fire. (E.) A corruption of *brand-new*, which occurs in Ross's *Melenore*, in Jamieson and Richardson. The variation *brant-new* occurs in Burns's *Tam O'Shanter*: 'Nae cotillion brant-new frae France'. Kilian gives Mid. Dutch *brandnieuwe*, and we still find Du. *vonkelnieuwe*, lit. spark-new, from *vonkel*, a spark of fire. 'The *brand* is the fire, and *brand-new*, equivalent to *fire-new* (Shak.), is that which is fresh and bright, as being newly come from the forge and fire;' Trench, *English Past and Present*, Lect. viii. See *Brand*.

BRANT-, prefix; see *Brand-*.

BRASIER, BRAZIER, a pan to hold coals. (F.—Scand.) The former spelling is better; see Johnson's Dict. [Evidently formed from F. *braise*, live coals, embers. Cotgrave gives *brasier*, but only in the same sense as mod. F. *braise*.] = F. *brasier*, a vessel for receiving *braise* when quenched (Littre). = F. *braise*, live coals. = Swed. *brasa*, fire; Norw. *bras*, flame. See *Brass* and *Braze* (1).

BRASS, a mixed metal. (E.) ME. *bras* (L. *as*), Prompt. Parv. p. 47; Chaucer, *Prolog.* 366. AS. *bræs*, Ælfie's Grammar, ed. Zupitza, p. 15. = Icel. *bras*, soldier (cited by Wedgwood, but not in Cleasby and Vigfusson's Dictionary). Cf. Gael. *prais*, brass, pot-metal; Irish *prais*, brass; W. *præs*, brass; all borrowed words. Perhaps allied to Icel. *brasa*, to harden by fire; Swed. *brasa*, to flame; Dan. *brase*, to fry; Norw. *brasa*, to flame, also to solder. Cf. Swed. *brasa*, fire. Dor. *brass-y*, *branz-en* (ME. *bræsen*, P. Plowman, C. xxi. 293 = AS. *bræsen*, Ælf. Gram., as above), *braz-tier*; also *braze* (2), verb, q. v.; and cf. *Brassard* (above).

BRASSART, the piece of armour on the upper part of the arm. (F.—L.—Gk.) Also *brasard*. = F. *brasart* (Cot.); *brasard* (Littre); also *brasard* (Cot.). Formed with suffix -*art* (-*art*) from F. *bras*, arm. = L. *brachium*, arm. = Gk. *brachion*, arm.

BRAT (1), a cloak, rough mantle. (C.) Usually a rag, clout, also, a child's apron or pinafore. Chaucer has *brat* for a coarse cloak, a ragged mantle, C. T. 16349 (ed. Tyrwhitt); some MSS. have *bak*, meaning a cloth to cover the back, as in P. Plowman, C. xxi. *brat*, a mantle, cloak, apron, rag; *brat-speldith*, a swaddling-cloth; Irish *brat*, a cloak, mantle, veil; *bratog*, a rag; OIrish *brat*, a rough cloak; cf.

W. *brethyn*, woollen cloth. (W. *brat* is from E.) See Stokes-Fick, p. 182. = The O. Northumbrian *brat*, a cloak, a gloss to *pallium* in Matt. v. 40, was borrowed from the Celtic.

BRAT (2), a child; esp. 'a beggar's brat.' (C.1) In Shak. Com. Errors, iv. 4. 39. Perhaps 'a rag'; and the same as *Brat* (1).

BRATTICE, a fence of boards in a mine. (F.—Teut.?) ME. *bratage*, *bratase*, *brutase* (with numerous other spellings), a parapet, battlement, outwork, &c.; Rob. of Glouc., p. 536; l. 11095. *Bratras*, *bratase*, *bratays* of a walle, *propugnaculum*; Prompt. Parv. p. 50. = OF. *bratseche*, a small wooden outwork, &c.; Prov. *bertesca*, Ital. *bertesca*. A difficult word; prob. formed from G. *bratt*, a plank. Körtig, § 1564. See *Board* (1).

BRAVADO, a vain boast. (Span.) It occurs in Burton, *Anat. of Melancholy*, To the Reader; ed. 1845, p. 35 (see Todd). An E. substitution for *bravada*. = Span. *bravada*, a bravado, boast, vain ostentation. = Span. *bravo*, brave, valiant; also, fierce; cognate with F. *brave*. See *Brave*.

BRAVE, showy, valiant. (F.—Ital.) Shak. has *brave*, valiant, splendid; *brave*, vb., to defy, make fine; *brave*, sb., defiance; *bravery*, display of valour, finery; see Schmidt's Shak. Lexicon. = F. *brave*, brave, gay, fine, . . . proud, braggard, . . . valiant, hardy, &c.; Cot. = Ital. *bravo*, brave, fine, also a boaster (Florio). Cf. Span. and Port. *bravo*; Prov. *brav*. Of unknown origin; for unsatisfactory suggestions, see Küting, § 1226. The Lowland Scottish form is *brave*. Der. *brave-ry*; also *bravo*, *bravado*, which see below and above.

BRAVO, a daring villain, a bandit. (Ital.) 'No bravos here profess the bloody trade;' Gay, *Trivia*, bk. iii. l. 151. = Ital. *bravo*, brave, valiant; as a sb., a cut-throat, villain; whence also the F. *brave*. See *Brave*. *β*. The word *bravo*! well done! is the same word, used in the vocative case.

BRAWL (1), to quarrel, roar. (E.?) ME. *brawle*, to quarrel. *Brawlere*, litigator; *brawlyn*, litigo, jurgo; Prompt. Parv. p. 48. *Brawlyn*, P. Plowman, B. xv. 233. Apparently a native word, of imitative origin; cf. prov. G. (Kurhessen) *brallen*, to cry out lustily; Du. *brallen*, to brag, boast; Dan. *brølle*, to jabber, chatter; G. *prahlen*, to boast, brag, bluster; ÆFries. *pralen*, to talk loudly, boast; ÆFries. *prale* (the same). Even G. *brüllen*, to roar, bellow, is of a similar character. Der. *brawl-er*, *brawl-ing*.

BRAWL (2), a sort of dance. (F.—Scand.) In Shak. Love's La. Lo. iii. 9, we have 'a French brawl.' Sir T. Elyot mentions 'the *braule*;' The Governour, bk. i. c. 22. § 4; see the dance described in the note in Croft's ed., i. 242. It is a corruption of the F. *braule*, MF. *braulse*, explained by Cot. as 'a totter, swing, shake, shocco, &c.; also a *bravole* or *daunce*, wherein many men and women, holding by the hands, sometimes in a ring, and otherwise at length, move all together.' = F. *bransler*, to totter, shake, reel, stagger, waver, tremble (Cot.); now spelt *bransler*. Contracted from OF. *brandeler*, to shake, agitate; and Cotgrave gives *brandiller*, to wag, shake, swing, totter; as well as *braudf*, brandishing, shaking, flourishing, lively. All from OF. *brandir*, to totter, tremble (Godefroy); a neuter use of *brandir*, to shake, brandish. Körtig, § 1545. See *Brandish*.

BRAWN, muscle; boar's flesh. (F.—OHG.) ME. *brawn*, muscle, Chaucer, *Prolog.* 546; *brawn*, boar's flesh, P. Plowman, B. xiii. 63, 91. = OF. *brawn*, a slice of flesh (Provencal *bradon*). = OIIG. *brāto*, *brāto*, *brāton*, acc. of MIIIG. *brāte*, a piece of flesh (for roasting). = OIIG. *brātan* (G. *braten*), to roast, broil, = AS. *brædan*, to roast. Tent. root **brād-*. = The restriction of the word to the flesh of the boar is accidental; the original sense is merely 'muscle,' as seen in the derived ad. Der. *brawn-y*, muscular; Shak. *Venus*, 625. Cf. *Breath*.

BRAY (1), to bruise, pound. (F.—Teut.) ME. *brayen*, *brayin*; 'brayyn, or stampyn in a mortere, *tero*;' Prompt. Parv. p. 47. = OF. *breier* (F. *broyer*); Roquefort. = OSax. *brekan*, to break; cognate with AS. *brecan*, to break. See *Break*.

BRAY (2), to make a loud noise, as an ass. (F.—C.) ME. *brayen*, *brayin*; 'brayyn in sonwde, *barrio*;' Prompt. Parv. p. 47. Palgrave has: 'I braye as deere doth, or any other beast, *le brays*.' = OF. *brave*. = Low L. *bragire*, to bray, bragire, to cry as a child, squall. From a Celtic root; cf. Gael. *bragh*, a hurst, explosion; cognate with L. *frag-or*, noise, crash; and thus related to L. *frangere* and E. *break* (Thurmeysen, p. 92). See *Break*.

BRAZE (1), to harden. (F.—Scand.) Shak. has *brazed*, hardened, Hamlet, iii. 4. 37; Lear, i. 1. 11. Generally explained to mean 'hardened like brass'; but it may mean simply 'hardened.' Cotgrave says that 'braser l'argent' is to re-pass silver a little over hot embers (*sir la brasse*). = OF. *braser*, to burn, pass through fire (Godefroy); F. *braser*, to solder; Roquefort has: 'Braser, souder le fer.' = Icel. *brasa*, to harden by fire; Norw. *brasa*, to solder; Dan. *brase*, to fry; Jutland *brase*, to roast. See *Brass*, and see below.

BRAZE (2), to ornament with brass. (E.) Used by Chapman, *Home's* Odys. xv. 113. In this sense, the verb is a mere derivative

of the sb. *brass*. We find: 'aero, ie *brasse*;' Ælfric's Gr., ed. Zupitza, p. 215, l. 17.

BREACH, a fracture. (E.) ME. *breche*, a fracture, Gower, C. A. ii. 138; bk. v. 354. AS. *breca*, which appears in the compound *blāf-gēbrece*, a fragment of a loaf, bit of bread; Grein, ii. 80. The more usual form is AS. *brice* = *brice*, breaking; in the phr. 'on hlāfes *brice*', in the breaking of bread, Luke xxiv. 35; where *brice* represents a Teut. type of *bricis*, from the weak grade of **brekan-*, to break (AS. *brecan*). Cf. OFries. *brake*, a breaking (a common word); EFrisk, *brake*, a breaking. ¶ ME. *breche* is also partly from OF. *breche* (F. *brèche*), a fracture. — G. *brechen*, to break. See **BREAK**.

BREAD, food made from grain. (E.) ME. *breed*, *brad*, Chaucer, Prolog. 343. AS. *brād*, Grein, i. 140. — Du. *brood*; Icel. *brœð*; Swed. and Dan. *brød*; OHG. *brūt* (G. *brød*). β. Not found in Gothic. The orig. name for 'bread' was *loaf* (AS. *hlāf*); the sense of 'bread' was orig. 'a fragment', bit, or broken piece; cf. ONorthumb. *brēad*, a bit, morsel, John xiii. 27; pl. *brēadrū*, 'frusta panis', in the Blickling Glosses. Teut. type **brados*, neut. (-os-stem). Cf. L. *frus-tum*, a fragment.

BREADTH, wideness. (E.) This is a modern form. It occurs in Lord Berners' tr. of Froissart, spelt *breadthe*, vol. i. c. 131 (R.). β. In older authors the form is *brade*, as in Chaucer, C. T. 1972 (A 1970). AS. *bræda*; Grein, i. 137. y. Other languages agree with the old, not with the modern form; cf. Goth. *bræið*, Icel. *bræidd*, G. *breite*: all from Teut. **bradizō*, broad. The Dutch is *breedte*. See **BROAD**.

BREAK, to fracture, snap. (E.) ME. *breke*, Chaucer, Prolog. 551. AS. *breacan*; Grein, i. 137. — Du. *breken*; Goth. *brikan*; OHG. *brechan* (G. *brechen*). — L. *frangere*, to break. Teut. type **brekan-*, strong vb.; pt. i. **brak*, pp. **brakanaz*. From the 2nd grade we have Icel. *braka*, to crack; Swed. *braka*, to crack. Idg. **brieg-*, to break with a noise. ¶ The original sense is 'to break with a snap'; cf. L. *fragor*, a crash; Gael. *bragh*, a burst, explosion. Der. *breach*, q.v.; *break-age*, *break-er*, *break-fast*, *break-water*, *brake* (1). **BREAM**, a fish. (F. — OHG.) ME. *breem*, Chaucer, Prolog. 350. — OF. *bresme* (F. *brème*). — MHG. *brahem*, G. *brassen*, a bream (Kluge). — Du. *brasm*, a bream. Perhaps related to MHG. *bræhen*, to glitter. ¶ E. *brasse*, a kind of perch, is not from Du. or Low G., but from AS. *beers*; see **BASS** (2).

BREAST, the upper part of the front of the body. (E.) ME. *brast*, Chaucer, Prolog. 115. AS. *bræst*; Grein, i. 141. — Icel. *brjóst*; Swed. *bröst*; Dan. *bryst*; Teut. type **breustom*, n. — Goth. *brusts*, pl.; G. *brust*; Du. *borst*; Teut. stem **brust-* (with weak grade). Origin unknown. Der. *breast*, verb; *breast-plate*, *breast-work*; *breastsoner*.

BREATH, air respired. (E.) ME. *breeth*, *breith*; dat. case *breethe*, *breithe*, Chaucer, Prolog. 5. AS. *bræth*, breath, odour; Genesis, viii. 21. — OHG. *brādam*; G. *broden*, *broden*, *brodel*, steam, vapour, exhalation; Kluge). G. Diet. *Bræth* may have been likened to steam; prob. from the Teut. root **bræ-*, to heat; see **BROWN** and **BROOD**. Further relations uncertain. Der. *breathie*, *breath-less*.

BREECH, the hinder part of the body. (E.) ME. *brech*, *breech*, properly the breeches or breeks, or covering of the breech; in Chaucer, C. T. 12882 (C 948), the word *breech* means the breeches, not the breech. Thus the present word is a mere development of AS. *bræc*, the breeches, pl. of *brēc*. Phillips (1658) notes: '*Breetch* (a term in Gunney) the aftermost part of a gun.' See **BREECHES**.

BREECHES, **BREEKS**, a garment for the thighs. (E.) ME. *breche*, or *breke*, *braccs*, plur.: 'Prompt. Parv. p. 48; and see Way's note. *Breeches* is a double plural, the form *brech* being itself plural; as *feet* from *foot*, so is *brech* from *brook*. AS. *brēc*, sing. *brēc*, plural (Bosworth); — Du. *broek*, a pair of breeches; Icel. *brók*, pl. *brókr*, breeches; MHG. *brunck*, breeches. All from a Teut. base **brūk-* (pl. **brūkiz*). Cf. I. *bricr*, clothing for the legs, said to be of Celtic origin; prob. from Celtic **brīg-n-*, and cognate with the Teut. form. See **BROGUES**.

BREED, to produce, engender. (E.) ME. *brede*, P. Plowman, B. xli. 339. AS. *brēdan*, to nourish, cherish, keep warm (= I. *fovere*), in a gloss; Voc. 403. 39. Ælfric, Hom. ii. 10, has: 'hī *brēdab* heora brād', they nourish their brood. — AS. *brūd*, a brood (with mutation of ā to ū); — Du. *broeden*, to hatch, from *broed*, a brood; G. *brüten*, to hatch, from *brut*, a brood. See **BROOD**. Der. *breed-er*, *breed-ing*.

BREEZE (1), a gaffly. (E.) Well known in Shak. Troil. i. 3. 48; Ant. and Cleop. iii. 10. 14. Cotgrave has: '*Oestre Lunonica*, a gad-bee, horse-fly, dun-fly, *brimsey*, *brizze*.' ME. *brise*; Prompt. Parv. p. 49. AS. *brisa*; Voc. 7. 20; 49. 42. ¶ The form *brimsey* is a distinct word; from Norw. *brims*, Dan. *brims*, a gaffly; cf. MDu. *bremme*, *bremse*, G. *bremse*, OHG. *bremu*, all from Teut. **brem-*, as in OHG. *bremnan* (pt. t. *bram*), to hum, cognate with I. *fremer*, to marmur. — Skt. *bhrāmara-s*, a large black bee; from Skt. *bhrām*, to whirl, applied originally to 'the flying about and humming of insects'; Benfey, p. 670. See Fick, i. 702.

BREEZE (2), a strong wind. (F.) Brachet says that the F. *brise*,

a breeze, was introduced into French from English towards the end of the 17th century. This can hardly be the case. The quotations in N.E.D. show that the E. word was at first spelt *brize* or *brisa*, as in Hakluyt's Voyages, iii. 661; and in Sir F. Drake's The Worlde Encompassed. The earliest is ab. 1565, in Arber's Eng. Garner, v. 121: 'the *brise* . . . which is the north-east wind.' This shows that the E. word was borrowed from French, since *brize* is a French spelling. β. Again, Cotgrave notes that *brize* is used by Rabelais (died 1553) instead of *bis* or *bize*, signifying the north wind. — Span. *brisa*, the N. E. wind; Port. *briza*, the N. E. wind; Ital. *brezza*, a cold wind. Remoter origin unknown. Der. *brez-y*.

BREEZE (3), cinders. (F. — Scand.) *Breeze* is a name given in London, to ashes and cinders used instead of coal for brick-burning. In Ash's Diet. 1775. Also spelt *brize* (N.E.D.). — MF. *breze* (Cot.); F. *braise*, live cinders. — Swed. *brasa*, fire; see **BRASER**.

BRENT-GOOSE, the same as **BRANT-GOOSE**; see **BRAND**.

BRESSOMER, for **BREAST-SUMMER**, a 'summer' or beam extending horizontally over a wide opening, to support a wall above (Hybrid; E. and F. — Late L. — Gk.) Cotgrave has: '*Contre-frontail*, the brow-piece, or upmost part of a door; a haunce, or *breast-summer*.' See **BREAST** and **SUMMER** (2).

BREVE, a short note, in music. (F. — L.) [As a fact, it is now a long note; and, the old long note being now disused, has become the longest note now used.] Formerly also *brief*; Florio has: '*breue*, a bric in musike.' — MF. *brief* (F. *bréf*), brief, short. — L. *brevis*, short. *Breve* is a doublet of *brief*, q.v. Der. from the L. *brevis* we also have *breu-er*, lit. a short document, which passed into English from F. *breuet*, which Cotgrave explains by 'a bricte, note, breviare, little writing,' &c. Also *breu-i-ar-y*, *breu-i-er*, *breu-i-ty*; semi-*breve*. See **Brief**.

BREW, to concoct. (E.) ME. *brew*, pt. i, P. Plowman, B. v. 219; *brewen*, infin. Seven Sages, ed. Wright, l. 1490. AS. *brēowan*; of which the pp. *gebræwen* occurs in Ælfric's Orosius, ed. Sweet, p. 20, l. 19. — Du. *brōwen*; OHG. *brīuanu* (G. *brauen*); Icel. *brugga*; Swed. *brugga*; Dan. *brugge*. [Cf. L. *defrum*, new wine fermented or boiled down; Thracian *βρωτο*, a kind of beer.] — **bHREU*, to decoct. Brugni, i. 65 273, 727. Der. *brew-er*, *brew-house*, *brew-ery*.

BREWIS, **BROWIS**, pottage; see **BROSE**.

BRIAR, **BRIER**, a prickly shrub. (E.) ME. *brere*, Chaucer, C. T. 9699 (E 1823). OMerc. *brēr*, Grein, i. 140; AS. *bræmel-brær*, Voc. 269. 38. ¶ ME. *brere* has become *briar* just as ME. *frere* has become *friar*. Der. *brar-y*.

BRIAR-ROOT, for pipes. (Hybrid; F. and E.) The root is that of the white heath; and *briar* is here a popular corruption of F. *bruyère*, heath. See N.E.D.

BRIBE, an undue present, for corrupt purposes. (F.) ME. *bribe*, *brbye*; Chaucer, C. T. 6966 (D 1378). — OF. *bribe*, a present, gift, but esp. 'a pcece, lump, or cantill of bread, given unto a buyer.' Cot. [Cf. *bribours*, i.e. vagabonds, rascals, spoilers of the dead, P. Plowman, C. xxiii. 263.] Allied to OF. *briba*, to beg; Span. *briba*, idleness, *bribar*, to loiter about; Ital. *briba*, fraud; *bribante*, a vagabond. Origin unknown; not Celtic (Thurneysen). Der. *bribe*, verb; *brib-er*, *brib-ery*.

BRICK, a lump of baked clay. (F. — O. Low G.) In Falyan's Chron. Edw. IV, an. 1476-7; and in the Bible of 1551, Exod. cap. v. Spelt *brigue*, Nicoll's Thucydides, p. 64 (R.). — F. *brigue*, a brick; also a fragment, a bit, as in prov. F. *brigue de pain*, a bit of bread (Brachet). — MDu. *brick*, *bricke*, a bit, fragment, piece; whence also Walloon *briquet*, a large slice of bread. — Du. *breken*, to break, cognate with E. *break*. See **BREAK**. Der. *brick-bat*, q.v.; *brick-kiln*, *brick-lay-er*.

BRICKBAT, a piece of a broken brick. (F. and E.) Used by Bacon; see Todd's Johnson. From *brick* and *bat*. Here *bat* is a rough lump; it is merely the ordinary word *bat* peculiarly used. See **BAT**.

BRIDE, a woman newly married. (E.) ME. *bride*, *bride*, Prompt. Parv. p. 50. Older spelling, *brude*; Layamon, B. ii. 294. AS. *brȳd*; Grein, i. 147. — Du. *brud*; Icel. *brúðr*; Swed. and Dan. *brud*; Goth. *brūths*; OHG. *brūt* (G. *braut*). Teutonic type **brādz*, f. Perhaps from an Idg. type **mri-ti-*, bespoken, promised; cf. Zend. *mraomti*, Skt. *bravimi*, I speak; Uhlenbeck, s.v. *brāths*; Brugni, i. 65 387, 401; and cf. Celtic root **mri*, I say; Stokes-Fick, p. 221. Der. *brid-al*, q.v.; *bride-groom*, q.v.

BRIDAL, a wedding; lit. a bride-ale, or bride-feast. (E.) ME. *bridale*, *braydale*, P. Plowman, B. ii. 43; *bridale*, Ormulum, 14003. Composed of *bride* and *ale*; the latter being a common name for a feast. (There were lect-ales, scot-ales, church-ales, clerk-ales, hid-ales, and bride-ales. See Brand's Pop. Antiquities.) The comp. *bride-calo* occurs in the A. S. Chron. (MS. D.), under the date 1076. ¶ It is spelt *bride-ale* in Ben Jonson, Silent Woman, ii. 4; but *bridall* in Shak. Oth. iii. 4. 151. See **Bride** and **ALE**.

BRIDEGROOM, a man newly married. (E.) Tyndal has *bridegrome*; John, iii. 29. But the form is corrupt, due to confusion of *groom*, a groom, with *gome*, a man. In older authors, the spelling is without the *r*; we find *bredgome* in the *Ayenbite* of Inwyt, ed. Morris, p. 233, written A.D. 1340; so that the change took place between that time and A.D. 1525. AS. *brȳd-guma*; Grein, i. 147; *þ-Du*, *brudegum*; Icel. *brúðgumi*; Swed. *brudgum*; Dan. *brudgom*; OHG. *brūtīgum* (i. *brūtīgum*). *β*. The latter part of the word appears also in Goth. *guma*, a man, cognate with L. *homo*, a man. See *Bride*, *Homage*.

BRIDGE, a structure built across a river. (E.) ME. *brigge*, Chaucer, C. T. 3920 (A 3922); *brig*, Minot's Poems, vii. 78; *brugge*, Allitt, Poems, ed. Morris, B. 1187; *brugg*, Roh. of Glouc. p. 401 (l. 8285). AS. *brȳcg*, *brȳg* (acc. *brȳge*); Grein, i. 145; *þ-Icel*, *bruggja*, Swed. *brugga*, Dan. *brugga*, a pier; Du. *brug*; OHG. *prucea*, G. *brücke*. Teut. type **bruggja*, fem. Further allied to Icel. *brá*, a bridge; Dan. *bro*, a bridge, pavement; MSwed. *bro*, a bridge, a paved way. Perhaps allied to Russ. *brovno*, a beam, joist. Stokes-Fick, p. 184.

BRIDLE, a restraint for horses. (E.) ME. *bridel*, Ancien Riwle, p. 74. AS. *bridel*, Grein, i. 142; for an earlier **brigid*; cf. AS. *brigid*, a bridle, O. E. Texts, p. 44. l. 127. The stem is **brigid-*, from *brigid-*, to pull, to twitch; see *Braid*. Parallel to G. *züg-el*, from *zieh-en*, to draw; *þ-Du*, *bridel*; OHG. *pridel*, *bridel*, *brützel*; MHG. *bridel*; the *β*. *bride* being borrowed from this MHG. *bridel*. Similarly, the OHG. *brützel* is from OHG. *brettan*, cognate with AS. *brēdan*, to pull, weave, braid.

BRIEF (1), short. (F.—L.) Spelt *brief* in Barnes' Works, p. 347, col. 1, last line. In older English we find *brēf*, *brēf*, P. Plowman, C. xlii. 327; with the dimin. *brēfet* (*brēf*), sb., P. Plowman, C. i. 72. —OF. *brief* (so spelt in Cotgrave); mod. F. *bréf* = L. *brevis*, short. —Gk. *brēf*, short. Der. *briefly*. And see below.

BRIEF (2), a letter, &c. (F.—L.) Cotgrave has: '*Brief*, a writ, or *brief*,' a short mandamus, injunction, commission, &c.' From the adj. above. Der. *brief-less*.

BRIER, see *Briar*.

BRIG, a ship. See *Brigantine*.

BRIGADE, a body of troops. (F.—Ital.) Milton has *brigade*, P. L. ii. 552. —F. '*brigade*, a troop, crew, or company;' Cot. —Ital. *brigata*, a troop, band, company. —Ital. *brigare*, to quarrel, fight. See *Brigand*. Der. *brigadier*.

BRIGAND, a robber, pirate. (F.—Ital.) ME. *brigand*, Morte Arthure, 2096. Borrowed from F. *brigand*, an armed foot-soldier, which see in Cotgrave; who also gives '*Brigandier*, to rob;' and '*Brigandage*, a robbing, thievery.' —Ital. *brigante*, a busybody, intriguer; and, in a bad sense, a robber, pirate. —Ital. *brigante*, pres. part. of the verb *brigare*, to strive after. —Ital. *briga*, strife, quarrel, trouble, lousiness; which see in Diez. ¶ No connexion with W. *brigant*, a highlander, from *brig*, a hill-top. Der. *brigand-age*; and see below.

BRIGANDINE, a kind of armour. (F.—Ital.) *Brigandine*, a kind of coat of mail, occurs in Jerem. xvi. 4, li. 3, A.V.; see Wright's Bible Word-book. —F. *brigandine*, 'a fashion of ancient armour, consisting of many jointed and scale-like plates;' Cot. So called because worn by brigands or robbers; see *Brigand*. ¶ The Ital. form is *brigantina*, a coat of mail.

BRIGANTINE, BRIG, a two-masted ship. (F.—Ital.) *Brig* is merely short for *brigantine*. Cotgrave has the latter, to translate the F. *brigantin*, which he describes. —F. *brigantin* = Ital. *brigantino*, a pirate-ship. —Ital. *brigante*, an industrious, intriguing man; also, a robber, brigand. See *Brigand*.

BRIGHT, clear, shining. (E.) ME. *brȳght*, Chaucer, C. T. 1064 (A 1062). AS. *berht*, *berht* (in common use). —OS. *berht*, *berakt* (Heliand); Goth. *bahts*; Icel. *bjart*; OHG. *perakt*, MHG. *bärht*, shining. Teut. type **berht-*, shining. Cf. W. *berht*, fair; Gk. *φωσ-ός*, white; Skt. *bhargas*, light. Der. *brȳghtly*, *brȳghtness*, *brȳght-en*.

BRILL, a fish; *Rhombus vulgaris*. (E.) Spelt *prille* and *brill* in 1481-90 (N.E.D.). Of unknown origin; but Kalkar, in his M. Dan. Diet., s.v. *butte*, cites the G. pl. *pfellen* or *pfillen*, showing that the Low G. form was prob. *prille*. Cf. Bavar. *pfille*, a very small fish (Schmeller). Other R. forms were *pearl*, *perl*. Kalkar gives *prille-mad*, dainty meat, allied to *pralle*, to poke, apparently with reference to its firmness; cf. Low G. *prall*, firm and fleshy, as e.g., a man's calf. The *prill* may have been named from the firmness of the flesh. ¶ Quite distinct from the Cornish *brilli*, mackerel; where *bril*-stands for *brikel*, a mackerel, formed by the dimin. suffix *-el* from Corn. *brith*, streaked, variegated, pied, speckled. [So in Irish and Gaelic, *brac* means both 'spotted' and 'a trout'; and in Manx, *brack* means both 'trout' and 'mackerel'.]

BRILLIANT, shining. (F.—L.—Gk.—Skt.) Not in early use. Dryden has *brilliant*, sb., meaning 'a gem'; Character of a Good Parson, last line but one. —F. *brillant*, glittering, pres. pt. of *briller*,

to glitter, sparkle. —Late L. **berrillare* (an unauthorised form), to sparkle like a precious stone or beryl (Brachet). —Late L. *berillus*, *beryllus*, a gem, an eye-glass; see Diefenbach, Glossarium Latino-Germanicum; cf. *berillus*, an eye-glass, *brillum*, an eye-glass, in Du-cange. ¶ This etymology is rendered certain by the fact that the G. *brille*, spectacles, is clearly a corruption of *beryllus*, a beryl; see Max Müller, Lectures on the Science of Language, ii. 583; 8th ed. 1875. See *Beryl*.

BRIM, edge, margin. (E.) ME. *brim*, *brym*, *brimme*, margin of a river, lake, or sea; Allitt, Poems, ed. Morris, A. 1011, B. 365. AS. *brymme* (for **brimme?*), a brim, border, margin. [The AS. *brim*, surf, sea, is prob. a different word.] Allied to Swed. *bräm*, border, edge; M.Dan. *bræmme*, *bræmme* (Kalkar); Dan. *bræm*; M.Du. *bræm*; G. *gebräme*, border, *verbrämen*, to border. Cf. Icel. *barar*, *brim*. Perhaps related to Barn (2). Cf. Brink. Der. *brim-ful*, *brim-er*.

BRIMSTONE, sulphur. (E.) Lat. 'burn-stone.' ME. *brimston*, *brymston*; *brimston*, *brimston*, Chaucer, Prol. 631 (A 629); also *brimston*, Wyclif, Gen. xix. 24; Deut. xxix. 23; cf. Icel. *brinnisteinn*, *brimstone*. —ME. *brim*, burning (from the vb. *brænen*, to burn); and *stoon*, a stone. *β*. So also the Icel. *brinnisteinn* is from Icel. *brænn*, to burn, and *stæinn*, a stone. See *Burn* and *Stone*.

BRINDLED, BRINDED, streaked, spotted. (Scand.) Shak. has '*brindled* cat;' Macb. iv. i. 1; *brindled* being an extended quasi-diminutive form. ME. *brindled*; as in 'a grette *brindled* flye,' the Book of St. Albans, pt. 1496, p. 28; see N.E.D. Formed from *brind*, the pp. of *brænen*, to burn, the sense being '*branded*.' Cf. prov. E. *branded*, of *brindled*; also Icel. *brind*, in the comp. *brindlöttur*, brindled, said of a cow, Cleasby and Vigfusson's Diet. App. p. 772. We also find Icel. *brant-bröddur*, brindled-brown with a white cross on the forehead; *brant*, a brand, flame, firebrand, sword; *brænn*, to burn. ¶ Thus *brindled* is little more than another form of *branded*; the letter *i* appears again in *Brimstone*, &c. And see *Brand* and *Burn*.

BRINE, pickle, salt water. (E.) ME. *brine*, *brȳne*, Prompt. Parv. p. 61. AS. *brȳne* (for *brȳne*), salt liquor, Elf. Gloss.; Voc. 128. 40. —M.Du. *brȳn*, *brȳne*, pickle, sea-water (Oudemans); whence Du. *brȳn*, brine, pickle. Der. *briny*.

BRING, to fetch. (E.) ME. *bringen* (common); pt. t. *broughte*. AS. *bringan*, pp. *brungen* (mre), Grein, i. 143; *brengan*, pt. t. *brōhte*, pp. *brōht*; the former being the strong and original form. —Du. *brengen*; Goth. *briggan* (with *g* sounded as *ng*), pt. t. *brōhta*; OHG. *fringan* (G. *bringen*). Teut. type **brungjan*, pt. **brang-ja-* > **brāh-ja-* (whence AS. *brengan*); from a strong type **brangan-* (whence AS. *bringan*).

BRINK, margin; but properly, a slope. (Scand.) ME. *brink*, edge of a pit, Chaucer, C. T. 9275 (B 1401); *brenk*, a shore, Wyclif, John, xxi. 4. 'Bi the so-brink of King Ilorn, 141.' —ONorse **branka*, Icel. *breika*, a slope; also a crest of a hill, a hill; allied to Low G. *brink*, sward at the edge of a field; a grassy hill (Lübbers); Westphal. *brink*, edge of a hill. Cf. *Brim*.

BRIONY; a variant of *Briony*, q.v.

BRISK, nimble, lively, smart, trim. (F.—Ital.) Not in early authors; used by Shak. and Milton. Apparently the same as Lowl. Sc. *brisk*, *brisk* (ab. 1560); N.E.D. —F. *brusque*, '*brisk*, lively, quick, rash, harsh;' Cot. —Ital. *brusco*, tart, harsh. See *Brusque*. Der. *briskly*, *briskness*. Doublet, *brusque*.

BRISKET, part of the breast-piece of meat. (F.—Scand.) Ben Jonson has *brisket-bone*; Sad Shepherd, i. 2: 'The *brisket-bone*, upon the spoon of which a little gristle grows.' ME. *brasket*, Voc. 704. 8. —OF. *brischet*, a form given by Brachet, s. v. *bracket*, but *bruschet* in Littré; however, Cotgrave has '*Brichet*, m. the brisket, or breast-piece;' also '*Bruchet*, m. the craw-bone, or merry-thought of a bird;' F. *brechet*. [But. *bruched*, the breast, is from OF. *bruchet*.] The Guernsey *briquet* (Métivier) gives **brusket* as the oldest type, as in ME. —Dan. *brusk*, Swed. *brusk*, MSwed. *brysk* (Ihre, s. v. *brusk*), Icel. *brjask*, gristle; cf. Norw. *brjask*, gristle, *brjaskut*, gristly. See Ben Jonson (as above). So Kluge, s. v. *brusche*; but the connexion with *brusche* is dark. With Dan. *brusk*-cf. AS. *brȳsan*, to bruise, hence, to crush. See *Bruiise*.

BRISTLE, a stiff hair. (E.) ME. *bride*, *beralle*, Chaucer, Prol. 556. AS. *byrst*, a bristle, Herlamar, 52; in A. S. Leechdoms, i. 156; with dimin. suffix *-el*. —Du. *borstel*, a bristle. Cf. Icel. *byrst*, a bristle; Swed. *borst*, a bristle; G. *borste*, a bristle. The AS. *byrst*, fem., and Icel. *byrst*, answer to Teut. types from the base **burs-*, from Teut. **burs-*, weak grade of **burs-* = **bġ*, **burs-*, to bristle; cf. Skt. *akshara-bhrysh*, having a thousand points; Benfey, p. 666. Cf. Stokes-Fick, p. 172-3. Der. *bristle*, verb; *bristly*, *bristlyness*.

BRITTLE, fragile. (E.) ME. *brutel*, *brutel*, *brutal*; Chaucer has *brutel*, Leg. of Good Women, Lucr. 206. Answering to an AS. type **brutel* = Teut. **brut-laz*, adj.; from **brut-*, weak grade of AS. *brōtan*, to break; Grein, i. 142; *þ-Icel*, *brjota*, to break, destroy; Swed. *brjota*, Dan. *brjode*, to break. So that the sense was 'fragile.' ¶ Cf. the

form *brickle*, used by Spenser, *F. Q.* iv. 10. 39, obviously from AS. *brecan*, to break; the *L. fragilis* (*E. fragile*, *frail*) being from the same root as *brickle*.

BRITZKA, BRITSKA, a kind of open carriage. (Polish.) First in 1832. = Pol. *bryczka* (with *cz = E. ch*), 'a light long travelling wagon'; dimin. of *bryka*, a goods-wagon (N.E.D.).

BROACH, to tap liquor. (F. — L.) The ME. phrase is *setten on broche*, to set a broach, to tap, Babees Boke, ed. Furnivall, p. 266. Imitated from the *F. mettre en broche*, to tap a barrel, viz. by piercing it; cf. *F. brocher*, to broach, to spit; Cot. = *F. broche*, a broach, spit; Cot. See **Brooch**, **Abroach**.

BROAD, adj., wide. (E.) ME. *brod*, *brood*, Chaucer, *Prolog.* 155. AS. *brād*, Grein, i. 136. *Du. breed*; Icel. *breiðr*; Swed. and Dan. *brød*; Goth. *brāids*; OHG. *brēit* (G. *breit*). Teut. type **bradōz*. Der. *broad-ly*, *broad-nest*, *broad-en*, *broad-side*; also *breadth*, q. v.

BROCADE, a variegated silk stuff. (Span. — L.) *Brocado*, a cloth of gold or silver; Blount. A 'brocade waistcoat' is mentioned in the Spectator, no. 15. = Span. *brocado*, sb., brocade; also pp., brocaded, embroidered with gold; which explains the use of *brocade* as an adjective. *Brocade* is properly the pp. of a verb **brocar*, which no doubt meant 'to embroider,' answering to *F. brocher*, which Cotgrave explains by 'to broach, to spit; also, to stitch grossly, to set or sew with great stitches,' der. from *F. broche*, explained by 'a broach, or spit; also, a great stitch.' (The Span. *brocar*, a reel for silk, a drill, has lost the original sense.) See **Brooch**. Der. *brocade*, verb; *brocade-d*.

BROCCOLI, BROCOLI, a vegetable resembling cauliflower. (Ital. — L.) Pope has *brocoli*, Horace's Sat. ii. 2. 138. Properly, the word is sprout, and means 'sprouts.' = Ital. *broccoli*, sprouts, pl. of *broccolo*, a sprout; dimin. from *brocco*, a skewer, also, a shoot, stalk. *Broca* is allied to *F. broche*, a spit, also a brooch. See **Brooch**.

BROCHURE, a pamphlet. (F. — L.) More French. *F. brochure*, a few printed leaves stitched together. = *F. brocher*, to stitch. See **Brocade**.

BROCK, a badger. (C.) Used by Ben Jonson, *The Fox*, i. 1; Sad Shepherd, Act ii. sc. 1. ME. *brock*, P. Plowman, B. vi. 31; cf. Prompt. Parv. p. 53. AS. *broc*, a badger (Bosworth), but the word is of slight authority, and borrowed from Celtic. = W. *brock*; Corn. *brock*; Bret. *brock*; Irish, Gaelic, and Maux *broc*. B. It is most probable, as Mr. Wedgwood suggests, that the animal was named from its white-reaked face; just as a trout is, in Gaelic, called *brén*, i. e. spotted, and a mackerel is, in Cornish, called *brithell*, i. e. variegated; see note under **Brill**. If so, cf. Gk. *ῥοκκίς*, white, gray; and *gray*, a badger. Hence also Gael. *broach*, speckled in the face, grayish, as a badger; *broach*, spotted, freckled, speckled, particularly in the face. See Stokes-Pick, p. 186.

BROCKET, a red deer two years old. (F. — L.) 'The hart . . . the secunde yere [is] a broket;' Reliq. Antiquæ, i. 151. A corruption of *F. brocart*. Cotgrave has: '*Brocart*, n. a two year old deer; which if it be a red deer, we call a *brocket*; if a fallow, a *fricket*; also a kind of swift stagge, which hath but one small branch growing out of the stemme of his borne.' So named from having but one tine to his horn. = *F. broche*, 'a broach, spit'; also, a tusk of a wild boar; hence, a tine of a stag's horn; see Cotgrave. See **Brooch**.

BROGUES, stout, coarse shoes. (C. — E.) In Shaks. *Cymb.* iv. 2. 214. = Gael. and Irish *brog*, a shoe; Irish *brúic*. = AS. *brūc*, breeches; or from Icel. *brök*. (Not really Celtic.) See **Breeches**.

BROIDER, to adorn with needlework. (F. — Teut.) In the Bible, A. V. Ezek. xvi. 10. This form of the word was due to confusion with the totally different word *broid*, a variant of *braid*, due to AS. *brogdan*, pp. of *bregdan*; see **Braid**. And note that AS. *brogdan* regularly became *brouden* in ME., but was altered to *broiden* by confusion with *braid* (ME. *briden*). In 1 Tim. ii. 19, *broidered* is actually used with the sense of *brided*! See **Broider** in Eastwood and Wright's Bible Wordbook. An older spelling of *broider* is *broder*; thus we find 'a spoyle of dyverse coloures with *brodered* workes' in the Bible of 1551, Judges, v. 30. It is also spelt *broudered* or *broutered*; Henryson, *Test. of Cresseid*, 417. = *F. border*, to imbroyder, Cotgrave [a word wholly distinct from *bordier*, also in Cotgrave with the explanation 'to border, gard, welt, &c.']. The same as OF. *broader*, *brouder*, to embroider (Godefroy, and Suppl.); cf. Late L. *brodus*, *brudus*, embroidered work (Ducange). Apparently from Teut. **brozd-*, a point, whence AS. *brord*, Icel. *broddr*, a spike. See **Braid**.

BROIL (1), to fry, roast over hot coals. (F. — Teut. ?) ME. *broillen*. '*Broilyn*, or *broilyn*, ustulo, ustillo, torreo;' Prompt. Parv. p. 53. See Chaucer, *Prolog.* 385. [Cf. also *brulen*, E. E. Prose Psalter, exx. (cxxi). 5; before 1350.] = AF. *broillier* (Bozon); OF. *brullir*, to broil, intrane. (in Godefroy). Of unknown origin; cf. OF. *bruir*, to roast; perhaps from MHG. *brüegen*, to scald; see **Brood**.

BROIL (2), a disturbance, tumult. (F.) Occurs in Shaks. 1 Hen. VI. i. 1. 53; iii. 1. 92. Spelt *brail* in Berners, tr. of Froissart, vol. ii. c. 140. = *F. broillier*, explained by Cotgrave by 'to jumble, trouble,

disorder, confound, marre by mingling together; to huddle, tumble, shuffle things ill-favourably; to make a troublesome hotch-potch; to make a hurry, or great hurlyburly.' Allied to Ital. *braglieria*, to disturb, *braglio*, confusion; whence E. *imbroglio*. Of unknown origin.

BROKER, an agent, a middle-man in transactions of trade. (F. — L.) ME. *broker*, *brocur*, P. Plowman, B. v. 130, 248. We also find *brocage* = commission on a sale, P. Plowman, B. ii. 87. The oath of the *brokers* in London is given in Liber Albus, ed. Riley, p. 315. Their business was 'to bring the buyer and seller together, and lawfully witness the bargain between them; for which they were allowed a commission on the sale, called a *brocage*, or, in later times, *brokerage*. The ME. *brocous* also meant a retail-dealer, cf. P. Plowman, C. vii. 95, and answers to AF. *brocur*, a broker, Liber Albus, p. 400; and to ONorth F. *brokeur*, accus. of *brokier*, which Godefroy (s. v. *brocheur*) explains by 'celui qui vend du vin au broc,' i. e. by the jugful. = Late L. *broccator*, one who broaches wine. = Late L. *broccare*, to broach. = Late L. *brocca*, *broca*, a pointed stick, a spike. See **Broach**, **Brooch**. Hence also AF. *abrocur*, a broker, Stat. Realm, i. 103 (1285); Late L. *abroccarius*, Liber Albus, p. 269. And cf. Wallon *abrochi*, to set abroach.

BROMINE, a non-metallic chemical element. (Gk.) Modern; since 1826. Named from its ill odour. Formed, with the suffix *-ine*, from Gk. *βρῶμος*, a stink.

BRONCHIAL, relating to the *bronchia* or *bronchia*. (Gk.) The *bronchia* are the ramifications of the windpipe, passing into the lungs. *Bronchia* is in use; but the more correct form is *bronchin*, neut. plural. = Gk. *βρόγχος*, neut. pl., the bronchia, or ramifications of the windpipe. = Gk. *βρόγχος*, the windpipe, trachea. Cf. Gk. *βράχυν*, neut. pl., the gills of fishes; *βράχυν*, a gill, also, a sore throat, and (as an adjective) hoarse.

BRONCHITIS, inflammation of the bronchial membrane. (L. — Gk.) A coined L. form *bronchitis*, made from Gk. *βρόγχος*, the windpipe. See above.

BRONZE, an alloy of copper with tin, &c. (F. — Ital. — L.) Not in early use. In Pope, *Dunciad*, ii. 10; iii. 199. = *F. bronze*, introd. in 16th cent. from Ital. *bronzio* (Braschet). = Ital. *bronzio*, bronze; *bronzina*, made of bronze (*z = dz*). It has been shown, by M. Berthelot (Introduction à la Chimie des Anciens, pp. 275-9), that the Ital. *bronzio* = L. *Brundisium*, i. e. belonging to *Brundisium* (Brindisi), in S. Italy, where bronze mirrors were made. Pliny has *Brundisium*, Nat. Hist. xxiii. 9, xxiv. 17 (Athenæum, Dec. 30, 1893). See Notes on E. Etym., p. 18.

BROOCH, an ornament fastened with a pin. (F. — I.) So named from its being fastened with a pin. ME. *broche*, a pin, peg, spit, Prompt. Parv. p. 52; also a useful ornament, id.; cf. Chaucer, *Prolog.* 160; Ancrer Kniwe, p. 420. = OF. *broche*, *F. broche*, a spit; also the tusk of a boar (Cotgrave). = Late L. *brocca*, a pointed stick; *broca*, a tooth, sharp point; from L. *broccus*, projecting, like teeth (Plautus).

BROOD, to procreate, offspring, young; a family. (E.) ME. *brūd*, Owl and Nightingale, 518, 631; Rob. of Glouc. p. 70. 1. 1595. AS. *brōd*, a brood (rare); 'hi *brōdað* heora *brūd*,' they nourish their brood; Ælfric, Hom. ii. 10. 4 *Du. brōd*, a brood, hatch; MHG. *bruat*, that which is hatched, also heat; whence G. *brut*, a brood. Teut. stem **brōd-*. B. The primary meaning is that which is hatched, or produced by means of warmth; from the verbal base **brō-*, preserved in G. *brā-ken*, to scald (orig. to heat), *Du. broe-in*, to brood, to hatch. This base **brō-* is related by gradation to **brē-* (*brē-*), to roast; for which see **Brawn**. Der. *brood*, *brūd*; *breed*, q. v.

BROOK (1), to endure, put up with. (E.) ME. *brooke*, which almost invariably had the sense of 'to use,' or 'to enjoy'; Chaucer, C. T. 10182 (*F. 2308*), P. Plowman, B. xi. 117; Iavelok, 1745. AS. *brūcan*, to use, enjoy, Grein, i. 144. 4 *Du. gebrūken*, to use; Icel. *brūka*, to use; Goth. *brūkan*, to make use of; OHG. *brūhan* (G. *branchen*), to use, enjoy. Allied to L. *frui*, to enjoy; cf. L. *fruges*, *fructus*, fruit; Skt. *bhūj*, to eat and drink, to enjoy, which probably stands for an older form *bhruj*; Benfey, p. 656. = BHREUG, to enjoy, use. Brugmann, i. § 1117. *Brook* is co-radicate with *fruit*, q. v.

BROOK (2), a small stream. (E.) ME. *brook*, Chaucer, C. T. 3920 (A. 3922). AS. *bric*, *brooc*, Grein, i. 144. 4 *Du. broek*, a marsh, a pool; Low G. *brook*, low land, broken up by marshes; OHG. *brooch* (G. *bruck*), a marsh, bog. B. Even in prov. Eng. we find: '*Brooks*, low, marshy, or moory ground;' Pegge's Kenticisms (E. D. S.); at Cambridge, we have *Brook-lands*, i. e. low-lying, marshy ground. The G. *brook* also means 'rupture;' and the notion in *brook* is that of broken ground or of water breaking up or forcing its way to the surface; from Teut. **brak-*, a variant (by gradation) of **brek-*, the root of *break*, q. v. Der. *brook-let*.

BROOK-LIME, a plant. (E.) ME. *brook-limke*, Med. Wks. of the fourteenth century, ed. Henslow, p. 29, l. 2. AS. *brice*, a brook; and *kleomoc*, brook-lime. Cf. Low G. *lümke*, *lümke*, brook-lime (Schambach).

BROOM, the name of a plant; a besom. (E.) ME. *brom*, *broom*, the plant; Wyclif, Jerem. xvii. 6. AS. *brēm*, *broom*. Gloss. to Cockayne's Leechdoms. +Du. *brēm*, broom, furze; Low G. *brām*, broom; G. *brom*, in *brom-beers*, a bramble-berry. Teut. type **brēmaz*. B. The confusion in old names of plants is very great; *broom* and *bramble* are closely related, the latter being, etymologically, the diminutive of *broom*; cf. Du. *branau-bosch*, a bramble-bush. See **Bramble**.

BROSE, BREWIS, a kind of broth or pottage. (F.—MIG.) *Brose* is a later form of *bromis* or *bromis*, for which see Nares and Richardson. In Prompt. Parv. we find: '*Brouesse, brosse, Adipatum*;' and see Way's note, where *brouesse* is cited from Lydgate. —OF. *brouez*, *brouz*, nom. case of *brouet*, *brouet*, soup made with broth of meat (see Supp. to Godefroy); dimin. of OF. *bro* (Hatzfeld, s.v. *brouet*), also spelt *bru*, pottage (Rougefort). Late L. *brodium*, gravy, broth. —MIG. *brod*, broth; cognate with E. *broth*. ¶ It is no doubt because *bromis* sounded like a plural, and because it has been confused with *broth*, that in prov. Eng. (e.g. Cambs.) *broth* is often alluded to as 'they' or 'them.' See **Broth** and **Brew**.

BROTH, a kind of soup. (F.) ME. *broth*, Rol. of Cilou. p. 528, l. 10857. AS. *broð* (to translate L. *bro*), Busworth; +Icel. *broð*; OIIG. *brod*, *brod*. Teut. type **broðm*, n.; from **bro-*, **brur*, weak grade of **brou-*, as in AS. *brōwan*, to brew. And see Stokes-Fick, p. 172. See **Brew** and **Brose**.

BROTHEL, a house of ill fame. (E.; confused with F.—Teut.) [Originally quite distinct from ME. *bordel* (= Ital. *bordello*).] The quotations from Hale (Votaries, pt. iii.) and Dryden (Mac Flecknoe, l. 70) in Richardson, show that the old term was *brothel-house* (as in Much Ado, i. 1. 256), i.e. a house for brothels or prostitutes; for the ME. *brothel* was a *per-own*, not a *place*. This Gower speaks of 'A *brothel*, which Micheas hite' = a *brothel*, whose name was Micheas; C. A. iii. 173 (bk. vii. 2505); and see P. Plowman, Crele, 772. Cf. 'A *brotheler*, lenociniun'; Levins, 103, 34. We also find ME. *brothel*, a wretch, *brotheling*, a beggarly fellow. From the same root are the AS. *broðen*, degenerate, base; and the past tense *broðon*, they failed, A. S. Chron. an. 1004. The last forms are from AS. *broð*, *broð*, weak grade of *broðan*, to ruin, destroy, occurring in the comp. *broðan*, with the same sense. This *broð*-cf. orig. meant 'a lost' creature; like L. *perditus*. β. But, of course, a confusion between *brothel-house* and the ME. *bordel*, used in the same sense, was inevitable. Chaucer has *bordel* in his Persones Tale, & 885; and Wyclif even has *bordelous*, Ezek. vi. 24, showing that the confusion was already then completed; though he also has *bordelrie* = a brothel, in Num. xxv. 8, which is a French form. —OF. *bordel*, a hut; dimin. of *borde*, a hut, cot, shed made of boards; Cot. —MDu. (and Du.) *bord*, a plank. See **Board**.

BROTHER, a son of the same parents. (E.) ME. *brother*, Chaucer, Prol. 520. AS. *broðor*, Grein, p. 144; +Du. *broeder*; Icel. *bróðir*; Goth. *bróðar*; Swed. *broder*; Dan. *broder*; OIIG. *pruoder* (G. *bruder*); +Gael. and Irish *brathair*; W. *bradur*, pl. *brodyr*; Russian *brat*; L. *fráter*; Gk. *φράτερ*; Church-Slavonic *bratru*; Zend *brāta*; Pers. *birādar*; Skt. *bhrātṛ*; Teut. type **bróther*; Idg. type **bhrātēr*. Brugmann, i. § 555. Der. *brother-hood*, *brother-like*, *brother-ly*.

BROUGHAM, a kind of carriage. (Personal name.) Date 1839. Named after the first Lord Brougham, born 1778.

BROW, the eye-brow; edge of a hill. (E.) ME. *brave*, Prompt. Parv. p. 53. AS. *brū*, pl. *brūn*, Grein, i. 144; +Icel. *brúu*, eye brow; Dan. *bryn*; Lith. *bruais*; Russian *brave*; Gk. *ὀφρύς*, eye-brow; Pers. *abrū*; Skt. *bhrū*, eye-brow. ¶ Quite a distinct word from AS. *brūu*, Du. *bruan* (in comp. *wenk-bruan*, an eye-brow), G. *braue*. Der. *brow-beat*, to beat by frowning; Holland's Plutarch, p. 107.

BROWN, the name of a darkish colour. (E.) ME. *broun*, Chaucer, Prol. 207. AS. *brūn*, Grein, i. 145; +Du. *bruin*, brown, bay; Icel. *brúnn*; Swed. *brun*; Dan. *brun*; G. *braun*; Lith. *bruais*. Cf. Gk. *φάριν*, a tawny; Skt. *ba-bhrū(s)*, tawny. Brugmann, i. § 109. Der. *brown-ish*, *brun-ette*, *brun-ét*, *brun-ish*. Doublet, *brun*.

BROWZE, to nibble; said of cattle. (F.—MIG.) Occurs in Shak. Wint. Tale, iii. 3. 69; Antony, i. 4. 66; Cymb. iii. 6. 38; spelt *brouze* in Spenser, Shep. Kal. May, 179; Cymb. Fitzherbert, Husb. § 131. —MF. *brouzer*, 'to browse, knap, nibble off leaves, buds, &c.' A hy-form of MF. *brouster*, also *brouter*, explained by Cotgrave by 'to browse, to nip, or nibble off the sprigs, buds, barke, &c. of plants'; a sense still retained in prov. Eng. *brut* (Kent, Surrey), which keeps the t whilst dropping the c. —MF. *brout*, a sprig, tendril, bud, a young branch or shoot. Cot. —MIG. *broz*, a bud (Graff, iii. 366); Havarian *bruns*, *brout*, a bud (Schmeller). —OIIG. *broz*, *bruz*, weak grade of *brōzan*, to break, also, to break into bud; which is cognate with AS. *brōtan*, to break; see **Brittle**.

BRUIN, a bear. (Dutch.) In the old epic poem of Reynard the Fox, the bear is named 'brown', from his colour; the Dutch version spells it *bruin*, which is the Dutch form of the word 'brown.' The proper pronunciation of the word involves a peculiar diphthong ap-

proaching the broad romic (au); but we always pronounce it *broo-in*, disregarding the Dutch pronunciation. See **Brown**.

BRUISE, to pound, crush, injure. (E.; partly F.) ME. *brusen*, Joseph of Arimathea, ed. Skeat, l. 501; but more commonly spelt *brisen* or *briken*, Wyclif's Bible, Deut. ix. 3; also *brosen*, id. Numbers, xxii. 25. In the S. Eng. Legendary, 295. 58, we find the pt. t. *to-bruyde*, representing AS. *to-brýdan*, pt. of *to-brýan*; which shows that E. *bruse* represents AS. *brýsan*, to bruise, occurring in Be Domes Dage, ed. Lumby, l. 49; cf. Matt. xxi. 44. β. But it seems to have been confused with OF. *bruiser*, *bruiser*, *bruiser*, to break; forms which Diez would separate; and but wrongly, as Matzner says. See *bruiser* in Supp. to Godefroy. Of uncertain origin; cf. OIris *bris-im*, I break, allied to AS. *berstan*, to burst.

BRUIT, a rumour; to announce noisily. (F.—L.) Occurs in Shak. Macb. v. 7. 22. 'The kinge herde the *bruit*,' Caxton, Hist. of Troye, leaf 112, l. 6. —F. *bruit*, a bruit, a great sound or noise, a rumbling, clamor, &c.; Cot. —F. *bruire*, to make a noise, roar. Scheler derives F. *bruire* from L. *ragire*, to roar; the prefixed *b* may have been due to imitative alteration; cf. G. *brüllen*, to roar. And F. *bruit* = Late L. *brūgitus*, a clamour (Ducange); cf. L. *rugitus*, a roaring.

BRUNETTE, a girl with a dark complexion. (F.—G.) Mere French; but it occurs in the Spectator, No. 396. [The older E. equivalent is 'nut-brown,' as in the Ballad of The Nut-brown Maid.] —F. *brunette*, explained by Cotgrave as 'a nut-brown girl.' —F. *brunet*, masc. adj., *brunette*, fem. adj., brownish; Cot. Formed, with dimin. suffix -et, from F. *brun*, brown. —MIG. *brūn*, brown; cognate with E. *brun*, q. v.

BRUNT, the shock of an onset. (Scand.) Chiefly used in the phr. *brunt of battle*, the shock of battle, as in Shak. Cor. ii. 2. 104. However, Butler has: 'the heavy *brunt* of cannon-ball'; Hudibras, pt. i. c. 2, l. 872. ME. *brunt*, *brunt*. *Brunt*, insult, impetus; Prompt. Parv. p. 54. The oldest sense is 'smart blow,' as in E. d. Allit. Poems, A. 174. Partly imitative; cf. *diut*, prov. E. *diut*, a blow, thump. Partly suggested by MDan. *brunt*, heat, lust, Norw. *brunt*, lust, heat (of animals in pairing-time). Allied to Icel. *bruna*, to advance with the speed of fire, said of a standard in the heat of battle, of ships advancing under full sail, &c.; Icel. *bruni*, burning, heat, passion, from *brenna*, to burn; cognate with E. *burn*. See **Burn**.

BRUSH, an implement for cleaning clothes; cf. *brush-wood*, under-wood. (F.—Teut.) ME. *brushe*, in the phrase 'wypped it with a *brushe*,' P. Plowman, B. xiii. 460; also: '*Brusche*, bruscius,' i.e. brush-wood, Prompt. Parv. —OF. *broce*, *brose*, brushwood, small wood; F. *brose*, a bush, bushy ground, brush (Cotgrave); cf. Ital. *brusca* 'ling or heath to make brushes with'; Florio. —Late L. *bruscia*, a thicket. Derived by Diez from OIIG. *hursta*, G. *horste*, a bristle; but perhaps influenced by Celtic (Thimmesey, p. 51). Cf. F. *broussailles*, brush-wood, and note the double sense of E. *broom*. Der. *brush-wood*.

BRUSQUE, rough in manner. (F.—Ital.) Spelt *brusk* by Sir Henry Wotton, d. 1639 (K.). He speaks of giving 'a *brusk* welcome' = a rough one; Reliq. Wotton, p. 582. —F. *brusque*, rude; introduced in 16th cent. from Ital. *brusco* (brachet). —Ital. *brusco*, sharp, tart, sour, applied to fruits and wine. β. Of unknown origin; Diez suggests a corruption of OIIG. *bruttice*, brutish, brutal, which is unconvincing. Ferrari (says Diez) derives it from the L. *labruscus*, the Ital. dropping the first syllable. This is ingenious; the L. *labruscus* was an adj. applied to a wild vine and wild grape. ¶ The notion of connecting *brisk* with *brusque* appears in Cotgrave; it seems to be right; see **Brisk**.

BRUTE, a dumb animal. (F.—L.) Shak. has *brute* as an adj., Hamlet, iii. 2. 110; and other quotations in Richardson show that it was at first an adj., as in the phr. 'a *brute* beast.' Cf. 'alle *brute* beestis;' Book of Quinte Essence, ed. Furnival, p. 11 (ab. 1460-70). —F. *brut*, masc., *brutte*, fem. adj., in Cotgrave, signifying 'foul, ragged, shapeless,' &c. —L. *brūtus*, stupid. Der. *brut-al*, *brut-al-ity*, *brut-al-ise*, *brut-ish*, *brut-ish-ness*.

BRUYON, a kind of plant. (L.—Gk.) In Levins; also in Ben Jonson, Masques; The Vision of Delight. —L. *bruyonia*. —Gk. *βρυωνία*, also *βρυών*. —Gk. *βρυών*, to teem, swell, grow luxuriantly.

BUBBLE, a small bladder of water. (E.) Shak. has the sb., As You Like It, ii. 7. 152; also as a vb., 'to rise in bubbles,' Macb. iv. 1. 11. Spelt *boble*, Castel of Helth, leaf 84, back. Not found much earlier in English. Cf. F. Fries. *bubbel*, a bubble. [Palsgrave has: '*Burble* in the water, *bubette*, and the same form occurs in the Prompt. Parv. p. 56; but this is probably a somewhat different word, and from a different source; cf. Du. *borrel*, a bubble.] +Swed. *bubbla*, a bubble; Dan. *boble*, a bubble; to bubble; Du. *bobbel*, a bubble; *bobbelen*, to bubble; Low G. *bubbel*, sb.; *bubbelen*, vb. β. The form of the word is clearly a diminutive; and it is to be regarded as the dimin. of a

form *bob* or *bub*, of imitative origin; cf. prov. E. *bob*, a knob; parallel to *blob*, a bubble. See *Blob*, *Bleb*.

BUCCANIER, a pirate. (F.—West-Indian.) Modern. Borrowed from F. *buccanier*, a buccanier, pirate. = F. *buccanier*, to smoke-dry; or, according to Cotgrave, 'to broyle or scorch on a wooden gridiron' = F. *boucan*, 'a wooden gridiron, whereon the cannibals broil pieces of men, and other flesh'; Cot. β. The word *boucan* is said to be a F. spelling of a Tupi (Brazilian) word, and to mean 'a frame on which meat is smoke-dried'. Mr. Wedgwood says: 'The natives of Florida, says Landouinière (Hist. de la Floride, Pref. A.D. 1586, in Marsh), "mangent leurs viandes rosties sur les charbons et boucanées, c'est à dire quasi cuites à la fumée." In Hakluyt's translation, "dressed in the smoake, which in their language they call boucaned;" Voyages, iii. 307. Hence those who established themselves in the islands for the purpose of smoking meat were called *buccaniers*. Mr. Trumbull says:—"Jean de Lery (Voyage fait en la Terre du Brésil, 1578, p. 153) describes the construction and use, by the Tupinambas, of "the great wooden grilles, called in their language *boucan*, garnished with meats . . . drying slowly over fire."

BUCK (1), a male deer, goat, &c. (E.) ME. *bukker*, Chaucer, C. T. 3387. AS. *bucca*, a he-goat, Levit. iv. 23. + Du. *bok*, a he-goat; Icel. *bukkr*; Swed. *buck*, a buck, a he-goat; Dan. *buk*, a he-goat, ram, buck; OHG. *poch* (G. *buck*), a buck, he-goat, battering-ram. Cf. also W. *buch*, a buck; *buck gaff*, a he-goat; Gael. *bac*, a lunk, he-goat; Irish *bac*, a he-goat. Brugmann, i. § 800. The Celtic type is **bukkos*; Stokes-Pick, p. 179.

BUCK (2), to wash linen, to steep clothes in lye. (E.) Shak. has *buck-basket*, a basket for washing linen, Merry Wives, iii. 3. 2. ME. *bouken*, to wash linen; P. Plowman, B. xiv. 19; as if from an AS. **būcan*, not found; but regularly formed from AS. *būc*, a pitcher (prov. E. *buck*, a pail, tub). The ME. *bouken* has the special sense of 'to steep in lye, to buck-wash'; so also Swed. *byka*, Dan. *byge*, MDu. *buiken*, G. *beuchen*, OF. *buier*, to buck-wash. See *Buck*. Der. *buck-basket*.

BUCKET, a kind of pail. (E.) ME. *boket*, Chaucer, Ku. Tale, 675 (A 1533); AF. *boket* (Bozon); cf. Guernesy *bouquet* (Métivier). Formed with AF. dimin. suffix -et from AS. *būc*, a pitcher, glossed by 'lagenia', and occurring also in Judges, vii. 20 (Hosworth). Cf. Irish *bucad*, a bucket, Gael. *bucad*, a bucket; both borrowed from E. **BUCKLE**, a kind of fastening; to fasten. (F.—L.) The sb. *buckling* occurs in Chaucer, C. T. 2505 (A 2503). = OF. *bocle* (F. *boucle*), the boss of a shield, a ring; from the latter of which senses 'buckle' has been evolved. = Late L. *bucula*, meaning (1) a part of the helmet covering the cheek, a visor; (2) a shield; (3) a boss of a shield; (4) a buckle. The original sense of L. *bucula* was the cheek: dimin. of *bucca*, the cheek.

BUCKLER, a kind of shield. (F.—L.) Chaucer has *bokeler*, Prol. 112; the pl. *boceleris* occurs in King Alisaunder, ed. Weber, 1190. = OF. *bucier* (F. *bouchier*); so named from the *bocle*, *bucle*, or boss in the centre. See *Buckle*.

BUCKRAM, a coarse cloth. (F.) ME. *bokeram*, cloth; Prompt. Parv. p. 42; also in 1326 (N. and Q. S. i. 128.) = OF. *boucaran* (F. *bougran*), a coarse kind of cloth (Roquefort); *bougran* (Hatzfeld); Late L. *boguerannus*, buckram; also in (Italy) Late L. *būchirinus*, for Ital. *buchirano*, late Ital. *bucherame*. Origin uncertain; perhaps from Bokhara, in Tartary (Hatzfeld).

BUCKWHEAT, the name of a plant. (E.) In Coles's Dict. (1684); Turner, Names of Herbes, p. 35. E. D. S. (1548). The *Polygonum fagopyrum*. The word *buckwheat* means *beech-wheat*, so called from the resemblance in shape between its seeds and the mast of the beech-tree. The same resemblance is hinted at in the term *fagopyrum*, from L. *figus*, the beech-tree. The form *buck* for *beech* is E. Anglian, from AS. *būc*, beech. See Tussner's Husbandry. + Du. *buck-went*; G. *buckweizen*. See *Beech*, *Buck*.

BUCOLIC, pastoral. (L.—Gk.) Elyot has *bucolicke*; the Gouverneur, bk. i. c. 10 § 8. Skelton has 'bucolical relations'; Garlande of Laurell, l. 327. = L. *bucolicus*, pastoral. = Gk. *βουκολικός*, pastoral. = Gk. *βουκόλος*, a cow-herd. = Gk. *βov*, for *bois*, an ox; *κόλ*, second grade of *κλ*, in *κείλειν*, to drive. + Irish and Gael. *buachall*, W. *bugall*, cow-herd; Stokes-Pick, p. 178.

BUD, a germ; to sprout. (E.) The Prompt. Parv. p. 54, has: 'Buddle of a tre, Gemma', and: 'Buddus as trees, Gemmo'. The word does not appear earlier in ME.; but may have been an E. word. The corresponding AS. form is **budda*, m., or **budde*, f.; the latter exactly answers to MHG. *butte*, prom. G. (Strassburg) *butte*, Bavar. *butte*, mod. G. *hage-butte*, fruit of the dog-rose, taken as the type of a bud from its shape and bright colour. Hence Du. *bof*, a bud, eye, shoot; *boten*, to bud, sprout out; OF. *boton*, a button, a bud; AF. *boton*, a hip (Vocab. 556.7); Norm. dial. *bout*, a bud, *bouter*, to bud (Robin); the F. words being of Teutonic origin. Cf. also Swed. dial. *bodda opp*, to become leafy (as trees or bushes), *boddoter*, full of

leaves. See Notes on E. Etymology, pp. 20, 476. See *Button* and *Butt* (1).

BUDGE (1), to stir, move from one's place. (F.—L.) Shak. has *budge*, to stir, Hamlet, iii. 4. 18. = F. *bouger*, to stir; cf. Prov. *bougar*, to disturb oneself; answering to Ital. *bulicare*, to bubble up. Formed, as a frequentative, from L. *bullire*, to boil. See *Boil*. β. This derivation is made clearer by the facts that the Span. *bullir* means not only 'to boil', but 'to be busy, to bestir oneself, also 'to move from place to place'; whilst the deriv. adj. *bullicioso* means 'brisk, active, busy'. So also Port. *bulir*, to move, stir, be active; *bulicoso*, restless.

BUDGE (2), a kind of fur. (F.) Milton has: 'those *budge* doctors of the Stoic fur'; Comus, 707; alluding to the lambskin fur worn by some who took degrees, and still worn at Cambridge by bachelors of arts. Halliwell has: '*budge*, lambskin with the wool dressed outwards; often worn on the edges of capes, as gowns of bachelors of arts are still made. See Fairholt's Pageants, i. 66; Strutt, ii. 102; Thynne's Debate, p. 32; Pierce Peniless, p. 11.' Cotgrave has: 'Agnelin, lambs-fur, *budge*'. Palsgrave has *bouge surre*. Cf. AF. *boge*, fur; Stat. Realin, i. 380 (1363). Apparently from OF. *boge*, (Burgny), *bouge*, a bag made of skin. Another sense of *budge* is 'a bag or sack'; and a third, 'a kind of water-cask'; Halliwell. These idens are connected by the idea of 'skin of an animal'; which served for a bag, a water-skin, or for ornamental purposes. When *budge* has the sense of 'bag', its dimin. is *budget*. See further under *Budget*, below. ¶ The connexion is not quite certain. Dr. Murray suggests OF. *bochet*, *bouchet*, a young kid.

BUDGET, a leathern bag. (F.—C.) Shak. has *budget* (old edd. *bouget*), Wint. Tale, iv. 3. 20. Palsgrave has *bougette*. = F. *bougette*, a little collar, or trunk of wood, covered with leather; . . . also, a little male pouch, or *budget*; Cot. A dimin. of F. *bouge*, a budget, wallet, or great pouch; id. cf. OF. *boulge* (Roquefort). = L. *bulga*, a little (skin) bag; according to Festus, a word of Gaulish origin (Brachet). = Olrish *bolg*, *bole*, a bag; W. *bol*, the belly. Allied to *Belly*.

BUFF (1), in *Blindman's buff*. (F.—Teut.) Formerly *blind-man-buff*, a game; in which boys used to *buffet* one (who was blinded) on the back, without being caught, if possible. From OF. *buf*, F. *bufle*, a buffet, blow. = Low G. *buff*, *pu*, a blow (Lübben); EFries. *buf*, *buff*, a blow. See *Buffet* (1).

BUFF (2), the skin of a buffalo; a pale yellow colour. (F.—L.—Gk.) *Buff* is a contraction of *buffe*, or *buffle*, from F. *buffle*, a buffalo. '*Buff*, a sort of thick tanned leather'; Kersey. '*Buff*, *Buffle*, or *Ruffalo*, a wild beast like an ox'; id. 'The term was applied to the skin of the buffalo dressed soft, buff-leather, and then to the yellowish colour of leather so dressed'; Wedgwood. See *Buffalo*.

BUFFALO, a kind of wild ox. (Port. or Ital.—L.—Gk.) The pl. *buffalos* occurs in Sir T. Herbert's Travels, ed. 1665, p. 43. The sing. *buffalo* is in Ben Jonson, Discoveries, Of the magnitude of any fable; § 133. Borrowed from Port. *bufalo*, or Ital. *buffalo*; in early books of travel. [That the term was not really new in English; the Tudor Eng. already had the form *buffle*, borrowed from the French. Cotgrave has: '*Buffle*, m. the buffe, *buffle*, bugle, or wild ox; also, the skin or neck of a buffe.'] = L. *bifidus*, used by Fortunatus, a secondary form of *bubalus*, a buffalo. = Gk. *βουβαλος*, a buffalo; Polyb. xii. 3. 5. Not a true Gk. word; apparently suggested by Skt. *gavala-s*, a buffalo (Macdonell); which is allied to Skt. *gāus*, a cow, and to Gk. *βοῦς*, L. *cow*. See *Cow* (1).

BUFFER (1), a foolish fellow. (F.) Jamieson has '*buffer*, a foolish fellow.' The ME. *buffer* means 'a statterer.' 'The tunge of *bufferes* [Lat. *balbormus*] swiftili shal speke and pleyly'; Wycl., Isaiah, xxxii. 4. Lydgate has *buffer*, a foolish fellow; Minor Poems, p. 32. From ME. *buffer*, to stammer. = OF. *buffer*, to puff out the cheeks, &c. See *Buffer* (1), *Buffoon*. β. The word is, no doubt, partly imitative; to represent indistinct talk; cf. *Babble*.

BUFFER (2), a cushion, with springs, used to deaden concussion. (F.) *Buffer* is lit. a striker; from ME. *bufen*, to strike; prov. Eng. *buf*, to strike, used by Ben Jonson (see Nares). = OF. *buffer*, *buffer*, to strike. See *Buffer* (1).

BUFFET (1), a blow; to strike. (F.) ME. *buffet*, *boffet*, a blow; esp. a blow on the cheek or face; Wycl., John, xix. 3. Also *buffeteu*, *bofeteu*, translated by L. *colaphizo*, Prompt. Parv. p. 41. Also *buffetung*, a buffeting, Old Eng. Homilies, i. 207. = OF. *bufet*, a blow, esp. on the cheek. = OF. *bufe*, a blow, esp. on the cheek; *buffer*, *buffer*, to strike; also, to puff out the cheeks. = Low G. *buff*, *pu*, a blow (Lübben); of imitative origin; like EFries. *buf*, *buff*, *pu*, a blow, Du. *bof*, G. *pu*, MHG. *buf*, *pu*. From the sound; see *Buff* (1).

BUFFET (2), a side-board. (F.) Used by Pope, Moral Essays (Ep. to Boyle), l. 153; Sat. ii. 5. = F. '*buffer*, a court cupboard, or high-standing cupboard; also, a cupboard of plate'; Cot. Origin unknown.

BUFFOON, a jester. (F.) Holland speaks of '*buffoons*, picaresnts,

and gesters,' tr. of Plutarch, p. 487. Pronounced *buffon*, Ben Jonson, Every Man, ii. 3. 8. For the suffix, cf. *ball-oon*. = F. *buffon*, which Cotgrave explains as 'a buffoon, jester, sycophant,' &c. = F. *buffon*, to puff. Cf. Span. *bufa*, a scoffing, laughing at; equiv. to Ital. *buffa*, a trick, jest; which is connected with Ital. *buffare*, to joke, jest; orig. to puff out the cheeks, in allusion to the grimacing of jesters, which was a principal part of their business. Of imitative origin. See **Buffer** (1). Der. *buffoon-ery*.

BUG (1), **BUGBEAR**, a terrifying spectre. (C.) Fairfax speaks of children being frightened by 'strange bug-bears;' tr. of Tasso, Gier. lib. bk. xiii, st. 18. Here *bug-bear* means a spectre in the shape of a bear. The word *bug* was used alone, as in Shak. Tam. Shrew. i. 2. 211; and Wyclif has *bugge* in the sense of 'scare-crow'; L. *formido*, Baruch, vi. 69. Shak. himself also has *bugbear*, Troil. iv. 2. 34. = W. *bug*, a hobgoblin, spectre; *bugan*, a spectre; Gael. (and Irish) *bocan*, a spectre, apparition, terrifying object. β. Probably connected further with Lithuanian *baugus*, terrific, frightful, *bugti*, to frighten, which Fick further connects with L. *jugā*, slight, *jugare*, to put to flight, and Skt. *bhuj*, to bow, bend, turn aside, cognate with E. *bow*, to bend. See **Bow** (1). Brugmann, i. § 701. And see below.

BUG (2), an insect. (L.) Apparently a particular application of the Tudor-English *bug*, an apparition, scarecrow, object of terror; as if equivalent to 'disputing creature.' But rather, a modification, due to association with *bug* (1), of *AS. budda*, a beetle; cf. *AS. searn-budda*, a dung-beetle, Voc. 543. 10, prov. *F. sharn-bug* (Kent).

BUGABOO, a spectre. (C.) In Lloyd's Chit-chat (R.). It is the word *bug*, with the addition of *W. bu*, an interjection of threatening, Gael. *bo*, an interjection used to frighten children, our 'boh!'

BUGLE (1), a wild ox; a horn. (F.—L.) *Bugle* in the sense of 'horn' is an abbreviation of *bugle-horn*, used by Chaucer, C. T. 11565 (F. 1253). It means the horn of the *bugle*, or wild ox. Halliwell has: '*Bugle*, a buffalo; see King Alisaunder, ed. Weber, 5112; Maundeville's Travels, p. 269; Topsell's Beasts, p. 54; Holinshed, Hist. of Scotland, p. 16.' Perhaps *bugle* was confused with *buffle* or *buffalo* (see **Buffalo**), but etymologically it is a different word. = OF. *bugle*, a wild ox (whence, by the way, *F. bugler*, to bellow). = L. *buculum*, acc. of *buculus*, a bullock, young ox (Columella); a dimin. of L. *būs*, cognate with E. *cow*. See **Cow**.

BUGLE (2), a kind of ornament. (F.—L.?) 'A gyrdle . . . Embosht with *bugles*,' Spenser, Shep. Kal. Feb. 66. *Bugles* are tube-shaped glass beads, or fine glass pipes, sewn on to a woman's dress by way of ornament. [Mr. Wedgwood quotes from Muratori, showing that some sort of ornaments, called in Low Latin *bugelli*, were worn in the hair by the ladies of Piacenza in A.D. 1388. These were pads, to support the hair, and have nothing to do with the present word.] From a fancied resemblance to a *bugle-horn*; see N.E.D., s.v. *bugle*, a horn, where a quotation is given dated 1615, in which *bugle* seems to mean 'a tube.' Cf. '*Bugle*, a little black horse' Cockerham (1623).

BUGLE (3), a plant; *Angia reptans*. (F.—Late L.) ME. *bugle*, Medical Werkes of 14th Cent., ed. Henslow, p. 172. = F. *bugle*. = Late L. *bigula* (Hatzfeld); cf. L. *bigulla*, (peri)spina *bugle*. ¶ We find *AF. bugle* as a plant-name, Wright's Voc. i. 162 (spelt *bugle* in MS. Camb. (cf. 1. 1.)); this suggests Late L. *būcula*, 'pascua,' in DuCange: as if 'pasture-flower.'

BUGLOSS, a plant. (F.—L.—Gk.) Mentioned in Sir T. Elyot's Castle of Helth, b. iii, ch. 12; p. 70. = F. *buglosse*. = L. *biglossa*; also *biglossus*. = Gk. *βουγλωσσον*, ox-tongue; from the shape and roughness of the leaves. = Gk. *βουγλωσσον*, ox-tongue. See **Cow** (1).

BUILD, to construct a house. (L.) ME. *bulden*, Layamon, 2656; *bulden*, Coventry Mysteries, p. 20; also *buliden*, P. Plowman, B. xii. 228; and *bulden*, P. Plowman, Credo, 706. The spellings *bielde*, *bedle*, in Wyclif, Bible, Gen. xi. 8, 3 Kings, xi. 7, show that the ME. vowel was long; and, in fact, *vi* is the regular representative (in Southern E. of the 13th c.) of *AS. ʒ*. The vowel was again shortened by the influence of the final dentals in *bulided* and *bulit*, pt. t. and pp. = Late *AS. byldan*, lengthened to *byldan* in Norman pronunciation (cf. *F. bulid* from *AS. bulid*, &c.). = *AS. bold*, a dwelling; with regular mutation from *o* (Teut. *u*) to *y*. *ʒ* became *bold* *byld*; for there was a dwelling built; The Grave (in Thorpe, Analecta, p. 142). Sievers shows that *bold* is for **bold-ʒ*, altered form of **bōþ-ʒ* > *bold*, a dwelling; from Teut. **bōþ-ʒ* (< **bōþ-ʒ*), from Teut. **bōþ-*, weaker grade of *bā* in *bānan*, to dwell, and *Idg. suffix -ʒ*. Closely allied to **Booth**, q.v. ¶ The vowel was still long in the 16th century. We find *bulde* rhyming with *felde* (field) in Higgins, Mirror for Magistrates, Severus, st. 21.

BULB, a round root, &c. (F.—L.—Gk.) Not in early use. In Holland's Plutarch, p. 577; and *bulbous* is in Holland's Pliny, bk. xix. c. 4; vol. ii. p. 13; also *bulbes* in the same, p. 18 (last line). = F. *bulbe*. = L. *bulbus*. = Gk. *βουλβός*, a bulbous root, an onion. Der. *bulb*, verb; *bulb-ed*, *bulb-ous*.

BULBUL, a nightingale. (Pers.) In Byron, Bride of Abydos,

i. 10. = Pers. *bulbul*, a bird with a melodious voice, resembling the nightingale. Of imitative origin: *bul-bul*.

BULGE, to swell out (F.—C.) This word, in the sense of 'to swell out,' is rare except in modern writers. The earlier sense was to stave in the *bulge* (or *bilge*), i.e. the bottom of a ship. Blount has: '*Bulged* (or *Bilged*), a Sea-Term; a ship is said to be *bulged* when she strikes on a rock, anchor, or the like,' &c. From E. *bulge*, (1) a wallet, obs.; (2) a hump, obs.; (3) a protuberance; (4) the bottom of a ship's hull. = OF. *bulge*, *bouge*, f., a bulget, wallet, Cot.; m. a swelling, boss, belly, Cot. = L. *bulga*, a skin-bag (Gaulish). See **Budget** and **Belly**. Der. *bilge*, sb., *bilge-water*. ¶ The F. change of gender raises a difficulty; but see Scheler.

BULK (1), magnitude, size. (Scand.) ME. *bolke*, a heap, Prompt. Parv. p. 43. = Icel. *bulki*, a heap (earlier *bulki*, Norse, cf. 196); *bulkast*, to be bulky; Dan. *bulk*, a lump, clod; *bulket*, lumpy; Swed. dial. *bulk*, a knob, bunch; *bulking*, bunchy, protuberant (Kietz); MSwed. *bolke*, a heap (Ihre); Norw. *bulk*, a boss. β. The Swed. dial. words are connected with Swed. dial. *bulynja*, to bulge; Swed. *bulja*, to swell. The original idea in *bulk* is 'a swelling;' cf. the adn. *bulky*. See **Bolled**. Der. *bulky*, *bulk-i-ness*.

BULK (2), the trunk of the body. (Du.) Used by Shak. Hamlet, ii. 1. 95. = MDu. *bulcke*, thorax; Kilian. (Prob. confused with Icel. *bátr*, the trunk of the body; Swed. *buk*, the belly; Dan. *bug*, the belly; Du. *buik*, G. *bauch*, the belly.) Perhaps allied to **Bulk** (1).

BULK (3), a stall of a ship, a projecting frame for the display of goods. (Scand.) In Shak. Cor. ii. 1. 226; Oth. v. 1. Halliwell has: '*Bulk*, the stall of a ship; with references.' He also notes that the Lincolnshire *bulkar* means (1) a beam; and (2) the front of a butcher's shop where meat is laid. = Dan. dial. *bulk*, a half-wall, a partition; MDan. *bulk*, a balk (Kalkar); NFries. *bulk*, balk. A beam, with the weak grade (*u*), parallel to E. *balk*, Icel. *báltr*, a form, rafter, also a partition. The native E. word *balk* generally means a rafter, and does not give the right vowel. Florio translates the Ital. *balco* or *balcone* (from OIt. *balcho*) as 'the bulk or stall of a shop.'

BULK-HEAD, a partition in a ship made with boards, forming apartments. (Scand. and F.) Nautical. Spelt *bulke-hedde* in 1496; Naval Accounts, ed. Oppenheim, p. 168. Had it been of native origin, the form would have been *balk-head*, from *balk*, a beam. The change of vowel points to the MDan. *bulk* (above).

BULL, a male bovine quadruped. (F.) ME. *bole*, *bule*, Chaucer, C. T. 2141 (A 2139); *bule*, Ormulum, 990. Not found in AS, though occurring in the Ormulum, and in Layamon in comp. *bulshute*, bull-hound; yet the dimn. *bulune*, a bull-ock, little bull, really occurs (Hosworth); and *AS. Bulan*, as if from a nom. *bula*, occurs in place-names (Kemble's Index). Cf. EFries. *bul*, MDu. *bul*, a bull (Kilian); Du. *bul*; Icel. *bul*, a bull; Westphal. G. *bolle*; Lith. *bulas*. Prob. 'the bellowing;' from **bul-*, weak grade of *AS. bellan*, to bellow. Cf. MIG. *bullen*, to roar. See **Bellow**. Der. *bull-dog*, *bull-finch*, &c.; dimn. *bullock*, *AS. bulluc*.

BULL (2), a papal edict. (L.) In early use. ME. *bulle*, a papal bull; P. Plowman, B. prof. 69; Rob. of Glouc. p. 473; l. 9719. = L. *bulia*, a stud, knob; later, a leaden seal, such as was affixed to an edict; hence the name was transferred to the edict itself. See **Bowl** (1). Der. From the same source: *bull-et*, q.v., *bull-et-in*, q.v. ¶ The use of *bull* in the sense of 'blunder' is a different word; from OF. *balor*, *boulor*, to deceive (Godefroy).

BULLACE, wild plant. (F.—L.) Bacou has the pl. *bullices*; Essay on Gardens. '*Bolas* frute, pepulum;' and '*Bolas* tre, pepulus;' Prompt. Parv. p. 42; *bulis* (accented on e), Rom. Rose, 1377. = OF. *belice*, *bolce*, a bullace (Suppl. to Godefroy); also written *pelosse* (pl. *pelosus*) in Cotgrave. = Konanitic type **pili-*; see **Le Lila**. **pilatten*, lit. 'peltet-like.' Late L. *pili-ton*, a peltet, ball. = L. *pila*, a ball. See **Pellet**, and **Pill** (1). Notes on F. Eym. p. 23. β. The OF. *beloce*, *bellos*, 'espèce de prunes,' is given by Roquefort; and Cotgrave has: '*Belloier*, a bullace-tree, or wild plum-tree.' Cf. Breton *bolos* (from OF. *baloce*), also *pelos* (from OF. **pelosse*, *pelosse*; Gael. *bulaisear*, from ME. *bolais-ire*, a bullace-tree. Also Walloon *bilok*, *bulok*, a bullace; from North F. Puitselp (on the pâtis of Lyons) has: '*Pelossi*, *pelossa*, OF. *beloce*, Suisse *belossa*, Norm. *beloche*, Jura *pelosse*, *pelowse*,' all meaning 'bullace.'

BULLET, a ball for a gun. (F.—L.) In Shak. K. John, ii. 227, 412. = F. *boulet*, 'a bullet;' Cot. A dimin. of F. *boule*, a ball. = L. *bulia*, a stud, knob; a bubble. See **Bull** (2).

BULLETIN, a brief public announcement. (F.—Ital.—L.) Burke speaks of 'the pithy and sententious brevity of these bulletins;' Appeal from the New to the Old Whigs (R.). = F. *bulletin*, 'a bill, ticket, a billet in a lottery;' Cot. Ital. *bulletino*, a safe conduct, pass, ticket. Formed, with the dimn. suffix *-ino*, from *bulletta*, a passport, a lottery-ticket; which again is formed, with the dimn. suffix *-etta*, from *bulia*, a seal, a pope's letter. = L. *bulia*, a seal; later, a pope's letter. See **Bull** (2).

BULLION, uncoined metal. (F.—L.) Spelt *bolion* in Arnold's Chron., ed. 1811, p. 229; *bolion* in 1586, in Orig. Letters, ed. Ellis, ii. 305.—F. *boillon*, a boiling; also a certain measure or weight (Godefroy, and Supp.).—Late L. *bullionem*, acc. of *bullio*, a mass of gold or silver; also written *bulliona*.—I. *bullare*, to boil; see **Boil** (1). For the history, see N. E. D. ¶ The mod. F. word is *billon*; which Littré derives from F. *billé*, a log; and F. *billon* seems to have been confused to some extent with the E. word.

BULLY, a noisy rough fellow; to bluster. (Du.) Shak. has *bully* for 'a brisk dashing fellow'; Merry Wives, i. 3. 6, 11, &c.; Schmidt. Also *bully-rook* in a similar sense, Merry Wives, i. 3. 2; ii. 1. 200. But the earliest sense was 'sweet-heart'; see N.E.D. Cf. Hen. V. iv. 1. 48. Apparently from Du. *boel*, a lover; borrowed from G.—MHG. *buole*, a lover; G. *buhle*. The later sense was a swaggering gallant; lastly, a tyrannical coward who intimidates the weak. Perhaps influenced by Du. *bul*, a bull, also a clown, insolent fellow; Du. *bulderen*, Low G. *bultern*, to bluster.

BULRUSH, a tall rush. (E.) M.E. *bolruysche*, Voc. 786. 40; *bulrysche*, Prompt. Parv., p. 244, col. 2. Perhaps from its stout stem; cf. Shetland *bulwand*, a bulrush.—Dan. *bul*, stem, trunk; and F. *rush*. See **Boule** and **Rush** (2); also **Bulwark** (below). β. Or *bull* may mean 'large,' with reference to a bull; cf. *bull-daisy*, &c. (Britten).

BULWARK, a rampart. (Scand.) In Shak. Hamlet, iii. 4. 38. 'Fagotles for *bolwerches*.' Excerpta Historica, p. 52 (anno 1419); nearly the earliest quotation known. 'Barbyens and *bolwerkes* huge'; Lydgate, Siege of Troy, ii. ch. 11; ed. 1555, fol. F. 5, col. 2.—MDan. *bulwike*, a bulwark; Swed. *bulwerk*. Cf. Du. *bolwerk*, whence G. *bulwerk*. Corrupted in F. to *bondeurde*, from the Du. or G. form. Kilian explains *bol-werck*, or *block-werck* by 'propugnaculum, agger, vallum'; showing that *bol* is equivalent to *block*, i.e. a log of wood. [The Dan. *bulwerk* is commonly said to have been borrowed from Du.; but Kalkar gives MDan. *bulwike* as known in 1461, and the Scand. languages explain the word better; the Du. *bol* is not commonly used for 'log,' nor is G. *bühle* anything more than 'a board, plank.'] β. From Dan. *bul*, a stem, stump, log of a tree; MDan. *wirke*, work; cf. Icel. *bulr*, *bolr*, the hole or trunk of a tree, and *wirki*, work. γ. Thus the word stands for *hole-work*, and means a fort made of the stumps of felled trees. See **Boule**. ¶ The G. *bulwerk*, as formerly used in the sense of 'unagonel,' is a different word; from MHG. *baln*, to throw; see Kluge.

BUM, buttocks. (F.) Used by Shak. Midw. Nt. Dr. ii. 1. 53. A word probably meaning 'protrulance,' and connected with such words as *bump*, a swelling, *hump*, a pimple (Florio, s. v. *quasi*).

BUM-BAIFF, an under bailliff. (F. & F.) In Shak. Twelfth Nt. iii. 4. 194. Blackstone (bk. i. c. 9) says it is a corruption of *bound-bailliff*, which is a guess; for there is no such word. β. Todd quotes from a Tract at the end of Fulke's Defence of the English translations of the Bible, 1583, p. 33: 'These quarrels . . . are more meet for the *bun-courts* than for the schools of divinity. In this saying, if the term of *buncourts* seem too light, I yield unto the censure of grave and godly men.' He also quotes the expression 'constables, tithing-men, baillifs, *bumme* or shoulder-marshals' from Gayton's Notes on Don Quixote, bk. ii. c. 2. He accordingly suggests that the term arose from the bailliff or pursuer catching a man 'by the hinder part of his garment;' and he is probably right.

BUMBLE-BEE, a bee that hums. (F.) The verb *bumble* is a frequentative of *boom*. Cf. MDu. *boommelen*, to buzz, hum (Oudemans); Breiten *bummeln*, to sound; EFries. *bommen*, to resound; Du. *boonnen*, to sound hollow (like an empty barrel). See **Boom** (1) and **Bump** (2). α. As both *boom* and *hum* signify 'to buzz,' the insect is called, indifferently, a *bumble-bee* or a *humble-bee*.

BUMBOAT, a boat used for taking out provisions to a ship. (E.) From *bun* and *boat*; for the orig. sense was a scavenger's boat, employed to remove 'filth' from ships lying in the Thames, as prescribed by the Trinity House Bye Laws of 1685. See N. E. D.

BUMP (1), to thump, beat; a blow, bunch, knob. (E.) Cotgrave has: 'Adot, a blow, *bumps*, or thump'; also: 'Baciler, to bump . . . with a bat.' Shak. has *bump*, a knob, Rom. i. 3. 53. Of imitative origin; cf. MDan. *bumpe*, to strike with the fist. So also W. *pump*, a round mass, a lump; *pumpio*, to thump, bang. ¶ In this case, and some other similar ones, the original word is the verb, signifying 'to strike'; next, the sb. signifying 'blow'; and lastly, the visible effect of the blow, the 'bump' raised by it. Allied to **Bunoh**, q. v.

BUMP (2), to make a noise like a bittern. (E.) 'And as a bitourn *bumps* within a reed.' Dryden, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 194; where Chaucer has *bumbleth*, C. T. 6554 (D 972). Imitative; a variant of **Boom** (1); and cf. **Bumblebee**. So also W. *bump*, a hollow sound; *aderyn y bump*, a bittern; Gk. *Boſſos*, a humming, buzzing.

BUMPER, a full glass, esp. when drunk as a toast. (E.) Dryden has *bumpers* in his Epistle to Sir G. Etherege, l. 46. Apparently

suggested by *bump*, a swelling, with the notion of *fulness*, so that a *bumper* generally means 'a glass filled to the brim.' Cf. *thumping*, with the sense of 'large.'

BUMPKIN, a thick-headed fellow. (Du.) Used by Dryden, who talks of 'the country *bumpkin*,' Juvenal, Sat. 3, l. 295. The index to Cotgrave says that the F. for *bumpkin* is *chicambault*; and Cot. has: '*Chicambault*, m. The luff-block, a long and thick piece of wood, whereunto the fore-sail and sprit-sail are fastened, when a ship goes by the wind.' I think it probable that *bumpkin* (then pronounced nearly as *boomkin*) is the dimin. of *boom*, formed by adding to *boom* (a Dutch word) the Dutch dimin. ending *-ken*; so that the form *boomken*, explained by Hexham as 'a little tree,' might also signify 'a small boom,' or 'luff-block'; and metaphorically, a blockhead, a wooden-pated fellow; perhaps originally a piece of nautical slang. The Dutch suffix *-ken* is hardly used now, but was once in use freely, particularly in Brabant; see Ten Kate, ii. 73; it answers exactly to the E. suffix *-kin*, which took its place.

BUN, a sort of cake. (F.—Scand.) Skelton has *bun* in the sense of a kind of loaf given to horses; ed. Dyce, i. 15. M.E. *burne*, Prompt. Parv.—O. prov. F. *bugne*, a name given at Lyons to a kind of fritters (Burguy, Puitseln); a variation of F. *bigne*, a swelling rising from a blow (Burguy). β. These F. words are represented by the mod. F. dimin. *beignet*, a fritter; the connexion is established by Cotgrave, who gives the dimin. forms as *bugnet* and *biguet*, with this explanation: 'Bignets, little round loaves, or lumps made of fine meal, oil, or butter, and raisins; buns, Lenten loaves; also, flat fritters made like small pancakes.' So also Minshew's Spau. Dict. has: '*buñuelos*, pancakes, cobloaves, buns.' And Torriano has Ital. '*bugna*, *bugno*, *bugnone*, any round knob or bunch, a bile or blain.' The word probably came to us from the S. of France; cf. Prov. bonquo, a swelling, *bonnetto*, also *bugno*, a fritter. See Notes on E. Etymol. p. 25. γ. Perhaps of Scandinavian origin; see **Bunio**.

BUNCH, a knob, a cluster. (E.?) M.E. *bunche*, Debate of the Body and Soul, Vernon MS., l. 344; where the copyist in Matsner has *bulche*, l. 370. From M.E. *bunchen*, to beat; β. P. Plowman, A. prol. 71; B. prol. 74. Of imitative origin; a parallel formation to **Bump**; cf. Low G. *buck*, a bone that sticks out, a bump; Du. *bunk*, a mass of flesh. And cf. **Bunk-Bungle**. β. The notion of 'bunching out' is due to 'striking,' as in other cases, the swelling being caused by the blow; see **Bump** (1). Cf. Du. *bonken*, to beat, belabour. Der. *bunch-y*.

BUNDLE, something bound up, a package. (E.) M.E. *bundel* (ill-spelt *bundelle*), Prompt. Parv. p. 55. A dimin., by adding suffix *-el*, of *bund*, a bundle, a thing bound up; the plural *bundels*, bundles, occurs as a gloss of L. *fasciculus* in the Lind. MS. in Matt. xiii. 30. † Du. *bondel*, a bundle; G. *bündel*, a dimin. of *bund*, a bundle, bunch, truss. From *bund*, weak grade of AS. *bindan*, to bind. See **Bind**.

BUNG, a plug for a hole in a cask. (Du.—L.) M.E. *bunge*, Prompt. Parv. p. 55. '*Bung* of a tonne or pype, *bundel*,' Palsgrave. —MDu. *bonge*, 'the bung of a barrill,' Hexham; a dialectal variant of MDu. **bunde*, whence MDu. *bonne*, a bung, stopple, for which Oudemans gives two quotations; hence mod. Du. *bom*, a bung (Frankel). Hence also F. *bonde*, of which Palsgrave has the dimin. *bondel*, cited above. Cotgrave explains *bonde* by 'a bung or stopple; also, a sluice, a floodgate.' β. This MDu. **bunde* (preserved in F. *bonde*) is cognate with *Alsatian bunde*, Swiss *punt* (see Weigand, s. v. *Spund*, ii. 785). —L. *puncta*, an orifice; orig. fem. of *punctus*, sp. of *pungere*, to prick. Cf. W. *bung*, an orifice, also a *bung*; from I. *bung*, which also means 'bung-hole.' See G. *Spund*, a bung, an orifice, in Kluge; in which the s (from F. *es*, l. ex) was prefixed.

BUNGALOW, a Bengal thatched house. (Hind.) Spelt *buglo*, Murphy, The Upholsterer, ii. 3 (1758). In Rich. Pers. Dict., p. 293, we find: '*Pers. bangala*, of or belonging to Bengal; a bungalow.' From the name *Bangla*. Forbes gives Hind. *bangla*, m. a kind of thatched house (p. 88); Wilson gives the Bengali form as *bangla* (p. 59).

BUNGLE, to mend clumsily. (Scand.) Shak. has *bungler*, Hen. V. ii. 2. 115; Sir T. More has *bungler*, Works, p. 1089 c. Prob. from *bung*, weak grade of an old Teut. str. vb. **bing-an-*, to strike, pt. t. **bing*; cf. MDu. *bing-el*, 'a cudgill,' Hexham; prov. E. *bang*, a strong pole, and *bang*, to beat; G. *bengel*, a cudgel; see EFries. *bingeln* in Koolman. β. This is rendered probable by comparison with Swed. dial. *bangla*, to work ineffectually (Rietz); Norw. *bunka*, to work by fits and starts (Ross). Thre gives MSwed. *bunga*, to strike, and Rietz gives *bonka* and *bunka* as variants of Swed. dial. *banka*, to strike. See **Bang**. Der. *bungler*.

BUNION, a painful swelling on the foot. (Ital.—Teut.) Not in early use. Rich. quotes *bunians* from Rowe's Imitations of Horace, bk. iii. ode 9; written, perhaps, about A. D. 1718; the footnote (in Eng. Poets, ix. 472) says that it was 'Jacob's term for his corns,' so that we owe the word to J. Tonson, the book-seller, who may very well have known the Ital. form.—Ital. *bugnone*, *bugno*, any round

knob or bunch, a boil or blain; cf. OF. *bugne*, *bune*, *buigne*, a swelling (Burguy); F. *higne*, a bump, knob, rising, or swelling after a knock (Cotgrave); = Icel. *bunga*, an elevation, convexity; Norw. *bunga*, a round swelling, a bump (Ross); OHG. *bungo*, a lump (cited by Diez). Allied to Skt. *bahus*, thick, Gk. *μαῖος*; Brugmann, Kurze Vergl. Gram. § 194. β. The prov. Eng. *bunny*, a swelling after a blow, in Forth's East-Anglian Dialect, is from the OF. *bugne*. See **Bun**. ¶ The Ital. *bugnone* is from Ital. *bugno*, the same as the OF. *bugne*; with the addition of the Ital. augmentative suffix *-one*.

BUNK, a wooden case or box, serving for a seat by day and a bed by night; one of a series of berths arranged in tiers. (Scand.) A nautical term; and to be compared with the MSwed. *bunke*, which three defines as 'tabulatum navis, quo caeli injuriae defenduntur a voracibus et meretricibus.' He adds a quotation, viz. 'Gretter giorde sier grof under bunka' = Gretter made for himself a bed under the boarding or planking [if that be the right rendering of 'sub tabulato']. The ordinary sense of MSwed. *bunke* is a pile, a heap, orig. something prominent; Icel. *bunki*; allied to F. *bunch*. Cf. MDan. *bunk*, room for cargo.

BUNT, the belly or hollow of a sail; a nautical term. (Scand.-MHG.) *Bunt*, the hollow allowed in making sails; 'Coles (1684). Also in Kersey's Dict. a. Wedgwood explains it from Dan. *bundi*, Swed. *bunt*, a bundle, a bunch; and so Webster; cf. Fries. *bunt*, *bunt*, a bundle, packing. If so, the root is the verb to bind. Cf. Norw. *bunda*, to pack, pack tight (Ross). From MHG. *bunt*, a bundle, = OHG. *bunt*, weak grade of *bintan*, to bind. β. But the sense agrees better with that of a different Scand. word, answering to E. *bow*, a bend; cf. Dan. *bug*, a belly; *bug paa Seil*, a lunt; *bug-guarding*, a bunt-line; *bug-line*, bowline; *bug-pryd*, bowsprit; *bugne*, to bend; *de bugnede Seil*, the belling sails or canvas; Swed. *buk på et segel*, the bunt of a sail; *bugning*, furling.

BUNTING (1), the name of a bird. (Scand.?) ME. *bunting*, *bounting*; also *buntyle*, badly written for *buntel*. *Buntynge*, hyrle, *pratellus*; Prompt. Parv. p. 56. 'A bounting.' Lyric Poems, ed. Wright, p. 40. 'The pratellus, a buntyle.' Wright's Vocab. i. 221. Cf. Lowland Scotch *buntlin*, a hunting. Origin unknown. As the bird has a clumsy figure (Newton), we may compare Lowl. *Sc. bunting*, short and thick, plump, prov. E. *bunt*, short and stout; perhaps from Norw. *bunta*, stout and compact (Ross).

BUNTING (2), a thin woollen stuff, of which ships' flags are made. (F.?) In Johnson's Dict., and first found in 1742 (N.E.D.). [The suggestion of a connexion with High G. *bunt*, variegated, is unlikely, though the word is now found in Dutch as *bont*. Mr. Wedgwood says: 'To bunt in Somerset is to bolt meal, whence *bunting*, bolting-cloth, the loose open cloth used for sifting flour, and now more generally known as the material of which flags are made.' And he has noted that F. *cinquante* means (1) a bolting-cloth, (2) hunting. The E. D. D. has bunt, to sift, to bolt, and *bunting*, a kind of cloth of which sieves are made (which seems decisive). The verb *bunt*, to bolt flour, is ME. *bonten*, to sift, and occurs in the Aynclite of Iwuyt, p. 93.

BUOY, a floating piece of wood fastened down. (Du.-L.) It occurs (spelt *buoy*) in Hakluyt's Voyages, vol. iii. p. 411. Spelt *boy* in Palsgrave. Borrowed, as many sea-terms are, from the Dutch. — Du. *boei*, a buoy; also, a shackle, fetter. [The same word as OF. *boie*, *buie*, a fetter; Godefroy.] — Late L. *boia*, a fetter, a clog. [Raynouard, l. ex. Rom. ii. 332, quotes "jubeat compendibus construngi, quos rustica lingua boias vocat." Plantius has it in a pun, Capt. iv. 2. 109. "Boius est boiam vocat." note to Vie de Saint Auban, l. 680, ed. Atkinson; q. v.] — L. *boia*, pl. a collar for the neck, orig. made of leather. Sometimes derived from L. *bōs*, an ox, and said to have meant orig. 'a collar made of leather'; like Gk. *βοῦς*, *Βόκος* from *βοῦς*. ¶ A *buoy* is so called because chained to its place, like a clog chained to a prisoner's leg. Cf. 'In presence, fetterit with boyis, sittand'; Barbour's Bruce, ed. Skent, x. 763. The mod. F. *bouée*, a buoy, is a modification of MF. *boyer*, 'a boy', in Palsgrave, and means 'chained down', being the f. pp. of a verb *buier*, to chain. Der. *buoy-ant* (Span. *boyante*); *buoy-ancy*.

BUR, BURDOCK; see **Burr**.

BURBOT, a fish of the genus *Lota*. (F.-L.-Gk.) The pl. *barbottus* occurs in Reliq. Antiquae, i. 85 (ab. 1475). = F. *barbotté* (also *barbote*). = F. *bourbetter*, 'to wallow in mud'; Cot. = F. *bourbe*, mud. — Late L. *borba*, mud (Ducange). = Gk. *βάρβατος*, mud.

BURDEN (1), **BURTHEN**, a load carried. (E.) ME. *birþene*, Havelok, 807; altered to *birþen* by Norman influence; spelt *birþin* in Cursor Mundi, 6830 (Cotton MS.). AS. *byrþen*, a load (Grein). + OSax. *burðinnia*. Teut. type **burðinnja*, extension of **bur-th* with suffix *-inija*. Allied to Icel. *byrðr*, *byrði*; Swed. *bärda*; Dan. *byrde*; Goth. *burðei*; OHG. *burdi*, *burðin*; MHG. and G. *bürde*. All from Teut. **bur-*, weak grade of **ber-an-*, to bear; with varying suffixes. Further allied to Gk. *φόρος*, a burden. = G. *βηρ*, to bear. See **Bear**. Der. *burden-some*.

BURDEN (2), the refrain of a song. (F.-Late L.) The same word as *bourdon*, the drone of a bagpipe or the bass in music. ME. *burdoun*,

BURIAL

Chaucer, Prol. 673. — F. *bourdon*, 'a drone or dorre-bee; also, the humming or buzzing of bees; also, the drone of a bagpipe'; Cot. — Late L. *burdinem*, acc. of *burdo*, a drone or non-working bee, which is probably an imitative word, from the buzzing sound made by the insect; *bur* being another form of *buzz*, q. v., cf. Lowl. *Sc. burr*, to whizz. ¶ The ME. *bourdon* also means a pilgrim's staff, which is another meaning of the F. *bourdon*. The Late L. *burdo* also means (1) an ass, mule, (2) a long organ-pipe. Dietrich thinks the 'organ-pipe' was so named from resembling a 'staff', which he derives from *burdo* in the sense of 'mule'. But *burdo*, an ass, may be a distinct word.

BURDOCK; see **Burr**.

BUREAU, an office for business. (F.-L.-Gk.?) Used by Swift and Burke; see Richardson. = F. *bureau*, a desk, writing-table, so called because covered with baize. Cotgrave has: 'Bureau, a thick and coarse cloth, of a brown russet or darke-mingled colour; also, the table that's within a court of audit or of audience (belike, because it is usually covered with a carpet of that cloth); also the court itself.' And see Brachet, who quotes from Boileau, *vêtu de simple bureau*. — OF. *burel*, coarse woollen stuff, russet-coloured. — OF. *buire* (F. *buire*), reddish-brown. — L. *burris*, fiery-red (Vick, ii. 154). = Gk. *νύψος*, flame-coloured. = Gk. *ῥῆς*, fire. See **Fire**. ¶ Chaucer has 'borel men,' i. e. men roughly clad, men of small account (C.T. B 3145); where *borel* is from the OF. *burel* above. Der. *bureau-crazy*; see **Aristocracy**.

BURGANET, BURGONET, a helmet. (F.-Late L.) See Shak. Ant. and Cleop. i. 5. 24. — F. *bourguignotte*, 'a Burganet, Hufkin, or Spanish Murrion' [morion, helmet]; Cot. So called because first used by the Burgundians. = F. *Bourgeois*, Burgundy. — Late L. *Burgundia*; cf. *Bourguignon*, a Burgonian, one of Burgundy; Cot. β. So, in Spanish, we have *boragofata*, a sort of helmet; a *la Burgoñata*, after the Burgundy fashion; *Borogña*, Burgundy wine. And, in Italian, *borogno*, *borgognotta*, a burganet, helmet.

BURGEOON, a bud; to bud. (F.-Teut.) ME. *borioune* (printed *borjoune*), a bud; Arthur and Merlin, p. 65 (Halliwell's Dict.). *burion* (printed *burjon*), Cursor Mundi, 10735. 'Gramino, to borionne' (printed *borionne*) or byrmiell.' Prompt. Parv. p. 276, note 3. — F. *bourgeon*, a young bud; Cot. OF. *borion* (Hatzfeld). β. Dietrich cites a shorter form in the Languedoc *bour*, a bud, the eye of a shoot (mod. Prov. *bourro*, *bour*, a bud); and he supposes the word to have been formed from the MHG. *bur*, OHG. *purjan*, to raise, push up. If so, we are at once led to MHG. *bor*, OHG. *por*, an elevation, whence is formed the word *in-por*, upwards, in common use as G. *empor*; cf. G. *emfüring*, an insurrection, i. e. a breaking forth. Allied to Du. *beuren*, to lift up. From Teut. **bur-*, weak grade of **beran-*, to bear.

BURGESS, a citizen. (F.-MHG.) ME. *burgess*, Chaucer, Prol. 369; Havelok, 1328; pl. *burgesses*, Ancren Riwle, p. 168. = OF. *burgess*, a citizen. — Late L. *burgensis*, adj., belonging to a city. — Late L. *burgus*, a small fort (Vegetius). — MHG. *bure*, a fort (G. *burg*); cognate with E. *borough*. See **Borough**.

BURGHIER, a citizen. (Du.) In Gascoigne, Fruits of Warre, st. 14. — Du. *burger*, a citizen. — Du. *burg*, a city; cognate with E. *borough*. See **Borough**.

BURGLAR, a housebreaker, thief. (AF.-E.) Dogberry misuses *burglary*, Much Ado, iv. 2. 52. Florio (ed. 1680, not in ed. 1611) interprets Ital. *gruncelli* by 'roguing beggars, *burglairs*.' *Burglar* is an AF. law term; spelt *burgler* in Fitzherbert's Grande Abridgement, 268 b; *burglour* in a tr. of Fitzherbert's New Bk. Justices, 125 b. The Late L. forms are *burglatur*, *burglatur*, *burglatur*, all with the sense of house-breaker. All are founded on AS. *burh*, a borough, whence ME. *burgh-breche*, 'breach of a borough.' See N. E. D. Der. *burglar-y*, *burglar-i-ous*.

BURGOMASTER, a chief magistrate of a town. (Du.) In 1 Hen. IV, ii. 1. 84. 'Euery of the foresayd cities sent one of their *burgomasters* unto the towne of Ilage in Holland'; Hakluyt, Voyages, i. 157. — Du. *burgemeester*, a burgomaster; whence it has been corrupted by assimilating *burge-* to *burgo-*, for Late L. *burgus*, a town (Latinised form of *borough* or *burg*), whilst *meester* is spelt in the E. fashion. — Du. *burg*, a borough, cognate with E. *borough*, q. v.; and *meester*, a master (OF. *meistre*), for which see **Master**.

BURGONET, a helmet; see **Burganet**.

BURIAL, a grave; the act of burying. (E.) ME. *burial*, a grave; Trevisa, ii. 27; *birial*, a tomb, Wycl., Matt. xxvii. 60. But the form is corrupt; the older Eng. has *burials*, which is a singular, not a plural substantive, in spite of its apparent plural form. 'Beryel, sepulchrum' Wright's Vocab. i. 178. 'An *buryell*, i. e. a tomb; Kob. of Glouc., p. 204; l. 4184. AS. *byrgels*, a sepulchre; Gen. xxiii. 9, the commoner form being *byrgen*, Gen. xxiii. 3. Formed, with suffix *-els*, from AS. *byrgan*, to bury. See **Bury**. ¶ Other examples of the suffix *-els* or *-else* occur in AS; e.g. *fetels*, a bag, Josh. ix. 4; *redelse*, a riddle, Numb. xii. 8. The suffix *-al* in E. *burial* is due to association with *funeral*, &c.

BURIN, an engraver's tool. (F.—Ital.—G.) In Bailey, vol. ii. (1731). Borrowed from F. *burin*; a word borrowed from Ital. *borino* (Brachet). Probably formed from MHG. *boren* (OIG. *parōn*, G. *bōren*), to bore; cognate with E. *bore*. See **Bore** (1).

BURKE, to murder by suffocation, to strangle. (E.) From the name of *Burke*, an Irishman who committed murders by suffocation; executed at Edinburgh, Jan. 28, 1829. The name *Burke* (*Le de Burgo*) is due to an AF. pronunciation of AS. *burh*, a borough.

BURLE, to pick knots and loose threads from cloth; in cloth-making. (F.—Late L.) To *burle* is to pick off *burles* or knots in cloth, the word being properly a sb. Halliwell has: '*Burle*, a knot, or bump; see Toppell's Hist. Beasts, p. 250 [220, ed. 1658]. Also, to take away the knots or impure parts from wool or cloth. "*Desquamare vestes*, to burle cloth;'" Elyot. Cf. Herrick's Works, ii. 15. "*ME. burle*, a knot in cloth; see Prompt. Parv. p. 56.—OF. *bourle*, a tuft of wool, dimin. of *bourre* (Godefroy); cf. Prov. F. *bouill*, *bouirill*, a flock or end of thread which disfigures cloth, cited by Mr. Wedgwood as a Languedoc word; spelt *bourri*, *bouirill* in Mistral.—F. *bourre*, expl. by Cotgrave as 'flocks, or locks of wool, hair, &c. serving to stuff saddles, balls, and such like things.'—Late L. *burra*, a woollen pad (Ducange); cf. L. *burra*, trifles; Late L. *reburus*, rough.

BURLESQUE, comic, ironical. (F.—Ital.—L.) Dryden speaks of 'the dull *burlesque*;' Art of Poetry, canto i. l. 81. It is properly an adjective, as in Blount's Gloss.—F. *burlesque*, introd. in 16th cent. from the Ital. (Brachet).—Ital. *burlesco*, ludicrous.—Ital. *buria*, a trick, waggery, fun, banter. *B.* Diez suggests that *buria* is a dimin. from L. *burra*, used by Ausonius in the sense of a jest, though the proper sense is rough hair. This supposition seems to explain also the Span. *borla*, a tassel, tuft, as compared with Span. *burra*, goat's hair. See **Burl**.

BURLY, large, corpulent, huge. (E.) *ME. burely*, Perceval, 269; *borlie*, large, ample, bestial, 605; *burliche*, Morte Arthur, ed. Brock, 586, 2190. The same as Shetland *boorly*, stout; Prov. E. *boverly*, comely, well made, stout. Cf. 'great and bowerly images,' in Udall's tr. of Erasmus's Apophthegms (1542), p. 184 b. This shows clearly that the AS. form must have been **būr-lic*, in which the *u* was shortened before *rl*, as in mod. F. *Dunstan*, AS. *Dūn-stān*. Thus the orig. sense was 'suitable for a bower' or lady's chamber; hence handsome, goodly, &c. Cf. *ME. burmaiden*, a 'bower-maid.' (Athenæum, Mar. 24, 1894, p. 250; Notes on E. Etym. p. 26.) See **Bower**.

BURN (1), to set on fire. (E.) *ME. bernien*, Ancræn Riwle, p. 306; allied to *brennen*, Chaucer, C. T. 2331 (A 2331). There are two types. α. intrans. AS. *byrnan*, to burn; Grein, i. 153; also *beornan*, p. 109; a strong verb, pt. t. *bearn*, *bran*, pt. p. *byrnen*—*Olcel. brinna*; Goth. *brinnan*; Teut. type **brenn-an*; cf. AS. *byrn*, flame. β. trans. AS. *beornan*, weak verb (Grein, i. 77); *Olcel. brenna*, Dan. *brænde*, Swed. *bränna*; G. *brennen*; Teut. type **brannjan*, causal of the former.

BURN (2), a brook. See **Bourn** (2).

BURNET, a plant. (F.—OHG.) A name given chiefly to the *Poterium Sanguisorba* and *Sanguisorba officinalis*; see E.D.S. Plant-names, 212; and Prior. Prior says the name was given to the *Poterium* because of its brown flowers. The flowers of the *Sanguisorba* are of a deep purple-brown colour. The word occurs in MS. Sloane 2457, fol. 6 (see Halliwell) as synonymous with *pimpernel*, but Mr. Britten remarks that the *poterium* is meant. It also occurs in Late L. as *burneta*, Rclq. Antiq. i. 37, so that it is doubtless French. Cf. *ME. burnet*, dark brown; O.E. Hom. ii. 163. Also AF. *burnete*, *burnet* (Alphita).—OF. *brunete*, given by Godefroy as the name of a flower, now unknown; but it is clearly our *burnet*. Also spelt *brunette*, and the same word with OF. *brunette*, also *burnette*, a kind of dark brown cloth, also a brunette. See further under **Brunette**.

BURNISH, to polish. (F.—OHG.) Shak. has *burnished*, Merch. Ven. ii. 1. 2; *ME. burnist*, Gawain and Grene Knight, ed. Morris, 212; cf. *burned*, Chaucer, C. T. 1985 (A 1983).—OF. *burnir*, *brunir*, to embrown, to polish; pres. pt. *burnis-ant* (whence the E. suffix *-ish*).—OHG. *brūnen* (< **brunjan*), to embrown, also to make bright, to polish.—OIG. *brūn*, brown; cognate with AS. *brūn*, brown. See **Brown**. Der. *burnish-er*.

BURNOUSE, an upper cloak worn by Arabs. (F.—Arab.) In G. Eliot, Daniel Deronda, ch. xi. Dryden describes Almeyda as having 'her face veiled with a *burnus*;' Don Sebastian, A. i.—F. *burnous*.—Arab. *burnus*, a kind of high-crowned cap, worn formerly in Barbary and Spain; whence Span. *albornoz*, a kind of cloak with a hood; Rich. Dict. p. 265; Devic.

BURR, **BUR**, a rough envelope of the seeds of plants, as in the buckard. (E.) *ME. burre*, tr. by 'lappa, glis;' Prompt. Parv. p. 56; cf. *borre*, a hoarseness or roughness in the throat, P. Plowman, C. xx. 306. In Cockayne's A. S. Leechdoms, iii. 316, we find: '*Burr*, pl. *burres*, burr, burra, *Arctium lappa*; Gl. Rawlinson, c. 607; Gl. Sloane, 5. NFriesic *burre*, *borre*, a burr.—Swed. *borre*, a sea-

hedgehog, sea-urchin; *karlbörre*, a burdock; Dan. *borre*, burdock. From Tent. base **burs-*, for **burs-*, weak grade of Tent. root **bers-*, to bristle. See **Bristle**. Der. *buur* (or perhaps of imitative origin), a roughness in the throat, hoarseness; *burdock*.

BURROW, a shelter for rabbits. (F.) *ME. borogh*, a den, cave, lurking-place; 'Fast byside the *borogh* there the barn was inne'—close beside the *burrow* where the child was; William of Palerne, l. 9. In the Prompt. Parv. p. 56, we find: '*Burwele*, *burweth* [*burweh*?] *burwe*, *burraue*, town; *burgus*.' Thus *burrow* is a mere variation of *borogh*. β. The provincial Eng. *burrow*, a shelter, is the same word; from *burg-*, weak grade of AS. *beorgan*, to protect. See **Borough**. Der. *burrow*, verb.

BURSAR, a purse-keeper, treasurer. (Late L.—Gk.) Wood, in his Athenæ Oxonienses, says that Hales was '*bursar* of his college' (R.). The pl. *bursarii* is in Harrison, Descr. of England, h. ii. ch. 3; ed. Furnivall, p. 82.—Late L. *bursarius*, a treasurer.—Late L. *bursa*, a purse, with suffix *-arius*, denoting the agent.—Gk. *βύρα*, a hide, skin; of which purses were made. See **Purse**. Der. *bursar*, ship.

BURST, to break asunder, break forth. (E.) *ME. bersen*, *bresten*, Chaucer, C. T. 1982 (A 1980); P. Plowman, A. vii. 165. AS. *berstan*, pt. t. *burst*, pp. *borsten*; Grein, i. 92.—Du. *bersten*, to burst asunder; *lcel. bres-a*; Swed. *brista*; Dan. *briste*; OHG. *prēstan*, MHG. *brēsten* (G. *hersten*).—Gael. *bris*, to break; Irish *brisaim*, Irish *bris-inn*, I break. Teut. type **brest-an*, pt. t. **brast*.

BURTHEN; see **Burden** (1).

BURY (1), to hide in the ground, to inter. (E.) *ME. buryen*, P. Plowman, R. xi. 66. AS. *byrgan*, *byrgan*, Grein, i. 152; from **burg-*, weak grade of AS. *beorgan*, to protect, to hide; for which see **Borough**. Der. *burial*, q. v.

BURY (2), a town; as in *Canterbury*. (E.) A variant of *borough*, due to the peculiar declension of AS. *byrig*, which changes to the form *byrig* in the dat. sing., after the prep. *et*, at. See **Borough**.

BUS, a shortened form of *omnibus* (ab. 1832). (L.) The pl. *omnibusses*, with the third syllable more stressed than at present, was shortened to *buses*; whence the sing. *bus* or *busk*. See **Omnibus**.

BUSH (1), a thicket. (Late L.) α. *Bush* answers to an AS. **bysc*, whence *Ward-busc*, *with-busc*, Birch, Cart. Sax. iii. 638, l. 35; cf. *Busey*, *Russey*, old forms of *Bushley*, Hert. *ME. bush*, Chaucer, C. T. 1519 (A 1517); *busch*, *busk*, P. Plowman, R. xi. 336; *busk*, Will. of Palerne, 3069; Gen. and Exodus, 2779. β. The form *busk* is of Scand. origin; cf. Dan. *busk*, a bush, shrub; Swed. *buske*, a bush. Cf. also Du. *bosch*, a wood, forest; OHG. *buse* (G. *busch*). All from Late L. *boscus*, a bush; a word of unknown origin; whence also Ital. *bosco*, F. *bois*. *Boscus* occurs in the Laws of Cnut, De Foresta, § 28. Der. *busk-y*, *bush-y*, *ness*.

BUSH (2), the metal box in which an axle of a machine works. (Dutch—L.—Gk.) Technical. Miss Jackson (Shropsh. Word-book) quotes 'one pair of *bushes*' from an inventory of 1625.—MDu. *busse*; Du. *bus*, a box; here the equivalent of the E. *box*, which is similarly used.—Late L. *buxis*, a box.—Gk. *μῦξ*, a box.—Gk. *μῦξος*, box-wood, box-tree. See **Box** (1). Doublet, *pyx*.

BUSHEL, a measure. (F.—L.—Gk.) *ME. bushel*, Chaucer, C. T. 4091 (A 4093); Polit. Songs, ed. Wright, p. 331, l. 165, p. 341, l. 293 (ab. 1330).—AF. *buisse*; Britton, i. 189; OF. *boisse*; Burgun, s. v. *boiste*; Godefroy, Supp.—Late L. *boissellus*, *buscellus*, a bushel; also spelt *busstellus*.—Late L. *busida* (> OF. *boiste*, F. *boite*), the acc. case of *buxis*, a box.—Gk. *μῦξ*, a box. See above.

BUSK (1), to get oneself ready. (Scand.) *ME. buske*, *busken*, P. Plowman, R. ix. 123; Cursor Mundi, 11585.—*lcel. būsak*, to get oneself ready; see Cleasby and Vigfusson's *lcel. Diet.* pp. 87, col. 1, and 88, col. 1; Dasent, *Burnt Njal*, pref. xvi, note. It stands for *būa-sk*, where *būa* is to prepare, and *-sk* is for *sik* (cf. G. *sich*), oneself. The neut. sense of *būa* is to live, dwell; from **bHEU*, to be. See **Boor**, and cf. **Bask.**

BUSK (2), a support for a woman's stays. (F.) *Busk* now means a piece of whalebone or stiffening for the front of a pair of stays; but was originally applied to the *whole* of the stays.—MF. *busque*; Cotgrave has: '*Busque*, . . . a buske, or buste;' mod. F. *buse*. Of uncertain origin; cf. also MF. *buc*, a buske, plated boot, or other quilted thing, worn to make, or keep, the body straight; Cot. Cf. F. *buse* in Supp. to Godefroy.

BUSKIN, a kind of legging. (F.—Ital.—L.—Gk.) Shak. has *buskin'd*, Mids. Nt. Dr. ii. 1. 71. Cotgrave has: '*Brodequin*, a buskin.' Palsgrave has: '*Brodequin*, *brodequin*;' and (at p. 907, col. 3), we find: 'The buskins, *les brousequins*;' among the articles of women's attire.—OF. *brosequin*, occurring in 1483 (Godefroy, Supp., s. v. *brodequin*), also *brosequin*, *brosequin*, *brosequin* (id.). [The form *brodequin* may have arisen from confusion with F. *broder*, OF. *broder* (Hatzfeld).] Origin disputed; but *not* from Dutch, the MDu. *broesken* (Sewel) having been borrowed from F. (Frank). Perhaps from MItal. *borzachino*, pl. *borzachini*, 'buskins, fine booties,' Florio; who

also gives *borzachinelli*, 'little buskins, little chequerell [i.e. kid] purses.' The last sense suggests a possible derivation from *Mital. borza*, variant of *horas*, a purse, a bag (F. *bourse*); see *Furse*. Hence we might also derive Span. *boreguí*, a buskin, the reappearing in *boreguín-ero*, a buskin-maker. ¶ The Ital. *borra* (like MF. *bourra*) may have had the sense of leather case; cf. Gk. *βύρα*, a hide. Cf. 'I. tunicam de *bussyns*, et i. togam viridem'; York Wills (1471); iii. 188.

BUSS (1), a kiss; to kiss. (E.) Used by Shak. K. John, iii. 4. 35. 'The *sl. buss* is in Spenser, F. Q. iii. 10. 46. *Buss* is of imitative origin; cf. Lith. *bucz-off*, to kiss; Bavarian *bussen*, to kiss; Schmeidler. Webster refers to Luther as an authority for *buss* in the sense of a kiss; cf. Swed. dial. *pussa*, to kiss; *puss*, a kiss (Kietz). Also Span. *buz*, a kiss; Gael. *bua*, W. *bua*, mouth, lip, snout. ¶ In ME, the form is *bass*. Cf. 'Thus they kiss and *bass*'; Calisto and Melibcea, in Old Plays, ed. Hazlitt, i. 74; *basse*, a kiss, Court of Love, i. 797; 'I *basse* or *kyss* a person'; Palgrave. This is from F. *baiser*, to kiss; or from L. *bāsare*, to kiss, *bāsum*, a kiss.

BUSS (2), a herring-boat. (F.) In Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, pp. 149, 153, 158, 169.—OF. *buss*, *buse*, *buce*, a sort of barge; cf. also Du. *buis*, a herring-boat; Late L. *buss*, a kind of a larger boat. In the A. S. Chron. an. 1066, we find *buisse-carlas*, barge-men. The origin of the word is unknown.

BUST, the upper part of the human figure. (F.—Ital.) Used by Cotgrave; who explains *buste* by 'a bust, the . . . quilted body of a doublet; also, the whole bulk or body of a man from his face to his middle.'—F. *buste*, introduced in 16th century from Ital. (*Braschet*).—Ital. *busto*, bust, human body, stays; cf. *bustino*, bodice, corset, slight stays.—Late L. *bustum*, the trunk of the body, the body without the head. β. Etym. uncertain. Diez connects it with Late L. *busta*, a small box, from L. acc. *buxida*; see *Box* (2). Compare the E. names *chest* and *trunk*. Others connect it with Late L. *busta*, or *busen*, a log of wood, OF. *buche*, F. *bûche*, allied to Late L. *boscus*; for which see *Butch* (1). See Korymb, §§ 1602, 1666.

BUSTARD, a kind of bird. (F.—L.) 'A *bustard*, huteo, picus'; Levinus, 30. 12. Used by Cotgrave, who has: 'Bustarde, a bustard.' Spelt *bustarde*, Book of St. Albans, fol. d. 3. back. 'Sherwood's Eng. and Fr. Dictionary, appended to Cotgrave, has: 'A bustard, or bistard, *bistard*, *outarde*, *houstarde*, *outarde*, *houstarde*, *houstarde*;' whence *houstarde* has been copied into Todd's Johnson as *boustarde*! We thus see that it is a corruption of OF. *bistarde*, possibly due to confusion with the OF. variant *outarde*.—L. *avis tarda*, a slow bird. Pliny has: 'proxime suis quas, quas Hispania *avis tardas* appellat, Græcia *αἰτίνας*.' Nat. Hist. x. 22. β. *Tus bistarde* is for *avis-tarde* with the *a* dropped; so in Portuguese the bird is called both *abertarda* and *betarda*. The mod. Fr. has made *avis tarda* into *outarde*; cf. the form *outarde* quoted above; also Prov. *avutarda*, Span. *avutarda*, Ital. *ottarda*. ¶ Thus Diez, who is clearly right. At the same time, the L. *avis tarda* is an absurd name, as the bird is very swift. It looks like a popular perversion of Gk. *αἰτίς*, stem of *αἰτίς* (above), which is a true Gk. word.

BUSTLE (1), to stir about quickly, to scurry. (Scand.) Shak. has *bustle*, to be active, Rich. III. i. 1. 152. 'Bustling forth as bestes', wandering blindly like beasts; Piers Plowman, A. vi. 4. A frequentative; cf. Icel. *busta*, to splash about as a fish.—Norw. *busta*, to be violent; *båsa*, to rush forward headlong (Kosw.). Cf. EFries. *büsen*, to be noisy or violent; Swed. *busa på en*, to rush upon one. Also Low G. *buss*, bounce! *büsten*, to wander about; *er büstert vert herum*, he bustles about (Bremen); Swed. *büsta*, to bustle, work (Hjörkman); Low G. (Kürhessen) *bosseln*, *busseln*, to bustle about (Vilmann).

BUSTLE (2), a pad beneath a woman's skirt. (Scand.) Probably from *bustle*, v. in its earliest sense 'to prepare, equip'; so that the sense is 'equipment'. Cf. *bust*, to attire, accoutre, dress, of which it is the frequentative. The N.E.D. quotes—'Bustel thyself [prepare thyself] and make thee bowne' [ready]; Bradford, Wks., p. 445.

BUSY, active. (F.) ME. *biy*, Chaucer, Prolog. 321. AS. *biȝ*, *biȝig*, busy, Grein, i. 151; cf. *biȝig*, *byȝig*, labour, business, to employ, fatigue, †Du. *beȝig*, busy, active; *beȝigheid*, business, occupation; *beȝigen*, to use, employ; Low G. *besich* (Lübhen); EFries. *biȝig*, busy. Cf. Norw. *bua*, to toil (Larsen). Der. *busi-buss*, *busy-body*. ¶ We find ONorthern *biȝiguesse*, sollicitudo, anxiety, in the Lindisfarne MS.; Table of Contents of St. Matthew, no. xx; ed. Skeat, p. 17, l. 10. The AS. form is *biȝig* rather than *biȝig*.

BUT (1), adv., prep. and conj., except. (F.) ME. *bute*, Havelock, 85; *büten*, Layamon, l. 23. AS. *būtan*, conj. except: prep. besides, without; contr. from *be-ūtan*, Grein, i. 150. The full form *būtan* is frequently found in the Heliland, e.g. in l. 2188; and even *būtan* that, unless, l. 2775. β. *De-ūtan*; *ūtan*=outward, outside; *būtan*= 'by the outside, and so 'beyond,' 'except.' The form *ūtan* is adverbial; from *ūt*, out, †Du. *buiten*, except. ¶ All the uses of *but*

are from the same source; the distinction attempted by Home Tooke is unfounded. The form *be* for *by* is also seen in the word *be-yond*, a word of similar formation. See *but* under *Out*.

BUT (2), to strike; a but-end; a cask. See *Butt* (1) and *Butt* (2). **BUTCHER**, a slaughterer of animals. (F.—OIG.) ME. *bocher*, P. Plowman, B. prol. 218; King Alisaunder, ed. Weber, l. 2832.—OF. *bocher*, originally one who kills he-goats.—OF. *boe* (F. *boe*), a he-goat.—OIG. *bok* (G. *bock*), a he-goat; allied to E. *luck*. See *Buck*. Der. *butcher*, verb; *butcher-y*.

BUTLER, one who attends to bottles. (F.—Late L.) ME. *boteler*, *botler*, Wyclif, Gen. xl. 1, 2; *botler* (3 syll.), Chaucer, C. T. 15140 (B 4324).—AF. *butillier*, a butler, Vie de St. Auban, ed. Atkinson, l. 677; and see note.—AF. *butuille*, a bottle; OF. *botelle*. See *Bottle*. Der. *butlery*, a corrupted word; q. v.

BUTT (1), a push, a thrust; to thrust. (F.—O. Low G.) [The senses of the sb. may be referred back to the verb, just as the F. *bout* depends on *bouter* (Brachet).] ME. *butten*, to push, strike, Ormulum, l. 2810; Havelock, 1916, 2322.—OF. *bouter*, to push, butt, thrust, strike; of which the AF. form was *buter*, Vie de Saint Auban, 534.—OFrankish **bōtan*, corresponding to MD. *bouten*, to beat, MHG. *bōzen*, to strike, heat; cognate with AS. *bētan*. See *Beat*. Der. In the sense of 'a butt to shoot at or 'a rising ground' we have borrowed the F. *butte*, which see in Cotgrave and Hatzfeld. Cf. *but*, a mark; *buter*, to strike from the same root as before.

BUTT (2), a large barrel. (F.—Late L.) In Levine, 195. 13. 'A *Butte* of Malmsey'; Sir T. More, Hist. Rich. III. 54. 'Not the AS. *būt* (Voc. 123. 29), occurring in the pl. *būtas* in Matt. ix. 17, and the dat. sing. *būte*, Mark xxiii. 7, produced an ME. *būte* for which see *bit* (3), sb., in N.E.D.; cf. Icel. *būtan*, a pail, a small tub.] Our modern word is really French.—OF. *boute*, F. *boute*, which Cotgrave explains as 'the vessel which we call a butt'. Cf. also OF. *bote*, in the Suppl. to Godefroy.—Late L. *butis*, *butta*, a cask. See *Bottle*.

BUTT (3), a thick end as of a gun. (E.) Prob. an E. word, though not found early; see *Buttock*. ME. *but*; 'the but of his spere'; Malory, Morte Artur, bk. x. ch. 2. leaf 208. l. 25. Cf. Elfric's *būt*, NEries. *būt*, thick, stumpy. Also Icel. *bútr*, a butt, a log; Dan. *būt*, Swed. *būt*, stumpy, surly; Low G. *būt*, stumpy, butt, a thick end; Du. *boet*, blunt, dull; prov. G. *bütz*, stumpy; Swed. *būt*, MHG. *bütze*, a lump, clod.

BUTT (4), a kind of flat fish. (E.) ME. *butte*, Havelock, 759. EFries. *būt*. Allied to Swed. *butta*, a turbot; M. ban. *butte*, Low G. *būt*, Du. *boet*, a butt, founder. Prob. allied to *Butt* (3).

BUTTER, a substance obtained from milk by churning. (L.—Gk.) ME. *bوتر*, Wyclif, Gen. xviii. 8; *bوتر*, Havelock, 643. AS. *butter* (Kosworth); a borrowed word.—L. *būtrum*.—Gk. *butyropos*; as if from *but*, for *butos*, an ox, and *rupos*, cheese. But it is perhaps of Scythian origin; cf. Herodotus, iv. 4. ¶ The similarity of *but* to G. *butter* is simply due to the word being borrowed, not native. Der. *butter-cup*, also *butter-fly*, q. v.

BUTTERFLY, an insect. (Hybrid; Gk. and E.) AS. *butterflȝeg*, in Alfrie's Glossary, ed. Sommer, Nomina Insectorum.—AS. *buter*, *butter*, and *flȝeg*, a fly, †Du. *buterflȝeg*, G. *butterfliege*, a butterfly; cf. *butter-vogel* (butter-fowl), i.e. butter-bird; a large white moth. β. It has assumed many to various guesses to explain the name. Kilian gives a M. Du. name of the insect as *bater-schijte*, showing that its excrement was regarded as resembling butter; and this guess is better than others in so far as it rests on some evidence. It was also a popular belief that butterflies stole milk and cream; cf. G. *mollen-dieb*, milk-thief, butterfly, and see *Schmetterling* in Kluge. **BUTTERY**, a place, for provisions, esp. liquors. (F.—Late L.) Shak. has *buttery*, 7am. Shrew. Ind. i. 102; bring your hand to the *buttery-bar*, and let it drink'; Tw. Night, i. 3. 74. [The principal thing given out at the *buttery-bar* was (and is) beer; the *buttery-bar* is a small ledge on the top of the half-door (or *buttery-hatch*) on which to rest tankards. But *butter* was (and is) also kept in *butteries*, the word was easily corrupted into its present form.] β. It is, however, from ME. *bouterie* (Promp. Parv.), shortened from ME. *botelerie*, i.e. a *butlery*, or place for *butlers*. In Rob. of Glouc. p. 191, we read that 'Bedwe' the *boteler* (i.e. Bedivere the butler) took some men to serve in 'the *botelery*'. So, too, we find 'Hec *botelaria*, *botelary*'; Voc. 670. 16.—OF. *botellerie* (Suppl. to Godefroy); F. *botellerie*, 'a cupboard, or table to set bottles on; also, a cupboard or hutch to keep bottles in.' Cotgrave.—OF. *botelle*, a bottle. See *Bottle*.

BUTPOCK, the rump. (E.) Chaucer has *buttock*, C. T. 3801 (A 3803). It is also spelt *buttoke*, and *butok*; Voc. 677. 17; 750. 7. It is a dimin. of *butt*, an end; with the E. suffix *-ock*, properly expressing diminution, as in *bull-ock*. See *Butt* (3).

BUTTON, a small round knob. (F.—O. Low G. 1) ME. *boton*, P. Plowman, B. xv. 121; *botoun*, Polist. Songs, ed. Wright, p. 239 ('ab. 1325); corrupted to *botum*, a bud, Romaine of the Rose, l. 1721.—OF. *boton*, a bud, a button; F. *bouton*, a button, a bud;

Cot.—OF. *bouter*, F. *bouter*, 'to thrust, push forward; also, to bind'; Cot. See **Butt** (1). ¶ But I suspect that OF. *bouter*, to bud, may have been different in origin from OF. *bouter*, to thrust; and may have been suggested by MHG. *butts*; for which see **Bud**.

BUTTRESS, a support; in architecture. (F.—Low G.) Itale uses *butrasse* to mean a support; Apology, p. 155. MF. *bouteras*, Prompt. Parv.; whence *bouteras*, buttressed, P. Plozman, B. v. 598. Orig. a pl. form, as if for *bouterets*.—OF. *bouteriez* (with *z*=*is*), pl. of *bouteret*, a prop, support (Godefroy).—OF. *bouter*, to thrust, push; see **Butt** (1). Cotgrave also has: '*Boutant*, m. a buttress, or shorepost,' from the same verb. Der. *buttruss*, vb.

BUTTY, a companion or partner in any work. (F.—Low G.) This is a prov. E. word, used in several dialects (Haliwell). A *butty-gang* is 'a gang of men to whom a portion of the work in the construction of railways, &c., is let, the proceeds of the work being equally divided amongst them, something extra being allowed to the head man'; Ogilvie's Dict. I make a note here that the etymology is clearly pointed out in Palsgrave, who gives: '*Boty-felowe*, *parsonner*,' for which read *parsonnier*, i.e. partner. Just below he has: '*Boty*, that man [read men] of warre take, *butin*.' Hence *boty-felowe* is *boty-fellow*, a partner or sharer in booty taken, and *butty-gang* is a gang of men who share equally. The shortening of the vowel *oo* to *u* is familiar to us in the words *blood*, *food*; the use of *butty* for *butty-fellow* easily followed, when the etymology was lost sight of. See **Booty**.

BUKOM, healthy; formerly, good-humoured, gracious; orig. obedient. (L.) Shak. has *busom*, lively, brisk, Hen. V. iii. 6. 27. Gower has *busom*, *busom*, obedient, C.A. ii. 221 (bk. v. l. 2807). In the Ancien Riwle, p. 366, it is spelt *bukum*.—AS. *būgan*, to bow, bend, whence a stem *būh* (for *būg*); with the suffix *-um*, like, as in F. *win-some*, i.e. joy-like, joyous; see March's A. S. Grammar, sect. 229. The actual word *būsum* does not appear in A.S. (as far as we know), but is common in Early English, occurring in O.E. Homilies, i. 57 (nb. 1175); and there is no doubt about the etymology. Hence the original sense is 'pliable, obedient.'—Du. *buigzaam*, flexible, tractable, submissive; similarly formed from *buigen*, to bow, bend; G. *biegsam*, flexible; from *biegen*, to bend. See **Bow** (1).

BUY, to purchase. (E.) ME. *buggen*, *biggen*, *byen*, *byen*; also (S. Western) *buyen*, E. Ing. Poems, ed. Furnival, p. 120, l. 6; whence the mod. E. spelling. The stem *buy* is from *byg*, a stem occurring in the 3 p.s. present and in the imper. sing. of the A.S. verb. See Sweet, N. E. Gr. § 1293. The ME. infin. is commonly *buggen*, as in the Ancien Riwle, p. 362. AS. *byegan*, to buy, Grein, l. 151. 4-Goth. *bugjan*, to buy; OSax. *buggean*. Koot unknown. Der. ME. *abyen*, whence *abide* (3). Der. *buy-er*.

BUZZ, to hum. (E.) Shak. has *buzz*, to hum, Merch. Ven. iii. 2. 182; also *buzz*, a whisper, K. Lear, i. 4. 348. Sir T. More speaks of the *buzzing* of bees; Works, p. 208 g. It is a directly imitative word; and much the same as the I. *land* Sc. *birr*, to make a whirling noise, used by Douglas, and occurring in Burns, Tam Samson's Elegy, st. 7. Cf. also Sc. *byse*, to hiss like hot iron in water (Douglas's Virgil), and *bizz*, to hiss, Ferguson's Poems, ii. 16. So also Ital. *buzzare*, to whisper, buzz, hum.

BUZZARD, an inferior kind of falcon. (F.—L.) Spelt *bosarde* in the Romaunt of the Rose, l. 4033; also *buzard*, K. Alisaunder, l. 3049.—OF. *buzard*, 'a buzzard'; Cotgrave.—OF. *buse*, a buzzard, with suffix *-ard*; on which see N.E.D. β. The OF. *buse* (Supp. to Godefroy) represents a Low L. type **butia*, representing L. *buteo*, used by Pliny for a sparrow-hawk. Cf. Gascon *buse*, a buzzard (Moucaut); mod. Prov. *buso*, *buse*, Limousin *bu-ar* (Mistral). ¶ The buzzard still retains its old Latin name; the common buzzard is *Buteo vulgaris*.

BY, beside, near; by means of, &c. (E.) ME. *bi*, AS. *bi*, *big*; Grein, l. 121, 122. [The form *big* even appears in composition, as in *big-leofa*, sustenance, something to live by; but the usual form in composition is *be*, as in *bevel*.] + OFries. and OSax. *bi*; Du. *bi*; OHG. *bi*, *pi*; MHG. *bi*; G. *bei*; Goth. *bi*. Related to L. *am-bi*, Gk. *am-phi*, Skt. *a-bhi*. Der. *by-name*, *by-word*, *by-way*. (But not *by-law*, q. v.) From *by*, prep. (as in *by twos*) came the *phr.* *by and by*, in order, hence, directly, soon, in due course; also *bye*, as in cricket.

BY-LAW, a law affecting a township. (Scand.) Often explained as being derived from the prep. *by*, as if the law were 'a subordinate law'; a definition which suits late usages of the word, and probably expresses a common mistake. Bacon has: '*by-laws*, or ordinances of corporations'; Hen. VII. p. 215 (Ker.); or ed. Lumby, p. 196, l. 10. β. Blount, in his Law Dict., shows that the word was formerly written *birolaw* or *biurlaw*; and Jamieson, s. v. *biurlaw*, shows that a *birolaw-court* was one in which every proprietor of a freedom had a vote, and was got up amongst neighbours. 'Laws of *biurlaw* ar maid and determined be consent of neighbors'; Skene (in Jamieson). There were also *biurlaw-men*, whose name was corrupted into *barley-*

men.—Icel. *ba-r*, *bý-r*, a village (gen. *bajar*, *býjar*, whence *bir*); cf. *bajar-lög*, a town-law (Icel. Dict. s. v. *bar*); MSwed. *bylag*; from *by*, a village, and *lag*, law; Dan. *bylov*, municipal law; from *by*, a town, and *lov*, law. γ. The Icel. *baer* or *býr*, a town, village, is allied to *búa*, to dwell, co-ordinate with AS. *búan*, to till, cultivate, whence E. *bower*. See **Bower**. ¶ The prefix *by-* in this word is identical with the suffix *-by* so common in Eng. place-names, esp. in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, such as Whitby, Grimsby, Scrooby, Derby. The ME. *bi*, a town, occurs in the Cursor Mundi, ed. Morris, pp. 1210, 1216.

BYRE, a cow-house. (E.) It is Lowland Scotch and North. E. Jamieson quotes 'of bern [barn] or of byre,' from (Gawain and Gologros, l. 3. The word is explained by AS. *byre*, a hut; Voc. 32. 11; 185. 15. This is a derivative (with mutation of *ū* to *y*) from AS. *būr*, a bower. The allied E. *bower* came to be restricted to the sense of a 'lady's chamber' in most ME. writers. See **Bower**.

C

CAB (1), an abbreviation of *cabriolet*, q. v. (F.—Ital.—L.)

CAB (2), a Hebrew measure; 2 Kings, vi. 25. (Heb.) From Heb. *qab*, the 18th part of an *ephah*. The lit. sense is 'hollow' or 'concave'; Concise Dict. of the Bible; s. v. *Weights*. Cf. Heb. *qābah*, to form in the shape of a vault. See **Alcove**.

CABAL, a party of conspirators; also, a plot. (F.—Late L.—Heb.) Ben Jonson uses it to mean 'a secret.' The measuring of the temple; a *cabal* found out but lately; Staple of News, iii. 1. Bp. Bull, vol. 1, ser. 3, speaks of the 'ancient *cabala* or tradition'; here he uses the Hebrew form. Ihyden has: 'When each, by curs'd *cabals* of women, strove To draw th' indulgent king to partial love; Aurengzebe, l. 1. 19. He also uses *caballing*, i.e. conspiring, as a present participle; Art of Poetry, canto iv. l. 972.—F. *cabale*, 'the Jewes Caball, or a hidden science of divine mysteries which the Rabbies affirm, was revealed and delivered together with the [divine] law'; Cotgrave.—Late L. *cabala*.—Heb. *qabbālāh*, reception, mysterious doctrine received; from the verb *qābal*, to take or receive; (in Piel) *qibāl*, to adopt a doctrine. ¶ The cabinet of 1671 was called the *cabal*, because the initial letters of the names of its members formed the word, viz. Clifford, Arlington, Buckingham, Ashley, Lauderdale; but the word was in use earlier, and this was a mere coincidence. Der. *cabol*, verb: *cabal-ist*, a mystic, *cabal-ist-ic*.

CABBAGE (1), a vegetable with a large head. (F.—L.) In Shak. Merry Wives, l. 1. 124. Spelt *cabbages* in Ben Jonson, The Fox, ii. 1; *cabbages* in Holland's Pliny, bk. xix. c. 4. ME. *cabage*, *caboche*; Two Cookery-Books, ed. Austin, p. 6, 69.—F. (Picard) *caboche*, lit. 'great head'; cf. Picard *cabun*, F. *chou*, *cabage*, a cabbage; Cot. He also gives *Cabasser*, to cabbage; to grow to a head. Formed with an augmentative suffix, from L. *caput*, a head; cf. Ital. *capocchia*, head of a nail, *capoccia*, a large head; also *capuccio*, a little head. See **Capital** (1).

CABBAGE (2), to steal. (F.—Prov.—Late L.—L.) In Johnson's Dict.—F. *cabasser*, to put into a basket; see Cot.—F. *cabas*, a basket. So also Norman F. *cabasser*, to steal, from *cabas*, deceit; and see Supp. to Godefroy.—Prov. *cabas*.—Late L. *cabātium*, a basket (Ducange; an. 1243).—L. type **capicentum*, for L. *capicent*, containing; see **Capacitous**. So Hatzfeld.

CABER, a pole, spar. (C.—L.) 'A *cabyr* or a spar'; Douglas, tr. of Virgil (cf. *Æn.* xii. 203).—Gael. *caban*.—L. type **caprio*, a rafter; Late L. *capro*; see **Chevron**. (Macbain.)

CABIN, a little room, a hut. (F.—Prov.—Late L.) ME. *caban*, *cabane*. 'Caban, lyltyle howse'; Prompt. Parv. p. 57. 'Creptest into a *caban*'; P. Plozman, A. iii. 184.—F. *cabane*.—Prov. *cabana*.—Late L. *capanna*, a hut (Isidore). ¶ The W. *caban* is from ME. *cabane*. Der. *cabin-et*, from the French.

CABLE, a strong rope. (F.—L.) In early use. ME. *cable*, *cabel*, *kabel*; pl. *kablen*, *layamon*, l. 57; where the later text has *cables*.—OF. *cable* (F. *câble*), given in Cotgrave; but it must have been in early use, having found its way into Swedish, Danish, &c.—Late L. *caplum*, a cable, in Isidore of Seville; also spelt *capulum*. Lit. a strong (holding) rope; a halter (for cattle).—L. *capere*, to take hold of; cf. L. *capulus*, a handle, haft, hilt of a sword. See **Capable**.

CABOOSE, the cook's cabin on board ship. (Dutch.) First given by Falconer, in 1769. Sometimes spelt *camboose*, which is from the F. form *cambose*. Like many sea-terms, it is Dutch.—MDu. *kabys*, 'the cooking, or kitchen-room in a ship'; Hexham (1658); Du. *kombuis*, a cook's room, caboose; or 'the chimney in a ship'; Sewel. Hence also Dan. *køys*, Swed. *kåysa*, a caboose. Of unknown origin: perhaps short for **kaban-huys*, 'cabin-house'; from MDu. *kaban*, a cabin, and *huys*, a house. This would also give *cambose*.

CABRIOLET, a one-horse carriage, better known by the abbreviation *cab*. (F.—L.) Mere French.—F. *cabriolet*, a cab; dimin. of *cabrio*, a caper, a leap of a goat; named from the supposed lightness of the carriage. The older spelling of *cabriolet* is *capriolet*, used by Montaigne (Brachet).—Ital. *capriolet*, a caper, the leap of a kid.—Ital. *caprio*, the wild-goat.—L. *caprum*, acc. of *capra*, a goat; cf. L. *caprea*, a kind of wild she-goat. See **CAPER**. ¶ 'Cabriolets were, in honour of his Majesty's birthday, introduced to the public (of London) this morning.' Gent. Mag. 1823, April 23; p. 463. George IV (th. Aug. 12) kept his birthday on St. George's day.

CACAO, the name of a tree. (Span.—Mexican.) In Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674, we find: 'Chocolate, a kind of compound drink, which we have from the Indians; the principal ingredient is a fruit called cacao, which is about the bigness of a great black fig. See a Treatise of it, printed by Jo. Okes, 1640.' '[They] laid backe againe the cacao.' Hakluyt, Voy. iii. 457 (at bottom).—Span. *cacao*.—Mexican *cacaual*, the name of the tree where chocolate is made. See Notes on E. Etym., p. 331. ¶ The cacao-tree, *Theobroma cacao*, is a totally different tree from the cocoa-nut tree, though the accidental similarity of the names has caused great confusion. See **COCOA**.

CACHALOT, a genus of whales, having teeth in the lower jaw. (F.) Spelt *cacholot* in 1747.—F. *cacholot* (the same). Supposed to be connected with Gascon *cachaou*, a large tooth (Moncaut). Mistral compares the ending *-alot* with mod. Prov. *alot*, a kind of tunny. ¶ Korting, § 2022, gives a different etymology, ultimately from L. *catulus*, a whelp.

CACHINATION, loud laughter. (L.) In Bishop Gauden's Anti-Hall-Berith, 1661, p. 68 (Todd's Johnson). And in Cockeram (1623). Borrowed from Latin, with the F. suffix *-tion*.—L. *cachinnationem*, acc. of *cachinnatio*, loud laughter.—L. *cachinnare*, to laugh aloud; an imitative word. The Gk. form is *κακῆναι*. See **CAKLE**.

CACHUCHA, a lively Spanish dance. (Span.) Span. *cachucha*; whence F. *cachucha* in Hatzfeld.

CACIQUE, CAZIQUE, a W. Indian prince or chief. (Span.—W. Indian.) A name given to a chief of some W. Indian tribes. In Minshew, ed. 1627. First in R. Eden, Books from America, ed. Arber, p. 223 (1555).—Span. *cacique*, 'an Indian prince'; Minshew, Span. Dict. (1623). From the old language of Ilayti; see Notes on E. Etym., p. 346.

CACK, to go to stool. (L.) ME. *cakken*. 'Cakken, or fyystyn, cack;' Prompt. Parv. p. 58. Found also in Dutch and Danish, but all are borrowed from the Latin.—L. *cacare*, cf. Gk. *κακῆναι*; which is from the sh. *κακῆν*, dung. Cf. W. *cack*, Orlish *cack*, Sct. *gakam*, dung.

CACKLE, to make a noise like a goose. (E.) In early use. 'The hen . . . ne con buten *kakelen*, the hen can only cackle; Aueren Riwle, p. 66. A frequentative of a primitive *cakken*; 'the goose may *cakke*' (pr. *calke*); Polit. Poems, ed. Furnivall, p. 16. See Notes on E. Etym., p. 66. A frequentative of *cak*; Swed. *kackla*, to cackle, gabble; Dan. *kagle*; G. *gackeln*, *gabeln*, *gackern*, to cackle, gabble, chatter. β. The termination *-le* has a frequentative force. The stem *cack-* (i.e. *kak*) is imitative, like *quack*; cf. *gag-* in prov. E. *gabble*, to cackle, and *gab-* or *gab-* in *gabble*, to make a noise like a turkey, and *gabble*. Cf. AS. *caekhelan*, to laugh loudly, Beda, v. 12; G. *kichern*, to giggle. From the Teutonic base KAK, to laugh, cackle; Fick, iii. 39. ¶ Observe the three varieties of this imitative root, viz. (1) KAK, as in *cackle*; (2) KIK, as in the nasalised *chink* in *chink-cough*, i.e. *hink-cough* or *chink-cough*; and (3) KUK, as in *cough* and *chuckle*. All refer to convulsive movements of the throat.

CACOETHES, an ill habit. (L.—Gk.) Chiefly in the phrase *cacoethes scribendi* (Juvenal, Sat. vii. 52); cited by Addison, Spectator, no. 582.—L. *cacoethes*.—Gk. *κακοῦθη*, an evil habit, neut. of *κακοῦθω*, ill-disposed.—Gk. *κακός*, for *κακός*, evil; and *ῥῆος*, character, habit; see **ETHIC**.

CACOPHONY, a harsh, disagreeable sound. (Gk.) 'Cacophonies of all kinds;' Pope, To Swift, April 2, 1733 (R.).—Gk. *κακοφωνία*, a disagreeable sound.—Gk. *κακοφώνος*, harsh.—Gk. *κακός*, for *κακός*, bad; and *φωνή*, sound, voice. Der. *cacophonous*; from the Gk. adj. *κακοφώνος* directly.

CACTUS, a prickly plant. (L.—Gk.) In Topsell, Fourfooted Beasts (1607), p. 102.—L. *cactus*.—Gk. *κακῆναι*, a prickly plant found in Sicily.

CAD, a low fellow. (F.—Gascon.—Late L.—L.) Short for Sc. *cadie*, an errand boy; also, a low fellow; Durus, Author's Earnest Cry and Prayer, st. 19. See Jamieson; and Notes on E. Etym.; also *cadie* in E. D. D., which shows that *cadie* is for *cadet*. See **CADET**.

CADAVEROUS, corpse-like. (L.) In Hammond's Works, vol. iv. p. 529; Sir T. Browne, Rel. Medici, i. § 38.—L. *cadaverosus*, corpse-like.—L. *cadāver*, a corpse.—L. *cadere*, to fall, fall as a dead man. ¶ Similarly, Gk. *κατάρω*, a corpse, is connected with *καταρῶ*, to fall. See **CADENOE**.

CADDIS, a kind of worsted lace or tape. (F.) In Winter's

Tale, iv. 4. 208. ME. *cadis*, 'hombicinium;' Prompt. Parv.—AF. *cadace*, Langtoft's Chron., ii. 428; MF. *cadace*, 'the coarsest part of silk, whereof sleeve is made;' Cot.; also OF. *cadis* (Froissart, in Godefroy). Cf. Span. *cadarzo*, coarse, entangled silk; Port. *cadarzo*, a coarse silk. Origin unknown; perhaps Eastern. Der. *caddis-worm*; perhaps from the appearance of the case of the larva.

CADDY, a small box for holding tea. (Malay.) 'The key of the caddy;' Letter from Cowper to Lady Hesketh, Jan. 19, 1793. The sense has somewhat changed, and the spelling also. It properly means 'a packet of tea of a certain weight,' and the better spelling is *catty*. 'An original package of tea, less than a half-chest, is called in the trade a "box," "caddy," or "catty." This latter is a Malay word; "kātī", a catty or weight, equal to 1½ lb. avoirdupois.' In many dictionaries, *catty* is described as the Chinese pound; R. W. W., in Notes and Queries, 3 S. x. 323. At the same reference I myself gave the following information. 'The following curious passage in a lately-published work is worth notice. "The standard currency of Borneo is brass guns. This is not a figure of speech, nor do I mean small pistols, or blunderbusses, but real cannon, five to ten feet long, and heavy in proportion. The metal is estimated at so much a *pieul*, and articles are bought and sold, and change given, by means of this awkward coinage. The *pieul* contains 100 *catties*, each of which weighs about 1½ English pounds. There is one advantage about this currency; it is not easily stolen."—F. Royle, Adventures among the Dyaks, p. 100. To the word *catties* the author subjoins a footnote as follows: "'Ten purchased in small quantities is frequently enclosed in boxes containing one *catty*. I offer a diffident suggestion that this may possibly be the derivation of our familiar tea-caddy." I may add that the use of this weight is not confined to Borneo; it is used also in China, and is (as I am informed) the only weight in use in Japan.'—Malay *kātī*, a catty, or weight of which one hundred make a *pieul* of 133½ pounds avoirdupois, and therefore equal to 2½ oz. or 1½ pound; it contains 16 *tail*; Marsden's Malay Dict. p. 253. See **CATTY**.

CADE, a barrel or cask. (L.—Gk.—Heb.) 'A cade of herrings; 2 Hen. VI. iv. 2. 36. 'Cade of herynge, or other lyke, *cadā*, *lactia*;' Prompt. Parv. p. 57.—L. *cadus*, a barrel, wine-vessel, cask; cf. F. *cade*, app. a late word.—Gk. *κάδος*, a barrel, jar, cask, wine-vessel.—Heb. *kad*, a pail (Jellwitz).

CADENCE, a falling; a fall of the voice. (F.—Ital.—L.) 'The golden cadence of poetry;' Shak. L. 1. iv. 2. 126. 'In ryme, or elles in cadence;' Chaucer, Ho. of Fame, ii. 115.—F. *cadence*, 'a cadence, a just falling, round going, of words;' Cot.—Ital. *cadenza*.—Late L. *cadentia*, a falling.—L. *cadere* (pres. part. *cadens*, gen. *cadentis*), to fall.—Skt. *cad*, to fall. Der. from the same source; *cadent*, K. Lear, i. 4. 307; *cadenza*, Ital. form of F. *cadence*. Doublet, *chance*, q. v.

CADET, a younger son, young military student. (F.—Gascon.—Late L.—L.) 'The cadet of an ancient and noble family;' Wood's Athenae Oxonienses (R.). 'The cadet of a very ancient family;' Tatler, no. 256 [not 265].—F. *cadet*, 'a younger brother among gentlemen;' a Poitou word; Cot. The Gascon form is *capdet* (Hatzfeld), corresponding to Prov. *capdel*, formed from Late L. *capitellum*, 'a little head.' The eldest son was called *caput*, the 'head' of the family; the second, the *capitellum*, or 'lesser head.'—L. *caput*, the head. See **CAPITAL**. Der. cad, q. v.; *cadet-ship*.

CADGER, an itinerant dealer, a hawk. (F.?) Henryson has *cadgear*, Moral Fables, p. 66 (N.E.D.). From ME. *cadger*, to bind, to fasten, to carry a pack, to hawk; see Stratmann, N. E. D., and E. D. D. Proh. from ME. *cadchen*, to seize, fasten; see **CATCH**.

CADI, a judge. (Arab.) 'The grandee Cady;' F. Webb, Travels (1800), ed. Arber, p. 35.—Arab. *qāḍī*, *qāḍī*, a cadi or cazi, a judge, civil, criminal, and ecclesiastic; Rich. Dict. p. 1109; Palmer, p. 464.

The third letter is *ق*, which Devic transliterates by *q*. β. Hence was formed (by prefixing the Arab. article *al*, and inserting *l*) the Span. *alcade*, a judge, which appears occasionally in E. literature; it is spelt *alcade* in An Eng. Garner, vi. 14 (ab. 1586). The inserted *l*, says Devic, arose from an emphatic pronunciation of the Arabic *ق*.

CADMIUM, a bluish white metal. (L.—Gk.) From *cadmia*, *cadmia*.—Gk. *καδμία*, *καδμία*, calamine, cadmia; lit. 'Cadmean earth.' Cadmea was the citadel of the Theban Thbes.

CADUCEUS, the herald's wand of Mercury. (L.—Gk.) In Shak. Troil. ii. 3. 14.—L. *cadūceus*; also *cadūceum*, orig. neut. adj. (sc. *scriptum*).—Gk. (Doric) *καρπίς*, (Attic) *καρπύς*, a herald's wand, as borne by Hermes.—Gk. *κῆρυξ*, for *κῆρυξ*, a herald.—Skt. *karu-*, a singer; cf. L. *car-men*, a song.

CADUCOUS, falling early, said of leaves or flowers. (L.) Fisher even uses the adj. *caduke*, i.e. transitory; Seven Psalms, Ps. cii. p. 196 (E. E. T. S.); which is also in an E. version of Palladius on

Husbandry, bk. xii. st. 20. — *L. cadūc-us*, easily falling; with suffix *-ous*. — *L. cadere*, to fall. See **CADENCE**.

CÆSURA, a pause in a verse. (*L.*) In Phillips (1678). — *L. cæsura*, a pause in a verse; lit. a cutting off. — *L. cæsus*, pp. of *cadere*, to cut.

CAFTAN, a Turkish garment. (*Turk.*) 'A caftan or a close coat.' Hakluyt, Voy. i. 497 (1598). — *Turk. gāftān*, a dress.

CAGE, an enclosure for keeping birds and animals. (*F.* — *L.*) In early use. 'Ase untowte brid in cage' = like an untrained bird in a cage; Ancren Riwle, p. 102. — *OF. cage* (*F. cage*), a cage. — Late *L. cæva*, for *L. cauea*, a hollow place, den, cave, cage for birds. [See the letter-changes explained in Schwan]. — *L. cævus*, hollow. See **CAVE**.

CAIMAN, the same as **Cayman**, q. v.

CAIQUE, a kind of boat. (*F.* — *Turk.*) 'Many a light calque;' Byron, Child Harold, c. ii. st. 81. — *F. caïque*. — *Turk. gāig*, a boat.

CAIRN, a pile of stones. (*C.*) In Scott, Lady of the Lake, c. v. st. 14, where it rhymes with 'stern.' Spelt *cairne*, Montgomerie, Flying, l. 401. Particularly used of a pile of stones raised on the top of a hill, or set up as a landmark; applied by us to a pile raised by artificial means. It seems to have come to us from the Gaelic in particular. B. The form *earn* (a rock) is common to Gaelic, Irish, Welsh, Manx, Cornish, and Breton; the sense is, in general, 'a pile of stones,' and it was chiefly used of a pile of stones raised over a grave. Cf. Gk. *ἄραρος*, rocky. Der. *cairn-gorm*, a yellow gem; from *cairn-gorm* (blue cairn), in the Scot. Highlands. See **CRAG**.

CAISSON, a large chest or case. (*F.* — *Prov.* — *L.*) In Bailey (1721). — *F. caisson*, augmentative of *cuisse*, a case. — *Prov. caissa*. — *L. caissa*; see **CASSO** (2).

CAITIFF, a mean fellow, wretch. (*F.* — *L.*) It formerly meant 'a captive.' ME. *caitif*, a captive, a miserable wretch. 'Caytif to cruel king Agamemnon' — captive to the cruel king A.; Chaucer, Troil. iii. 382. — *ONorth.* *F. caitif*, a captive, a poor or wretched man; *OF. chaif*, now spelt *chaf*, which see in Hatfield. — Late *L. acc. captivum*, from *L. captivus*, a captive, prisoner; but used in Late *L.* in the sense of 'mean,' or 'poor-looking.' — *L. captivus*, pp. of *capere*, to take, seize. See **CAPABLE**. Doublet, *captive*.

CAJOLE, to allure, coax, deceive by flattery. (*F.*) In Burnet, Hist. Reformation, an. 1522; and in Pepys, Diary, Mar. 17, 1662: 3. — *F. cajoler*, MF. *cajoleur*, 'to prattle or jangle, like a jay in a cage; to hable or prate much, to little purpose.' Cot. Prol. of imitative origin; cf. *F. caqueter*, 'to prattle.' Cot. Der. *cajoler*, *cajol-er-y*.

CAJUPUT, **CAJEPUT** (with *j* as *y*), a tree yielding an oil. (Malay.) 'On hinges oil'd with cajeput;' Hood, Ode to Mr. Malthus (l. 9 from end). — Malay *kayu pūtih*, lit. 'white wood.' — Malay *kayu*, wood; *pūtih*, white.

CAKE, a small mass of dough baked, &c. (Scand.) In prov. E. *cake* means 'a small round loaf;' see Chaucer, C. T. 4092 (A 4094). In early use. Spelt *cake* in Hali Meidenhul, ed. Cockayne, p. 37, last line. — Icel. and Swed. *kaka*, a cake; found in MSwedish; see here; Dan. *kage*; NFries. *kak kag*, Teut. stem **kakin-*, fem.; from Teut. base **kak-*, of which the strong grade is **kuk-*, whence prov. E. *rookie*, Du. *kuck*, a cake, dumpling, G. *kuchen*, a cake, tart.

CALABASH, a vessel made of the shell of a dried gourd. (*F.* — *Span.* — *Arab.* — *Pers.*) 'Calabash, a species of cucurbita;' Ash's Dict. 1775. 'Calabashes, or Gourd-shells;' Dampier, A New Voyage, i. 153. In Arber's Eng. Garner, vii. 359 (1689). — *F. calabasse*. Cotgrave has: 'Calabasse, a great gourd; also, a bottle made thereof.' — *Span. calabaza*, a pumpkin, calabash; cf. *Span. calabaza vinatera*, a bottle-gourd for wine. — *Arab.* *kharrub*, a melon, a cucumber; lit. 'ass-gourd,' i. e. coarse gourd. — *Pers. khar*, ass (hence, coarse); *buzah*, odoriferous fruit. Cf. Skt. *khara-s*, an ass; *Pers. bū*, odour. See Richardson's Arab. Dict. ed. 1829, pp. 603, 270. Der. *calabash-tree*, a tree whose dried shells of fruit are procured.

CALAMANCO, a woollen stuff. (Late *L.*) Florio (1598) explains Ital. *tesserino* by 'calimanco.' We also find Du. *kalamink*, *F. calamande*, MF. *calamande*, G. *kalmak* (Weigand), mod. *Span. calamacon*. From Late *L.*; see the forms in Ducange, s. v. *camelauconum*. Of unknown origin.

CALAMINT, a herb. (*F.* — *L.* — *Gk.*) ME. *calament* (N.E.D.); also *calamint*, Prompt. Parv. — MF. *calament*. — Late *L. calamintum*, Voc. 557, 17; also *calamintka*. — *Gk. καλαμίνθη*, calamint.

CALAMITY, a great misfortune. (*F.* — *L.*) In Shak. K. John, iii. 4. 60. And earlier, in Calvin, Four Godly Sermons, ser. 2. — *F. calamité*, calamity; Cot. — *L. acc. calamitatem*, from nom. *calamitas*, a calamity, misfortune. Cf. *in-calamis*, unharmed. Der. *calamit-ous*.

CALASH, a sort of travelling carriage. (*F.* — *G.* — *Slavonic*.) 'From ladies hurried in calashes;' Hudibras, pt. iii. c. 2. 871. — *F. calasche*, a barouche, carriage. — *G. kalasche*, a calash. — Polish *kolaska*, a small carriage, dimin. of *kolasa*, a carriage. Cf. Russ. *koliaska*, a calash, carriage. So called from being furnished with wheels; from

Russ. *kolo*, a wheel. From Idg. **kol*, 2nd grade of ✓*QEL*, to drive; see **POLE** (2). Brugmann, i. § 652. β. The same word *calash* also came to mean (1) the hood of a carriage, and (2) a hood for a lady's head, of similar shape.

CALCAREOUS, like or containing chalk or lime. (*L.*) Better spelt *calcareous*, as in a quotation from Swinburne, Spain, Let. 29, in Richardson. — *L. calcæri-us*, pertaining to lime; with suffix *-ous*. — *L. calc-*, stem of *calx*, lime. See **CALX**. Der. (from *calc-*) *calc-ium*, a chemical element, the basis of lime.

CALCEOLARIA, a flower; a genus of *Scrophulariaceæ*. (*L.*) Coined from *L. calceolus*, a small shoe, dimin. of *calceus*, a shoe. — *L. calc-*, stem of *calx*, the heel. So called because the flower has some resemblance to a broad-toed slipper.

CALCINE, to reduce to a *calx* or chalky powder by heat. (*F.* — *L.*) Chaucer has *calcining*, C. T., Group C, 771. Better spelt *calcining*; we find *calciniaciun* in C. T., G 804. [Perhaps from Latin directly.] — *F. calciner*, 'to calcinate, burn to dust by fire any metall or mineral.' Cot. — Late *L. calcinari*, to reduce to a *calx*; common in medieval treatises on alchemy. — *L. calc-*, stem of *calx*, stone, lime; used in alchemy of the remains of minerals after being subjected to great heat. See **CALX**. Der. *calc-in-ation*, from the Late *L.* vb.

CALCULATE, to reckon. (*L.*) In Shak. 2 Hen. VI, iv. 1. 34. This is a Latin form, from the *L.* pp. *calculatus*. [The older form is the ME. *calculus*; see Chaucer, C. T. 11596 (F 1284). — *F. calculer*, to reckon.] — *L. calculāre*, to reckon by help of small pebbles; pp. *calculatus*. — *L. calculus*, a pebble; dimin. of *culx* (stem *calc-*), a stone; whence also *F. chalk*. See **CALX**. Der. *calcula-ble*, *calculat-ion*, *calculat-ive*, *calculat-or*; also *calculus*, from the *L.* sb.

CALDRON, **CAULDRON**, a large kettle. (*F.* — *L.*) ME. *caldrun*; Gower, C. A. ii. 266; bk. v. 4141. But more commonly *caudron*; Seven Sages, ed. Wright, l. 1231; Legends of the Holy Rood, ed. Morris, p. 60. — *North F.* (Picard) *candron*, for *OF. chauderon*; mod. *F. chaudron*. The *OF.* word *caldrun*, a cauldron, occurs in the very old Glossaire de Cassel; Bartsch, Chrestomathie Française, col. 2, l. 19. Cf. Ital. *calderone*, a vessel for hot water. Formed, with an augmentative suffix *-on* (Ital. *-one*) from *L. caldūm*, as in *caldūria*, a hot bath, also a cauldron (1 Sam. ii. 14, Vulgate); cf. *L. caldūrium*, a cauldron, properly neuter of *caldūrus*, adj., that serves for heating; *caldūria* being the feminine. — *L. caldus*, hot; contracted form of *calidus*, hot. — *L. calēre*, to be hot. See **CALORIC**, **CHALDRON**. ¶ The *Span.* form *calderon* gave name to the great Spanish author.

CALEFACTION, a making warm. (*L.*) In Cockeram (1642). — *L. acc. calefactiō-em*; nom. *calefactio*, a making warm. — *L. calefacere*, to warm (pp. *calefactus*). — *L. cale-* (as in *calēre*, to glow); and *facere*, to make; cf. *L. calidus*, hot. See **CALDRON**. Der. (from *calefact-us*), *calefact-or*, *-or-y*.

CALENDAR, an almanac. (*L.*) In early use; spelt *kalendar* in Iayamon, i. 308. — *L. calendarium*, an account-book of interest kept by money-changers, so called because interest became due on the *calends* (or first day) of each month; in later times, a calendar. — *L. calendæ*, sb. pl., a name given to the first day of each month. The origin of the name is obscure; but it is agreed that the verbal root is the old verb *calāre*, to proclaim. See Breal. It is cognate with Gk. *kalainō*, to summon. — ✓ *KAL*, to shout; see **PRELITZ**. Allied to **HALE** (2).

CALENDER (1), a machine for pressing and smoothing cloth. (*F.* — *Late L.* — *Gk.*) Best known from the occurrence of the word in Cowper's John Gilpin, where it is applied to a 'calender-er,' or person who calenders cloth, and where a more correct form would be *calenderer*. In Bailey's Dict., ed. 1731, vol. ii, I find: 'To calender, to press, smooth, and set a gloss upon linen, &c.; also the engine itself.' β. The word is French. The verb appears in Cotgrave, who has: 'Calenderer, to sleek, smooth, plane, or polish linen cloth, &c.' The *F.* sb. (from which the verb was formed) is *calendrier*; of which Godefroy's Suppl. gives an example in 1483. — Late *L. calendria*, explained in Ducauge by: 'instrumentum quo poliantur panni; [French] *calendrier*.' γ. This Late *L. calendria* is, probably, a corruption of *L. cylindrus*, a cylinder, roller; the name being given to the machine because a roller was contained in it, and (probably later) sometimes two rollers in contact. — *Gk. κύλινδρος*, a cylinder. See **CYLINDER**. Der. *calender*, verb; *calender-er*, or *calender-sh*.

CALENDER (2), a kind of wandering monk. (*F.* — *Pers.*) 'In the habit of kalenders or friars;' Sir T. Herbert, Trav. (1665), p. 63. — *F. calender*. — *Pers. galandar*, a kind of Muhammadan monk, who abandons everything and retires from the world; Rich. Dict. p. 1145.

CALENDS, the first day of the month in the Roman calendar; see **CALENDAR**. (*L.*) In early use. AS. *calend*; Grein, i. 154.

CALENTURE, a feverish madness. (*F.* — *Span.* — *L.*) In Massinger, Fatal Dowry, iii. 1 (Charaliois). — *F. calenture*. — *Span. calentura*. — *L. calent-*, stem of pr. pt. of *calēre*, to be hot. See **CALDRON**.

CALF, the young of the cow, &c. (E.) ME. *kalf*, *calfe*; sometimes *kelf*. Spelt *kelf* in Ancien Riwle, p. 136; the pl. *calveren* is in Maundeville's Travels, p. 105. AS. *eoalf*; pl. *caelfas*, *calfru*, or *calferu*; Grein, i. 158. † Du. *kalf*; Icel. *kálfr*; Swed. *kalf*; Dan. *kalf*; Goth. *kalfs*; G. *kalb*. β. Probably related to Skt. *garbhā*, a fetus, embryo; see Brugmann, i. § 656. Der. *calve*, q. v. ¶ The calf of the leg, Icel. *kálfi* (whence also Ir. and Gael. *calpa*) is closely related; being likened to the foetus. Cf. Gaulish l. *galba*, great-bellied; and Swed. *ben-kalf*, calf of the leg, from *ben*, leg. See notes on F. *Hyem*; and see **Cave** in.

CALIBER, **CALIBRE**, the size of the bore of a gun. (F. — Ital. — Arab.) The form *calibre* is closer to the French, and more usual. *Caliber* occurs in Reid's Inquiry, c. 6, s. 19 (R.). Neither form appears to be old; *calibre* occurs in 1567 and 1588 (N.E.D.). We also find the spellings *caliver* and *caliper* in Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715. — F. *calibre*, occurring in 1478, is said to have been introduced from Ital. *calibro*; Hatzfeld. Cotgrave has: 'Calibre, a quality, state, or degree.' also: 'Qualibre, the bore of a gun, or size of the bore, &c. If *il n'est pas de mon qualibre*, he is not of my quality, rank, or humour, he is not a fit companion for me.' — Ital. *calibro*, *calibro*, 'an instrument that gunners use, to measure the height of any piece or bullet; also, the height or bore of any piece.' Florio (ed. 1611). β. Of uncertain origin. Maub suggests *L. qualibre*, of what weight, applied to the bore of a gun as determined by the weight (and consequent size) of the bullet. See **Librato**. γ. Diez suggests a more likely origin, viz. Arab. *kātib*, a form, mould, model; cf. Pers. *kātib*, a mould from which anything is made; Rich. Dict. pp. 1110, 1111. So Devic. Der. *calipers*, q. v.; also *caliver*, q. v.

CALICO, cotton-cloth. (East Indian.) Spelt *calico* in Drayton, Edw. IV. to Miss Shore; *callicoe* in Robinson Crusoe, ed. J. W. Clark, 1866, p. 124; *calicoes*, Spectator, no. 292. Hakluyt speaks of *Calicut cloth* (N.E.D.). Named from *Calicut*, on the Malabar coast, whence it was first imported.

CALIF, CALIPH, a title assumed by the successors of Mahomet. (F. — Arab.) Spelt *calippe* in Gower, C.A. i. 245; b. ii. 2549; *califfe*, Maundeville's Trav. p. 36. — F. *calife*, a successor of the prophet. — Arab. *khalīfah*, lit. a successor; Richardson, p. 626. — Arab. *khalāfa*, to succeed; id. p. 622, s. v. *khalīfah*, succeeding. Der. *caliph-ship*, *caliph-ate*.

CALIGRAPHY, CALLIGRAPHY, good hand-writing. (Gk.) Wool, in his Aethiæ Oxoniensis, uses the word when referring to the works of Peter Bales (not Bale, as in Richardson). Spelt *caligraphy*; Prileaux, Connection, pt. i. b. v. s. 5; *calligraphy*, Ben Jonson, Magnetic Lady, iii. 4. — Gk. *καλλιγραφία*, beautiful writing; — Gk. *καλός*, for *καλός*, beauty, from *καλός*, beautiful, fair; and *γράφειν*, to write. For Gk. *γράφειν*, see **Carve**.

CALIPASH, the upper shell or carapace of a turtle. (F. — Span.) 'The *calapatche* and *calapee*, i. e. the back and breast shells' [of a turtle]; Arber's Eng. Garner, vii. 358. Prob. a variant of *Carapace*, q. v.

CALPEE, the lower shell of the turtle; see above. Only known in English; apparently coined to match *calipash*; ending perhaps suggested by *cap-a-pee*, in which *pee* means 'foot.' Spelt *calapee* by W. Damjier, A New Voyage, i. 106.

CALIPERS, compasses of a certain kind. (F. — Ital. — Arab.) Compasses for measuring the diameter of cylindrical bodies are called *calipers*; a contraction of *caliber-compasses*. See *Calipers* in Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715. From *caliber*, the size of a bore; q. v.

CALISTHENICS, CALLISTHENICS, graceful exercises. (Gk.) Modern. A coined word. — Gk. *καλλισθένης*, adorned with strength. — Gk. *καλός*, for *καλός*, beauty, from *καλός*, beautiful, fair; and *σθένος*, strength, allied to Icel. *stinnr*, AS. *stíð*, stiff, strong (Pretlitz). Der. *calisthenic*, adj.

CALIVER, a sort of musket. (F. — Ital. — Arab.) In Shak. i Hen. IV. iv. 2. 21. The name was given from some peculiarity in the size of the bore. It is a mere corruption of *caliber*, q. v. 'Caliver or Caliper, the bigness, or rather the diameter of a piece of ordnance or any other firearms at the bore or mouth.' Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715.

CALK, CAULK, to stop up the seams of a ship. (F. — L.) The sb. *calkers* occurs in the A.V. Ezek. xxvii. 9; the marg. note has: 'strengtheners, or stoppers of chinks.' The ME. *cauken* signifies 'to tread.' P. Plowman, C. xv. 162; xiv. 171. The spelling with *l* was probably adopted to assimilate the word more closely to the orig. Lat. — OF. *cauquer*, to tread; also, to tent a wound, i. e. to insert a roll of lint in it, to prevent its healing too quickly; Cotgrave. — I. *calcure*, to tread, trample, press grapes, tread down, tread in, press close. (The notion in *calc* is that of forcing in by great pressure.) — L. *calc* (stem *calc-*), the heel.

CALKIN, the turned down end of a horse-shoe. (F. — L.) The pl. *calkins* occurs in The Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 4. 55. 'Caukons of horse-shone'; Reliq. Antiquæ, i. 83. — OF. *calcaïn*, the heel; Godefroy. — L. *calcāneum*, the heel. — L. *calc-*, for *calc-*, heel; with suffix *-ānum*.

CALL, to cry aloud. (Scand.) ME. *callen*, Havelok, 2899. AS. *ceallian*, to call, Grein, i. 158; OMerc. *callian*, as in *hilde-calla*, a herald, lit. a 'war-caller'; Grein, ii. 73. Borrowed from Icel. and Swed. *kalla*, to call. Cf. Dan. *kalde*, to call; Du. *kallen*, to talk, chatter; O.H.G. *challōn*, M.H.G. *kallen*. Teut. type **callōn* or **callōn*, weak verb; cf. V. *gulu*, to call, Russ. *golos*, voice, sound. See Brugmann, i. § 639; Benfey, p. 270; Fick, i. 72. Der. *call-er*; *call-ing*, sb., an occupation, that to which one is called.

CALLEE, CALLAT, a worthless woman. (F. — Low L. — Low G.) In Oth. iv. 2. 121. Origin doubtful; but it fairly answers to F. *callète*, a gossip, chatterer; 'personne qui a du babil et point de consistance.' Suppl. to Godefroy. Lit. 'little quail'; dimin. of *calla*, a quail, also a woman. Littré gives *calla coiffée*, femme galeute. See **Qual**.

CALLIGRAPHY; see **Caligraphy**.

CALLIPERS; see **Calipers**.

CALLISTHENICS; see **Calisthenics**.

CALLOUS, hard, indurated. (F. — L.) *Callous* occurs in Hollar's Pliny, bk. xvi. c. 31; and *callosity* in the same, bk. xvi. c. 7. — F. *callous*, 'hard, or thick-skinned, by much labouring'; Cot. — L. *callōsus*, hard or thick-skinned, *callous*. — L. *callus*, *callum*, hard skin; *callēre*, to have a hard skin. Der. *callous-ity* (from L. acc. *callōsitatem*, hardness of skin); also *callous-ly*, *callous-ness*.

CALLOW, unfledged, said of young birds; also bald. (L.) See Milton, P. L. vii. 420. ME. *calu*, *calugh*, *calewe*. 'Calugh was his heuede [head]'; King Alisauncler, 5950. AS. *calu*, bald; Grein, i. 155. † Du. *kaal*, bald, bare, naked, leafless; Swed. *kål*, bald, bare; G. *kahl*; cf. MDn. *kaluse*. Teut. type **kaluoz*; an early borrowing from L. *calvus*, bald. Brugmann, i. § 529 (3).

CALM, tranquil, quiet; as sb., repose. (F. — Late L. — Gk.) ME. *calm*, Gower, C. A. iii. 230; b. vii. 4113. — F. *calme*, 'calm, still'; Cot. He does not give it as a substantive, but in mod. F. it is both adj. and sb., and the sb. *calme* is found as early as 1529 (Hatzfeld), as if borrowed from Ital. *calma*. β. The *l* is no real part of the word, though appearing in Ital., Span., and Portuguese; it seems to have been inserted, as Diez suggests, through the influence of the L. *calor*, heat, the notions of 'heat' and 'rest' being easily brought together. γ. The mod. Provencal *chaume* signifies 'the time when the flocks rest'; cf. F. *chômer*, formerly *chaumer*, to rest, to be without work; see *chômer* in Hatzfeld. δ. Derived from Late L. *cauma*, the heat of the sun (Job, xxx. 30; Vulgate); on which Maigue D'Arnis remarks, in his epitome of DuCange, that it answers to the Laugnedoc *caumas* or *calinas*, excessive heat. — Gk. *καῖμα*, great heat. — Gk. *καίειν*, to burn. See Körtig, § 2032. Der. *calm-ly*, *calm-ness*.

CALOMEL, a preparation of mercury. (Gk.) Explained in Chambers's Dict. as 'the white sublimate of mercury, got by the application of heat to a mixture of mercury and corrosive sublimate, which is black.' The sense is 'a fair product from a black substance'; and the word is coined from *καλός*, for *καλός*, fair, and *μέλας*, black, for which see **Melanchole**. ¶ The etymology seems certain; but the reasons for it are unsatisfactory. See Littré and Hatzfeld.

CALORIC, the supposed principle of heat. (F. — L.) A modern word, but now obsolescent; formed from the L. *calor*, heat, by the addition of the suffix *-ic*. The F. form is *calorique* (an. 1702), and we borrowed it from them in that form; but it comes to the same thing. See **Calidon**.

CALORIFIC, having the power to heat. (L.) Boyle speaks of 'calorific agents'; Works, vol. ii. p. 594. — L. *calorificus*, making hot, heating. — L. *calorī*, for *calor*, heat; and *-fic-us*, a suffix due to the verb *facere*, to make. Der. *calorific-at-ion*.

CALOYER, a Greek monk. (F. — Ital. — Gk.) 'How name ye yon lone caloyer?' Byron, The Gipsy, l. 786. — F. *caloyer* (Hatzfeld). — Ital. *caloiero* (N.E.D.). — Mod. Gk. *καλόγερρος*, venerable. — Gk. *καλός*, for *καλός*, fair; and *-γερρος*, aged, allied to *γῆρας*, old age.

CALTHROP, CALTRAP, a star-thistle, a ball with spikes for annoying cavalry. (L. and Teut.) *Calthrop* is gen. used to denote a ball stuck with four spikes, so arranged that one of them points upwards while the other three rest on the ground. 'Caltrappe, chausse-trappe'; Palsgrave. 'Tribulus marinus, calkatrappe, sea-histel'; Reliq. Antiq. i. 37. ME. *kalkatrappe*, P. Plowman, C. xxi. 296. AS. *calcatrippe*, star-thistle, A. S. Leechdoms, iii. 316; cf. *calcatrippe*, Voc. 298. 30. The most likely solution of this difficult word is to derive it from L. *calci-*, decl. stem of *calc*, the heel, and a Latinised form of the Teutonic word *trap*. Florio gives Mital. *calcatrippe*, star-thistle, where *calca-* is plainly supposed to be allied to *calcure*, to tread, the form of the Ital. word being slightly altered in order to suggest this sense. See further under **Calk** and **Trap**. Hatzfeld derives F. *chausse-* (in F. *chausse-trappe*) from L. *calcēre*, to shoe, from *calceus*, a shoe; but this also goes back to L. *calc*. It either meant 'heel-trap' or 'trap whereon one treads.' See my note to P. Plowman, C. xxi. 296; also *Catholicum Anglicum*, p. 52, note 3.

CALUMET, a kind of pipe for tobacco. (F.—L.—Gk.) 'Smoked the calumet, the Peace-pipe.' Longfellow, *Song of Hiawatha*, c. 1.—Norman F. *calumet*, the stem of a herb, a pipe (Littré); a dimin. form, allied to OF. *chalemel*, F. *chalumeau*, 'the stem of an herb, also a wheaten or oaten straw, or a pipe made thereof.' Cot. These words, like E. *shawm*, are from L. *calamus*; see **Shawm**.

CALUMNY, slander, false accusation. (F.—L.) Shak. has *calumny*, *Meas.* ii. 4. 159; also *calumniator*, *Troil.* iii. 3. 174; and *calumnious*, All's Well, i. 3. 61.—F. *calomnie*, 'a calumnie'; Cot.—L. *calumniā*, false accusation.—L. *calvi*, *calvare*, to deceive. Der. *calumni-ous*, *calumni-ous-ly*; also *calumniator* (from L. *calumniator*, pp. of *calumniari*, to slander); whence *calumniat-ur*, *calumniat-ion*. Doublet, *challenge*, q. v.

CALVE, to produce a calf. (E.) M.E. *calven* (n for v); 'the cow calved'; Wyclif, Job, xxi. 10. AS. *cealfian*, *Elfric*, Hom. ii. 300.—AS. *cealf*, a calf. See **Calf**. The verb appears in the Du. *kalven*, Dan. *kalve*, Swed. *kalva*, G. *kalben*, to calve; all derivatives from the sb. And see **Cave in**.

CALX, the substance left after a metal has been subjected to great heat. (L.) In Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715. A word used in the old treatises on alchemy; now nearly superseded by the term *oxide*. Cf. 'With the calce of egg-shells.' Ben Jonson, *Alchemist*, A. ii. (Ff.). Merely borrowed from Latin.—L. *calx*, stone, limestone, lime (stem *calc-*). Cf. Gk. *χάλις*, rubble. Der. *calc-ine*, q. v.; *calc-areous*, q. v.; *calc-ium*; *calc-ulus*; *calc-ulate*, q. v.

CALYX, the outer envelope in which the flower is enclosed while yet in the bud. (L.—Gk.) A botanical term. 'Calyx, the cup of the flower in any plant.' Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715; showing that he confused it (as usual) with L. *calix*, a cup; for which see **Chalice**.—L. *calyx*, a case or covering, bud, calyx of a flower.—Gk. *καλύξ*, a case, covering, calyx of a flower.—Skt. *kalikā*, a bud.—✓ KĒL, to cover, hide, conceal (L. *cel-are*); from which come, in English, the words *helm* (2), q. v., *hell*, *hole*, and *helmet*.

CAM, a projecting part of a wheel, cog. (Du.) A technical term; fully explained in Webster's Dict. and in N.E.D.—Du. *kam*, a comb, also a cog; see **Calish** and **Kilian**. Cf. Low G. *kamm*, Dan. *kam*, a comb, ridge; hence a ridge on a wheel; Dan. *kamhjul*, a cog-wheel; G. *kamm*, a comb, a cog of a wheel. See **Comb**.

CAMBRIC, a kind of fine white linen. (Flanders.) In Shak. Wint. Tale, iv. 4. 208. Cotgrave gives: 'Cambray, ou Toile de Cambray, cambricke.' From *Kamerijk* (F. *Cambray*), a town in Flanders, where it was first made. Sewel has: 'Kamericks-doek, chambric, lawn.'

CAMEL, the name of a quadruped. (F.—L.—Gk.—Heb.) Spelt *camelle* in Chaucer, C. T. 9072 (F. 1196). The pl. *camels* is in King Alisaunder, 854. The ME. forms are *camel*, *camel*, *camel*, *chamail*, &c. 'The form *camel*, in the Old Northumbrian glosses of S. Mark, i. 6, is directly from L. *camēlus*.'—(OF. *chamel*, ONorth. F. *camel*—L. *camēlus*—Gk. *κάμηλος*—Heb. *gāmāl*, Arabic *jamaḥ*; Palmer's Pers. Dict., col. 173. Der. *camelo-par*, q. v.

CAMELLIA, a genus of plants. (Personal name.) The *Camellia japonica* is sometimes called the 'Japan rose.' The name was given by Linnaeus (died 1778), in honour of George Joseph Kamel (or Camellus), a Moravian Jesuit, who travelled in Asia and wrote a history of plants of the island of Luzon; Encycl. Brit. 9th ed.

CAMELOPARD, the giraffe. (L.—Heb. and Gk.) Spelt *camelopardalis* and *camelopardus* in Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715, and in Bailey, vol. ii. ed. 1731. Shortened to resemble F. *camelopard*, the giraffe.—L. *camelopardalis*.—Gk. *καμηλοπάρδαλις*, a giraffe.—Gk. *κάμηλος*, a camel; *πάρδαλις*, a pard. See **Camel** and **Pard**.

CAMEO, a precious stone, carved in relief. (Ital.) The word occurs as *camio* in Darwin's Botanical Garden, canto ii. 310. [The F. spelling *caméens* is sometimes found in Eng. books, and occurs in Bailey's Dict. vol. ii. ed. 1731. The extraordinary form *kaddmau* occurs in Matthew Paris, vi. 387 (Rec. Ser.).—Ital. *cammeo*, a cameo; Late L. *cammeus*, a cameo; also spelt *camahutus*; cf. F. *cammei*. β. Ety. unknown; see the discussion of it in Diez, s. v. *cammeo*; and in Malin, *Etiymologische Untersuchungen*, Berlin, 1863, p. 73. Malin suggests that *cammeus* is an adj. from *camma*, a Late L. version of a G. *cammea*, a form due to G. pronunciation of OF. *game*, a gem (Lat. *gemma*), for which Roquefort gives a quotation. In the same way *camahutus* might be due to a German form of the same F. *game* and to F. *kante*, high. But the Span. is *camafio*. See Körting, § 2359; Schade, OHG. Dict. p. 1341.

CAMERA, a box, chamber, &c. (L.—Gk.) Chiefly used as an abbreviation of L. *camera obscura*, i. e. dark chamber, the name of what was once an optical toy, but now of great service in photography. See **Chamber**, of which it is the orig. form. Der. *camerated*, from a L. form *cameratus*, formed into chambers; a term in architecture.

CAMLET, a sort of cloth. (F.—Arab.) *Camlet* is short for *camelot*, which occurs in Sir T. Browne's *Vulg. Errors*, bk. v. c. 15. § 3.—F.

camelot, which Cotgrave explains by 'chamlet, also Lisle program.' It seems to have been popularly understood as being made of *camel's* hair. Cf. 'For *camelot*, the camel fil of hare [hair]; King James I. King's Quair, st. 157. But it doubtless represents the Arab. *khamlat*, *khamlat*, explained as 'camelot, silk and camel's hair; also, all silk or velvet.' Rich. Dict. p. 628. Cf. *khaml*, 'the skirts or laps of a garment, a carpet with a long pile, a cushion on a saddle;' ibid. It thus appears that *camel's* hair was sometimes used for making it, so that confusion was easy. See Marco Polo, ed. Yule, i. 248.

CAMOMILE, see **Chamomile**.

CAMP, the ground occupied by an army; the army itself. (F.—L.) Common in Shakespeare. Also used as a verb; All's Well, iii. 4. 14; and in the Bible of 1561, *Exod.* xix. 2. 'The proper sense is 'the field' which is occupied by the army; as in 'the gate of the camp was open;' North's Plutarch, Life of M. Brutus; see Shakespeare's Plutarch, ed. Skeat, p. 147; cf. Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 8. 33. [Perhaps taken directly from Latin.]—F. *camp*, 'a camp, an host, or army lodged; a field;' Cot.—L. *campus*, a field. See Brugm. i. § 563. Der. *camp*, verb, *en-camp-ment*, *camp-es-tral*, q. v., *camp-aign*, q. v. [It is remarkable that *camp* in Middle English never has the modern sense, but is only used in the sense of 'fight' or 'battle.' Cf. 'alle the kene mene [men] of *kampe*, i. e. all the keen fighting-men; Allit. Morte Arthure, 3702; cf. l. 3671. And see Layamon, i. 180, 185, 336; ii. 162. This is the AS. *camp*, a battle; *camp-sted*, a battle-ground. Allied words are the Du., Dan. and Swed. *kamp*, Icel. *kapp*, G. *kampf*, all signifying 'battle.' Teut. type **kampos*. Notwithstanding the wide spread of the word in this sense, it is certainly non-Teutonic, and borrowed from L. *campus*, in Late L. 'a battle.' See also **Champion** and **Campaign**.

CAMPAGNOL, the short-tailed field-mouse. (F.—L.) Modern; from F. *campagne*, country; see below. And see **Vole**.

CAMPAIGN, a large field; the period during which an army keeps the field. (F.—Ital.—L.) The word occurs in Burnet, Hist. of his Own Time, an. 1666. And see *Campaign* in Blount's Gloss. —MF. *campagne*, an open field given in Cotgrave as a variation of *campagne*, which he explains by 'a plaine field, large plain.'—Ital. *campagna*, a field, a campaign.—L. *campānia*, a plain, preserved in the name *Campania*, formerly given to the level country near Naples.—L. *campus*, a field. See **Camp**. Der. *camp-aign-er*. [Shak. uses *champaign* (old edd. *champion*), K. Lear, i. i. 65, for 'a large tract of land.' This is from the OF. *champaigne*, the standard form; the form *campagne* having been borrowed (as above).

CAMPANIFORM, bell-shaped. (Late L.) 'Campaniformis, a term apply'd by herbalists, to any flower that is shap'd like a bell;' Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715. From Late L. *campāna*, a bell; and L. *forma*, form. Der. From the same Late L. *campāna* are Ital. *campanile*, a bell-tower; also *campan-ula*, *campan-ula-ate*, *campan-o-logy*.

CAMPESTRAL, growing in fields. (L.) Modern, and rare. The form *campestrian* is in Bailey's Dict. vol. ii. ed. 1731. Formed from L. *campestris*, growing in a field, or belonging to a field, by adding the suffix *-al*.—L. *campus*, a field. See **Camp**.

CAMPHOR, a whitish crystalline substance, mostly obtained from some kinds of laurel. (F.—Late L.—Arab.—Malay.) Spelt *camphire* in the Song of Solomon, i. 14 (A. V.); and *camfor* in 1392-3 in the Earl of Derby's Expeditions, ed. Lucy T. Smith, p. 164. Massinger speaks of *camphire-balls*; The Guardian, lii. 1.—F. *camphre*, 'the gumme tearmed camphire;' Cot. [The *i* seems to have been inserted to make the word easier to pronounce in English.]—Late L. *camphora*, camphor; to the form of which the mod. E. *camphor* has been assimilated. β. A word of Eastern origin. Cf. Skt. *karpūra-m*, camphor (Benfey, p. 164); Arabic *kāfir*, camphor, Palmer's Pers. Dict. col. 480. γ. All from Malay *kāpūr*, lit. chalk; the full form being *Baris kāpūr*, i. e. chalk of Barous, a place on the W. coast of Sumatra; see J. Pijnappel's Malay-Dutch Dict. p. 74. 'Kāpūr bārus, the camphor of Sumatra and Java, called also native camphor, as distinguished from that of Japan or *kāpūr tohōri*, which undergoes a process before it is brought to our shops; Marsden, Malay Dict. p. 249; where we also find *kāpūr*, lime.

CAMPION, a flower of the genus *Lychnis*. (F.—L.) First in 1576. Lyte describes the *rose campion*, and the *white campion*; tr. of Dodoeus, bk. ii. ch. 9 and ch. 10. Origin uncertain; but prob. a variant of North F. *campagne*, just as *champion* is of *champaign*. Tusser has 'the *champion* or open country' in the title to his book on Husbandry (1580). Thus *campion* = field flower.—L. *camp-us*, a plain.

CAN (1), I am able. (E.) a. The AS. *ennan*, to know, to know how to do, to be able, forms its present tense thus: *ic can* (or *canu*), *þu canst* (or *coust*), *he can* (or *cann*); plural, for all persons, *ennon*. The Meeso-Goth. *kunnan*, to know, forms its present tense thus: *ik kann*, *thū kant*, *is kann*; pl. *weis kunnun*, *gis kunnun*, *is kunnun*. β. The verb is one of those which (like the Gk. *οἶδα*, I know) use as a present tense which is really an old preterite form, from which again

a second *weak* preterite is formed. The same peculiarity is common to all the cognate Teutonic verbs, viz. Du. *kunnen*, to be able; Icel. *kunna*, to know, to be able; Swed. *kunna*, to know, to be able; Dan. *kunde*, to know, to be able; OIIG. *chunnum*, MIIG. *kunnen*, G. *kennen*, to be able. *Y*. The past tense is *could*. Here the *i* is inserted in modern English by analogy with *would* and *should*, in which the *i* is radical. The ME. form is *coud*, a dissyllable; the AS. form is *cūðe*. The lengthened *u*, occasioned loss of *n*; *cūðe* stands for **cūðne* (pronounced *koonth*, with *oo* as in *foot*, and *h* as in *breathe*). The loss of the *n* has obscured the relation to *can*. The *n* reappears in Gothic, where the past tense is *kuntha*; cf. Du. *kunde*, I could; Icel. *kunna* (for *kunnda*, by assimilation); Swed. and Dan. *kunde*; OIIG. *kouda*, G. *könnte*. Whence it appears that the English alone has lost the *n*. *Y*. The past participle is *Couth*. This is only preserved, in mod. Eng., in the form *uncouth*, of which the original sense was 'unknown'. The AS. form is *cūð*, for **cūðn*, the *n* being preserved in the Goth. *kuntha*, known. See *Uncouth*. Allied to *kew* (Icel. *kenna*) and *know* (AS. *cniawan*). The Idg. form of the root is GEN; Brugmann, i. § 600. See *Know* and *Ken*.

CAN (2), a drinking-vessel. (F.) ME. *canne*. 'There weren set six stoun cannes;' Wyclif, John, ii. 6. AS. *canne*, as a gloss to L. *crater*; Aelf. Gloss. ed. Sommer, p. 60; Voc. 122, 32. †Du. *kan*, a pot, mug; Icel. *kanna*, a can, tankard, mug; also, a measure; Swed. *kanna*, a tankard, a measure of about 3 quarts; Dan. *kande*; OIIG. *chanan*, MIIG. and G. *kanne*, a can, tankard, mug, jug, pot. ¶ It thus appears to be a true Teutonic word; Teut. type **kannōn*, *f*. Some think that it was borrowed from L. *canna*, Gk. *κῆνος*, a reed; but the sense is hardly close enough; whilst *canharis* differs in form. Der. *canikin*, dimin.; spelt *canykin*, Barclay, *Ship of Fools*, ii. 261; *canakin*, Oth. ii. 3, 71.

CANAL, a conduit for water. (F.—L.) 'The walls, the woods, and long canals, reply;' Pope, *Rape of the Lock*, iii. 100. And in Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 520, 138.—F. *canal*, 'a channel, kennel, furrow, gutter;' Cot.—L. *canalis*, a channel, trench, canal, conduit; also, a splint, reed-pipe. ¶ Perhaps the accent on the latter syllable in E. was partly due to a familiarity with Du. *kanaal*, itself borrowed from French. See also *Channel*, *Kennel*.

CANARY, a bird; a wine; a dance. (Span.—I.) The dance is mentioned in Shak. All's Well, ii. 1, 77; so is the wine, Merry Wives, iii. 2, 89. Gascoigne speaks of 'Canary birds'; Complaint of Philomene, i. 33. All are named from the Canaries or Canary Islands. These take their name from *Canaria*, which is the largest island of the group. 'Grand Canarie is almost as broad as long, the diameter being about fifty miles;' Sir T. Herbert, *Travels*, ed. 1665, p. 3.—Span. (Gran) *Canaria*, = L. *Canaria* (*insula*), isle abounding in large dogs (Pliny, vi. 32).—L. *canāria*, fern. of *canārius*, pertaining to dogs.—F. *can-à*, a dog; see *Canine*.

CANCELL, to obliterate. (F.—I.) Originally, to obliterate a deed by drawing lines over it in the form of lattice-work (L. *cancelli*); afterwards, to obliterate in any way. Spelt *cancell* in the *Mirror for Magistrates*, p. 632 (K.).—F. *canceller*, 'to cancell, cross, raze;' Cot.—Law I. *cancellare*, to draw lines across a deed.—L. *cancellus*, a grating; gen. in *pl. cancelli*, railings, lattice-work; dimin. of *cancer*, pl. *cancra*, in the sense of 'lattice-work.' Der. *cancell-at-ed*, marked with cross-lines, from L. pp. *cancellatus*; from the same source, *cancel*, *chancery*, *chancellor*, which see.

CANCER, a crab, a corroding tumour. (L.) The tumour was named from the notion that the swollen veins round it were like a crab's limbs (Galen). *Cancer* occurs as the name of a zodiacal sign in Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, i. 643.—L. *cancer*, a crab; gen. *canceri*. †Gk. *καρκίνος*, a crab; Skt. *karkatā*, a crab; also the sign Cancer of the zodiac. B. So named from its hard shell; cf. Skt. *karkara*-s, hard. Brugmann, i. § 464. Der. *cancer-ous*, *canceri-form*, *cancer-ate*, *cancer-at-ion*; and see *Canker*.

CANDELABRUM; see under *Candle*.

CANDID, lit. white; fair; sincere. (F.—I.) Dryden uses *candid* to mean 'white;' tr. of Ovid, *Metam.* xv. 1.60. Camden has *candidly*; Elizabeth, an. 1598 (K.). Shak. has *candidatus* for *candidate*; Titus Andronicus, i. 185. Ben Jonson has *candor*, Epigram 123.—F. *candide*, 'white, fair, bright, upright, &c.; also, upright, sincere, innocent;' Cot.—L. *candidus*, lit. shining, bright.—L. *candere*, to shine, be bright.—L. **candere*, to set on fire; only in *no-cendere*, *in-cendere*. †Skt. *chand*, to shine.—A/SQENI), to shine. Brugm. i. § 456, 818 (2). Der. *candidat*, q. v.; *candour*, lit. brightness, from F. *candeur*, which from L. *candorem*, acc. case of *candor*, brightness; also *candid-ly*, *candid-ness*. From L. *candere* we also have *candle*, *incense*, *incendary*, which see.

CANDIDATE, one who offers himself to be elected to an office. (L.) Shak. has: 'Be *candidatus* then and put it on;' Titus, i. 185; where the allusion is to the *white robe* worn by a candidate for office among the Romans.—L. *candidatus*, white-robed; a candidate for an office.—L. *candidus*, white. See *Candid*.

CANDLE, a kind of artificial light. (L.) In very early use. AS. *candel*, a candle, Grein, i. 155.—L. *candelā*, a candle, taper.—L. *candere*, to glow.—L. **candere*, to set on fire; see further under *Candid*. Der. *Candle-mas* (Feb. 2), A.S. Chron. an. 1014, with which cf. *Christ-mas*, q. v.; *candlestick* (Trevisa, i. 223), AS. *candel-sticca*, Birch, Cart. Saxon, iii. 366; *candelabrum*, a L. word, from L. *candelā*; also *candel-ier*, q. v.; *chund-er*, q. v.; *candel-coal*, q. v.

CANDOUR; see under *Candid*.

CANDY, crystallised sugar; as a verb, to sugar, to crystallise. (F.—Ital.—Arab.—Skt.) In old authors, it is usually a verb. Shak. has both sb. and verb, 1 Hen. IV. i. 3, 251; Hamlet, iii. 2, 65; Temp. ii. 1, 279. The comp. *sugar-candy* is the oldest form; see Liber Cure Cocorum, p. 7.—F. *sucré candi*, sugar-candy; whence *se candir*, 'to candie, or grow candie, as sugar after boiling;' Colgrave. [Here Colgrave should rather have written *candier*; there is no connexion with L. *candidus*, white, as he easily might have imagined.]—Ital. *candire*, to candie; *candi*, candy; *zucchero candi*, sugar-candy.—Arab. and Persian *qand*, sugar, sugar-candy; Richardson's Arab. Dict. p. 1149; Arak. *qandat*, sugar-candy, id.; *qandi*, sugared, made of sugar; id. p. 1150.—Skt. *khayḍa*, a piece, part, also, powdered sugar (Macedonell); cf. *khayḍava*-s, a kind of sweetmeat.

CANDYTUFF, a plant, of the genus *Theris*. (Hybrid.) First in Evelyn (1664). From *Canily* and *tuff*; where *Canily* refers to the island of *Candia* (or Crete), whence the plant came; and see *Tuff*.

CANE, a reed, a stick. (F.—L.—Gk.) ME. *canne*, *canne*. 'Reedes, that ben cannes;' Maundeville, p. 189; see also pp. 190, 199. 'Cane, canna;' Wright's Vocab. i. 191.—F. *cane*, a cane.—L. *canna*, a cane, a reed. Gk. *κῆνος*, a cane, reed. β. Perhaps *cane* is an Oriental word ultimately; cf. Heb. *qaneh*, a reed. Arab. *qanah*, a cane; Richardson's Dict. p. 1148. If so, the L. and Gk. words are both borrowed ones. Der. *cane*, verb; *can-y*, Milton, P. L. iii. 439; *canyer*, q. v.; also *cannoy*, q. v.; *can-on*, q. v.

CANINE, pertaining to a dog. (L.) In the Spectator, no. 209; and in Cook-ram (1643).—L. *caninus*, canine.—J. *canis*, a dog; cognate with K. *hound*. See *Hound*.

CANISTER, a case, or box, often of tin. (L.—Gk.) Originally, a basket made of reed or cane. Spelt *canisters* in Dryden's Virgil, bk. i. 981, to translate 'Cereque canistris Expeditur;' Aen. i. 701.—L. *canistrum*, a basket made of twisted reed.—Gk. *κῆνος*, a cane, a wicker-basket; properly, a basket of reed.—Gk. *κῆνος*, a rarer form of *κῆνος*, *κῆνος*, a reed, cane. See *Cane*.

CANKER, something that corrodes. (F.—I.) 'Canker, sickness, cancer;' Proust, Parv. p. 60; it occurs very early, in Ancien Riwe, p. 329, where it is spelt *cancer*, as in O North. F. [AS. *cancer*, Leechdoms, ii. 110.]—O North. F. *cancer* (F. *chancre*).—L. *cancreum*, acc. of *cancer*, a crab, a cancer. See *Cancer*. Der. *canker-ous*, *canker-soorn* (A. V.).

CANNEL-COAL, a coal that burns brightly. (I. and E.) First in 1538 (N. E. D.). Provincial Eng. *cannel*, a candle, and *coal*. 'Candle, a candle; *cannel-coal*, or *kennel-coal*, so called because it burns without smoke like a candle;' F. K. Robinson, Whitby Glossary. And see E. D. D.

CANNIBAL, one who eats human flesh. (Span.—W. Indian.) A corrupt form; it should rather be *caribal*. 'The Caribes I learned to be man-eaters or *cannibals*, and great enemies to the islanders of Trinidad;' Hakluyt, Voyages, vol. iii. p. 576; a passage imitated in Robinson Crusoe, ed. J. W. Clark, 1866, p. 126. See Shak. Oth. i. 3, 143.—Span. *cannibal*, a cannibal, savage; a variant of *Caribol*, a Carib, a form used by Columbus; see Trench, Study of Words. β. This word being ill understood, the spelling *cannibal* prevailed in Spanish, from the notion that the cannibals had appetites like a dog; cf. Span. *canino*, canine, voracious, greedy. As the word *cannibal* was unmeaning in English, a second *n* was introduced to make the first vowel short, either owing to stress, or from some notion that it ought to be shortened. *Y*. The word *Cannibal* occurs in the following quotation from Herrera: 'Descripción de las Indias Occidentales,' vol. i. p. 11, col. 1, given in Todd's Johnson. 'Las Islas qui estan desde la Isla de San Juan de Porto rico al oriente de ella, para la costa de Tierra-Firme, se llamaron los *Cannibales* por los muchos *Caribes*, comedores de carne humana, que truvo en ellas, i segun se interpreta en su lengua *Cannibal*, quiere decir "hombre valiente," porque por tales eran tenidos de los otros Indios.' I. e. 'the islands lying next to the island of San Juan de Porto-rico [now called Porto Rico] to the East of it, and extending towards the coast of the continent [of South America] are called *Cannibales* because of the many *Caribes*, eaters of human flesh, that are found in them, and according to the interpretation of their language *Cannibal* is as much as to say "valiant man," because they were held to be such by the other Indians.' This hardly sufficiently recognises the fact that *Cannibal* and *Carib* (as well as *Caliban*) are mere variants of one and the same word; but we learn that the West Indian word *Carib* meant, in the language of the

natives, 'a valiant man.' Other testimony is to the same effect; and it is well ascertained that *cannibal* is equivalent to Carib or Caribbean, and that the native sense of the word is 'a valiant man,' widely different from that with which Europeans have given it. The familiar expression 'king of the cannibal islands' really means 'king of the Caribbean islands.' Der. *cannibal-ism*.

CANNON (1), a large gun. (F.—Ital.—L.—Gk.) Frequent in Shak.: K. John, ii. 210, &c. And in Hakluyt, Voyages, vol. iii. p. 217. — F. *canon*, 'a law, rule, decree, ordinance, canon of the law'; also, the gun termed a *canon*; also, the barrel of any gun; &c.: Cot.—Ital. *canone*, 'a canon or piece of ordinance, the barrel of any gun'; &c. a canon, a rule'. — *Canon* is a doublet of *canon*, q. v. See French, Study of Words. *β*. The spelling with two *n*'s may have been adopted to create a distinction between the two uses of the word, the present word taking the double *n* of Ital. *canone*. The sense 'gun-barrel' is older than that of 'gun,' and the Ital. *canone* is the augmentative of Ital. *canna*, a pipe, a cane. — L. *canna*; see *Cane*. Der. *canon-ade*, *canon-er*.

CANNON (2), a particular stroke at billiards. (F.—Span.) A perversion of *cannon* or *carrom*, shortened form of *carambole*; see Hoyle's Games, Billiards, law 9 (1779). — F. *carambole*, the red ball at billiards; cf. *F. carambole*, (1) to touch the red ball, (2) to touch two other balls with one's own. — Span. *carambola*, manner of playing at billiards, a device, trick. Origin unknown.

CANOE, a boat made of a trunk of a tree, &c. (Span.—W. Indian.) Formerly *canoa*, as spelt in Hakluyt's Voyages, iii. 646. — Span. *canoa*, an Indian boat. It is ascertained to be a native West Indian term for 'boat'; and properly, a word belonging to the old language of Hayti. See R. Eden, Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 66; Notes on E. Etym., p. 346. Spelt *canoa* by R. Breton, in his Dict. Caraïbe-François (1665).

CANON (1), a rule, ordinance. (L.—Gk.) ME. *canon*, *canoun*; Chaucer, Treatise on the Astrolabe, ed. Skeat, pt. 68; C. T., Group C., 890. AS. *canon*; Bede, Eccl. Hist. (A. S. version), iv. 24; Bosworth. — L. *canon*, a rule. — Gk. *κάνων*, a straight rod, a rule in the sense of 'enruler's rule'; also, a rule or model, a standard of right. — Gk. *κάνη*, a rarer form of *κάνη*, a (straight) cane, reed. See *Cane*. Der. *canon* (2), one who lives according to a canon, q. v.; *canon-ic*, *canon-ic-al*, *canon-ic-al-ly*, *canon-ic*, *canon-ic-ly*, *canon-ic-ly* (Gower, C. A. i. 254; b. ii. 2821), *canon-is-at-ion*, *canon-ry*. Doublet, *canon* (1), q. v.

CANON (2), a dignitary of the church. (F.—L.—Gk.) ME. *canon*, Layamon, ii. 598, l. 24289; *canoun*, id. (later text), l. 24288. — ONorth. F. *canon* (Littre, s. v. *chanoine*) the pl. *canonici* occurs in the Chanson du Roland, 2056. — Late L. *canonicus*, acc. of *canonicus*, adj., one on the church-roll or list, and so in receipt of church-funds. — L. *canon*, the church-roll or list. See Hatch, Bampton Lectures, p. 202. See *Canon* (1). N.B. The Span. *canon*, a deep ravine, lit. a tube, is the same word as F. *canon*; see *Canon* (1).

CANOPY, a covering overhead. (F.—Ital.—L.—Gk.) Should be *canopy*; but the spelling *canopé* occurs in Italian, whence it found its way into French as *canopé*, a form cited by Dier, and thence into English; the proper OF. form is *canopé*. In Shak. Sonn. 125. In Bible of 1551, Judith, xiii. 9; retained in the A. V. Spelt *canopé* in Wyclif. Cf. MF. *canopée*, 'a canopy, a tent, or pavilion'; Cot.—L. *canopium*, used in Judith, xiii. 10 (Vulgate). — Gk. *κάνωπιον*, *κάνωπιον*, an Egyptian bed with musquito-curtains. — Gk. *κάνωπιον*, stem of *κάνωπιον*, a gnat, mosquito; lit. 'cone-faced,' or a creature with a cone-shaped head, from the shape of its head. — Gk. *κάνωπιον*, a cone; and *κάνωπιον*, face, appearance, from Gk. *κάνωπιον*, to see = Idg. *κάνωπιον*, to see. See *Cone* and *Optic*. Der. *canopy*, verb.

CANOROUS, tuneful. (L.) In Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. vii. c. 14, § 5. — L. *canorus*, singing, musical. — L. *canere*, to sing. See *Canter* (1).

CANT (1), to sing in a whining way; to talk hypocritically. (I.) Applied at first, probably, to the whining tone of beggars, with some allusion to chanting; used derivatively. 'Drinking, ying, cogging, canting'; Ford, The Sun's Darling, Act i. sc. 1. 'A rogue, A very canter'; i. e. sir, one that maunds Upon the pad'. Ben Jonson, Staple of News, Act ii. — L. *cantare*, to sing (whence Picard and Walloon *cantar*, to sing); frequentative of *cantare*, to sing; from the same root as E. *ken*, q. v. — *κάναν*, to sound. Brugmann, i. § 181. Der. *cant*, sb. *cant-er*. From the same source, *can-orous*, q. v.; *cant-ide*, q. v.; *cant-o*, q. v. 'What was it, prose or rhyme, metre or verse? I trow it was *cantum*, for I herde you synge'; Chaucer, Reynard the Fox, c. 27; ed. Arber, p. 63. In Harman's Caveat, p. 84, to *cant*, i. e. to speak, is given as a cant word. Cf. Walloon *cantar*, to sing (Sigart); and see *Cant* in the E. D. D. Der. *cant-er*, sb. *cant-ing*; also *cant-ata*, Ital. *cantata*, a poetical composition set to music; from the fem. of the pp. of L. *cantare*, to sing.

CANT (2), an edge, corner; as verb, to tilt or incline. (Dutch.—L.—Gk.) The sb. is nearly obsolete; we find 'in a *cant*' = 'in a

corner,' in Ben Jonson, Coronation Entertainment; Works, ed. Gifford, vi. 445 (Nares); see the description of Irene in the same, ed. 1860, p. 531. The verb means 'to turn upon an edge'; hence, to tilt, incline; said of a cask. The verb is derived from the sb. — Du. *kant*, a border, edge, side, brink, margin, corner. — Dan. and Swed. *kant*, a border, edge, margin; cf. Dan. *kantre*, to cant, upset, capsize; G. *kante*, a corner. All from Late L. *cantus*, a corner; which is prob. from L. *cantus* (pronounced as *cantus*) < Gk. *κάνθος*, the corner of the eye, fellow of a wheel. Kortling, § 1851. Der. *cant-see*, q. v.; *de-cant-er*.

CANTEEN, a vessel for liquors used by soldiers. (F.—Ital.—L.—Gk.) First in 1744 (N. E. D.). The spelling is phonetic, imitating the F.; by the mod. E. *ee* = F. *cantine*, a canteen; introduced from Ital. in the 17th century; Hatzfeld. — Ital. *cantina*, a cellar, cave, grotto, cavern; cf. Ital. *cantina*, a small cellar, ice-pail, cooler. — Ital. *canto*, a side, part, corner, angle; whence *cantina* as a diminutive, i. e. 'a little corner.' — Late L. *cantus*, a corner. See *Cant* (2).

CANTER, an easy gallop. (E. place-name.) An abbreviation for *Canterbury gallop*, a name given to an easy gallop; from the ambling pace at which pilgrims rode to Canterbury. 'In Stanspaul's Fair Maid of Clifton (1633), he who personates the hobby-horse speaks of his smooth ambles and *Canterbury paces*'; Todd's Johnson. 'Boileau's Pegasus has all his paces. The Pegasus of Iope, like a Kentish post-horse, is always on the *Canterbury*'; Dennis on the Prelim. to the Dunciad (Nares). We also have 'Canterbury bells.' Der. *canter*, verb.

CANTICLE, a little song. (L.) 'And wrot an *canticle*, said of Moses; and Genesis and Exodus, ed. Morris, l. 4124. — L. *canticum*, a little song; dimin. of L. *canticum*, a song. — L. *cantus*, a song; cf. *cantus*, pp. of *cantare*, to sing. See *Cant* (1).

CANTILEVER, a kind of bracket, projecting from a wall to support a balcony or the like. (F.) Pineda's Span. Dict., s. v. *can*, a dog, adds: 'in architecture, the end of timber or stone jutting out of a wall, on which in old buildings the beams used to rest, called *cantilever*.' Possibly from *cantile*, a corner, and *lever*. The support could be obtained by letting one end of a lever into a *cantile* (projection or nook) in a wall, and the other into a notch in a horizontal beam above. The MDu. *kantel-hout*, 'a roof-beam,' in Hexham (lit. *cantile-wood*) is parallel. See below.

CANTLE, a small piece. (F.—L.—Gk.) In Shak. 1 Hen. IV, iii. 1. 100. ME. *cantel*, Chaucer, C. T., 3010 (A 3008). — ONorth. F. *cantel* (mod. F. *chanteau*), a piece, corner, bit; see Littre, s. v. *chanteau*. The same as Late L. *cantellus*, a piece; formed with dimin. suffix -*ellus* from Late L. *cantus*, a corner. See *Cant* (2).

CANTO, a division of a poem. (Ital.—L.) Shak. has *cantons*, Tw. Nt. i. 5. 289, which is a difficult form to account for. The more correct form *cantion* (directly from L. *cantio*, a ballad) occurs near the beginning of the Glosses to Spenser's Shep. Cal., October. — Ital. *canto*, a singing, chant, section of a poem. — L. acc. *cantum*, a song. See *Canticle*.

CANTON, a small division of a country. (F.—Ital.—L.—Gk.) Sir T. Browne uses *cantons* for 'corners.' Religio Medici, pt. i. s. 15. In Heraldry, a *canton* is a small division in the corner of a shield; so used in Ben Jonson, Staple of News, A. iv. (Piedmantle). And see Cotgrave. — F. *canton*, 'a corner or crossway, in a street; also, a *canton*, or hundred'; Cot. [Cf. Span. *canton*, a corner, part of an esutecheon, canton.] — Ital. *cantone*, a nook, angle; also, a corporation, township (Torriani). — Late L. *cantunum*, *cantio*, a region, province. Origin doubtful; the heraldic *canton*, F. *canton*, Ital. *cantone*, is from Ital. *canto*, an edge. See *Cant* (2). Der. *canton*, verb; *canton-al*, *canton-ment*. Cf. *cantonner*, 'to sever themselves from the rest of their fellows'; Cotgrave.

CANVAS, a coarse hempen cloth. (F.—L.—Gk.) ME. *canvas*; a trisyllable in Chaucer, C. T. 16407 (G. 939). — ONorth. F. *canvas*. — Late L. *canabacius*, hempen cloth, *canvas*. — L. *canabius*, hempen cloth, *canvas*, cognate with F. *canvas*, q. v. It is supposed that the Greek word was borrowed from the East; Curtius, i. 173. Cf. Pers. *kanab*, hempen; Rich. Dict. p. 1208; Skt. *kanva-m*, hempen. Der. *canvas*, verb; q. v.

CANVASS, to discuss, solicit votes. (F.—L.—Gk.) In Shak. 'to take to task'; 1 Hen. VI, i. 3. 36. Spelt *canvass* in Palsgrave. Merely derived from the sb. *canvas*, the orig. meaning being 'to sift through canvas.' Similarly, Cotgrave explains the MF. *canabasser* by 'to canvass, or curiously to examine, search or sift out the depth of a matter.' See above.

CANZONET, a little song. (Ital.—L.) In Shak. L. L. L. iv. 2. 124. — Ital. *canzonella*, a little song; dimin. of *canzone*, a hymn; cf. *canzone*, a song, ballad. — L. *canzonium*, acc. of *canzio*, a song; whence also F. *chanson*, a song, used by Shak. Hamlet, ii. 2. 438. — L. *cantare*, to sing; frequentative of *cantare*, to sing. See *Cant* (1).

CAOUTCHOUC, India rubber. (F.—Caribbean.) Modern.

Borrowed from *F. cauchichou*, from a Caribbean word which is spelt *cauchou* in the Cyclop. Metropolitana. q. v. This word, used at Quito, belongs to the idiom of the Indians of the province of Maimas, and signifies 'juice of a tree.' La Codamine calls it *cauchou*. See Notes on F. Etym. pp. 30, 31.

CAP, a covering for the head; a cover. (Late L.) In early use. AS. *cappe*, as a gloss to Late L. *planidia*, a chasuble; *Aelfric's* Glossary; Voc. 124. 31.—Late L. *cappa*, a cape, a cope; see *caparius* in DuCange. [The words *cap*, *cape*, *cope* were all the same originally.] This Late L. *cappa*, a cap, occurs in a document of the year 660 (Dierx); and is spelt *cappa* by Isidore of Seville, 19. 3. 3, who says: '*Cappa*, quia capitis ornamētum est,' a popular etymology. But the true origin is unknown. Perhaps the derivation from *L. capere*, to contain, suggested by Papias, may be right. See **Cape**, **Cope**. ¶ For *cap-a-pie*, *cap-a-pee*, i. e. from head to foot (from *F. cap*, head, a. to, and OF. *pie*, AF. *pee*, foot) see **Cape** (2).

CAPABLE, having ability. (F.—L.) In Shak. Troil. iii. 3. 310.—*F. capable*, 'capable, sufficient'; Cot.—Late L. *capabilis*, lit. comprehensible, a word used in the Arian controversy. β. The meaning afterwards shifted to 'able to hold,' one of the senses assigned by Cotgrave to *F. capable*. This would be due to the influence of *L. capax*, capacious, the word to which *capabilis* was probably indebted for its second and its irregular formation from *capere*.—*L. capere*, to hold, contain.—✓ QAP, to hold; Brugm. i. § 635. Der. *capabil-ity*. See **Heave**.

CAPACIOUS, able to hold or contain. (L.) Used by Sir W. Raleigh, Hist. of the World, bk. i. c. 6. Shak. expresses the same idea by *capable*. Ill furnished, as if from a *F. capacious* or *L. capacious*; but there are no such words, and the real source is the declensional stem *capaci-* of the L. adj. *capax*, able to contain.—*L. capere*, to contain, hold; cognate with *F. heave*, q. v. Der. *capacious-ly*, *capacious-ness*; and (from *L. capax*, gen. *capacis*) *capaci-tate*, *capaci-ty*. From the *L. capere* we also have *cap-able*, *cap-er*. Also *conceive*, *deceive*, *receive*, &c. Also *cautious*, *captivate*, *capture*, *captor*, *capture*; *anticipate*, *emancipate*, *participate*; *acceptable*, *conception*, *deception*, *except*, *intercept*, *precept*, *receipt*, *receptacle*, *susceptible*; *incipient*, *recipient*; *occupy*; *prince*, *principal*; and all words nearly related to these.

CAPARISON, the trappings of a horse. (F.—Span.—Late L.) In Shak. Cor. i. 9. 12.—MF. *caparisson*, 'a caparison'; Cot.—Span. *caparison*, a caparison, a cover for a saddle or coach; formed as an augmentative from Med. L. *caparo*, a cow (cf. *E. chaperon*).—Late L. *cappa*, a cloak, *cape*. See **Cape** (1). Der. *caparison*, verb; Rich. III. v. 3. 289.

CAPÉ (1), a covering for the shoulders. (F.—Span.—Late L.) In Shak. Tam. Shrew, iv. 3. 140. [MF. *cape*, in Layamon, ii. 122, is the modern *cape*.]—MF. *cape*, 'a short and sleeveless cloak'; Cot.—Span. *capa*, a cape, cloak.—Late L. *cappa*, for which see DuCange; see also **Cap** and **Cope**. Bart. s. v. *Cape*, has: 'a *Spanische cape*.' ¶ The word, being an ecclesiastical one, has spread widely; from the Late L. *cappa* are derived not only OF. *cape*, but also Prov. Span., and Port. *capa*, lecl. *käpa* (whence *E. cope*), Swed. *käpa*, Dan. *käbe*. Der. *cap-arison*, q. v.; and see *chapel*, *chaperon*, *chapel*.

CAPÉ (2), a headland. (F.—Ital.—L.) In Shak. Oth. ii. 1. 1; 'haucer, Prol. 408.—*F. cap*, 'a promontory, cape'; Cot.—Ital. *capo*, a head; a headland, *cape*.—*L. caput*, a head. ¶ In the plur. *cap-d-pie*, i. e. head to foot, the 'cap' is the *F. cap* here spoken of.

CAPER (1), to dance about. (Ital.—L.) In Shak. Temp. v. 238. The word was merely shortened from the older form *capreoli*, used by Sir P. Sidney in his translation of Ps. 114, quoted by Richardson: 'Hillocks, why *capreoli* ye, as wanton by their damnes We *capreoli* see the lusty lambs?'—Ital. *capriolare*, to caper, leap about as goats or kids.—Late L. *capriola*, 'a caper in dancing'; Florio; from Ital. *capra*, a she-goat.—*L. capra*, a she-goat; *caper* (stem *capro-*), a he-goat. Cf. Gk. *káproa*, a goat; Curtius, i. 174.—AS. *hæfer*, a he-goat; lecl. *hæfr*. Der. *caper*, sb.; *capriole*, q. v., and cf. *cabriole*, *cab*.

CAPER (2), the flower-bud of the caper-bush, used for pickling. (F.—L.—Gk.) There is a quibble on the word in Shak. Tw. Ct. i. 3. 129. Sir T. Elvot has *capers*; Castel of Hellu, h. ii. c. 7.—MF. *capre*, *capre*, a caper, Cot.; mod. *F. capre*.—*L. caparis*.—Gk. *kánpas*, the caper-plant; also its fruit. Perhaps Eastern; cf. Arab. *kahar*, capers; Richardson's Arab. Diet. p. 1167.

CAPERCALIZIE, a species of grouse. (Gael.) The *z* is here no *z*, but a modern printer's way of representing the old *3*, much better represented by *y*; thus the word is really *capercalylie*. [Similarly *Menziez* stands for *Menyies*, and *Dalziel* for *Dalziel*.] 'The *capercalzie*, . . . horse of the forest.' J. Dalrymple, tr. of Leslie's Hist. Scot. p. 39. See Newton, Diet. of Birds; and the article on the *capercalzie*, *capercally*, or *capercalylie*, in the Engl. Cycl. div. Nat. History.—Gael. *capull-coille*, the great cock of the wood; more literally, the horse of the wood.—Gael. *capull*, a horse, from *L. caballus* (cf. *E. cavalier*); and *coille* or *coill*, a wood, a forest, cognate with *F. Holt*.

CAPIBARA, a large rodent quadruped. (Brazil.) The native name in Brazil. '*Capy-bara* . . . Porcus est fluviatilis.' Hist. Nat. Brasilie, 1648; vol. ii. p. 230. See **Cavy**.

CAPILLARY, relating to or like hair. (L.) '*Capillary filaments*.' Derham, Physico-Theology, b. iv. c. 12 (R.); and in Mount (1656).—*L. capillaris*, relating to hair.—*L. capillus*, hair; but esp. the hair of the head; from the same source as *L. caput*, the head; the base *cap-* being common to both words (Bréal).

CAPITAL (1), relating to the head; chief. (F.—L.) '*Eddren capitales*'—veins in the head, where *capitales* is used as a pl. adj.; Ancren Riwle, p. 258.—*F. capital*, 'chief, capitall'; Cotgrave (and in early use).—*L. capitālis*, relating to the head.—*L. caput* (stem *capit-*), the head. Allied to Skt. *kapala(m)*, skull; AS. *hufela*, head. Brugm. i. § 641. Der. *capital*, sb., which see below. And see **Capitol**.

CAPITAL (2), wealth, stock of money. (F.—L.) Not in early use; later than 1600 (N. E. D.).—*F. capital*, 'wealth, worth, a stocke, a man's principal, or chiefe substance'; Cotgrave.—Late L. *capitale*, wealth, stock; properly neuter of adj. *capitālis*, chief; see above. Der. *capital-ist*, *capital-use*. See **Cattle**.

CAPITAL (3), the head of a pillar. (Late L., or F.—L.) 'The pillars . . . With harlas and *capitale*'—with fillet and capital; Land of Cokayne, 1. 69.—Late L. *capitellum*, the head of a column or pillar; a dimin. from *L. caput* (stem *capit-*), a head. Or from ONorthF. *capitel* (Picard *capiteau*, *F. chapiteau*); the same. Doublets, *chapiter*, *chapiter*.

CAPITATION, a tax on every head. (F.—L.) In Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, bk. vii. c. 11. § 1.—*F. capitacion*, 'head-silver, pole-money; a subsidy, tax, or tribute paid by the pole' [i. e. poll]; Cot.—Late L. *capitationem*, acc. of *capitatio*, a capitation-tax.—*L. caput* (stem *capit-*), a head.

CAPITOL, the temple of Jupiter, at Rome. (L.) The temple was situated on the Mons Capitolinus, named from the *Capitolium*, or temple of Jupiter, whence *E. Capitol* is derived. In Shak. Cor. i. 1. 49, &c. 'The temple is said to have been called the Capitolium, because a human head (*caput*) was discovered in digging the foundations.' Smith's Classical Dictionary. For whatever reason, the etymology seems to be from the *L. caput*, gen. *capitis* (above).

CAPITULAR, relating to a cathedral chapter. (L.) Properly an adj., but gen. used as a sb., meaning 'the body of the statutes of a chapter.' 'The *capitular* of Charles the Great joins dicing and drunkenness together.' Jhp. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, bk. iv. c. 1 (R.).—Late L. *capitulari*, relating to a *capitulum*, in its various senses; whence neut. *capitulare*, a writing divided into chapters; *capitulare institutum*, a monastic rule; and sb. *capitularium*, a book of decrees, whence the *E. capitulary*, a more correct form, as a sb., than *capitular*.—Late L. *capitulum*, a chapter of a book; a cathedral chapter; dimin. from *L. caput*, the head. See **Chapter**.

CAPITULATE, to submit upon certain conditions. (L.) See Trench, Select Glossary. It properly means, to arrange conditions, and esp. of surrender; as in 'to *capitulate* and conferre with them touchyng the estate of the cytie, the beste that they could, so that their persones [persons] might be saued'; Nicolls, tr. of Thucydides, p. 219 (R.). See Shak. Cor. v. 3. 82.—Late L. *capitulānus*, pp. of *capitulāre*, to divide into chapters, hence, to propose terms.—Late L. *capitulum*, a chapter (above). Der. *capitulation*.

CAPON, a young cock castrated. (L.—Gk.) In very early use. AS. *capun*, as a gloss to 'gallinaceus'; *Aelfric's* Glossary, ed. Sommer, *Nomina Avium*.—*L. capōnem*, acc. of *capo*, a capon.—Gk. *kánon*, a capon.

CAPOTE, a long cloak or mantle. (F.—Late L.) 'In our rough *capote*.' Byron, Siege of Corinth, 1. 10.—*F. capote*, f.; from *capot*, m., a mantle.—*F. cape*, a cape; see **Cape** (1).

CAPRICE, a whim, sudden leap of the mind. (F.—Ital.—L.) The word is now always spelt like the *F. caprice*, but we often find, in earlier writers, the Italian form. Thus Shak. has *capriccio*, All's Well, ii. 3. 310; and Butler has the pl. *capriches* to rhyme with *witches*; Hudibras, pt. ii. c. 1. 18.—*F. caprice*, 'humour, caprichio, giddy thought'; Cot.—Ital. *capriccio*, a caprice, whim; whence the word was introduced into French in the 16th century (Brachet). β. Derived by Diez from Ital. *caprio*, a goat, as if it were 'a frisk of a kid'; but this is not quite sure. Cf. *capriole* (below), which seems to be an analogous formation. Körting, § 1891. See **Caper** (1).

CAPRICORN, the name of a zodiacal sign. (L.) Lit. 'a horned goat.' In Chaucer, Treatise on the Astrolabe, pt. i. sect. 17.—*L. capricornus*, in the Norman-French treatise of P. de Thaun, in Pop. Treatises on Science, ed. Wright, l. 196.—*L. capri*, for *capro-*, stem of *caper*, a goat; and *cornu*, a horn. See **Caper** (1) and **Horn**.

CAPRIOLE, a peculiar frisk of a horse. (F.—Ital.—L.) Not common. Merely *F. capriole*, 'a caper in dancing; also the *capriole*, sault, or goats leap, done by a horse'; Cot.—Ital. *capriola*, the leap of a kid.—*L. capra*, a she-goat. See **Caper** (1).

CAPSICUM, a genus of tropical plants, with hot pungent capsules and seeds. (L.) 'The Indian capsicum.' Bradley, Fam. Dict. II. s. v. *sallet* (1735); N.E.D. A coined word, and incorrect. Prob. formed from L. *capia*, a case; with reference to the capsules.

CAPSIZE, to upset, overturn. (Span. ?-L.) First in Dibdin (1788). Perhaps a nautical corruption of Span. *capuzar*, to sink; as in *capuzar un bajel*, to sink a ship by the head; or of mod. Prov. *cabusado*, the act of diving, an upset (Mistral); apparently derivatives of L. *caput*, the head. (A guess.)

CAPSTAN, a machine for winding up a cable. (Prov.-L.) ME. *capstan*, Allit. Poems, B. 418. 'The weighing of anchors by the capstan is also new;' Raleigh, Essays (in Todd's Johnson). - Prov. *cabestan* (whence MF. *cabestan*, 'the capstane of a ship'; Cot.); cognate with Span. *cabrestante*, a capstan, engine to raise weights; also spelt *cabestrante*. - L. *capistrare*, to fasten with a halter, muzzle, tie up; pres. part. *capistrans* (stem *capistrant-*), whence the Span. *cabestrante*. Cf. also Span. *cabestrage*, cattle-drivers' money, also a halter, answering to Low L. *capistragum*, money for halters. - L. *capistrum* (Span. *cabestro*), a halter. - L. *capere*, to hold. See **CAPACIOUS**. ¶ Sometimes derived from *cabra*, a goat, engine to cast stones, and *estante*, explained by 'standing,' i.e. upright; but the conjecture (though adopted by Körting) is untenable and needless; the shifting of *r* appears plainly in Port. *cabresto*, a halter, also (as a nautical term) cables belonging to the bowsprit, allied to *cabrestante*, capstan. So also Prov. *cabestran* (as well as *cabestan*), from *cabestre*, a halter. See N. E. D.

CAPSULE, a seed-vessel of a plant. (F.-L.) 'The little cases or capsules which contain the seed;' Derham, Physico-Theology, bk. x. note 1 (R.). Sir T. Browne has *capsulary*; Vulg. Errors, b. iii. c. 27. § 3. - F. *capsule*, 'a little chest or coffer'; Cot. - L. *capsula*, a small chest; dimin. of *capia*, a chest, repository. See **CASE** (2). Der. *capsul-ar*, *capsul-ar-y*.

CAPTAIN, a head officer. (F.-L.) ME. *capitain*, *capitein*, *captain*. Spelt *capitein*, Gower, C. A. i. 366 (iii. 2421); *captain*, Chaucer, C. T., II 230. - OF. *capitaine* (14th cent., Supp. to Godfrey). - Late L. *capitaneus*, *capitaneus*, a leader of soldiers, captain; formed, by help of suffix *-aneus*, *-anus*, from stem *capit-* of L. *caput*, the head; Der. *captain-cy*, *captain-cy*, *captain-cy*, *captain-cy*.

CAPTIOUS, critical, disposed to cavil. (F.-L.) 'They... moved unto Him this *captious* question; why (quoth they) do John disciples and the Pharisees oftentimes fast, and thy disciples not fast at all?' Ulal, on S. Mark, cap. ii. v. 18. - F. *captieux*, 'captious, cavilling, too curious'; Cot. - L. *captivus*, 'sophistical, critical'. - L. *captivus*, a taking, sophistical argument; allied to *capt-us*, pp. of *capere*, to hold. See **CAPACIOUS**. Der. *captivousness*.

CAPTIVE, a prisoner. (F.-L.) In Haktlyt, Voyages, i. 149; as a verb, to capture, in Sir T. More's Works, p. 279 c. Generally expressed by its doublet *caitiff* in Middle-English. - F. *captif* (f. *captivus*). - L. *captivus*, a captive. - L. *captus*, pp. of *capere*, to hold, take, catch, seize. - ✓ QAP, to hold. See **CAITIFF**. Der. *captiv-i-ty*, *captiv-ate*, *captiv-at-ing*; and from L. *capt-*, *capt-or*, *capt-ure*, *captiv-ous*.

CAPUCHIN, a hooded friar; a hood. (F.-Ital.-Late L.) Order established in 1545-8. Cotgrave has *capucin* in his explanation of F. *capucin*, but this is, no doubt, a misprint, since the spelling *capucinus* occurs twice immediately below. - MF. *capuchin* (F. *capucin*), 'a capicin [read *capucin*] friar: of St. Francis order; wears neither shirt, nor breeches'; Cot. [He also has: 'Capuchon, a capuche, a monk's cowl, or hood; also, the hood of a cloak.'] - Ital. *capuchino*, a capuchin monk, small cowl; the monk being named from the 'small cowl' which he wore. Dimin. of Ital. *capuccio*, a cowl, hood worn over the head. - Ital. *capucha*, a cape. See **CAPE** (1), **CAP**. ¶ The form is *capuchin* both in Picard (Corbillet) and in Walloon (Sigart).

CAPYBARA, see **CAPIBARA** (above).

CAR, a wheeled vehicle. (F.-C.) In Shak. Sonnet 7, &c. He also has *carman*, Mens. ii. 1. 269. ME. *carre*, Maundeville's Travels, p. 130. - ONorth-F. *carre*; in Ducange, s. v. *Marcellum*. - Late L. *carra*; allied to *carrus*, a kind of four-wheeled carriage, which Caesar first saw in Gaul; a Celtic word. - Bret. *karr*, a chariot; W. *car*, a raft, frame, drag; OGael. *carr*, a cart, car, or raft for carrying things on; Irish *car*, a cart, dray, waggon. [Whence also G. *karre*, a cart, barrow.] β. Allied to L. *currus*, a chariot, and *currere*, to run; the L. and Celt. *c* being the same letter etymologically. Brugm. i. § 516; Stokes-Fick, p. 72. Der. There are numerous derivatives; see *carcer*, *cargo*, *car*, *carry*, *cart*, *charge*, *chariot*.

CARBINE, see **CARBINE**.
CARACAL, a feline quadruped resembling a lynx. (F.-Turk.) In a tr. of Buffon (1792), i. 195. - F. *caracal*. - Turk. *garra(h)*, black; *qulag*, ear. Named from its black ears.

CARACOLE, a half-turn made by a horseman. (F.-L.) 'Caracol, with horsemen, is an oblique *piste*, or tread, traced out in

semi-rounds, changing from one hand to another, without observing a regular ground;' Bailey's Dict. ed. 2 (1731), vol. ii. Also in Blount (1656). - F. *caracol*, 'a snail; whence, *faire le caracol*, [for] souldiers to cast themselves into a round or ring'; Cot. Mod. F. *caracole*, a gambol; introduced from Span. in the 16th cent. (Brachet). - Span. *caracol*, a snail, a winding stair-case, a wheeling about; *caracol marino*, a periwinkle. Applied to a snail-shell from its spiral shape. β. Perhaps Celtic. Cf. Gael. *carach*, meandering, whirling, circling, winding, turning; *car*, a twist, turn, revolution; Irish *car*, a twist, turn, car, circular motion. Körting, § 1918.

CARAFE, a glass water-bottle. (F.-Span.-Arab.) Modern. - F. *carafe*. - Span. *garrafa*, a cooler, vessel to cool wines in. - Arab. *ghiraf*, draughts of water; Arab. root *gharafa*, to draw water. (So Dozy and Devic; some identify it with *carboy*; see **CARBOY**.)

CARAPACE, the upper shell of a tortoise. (F.-Span.) Modern. - F. *carapace*. - Span. *carapacho* (Hatzfeld). But the Span. Dict. has only *carapaza*, variant of *capruza*, a hood.

CARAT, a certain light weight. (F.-Ital.-Arab.-Gk.) Generally a weight of 4 grains. In Shak. Com. Err. iv. 1. 28. - F. *carat*, 'a carat; among goldsmiths and mintmen is the third part of an ounce, among jewellers or stone-cutters, but the 19 part'; Cot. - Ital. *carato*. [Cf. O. Port. *quirate*, a small weight, a carat; cited by Diez.] - Arab. *qirrat*, a carat, the 24th part of an ounce, 4 barley-corns; also, a bean or pea-shell, a pod, husk; Richardson's Arab. Dict. p. 1122. - Gk. *καρατίον*, the fruit of the locust tree; also (like L. *siligua*), a weight, the carat; the lit. sense being 'a little horn.' - Gk. *κίρα*, (stem *καρ-*), a horn; allied to E. **HORN**. ¶ The locust-tree, carob-tree, or St. John's-bread-tree, is the *Ceratonia siligua*; 'The seeds, which are nearly of the weight of a carat, have been thought to have been the origin of that ancient money-weight'; Engl. Cycl., div. Nat. Hist. s. v. *Ceratonia*; a name which preserves the two former syllables of the Gk. *καρατίον*. See **CAROB**, which is, however, unrelated.

CARAVAN, a company of traders or travellers. (F.-Pers.) In Milton, P. L. vii. 438. Spelt *caravan* in Hakluyt, Voy. ii. pt. 1. 203. - F. *caravane*, 'a convoy of souldiers, for the safety of merchants that travell by land'; Cot. - Pers. *karwān*, a caravan; Richardson's Arab. Dict. p. 1182.

CARAVANSARY, an inn for travellers. (Pers.) Occurs in the Spectator, no. 280. - Pers. *karwān-sariy*, a public building for caravans; Richardson's Arab. Dict. p. 1182. - Pers. *karwān*, a caravan; and *sariy*, a palace, public edifice, inn; id. p. 821 (Horn, § 727).

CARAVEL, **CARVEL**, a kind of ship. (F.-Ital.-Gk.) R. Eden, Three Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 45, has: 'A Caravel or Caruel, a kynde of shippes.' - F. *caravelle*, 'a carvell'; Cot. - Ital. *caravella*, 'a kynde of ship called a carvell'; Florio. Dimin. from Gk. *καράβος*, a kind of light ship (Liddell). Cf. also Span. *carabela*, dimin. of *caraba*, f., formerly *carabo*, m., in Minshew; from Late L. *carabus*; from Gk. *καράβος*, as before.

CARAWAY, **CARAWAY**, an umbelliferous plant. (Span. - Arab.) MF. *caraway*, E. of Derby's Expeditions, ed. L. T. Smith, p. 19, l. 7 (1390). Spelt *caraway* in Cotgrave, s. v. *carui*. - Span. *alcarahueya*, a caraway; where al is merely the Arab. def. article. - Arab. *karwiyā-a*, *karawiyā-a*, *karawiyā-a*, *caraway-seeds* or plant; Richardson's Arab. Dict. p. 1183. Cf. Gk. *καρόν*, *καρός*, cumin; L. *carum*, Mital. *caro*, F. *carui* (i.e. caraway); Liddell and Scott. ¶ The Arabic word may be ultimately derived from the Greek one; it is so with *carat*.

CARBINE, a short light musket. (F.) Also spelt *carabine* or *carabin*; and, in Tindor English, it means (not a gun, but) a man armed with a carbine, a musketeer. In this sense, the pl. *carabins* is in Knolles' Hist. of Turks, 1186, K (Nares); and *carbine* in Beaumont and Fletcher, Wit without Money, v. 1. - F. *carabin*, m., 'a carbine, or carbene; an arquebuzier, armed with a murrian and breast-plate and serving on horse-back'; Cot. [Mod. F. *carabine*, fem., introduced from Ital. *carabina*, a small gun, in the 16th century (Brachet), is derived from *carabin* as used by Cotgrave.] Corrupted from OF. *calabrien*, *calabrin*, a carbineer, a sort of light-armed soldier; Roquefort, Ducange. β. Of uncertain origin; Ducange derives it from Late L. *Calabrinus*, a Calabrian; from Calabria in SE. Italy. y. Diez derives OF. *calabrin* from Prov. *calabre*, a war-engine used in besieging towns. - Late L. *chadabula*, a war-engine for throwing stones; whence *calabre* is derived by the change of *d* into *l* (as in OLatin *dīgūna*, whence L. *lingua*) and by the common change of final *-la* to *-re*. - Gk. *καταβάλλω*, overthrow, destruction. - Gk. *καταβάλλω*, to throw down, strike down, esp. used of striking down with missiles. - Gk. *κατά*, down; *βάλλω*, to cast. But the unborrowed OF. form corresponding to Prov. *calabre* is *chaable*, derived immediately from *chadabula*. Körting, § 2004. Der. *carbin-er*.

CARBON, charcoal. (F.-L.) A modern chemical word. - F. *carbone*; first in 1787. - L. acc. *carbōnem*, from nom. *carbo*, a coal. Der. *carbon-i-fer-ous*, *carbon-ac-e-ous*, *carbon-ic*, *carbon-ise*; and see below.

CARBOLIC, in *carbolic acid*, an alcohol containing carbon. (L.) A coined word; from *carb-*, for *carbon*, with the suffix *-ol-* of *alcohol-*, and the suffix *-ic*.

CARBONADO, broiled meat. (Span. - L.) Properly 'a rasher.' Cotgrave, s.v. *carbonade*, explains it by 'a carbonadoe, a rasher on the coals.' Used by Shak. Cor. iv. 5. 199. - Span. *carbonada*, meat broiled on a gridiron; as if a fem. pp. from a verb **carbonar*, to broil. - Span. *carbon*, charcoal; coal. - L. acc. *carbōnem*, coal (above). Der. *carbonado*, verb; L. Lear, ii. 2. 41.

CARBOY, a large globular bottle of glass, protected by basket-work. Pers. Modern; in Webster, Worcester, and Brande. - Pers. *garibah*, a large flagon; Rich. Dict. p. 1121, which is perhaps of Arab. origin. Cf. Pers. and Arab. *garibah*, a water-skin, water-bottle, Rich. Dict. p. 1123; Palmer's Dict. col. 469; and Yule.

CARBUNCLE, a gem, a boil; a live coal. (L.) ME. *carbuncle*, (Gower, C. A. i. 57; bk. i. 466. [Also *charbucle*, Havelok, 2145; from OF. *charboncelle*.) The sense is, properly, 'a glowing coal;' hence 'an inflamed sore, or boil;' 'a bright glowing gem.' - L. *carbunculus*, 1. a small coal; 2. a gem; 3. a boil. For **carbūnī-c-ul-us*, double dimin. from L. *carbo* (stem *carbōn-*), a coal, sometimes, a live coal. See *Carbon*. Der. *carbuncular*, *carbuncled*.

CARBURET, a compound containing carbon. (L.) Coined from *carb-*, shortened form of *carbon*; see *Carbon*.

CARCAJOU, the American wolverene. (F. - N. Amer. Indian.) F. *carcajou*; supposed to be of N. American Indian origin.

CARCANET, a collar of jewels. (F. - G.) In Shak. Com. Errors, iii. 1. 4. Formed as a dim., with suffix *-et*, from F. *carcan*, 'a carcanet, or collar of gold, &c.' Cot.; OF. *carcan*, *carchant*, a collar, esp. of jewels; Supp. to Godefroy. - OHG. *queren*, the throat; cf. Icel. *hverkur*, in composition, the throat, *hverkr*, s. f., the angle under the chin. So also OFris. *kwerka*, *querka*, to choke, throttle; and cf. Lith. *gerkle*, the throat. Brugm. i. § 653. ¶ The dimin. form *carcan-et* does not appear in OFrench, as we should expect.

CARCEASE, **CARCASS**, a dead body. (F. - Ital.) [MF. *carcay*, *carkeys*. Spelt *carcays* in Hampole, Pricke of Conscience, 874. **Carkeys*, corpse, cadaver? Prompt. Parv. p. 62. AF. *carceis*. - Late L. *carcosium*.] The mod. L. form is from MF. *carceise*, in Cotgrave, who explains it by 'a carkease, or dead corpse.' Mod. F. *carceise*, introduced from Ital. in the 16th cent. (Brachet). - Ital. *carcassa*, a kind of bomb, a shell (a carceise being a shell); cf. Port. *carcassa*, a carcase. Of unknown origin. The suggestions in Dicæ are unsatisfactory.

CARD (1), a piece of pasteboard. (F. - Ital. - Gk.) Used by Shak. in the sense of *chart*; Macb. i. 3. 17; also a *playing-card*, Tam. Shrew, ii. 407. In the latter sense it is in Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, bk. i. c. 26; and in the Pastou Letters, iii. 314 (ab. 1484). A corruption of *carte*; cf. *chart*, = F. *carte*, 'a paper, a card.' Cot. - Ital. *carta* = 1. (late) *carta*, earlier *charta*, paper, a piece of paper. - Gk. *χάρτιον*, also *χάρτις*, a leaf of papyrus. Doublet, *chart*, q. v. Der. *card-board*.

CARD (2), an instrument for combing wool; as verb, to comb wool. (F. - L.) The sb. is the original word, but is rare. ME. *carde*, sb.; *carden*, vb. 'Carde, wommanys instrument, *cardus*, *disserpulum*.' Prompt. Parv. p. 62. 'Cardyn wolle, *carpo*;' ibid. The pp. *carded* occurs in P. Plowman, B. x. 18. - F. *carde*; Cotgrave gives the pl. '*cardes*, cards for wooll.' He also gives '*Carder de laine*, to card wooll.' - Late L. *cardus*, L. *carduus*, a thistle, used for carding wool.

CARDAMOM, a kind of spice. (L. - Gk.) R. Eden, Three Books on America (ed. Arber), at p. 15, l. 5, has: 'spices . . . as ginger, . . . *cardanome*, &c. = L. *cardamimum*. - Gk. *καρδάμωμον*. - Gk. *καρπάω*, *cr*, and *καρμω*, an Indian spice-plant. (Short for *cardamomum*, like *idolatry* for *idolatry*.)

CARDIAC, pertaining to the heart. (F. - L. - Gk.) Holland speaks of 'the *cardiack* passion,' i. e. palpitation of the heart; tr. of Pliny, bk. xiii. c. 1 (vol. ii. p. 153). - F. *cardiaque*. - L. *cardiacus*. - Gk. *καρδιακός*, adj. from *καρδιά*, heart; see *Heart*.

CARDINAL, adj., principal, chief; sb., a dignitary of the church. (L.) As adj. we find 'cardinale vertutes'; P. Plowman, B. xix. 313. The sb. is much older in E., and occurs in Layamon, iii. 182. - L. *cardinalis*, principal, chief, cardinal; orig. 'relating to the hinge of a door.' - L. *cardin-*, stem of *cardo*, a hinge.

CARDOUN, a plant like an artichoke. (F. - Prov. - L.) In Cotgrave, to translate F. *cardon*. - Prov. *cardoun* (Hatzfeld); Gascon *cardoun* (Moncaut). Formed, with augmentative suffix, from Med. L. *card-us*, for L. *carduus*, a thistle.

CARE, anxiety, heedfulness. (F.) ME. *care*, Layamon, iii. 145. The usual sense is 'anxiety, sorrow.' AS. *caru*, *cearu*, sorrow, care, Grein, i. 158; whence AS. *cearian*, to care for. - OSax. *kara*, sorrow; *kārūn*, to sorrow, lament; Goth. *kara*, sorrow; *kārūn*, to sorrow; OHG. *chara*, lament; OHG. *charūn*, to lament. Teut. type, **karā*, fem., sorrow. Der. *care-ful*, *care-ful-ly*, *care-ful-ness*, *care-less*, *care-*

less-ly, *care-less-ness*; also *char-y*, q. v. ¶ Wholly unconnected with L. *cūra*, with which it is often confounded.

CAREEN, to lay a ship on her side. (F. - L.) 'A crazy rotten vessel. . . as it were new *careened*.' Sir T. Herbert, Travels, 1665, p. 244. Used absolutely, as in 'we *careen'd* at the Marias' in Dampier, Voyages, vol. ii. c. 13 (R.). Cook uses it with an accusative case, as 'in order to *careen* her.' First Voyage, b. ii. c. 6 (R.). It was once written *carine*. 'To lie aside until *carin'd*.' Otis Sacra (Poems, 1648), p. 162; Todd's Johnson. Lit. 'to clean the keel.' - MF. *carine*, 'the keel of a ship;' Cot.; also spelt *carine*. - L. *carina*, the keel of a ship; also, a nut-shell. From **KAR*, implying 'hardness;' cf. Gk. *κάρυον*, a nut, kernel; Skt. *karaka-s*, a coconut (Curtius). See *Cancer*. Der. *careen-age*.

CAREER, a race, race-course. (F. - Late L. - C.) Shak. Much Ado, ii. 3. 250. - F. *carrière*, 'an highway, rode, or streete (Languedoc); also, a *carriere* on horseback; and, more generally, any exercise or place for exercise on horse-back; as an horse-race, or a place for horses to run in; and their course, running, or full speed therein;' Cot. - Late L. *carriaria* (via), a road for cars. - Late L. *carra*, a car; see *Car*. **CARESS**, to fondle, embrace. (F. - Ital. - L.) The sb. is in Milton, P. L. viii. 56. The verb is in Barnet, Own Time, an. 1671 (R.). - F. *carresse*, 's. f. a cheering, cherishing;' and *carresser*, to cherish, hug, make much of;' Cot. The sb. is the original, and introduced from Ital. in the 16th cent. (Brachet). - Ital. *carezza*, a caress, endearment, fondness. - Late L. *caritia*, cleanness, value. - L. *cārus*, dear, worthy, beloved. Cf. Irish *carra*, a friend; *caraim*, I love; W. *caru*, to love. From the same root, *charity*, q. v.

CARFAX, a place where four ways meet. (F. - L.) I enter this because of the well-known example of *carfax* at Oxford, which has puzzled many. ME. *carfoukes*, a place where four streets met; it occurs in this sense in the Romance of Partenay, ed. Skeat, i. 1819, where the French original has *carrefourg*. The form *carfax* occurs in the Prompt. Parv. p. 62, col. 2, l. 1, as the Eng. of L. *quadrivium*; *quarfoxe* is in Caxton's Golden Legend, St. Nicholas, § 12. - AF. *carfeux*, Liber Albus, p. 465; OF. *carrefours*, pl. of *carrefourg*; cf. 'compitum, *carfourie*;' Catholicon Abbreviatum (1497). - Late L. *quadrifurcum*, acc. of *quadrifurcus*, adj., four-forked. - L. *quadrifurcus*, four; and *furca*, a fork. See *Four* and *Fork*.

CARGO, a freight. (Span. - Late L. - C.) 'With a good *cargo* of Latin and Greek;' Spectator, no. 494. - Span. *cargo*, also *carga*, a burthen, freight, load; cf. Span. *cargare*, to load, freight. - Late L. *carriāre*, to load, lade. See *Charge*. ¶ Perhaps a Gascon form; as Gasc. *cargo*, L. *Span. carga*.

CARIBOU, the N. American reindeer. (F. - American Indian.) From Canadian F. *caribou*; of Amer. Indian origin.

CARICATURE, an exaggerated drawing. (Ital. - Late L. - C.) 'Those burlesque pictures, which the Italians call *caricatura*;' Spectator no. 537. - Ital. *caricatura*, a satirical picture; so called from being overloaded or 'overcharged' with exaggeration. - Ital. *caricare*, to load, burden, charge, blame. - Late L. *carriāre*, to load a car. See *Cargo*. Der. *caricature*, verb; *caricatural*.

CARIES, rottenness of a bone. (L.) Modern and medical. Merely L. *caries*, rottenness. Cf. Gk. *καρῖστος*, to harm. Der. *carious*.

CARILLON, a set of bells, or the melody played upon them. (F. - L.) In Rees, Cyclopædia (1803, 1819). - F. *carillon*, a chime; OF. *caraignon*, *quarreignon*, *quarignon* (Godefroy). - Late L. type **quadrinōnem*, from nom. **quadrinū*, orig. a chime on four bells; like Prov. *triuho*, from Late L. *triniū*, a chime on three bells (Hatzfeld). From L. *quattuor*, four; see *Four*. (See *trinton* in DuCange.)

CARK, solicitude, anxiety. (F. - L. - C.) In Spenser, F. Q. i. l. 44. ME. *cark* (spelt *carke*). Monk of Fivesham, ed. Arber, p. 78, l. 12; 'Cursur Mundi, l. 20790 (Northern dialect; another MS. has *charge*); Gamelyn, l. 760. [Sommer gives AS. *care*, *cark*, but it is wholly unauthorised; the word being really French.] The true solution of this word (first given by myself in 1882) is to be found in the Anglo-French word *kark*, a burden, weight, cargo, which is nothing but the Norman form of F. *charge*, as is also evident from the Cursus Mundi, li. 20790, 23994, 24233. This form *kark* occurs in the Liber Albus, ed. H. T. Riley, p. 224; and is corroborated by the occurrence of the verb *sorkarker* for *sorcharger* in the Statutes of the Realm, vol. i. p. 26, A.D. 1275; so also *descarkere*, to unload, Lib. Albus (Gloss). Hence *cark* meant, originally, a weight, load; but came to be used particularly of 'a load of care.' The W. *care*, anxiety, solicitude, is the F. word borrowed; cf. Bret. *karg*, a load, burden (from French); though the ultimate root is Celtic. The Late L. *carciare*, to load, occurs in the Liber Albus (iii. 380). *Cark* is thus a doublet of *charge*; see *Charge*. Cotgrave gives F. *charge*, sb., 'a load, burthen, farde, also a charge, hinderance, or cause of extraordinary expence;' &c. I may add that we even find *kark* or *karke*, a load, in English; for in Arnold's Chron.,

1502 (ed. 1811), p. 99, we find mention of 'a karke of peper' and a 'kark of gynger'. Der. *carl*, verb, spelt *carke* in Palsgrave, whence the phr. 'carke-ing care'; in the Cursor Mundi, we find 'carkid (also charkid) wit care', ll. 23994, 24870.

CARLINE, usually *carline* thistle, a kind of thistle. (F.—Late L.—G.) In Lyte, tr. of Dodoeus, bk. iv. c. 67; he says: 'now they call it *Carlina* or *Carolina*, because of Charlemaigne emperor of the Romanes, vnto whom an angell first shewed this thistle, as they say, when his armie was striken with the pestilence.' (So also in Duncange).—F. *carline*.—I. *Carolina*, fem. of *Carolinus*, pertaining to *Carulus*.—G. *Karl*, name of the emperor.

CARMINATIVE, expelling wind from the body. (F.—I.) In the Tattler, no. 224, § 8 (Sept. 14, 1710).—F. *carminatif*, 'wind-voiding'; Cot.—L. *carminat-us*, pp. of *carminare*, to card wool; hence, to expel.—L. *carmin*, stem of *carmen*, a card for wool.—L. *carere*, to card. ¶ Not from L. *carmen*, a song; see Notes on F. Etym., p. 31.

CARMINE, a crimson colour, obtained from the cochineal insect originally. (Span.—Arab.—Skt.).—F. *Carmine*, a red colour, very vivid, made of the cochineal masticque; Bailey's Dict. vol. ii; 2nd ed. 1731.—F. *carmin* (Hatzfeld); or from Span. *carmin*, carmine, a contracted form of Span. *carmesin*, crimson, carmine.—Span. *carmesin*, adj., crimson; sb. cochineal powder.—Arab. *qirmiz*, crimson; *qirmiz*, crimson; *qirmiz* (fem.), cochineal; Palmer's Pers. Dict. col. 470.—Skt. *krmī*(s), a worm, the cochineal insect. Brugm. i. § 418. See **CRIMSON**.

CARNAGE, slaughter. (F.—L.) In Holland's Plutarch, p. 371 (K.); Milton, P. L. x. 268.—F. *carnage*, 'flesh-time, the season wherein it is lawful to eat flesh (Picardy)'; also, a slaughter, butchery; Cot.—Late L. *carnificium*, a kind of tribute of animals; cf. *carnatum*, the time when it is lawful to eat flesh (where the notion of a great slaughter of animals easily arose).—L. *caro* (stem *carv-*), flesh. Brugm. i. § 515.

CARNAL, fleshy. (L.) See Coventry Mysteries, p. 194; Sir T. More's Works, p. 1 d; Sir T. Elyot, the Governour, bk. iii. c. 18; Henry's Wallace, b. xi. l. 1348.—L. *carnalis*, fleshy, carnal.—L. *carn*, base of *caru*, flesh (above). Der. *carnal-ly*, *carnal-ist*, *carnal-ity*; and see *carnage*, *carnation*, *carnation*, *carnivorous*, also *incarnation*, *carion*.

CARNATION (1), flesh colour, pink. (F.—L.) See Hen. V. ii. 3. 35; Wint. Ta. iv. 4. 82.—F. *carnation*, carnation colour; omitted by Cotgrave, but noted in Supp. to Godefroy. Cf. Ital. *carnagione*, 'the hew of ones skin and flesh, also fleshiness' (Florio).—L. *carnātiōnem*, acc. of *carnātiō*, fleshiness.—L. *carn*, base of *caro*, flesh. See **CARNAL**.

CARNATION (2), the name of a flower. (F.—I.) The orig. name seems to have been *carnation*, as in Spenser, Sheph. Cal., April, 138; from the flowers being 'dented or toothed like to a littall crownet' (Lyte). See the account in N.E.D. It was then contracted to *carnation*, and confused with *carnation*. See **CORONATION** and **CARNATION** (1).

CARNELIAN, another form of **CORNELIAN**, q. v.

CARNIVAL, the feast held just before Lent. (F.—Ital.—L.) The spelling is a mistaken one; it should rather be *carnuol*, *carnuol*, or *carnuol*. 'Our *carnivals* and Shrove-Tuesdays,' Hobbes, Of the kingdom of darkness, c. 45 (K.). 'The *carnival* of Venice,' Addison, On Italy, Venice (K.). It is rightly spelt *carnival* in Blount's Glossographia, ed. 1674.—F. *carnuol*, Shrove-tide; Cot. Introduced from Ital. in the 16th cent. (Bractet).—Ital. *carnuole*, *carnuole*, orig. the eve of Ash Wednesday; later, the last three days before Lent.—Late L. *carnuolēmen*, *carnuolēvirium*, *carnuolēvīria*, a removal of meat, Shrove-tide; also spelt *carnuolēvīria* in a document dated 1330, in Carpenter's supplement to Ducange. Afterwards shortened from *carnuolēvīria* to *carnuolē*, a change promoted by a popular etymology which resolved the word into Ital. *carn*, flesh, and *vale*, farewell, as if the sense were 'farewell! O flesh!' [Not 'farewell to flesh,' as Lord Byron attempts to explain it.]—L. *carn*, acc. of *caro*, flesh and *levare*, to remove, whence *levār-ium*, a removal, taking away, *levēle*, i. e. removing, taking away, and *levāmen*; the latter being the true L. form, with a difference of sense. See **CARNAL** and **LEVER**. ¶ As *carnuolēmen* might also mean 'solace of the flesh,' the word was often completely misunderstood and misapplied; and the sense was altered from 'a time of fasting' to 'a time of feasting.' Hence the word is often wrongly explained; see N.E.D.

CARNIVOROUS, flesh-eating. (L.) In Ray, On the Creation, pt. i. Also in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674.—L. *carnivor-us*, feeding on flesh; with suffix *-ous*.—L. *carni*, declensional stem of *caro*, flesh; and *vorare*, to devour. See **CARNAL** and **VORACIOUS**.

CAROB-TREE, the locust-tree. (F.—Arab.). 'A *carobe* tree'; Turner, Names of Herbes, s.v. *Siliqua* (1548).—Mf. *carobe*, *carrobe*, 'the carob; also a small weed (among mintmen and goldsmiths) making but the 24 part of an ounce'; Cot.—Arab. *kharrūb*, Pers. *kharrūb*, bean-pods; see Richardson's Arab. Dict. p. 608. Cf. **CARAT**.

CAROCHE, a kind of coach. (F.—Ital.—Late L.—C.) Obsolete; but the present sense of *carriage* was brought about by confusion with it. 'The great *caroch*,' Ben Jonson, Devil is an Ass, iv. 1 (Lady T.). Stow, in his Annals, 1615; p. 857, says that the 'ordinary use of *caroches*' began about A. D. 1605; Dekker, in his Seven Deadly Sinnes, 1606, ed. Arber, p. 20, mentions 'the Grand Signiors *Caroch*.'—F. *carroche*, 'a carroche'; Cot.; given as a variant of *carosse* or *carozze*, 'a carosse or carouch'; Cot. *Carocha* is a Wallon form (Sigart).—Ital. *carroccia*, *carozza*, 'a caioce, a coche, a chariot'; Florio. Extended from Ital. *carro*, 'a cart, chariot, Florio.—L. *currus*, a car; which is of Celtic origin. See **CAR**.

CAROL, a kind of song; orig. a dance. (F.—L.—Gk.). 'Faire is *carole* of malde gent'; Kling Alsaunder, l. 1845.—OF. *carole*, orig. a sort of dance; later *enrolle*, 'a sort of dance wherein many dance together; also, a carrol, or Christmas song'; Cot. Godefroy (s.v. *carole*) cites Swiss Rom. *coralla*, a round dance; also, a dance-song.—L. *choraula*, by-form of *choraulis* (Gk. χορῳλῆς), a flute-player, who accompanied with a flute the chorus-dance.—Gk. χορὸς, a chorus, round-dance; and ἀνῶλος, a flute, from ἀνῶμι, I blow. See **CHORUS**. So Körtzing, § 2145.

CAROTID, related to the two great arteries of the neck. (Gk.). 'The *carotid*, vertebral, and splenetic arteries'; Ray, On the Creation (Todd). 'Carotid Arteries, certain arteries belonging to the brain; so called because, when stop'd, they immediately incline the person to sleep'; Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715.—Gk. *καρωτῖδες*, s. pl. the two great arteries of the neck; with respect to which the ancients believed that compression of them would cause drowsiness.—Gk. *καρπία*, I plunge into heavy sleep, I stupefy.—Gk. *καρπός*, heavy sleep, torpor.

CAROUSE, a drinking-bout. (F.—G.) Orig. an adverb meaning 'completely,' or 'all out,' i. e. 'to the bottom,' used of drinking. Whence the phrase, 'to quaff *carouse*, to drink deeply.' Robin, here is a *carouse* to good King Edward's self.' George a Greene, Old Plays, iii. 51 (Nares); see Peele's Works, ed. Dyce, p. 267. 'The tripling sotter at midnight which to quaffe *carouse* do use, Will hate thee if at any time to pledge them thou refuse'; Brant's Horace, ep. to Lollius. (See Horat. Epist. l. 18. 91. Drant died A. D. 1578.) 'He in that forrest did death's cup *carouse*, i. e. drink up; Mirror for Magistrates, p. 646. 'Then drink they all aloud, both men and women; and sometimes they *carouse* for the victory very fitfully and drunkenly'; Hakluyt, Voyages, l. 96. Also spelt *garouse*. 'Some of our captains *garoused* of his wine till they were reasonably pliant'; also, 'And are themselves . . . the greatest *garousers* and drunkards of the world'; Raleigh, Discovery of Guiana; Hakluyt Soc., p. 64; cf. Hakluyt, Voy. iii. 648, where the form is *karousers*.—F. *carous*, 'a carousing of drink'; Cotgrave. He also gives: 'Carouser, to quaffe, swill, *carousse* it.'—G. *garous*, adv., also used as a sb. to mean 'finishing stroke'; as in 'einer Sache das *garous* machen, to put an end to a thing'; Plügel's Dict. The G. *garous* signifies literally 'right out,' and was specially used of emptying a bumper to any one's health, a custom which became so notorious that the word made its way not only into French and English, but even into Spanish; cf. Span. *carous*, 'drinking a full bumper to one's health'; Meadows.—G. *gar*, adv. completely (OIG. *karo*, allied to E. *year*, which see); and *aus*, prep. out, cognate with F. *out*. ¶ Similarly, the phr. *allaus* was sometimes used, from the G. *all aus*, i. e. all out, in exactly the same connexion; and this phrase likewise found its way into French. Cotgrave gives: '*Allus*, all out; or a carouse fully drunk up.' It even found its way into English. Thus Beaumont and Fletcher: 'Why, give'some wine then, this will fit us all; Here's to you still, my captain's friend! *All out!*' Beggar's Bush, Act ii. sc. 3. Der. *carouse*, verb; also *carous-al*, in one sense of it, but not always; see below.

CAROUSAL, a drinking-bout; **CAROUSEL**, a pageant. (1. F.—G.; 2. F.—Ital.) 1. The form *carousal* is now generally understood to have a mere derivative of the verb to *carouse*, and would be so used. 2. But in old authors we find *carousel* (generally so accented and spelt) used to mean a sort of pageant in which some form of chariot-race formed a principal part. 'This game, these *carousels* Ascanius taught, And, building Alba, to the Latins brought'; Dryden's Virgil, Æn. v. 777, where the Latin text (v. 596) has *certamina*. And see the long quotation from Dryden's pref. to Alban and Albanian in Richardson.—F. *carousel*, a tilt, carousel, tilting-match.—Ital. *carosello* (variant *garosello*), a festival, a tournament. The form *carosello* is not given in Baretti, but is cited by Diez and Torriano. Torriano gives *caroselle* or *caleselle*, which he explains by 'a kind of sport or game used in Italy at Shrove-tide.' Diez connects *carosello* with Ital. *carozza* (s.v. *carriera*); see **CAROCHE**. So Körtzing, § 1973.

CARP (1), a fresh-water fish. (F.—Late L.—Teut.?) 'Carpe, fische, *carpus*.' Prompt. Parv., p. 62.—F. *carpe*.—Late L. *carpa*; which occurs as early as the fifth century, being found in Cassiodorus, lib. xii. ep. 4: 'Destinet *carpam* Daubius,' quoted by Bractet.

Hence also Span. *carpa*, Ital. *carpione*. β . But prob. of Teut. origin, being found in most Teut. languages; cf. Du. *karper*; Icel. *karfi* (?); Dan. *karp*; Swed. *karp*; G. *karffen*; OHG. *karpho*. Whence also Russ. *karp*, Lith. *karpa*.

CARP (2), to cavil at. (Scand.) In Shak. Much Ado, iii. 1. 71; K. Lear, i. 4. 222. α . There can be little doubt that the peculiar use of *carp*, in a bad sense, is due to its supposed connexion with the *L. carpere*, to pluck, to calumniate. At the same time, it is equally certain that the ME. *carpen* is frequently used, as noted by Trench in his Select Glossary, without any such sinister sense. Very frequently, it merely means 'to say,' as in *to karpe the sothe*, to tell the truth; Will. of Palerne, 503, 655, 2804. It occurs rather early. 'Iwenn thou art on cise, *carpe* toward Ihesu, and seie these wordes'—when thou art at ease, speak to Jesus, and say these words; Old Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, i. 287. β . The word is Scandinavian, and had originally somewhat of a sinister sense, but rather significant of 'boasting' or 'prattling' than implying any malicious intent, a use of the word which is remarkably absent from Middle English; see the 26 examples of it in Mätzner's Wörterbuch.—Icel. *karpa*, to boast, brag; Swed. *dial. karpa*, to brag, boast, clatter, wrangle, rant; more frequently spelt *garpa* (Rietz); cf. *garper*, a contentious man, a prattler, great talker. γ . We may also note Swed. *dial. karper*, brisk, eager, industrious (Rietz); Icel. *garpa*, a warlike man, a bravo, a virago; MSwed. *garp*, a warlike, active man; also, a boaster (Ihre). Der. *carper*.

CARPEL, the cell of a pistil or fruit. (F.—Gk.) First used by Lindley in 1835.—F. *carpelle*; a dimin. form coined from Gk. *καρπός*, fruit. See **HARVEST**.

CARPENTER, a maker of wooden articles. (F.—L.—C.) In early use. ME. *carpenter*, Chaucer, C. T. 3189; Rob. of Glouc. p. 537. l. 1103; Legends of the Holy Rood, ed. Morris, p. 30, l. 155.—ONorth. *F. carpentier* (mod. *F. charpentier*), a worker in timber.—Late L. *carpentarius*, a carpenter.—Late L. *carpentaria*, to work in timber; with special reference to the making of carriages.—*L. carpentum*, a carriage, chariot, used by Livy; a word (like *car*) of Celtic origin. (Cf. Gael. and Irish *carbad*, Olrish *carpa*, a carriage, chariot, litter, bier; W. *cerbyd*, a chariot; Olhret. *carpit*. Stokes-Pick, p. 71. Probably allied to *L. corbis*, a basket, with reference to 'the basket character of the body of these chariots'; Machin. Der. *carpent-ry*.

CARPET, a thick covering for floors. (F.—L.) 'A *carpet*, tapes, -etis,' Lewis (A. D. 1570). 'A ladies *carpet*,' Hall, Edw. IV, an. xiv. § 6. 'A *carpet*, an. 1284; J. E. T. Rogers, Hist. of Prices, ii. 536; N. and Q. 7. iii. 152.—OF. *carpite*, a carpet, sort of cloth; Supp. to Godefroy.—Late L. *carpita*, a kind of thick cloth or anything made of such cloth; allied to Late L. *carpia*, lint; cf. mod. F. *charpie*, lint. 1. *carpere*, to pluck, pull in pieces (lint being made from rags pulled to pieces, and carpet (probably from shreds); also to crip, gather. Cf. Gk. *καρπός*, what is gathered, fruit; also E. *harvest*, *q. v.* Brugm. i. § 631.

CARPUS, the wrist. (L.—Gk.) In Phillips (1706).—*L. carpus*.—Gk. *καρπός*, the wrist; allied to E. *whirl*. See **WHIRL**.

CARRACK, a ship of burden. (F.) In Shak. Oth. i. 2. 50. ME. *caracke*, Squyr of Low Degre, l. 819. [We also find *carryk* (Voc. 570. 35), which comes nearer to Late L. *carria*, a ship of burden.—(OF. *carraque* (Roquefort); spelt *carraque* by Froissart (Godefroy, Supp. p. 427).—Late L. *carraca*, a ship of burden; also spelt *carria*. β . Mym. unknown; but perhaps connected with *carrière*, to lade a car.—*L. carrus*, a car. See **CAR**. ¶ The Du. *kraak*, a carrack, is merely borrowed from F. (Frank).]

CARRIOLE, a small open car for one person. (F.—Ital.—L.—C.) Modern.—F. *carriole*.—Ital. *carriola*, also *carriola*, 'a wheele-barrow, . . a kind of chair covered, used in Italy for to carrie men vp and downe by porters'; Florio.—Ital. *carrò*, 'a cart'; Florio.—*L. carrus*, a car; see **CAR**.

CARRION, putrefying flesh, a carcase. (F.—L.) In early use. ME. *carroigne*, *careyne*, a carcase; Chaucer, C. T. 2015 (A 2013); spelt *caroine*, Ancien Riwe, p. 84.—OF. *caroigne*, *charoigne*, a carcase; mod. Norm. *dial. carogne*.—Late L. *caronia*, a carcase.—*L. caro*, flesh. See **CARNAL**.

CARRONADE, a sort of cannon. (Scotland.) So called from *Carron*, in Stirlingshire, Scotland, where there are some celebrated iron works. 'The articles [there] manufactured are machinery, agricultural implements, cannon, *carronades*, which take their name from this place, &c.,' Engl. Cycl. s. v. *Stirlingshire*.

CARBOT, an edible root. (F.—L.—Gk.) 'A *carote*, pastinaca,' Lewis (A. D. 1570). 'Their savoury parsnip next, and *carrot*, pleasing food;' Drayton's Polyolbion, s. 20, l. 49.—MF. *carote*, *carrote*, the *carrot*, Cot.; mod. F. *carotte*.—*L. carota*, used by Apicius. (Apicius is probably an assumed name, and the date of the author's treatise uncertain.)—Gk. *καρρῶν*, a carrot (Liddell).—Gk. *καρά*, a head; cf. *κεφαλή*, headed, said of garlic, &c. Der. *carot-ya*.

CARROUSEL; see under **CAROUSAL** (2).

CARRY, to convey on a car. (F.—Late L.—C.) ME. *carien*, with one *r*; Chaucer, Ho. of Fame, iii. 190.—ONorth. *F. carier*, to carry, transport in a car, Picard *carier* (Late L. *carriēre*).—OF. *car*, a cart, car (*L. carrus*). See **CAR**. Der. *carri-age*, formerly *carriage*, with one *r*, Prompt. Parv. p. 62; see Trench, Select Glossary. ¶ A modern sense of *carriage*, viz. vehicle, is prob. partly due to association with *Caroche*, *q. v.*

CART, a two-wheeled vehicle. (Scand.) In early use. ME. *karie*, *carte*; Ormulum, 54. Chaucer has *carter*, C. T. 7122 (D 1540). [AS. *crat*, by the common metathesis of *r*; pl. *cratu*, chariots, A. S. version of Gen. l. 9. Cf. 'veredus, *crate-hors*,' i.e. cart-horse; AElf. Gloss.; Voc. 108. 24.] From Icel. *kartr*, a cart; whence, probably, Picard *carti*, a cart. ¶ The W. cart, Gael. and Irish *cnairt*, are from E. Der. *cart*, *v.*; *cart-age*, *cart-er*.

CARTE, a paper, a card, bill of fare. (F.—L.—Gk.) Modern, and mere French. Compare the phrase *carte blanche*. 'Carte blanche, a blank paper, seldom used but in this phrase, to send one a carte blanche, signed, to fill up with what conditions he pleases;' Bailey's Dict. vol. ii. ed. 1731.—F. *carte*, a card. See further under **CARD** (1), of which *carte* is a doublet. Der. *cart-ell* (F. *cartel*, from Ital. *cartello*), the dimin. form; *cart-oon* (F. *carton*, from Ital. *cartone*), the augmentative form; also *cartilage*, *cartulary*, which see. *Cartel* is spelt *chartal* in Ben Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 5. *Cartoon* is spelt *carton* in the Spectator, no. 226. For *cartouche*, see **CARTOUCHE**.

CARTILAGE, gristle. (F.—L.) In Boyle's Works, vi. 735, and in Blount's Gloss.; Kay has the adj. *cartilaginous* (sic), On the Creation, pt. i. (R).—F. *cartilage*, gristle; Cot.—*L. cartilaginum*, acc. of *cartilago*, gristle; of unknown origin. (Perhaps cf. E. *hard*.) Der. *cartilag-in-ous*.

CARTOON; see under **CARTE**.

CARTRIDGE, **CARTOUCHE**, a paper case for the charge of a gun. (F.—Ital.—L.—Gk.) *Cartridge* is a corruption of *carriage*, a form which appears in Dryden's Annus Mirabilis, st. 149 (altered to *carriage* in the Clar. Press ed. of Selections from Dryden). A still older form was *carlage*, itself a corruption of *cartouche*, the true F. form. Cf. 'their *carlage* or *car[?]tuche* boxes;' Dampier, A New Voyage (1699); i. 231.—F. *cartouche*, 'the corner of paper wherewith Apothecaries and Grocers put the parcels they retail; also, a *cartouch*, or full charge for a pistol, put up within a little paper, to be the reader for use;' Cot. 2. A tablet for an ornament, or to receive an inscription, formed like a scroll, was also called a *cartouche*, in architecture; and Cot. also gives: '*Cartouche*, [the same] as *Cartouche*; also, a *cartridge* or roll, in architecture.' This shows that the corrupt form *cartridge* (apparently made up, by popular etymology, from the F. *carte*, a card, and the E. *ridge*, used for edge or projection) was then already in use.—Ital. *cartuccio*, a roll of paper, a *cartridge*.—Ital. *carta*, paper.—*L. charta* (Late L. *carta*), paper.—Gk. *χάρτιον*, *χάρτιον*, a leaf of papyrus. See **CARTE**, **CARD**.

CARTULARY, a register-book of a monastery. (Late L.—Gk.) 'I may, by this use, show my reader the form of all those *cartularies*, by which such devout Saxons priores endowed their sacred structures;' Weever, Anc. Fuc. Mon., xiv. 99 (in Todd's Johnson). Also in Bailey's Dict. vol. ii. ed. 1731.—Late L. *cartulārium*, also *chartulārium*, a register.—Late L. *chartula*, a document; dimin. of *L. charta*, a paper, charter (above). See **CHARTER**.

CARUCATE, a measure of land. (L.—C.) It varied according to the soil; properly, as much as could be tilled with one plough (and a team of 8 oxen) in a year. Englished from Late L. *carūcūta*, *carūcūta*, in Domesday Book; a fem. pp. from *carūcūre*, to plough.—Late L. *carūca*, a plough; *L. carūca*, a four-wheeled travelling coach; (later, a wheel-plough, in the Salic Law).—*L. carrus*, a car; see **CAR**.

CARVE, to cut. (E.) ME. *kerven*, *kernen* ('u for v'); Layamon, i. 250. AS. *ceorfan*, Grein, i. 159.—Du. *kerven*; G. *kerben*, to notch, jag, indent. Teut. type **kerfan*, pt. t. **karf*, pt. pl. **karbum*, *q. v.* **karbanaz*. From the 2nd stem are Dan. *karva*, Swed. *karfva*, to notch. β . The word is co-radicate with Gk. *γράφειν*. See **GRAPHIC**. Brugmann, i. § 791. Der. *carv-er*.

CARVEL; the same as **CARAVEL**, *q. v.*

CARYATIDES, female figures in architecture, used instead of columns as supporters. (Gk.) In Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715. Sometimes written *Caryates*, which is the Latin form, being the pl. of adj. *Caryatis*, i. e. belonging to the village of Caryæ in Læconia. *Caryatides* is the Gk. form, signifying the same thing.—Gk. *Καρυάτιδες*, s. pl., women of Caryæ.

CASCADE, a waterfall. (F.—Ital.—L.) Not given in Cotgrave. Used by Addison, in describing the Teverone (Todd's Johnson); and in Anson's Voyages, bk. ii. c. i. 'Artificial *casades*;' Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 8, 1641.—F. *cascade*, introduced from Ital. in the 16th century, according to Brachet; but perhaps later.—Ital. *casata*, a waterfall;

formed as a regular fem. pp. from *cascare*, to fall; which is formed from *L. casare*, to totter, to be about to fall, by help of the suffix *-de-*, so that *cascare* is for **cascidre*. *β. L. casare* is a secondary verb; from *cāsum*, supine of *cadere*, to fall. See **Chance**.

CASE (1), that which happens; an event, &c. (F.—L.) In early use. *ME. cas*, seldom case; it often means 'circumstance,' as in *Kob. of Glouc.* p. 9, l. 205; also 'chance,' *id.* p. 538, l. 10871. —OF. *cas*, mod. F. *cas*. —*L. casum*, acc. of *casus*, a fall, accident, case. —*L. casus*, pp. of *cadere*, to fall. See **Chance**. Der. *casu-al*, *casu-al-ty*, *casu-id*, *casu-is-it*, *casu-is-it-al*, *casu-is-ry*; all from the declensional stem *casu-* of *L. casus*. *Casual* occurs in Chaucer, *Tro.* and *Cress.* iv. 419. *Casualist* is in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674.

CASE (2), a receptacle, cover. (F.—L.) *ME. cas*, *hase*; spelt *cas*, *Barbour*, Bruce, xx. 304. '*Kase*, or *case* for pyrnys, capocella,' *Prompt.* Parv. p. 269. —ONorth F. *cas*, 'a box, case, or chest'; *Cot.* (mod. F. *châsse*). —*L. capsā*, a receptacle, chest, box, cover. —*L. capere*, to receive, contain, hold. See **Capable**. Der. *case*, verb; *cash*, q. v.; also *en-case*, *casement*. Doublet, *chase* (3), q. v.

CASEMATE, a bomb-proof chamber. (F.—Ital.) Originally, a bomb-proof chamber, furnished with embrasures; later, an embrasure. '*Casemate*, a loop-hole in a fortified wall to shoot out at; or, in fortification, a place in a ditch, out of which to plague the assailants,' Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. 'Secure your *casemates*,' Ben Jonson, *Staple of News*, i. 1. —F. *casemate*, 'a casemate, a loop, or loop-hole, in a fortified wall'; *Cot.* —Ital. *casamatta*, 'a casamat, or a slaughter-house, and is a place built low under the wall or bulwark, not arriving unto the height of the ditch, serving to skoure the ditch, annoying the enemy when he entrench into the ditch to scale the wall'; Florio. —Ital. *casā*, a house; and *matta*, fem. of adj. *matto*, mad, foolish, but also used nearly in the sense of 'dumny'; whilst the Sicilian *matta*, according to Diez, means dim, dark. Hence the sense is dumny-chamber, or dark chamber. Cf. Ital. *carromatto*, 'a block carriage, sometimes used to spare fire-carriages'; *Torrione*. —*L. casa*, a cottage; and Late *L. mattus*, sad, foolish, dull, lit. check-mated, for the origin of which see **Checkmate**. See Körting, §§ 1079, 1096. And see **Casino**.

CASEMENT, a frame of a window. (F.—L.) A *casement* is a small part of an old-fashioned window, opening by hinges, the rest of the window being fixed; also applied to the whole window. It occurs in *Shak. Merry Wives*, i. 2. We also find '*casement*, a concave moulding,' in Halliwell's Dict.; cf. Gwill's Architecture, § 231. *β.* In the latter case, the word is equivalent to *en-casement*, from the verb to *en-case*; cf. the verb to *case*, in the sense 'to engrave, adorn,' which is short for *en-case*. Observe, too, that *en-case* is a doublet of *en-case*; see **En-case**. *γ.* The difference is merely one of dialect; ONorth F. *case* being the same as OF. *chasse*, mod. F. *châsse*; from *L. capsā*; see **Case** (2); and just as *casement* in the sense of 'moulding' is connected with *en-case*, so *casement* in the sense of window, or rather 'window-frame,' is connected with *en-case*. *δ.* In other words, *casement* is short for *en-casement*; and was formed from the MF. *en-casser*, 'to case, or in-case, to make up in, or put up into, a case or chest'; *Cot.* Cf. MF. *en-cassiller*, 'to set in, to enclose, compass, bind, hold in with a wooden frame'; *id.* Also *en-casser en or*, 'to en-case, or set in gold,' also '*en-casement*, an encasing or encasement'; and '*en-casement*, an encasement, an encasing, or setting in,' *id.* *ε.* Godefroy has OF. *en-casement*, *en-casement*, a frame; and the ONorth F. form of *en-casement* would have been *en-casement*, from which *casement* followed easily by the loss of the prefix. Similarly, *Shak.* has *case* for *en-case*, *Com. Err.* ii. 1. 85. Both case and the suffix *-ment* are of L. origin. See **En-case** and **Case** (2). ¶ The Ital. *casamento*, a large house, is quite a different word. Observe a similar loss of the first syllable in *fence*, for *defence*, *casier* for *incenser*, &c.

CASERN, a lodging for soldiers, barrack. (F.—Prov.—L.) Phillips (1796) has *casern*, a lodgment raised between the rampart and houses of a fortified town, for the soldiers. —F. *caserne*. —Prov. *caserna*. Perhaps from *L. quaternā*, a lodging or watch-house for four soldiers. —*L. quattuor*, four; see **Four**. See Körting, § 7647; and Hatzfeld.

CASH (1), coin or money. (F.—Ital.—L.) So in *Shak. Hen.* V. ii. 1. 120. But the original sense is 'a chest,' or 'a till,' i.e. the box in which the ready money was kept; afterwards transferred to the money itself. 'So as this bank is properly a general cash [i.e. till, money-box], where every man lodges his money,' Sir W. Temple, on the United Provinces, c. 2 (R.). And see the quotation from Cotgrave below. —F. *cas*, 'a box, case, or chest, to carry or keep wares [wares] in'; also, 'a merchant's cash or counter'; &c. —Ital. *casā*, 'a chest . . . a merchant's cash or counter'; Florio. —*L. capsā*, a chest. This *cash* is a doublet of **Case** (2), q. v. Der. *cash-ier*, sb.; but see *cashier*, vb. below.

CASH (2), a coin of low value in India and China. (Tamil.—Skt.) Spelt *cash* (1699), *Dampier*, Voy. II. 1. 4. 72 (N.E.D.).—Tamil

kāsu, a small coin, money. —Skt. *kāśka-s*, a weight, abt. 180 grains Troy. See Yule, and II. H. Wilson's Glossary.

CASHEW-NUT, the nut of a W. and E. Indian tree. (F.—Brazil.) In *Dampier's Voyages*, iii. 68 (1703). *Cashew* is an E. form of *acajou*. —F. *acajou*. —Brazil. *caju* (Yule, s. v. *Cashew*) or *acaju*, in the Hist. Nat. Brasil. (1648), vol. ii. p. 94; which is the fruit of the tree named *acajali* (F. *acajali*).

CASHIER, v., to dismiss from service. (Du.—F.—L.) [Quite unconnected with *cashier*, sb., which is simply formed from *cash*.] In *Shak. Merry Wives*, i. 3. 6. [Occasionally also written *cash*; from F. *casier*, directly. 'He cashed the old soldiers and supplied their rommes with young beginners,' *Golding*, *Justice*, fol. 63 (R.). And the pp. *cashied*, for *cashiered*, occurs in a Letter of The Earl of Leicester, dated 1582; Nares, ed. Wright and Halliwell. Also spelt *cas*. 'But when the Lacedæmonians saw their armies *casied*,' North's *Plutarch*, 180 E; quoted in Nares, s. v. *case*, q. v.] —Du. *cashieren*, 'to cashiere'; *Hexham*. —F. *casier*, 'to break, bust, . . . quash assunder, also to *casier*, *casierer*, discharge.' *Cot.* —*L. quassare*, to shatter, frequentative of *quater*, to shake (which in Late L. annexed the senses of *L. casare*, to bring to nothing, to annul, discharge; used by Sidonius and Cassiodorus; from *L. cassare*, empty, void; of uncertain origin). *Kürting*, §§ 1088, 7645. ¶ It is easy to explain the suffix. The form *casier* has been already quoted from Cotgrave; this is really the Du. *casieren*, to cast off, break, discard. This Du. *cas-ieren* is nothing but the F. *casier* with the Du. suffix *-ieren*, used in forming Du. verbs from Romance ones. So also G. *-ieren*, as in *insolieren*, to isolate, from F. *isoler*.

CASHMERE, a soft wool. (India.) Esp. applied to a rich kind of soft woollen shawl; so called from the country of Cashmere, which lies close under the Himalayan Mountains, on the S. side of them. Also a name given to the stuff of which they are made, and to imitations of it. See **Cassimere**.

CASINO, a public room for music or dancing. (Ital.—L.) Modern. —Ital. *casino*, summer-house, country-box; dimin. of *casa*, a house. —*L. casa*, a cottage.

CASK, a barrel or tub for wine, &c. (Span.—L.) 'The *caske* will have a taste for evermore With that wherewith it seasoned was before;' *Mirror for Magistrates*, p. 193 (R.). —Span. *casco*, a skull, sherd, coat (of an onion); a cask; helmet; casque; cf. Span. *casaca*, peel, rind, hull; Port. *casca*, rind. See **Casque**, of which *caske* is a doublet. ¶ Imported from Spain, together with the wine.

CASKET, a little chest or coffer. (F.—L.) In *Shak. Mer.* of Ven. i. 2. 100. Earlier, 'the two shyrts that wer in my *casket*,' *Paston Letters*, iii. 7 (1477); and as early as 1467. It looks like a dimin. of *cash*, in the sense of 'chest'; as in 'A jewel, locked into the wofull *cash*;' *2 Hen.* VI. iii. 2. 499; but this *cash* is not found before 1593. The form is anomalous, and must be regarded as a corrupt substitution for F. *cassette*, 'a small casket, chest, cabinet,' &c.; *Cot.* A dimin. form. —F. *cas*, a box, case, or chest. —*L. capsā*, a chest. See **Case** (2). ¶ The objection in N. E. D. that F. *cassette* dates from the 16th century is founded on a mistake. See Supp. to Godefroy, who gives the form *quacete* in 1348; much earlier than examples of E. *casket*.

CASQUE, a helmet. (F.—Span.—L.) In *Shak. Rich.* II. i. 3. 81. —F. *casque*, 'the head-piece teamed a casque, or casque'; *Cot.* —Span. *casco*, 'a caske or burganet, a tile-shard'; *Minshew*. The Span. has also *casaca*, peel, rind, shell (cf. Port. *casca*, bark, rind of trees); and these words, with numerous others, appear to be all derivatives from the very common Span. verb *casar*, to burst, break open, crush; formed (as if from *L. *quass-ia-ire*) from an extension of *L. quassare*, which also gives F. *casar*, to break. See **Quash**. Doublet, *cash*, q. v. **CASSATION**, abrogation. (F.—L.) In Cotgrave. —F. *cassation*, 'a cassation, a quashing, casing, breaking'; *Cot.* —Late L. acc. *casatiōnem*. —Late L. *casare*, for *L. quassare*, to quash; see **Quash**. **CASSAVA**, a plant; also called *mandioc*. (Hayti.) In Eden's First Three Books on America, ed. Arber, pp. 159, 168, 175, 215, the Hayti name is given as *cazabibi*. In the tr. of Acosta by E. G., bk. iv. c. 17, it is *capivi*.

CASSIA, a species of laurel. (L.—Gk.—Heb.) Exod. xxx. 24; Psalm xlv. 8 (A.V.), where the Vulgate has *casia*. —*L. casia*, *cassia*. —Gk. *κασία*, a spice of the nature of cinnamon. —Heb. *qetā'oth*, in Ps. xlv. 8, a pl. form from a fem. *qetā'oth*, *cassia-bark*; from the root *qāth*, to cut away; because the bark is cut or peeled off. See Gesenius.

CASSIMERE, a twilled cloth of fine wool. (India.) Also spelt *herseymer* in Webster. These terms are nothing but corruptions of *Cashmere*, q. v.; and distinct from *Kersey*, q. v. *Cashmere* is spelt *Cassimer* in Herbert's Travels, 1665, p. 70.

CASSINO, a game at cards; the same word as **Casino**.

CASSOCK, a kind of vestment. (F.—Ital.—L.) Sometimes 'a military cloak'; All's Well, iv. 3. 192. —F. *casaque*, 'a cassock, long coat'; *Cot.* —Ital. *casacca*, a great coat, surtout. Apparently formed from Ital. *casā*, properly 'a house'; hence 'a covering,' used in a half jocular sense. Cf. Ital. *casaccia*, a large ugly old house. Indeed, Florio

gives *casacca* as meaning 'an habitation or dwelling; also, a casock or long coat'; as if from *l. casa*, a cottage. See **Casino**. And see **Chasuble**, a word of similar origin; which renders this account of *casack* probable. (F. Körting, § 1078.)

CASSOLET, CASOLETTE, a vessel in which perfumes are burnt. (F. Span. - Arab.) 'In *casolets* and silver urns;' Moore, *Lalla Rookh*, *Table I*, pt. 2, l. 67. - F. *casoleite*. - Span. *cazoleta*, a pan; dimin. of *cazuela*, a sauce-pan; from *cazo*, a pan, an iron ladle (Hatzfeld) - Arab. *kūz*, a cup, a bowl; *kūsa* (h), a cup, plate, saucer (Devic).

CASSOWARY, a bird like an ostrich. (Malay.) 'Cassowary or *Emu*, a large fowl, with feathers resembling camel's hair;' Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715. First in 1611; N. E. D. - Malay *kassowari*; also *kasuari*; C. P. G. Scott, p. 125. 'The *cassowary* is a bird which was first brought into Europe by the Dutch, from Java, in the East Indies, in which part of the world it is only to be found;' Eng. tr. of Buffon's Nat. Hist., ii. 9; London, 1792.

CAST, to throw. (Scand.) In early use, and one of the most characteristic of the Scand. words in English. ME. *casten*, *hesten*; St. Marlaire, ed. Cockayne, pp. 4, 7; Havelock, II. 1784, 2101. - Icel. *kasta*, to throw; Swed. *kasta*; Dan. *kaste*. - β. The orig. sense was probably to 'throw into a heap,' or 'heap up'; cf. Swed. dial. *kas*, Icel. *kústr*, *kúv*, a pile, heap; L. *con-gere*, to heap together, pp. *con-gestus*. Der. *cast*, *sh.*; *cast-or*, *cast-ing*, *cast-away*, *out-cast*. Also *castor*, as in *pepper-caster*; a variant of *caster*.

CASTANETS, instruments composed of two small, concave shells of ivory or hard wood, loosely fastened together by a ribbon passing over the thumb, and made to snap together by beating one of them with the middle finger. (F. - Span. - L. - Gk.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. Spelt *castanets* in Dryden, *Ind. Emperor*, iv. 3. - F. *castagnettes*, pl., 'finger-knackers, wherewith players make a pretty noise in some kind of dances;' Cot. - Span. *castañetas*, castanets; pl. of *castañeta*; so called (according to Pineda and Monlau) because the castanet is shaped like a piece of the shell of a chestnut. (Some think the sound of the castanet resembled the cracking of roasted chestnuts.) - Span. *castaña*, a chestnut, - L. *castanea*, the chestnut-tree. - Gk. *καστανον*, a chestnut; see **Chestnut**.

CASTE, a breed, race. (Port. - L.) 'Of two *castes*;' Hakluyt, Voy. iii. 659. Sir T. Herbert, speaking of men of various occupations in India, says: 'These never marry out of their own *castes*;' Travels, ed. 1665, p. 53. 'Four *castes* or sorts of men;' Lord's Discovery of the Banians [of India], 1630, p. 3 (Todd). Chiefly used in speaking of classes of men in India. - Port. *casta*, a race, stock; a name given by the Portuguese to classes of men in India. - Port. *casta*, adj. fem., chaste, pure, in allusion to purity of breed; from mase. *casti*, - L. *castum*, nec. of *castus*, chaste. See **Chaste**.

CASTIGATE, to chastise, chasten. (L.) In Shak. Timon, iv. 3. 240. - L. *castigatus*, pp. of *castigare*, to chasten. The lit. scuse is 'to keep chaste' or 'keep pure.' - L. *castus*, chaste, pure. See **Chaste**. Der. *castigat-ion*, *castigat-or*. Doublet, *chastive*.

CASTLE, a fortified house. (L.; also F. - L.) In very early use. AS. *castel*, used to render *l. castellum* in Matt. xxi. 2. - L. *castellum*, dimin. of *castrum*, a camp, fortified place. 2. ME. *castel*; Chaucer, C. T., 11159 (F. 847). - ONorthF. *castel* (OF. *chastel*, F. *château*), a fort. - L. *castellum*, a fort. Brugmann, i. § 754. Der. *castell-at-ed*, *castell-an*.

CASTOR, a beaver; a hat. (L. - Gk.) 'Castor, the beaver; or a fine sort of hat made of its fur;' Kersey's Dict. 1715. In Drayton's Polyolbion, s. vi. l. 4. Mere Latin. - L. *castor*. - Gk. *καστωρ*, a beaver. β. Of Eastern origin. Cf. Skt. *kastari*, musk; Pers. *kaz*, a beaver. Der. *castor-oil*, q. v.

CASTOR-OIL, a medicinal oil. (L. - Gk.; and F. - L. - Gk.) Named from some confusion with *castoreum*. 'Castoreum, a medicine made of the liquor contained in the little bags that are next the beaver's groin;' Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715. See above. ¶ But really a vegetable production. The castor-oil plant, or *palmu-Christi*, is *Ricinus communis*.

CASTRATE, to geld, to cut so as to render imperfect. (L.) 'Ye *castrate* [mortify] the desires of the flesh;' Martin, Marriage of Priests, 1554, Y i, b (Todd's Johnson). See also the Spectator, no. 179. - L. *castratus*, pp. of *castrare*. Cf. Skt. *gastri*, a knife; Gk. *κατέσθην*, to cleave (Prestwitz). Der. *castrat-ion*.

CASUAL, CASUIST; see **Case** (1).

CAT, a domestic animal. (E.) ME. *kat*, *cat*, Ancren Riwle, p. 102; AS. *cat*, *catt*, Wright's Vocab. i. 23, 78. + Du. *kat*; Icel. *köttur*; Dan. *katt*; Swed. *katt*; G. *kater*, *kutze*, + W. *cuth*; Irish and Gael. *cat*; Bret. *kaz*; Late L. *cattus*. + Russian *kol'*, *koshka*. + Arab. *qut*; Richardson's Dict. p. 1136. Turkish *kedi*. β. Origin and history of the spread of the word alike obscure. Der. *cat-call*; *cat-kin*, q. v.; *kitt-en*, q. v.; *cat-er-waul*, q. v.; also *catpurrler*, q. v.

CATA-, prefix; generally 'down.' (Gk.) Gk. *κατα-*, prefix; Gk.

κατά, prep., down, downward; hence, in composition, also 'thoroughly,' or 'completely.' Der. *cata-dism*, *cata-comb*, &c.

CATACLYSM, a deluge. (Gk.) In Hale, Origin of Mankind, p. 217 (R.). And in Blount's Gloss. ed. 1674. - Gk. *κατακλυσμός*, a dashing over, a flood, deluge. - Gk. *κατακλύνω*, to dash over, to deluge. - Gk. *κατά*, downward; and *κλύω*, to wash or dash (said of waves). Cf. L. *cluere*, to cleanse; Goth. *hlātr*, pure. - √ KLEU. to wash; see Irellwitz; Brugm. i. § 490.

CATACOMB, a grotto for burial. (F. - Ital. - Late L.) In Addison's Italy, on Naples; and in the Tatler, no. 129. And in Kersey's Dict., 1715. - F. *catacombe*. - Ital. *catacomba*, a sepulchral vault. - Late L. *catacumba*, chiefly applied to the Catacombs at Rome; where *catacumba* is a nom. evolved out of an older *catacumbas*, an unexplained place-name. Cf. 'In loco qui dicitur *catacumbas*;' St. Gregory. See early references in N. E. D. 'On *pære stōwe catacumba*;' The Shrine, ed. Cockayne, p. 55.

CATAPALQUE, a stage or platform, chiefly used at funerals. (F. - Ital.) Evelyn has the Ital. form *catapalco*, Diary, Oct. 8, 1641. - F. *catapalque*. - Ital. *catapalco*; of unknown origin. See **Scaffold**.

CATALEPSY, a sudden seizure. (Gk.) Spelt *catalepis* in Kersey, ed. 1715; *catalepie* in Phillips, ed. 1658. A medical term. - Gk. *κατάληψις*, a grasping, seizing. - Gk. *κατά*, down; and *λαμβάνω*, to seize.

CATALOGUE, a list set down in order. (F. - Late L. - Gk.) In Shak. All's Well, i. 3. 149. - F. *catalogue*, 'a catalogue, list, rowl, register,' &c.; Cot. - Late L. *catalogus*. - Gk. *κατάλογος*, a counting up, enrolment. - Gk. *κατά*, down, fully; and *λογ-*, second grade of *λέγω*, to say, tell. See **Logic**.

CATAMARAN, a sort of raft made of logs. (Tamil.) 'They call them *catamarans*;' Dampier, A New Voyage (1699), i. 143. Given as a Deccan word in Forbes' Hindustani Dict. ed. 1859, p. 280; 'katmaran, a raft, a float, commonly called a catamaran. The word is originally Tamil, and signifies in that language tied logs.' - Tamil *kattu*, binding; *maran*, wood (Yule); see H. H. Wilson, pp. 270, 331.

CATAPLASM, a kind of poultice. (F. - Late L. - Gk.) In Hamlet, iv. 7. 144. - F. *cataplasme*, 'a cataplasme, or poultice; a soft, or moist plaster;' Cot. - L. *cataplasma*. - Gk. *κατάπλασμα*, a plaster, poultice. - Gk. *καταβάσσειν*, to spread over. - Gk. *κατά*, down, over; and *βάσσειν*, to mould, bring into shape. See **Plaster**.

CATAPULT, a machine for throwing stones. (Late L. - Gk.) In Holland's Pliny, bk. vii. c. 56 (R.). - Late L. *catapulta*, a war-engine for throwing stones. - Gk. *καταπέλτης*, the same. - Gk. *κατά*, down; and *πέλλω*, to brandish, swing, also, to hurl a missile.

CATARACT, a waterfall. (L. - Gk.) In King Lear, iii. 2. 2. ME. *cataracte* (rare); Towneley Mysteries, pp. 29, 32. - L. *cataracta*, in Gen. vii. 11 (Vulgate). - Gk. *καταράκτις*, as sb., a waterfall; as adj., broken, rushing down. β. Wedgwood derives this from Gk. *καταράσσειν*, to dash down, fall down headlong; but this is not quite clear. Littre takes the same view. γ. Others connect it with *καταρρήγνυμι* (root *φραγ-*), I break down; of which the aorist pass. *καταρρήγνυμι* was esp. used of waterfalls or storms, in the sense of 'rushing down.' The latter verb is a comp. from *κατά*, down, and *ρήγνυμι*, I break.

CATARH, a fluid discharge from the mucous membrane; a cold. (Gk.) In Shak. Troilus, v. 1. 22. Spelt *catarre*, Sir T. Elyot, Castel of Helth, b. ii. c. 17. - Late L. *catarrhus*, a Latinised form from the Gk. *κατάρρως*, a catarrh, lit. a flowing down. - Gk. *κατά*, down; and *ῥέω*, I flow. See **Rheum**.

CATASTROPHE, an upset, great calamity, end. (Gk.) In Shak. L. l. i. 1. 77. - Gk. *καταστροφή*, an overthrowing, sudden turn. - Gk. *κατά*, down, over; and *στροφή*, to turn. See **Strophe**.

CATCH, to lay hold of, seize. (F. - L.) ME. *cachen*, *cachen*, in very common and early use. In Layamon, iii. 266. - ONorthF. *cachier*, a (Picard) variant of OF. *chacier*, to chase. [Cf. Ital. *cacciare*, to hunt, chase; Span. *cazar*, to chase, hunt.] - Late L. *captiāre*, an assumed late form of *captiare*, to catch; the sb. *capitā*, a chase, is given in DuCange. - L. *captiare*, to try to catch, chase; a frequentative form from *l. capere*, to take, lay hold of, hold, contain. See **Capacious**. ¶ The ME. pt. t. *cauhte* (E. *caught*) imitated *laiste*, pt. t. of MF. *lachen*, to catch. Der. *catch-word*, *catch-penny*, *catch-poll*. Doublet, *chase*.

CATCHPOLE, a sheriff's officer. (F. - L.) ME. *cachepol*, Old Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, i. 97, l. 30; Late L. *chaspipollus*, lit. 'chase-fowl.' - ONorthF. *cachier*, to catch (above); and OF. *pol*, point, fowl, cock; see **Poult**.

CATCHUP, CATSUP, the same as **Ketchup**, q. v.

CATE, a dainty; see **Cates**.

CATECHISE, to instruct by questions. (L. - Gk.) Used of oral instruction, because it means 'to din into one's ears.' In Shak. Much Ado, iv. 1. 79. - Late L. *catechizāre*, to catechise; an ecclesiastical word. - Gk. *κατηχίζω*, to catechise, to instruct; a lengthened form

of *κατὰ*, to din into one's ears, impress upon one; lit. 'to din down.'—Gk. *κατὰ*, down; and *ἤχῳ*, to sound, ἤχος, a ringing in the ears. See *Boho*. Der. *catechis-er*; *catechism* (Late L. *catēchismus*); *catechist* (Gk. *κατηχητής*); *catechist-ic*, *catechist-ic-al*; *catechet-ic* (from Gk. *κατηχητής*, an instructor), *catechet-ic-al*, *catechet-ic-al-ly*; *catechumen* (Gk. *κατηχούμενος*, one who is being instructed).

CATECHU, an astringent extract from the wood of several species of acacia, &c. (Malay). See Yule.—Malay *kāchu*. Also called *cachou* (F. *cachou*) and *cutch*; Canarese *kāchu*, Tamil *kāchu*.

CATEGORY, a leading class or order. (Gk.) 'The distribution of things into certain tribes, which we call *categories* or predicaments'; Bacon, Adv. of Learning, bk. ii. sect. xiv. subject 7.—Gk. *κατηγορία*, an accusation; but in logic, a predicament, class.—Gk. *κατηγορεῖν*, to accuse.—Gk. *κατὰ*, down, against; and *ἀγῶν*, with the sense of *ἀγῶνισμα*, to declaim, to address an assembly, from *ἀγῶν*, an assembly. Cf. Gk. *ἀγῶνισμα* (for *ἀγῶν-ισμα*), to assemble; allied to L. *grex*, a flock. See *Gregarious*. Brugm. i. § 633. Der. *category-ic-al*, *category-ic-al-ly*.

CATENARY, belonging to a chain. (L.) Chiefly in the math. phr. a *catenary* curve, which is the curve in which a chain hangs when supported only at the ends. Formed from L. *catēna*, a chain, with suffix *-arius*. See *Chain*.

CATEL, to buy provisions, provide food. (F.—L.) Originally a sb. and used as we now use the word *caterer*, wherein the ending *-er* of the agent is unnecessarily reduplicated. So used by Sir T. Wyatt, Satire i. l. 26. To *cater* means 'to act as a cater', i. e. a buyer. The old spelling of the sb. is *catour*. 'I am our *catour*, and bere ourr aller purs'—I am the buyer for us, and bear the purse for us all; Gamelyn, l. 321. '*Catour* of a gentylmans house, despensier'; Palsgrave. β. Again, *catour* is a shortened form of *acatour*, by loss of initial *a*. *Acatour* is formed (by adding the OF. suffix *-our* of the agent) from (ONorthF. *acater* (OF. *achater*, F. *acheter*), to buy. [Cf. *acat*, *achal*, a buying, a purchase; a word used by Chaucer, Prol. 571.]—Late L. *accapitūre*, to purchase, in a charter of A.D. 1000 (Brachet, s. v. *acheter*). A frequentative of *accipere*, to receive, but sometimes 'to buy'.—L. *ad*, to (> *ac-* before *c*); and *capere*, to take. See *Capacious*. Der. *cater-er*; see above.

CATERAN, a Highland soldier or robber. (Gaelic.) In Waverley, c. xv, Sir W. Scott defines *caterans* as being 'robbers from the Highlands'; see also Jamieson.—Late L. *caterianus*, due to Gael. *ceathairne*, yennary, lit. 'common people'. From Gael. *ceatharn*, Irish *ceathern*, Olrish *ceithern*, a troop; allied to L. *caterus*, a troop; Machain. See *Kern*.

CATER-COUSIN, a remote relation, good friend. (F.—L.) We find '*Cater-cousin*, quatre-cousin, remote relation, misapplied by Gobbo to persons who peaceably feed together; Merch. Ven. ii. l. 239'; Schmidt, Shak. Lexicon. '*Quater-cousins*, fourth or last cousins, good friends'; Coles (1684). But the form *quater-cousin* (with the explanation) seems to have been invented by Skinner (1671); and turns out to be baseless. It is more probable that *cater* is from *caterer*, to provide food (as above); and that *cater-cousins* are cousins who feed (or are catered for) together. So N. E. D. And so Nares, who has: '*Cater-cousins*, friends so familiar that they eat together.' See *Cater* and *Cousin*.

CATERPILLAR, a kind of grub. (F.) In Shak. Rich. II. ii. §. 166. Used also by Sir Jo. Cheeke, Hurt of Sedition (R.) Spelt *catyrryl*, Prompt. Parv. p. 63; to which the suffix *-ar* or *-er* of the agent was afterwards added; so as to assimilate it to *piller*, i. e. one who *pills*, or robs or spoils. Palsgrave has: '*caterpillar* worme, *chatepelouse*'. The ME. *catyrryl* is a corruption of (ONorthF. *catēpelose*; cf. *chatepelose* in Godefroy; and Norn. dial. *carpeleuse*, *catēpeluse*, a caterpillar (Robin). Cotgrave has: '*Chatepelouse*, a come-devouring mite, or weevell'. β. A fanciful name, meaning literally 'hairy she-cat', applied primarily to the hairy caterpillar.—OF. *chate*, a she-cat, fem. of *chat* (Cotgrave); and *pelose*, orig. equivalent to Ital. *peloso*, hairy, from L. *pilosus*, hairy, which again is from L. *pilus*, a hair. See *Cat* and *Pile* (4).

CATERWAUL, to cry as a cat. (F.) ME. *caterwasen*. Chaucer has 'gon a *caterwasen*'—go a-caterwauling (the pp. -ed being used with the force of the -ing of the (so-called) verbal substantive, by an idiom explained in my note on *blakberied* in Chaucer); C. T., 5936 (D 354). Formed from *cat*, and the verb *wau*, to make a noise like a cat, with the addition of -l to give the verb a frequentative force. 'Where cats do *wau*!'; Return from Parnassus, v. 4. Cf. Low G. *katterwaulen*, to caterwaul (Schambach). The word *wau* is imitative; cf. *waif*, q. v.

CATES, provisions. (F.—L.) In Baret's Alveary, 1580, we find: '*A Cater*, a steward, a mancipie, a provider of *cates*, . . . *qui emit opsonia*'. Again: '*the Cater* buyeth very dere *cates*'. || *Norman's* Vulgaria. Thus the *cates* were the provisions bought by the *cater*, or, as we now say, the *caterer*, and were thence so called. *Cate* is

a shortened form of *acate*, sb.; just as *cater* is of *acater* or *acatour*; see Chaucer, Prol. 568 (Camb. MS.). See further under *Cater*. We may note that Ben Jonson uses the full form *acates*, Staple of News, Act ii, sc. 1, l. 16; Sad Shepherd, Act i, sc. 2, l. 40. Shak. has *cates*, Tam. Shrew., ii. 1. 190.

CATGUT, the dried and twisted intestines (chiefly of sheep) used for the strings of violins, &c. (L.) Lit. 'gut of a cat'; though it is not known that such were used. 'Tunes played upon *cat's guts*'; Middleton, Women beware Women, iii. 2. Cf. Du. *katedarm*, *cat-gut*; from *darm*, gut. See Notes on E. Etymology.

CATHARTIC, purgative, lit. cleansing. (Gk.) *Cathartical* and *catharticks* occur in Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674. '*Cathartics* or purgatives of the soul', Spectator, no. 507.—Gk. *καθαρτικός*, purgative.—Gk. *καθαίρειν*, fut. *καθαίρω*, to cleanse, purify.—Gk. *καθαρός*, clean, pure. Der. *cathartic*, sb.; *cathartic-al*.

CATHEDRAL, a church with a bishop's throne. (L.—Gk.) Properly an adj., being an abbreviation for *cathedral church*. 'In the *cathedral church* of Westminster'; 2 Hen. VI. i. 2. 37. '*Chyrche cathedral*'; Rob. of Glouc. p. 282, l. 5715.—Late L. *cathedrālis*, adj.; whence *cathedrālis ecclesia*, a cathedral church.—1. *cathedra*, a raised seat; with adj. suffix *-ālis*.—Gk. *καθέδρα*, a seat, bench, pulpit.—Gk. *κατὰ*, down (> *κα-* before an aspirate), and *θῆρα*, a scat, chair; cf. *thōs*, a seat.—Gk. *κῆπος* (root *kḗs*), I sit. The Gk. root *hed* is cognate with E. *sit*. See *Sit*.

CATHOLIC, universal. (F.—L.—Gk.) Spelt *catholyke*; Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, bk. iii. c. 23, §. 2.—F. *catholique*, 'catholic, universal'; Cot.—L. *catholicus*, used by Tertullian, adv. Marc. ii. 17.—Gk. *καθολικός*, universal, general; formed with suffix *-i-ka* from Gk. *καθόλου*, adv., on the whole, in general.—Gk. *καθ' ὅλου*, where *καθ'* is for *κατὰ* (on account of the following aspirate), and *ὅλου* is the gen. case of *ὅλος*, whole, governed by the prep. *κατά*, according to; lit. 'according to the whole', or 'on the whole'. The Gk. *ὅλος* is cognate with Skt. *sarva-*, all. Der. *catholic-ly*, *catholic-ism*.

CATKIN, a loose spike of flowers resembling a cat's tail. (Du.) Used in botany; and borrowed by Lyte from Dutch; see Lyte, tr. of Dodoens, b. vi. c. 58: '*catkins* of Hasell'. Cotgrave has: '*Chattons*, the *catkins*, cat-tails, aglet-like blowings, or bloomings of nut-trees, &c.' Called *kattaken* in MDutch; see *katten*, *kattaken*, the blossom of the spikes of nuts and hazels, Oudemans; *kattchen*, a young cat, Ilexham.—MDu. *katte*, cat; with dim. suffix *-ken*. See *Cat*.

CATOPTRIC, relating to optical reflexion. (Gk.) A scientific term; spelt *catoptrick* in Phillips (1658). Bailey has '*catoptrical* telescope' for reflecting telescope; vol. ii. ed. 1731.—Gk. *κατοπτρικός*, reflexive.—Gk. *κατοπτρον*, a mirror.—Gk. *κατὰ*, downward, inward; and *ὤρα-τρον*, I see; with suffix *-τρον*, of the instrument. See *Optics*. Der. *catop-trics*, sb. pl.

CATTLE, live stock; collectively. (F.—L.) In early use. Properly 'capital', or 'chattel', i. e. property, without necessary reference to live stock. The ME. words *catel* and *chattel* are mere variants of one and the same word, and alike mean 'property'. Spelt *catel*, Havelok, 225; Layamon, iii. 232, later text. Spelt *chattel*, Old Eng. Homilies, i. 271; *chetal*, Ancien Riwle, p. 224.—ONorthF. *catel*, OF. *chattel*.—Late L. *capitūle*, also *capitūle*, capital, property, goods; neut. sb. formed from adj. *capitūlis*. [Whence Late L. *unum capitūle*, i. e. live stock, cattle. *Capitūle* also meant the 'capital' or principal of a debt.]—L. *capitūlis*, excellent, capital; lit. belonging to the head.—L. *caput* (decl. stem *capit-*), the head; see *Capital* (2). ¶ Hence it appears that *capital* is the Latin form, and *cattle*, *chattel* are the North and Central French forms, of the same word. From *chattel* is formed a pl. *chattels*, in more common use than the singular.

CATTY, a weight; see under *Caddy*.

CAUCUS, a name applied to a private meeting of the representatives of a political party. (American Indian) We first hear of a *caucus-club* in 1763. The origin of the name is obscure; but Dr. Trumbull (Proc. Amer. Philol. Association, 1872) shows the probability of its being an adaptation of an Algonkin word meaning to speak, counsel, incite; whence *kaw-kaw-naw*, a counsellor. 'Their elders, called *caucawwasoughes*'. Capt. Smith's Works, ed. Arber, p. 347; cf. p. 377.

CAUDAL, belonging to the tail. (L.) '*The caudal fin*'; Pennant's Zoology, The Cuvier Ray (R.) Cf. '*caudate stars*', i. e. tailed stars, comets; Fairfax's Tasso, iv. 44. Formed by suffix *-al* (as if from a L. *caudālis*), from L. *cauda*, a tail.

CAUDLE, a warm drink for the sick. (F.—L.) In Shak. L. L. L. iv. 3. 174. '*A caudle*, potio'; Levins, col. 56 (A.D. 1570). But found much earlier, viz. in Rob. of Glouc. p. 561, l. 11767.—ONorthF. *caudel*, OF. *chaudel*, a sort of warm drink.—OF. *chaud*, formerly *chald*, hot; with adj. suffix *-el*, properly dimin., as in L. *-ellus*.—Late L. *caldus*, hot, a contr. form of *calidus*; Quinctilian, i. 6. 10.

CAUL, a net, covering, esp. for the head. (F.) ME. *calte*, *halle*.

'Reticula, a lytell nette or kalle;' Prompt. Parv. p. 270, note 1. Chaucer, C. T. 6600 (D 1018). And see Polit. Songs, ed. Wright, p. 258 (1327).—OF. *cale*, 'a kind of little cap;' Cot. Of unknown origin. Cf. *kelle*, reticulum;' Prompt. Parv. p. 270.

CAULDRON; see **Caldron**.

CAULIFLOWER, a variety of the cabbage. (F.—L.) Spelt *coliflor* in Cotgrave, who gives: 'Chou, the herb cole, or colewort. *Chous fleuris*, *fleurs*, *de fleuris*, the coliflor, or Cypres colewort.' Thus the word is made up of the ONorthf. *col* (OF. *chal*), whence *colly*; and *fleur*, for OF. *flori*, pp. of OF. *florir* (F. *fleurir*), to flourish; the sense being 'flowered cabbage.' 1. The ONorthf. *col* (OF. *chal*, in Supp. to Godefroy) is from *l. caulem*, acc. of *caulis*, a cabbage, orig. the stalk or stem of a plant, cognate with Gk. *καυλός*, a stalk, stem, cabbage; see **Cole**. [From the *l. caulis* was thus formed OF. *chol*, whence mod. F. *chou*, a cabbage. The corruption of *col* to *colly* was probably due to an attempt to bring the word nearer to the original *l. caulis*, an attempt which has been fully carried out in the modern spelling *cauliflor*.] 2. The F. *floris* or *fleuris* is the pl. of *fleurir*, the pp. of the verb *fleurir*, to flourish; from *l. florire*, to flourish. See **Flourish**. We have also modified this element so as to substitute the sb. *fleur* (F. *flower*) for the pp. pl. of the verb. The spelling *coliflower* occurs in Sir T. Herbert's Travels, 1665, p. 400.

CAULK; see **Calk**.

CAUSE, that which produces an effect. (F.—L.) In early use. So spelt in the Auren Kiwi, p. 316.—OF. and F. *cause*.—*l. causa*, a cause; better spelt *caussa*. Der. *caus-al*, *caus-al-ly*, *caus-al-ion*, *caus-al-ive*, *caus-ive*. And see *ac-cause*, *ex-cause*, *re-cause*.

CAUSEWAY, a raised way, a paved way. (F.—L.) A compound word; formerly *causey-way*; the word *way* being added to ME. *cause*, *cause*; later *causey*, as in Milton, P. L. x. 415; and in Berners' tr. of Froissart, vol. i. c. 143 (R.). Still earlier, *cause* occurs in Harboure's Bruce, ed. Skeat, xviii. 128, 140; spelt *causee*, xviii. 146.—ONorthf. *caucif*, OF. *chavief* (mod. F. *chaviser*, Prov. *causada*, Span. *cazada*).—Late L. *calciata*, short for *calciata via*, a causeway.—Late L. *calciatus*, pp. of *calciare*, to make a road by treading it down; from *l. calcare*, to tread.—*l. calx* (stem *calc-*), the heel. See **Caulk**.

CAUSTIC, burning, corrosive, severe. (L.—Gk.) Properly an adjective; often used as a sb., as in 'your hottest causticks;' Ben Jonson, *Elegy on Lady Pawlet*, l. 54.—*l. causticus*, burning.—Gk. *καυστικός*, burning.—Gk. *καίω*, fut. *καύω-ω*, to burn. Der. *caustic*, sb.; *caustic-ly*; and see *cauterise*.

CAUTERISE, to burn with caustic. (F.—Late L.—Gk.) The pp. *cauterized* is in Holland's Pliny, bk. xxxvi. c. 7.—MF. *cauterizer*, 'to cauterize, sear, burn;' Cotgrave.—Late L. *cauterizāre*, also found as *cauterizāre*, to cauterize, sear.—Gk. *καυρώω*, to sear.—Gk. *καυρίω*, *καυρίω*, a branding-iron.—Gk. *καίω*, to burn (above). Der. *cauteris-al-ion*, *cauteris-m*; also *cautery* (from Gk. *καυτήριον*).

CAUTION, carefulness, heed. (F.—L.) ME. *caucion*, Rolt of Glouc. p. 506, l. 1018. Spelt *caucion*, K. Alisaunder, 2811.—OF. *caution*.—*l. cautio*, ncc. of *cautio*, a security; occurring in Luke, xvi. 6 (Vulgate) where Wyckif has *caucion*; cf. *cautus*, pp. of *cautere*, to take heed. Allied to Skt. *kauti*, s. wise. And see **Show**. Brugm. i. § 635. Der. *caution-ary*; also *cautious* (expanded from *l. cautus*, heedful), *cautious-ly*, *cautious-ness*; and see *cauent*.

CAVALCADE, a train of men on horseback. (F.—Ital.—L.) In Dryden, *Palamon and Arcite*, l. 1817.—F. *caualcade*, 'a riding of horse;' Cotgrave. Introduced from Ital. in the 16th century.—Ital. *caualcade*, a troop of horsemen.—Ital. *cavalcare* (pp. *caualcato*, fem. pp. *caualcata*), to ride.—Ital. *cavall*, a horse.—*l. caballus*, a horse. Cf. Gk. *καβάλλω*, a horse, nag; also W. *ceffyl*, a horse, Gael. *capull*, a mare, lecl. *capall*, a nag; all from Latin. See below.

CAVALIER, a knight, horseman. (F.—Ital.—L.) In Shak. Hen. V. iii. chor. 24.—F. *cavaliere*, 'a horseman, cavalier;' Cotgrave.—Ital. *cavaliere*, a horseman.—*l. caballarius*, acc. of *caballarius*, the same.—*l. caballus*, a horse (above). Der. *cavalier*, adj.; *cavalier-ly*. Doublet, *chevalier*, q. v.

CAVALRY, a troop of horse. (F.—Ital.—L.) Spelt *cavallarie* in Holland's Ammianus, p. 181 (R.).—MF. *cavallerie*, in Cotgrave, who explains it by 'horsemanship, also, horsemen.'—Ital. *cavalleria*, knighthood; also cavalry.—Ital. *cavaliere*, a chevalier, knight (above). Doublet, *chivalry*, q. v.

CAVE, a hollow place, den. (F.—F.). In early use; see Genesis and Exodus, ed. Morris, 1137.—OF. *cave*, a cave; Folk-L. *cava*.—*l. cavaus*, hollow. Cf. Gk. *κύα*, a cavity, a hollow.—*q*KEU, to swell, to hollow out. Der. *cav-ly*; *cav-er* (L. *caerna*), *cavern-ous*. From the same root, *cou-cave*, *ex-cav-ate*; *cage*, q. v.

CAVE IN. (E.) First noted, as a literary phrase, in America, in 1796; but borrowed from prov. E. *cave*, or *calve* in, found in many dialects, esp. in Linc. and East Anglin; see E. D. D. Influenced by association with *cave*, as if the ground were hollow. Wedgwood

shows that *cave* is here a corruption of *calve* (the pronunciation of *cave* being formerly much the same as that of the modern pronunciation of *calve*). 'Properly to *calve in*, as it is still pronounced in Lincolnshire. It is said of a steep bank of earth at which men are digging, when a portion of the wall of earth separates and falls in upon them, the falling portion being compared to a cow dropping her calf.' He then cites 'the rock *calved* in upon him;' N. and Q. 4 S. xii. 166; also 'Tah ked, here, there's a *cauf*-a-comin'; Peacock's Linc. Gloss. E. D. S. s. v. *cauf*. He suggests that the word was introduced by Dutch navvies (which is unnecessary, as it may well be native), and adds: 'This explanation of the expression is rendered certain by the W. Flanders *inkelen*, used in exactly the same sense. *De gracht kalf* in, the ditch caves in.—De Bo, W. Flem. Dict.' But the phrase also occurs in E. Friesic; and Koolman cites *kalfen*, to calve as a cow, also to fall in, as in *de slokante kalf* in, the brink of the ditch caves in; and further, *kalfen* in E. Friesic means (1) to cave in, (2) to skip like a calf. Cf. Du. *uit-kalfen*, to fall or shoot out, said of the sides of a cutting or the like. In Northamptonsh., when the earth is expected to fall, it is commonly said, 'we shall have a *calf*;' E. D. D. s. v. *Calve*. See **Calf**.

CAVEAT, a notice given, a caution. (F.—L.) 'And gave him also a special *caueat*;' Bacon's life of Hen. VII, ed. Lumly, p. 85. From the *l. caueat*, let him beware.—*l. caute*, to beware, take heed. See **Caution**.

CAVIARE, the roe of the sturgeon, pressed and salted; as a relish. (F.—Ital.) In Shak. Hamlet, ii. 2. 457; see the article on it in Nares.—F. *caviar*, formerly also spelt *caviat* (Hatzfeldt).—Ital. *caviaro*, in Florio, who explains it by 'a kind of salt meat made of the roes of fishes, used in Italy;' also spelt *caviate*. Of unknown origin; the Turk. *kahyâr*, given as the equivalent of E. *caviare* in Redhouse's Eng.-Turkish Dictionary, is borrowed from Italian. [It is used in Russia; but the Russian name is *ikra*.]

CAVILL, to raise empty objections. (F.—L.) Spelt *cauill* (u for v), in Udal, on St. Mark, c. 2. vv. 6-12; *cauil*, Levins, 126. 47. The sb. *cauvillation* occurs early; spelt *cauvillacion* (u for v), Chaucer, C. T. 7718 (D 2136).—MF. *caviller*, 'to cavill, wrangle, reason crossly;' Cot.—*l. cavillari*, to banter.—*l. cavilla* a jeering, cavilling. Der. *caviller*.

CAVY, **CAVY**, a rodent quadruped. (F.—Carib.) 'The long-nosed *cavy*;' Stedman's Surinam, ii. 153.—F. *cavié* (Littré); a modification of *cabini*, the Caribbean name for French Guiana (N. E. D.); allied to Brazil. *capibara*, q. v. Cf. *cavia cuboya*, a kind of rabbit; Hist. Brasiliens, p. 224.

CAW, to make a noise like a crow. (E.) Shak. Mid. Nt. Dr. iii. p. 22. The word is merely imitative, and may be classed as English. Cf. Du. *cauwe*, a jackdaw, Dan. *kra*, Swed. *kajn*, a jackdaw; all from imitation of the cry of the bird. See **Chough**.

CAYYENNE, the name of a pepper. (Brazil.) *Cayenne* is a later spelling, due to a popular etymology; early spellings are *cayin*, *kyin*, *chian*, &c. 'Tis *Cayenne* pepper indeed;' Garrick, A Peep behind the Curtain, A. 1 (1767). From the Tupi (Brazilian) *kyenne* (N. E. D.).

CAYMAN, **CAIMAN**, an American alligator. (Caribbean.) 'Lezards or *Caymans*;' F. G., tr. of Acosta (1604), bk. iii. c. 15, p. 165. (There are three islands called *Cayman* to the S. of Cuba.) Span. *cayman*, *caiman*; F. *caiman*.—Galibi (Mainland Carib) *cayman*, in Martini's Diet.; Carib. *aciyunman*, Diet. F. Carib by P. R. Braton (1661), p. 13, col. 1. Not *cayman*, as in Littré.

CEASE, to give over, stop, end. (F.—L.) ME. *cesen*, p. Plowman, B. vi. 181; vii. 117; iv. 1.—F. *cesser*.—*l. cessare*, to loiter, go slowly, cease; frequent. of *cider* (pp. *cessus*), to go away, yield, give place. See **Cede**. Der. *cess-ive*, *cess-ive-ly*; also *cess-ion* (from L. *cessio*, acc. of *cessio*), tarrying; cf. *cess-ive*, pp. of *cessare*).

CEDAR, a large fine tree. (L.—Gk.) In very early use. AS. *ceder-bæm*, a cedar-tree; Ælfric's Homilies, ed. Thorpe, ii. 578.—*l. cedrus*.—Gk. *κέδρος*. Der. *cedar-ous*; Milt. Comus, 95.

CEDE, to give up, to yield. (L.) A late word in its transitive use; not in Pope's poems. It occurs in Drummond's Travels (1754), p. 256 (Todd). [Probably derived from the L. rather than from F. *cider*.]—*l. cedere*, pp. *cessus*, to yield. Der. *cess-ion*. From the L. *cedere* we have many derivatives; such as *cease*, *cede*, *concede*, *exceed*, *intercede*, *precede*, *proceed*, *recede*, *secede*, *succeed*, and their derivatives. Also *autocedent*, *decease*, *abscise*, *anterior*, *prodecessor*, &c.

CEDELLA, a mark under the letter *c* (þ), to indicate that it has the sound of *s*, *z*, or *th*, not *k*. (Span.—Ital.—Gk.) In Minshew, Span. Gram. (1623), p. 6. The symbol was derived from the sign for *z*.—Span. *cedilla* (Pineda).—Ital. *cediglia* (Dix).—Gk. *ῥεζα*, *z*.

CEIL, **CIEL**, to line the inner roof of a room. (F.—L.) Older form *syte*. 'And the greater house he *syted* with fyre-tree;' Bible, 1557, 2 Chron. iii. 5 (K.). Also spelt *syte* (Minshew); and *ciel*, as in most modern Bible. ME. *ceelen*; as in 'Ceelys wythe syllyre, celo;' Prompt. Parv. p. 65; and see p. 452. The sb. is *seeling* in North's

Plutarch, p. 36; and *ceiling* in Milton, P. L. xi. 743 (R.) See *cielo*, *ceiling* in the Bible Wordbook, by Eastwood and Wright. *β*. The verb to *cel*, *settle*, or *style* is closely connected with the sbs. *celure* or *selure*, and *style* of *cell*, a canopy, as in: 'The chamber was hanged of (with) red and of blew, and in it was a *cell* of state of cloth of gold.' Fyancells of Margaret, dau. of K. Hen. VII, to Jas. of Scotland (K.) The verb to *style* meant to canopy, to hang with canopies, as in: 'All the tente within was *stiled* with clothe of gold and blew velvet.' 11all, 11en. VIII, an. 5, § 30. *γ*. The word was afterwards extended so as to include the notion of covering with side-hangings, and even to that of providing with wainscoting. Cotgrave has: '*Plancher*, a boarded floor; also, a ceiling of boords.' It seems to be connected with the idea of canopy, and with *L. celum*, used in the sense of *ceiling* in the 13th century; Way's note to Prompt. Parv. p. 65. — MF. *ciel*, pl. *ciels*, which Cotgrave explains by: 'a canopy for . . . a bed; also, the canopy that is carried over a prince as he walks in state; also, the inner roof [i. e. ceiling] of a room of state.' [This word is precisely the same as the F. *ciel*, heaven, pl. *ciens*; though there is a difference of usage. The Ital. *cielo* also means (1) heaven, (2) a canopy, (3) a ceiling; see Florio; and Missheu explains Span. *cielo* as 'the heaven, the skie, the tester of a bed.'] — *L. celum*, heaven, a vault; a 'genuine Lat. word, not to be written with *oe*.' Curtius, l. 193. ¶ The derivation appears to be tolerably certain, but many efforts have been made to render it confused. The word has no connexion with *E. sell*; nor with *F. seal*; nor with *F. siller*, to *seel* up the eyes of a hawk (from *L. ellium*, an eyelid); nor with *L. celare*, to hide; nor with *AS. wyl*, a plank. Yet all these have been needlessly mixed up with it by various writers. It has, however, certainly been influenced by the *L. celare*, to emboss, which is the word intended by the entry '*celo*' in the Prompt. Parvulorum; and it was confused with the sb. *celure* (*selure*, *syllure*), from a F. form due to the Late *L. calidura*, a vaulted roof, a derivative of that verb. And perhaps, in Late *L. calare* was meant to be a derivative of *calum*. See *calum* in Ducange, misspelt *caelum* in the latest edition (1885). The other words are not at all to be considered. Der. *cel-ing*.

CELANDINE, a plant; swallow-wort. (F. — Late L. — Gk.) Orig. the greater celandine. It occurs in Cotgrave. It is spelt *celandine* in Palsgrave. But Gower has *celandine*, C. A. iii. 131, bk. vii. l. 1370. — F. *celandine*, the herb celandine, tetter-wort, swallow-wort; also spelt *celidone* by Cotgrave. — Late *L. chelidonium* (the botanical name). — Gk. *χελιδών*, swallow-wort; neut. from *χελιδώνος*, adj., relating to swallows. — Gk. *χελιδών* (stem *χελιδών-*), a swallow. ¶ The *n* before *d* is intrusive, like *n* before *g* in *messenger*, for *messenger*.

CELEBRATE, to render famous, honour. (L.) In Shak. Temp. iv. 84. 'Chaucer has the adj. *celebrable*, noted, in his tr. of Boethius, b. iii. pr. 9, 48; b. iv. met. 7, 20. — *L. celebrāre*, pp. of *celebrare*, to frequent; also, to solemnise, honour. — *L. celebr*, frequented, popular; also written *celebris*. Der. *celebrat-ion*; *celebr-i-ty* (from *L. celebris*, his, sb. from the adj. *celebris*).

CELERITY, quickness, speed. (F. — I.) In Shak. Meas. v. 399. — F. *celerité*, 'celerity, speediness'; Cotgrave. — *L. celeritatem*, acc. of *celeritas*, speed. — *L. celer*, quick; Gk. *κῆλυς*, a runner. — ✓QEL, to drive; Brugm. i. § 633; cf. Skt. *kal*, to drive, urge on.

CELERY, a vegetable; regarded as a kind of parsley. (F. — Ital. — L. — Gk.) In Kersey's Diet., ed. 1715. — F. *celéri*, introduced from prov. Ital. *celeri*, a Piedmontese word (bracketed); where *r* must stand for an older *n*; cf. Mital. *seleni*, pl. of *seleno*, parsley (Florio). — *L. selino*, parsley. — Gk. *σέλινον*, a kind of parsley. See **Parsley**. ¶ Wild celery was formerly called *smallage* (for *small ache*); from *F. ache*, representing *apia*, pl. form of *L. apium*, parsley. The form *seleno* is Venetian (Dier); mod. Ital. *selino*.

CELESTIAL, heavenly. (F. — L.) In Shak. Temp. ii. 2. 122; and in Gower, C. A. iii. 301, b. vii. 780. — OF. *celéstiel*, 'celestial, heavenly'; Cot. Formed with suffix -*el* (as if from a L. form in -*alis*), from *caelestis*, the declensional stem of *L. caelestis*, heavenly. — *L. caelum*, heaven. See **Ceil**.

CELIBATE, pertaining to a single life. (L.) Now sometimes as sb., 'one who is single'; formerly an adj. 'pertaining to a single life.' And, when first used, a sb. signifying 'the single state,' which is the true sense. Bp. Taylor speaks of 'the purities of *celibate*,' i. e. of a single life; Rule of Conscience, bk. iii. c. 4 (R.). — *L. celibātus*, sb. celibacy. — *L. caelebs* (stem *caelib-*), adj. single, unmarried. Der. *celibac-y* (as if for *caelibatitia*).

CELL, a small room, small dwelling-place. (L.) In early use. ME. *celle*, Ancrén Riwe, p. 152. — *L. cella*, a cell, small room, hut. Cf. Gk. *κεῖλα*, a hut; *L. celare*, to hide; and *E. kel-m*, see **Helm** (3). — ✓KEL, to hide. Der. *cell-ml-ar*; also *cell-ar* (ME. *celer*, Wyclif, Luke, xii. 24, from OF. *celier*, *L. cellarium*), *cell-ar-age*.

CELT (1), a name orig. given to the Gauls. (C.) From *L. pl. Celtae*, Celts. The word prob. means 'warriors'; cf. Lith. *halki*, to strike, *L. per-cellere*, to strike through, *AS. hild*, Icel. *hildir*, war (Rhys).

CELT (2), a primitive chisel or axe. (Late L.) Not used before 1700; and due to Late *L. *celtis*, the assumed nom. of the abl. *celle* (with a chisel) in the Vulgate version of Job, xix. 24. But this reading seems to be due to some error, and no such word is known in good Latin. Cf. *celtem*, glossed *chisel*; Wright's Vocab. l. 118.

CEMENT, a strong kind of mortar, or glue. (F. — L.) In Shak. Cor. iv. 6. 85; and Tyndal's Works (1572), p. 6, col. 2. Chaucer has *cementing*, C. T., 16285 (G 817). — OF. *cement*, 'cement'; Cotgrave. — *L. cementum*, a rough stone, rubble, chippings of stone; apparently for **cementum*. — *L. caedere*, to cut. Brugm. i. § 587. Der. *cement*, vb.; *cement-at-ion*.

CEMETERY, a burial-ground. (L. — Gk.) In Bp. Taylor's Holy Dying, s. 8. § 6 (R.) Spelt *century*, Will. of Hen. VI; Royal Wills, p. 298. — Late *L. cimetérium*. — Gk. *κοιμητήριον*, a sleeping-room, sleeping-place, cemetery. — Gk. *κοιμάω*, I put to sleep; in pass., to fall asleep, sleep. The lit. sense is 'I put to bed,' the verb being the causal form of *κοιμάω*. The lie down.

CENOBITE, **OENOBITE**, a monk who lives socially. (L. — Gk.) 'The monks were divided into two classes, the *cenobites*, who lived under a common, and regular, discipline; and the *anchorites* [anchorettes], who indulged their unsocial independent fanaticism; Gibbon, History, c. 37. § 13. Bp. Taylor has the adj. *cenobitick*; Lbl. of Prophesying, s. 5 (K.) — *L. cenobium*, a member of a (social) fraternity; used by St. Jerome. — *L. cenobium*, a convent, monastery (St. Jerome). — Gk. *κοινόβιον*, a convent; neut. of adj. *κοινός*, living socially. — Gk. *κοινός*, for *κοινός*, common; and *βίος*, life.

CENOTAPH, an empty memorial tomb. (F. — L. — Gk.) 'An honorarie tomb, which the Greeks call *cenotaphium*;' Holland's Suetonius, p. 153 (R.) Dryden has *cenotaph*, tr. of Ovid, Metam. bk. xii. l. 3. — MF. *cenotaph*; Cotgrave. — *L. cenotaphium*. — Gk. *κενόταφος*, an empty tomb. — Gk. *κενός*, for *κενός*, empty; and *τάφος*, a tomb.

CENSER, a vase for burning incense in. (F. — L.) Chaucer has *senzer*, and pres. pt. *senzing*, C. T. 3342, 3343 (A 3340, 3341). In P. Plowman, C. xxi. 86, the word sense occurs (in some MSS. *senze*), with the meaning 'incense.' The word is a familiar contraction for 'incenser,' and is taken from the French. — OF. *cenzier*, *senzer* (Godefroy); shortened from OF. *encensier*, F. *encensoir*, 'a censer, or perfuming-pan'; Cot. — Late *L. incensarium*, *incensarium*, a censer. — Late *L. incensum*, incense, lit. 'that which is burnt.' — *L. incensum*, pp. of *incendere*, to kindle, burn. — *L. in*, in, upon; and **cadere*, to burn; cf. *cadere*, to glow. See **Candle**.

CENSOR, one who revises or censures. (L.) In Shak. Cor. ii. 3. 252; and North's Plutarch, Life of Julius Æmilius, ed. 1631, p. 265 (Rich. says p. 221). — *L. censor*, a taxer, valuer, assessor, censor, critic. — *L. censore*, to give an opinion or account, to tax, appraise. Cf. Skt. *gāṃs*, to praise, report, say; Benfey, p. 924. Der. *censor-i-al*, *censor-ship*, *censor-i-ous*, *censor-i-ously*, *censor-i-ous-ness*. From *L. censere* are also derived *census* (*L. census*, a register); and *censure* (*L. censura*, an opinion), used by Shak. As You Like It, iv. 1. 7; whence *censure*, verb, *censur-a-ble*, *censur-a-ble-ness*, *censur-a-ble-y*.

CENT, a hundred, as in 'per cent' (L.) In America, the hundredth part of a dollar. Gascoigne has 'por cento,' Steel Glas, l. 783; an odd phrase, since for is Spanish, and cento Italian. The phrase per cent stands for *L. per centum*, i. e. 'for a hundred'; from *L. per*, for, and *centum*, a hundred, cognate with *AS. hund*, a hundred. See **Hundred**. Der. *cent-age*, in phr. *per centage*; and see *centenary*, *centennial*, *centesimal*, *centigrade*, *centipede*, *centuple*, *centurion*, *century*.

CENTAUR, a monster, half man, half horse. (L. — Gk.) Spelt *Centaurus* in Chaucer, C. T., Group B, 3289; where he is translating from Boethius, who wrote: 'Ille Centaurus domuit superbos;' De Cons. Phil. lib. iv. met. 7. And see Mid. Nit. Dream, v. 44. — *L. Centaurus*. — Gk. *Κένταυρος*, a Centaur; which some compare with Skt. *gandharva*, a demi-god. Der. *centaur-y*, q. v.

CENTAURY, the name of a plant. (F. — L. — Gk.) ME. *centaurie*, Chaucer, C. T. 14969 (B 4153); *centorje* (Alpha). — AF. *centorie*, id. — *L. centaurea*, *centauria*, *centauria*. — Gk. *κένταυρον*, centaur; neut. of *Κένταυρος*, belonging to the Centaurs; said to be named from the Centaur Chiron.

CENTENARY, relating to a hundred. (L.) 'Centenary, that which contains a hundred years, or a hundred pound weight;' Mount's Gloss, 1674. Often used for *centennial*, but by mistake. — *L. centēnarius*, relating to a hundred, containing a hundred (of whatever kind). — *L. centēnus*, a hundred (used distributively). — *L. centum*, a hundred. See **Cent**. Der. *cent-ten-ari-an*.

CENTENNIAL, happening once in a century. (L.) Modern. 'On her centennial day;' Mason, Palinodia, x. (R.) A coined word,

made in imitation of *biennial*, &c., from *L. cent-um*, a hundred, and *annus*, a year; with change of a to e as in *biennial*.

CENTESIMAL, hundredth. (*L.*) Modern; in phr. '*centesimal part*', &c.—*L. centesim-us*, hundredth, with suffix *-al* (*L. -alis*).—*L. centum*, a hundred. See **Cent**.

CENTIGRADE, having one hundred degrees. (*L.*) Chiefly used of the '*centigrade thermometer*,' invented by Celsius, who died A.D. 1744.—*L. centi-*, for *centum*, a hundred; and *grad-us*, a degree.

CENTIPED, **CENTIPED**, with a hundred feet. (*F. -L.*) Used as sb., 'an insect with a hundred (i.e. numerous) feet.' In Bailey's Dict., ed. 1731, vol. ii.—*F. centipede*.—*L. centipeda*, a many-footed insect.—*L. centi-*, for *centum*, a hundred; and *pēs* (stem *ped-*), a foot. See **Cent** and **Foot**.

CENTO, 'a composition formed by joining scraps from other authors'; Johnson. (*L.*) In Camden's Remains, 1614, p. 14.—*L. cento*, a patch-work garment, a cento. Cf. *Gk. κεντρον*, patch-work, *Skt. kanthā*, a patched cloth.

CENTRE, **CENTER**, the middle point, middle. (*F. -L. -Gk.*) Chaucer has the pl. *centres*, *C. T.* 11589 (*F.* 1277)—*F. centre*.—*L. centrum*.—*Gk. κεντρον*, a spike, prick, god, centre.—*Gk. κεντρον*, I prick, goad on. Cf. *W. cethr*, a spike. *Der. centr-al, centr-al-ly, centr-al-ize, centr-al-is-al-ion, centr-al-ic, centr-al-ic-ly*.

CENTRIFUGAL, flying from the centre. (*L.*) Maclaurin, in his Philosophical Discoveries of Newton, bk. ii. c. 1, uses both *centrifugal* and *centripetal*.—*L. centri-*, for *centro*, stem of *centrum*, the centre; and *fig-ere*, to fly from. See **Centre** and **Fugitive**.

CENTRIPETAL, tending to a centre. (*L.*) See above.—*L. centri-*, from *centrum*, a centre; and *pet-ere*, to seek, fly to.

CENTUPLE, hundred-fold. (*F. -L.*) In Massinger, *Unnatural Combat*, Act i. sc. 1 (near the end), we have: 'I wish his strength were centuple, his skill equal,' &c.—*F. centuple* (Hatzfeldt).—*Late L. centuplum*, acc. of *centuplus* (Lukæ, viii. 8).—*L. centu-*, for *centum*, a hundred; and suffix *-plus*, for which see **Double**. And see **Cent**.

CENTURION, a captain of a hundred. (*L.*) In Wyclif, Matt. viii. 8, where the Vulgate version has *centurio*.—*L. centurio*, a centurion; the *n* being added to assimilate the word to others in *-ion* (from French).—*L. centuria* (below).

CENTURY, a sum of a hundred; a hundred years. (*F. -L.*) In Shak. *Cymb.* iv. 2. 391.—*F. centurie*, a century, or hundred of; *Cot.*—*L. centuria*, a body of a hundred men, &c.—*L. centum*, a hundred. See **Cent**.

CERAPALIC, relating to the head. (*F. -L. -Gk.*) '*Cephalique*, belonging to, or good for the head'; Blount's Gloss., 1674.—*MF. cephalique*, of, or belonging to the head; *Cot.*—*L. cephalic-us*, relating to the head.—*Gk. κεφαλικός*, for the head.—*Gk. κεφαλή*, the head; with suffix *-ic-us*. Brugm. i. § 740.

CERAMIC, relating to pottery. (*Gk.*) Modern. Not in Todd's Johnson.—*Gk. κεραμικ-ος*, adj.—*Gk. κεραμ-ος*, potter's earth. Cf. *κεραμικον* (lut. *κεράμω*), I mix.

CERE, to cover with wax. (*L.*) Chiefly used of dipping linen cloth in melted wax, to be used as a shroud. The shroud was called a *ceredoth* or *cerement*. The former was often written *seredoth*, wrongly. 'Then was the body howelled [i.e. disembowelled], embawmed [enbalmed], and *cered*,' i.e. shrouded in ceredoth; Hall, *Hen. VIII.*, an. 5; with reference to King James IV of Scotland. 'To *ceare*, *ceare*;' Levins, 209. 33. '*She sered* that body with specrey, With wyrgyn waxe;' Squire of Lowe Degree, l. 687. 'A bag of a *ceredoth*;' Wyatt, To the King, 7 Jan. 1540. Shak. has *ceredoth*, *Merch.* ii. 7. 51; *cerements*, *Hamlet*, i. 4. 48.—*L. cēre*, to wax.—*L. cēra*, wax; whence *W. cwyrr*, *Corn. cear*, Irish and Gael. *cear*, wax.—*Gk. κηρός*, wax; Curtius, i. 183. *Der. cere-cloth, cere-ment*.

CEREAL, relating to corn. (*L.*) Relating to *Ceres*, the goddess of corn and tillage. '*Cereal*, pertaining to *Ceres* or bread-corn, to sustenance or food;' Bailey's Dict., ed. 1731, vol. ii. Sir T. Browne has '*cereals* grains;' Misc. Tracts (1686), vol. i. p. 16.—*L. cereālis*, relating to corn.—*L. Ceres*, the goddess of corn and produce. *Der. cereālis*, s. pl.

CEREBRAL, relating to the brain. (*F. -L.*) Modern; not in Johnson, but added by Todd.—*F. cérébral*; coined by suffixing *-al* to stem of *L. cerebr-um*, the brain. The former part of *cerebrum* (for '*ceres-*' head) is allied to *Gk. κῆρα*, the head; cf. *Skt. kṛā-*, Pers. *kar*, the head; also *ME. herne*, brains, Havelock, i. 1808; Lowland Scotch *kairis* or *karus*, brains. Brugm. i. § 619, 875.

CERECLOTH, **CEREMENT**, waxed cloth; see **Cere**.

CEREMONY, an outward rite. (*F. -L.*) *ME. ceremonie*, Chaucer, *C. T.* 10829 (*F.* 515).—*OF. ceremonie*, 'a ceremony, a rite'; *Cot.*—*L. caerimonia*, a ceremony; also *cerimonia*. Cf. *Skt. karma*, action, work, a religious action, a rite. *Der. ceremoni-al, ceremoni-al-ly, ceremoni-ous, ceremoni-ous-ly, ceremoni-ous-ness*.

CERIPH, the same as **Serif**, q.v.

CERTAIN, sure, settled, fixed. (*F. -L.*) *ME. certain, certeyn*;

Chaucer, *C. T.* 3494; Rob. of Glouc. p. 52, l. 1207.—*OF. certain, certain*.—*L. cert-us*, determined; with suffix *-ānus* (*F. -ain*). β. Closely connected with *L. cernere*, to sift, discriminate; *Gk. κερναι*, to separate, decide, *κέρναι*, select; Irish *ceart*, right; *Pretlitz*. *Der. certain-ly, certain-ly*; also *certify*, q.v.

CERTIFY, to assure, make certain. (*F. -L.*) *ME. certifien*, Hampole, Fr. of Conscience, 6546; Gower, *C. A. I.* 192; b. ii. 963.—*OF. certifier, certifier*.—*Late L. certificare, pp. certificatus*, to certify.—*L. certi-*, for *certus*, certain; and *facere*, to make, where *fac-* becomes *fic-* in forming derivatives. See **Certain** and **Fact**. *Der. certificate*, Arnold's Chron., p. 230; *certificat-ion* (cf. *L. pp. certificatus*).

CERULEAN, azure, blue. (*L.*) Spenser has '*cerule stream*;' tr. of Virgil's *Gnat*, l. 163. The term. *-an* seems to be a later E. addition. We also find: '*Ceruleous*, of a blue, azure colour, like the sky;' Bailey's Dict. vol. ii (1731).—*L. caeruleus, caeruleus*, blue, bluish; also sea-green. β. Probably *caeruleus* is for '*caeruleus*, i.e. sky-coloured; from *L. caelum*, the sky; Brugm. i. § 483 β; see **Celestial**.

CERUSE, white lead. (*F. -L. -Gk.*) In Chaucer, *C. T.* pro. 630.—*OF. ceruse* (Suppl. to Godefroy); '*ceruse*, or white lead;' *Cot.*—*L. cerussa*, white lead; connected with *L. cēra*, wax; but representing *Gk. *κερυσια*, contracted from '*κερυσια*, fem. of '*κερυσ*, waxy.—*Gk. κηρος*, wax. See **Cere**.

CERVICAL, belonging to the neck. (*F. -L.*) In Kersey's Dict., 2nd ed. 1715.—*F. cervical*, 'belonging to the nape;' *Cot.*—*L. cervix* (stem *cervic-*), the neck, with suffix *-al*; cf. *L. cervicē*, a bolster.

CERVINE, relating to a hart. (*L.*) '*Cervine*, belonging to an hart, of the colour of an hart, tawny;' Blount's Glossography, 1674.—*L. cervinus*, belonging to a hart.—*L. cervus*, a hart; see **Hart**.

CESS, an assessment, levy; also measure. (*F. -L.*) Spelt *esse* by Spenser, View of the State of Ireland, Globe ed. p. 643, col. 2. He also has *cessors*, id. p. 648, col. 1. Cf. 'out of all *cess*, i.e. measure; 1 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 8. These are mere abbreviations of *assess* and *assessors*. See **Assess**.

CESSATION, discontinuance. (*F. -L.*) 'Without *cessacion*;' Coventry Myst. p. 107.—*F. cessation*, 'cessation, ceasing;' Cotgrave.—*L. cessatiōnem*, acc. of *cessatio*, a ceasing. See **Cease**.

CESSION, a yielding up. (*F. -L.*) 'By the *cession* of Maestricht;' Sir W. Temple, To the Lord Treasurer, Sept. 1678 (R.) *ME. cession*; Prompt. Parv.—*F. cession*, 'yielding up;' *Cot.*—*L. cessionem*, acc. of *cessio*, a ceding; cf. *L. cessus*, pp. of *cedere*, to cede. See **Cede**.

CESS-POOL, a pool for drains to drain into. (Hybrid: *L.* and *E.*) Also spelt *cess-pool*; both forms are in Halliwell, and in Webster. In Brockett's Glossary of North-Country Words, ed. 1846, we find: '*Sess-pool*, an excavation in the ground for receiving foul water. I do not find the word in any dictionary, though it is in use by architects; see Laing's Custom-house Manus. *Sess-pool* occurs in Forster on Atmospheeric Phenomena. *Cess-pool* occurs in 1782, in Phil. Soc. Trans. lxvii. 364 (N. F. D.). β. Origin uncertain; N. E. D. suggests *cessus-pool*; from *L. cessus*, 'the draught,' Matt. xv. 17 (Vulgate); cf. *cessus*, 'latrine;' Ducange. Cf. Ital. *cesso*, a privy (Torriano), from the same *L. cessus*, which is formed from *cessus-um*, supine of *cedere*, lit. to secede, hence, to retire; see **Secede**. γ. But rather, for *cessus-pool*, as the following quotation suggests:—'I have in my yard, what you usually see in most farmers' yards, two *cesses* or *poos*, as reservoirs of dung and water;' Muscum Rusticum (1764); ii. 73.

CESURA; see **CAESURA**.

CETACEOUS, of the whale kind. (*L. -Gk.*) '*Cetaceous fishes*;' Ray, On the Creation, pt. i. A coined word, from *L. cētus*, a large fish, a whale.—*Gk. κῆτος*, a sea-monster, large fish.

CH

CHABLIS, a white wine. (*F.*) From *Chablis*, 12 mi. E. of Auxerre, dep. Yonne, France. Mentioned in Oldham, Paraphrase of Horace, bk. i. ode 31 (ab. 1678).

CHAFF, to warm by friction, to vex. (*F. -L.*) The orig. sense was simply 'to warm;' secondly, to inflame, fret, vex; and, intransitively, to rage; see Schmidt, Shak. Lex. *ME. chaufen*, to warm. 'Charcole to *chaufen* the knyghte, Anturs of Arthur, st. 35. 'He... was *chaufed* with win' (incalculant mero); Wyclif, Estlier, i. 10.—*OF. chauffer* (*F. chauffer*), to warm; cf. Prov. *calfar*, to warm; answering to Folk-L. '*calefars* (Hatzfeldt); for *L. calefacere*, to make warm.—*L. cale-*, from *calere*, to glow; and *facere*, to make. See **Caldron**. *Der. chaffe-wax*, *chaff-wax*, an officer who prepared wax for sealing documents; also *chaff-er*, *chaff-tup-dish*, both in Palsgrave.

CHAFFER, COCK-CHAFFER, a kind of beetle. (*E.*) In

Trevius, tr. of Higden, ii. 211 (where the text has *harnettes*, and the Lat. has *scarabaei*), MS. a has *chaffers*, and Caxton has *chawers*. AS. *cefor* (O. Eng. Texts, ed. Sweet); also *cefor*. 'Bruchus, *cefor*.' Alfrie's Gloss. (De Nominibus Insectorum). And again, *cefor* is a gloss to *bruchus* in Ps. cv. 34 (Vulgate), where the A. V. has 'caterpillars.' Ps. cv. 34. [The AS. *cefor* becomes *chaf*, as in AS. *ceale*, E. *chalk*.] - Du. *keuer*; G. *käfer*. Prob. from Teut. **kaf*, and grade of Teut. **kef*, to gnaw; see Jowl.

CHAFF, the husk of grain. (E.) ME. *chaf*, Layamon, iii. 172; *caf*, Cursor Mundi, 25248. AS. *ecaf* (later version *chaf*), Luke, iii. 17. - Du. *kaf*; Low G. *kaff*. ¶ The vulgar English 'to chaff' is a mere corruption of the verb to *chafe*, q.v. The spelling *chaff* keeps up an old pronunciation of the verb. So also *chaff-wax*, for *chafe-wax*.

CHAFFER, to buy, to haggle, bargain. (F.) The verb is formed from the sb., which originally meant 'a bargaining.' The verb is ME. *chaffare*, Chaucer, C. T. 4559 (B 139). The sb. is ME. *chaffare*, Gower, C. A. ii. 278 (b. v. 4532); and this is a later form of the older *chafare*, occurring in the Aenbite of Inwyt, ed. Morris, pp. 35, 44, 45. B. *Chafare* is a compound of *chap* and *fure*, i.e. of AS. *ceap*, a bargain, a price, Gen. xli. 56; and AS. *for*, a journey (Grein), afterwards used in the sense of 'procedure, business.' Thus the word meant 'a price-business.' See **CHAP**, **CHAPMAN**, and **FARE**.

CHAFFINCH, the name of a bird. (L.) **Chaffinch*, a bird so called because it delights in chaff; Kersey's Dict. 2d. ed. 1715. 'This is quite correct; the word is simply compounded of *chaff* and *finch*. It often frequents our barndroos and homesteads.' Eng. Cycl. s.v. *Chaffinch*. Spelt *epfincche*, Levins, 134. 42; *chaffinch*, Haret (1580); *caffynche*, Prompt. l'arv.

CHAGRIN, vexation, ill-humour. (F.) **Chagrin*, care, melancholy; 'Coles' Dict. (1674). In Pope, Rape of the Lock, c. iv. l. 177. - F. *chagrin*, 'carke, melancholy, care, thoughts,' Cotgrave. Origin unknown; Hatfield. β. Diez, however, connects it with F. *chagrin*, answering to E. *shagreen*, a rough substance sometimes used for rasping wood; hence taken as the type of corroding care. [Cf. Ital. 'linare', to file; to fret or gnaw; Florio.] Diez also cites the Genoese *sagrina*, to gnaw; *sagrindse*, to consume oneself with anger. See **SHAGREEN**, which is spelt *chagrin* in Bailey's Dict. vol. ii. ed. 1731. From Turk. *şaghrî*, shagreen; given as 'Pers.' in Rich. Dict., p. 833. See Körtling, § 8265. ¶ In North's Examen, 1740, p. 394, he tells us that certain plotters 'take into familiarity thoughts which, before, had made their skin run into a *chagrin*.'

CHAIN, a series of links. (F.-L.) In early use. ME. *chain*, *chaîne*; Chaucer, C. T. 2990 (A 2988); Wyclif, Act. xii. 6. - OF. *chaîne*, *chaîne*, - L. *catina* (by the loss of *f*). Der. *chain*, verb, *chign-on* (-chain-on); and see **CATENARY**.

CHAIR, a movable seat. (F.-L.-Gk.) ME. *chaire*, *chaere*, *chair*, *chaire*; spelt *chaire*, Gower, C. A. ii. 201 (b. v. 2214); *chaere*, King Horn, ed. Lumby, l. 1261; Rob. of Glouc. p. 321, l. 6559. - OF. *chaire*, *chaere*, a chair (F. *chaire*, a pulpit, modified to *chaire*, a chair). - L. *cathedra*, a raised seat, bishop's throne (by loss of *th*, and change of *dr* to *r*; see Brachet). - Gk. *καθίστα*, a seat, chair, pulpit. See **CATHEDRAL**. Der. *chaire*, q.v.; and note that *cathedra* is properly an adj., belonging to the sb. *chair*.

CHAISE, a light carriage. (F.-L.-Gk.) In Cook's Voyages, vol. ii. bk. ii. c. 10. **Chaise*, a kind of light open chariot with one horse; Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715. - F. *chaïse*, a Parisian corruption of F. *chaire*, org. a seat, pulpit. 'They of Parys . . . saye . . . *chaïse* for *chayre*.' Palsgrave, p. 34. Thus *chaïse* is a doublet of *chair*; for the change of sense, cf. *sedan-chair*. See **CHAIR**. Der. *chay*, a chaise; as if *chaise* were plural; Foote, The Maid of Bath, A. i. Sc. 1. l. 13.

CHALCEDONY, a variety of quartz. (L.-Gk.) [ME. *calcydonys*, Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, A. 1003; with reference to Rev. xxi. 19. Also *calcydon*, An Old Eng. Misc., ed. Morris, p. 98, l. 171. These are French forms, but our mod. E. word is from the Latin.] - L. *chalcedonius*, in Rev. xxi. 19 (Vulgate). - Gk. *χαλκιδών*, Rev. xxi. 19. Of doubtful origin; see Schade, O. H. G. Dict., p. 1363.

CHALDRON, a coal-measure; 36 bushels. (F.-L.) Spelt *chaldron* in Phillips, 1658; *chaldron* and *chalden* in Coles, 1684. - F. *chaldron*, a caldron; with restored *l*. β. The word merely expresses a vessel of a large size, and hence, a capacious measure. From OF. *chaldron*; see **CALDRON**.

CHALET, a Swiss hut. (F.-L.) In Byron, Manfred, A. i. sc. 2 (near the end). - F. *chalet* (a Swiss word). Prob. from Late L. **casale*, dimin. of *casella*, a little house (Ducange). This is a dimin. of L. *casa*, a cottage. Cf. **CASINO**.

CHALICE, a cup; a communion-cup. (F.-L.) 'And stele the *chalice*.' Chaucer, Pers. Tale, De Luxuria (1379). Spelt *calice* in O. Eng. Homilies, and Ser. p. 91; and *caliz* in Havelok, l. 187. [We also find AS. *calic*, Matt. xxvi. 28; taken directly from the Latin.] - OF. *calice* (Marie de France, Yonec, 192); usually *calice*, - L. *calicem*, acc. of *calix*, a cup, goblet (stem *calic-*). - Gk. *κύλαξ*, a drinking-cup;

Skt. *kalaga-s*, a cup, water-pot. Allied to *calym*, but not the same word. Der. *chalic-ed*; Cymb. ii. 3. 24.

CHALK, carbonate of lime. (L.) ME. *chalk*, Chaucer, C. T. Group G, 1222. AS. *ceale*, Orisius, vi. 32. - L. *calx* (stem *calc-*), lime. [The G. *kalk*, Du., Dan. and Swed. *kalk* are all borrowed from Latin.] See **CAIX**. Der. *chalk-y*, *chalk-i-nas*.

CHALLENGE, a claim; a defiance. (F.-L.) ME. *challenge*, *calenge*; often in the sense of 'a claim.' 'Chalange, or cleyne, vendicacio.' Prompt. Parv. p. 68. It also means 'accusation.' Wyclif, Gen. xliii. 18; Cursor Mundi, 6714. [The verb, though derived from the sb., was really in earlier use in English; as in 'to *calangy* . . . the kindom' - to claim the kingdom; Rob. of Glouc. p. 451, l. 9247; and in 'hwar of *kalenges* tu me' - for what do you reprove me; Ancien Riwe, p. 54. Cf. Exod. xxii. 9 (A.V.) - AF. *challenge*, OF. *chalonge*, *calenge*, *calenge*, a dispute; properly 'an accusation.' - L. *calumniā*, a false accusation. - L. *calui*, *caluere*, to deceive. Der. *challenge*, verb. Doublet, *calumny*, q.v.

CHALYBEATE, water containing iron. (L.-Gk.) Properly an adj. signifying 'belonging to steel,' as explained in Kersey's Dict. 2d. ed. 1715; he adds that 'chalybeate medicines are medicines prepared with steel.' 'Chalybeate, of the quality of steel,' Phillips (1658). A coined word, formed from L. *chalybs* (stem *chalyb-*), steel. - Gk. *χάλυξ* (stem *χάλυξ-*), steel; so called from Gk. *χάλαβας*, the nation of the Chalybes in Pontus, who prepared it. Milton has 'Chalybeate-tempered steel.' Sams. Agouistes, l. 133.

CHAMADE, a summons to a parley. (F.-Port.-L.) Not common. In the phr. 'to beat a *chamade*,' i.e. on the drum. First in 1684. - F. *chamade*. - Port. *chamada*, a parley; from *chamar*, to summon, call. - L. *clamāre*, to call.

CHAMBER, a room, a hall. (F.-L.-Gk.) The *b* is excrement. In early use. MF. *chambre*, *chambre*, *chamber*; 'i *chambre*' = in the chamber, O. Eng. Homilies, l. 285. - OF. *chambre*; cf. Prov. *cambra*. - L. *camera*, a chamber, a vault; older spelling *camara*. - Gk. *καμάρα*, a vault, covered wagon. Cf. Skt. *kmār*, to be crooked. - √ KAM, to cover over; cf. Icel. *kamm*, a covering, Goth. *af-hamōn*, to unclothe. Der. *chamber-ed*, *chamber-ing* (Rom. xiii. 13); also *chamber-lain*, q.v.

CHAMBERLAIN, one who has the care of rooms. (F.-L.-Gk.; with G. suffix.) ME. *chamberlain*, Florio and Blancheffleur, ed. Lumby, l. 18. [The form *chamberling* in the Ancien Riwe, p. 410, is an accommodation, yet comes nearer the O.H.G. form.] - OF. *chambreleue*, later *chamberlain*; a hybrid word, made up from OF. *chambre*, a chamber, and the termination of the OHG. *chamberling*, MHG. *kemerline*. β. This OHG. word is composed of OHG. *chamera*, a chamber, merely borrowed from L. *camera*; and the suffix *-ling* or *-line*, answering to the E. suffix *-ling* in *hiring*. Der. *chamber-lain-ship*.

CHAMELEON, a kind of lizard. (L.-Gk.) In Shak. Two Gent. of Ver. ii. 1. 178. ME. *camelion*, Gower, C. A. i. 133; b. i. 2698. - L. *chamaeleon*. - Gk. *χamaίων*, a chameleon, lit. ground-lion or earth-lion, i.e. dwarf lion. - Gk. *χαμάλ*, on the ground (a word related to L. *humī*, on the ground, and to L. *humilis*, humble); and *λαών*, a lion. The prefix *χαμα-*, when used of plants, signifies 'creeping'; also 'low,' or 'dwarf'; see **CHAMOMILE**. And see **HUMBLE** and **LION**.

CHAMFER, a slight furrow cut in wood or stone, for ornament; a bevelling off of a square edge. (F.-L.) The former use is perhaps obsolete. Holland, tr. of Pliny, bk. xv. c. 18 (p. 442 i) has 'a white rift or *chanfré*.' - F. *chanfrein*; MF. *chanfrain*, 'a chanfering, or a channel, furrow;' Cot. - OF. *chanfraindre*, to bevel off; in the pp. *chanfrain* (Godefroy). - OF. *chant*, an edge, corner (Suppl. to Godefroy, and Hatfield); and OF. *fraindre*, to break; hence 'to remove the corner or edge.' - Late L. *canthum*, acc. of *canthus*, the corner of the eye (Gk. *κνήθος*); and L. *frangere*, to break. See **CANT** (2); and see **CHANFRIN** in Scheler. Der. *chanfrin*, vb.

CHAMOIS, a kind of goat. (F.-G.) See Deut. xiv. 5, where it translates the Heb. *zemer*. - F. *chamois*, 'a wild goat, or shamois; also, the skin thereof dressed, and called ordinarily Shamois leather;' Cot. A word of Swiss origin (Brachet); cf. Ital. *camoscio* (Baret), *camoscio*, *camozza*, 'a chamois or chamoise,' Florio; Romschsch *camutsch* (Carigiet). Corrupted from some dialectal pronunciation of MHG. *ganz*, or **ganz*, a chamois (mod. G. *gemse*). Körtling, § 4148.

CHAMOMILE, **CAMOMILE**, a kind of plant. (F.-Late L.-Gk.) In Shak. i. Hen. IV. ii. 4. 441. ME. *camomyle*; Prompt. Parv. - AF. *camamilla* (Alphita). - Late L. *camomilla*. - Gk. *χαμαιμύλον*, lit. earth-apple; so called from the apple-like scent of its flower; Pliny, xxii. 21. - Gk. *χαμάλ*, on the earth (answering to L. *humī*, whence *humilis*, humble); and *μύλον*, an apple, L. *mālum*. See **HUMBLE**; and see **CHAMELEON**.

CHAMP, to eat noisily. (E.) 'The palfrey . . . on the fomy bit of golde with teeth he *champe*;' Phae's Virgil, bk. iv. 146. The older form is *cham* for *chamm*, and the *p* is merely excrement. 'It

must be *chammed*, i.e. chewed till soft; Sir T. More, Works, p. 241 h. 'Chamming or drinking'; Tyndal's Works, p. 316, col. 2. Palsgrave has both *chamme* and *champe*. Prob. of imitative origin; cf. Swed. dial. *kämsa*, to chew with difficulty, *cham* (Rietz); Norw. *kjamsa*, to chew. Note also Gk. *χάμφοι*, jaws; Skt. *jambha-s*, a jaw, tooth.

CHAMPAGNE, a kind of wine. (F.—L.) So named from Champagne in France, which, lit., signifies 'a plain': see below.

CHAMPAIGN, open country. (F.—L.) In Shak. King Lear, i. 1. 65; Deut. xi. 30 (A. V.); also spelt *champion* (corruptly), Spenser, F. Q. vi. 4. 26; but *champaign*, id. vii. 6. 54.—F. *champagne*, Picard *campagne*, 'a plaine field'; Cot.—L. *campinia*, a plain. For the rest, see **Campaign**, of which it is a doublet.

CHAMPION, a warrior, fighting man. (F.—L.) In very early use. Spelt *champiun*, Ancien Riwle, p. 236.—OF. *champion*, *champion*, North F. *campion*, a champion.—Late L. *campiunum*, acc. of *campio*, a champion, combatant in a duel.—Late L. *campus*, a duel, battle, war, combat; a peculiar use of *l. campus*, a field, esp. a field of battle. See **Camp**. ¶ We still have *Champion* and *Campion* as proper names; we also have *Kemp*, from AS. *cempa*, a champion. Der. *champion-ship*.

CHAMPAK, a tree. (Hind.—Skt.) 'The *champak* odours fall'; Shelley, Lines to an Indian Air, 11.—Hind. *champak*.—Skt. *champakas*, a tree, the Michelia *chamapa* of Linnaeus (Hemley).

CHANCE, what befalls, an event. (F.—L.) ME. *chaunce*. 'That swych a chance myght hym befall'; Rob. of Rouen, Handlyng Synne, l. 5632 (A. D. 1303).—OF. *chance* (Rouffort); more commonly *chance*, *chance*.—Late L. *cadentia*, that which falls out, esp. that which falls out favourably, as used in dice-playing (Brachet).—L. *cadens* (stem *cadent-*), falling, pres. part. of *cadere*, to fall. See **Cadenos**, of which *chance* is a doublet. Der. *chance*, verb (1 Cor. xv. 37): *mis-chance*, *chance-come*, &c.

CHANCEL, the east end of a church. (F.—L.) So called, because formerly fenced off by a latticed screen. ME. *chancell*, *chanse*; Barbour's Bruce, ed. Skeat, v. 348, 356.—OF. *chancel*, an enclosure; esp. one defended by a screen of lattice-work.—Late L. *canellus*, a latticed window; a screen of lattice-work; a chancel; L. *canellus*, a grating; chiefly used in pl. *canellus*, lattice-work. See further under **Canoe**. Der. *chancell-or*, q. v.; *chance-ry* (for *chancel-ry*), q. v.

CHANCELLOR, a director of chancery. (F.—L.) In early use. ME. *chancellor*, *chaunceler*; spelt *chaunceler*, King Alisaunder, l. 1810.—OF. *chancelier*, North F. *chauncier*.—Late L. *cancllarius*, a chancellor; orig. an officer who had care of records, and who stood near the screen of lattice-work or of cross-bars which fenced off the judgment-seat; whence his name.—L. *cancllarius*, a grating; pl. *canclli*, lattice-work. See **Canoe** and **Canoe**. ¶ For a full account, see *cancllarius* in Ducange. Der. *chancery*, q. v.

CHANCERY, a high court of judicature. (F.—L.) ME. *chauncerie*, P. Plowman, li. prol. 93. An older and fuller spelling is *chancelerie* or *chauncellerie*, as in Gower, C. A. ii. 191, b. v. 1921; Life of Becket, ed. Black, 359. [Hence *chancery* is short for *chancelry*.]—OF. *chancelerie* (Suppl.) to Godefroy; 'a chancery court, the chancery, seale office, or court of every parliament'; Cot.—Late L. *cancel-laria*, orig. a place where public records were kept; the record-room of a chancellor.—Late L. *cancelarius*, a chancellor (above).

CHANDLER, a candle-seller; **CHANDELER**, a candle-holder. (F.—L.) Doublets; i.e. two forms of one word, made different in appearance in order to denote different things. The former is the older sense, and came at last to mean 'dealer'; whence *corn-chandler*, a dealer in corn; see N. E. D. See **Canclere in Prompt. Parv. p. 60, explained by (1) L. *cancelarius*, a candle-maker, and by (2) L. *candelabra*, a candle-holder; also 'Chandelere, *cérivrin*', id. p. 71; *chandeler*, a chandler; Eng. Gilds, p. 18; *chandler*, Levins.—OF. *chandelier*, a chandler, a candlestick.—Late L. *candelarius*, a chandler; **candelarium*, for *candelarius*, a candle-stick.—L. *candela*, a candle. See **Candle**.**

CHANGE, to alter, make different. (F.—L.) ME. *chaungen*, *changen*. The pt. t. *changele* occurs in the later text of Layamon's Brut, l. 3791. *Changen*, Ancien Riwle, p. 6.—OF. *changier*, to change; later, *changer*.—Late L. *canbiare*, to change, in the 1. ex Salica.—L. *canbiare*, to exchange; Charisius. Cf. Late L. *canbium*, an exchange. Remoter origin unknown; cf. Körtling, § 1777; Stokes-Pick, p. 79. Der. *change*, sb., *change-able*, *change-able-y*, *change-able-ness*, *change-ful*, *change-less*; *change-ling* (a hybrid word, with L. suffix), Mids. Nt. Dream, ii. 1. 230.

CHANNEL, the bed of a stream. (F.—L.) ME. *chanel*, *canel*, *chanelle*. 'Canel, or chanelle, canalis'; Prompt. Parv. p. 60. *Chanell*, Trevisa, i. 133, 135; *canel*, Wyclif's Works, ed. Arnold, ii. 335.—OF. *chanel*, North F. *canel*, a canal; see Suppl. to Godefroy.—L. *canalium*, acc. of *canalis*, a canal. See **Canal**, of which it is a doublet. Also **Kennel** (2).

CHANT, to intone, recite in song. (F.—L.) ME. *chaunten*,

chanter, Chaucer, C. T. 9724 (E 1850).—OF. (and mod. F.) *chanter*, to sing.—L. *canitare*, to sing; frequentative of *canere*, to sing. See **Cant** (1), of which it is a doublet; and see **Hon**. Der. *chant-er*, in early use—ME. *chauntour*, Trevisa, ii. 349; *chant-ry*—ME. *chaunterie*, Chaucer, C. T. prol. 510; *chant-i-clear*, i.e. clear-singing—ME. *chaunte-clear*; Chaucer, Nun's Pres. Tale, l. 29.

CHAOS, a confused mass. (L.—Gk.) See **Chaos** in Trench, Select Glossary. In Shak. Romeo, i. 1. 185; Spenser, F. Q. iv. 9. 23.—L. *chaos*—Gk. *χῶδος*, empty space, chaos, abyss; lit. 'a cleft'.—Gk. *χῶμα*, to gape; whence *χάσκειν*, to gape. See **Chasm**. Der. *chaot-ic*, a coined adj., arbitrarily formed; in Bailey's Dict. vol. ii (1731).

CHAP (1), to cleave, crack. (F.) ME. *chappen*, to cut; hence, intransitively, to gape open like a wound made by a cut. See Jer. xiv. 4 (A. V.) 'Anon her hedges wer off *chappyd*'—at once their heads were *choppid* off; Rich. Cœur de Lion, ed. Weber, 4550. Cf. EFriss. *chappen*, to cut; NFris. *kappe*, to cut, lop. Not found in AS. + MDu. *kappen*, to chop, cut, hew, mince; Low G. *kappen*, to cut off; Swed. *kappa*, to cut; Dan. *kappe*, to cut. Cf. **Chop**. Der. *chap*, a cleft; cf. 'it cureth cliffs and *chaps*'; Holland, tr. of Pliny, bk. xxiii. c. 4 (p. 161 d).

CHAP (2), a fellow; **CHAPMAN**, a merchant. (F.) *Chap* is merely a familiar abbreviation of *chapman*, orig. a merchant, later a pedlar, higgler; explained by Kersey (1715) as 'a buyer, a customer.' See 2 Chron. ix. 14. ME. *chapman*, a merchant, Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 2; P. Plowman, B. v. 34. 233, 331. AS. *cēppman*, a merchant; spelt *cēppe-mon*, Laws of Ine, sect. 25; Ancient Laws, ed. Thorpe, i. 118.—AS. *cēpp*, trade; and *mann*, a man; Grein, i. 159. Cf. Tecl. *kaupmān*, G. *kaufmann*, a merchant. See **Chap**.

CHAPE, a metal plate protecting the point of a scabbard, &c. (F.—Late L.) 'Chape of a scabbeth'; Prompt. Parv.—F. *chape*, 'a cope, also the chape, or locket of a scabbard'; Cot.—Late L. *cāpa*, a cope, cape; hence a cover, chape. See **Cape** (1).

CHAPEL, a sanctuary; an oratory; a lesser church. (F.—L.) ME. *chapele*, *chappelle*; Layamon's Brut, l. 26140 (later text); St. Margherete, p. 20.—OF. *chapele*, F. *chappelle*.—Late L. *capella*, 'which from the 7th cent. has had the sense of a chapel; orig. a [capella, less correctly] *capella* was the sanctuary in which was preserved the *cāpa* or cope of St. Martin, and thence it was expanded to mean any sanctuary containing relics'; Brachet.—Late L. *capla*, *cāpa*, a cope; a hooded cloak, in Isidore of Seville. See **Cape**, **Cap**. Der. *chapel-ry*; *chapl-ain*—ME. *chapeleyn* (sem. *chapeleyn*, Chaucer, C. T. prol. 164), from Late L. *capellānus*; *chapl-ain-ry*. ¶ The *pp* appears in Ital. *capella*, and is required by the F. form, since L. *pp* > F. *p*, but L. *p* > F. *v*. In Late Latin, *cappa*, a cap, and *cāpa*, a cape, were soon confused.

CHAPERON, lit. a kind of hood or cap. (F.—L.) Chiefly used in the secondary sense of 'protector', esp. one who protects a young lady. Modern; first in 1720; though ME. *chaperon* occurs, with the sense of 'hood'. 'To *chaperon*, an affected word, of very recent introduction into our language, to denote a gentleman attending a lady in a public assembly'; Todd's Johnson. Seldom now applied to a gentleman.—F. *chaperon*, 'a hood, or French hood for a woman; also, any hood, bonnet, or leice cap'; Cot. An augmentative form from F. *chape*, a cope. See **Chaplet**.

CHAPTER, the capital of a column. (F.—L.) See Exod. xxxv. 38; 1 Kings, vii. 16; Amos, ix. 1; Zeph. ii. 14 (A. V.) 'The *chapter* of the pillar'; Holinshed's Chron. p. 1006, col. 2. 'Capitulum, chapytur'; Voc. 670. 4.—OF. *chapitre*, usually a chapter of a book, but representing L. *capitulum*, which also means 'a chapter' (Vitruvius). Dimin. from L. *caput* (stem *capit-*), the head.

CHAPLAIN; see under **Chapel**.

CHAPLET, a garland, wreath; rosary. (F.—L.) ME. *chapelet*, a garland, wreath; Gower, C. A. ii. 370; b. v. 7066.—OF. *chapelet*, a little head-dress, a wreath. 'The *chapelet de roses*, a chaplet of roses placed on the statues of the Virgin (shortly called a *rovaire*, or rosary), came later to mean a sort of chain, intended for counting prayers, made of threaded beads, which at first were made to resemble the roses in the Madonna's chaplets'; Brachet.—OF. *chapel*, a head-dress, hat; with dimin. suffix *-et*.—OF. *chape*, a cope, hooded cloak; with dimin. suffix *-et* (for *-el*).—Late L. *cāpa*, a hooded cloak. See **Cape** (1).

CHAPMAN; see under **Chap** (2).

CHAPS, CHOPS, the jaws. (F.—L.) In Shak. Macb. i. 2. 22. The sing. appears in the compounds *Chapfallen*, i.e. with shrunken jaw, or dropped jaw, Hamlet, v. 1. 212; *chappless*, without the (lower) jaw, Hamlet, v. 1. 97. Of disputed origin; but the double form, and the late appearance of the sb., show that it is a mere derivative of the verb *chap*, *chop*, to cut, hack. Cf. prov. E. *chap*, to mash; *chapper*, an instrument for mashing potatoes; *chop*, to break small, pulverise, *chop*, sb., food for horses, of chopped hay, &c. See **Chap** (1). ¶ Possibly suggested by prov. E. *chaff*, *chaff*, the jaw; which is from

Icel. *kjafir* (pron. *kjafir*), Swed. *käft*, the jaw; but this supposition is not necessary.

CHAPTER, a division of a book; a synod or corporation of the clergy of a cathedral church. (F.—L.) Short for *chapiter*, q.v. ME. *chapitre*, in very early use. The pl. *chapitres*, in the sense of chapters of a book, occurs in the Ancien Riwle, p. 14. The comp. *chapitre-hous* (spelt *chapitre-hous*) occurs in Piers Ploughman's Crede, ed. Skeat, l. 199; and (spelt *chapitelhous*) in P. Plowman, B. v. 174; the sense being 'chapter-house'.—OF. *chapitra* (mod. F. *chapitre*), a variant of an older form *capitale*; Brachet.—L. *capitulum*, a chapter of a book, section; in late L., a synod. A dimin. (with suffix *-ul-*) of L. *caput* (stem *capit-*), the head.

CHAR (1), to turn to charcoal. (E.) In Boyle's Works, v. ii. p. 141, we read: 'His profession . . . did put him upon finding a way of *charring* sea-coal, wherein it is in about three hours . . . brought to charcoal; of which having . . . made him take out some pieces, . . . I found them upon breaking to appear well *char'd*' (K.). First found in 1679, in Plot's Staffordsh., p. 138 (ed. 1686); 'They have a way of *charring* it [coal], if I may so speak without a solecism, in all particulars the same as they do wood.' It thus appears to be a back-formation from *char-coal*, which is in much earlier use; see **Charcoal**.

CHAR (2), a turn of work. (E.) Also *chare*; 'and does the meanest *chares*'. Ant. and Cleop. iv. 15. 75; cf. v. 2. 231. Also *chears*, as in: 'Here's two *chears* *cheur'd*, i. e. two jobs done, Beaumont and Fletcher, Love's Cure, iii. 2. Also *chare*, a prov. E. form which is also a modern Americanism. Cf. mod. E. 'to go *o'-charing*'; and see my note to The Two Noble Kinsmen, iii. 2. 21; and see Nares. ME. *cherr*, *cheurr*, *cher*, *char*; of which Mätzner gives abundant examples. It means: (1) a time or turn; Ancien Riwle, p. 408; (2) a turning about, Bestiary, 643 (in Old Eng. Misc. ed. Morris); (3) a movement; Body and Soul, 158 (in Mätzner's Sprachproblem); (4) a piece or turn of work, Politi. Songs, ed. Wright, p. 341; Towneley Myst. p. 106. AS. *cierr*, *cyrr*, a turn, space of time, period; Grein, l. 180; whence *cierran*, *cyrran*, to turn; id. AS. *cierr* (also *ceerr*) answers to a Teut. type **karriz*, **karriz*. Hence it is difficult to connect it with Du. *keer*, a turn, time, circuit; or with G. *kehren*, to turn, which seem to be from an unrelated stem **kair-*; see Franck. Der. *char*, *char* woman.

CHAR (3), a kind of fish. (C.) The belly is of a red colour; whence its name. 'Chare, a kind of fish; Kersey's Diet, 2nd ed. 1715. 'Chare, a kind of fish, which breeds most peculiarly in Winandernere in Lancashire;' Phillips, World of Words, ed. 1658. [The W. name is *torgoch*, i. e. red-bellied; from *tor*, belly, and *cock*, red.] Of Celtic origin; cf. obsolete Gael. *ceara*, red, blood-coloured, from *cear*, blood; Irish *cear*, sb., blood, adj. red, ruddy. (Doubtful).

CHARACTER, an engraved mark, sign, letter. (I.—Gk.) In Shak. Meas. iv. 2. 208; and, as a verb, As You Like It, iii. 2. 6. [Shak. also has *charact*, Meas. v. 56; which answers to the common ME. *caract*, *caract*, Wyclif, Rev. xx. 4; from OF. *caracte*, recorded in Godefroy as a variant of *character*. This is merely a clipped form of the same word.]—L. *character*, a sign or mark engraved.—Gk. *χαρακτήρ*, an engraved or stamped mark.—Gk. *χαρακτεῖν* (= *χαράσσειν*), to furrow, to scratch, engrave. Brugmann, i. § 605 (3). Der. *character*-ise, *character*-istic, *character*-istic-ly.

CHARADE, a sort of riddle. (F.—Prov.) Modern; and borrowed from F. *charade*, a word introduced into French from Provençal in the 18th century; Brachet. Hatfield gives the Prov. form as *charrado*, orig. 'talk'; from the verb *charra*, to talk. Cf. Languedoc *charrado*, grumbling, from *chara*, to grumble (D'Hombres). Cf. also Span. *charrada*, 'a speech or action of a clown'; from Span. (and Port.) *charro*, a churl, peasant. See also Körtig, § 1919.

CHARCOAL, the solid residue obtained from the imperfect combustion of wood, &c. (E.) ME. *charcole*, Gawain and Gr. Knt., 76, 875; and Prompt. Parv. β. The mod. vb. *char*, to burn partially, is evolved from the comp. *char-coal*; but this is not against a prob. derivation of the comp. from the old verb *char*, to turn; as no other origin seems possible. For the sense, cf. 'Then Nestor broiled them on the *cole-turn'd* wood'; Chapman's Odyssey, b. iii. 621. And: 'Though the whole world turn to coal'; G. Herbert's Poems; Vertue. ME. *cherren*, to turn, represents AS. *cierran*, to turn; see **Char** (2). And see **Coal**. ¶ The spelling *charcole* occurs ab. 1400, in Henslow's Med. Werkes, p. 135. 20.

CHARGE, lit. to load, burden. (F.—I.—C.) ME. *chergen*, to load, to impose a command. 'The folk of the cuntry taken camayles [camels], . . . and *chergen* hem, i. e. lade them; Maunde-ville's Travels, p. 301. 'Chargede three hundred sspies; Rob. of Glouc. p. 13, l. 294.—OF. (and F.) *charger*, to load.—Late L. *carriçare*, to load a car, used by St. Jerome; later, *carroire* (Brachet).—L. *carrus*, a car. See **Car**. Der. *charge*, sb.; *charge-able*, *charge-able-*

ness, *charge-able-y*, *charg-er* (that which bears a load, a dish, Mat. xiv. 8; also a horse for making an onset). See **Charge**, **Charger** in the Bible Word-book. Also *carck*, *cargo*.

CHARIOT, a sort of carriage. (F.—L.—C.) In Shak. Hen. V. iii. 5. 54; and in Trevisa, tr. of Higden, ii. 341. Cf. ME. *chariet*, Maunde-ville's Travels, p. 241. And in Exod. xiv. 6, the A.V. of 1611 has *chariet*.—F. *chariot*, 'a chariot, or waggon'; also *charrette*, 'a chariot, or waggon'; Cot. Extended from OF. *char*, a car.—L. *carrus*, a car. See **Car**. Der. *chariot-er*.

CHARITY, love, almsgiving. (F.—L.) In early use. ME. *charite*, Old Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, i. 57, l. 41.—OF. *chariteit*, *chariteit*.—L. *cariùtem*, acc. of *cariùs*, dearness.—L. *càrus*, dear. See **Caross**. Der. *charit-able*, *charit-able-y*, *charit-able-ness*. ¶ The Gk. *χάρις*, favour, is wholly unconnected with this word.

CHARLATAN, a pretender, a quack. (F.—Ital.) Quacks and *charlatans*; Tatler, no. 240; and in Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, i. 3. § 11.—F. *charlatan*, 'a mountebank, a counselling drug-seller, . . . a tailor, habler, foolish prater'; Cot. Introduced from Ital. in the 16th century; Brachet.—Ital. *ciarlatano*, 'a mountebank, prater, habler'; Florio.—Ital. *ciarlare*, to prattle.—Ital. *ciarla*, 'a tattling'; Florio. An onomatopoeic word; cf. E. *chirp*. Der. *charlatan-ry*, *charlatan-ism*.

CHARLOCK, a kind of wild mustard. (E.) Provincial F. *kerlock*, corrupted to *kellock*, *kellock*, &c. ME. *carlok*. 'Carlok, herbe, erucic'; Prompt. Parv. p. 62; and see Wright's Vocab. i. 265. AS. *cerlic*, Gloss. to Cockayne's Leechdoms, vol. iii; also *cyrlie*. Of unknown origin.

CHARM (1), a song, a spell. (F.—L.) ME. *charme*; King Alis-aundre, ed. Weber, l. 81; *charmen*, verb; id. l. 342.—OF. *charme*, an enchantment.—L. *carmen*, a song. Cf. Gk. *κάρμη*, a herald. Brugm. i. § 633. Der. *charm*, verb; *charm-ing*, *charm-ing-ly*; *charm-er*.

CHARM (2), a blended noise of voices. (E.) 'With charm of earliest birds;' Milton, P. L. iv. 642. Earlier *cherme*; Palsgrave, p. 617. ME. *chirm*; AN. *cirm*, Matt. xxv. 6 (Rushworth MS.); Corpus Gloss. 925. Of imitative origin; cf. Irish and Gael. *gairm*, W. *garm*, an outcry. See **Slogan**.

CHARNEL, containing carcasses. (F.—L.) Milton has: '*charnel* vaults and sepulchres;' Comus, 471. Usually in comp. *charnel-house* (Mach. iii. 4, 71), where *charnel* is properly an adj.; but we also find ME. *charnel* as a sb., in the sense of 'charnel-house.' 'Undre the cloystre of the chirehe . . . is the *charnel* of the Innocentes, where here [their] bones lygn' [lie]; Maunde-ville's Trav. p. 70.—OF. *charnel*, adj. carnal; *charnel*, sb. a cemetery.—L. *carnalis*, carnal; Late L. *carnalis*, a grave-yard. See **Carnal**.

CHARQUI, jerked beef; see **Jerked Beef**.

CHART, a paper, card, map. (L.—Gk.) Richardson quotes from Skelton, Carl. of Laurell, l. 503, for this word; but the word is hardly so old; *chart* in that passage is a misreading for *charter*; see Dyc's edition. However '*charts* and *maps*' is in North's Plutarch (1580), p. 307 (R.); and 'figures and *chartis*, i. e. drawings and maps, occurs in Henry's Governor (1531), bk. i. ch. 8. § 3.—F. *charte*, a paper, card; Cot.—L. *charta*, a paper.—Gk. *χάρτιν*, *χάρτιν*, a sheet of paper. See **Card** (1). Der. *chart-er*, q.v.; also *chart-ist*, *chart-ism*, words much in use A.D. 1838 and 1848.

CHARTER, a document granting privileges. (F.—L.—Gk.) In early use. ME. *chartre*; see Kob. of Glouc. p. 277, l. 5603; also *cartre*, id. p. 77, l. 1736. *Chartre* in Havelok, l. 676.—OF. *chartre*, *cartre*, a charter.—Late L. *chartula*, dimin. of *charta* (above).

CHARTULARY, a set of charters. (Late L.—Gk.) The pl. *chartularies* is in Wood, Athen. Oxonienses, ii. 697 (1691).—Late L. *chartularium*, a collection of charters.—Late L. *chartula* (above).

CHARWOMAN, see under **Char** (1).

CHARY, careful, cautious. (E.) See Nares. ME. *chari*, full of care; hence (sometimes) sad. 'For turtle ledeth *chary* lif'—for the turtle leads a mournful life; Ormulum, l. 1274. (Not often used.) AS. *cearig*, full of care, sad; Grein, i. 158.—AS. *cearu*, *caru*, care; id. + G. *karig*, sparing; OHG. *charog*, from *chara*, care; MDu. *karig*, niggardly; Efris. *karig*, sparing. ¶ Thus *chary* is the adj. of care, and partakes of its double sense, viz. (1) sorrow, (2) heedfulness; the former of these being the older sense. See **Care**. Der. *chary-ly*, *chary-ness*.

CHASE (1), to hunt after, pursue. (F.—L.) ME. *chacen*, *chacen*; Will. of Palerne, 1207; Maunde-ville's Trav. p. 3.—OF. *chacier*, *Picard chacier*, to chase. *Chase* is a doublet of *catch*; see further under **Catch**. Der. *chase*, sb.

CHASE (2), to encase, emboss. (F.—L.) 'A cuppe, *chased* with rosys;' Fifty E. E. Wills, ed. Furnival, p. 110. 16. *Chase* is short for *enchase*, q.v.

CHASE (3), a printer's frame for type. (F.—L.) Merely a doublet of *case*.—F. *chasse, a shrine.—L. *capsa*, a box, case. See **Case** (2).*

CHASE (4), the cavity of a gun-barrel; a groove. (F.-L.) 'Chase of a gun, the whole bore'; Todd's Johnson. -F. *chas*, a needle's eye; orig. an enclosure. -Late L. *capsum*, n. an enclosure; parallel form to *capra*, f. a case. See **CASE** (2).

CHASM, a yawning gulf. (L.-Gk.) 'The chasms of thought'; Spectator, no. 471. -L. *chasma*, an opening. -Gk. *chasma*, an opening, yawning; cf. *χάσμι*, to gape. See **CHAOS**.

CHASTE, clean, pure, modest. (F.-L.) In early use. *Chaste* and *chasteté* (chastity) both occur at p. 368 of the Ancien Riwle. -OF. *chaste*, *caste*. -L. *castus*, chaste, pure. -Skt. *śukla*, disciplined; pp. of *śis*, to teach, govern, punish. Brugmann, i. § 193. Der. *chaste-ness*, *chaste-ly*; *chast-i-ly*; also *chast-en*, *chast-ise*; see below. And see *caste*.

CHASTEN, to make pure, to correct. (F.-L.) ME. *chastien*, *chasten*, often written *chasty* in the infinitive (Southern dialect). [The final -en have been suggested by the free use of the old dissyllabic form *chasty*.] -OF. *chastier*, *castier*, to chasten, castigate. -L. *castigare*, to castigate, make pure. -L. *castus*, chaste. Der. *chastening*; also *chastise*. Doublet, *castigate*, q.v.; and see *chastise*.

CHASTISE, to castigate, punish. (F.-L.) ME. *chastisen*. 'To *chastisen* shrewes'; Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, bk. iv, pr. 4. 59. 'God hath me *chastyt*'; An Old Eng. Miscellany, p. 222. An extension of ME. *chastien*, to chasten, by the addition of the ME. suffix -isen, L. -izare. See **CHASTEN**. Der. *chastise-ment*, Aynb. suffix -isen, L. -izare. See **CHASTEN**. Der. *chastise-ment*, Aynb. of Inwyt, p. 17; formed from *chastise* in imitation of ME. *chastiment* (Ancien Riwle, p. 72), *chastiment* (Cursor Mundi, 26004), which is a derivative of ME. *chastien*, to chasten.

CHASUBLE, an upper priestly vestment. (F.-L.) ME. *chastible*, P. Plowman, B. vi. 12. -F. *chastible*, which Cotgrave explains as 'a chasuble'. [The ME. *chastible* points to an OF. *chastible*. -Late L. **casubula*, later *casula*, *casubula*, Duacange; also *casibula*; dimin. forms equivalent to Late L. *casula*, used by Isidore of Seville to mean 'a mantle'; and explained by Duacange to mean 'a chasuble'. The L. *casula* means properly a little cottage or house; being a dimin. of *ca-*, a house, cottage. Cf. Ital. *casipula*, *casupola*, a little house.]

CHAT, CHATTER, to talk, talk idly. (E.) The form *chat* (though really nearer the primitive) is rare in Middle English, and came into modern use only as a familiar abbreviation of ME. *chaterren* (with one *t*). It first occurs in the York Mysteries, xxiii. 3 (ab. 1440). ME. *chaterren*, *chaterren*, to chatter; with a dimin. form *chiterren*, in very early use. 'Sparrowe is a *chaterrende* bird, *chaterer* cuer ant chirmed'; the sparrow is a chattering bird; it ever chatters and chirps; Ancien Riwle, p. 152. 'As eny swalwe *chitering* in a berne' [barn]; Chaucer, C. T. 3258 (Harl. MS.). The word is imitative, and the ending -er (ME. -eren) has a frequentative force. The form *chatter* is parallel to FFries. *kwatieren*, Du. *kwatieren*, to chatter, to warble; and *chiteren* to Scot. *quitter*, to twitter, Dan. *kvidre*, Swed. *quitter*, to chirp. Der. *chatter-er*, *chatter-ing*; *chatt-y*.

CHATEAU, a castle. (F.-L.) 'Fine châteaux in air'; Cowper, Sonnet to W. Hayley (1793). -Mod. F. *château*; OF. *chastel*. -L. *castellum*. A doublet of **CASTLE**, q.v.

CHATELAINE. (F.-L.) A derivative of F. *château* is *châteline*, used instead of *chaîne châteline*, a chain to which keys, &c. are suspended, orig. a chain to which a castellan's keys were fastened (Itzfeldt). Here *châteline* is fem. of *châtelain*, adj.; from Late L. *castellānus*, adj. -L. *castellum*, a castle.

CHATELS, goods, property. (F.-L.) Used also in the singular in old authors. ME. *chotel* (with one *t*), a mere variant of ME. *catel*, cattle, goods, property. 'Ailher with *chotel* mon mai luee cheape' - everywhere with chattels may one buy love; Old Eng. Homilies, i. 271. See further under **CATTLE**, its doublet.

CHATTER; see **CHAT**.

CHAW, verb, to chew; see **CHAW**.

CHAWDRON, entrails of a beast. (F.-L.) In Macb. iv. 1. 33. The *r* is intrusive, and due to confusion with F. *choudron*, a caldron. ME. *chawdoun*, a dish containing entrails; see N.E.D. -OF. *chawdoun*, also *caldoun*, *caldun* (Godfrey). -Late L. **cauldūm*, variant of *caldūna*, entrails. [Cf. G. *kaldunen*, entrails.] Probably from L. *caldus*, for *calidus*, warm (F. *chaud*). See **CALDRON**.

CHAWS, s.pl., another spelling of *jaws*; in the A.V. of the Bible, Ezek. xxix. 4; xxxviii. 4. So also in Udal's Erasmus, John, fol. 73; Holland's Pliny, b. xxiii. c. 2 (end). A by-form of *jaw*, due to association with the verb to *chew* or *chaw*. See **JAW**.

CHEAP, at a low price. (K.) Never used as an adj. in the earlier periods. The ME. *chep*, *cheap*, *cheep* was a sb., signifying 'barter', or price'. Hence the expression *god chep* or *good cheap*, a good price; used to mean cheap, in imitation of the F. phr. *bon marche*. 'Tricolonius . . . Makth the corn *god chep* or dere'; Gower, C. A. ii. 168, 169; b. v. 1239. A similar phrase is so liht *cheap*, i.e. so small a price; Ancien Riwle, p. 398. We have the simple sb. in the phrase 'hire *cheep* was the wrse', i.e. her value was the worse [Kcs];

Layamon, i. 17. AS. *ceap*, price; Grein, i. 159; whence the verb *ceapian*, to *cheapan*, to buy. + Du. *koop*, a bargain, purchase; *goedkoop*, cheap, lit. 'good cheap'; *koopen*, to buy; Icel. *kaup*, a bargain; *ill kaup*, a bad bargain; *gröt kaup*, a good bargain; *kaupa*, to buy; Swed. *köp*, a bargain, price, purchase; *käpa*, to buy; Dan. *køb*, a purchase; *købe*, to buy; Goth. *kaupān*, to traffic, trade, Lu. xix. 13; OHG. *choufan*, MHG. *kaufen*, G. *kaufen*, to buy; G. *kauf*, a purchase. ¶ Curtius (i. 174) holds that all these words, however widely spread in the Teutonic tongues, must be borrowed from Latin; so that OHG. *choufo*, a huckster, is merely the L. *caupo*, a huckster. But this is now held to be unlikely (Kluge, Franck). Der. *cheap-ly*, *cheap-ness*, *cheap-en*; also *chap-man*, q.v.

CHEAT, to defraud, deceive. (F.-L.) The verb is formed from the ME. *chete*, an escheat; to *cheat* was to seize upon a thing as *escheted*. The want of scruple on the part of the *eschetor*, and the feelings with which his proceedings were regarded, may be readily imagined. The verb, in the modern sense, first occurs in Shakespeare, who uses it several times, esp. with the prep. *of*, with relation to the thing of which the speaker is defrauded. 'We are merely *cheated* of our lives'; Temp. i. 1. 59; 'hath *cheated* me of the island'; id. iii. 2. 49; '*cheats* the poor maid of that'; K. John, ii. 572; '*cheated* of feature'; Rich. III. i. 1. 19. In Merry Wives, i. 3. 77, Shak. uses *cheaters* in the very sense of 'eschetors', but he probably rather intended a quibble than was conscious of the etymology. β. The ME. *chete*, as a contraction of *achete*, variant of *eschete*, was in rather early use. 'Chete for the lord, *caduunt*, *confiscarium*, *fiscus*'; Prompt. Parv. p. 73. 'The kyng . . . seide . . . I lese many *chetes*, i.e. I lose many escheats; P. Plowman, B. iv. 175, where some MSS. have *eschetes*. Hence were formed the verb *cheten*, to confiscate, and the sb. *cheting*, confiscation. 'Chetyn, confiscon, fisco'; Prompt. Parv. p. 73. 'Chetynge, confiscon'; id. For further information see **ESCHEAT**, of which *cheat* is a doublet. The intermediate form appears in '*Achetyon*, confiscon'; Prompt. Parv. p. 6. ¶ He further remarks on the word in Trench's Select Glossary. 'We see a clear example of the serious use of *cheater* with the sense of *eschetour*. We also find a description of some rogues called *cheatours* in Awdelay's Fraternity of Vacabonds, ed. Furnivall, pp. 7, 8; but there is nothing to connect these with the cant word *chete*, a thing, of which so many examples occur in Harman's Caveat, and which Mr. Wedgwood guesses to be the origin of our word *cheat*. On the contrary, the word *cheat* seems to have descended in the world; see the extract from Greene's Michel Munchance, his Discoverie of the Art of Cheating, quoted in Todd's Johnson, where he says that gamblers call themselves *cheaters*; 'borrowing the term from our lawyers, with whom all such casuals as fall to the lord at the holding of his leets, as waives, strays, and such like, be called *chetes*, and are accusatively said to be *cheated* to the lord's use.'

CHECK, a sudden stop, a repulse. (F.-Arab.-Pers.) ME. *chek*, found (perhaps for the first time, but in a transferred sense) in Rob. of Brunne's tr. of Peter Langtoft. He has: 'for they did that *chek*' - because they occasioned that delay, p. 151; see also pp. 100, 225. Chaucer has *chek* as an interjection, meaning 'check!'; as used in the game of chess; 'Therwith Fortune seide "chek here!" And "mate" in myd poynt of the *chekere*, i.e. thereupon Fortune said 'check! here!' and 'mate' in the middle of the chessboard; Book of the Duchesse, 658. β. The word was clearly taken from the game of chess, according to the received opinion. [The game is mentioned earlier, in the Romance of King Alisaunder, ed. Weber, l. 2096.] The orig. sense of the interj. *check!* was 'king!' i.e. mind your king, your king is in danger. -OF. *eschec*, *echec*, which Cotgrave explains by 'a check at chess-play'; pl. *eschec*, the game of chess. [The initial *e* is dropped in English, as in *stable* from OF. *estable*, and in *chess*, q.v.] -Arab. *shāh*, lit. 'king'; which is merely an Arab. pron. of Pers. *shāh* (Devic). -Pers. *shāh*, a king, the principal piece in the game of chess; Palmer's Pers. Dict. col. 374; whence also *shāh mād*, check-mate, from *shāh*, the king, and *mād*, he is dead, id. col. 518; the sense of *check-mate* being 'the king is dead.' Der. *check*, verb; *check-mate*; *check-er*, q.v.; *chess*, q.v.; *escheker*, q.v.; *cheque*, for *check*. ¶ The Arab. pron. of the Pers. word gave rise to Late L. *scaccus*; whence Ital. *scacco*; Span. *jaque*; Port. *aque*, *chack!* (also *shah*); Icel. *skák*, G. *schach*; &c. The game was denoted by the pl.; Late L. *scacci*, Ital. *scacchi*, F. *echecs*, OF. *eschec*. See **CHESS**.

CHECKER, CHEQUER, to mark with squares. (F.-Arab.-Pers.) The term *chekky* in heraldry means that the shield is marked out into squares like a chess-board. To *chekker* in like manner is 'to mark out like a chessboard'; hence, to mark with cross-lines; and, generally, to variegate. The verb is derived from the ME. *chekker*, *cheker*, or *chekere*, a chess-board; used by Rob. of Glouc, p. 102, l. 3965; Chaucer, Book of the Duchesse, 660. The word is still used in the plural form *The Checkers*, not uncommon as

the name of an inn; see below. —OF. *eschekier*, a chess-board; also an échecquer. —Late L. *scacchium*, orig. a chess-board; from *scacci*, chess. See **Check**, and **Exchequer**.

CHECKERS, CHEQUERS, the game of draughts. (F. — Arab. — Pers.) Sometimes so called, because played on a *checkerboard*, or chessboard. As the sign of an inn, we find mention of the 'Checker of the hope,' i.e. the chequers on [or with] the hoop, in the Prologue to the Tale of Beryn, l. 14; and Canning, in his Needy Knife-grinder, makes mention of 'The Chequers.' See Larwood, Hist. of Sign-boards, p. 488; and see above.

CHECKMATE; see **Check**.

CHEEK, the side of the face. (E.) ME. *cheke*; also *cheoke*, as spelt in the Ancien Kiewle, pp. 70, 106, 156. OMer. *cēce* (O. E. Texts); AS. *cēce*, the cheek; of which the pl. *cēcan* occurs as a gloss to *maxillās*, Ps. xxxi. 12. We also find the Northumb. and Midland forms *ceica*, *ceke*, as glosses to *maxillā* in Matt. v. 39. + Du. *kaak*, the jaw, the cheek; Swed. *käk*, jaw, *käkben*, cheek-bone, MSwed. and OFries. *keke*; NFries. *keek*; EFries. *kake*. Teut. type **kēwōn*.-f.

CHEEP, to twitter shrilly, like young birds or mice. (E.) Levins (1570) has: 'To cheepe, pipilare.' Of imitative origin; cf. *pipe*.

CHEER, mien; entertainment. (F. — L. — Gk.) ME. *chere*, commonly meaning 'the face'; hence, mien, look, demeanour; cf. the phr. 'be of good cheer,' and 'look cheerful.' 'With glad chere' — with pleasant mien; Hall Meidenhad, ed. Cockayne, p. 33. 'Maketh drupie chere' — makes drooping cheek, looks sad; Aucrén Kiewle, p. 88. — OF. *chere*, *chiere*, the face, look. — Late L. *cara*, a face, countenance, used by Corippus, a 6th-cent. poet, in his Paneg. ad Justinum (Brachet). Cf. Span. and Port. *cara*, face (not Ital.). Relationship to Gk. *kápa*, head, is doubtful. Der. *cheerful*, *cheer-ful*, *cheer-fulness*: *cheer-less*, *cheer-less-ness*; *cheer-y*, *cheer-i-ness*.

CHEESE, the curd of milk, coagulated. (I.) ME. *chese*, Havelok, 643; O. Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, i. 53. OMer. *cīse*, AS. *cīse* (for earlier **cīese* < **cīasi*, with *i*-mutation); prehistoric OE. **cēsi* < **cēsiōz*. The pl. *cīses* (*cīsas* in some MSS.) occurs in the Laws of Ine, sect. 70; in Thorpe's Ancient Laws, i. 146. — L. *cāseus*, cheese; whence also Irish *cais*, Gael. *caise*, W. *caus*, Corn. *caus*, *cās*; Du. *kans*, G. *kīse*. Der. *cheesy*.

CHEETAH, CHEETA, a leopard used for the chase. (Hind. — Skt.) Spelt *chittah* in 1781; Phil. Trans., lxxi. 2 (N.E.D.). — Hind. *chit*, m. a leopard or panther (Forbes). — Skt. *chitraka* (s), m. the cheeta (Benfey). — Skt. *chitra* (s), spotted, variegated; orig. visible. — Skt. *chit*, to perceive. Cf. **Chintz**.

CHEMISE, a lady's shift. (F. — Late L.) 'Hire chemise smal and hwit'; Reliquie Antiquae, ed. Halliwell and Wright, i. 129; also in O. Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, and Ser. p. 162. — F. *chemise*. — Late L. *camisia*, a shirt, a thin dress; whence also OFries. *caimise*, shirt; Arab. *qamis*, shirt. Of unknown origin; hardly from Teutonic, but rather of classical origin, and allied to *Chamber*; cf. AS. *ham*, a shirt (O. E. Texts), G. *hemd*; Goth. *af-hamōn*, to uncliothe. Der. *chemise's*.

CHEMIST, CHYMIST, a modern 'alchemist.' (F. — L. — Gk.) The double spelling (*chemist*, *chymist*) is due to the double spelling *alchemy*, *nichymy*. 'Alchymist (alchymista) one that useth or is skilled in that art, a chymist;' Blount's Glossographia, 1681. *Chymist* is merely short for *alchymist*, and *chemist* for *alchemist*; see quotations in Trench's Select Glossary. 'For she a chymist was and Nature's secrets knew And from amongst the lead she antimony drew; Drayton's Polyolbion, s. 26, l. 374. [Antimony was a substance used in alchemy.] Dropping the *al*, which is the Arabic article, we have reverted to the Gk. *khymia*, chemistry. Cf. Span. *quimista*, for *alquimista*. See further under **Alchemy**. Der. *chemistry*; and, from the same source, *chem-ic*, *chem-i-al*.

CHEQUE. A modern spelling of *check*, from a connexion (which is real) with the word *exchequer*. For the etymology, see **Check**.

CHEQUER, CHEQUERS; see **Checker**, **Checkers**.

CHERISE, to fondle, take care of. (F. — L.) ME. *cherischen*, *chericen*; whence the *ch* *cherishing*, *cherishing*. P. Plowman, B. iv. 117. Spelt *cherisch*, Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, B. 126. — OF. *cheris*-, stem of pres. pt. of *cherir* (mod. F. *cherir*, pres. pt. *cheriss-ant*), to hold dear, cherish. — OF. (and F.) *cher*, dear. — L. *cārus*, dear. See **Caress**.

CHEROOT, a kind of cigar. (Tamil.) Spelt *cheroot* in 1759 (Yule). — Tamil *shurutu*, a roll (of tobacco).

CHEERY, a well-known stone-fruit. (F. — L. — Gk.) ME. *chery*, *chiri* (with one r). 'Ripe cherries manye.' P. Plowman, B. vi. 296; A. vii. 281. *Cheri* or *chiri* was a mistake for *cheris* or *chiris*, the final *s* being mistaken for the pl. inflection; the same error occurs in several other words, notably in *pea* as shortened from *pease* (L. *pisum*). *Cherise* is a NorthF. modification of OF. *cerise*; representing a Folk-L. **ceresia*, **ceresca*. — L. *cerasus*, a cherry-tree; whence also the AS. *cyr*s. [We find the entry 'Cerasus, cyrs-treow,' in Ælfric's

Glossary, Nomina Arborum.] — Gk. *κέρσος*, a cherry-tree; see Curtius, i. 181, who ignores the usual story that the tree came from Cerasus, a city in Pontus; cf. Pliny, bk. xv. c. 25. Prellwitz connects *κέρσος* with *κέρναις*, a cornel-tree, and L. *cornus*; see **Cornel**.

CHERT, a kind of quartz, also called *horn-stone*. (E.) 'Flint is most commonly found in form of nodules; but 'tis sometimes found in thin strata, when 'tis called *chert*;' Woodward, qu. in Todd's Johnson (no reference). Woodward the geologist died A.D. 1798. First in Plot's Staffordshire (1679); 'beds of *cherts*,' p. 124 (1686). The word was probably taken up from provincial English. 'Cherty, [of] rocky soil; mineral; Kent;' Halliwell's Dict. 'Chirt, sb. (Durh. Derb. Nott.) a hard, flinty, stratified white or black substance;' E. D. D. Of unknown origin. Cf. Swed. dial. *kart*, a pebble; Irish *ceart*, a pebble.

CHERUB, a celestial spirit. (Heb.) 'And he stegh oner Cherubin, and flegth thar' — and he ascended over the cherubim, and flew there; Metrical English Psalter (ab. A.D. 1300), l's. xviii. 11, where the Vulgate has: 'et ascendit super cherubim.' The Heb. pl. is *cherubim*, but our Bibles wrongly have *cherubim* in many passages. The usual ME. form was *cherubin*, sing., as in Chaucer, Prolog. 624; with pl. *cherubins*. — Heb. *Ḳrûb*, *Ḳrûv*, pl. *Ḳrûvim* (the initial letter being *kaph*), a mystic figure. Origin unknown; see *Cherub* in Smith's Concise Dict. of the Bible. ¶ Discussed by Cheyne, Isaiah (1881), ii. 272, who connects Heb. *Ḳrûv* with the Assyrian *kirub*, a synonym for the steer-god [winged human-headed bull], the winged guardian at the entrance of the Assyrian palaces. Of non-Semitic, perhaps Accadian origin; see Euclyp. Brit. s.v. *Babylon*. — A. L. M. Der. *cherubic*.

CHERVIL, the name of a plant. (L. — Gk.) ME. *cheruelle*. The pl. *cheruelles* is in P. Plowman, B. vi. 296. AS. *cærfille*. The entry 'cerefolium, *cærfille*' is in Ælfric's Glossary (Nomina Herbarum). — L. *chærophylla*, pl. of *chærophylum* (Columella); cf. *cærefolium* (Pliny, 19. 8. 54). — Gk. *χαίριφυλλον*, *chervil*; lit. 'pleasant leaf.' — Gk. *χαίρ-ep*, to rejoice; and *φύλλον*, a leaf. The Gk. *χαίρειν* is from *χαίρε*, whence also E. *yearn*; and *φύλλον* is cognate with L. *folium*. See **Yearn** (1) and **Foliage**.

CHESS, the game of the kings. (F. — Arab. — Pers.) ME. *ches*, King Alissunder, ed. Weber, l. 2066; Chaucer, Book of the Duchesse, l. 652. Equivalent to *chess*, i.e. 'kings'. Grammatically, *ches* is the pl. of *chec*. — OF. *esch*, *eschess*, pl. of *eschec*, *chert* lit. 'a king' (c being dropped before final *s*; Godefroy, iii. 380). See further under **Check**.

CHEST, a box; upper part of the trunk of the body. (L. — Gk.) ME. *cheste*, *chiste*. Spelt *chiste*, Havelok, 222; also *kieste*, Havelok, 2018. Also found without the final *e*, in the forms *chest*, *chist*, *kist*. AS. *cest* (O. F. Texts); *cyste*, as a tr. of Lat. *loculum* in Luke vii. 14. The Northumb. gloss has *ceiste*; the later AS. version has *cheste*. — L. *cista*, a chest, box. — Gk. *κίστη*, a chest, a box. ¶ The G. *kiste*, Du. *kist*, &c. are all borrowed forms.

CHESTNUT, CHESNUT, the name of a tree. (F. — L. — Gk.) *Chesnut* is short for *chestnut*, and the latter is short for *chesten-nut*. The tree is properly *chesten* simply, the fruit being the *chesten-nut*. ME. *chestein*, *chesten*, *chastein*, *castany*, &c. 'Medlers, ploumes, peres, *chesteynes*;' Rom. of the Rose, 1375. 'Grete forestes of *chesteynes*;' Maundeville's Trav. p. 307; *casteyns*, Chaucer, C. T. 2924 (A 2922). — OF. *chastaigne* (F. *châtaigne*). — L. *castanea*, the chestnut-tree. — Gk. *κάστανος*, a chestnut; gen. in pl. *κάστανων*, chestnuts; also called *κάρνα* *Καστανάια*, from *Κάστανά* [Castana] or *Κασθανάια*, the name of a city in Pontus where they abounded. Or from Armen. *kuskent*, a chestnut-tree; from *kask*, a chestnut (Kluge); in which case the place was named from the tree.

CHEVAL-DE-FRISE, an obstruction with spikes. (F.) Gen. in pl. *chevaux-de-frise*. First in 1688. The word is a military term, and mere French. — F. *cheval de Frise*, lit. a horse of Friesland, a jocular name for the contrivance; employed by Frisians in the 17th century. The form 'Chevaux de Frise' is given in Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715. See below.

CHEVALIER, a knight, cavalier. (F. — L.) A doublet of *cavalier*. In Shak. K. John, ii. 287. — F. *chevalier*, a horseman; Cotgrave. — F. *cheval*, a horse. — L. *caballus*, a horse, nag. See **Cavalier** and **Chivalry**.

CHEVERIL, kid leather. (F. — L.) 'Cheveril, roebuck-leather, symbol of flexibility, Tw. Nt. iii. 1. 13; Hen. VIII. ii. 3. 32; Romeo, ii. 4. 87; Schmidt, Shak. Lex. 'Cheverill leather, cheuerotin'; Palsgrave. AF. *cheveril*, *cheverel*; Liber Custumarum, 83, 306. — OF. *cheveril* (F. *chevreau*), a kid; cf. *char de chevreil*, kid-skin, in Suppl. to Godefroy. Dimin. of OF. *chevre*, F. *chèvre*, fem., a goat, kid. — L. *capram*, acc. of *capra*, a goat-goat. See **Caper** (1).

CHEVIN, CHEVEN, the fish usually called a chub. (F. — L.) The Book of St. Albans (1486) mentions the *cheven*; fol. f. 7, back. — F. *chevin* (Albansfeld); (MF. *cheviniau*, Cot.); OF. *cheveue*.

chevinol, chevenel (Godefroy). Of uncertain form; but clearly connected with *F. chef*, head; from its broad blunt head; cf. *L. capito*, the name of a similar fish; also Ital. *cavedine*, 'the chevien', Torriano. See *Chief*.

CHEVRON, an honourable ordinary in heraldry, in the shape of a reversed V. (F.-L.) ME. *chevron*, Book of St. Albans, pt. ii, fol. f. 1, back. Usually said to represent two rafters of the roof of a house; I think it must, in heraldry, rather have had reference to the (gable-like) peak of a saddle, as there is nothing highly honourable in a house-roof.—OF. *chevron*, 'a kid, a chevron of timber in building, a rafter, or sparre'; Cot. Augmentative form of OF. *chevre*, 'a she-goat', id.—*L. capra*, a she-goat; see *Caper* (1). In the same way the *L. capreolus* meant a prop or support of timber.

CHEW, CHAW, to bruise with the teeth. (K.) Spelt *chawne* in *Levins*. ME. *chewen*; Chaucer, C. T. 3690; Ormulum, l. 1241. AS. *cēowan*, Levit. xi. 3; pt. t. *cēaw*, pp. *cēawen*. † Du. *kanwen*, to chew, masticate, OHG. *kinwan*, MHG. *kinwen*, G. *kauen*, to chew. Teut. type **keuwan-*. Cf. Russ. *ževit*, to chew. See Brugmann, i. § 312.

CHIBOUK, a Turkish pipe, for smoking. (F.-Turk.) Spelt *chibouque*, Byron, Corsair, ii. 2; Bride of Abydos, i. 8.—*F. chibouque*,—Turk. *chibûg*, a stick, tube, pipe; 1 Levic (Supp. to Littre); *chibûk*, *chibûk*, a pipe; Zenker's Turk. Diet. p. 349.

CHICANERY, mean deception. (F.) We formerly find also *chicane*, both as sb. and verb. 'That spirit of *chicane* and injustice'; Burnet, Hist. of Own Time, an. 1696. 'Many who choose to *chicane*'; Burke, on Economical Reform, Of F. origin. Cotgrave has: '*Chicaneur*, wrangling, pettifoggings'; also '*Chicaneur*, to wrangle, or pettifog it.' B. Brachet says: 'Before being used for sharp practice in lawsuits, it meant a dispute in games, particularly in the game of the mall; and, originally, it meant the game of the mall: in this sense *chicane* represents a form of *zicannum*, which is from the medieval Gk. *χικάνω*, a word of Byzantine origin.' Y. This Late Gk. word is apparently borrowed from Pers. *chāguin*, a club used in the game of polo; Palmer's Pers. Diet. col. 189; Rich. Diet. p. 545, col. 2. † Diez supposes the word to be connected with OF. *chie*, little (cf. *de chie à chie*, from little to little' in Cotgrave), and derives it from *L. cicum*, that which is of little worth, whence mod. *F. chiche*, niggardly. See an article on *Chic* in N. and Q. 5. viii. 261; and see *Chigo*. Devic declares in favour of the Pers. origin.

CHICKEN, the young of the fowl. (E.) The form *chick* is a mere abbreviation of *chicken*, not the older form. ME. *chiken*, sing. '*Chesky*, pulvis'; Prompt. Parv. p. 74. 'The pl. *chiknes* is in Chaucer, Prol. 384 (A 380). AS. *ciccu*; of which the pl. *cicenn*, chickens, occurs in Matt. xxiii. 37. This form is from an earlier **ciacin*. † Du. *kicken*, *kuiken*, a chicken; Low G. *kiken*; cf. G. *kicken*, a chicken, Icel. *kjakkling*, Swed. *kyckling*; related to Cook, which is from the weak grade *kuk*; see Cook (1). Sievers, 2d ed. § 105; Noreen, § 143, 252. Der. *chick-lug*, dimin. (cf. Icel. *kjakklingr*); *chicken-heart*, *chicken-pox*; *chick-weed* (Levins).

CHICORY, a plant; succory. (F.-L.-Gk.) Not in very early use. Formerly *cicorie*; Sir F. Elyot has '*cykorie* or succorie'; Castel of Heth, b. ii. c. 8; fol. 23.—*F. chicorie*, *cichorie*, 'succorie'; Cot.—*L. cichorium*, succory.—Gk. *κυκώριον*; also *κυκώρις*; also as neut. pl. *κυκώρια*, *κυκώριες*, succory. The form *succory* is more corrupt. See *Succory*.

CHIDE, to scold; also, to quarrel. (F.-L.) ME. *chideu*; in Old Eng. Homilies, l. 113. AS. *cildan*, to chide, brawl, Exod. xxi. 18; Luke, iv. 35, where the pt. t. *cildde* occurs. † There do not seem to be cognate forms. The verb is weak; the pt. t. *chode* (Gen. xxxi. 36) is a new formation, by analogy with *rode*.

CHIEF, adj. head, principal; sb. a leader. (F.-L.) Properly a sb., but early used as an adj. ME. *chief*, *chief*. Rob. of Glouc. has *chief*, sb., p. 21, l. 4316; *chief*, adj., p. 231, l. 4758.—OF. *chief*, *chief*, the head.—*L. type* **capum* (cf. Ital. *capo*).—*L. caput*, the head. Der. *chief-lain*, *chief-lain*, q. v.; also *ker-chief*, q. v.; cf. *cape* (2), *capit*, &c.

CHIEFTAIN, a head man; leader. (F.-L.) A doublet of *captain*. In early use. ME. *cheutein*, *chiftain*, &c. Spelt *cheutein*, Layamon, l. 251 (later text).—OF. *cheutein*; also *chevetaine*, a chieftain.—Late *L. capitaneus*, a captain.—*L. caput* (stem *capit*), the head. See above; and see *Captain*. Der. *chiftain-ship*.

CHIFFONIER, an ornamental cupboard. (F.) Modern; first in 1806. Lit. 'a place to put rags in'—*F. chiffonnier*, a rag-picker; also, a piece of furniture, a chiffonier (Hamilton and Legros).—*F. chiffon*, a rag; an augmentative form (with suffix -*on*) from *chiffe*, a rag, a piece of flimsy stuff; explained by Cotgrave as 'a clout, old ragge, over-worn or off-cast piece of stuffe.' (Origin unknown. Cf. Kötting, § 2133.)

CHIGNON, an arrangement of hair in a large coil at the back of the head. (F.-L.) First in 1783.—*F. chignon*, properly the

back of the neck, lit. a little chain, from the projections of the vertebrae (Littre); variant of *F. chatnon*, der. from *chaîne*, chain, with suffix -*on*; see *Chain*. See Cotgrave, s.v. *chignon*.

CHIGO, CHIGOE, a kind of small flea; also called *jigger*. (Span.—L.—Gk.) In the V. Indies and S. America. Prob. a negro corruption of Span. *chico*, small; since the F. name *chigo* is also deducible from the same form.—*L. ciccum*, acc. of *cicena*, the thin membrane round the grains of a pomegranate, something worthless, a trifle.—Gk. *κικκος*, a fruit-husk.

CHILBLAIN, a blain caused by cold. (E.) Lit. 'chill-blain,' i.e. cold-sore, sore caused by cold. In Holland's Pliny, ii. 76, l. 6 (b. xx. c. 22). See *Chill* and *Blain*.

CHILD, a son or daughter, a descendant. (E.) ME. *child*, very early; also *cild*. Spelt *cild*, Layamon, l. 13; *cild*, O. Eng. Homilies, l. 227. AS. *cild*; Grein, l. 160. Teut. type **kiltom*, n. Allied to Goth. *kiltai*, the womb, in *hiltai*, a pregnant woman. † Distinct from Du. and G. *kind*, a child. But Skt. *jāthara-* (for **jātharu-*) may be related; so also Dan. *kuld*, Swed. *kult*, a litter (of animals). Cf. *Kilt*. Der. *child-ish*, *child-ish-ness*, *child-like*, *child-less*; *child-bed*; *child-hood* = AS. *cild-hod*, Grein, l. 160.

CHILAD, the number 1000. (Gk.) Used by H. More to mean 'a period of a thousand years'; Defence of Moral Cabala, c. 2 (K.) = Gk. *χίλια* (stem *χίλιος*), a thousand, in the aggregate.—Gk. *χίλιος*, pl. a thousand; Lesbian *χίλλιος*, which is an older form (see Prellwitz).

CHILL, a sudden coldness; cold. (E.) Properly a *chil*, cold, *algius*, and 'To *chil* with cold, *algere*' occur in *Levius*, col. 123, ll. 46, 28. Earlier than this, it is commonly a sb. only; but the sb. *child* (L. chilled) occurs in P. Plowman, C. xviii. 49. ME. *chil* sb., Trevisa, l. 51; but more commonly *chile*, O. Eng. Homilies, l. 33; Layamon, iii. 237. AS. *cele*, great cold; O. E. Texts; Grein, l. 157. Also *cele*; 'Frigus, cele', Voc. 495. 28. Teut. type **kaliz*; from **kalon-*, to be cold, as in AS. *cēlan*, Icel. *kúla*, to freeze. See Cool. Cf. also Dn. *kil*, chilly; *killen*, to be chilled; *L. gelu*, frost; *gelidus*, cold. Der. *chill-y*, *chill-ness*, *chill-blain*; and see *gelid*.

CHILLI, red pepper. (Span.—Mex.) Spelt *chili* in Thackeray, Vanity Fair, c. iii.—Span. *chile*, red pepper.—Mex. *chilli*, red pepper. † Not from *Chili*, in S. America.

CHIMBE, a harmonious sound. (F.-L.—Gk.) Palsgrave has: '*chyme* of belles.' The word has lost a b; it stands for *chimbe*. ME. *chimbe*, *chymbe*. 'His *chymbe-belle* [i.e. chime-bell] he doth ryng'; K. Alisaunder, ed. Weber, 1852. The true old sense = 'cymbal'. In the Cursor Mundi, ed. Morris, l. 12193, the Trin. MS. has: 'As a *chymbe* or a brasen bell' (with evident reference to 1 Cor. xiii. 1); where the Göttingen MS. has *chime*, and the Cotton MS. has *chim*. *Chimbe* or *chymbe* is from OF. *chimble* or *chymble*, a dialectic form of OF. *cimble*, *cymble*, or from a form without the l; Godefroy gives both *cymble* and *chymbe* with the sense of 'cymbal'; also *chibe* (for *chimbe*) with the same sense.—*L. cymbalum*, a cymbal.—Gk. *κύμβαλον*, a cymbal. See further under *Cymbal*. † Perhaps the ME. *chyme-belle* was a popular form for *chymble*, a variant of *cymbale* in Cotgrave; yet we actually find a Late L. *cimba*, a dinner-bell, in the Chronicle of Abingdon, ed. Stevenson; doubtless from *L. cymbalum*. Der. *chime*, verb.

CHIMERA, CHIMERA, a fabulous monster. (L.—Gk.) In Milton, P. L. ii. 628. Spelt *chimera* in Trevisa, tr. of Higden, ii. 371.—*L. chimera*, a monster.—Gk. *χίμαιρα*, a she-goat; also, a monster, with lion's head, serpent's tail, and goat's body; Ilial, vi. 181.—Gk. *χίμαιρα*, a he-goat; cf. Icel. *chymr*, a ewe-lamb of a year old; whence prov. Eng. *gimmer* or *gimmer-lamb*; Curtius, l. 249. Der. *chimera-cin*, *chimera-cin-ly*.

CHIMERE, CHIMERE, a long loose robe. (F.—Span.) Various uses; Harboure has *chimer*, *chimer*, of a bishop's coat-armour; Bruce, xvi. 580. Dryden has 'a slight *chimer*, of a woman's robe; Cymon, 100.—*F. chamarr*, 'a loose and light gown'; Cot.—Span. *chamarrá*, *zamarrá*, a shepherd's dress, of sheepskin. Of unknown origin (not Basque). The Sardinian *acciamarra* (in Diez), if for **acciamarra*, suggests an Arabic origin.

CHIMNEY, a fire-place, a flue. (F.—L.—Gk.) Formerly, 'a fire-place'; see Shak. Cymb. ii. 4. 80. 'A chamber with a *chymney*'; P. Plowman, B. x. 98.—AF. *chimenee*, Liber Albus, p. 333; OF. *cheminée*, 'a chimney'; Cotgrave.—Late L. *caminitia*, lit. 'provided with a chimney'; hence 'a room with a chimney; and, later, the chimney itself.—*L. caminus*, a hearth, furnace, forge, stove, flue.—Gk. *καμινος*, an oven, furnace. Perhaps allied to *καμάρ*, a vaulted chamber; see *Chamber*. Der. *chimney-piece*, *chimney-shaft*.

CHIMPANZEE, a kind of ape. (African.) In a translation of Buffon's Nat. Hist., published in London in 1792, vol. i. p. 324, there is a mention of 'the orang-outangs, which he [M. de la Brosse] calls quimpezes.' [La Brosse has *quimpezes*.] From the native name in Angola, W. Africa; see N. E. 1. The Bantu form is *kampezi*;

N. and Q., 9 S. viii. 341. I am informed that the Fante name of the animal is *akatsia* or *akatsia*.

CHIN, part of the lower jaw. (E.) ME. *chin*, Layamon, i. 348; l. 8148. AS. *cin*; we find 'mentum, cin' in Ælfric's Gloss. ed. Sommer, p. 70, col. 2. +Du. *kin* Icel. *kinn*, the cheek; Dan. *kind*; Swed. *kinn*, the cheek, *kinnidge*, cheekbone, but also jawbone; Goth. *kinnus*, the cheek; Matt. v. 39; O. H. G. *chini*, G. *kinn*, the cheek. +L. *gena*, the cheek; Gk. *gēnē*, the chin, the jaw; Skt. *hanu-s*, the jaw; Orlish *gin*, mouth; W. *gēn*, jaw, chin.

CHINA, porcelain-ware. (China.) Shak. has 'china dishes'; Meas. ii. 1. 97; see Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 268; Rape of the Lock, ii. 106. 'China, or China-ware, a fine sort of earthen ware made in those parts' [i. e. in China]; Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715. Named from the country. Der. *Chinese*, a native of China. Milton, P. L. iii. 438, has the pl. *Chineses*, correctly. The final *-se* has come to be regarded as a plural; and we now say *Chinese* in the plural. Hence, as a 'singular' development, the phrase 'that heathen Chinese.' Cf. *cherry*, *pen*, *sherry*, *shay* (for *chaise*), &c.

CHINCHILLA, a small rodent quadruped. (Span.—L.) 'Chinchillas, like squirrels'; E. G., tr. of Acosta, bk. iv. c. 38.—Span. *chinchilla*; dimin. of *chínche*, a bug, from an erroneous notion that it had a fetid smell.—L. *cimicem*, acc. of *cimex*, a bug.

CHINCHONA. See *Cinchona* below.

CHINCUGH, the whooping-cough. (F.) 'No, it shall ne'er be said in our country Thou didst o' the chin-cough'; Beaumont and Fletcher; Bonduca, i. 2. It stands for *chink-cough*, a form found in W. Yorkshire; prov. Eng. and Scot. *kink-cough* or *kink-host*, where *host* means 'a cough.' Cf. Scot. *kink*, to labour for breath in a severe fit of coughing; Jamieson. It is an F. word, as shown by 'cincung, cacinatio' in a Glossary, pr. in Wright's Vocab. i. 50, col. 2; which shows that *kink* was also used of a loud fit of laughter. *Kink* is a nasalised form of a root **kik-*, appearing in G. *keik-en*, to gasp, pant. Cf. Du. *kinkhoest*, the chincough, whooping-cough; M. Du. *kiekhoeft*, *kiekhoest*, the same (Kilián); Swed. *kikhoest*, the chincough; *kik-na*, to gasp, to pant; Dan. *kikhoest*, the whooping-cough. See *Chink* (2).

CHINE, the spine, backbone. (F.—O. I. G.) 'Me byhynde, at my chyne, Sinotest me with thy spere'; K. Alisaunder, l. 3977.—OF. *eschine* (mod. F. *échine*), the spine.—OHG. *skina*, a needle, a prickle (> G. *schiene*, a splint); see Diez. β. A similar change (or rather extension) of meaning is seen in the L. *spina*, a thorn, spine, back-bone. Körtig, § 878³. Cf. *Shin*.

CHINK (1), a cleft, crevice, split. (E.) 'May shiue through every chinke'; Ben Jonson; (Ode to James, Earl of Desmond, l. 16. And see Mids. Nt. Dr. iii. 1. 66. Formed, with an added k, probably expressive of diminution (as in prov. E. *chink-kie*, the rift, from the base of ME. *chine*, a chink; cf. prov. Eng. *chine*, a rift in a cliff (Isle of Wight). 'In the chyne of a stone-wall'; Wyclif, Song of Solomon, ii. 14.—AS. *cinu*, a chink, crack; Ælfric's Hom. ii. 154.—AS. *cin*, weak grade of *cinan*, to split, crack (intransitively), to chap; cal *fœcin*, i. e. chapped all over, Ælfric's Hom. i. 336.—Du. *keen*, a cleft; also, a germ; MDu. *keue*, a split, rift; *kenen*, to shoot up, as a plant, bud. Cf. G. *keimen*, to germinate; *keim*, a bud. β. The notion is that a *chine* signified originally a crack in the ground caused by the germination of seeds; and the connexion is clear between the AS. *cinu*, a rift, cleft, crack, and the Goth. *keinan*, to spring up as a plant, Mark, iv. 27; *uskeinan*, to spring up, Luke, viii. 8; *uskeian*, to produce, Luke, viii. 6. Teut. root **kei-*, whence also AS. *ci-ð*, a germ, shoot. See *Chit* (2).

CHINK (2), to jingle; to jingling sound; money. (E.) In Shak. *chinks* means 'money'; jocularly; Romeo, i. 5. 119. Cf. 'he chinks his purse'; Pope, Dunciad, ii. 197. An imitative word, of which *jingle* may be said to be the frequentative. See *Jingle*. Cf. Æfric's *kinhen*, to ring (a strong verb). A similar word is *Clink*, q. v.

CHINTZ, parti-coloured cotton cloth. (Hind.—Skt.) In Pope, Moral Essays, i. 248; ii. 170. Formerly *chints*, pl. of *chint* (N. E. l.). 'Two new pieces of chints'; W. Dampier, New Voy. i. 517.—Hind. *chint*, spotted cotton cloth; cf. *chhintā*, a spot; *chhintni*, to sprinkle. More elementary forms appear in *chhit*, *chintz*, also, a spot; *chhitki*, a small spot, speck; *chhintni*, to scatter, sprinkle. *Chintz* is accordingly so named from the variegated patterns which appear upon it. For the above words, see Duncan Forbes, Hindustani-Eng. Dict., p. 120. The simpler form *chhit* appears in Du. *sits*, G. *ziltz*, *chintz*; and is derived from Skt. *chitra-s*, spotted, orig. visible, clear; from *chit*, to perceive. See *Cheats*.

CHIP, to chop a little at a time. (E.) The dimin. of *chop*. ME. *chypen*, *chypfen*. 'I chyppe bred, je chappelle du pain; I chyppe woddle, je coeille'; Palsgrave. The sb. *chip* is a derivative from the verb, yet it happens to occur rather earlier; ME. *chippe*, a chip, Chaucer, C. T. 3746 (A 3748); spelt *chip*, Rob. of Brunne's tr. of Langtoft, p. 91. For the change of vowel from *chop* (older form *chap*),

cf. *clink* with *clank*, *click* with *clack*. Lye cites *for-cyppud* (presumably for *for-cippod*) from a gloss to Canticum Eszechie, where another gloss (in Sweet, O. E. Texts, p. 402, last line) has *forcofen* as a gloss to *præcia*. Æfric's *hippen*, to cut. β. Cf. G. *hippen*, to clip money; Low G. *hippen*, to cut away; MDu. *hippen*, to hatch chickens (i. e. to chip eggs) Hexham; MSwed. *hippa*, as a variant of MSwed. *kappa*, to chop; Ibre (s. v. *kappa*). See *Chop*. Der. *chip*, sb.

CHIROGRAPHY, handwriting. (Gk.) 'Chirograph (chirographum), a sign manual, a bill of ones hand, an obligation or handwriting'; Blount's Glossographia, ed. 1674. The term *chirography* is, however, rather formed directly from the Gk. than from the Late L. *chirographum*, a contract, indenture, or deed. = Gk. *χειρογραφειν*, to write with the hand. = Gk. *χείρ*, for *χείρ*, the hand; and *γράφειν*, to write. The Gk. *χείρ* is cognate with O. Lat. *hir*, the hand; cf. Skt. *hr*, to seize; Curtius, i. 247. Der. *chirograph-er*, *chirograph-ic*, *chirograph-ist*; from the same Gk. *χείρ* we have also *chiro-log*, *chiro-mancy*, *chiro-podist*; also *chir-urgeon*, q. v.

CHIRP, to make a noise as a bird. (E.) Sometimes extended to *chirrup*, by the trilling of the r. ME. *chirpen*, whence the sb. *chirp-inge*. 'Chyrryng, or clateryng, chyrkinge or chateryng; of byrds, garritus'; Prompt. Parv. p. 76. 'To churpe, pipilare'; Levinus, p. 191. This ME. *chirpen* is a mere variant of ME. *chirken*. 'haucer has: 'And chirketh as a sparrow'; C. T. 7386 (D 1804). We also find the form *chirmen*. 'Sparwe cheatered euer aut chirmed'—the sparrow ever chatters and chirms; Ancren Riwle, p. 152. β. These forms, *chir-p*, *chir-k*, *chir-m*, are connected with the form *chir-*, or rather *kir*, which is an imitative word, intended to express the continual chattering and chirping of birds; cf. Du. *kirren*, to coo.

CHIRURGEON, a surgeon. (F.—L.—Gk.) Now always written *surgeon*, q. v. Shak. has *chirurgien*, surgeon-like, Temp. ii. 1. 140. ME. *chirurgian*, Rob. of Glouc. p. 566; l. 11925.—OF. *chirurgien*; F. *chirurgien*, a surgeon; Cotgrave.—OF. *chirurgie*; F. *chirurgie*, surgery.—Late L. *chirurgia*. = Gk. *χειρουργία*, a working with the hands, handicraft, art; esp. the art of surgery (to which it is now restricted). = Gk. *χείρ*, for *χείρ*, the hand; and *εργειν*, to work, cognate with E. *work*, q. v. On Gk. *χείρ*, see *Chirography*. From the same source we have *chirurg-ic*, *chirurg-ical*, words now superseded by *surgical*. ¶ The vowel *u* is due to Gk. *ou*, and this again to the coalescence of *o* and *e*.

CHISEL, a sharp cutting tool. (F.—L.) ME. *chisel*, *chysel*; Prompt. Parv. p. 76; Shoreham's Poems, p. 137. Other spellings are *schesselle*, *scessel*, in Wright's Vocab. i. 276.—AF. *chisel*, A. Neckam, in Wrt. Vocab. i. 118, l. 8; ONorthF. *chisel*, OF. *cisel*, mod. F. *ciseau*. Cotgrave gives the verb *ciseler*, to carve, or grave with a chisel; also, to clip or cut with sizers.—Late L. *cissellum*, acc. of *cissellus*, forceps (Ducange); but lit. 'a cutting instrument'; cf. Ital. *cesello*, chisel, answering to L. type **cassellum*; also L. *cis-ōrium*, a cutting instrument.—L. *-cis-um*, for *cass-um*, supine of *cedere*, to cut (cf. F. *con-cise*, *pre-cise*). See *Cæsura*. And see *Scissors*. Der. *chisel*, verb.

CHIT (1), young of a beast, whelp, cub; also a child, brat. (E.) 'There hadde diche the yrchoun, and nurshede out litle chittes'; Wyclif, Isa. xxxiv. 15, where the Vulgate has 'ibi habuit foueam ericis, et entrinui catulos'; so that *chit* here means 'the young one' of a hedgehog. In modern times associated with *Chit* (2), as when applied to 'a slip' of a girl, and the like. Another form of *kit*, whence *kitten*. Cf. E. *kit-ling*, Icel. *kei-lingr*, a kitten; prov. E. *chit*, a cat (E. D. D.). See *Kitten*.

CHIT (2), a shoot or sprout. (E.) Halliwell gives 'Chit, to germinate; the first sprouts of anything are called chits'. Holland, tr. of Pliny, bk. xiii. ch. 44, has 'the root or chit beginneth first to put forth'. Apparently a later substitute for ME. *chite*, from AS. *cið*, a germ, sprig, sprout; Grein, i. 161. Cf. Goth. *uskeian*, to produce as a shoot, from a Teut. root **kei-*, to sprout, whence **ki-choz*, m., as in AS. *cið*, OSax. *kið*, OHG. *kidi*, Bavarian *heid* (Schmoller), a young shoot. See *Chink* (1).

CHITTERLINGS, small intestines. (E.) Levinus (1570) has *chitterling*, *chytterling*, 'omasum'. See E. D. D. Cf. Low G. *kut*, G. *kuttel*, entrails; Du. *kuit*, spawn.

CHIVALRY, knighthood. (F.—L.) ME. *chivalrie*, *chivalerie*. In K. Alisaunder, l. 1496, we have 'with al his faire chivalrie' = with all his fair company of knights; such being commonly the older meaning.—OF. *chevalerie*, horsemanship, knighthood.—OF. *cheval*, a horse.—L. *caballus*, a horse. See *Cavalry*. Der. *chival-ic*, *chivalrous* (ME. *chivalerous*, Gower, C. A. i. 89), *chivalrous-ly*.

CHIVE, a small onion. (F.—L.) Palsgrave has: 'Chyve, au herbe, cive'.—Norm. dial. *chive* (Moisy). F. *cive*, 'a scallion, or unset leek'. Cot.—L. *cepa*, an onion.

CHLORINE, a pale green gas. (Gk.) Modern. Named from its colour. The gas was discovered in 1774; the name was conferred on it by Sir H. Davy in 1810; Engl. Cyclopædia. From Gk. *χλωρός*,

pale green; cf. Gk. *χλόη*, verdure, grass; *χλός*, green colour; Skt. *hari-*, green, yellow. Allied to **Yellow**, q. v. Der. *chlor-ic*, *chlor-ide*, *chlor-ite*; also *chloro-form*, where the latter element has reference to *formic acid*, an acid originally obtained from red ants; from *L. formica*, an ant.

CHOCOLATE, a paste made from cacao. (Span.—Mexican.) First in E. G., tr. of Acosta, 1604, p. 271 (bk. iv. c. 22); also in Pope, Rape of the Lock, ii. 135; Spectator, no. 54. R. also quotes from Dampier's Voyages, an. 1682 [ed. 1699, i. 60] that the Spaniards making chocolate from the cacao-nut. Todd says that it was also called *chocolata* at first, and termed 'an Indian drink;' for which he refers to Anthony Wood's Athenæ Oxonienses, ed. 1692, vol. ii. col. 416. = Span. *chocolate*, chocolate. = Mexican *chocolatl*, chocolate (Simcon). Wholly unconnected with the word *cacao*, of which the Mex. name is *cacaawil*. Prescott confuses them.

CHOICE, a selection. (F.—Teut.) Not English, so that the connexion with the verb to choose is but remote. ME. *chois*, *choys*, Rob. of Glouc. p. 111, l. 17; l. 2415. = OF. *chois*, choice. = OF. *choisir*, to choose; ONorthF. *coisir*. β. Of Teut. origin. = Goth. *haujan*, to prove, test; causal of *kisan*, to choose. See **Choose**.

CHOIR, a band of singers; part of a church. (F.—L.—Gk.) Also spelt *quire*. The choir of a church is so called because the choir of singers usually sat there. In the former sense, we find the spellings *quir*, *quer*; Barbour's Bruce, xx. 203 (l. 287 in the Pinkerton edition). We also find 'Queere, chorus;' Prompt. Parv. p. 420. *Quire* is in Shak. Hen. VIII. iv. 1. 90; but it is altered to *choir* in modern reprints. The spellings *quire*, *quire* resemble those of *frere*, *frier* (friar); *choir* is pedantic, and our prayer-books have *quire* still. = OF. *cuer* (Littre); MF. *choeur*, 'the quire of a church; also, a round, ring, or troop of singers;' Cotgrave. = L. *chorum*, acc. of *chorus*, a band of singers. = Gk. *χορός*, a dance in a ring, a band of dancers and singers; see *Prelitvitz*. Doublet, *chorus*; whence *chor-al*, *chor-al-ly*, *chor-ister*. See **Chorus**.

CHOKER, to throttle, strangle. (F.) Thus doth S. Ambrose choke our sophisters; Frith's Works, p. 130, col. 1. 'Chekenyng or querkenyng, chokoued or querkened, suffocatus, strangulatus;' Prompt. Parv. p. 72. The form *cheko*, to choke, occurs in Rob. of Brunne, Haulding Synne, l. 3192; see Stratmann, s. v. *cheken*, p. 114. [Cf. *chese* as another form of *choose*.] An E. word; Sommer gives 'acocod, suffocatus,' but without a reference; yet *acocod* occurs in Filicite, Hom. l. 216. We also find AS. *æ-cœcuung*, to translate L. *ruminatio*, which the glossator hardly seems to have understood; see Voc. 179, 1. Thus the AS. form was *æcœcan*, whence ME. *chiken*, regularly; also by change of *cœ* to *cœi*, as in the case of F. *choose* an ME. *chiken*, later *choken* (with short o, as in *chock-ful*) and subsequent regular lengthening. The Teut. base is **heuk*. Perhaps *chuck-le* and Icel. *hök*, 'the gullet,' may be related. Der. *choke-ful*.

CHOLER, the bile; anger. (F.—L.—Gk.) The *k* is a 16th century insertion, due to a knowledge of the source of the word. ME. *colers*, bile; Gower, C. A. iii. 100; bk. vii. l. 459. The adj. *colerik* is in Chaucer's Prolog. 587. = OF. *colere*, which in Cotgrave is also written *cholera*, and explained by 'choler, anger,' . . . also the complexion or humour termed choler. = L. *cholera*, bile; also, cholera, or a bilious complaint (Hiny). = Gk. *χολέρα*, cholera; *χολή*, bile; *χόλος*, bile, also wrath, anger. The Gk. *χολή* is cognate with L. *fel*, and E. *gall*. See *Gall* (1). Der. *chol-ic*. Doublet, *cholera*, as shown.

CHOOSE, to pick out, select. (E.) ME. *cheosen*, *chesen*, *chusen*; of which *chesen* is the most usual. Spelt *chus* in the imperative, St. Marcareto, l. 103; *cheosen*, Iyama, ii. 210. AS. *cfoosan* (pt. t. *cfoos*), later form *cfoosan*, to choose; Grin, i. 160. AS. *cfoosan* gave ME. *cheosen* regularly; the E. *choose* is from *cfoosan* (with *fo* for *cfo*). + Du. *kiezen*; G. *kiezen*; Icel. *kjfsa*; Guth. *kiesan*. To choose, also to prove, test. Teut. type **heusan*, pt. t. **heus*. Further allied to L. *gustare*, to taste; Gk. *γεύσασθαι*, I taste; Skt. *jush*, to relish, enjoy = √ *GEUS*, to choose, taste. Brugmann, i. § 602. From the same root, choice, q. v.; also *gust* (2), *dis-gust*.

CHOP (1), to cut suddenly, strike off. (E.) ME. *choppen*, to cut up, strike off. 'Thei choppen alle the body in smale peeces;' Maunde-ville's Travels, p. 201. The imperative chop occurs in P. Plowman, A. iii. 253. A later form of **Chop** (1), q. v. Der. *chop*, sb.; *chop-er*.

CHOP (2), to barter, exchange. (E.) A variant of **chop**, to barter; due to the fact that *chop*, to cut, was also pronounced as *chop*. Further, this verb to chop seems to have been made out of *chop-man*, sb., a merchant. See **Chapman**. Hence also the plur. 'to chop and change;' we say also, 'the wind chops,' i.e. changes, veers.

CHOPINE, a high-heeled shoe. (F.—Span.—L.) In Hamlet, ii. a. 447. An error for *chopine*. = MF. *chopine*, *chappin*; Cotgrave has 'chappine, choppins, a kind of high slippers for low women;' OF. *chappin*, Godefroy. = Span. *chapin*, a clog; with a cork sole; and see

chapin in Minshew. = Span. *chapa*, the same as E. *chape*; see **Chape**. See Notes on Eng. Etym., p. 36.

CHOPPS, the jaws, cheeks; see **Chaps**.

CHORD, a string of a musical instrument. (L.—Gk.) The same word as *cord*, which spelling is generally reserved for the sense 'a thin rope.' Milton has *chords*, P. L. xi. 561. In old edd. of Shak., it is spelt *cord*. = L. *chorda*. = Gk. *χορδή*, the string of a musical instrument. See further under **Cord**.

CHORUS, a company of singers. (L.—Gk.) In Milton, P. L. vii. 275. = L. *chorus*. = Gk. *χορός*. See further under **Choir**.

CHOUGH, a bird of the crow family. (E.) MF. *chough*, in Chaucer, Parl. Fowles, 345. 'The crows and the choughes;' Maunde-ville, p. 59. The pl. *choughes* occurs about 1305, in E. E. Poems, ed. Furnivall, p. 76, l. 185. Not found in AS., which has the form *cwō*; we find 'Graculus vel monedula, cwo;' Jelf. Gloss, Nomina Avium; and in O. E. Texts we find the strange forms *cīaw*, *chīaw*. The various names imitate its cry; somewhat similar are NFries. *kauke*, a chough; Du. *kaauw*, a chough, jackdaw; Dan. *kaa*, a jackdaw; Swed. *kaja*, a jackdaw. We also find AF. *chouue*, a chough, in Wright's Vocab. i. 145, l. 16; and even OF. *choe*, *choue*, *kanoue* (Godefroy).

CHOUSE, to cheat; orig. a cheat. (Ital.—Turkish.) Now a slang word; but its history is known. It was orig. a sb. Ben Jonson has *chious* in the sense of 'a Turk,' with the implied sense of 'a cheat.' In his Alchemist, Act i. sc. 1, Dapper says: 'What do you think of me, That I am a *chious*? Face. What's that? Dapper. The Turk was [i.e. who was] here: As one would say, do you think I am a Turk?' The allusion is to a Turkish chious, or interpreter, who, in 1609, defrauded some Turkish merchants resident in England of £4000; a fraud which was notorious at the time. See Richardson, Trench's Select Glossary, and Gifford's Ben Jonson, iv. 27. Gifford copied the story (without acknowledgment) from W. R. Chew-wood, Memoirs of Ben Jonson, 1756; p. 15 (N. & Q. 9 S. v. 25). The pl. *chouses* occurs in Ford's Lady's Trial, ii. 2; and the pp. *chous'd* in Butler's Hudibras, pt. ii. c. 3. l. 1010 (ed. Bell, li. 53). = Ital. *chius*, an officer of the great Turk (Florio, 1611). = Turk. *chāwush*, explained as meaning 'a sergeant, a lieutenant; any officer that precedes a magistrate or other great man; a herald, a pursuivant, a messenger; the head of a caravan;' Richardson's Pers. Dict. p. 534.

CHROME, holy unction, holy oil. (F.—L.—Gk.) 'Anoynted with the holye crisme;' Sir T. More, Works, p. 377 c. It occurs also in Gen. and Exodus, ed. Morris, l. 2458. Hence *chrisme-child*, a child wearing a *chrisme-doth*, or cloth with which a child, after baptism and holy unction, was covered. [The o is merely inserted for facility of pronunciation.] The spelling *crisme* or *chrisme* is due to a knowledge of the Greek source. It was formerly also spelt *creme* or *creyme*, as in William of Shoreham's Poems, De Baptismo, l. 144 (in Spec. of Eng. ed. Morris and Skeat). = OF. *creme*, *chrisme*, explained by Cotgrave as 'the crisme, or oyle wherewith a baptised child is anointed.' = Late L. *chrismia*, sacred oil. = Gk. *χρίσμα*, an unguent. = Gk. *χρίω*, I grieve, rub, besmead, anoint. Der. *chrism-al*; *chrisme-doth*, *chrisme-child*.

CHRIST, the anointed one. (I.—Gk.) I. *Christus*. = Gk. *Χριστός*, anointed. = Gk. *χρίω*, I rub, anoint. See **Chrim**. Hence AS. *cris*, *Christ*; AS. *cristen*, a Christian (Boethius, cap. i), afterwards altered to *Christian* to agree with 1. *Christiānus*; also AS. *cristnian*, to christen, where the suffix *-ian* is active, so that the word is equivalent to *cristen-ian*, i.e. to make a Christian; also AS. *cristen-dōm*, *cristenan-dōm*, Christendom, Christianity, the Christian world; Boethius, cap. i. These words were introduced in very early times, and were always spelt without any *k* after the *c*. The *k* is now inserted, to agree with the Greek. Der. *Christ-ian* (formerly *cristen*, as explained above); *Christen-dōm* (i.e. Christian-dom, as shown); *Christ-ian-like*, *Christ-ian-ly*, *Christ-ian-ly*, *Christ-ian-be*; *christen* (AS. *cristian*, explained above); *Christ-mas*, for which see below. The mod. E. *long* is due to F. influence.

CHRISTMAS, the birth-day of Christ. (Hybrid; Gk. and L.) ME. *cristemesse*, Aeymbite of Iwuyt, p. 213; *cristenmas*, Gawain, l. 985; *cristenmasse*, Chaucer, C. T., Group B, l. 126. AS. *cristes messe*, Chron. an. 1021 (MS. 1). From AS. *crist*, i.e. Christ; and AS. *messe* (ME. *messe*), a mass, festival. See **Mass** (2). Der. *Christ-mas-box*; see **Box** (2).

CHROMATIC, lit. relating to colours. (Gk.) Holland has the expression 'never yet to this day did the tragedy use chromatic music nor rhyme;' Plutarch, p. 1022. And Dryden speaks of 'the third part of painting, which is *chromatique* or colouring;' Parallel bet. Poetry and Painting (near the end). = Gk. *χρωματικός*, suited for colour. = Gk. *χρωμα-*, stem of *χρῶμα*, colour; closely related to Gk. *χρῶς*, skin, covering, *χρῶς*, surface; and allied to *χρῆω*, to rub over. Der. *chromatics*.

CHROME, the same as **Chromium**, a metal. (Gk.) Its compounds are remarkable for the beauty of their colours; hence the

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name, given in 1797 (N. E. D.). The word is coined from Gk. *χρόμα*, colour. See above. Der. *chrom-ic*.

CHRONICLE, a record of the times. (F.—L.—Gk.) ME. *cronicle* (always without *l* after *c*); Trevisa, ii. 77; Prompt. Parv. p. 104. The pp. *croneycle*, i.e. chronicle, occurs in Sir Eglamour, 1339. The sb. *croneicle* also occurs, Prompt. Parv.—AF. *croneicle*, Gaimar, 954; with unoriginal *l*; we also find ME. *croneique* or *croneike*, a word frequently used by Gower in his C.A., ll. 101, 817, &c.—OF. *croneique*, pl. *croneiques*, 'chronicles, annals'; Cotgrave.—Late L. *chronica*, a catalogue, description (Ducauge); a sing. sb., formed (mistakenly) from the Gk. plural.—Gk. *χρονία*, sb. pl. annals.—Gk. *χρονικός*, relating to time (mod. E. *chronic*).—Gk. *χρόνος*, time. Der. *chronic-er*; from the same source, *chron-ic*, *chron-ic-al*; also *chronology*, *chrono-meter*, for which see below.

CHRONOLOGY, the science of dates. (Gk.) Raleigh speaks of 'a chronological table'; Hist. of the World, b. ii. c. 22, s. 11. Either from F. *chronologie* (Cotgrave), or directly from the Gk. *χρονολογία*, chronology.—Gk. *χρόνος*, for *χρόνος*, time; and *-λογία*, from *λόγος*, discourse, from *λέγειν*, to speak. Der. *chronolog-ic*, *chronolog-ic-al*, *chronolog-ic-al-ly*, *chronolog-er*, *chronolog-ist*.

CHRONOMETER, an instrument for measuring time. (Gk.) 'Chromometer or Chronometrium perpendiculum, a pendulum to measure time with'; Kersey's Dict. and ed. 1715.—Gk. *χρόνος*, stem of *χρόνος*, time; and *μέτρον*, a measure.

CHRYSALEIS, a form taken by some insects. (Gk.) Given in Bailey's Dict., vol. ii. ed. 1731.—Gk. *χρυσάλεϊς*, the gold-coloured sheath of butter-flies, a chrysalis; called in Late L. *aurilia* (from *aurum*, gold).—Gk. *χρυσός*, gold. Prob. of Semitic origin; cf. Heb. *hārīṣ*, gold. The pl. is properly *chrysalides*.

CHRYSAETHIUM, a flower. (L.—Gk.) In Lyte's Dodones, bk. ii. c. 30.—L. *chrysaethium*.—Gk. *χρυσάινθρον*, a marigold.—Gk. *χρυσός*, gold; *ἄνθος*, a bloom, from *ἀνθεῖν*, to bloom, related to *ἄνθος*, a flower, a bud.

CHRYSOLEITE, a stone of a yellow colour. (F.—L.—Gk.) ME. *crysolite*, Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, A. 1009; with ref. to Rev. xxi. 20.—OF. *crisolite*.—L. *chrysolithus* (Vulgate).—Gk. *χρυσόλιθος*, Rev. xxi. 20; lit. 'a gold stone'.—Gk. *χρυσός*, for *χρυσός*, gold; and *λίθος*, a stone.

CHRYSOPEASE, a kind of stone. (L.—Gk.) ME. *crysopease* [sic], Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, A. 1013; *crisopace* [sic]. An Old Eng. Miscellany, ed. Morris, p. 98, l. 174; with ref. to Rev. xxi. 20.—L. *chrysoprase* (Vulgate).—Gk. *χρυσόπρασος*, Rev. xxi. 20; a precious stone of a yellow-green colour, and named, with reference to its colour, from Gk. *χρυσός*, gold, and *πράσινον*, a leek.

CHUB, a small but fat fish. (F.) 'A chubbe, bruscum;' Levius, Manip. Vocab. col. 181, l. 29. [Sometimes said to be named from its large head, but it is rather its body which is thick and fat. Besides, the resemblance to AS. *cyf*, which signifies 'top, summit' rather than 'head', is but slight.] B. Not to be separated from the adj. *chubby*, i.e. fat; nor (perhaps) from the ME. *chuffy*, fat and fleshy; see Prompt. Parv. p. 77, note 1. Marston even speaks of a 'chub-faced fox'; Antonio's Revenge, A. iv. sc. 1. γ. The word is, doubtless, English, though the characteristic *ch* has not been explained. The prov. E. *chub*, a log of wood (E. D. D.), may be compared with prov. Swed. (and Swed.) *kubb*, a block, log of a tree; Icel. *tré-kumbr*, *tré-kubbr*, a log of a tree, a chump; Norw. *kubbe*, a log. These words are further allied to prov. Swed. *kabba*, *kubba*, to lop, Norw. *kubba*, to lop. Even more remarkable are Swed. dial. *kubbing*, chubby, fat, plump; Norw. *kubben*, stumpy. See **CHUMP**. ¶ The word *chub* does not appear to have been in early use; we commonly find the fish described as 'the chevin', which is a French term. Cotgrave gives '*Chervinau*, a chevin', a word apparently derived from *chef*, the head, and properly applied rather to the 'bull-head' or 'miller's-thumb', by which names Florio explains the Ital. *capitone*, derived from L. *capito*, large-headed; from L. *caput*, the head. Der. *chubb-y* (see explanation above); *chubb-i-ness*.

CHUCK (1), to strike gently; to toss. (F.—O. Low Ger.) We use the phrase 'to chuck under the chin.' Sherwood, in his Index to Cotgrave, writes 'a *chocke* under the chinne.' *Chuck*, to toss, was also formerly *chock*, as shown by a quotation from Turberville's Epitaph on Master Win Drowned (R., s. v. *chock*). Imitative; but prob. suggested by F. *choquer*, 'to give a shock'; Cotgrave.—Du. *schokken*, to jolt, shake; *schok*, a shock, bounce, jolt; allied to E. *shock* and *shake*. See **SHOCK**. Der. *chuck-farthing*, i.e. toss-farthing; Sterne, Trist. Shandy, c. 10.

CHUCK (2), to cluck as a hen. (E.) A variant of *cluck*. *Chuck* has *cluck* for the sound made by a cock, when he had found a grain of corn; C. T. 15180 (B 4364). The word is clearly imitative, like *Cluck*. Der. *chuck-le*, in the sense of 'cluck'; also in the sense 'to fondle'; both of which senses appear in Dryden, as cited by Todd. Cf. Norw. *kukla*, to chuckle, to cluck as a hen (Ross).

CHUCK (3), a chicken; Shak. L. L. v. 1, 117, &c. (E.) Merely a variant of *chicken*, q. v. Cf. Icel. *hjúklingr*, a chicken.

CHUCKLE, to laugh in the throat. (L.) '*Chuckle*, to laugh by fits'; Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715. The suffix *-le* gives it a frequentative force. The sense now refers to suppressed laughter; as if related to *choke* more immediately than to *chuck*. See **CHOKE**, **CHUCK** (2).

CHUM, a familiar companion. (F.—L.) The N. E. D. quotes 'my chum Mr. Hody' from Creech, Dedication to tr. of Theocritus, in 1684. This is the earliest instance. Origin uncertain. [Some say it is a 'corruption' of *chamber-fellow*, which seems incredible; and the Bremen Wörterb. identifies it with Low G. *kumpaan*, (often shortened to *kump*), a familiar companion (from French), which does not seem to be possible.] Cf. prov. F. *chumny*, a chimney-sweep (which is from *chimney*); E. D. D. Surely for *chimney-fellow*, i.e. fireside companion (*chimney*—fireplace). Cf. Brand, Pop. Antiq. ii. 452; i. 232; and see Phil. Soc. Trans., 1902, p. 656.

CHUMP, a log of wood. (E.) '*Chump*, a thick and short log, or block of wood'; Phil. Soc. ed. 1706. A late formation; prob. affected by *chop*, *clump*, &c. Common in dialects. Cf. Norw. *kump*, a round eminence, a lump (Ross); also Icel. *kumbr*, as seen in *tré-kumbr*, a tree-chump, a log. Cf. Icel. *kumbr*, equivalent to *kubbr*, a chopping; from *kubba*, to chop. See **CHUB**. Der. *chump-end*, i.e. thick end.

CHURCH, the Lord's house. (Gk.) In very early use. ME. *chirche*, *chirche*, *cherche*; also (in Northern dialects), *kirk*, *kirke*. '*Chirche* is holi godes hus, . . . and is cleped on bok kiriake i. dominicalis'; the church is God's holy house, and is called in the book kiriake, i.e. dominical; O. Eng. Hom. ii. 23. AS. *cirice*, *cire*; the pl. *ciricean* occurs in Gregory's Liber Pastoralis, tr. by Ælfred; ed. Sweet, p. 5; and see O. E. Texts. Cf. OSax. *kerika*, *kirika*; Du. *kerk*; Dan. *kirke*; Swed. *kyrka*; Icel. *kirkja*; OIIG. *chiricha*, MHG. *kirche*, G. *kirche*. β. But all these are borrowed from Gk. *κυριακή*, a church; neut. of adj. *κυριακός*, belonging to the Lord, from Gk. *κύριος*, the Lord; or (rather) from Gk. *κυριανή*, pl., treated as a fem. sing. (as in other cases). *Κύριος* orig. signified 'mighty'; from Gk. *κρός*, might, strength. Cf. Skt. *pāra-s*, a hero; Zend *para*, strong. Brugm. i. § 474. ¶ The etym. has been doubted, on account of the rareness of the Gk. word *κυριακή*; but see the discussion in N. E. D.; and consider the high probability that the word must be Greek. Der. *church-man*; *church-warden* (see *warden*); *church-yard* (see *yard*).

CHURL, a countryman. (L.—Gk.) ME. *cherl*, *cheorl*; spell *cherl*, Ormulum, 14788. AS. *ceorl*, a churl; also 'husband', as in John, iv. 18, & Du. *kerel*, a clown, fellow; Dan. and Swed. *karl*, a man; Icel. *karl*, a male, man (whence Scot. *carle*, a fellow); OHG. *charal*, G. *karl*, a man, a male (whence Charles). Teut. type **karilaz*; whence Finnish *karilas*, an old man; Streitberg, § 97. Cf. Gk. *γάρον*, an old man. Der. *churl-isk*, *churl-isk-ly*.

CHURN, a vessel for making butter. (E.) ME. *chirne*, *chyrene*. '*Chyrne*, vesselle, cimbria, cumbia. *Chyrne* botry, *cumo*.' Prompt. Parv. p. 76. AS. *cyrin*; earlier form *cirin* (printed *cirin*), Corpus Gloss, l. 1866. 'Sinum, *cyrin*.' Voc. 280, 32. & Icel. *kirna*, a churn; Swed. *kärna*, M. Swed. *kerna*, Dan. *kierne*, a churn. Further relations doubtful. Der. *churn*, verb; cf. Swed. *kärna*, M. Swed. *kerna*, Dan. *kierne*, Du. *kernen*, to churn.

CHUTNEY, **CHUTNY**, a kind of hot relish. (Hind.) In Thackeray, Vanity Fair, c. lix. § 6.—Hind. *chatni* (Forbes, Yale).

CHYLE, juice, milky fluid. (F.—L.—Gk.) A white fluid, due to a mixture of food with intestinal juices; a medical term. In Sherwood's Index to Cotgrave we have: 'the Chylus, *chyle*, *chile*;' so that it was at first called by the Latin name, which was afterwards shortened to the F. form *chyle* (given by Cotgrave), for convenience. Both F. *chyle* and L. *chylus* are from the Gk. *χυλός*, juice, moisture.—Gk. *χύνω* (for *χύνω*), I pour.—GHEU, to pour; whence also F. *gush*, q. v. Der. *chyl-ous*, *chyl-aceous*.

CHYME, juice, liquid pulp. (L.—Gk.) '*Chymus*, any kind of juice, esp. that of meat after the second digestion'; Kersey's Dict., and ed. 1715. Afterwards shortened to *chyme*, for convenience; *chymus* being the L. form.—Gk. *χυμός*, juice, liquid, chyme.—Gk. *χύνω*, I pour. See **CHYLE**. Der. *chym-ous*.

CHYMI, **CHYMIST**; see **CHEMIST**.

CI-CZ

CICATRICE, the scar of a wound. (F.—L.) In Shak. Hamlet, iv. 3. 62.—F. *cicatrice*, 'a cicatrice, a skarre'; Cot.—L. *cicātriciem*, acc. of *cicātrix*, a scar. Der. *cicatrice*, verb; from MF. *cicatrizer*, 'to cicatrize'; Cot.

CICERONE, a guide who explains. (Ital.—L.) Used by Shakespeare, died 1763 (Todd). First found in 1726.—Ital. *cicerone*, a guide, lit. a *cicero*.—L. *Ciceronem*, acc. of *Cicero*, the celebrated orator. Der. From the same name, *Ciceron*-um.

CID, a title of Ruy Diaz, the national hero of Spain. (Span.—Arab.)

CIDER, a drink made from apples. (F.—L.—Gk.—Heb.) There is no reason why it should have been restricted to apples, as it merely means 'strong drink.' ME. *sicer*, *cyder*, *syder*. In Chaucer, C. T., Group B. 3245, some MSS. have *cider*, others *sicer*, *syder*; the allusion is to Judges, xiii. 7: 'cave ne unum bibas, nec *sicera*.' *Sicra* is here the L. form, and *cider* the F. form.—F. *cidre*, *cider*; OF. *sicre*, *sicdre*, *cidre* (Supp. to Godefroy, s.v. *Cidre*).—L. *sicera*, strong drink.—Gk. *oiepa*, strong drink.—Heb. *shakar*, strong drink.—Heb. *shakar*, to be intoxicated. Cf. Arab. *sukr*, *sukr*, drunkenness; Rich. Dict. p. 838. ¶ *Q* *L. sicera* became *siéra*; whence OF. *sicre*, later *sicdre*, with excrescent *d*; later *cidre* (with loss of *s*). The Wallachian *tzighir*, *cider*, preserves the guttural.

CIGLING, CIEL; see *Cail*.

CIGAR, a small roll of tobacco. (Span.) 'Give me a cigar!' Byron, The Island, c. ii. 19. Spelt *segar* in Twiss's Travels through Spain, A.D. 1773 (Todd).—Span. *cigarro*, a cigar. Commonly supposed to be derived from *cigarr*, a grass-hopper; from a fanciful resemblance to the insect's body. (Monlau.)

CILIARY, pertaining to the eyelids or eyelashes. (L.) In Johnson's Dict., with a quotation from Ray. Formed as if from L. *ciliarius*, adj.; from *cilium*, the eyelid.

CIMETER; see *Scimeter*.

CINCCHONA, Peruvian bark. (Spanish.) Named by Linnaeus, in 1742, after the countess of Chinchón, wife of the governor of Peru, cured by it A.D. 1638. Hence the name should have been *Chinchona*. *Chinchón* is a small town in New Castile (Pineda); and lies to the E.S.E. of Madrid. ¶ Distinct from *quinine*, q.v.

CINCTURE, a girdle, belt. (L.) In Milton, P. L. ix. 1117. [Not in Shakespeare, though sometimes inserted in K. John, iv. 3. 155.]—L. *cinctura*, a girdle.—L. *cingere*, pp. *cinctus*, to gird.

CINDER, the refuse of a burnt coal. (F.) ME. *sinder*, *sindyr*, *cyndir*, *cyndyr*. 'Syndyr of smythys colys, cinder.' Prompt. Parv. p. 456; 'Cyndyr of the smythys fyre, casman,' id. p. 78. AS. *sinder*, scorra, dross of iron; cf. 'Scorium, *synder*;' Wright's Vocab. i. 86; 'scoria, *sinder*;' O.E. Texts, p. 95, l. 1808. NFries. *sinder*, slag. + Icel. *sindr*, slag or dross from a forge; Dan. *sinder*, *siner*, a spark of ignited iron; also, a cinder; Swed. *sinder*, slag, dross; G. *sinter*, dross of iron, scale. [The Icel. verb *sindra*, to glow or throw out sparks, is a derivative from *sindr*, not vice versa; and therefore does not help forward the etymology.] ¶ The spelling *cinder* has superseded *sinder*, through confusion with the F. *cendre* (with excrescent *d*), which is a wholly unconnected word, from the L. acc. *cinerem*, accus. of *cinis*, dust. The F. *cendre* would have given us *cender*, just as F. *genre* has given us *gender*. See below. The correct spelling *sinder* (in use from the 8th century to the 16th) is not likely to be restored. Der. *cinder*-y.

CINERARY, relating to the ashes of the dead. (L.) Not in Johnson. Modern; seldom used except in the expression 'cinerary urn,' i.e. an urn for enclosing the ashes of the dead. [The word is wholly unconnected with *cinder* (see above), and never used with reference to common cinders.]—L. *cinerarius*, relating to the ashes of the dead.—L. *cinis* (decl. stem *ciner*), dust or ashes of the dead. + Gk. *kivis*, dust. Brugm. i. § 84. Der. *cinerar*-ia, a flower; so named from the ash-coloured down on the leaves.

CINNABAR, CINOPER, red sulphuret of mercury. (L.—Gk.—Pers.) Spelt *cyoper*; Wyclif, Jerem. xxii. 14. 'Cinaber or Cinoper (cinnabaris), vermillion, or red lead, is either natural or artificial.' Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674.—Late L. *cinnabaris*, the Latinised name.—Gk. *κιννάβαρις*, cinnabar, vermillion; a dye called 'dragon's blood' (Liddell and Scott). Of oriental origin. Cf. Pers. *zinzifrah*, *zingifrah*, *zinzifrah*, red lead, vermillion, cinnabar; Richardson's Dict. p. 784. ¶ Distinct from *sinnople*, q.v.

CINNAMON, the name of a spice. (L.—Gk.—Heb.) In the Bible, Exod. xxx. 23, where the Vulgate has *cinnamum*. Also in Rev. xviii. 13, where the Gk. has *κιννάμωμον*. Both are from the Heb. *qinnāmōn*, cinnamon; a word of non-Semitic origin; cf. Malay *kayu manis*, sweet wood, cinnamon; from *kayu*, wood, *manis*, sweet (Gesenius). ¶ In ME. cinnamon was called *canal*, from the F. *canelle*, which Cotgrave explains by 'our modern cannell or cinnamon,' where 'cinnamon' is a misprint for 'cinnamon.' This *canelle* is a dimin. of OF. *canne*, cane. See *Cane*.

CINQUE, the number five. (F.—L.) Formerly used in dice-play. See *cing* in Chaucer, C. T., Group C, l. 653.—F. *cing*.—L. *quingis*, five; cognate with E. *five*, q.v. Der. *cinque-foil* (see *foil*); *cinque-pace*, Much Ado, ii. 1. 77; see *Nares*.

CIPHER, the figure 0 in arithmetic. (F.—Span.—Arab.) ME. *cyphre*, Richard the Keesles, cd. Skeat, iv. 53.—OF. *cyfre* (mod. F. *chiffre*, which see in Brachet).—Span. *cifra*, denoting 'nothing.'—Arab. *ṣifr*, a cipher; Palmer's Pers. Dict. col. 402 (the initial letter being *ṣāf*); lit. 'an empty thing'; from Arab. *ṣifr*, adj. empty.—Arab. root *ṣafara*, to be empty; Rich. Dict. p. 937. (A translation of Skt. *śūnyam*, a cipher, neut. of *śūnya*, q.v.) *Cipher* is a doublet of zero, q.v. Der. *cypher*, verb; *de-cipher*, from L. *dē*, in the verbal sense of *un-*; cf. MF. *decyphier*, 'to decypher'; Cot.

CIRCENSIAN; see under *Circus*.

CIRCLE, a ring, in various senses. (F.—L.) In very early use. 'Fewer circulas,' i.e. four circles, A. S. Chron. A.D. 1104; where *circulas* is the pl. of AS. *circul*. [The spelling *circle* is due to the influence of AF. and F. *cercle*.]—L. *circulus*, a circle, small ring, dimin. of *circus*, a circle, a ring; cognate with F. *ring*, q.v. + Gk. *apikos*, *kipkos*, a ring; AS. *hring*, a ring, circle. See *Ring* (1). Der. *circle*, verb; *circlet*, *circled-ar*, *circled-ar-ly*, *circled-ar-ly*, *circled-at-on*, *circled-at-on*, *circled-at-or*; and see *circuit*, *circum*, *circus*.

CIRCUIT, a revolving, revolution, orbit. (F.—L.) Spelt *circuite*, Golden Buke, c. 26 (K.); *circuit*, Chaucer, C. T., 1889 (A. 1887).—F. *circuit*, 'a circuit, compass, going about,' Cot.—L. *circulus*, a going about.—L. *circulus*, *circumulus*, pp. of *circumire*, to go round, go about.—L. *circum*, around (see *Circum*); and *ire*, to go.—¶ *El*, to go; cf. Skt. *i*, to go. Der. *circuitous*, *circuitous-ly*.

CIRCUM, prefix, around, round about. (L.) Found in ME. *circum-stance*, Ancien Kiewle, p. 216; and in other words.—L. *circum*, around, about. Orig. the accus. of *circus*, a circle. See *Circus*, *Circle*. For compounds, see below.

CIRCUMAMBIENT, going round about. (L.) In Blount's Gloss. (1681). Sir T. Browne has *circumambienti*, Vulg. Errors, b. ii. c. 1. § 13.—L. *circum*, around; and *ambiens*, acc. of *ambiens*, surrounding. See *Ambient*.

CIRCUMAMBULATE, to walk round. (L.) In Blount's Gloss. (1674).—L. *circum*, around; and *ambulare*, pp. of *ambulare*, to walk. See *Ambulation*.

CIRCUMCISE, to cut around. (L.) 'Circumcised he was;' Gen. and Exodus, cd. Morris, 1200. The ME. also used the form *circumeide*, Wyclif, Gen. xvii. 11; Josh. v. 2. The latter is, strictly, the more correct form.—L. *circumcidere*, to cut around; pp. *circumcensus*.—L. *circum*, around; and *cadere* (pt. *cecidit*), to cut. See *Cæsura*. Der. *circumcision*; from the pp. stem.

CIRCUMFERENCE, the boundary of a circle. (L.) 'The circle and the circumference;' Gower, C. A. iii. 90; b. vii. 188.—L. *circumferentia*, the boundary of a circle; by substituting the F. suffix *-fer* for the L. *-tia*.—L. *circumferens*, stem of *circumferens*, pres. pt. of *circumferre*, to carry round.—L. *circum*, around; and *ferre*, to carry, bear, cognate with F. *beare*, q.v. Der. *circumferential*.

CIRCUMFLEX, lit. a bending round. (L.) 'Accent circumflex, a circumflex accent;' Sherwood's Index to Cotgrave. Cotgrave himself explains the F. *accent circumflex* by 'the bowed accent.'—L. *syllaba circumflexa*, a syllable marked with a circumflex.—L. *circumflexus*, pp. of *circumflectere*, to bend round.—L. *circum*, around; and *flectere*, to bend. See *Flexible*. Der. From the same source, *circumflect*, vb.

CIRCUMFLOUENT, flowing around. (L.) In Pope's tr. of the Odyssey, i. 230. [Milton has *circumfluous*, P. L. vii. 270; from L. adj. *circumfluous*, flowing around.]—L. *circumfluent*, stem of *circumfluen*, pres. pt. of *circumfluer*, to flow round.—L. *circum*, around; and *fluere*, to flow. See *Fluid*.

CIRCUMFUSE, to pour around. (L.) Ben Jonson has 'circumfused light,' in An Elegy on Lady Jane Pawlet; and see Milton, P. L. vi. 778.—L. *circumfusio*, pp. of *circumfundere*, to pour around (the L. pp. being made, as often, into the F. infinitive mood).—L. *circum*, around; and *fundere*, to pour. See *Fuse* (1).

CIRCUMJACENT, lying round or near. (L.) In Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. ii. c. 1. § 3.—L. *circumiacens*, stem of *circumiacens*, pres. pt. of *circumiacere*, to lie near or round.—L. *circum*, around; and *iacere*, to lie, properly 'to lie where thrown,' a secondary verb formed from *iacere*, to throw. See *Jet* (1).

CIRCUMLOCUTION, round-about speech. (L.) In Udall, prol. to Ephebianus, fol. 125; and Wilson's Arte of Rhetorique, p. 178 (R.).—L. *circumlocutō*, acc. of *circumlocutio*, a periphrasis. Cf. L. *circumlocutio*, pp. of *circumloqui*, to speak in a round-about way.—L. *circum*, around; and *loqui*, to speak. See *Loquacious*. Der. *circumlocution*-y.

CIRCUMNAVIGATE, to sail round. (L.) In Fuller's Worthies of Suffolk (R.).—L. *circumnavigare*, pp. *gatus*, to sail round.—L. *circum*, around; and *navigare*, to sail, from *nāvi*-s, a ship. See *Navigate*. Der. *circumnavigation*-or, -ion.

CIRCUMSCRIBE, to draw a line round. (L.) Sir T. More has *circumscribed*, Works, p. 121 b. Chaucer has the form *circumscriue*, Troil. and Cres. v. 1865.—L. *circumscribere*, pp. *-scriptus*, to

write or draw around; to confine, limit.—*L. circum*, around; and *scribere*, to write. See *Soribe*. Der. *circumscription*.

CIRCUMSPECT, prudent, wise. (*L.*) 'Ful circumspice and wise'; Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 15. Sir T. Elyot has *circumspedition*, The Governour, b. i. c. 24.—*L. circumspicere*, prudent; orig. the pp. of *circumspicere*, to look around.—*L. circum*, around; and *specere*, to look. See *Spy*. Der. *circumspicere*, *ness*, *ion*.

CIRCUMSTANCE, detail, event. (*F.*—*L.*) In early use. ME. *circumstances*, Ancien Riwle, p. 316.—*AF. circumstance*, Will. Waddington, l. 10359.—*L. circumstantia*, lit. 'a standing around,' a surrounding; also, a circumstance, attribute, quality. (But the *L.* word was assimilated to *F.*; the *F.* form is *circumstance*).—*L. circumstant*, stem of *circumstans*, pres. pt. of *circumstare*, to stand round, surround.—*L. circum*, around; and *stare*, to stand, cognate with *E. stand*. See *Stand*. Der. *circumstant*, *ial*, *ial*, *ly*, *ial*.

CIRCUMVALLATION, a continuous rampart. (*L.*) 'The lines of circumvallation'; Evelyn's Diary, Aug. 2, 1641; Tatler, no. 175. Formed from a *L. acc.* 'circumvallatōnem, from a supposed sb. *circumvallatō, regularly formed from the verb *circumvallare* (pp. *vallatus*), to surround with a rampart.—*L. circum*, around; and *vallare*, to make a rampart, from *vallum*, a rampart; whence also *E. wall*. See *Wall*.

CIRCUMVENT, to delude, deceive. (*L.*) 'I was thereby circumvented'; Barnes's Works, p. 222; col. 2. Formed, like verbs in *-ate*, from the pp. of the *L.* verb.—*L. circumvenire*, pp. of *circumvenire*, to come round, surround, encompass, deceive, delude.—*L. circum*, around; and *venire*, to come, cognate with *E. come*, q. v. Der. *circumvent*, *ion*, *ive*.

CIRCUMVOLV, to surround. (*L.*) 'All these [spheres] circumsolve one another like pearls or onyons'; Herbert's Travels, 1665, p. 345.—*L. circumvolvare*, to surround; lit. to roll round.—*L. circum*, around; and *volvere*, to roll. See *Revolve*, and *Volute*. Der. *circumvolvi*, *ion*, like pp. *volutus*.

CIRCUS, a circular theatre. (*L.*) 'Circus, a circle, or rundle, a ring; also a sort of large building, raised by the ancient Romans, for shews, games, &c.'; Kersey's Dict. 2nd ed. 1715. Also in Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love, b. i. l. 159.—*L. circus*, a place for games, lit. a ring, circle.—*Gk. κῆρος, κῆρος*, a ring; *AS. kring*, a ring. See *Ring*, *Circle*. Der. *circ-le*, q. v.; also *circensium*, with reference to games held in the *Circus maximus* at Rome, from *circ-*, *ens*, adj.

CIRRU, a tuft of hair; fleecy cloud; tendril. (*L.*) In Kersey's Dict. 2nd ed. 1715; explained as 'a tuft or lock of hair curled'; he also explains *cirri* as having the sense of tendrils, but without using the term 'tendril'. Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674, has the adj. *cirrous*, 'belonging to curled hair'.—*L. cirrus*, curled hair.

CISSOID, a certain curve of the second order. (*Gk.*) Lit. 'ivy-like'; because the cusp resembles the re-entrant angles of an ivy-leaf.—*Gk. κισσοειδής*, ivy-like.—*Gk. κισσός*, ivy; and *-ειδής*, form.

CIST, a chest, a sort of tomb. (*L.*—*Gk.*) Sometimes used in modern works on antiquities, to describe a kind of stone tomb. The true *E.* word is *chest*, which is a doublet of *cist*.—*L. cista*, a chest.—*Gk. κίστη*, a chest. See *Chest*; and see below.

CISTER, a reservoir for water. (*F.*—*L.*—*Gk.*) ME. *cisterne*; Maundeville's Trav. pp. 47, 106; Wyclif. Gen. xxxvii. 24, Deut. vi. 11.—OF. *cisterne*.—*L. cisterna*, a reservoir for water; extended from *L. cista*, a chest, box; see above. Cf. *cistern*.

CISTUS, a flower; the rock-rose. (*L.*—*Gk.*) Spelt *cisthus* in Turner's Names of Herbes (1548).—*L. cistus*.—*Gk. κιστός, κισθός*.

CIT, short for 'citizen,' q. v. (*F.*—*L.*) Used by Dryden, Prologue to Albion and Albanus, l. 43; Pope, Sat. of Donne, iv. 144.

CITADEL, a fortress in a city. (*F.*—*Ital.*—*L.*) In Milton, P. L. i. 773; Shaks. Oth. ii. 1. 94, 211.—*F. citadelle*, 'a citadel, strong fort'; Cot.—*Ital. cittadella*, a small town; dimin. of *citadine*, *citadine* (mod. *Ital. città*) a city.—*L. ciuitatem*, acc. of *ciuitas*, a city.—*L. ciui-*, for *ciuis*, a citizen; with suffix *-it*. See *City*.

CITE, to summon, to quote. (*F.*—*L.*) The sb. *citation* (ME. *citacion*) is in early use, and occurs in Rob. of Glouc. p. 473; l. 9718. The pp. cited is in Sir T. More, Works, p. 254 f.—*F. citer*, 'to cite, summon, ... to allege as a text'; Cot.—*L. citare*, pp. *citatus*, to cause to move, excite, summon; frequentative of *cire*, *cire*, to rouse, excite.—*Gk. κίω*, I go; *κίωμαι*, I hasten. Der. *citati*, *on*; also *ex-cite*, *in-cite*, *re-cite*.

CITHERN, a sort of guitar. (*L.*—*Gk.*) Spelt *cithern*, i. Macc. iv. 54 (A. V.); *cithern*, Shaks. L. L. i. v. 2. 614. The same as ME. *gyterne*, P. Plowman, B. xiii. 233; from OF. *guiterne*. The *n* is merely excrement, as in ME. *gyter-ne*. It is even found in AS. in the form *cytere*, as a gloss to *L. cithara* in Ps. lvi. 11; Spelman's A. S. Psalter, l. *cithara*.—*Gk. κίθάρα*, a kind of lyre or lute. Doublet, guitar, q. v.

CITIZEN, an inhabitant of a city. (*F.*—*L.*) ME. *citesein*, *citesein*, *citesein*. 'A Roman citesein'; Wyclif, Acts, xxii. 28; *citesein*, Chaucer, Mo. of Fame, ii. 422. The forms *citesein*, *citesein* are Anglo-French; the introduction of *s* or *z* was perhaps suggested by *denizen*. The AF. pl. *citeseins* occurs in Liber Abas, p. 268. Hence *citizen* stands for the AF. *citesein*.—OF. *citesein* (cf. mod. *F. citesein*), formed from sb. *cite*, a city, by help of the suffix *-in* < *L. -ānus*.—OF. *cite*, *F. cité*, a city. See *City*.

CITRON, the name of a fruit. (*F.*—*L.*—*Gk.*) In Milton, P. L. v. 22. Palsgrave has: 'Citron fruit, citron; Citron tree, citronnier'; p. 205. [CF. ME. *clitron*, Prompt. Parv. p. 78, directly from *L. citrus*.]—*F. citron*, 'a citron, pome-citron'; Cot.—Late *L. citrōnem*, acc. of *citro*, a citron; an augmentative form.—*L. citrus*, an orange-tree, citron-tree; whence *Gk. κίτρον*, a citron. Apparently a variant of *L. cedrus*, a cedar, and thence transferred to denote an African tree (*citrus*) with wood fragrant like that of the cedar; and finally to the citron-tree.—*Gk. κέδρος*, a cedar; see *Cedar*. Brugmann, i. § 764. Der. *cit-rine*, Chaucer, C. T., 2169 (A 2167); *cit-ris*; *cit-in-al*, id., C. T. 16284 (G 816). ¶ *Sitron-ade*, a conserve of citrons, occurs in the Earl of Derby's Expeditions (C.S.), p. 228; nn. 1393.

CITY, a state, town, community. (*F.*—*L.*) In early use. ME. *cié*, Ancien Riwle, p. 228.—OF. *cié*, *F. cité*, a city.—Late *L. ciuitatem*, an abbreviated form of *L. ciuitatem*, acc. of *ciuitas*, a community, orig. the quality of citizenship.—*L. ciui-*, a citizen. β. Closely related to Goth. *heiva*, a house; see Bugm. i. § 609. See *Hind* (2). Der. *citizen*, q. v., *citadel*, q. v.; and see *civic*, *civil*.

CIVE, **CHIVE**, a sort of garlic or leek. (*F.*—*L.*) 'Chives, or Cives, a small sort of onion'; also 'Cives, a sort of wild leeks, whose leaves are used for sallet-furniture'; Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715. The pl. of *cive*.—*F. cive*, 'a scallion, or unset leek'; Cot.—*L. caepa*, *cipa*, *cipe*, an onion. ¶ The form *chive* represents an ONorthF. *chive*.

CIVET, a perfume obtained from the civet-cat. (*F.*—Late *Gk.*—*Arah.*) In Shaks. Much Ado, iii. 2. 50; As You Like It, iii. 2. 66, 69.—*F. civette*, 'civet, also the beast that breeds it, a civet-cat'; Cot. Cf. *Ital. zibetto*, from the medieval *Gk. ζιβέτιον*,—*Arah. zabād*, as in Palmer's Pers. Dict. col. 317; or *zabād*, as in Rich. Dict. p. 767. (The initial letter is *zain*.)

CIVIC, belonging to a citizen. (*L.*) 'A civic chaplet'; Holland's Pliny, b. xvi. c. 4.—*L. ciuicus*, belonging to a citizen.—*L. ciuis*, a citizen. See *City*.

CIVIL, relating to a community. (*L.*) 'Ciuite warre'; Udall, Matt. c. 10, fol. 66; *ciuility* is in Sir T. More's Works, p. 951 h.—*L. ciuilis*, belonging to citizens.—*L. ciuis*, a citizen. Der. *civilly*, *civil-ity*; *civil-ise*, Dryden, Stanzas on Oliver Cromwell, st. 17; *civil-ial*, *ion*; *civil-tam*, Wyclif's Works, ed. Arnold, l. 32, l. 22. And see *City*.

CLACHAN, a small village with a church. (Gael.) In Leslie's Hist. of Scotland (1595), l. 14, l. 22 (S.T.S.).—Gael. *clachan*, (1) a circle of stones; (2) a small rude church; (3) a small village with a church. So also Irish *clachan*, a hamlet, from OIrish *clach*, a stone.

CLACK, to make a sudden, sharp noise. (*E.*) ME. *clacken*, *clakken*. 'Thi bile [bill of an owl] is stif and scharp and hoked . . . Tharmid [therewith] thi clackes oft and longe'; Owl and Nightingale, ll. 79–81. Of AS. origin, though only represented by the pt. t. *clacode*, with the sense 'he hurried'; Ælfric, Saints' Lives, xxiii. 493. EFries. *klacken*. ¶ Du. *klak*, a crack; *klakken*, to crack, to crack (cf. Du. *klakkebas*, a cracker, a popgun); Icel. *klaka*, to twitter as a swallow, to chatter as a pie, to wrangle; MHG. *klac*, a crack, break, noise; cf. also *F. claqueur*. β. Evidently a variant of *CRACK*, q. v.; cf. also Swed. *knaka*, to crack, make a noise. Note the analogies; as *clink*; *clank*; *clik*; *clack*; and again, as *clack*: *crack*: *clack*: *clack*: *clack*. Cf. *clap*, *clatter*; also *Gk. γλάξιν*, to sing aloud, Irish *glag-an*, the clapper of a mill.

CLAD, a form of the pp. of the verb to clothe, q. v.

CLAIM, to call out, demand. (*F.*—*L.*) ME. *clamen*, *clamen*, *clamen*, to call for; Will. of Palerne, 4481; P. Plowman, B. xviii. 327.—OF. *claim*, accented stem of *clamer* (*clamer*) to call for, cry out.—*L. clamare*, to call out; a secondary verb, formed from the base *cal-* appearing in *L. calare*, to cry out, publish, and in the *Gk. καλέειν*, to convoke, summon. Similarly, in Greek, we have *καλῶς*, a call, *καλέω*, I summon.—√KAL, to make a noise, cry out; whence also Irish *caileach*, *W. ceiliog*, a cock; Stokes-Fick, p. 73. Der. *claim-able*, *claim-ant*; and, from the same source, *clam-our*, *clam-our-ous*, &c.; see *clamour*.

CLAM (1), to adhere, as a viscous substance. (*E.*) Dryden has: 'A chilling sweat, a damp of jealous hangs on my brows, and clams upon my limbs'; Amphitryon, Act iii (R.). [This word is not to be confused with *clam*, to pinch, starve, as in Richardson. See *clam* and *clen* distinguished in Atkinson's Cleveland Glossary; and see *Clamp*.] The verb is due to confusion of ME. *clam*, sticky (see *Clammy*) with ME. *clamen*, AS. *clāman*, to smear, from AS. *clam*, clay (also a plaster), Exod. i. 14; cf. prov. Eng. *clame*, earthenware, *clamer*, a potter. The AS. *clām* corresponds to a West Germanic form **klam*-maz, m., from a Teutonic root **klei*, which is also the base of *clay*.

CLAM (2), a kind of clamp or vice. (*E.*) Closely allied to *clamp*.

CLAW, the talon of a beast or bird. (E.) ME. *claw*, *claw*, *clow*; also *claw*, *claw* (from AS. *clāw*). 'Claw, or cle of a beste, ungula'; Prompt. Parv. p. 80. 'Oxō gāp o clōfenn fot and shæðeþ [divides] iisē clāwus'; Ormulum, 1224. AS. *clawu*, Voc. 307. 35; *clā*, Grein, i. 162; pl. *clawu*, *clawu*, as in 'clawē tōðālede', i.e. divided hoofs, Levit. xi. 3; also *clāw* (O.E. Texts); *clāw*, Grein, i. 163. + Du. *klauw*, i. paw, claw, clutch, talon, weeding-hook; *klauwen*, to claw, scratch. Cf. Icel. *klá*, a claw; *klá*, to scratch; Dan. *klo*, a claw; *klá*, to scratch; Swed. *klo*, a claw; *klá*, to scratch; G. *klau*, a claw; *klau*, to scratch. Cf. Icel. *klá*, a ball of thread, q.v.; from a base **klau-*, 2nd grade of **kleu-*, to draw together; cf. OHG. *kluiw*, forceps. See **Clew**.

CLAY, a tenacious earth. (E.) ME. *clai*, *clai*, *clay*, *clay*. 'What a man bot herth [earth] and clay'; Hampole, Pricke of Conscience, 411. AS. *clæg*, in Ælfric's Gloss; Voc. 146. 19. + Dan. *kæg*, *kleg*, clay; Du. *klei*; G. *klei*. β. Teut. type **klai-jā*, fem.; from **klai*, 2nd grade of Teut. root **klei*, to stick; cf. AS. *clīm* (for **klai-moz*), earthenware; Gk. *κλαί-ός*, sticky matter. See **Cleave** (2) and **Glue**. Der. *lay-er*.

CLAYMORE, a Scottish broadsword. (Gaelic.) Spelt *glaymore* by Dr. Johnson, Journey to the Western Islands (Todd); but better *laymore*, as in Jamieson's Sc. Diet. — Gael. *claidheamh* *claidheamh*, a broadsword, lit. 'sword-great'; where the *dh* is no longer sounded, and he *mā* is *iv*. The sound somewhat resembles that of *clai* in *clai-ent*, followed by the sound of F. *env* in *environ*. β. The Gael. *claidheamh*, sword, is cognate with W. *claddf*, a sword, Irish *claidhe*, cf. also — *claid-ēs*, slaughter, *per-cellere*, to strike. The Gael. *mor*, great, is cognate with W. *maur*, great, Irish *mór*, Corn. *maur*, Breton *mour*, great, AS. *murē*, illustrious.

CLEAN, pure, free from stain. (E.) ME. *clene*, *clane* (disyllabic), *ayamon*, i. 376. AS. *clēne*, *clīne*, clear, pure, chaste, bright; Grein, i. 162. + OSax. *clēni*, *clēni*; OHG. *clēn*; Du. *klein*, small; OHG. *kleini*, MHG. *kleine*, fine, excellent, small; mod. G. *klein*, small. β. The original sense seems to have been 'bright' or 'shining'; cf. Irish *clé*, shining, pure, clear; Stokes-Fick, p. 119; Brugmann, i. 196. Der. *clean-ness*, *clean-ly*, *clean-likeness*, *cleane* (AS. *clēansian*, Grein, i. 163).

CLEAR, loud, distinct, shrill, pure. (F.—L.) ME. *cler*, *cler*. On morwe, when the day was *clere*? King Alisaunder, ed. Weber, i. 1978; cf. Floriz and Blancheffur, 280. — OF. *cler*, *cler*, *clair*, pure, right. — L. *clarus*, illustrious, clear, loud. β. Curtius remarks that the belongs to the suffix, as in *mī-rus*, so that the word is *clai-rus*. It is probably related to *dāmāre*, to cry aloud; see **Claim**. Cf. Gk. *κλῆ-ρος*, called, chosen; from *κλῆ-ω*, to call. Der. *clear*, verb; *clear-ess*, *clear-ance*, *clear-ing*, *clear-ly*; cf. *claret*, *clarify*, *clarion*.

CLEAT, a piece of iron used to strengthen the soles of shoes; a piece of wood or iron to fasten ropes to. (F.) The radical sense is 'clump', as applied to a firm and close mass. Mf. *clēte*, a wedge; also *clite*; Prompt. Parv. p. 81; (where *clote* is prob. an error for *clēte*). As if rom AS. *clēfal* (whence **clēte* > *clite*); from a Teut. type **klautoz*, n.; clearly seen in Du. *kloot*, a ball, G. *kloz*, a clod, lump, ball; the weak grade **klut-* appears in **CLOT**, q.v.

CLEAVE (1), strong verb, to split asunder. (E.) The pt. t. is *laur*, Ps. lxxviii. 15 (A.V.), sometimes *clow*; the pp. is *clowen*, Acts, i. 3, sometimes *cleft* (Micah, i. 4), but the latter is unoriginal. ME. *cleoven*, *cleven*, *cleven*. 'Ful wel kan ich *kleuen* shides'; Havelok, i. 917. AS. *clēfan* (pt. t. *clēaf*, pp. *clōfen*), Grein, i. 163. + Du. *lieven*; Icel. *kljāfa* (pt. t. *kljaf*, pp. *kljōfinn*); Swed. *kljafa*; Dan. *løve*; OHG. *clibban*, G. *klieben*. Teut. type **kleuban*, pt. t. **kleub*, p. **kleubanoz*. β. Perhaps related to Gk. *κλῆ-ω*, to hollow out, to engrave; L. *glubere*, to peel. From GLEUBH; Brugmann, i. § 762 (1). Der. *cleav-er*, *cleav-er*; also *cleft*, q.v. [but not *cliff*].

CLEAVE (2), weak verb, to stick, adhere. (E.) The true pt. t. is *cleaved*, pp. *cleaved*; but by confusion with the word above, the pt. most in use is *cleave*, Ruth, i. 14 (A.V.). Writers avoid using the p., perhaps not knowing what it ought to be. However, we find t. t. *cleaved* in Job, xxix. 10; and the pp. *cleaved*, Job, xxxi. 7. ME. *cleoven*, *cliven*, *cleven*, *cliven*. 'Al Egipte in his wil *clined*'; Genesis nd Exodus, ed. Morris, i. 2384. 'Cleoued faste'; Layamon, i. 83. AS. *clēfan*, *clēfan*, Grein, i. 163; a weak verb, p. t. *clifode*, pp. *clifod*. + Du. *kleuen*, to adhere, cling; Swed. *kljiba sig*, to stick to; OHG. *kleben*, G. *kleben*, to cleave to. All from Teut. base **klīb-*, weak grade of Teut. strong verb **kleiban*, pt. t. **klīb*, p. **klībanoz*. races of the strong form appear in AS. *ðō-clifan*, to cleave to; cf. Iso OHG. *kliban*, MHG. *kliben*, to cling to, take root; Icel. *klifa*, to limb, viz. by grasping the tree; Du. *klif*, ivy. See **Climb**. [Observe the complete separation between this word and the preceding one; all attempts to connect them are fanciful. But we may admit a connexion between E. *cleave* (2) and Gk. *κλῆ-ω*, *κλῆ-ω*, L. *glubere*, glue. See **Clay** and **Glue**.]

CLEW, a large hook or crook, used by fishermen, and in playing off. (E.) From *cleak*, verb, to clutch or grasp; a Northern form allied

to ME. *clecken* (pt. t. *clachte*), to seize firmly, grasp with hands or claws; Stratmann, p. 121. AS. form (not found) **clēc(e)an*, pt. t. **clēhte*. Apparently from Teut. base **klai-*, **klei-*; see **Clay** and **Cleave** (2); and not related to **Clutch**.

CLEF, a key, in music. (F.—L.) Formerly also spelt *cliff*. 'Whom art had never taught *cliffs*, moods, or notes'; Ford, Lover's Melancholy, A. i. sc. 1. — F. *cléf*, a key, . . . a *cliff* in music'; Cot. — L. *clāuem*, acc. of *clāuis*, a key. See **Cleavole**.

CLEFT, CLIFT, a fissure, a crack. (Scand.) Spelt *clift*, Exod. xxxiii. 22 (A.V.); some copies have *cliff* for *clift*, Job, xxx. 6. 'Cliff, *clift*, or *ryfte*, scissura, rima'; Prompt. Parv. p. 81; *clifte* in Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, bk. 4. pr. 4. l. 198. And in 'Cursor Mundi, 19842. The form *cliff* is corrupt; the final t distinguishes the word from *clift*. Apparently Scandinavian. — Icel. *klift*, a cleft; Swed. *klift*, a cave, den, hole; Dan. *klift*, a cleft, chink, crack, crevice. β. The Icel. *klift* is from the weak grade of *kljūfa*, to cleave, split. See **Cleave** (1). ¶ The mod. spelling *cleft* is due to the feeling that the word is connected with *cleave*, so that the word is now thoroughly English in form, though originally Scandinavian (unless there was an AS. *clift*).

CLEMATIS, a kind of creeping plant. (Gk.) 'Clema or Clematis, a twig, a spray; a shoot, or young branch: among herbalists, it is more especially applied to several plants that are full of young twigs'; Kersey's Dict. 2nd ed. 1715. — Late L. *clēmatī*, which is merely the Gk. word in Latin letters. — Gk. *κλήματις*, brushwood, a creeping plant; dimin. from *κλήμα*, stem of *κλήμα*, a shoot or twig. — Gk. *κλῆ-ειν*, to break off, to lop or prune. Brugm. ii. § 661.

CLEMENT, mild, merciful. (F.—L.) Rare; in Cymb. v. 4. 18; and in Cath. Angl. (1483). — F. *clement*, 'clement, gentle, mild'; Cot. — L. *clēmētē*, acc. of *clēmēns*, mild. Der. *clement-ly*, *clemency* (*clemencia*, Gasconic, i. 52, The Recantation of a Lover, l. 9; from L. *clēmēntia*, mildness).

CLENCH, to fasten; see **Clinch**.

CLEPSYDRA, a water-clock. (L.—Gk.) 'They measured the hours . . . in glasses called *clepsydræ*'; Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, bk. v. c. 18, § 2. — L. *clepsydra*. — Gk. *κλεψύδρα*. — Gk. *κλεψ-*, for *κλέπτω*, to steal, and *ὕδωρ*, water; from the constant flow of the water.

CLERESTORY. (F.—L.) 'And all with *clere-story* lyghtys'; Arnold's Chron. ed. 1811, p. li. 'Englaid glittering with many a *clere story*'; Skelton, Garland of Laurel, 479. It might as well be spelt *clear story*, since *clere* is merely the old spelling of *clear*. The pl. *clere stories* occurs in the Will of Hen. VI; Nichols, Royal Wills, p. 303. So called because it is a story furnished with windows, rather than because 'it rises clear above the adjoining parts of the building,' as sometimes said. 'The triforium, or series of arches between the nave and *clerestory* are called *iblyndstorie* in the life of R. Cardmery'; Oxford Gloss. p. 57; quoted in Bury Wills, ed. Tyms, note on p. 252. See **Clear** and **Story** (2).

CLERGY, the ministry, body of ministers. (F.—L.—Gk.) ME. *clergie*, frequently used in the sense of 'learning'; [like F. *clerge*, from Late L. *clericus*, clerkship]; but also with the modern meaning, as: 'Of the *clergie* at London . . . a conseil he made'; R.oh. of Glouc. p. 563, l. 11812. — OF. *clergie*, formed as if from a Late L. **clēricia*, a form not given in Ducange. — Late L. *clēricus*, a clerk, clergyman. — Gk. *κληρικός*, belonging to the clergy, clerical. — Gk. *κλήρος*, a lot, allotment, portion; in eccl. writers, the clergy, because 'the Lord is their inheritance', Deut. xviii. 2; cf. Gk. *τῶν κληρῶν*, A.V. 'God's heritage', in 1 Pet. v. 3; but more especially Acts i. 17, where the lit. sense is 'the lot of this ministry'. Moisy has the mod. Norman *clergi*, the clergy. Der. *clergy-man*.

CLERK, a clergyman, a scholar. (F.—L.—Gk.) Orig. a clergyman; ME. *clerc*, *clerk*, Ancien Riwle, p. 318. AS. *clere*, a priest, A. S. Chron. an. 963. Either from OF. *clerc*, or immediately from L. *clēricus*, by contraction. — Gk. *κληρικός*, belonging to the clergy, clerical, one of the clergy. See further above. Der. *clerk-ship*; and, from the L. *clēric-us*, we have *cleric*, *cleric-al*.

CLEVER, skilful, dexterous. (E.) Rare in early use. 'As *cleverly* as th' ablest trap'; Butler, Hudibras, pt. i. c. 1. l. 398 (first published A.D. 1663). It is not easy to find an earlier example. Sir T. Browne cites *clever* as a Norfolk word in his Tract VIII (Works, ed. Wilkins, iv. 205); see my edition of Ray's Collection of Eng. Dialectal Words, Eng. Dial. Soc. pp. xv, xvii. The Norfolk word is commonly pronounced 'klav-er', and is used in many various senses, such as 'handsome, good-looking, healthy, tall, dexterous, adroit' (Nall); also, 'kind, liberal' (Wilkins). β. Mr. Wedgwood ingeniously suggests a connexion with ME. *cliver* or *clive*, a claw, Owl and Nightingale, ll. 78, 84, 270; in this case 'clever' would have meant originally 'ready to seize' or 'quick at seizing', and the connexion would be with Lowl. Scot. *clever* (to climb), and *cleave* (2), to adhere. In accordance with this, the word *cliver* once occurs in the Bestiary, l. 221, pr. in An Old Eng. Miscellany, ed. Morris) as an adj. with the apparent sense of 'ready to seize,' or 'expert with the

claws; cf. ME. *clivers*, claws, clutches, from AS. *clifer*, a claw. So also, in *Dunbar*, Feyselt Freir, 86, we find: 'Scho was so cleverous of her cluk, she was so skilful to seize in her clutch. The base *clif-* is the same as that of the AS. *clif-ian*, to cleave; to see **Cleave** (2). + EFries. *klifer*, cleaver; Dan. dial. *kløver*, *kløver* (Molbech); all for *klifer*, *kliver*; the Norw. *kliva*, to climb, becoming *klive* in Danish. Kalkar has MDan. *kløver*, sprightly, witty; so that the E. word may be of Scand. origin; cf. *Dunbar's clever-ous*. ¶ It is remarkable that cleaver practically took the place of ME. *deliver*, nimble, Chaucer, prol. 84. But the words are not connected. **Der. clever-ness.**

CLEW, CLUE, a ball of thread. (E.) The orig. sense is 'a mass' of thread; then a thread in a ball, then a guiding thread in a maze, or 'a clue to a mystery'; from the story of Theseus escaping from the Cretan Labyrinth by the help of a ball of thread. Thus Trevisa, ii. 385: '3f eny man wente thider yn withoute a clewe of threde, it were full harde to fynde a way out.' Cf. 'a clue of threde'; Gower, C. A. ii. 306; b. v. 5343. AS. *clæwen*, *clæwen*, a ball of thread; by loss of the final *n*. We find 'glomus, *clæwen*'; Ælfric's Gloss., ed. Sommer, Nomina Vasorum. And the dat. *clæwene* (*clæwene*) occurs in Gregory's Pastoral, sect. xxxv; ed. Sweet, p. 240. + Du. *klusen*, a clew; whence *klusenen*, to wind on clews (cf. E. to *claw* up a sail); OHG. *chliuwa*, *chliuw*, *chliuw*, MlG. *chliuwe*, a ball, ball of thread; MDu. *klusen*; and cf. G. *knäuel* (for *kläuel*), a clew. Allied to L. *gluere*, to draw together, *glu-ua*, a clew; from GLEU (Teut. **klu-*), to draw together. (F. Skt. *glau-*, a lump (Macdonell). See **Clew**. **Der. clew**, verb (Dutch).

CLICK, to make a quick, light sound. (E.) Rather oddly used by Ben Jonson: 'Iath more confirm'd us, than if heartning Jove Had, from his hundred statues, bid us strike, And, at the stroke, *click'd* all his marble thumbs;.' Sejanus, ii. 2. EFries. *klikken*. An imitative word, derived, as expressing a slighter sound, from *clack*, by the thinning of a to i. This is clearly shown by the Du. *klakkak*, the clashing of swords, and *klikkakken*, to clack together, lit. 'to click-clack.' See **Clack**, and **Clink**.

CLIENT, one who depends on an adviser. (F.—L.) MF. *client*, Gower, C. A. i. 284, bk. iii. 160; P. Ploverman, C. iv. 396.—F. *client*, 'a client or suitor'; Cot.—L. *clientem*, acc. of *cliens*, a client, a dependent on a patron. *Clieus* represents *cliens*, one who hears, i.e. one who listens to advice; pres. pt. of *cluer*, to hear, listen. The L. *cluer* is cognate with Gk. *κλυειν*, to hear, and Skt. *gru*, to hear.—KLEU, to hear; whence also E. *loud*. Curtius, i. 185. See **Loud**. **Der. client-ship.**

CLIFF, a steep rock, headland. (E.) ME. *clif*, *clef*, *cleve*. Spelt *clif*, Layamon, i. 82, where the later text has *clif*; spelt *cleve*, id. i. 81 (later text). AS. *clif*, a rock, headland; Grein, i. 164. + Du. *klif*, a brow cliff; Icel. *klif*, a cliff; also *kleif*, a ridge of cliffs. We also find G. *klippe*; whence Du. *klip*, a crag, Dan. *klippe*, Swed. *klippa*, a crag, rock. ¶ Cf. AS. *clif*, cliff, with *clifian*, to cleave to; Icel. *klif* with Icel. *klifa* (pt. t. *kleif*), to climb. The connexion is probable.

CLIMACTER, a critical time of life. (F.—Gk.) Used by Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. iv. c. 12. § 18. Now only used in the derivative adj. *climacteric*, often turned into a sb. 'This is the most certain *climacterical* year;' Massinger, The Old Law, Act i. sc. 1. 'In the year of his *climacteric*, sixty-three;' Sir T. Herbert, Trav. (1665), pp. 337–8.—MF. *climactere*, 'climacterical (sic); whence *l'an climactere*, the climacterical year; every 7th, or 9th, or the 63 year of a man's life, all very dangerous, but the last, most;' Cot.—Late L. *climacter*, borrowed from Gk.—Gk. *κλιμακτῆρ*, a step of a staircase or ladder, a dangerous period of life.—Gk. *κλιματ* (stem *κλιμα-*), a ladder, climax; with agential suffix *-τηρ*. See **Climax**. **Der. climacteric**.

CLIMATE, a region of the earth. (F.—Gk.) See **Climate** in Trench, Select Glossary. ME. *climat*; Chaucer's treatise on the Astrolabe, ii. § 39, l. 18; Maundeville, p. 162; Gower, C. A. i. 8; prol. 137.—OF. *climat* (F. *climat*), a climate.—Late L. *climat*, stem of *clima*.—Gk. *κλίμα*, gen. *κλιματος*, a slope, a zone or region of the earth, climate.—Gk. *κλίμα*, to lean, slope; cognate with E. *lean*. See **Lean** (1). **Der. climat-ic, climat-ical, climat-ic**. Doublet, *clime*.

CLIMAX, the highest degree. (Gk.) Pottenham has *climax*; Arte of E. Poesie, iii. 19; ed. Arber, p. 217. 'Climax, a ladder, the step of a ladder, a stile; in Rhetoric, a figure that proceeds by degrees from one thing to another;' Kersey's Dict. 2nd ed. 1715.—L. *climax*.—Gk. *κλιματ*, a ladder, staircase; in rhetoric, a mounting by degrees to the highest pitch of expression, a climax.—Gk. *κλίμα*, to lean, slope, incline; cognate with E. *lean*. See **Lean** (1).

CLIMB, to ascend by grasping. (E.) Very common. ME. *climben*, Layamon, i. 37; pt. t. 'he *clomb*,' Ancien Riwle, p. 354; 'the king . . . *clamb*,' Rob. of Glouc. p. 333. AS. *climban*, pt. t. *clamb*, pl. *climb*; AS. Chron. an. 1070. We find also the derivative *clymman*, Grein, i. 164. + Du. *klimmen*; OHG. *chlimban*, MlG. *klimmen*, to climb. β. The original sense is 'to grasp firmly,' as in climbing

a tree; and the connexion is with Icel. *klifa*, to climb, AS. *clifan*, to cleave to. Streiberg, § 203. See **Cleave** (2), and **Clamber**.

CLIME, a region of the earth. (Gk.) In Shak. Rich. II. i. 3. 285.—L. *clima*, a climate.—Gk. *κλίμα*, a climate. Doublet, *climate*. See **Climate**.

CLINCH, CLENCH, to rivet, fasten firmly. (E.) ME. *clenchen*. 'Clenchyn, retundo, repando;' Prompt. Parv. p. 80. 'I *clenche* a nayle;' also 'I *clynche* nayles;' Palsgrave. 'The cross was brede, when Crist for us theron was *clenyt*,' i.e. fastened; Legends of the Holy Rood, ed. Morris, p. 138. The pp. *clenyt* points to an infin. *clenchen*, just as the pp. *dreint* is from *drenchen*, to drown. We also find ME. *clenken*, to strike smartly, Allit. Morte Arthure, l. 2113. This is the causal of *clink*, a by-form of *cling*, and means 'to make to clink,' to make to stick fast (see below). + Du. *clinken*, to clink, to rivet, clank, a blow, rivet; Dan. *klinke*, a latch, rivet, *klinke*, to clench, to rivet; Swed. *klänka*, a latch, also, to rivet; OHG. *chlanckhan*, *clenken*, MlG. *clenken*, to knot together, knit, tie; MlG. *klinke*, a bar, bolt, latch. Teut. type **klankjan* (> **klenkan*, **klinkan*), causal of a type **klinkan* (pt. t. **klank*), as seen in EFries. and Low G. *klänken*, *klängen*, to clink, to become drawn, to shrivel up. See **Cling**. Cf. ME. *clengen*, causal of *clingen* (Stratmann). **Der. clinch-er**.

CLING, to adhere closely. (E.) ME. *clingen*, to become stiff; also, to adhere together. 'In clodders of blod his her was *clunge*,' i.e. his hair was matted; Legends of the Holy Rood, ed. Morris, p. 142. AS. *clingan* (pt. t. *clang*, pp. *clungen*), to shrivel up by contraction, to dry up; Grein, i. 164. Cf. Dan. *klunge*, to cluster, *klunge*, a cluster; Swed. *klänge*, a tondril, a clasper; OHG. *clunga*, a clew.

CLINICAL, relating to a bed. (F.—L.—Gk.) Sometimes *clink* occurs, but it is rare; it means one lying in bed; 'the *clink* or sick person;' Bp. Taylor, Sermons, Of the Office Ministerial; see too his Holy Dying, s. 6. c. 4.—F. *clinique*, 'one that is bedrid;' Cot.—L. *clinicus*, a bedrid person (St. Jerome); a physician that visits patients in bed (Martian).—Gk. *κλινικός*, belonging to a bed; a physician who visits patients in bed; cf. *κλινική*, his art.—Gk. *κλίνη*, a bed.—Gk. *κλινειν*, to sleep, to lie down. See **Lean** (1).

CLINK, to tinkle, make a ringing noise. (E.) Intrans. 'They herde a belle *clinke*;' Chaucer, C. T., l. 12598 (C 664). Also trans. 'I shal *clenken* yow so mery a belle,' id. l. 12925 (B 1186). EFries. *klinken*; pt. t. *klunk* (orig. *klank*), pp. *klunken*, to clink. + Du. *klinken*, to sound, tinkle (pt. t. *klonk*; pp. *geklonken*); Dan. *klinge*, to sound, jingle, *klingere*, to jingle (frequentative); Swed. *klinga*, to ring, clink, tinkle; Icel. *kling*, interj. *ting!* *tang!* *klingin*, to ring. *Clink* is the nasalized form of *clink*, and the thinner form of *clank*. As *clink*: *clank*: *clink*: *clank*. **Der. clink-er**.

CLINKER, a cluder, or hard slag. (Du.) 'Clinkers, those bricks that by having much nitre or salt-petre in them (and lying next the fire in the clump or kiln) by the violence of the fire, run and are glazed over;' Bailey's Dict. vol. ii. ed. 1731. Evelyn, in his Diary, Aug. 19, 1641, refers to the *clinkers*, or sun-baked bricks, with which Amsterdam was paved. Not in early use, but borrowed from Dutch; however, the word simply means 'that which clicks,' from the sonorous nature of these hardened bricks, which tinkle on striking together.—MDu. *klincekuer*, 'a hard and sounding bricke,' Hexham; Du. *klinker*, that which sounds, a vowel, a hardened brick; from *klinken*, to clink; cf. Dan. *klinke*, a hard tile. See above.

CLINKER-BUILT, applied to boats in which over-lapping boards are clinched together with copper nails. (E.) From *clinker*, a clinch-nail; which is from *clink*, to fasten together by a blow, a Northern verb of which *clinch* is the usual form; see **Clinch**.

CLINQUANT, glittering. (F.—Du.) In Shak. Hen. VIII. i. r. 19. Said of spangles; lit. 'tinkling'; (OF. *clinquant* (Godfrey); pres. pt. of *clinquer*, to clink.—Du. *klinken*, to clink; see **Clink**.

CLIP (1), to shear, to cut off. (Scand.) ME. *clippen*, to cut off, shear off; Ormulum, ll. 1189, 1406, 1412.—Icel. *klippa*, to clip, cut the hair; Swed. *klippa*, to clip, shear, cut; Dan. *klippe*, to clip, shear. Cf. also NFries. *klappe*, *kleppe*, to clip, shear; which suggests a connexion with *clap*; with reference to the clicking of the shears. **Der. clipp-er, clipp-ing**.

CLIP (2), to embrace, to grip. (E.) In Shak. Coriolanus, i. 6. 29. ME. *clippen*, Chaucer, C. T., F. 2413; *cluppen*, Ancien Riwle, p. 424. AS. *clifpan*; Grein, i. 164. Teut. type **kluppan*; cf. OHG. *kluppa*, forceps, tongs; from the weak grade of the Teut. **kleip*—Idg. **kleib*, to embrace, as in Lith. *gleb-ys*, an armful, OHG. *kläfer*, a cord of wood.

CLIPPER, a fast horse, a fast ship. (Du.) Modern; modified from Du. *klepper*, a steed.—Du. *kleppen*, to clap; with reference to the noise of hoofs. See **Clap**. Cf. Notes on E. Etym. p. 38.

CLIQUE, a gang, set of persons. (F.—Du.) Modern. From F. *clique*, 'a set, coterie, clique, gang;' Hamilton and Legros, French Dict. And see Hatzfeld.—MF. *cliquer*, to click, clack, make a noise; Cot.—Du. *klikken*, to click, clack; also, to inform, tell; whence *klit-*

her, a telltale. [It probably meant a noisy gang, a set of talkers; cf. F. *claqueur*, a clapper of hands.] The Du. word is cognate with E. *click*. See **Click**.

CLOAK, CLOKE, a loose upper garment. (F.—C.) *Cloke* in S. Matt. v. 40 (A. V.). ME. *cloke*, Chaucer, C. T. prol. 157; Layamon, ii. 122 (later text). —OF. *cloke*, *cloque*, also *cloke*; Godefroy, s. v. *cloke*. —Low L. *cloca*, a bell; also, a horseman's cape, because its shape resembled that of a bell; see Chaucer, Prol. 263. See further under **Cloak**, which is its doublet.

CLOCK, a measure of time. (F.—C.) ME. *clok*, *clokke*, Chaucer, C. T. 4434 (B. 14). [Cf. AS. *clugga*, a bell (Lat. *campina*), Alfred's tr. of Ælfric, iv. 23 (Hosworth).] The clock was so named from its striking, and from the bell which gave the sound. 'A great clock put up at Canterbury, A.D. 1292.' Haydn, Dict. of Dates. —AF. *cloue*, a bell, Gaimar, i. 2728; O'North. *cloue*, OF. and F. *cloche*, a bell; cf. MDu. *clocke* (Du. *klot*), a bell. —Low L. *clocca*, a bell. **B.** The origin of the word is disputed, and some difficulty is caused by its being so widely spread; still, the Celtic languages give a clear etymology for it, which is satisfactory. Cf. Irish *clóg*, a bell, a clock; *clogan*, a little bell; *clógaim*, I ring or sound as a bell; O'Leary, *clóg*, a bell; W. and Corn. *clóg*, a bell. **Y.** In other languages we find Low L. *clocca*, *clouca*, a bell (whence F. *cloche*), Du. *klot*, a bell; Icel. *klukka*, old form *klukka*, a bell; Dan. *kløkke*, a bell, clock; Swed. *kløcka*, a bell, clock, bell-flower; Du. *klot*, a clock, orig. a bell; G. *glocke*, a bell, clock; all, apparently, of Celtic origin. Celtic types **klukko*, **klukki*; Stokes-Fick, p. 103. Cf. Gael. *clag*, a bell; Gk. *κλόειν*, to clash. See **Clang**. Der. *clock-work*.

CLOD, a lump or mass of earth. (C.) A parallel form to *clot*, which has much the same meaning. *Clodde*, gleba. Prompt. Parv. p. 83. Pl. *clodde*, Palladius on Husbandry, bk. ii. st. 3; bk. xii. st. 2. [But, earlier than about A.D. 1400, the usual spelling is *clod*. 'The clods thereof ben gold.' Lat. *glebe illius aurum*; Wyclif, Job, xlviii. 6.] But AS. *clod*-en compounds, as in *clod-hamer*, a field-fare; and *clod* in proper names; cf. W. Flem. *klodde*, a ball (as of tow), De Ho. to Swed. dial. *klodd*, a lump of snow or clay. Teut. type **klut-* from the weak grade of **kleu-*, to stick together. See **Clew**, **Clood**. Der. *clod-hopper* (a hopper, or dancer, over clods); *clod-ball*, *clod-pate*. **I.** Irish and Gael. *clod* are borrowed from English.

CLOG, a hindrance, impediment. (Scand.) The verb to *clog* is from the ssk, not vice versa. The sense of 'wooden shoe' is merely an extension of the notion of block, clump, or clumsy mass. ME. *clodge*, as in 'Clogge, truncus,' i.e. a block; Prompt. Parv., p. 83. 'Clogge, billet.' Falsgrave. The final hard g makes a Scand. origin probable. Cf. Norw. *klugur*, a hard knotty log of wood (Ross). **I.** The Lowl. *Se. clog*, a clot, and *cloggy*, covered with adhesive mire, were associated with *clog* to some extent in late uses, but are of different origin; they appear to be connected with *clay*. Der. *clog*, verb.

CLOISTER, a place of religious seclusion. (F.—L.) ME. *cloister*, *cloistree*; Chaucer, C. T. prol. 181. —AF. *cloister*, Langtoft, i. 96; OF. *cloistre* (mod. F. *cloître*). —L. *claustrum*, a cloister, lit. 'enclosure.' —L. *claudere*, pp. *clausus*, to shut in, enclose. See **Close** (1). Der. *claustral*, *claustral*, *claustral*.

CLOKE, old spelling of **Cloak**, q. v.

CLOSE (1), to shut in, shut, make close. (F.—L.) In early use. ME. *clousen*; the pt. t. *cloused*, enclosed, occurs in Havelok, l. 1310. The verb was formed from the pp. *clous* of the French verb, or from other parts of the verb in which the stem *clous* occurred; cf. OF. *clous*, pp. of OF. *clorre*, to enclose, shut in. —L. *claudere* (pp. *clausus*), to shut, shut in. See **Claude**.

CLOSE (2), adj., shut up, confined, narrow. (F.—L.) In Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, l. 183. Also as sb., ME. *close*, *close*, *close*, an enclosed place; Rob. of Glouc. p. 7, l. 154. —OF. *close*; see above. Der. *close-ly*, *close-ness*, *close-nre*; *close-d*, q. v.

CLOSET, a small room, recess. (F.—L.) 'The higher close of hir howes,' Wyclif, Tobit, ii. 10; Chaucer, Troil. and Cres. ii. 1215. —OF. *closet*, in Godefroy, who gives: 'Closet, Clozet, s.m., petit clos, petit enclos.' A dimin. from OF. *clous*, an enclosed space, a close, by affixing the dimin. suffix *-et*. *Clos* was orig. the pp. of OF. *clorre*, to shut, L. *claudere*; see above. Der. *closet*, verb.

CLOT, a mass of conglutinated matter. (E.) Still in use, and now somewhat differentiated from *clod*, though in ME. the senses of the two words differed but little. ME. *clot*, *clotte*; 'a clot of earth' — a clot of earth, Ancr. Riwle, p. 172. 'Stony clottes,' Trevisa, ii. 23, where the Lat. text has 'globos saxeos.' The orig. sense is 'lump.' AS. *clot*, *clot* (rare); 'Massa, of clyne wyl clotum;' Haupt's Zeitschrift, ix. 488; 'massa, clyne, clotie'; Napier's OF. Glosses, 4. MDu. *klot*, 'a clot of earth,' Hexham; allied to MDu. *klotte*, 'a clot of earth,' id.; and to EFr. *klute*, *klüte*, a lump; G. *klotz*, a log. Teut. type **klut-* from the weak grade of Teut. base **kleu-*. See **Cleat**, **Clout**, **Cluster**, **Clew**.

CLOTH, a garment, woven material. (E.) ME. *cloth*, *clath*; Ancr. Riwle, p. 418; Layamon, ii. 318. AS. *clāth*, a cloth, a garment; Grein, i. 164. —Du. *kleed*, clothes, dress; G. *kleid*, a dress, garment. **B.** Origin unknown, but evidently a Teutonic word. The Icel. *kleði*, Swed. *kläde*, Dan. *klæde*, cloth, do not exactly correspond in form. Der. *cloth-es*, from AS. *clāthan*, the pl. of *clāth*; also *clath*, verb, q. v.

CLOTHE, to cover with a cloth. (E.) ME. *clathen*, *clathen*, *clathen*; Ormulum, 2710; Havelok, 1138. The pt. t. is both *clathede* and *cladde*, the pp. both *clathed* and *clad*. *Clad* occurs in the Romaunt of the Rose, l. 219; and is still in use. O'Northumb. *clāthen*, pt. t. *clāthde*, Matt. xxv. 36; and still accounts for the form *clad*. Formed from AS. *clāth*, cloth; see above. —Du. *kleeden*, from *kleed*; so also G. *kleiden*, from *kleid*. The lat. verb was *clāda*, pt. t. *clāthit*, pp. *clāthit*. Der. *cloth-ier*, *clath-ier*.

CLOUD, a mass of vapours. (E.) ME. *cloud*, 'Moni clustered cloudes' — many a clustered cloud, Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, B. 367. The spellings *cloud*, *cloud*, *cloude*, *cloude*, occur in the Cursor Mundi, 2585, 2582. Earlier examples are scarcely to be found in the same sense, but the word is identical with ME. *clād*, a mass of rock, a hill. 'The hulle was bioclosed mid clades of stone' — the hill was enclosed with masses of stone; Layamon, i. 370, 371. **B.** In corroborating of this identification, we may observe (1) that the sense of 'mass of rock' passed out of use as the newer application of the word came in; (2) that both words are sometimes used with a plural in *-en* as well as in *-es*; and (3) the orig. sense was simply 'conglomeration' or 'cumulus.' Indeed, we find the expression 'cloudys of clay' i.e. round masses of clay, Coventry Mysteries, p. 402. **Y.** From AS. *clād*, properly 'a round mass,' used in AS. to mean 'a hill' or 'mass of rock,' but easily transferred to mean 'cloud' at a later period, because the essential idea was 'mass' or 'ball,' and not 'rock.' In Orosius, iii. 9. sect. 73 (ed. Sweet, p. 132. 10), we read of a city that was 'mid clādum yml-weaxen,' i.e. fortified with masses of rock. **E.** The AS. *clād* is connected with the root seen in *claw* (Teut. root **kleu-*) the weaker grade appearing in *clad*. See **Clew**, **Clood**. Der. *cloud*, *cloud-ly*, *cloud-iness*, *cloud-let*, *cloud-let* (diminutive).

CLOUGH, a hollow in a hill-side. (E.) 'A clough, or clough, is a kind of breach or valley downe a slope from the side of a hill, where commonly shrugges, and trees doe grow. It is the termination of Colclough or rather Coldclough, and some other surnames; Versteegan, Restitution of Decayed Intelligence, c. 9. ME. *clough*, *clough*; 'Sende him to seche in elif and clow'; Cursor Mundi, Trin. MS., l. 17590. Also spelt *clow*, Allit. Morte Arthure, 1639; and (in Scottish) *clench*, Wallace, iv. 539. The corresponding AS. form would be **clōh*, not yet found; but the parallel OHG. *klōh* occurs in *Klōhede* (Foerstmann, ii. 371). These answer to Teut. **klōh-*, from *klauw-*, 2nd grade of a root **kleu-*, appearing in OHG. *clōng-o*, a torrent, a gorge (Schade). Cf. low G. *klung*, a rushing stream (Schaumbach); *klunge*, a defile, *klungende beek*, a rushing stream (Berghaus). From the noise. (Academy, Aug. 31, and Sept. 7, 21, 1889).

CLOUT, a patch, rag, piece of cloth. (E.) ME. *clout*, *clut*; Ancr. Riwle, p. 256. AS. *clāt*; we find 'commissura, clāt'; i.e. patch; in Alfric's Glossary, ed. Sommer, Nomina Vasorum, p. 61. [Hence were borrowed W. *clut*, Corn. *clut*, a piece, patch, cloth; Irish and Gael. *clud*, a clout, patch, rag.] Orig. sense, 'mass, piece of stuff'; Teut. type **klut-* from Teut. root **kleu-*, of which the weaker grade occurs in **Clot**. Closely allied to **Cleat**. Der. *clout*, verb.

CLOVE (1), a kind of spice. (F.—L.) 'There is another fruit that cometh out of India, like unto pepper-cornes, and it is called cloves; Holland's Pliny, bk. xii. c. 7. Cotgrave has: 'clou de girofle, a clove.' ME. *clow*, *clowe*; the latter is in Prompt. Parv.; and Chaucer has *clowe girofle*, C. T., 13692 (B 1952). In the 16th cent. it became *cloue* (= *clowe*), prob. by the influence of It. *chioso*, a clove, or by confusion with *cloue* (2), which was an older word. —F. *clou*, a nail; whence *clou de girofle*, a clove, which resembled a nail. —L. *clunum*, acc. of *clunus*, a nail. See **Cloy**. Der. *clow-pink*.

CLOVE (2), a bulb, or tuber. (E.) 'A bulb has the power of propagating itself by developing, in the axils of its scales, new bulbs, or what gardeners call cloves; Linclay, Botany, bk. i. c. 2. sect. 2. ME. *clow*, *clowe*, *clowe*. 'Clowe of garykke, clowe of garlek'; Prompt. Parv. 'A lekes clow'; Guy of Warwick, A 3644. AS. *clufu*, Leechdoms, ii. 336; also in the compounds *clufung*, crowfoot, *Rannunculus sceleratus*, where *cluf* means 'tuber,' and *clung*, poison, from the acid principle of the juices; and in *clufwyrt*, the buttercup, *Rannunculus acris*; see Gloss. in Cockayne's Leechdoms, iii. 319. [I suspect the *cluf-wyrt* is rather the *Rannunculus bulbosus*, or bulbous buttercup; at any rate *cluf-wyrt* means 'bulb-wort.'] The orig. sense of AS. *cluf* was one of the small bulbs which make up the whole bulb of garlic,

&c.; so named from its cleavage. From AS. *cluf*, weak grade of *clēfan*, to cleave; see **Cleave** (1).

CLOVE (3), a denomination of weight. (F.-L.) A *clove* of cheese is about 8 lbs.; of wool, about 7 lbs.; Phillips (1706). The word appears in the Liber Custumarum, where it is spelt *clous*, pl., in Anglo-French (p. 63), and *claus*, acc. pl., in Latin (p. 107). This gives the etymology, and shows that it is identical with *clow* (1); see note on *clow* (1) above. Dugange has *clous* *linea*, a certain weight or quantity of wool, which he notes as being an Eng. use of the word. *Clous* seems to have meant 'lump' as well as 'nail'. Cf. Ital. *chiava*, 'a kind of great weight in Italy' (Torriano).

CLOVER, a kind of trefail. (L.) ME. *clower*, *clower*; spelt *clawer*, Allit. Mort. Arthur, ed. Brock, l. 3241. AS. *clāfre*, O.E. Texts, p. 47, l. 375; *clāfre*, fem. (gen. *clāfren*), Gloss. to Cockayne's Leechdoms, q.v. + Du. *klaver*, *clower*, trefail; whence Swed. *kläver*, Dan. *kløver*; cf. G. *klea*. β The suggestion that it is derived from AS. *clōfan*, to cleave, because its leaf is three-cleft, is inconsistent with phonology and impossible.

CLOWN, a clumsy lout, rustic, buffoon. (Scand.) 'This lowtish clown'; Sidney's Arcadia, bk. i. (R.; s. v. *Low*). 'To brag upon his pipe the clown begoon'; Turberville, Agaynst the Jelous Heeds, st. 6. Not found much earlier. Of Scandinavian origin. — Icel. *klunni*, a clumsy, boorish fellow; cf. *klunnalegr*, clumsy; North Frisian *klōne*, a clown, bunkin (cited by Wedgwood); Swed. dial. *kluns*, a log; *kluns*, a hard knob, a clumsy fellow; Rietz; Dan. *klunt*, a log, a block; *kluntest*, blockish, clumsy, awkward. Cf. AS. *clume*, a mass, lump, ball. β It is probably connected with F. *clump*, q.v.; cf. Icel. *klumba*, a club; Dan. *klump*, a clump, *klumfsod*, a club-foot; Swed. *klump*, a lump, *klumpig*, clumsy. See **Clump**. Der. *clown-ish* (Levins), -ly, -ness.

CLOY, to glint, satiate, stop up. (F.-L.) In Shak. Rich. II, l. 3, 296; also *clément*, Tw. Nt. ii. 4, 102; *clowless*, Ant. ii. 1, 25. 'Cloyed, or Aclowied, among farriers, a term used when a horse is pricked with a nail in shoeing'; Kersey's Dict. 2d ed. 1715. Cotgrave has: 'Encloyer, to nail, drive in a nail; *encloyer artilleirie*, to cloy a piece of ordinance; to drive a nail or iron pin, into the touch-hole thereof'; also: 'Encloyé, nailed, fastened, pricked, cloyed with a nail'; also: 'Encloyer (obsolete), to cloy, choak, or stop up.' Hence the etymology. — MF. *cloyer*, a by-form of *clouer* (as shown above); Cotgrave gives: 'Cloyer, to nail; to fasten, join, or set on with nails.' The older form is *cloer* (Burguy). — (F. *clo*, later *clo*, a nail. — L. *clānum*, acc. of *clānus*, a nail. See **Clove** (1). Der. *clowless*. *Cloy* was frequently used as short for *ac-cloy* or *a-cloy*, where the prefix *a-* represented F. *en-*; see **enclouer** (above).

CLUB (1), a heavy stick, a cudgel. (Scand.) MF. *clubbe*, *clובה*, Layamon, ii. 216, l. 35; Havelok, l. 1027, 2289. — Icel. *klubba*, a club; Swed. *klubba*, a club; *klubb*, a block, a club; *klump*, a lump; Dan. *klub*, a club; *klump*, a clump, lump; *klumfsod*, a club-foot; *klumfsudet*, club-footed. Cf. Dan. *klunt*, a log, a block. β The close connexion of club with clump is apparent; in fact, the Icel. *klubba* stands for *klumba*, by the assimilation so common in that language (Noreen). See **Clump**. Der. *club-foot*, *club-footed*.

CLUB (2), an association of persons. (Scand.) Not in very early use. A good example is in the Dedication to Dryden's Medal, where he alludes to the Whigs, and asks them what right they have 'to meet, as you daily do, in factious clubs.' In Sherwood's Index to Cotgrave, A. D. 1660, we find: 'To clubbe, mettre ou pendre à l'égal d'un autre.' The word is really the same as the last, but applied to a 'clump' of people. See Rietz, who gives the Swed. dial. *klubb*, as meaning 'a clump, lump, dumpling, a tightly packed heap of men, a knoll, a heavy inactive fellow.' So we speak of a *knot* of people, or a *clump* of trees. Der. *club*, verb.

CLUB (3), one of a suit at cards. (Scand.) a. The name is a translation of the Span. *baños*, i.e. cudgels, clubs; which is the Span. name for the suit. Thus the word is the same as **Club** (1) and **Club** (2). β The figure by which the clubs are denoted on a card is a trefail; the F. name being *trèfle*, a trefail, a club (at cards); cf. Dan. *kløver*, clover, a club (at cards); Du. *klaver*, clover, trefail, a club (at cards).

CLUCK, to call, as a hen does. (F.) 'When she, poor hen, hath cluck'd thee to the wars'; Cor. v. 3, 163; where the old editions have *cluck'd*. ME. *clucken*, 'Cluckyn as hens'; Prompt. Parv. p. 83. [Cf. 'He chuketh', said of a cock; Chaucer, C. T., l. 15188 (H 4372).] AS. *cluccian*; Anglia, viii. 309, l. 26; cf. AS. Leechdoms, ii. 220, l. 18. The mod. E. form may have been influenced by the Danish. + Du. *klukken*, to cluck; Dan. *klukke*, to cluck; *kluk*, a clucking; *klukkene*, a clucking hen; G. *glucken*, to cluck; *gluckenne*, a clucking-hen. Cf. L. *glocire*, to cluck. An imitative verb; see **Clack**.

CLUE; see **Clew**.

CLUMP, a mass, block, cluster of trees. (F.) 'England, Scotland, Ireland, and our good confederates the United Provinces, be all in a

clump together'; Bacon, Of a War with Spain (R.). The AS. pl. *clumpan*, lumps, occurs in AS. Leechdoms, iii. 134. Cf. also AS. *clump-re*, a lump (Grein); EFries. *klump*, *klunt*, a lump, + Du. *klomp*, a lump, clod, wooden shoe; cf. *klont*, a clod, lump; Dan. *klump*, a clump, lump; *klumpe*, to clod; cf. *klunt*, a log, block; Swed. *klump*, a lump; *klumpig*, lumpy, clumsy; Icel. *klumba*, *klubba*, a club; G. *klump*, a lump, clod, pudding, dumpling; *klumpen*, a lump, mass, heap, cluster; cf. *klunker*, a clod of dirt. β Besides these forms, we find Dan. *klimp*, a clod of earth; Swed. *klimp*, a clod, a lump, a dumpling; these are directly derived from the root preserved in the MIEG. *klimfen* (strong verb, pt. t. *klampf*), to draw together, press tightly together, cited by Fick, iii. 51. γ. From the same root we have F. *clamp*, to fasten together tightly; so that *clump* and *clump* are variants from the same root. See **Clamp**; and see **Club** (1), a doublet of *clump*.

CLUMSY, shapeless, awkward, ungainly. (Scand.) 'Apt to be drawn, formed, or moulded... even by clumsy fingers'; Ray, On the Creation, pt. ii. In Ray's Collection of Provincial Eng. Words we find: 'Clumps, Clumplet, idle, lazy, unhandy, a word of common use in Lincolnshire; see Skinner. This is, I suppose, the same with our *clumsy*, in the South, signifying unhandy; *clumps* with cold, i.e. benumbed; and again he has: 'Clusmed, adj. "a clusmed hand," a clumsy hand; Cheshire.' a. All these forms are easily explained, being deducible from the ME. *clummed*, benumbed. From this word were formed (1) *clummed*, for *clummed*, which again is for *clummed*, by a change similar to that in *clasp* from ME. *clapen*; (2) *clumplet*, by mere contraction; (3) *clumps*, by loss of final *t* in the last; and (4) *clumsy*, with *-y* for *-al*, giving an adjectival form. β The ME. *clummed*, also spelt *clummed*, is the pp. of the verb *clummen* or *clummen*, to benumb, also, to feel benumbed. It is passive in the phrase 'with *clummed* handis', as a translation of 'dissolutis manibus'; Wyclif, Jerem. xlvii. 3; see also Isaiah, xxv. 3. 'He is outhel *clummed* [stupefied] or wode' [mad]; Hampole, Pricke of Conscience, l. 1651. See further in my note to Piers the Plowman, C. xvi. 253, where the intransitive use of the verb occurs, in the sentence: 'when thow *clumstest* for colde' — when thou becomest numb with cold. γ. Of Scandinavian origin. Cf. Swed. dial. *klummsen*, benumbed with cold, with frozen hands; spelt also *klumsun*, *klummen*, *klummen*, *klummskändt* (i.e. with benumbed hands), &c., Rietz, p. 332; who also gives *krumpen* (p. 354) with the very same sense, but answering in form to the F. *crampé*. In Icelandic, *klumsa* means 'lockjaw'. δ. It is easily seen that ME. *clummen* is an extension of *clum-*, weak grade of the root *clam*, or *cram*, to pinch, whence also F. *clamp* and *cramp*. See **Clamp**, **Cramp**. So in Dutch we find *klumsch*, chilly, numb with cold; from *klumen*, to be benumbed with cold, which again is allied to *klennen*, to pinch, clinch, oppress (Frank). Cf. prov. F. *clen*, to pinch with hunger; *clum*, benumbed; also Westphal. *verklummen*, benumbed; MDan. *klums*, sluggish (Kalkar).

CLUSTER, a bunch, mass, esp. of grapes. (F.) ME. *cluster*, *clustre*, *closter*; Wyclif, Deut. xxxii. 32, Numb. xiii. 25, Gen. xl. 10. AS. *clyster*, *clustre*; the pl. *clystre*, *clustre*, occurs in Gen. xl. 10. + Low G. *kluster*. *Cluster* represents a Teut. form **klus-tero-*, for **klut-tero-*, from the base *klut-* which appears in **Clot**; so that a *cluster* means a bunch of things adhering closely together, as e.g. in the case of a cluster of grapes or of bees. From Teut. root **kleut-*, to mass together; see **Cleat**, **Clout**.

CLUTCH, a claw; to grip, lay hold of. (F.) The verb is ME. *clutchen*; 'to clutche or to clawe'; P. Plowman, B. xvii. 188. The sb. is ME. *clouche*, *clouche*, *clouke*; 'and in his clouches holde'; P. Plowman, B. prol. 154; 'his kene clouke'; Ancien Kiewe, p. 130; cf. the Lowi. Scot. *cluck*, *cluk*, *clouk*, a claw or talon. The old sb. was superseded by the verbal form, which answers to AS. **clucan*, to bend or crook the fingers; extant in the imp. s. *cluce* (see **Cliche** in N.E.D.), and in the pp. *geclucht*, written *gclucht* in the Liber Scintillarum, § xxv; p. 99, l. 2. Teut. type **kluk-jan-*, (perhaps) 'to bend a joint'.

CLUTTER (1), to congregate, clod. (F.) 'The cluttered blond'; Holland, Pluys, b. xxi. c. 25. ME. *clateren*; the pp. *clatered*, also written *clotterd*, occurs in Chaucer, C. T., 2747 (A 2745). The same as *clutter*, the frequentative form of *clot*; see **Clot**.

CLUTTER (2), a confused heap; to heap up. (F.) 'Whata clutter there was with huge, over-grown pots, pans, and spits'; I. Strange, in Rich. and Todd's Johnson. 'Which clutter not praises together'; Bacon, to K. Jas. I. Sir T. Matthew's Lett. ed. 1660, p. 32 (Todd). The same word as **Clutter** (1); the sense of 'mass' suggested that of 'confused heap'; whence, further, that of 'confused noise'; see below.

CLUTTER (3), a noise, a great din. (E.) Not common; Rich. quotes from King, and Todd from Swift; a mere variation of **Clatter**, q.v.; affected by **Clutter** (2). Ives gives M. Swed. *klutra*, to quarrel. Cf. EFries. *klüter*, a rattle.

CLYSTER, an injection into the bowels. (L.—Gk.) The pl. *clisters* is in Holland's Pliny, b. viii. c. 27; the verb *clysteria* in the same, b. xx. c. 5; and Massinger has: 'Thou stinking *clyster-pipe*.' Virgin Martyr, A. iv. sc. 1; cf. Shak. *Tit. ii. 1. 178*.—L. *clyster*.—Gk. *κλύστρον*, a clyster, a syringe; *κλύστρον*, a liquid used for washing out, esp. a clyster, a drench.—Gk. *κλύειν*, to wash. Cf. L. *cluisse*, to purge, Goth. *klāus*, pure.—*✓KLEU*, to cleanse. Brugm. i. § 490.

CO-, prefix; a short form of *con-*. See **CON-**.
COACH, a close carriage. (F.—Hung.) In Shak. *Merry Wives*, ii. 2. 66.—F. *coche*, 'a coach.' Cot.—Hungarian *kocsi*, *kocsi*, a coach, travelling carriage; whence the word was introduced into many other languages. See Beckmann's *Hist. of Inventions*, tr. in 1846, i. 77; who says: 'Stephanus Broderithus says, speaking of 1526; . . . "he speedily got into one of those light carriages, which (from the name of the place) we called *kotze*." The word was used in Hungary from the reign of king Matthias Corvinus, 1458–90; and the 'coach' was named from a Hungarian village named Koc, between Raab and Buda; see N.E.D. The word *coach* first appears in E. in 1556.

COADJUTOR, assistant. (L.) Spelt *coadiutor*, Sir T. Elyot, *Gouernour*, b. ii. c. 10. § 5.—L. *co-*, for *con-*, which for *cum*, together; and *adiutor*, an assistant, allied to *adiutus*, pp. of *adiuvare*, to assist. See **ADJUTANT**. Der. *coadiutor*, *coadiutor*-ship.

COAGULATE, to curdle, congeal. (L.) Shak. has *coagulate* as pp.—curdled: '*coagulate* gore.' Hamlet, ii. 2. 484.—L. *coagulare*, pp. of *coagulare*, to curdle.—L. *coagulum*, remnant, which causes things to curdle.—L. *co-* (for *con-* or *cum*, together), and *ag-ere*, to drive; in Lat. the contracted form *cigere* is the common form; with suffix *-ut*, having a diminutive force; so that *co-ag-ut-um* would mean 'that which drives together slightly.'—*✓AG*, to drive. See **AGENT**. Der. *coagulat-in*, *coagulat-able*, *coagulat*.

COAITA, the red-faced spider monkey. (Brazil.) Spelt *quata* in Stedman's *Surinam*, ii. 10. [Sometimes misspelt *coati*.]—Tupi (Brazilian) *coati*, *coati*, *coaita* (N.E.D.); spelt *coaita* in Breton, Diet. Carabe François, 1665; p. 180. *✓* Distinct from *coati*.

COAL, charcoal; a combustible mineral. (K.) ME. *col*, *layamon*, l. 2366. AS. *col*, coal; *Grelli*, i. 166.—Dn. *col*; *Icel.* *kol*; *Dan.* *kul*; *OEIGH.* *cholo*; MHG. *col*; Gk. *kohle*. The Skt. *pyal*, to blaze, burn, is originally from the same root; cf. also Old Irish *gual*, coal. Der. *col-ly*, *col-fish*, *col-heaver*, &c.; also *collier*, q.v.; also *colled*, i.e. blackened, dark, in Mid. Nl. *Dir.* i. 1. 145.

COALESCE, to grow together. (L.) Used by Newton (Todd); in Mouton's Gloss, ed. 1656; also by Goodwin, *Works*, v. iii. pt. iii. p. 345 (K.). R. doubtless refers to the works of T. Goodwin, 5 vols., London, 1681–1703.—L. *coalescere*, to grow together.—L. *co-* for *con-* or *cum*, together; and *alescere*, to grow, inceptive form of *alere*, to nourish. See **ALIMENT**. Der. *coalescence*, *coalescent*, from *coalescent*, stem of the pres. part. of *coalescere*; also *coalition* (used by Burke) allied to L. *coalitus*, pp. of *coalescere*.

COARSE, rough, rude, gross. (F.—L.) In Shak. *Henry VIII*, iii. 2. 239. Also spelt *course*, *course*; 'Yea, though the threads [threads] be *course*;' Gascoigne, *Complaint of the Grene Knight*, l. 25; cf. *Course*, villis, grossus; l. 224, 39. a. The origin of *course* is by no means well ascertained; it seems most likely that it stands for *course*, and that *course* was used as a contracted form of *incourse*, meaning 'in an ordinary manner,' and hence 'ordinary,' or 'common.' The phrase *in course* was also used for the modern of *course*; Meas. for Meas. iii. 1. 259. B. The examples in the N.E.D. bear out this view. The phrase 'Too *course* bordeauxes,' i.e. two coarse tablecloths occurs as early as 1424; Early Eng. Wills, p. 56. See **COURSE**. Der. *course-ly*, *meas.*

COAST, side, border, country. (F.—L.) ME. *coste*. 'Bi thysse Englesche *costes*—throughout these English coasts or borders; William of Shorham, *De Baptismo*, st. 9; about A.D. 1315.—OF. *coste* (F. *côte*), a rib, slope of a hill, shore.—L. *costa*, a rib, side. Der. *coast*, v., *coast-er*, *coast-ship*. From the same source is *ac-cost*, q.v.; also *cullet*, q.v., *coastmonger*, &c.

COAT, a garment, vesture. (F.—G.) ME. *coat*, *kote*; K. Allsander, ed. Weber, 2413.—OF. *cote* (F. *cotte*), a coat; l. 10. *Low L.* *cota*, *colta*, a garment, tunic; cf. *Low L.* *cotus*, a unic.—MHG. *kutte*, *kotte*, *kozze*, OHG. *chozzo*, a coarse mantle; whence also G. *kutte*, a cowl. Cognate with OSax. *cot*, with the same sense. See Kluge.

Der. *coat*, v., *coat-ing*.

COATI, **COATI-MONDI**, a carnivorous mammal. (Brazil.) Described as *coati* or *coati-mondi* in a tr. of Buffon (1792); l. 183. The nose is long and flexible, and marked with white.—Tupi (Brazilian) *coati*, *coati*, *coati*, from *cua*, a cincture, and *ti*, a nose (i.e. being nasal). The word *coati* is said to mean 'solitary' (N.E.D.).
COAX, to entice, persuade. (E.) Formerly spelt *coaks*. 'They neither *kisse* nor *coaks* them'; Pattenham, *Arte of Poesie*, lib. i. c. 8; ed. Arber, p. 36. The word *coaks* as a sb. meant a simpleton, gull, dupe. 'Why, we will make a *coaks* of this wise master'; Ben Jonson,

The Devil is an Ass, ii. 1. 'Go, you're a brainless *cow*, a toy, a fop,' Beaumont, and Fletcher, *Wit at Sev. Weapons*, iii. 1. History unknown. *✓* We may note that Colgrave seems to have regarded it as equivalent to the F. *coard*. He has: 'Coard, a nice dolt, quaint goose, fond or saucy *coaks*, proud or forward meacock.' Under the spelling *coquart*, he gives 'undiscreetly bold, peart, *cocket*, jolly, cheerful.' Thus the F. *coquart* may have suggested *cocket*, and now answers to the school-slang *cocky*, i.e. like a fighting cock. We may also note OF. *coquibert*, *coquibius*, *coquid*, all meaning 'foolish,' see Godfrey. **COB** (1), a small round hard lump, or knob; a head. (E.) The senses are numerous; see E.I.D. and N.E.D. In the sense of small hard lump, the dimin. is *cobble*, as used in *cobble-stones*. As applied to a pony or horse, it seems to mean short and stout. ME. *cob*, a head, a person, esp. a great or leading person; the pl. *cobbes* is used by Hoccleve, *De Regim. Principum*, l. 2806. The verb to *cob* or *cop*, to excel, is allied to AS. *copa*, a top, summit. Cf. Dn. *kop*, a head, pate, person, man; G. *kopf*, the head. Der. *cob-web*, q.v.; *cobb-le* (2), sb., q.v.

COB (2), to beat, strike. (E.) In sailor's language and provincial E. Cf. ME. *cobben*, to fight; Destr. of Troy, li. 8285, 11025. Also prov. E. *cob*, to strike on the head; whence, probably, W. *cobio*, to strike; cf. W. *cub*, a bunch, a tuft; *cop*, a head, bunch. See **COB** (1).

COBALT, a reddish-gray mineral. (G.) One of the few G. words in English; most of such words are names of minerals. Used by Woodward, who died A.D. 1728 (Todd).—G. *kobalt*, cobalt. *β*. The word is a nick-name given by the miners because it was poisonous and troublesome to them; it is merely another form of G. *kobold*, a demon, goblin; and *kobalt* itself is called *kobold* in provincial German; see Flügel's Dict.—MHG. *kobalt*, a demon, spite; in which the former element *kob-* answers to AS. *cof* in *cof-godas*, household gods, used to translate L. *penites*; Voc. 189. 10; from AS. *cofa*, a chamber. See **COVE**. (So in Kluge.)

COBBLE (1), to patch up. (E.) 'He doth but cloute [patch] and *cobbill*;' Skelton, *Why Come Ye Nat to Court*, l. 524. The sb. *cobblers*, a cobbler, occurs in P. Plowman, R. v. 327. Origin doubtful; perhaps the same as prov. E. *cobble*, to beat; from **COB** (2). Der. *cobb-er*.

COBBLE (2), a small round lump. (E.) Chiefly used of round stones, commonly called *cobble-stones*. 'Illic rudus, a *cobylstone*;' Voc. 768. 38. A dimin. of *cob* with the suffix *-le* (for *-el*). See **COB** (1). Cf. Norw. *koppull*, a small round stone.
COBLE, a small fishing-boat. (C.) '*Cobles*, or little fishing-boats,' Pennant, in Todd's Johnson. ME. *coble*, Scot. Legends of Saints, ed. Metcalfe, xl. (Ninian), l. 504.—W. *ceubal*, a ferry-boat, skiff. Cf. W. *ceubren*, a hollow tree; *ceufut*, a canoe.—W. *ceuo*, to excavate, hollow out; boats being orig. made of hollowed trees. Cf. Breton *kobar*, *gabar*, also *kobal*, a coble, small boat; from the form *gabar* is derived the F. *gabare*, MF. *gabarie*, 'a lighter;' Cot.

COBRA DE CAPELLO, a snake with a hood. (Port.—L.) In a tr. of Buffon (1792), ii. 277, it is called '*cobra* [error for *de*] *capello*, or hooded serpent.—Port. *cobra*, snake; *de*, of, with; *capello*, a hood.—L. *colubra*, a snake; *de*, of, with; *capellum*, acc. of Late L. *capellus*, dimin. of Late L. *cūpa*, a cape. See **CHAPIET** and **CAPE** (1).

COBWEEB, a spider's web. (E.) ME. *copweb*, Trevisa, tr. of Higden, vii. 343; is also in Bacon, *Nat. Hist.* § 728; *copwebbe* in Palsgrave, and in the Golden Boke, c. 17. *Copweb* is a shortened form of *altercop-web*, from the ME. *altercop*, a spider. *β*. In Wyclif's Bible we find: 'The webbis of an *altercop*;' Isaiah, lix. 5; and: 'the web of *altercopis*;' Job, viii. 14. The ME. *altercop* was from AS. *altorcoppe*, a spider, Voc. 121. 38; a word compounded of AS. *ātor*, poison (Hosworth), and *coppe*, which perhaps also meant 'spider'; cf. MDu. *kop*, *koppe*, 'a spider,' or a cob; *✓* Ilexham. The exact relation to *cob* (1) is obscure. Cf. Dn. *spinnekop*, a spider; also, a spider's head; WFlam. *koppe*, *kobbe*, a spider (De Bo); Westphal. *kobbenwebbe*, a cobweb.

COCA, a shrub, the leaves of which afford a stimulant. (Span.—Peruv.) In F. G. tr. of Acosta (1604), bk. iv. c. 22; and J. Frampton, *Joyfull Newes* (1577), fol. 101, back.—Span. *coca*.—Peruv. *caca*; of which form the Span. *coca* is a corruption (Garcilasso, *Comment. of Peru*, bk. viii. c. 15). Der. *coca-in*.

COCHINEAL, a scarlet dye-stuff. (F.—Span.—L.—Gk.) *Cochineal* consists of the dried bodies of females of the *Coccus cacti*, an insect native in Mexico, Central America, &c., and found on several species of cactus; *✓* Webster. [These insects have the appearance of berries, and were thought to be such; hence the name.] The word *cochineal* occurs in Beaumont, and Fletcher, *Beggars Bush*, l. 3. Cf. 'the berries of *cochenille*;' *✓* Iakluyt's Voy. iii. 46, l. 10.—F. *coccinille*.—Span. *cochinilla*, cochineal; cf. Ital. *coeniglia*, the same.—L. *coccineus*, *coccineus* (Isaiah, l. 18), of a scarlet colour.—L. *coccum*, a berry; also, 'kermes,' supposed by the ancients to be a berry.—Gk.

aknos, a kernel, a berry; esp. the *coccus ilicis*, or 'kermes-berry,' used to dye scarlet. ¶ Distinct from *Span. cochinitilla*, a wood-louse, dimin. of *cochina*, a pig (Monlau).

COCK (1), the male of the domestic fowl. (E.) *MF. cok*; see Chaucer's *Nun's Priest's Tale*. *AS. coe*, *Matt. xxvi. 34. 74*; and much earlier, in *Alfred*, tr. of Gregory, ed. Sweet, c. 63, p. 459. Of imitative origin; from the bird's cry. 'Cryde anon *cok! cok!*'; Chaucer, C. T. B. 4467. Cf. *Sk. kukkuta*, a cock; Malay *kukuk*, crowing of cocks. ¶ So also *OF. coq* (F. *coq*). — Low Lat. *coccum*, an accus. form occurring in the *Lex Salica*, vii. 16, and of onomatopoeic origin (Brachet). — *Gk. kukku*, the cry of the cuckoo; to signify a cock; lit. it means 'the cock-voiced bird,' or the bird that cries *cok! Ck. Cuckoo*. Der. *cock-rr-el*, a little cock, apparently a double diminutive, *MF. cokere*, Prompt. Parv. p. 86; *cock-fight-ing*, sometimes contracted to *cock-ing*; *cock-er*, one who keeps fighting-cocks; *cock-pit*; *cock's-comb*, a plant; and see *cock-ade*, *cock-atrice*, *cock-boat*, *cock*. The *cock*, or stop-cock of a barrel, is probably the same word, cf. *ih. hahn*, a cock, also, a faucet, stop-cock. See **Cook** (3) and **Chickorum**.

COCK (2), to stick up abruptly. (E.) We say to *cock one's eye*, one's hat; or, of a bird, that it *cocks up* its tail. [She] spreads and *cocks her tail*; A. Marvell, *Rehearsal Transposed*, l. 161 (N.E.D.). Apparently with reference to the posture of a cock's head when crowing; or to that of his crest or tail. See **Cook** (1). So also *Gael. coc*, to cock, as in *coc do bhoinnid*, cock your bonnet; cf. *Gael. coc-shron*, a cock-nose; *coc-shronach*, cock-nosed. Der. *cock*, sb., in the phrase 'a cock of the eye,' &c.

COCK (3), part of the lock of a gun. (E.) 'Pistol's cock is up;' Hen. V. ii. i. 55. So named from its original shape, from the likeness to the head and neck of a cock. Similarly, the G. name is *hahn*; as in the phrase *den Hahn spannen*, i. e. to cock (a gun).

COCK (4), a small pile of hay. (Scand.) 'A cocke of hay;' Tynedale's Works, p. 450. Cf. 'cockers of harvest folk,' Rastall, Statutes; Vagabonds, &c. p. 474 (R.). And see P. Plowman, C. vi. 13, and my note upon it. — *Dan. kok*, a heap, pile; *Dan. dial. kok*, a haystack, cf. *kukke hæl*, to cock hay; cf. *Icel. kukk*, a lump, a ball.

COCK (5), **COCKBOAT**, a small boat. (F.—L.—Gk.) The addition of *boat* is superfluous; see *cock* in K. Lear, iv. 6, 19. — *OF. coque*, also *cogne*, a kind of boat (Godefroy); cf. *Ital. cocca*, *Span. roca*, a boat. β. The word also appears in the form *cog* or *cogge*, as in *Morte Arthure*, ed. Brock, 476; Chaucer, *Legend of Good Women*, *Ypsiphile*, 114. This is the *Du. and Dan. kog*, *Icel. kuggi*, a boat; the same word. γ. The word was very widely spread, and is perhaps to be referred, as suggested by Diez, to the L. *concha*, a shell; cf. also mod. F. *coque*, a boat, and *coque*, a shell. — *Gk. kukku*, a mussel, cockle-shell; *kukkos*, a mussel, cockle, cockle-shell. — *Sk. kukkha*, a conch-shell. See **Conch**; and see **Cockle** (1). ¶ But some regard the *Du. and Scand.* forms as Teutonic; from Teut. types **kukkon*-, **kuggon*-. It is probable that these types were confused with derivatives of *concha*. Cf. Körtling, § 2283. Der. *cock-swain*, by the addition of *swain*, q.v.; now gen. spelt *coxswain*.

COCKADE, a knot of ribbon on a hat. (F.) 'Pert infidelity is wit's cockade;' Young's *Nt. Thoughts*, Nt. 7, l. 109 from end. The *a* was formerly sounded as *aa* in *baad*; and the word is, accordingly, a corruption of *cockard*. — F. *coquard*, fem. of *coquard*, 'foolishly proud, saucy, presumptuous, malapert, undiscreetly peart, cocket, jolly, cheerful;' Cotgrave. He also gives: '*coquarde*, *bonnet à la coquarde*, a Spanish cap, . . . any bonnet or cap worn proudly.' Formed by suffix -ard from F. *coq*, a cock. See **Cook** (1).

COCKATOO, a kind of parrot. (Malay.) The pl. is spelt *cacatoes*, and the birds are said to be found in the *Mauntains*; Sir T. Herbert, *Travels*, p. 383 (Todd's Johnson); or ed. 1666, p. 403. — Malay *kakata*, a cockatoo; a word which is doubtless imitative, like our *cock*; see **Cook** (1). This Malay word is given at p. 84 of Pijnappel's Malay-Dutch Dictionary; he also gives the imitative words *kakak*, the cackling of hens, p. 75; and *kukuk*, the crowing of a cock, p. 94. So also '*kakata*, a bird of the parrot-kind;' Marsden's Malay Dict. p. 261. Cf. *Sk. kukkuta*, a cock; so named from its cry. See **Cook**, **Cuckoo**.

COCKATRICE, a fabulous serpent hatched from a cock's egg. (F.—Late L.—I.). In *Shak. Tw. Nt. iii. 4. 215*. *ME. cocatrice*, *kokatrice*, Wyclif, Ps. xc. 13; Isa. xii. 8, xiv. 29. — *OF. cocatrice*, *cocatrice*, an ichneumon, a crocodile; Godefroy. Cf. *Span. cocatriz*, a crocodile. — Late L. *cocatrice*, acc. of *cocatrix*, *cocatrix*, a crocodile, basilisk, cockatrice. β. The form *cocatrix* is a corruption of Late L. *calatrix* (*cocatrix* in Ducauge), lit. 'the treader,' or 'tracker out,' used to translate *Gk. lyxupaw*. — L. *calatrix*, to tread; see **Caulk**, and see **Ichnumon**. The word being once corrupted, the fable that the animal was produced from a cock's egg was invented to account for it.

COCKER, to pamper, indulge children. (Scand.) 'A beardless boy, a cockered silken wanton;' K. John, v. i. 70. 'Neuer had so cockered us, nor made us so wanton;' Sir T. More, *Works*, p. 337 d; see Eastwood and Wright's *Isible Word-book*. 'Cockery, carlivoce,' Prompt. Parv. p. 85. β. Prob. of Scand. rather than of native origin. Orig. 'to cry *cok!*' as a cock does, repeatedly; the verb being frequentative in form. Hence to call chickens repeatedly, to be ever feeding them, to pet, pamper, &c. This is borne out by *MDan. kokre*, to call often, as a cock or hen does; Norweg. *kokla* (1), to cackle, (2), to cocker, pet; Norw. *kokra*, to utter monotonous cries, also to cocker; Norw. *kokrebarn*, a pet child; *kokren*, adj., cockering (Ross). So also *MDu. kokelen*, 'to cocker, foster,' Hexham; whence F. *coqueliner*, of which Cotgrave says: '*coqueliner un enfant*, to dandle, cocker, fondle, pamper, make a wanton of a child.' The W. *cocri*, to fondle, is from L. All from **Cook** (1).

COCK-EYED, squinting. (E.) See Halliwell. From **Cook** (2), q.v.

COCKLE (1), a sort of bivalve. (F.—L.—Gk.) In P. Plowman, C. x. 95, occurs the pl. *cockles*, with the sense of *cockles*, the reading in the *Elcheister MS.* being *cockles*. Thus the *ME.* form is *cockel*, dimin. of *cock* or *cok* (F. *coque*), the orig. sense of which was 'shell.' The word was borrowed from the French *coquille*, a cockle-shell; cf. *Ital. coquiglia*, Walloon *kukil* (Kemacle). — Late L. type **cocchylia*, by-form of *cocchylia*, pl. of *cocchylum*. — *Gk. kukkhalion*, dimin. of *kukku*, a mussel, a cockle. See **Cook** (5). Without the nasal, we find also L. *cochlea*, a snail; cf. *Gk. kukkhalia*, a snail with a spiral shell; *kukkos*, a fish with a spiral shell, also a bivalve, a cockle. See Körtling, § 2283. ¶ The *ME.* *cockles* answers to the pl. of *AS. kokel*, a snail, cockle, and of *OF. coque*.

COCKLE (2), a weed among corn; darnel. (E.) *ME. kokkel*. 'Or sprungen [sprinkle, sow] *cocked* in our clene corn;' Chaucer, C. T. 12923 (B. 1183). *AS. cocel*, tares, translating Lat. *zizania*, *Matt. xiii. 27*; whence also *Gael. cogall*, tares, the herb cockle; *cogall*, the corn-cockle; Irish *cogall*.

COCKLE (3), to be uneven, pucker up. (Scand.) 'It made such a short *cockling* sea, . . . that I never felt such uncertain jerks in a ship;' Dampier, *Voyage*, an. 1683 (K.). Of Scand. origin; cf. Norw. *kokkult*, lumpy, uneven, i. e. cockled up; from Norw. *kokle*, a lump, dim. of *kok*, a lump. Cf. *Swed. dial. kokkel*, dimin. of *kaka*, a clod.

COCKLOFT, an upper loft, garret. (Hybrid; F. and Scand.) 'Cocklofts and garrets;' Dryden, tr. of *Juvenal*, Sat. iii. l. 329. From *cock* (1) and *loft*. 'Devan de coze, a garret or cockloft;' Minshew, *Span. Dict.* (1623). So in German we find *kuckhalken*, a roost, a cock-loft; and in Danish *kuckhalkloft*, lit. a cock-halk-loft; cf. prov. E. *hen-loft*. It meant originally a place in the rafters where cocks roosted, hence, a little room among the rafters; called also in Danish *loftkammer*, i. e. loft-chamber. See **Loft**. ¶ The W. *cogel-loft*, a garret, is nothing but the E. *cockloft* borrowed.

COCKNEY, an effeminate person. (E.) *ME. cokney*, in P. Plowman, B. vi. 287; where it means 'an egg'; so also in the Tournament of Tottenham in Percy's *Reliques*, last stanza. The *ME. cokney* represents *cokn-ey*, lit. 'egg of cocks,' from *AS. eg*, an egg, where *coken* is the gen. pl. of *kok*, a cock, as *clerken* is of *clerk*. This singular name was given particularly to the small misshapen eggs occasionally laid by fowls; see prov. E. *cock's egg* (s.v. *cock*) in E.D.D. 'The small yolkeless eggs which hens sometimes lay are called *cock's eggs*, generally in the firm persuasion that the name states a fact;' C. S. Burne, *Shropshire Folk-Lore*, p. 229. Cf. *Harl. Miscell.* iii. 531. Florio's *Ital. Dict.* (1598) has: '*Caccherelli*, cacklings of hens; also eggs, as we say *cockney*.' Hence *cockney* was often a term of reproach, and meant a foolish or effeminate person, or a spoiled child; see *Cockney* in Halliwell. The *MF.* spelling was *cokeney* or *ekoney*, which was trisyllabic. 'I sal ben halde a daf, a *cokeney*; Unhurdy is uncluse, thus men sayth;' Chaucer, C. T. 4206 (A. 4208). Der. *cockney-don*, *cockney-im*.

COCKROACH, a kind of beetle. (Span.) '*Cockroaches*, a kind of insect;' Phillips, ed. 1706. Capt. J. Smith has *caracroach*; Works, ed. Arber, p. 630 (1624). 'Called *ekureluc* in Surinam;' Stedman, i. 104 (1706). 'Without question, it is from the Portuguese *caroucha*, chafer, beetle, and was introduced into our language by sailors;' F. Hall, *Modern English*, 1873, p. 128. But a friend kindly points out that the E. word is borrowed, not from Port. *caroucha*, but from Span. *caracacha*, 'a wood-louse, a kind of centipede, blatta or short-legged beetle, common aboard of American ships, a cockroach, *Blatta americana*, L.'; Neuman. I think the Port. *caroucha* is merely a clipped form of the same word, with loss of the first syllable. The etymology of *caracacha* is obscure.

COCKSHUT TIME, twilight. (E.) In *Shak. Rich. III. v. 3. 70*. 'A fine cockshut evening,' i. e. a fine evening for using cock-shoots; Middleton, *The Widow*, A. iii. sc. 1. A *cockshoot* (shortened

to cockshot or cockshut) was a glade cut through a wood along which woodcocks might dart or 'shoot' and be caught in nets, esp. at twilight; see L.E.D. Palgrave has: 'Cockshute to take woodcocks with, *uolde*'. Woodcocks were taken 'in cockshute lyme, as yt is learned, which is the twilight, when yt ys no strange thinge to take a hundred or size score in one wood in twenty-four hours'; A. Newton, Dict. of Birds, p. 1044. Prof. Newton adds that 'another MS. speaks of one wood having 13 cockshots.' From *cock, shoot, and time*. Often absurdly referred to the verb *to shut*. See Phil. Soc. Trans., 1904; p. 166.

COCO, wrongly **COCOA** (1), the cocoa-nut palm-tree. (Port.) 'Give me to drain the *coco's* milky bowl'; Thomson, Summer, l. 677. 'A fruit called *coco*' [at Goa]; Hakluyt, Voy. ii. 2. 101. [Misspell *coco* in Johnson's Dict.] = Port. (and Span.) *coco*, a bugbear; also, a cocoa-nut, *cococara*. 'Called *coco* by the Portuguese in India on account of the monkey-like face at the base of the nut, from *coco*, a bugbear, an ugly mask to frighten children; see De Barros, Asia, Dec. iii. bk. iii. c. 7; Welgwood. Cf. Port. *fazer coco*, to play at bo-peep; Span. *ser un coco*, to be an ugly-looking person; *coco*, to make grimaces; also, *guarda el Coco*, i.e. see the boy; Pineda. Of unknown origin.

COCOA (2), a corrupt form of **CACAO**, q. v.
COCOON, the case of a chrysalis. (F.-L.-Gk.) Spelt *cocoon* in 1699 (N.E.D.). = F. *cocoon*, a cocoon; formed by adding the suffix *-on* (gen. augmentative, but sometimes diminutive) to F. *cogre*, a shell. From a by-form of L. *concha*, a shell. = Gk. *κόκκη*, a shell; see **Conch**, **Cock** (5). Der. *cocoonary*.
COCTION, a boiling, decoction. (L.) In Boyle's Works, vol. ii. p. 109 (R.). Formed from Latin, by analogy with F. words in *-tion*. = L. *cocctum*, acc. of *cocctio*, a boiling, digestion; allied to *cocctus*, pp. of *cocquere*, to cook. See **Cook**.

COD (1), a kind of fish. (F.) In Shak. Othello, ii. 1. 156. 'Coddle, a fische, *cublen*'; Palgrave, cf. 'Cobland, the shevin;' and 'Cobland, fresh cod.' Cod. Spelt *cod*, Statutes of the Realm, i. 356 (A.D. 1357). I suppose that this word *cod* must be the same as the ME. *coda*, a bolster, though the resemblance of the fish to a bolster is but fanciful. It is obvious that Shakespeare knew nothing of the Linnæan name *gadus* (Gk. γάδος); nor is any connexion between *cod* and *gadus* possible. See **Cod** (2), and **Cuttle**. Der. *cod-ling*, q. v.

COD (2), a husk, shell, bag, bolster. (E.) Perhaps obsolete, except in prov. E. In Shak., in *cod-pierce*, Cont. of Verona, ii. 7. 53; *pea-cod*, i.e. pea-shell, husk of a pea, Mids. Nt. 1r. iii. l. 191. ME. *cod*, *coddle*; 'coddle of frute, or pease-coddle'; Prompt. Parv. p. 85. The pl. *coddia* translates Lat. *silvius*, Wyclif, Luke, xv. 16. [Cod also means pillow, bolster; as in 'A cod, hoc ceremonial, hoc pulvinar'; Cath. Aug.; in this sense it is of a Scand. origin.] AS. *cod*, *codd*, a bag; translating Lat. *perca* in Mark, vi. 8. + Icel. *koddi*, a pillow; *kobri*, the scrotum of animals; Swed. *kudde*, a cushion. Cf. Swed. dial. *kudde*, a pod; MHD. *kodde*, a clut (Ilexham), also 'coleus, testicular'; Kilian; Jutland *kodde*, a pod, the scrotum. AS. *cod* answers to a Teut. type **kudaz*, m.; Icel. *koddi* to **kudon*, a weak sb. The W. *cod*, a bag, pouch, was borrowed from English.

CODDLE, to treat as an invalid, to nurse overmuch, to render effeminate. (F.-L.) Another sense of *coddle* (still known in prov. E.) was to parboil, to stew fruit; thus Dampier says of the guava: 'It bakes as well as a pear, and it may be *coddled*, and it makes good pies'; A. New Voyage, vol. i. c. 8. p. 222. In Beaumont and Fletcher's Philaster, A. V. sc. 4, l. 31, the phrase 'I'll have you *coddled*' alludes to 'Prince Pippin'. Apparently short for *candle*, verb, i.e. to treat with *candle*; see Shak. Timon, iv. 3. 226. See **Candle**.

CODE, a digest of law. (F.-L.) ME. *code*; as in 'Theodocius his yde'; Trevisa, tr. of Higden, iii. 255. Pojha has the pl. *codes*, Sat. vi. 96. = F. *code*. = L. *codicum*, acc. of *codex*, *cawden*, a trunk of a tree; hence, a wooden tablet for writing on, a set of tablets, a book. β. The orig. form was perhaps a shoot or spray of a tree, thus connecting L. *cauda* with E. *scut*, the tail of a hare or rabbit. See **Scut**. Der. *cod-ly*, *cod-fie-ation*; also *cod-i-it*, q. v.

CODICIL, a supplement to a will. (F.-L.) Used by Warburton, Divine Legation, bk. iv. note 22 (R.). It occurs as early as 1417-8. 'In this *codicille*.' Fifty E. Eng. Wills (E. F. T. S.), p. 40. = MF. *codicille*, 'a codicil'; Cot. = L. *codicillum*, a writing-tablet, a memorial, a codicil to a will. = L. *codic-*, stem of *codex*, a tablet, code; with addition of the dimin. suffix *-illa*. See **Code**.

CODLING (1), a young cod. (E.) ME. *codling*. 'Ille mullus, a *codling*'; Voc. 642. 16. 'Codlynges, fische, morus'; Prompt. Parv. p. 85. Formed from *cod* (1) by help of the dimin. suffix *-ling*; cf. *duck-ling*.

CODLING (2), **CODLIN**, a kind of apple. (C.; with E. suffix.) In Shak. Tw. Nt. i. 5. 167, it means an unripe apple. Bacon men-

tions *quaddins* among the July fruits; Essay 46, Of Gardens. *Quadding* is from ME. *querdling*. 'Querdlynges, appulle, Duracenum'; Prompt. Parv. The suffix *-ling* is E.; but *querd-* may be Celtic; from Irish *cueirt*, *cuir*, an apple-tree. ¶ The Irish *cueirt* is a very old word, as it was the name of Q in the Ogham alphabet. 'The names of the letters are taken from those of trees, as follows: B.—*beith*, birch. . . Q.—*queirt*, apple.' J. K. Allen, Monumental Hist. of Early Brit. Church; p. 71; Rhys, Lect. on Welsh Philology, and ed. p. 285.
COEFFICIENT, cooperating with; a math. term. (L.) R. quotes *coefficient* from Glauvill, Vanity of Dogmatising, c. 12 (A.D. 1655). = L. *co-*, for *con*, i.e. *cum*, with; and *efficient-*, stem of *efficiens*, pres. part. of *efficere*, to cause, a verb compounded of *prep. ex*, out, and *facere*, to make. See **Efficient**. Der. *coefficienty*.
COENOBITE, see **Coenobite** (above).

COEQUAL, from *Co-*, q. v.; and *Equal*, q. v.
COERCE, to restrain, compel. (L.) Sir T. Elyot has *coertion*, The Governour, bk. 1. c. 8. § 6. *Coerce* occurs in Butler, Sat. on Age of Ch. II. l. 162. = L. *coercere*, to compel. = L. *co-*, for *con-*, which for *cum*, with; and *arce*, to enclose, confine, keep off. From the same root is the L. *arca*, a chest, whence E. *ark*. See **Ark**. Der. *coercible*, *coer-tion*, *coerc-tury*, *coerc-ion*.

COEVAL, of the same age. (L.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1681. Formed by help of the adj. suffix *-al* (as in *equal*) from L. *coevus*, of the same age. = L. *co-*, for *con*, i.e. *cum*, together with; and *evum*, an age. See **Age**.

COFFEE, a decoction of berries of the coffee-tree. (Turk. — Arab.) 'A drink call'd *caffé*'; Bacon, Nat. Hist. s. 728. '11le [the Turk] hath a drink call'd *cauphe*'; Howell, bk. ii. lett. 55. = OK. *coffe*, 'Their best drink is *coffa*'; Capt. J. Smith, Works, s. 856 (1603). = Turk. *kahve*, coffee. = Arab. *kahwah*, coffee; Palmer's Pers. Dict. col. 46; also, *kahwah* or *gahwah* (q), Rich. Dict. p. 1155.

COFFER, a chest for money. (F.-L.-Gk.) ME. *cofer*, *cofre* (with one f). 'But litle gold in *cofre*'; Chaucer, prol. 300. And see Robt. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, pp. 135, 224, 297. = OK. *coffe*, also *cofin*, a coffer. The learned form is *cofin*; the like popular change of *n* to *r* is seen in E. *order*, F. *ordre*, from L. *ordinem*. Thus *coffe* is a doublet of *cofin*. See **Coffin**. Der. *coffer-dam*.

COFFIN, a chest for enclosing a corpse. (F.-L.-Gk.) Originally any sort of case; it means a pie-crust in Shak. Tit. And. v. 2. 189. ME. *cofin*, *coffin*. The pl. *coffins* is in Robt. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 135. = OF. *cofin*, a chest, case. = L. *cophinum*, acc. of *cophinus*, a basket. = Gk. *κόφινος*, a basket; Matt. xiv. 20, where the Vulgate version has *cophines* and Wyclif has *cophins*.

COG (1), a tooth on the rim of a wheel. (Scand.) ME. *cog*, *kog*, 'Scariaballum, *kog*'; Voc. p. 62. 'Hoc striabellum, a cog of a welle', id. 725. 7. 'Cogge of a mylle, *scariaballum*'; Prompt. Parv. p. 85. And see Owl and Nightingale, l. 86. [Gael. and Irish *cog*, a mill-cog; W. *coces*, *cocs*, cogs of a wheel, ear from E.] Of Scand. origin. = MDan. *kogge*, a cog; *kogge-hjul*, also *kogge-hjul*, a cog-wheel (Kalkar); Swed. *kugge*; MSwed. *kugg* (Hrre). Der. *cog-wheel*.

COG (2), to cheat, trick, delude. (Scand.) Obsolete. Common in Shak.; see Merry Wives, iii. 1. 123. 'To shake the bones and cog [cheat with] the estate die'; Turberville, To his Friend P. Of Courting, l. 13. To *cog* dice was to control their fall, in a cheating way; as by 'slyding, cogging, foystring'; Ascham, Toxophilus, ed. Arber, p. 54. Very likely, the little finger was used as a cog, being hitched against the die so as to direct it. The verb is almost certainly connected with the preexisting sb.; cf. MDan. *kogge*, a cog, Norw. *kogge*, to dupe; Swed. *kogge*, a cog, *kogga*, to cheat. See **Cog** (1).

COGENT, powerful, convincing. (L.) In H. More, Immortality of the Soul, bk. i. c. 4. = L. *cogent-*, stem of *cogens*, pres. part. of *cogere*, to compel. = L. *co-*, for *con*, which for *cum*, with; and *agere*, to drive. Brugm. i. § 968. See **Agent**. Der. *cogency*.

COGITATE, to think, consider. (L.) Shak. has *cogitation*, Wint. T. i. 2. 271. But it also occurs very early, being spelt *cogitatio* in the Ancien Kiwe, p. 288. = L. *cogitatus*, pp. of *cogitare*, to think. *Cogitare* is for **cogitare*, i.e. to agitate together in the mind. = L. *co-*, for *con*, which for *cum*, with; together; and *agitare*, to agitate, frequently of *agere*, to drive. Brugm. i. § 968. See **Agitate**, **Agent**. Der. *cogitative*, *cogitative*.

COGNATE, of the same family, related, akin. (L.) In Howell's Letters, bk. iv. lett. 50. Bp. Taylor has *cognition*, Rule of Conscience, bk. ii. c. 2; and see *cognation* in Wyclif, Gen. xxiv. 4. = L. *cognatus*, allied by birth, akin. = L. *co-*, for *con*, which for *cum*, together; and *gnatus*, born, old form of *gnatus*, pp. of *gnasci*, later *nasci*, to be born. See **Natal**.

COGNISANCE, knowledge, a badge. (F.-L.) We find *conisantes* in the sense of 'badges' (which is probably a scribal error for *conisantes*) in P. Plowman's Crede, ed. Skent., l. 185; also *conisance*, Gower, C. A. iii. 56; bk. vi. 1038. *Conisance* for 'knowledge'

occurs in the Rom. of the Rose, 5559. —OF. *connaissance*, knowledge; at a later time a *g* was inserted to agree more closely with the Latin; see *connaissance* in Cotgrave. —OF. *connaissant*, knowing, pres. pt. of OF. *connaître*, to know. —L. *cognoscere*, to know. —L. *co-*, for *com*, i.e. *cum*, together; and *gnosce*, to know, cognate with *E. know*. See *Know*. Der. from the same *F. ver* we have *cognis-able*, *cognis-ant*. Here belongs *cognoscente*, pl. *iti*, a counsellor, Ital. *cognoscente*, from the pres. pt. stem of L. *cognoscere*.

COGNITION, perception. (L.) In Shak. Troil. v. 2. 63. Spelt *cognition*, Sir T. More, Works, p. 4a. —L. *cognitionem*, acc. of *cognitio*, a finding out, acquisition of knowledge; cf. *cognitus*, pp. of *cognoscere*, to learn, know. —L. *co-*, for *con*, which for *cum*, together; and *gnosce*, to know, cognate with *E. know*. See *Know*.

COGNOMEN, a surname. (L.) Merely Latin, and not in early use. *Cognominal* occurs in Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, bk. iii. c. 24. § 3. —L. *cognomen*, a surname. —L. *co-*, for *com*, i.e. *cum*, together with; and *nomen*, a name, altered to *gnomen* by confusion with *gnosce*, to know, which is unrelated. See *Nome*.

COHABIT, to dwell together with. (L.) In Holland, Suetonius, p. 132. Barnes has *cohabitatio*, Works, p. 322, col. 1. —L. *cohabitare*, to dwell together. —L. *co-*, for *con*, i.e. *cum*, with; and *habitare*, to dwell. See *Habitatio*, *Habit*. Der. *cohabitatio*.

COHERE, to stick together. (L.) In Shak. Meas. ii. 1. 11. —L. *coherere*, to stick together. —L. *co-*, for *con*, i.e. *cum*, together; and *herere*, to stick. Cf. Lithuanian *gnaiži-ti*, to delay, tarry. See *Heritate*. Der. *coher-ent*, *coher-ent-ly*, *coher-ence*; also, like the pp. *cohes-ion*, we have *cohes-ion*, *cohes-ive*, *cohes-ive-ness*.

COHORT, a band of soldiers. (F.—L.) In Shak. L. Lear, i. 2. 162. —*F. cohorte*, a cohort, or company . . . of soldiers; 'Cot.—L. *cohortem*, acc. of *cohors*, a band of soldiers. The orig. sense of *cohors* was an enclosure, a sense still preserved in *E. court*, which is a doublet of *cohort*; see Max Müller, Lectures, 8th ed. ii. 277. See *Court*.

COIF, a cap, cowl. (F.—MIIG.—L.) ME. *coif*, *coife*; Politt. Songs, ed. Wright, p. 329; Wyclif, Exod. xxviii. 40; xxix. 6. —OF. *coiffe* (Supp. to Godfrey); spelt *coiffe*, Cotgrave; Low L. *cofia*, a cap; also spelt *cupha*, *cofea*. —MIIG. *kuffe*, *kupfe*, OIIG. *chuppa*, *chuppha*, a cap worn under the helmet; Teut. stem **kupp-jōn-*. β. This word is a derivative of MHG. *koff*, OIIG. *chupha*, a cap, also the head. —L. *cupha*, a cap. Kötting, § 5339. See *Cup*. Der. *coif-ure*.

COIGN, a corner. (F.—L.) In Shak. Macb. i. 6. 7. —*F. coing*, given by Cotgrave as another spelling of *coin*, a corner; he also gives the dimin. *coignet*, a little corner. The spellings *coign*, *coing*, were convertible. —L. *cuneum*, acc. of *cuneus*, a wedge. See *Coin*.

COIL (1), to gather together. (F.—L.) 'Coil'd up in a cable;' Beaumont and Fletcher, Knight of Malta, ii. 1. —OF. *coillir*, *cuillir*, *cuillir*, to collect; whence also *E. coil*. —L. *colligere*, to collect. See *Coll*, *Collect*. Der. *coil*, sb.

COIL (2), a noise, bustle, confusion. (F.—L.) It occurs frequently in Shak.; see Temp. i. 2. 207; Much Ado, iii. 3. 100. Orig. a collection; hence, in prov. *F.*, a hay-cock, heap of hay; also (through the idea of a collected crowd) confusion, bustle, stir, noise, &c. 'This mortal coil,' the turmoil of life; Hamlet, iii. 1. 67. All from *Coil* (1). See E.D.D. and N.E.D. [Gael. *coileit*, a stir, is from *L.*]

COIN, stamped money. (F.—L.) ME. *coin*, *coyn*; Chaucer, C. T., 9044 (E. 1168). —OF. *coin*, a wedge, a stamp upon a coin, a coin; so named from its being stamped by means of a wedge. —L. *cuneum*, acc. of *cuneus*, a wedge. A doublet of *coign*, a corner, q. v. Der. *coin*, verb; *coin-age*, ME. *coynage*, Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 49.

COINCIDE, to agree with, fall in with. (L.) In Wallston, Relig. of Nature, s. 3; the word *coincident* is in Bp. Taylor, On Repentance, c. 7, s. 5. —L. *co-*, for *con*, i.e. *cum*, together with; and *cadere*, to fall upon, from *in*, upon, and *cadere*, to fall. See *Cadence*. Der. *coincident*, *coincident-ly*.

COIR, the prepared fibre of the husk of cocoa-nut, for making ropes. (Malayalam.) The true sense is 'rope.' 'Sowed together with coiro,' which is threede made of the husk of cocoas; 'Hakluyt, Voy. ii. pt. 1. p. 251. —Malayalam *kīyār*, rope, cord; from *kāyār*, to be twisted (Yule); Tamil *kāyār*, rope (H. H. Wilson).

COISTRELL, **COYSTRELL**, a mean paltry fellow. (F.—L.) In Shak. Tw. N. i. 2. 43; Per. iv. 6. 176. Used for *coistrell*, which was the older form. 'Coistrell, that wytyeth on a speare, coistrellier;' Palsgrave. From this evidence we may also infer that *coistrell* was an E. adaptation of the MF. word *coistrellier* or *coistrellier*, probably from the dropping of the last syllable and insertion of *r* after *t* (as in *cart-ridge*). —MF. *coistrellier*, 'an esquire of the body, an armour-bearer unto a knight, the servant of a man-at-arms, which explains Palsgrave's definition'; also a groom of a stable, a horse-keeper; Cotgrave. The use of the word in the sense of 'paltry fellow' is precisely parallel to the similar use of *groom*, *lackey*, *hind*, &c. The

lit. sense is one who carries a poniard; —MF. *coustille*, 'a kind of long poniard, used heretofore by esquires; 'Cot. Variant of OF. *coustel*, spelt *coustean* in Cotgrave, 'a knife, or whittle, a sword, or any such cutting weapon.' The *s* is unoriginal; the proper OF. spelling is *couteil* or *couteil*, also *couteil*. —L. *cultellus*, a knife; see *Cutler*, *Cutlass*. The Late L. equivalent of *coistrellier* is *cultellarius*, a soldier armed with a cutlass (Ducange).

COIT, another spelling of *Quoit*, q. v.

COITION, a meeting together, copulation. (L.) Used by Sir T. Browne of the meeting together of magnetised substances; Vulgar Errors, bk. ii. c. 2. § 8. —L. acc. *coitionem*, a meeting together; cf. L. *coitus*, pp. of *coire*, to come together. —L. *co-* (for *cum*), together; *ire*, to go, come.

COKE, charred coal. (Scand.?) Not in early use. Plot, in his Staffordshire, ed. 1686, p. 128, says: 'The coal thus prepared they call coaks.' It may be identified with ME. *colke*, the core of an apple, the same as prov. *F. coke*, the core of an apple, also spelt *cowk*. 'Coke, pit-coal or sea-coal charred;' Coles, Dict. ed. 1684. 'Cows, or cinders;' E. D. S., Gloss. B. 17. 'Cowk, the core: it's badly burnt lime, it's nought but coaks;' Cumberl. Gloss., E. D. S. Of doubtful origin. Perhaps allied to MSwed. *kok*, *koka*, Swed. *koka*, a clod, clot; Norw. *kök*, a clod, lump (as of earth or snow).

COLANDER, a strainer. (Prov.—L.) 'A colander or strainer;' Holland, Plutarch, p. 223. Also in Dryden, tr. of Virgil, Georg. ii. 328; see also his tr. of Ovid, Metam. bk. xii. l. 588. 'Colatorium, a colyndure;' Voc. 574. 10. [Also spelt *collander*.] A French or Provencal word. —OF. *colador* (Span. *colador*), mod. Prov. *coladour* (for *coladour*), a small basket used for straining wine from a cask (Mistral). —L. type **colātōrem*, acc. of **colātor*, a strainer; by-form of L. *colātōrium*, a strainer. —L. *colūre*, to strain. —L. *colūm*, a strainer, colander, sieve. The *n* is intrusive, as in *celandine*.

COLCHICUM, a genus of liliaceous plants. (L.—Gk.) Described as 'Mede Saffron' in Iyde, tr. of Dioscorides, bk. iii. c. 35. —L. *colchicum*. —Gk. *Κολχικόν*, meadow saffron; neut. of *Κολχικός*, Colchian. —Gk. *Κολχίς*, Colchis; a country to the E. of the Black Sea.

COLD, without heat, chilled. (L.) ME. *cold*, *cold*, *kold*; Old Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, i. 251, 283. (Omerc. *cald*; AS. *ceald*; Matt. x. 42. + Icel. *kald*; Swed. *kall*; Dan. *kold*; Du. *koud*; Goth. *kalds*; G. *kalt*. Teut. type **kald-doz*, from **kald-*, to be cold, as in Icel. *kald*, to freeze; with suffix *-doz* = Gk. *-rōs*. Cf. L. *gelidus*; and see *Cool*, *Chill*. Der. *cold-ly*, *cold-ish*, *cold-ness*.

COLE, **COLEWORT**, cabbage. (L.) For the syllable *-wort*, see *Wort*. ME. *col*, *calt*; spelt *cool* in Palladius on Husbandry, bk. ii. st. 32. The comp. *cole-plantes* is in P. Plowman, B. vi. 288. AS. *cawel*, *cawl*; see numerous examples in Gloss. to Cockayne's Leechdoms. Not an E. word. —L. *caulis*, a stalk, a cabbage. + Gk. *καυλός*, a stalk; lit. a hollow stem; cf. L. *caule*, openings; and prob. allied to *E. hollow*. See *Hollow*. The numerous related Teutonic words, including G. *kohl*, are all alike borrowed from the Latin. *Cole* is a variant of *kail*, q. v.; cf. *cauliflower*, *colza*.

COLEOPTERA, an order of insects. (Gk.) A modern scientific term, to express that the insects are 'sheath-winged.' —Gk. *κολεός*, *κολεός*, a sheath, scabbard; and *πτερόν*, a wing. For *κολεός*, see Prellwitz. The Gk. *πτερόν* is from *√PET*, to fly; see *Feather*. Der. *coleopterous*.

COLIBRI, a humming-bird. (F.—Carib.) In Churchill's Collection of Voyages (1732), p. 650, we find: 'Very little birds, by the French called *colibris*, but by the English humming-birds.' This is in a description of Martinique, one of the French Caribbean islands. —*F. colibri*; from Caribbean. See Notes on E. Etym., p. 349.

COLIC, a pain in the bowels. (F.—L.—Gk.) Also spelt *colic*; Shak. Cor. ii. 1. 83. Properly an adjective, as in *colic* paines; Holland, Pliny, bk. xxii. c. 25 (Of Millet). ME. *colyke*; Prompt. Parv. —*F. colique*, adj. of the cholick; Cotgrave; also used as sb. and explained by 'the cholick, a painful windiness in the stomach or entrails.' —L. *colicus*, affected with colic. —Gk. *κολικός*, better *κολικός*, suffering in the colon. —Gk. *κόλον*, better *κόλον*, the colon, intestines. See *Colon* (2).

COLISEUM, a bad spelling of *Colosseum*; see *Colosseus*.

COLLABORATOR, a fellow-labourer. (L.) A modern word; suggested by *F. collaborateur*, and formed on a Latin model. —L. *collaborator*, a modern coined word, formed by suffixing the ending *-tor* to *collaborari*, for *collaborare*, to work together with. —L. *co-*, for *con-* before *l*, which is for *cum*, together with; and *laborare*, to labour, from the sb. *labor*. See *Labour*.

COLLAPSE, to shrink together, fall in. (L.) The sb. is in much later use than the verb, and is omitted in Todd's Johnson; Richardson's three examples give only the pp. collapsed, as in 'collapsed state,' Mirror for Magistrates, p. 588. This pp. is a translation into English of the L. *collapsus*, pp. of *collābi*, to fall together,

fall in a heap. — *L. col.*, for *con-* before *l*, which is for *cum*, with; and *libet*, to glide down, lapse. See **Lapse**. Der. *collapsus*, sb.

COLLAR, something worn round the neck. (F.—L.) ME. *coler*, later *collar*; Rob. of Glouc. p. 233. l. 4577; P. Plowman, B. prol. 162, 169. — AF. *colier*, Royal Wills, p. 1355; OF. *colier*, later *collar*, a collar; see Cotgrave. — *L. collare*, a band for the neck, collar. — *L. collum*, the neck; cognate with Goth. *hals*, G. *hals*, AS. *heals*, the neck. Brugmann, i. § 662. Der. *collar-bone*; from the same source is *coll-et* (F. *collet*), the part of a ring in which the stone is set, lit. a little neck. See **Collar**.

COLLATERAL, side by side, indirect. (L.) In Shak. All's Well, i. 1. 99. Also in P. Plowman, C. xvii. 136. — Late *L. collateralis*; Ducange. — *L. col.*, for *con*, i.e. *cum*, with; and *lateralis*, lateral, from *later-*, decl. stem of *latus*, a side. See **Lateral**. Der. *collateral-ly*.

COLLATION, a comparison; formerly, a conference. (F.—L.) The verb *collate*, used by Daniel in his Panegyric to the King, was hardly borrowed from Latin, but rather derived from the sb. *collation*, which was in very common use at an early period in several senses. See Chaucer, C. T., 8201 (E 325); tr. of Boethius, bk. iv. pr. 4. 49. The common ME. form was *collacion*. — OF. *collacion*, *collation*, a conference, discourse; Godefroy. — *L. collatiōnem*, acc. of *collatio*, a bringing together, conferring; cf. *collatium*, supine in use with the verb *conferre*, to bring together, but from a different root. — *L. col.*, for *con*, i.e. *cum*, together with; and *latum*, supine used with the verb *ferre*, to bring. The older form of *latum* was *latum*, and it was connected with the verb *tolle*, to take, bear away; so that the *L. latum* — Gk. *τῆλε*, borne. — *TEL*, to lift, sustain; whence also *E. tolerate*, q. v. Der. *collate*, *collat-or*.

COLLEAGUE (1), a coadjutor, partner. (F.—L.) 'S. Paule gaue to Peter hys colleague.' Friih, Works, p. 61, col. 1. — MF. *colleague*, 'a colleague, fellow, or co-partner in office.' Cot. — *L. collega*, a partner in office. — *L. col.*, for *con*, i.e. *cum*, together with; and *legere*, to choose. See **Legend**, **College**, **Collet**.

COLLEAGUE (2), verb, to join in an alliance. (F.—L.) In Hamlet, i. 2. 21. — OF. *colleaguer*, *colleaguer*, to colleague with. — *L. colligere*, to bind together. — *L. col.*, for *con* or *cum*, together; *ligere*, to bind. See **League** (1).

COLLECT, vb., to gather together. (F.—L.) In Shak. K. John, iv. 2. 142. [But the sb. *collect* is in early use, spelt *collecte* in the Ancru Kwie, p. 30. This is derived from Late *L. collecta*, a collection in money, an assembly for prayer; used ecclesiastically to signify a collect; on which see Trench, On the Study of Words. *L. collecta* is the fem. of *pl. collectus*, gathered together.] — OF. *collecter*, to collect money; Roquefort. — Late *L. collectare*, to collect money. — *L. collecta*, a collection in money. — *L. collecta*, fem. of *collectus*, gathered together, pp. of *colligere*, to collect. — *L. col.*, for *con*, i.e. *cum*, together; and *legere*, to gather, to read. See **Legend**. Der. *collect-ion*, *collect-ive*, *collect-iv-ly*, *collect-or*, *collect-or-ate*, *collect-or-ship*. From the same source are *colleg*, q. v., and *colleague* (1), q. v. Doublets, *cull*, q. v., *coil* (1), q. v.

COLLEEN, a girl. (Irish.) Modern. — Irish *cailin*, a girl; dimin. of *caille*, a country-woman. The *E. colleen bawn* is from Irish *cailin binn*, a fair (lit. white) girl.

COLLEGE, an assembly, seminary. (F.—L.) Spelt *collage*, Skelton, Garland of Laurel, l. 403; *colledge* in Tyndal, Works, p. 359, col. 2. — MF. *college*, 'a college.' Cot. — *L. collegium*, a college, society of persons or colleagues. — *L. collega*, a colleague. See **Colleague** (1). Der. *collegi-an*, *collegi-ate*, both from *L. collegi-um*.

COLLET, the part of the ring in which the stone is set. (F.—L.) Used by Cowley, Upon the Blessed Virgin, l. 11. It also means a collar. — *F. collet*, a collar, neck-piece. — *F. col*, the neck; with suffix *-et*. — *L. collum*, the neck. See **Collar**.

COLLIDE, to dash together. (L.) Burton, Anat. of Melancholy, p. 274, uses both *collide* and *collision* (K.) — *L. collidere*, pp. *collisus*, to clash or strike together. — *L. col.*, for *con*, i.e. *cum*, together; and *laedere*, to strike, dash, injure, hurt. See **Lesion**. Der. *collis-ion*, allied to the pp. *collis-us*.

COLLIE, **COLLY**, a kind of shepherd's dog. (E.) 'Coaly, Caley, a cur dog;' Brouckett's Glossary of N. Eng. Words, 1825. 'Coaly, a cur-dog; North;' Grose, Gloss. (1790). Shepherd-dogs 'in the N. of England are called coaly dogs.' Recreations in Nat. History, London, 1815. Supposed to be the same word as *coaly*, black (like coal); from the coal-black hairs. Cf. prov. *F. coley*, soot, also to blacken; and see below. Cf. *collid*, i.e. blackened, in Shak. Mid. Nt. Dr. i. 1. 145; see **Colly** (1).

COLLIER, a worker in a coal-mine. (E.) ME. *colier*, *colyer*; spelt also *holier*, *choiler*, William of Palerne, ed. Skeat, 2520, 2523. Formed from ME. *col*, coal, by help of the suffix *-er*, with the insertion of *i* for convenience of pronunciation, just as in *law-er* for *law-er*,

how-er for *bow-er*, *saw-er* for *saw-er*. Thus the strict spelling should, by analogy, have been *col-er*. See further under **Coal**. Der. *collier-y*.

COLLIMATE, to adjust a telescope accurately. (L.) Cockeram has: 'Collimate, to level, or winkle with one eye;' he means 'to aim at.' — *L. collimāt-us*, pp. of *collimare*, a false form, being a misreading for *collinare*, to direct in a straight line, to aim, in some editions of Cicero. Being mistaken for a real word, it was used by Kepler (1604). — *L. col.*, for *cum*, together; with *linare*, to make straight, from *linca*, a straight line. See **Line**. Der. *collimal-ion*.

COLLOCATE, to place together. (L.) In Hall's Chron. Rich. III, an. 3. § 45. — *L. collocat-us*, pp. of *collocare*, to place together. — *L. col.*, for *cum*, i.e. *cum*, together; and *locare*, to place, from *locus*, a place. See **Locus**. Der. *collocat-ion*. Doublets, *couch*, q. v.

COLLODION, a solution of gun-cotton. (Gk.) Modern. Named from its glue-like qualities. — Gk. *κωλλώδης*, like glue, viscous. — Gk. *κόλλα*, glue; and suffix *-ιδης*, like, from *ἴδιος*, appearance; see **Idol**.

COLLOP, a slice of meat. (E.) 'Colloppe, frixatura, carbonacium, carbonella;' Prompt. Parv. p. 88. The pl. *collopes* is in P. Plowman, B. vi. 287. But in the same, C. ix. 309, a MSS. out of 6 have the older spelling *colloppes*. A compound word; orig. *col-hopp*, where *col* is the ME. *col*, a coal. In Noreen's Altischwed. Leseluch, p. 145, we have: 'kol-huppadher . . . adj. roasted in the glow of the coals; cf. Swed. *glöd-hoppad*.' The latter means 'roasted on the glades or glowing coals;' from *glöd*, a glade. Rietz has Swed. dial. *glü-hoppa*, *glüd-hoppja*, *glü-hyppe*, a cake baked on the glades. We may conclude that ME. *col-hopp* means 'a thing baked or fried on the coals.' But the form *hopp* requires further elucidation. See Notes on E. Etym., p. 44. A connexion with G. *hippe* (for *hüppe*, formerly *hyp*), a wafer, seems possible; see Weigand.

COLLOQUY, conversation. (L.) Used by Wood, Athenæ Oxonienses (R.) 'In the midst of this divine colloquy;' Spectator, no. 237. [Burton and others use the corrupt verb *colloqure*, now obsolete.] — *L. colloquium*, a speaking together. — *L. colloqui*, to confer, converse with. — *L. col.*, for *con*, i.e. *cum*, together; and *loqui*, to speak. See **Loquacious**. Der. *colloqui-al*, *colloqui-al-ism*.

COLLUDE, to act with others in a fraud. (L.) Not very common. It occurs in Milton's Tetrachordon (R.) and Colgrave has *F. colluder*, 'to collude.' The sb. *collusion* is commoner; it is spelt *collucyoun* in Skelton, Garland of Laurel, l. 1195; and *collusion* in Chaucer, Lak of Steadfastnesse, l. 11. — *L. colludere*, pp. *collusus*, to play with, act in collusion with. — *L. col.*, for *con*, i.e. *cum*, with; and *ludere*, to play. See **Ludicrous**. Der. *collus-ion*, *collus-ive*, *collus-iv-ly*, *collus-iv-us*; all like the pp. *collus-us*.

COLLY (1), to blacken, darken. (E.) 'Brief as the lightning in the collid night;' Mid. Nt. Dream, i. l. 145. ME. *colwen*; whence 'colwyd, Carbownt;' Prompt. Parv. From AS. *col*, a coal; so that the orig. sense was 'to begrime with coal-dust;' see **Collie**.

COLLY (2), a kind of dog; see **Collie**.

COLOCYNTH, **COLOQUINTIDA**, the pulp of the fruit of a species of cucumber. (Gk.) *Coloquintida* is in Shak. Othello, i. 3. 355. 'Colocynthis, a kind of wild gourd purging phlegm;' Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715. *Coloquintida* stands for *colocynthis* (iv [ii] Kings, iv. 39, Vulgate); this is the Latinised form of Gk. *κολοκύνθης*, the plant *colocynthis*, of which the acc. case is *κολοκύνθῃδα*. The construction of new nominatives from old accusatives was a common habit in the middle ages. Besides *κολοκύνθῃδα*, we find also *κολοκύνθος*, *κολοκύνθη*, a round gourd or pumpkin. β. Perhaps for *κολοκύνθος*, from *κόλο-*, large, as in *κόλο-κύμα*, great wave, and *-κύνθος*, from *κύνθῃ*, to be big (as with child); see P'ellwitz.

COLON (1), a mark printed thus (;) to mark off a clause in a sentence. (Gk.) The word occurs in Blount's Glossographia, ed. 1674; and in Putterham, Arte of E. Poetrie, bk. ii. c. 5; ed. Arber, p. 88. The mark occurs much earlier, viz. in the first English book ever printed, Caxton's Recuyell of the Histories of Troye, ab. 1474; leaf 250, back, l. 7. — Gk. *κόλον*, a member, limb, clause; the mark being so called as marking off a limb or clause of a sentence.

COLON (2), a part of the intestines. (Gk.) It occurs in Massinger, Virgin-Martyr, iii. 3 (Hircius, speech 12); and in Cole's Dict. 1684. — Gk. *κόλον*, a part of the intestines; more correctly *κόλον* (Liddell and Scott). Der. *colic*, q. v.

COLONEL, the chief commander of a regiment. (F.—Ital.—L.) It occurs in Milton, Sonnet on When the Assault was intended to the City. Massinger has *colonelship*, New Way to pay Old Debts, Act iii. sc. 2. [Also spelt *corona*, Holland's Pliny, bk. xxii. c. 23; which is the Spanish form of the word, due to substitution of *r* for *l*, a common linguistic change; whence also the present pronunciation *cornel*. An early example is: 'Hee was *coronell* of the footemen, though that tearme in those dayes unuzed;' Life of Lord Grey

(Camden Soc.), p. 1; written in 1575, and referring to 1544.] = *F. colonel, colonel*; Cotgrave has: 'Colonel, a colonell or coronell, the commander of a regiment.' Introduced from Ital. in the 16th century (Bractel). = Ital. *colonnella*, a colonel; also a little column. The *colonel* was so called because he led the little column or company at the head of the regiment. 'La compagnie colonelle, ou la colonelle, est la premiere compagnie d'un regiment d'infanterie;' Dict. de Trevoux, cited by Wedgwood. The Ital. *colonnello* is a dimin. of Ital. *colonna*, a column. = *L. columna*, a column. See *Column*, *Colonnade*. Der. *colonel-ship, colonel-cy*.

COLONNADE, a row of columns. (*F.*—*Ital.*—*L.*) Spelt *colonnade* (wrongly) in Bailey's Dict. vol. ii. ed. 1731. = *F. colonnade* (not in Cotgrave). = Ital. *colonnata*, a range of columns. = Ital. *colonna*, a column. = *L. columna*, a column. See *Column*.

COLONY, a body of settlers. (*F.*—*L.*) The pl. *colonyes* is in Spenser, View of the State of Ireland, *Globe* ed. p. 614. col. 2; *colonye* in Wyclif, Acts xvi. 12. = *F. colonie*, 'a colony'; Cotgrave. = *L. colonia*, a colony. = *L. colonus*, a husbandman, colonist. = *L. colere*, to till, cultivate land. *Colere* is for 'querere'; cf. *L. in-quitinus*, a sojourner; Brugm. i. § 121. Allied to Gk. *κόλωνα*, I am, Skt. *char*, to move. Der. *colonial*; also *colon-ise, colonis-at-ion, colon-ist*.

COLOPHON, an inscription at the end of a book, giving the name or date. (*Gk.*) Used by Wartou, Hist. of Eng. Poetry, sect. 33, footnote 2. = Late *L. colophion*, a Latinised form of the Gk. word. = Gk. *κολοφών*, a summit, top, pinnacle; hence, a finishing stroke. Allied to Gk. *κόλῳν*, a hill, *L. cel-sus*, lofty, and *F. col-m* and *hill*.

COLOPHONY, a dark-coloured resin obtained from distilling turpentine. (*L.*—*Gk.*) Spelt *colophonia* in Coles's Dict. ed. 1684. *L. colophonia*. Named from *Colophon*, a city of Asia Minor. = Gk. *κολοφών*, a summit; see above.

COLOQUINTIDA; see *Colocynthis*.

COLOSSUS, a gigantic statue. (*L.*—*Gk.*) In Shak. *Jul. Cas.* i. 2, 136. Particularly used of the statue of Apollo at Rhodes. = *L. colossus*. = Gk. *κολοσσός*, a great statue. *Lit.* 'lofty'; allied to Gk. *κόλῳν*, a hill, and to *Column*. Der. *colossal*; *coloss-ness*, also written *colusness*, named from its magnitude (Gibbon).

COLOUR, a hue, tint, appearance. (*F.*—*L.*) *MF. color, colour*. 'Rose red was his colour'; K. Horn, ed. Lumby, l. 16. = *OF. color, colour (F. couleur)*. = *L. colorum*, acc. of color, colour, tint. Der. *colour-verb, colour-able, colour-ing, colour-less*.

COLPORTEUR, a hawk of wares. (*F.*—*L.*) Modern, and mere French. *F. colporteur*, one who carries things on his neck and shoulders. = *F. colporteur*, to carry on the neck. = *F. col*, the neck; and *porter*, to carry. = *L. calum*, the neck; and *portare*, to carry. See *Collar* and *Porter*. Der. *colport-age*.

COLT, a young animal, young horse. (*E.*) Applied in the A.V. (*Gen.* xxxii. 15, *Zech.* ix. 9) to the male young of the ass and camel. *ME. colt*, a young ass; O. Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, i. 3, l. 8. *AS. colt*, a young camel, a young ass; *Gen.* xxxii. 15. 4-Swed. *dial. kullt*, a boy, lad; cf. *Swed. kull*, a brood, a hatch, *Dan. kuld*, a brood, *Dan. dial. kullring*, a lad. Der. *coltish*.

COLTER; see *Coulter*.

COLUMBINE, the name of a plant. (*F.*—*L.*) *Lit.* 'dove-like.' *ME. columbine*, *Lyric Poems*, ed. Wright, p. 26; Prompt. Parv. p. 88. = *OF. columbin*, dove-like. Cotgrave gives: 'Columbina, the herbe columbine; also columbine or dove-colour, or the stuff whereof 'tis made.' = Late *L. columbina*, as in 'Hec columbina, a columbyne'; *Voc.* 710. 35. = *L. columbina*, dove-like; fem. *columbina*. = *L. columba*, a dove; *columbus*, a male dove. Perhaps borrowed from Gk. *κόλυμβος*, a diver; cf. *κόλυμβος*, a diver, sea-bird. ¶ The calyx and corolla resemble doves.

COLUMN, a pillar, body of troops. (*L.*) Also applied to a perpendicular set of horizontal lines, as when we speak of a *column* of figures, or of printed matter. This seems to have been the earliest use in English. 'Columne of a lefe of a booke, *columna*;' Proupt. Parv. p. 88. = *L. columna*, a column, pillar; allied to *L. columnata*, a top, height, summit, *cultura*, the highest point. Cf. also *collis*, a hill, *cel-sus*, high. See *Colophon*, *Culminate*. (✓*QEL*). Der. *column-ar*; also *columnade*, *c. v.*

COLURE, one of two great circles on the celestial sphere at right angles to the equator and to each other. (*L.*—*Gk.*) So named because a part of them was always beneath the horizon in Greece; the word means clipped, lit. curtailed, docked. Used by Milton, *P. L.* ix. 66. = *L. colurus*, curtailed; also, a colure. = Gk. *κόλῳρος*, dock-tailed, stump-tailed, truncated; as *sh.*, a colure. = Gk. *κόλῳ*, stem of *κόλῳρος*, docked, clipped, stunted; and *οὐρά*, a tail.

COLZA OIL, a lamp-oil made from the seeds of a variety of cabbage. (*F.*—*L.* and *Du.*) See Webster and Loudon; *colza* means 'cabbage-seed,' and should not be used of the cabbage itself. = *F. colza*, better spelt *colzat*, as in Richelet; borrowed from the Wallon *colza*, *golza*, Kouchi *col-a*; see Kemacle and Sigart. = *Du. koolzaat*,

rape-seed, cole seed, lit. cabbage-seed. = *Du. kool*, cabbage; *zaad*, seed (*littre*). The *Du. kool* is not a Teut. word, but borrowed from *L. caulis*; *Du. zaad* is cognate with *E. seed*. See *Cole* and *Seed*.

COM-, a common prefix; the form assumed in composition by the *L. prep. cum*, with, when followed by *b, f, m, or p*. See *Con-*.

COMA, a deep sleep, trance, stupor. (*Gk.*) 'Coma, or Coma somnolentum, a deep sleep;' Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715. Late *L. coma*, a Latinised form of Gk. *κόμα*, a deep sleep; perhaps allied to Gk. *κοιμάω*, I put to sleep. See *Cemetery*. Der. *comat-ose, comat-ous*; from *κοιματ*, stem of *κοιμάω*, gen. *κοιματος*.

COMB, a toothed instrument for cleansing hair. (*E.*) *ME. camb, comb*. Spelt *camb*, Ormulum, 6340. 'Hoc pecten, *combe*;' Wright's Vocab. l. 199. Spelt *komb*, Polit. Songs, ed. Wright, p. 327. A cock's crest is another sense of the same word. 'Combe, or other lyke of byrds;' Prompt. Parv. p. 88. It also means the crest of a bill, of a dyke, or of a wave; as in 'the dikes *comb*;' Genesis and Exodus, ed. Morris, 2564. In *honey-comb*, the parallel cells seem to have been likened to the arrangement of teeth in a comb. *AS. camb*, a comb, crest; *camb helmes*, the crest of a helmet; *camb on hette*, or on *helme*, a crest on the hat or helmet; see the examples in Bosworth. 4-Du. *kam*, a comb, crest; Icel. *kambur*, a comb, crest, ridge; *Dan. kam*, a comb, ridge, cam on a wheel; *Swed. kam*, a comb, crest; OHG. *kamb, kambo*; MllG. *kamp, G. kamm*, a comb, crest, ridge, cog of a wheel. Teut. type **kambaz*; Idg. type **gombohas*. β. Perhaps named from the teeth in it; cf. Gk. *γόμφος*, a peg, *γαμφή*, a jaw; Skt. *jambhā-s*, a tooth; Russ. *zub*, a tooth. Allied to O. Church Slav. *zobati*, to eat. Brugm. i. § 138. Der. *comb-verb, comb-er*.

COMB, COOMB, a dry measure; 4 bushels. (*E.*) 'Coomb or Comb, a measure of corn containing four bushels;' Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715. 'A coeme (or coome) is halfe a quarter;' Tussor, Husbandry, § 17, st. 7. *AS. cumb*, a liquid measure, in Bosworth; see Birch, Cart. Saxon. i. 380; Cockayne, Leechdoms, iii. 28. 4-Du. *korn*, a bowl; Low G. *kunn, kump*; G. *kunne, kumff*, a bowl, deep dish. ¶ *Coomb* is the better form; *cumb* became *cūmb*; cf. *room* from *AS. rūm*.

COMBAT, to fight, contend, struggle against. (*F.*—*L.*) A verb in Shak. Much Ado, ii. 3, 170; a sb. in Merry Wives, i. 1, 165. He also has *combatant*, Rich. II, i. 3, 117. = *OF. combatre*, 'to combat, fight, bicker, battell'; Cot. = *F. com*, from *L. com*, for *cum*, with; and *F. battre*, from **battere*, for *L. batture*, to beat, strike, fight. See *Batter*. Der. *combat*, sb., *combat-ant* (*F. combattant*, pres. part. of *combatre*); *combat-ive, combat-ive-ness*.

COMBE, a hollow in a hill-side. (*C.*) Common in place-names, as Farncombe, Hascombe, Compton (for Coimbe-ton). These names prove the very early use of the word, but the word is not *E.*; it was in use in England beforehand, being borrowed from the Celtic inhabitants of Britain. *AS. cumb*; see Birch, Cart. Saxon. i. 290. = *W. cwm* [pron. *kwm*], a hollow between two hills, a dale, dingle; occurring also in place-names, as in *Cwm llychuan*, i. e. littlecombe; Corn. *cum*, a valley or dingle; more correctly, a valley opening downwards, from a narrow point; from Celtic type **kumbā*, a valley.

COMBINE, to join two things together, unite. (*L.*) In Shak. K. John, v. 2, 37. *ME. combineus, combinuen*. 'Combynyu, or copulyn, *combino, copulo*;' Prompt. Parv. p. 88. Lydgate has the pp. *combyned*, Minor Poems, p. 61. = *L. combinere*, to combine, unite; lit. to join two things together, or to join by two and two. = *L. com*, for *cum*, together; and *binus*, pl. *binī*, two and two. See *Binary*. Der. *combine-at-ion*, *Hamlet*, iii. 4, 60.

COMBUSTION, a burning, burning up. (*F.*—*L.*) In Shak. Macb. ii. 3, 63. Also *combustious*, adj., Venus and Adonis, 1162. Sir T. More has *combustible*, Works, p. 264 d. The astrological term *combust* was in early use; Chaucer, Troil. and Cress. iii. 717. = *F. combustion*, 'a combustion, burning, consuming with fire'; Cot. = *L. combustionem*, acc. of *combustio*, a burning; cf. *combustus*, pp. of *combūrere*, to burn up. = *L. combere*, for *cum*, together, wholly; and *ūrere*, pp. *ūrere*, to burn; the insertion of the *b* being perhaps due to association with *amb-ūrere*. Der. From the same source, *combust-ible, combust-ible-ness*.

COME, to move towards, draw near. (*E.*) *ME. cumeu, comen*, to come; pt. I. *I cam or com*, *this come*, *he cam or com*, *we ye*, or *thei comen*; pp. *cumeu, comen*, come; very common. *AS. cuman*, pt. t. *cwōm, cūm*, pp. *cumen*. 4-Du. *comen*; Icel. *koma*; *Dan. komme*; *Swed. komma*; Goth. *kumman*; OllG. *quemam*, MllG. *komen*, G. *kommen*. 4-L. *venire* (for **guen-ire* or **guem-ire*); Gk. *βαίνειν*, to come, go (where *β* is for *gw*); Skt. *gam*, to come, go. = ✓*Gwl* *com*, to come, go. Brugm. i. § 431. Der. *come-ly, c. v.*

COMEDY, a humorous dramatic piece. (*F.*—*L.*—*Gk.*) Shak. has *comedy*, Merry Wives, iii. 5, 76; also *comedian*, Tw. Nt. i. 5, 194. Spelt *comedy*, it occurs in Trivisia, i. 315. = *OF. comedie*, 'a comedy, a play'; Cotgrave. = *L. cōmœdia*. = Gk. *κωμῳδία*, a comedy, ludicrous

spectacle. — Gk. *κωμῶδός*, a comic actor. — Gk. *κωμος*, for *κῶμος*, a banquet, a jovial festivity, festal procession; and *δαΐδης*, a singer, from *δαΐδω*, to sing; a comedy was originally a festive spectacle, with singing and dancing. For the latter part of the word, see *Ode*. Der. *comedi-an*. Closely related is the adj. *comic*, from L. *cōmicus*, Gk. *κωμικός*, belonging to comedy; whence, later, *comic-al* (Levins).

COMELY, becoming, seemly, handsome. (E.) ME. *cumlich*, *cumelich*, *comlich*, *comli*, *comelicke*. Spelt *comelicke*, Will. of Palerne, ed. Skent, 963, 987; *comly*, id. 294. Also used as an adv., id. 660; but in this sense *comly* also occurs; Chaucer, Book of the Duchess, 848. The comparative was *comloker*, and the superl. *comlokest* or *comliest*. AS. *cymlic*, comely, Grein, i. 177; *cymlice*, adv. id. β. According to the account in the N. E. D. (from which I dissent), the AS. *cymlic* was formerly *cymlic* (with *y*), and was allied to AS. *cyme* (formerly *cyme*?), fine, beautiful; which again is allied to OHG. *cūmig*, weak, tender, and to OHG. *kūn*, with difficulty (G. *kaum*). Thus the orig. sense was 'like what is weak or tender'; but the *y* was shortened before *ml*, and the AS. *cymlic* was associated with AS. *cuman*, to come, and so gained the sense of 'becoming,' pleasing, decorous. γ. But we find AS. *cymlicor* as early as in Beowulf, l. 38, where it practically means 'stronger'; and the other examples of AS. *cymlic* point to a similar reference to beauty or strength. Moreover, we find MDn. *komelick*, 'apt, fit, or convenient,' Hexham; which is connected with *komen*, to come. Cf. also *Become*. I see no reason for connecting *comely* with OHG. *cūmig*; but prefer to connect it with *Come*. See Phil. Soc. Trans. 1902, p. 658. Der. *comeli-ness*.

COMET, a star with a hair-like tail. (F. — L. — Gk.) ME. *comete*, Rob. of Glouc. pp. 416, 548. — OF. *comete*, 'a comet, or blazing star'; Cot. It occurs as early as the 12th century (Hatzfeld). — L. *comēta*, *comētis*, a comet. — Gk. *κομήτης*, long-haired; hence, a comet. — Gk. *κόμη*, the hair of the head; cognate with L. *coma*, the same. Der. *comet-ar-y*. 46* The L. *comēta* occurs frequently in the AS. Chron. an. 678, and later. But the later form was due to French influence; cf. AF. *comete*, Gaimar, 1433.

COMFIT, a confect, a dry sweetmeat. (F. — L.) In Shak. i Hen. IV, iii. 1. 253. Spelt *comfite*, Hall's Chron. Henry VIII, an. 13. Corrupted from *confit*, by the change of *n* to *m* before *f*. ME. *confite*, so spelt in Ibbes Book, ed. Furnivall, p. 121, l. 75; cf. 'Confectio, *confit*,' Voc. 574. 36. — OF. *confit*, preserved, pickled, lit. 'steeped, confected, fully soaked'; Cotgrave. This word is the pp. of *confire*, 'to preserve, confect, soak'; id. — L. *conficere*, to put together, procure, supply, prepare, manufacture; pp. *confectus*; whence Late L. *confectia*, fruits preserved with sugar (Ducauge), OF. *confite*, *f*, a confit, also *confit*, m. (the same); Godefroy. — L. *con-*, for *cum*, with, together; and *facere*, to make. See *Fact*. *Confite* is a doublet of *confect*, q. v. Der. *confit-ure*; see Chaucer, C. T. C 862.

COMFORT, to strengthen, encourage, cheer. (F. — L.) See *Comfort* in French Select Glossary. Though the verb is the original of the sb., the latter seems to have been earlier introduced into English. The ME. verb is *enforten*, later *comforten*, by the change of *n* to *m* before *f*. It is used by Chaucer, Troil. and Cress. iv. 722, v. 234, 1395. [The sb. *comfort* is in Chaucer, Prol. 775, 778 (A 773, 776); but occurs much earlier. It is spelt *confort* in O. Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, i. 185; *kunfort* in Ancien Kivle, p. 14.] — OF. *conforter*, to comfort; spelt *conforter* in A. F.; see Vie de St. Auban, ed. Atkinson, 59, 284. — Late L. *confortare*, to strengthen, fortify; Ducauge. — L. *con-*, for *cum*, together; and *fortis*, strong. See *Fort*. Der. *comfort*, sb.; *comfort-able*, *comfort-abil-y*, *comfort-less*.

COMFREY, the name of a plant. (F. — L.) Spelt *conforoy*, Book of St. Albans, fol. c. 6, back, l. 1; *conforoy* in the 14th cent., Reliquie Antiquae, i. 55; and in Henslow, Medical Werkes, 46. 10. (See also *conforoy* in Britten and Holland's Plant-Names.) — OF. *confreie*; we find 'cunfria, camfrie, galloe,' in a vocab. of the 13th cent., Voc. 555. 4; also OF. *confreie*, *confrie* in Godefroy. Here *cunfrie* is the OF. name, *galloe* the AS. name, and *cunfria*, the Late L. name; the last appears to be merely the OF. name Latinized. We even find the F. form *consire* in Cotgrave, explained as 'the herbe comfrey'; but this may be an error for *confire*. [The mod. F. name is *consoude* (cf. Span. *consolida*, Ital. *consolida*), derived from L. *consolidare*, from its supposed healing powers.] β. The OF. *cunfrie* or *confrie* appears to be a corruption of L. *conferua*, comfrey, Pliny, xxvii. 8. [Another Late L. name was *confirma*; we find 'confirma, galloe,' in the Durham Glossary, pr. in Cockayne's Leechdoms, iii. 301; and at p. 162 of vol. i. we learn that the plant was called *confirma* or *galloe*. Halliwell gives 'galloe, comfrey.' Perhaps the change from *conferua* or *confirma* to *cunfrie* was due to some confusion with F. *confire* (L. *conficere*) 'to preserve, confect, soak, or steep in'; Cotgrave.] γ. If this be right, the derivation is either from L. *conferua*, to heal, grow together, said of broken limbs (Celsus); or from L. *confirmare*, to strengthen, from its healing

powers; see Cockayne's Leechdoms, i. pref. p. liii, and cf. the Gk. name *αὐψυρῶν*.

COMIC, COMICAL; see under *Comedy*. **COMITY**, urbanity. (L.) Not very common. 'Comity, gentleness, courtesie, mildness;' Blount, Glossographia, ed. 1674. Not from F., but directly from L. the suffix *-ity* being employed by analogy with words ending in F. *-ité*, from L. *-itatem*. — L. *cōmitatem*, acc. of *cōmitas*, urbanity. — L. *cōmis*, friendly, courteous.

COMMA, a mark of punctuation, written thus (,) (L. — Gk.) 'The shortest pause . . . they called comma;' Puttenham, Arte of E. Poesie, bk. iv. c. iv (v); ed. Arber, p. 88. In Hamlet, v. 2. 42. — L. *comma*, a separate clause of a sentence. — Gk. *κόμμα*, that which is struck, a stamp, a clause of a sentence, a comma that marks off the clause. — Gk. *κόμ-τεν*, to hew, strike.

COMMAND, to order, enjoin. (F. — L.) ME. *commanden*, *comanden*, Chaucer, C. T. B 4270; Cursor Mundi, 6809. — OF. *commander*, *comander*. — Late L. *commandare*, a new compound, with the sense of L. *mandare*, to command; confused with and partly replacing L. *commendare*, to commend, also (in Late L.) to command. — L. *com-*, for *cum*, together with; *mandare*, to put into the hands of, entrust, command. See *Mandate*. Der. *command*, sb.; *command-er*, *-er-ship*; *command-ing*, *-ing-ly*; *command-ment* (F. *commandement*), whence ME. *commandement*, in O. Eng. Misc., ed. Morris, p. 33, and *command-ment*, quadrisyllabic, in Spenser, F. Q. i. 3. 9; *command-ant*, (F. *commandant*, pres. pt. of *commander*); also *command-er* (Du. *kommanderen*, to force into military service, from F. *commander*). And see *Commodore*.

COMMEMORATE, to celebrate with solemnity. (L.) Cockeram (in 1642) has: 'Commemorate, to rehearse or make mention.' L. *commemoral-us*, pp. of *commemorare*, to call to mind. — L. *com-*, for *cum*, together; and *memoria*, to mention, from *memor*, mindful. See *Memory*. Der. *commemoral-ion*, *-ive*.

COMMENCE, to begin. (F. — L.) In Shak. Macb. i. 3. 133. The contracted form *comen* (for *commen*) occurs frequently in ME.; see P. Plowman, B. i. 161, iii. 103. The sb. *commencement* was in early use; O. Eng. Miscellany, ed. Morris, p. 30. — OF. *comencer*, *commencer*, *commencier* (Suppl. to Godefroy). [Rightly with one *m*; cf. Ital. *cominciare*.] — L. *com-*, for *cum*, together; *initiare*, to begin, from *initium*, a beginning. See *Initiate*. Der. *commence-ment*.

COMMEND, to commit, entrust to, praise. (L.) 'It shal comende'; Wyclif, Isaiah x. 28; where the Vulgate has *commendabit*. — L. *commendare*, to entrust, commit to. — L. *com-*, for *cum*, with; and *mandare*, to put into the hands of; see *Command*. Der. *commend-at-ion* (see Rom. Rose, 4887), *-able*, *-al-ly*, *-able-ness*, *-at-or-y*.

COMMENSURATE, co-extensive, of equal extent. (L.) 'Commensurate, of the same or equal measure'; Glossographia Anglicana (1719). Sir T. Brown has it as a verb; 'Yet can we not thus commensurate the sphere of Trismegistus'; Vulgar Errors, bk. vii. c. 3, end. — L. *commensurātus*, as if by the pp. of **commensurare*, to measure in comparison with. — L. *com-*, for *cum*, together; *mensurare*, to measure, from *mensura*, a measure; see *Measure*. Der. *commensurate*, adj., *-ly*, *-ness*; *commensur-able*, *-al-ly*, *-abil-ly*.

COMMENT, to make a note upon. (F. — L.) In As You Like It, ii. 1. 65. The pl. sb. *commentes* is in Sir T. More, Works, p. 152 c; and in Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, bk. c. 14. § 10. — F. *commenter*, to comment, to write commentaries, to expound; Cot. — Late L. *commentare*, for L. *commentāri*, to reflect upon, consider, explain. — L. *commentus*, pp. of *commentari*, to devise, invent, design. — L. *com-*, for *cum*, with; and the base *-min-*, seen in *me-min-i*, a reduplicated perfect of an obsolete verb **men-ere*, to call to mind; with the inceptive deponent suffix *-sci*. — ✓ MEN; to think; cf. Skt. *man*, to think. Brugmann, i. § 431. See *Montal*. Der. *comment*, sb., *comment-ar-y*, *comment-al-or*.

COMMERCE, trade, traffic. (F. — L.) In Hamlet, iii. 1. 110. [Also formerly in use as a verb; see Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 39.] — F. *commerce*, m., 'commerce, intercourse of traffic, familiarity'; Cot. — L. *mercium*, commerce, trade. — L. *com-*, for *cum*, with; and *merc-*, for *merx*, goods, wares, merchandise, with suffix *-i-um*. See *Merchant*. Der. *commerci-al*, *commerci-al-ly*; both from L. *mercium*.

COMMINATION, a threatening, denouncing. (F. — L.) 'The terrible commination and threaten'; Sir T. More, Works, p. 897 f. — F. *commination*, 'a commination, an extreme or vehement threatening'; Cot. — L. *comminatio*, acc. of *comminatio*, a threatening, menacing; cf. *comminatus*, pp. of *commināre*, to threaten. — L. *com-*, for *cum*, with; and *minari*, to threaten. See *Menace*. Der. *commina-tor-y*, from L. inf. *comminari*.

COMMINGLE, to mix together. (Hybrid; L. and E.) Also *comingle*; Shak. has *comingled* or *commingled*, Hamlet, iii. 2. 74. An ill-coined word; made by prefixing the L. *co-* or *com-* (for *cum*, with) to the E. word *mingle*. See *Mingle*, and see *Commix*.

COMMUNION, a reduction to small fragments. (L.) Bacon has *communio*, Nat. Hist. § 799. Sir T. Browne has *communis*, Vulgar Errors, b. ii. c. 5. § 1. [The verb *communitate* is later, and due to the sb.; it occurs in Pennant's *Zoology*, The Gilt Head.] Formed on the model of F. sbs. in *-ion*, from L. *communicius*, pp. of *communiere*, to break into small pieces; (easily imitated from L. *minutiōnem*, acc. of *minutus*, a diminishing, allied to *minutus*, pp. of *minuere*, to make smaller).—L. *com-*, for *cum*, together; and *minuere*, to make smaller, diminish. See **Minute**. Der. *communiere*, verb.

COMMISERATION, a feeling of pity for, compassion. (F.—L.) In Shak. L. L. iv. 1. 64. We also find the verb *commiserare*; Drayton, *Dudley to Lady Jane Grey*, l. 98. Bacon has '*commiserable* persons'; Essay 33, Of Plantations.—F. *commiseration*, '*commiseration, compassion*'; Cot.—L. *commiseritiōnem*, acc. of *commiseratio*, a part of an oration intended to excite pity (Cicero); cf. *commiseratus*, pp. of *commiserari*, to endeavour to excite pity.—L. *com-*, for *cum*, with; and *miserari*, to lament, pity, commiserate, from *miser*, wretched, deplorable. See **Miserable**. Der. from the same source, *commiserare*, verb.

COMMISSARY, an officer to whom something is entrusted. (L.) 'Specyall commissaries'; Falyan, ed. Ellis, p. 549. 'The emperor's commissaries' answers, made at the diet'; Buriet, Rec. pt. iii. b. v. no. 32 (R). We also find *commissarius* in Foxe's *Martyrs*, p. 117, an. 1544 (R).—Late L. *commissarius*, one to whom anything is entrusted (F. *commissaire*); Ducauge.—L. *commissus*, pp. of *committere*, to commit. See **Commit**. Der. *commissari-al*, *commissari-al*, *commissary-ship*.

COMMISSION, trust, authority, &c. (F.—L.) In Chaucer, *Prolog.* 315.—F. *commission*, 'a commission, or delegation, a charge, mandate'; Cot.—L. *commissiōnem*, acc. of *commissio*, the commencement of a play or contest, perpetration; in Late L., a commission, mandate, charge (Ducauge); cf. *commissus*, pp. of *committere*, to commit. See **Commit**. Der. *commission-er*.

COMMIT, to entrust to, consign, do. (L.) 'Thanne shul ye committe the keyping of your persone to your trefwe frendes that be approued and y-knowe'; Chaucer, *Tale of Melibius* (Six-text), (Group II, l. 2495).—L. *committre*, pp. *committis*, to send out, begin, entrust, consign, commit.—L. *com-*, for *cum*, with; and *mittere*, to send. See **Missile**. Der. *commit-ment*, *commit-al*, *commit-ee*; also (like pp. *commisus*), *commissary*, q. v.; and *commission*, q. v.

COMMIT, to mix together. (Hybrid; L. and E.) 'Commyset with moold and flynt'; Palladius on *Ihusaudry*, bk. ii. st. 21; cf. bk. iii. st. 3. A coined word; made by prefixing L. *com-* (for *cum*, with) to E. *mix*. See **Mix**, and **Commingle**. Der. *commixture*, which is, however, not a hybrid word, the sb. *mixture* being of L. origin, from L. *mixtura* or *mixtura*, a mixing, mixture; it occurs in Shak. L. L. v. 2. 206. It also has *commixtion* (MF. *commixtion*, Cot.: from L. *commixtiōnem*, acc. of *commixtio*, a mixing, mixture); but it occurs earlier, spelt *conmixtiōnem*, in Trivisia, ii. 159; see Spec. of Eng. ed. Morris and Skeat, p. 241, l. 161.

COMMODOUS, comfortable, useful, fit. (F.—L.) Spelt *commodious* in Palladius on *Ihusaudry*, bk. ii. st. 22. Englished from OF. *commodius* (Godefroy).—Late L. *commodius*, useful; Ducauge. Formed with suffix *-ius* from *commodi*, for L. *commodus*, convenient; lit. in good measure.—L. *com-*, for *cum*, together; and *modus*, measure. See **Mode**. Der. *commodiously*, *commodious-ness*; from the same source, *commod-ity*; also *commode*, which is the F. form of L. *commodus*.

COMMODORE, the commander of a squadron. (Du.—F.—L.) 'Commodore, a kind of admiral, or commander in chief of a squadron of ships at sea'; Kersey's Dict. cl. 1715. Applied to Anson, who died A. D. 1762; it occurs in Anson's *Voyage*, b. i. c. 1. First used in the time of Will. III., and spelt *commandore* (N. E. D.).—Du. *commandeur*; 'des Commandeur van eenen Stad', the Commander of a Town; (Hlexham). This shows that E. *commandeur*, in the sense of 'commander', is as early as 1658.—F. *commandeur*—L. acc. type '*commanditorem*'; from Late L. *commandare*; see **Command**.

COMMON, public, general, usual, vulgar. (F.—L.) ME. *commun*, *comuni*, *comuni*, *comuni*, *comuni*. Spelt *commun*, Rob. of Glouc. p. 541, l. 11215.—OF. *commun*—L. *communis*, general.—L. *com-*, for *cum*, with; and *munis*, complaining, obliging, ready to serve (Plautus). Cf. L. *munus*, service. (As if 'serving each other.') Cf. also Lith. *mainas*, Russ. *mienu*, barter. Brugm. i. § 208. Der. *common-ly*, *common-ness*, *common-er*, *common-at-ly*, *common-place* (see **Place**), *common-weal*, *common-weal* (see **weal**, **wealth**); s. pl. *commons*. Also, from L. *communis*, we have *commun-ion*, *commun-ity*, *commun-i-ty*; and see **commune**.

COMMOTION, a violent movement. (F.—L.) Spelt *commotion*; Sir T. More, Works, p. 43 f.—F. *commotion*, 'a commotion, tumult, stirre'; Cot.—L. *commotiōnem*, acc. of *commotio*, a commotion.—L. *com-*, for *cum*, with; and *mōtio*, motion. See **Motion**.

COMMUNE, to converse, talk together. (F.—L.) ME. *communen*. 'With such hem liketh to comune'; Gower, C. A. i. 64; bk. i. 1. 651. Also *communis*; spelt *communi*, Ayenbite of Inwyt, p. 102. 'Ye ne shal nougt commune wyth'; Early E. Prose Psalter, Ps. cxl. (cxli.) 5; where the Vulgate has *non communicabo*.—OF. *communier*, to communicate.—L. *communiciare*, to communicate, pp. *communiciatus*.—L. *communis*, common. See **Common**. ¶ Partly also from OF. *communer*, to have in common. Der. From the L. *communiciare* we also have *communicable*, a doublet of *commune*; *communicat* (pres. part form); *communicative*, *-ive-ness*, *-ion*, *-or-y*; *communicable*, *-bl-y*.

COMMUTE, to exchange. (L.) In *lib. Taylor*, *Liberty of Prophesying*, s. 19 (R). The sb. *commutation* is in *Styrpe's Records*, no. 23 (R). The adj. *commutative* (F. *commutatif*) is in Sir T. Elyot, *The Governour*, b. iii. c. 1. § 3.—L. *commūtare*, to exchange with.—L. *com-*, for *cum*, with; and *mūtare*, to change, pp. *mūtatus*. See **Mutable**. Der. *commut-able*, *-abil-ity*, *-at-ion*, *-at-ive*, *-at-ive-ly*. **COMPACT** (1), adj., fastened or put together, close, firm. (F.—L.) 'Compacte, as I mought say, of the pure meale or flour'; Sir T. Elyot, *The Governour*, b. i. c. 14. § 5.—MF. *compacte*, 'compact, well set, knit, trust [trussed], pight, or joined together'; Cot.—L. *compactus*, well set, joined together, pp. of *compingere*, to join or put together.—L. *com-*, for *cum*, with; and *pangere*, to fasten, plant, set, fix, pp. *partus*. See **Pact**. Der. *compact*, verb; *compact-ly*, *-ed-ly*, *-ness*, *-rid-ness*; and see below.

COMPACT (2), sb., a bargain, agreement. (L.) In Shak. gen. accented *compact*, As You Like It, v. 4. 5.—L. *compactum*, an agreement.—L. *compactus*, pp. of *compacisci*, to agree with.—L. *com-*, for *cum*, with; and *pacisci*, to covenant, make a bargain; formed from an old verb *pac-ere*, with inceptive suffix *-e-i*. See **Pact**.

COMPANY, an assembly, crew, troop. (F.—L.) ME. *compaignie*, *compaignie*, in early use; see An Old Eng. Miscellany, ed. Morris, p. 138, l. 709.—OF. *compaignie*, *compaignie*, *compaignie*, company, association (cf. OF. *compain*, a companion, associate; also OF. *compainon*, *compainon*, a companion).—Late L. *compagnien*, acc. of *compagnis*, a company, a taking of meals together; cf. Late L. *compagnis*, victuals eaten along with bread.—L. *com-*, for *cum*, with; and *pānis*, bread. See **Pantry**. Der. *compain-on*; whence *compain-ship*, *-able*, *-abl-y*, *-less*; also *ac-company*, q. v.

COMPARE, to set things together, in order to examine points of likeness or difference. (F.—L.) In Shak. K. John, i. 79. *Sjilt comper* in Barbour, Bruce, i. 403. [The sb. *comparison* is in early use; see Chaucer, C. T. Group E. 666, 817 (Clerk's Tale).]—OF. *comperer*; F. *comparer*; Cot.—L. *comparare*, pp. *comparatus*, to couple together, to match, compare.—L. *compar*, like, equal.—L. *com-*, for *cum*, together; and *par*, equal. See **Par**. ¶ Distinct from L. *comparare*, to acquire, a derivative of *parare*, to prepare; see **compare** in Spenser, F. Q. i. 4. 28. Der. *compar-able*, *comparative*, *-ive-ly*; also *compar-ison*, from F. *comparaison* (Cotgrave), which from L. *comparatiōnem*, acc. of *comparatio*, a comparing.

COMPARTMENT, a separate division of an enclosed space. (F.—Ital.—L.) In Florio's Ital. Dict. (1598). 'In the midst was placed a large compartment'; Carew, A Masque at Whitehall, an. 1633 (R).—F. *compartement*, 'a compartement, . . . a partition'; Cot.—Ital. *compartimento*, 'a compartment, a partition'; Florio.—Ital. *compartire*, Late L. *compartire*, to divide, partition; Ducauge.—L. *com-*, for *cum*, with; together; and *partire*, to divide, part, share, from L. *parti-*, declensional stem of *pars*, a part. See **Part**.

COMPASS, a circuit, circle, limit, range. (F.—L.) ME. *compass*, of which a common meaning was 'a circle'. 'As the point in a compass' is like the centre within a circle; Gower, C. A. iii. 92; bk. vii. 229. 'In manere of compass'—like a circle; Chaucer, C. T. A. 1889.—F. *compass*, 'a compass, a circle, a round; also, a pair of compasses'; Cot.—Late L. *compassus*, a circle, circuit; cf. Late L. *compassare*, to encompass, to measure a circumference.—L. *com-*, for *cum*, together; and *passus*, a pace, step, track, or in Late L. a passage, way, pass, route: whence the sb. *compassus*, a route that comes together, or joins itself, a circuit (?). See **Pace**, **Pass**. ¶ But there is much doubt as to the history of the senses of Late L. *compassus* and *compassare*. Der. *compass*, verb, Gower, C. A. i. 173, bk. ii. 409; Polit. Songs, p. 202 (ab. 1308); (a pair of *compass-es*, an instrument for drawing circles).

COMPASSION, pity, mercy. (F.—L.) ME. *compassioun*, Chaucer, C. T. B. 659.—OF. *compassion*; which Cotgrave translates by 'compassion, pity, mercie'.—L. *compassiōnem*, acc. of *compassio*, sympathy; cf. *compassus*, pp. of *compati*, to suffer together with, to feel compassion.—L. *com-*, for *cum*, together with; and *pati*, to suffer. See **Passion**. Der. *compassion-ate* (Tit. Andron. ii. 3. 217; Rich. II, i. 3. 174); *compassion-ate-ly*, *-ate-ness*. Shak. has also the verb *to compassion*, Tit. Andron. iv. 1. 124. And see *compat-i-ble*.

COMPATIBLE (often followed by **WITH**), that can bear with, suitable with or to. (F.—L.) Formerly used without *with*;

'not repugnant, but compatible;' Sir T. More, Works, p. 485 d. -F. *compatible*, 'compatible, concurable; which can abide, or agree together'; Cot. -Late L. *compatibilis*, used of a benefice which could be held together with another. -L. *compati*, for *compati*, to suffer or endure together with; with passive suffix *-bilis*. -L. *com-*, for *cum*, together with; and *pati*, to suffer. See above. Der. *compatibilis*; *compatibilis*-ly (F. *compatibilité*, as if from a L. acc. **compatibilistatem*).

COMPATRIOT, of the same country. (F. -L.) 'One of our compatriots'; Howell's Letters, b. i. s. i. letter 15 (1619). -MF. *compatriote*, 'one's countryman'; Cot. -Late L. *compatriota*, a compatriot (Lewis). -L. *com-*, for *cum*, together with; and *patriota*, a native, from *patria*, one's native soil, fem. of the adj. *patrius*, paternal (the subst. *terra*, land, being understood); from L. *patri-*, declensional stem of *pater*, father. See **Patriot**. ¶ The L. *patriota* is an imitation of the Gk. *πατριώτης*, a fellow-countryman; from Gk. *πατρίς*, a lineage, allied to *πατήρ*, father.

COMPÉER, a fellow, equal, associate. (F. -I.) ME. *comper*. 'His freend and his comper'; Chaucer, C. T. prol. A 670 (672). -OF. *comper*, a word not found, but probably in use as an equivalent of the L. *compar*; the OF. *per* (whence E. *peer*) is very common. -L. *comper*, equal; also, an equal, a comrade. -L. *com-*, for *cum*, together with; and *par*, an equal, a peer. See **Peer**. ¶ The F. *compère*, a gossip, godfather, is quite a different word; it stands for L. *compater*, i.e. a godfather.

COMPEL, to urge, drive on, oblige. (F. -I.) ME. *compellen*; the pp. *compellens* occurs in Trevisa, i. 247, l. 159; see Spec. of English, ed. Morris and Skeat, p. 241, l. 166. -AF. *compeller*, Stat. of the Realm, i. 375 (1362); OF. *compeller*, -L. *compellere*, to compel, lit. to drive together; pp. *compulsus*, -L. *com-*, for *cum*, together; and *pellere*, to drive. See **Pulsate**. Der. *compell-able*; also *compuls-ion* (K. John, ii. 218); *compulsive*, -ive-ly, -or-y, -or-ily, all like the L. pp. *compulsus*.

COMPENDIOUS, brief, abbreviated. (F. -I.) In Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, b. ii. c. 2, last section. The adv. *compendiously* is in the *Romaunt of the Rose*, l. 2346. Adapted from OF. *compendiosus* (Palsgrave, p. 308). -L. *compendiosus*, reduced to a small compass, compendious. -L. *compendi-um*, an abbreviation, abridgement; with suffix *-us*; the lit. sense of *compendium* is a saving, sparing from expense. -L. *com-*, for *cum*, with; and *pendere*, to weigh, to estimate of value. See **Pension**. Der. *compendious-ly*. The L. *compendium* is also in use in English.

COMPENSATE, to reward, requite suitably. (I.) 'Who are apt . . . to think no truth can compensate the hazard of alterations'; Stillingfleet, vol. ii. sermon 1 (R.). *Compensation* is in Shak. Temp. iv. 1. 2. [The ME. form was *compensen*, used by Gower, C. A. i. 365 (bk. iii. 2554), now obsolete; borrowed from F. *compenser*, from L. *compensare*, -L. *compensatus*, pp. of *compensare*, to reckon or weigh one thing against another. -L. *com-*, for *cum*, together with; and *pensare*, to weigh, frequentative form of *pendere*, to weigh, pp. *pensus*. See **Pension**. Der. *compensat-ion*, *compensat-ory*.

COMPETE, to vie with another, contend in rivalry. (L.) Little used till lately, though found as early as 1620 (N. E. D.). Coles (1684) has *compete* instead of it. Englished from L. *competere* (below). See **Petition**.

COMPETENT, fit, suitable, sufficient. (F. -L.) 'Competente salary'; Gesta Romanorum, ed. Hertzog, c. lxi. p. 257. Also in Shak. Hamlet, i. 1. 90. Cf. *competence*, 2 Hen. IV. v. 5. 70; *competency*, Cor. i. 1. 143. -F. *compétent*, 'competent, sufficient, able, full, convenient'; Cot. Properly pres. part. of the F. verb *competer*, 'to be sufficient for'; id. -L. *competere*, to solicit, to be suitable or fit. -L. *com-*, for *cum*, with; and *petere*, to fly to, seek. Der. *competent-ly*, *competence*, *competency*.

COMPETITOR, one who competes with another, a rival. (L.) In Shak. Two Gent. ii. 6. 35. [*Competition* occurs in Bacon, Hist. of Henry VII, ed. Lumby, p. 8, l. 23. The verb to *compete* came into general use later.] -L. *competitor*, a fellow-candidate for an office. -L. *com-*, for *cum*, together with; and *petitor*, a candidate; cf. *petitor*, pp. of *petere*, to fall, fly towards, seek; with suffix *-tor* of the agent. -F. PET. to fly, fall; cf. Skt. *pat*, to fly, Gk. *πτερόω*, I fly; and see **Feather**, **Pen** (1). Der. From the same source, *competitive*, *competition*; and see *compete*, *competent*.

COMPILE, to get together, collect, compose. (F. -I.) 'As I finde in a book compiled'; Gower, C. A. iii. 48; bk. vi. 1382. -OF. *compiler*, of which Cotgrave gives the pp. *compilés*, which he explains by 'compiled, heaped together'; but the word is quite distinct from *pila*, a pillar or heap. -L. *compilare*, pp. *compilatus*, to plunder, pillage, rob; so that the word had at first a sinister meaning. -L. *com-*, for *cum*, with; and *plare*, only with the sense 'to thrust'; perhaps allied to L. *plum*, a javelin; see **Pile** (3). [Not the same word as *plare*, to deprive of hair.] Der. *compil-er*; also *compilation*, from F. *compilation*, which from L. *compilatio*, acc. of *compilatio*.

COMPLACENT, gratified; lit. pleasing. (L.) *Complacence* is in Milton, P. L. iii. 276; viii. 433. *Complacence* first appears about 1767: 'with complacent smile'; Jago, Edgehill, bk. iv. l. 104. -L. *complacens*, stem of *complacere*, pres. pt. of *complacere*, to please. -L. *com-*, for *cum*, with; and *placere*, to please. See **Pleasse**. Der. *complacens-ly*, *complacence*, *complacence-y*. Doublet, *complaisant*, q. v. **COMPLAIN**, to lament, express grief, accuse. (F. -L.) In Chaucer, C. T. 6340 (D 758); Troil. and Cress. iv. 1170. -OF. *complaing*, a stem of *complandre*, 'to plaine, complain'; Cot. -Late L. *complangere*, to bewail. -L. *com-*, for *cum*, with; and *plangere*, to bewail. See **Plaint**. Der. *complain-ant* (for *complaignant*, F. pres. part.), *complaint* (F. past part.).

COMPLAISANT, pleasing, obliging. (F. -L.) Used by Cowley, on Echo, st. 2. -F. *complaisant*, 'obsequious, observant, soothing, and thereby pleasing'; Cotgrave. Pres. pt. of verb *complaire*, to please. -L. *complacere*, to please. *Complaisant* is a doublet of *complacent*, q. v. Der. *complaisance*, in Dryden, Kind Keeper, iv. 1. **COMPLEMENT**, that which completes; full number. (L.) 'The complement of the sentence following'; Sir T. More, Works, p. 954 b. -L. *complementum*, that which serves to complete. Formed with suffix *-mentum* from the verb *complere*, to complete. See **Complete**. Der. *complement-al*, used by Prynne, Sovereign Power of Parliaments, pt. i.; but in old books it is often another spelling of *complemental*; see Shak. Troil. iii. l. 42. ¶ *Complement* is a doublet of (Ital.) *complement*; the distinction in spelling is of late date. See *complement* in Schmidt, Shak. Lexicon. See **Compliment**.

COMPLETE, perfect, full, accomplished. (L.) The verb is formed from the adjective. 'The fourth day *complete* from none to none'; Chaucer, C. T. 9767 (E 1893). -L. *complētus*, pp. of *complere*, to fulfil, fill up. -L. *com-*, for *cum*, with; together; and *plere*, to fill. See **Plenary**. Der. *complete*, verb; *complete-ly*, -ness, *completion*; also *complement*, q. v.; *complement*, q. v. *Complete*, verb, is a doublet of *comply*, q. v.; and see *compline*. **COMPLEX**, intricate, difficult. (L.) In Locke, Of Human Understanding, b. ii. c. 12. -L. *complexus*, entwined round, hence, intricate; pp. of *complexus*, to embrace. -L. *com-*, for *cum*, together; and *plere*, to plait, allied to *placere*, to twine, whence E. *plait*. See **Plait**. Der. *complex-ly*; and see *complex-ion*, *complex-ate*, *complex-ity*.

COMPLEXION, texture, outward appearance. (F. -L.) 'Of his complexion he was sanguin'; Chaucer, C. T. A 333. -OF. (and mod. F.) *complexion*, complexion, appearance. -L. *complexionem*, acc. of *complexio*, a comprehending; in Late L., a habit of the body, complexion; cf. *complexus*, pp. of *complexus*, to embrace, twine around. -L. *com-*, for *cum*, with; and *plere*, to plait (above). Der. *complex-ion*, -al.

COMPLIANCE, COMPLIANT; see **Comply**. **COMPLICATE**, to render complex. (L.) *Complicate* was originally used as an adj., as in: 'though they are *complicate* in fact, yet are they separate and distinct in right'; Bacon, Of a War with Spain (R.). Milton has *complicated*, P. L. x. 523. -L. *complicatus*, pp. of *complicare*, to plait together, entangle. -L. *com-*, for *cum*, together; and *placere*, to fold. Cf. **Complex**. Der. *complicat-ion*; and see *complicity*.

COMPLICITY, the state of being an accomplice. (F. -L.) 'Complicity, a consenting or partnership in evil'; Blount's Glossographia, ed. 1674. [Not much used formerly; but *complicity*, i.e. accomplice, was common, though now less in use; see Shak. Rich. III. ii. 3. 165.] -F. *complicité*, 'a conspiracy, a bad confederacy'; Cot. -F. *complice*, 'a complice, confederate, companion in a wicked action'; Cot. -L. *compliciter*, adv. of *complex*, adj., confederate with, lit. interwoven. -L. *com-*, for *cum*, together, and *placere*, to fold. See **Accomplice** and **Plait**.

COMPLIMENT, compliancy, courtesy. (F. -Ital. -Span. -L.) Often spelt *compliment* in old ed.; see Shak. Merry Wives, iv. 2. 5; Tw. N. iii. 1. 110 (where the First Folio has *compliment* in both places); and editors systematically make the same alteration in other books. -F. *compliment*, introduced in the 16th cent. from Ital. (Brachet). -Ital. *complimento*, compliment, civility. Formed, by help of the suffix *-mento*, from the verb *complere*, to fill up, fulfil, suit. -MSpan. *complir*, to fit, to furnish. See **Comply**. ¶ *Compliment* is the Lat. spelling of the same word. Der. *compliment*, verb; *compliment-ary*. *Compliment* is also a doublet of *compliancy*; see **Comply**.

COMPLINE, the last church-service of the day. (F. -L.) ME. *complin*, Chaucer, C. T. 4169 (A 4171); Cursor Mundi, 25609. *Complin* is an adj. form (cf. *culver-in*, *flor-in*), as in *complin song*. The phr. *compling* (for *complin* song) is in Douglas's tr. of Virgil; Prol. to bk. xiii. l. 35. The sb. is *complet*, or *complet*, Ancien Riwle, p. 24. -OF. *comple* (mod. F. *complet*, which is the plural of *complet*). -Late L. *complet*, *compline*; the fem. of L. *completus*, complete.

See **Complete**. ¶ *Complota* (sc. *hōra*) because it completed the 'hours' of the daily service.

COMPLLOT, a conspiracy. See **Plot** (1).

COMPLY, to yield, assent, agree, accord. (Ital.—Span.—L.) In Shak. *to comply with* is to be courteous or formal; Hamlet, ii. 2. 392; v. 2. 195. Cf. Oth. i. 3. 264. Milton has *comply*, Sams. Agon. 1408; also *compliant*, P. l. iv. 332; *compliance*, P. l. viii. 603. [The word is closely connected with *compliment*, and may even have been formed by striking off the suffix of that word (see Skinner). It has no doubt been much influenced by *ply* and *pliant*, but is of quite a different origin. It is not of French, but of Italian origin.]—Ital. *compiere*, to fill up, to fulfil, to suit; also 'to use or accomplish all complements'; Florio.—MSpan. *complir*, now *cumplir*, 'to fit, furnish, accomplish'; Minshew; the true Ital. form being *compiere*.—L. *compiere*, to fill up, to complete. See **Complete**. ¶ Thus *comply* is really a doublet of *complete*. Der. *compli-ant*, *compli-ance*; false formations, imitating *pliant*, *appliance*.

COMPONENT, composing. (L.) Sometimes used as a sb., but generally as an adjective, with the sb. part. 'The components of judgments'; Digby, *Of Man's Soul*, c. 10, § 10 (A.D. 1645).—L. *component*, stem of *componere*, pres. part. of *componere*, to compose. See **Compound** (1).

COMPORT, to agree, suit, behave. (F.—L.) 'Comports not with what is infinite'; Daniel, *A Defence of Rhyme*, § 8, ed. 1603 (K.). Spenser has *comportance*, i.e. behaviour, F. Q. ii. 1. 29.—F. *comporter*, 'to endure, bear, suffer'; Cotgrave. He also gives 'se *comporter*, to carry, bear, behave, maintain or sustaine himselfe'.—Late L. *comportare*, to behave; L. *comportare*, to carry or bring together.—L. *com-*, for *cum*, with; and *portare*, to carry. See **Port** (1).

COMPOSE, to compound, make up, arrange, soothe. (F.—L. and Gk.) In Shak. Temp. iii. 1. 9; and somewhat earlier. [Ille] *composed* and made a lamp; Caxton, *Troy-book*, leaf 206, back. [Cf. MF. *componere*, to compose; Chaucer's tr. of Boethius, bk. iii. met. g. 6.]—F. *composer*, 'to compound, make, frame, dispose, order, digest'; Cot.—F. *com-*, from L. *com-*, for *cum*, with; and *posere*, to place, pose. See **Pose**. β. Not derived from L. *componere*, though used in the same sense, but from L. *com-* and *posare*, which is quite distinct from *ponere*. Der. *compos-er*; *compos-ed*, *-ed-ly*, *-ed-ness*; *compos-ure*; and see below. And see **Compound** (1).

COMPOSITION, an agreement, a composing. (F.—L.) 'By forward and by composition'; Chaucer, C. T., A. 848.—F. *composition*, 'a composition, making, framing'; &c.; Cot.—L. *compositiōem*, acc. of *compositio*, a putting together; cf. *compositus*, pp. of *componere*, to put together, compose. See **Compound** (1). Der. Hence also *composit-er*, *composit-er*; *composit*.

COMPOST, a mixture, composition, manure. (F.—L.) 'Composts and condiments'—condiments and comfits; Bokes Boke, ed. Furnival, p. 121, l. 75. Shak. has *compost*, Hamlet, iii. 4. 151; and *composture*, Timon, iv. 3. 444.—OF. *composte*, f., 'a condiment, or composition, . . . also pickle'; Cot. Also OF. *compost*, m. a mixture (Godefroy).—L. *compositus*, mixed, pp. of *componere*, to compose. See below. Thus *compost* is a doublet of *composit*; see above.

COMPOUND (1), to compose, mix, settle. (L.) The *d* is merely excrement. MF. *componen*, *componnen*; *componell* is in Gower, C. A. iii. 138; bk. vii. 1590. Chaucer has *componen*, tr. of Boethius, bk. iii. met. g. 6.—L. *componere*, to compose.—L. *com-*, for *cum*, together; and *ponere*, to put, lay, a contraction of *po-sinere*, lit. 'to set behind'; whence the old pt. *posuisti*, Plautus, *Pseudolus*, v. 1. 35. See **Site**. Brugm. i. § 240. Der. *compound*, adj., short for *compound-ed*, pp. of MF. *componere* (above); whence *compound*, sb.; and see **compose**.

COMPOUND (2), the enclosure in which an Anglo-Indian house or factory stands. (Malay.) See the discussion and exx. in Yule.—Malay *kampung*, 'an enclosure, . . . a fenced village; a collection of buildings'; Marsden (1812).

COMPREHEND, to seize, grasp. (L.) MF. *comprehenden*, Chaucer, C. T. 10537 (F. 223).—L. *comprehendere*, to grasp.—L. *com-*, for *cum*, with; and *prehendere*, to seize. β. *Prehendere* is compounded of L. *præ*, beforehand, and *hendere*, to seize, get, an obsolete verb cognate with Gk. *ὑπαίνομαι* and with F. *get*. See **Prehensile**, **Get**. Der. *comprehens-ive*, *-ive-ness*; *comprehens-ible*, *-ibil-y*, *-ible-ness*, *-ibil-ity*, *-ion-y*; all like *comprehens-er*, pp. of *comprehendere*. Doublet, *comprise*.

COMPRESS, to press together. (F.—L.) Used by Raleigh, Hist. of the World, b. i. c. 2. s. 7 (R.). Not in Shak. With his cheyks *compress'd*; 'Monk of Evesham', ed. Arber, p. 23.—OF. *compresser* (Godefroy); not in Cotgrave. [The sb. *compress* in the sense of 'bandage' is also French. Cotgrave gives 'Compresser, a bousler, pillow, or fold of linnen, to bind up, or lay on, a wound'.]—L. *compressare*, to oppress; Tertullian.—L. *com-*, for *cum*, with; and *pressare*, to

press; which from *pressus*, pp. of *premere*, to press. See **Press** (1). Der. *compress*, sb.; *compress-ible*, *-ibil-ity*, *-ion*, *-ive*.

COMPRISE, to comprehend. (F.—L.) 'The substance of the hole sentence is herin comprised'; Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, b. i. c. 13, § 10. 'The pt. *comprisi* occurs in The King's Quair, st. 28.—OF. (and F.) *compris*, also *compris*. Burguy gives the form *compris* as well as *compris*; but Cotgrave only gives the latter, which he explains by 'comprised, comprehended'. *Compris* is the shorter form of *comprisus*, old pp. of F. *comprendre*, to comprehend.—L. *comprehendere*, to comprehend. Thus *comprise* is a doublet of *compr-hend*, q.v. Der. *compris-al*.

COMPROMISE, a settlement by concessions. (F.—L.) Shak. has both sb. and verb; Merry Wives, i. 1. 33; Merch. i. 3. 79. Palsgrave has the sb. *coupromys*.—F. *compromis*, m., 'a compromise, mutual promise of adversaries to refer their differences unto arbitrement'; Cot. Properly pp. of F. *compromettre*, 'to compromise, or put unto compromise'; Cot.—L. *compromittere*, to make a mutual promise.—L. *com-*, for *cum*, together; and *promittere*, to promise. See **Promise**. Der. *compromise*, verb (formerly also to *compromit*).

COMPTROLLER, another spelling of *controller*; see **Control**. **COMPULSION**, **COMPULSIVE**; see **Compel**.

COMPUSSION, remorse. (F.—L.) 'I have ye *compuccioun*'; Wyclif, Is. iv. 5; where the Vulgate version has *compungimini*.—OF. *compunction*, 'compunction, remorse'; Cot.—Late L. *compunctiōem*, acc. of *compunctio* (Lewis); cf. L. *compunctus*, pp. of *compungi*, to feel remorse, pass. of *compungere*, to prick, sting.—L. *com-*, for *cum*, with; and *ungere*, to prick. See **Pungent**. Der. *compunctious*.

COMPUTE, to calculate, reckon. (L.) Sir T. Browne has *computers*, Vulg. Errors, b. vi. c. 4. § 4; *computists*, id. b. vi. c. 8. § 17; *computable*, id. b. iv. c. 12. § 23. Shak. has *computation*, Com. Errors, ii. 2. 4; Milton, *comptel*, P. l. iii. 580.—L. *computare*, to compute.—L. *com-*, for *cum*, together; and *putare*, to think, settle, adjust. β. The primary notion of *putare* was to make clean, 'then to bring to cleanness, to make clear, and according to a genuinely Roman conception, to reckon, to think (cp. I. *reckon*, a favourite expression with the Americans for I suppose)'; Curtius, i. 349.—✓PEU, to put; see **Pure**. Der. *comput-ation*, *comput-able*. Doublet, *count* (2), q.v.

COMRADE, a companion. (F.—Span.—L.) In Shak. Hamlet, i. 3. 65. [Rather introduced by a blending of the Span. and F. forms than through the French only; the MF. *camerader* was only used, according to Cotgrave, to signify 'a chamberfull, a company that belongs to, or is ever lodged in, one chamber, tent, [or] cabin'. And the F. *camarade* was also taken from the Spanish; see Brachet. Besides, the spelling *camarado* occurs in Marmyon's Fine Companion, 1633; see Nares's Glossary, ed. Halliwell and Wright.]—Span. *camarada*, a company, society; also, a partner, comrade; [Minshew has Span. *camarada*, 'a comrade or cabin-mate soldier';] *camaradas de navio*, ship-mates.—Span. *camara*, a chamber, cabin.—L. *camara*, *camera*, a chamber. See **Chamber**.

CON (1), to peruse, scan, observe closely. (E.) ME. *cunnen*, to test, examine. Of Jesus on the cross, when the vinegar was offered to him, it is said: 'he smeiteth and *cunne*d thereof'—he took a smack of it and *tasted* it, i.e. to see what it was like; Ancrén Riwe, p. 114.—AS. *cunnan*, to test, try, examine into; Grein, i. 171. β. A secondary verb, formed from AS. *cunnan*, to know; it signifies accordingly 'to try to know'; and may be regarded as the desiderative of *to know*. See **Can**. Der. *ale-cunner*, i.e. ale-taster (obsolete); *cunning-tower*, a tower for observation.

CON (2), used in the phrase *pro* and *con*; short for L. *contra*, against; *pro* meaning 'for'; so that the phr. means 'for and against'. **CON-**, a very common prefix; for *con-*, a form of L. *cum*, with. The form *con-* is used when the following letter is *c*, *d*, *g*, *j*, *u*, *q*, *s*, *t*, or *v*; and sometimes before *f*. Before *b*, *f*, *m*, *p*, the form is *com-*; before *l*, *col-*; before *r*, *cor-*. See **Com-**.

CONCATENATE, to link together. (L.) An unusual word; *concatenation* is in Bp. Beveridge's Sermons, vol. i. ser. 38. 'Seek the consonancy and concatenation of truth'; Ben Jonson, Discoveries; section headed *Notæ domini Sti. Alhau*, &c.—L. *concatinātus*, pp. of *concatināre*, to chain together, connect.—L. *con-*, for *cum*, together; and *catināre*, to chain, from *catina*, a chain. See **Chain**. Der. *concatenat-ion*.

CONCAVE, hollow, arched. (F.—L.) Shak. Jul. Cas. i. 1. 52.—OF. *concave* (Hatzfeld).—L. *concavus*, hollow.—L. *con-*, for *cum*, with; and *cavus*, hollow. See **Cave**. Der. *concav-ity*.

CONCEAL, to hide, disguise. (F.—L.) ME. *concelen*, Gower, C. A. ii. 282; bk. v. 4635.—OF. *conceler* (Godefroy).—L. *concellāre*, to conceal.—L. *con-*, for *cum*, together, wholly; and *cellāre*, to hide.—✓KEL, to hide, whence also *oc-cul-t*, *cell*, *domi-cile*, *cl-andestine*; cognate with Teutonic ✓HLEL, whence E. *hell*, *hall*, *hole*, *hull*, *holster*, &c. Der. *conceal-ment*, *conceal-able*.

CONCEDE, to cede, grant, surrender. (L.) 'Which is not

conceded; Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Errors*, bk. i. c. 4. § 6. — *L. concēdere*, pp. *concessus*, to retire, yield, grant. — *L. con-*, for *cum*, together, wholly; and *cēdere*, to cede, grant. See *Cede*. Der. *concess-ion*, -ive, -ory; like *L. pp. concessus*.

CONCEIT, a conception, idea, notion, vanity. (F.—L.) ME. *conceit*, *conceit*, *conceit*, *conceit*. 'Allas, conceytes wronge!' Chaucer, *Troil.* and *Cress.* iii. 804. Gower has *conceite*, C. A. i. 7; *prol.* 113. Formed, by analogy with *deceit*, as if from an OF. form **conceite*, from *L. concepta*, f. [There is no OF. or AF. conceite, but Godefroy has *deceite*, and AF. *deceite* is in the Statutes of the Realm, i. 34 (1275).] — *L. concepta*, fem. of *conceptus*, pp. of *concipere*, to conceive. See *Conceive*. Der. *conceit-ed*, -ed-ly, -ed-ness; cf. *conception*.

CONCEIVE, to be pregnant, take in, think. (F.—L.) ME. *conceiven*, *conceuen*; with *u* for *v*. 'This preyre . . . conceues [conceives, contains] alle the gode that a man schuld aske of God;' Wyclif's Works, ed. Arnold, iii. 442. — OF. *conceivre*, a stem of *concevoir*, *concevoir*, to conceive. — *L. concipere*, to conceive; pp. *conceptus*. — *L. con-*, for *cum*, together, wholly; and *cipere*, to take, hold. See *Capable*. Der. *conceive-able*, -al-ly, -able-ness; *conception*, q. v.; *conceit*, q. v.

CONCENTRE, to tend or bring to a centre. (F.—L.) 'Two natures . . . have been *concentred* into one hypostasis;' Bp. Taylor, vol. ii. ser. 1 (K.). Chaucer has *concentric*; On the Astrolabe, i. 17. 3; i. 16. 6. *Concentre* is now supplanted by the (Latin) form *concentrate*. — *F. concentrer*, 'to join in one center'; Cot.—*F. con-* (from *L. con-*, for *cum*, together); and *centra*, a centre. See *Centre*. Der. *concentric*, *concentrate* (a coined word), *concentrat-ive*, -ion.

CONCEPTION, the act of conceiving; a notion. (F.—L.) ME. *concepcon*; Cursor Mundi, 220. — *F. conception*. — *L. conceptiōem*, acc. of *conceptio*; cf. *conceptus*, pp. of *concipere*, to conceive. See *Conceive*.

CONCERN, to regard, belong to. (F.—L.) 'Such points as *concerne* our wealth;' Frith's Works, p. 46, col. 2. — *F. concernere*, to concern, touch, import, appertain, or belong to; Cot.—*L. concernere*, to mix, mingle; in Late L. to refer to, regard; Ducange, — *L. con-*, for *cum*, together; and *cernere*, to separate, sift, decree, observe. *L. cernere* is cognate with (Gk. *kernō*), to separate, decide; Lith. *skirti*, to separate. — *SKIRN*, to separate; Brugmann, ii. § 612. Der. *concern-ed*, -ed-ly, -ed-ness, -ing, -ment.

CONCERT, to plan with others, arrange. (F.—Ital.—L.) [Often confused in old writers with *consort*, a word of different origin. Thus Spenser: 'For all that pleasing is to living care Was there *consorted* in one harmonice;' F. Q. ii. 12. 70. See *Consort*.] 'Will any one persuade me that this was not . . . a *concerted* affair?' Tatler, no. 171. — *F. concerter*, 'to consort, or agree together'; Cot.—*Ital. concertare*, 'to agree or tune together, accord together, to sing or play in consort'; Florio. β. Formed from *L. concertare*, to dispute, contend, vie with, orig. a word of almost opposite meaning; but the Span. *concertar* meant to bargain, and (hence) to agree, covenant, come to terms; also, to settle, to harmonize, and even to tune musical instruments (see Minshew and Neumaier). Baret (Ital. Dict., 1831) gives to *concertare* all the senses 'to concert, to contrive, to bring to pass;' with the sb. *concerto*, concert, harmony. γ. From *L. con-*, for *cum*, together; and *certare*, to contend, vie with, orig. 'to decide by contest,' frequent of *cernere*, to decide (Breal). See *Concert*. Der. *concert*, sb. *concerto* (Ital.), *concert-ina*.

CONCESSION, CONCESSIVE; see *Concede*.

CONCH, a marine shell. (L.—Gk.) 'Adds orderly pearls which from the *conchs* he drew;' Dryden, Ovid's Metam. x. 39 (Pygmalion). — *L. concha*, a shell. — (Gk. *κόγχη* [also *κόρυς*], a mussel, cockle-shell. — *Sk. kankha*, a conch-shell. See *Cockle* (r). Der. *conchiferous*, shell-bearing, from *L. ferre*, to bear; *conchoidal*, conch-like, from *Gk. εἶδος*, appearance, form; *conchology*, from *Gk. λόγος*, to speak; *conchology*-ist. These forms with prefix *concho-* are from the *Gk. κόρυς*. Brugmann, i. § 631.

CONCILIATE, to win over. (L.) 'A philter or plant that *conciliates* affection;' Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Errors*; bk. vii. c. 7. § 7. 'To *conciliate* amities;' Joyce, Exposition of Daniel, c. 11. — *L. conciliātus*, pp. of *conciliare*, to conciliate, bring together, unite. — *L. conciliūm*, an assembly, union. See *Council*. Der. *conciliat-ion*, -ory, -ory.

CONCINNITY, harmony, congruity, elegance of expression. (L.) Spelt *concinilitie*, meaning 'harmony;' Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, i. 20 (near the end). — *L. acc. concinnitatem*, skillful adjustment; from *concinus*, skillfully adjusted. Der. *concinuous*, adj., from *L. concin-us*, with suffix -ous.

CONCISE, cut short, brief. (F.—L.) Used by Drayton, Moses his Birth and Miracles, b. ii. 161. 'The *concise* style;' Ben Jonson, Discoveries; sect. headed De Stylo: Tacitus. [Perhaps taken directly from Latin.] — *F. concis*, m. *concise*, f. *concise*, brief, short, succinct, compendious; Cot.—*L. concisus*, brief; pp. of *concidere*, to hew in pieces, cut down, cut short, abridge. — *L. con-*, for *cum*, with; and

cadere, to cut. See *Cassura*. Der. *concise-ly*, -ness; also *concision* (Philipp. iii. 2), from *L. concisio*, a cutting to pieces, dividing.

CONCLAVE, an assembly, esp. of cardinals. (F.—L.) In early use. ME. *conclave*, Gower, C. A., i. 254; bk. ii. 2812. — *F. conclave*, 'a conclave, closet,' &c.; Cot.—*L. conciliū*, a room, chamber; in Late L. the place of assembly of the cardinals, or the assembly itself. Orig. a locked up place. — *L. con-*, for *cum*, together; and *claus*, a key. See *Clef*.

CONCLUDE, to end, decide, infer. (L.) 'And shortly to *concluden* all his wo;' Chaucer, C. T., 1360 (A. 1358). — *L. concludere*, pp. *conclusus*, to shut up, close, end. — *L. con-*, for *cum*, together; and *claudere*, to shut. See *Clause*. Der. *conclus-ion*, -ive, -ive-ly, -iveness; like pp. *conclus-us*.

CONCOCT, to digest, prepare, mature. (L.) 'Natural heat *concocteth* or boyleth;' Sir T. Elyot, Castel of Helth, b. ii. ch. 1. — *L. concoctus*, pp. of *concoquere*, to boil together, digest. — *L. con-*, for *cum*, with; and *cognere*, to cook. See *Cook*. Der. *concoct-ion*, in Sir T. Elyot, Castel of Helth, b. iv. c. 1. § 1.

CONCOMITANT, accompanying. (L.) 'The waiting-maids Or the *concomitants* of it, are his patience,' &c.; Ben Jonson, New Inn, A. iv. sc. 3. 'Without any *concomitant* degree of duty or obedience;' Hammond, Works, iv. 657 (K.). Formed from *concomitant*, stem of pres. part. of *concomitari*, to accompany. The pp. *concomitatus*, accompanied, occurs in Plautus. — *L. con-*, for *cum*, together; and *comitari*, to accompany, from *comit-*, stem of *comere*, a companion. See *Count* (r). Der. *concomitant-ly*; hence also *concomitance* (in Cotgrave), and *concomitancy*.

CONCORD, amity, union, unity of heart. (F.—L.) 'Concorde, concord;' Palsgrave's F. Dict. 1530; ME. *concord*, Chaucer, C. T. 9005 (E. 1129). [The ME. verb *concorde*, to agree, is in Chaucer, Troil. and Cress. iii. 1752.] — *F. concorde*. — *L. concordia*. — *L. concord*, stem of *concorere*, concordant, agreeing. — *L. con-*, for *cum*, together; and *cord*, stem of *cor*, the heart. See *Cordial* and *Heart*. Der. *concordant*, q. v.; also *concordat*, q. v.

CONCORDANT, agreeing. (F.—L.) 'Concordant discords;' Mirror for Magistrates, p. 556 (K.). — *F. concordant*, pres. pt. of *concorere*, to agree. — *L. concordant*, to agree. — *L. concord*, stem of *concorere*, agreeing. See above. Der. *concordant-ly*; *concord-ance* (AF. *concordance*, Bozon, p. 160).

CONCORDAT, a convention. (F.—L.) Borrowed from *F. concordat*, 'an accord, agreement, concordancy, act of agreement;' Cot. [Cf. Ital. *concordato*, a convention, esp. between the pope and French kings.] — Late L. *concordatum*, from the pp. of *concordare*, to agree. See above.

CONCOURSE, an assembly. (F.—L.) 'Great *concours* of people;' Fabyan, Chron. vol. i. c. 132. — *F. concours*; Hatzfeldt (omitted in Cot.). — *L. concursus*, a running together. — *L. concursus*, pp. of *concurre*, to run together. See *Concur*.

CONCRETE, formed into one mass; used in opposition to abstract. (L.) 'Concrete or gathered into humour superfluous;' Sir T. Elyot, Castel of Helth, b. iv. (K.). — *L. concretus*, grown together, compacted, thick, dense; pp. of *concrescere*, to grow together. — *L. con-*, for *cum*, together; and *crecere*, to grow. See *Crecent*. Der. *concrete*, sb.; *concret-ion*, -ive.

CONCUBINE, a paramour. (F.—L.) ME. *concubine*, Rob. of Glouc. p. 27; l. 630. — OF. (and F.) *concubine*. — *L. concubina*, a concubine. — *L. con-*, for *cum*, together; and *cubare*, to lie. Cf. *L. -cumbere* (perf. -cubui), to bend, in the comp. *incumbere*, *concumbere*; and perhaps *Gk. κύβη*, bent. Der. *concupin-age*.

CONCUPISCENCE, lust, desire. (F.—L.) ME. *concupiscence*, Gower, C. A. iii. 267; bk. vii. 5223. — *F. concupiscence*. — *L. concupiscencia*, desire; Tertullian. — *L. concupiscere*, to long after; inceptive form of *concupere*, to long after. — *L. con-*, for *cum*, with, wholly; and *cupere*, to desire. See *Cupid*. Der. *concupiscence*, from *L. concupiscens*, stem of pres. pt. of *concupiscere*.

CONCUR, to run together, unite, agree. (L.) In Douglas, tr. of Æneid, bk. x. l. 20; and in Shak. Tw. Nt. iii. 4. 73. — *L. concurrere*, to run together, unite, join. — *L. con-*, for *cum*, together; and *currere*, to run. See *Current*. Der. *concurr-ent*, -ly; *concurr-ence* (F. *concurrere*), from *concurrent*, stem of *concurrere*, pres. part. of *concurrere*; also *concourse*, q. v.

CONCUSSION, a violent shock. (F.—L.) 'Their mutual *concussion*;' Bp. Taylor, On Orig. Sin, Deus Justificatus. Also in Caxton's Encyclos, heading to c. x. — *F. concussion*, 'concussion,' . . . a jolting, or knocking one against another; Cot.—*L. concussio*, acc. of *concussio*, a violent shaking; cf. *concussus*, pp. of *concute*, to shake together. — *L. con-*, for *cum*, together; and *quater*, to shake. See *Quash*. Der. *concuss-ive*, from *L. pp. concussus*.

CONDEMN, to pronounce to be guilty. (F.—L.) 'Ye shulden neuer han *condempnyd* innocents;' Wyclif, Matt. xii. 7; where the Vulgate has 'nunquam *condemnassetis* innocentes.' And see *Cursor*

Mundi, l. 18176. —OF. *condemner*, *condempnar* (Supp. to Godefroy). —L. *condemnāre*, to condemn. —L. *con-*, for *cum*, with, wholly; and *dānāre*, to condemn, damn. See **Damn**. Der. *condemn-able*; also *condemnat-ion*, -or-y, like l. pp. *condemnātus*.

CONDENSE, to make dense, compress. (F. —L.) See Milton, P. L. l. 429, vi. 353, ix. 636. —F. *condensar*, 'to thicken, or make thick'; Cot. —L. *condensare*, pp. *condensatus*, to make thick, press together. —L. *con-*, for *cum*, together; and *densare*, to thicken, from *densus*, dense, thick. See **Dense**. Der. *condens-able*, *condens-ate*, vb. (Cockeram). —*at-ion*, -*at-ive*.

CONDESCEND, to lower oneself, deign. (F. —L.) ME. *condescenden*; Chaucer, C. T. 10721 (F. 407). —F. *condescendre*, 'to condescend, vouchsafe, yield, grant unto'; Cot. —Late L. *condescendere*, to grant; Ducange. —L. *con-*, for *cum*, together; and *descendere*, to descend. See **Descend**. Der. *condescend-able*; *condescension*, Milton, P. L. viii. 649 (Late L. *condescensio*, indulgence, condescension, from L. *con-* and *descensio*, a descent).

CONDIGN, well merited. (F. —L.) 'With a condigne [worthy] price'; Falyan, Chron. vol. i. c. 200. ME. *condigne*, Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 136. —F. *condigne*, 'condigne, well-worthy'; Cot. —L. *condignus*, well-worthy. —L. *con-*, for *cum*, with, very; and *ignis*, worthy. See **Dignify**. Der. *condign-ly*.

CONDIMENT, seasoning, sauce. (F. —L.) 'Rather for condiment . . . than any substantial nutriment'; Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. iii. c. 2, § 4. —F. *condiment*. —L. *condimentum*, seasoning, sauce, spice. Formed with suffix *-mentum* from the verb *condire*, to season, spice. Brugmann, i. § 656 (1).

CONDITION, a state, rank, proposal. (F. —L.) ME. *condicion*, *condicion*; in rather early use. See Hampole, Priek of Conscience, 3955; Chaucer, C. T. 1433 (A. 1431). —F. *condition*, OF. *condicion*. —L. *conditio*, acc. of *conditio*, *condicio*, a covenant, agreement, condition. β. The usual reference of this word to the l. *condere*, to put together, is wrong; the true l. spelling is *condicio*, from *con-*, for *cum*, together, and *dicere*, to speak, to point out; closely related to *condicere*, to talk over, agree upon; which is from *con-* (*cum*), together, and *dicere*, to say, speak (liréal). See **Diction**. Der. *condit-ion*, -*ed*, -*al*, -*al-ly*.

CONDOLE, to lament, grieve with. (I.) 'In doleful dittie to condole the same'; Mirror for Magistrates, p. 783 (R.). —L. *condolere*, to grieve with. —L. *con-*, for *cum*, with; and *dolere*, to grieve. See **Doleful**. Der. *condol-ence*, -*ent*, *condole-ment*, *condol-al-or-y* (an ill-formed word).

CONDONE, to forgive, pardon. (L.) 'Condone, or Condonate, to give willingly, to forgive or pardon'; Blount's Glossographia, ed. 1674; 'Condono, to give'; (Cockeram), 1642. —L. *condonare*, to remit; pp. *condonatus*. —L. *con-*, for *cum*, together, wholly; and *donare*, to give. See **Donation**. Der. *condon-ation*.

CONDOR, a large kind of vulture. (Span. —Iberian.) 'Condor, or Cutur, in Peru in America, a strange and monstrous bird'; Bailey's Dict. vol. ii. ed. 1731. Pl. *condore*; E. G., tr. of Acosta's Hist. of the Indies, bk. iv. c. 37 (1604). —Span. *condor*, corrupted from Peruvian *cutur*. 'Garcilasso enumerates among the rapacious birds those called *cutur*, and corruptly by the Spanish *condor*'; and again; 'many of the clusters of rocks [in Peru] . . . are named after them Cutur Kalua, Cutur Palti, and Cutur Huacana, for example —names which, in the language of the Incas, are said to signify the Condor's Look-out, the Condor's Roost, and the Condor's Nest'; Engl. Cycl. art. *Condor*; cf. Notes on Eng. Etym., p. 342.

CONDUCE, to lead or tend to help towards. (L.) In the Romance of Partenay, prol. 266. 'To conduce [conduct] me to my ladies present'; Wolsey to Henry VIII., in 1577; in State Papers (R.). —L. *conducere*, to lead to, draw together towards. —L. *con-*, for *cum*, together, and *ducere*, to lead. See **Duke**. Der. *conduc-ible*, *duc-ive*, -*ive-ly*, -*ive-ness*; and see **conduct**, *conduct*.

CONDUCT, escort, guidance, behaviour. (L.) Common in Shak. both as sb. and verb. The orig. sense is 'escort'; see Merchant of Ven. iv. i. 148. —Late L. *conductus*, delev. protection, guard, escort, &c.; Ducange. —L. *con-*, for *cum*, together, wholly; and *ducere*, to lead (above). Der. *conduct-verb*; *conduct-ible*, *duc-ive*, -*ive-ly*, -*ive-ness*, and see **conduct**, *conduct*.

CONDUIT, a canal, water-course. (F. —L.) 'As water, when the conduit broken is'; Chaucer, Leg. of Good Women, Thisbe, 147. —OF. *conduit*, spelt *conduct* in Cotgrave, who explains it by 'a conduit'. —Late L. *conductus*, a defence, escort; also, a canal, conduit; Ducange. See **Conduct**.

CONE, a solid pointed figure on a circular base. (F. —L. —Gk.) In Milton, P. L. iv. 776. —MF. *cone*, 'a cone'; Cot. —L. *conus*. —Gk. *κῶνος*, a cone, a peak, ppg. + Skt. *gṛāṇa* (s), a whet-stone; cf. l. *cōs*, a whet-stone. See **Hone**. Brugmann, i. § 401. Der. *con-ic*, *con-ics*, *cono-id* (from Gk. *κῶνος*, for *κῶνος*, and *idos*, form); *conifer-ous* (from L. *cōni*, for *cōnus*, and *ferre*, to bear).

CONEY; see **Cony**.

CONFABULATE, to talk together. (L.) 'Confabulate, to talke, to tell tales', Cockeram; ed. 1642. —L. *confabulatus*, pp. of dep. verb *confabulāre*, to talk together. —L. *con-*, for *cum*, together; and *fabulārī*, to converse, from *fabula*, a discourse, a fable. See **Fable**. Der. *confabulat-ion*.

CONFECT, to make up, esp. to make up into confections or sweetmeats. (L.) 'Had tasted death in poison strong confected'; Mirror for Magistrates, p. 858. Nearly obsolete. Gower has *confectio*, C. A. iii. 231; bk. vi. 654; Chaucer has *confecture*, C. T. 12796 (C. 862). —L. *confectus*, pp. of *conficere*, to make up, put together. Cf. Late L. *conficere*, sweetmeats, confits; Ducange. —L. *con-*, for *cum*, together; and *facere*, to make. See **Fact**. Der. *conf-ect*, sb., *confect-ion*, -*ion-er-y*; also *confit*, q.v.

CONFEDERATE, leagued together; an associate. (L.) Orig. used as a pp. 'Were confederate to his destruction'; Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, b. iii. c. 8 (end). ME. *confederal*; Trevisa, tr. of Higden, ii. 157. —L. *confederātus*, united by a covenant, pp. of *confederare*. —L. *con-*, for *cum*, together; and *federare*, to league, from *feder*, for **fede-*, stem of *facere*, a league. See **Federal**. Der. *confederate*, verb; *confederat-ion*, *confederacy*.

CONFER, to bestow, consult. (L.) In Shak. Temp. i. 2. 126. Palsgrave has *conferre*, p. 493. —L. *conferre*, to bring together, collect, bestow. —L. *con-*, for *cum*, together; and *ferre*, to bring, cognate with *F. bear*. See **Bear** (1). ¶ Not from *F. conferre*, cognate from *F. conferre*, 'a conference, a comparison'; Cot.

CONFESS, to acknowledge fully. (F. —L.) ME. *confessen*; P. Mowman, B. xi. 76. —OF. *confesser*, to confess. —Late L. *confessare* (Ducange). —L. *confessus*, confessed, pp. of *confiteri*, to confess. —L. *con-*, for *cum*, together, fully; and *fiteri*, to acknowledge; allied to *L. fari*, to speak, *fama*, fame. Cf. Gk. *φαίω*, a speech. Brugmann, i. § 109. See **Fame**. Der. *confess-ed-ly*, -*ing*, -*un-ol*, -*ad*.

CONFIDE, to trust fully, rely. (L.) Shak. has *confident*, Merry Wives, ii. 1. 194; *confidence*, Temp. i. 2. 97. Milton has *confide*, P. L. xi. 235. —L. *confidere*, to trust fully. —L. *con-*, for *cum*, with, fully; and *fidere*, to trust, allied to *fide*, faith. See **Faith**. Der. *confid-ent*, from L. *confident*, stem of *confidens*, pres. pt. of *confidere*; *confident-ly*, *confidence*, *confident-ly*, -*ial-ly*; also *confident*, *confidante*, from *F. confident*, masc., *confidante*, fem., 'a friend to whom one trusts'; Cot.

CONFIGURATION, an external shape, aspect. (F. —L.) 'The configuration of parts'; Locke, Human Understanding, b. ii. c. 21. —F. *configuration*, 'a likeness or resemblance of figures'; Cot. —L. *configuratio*, acc. of *configuratio*, a conformation; Tertullian; cf. *configuratus*, pp. of *configurare*, to fashion or put together. —L. *con-*, for *cum*, together; and *figurare*, to fashion, from *figura*, a form, figure. See **Figure**.

CONFIN, to limit, bound, imprison. (F. —L.) (The sb. *confine* (Othello, i. 2. 27) is really formed from the English verb; but the pl. *confines* in Romeo, iii. 1. 6, is from OF. *confines*, pl. f. (Godefroy), from L. *confinia*, pl. of *confinium*, a border.) The old sense of the verb was 'to border upon'; cf. 'his kingdom *confineith* with the Red Sea'; Hacklitt's Voyages, v. ii. pt. ii. p. 10. —F. *confiner*, 'to confine, to abut, or bound upon'; . . . to lay out bounds unto; also, to confine, relegate'; Cot. —F. *confin*, adj., 'near, neighbour, confining or adjoining unto'; id. —L. *confinis*, adj., bordering upon. —L. *con-*, for *cum*, together; and *finis*, a boundary. See **Final**. Der. *confine*, sb. (above); *confine-ment*.

CONFIRM, to make firm, assure. (F. —L.) ME. *confermen*, rarely *confirmen*; see Rob. of Glouc. pp. 324, 446, 522, 534; ll. 6628, 917, 107, 11028. —OF. *conferme*, *confirmen*, to confirm. —L. *confirmare*, to strengthen, pp. *confirmatus*. —L. *con-*, for *cum*, together, wholly; and *firmare*, to make firm, from *firmus*, firm. See **Firm**. Der. *confirm-able*, -*ation*, -*at-ive*, -*at-or-y*.

CONFISCATE, to adjudge to be forfeit. (L.) Orig. used as a pp. Merch. of Ven. iv. i. 332. 'Thou art banished from Rome, and all thy goodes *confiscate*'; Lord Berners, tr. of Golden Book, Letter iii. l. 23. —L. *confiscatus*, pp. of *confiscare*, to lay by in a coffer or chest, to confiscate, to transfer to the prince's privy purse. —L. *con-*, for *cum*, together; and *fiscus*, a basket, bag, purse, the imperial treasury. See **Fiscal**. Der. *confiscat-ion*, -*or-y*.

CONFLAGRATION, a great burning, fire. (F. —L.) Milton has *conflagrant*, P. L. xii. 548. 'Fire . . . which is called a *rupuosis*, a combustion, or being further broken out into flames, a *conflagration*'; Hammond's Works, iv. 593 (R.). [First ed. pub. 1674, and ed. 1684.] Also in Blount (1656). —F. *conflagration*, 'a conflagration, a general burning'; Cot. —L. *conflagrātio*, acc. of *conflagrātio*, a great burning; cf. *conflagrātus*, pp. of *conflagrare*, to consume by fire. —L. *con-*, for *cum*, together, wholly; and *flagrare*, to burn. See **Flagr**.

CONFLATION, a blending or fusing of different things, sources,

or readings. (L.) 'A confusion of them all,' Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 235.—L. acc. *confusionem*, a casting in metal (hence, a blending); Jerem. li. 17 (Vulgate); cf. L. *confusio*, pp. of *confusio*, to blow together, to fuse.—L. con- (for cum), together; and *stare*, to blow, cognate with E. *blow* (1).

CONFLICT, a fight, battle. (L.) [Perhaps from F. *conflict*, 'a conflict, skirmish'; Cot. Or immediately from Lat.] ME. *conflicte*, sb.; Prompt. Parv. Also *conflicte*, vb., later tr. of Higden, i. 139. The sb. also occurs in Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, b. i. c. 1. § 2. Shak. has both sb. and vb.; L. L. L. iv. 3. 369; Lear, iii. 1. 11.—L. *conflictus*, a striking together, a fight; cf. L. *conflictare*, to strike together, afflict, vex. *Conflictus* is the pp., and *conflictare* the frequentative, of *configere*, to strike together, to fight.—L. con-, for cum, together; and *figere*, to strike. Der. *conflict*, verb.

CONFLUENT, flowing together. (L.) 'Where since these confluent floods'; Drayton, Polyolbion, s. 20. Shak. has *confluence*, Timon, i. 1. 42; *confusus*, Troil. i. 3. 7. G. Douglas has *confluence*, tr. of Virgil, bk. v. c. 11. 1. 20.—L. *confluens*, stem of *confluens*, pres. pt. of *confluere*, to flow together.—L. con-, for cum, together, and *fluere*, to flow. See **FLUENT**. Der. *confluence*; also *confusus*, from *confusus*, pp. of *confluere*.

CONFORM, to make like, to adapt. (F.—L.) ME. *conformen*, Chaucer, C. T. 8422 (F. 546); Camb. MS.—F. *conformer*, 'to conform, fit with, fashion as'; Cot.—L. *conformare*, pp. *conformatus*, to fashion as.—L. con-, for cum, together; and *formare*, to form, fashion. See **FORM**. Der. *conformable*, -*abl-y*, -*at-ion*, -*er*, -*ist*, -*ity*.

CONFOUND, to pour together, confuse, destroy. (F.—L.) ME. *confunder*, Chaucer, Boethius, b. ii. pr. 6. l. 36. *Confund* occurs in the Cursor Mundi, 730.—OF. (F.) *confondre*,—L. *confundere*, pp. *confusus*, to pour out together, to mingle, perplex, overwhelm, confound.—L. con-, for cum, together; and *fundere*, to pour. See **FUSE** (1). Der. *confuse*, ME. *confusus*, used as a pp. in Chaucer, C. T. 2331 (A 2230), OF. *confus*, from the L. pp. *confusus*; *confusion*, *confus-ed-ly*. Thus *confound* is, practically, a doublet of *confuse*.

CONFRATERNITY, a brotherhood. (F.—L.) In Holland's Plutarch, p. 23 (R.). Coined by prefixing con- (L. cum, with) to the sb. *fraternity*. The form *confraternitas*, a brotherhood, occurs in Dugace.

CONFRONT, to stand face to face, oppose. (F.—L.) In Titus Andronicus, iv. 3. 'A noble knight, confronting both the hosts'; Mirror for Magistrates, p. 507 (K.).—F. *confronter*, 'to confront, or bring face to face'; Cot. Formed, with a change of meaning, from the late L. *confrōntrare*, to assign bounds to, *confrōntrari*, to be contiguous to, to be near to.—L. con- (cum), together; and *frōntr-*, stem of *frōntrare*, forehead. See **FRONT**, **AFFRONT**.

CONFUSE, CONFUSSION; see **CONFOUND**.

CONFUTE, to prove to be false, disprove, refute. (F.—L.) In Shak. Meas. v. 100.—F. *confuter*, 'to confute, convince, refute, disprove'; Cot. [Or perhaps borrowed immediately from Latin.]—L. *confutere*, to cool by mixing cold water with hot, to damp, repress, allay, refute, confute; pp. *confutatus*.—L. con-, for cum, together; and the stem *fut-*, seen in *futis*, a water-vessel, a vessel for pouring from; an extension of the base *fū-*, seen in *fū-di*, *fū-sus*, perf. and pp. of *fundere*, to pour.—F. GUEU, to pour. See **FUSE** (1), **REFUTE**, **FUTILE**. Der. *confut-at-ion*, -*able*.

CONGEAL, to solidify by cold. (F.—L.) 'Lich unto slime which is congeled'; Gower, C. A. iii. 96; bk. vii. 338.—OF. *congeler*, 'to congeal'; Cot.—L. *congelare*, pp. *congelatus*, to cause to freeze together.—L. con-, for cum, together; and *gelare*, to freeze, from *gelu*, frost. See **GELID**. Der. *congeal-able*, -*ment*; also *congelat-ion*, Gower, C. A. ii. 86, from F. *congelation* (Cot.), L. *congelatio*.

CONGEE, leave to depart, farewell. (F.—L.) Also *conge*. Spelt *congie* in Fabian's Chron. c. 243; *congee* in Spenser, F. Q. iv. 6. 42. ME. *congeye*, P. Plowman, B. xiii. 202. Hence the verb to *congie*, Shak. All's Well, iv. 3. 100; a word in use even in the 14th century; we find 'to congie thee for euer', i.e. to dismiss thee for ever; P. Plowman, B. iii. 173.—F. *congie*, 'leave, licence, - discharge, dismissal'; Cot.; OF. *congie*, *congie*, *congiel* (Burguy); equivalent to Provencal *comiat*.—Late L. *conicius*, leave, permission (8th century); a corruption of L. *commētiūs*, a passage, travelling, leave of absence, furlough (Brachet).—L. con-, for cum, together; and *meitiūs*, a going, a course, from *meitūs*, pp. of *meire*, to go, pass. See **PERMEATE**.

CONGENE, allied in kin or nature. (L.) In Bailey, vol. ii. (1731). Merely L. *congener*, of the same kin.—L. con-, for cum, with; and *genus*, for *genus*, stem of *genus*, kin. See **GENUS**.

CONGENIAL, kindred, sympathetic. (L.) In Dryden's Dedication of Juvenal, § 3; and in Pope, Dunciad, iv. 448. A coined word, made by prefixing L. con- (for cum, with) to *genial*, from L. *geniālis*. See **GENIAL**. Der. *congenial-ly*, -*ity*.

CONGENITAL, cognate, born with one. (L.) First found in 1796; made by suffixing -*al* to the now obsolete word *congenite* or *congenit*, of similar meaning, used by Bp. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, b. ii. c. 1, and by Boyle, Works, v. 513 (R.).—L. *congenitus*, born with.—L. con-, for cum, with; and *genitus*, born, pp. of *gignere*, to produce.—F. GEN, to produce. See **GENERATE**.

CONGER, a sea-eel. (F.—L.—Gk.) In Shak. a Hen. IV, ii. 4. 266. ME. *cungyr*, Rich. Coeur de Lion, 3515.—F. *congras*, 'a congar'; Cot.—L. *congrus*, acc. of *congrus*, a sea-eel; cf. also L. *conger*, a sea-eel.—Gk. *γύγρυς*, the same.

CONGERIES, a mass of particles. (L.) In Glossographia Anglicana Nova, 1719 (after *congruous*). Merely L. *congeries*, a heap.—L. *congerere*, to heap up, bring together.—L. con-, for cum, together; and *gerere*, to carry, bring; see **GERUND**. See below.

CONGESTION, accumulation. (F.—L.) Shak. has the verb *congest*, Compl. of a Lover, 258. 'By congestion of sand, earth, and such stuff'; Drayton, Polyolbion, Illustrations of s. 9.—F. *congestion* (Hatzfeld).—L. acc. *congestione*, from *congestio*, a heaping together; cf. *congestus*, pp. of *congerere*, to bring together, heap up. See above. Der. *congest-ive*.

CONGLOBE, to form into a globe. (L.) Milton has *conglob'd*, P. L. vii. 239; *conglobing*, vii. 292.—L. *conglobare*, pp. *conglobatus*, to gather into a globe, to conglobate.—L. con-, for cum, together; and *globus*, a globe, round mass. See **GLOBE**. Der. *conglobate*, *conglobat-ion*, like L. pp. *conglobatus*; similarly *conglobulate*, from L. *globulus*, a little globe, dimin. of *globus*.

CONGLUMERATE, gathered into a ball; to gather into a ball. (L.) Orig. used as a pp., as in Bacon's Nat. Hist. § 267.—L. *conglomeratus*, pp. of *conglomerare*, to wind into a ball or clow, to heap together.—L. con-, for cum, together; and *glomerare*, to form into a ball, from *glomer-*, for *glomer-*, stem of *glomus*, a clow of thread, a ball; allied to L. *globus*, a globe. See **GLOBE**. Der. *conglomerat-ion*.

CONGLUTINATE, to glue together. (L.) Orig. used as a pp., as in Sir T. Elyot, Castel of Helth, b. ii. c. 21. § 2.—L. *conglutinatus*, pp. of *conglutinare*, to glue together.—L. con-, for cum, together; and *glutinare*, to glue, from *glutin-*, decl. stem of *gluten*, glue. See **GLUE**. Der. *conglutin-ant*, *conglutin-ive*, -*ion*.

CONGOU, a kind of black tea. (Chinese.) 'Congou tea'; Sheridan, School for Scandal, v. 1. In the Amoy dialect of Chinese, called *kang-hu té*, where *kang-hu* is lit. 'work, labour'; i.e. tea on which labour has been expended (Douglas). The true Chinese is *kang-fu ch'a*, with the same sense.

CONGRATULATE, to wish all joy to. (L.) In Shak. L. L. L. v. 1. 93.—L. *congratularis*, pp. of *congratulari*, to wish much joy.—L. con-, for cum, with, very much; and *gratulari*, to wish joy, a deponent verb formed, with suffix -*ul-*, from *grati-us*, pleasing. See **GRATEFUL**. Der. *congratulat-ion*, -*al*, -*al-ist*, -*al-ism*.

CONGREGATE, to gather together. (L.) In Shak. Merch. of Ven. i. 3. 50. Rich. quotes from the State Trials (Sir J. Oldcastle), showing that *congregated* was used A. D. 1413.—L. *congregatus*, pp. of *congregare*, to assemble.—L. con-, for cum, together; and *gregare*, to collect in flocks, from *greg-*, stem of *grex*, a flock. See **GREGARIOUS**. Der. *congregat-ion*, -*al*, -*al-ist*, -*al-ism*.

CONGRESS, a meeting together, assembly. (L.) 'Their congress in the field great Jove withstands'; Dryden, tr. of Æneid, x. 616.—L. *congressus*, a meeting together; also an attack, engagement in the field (as above).—L. *congressus*, pp. of *congradi*, to meet together.—L. con-, for cum, together; and *gradi*, to step, walk, go, from *gradus*, a step. See **GRADE**. Der. *congress-ive*.

CONGREVE, (1) a kind of rocket; (2) a friction-match. (Personal name.) Both invented by Sir W. Congreve, who died in 1828. Orig. a place-name.

CONGRUE, to agree, suit. (L.) In Shak. Hamlet, iv. 3. 66. Hence *congruent*, apt; L. L. L. i. 2. 14; v. 1. 97; also in Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, bk. i. c. 8. § 3.—L. *congruere*, to agree together, accord, suit, correspond; pres. part. *congruens* (stem *congruent-*), used as adj., fit.—L. con-, for cum, together; and *gruere*, a verb which only occurs in the comp. *congruere* and *ingruere*, and is of uncertain meaning and origin. Der. *congruent*, *congruent-ness*, *congruent-ly* (ME. *congruite*, Gower, C. A. iii. 136; bk. vii. 1531); also *congruous* (from L. adj. *congruus*, suitable), -*ly*, -*ness*.

CONIC, CONIFEROUS; see **CONE**.

CONJECTURE, a guess, idea. (F.—L.) In Chaucer, C. T. 8281 (E 405).—F. *conjecture*, 'a conjecture, or ghesse'; Cot.—L. *coniectura*, a guess; cf. *coniect-us*, pp. of *conicere* (= *conicere*), to cast or throw together.—L. con-, for cum, together; and *iacere*, to cast, throw. See **JET** (1). Der. *conjecture*, verb; *conjectur-al*, -*al-ly*.

CONJOIN, to join together, unite. (F.—L.) ME. *conioignen*; Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. iii. pr. 10, l. 149. [Conioin (conjoin) is in Gower, C. A. iii. 101; bk. vii. 502. Coniunction (conjunction) is

in Chaucer, On the Astrolabe, ed. Skeat, ii. 32. 1. = OF. *conjoign-*, a stem of *conjoindre* (Barguy); still in use. = L. *coniungere*, pp. *coniunctus*, to join together, unite. = L. *con-*, for *cum*, together; and *ingere*, to join. See **Join**. Der. *conjoint* (pp. of *F. conjoindre*), *-ly*, also *conjoint-ion*, *-ive*, *-ive-ly*, *-ure*, like L. pp. *coniunctus*.

CONJUGAL, relating to marriage. (F. = L.) In Milton, P. L. iv. 493. = F. *conjugal*, 'conjugal'; Cot. = L. *coniugālis*, relating to marriage ('Tacitus'). = L. *coniug-em*, acc. of *coniux*, a spouse. = L. *con-*, for *cum*, together; and *ing-*, as in *ingum*, a yoke. (✓YEU, to join.) See **Join**, **Yoke**. Der. *conjugal-ly*, *-ity*.

CONJUGATION, the inflexion of a verb. (L.) [The verb to conjugate is really formed from the sb. *conjugation*; it occurs in Palsgrave, Introd. p. xxxiii.] *Coniugacyon* is in Skelton's Speke Parrot, l. 185; and in Palsgrave, p. 399. Formed in imitation of F. words in *-ion*, from L. *coniugatio*, a conjugation; used in its grammatical sense by Priscian. The lit. sense is 'a binding together.' Cf. *coniugātus*, pp. of *coniugāre*, to unite, connect. = L. *con-* (*cum*), together; *ingere*, to yoke, from *ingum*, a yoke. Der. *conjugate*, vb.; also *conjugate* as an adj., from pp. *coniugātus*. Cf. *conjoint-ion*.

CONJUNCTION; see under **Conjoin**.
CONJURE, to implore solemnly. (F. = L.) ME. *conjurere*, P. Plowman, R. xv. 14. = F. *conjurere*, 'to conjure, adjure'; also, to conjure or exorcise a spirit? Cot. = L. *coniūrāre*, to swear together, combine by oath; pp. *coniūritus*. = L. *con-*, for *cum*, together; and *iūrāre*, to swear. See **Jury**. Der. *conjur-or*, *conjur-er*, *conjurat-ion*. The verb to *conjure*, i. e. to juggle, is the same word, and refers to the invocation of spirits. Cf. 'Whiles he made edifying'; King Alisaunder, ed. Weber, l. 345.

CONNATE, born with us. (L.) 'Those connate principles born with us into the world,' South, Sermons, vol. ii. ser. 10 (R.). = L. *con-nātus*, pp. of *connasci*, to be born with (another). = L. *con-* (*cum*), with; and *nasci*, to be born. See **Cognate**.

CONNATURAL, of the same nature with another. (L.) In Milton, P. L. x. 246, xi. 529. A coined word, made by prefixing L. *con-* (for *cum*, together with) to the F. word *natural*, from L. *nātūrālis*, natural. Probably suggested by OF. *connatural*, 'connatural, natural to all alike'; Cot. See **Nature**.

CONNECT, to fasten together, join. (L.) First found in 1537. Used by Pope, Essay on Man, i. 280, iii. 23, iv. 349. Old writers also use *connex*, formed from the L. pp. = L. *connectere*, to fasten or tie together; pp. *connexus*. = L. *con-*, for *cum*, together; and *nectere*, to bind, tie, knit, join. Der. *connected-ly*, *-or*, *-ive*; also *connex-ion* (like the pp. *connexus*), a word which is usually misspelt *connection*. Cotgrave has: 'Connexion, a connexion.'

CONNING-TOWER; see under **Con** (1).

CONNIVE, to wink at a fault. (F. = L.) In Shak. Winter's Tale, iv. 4. 692. = F. *conniver*, 'to wink at, suffer, tolerate'; Cot. = L. *connivere*, to close the eyes, overlook, connive at. = L. *con-*, for *cum*, together; and a form **niguer*, to wink, with the perf. tense *connixi* and *nie-tāre*, to wink with the eyes. + Goth. *knēiwan*, to bow. Brugmann, i. § 664. Der. *conniv-ance*; better *connivence*, as in Cotgrave.

CONNOISSEUR, a critical judge. (F. = L.) Used by Swift, on Poetry. And in Bailey, vol. ii. (1731). = F. *connoisseur*, formerly spelt *connoisseur*, a critical judge, a knowing one. = OF. *connoisse* (F. *connoiss-*), a base used in conjugating the OF. verb *connoistre* (F. *connaître*), to know. = L. *cognoscere*, to know fully. = L. *con-*, for *cum*, together, fully; and *gnoscere*, to know, cognate with E. *know*. See **Know**. Der. *connoisseur-ship*.

CONNOTE, to imply, indicate. (L.) 'To connote, to make known together'; Glossographia Anglicana (1719). Sir T. More has *connolacyon*, Works, p. 417, col. 1. = Late L. *connūtāre*, to mark in addition or along with. = L. *con-* (for *cum*), together; and *notāre*, to mark, from *nota*, a mark. See **Note**. Der. *connotal-ion*, like the pp. *connōtātus*.

CONNUBIAL, matrimonial, nuptial. (L.) In Milton, P. L. iv. 743; = L. *connubiālis*, relating to marriage. = L. *con-*, for *cum*, together; and *nubere*, to cover, to veil, to marry. See **Nuptial**.

CONOID, cone-shaped; see **Cone**.

CONQUER, to subdue, vanquish. (F. = L.) In early use. ME. *conqueren*, *conquerien* or *conquere*. Spelt *conquere*, Rob. of Glouc. p. 300, l. 4115; oddly spelt *conquere* in Itali Meidenhad, ed. Cockayne, p. 33; about A.D. 1200. = OF. *conquerre*, *conquerre*, to conquer. = L. *conquirere*, pp. *conquisitus*, to seek together, seek after, go in quest of; in Late Latin, to conquer; Ducange. = L. *con-*, for *cum*, together; and *quærere*, pp. *quisitus*, to seek. See **Quest**, **Query**. Der. *conquer-able*, or *conquest* = ME. *conqueste*, Gower, C. A. i. 27 (prol. 799), (AF. *conqueste*, from Late L. *conquistāta*, f. of pp. *conquistāre*).

CONSANGUINEOUS, related by blood. (L.) In Shak. Tw. Nt. ii. 3. 82; also *consanguinity*, Troil. iv. 2. 103. = L. *consanguine-us*,

related by blood; with suffix *-ous*. = L. *con-*, for *cum*, together; and *sanguineus*, bloody, relating to blood, from *sanguis*, decl. stem of *sanguis*, blood. See **Sanguine**. Der. *consanguinity* (F. *consanguinité*, given by Cot.; = L. *consanguinitātē*, acc. of *consanguinitās*, relationship by blood).

CONSCIENCE, consciousness of good or bad. (F. = L.) In early use. Spelt *conscience*, Ancien Riwle, p. 218; also *conscience*, p. 306. = OF. (and F.) *conscience*. = L. *conscientia*. = L. *con-*, for *cum*, together with; and *scientia*, knowledge. See **Science**. Der. *conscientious*, from F. *conscientieux*, 'conscientious'; Cot.; which is from Late L. *conscientiosus*. Hence *conscientiously*, *-ness*. And see *conscious*, *conscienceable*.

CONSCIONABLE, governed by conscience. (Coined from L.) 'Indeed if the minister's part be rightly discharged, it renders the people more conscienceable, quiet and easy to be governed'; Milton, Reformation in England, bk. ii (R.). 'As uprightlike and as conscienceable as he may possible'; Holinshed, Ireland; Stanhurst to Sir H. Sidney. An ill-coined word (cf. *fashion-able*), used as a contraction of *conscienti-able*; the regular formation from the verb *conscire*, to be conscious, would have been *conscible* (cf. L. *scibilis*), but this would not have given the sense. Der. *conscienceably*. See above.

CONSCIOUS, aware. (L.) In Dryden, Theodore and Honoria, 302. Englished from L. *conscius*, aware, by substituting *-ous* for *-us*, as in *arduous*, *egregious*. = L. *conscire*, to be aware of. = L. *con-*, for *cum*, together, fully; and *scire*, to know. See **Conscience**.

CONSCRIPT, enrolled, registered. (L.) 'O fathers conscripte, O happy people'; Lord Berners, Golden Buke, Letter 11. § 7. In later times, used as a sb. = L. *scriptus*, enrolled; pp. of *conscriptere*, to write down together. = L. *con-*, for *cum*, together; and *scribere*, to write. See **Scribe**. Der. *conscript-ion*.

CONSECRATE, to render sacred. (L.) In Barnes, Works, p. 331, col. 1. ME. *consecrat*, i. e. consecrated, Chaucer, C. T. 14033 (B 3207). = L. *consecrātus*, pp. of *consecrare*, to render sacred. = L. *con-*, for *cum*, with, wholly; and *sacrāre*, to consecrate, from *sacer* (o), stem of *sacer*, sacred. See **Sacred**. Der. *consecrat-or*, *-ion*.

CONSECUTIVE, following in order. (F. = L.) Not in early use. One of the earliest examples appears to be in Cotgrave (1611), who translates the F. *consecutif* (fem. *consecutive*) by 'consecutive or consequent'; where *consequent* is the older form. The Late L. *consecutivus* is not recorded. = L. *consecūt-*, stem of *consecutus*, pp. of *consequi*, to follow. See **Consequent**. Der. *consecutive-ly*; also *consecut-ion*, like the pp. *consecutus*.

CONSENT, to feel with, agree with, assent to. (F. = L.) ME. *consenten*; spelt *konsenten* in Ancien Riwle, p. 272. = OF. (and F.) *consentir*. = L. *consentire*, to accord, assent to. = L. *con-*, for *cum*, together; and *sentire*, to feel, pp. *sensus*. See **Sense**. Der. *consent*, sb.; *consent-i-ent*, *-an-eous* (L. *consentāneus*, agreeable, suitable); *-aneous-ly*, *-ness*; also *consensus*, a L. word.

CONSEQUENT, following upon. (L.) Early used as a sb. 'Vengeance is the consequent'; Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus, B 2578. Properly an adj. = L. *consequent-*, stem of *consequens*, pres. part. of *consequi*, to follow. = L. *con-*, for *cum*, together; and *sequi*, to follow. See **Second**. Der. *consequent-ly*, *-i-al*, *-i-al-ly*; *consequence* (MF. *consequence*, Cot., from L. *consequentia*).

CONSERVE, to preserve, retain, pickle. (F. = L.) 'The poudre in which myn heite, ybrend [burnt], shal turne That preye I thee, thou take, and it conserve'; Chaucer, Troilus, v. 309; and see C. T. 15855 (G 387). = OF. and F. *conserver*, to preserve. = L. *conseruire*. = L. *con-*, for *cum*, with, fully; and *seruire*, to keep, serve. See **Serve**. Der. *conserve*, sb.; *conserve-er*, *-ant*, *-able*, *-at-ion*, *-ative*, *-at-ism*, *-at-or*, *-at-or-y*.

CONSIDER, to deliberate, think over, observe. (F. = L.) ME. *consideren*; Chaucer, C. T. 3023 (A 3021). = OF. *considerer*. = L. *considerāre*, pp. *considerātus*, to observe, consider, inspect, orig. to inspect the stars. = L. *con-*, together; and *sider-*, for **sides-*, stem of *sideris*, a star, a constellation. See **Sideral**. Der. *consider-able*, *-ably*, *-able-ness*, *-ale*, *-ale-ly*, *-ate-ness*, *-at-ion*.

CONSIGN, to transfer, intrust, make over. (F. = L.) 'My father hath consigned and confirmed me with his assured testimonie'; Tyndal, Works, p. 457; where it seems to mean 'sealed.' It also meant 'to agree'; Hen. V. v. 2. 90. = F. *consigner*, 'to consign, present, exhibit or deliver in hand'; Cot. = L. *consignāre*, to seal, attest, warrant, register, record, remark. = L. *con-*, for *cum*, with; and *signare*, to mark, sign, from *signum*, a mark. See **Sign**. Der. *consign-er*, *-ce*, *-ment*.

CONSIST, to stand firm, subsist, to be made up of, to agree or coexist, depend on. (F. = L.) In Shak. Tw. Nt. ii. 3. 10. = F. *consister*, 'to consist, be, rest, reside, abide, to settle, stand still or at a stay'; Cot. = L. *consistere*, to stand together, remain, rest, consist, exist, depend on. = L. *con-*, for *cum*, together; and *sistere*, to make to stand, also to stand, the causal of *stare*, to stand. See **Stand**.

Der. consist-ent, -ent-ly, -ence, -ency; also consist-or-y, from Late L. consistōrium, a place of assembly, an assembly; **consist-ori-al**.

CONSOLĒ (1), to comfort, cheer. (F.-L.) Shak. has only *consolate*, All's Well, iii. 2. 131. Dryden has *consol'd*, tr. of Juv. Sat. x. 1. 191. = F. *consoler*, 'to comfort, cherish, solace'; Cot. = L. *consolāri*, to *consolāre*, to console. = L. *con-*, for *cum*, fully; and *solāri*, to solace. See **Solace**. **Der. consol-able, -al-ien, -al-or-y**.

CONSOLĒ (2), a kind of bracket or corbel, a supporting bracket. (F.-L.) In Phillips (1706). = F. *console*, 'a corbel, a bracket'; Cot. Also called *consolateur* (Cot.); and therefore from F. *consoler*, to comfort, solace, cherish; see **Console** (1). ¶ Perhaps influenced by L. *consolidare*, to strengthen; but see Körtling, §§ 2445, 2446.

CONSOLIDATE, to render solid, harden. (L.) Orig. used as a past participle. 'Wherby knowledge is ratified, and as I mought saye, *consolidate*;' Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, b. iii. c. 26. § 1. = L. *consolidatus*, pp. of *consolidare*, to render solid. = L. *con-*, for *cum*, with, wholly; and *solidare*, to make solid, from *solidus*, solid, firm. See **Solid**. **Der. consolid-ien**; also *consols* (first found in 1770), a familiar abbreviation for *consolidated annuities*.

CONSONANT, agreeable to, suitable. (F.-L.) 'A conformme [conformable] and consonant ordre' Bale, Apologie, fol. 55 (R.). Shak. has *consonancy*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 295. = F. *consonant*, 'consonant, accordant, harmonious'; Cot. = L. *consonant-*, stem of *consonans*, pres. pt. of *consonare*, to sound together with; hence, to harmonise. = L. *con-*, for *cum*, together; and *sonare*, to sound. See **Sound** (3). **Der. consonant**, sb. (Reliq. Antiq. ii. 174); *consonant-ly*, *consonance*.

CONSORT, a fellow, companion, mate, partner. (L.) In Milton, P. L. iv. 448. [Shak. has *consort* in the sense of company. Two Gent. of Verona, iv. 1. 64; but this is not quite the same word, being from the verb to *consort* with, itself a derivative of *consort*, sb. Note that *consort* was often written for *concert* in old authors, but the words are quite distinct, though confused by Richardson. The quotation from P. Plowman in Richardson is wrong; the right reading is not *consort*, but *confort*, i. e. comfort; P. Plowman, c. vi. 75.] = L. *con-*, stem of *consors*, one who shares property with others, a brother or sister, in Late L. a neighbour, also a wife; it occurs in the fem. MF. sb. *consorte* in the last sense only. = L. *con-*, for *cum*, together; and *sort-*, stem of *sors*, a lot, a share. See **Sort**; and compare **Assort**. **Der. consort**, verb, Shak., L. L. L. ii. 1. 178.

CONSPICUOUS, very visible. (L.) Frequent in Milton, P. L. ii. 258, &c. Adapted from L. *conspicius*, visible, by the change of -us into -ous, as in *conspicuous*, *arduous*, &c. = L. *con-*, to see plainly. = L. *con-*, for *cum*, with, thoroughly; and *specere*, to look, see. See **Species**. **Der. conspicuously**, *conspicuous-ly*, *conspicuous-ness*.

CONSPIRE, to plot, unite for evil. (F.-L.) In Gower, C. A. i. 81, 82; bk. i. 1173, 1206; Chaucer, C. T. 13495 (B 1755). = F. *conspirer*, = L. *conspirare*, to blow together, to combine, agree, plot, conspire. = L. *con-*, for *cum*, together; and *spirare*, to blow. See **Spirit**. **Der. conspir-al-or, conspir-ac-y** (Chaucer, C. T. B 3589).

CONSTABLE, an officer, peace-officer. (F.-L.) In early use. ME. *constable*, *constable*; Havelock, i. 2286, 2366. = OF. *conestable* (F. *conestable*). = L. *comes stabuli*, lit. 'count of the stable', a dignitary of the Roman empire, transferred to the Frankish courts. A document of the 8th [9th] century has: '*comes stabuli* quem corrupte *conestabulum* appellamus'; Brachet. [This document is the Chronicon Regimonis abbatiss Prumiensis (who died in 915); anno 807.] See **Count** (1) and **Stable**. **Der. constable-ship; constabul-ar-y**, from Late L. *constabularia*, the dignity of a *constabulus* or *conestabulus*. **CONSTANT**, firm, steadfast, fixed. (F.-L.) *Constantly* is in Frith's Works, Life, p. 3. Chaucer has the adj. *constant*, C. T. 8923 (E 1247); and the sb. *constance*, C. T. 8544, 8876 (E 688, 1000). = F. *constant* (Cot.). = L. *constant-*, stem of *constans*, constant, firm; orig. pres. pt. of *constare*, to stand together. = L. *con-*, for *cum*, together; and *stare*, to stand, cognate with E. *stand*, q.v. **Der. constant-ly, constancy**.

CONSTELLATION, a cluster of stars. (F.-L.) ME. *constellacion*. In Gower, C. A. i. 21, 55 (prol. 532, and bk. i. 393). = OF. *constellacion*, F. *constellation*, L. *constellatiōem*, acc. of *constellatio*, a cluster of stars. = L. *con-*, for *cum*, together; and cf. *stellatus*, pp. of *stellare*, to set with stars, from *stella*, a star, cognate with E. *star*, q.v.

CONSTERNATION, fright, terror, dismay. (F.-L.) Rich. quotes the word from Strype, Memorials of Edw. VI, an. 1551. It was not much used till later. = F. *consternation*, 'consternation, astonishment, dismay'; Cot. = L. *consternatiōem*, acc. of *consternatio*, fright; cf. *consternatus*, pp. of *consternare*, to frighten, collateral form to *consternare*, to bestrew, throw down. = L. *con-*, for *cum*, together, wholly; and *sternere*, to strew. See **Stratum**.

CONSTIPATE, to cram together, obstruct, render costive. (L.) Sir T. Elyot has *constipations*, Castel of Helth, b. iii. c. 7. The verb

is in the same, bk. ii. c. 5. = L. *constipatus*, pp. of *constipare*, to make thick, join thickly together. = L. *con-*, for *cum*, together; and *stipare*, to cram tightly, pack; perhaps connected with *stipes*, a stem; see Curtius, i. 264. **Der. constip-ien**; *constive*.

CONSTITUTE, to appoint, establish. (L.) Gower has the sb. *constitucion*, C. A. ii. 75; bk. iv. 2206. The verb is later; see Caxton, Eneydos, c. 28, Sign. 11ij, back (p. 109, l. 9, E. E. T. S.); Bp. Taylor, Holy Living, c. iii. i. 1. = L. *constituens*, pp. of *constituere*, to cause to stand together, establish. = L. *con-*, for *cum*, together; and *statuere*, to place, set, denominative verb from *status*, a position. See **State**. **Der. constitu-ent, constitu-ency**, from L. stem *constitu-*, pres. part. of *constituere*; also *constitut-ion* (F. *constitution*), whence *constitut-ion-al*, *-al-ly*, *-al-ist*, *-al-ism*; also *constitut-ive*.

CONSTRAIN, to compel, force. (F.-L.) ME. *constrainen*; Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. i. pr. 1. l. 9; C. T. 8676 (E 800). = OF. *constraign*, a stem of *constrindre*, *constrindre*, to constrain (Godefroy), later form *contraindre*, as in Cotgrave. = L. *constringere*, to bind together, fetter. = L. *con-*, for *cum*, together; and *stringere*, pp. *strictus*, to draw tight. See **Strict**, **Stringent**. **Der. constrain-able, constrain-ed-ly, constraint** = ME. *constraint*, Gower, C. A. iii. 380, bk. viii. 3018 (Old F. pp. of *constrindre*); also *constricel*, *constrict-ion*, *constrict-or*, from L. pp. *constrictus*; also *construnge*, *constring-ent*, from L. *constringere*.

CONSTRUE, to set in order, explain, translate. (L.) 'To construe this clause'; P. Plowman, B. iv. 150; cf. l. 145. [Adopted directly from Lat., not from F. *construire*.] = L. *construere*, pp. *constructus*, to heap together, to build, to construe a passage. = L. *con-*, for *cum*, together; and *struere*, to heap up, pile. See **Structure**. **Doublet, construct**, from L. pp. *constructus*; whence *construct-ion*, *construct-ive*, *-ive-ly*.

CONSUBSTANTIAL; see **Con-**, and **Substantial**. **CONSUETUDE**, custom. (L.) In Wyclif, i. Kings xi. 25; where the Vulgate has *consuetudinem*. = L. *consuetudo*, custom; see **Custom**.

CONSUL, a (Roman) chief magistrate. (L.) In Gower, C. A. iii. 138; bk. vii. 1598. = L. *consul*, a consul. Etym. doubtful, but allied to the verb *consultare*, to consult, deliberate. See **Consult**. **Der. consul-ar**, *-ate*, *-ship*.

CONSULT, to deliberate. (F.-L.) In Merry Wives, ii. 1. 171. = F. *consulter*, 'to consult, deliberate'; Cot. = L. *consultare*, to consult; frequent. form of *consultare*, to consult, consider. Root uncertain; perhaps allied to *velare*, to sit; cf. *solum*, a seat (Bréal). **Der. consult-ien**.

CONSUME, to waste wholly, devour, destroy. (L.) 'The lond be not consumed with myschief'; Wyclif, Gen. xli. 36; where the Vulgate has 'non consumetur terra inopia'. = L. *consumere*, pp. *consumptus*, to consume, lit. to take together or wholly. = L. *con-*, for *cum*, together, wholly; and *sumere*, to take. The L. *sumere* is a compound of *sumps*, allied to *sum*, under, up, and *emere*, to buy, take. Brugmann, i. § 240. See **Redem**. **Der. consum-able**; also (like L. pp. *consumptus*) *consumpt-ion*, *-ive*, *-ive-ly*, *-ive-ness*.

CONSUMMATE, extreme, perfect. (L.) Properly a past part., as in Shak. Meas. for Meas. v. 383; and in Palsgrave, p. 495, col. 2, l. 18. Thence used as a verb, K. John, v. 7. 95. = L. *consummatus*, from *consummare*, to bring into one sum, to perfect. = L. *con-*, for *cum*, together; and *summa*, a sum. See **Sum**. **Der. consummate**, verb; *consummate-ly*, *consummat-ion*.

CONSUMPTION, CONSUMPTIVE; see **Consume**. **CONTACT**, a close touching, meeting. (L.) Dryden has *contict*, Essay on Satire, 184. = L. *contactus*, a touching. = L. *contactus*, pp. of *contingere*, to touch closely. = L. *con-*, for *cum*, together; and *tangere*, to touch. See **Tact**, **Tangent**. And see below.

CONTAGION, transmission of disease by contact. (F.-L.) In Frith's Works, p. 115, col. 2. ME. *contagion*, Chaucer, C. T. 15540 (G 72). = F. *contagion*, 'contagion, infection'; Cot. = L. *contagium*, acc. of *contagio*, a touching, hence, contagion. = L. *con-*, for *cum*, with; and *tag-*, and grade of *tag-*, as in **tag-tus* (> *tac-tus*), pp. of *tangere*, to touch. See **Contact**. **Der. contagi-ous, -ous-ly, -ous-ness**. And see *contaminate*, *contiguous*.

CONTAIN, to comprise, include, hold in. (F.-L.) ME. *contenen*, *contenien*; Rob. of Glouc. p. 547, l. 11373. = OF. *contien-*, a tonic stem of *contenir* (Suppl. to Godefroy). = L. *continere*, pp. *contenus*. = L. *con-*, for *cum*, together; and *tenere*, to hold. See **Tenable**. **Der. contain-able**; also *contain*, q.v.; *continent*, q.v.; *continue*, q.v.

CONTAMINATE, to pollute, corrupt, defile. (L.) In Shak. J. Cæs. iv. 3. 24. Used as a pp., spelt *contaminate*, in Hall, Chron. Hen. VII. an. xi. § 1. = L. *contaminatus*, pp. of *contaminare*, to defile. = L. *contamin-*, stem of *contamē*, contagion, which stands for **contagmen*. = L. *con-*, for *cum*, together; and *tag-*, as in *tac-tus* (for **tag-tus*), pp. of *tangere*, to touch. See Max Müller, Lectures,

8th ed. ii. 309. See **Contact**, **Contagion**. Der. *contaminat-ion*.

CONTANGO, the percentage which a buyer of stock pays to the seller to postpone transfer. (Span. ?—L. f.) Said to be an arbitrary or fortuitous formation from the verb to *continere*. But it answers in form to Span. *contengo*, 1 p. s. pr. of *contener*, 'to refrain, curb, restrain, repress, check the motion or progress of anything'; Neuman:—L. *continere*, to contain; see **Contain**. Thus *contango* means 'I check progress,' i. e. 'I put it off.'

CONTENN, to despise. (F.—L.) 'Vice to *contemner*, in virtue to rejoice.' Lord Surrey, On the Death of Sir T. W., ii. 10.—F. *contemner* (Cot.).—L. *contemnere*, to despise, pp. *contemptus* or *contemptus*.—L. *con-*, for *cum*, with, wholly; and *tenere*, to despise (of uncertain origin). Der. *contempt*, from MF. *contempt*, which from L. *contemptus*, scorn, from the 1. pp. *contemptus*; hence *contemptible*, *-ibly*, *-ible-ness*; *contemptuous*, *-ly*, *-ness*.

CONTEMPLATE, to consider attentively. (L.) [The sb. *contemplation* was in early use; spelt *contemplacium* in Ancien Riwle, p. 142; and derived from OF. *contemplacion*.] Shak. has *contemplate*, 3 Hen. VI., ii. 5. 33.—L. *contemplatus*, pp. of *contemplari*, to observe, consider, used orig. of the augurs who observed a *templum* in the sky.—L. *con-*, for *cum*, together; and *templum*, a space marked out in the sky for observation; also, a temple. See **Temple**; and compare **Consider**, a word of similar origin. Der. *contemplat-ion*, *-ive*, *-ively*, *-iveness*.

CONTEMPORANEOUS, happening or being at the same time. (L.) 'The *contemporaneous* insurrections,' See Trials, Col. J. Tenuddock, an. 1655 (R.).—L. *contemporaneus*, at the same time; with change —*us* to —*ans*, as in *conspicuous*, q. v.—L. *con-*, for *cum*, together; and *tempus*, for **tempus*, stem of *tempus*, time. See **Temporal**. Der. *contemporaneous-ly*, *-ness*. Similarly is formed *contemporary*, from L. *con-* and *temporarius*, temporary; cf. L. *contemporarius*, to be at the same time (Terullian).

CONTEND, to strive, dispute, fight. (F.—L.) In Hamlet, iv. 1. 7.—F. *contendre* (by loss of the final *-re*, which was but slightly sounded); cf. **Vond**.—L. *contendere*, to stretch out, extend, exert, fight, contend.—L. *con-*, for *cum*, with, wholly; and *tendere*, to stretch. See **Tend** (1). Der. (like L. pp. *contensus*) *content-ion* (F. *contention*), *content-ion* (F. *contentious*), *-ious-ly*, *-iousness*.

CONTENT, adj. satisfied. (F.—L.) In Shak. Temp. v. 144.—F. *content*, 'content, satisfied' Cot.—L. *contentus*, content; pp. of *continere*, to contain. See **Contain**. Der. *content*, verb, from F. *contentier*, which from Late L. *contendere*, to satisfy, make content; also *content-ed*, *-ed-ly*, *-ed-ness*; also *content*, sb., that which is contained; and *content-ly*, pl.

CONTEST, to call in question, dispute. (F.—L.) In Shak. Cor. iv. 5. 116.—F. *contester*, 'to contest, call or take to witness, make an earnest protestation or complaint upon; also, to brabble, argue, debate,' &c.: Cot.—L. *contestari*, to call to witness.—L. *con-*, for *cum*, together; and *testari*, to bear witness, from *testis*, a witness. See **Testify**. Der. *contest*, sb.; *contest-able*.

CONTEXT, a passage connected with part of a sentence quoted. (L.) See quotation in Richardson from Hammond, Works, ii. 182; and Phillips (1658). Also MF. *contexte*, 'a context,' &c.; Cot.—L. *contextus*, a joining together, connexion, order, construction.—L. pp. *contextus*, woven together; from *contexere*, to weave together.—L. *con-*, for *cum*, together; and *texere*, to weave. See **Text**. Der. *context-ure*; see *texture*.

CONTIGUOUS, adjoining, near. (L.) In Milton, P. l. vi. 828, vii. 273. Formed from L. *contiguus*, that may be touched, contiguous, with change of —*us* into —*uus*, as in *contemporaneous*, &c.—L. *con-* (*cum*), together; and *tig-*, weakened form of *tac-*, as in *tac-tus* (for **tug-tus*), pp. of *tangere*, to touch. See **Contingent**. Der. *contiguous-ly*, *-ness*; also *contigu-ly*.

CONTINENT, restraining, temperate, virtuous. (F.—L.) Spelt *continent*, Wyclif, Titus, i. 8, where the Vulgate has *continentem*.—F. *continent*, 'continent, sober, moderate'; Cot.—L. *continentem*, acc. of *continens*, pres. pt. of *continere*, to contain. See **Contain**. Der. *continent*, sb.; *continent-ly*, *continentency*.

CONTINGENT, dependent on. (L.) *Contingent* occurs in T. Usk, Test. of Love, bk. i. c. 4. l. 56; bk. ii. c. 9. l. 147. He also has *contingence*, bk. ii. c. 9. l. 181. *Contingency* is in Dryden, Threnodia Augustalis, st. xviii. l. 494.—L. *contingent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *contingere*, to touch, relate to.—L. *con-*, for *cum*, together; and *tangere*, to touch. See **Tangent**. Der. *contingent-ly*, *contingence*, *contingency*.

CONTINUE, to persist in, extend, prolong. (F.—L.) ME. *continuen*, whence ME. pres. part. *continuede*, Gower, C. A. ii. 18; bk. iv. 508.—F. *continuer*; Cot.—L. *continere*, to connect, unite, make continuous.—L. *continuus*, holding together, continuous.—L. *continere*, to hold together, contain. See **Contain**. Der. *con-*

tinu-ed, *contin-u-ed-ly*, *contin-u-ance* (Gower, C. A. ii. 14; bk. iv. 368); also *contin-u-al*, *contin-u-al-ly*, words in early use, since we find *continuemēt* in the Ancien Riwle, p. 142; also *continual-ion*, *-ive*, *-or*, from the L. pp. *continuitas*; and see below.

CONTINUOUS, holding together, uninterrupted. (L.) *Continuously* is in Cudworth's Intellectual System, p. 167 (R.).—L. *continuus*, holding together; with change of —*us* into —*uus*, as in *contemporaneous*, &c.—L. *continere*, to hold together; see **Contain**. Der. *continuous-ly*; and, from the same source, *contin-u-ly*.

CONTOUR, to write, twist about. (L.) 'In wreaths contorted,' Drayton, The Moon-calf, l. 81.—L. *contorus*, pp. of *contorquere*, to turn round, brandish, hurl.—L. *con-*, for *cum*, together; and *torquere*, to turn, twist. See **Torture**. Der. *contour-ion*.

CONTOUR, an outline. (F.—Ital.—L. and Gk.) In Phillips (1706). Borrowed from F. *contour*; Cotgrave explains 'le contour d'une ville' by 'la compasse, or whole round of territory or ground, lying next unto and about a towne';—Ital. *contorno*, a circuit; from *contornare*, 'to encircle,' Florio.—L. *con-* (*cum*), together; and *turnare*, to round off, to turn. See **Turn**.

CONTRA, prefix, against; from L. *contra*, against. L. *contra* was orig. the ablative fem. of an obsolete form **con-* (cf. *con-*), a comparative form from *con-* (for *cum*), prep. together; cf. *extra*, prep., from *exterus*.

CONTRABAND, against law, prohibited. (Span.—Ital.—L.) 'Contraband wares of beauty;' Spectator, no. 33. Halkuyt has 'by *Contrabanda*.' Voy. ii. l. 224. l. 24.—Span. *contrabando*, prohibited goods.—Ital. *contrabando*, prohibited goods (whence also F. *contrabande*).—Ital. *contra*, against; and *banda*, a ban, proclamation.—L. *contra*, against; and Late L. *bandum*, a ban, proclamation. See **Ban**. Der. *contraband-ist*.

CONTRACT (1) to draw together, shorten. (L.) In Shak. All's Well, v. 3. 51. Palsgrave has *contracte*, p. 497.—L. *contractus*, pp. of *contrahere*, to contract, lit. to draw together.—L. *con-*, for *cum*, together; and *trahere*, to draw. See **Trace**. Der. *contract-ed*, *-ed-ly*, *-ed-ness*; *contract-ible*, *-ible-ness*, *-ibility*; *contract-ile*, *-ility*, *-ion*; and see *contract* (2).

CONTRACT (2), a bargain, agreement, bond. (F.—L.) In Shak. Temp. ii. 1. 151.—MF. *contract*, 'a contract, bargain, agreement'; Cot. [Cf. F. *contracter*, 'to contract, bargain,' id.]—L. *contractum*, acc. of *contractus*, a drawing together; also a compact, bargain.—L. *contractus*, drawn together. See **Contract** (1). Der. *contract*, verb, i. e. to make a contract (F. *contracter*); *contract-or*.

CONTRADICT, to reply to, oppose verbally. (L.) In the Mirror for Magistrates, p. 850. Sir T. More has *contradictory*, Works, p. 1109c. T. Usk has *contradiction*, Test. of Love, bk. ii. c. 11. l. 116; and *contradictorie*, bk. ii. c. 13. l. 129.—L. *contradictus*, pp. of *contradicere*, to speak against.—L. *contra*, against; and *dicere*, to speak. See **Diction**. Der. *contradict-ion*, *contradict-or-y*.

CONTRADISTINGUISH, to distinguish by contrast. (Hybrid; L. and F.) Used by Ipp. Hall, Episcopacy by Divine Right, pt. iii. s. 2 (R.). Made up of L. *contra*, against; and *distinguish*, q. v. Der. *contradistinction-ion*, *-ive*.

CONTRALTO, In singing, the part next above the alto. (Ital.—L.) First found in 1769; *contralti* in 1730. Ital. *contralto*.—Ital. *contra*, against (L. *contra*); and *alto*, the high voice in singing, from Ital. *alto*, high; which from L. *altus*, high.

CONTRAPUNTAL, relating to counterpoint. (Ital.—L.) Modern. From Mital. *contrapunto* (Ital. *contrappunto*), counterpoint.—Ital. *contra* (L. *contra*), over against; and *punto* (L. *punctum*), a point. See **Counterpoint**.

CONTRARY, opposite, contradictory. (F.—L.) Formerly accented *contrary*. ME. *contrarir*. In early use. In An Early Eng. Miscellany, ed. Morris, p. 30. l. 1.—AF. *contrarie*, Year-books of Edw. I., 1302-3, p. 363; OF. *contraire*.—L. *contrarius*, contrary. Formed from the prep. *contra*, against. See **Contra**. Der. *contrari-ly*, *-ness*, *-ty*, *-wise*.

CONTRAST, to stand in opposition to, to appear by comparison. (F.—L.) The neuter sense of the verb is the orig. one in Latin; whence the act. sense 'to put in contrast with.' The figures of the groups... must contrast each other by their several positions'; Dryden, A Parallel between Poetry and Painting (R); p. 164 (ed. Yonge).—F. *contraster*, 'to strive, withstand, contend against'; Cot.—Late L. *contrastare*, to stand opposed to, oppose.—L. *contra*, against; and *stare*, to stand. See **Stand**. Der. *contrast*, sb.

CONTRAVENE, to oppose, hinder. (F.—L.) 'Contravened the acts of parliament,' State Trials, John Ogilvie, an. 1615 (R.).—MF. *contravenir*, 'to thwart'; Cot. [Cf. AF. *contravenant*, contravening; Statutes of the Realm, i. 104 (1285).]—L. *contravenire*, to break a law; lit. to come against, oppose.—L. *contra*, against; and *venire*, to come, cognate with E. *come*, q. v. Der. *contravention*, from the L. pp. *contraveniens*.

CONTRETEMPS, a mishap, a hitch. (F.-L.) In Thackeray, *Vanity Fair*, ch. 34 (near the end); and see the *Stanford Dict.*—F. *contre-temps*, a mishap, inopportune event.—L. *contrā*, against; and *tempus*, time, opportunity.

CONTRIBUTE, to pay a share of a thing. (L.) Accented *contribute* in Milton, P. L. viii. 155. Shak. has *contribution*, Hen. VIII. i. 2. 95.—L. *contributus*, pp. of *contribuere*, to distribute, to contribute.—L. *con-*, for *cum*, together; and *tribuere*, to pay. See **TRIBUTE**.

DER. CONTRIT-ION, -ive, -ary, -ory.

CONTRITE, very penitent, lit. bruised thoroughly. (F.-L.) Chaucer has *contrite* and *contrition*, near the beginning of the *Persones Tale* (I 110, 133).—OF. (and F.) *contrit*.—L. *contritus*, thoroughly bruised; in Late L., penitent; pp. of *contrere*.—L. *con-*, for *cum*, together; and *terere*, to rub, grind, bruise; see **TRITE**. **DER. CONTRIT-ION**, *contrit-ion*.

CONTRIVE, to hit upon, find out, plan. (F.-L. and Gk.) *Contrive* is a late and altered spelling; ME. *controen*, *controen*, *controen* (where *n* is for *v*); 15th cent., *contrive*, *contrive*; 16th cent., *contrive*. Spelt *controie*, rhyming with *reproue* (*reprove*), in the *Romaunt of the Rose*, 7547; Gower, C. A. i. 216; bk. ii. 1708.—(OF. *controier*, to find, to imagine, invent; 3 p. s. pr. *controieue* (whence ME. *controen*, *controen*, *controen*); see Godefroy. The pt. t. pl. *controver* occurs in st. 9 of *La Vie de Saint Léger* (Bartsch, *Chrestomathie Française*).—OF. *con-* (L. *con-*, for *cum*) with, wholly; and OF. *trover*, mod. F. *trouver*, to find. The OF. *trover* was formerly explained from L. *turbare*, but was really formed from Late L. *tropare*; for which see **TROUBADOUR**, **TROVER**. **DER. CONTRIV-ANCE**, *contriv-er*. ¶ An old pronunciation of the *-treve* in *contrive* is preserved in *relieve*.

CONTROL, restraint, command. (F.-L.) *Control* is short for *contrôle-rolle*, the old form of *contrôle-rolle*. The sb. *contrôller*, i.e. *controller* or *controller*, occurs in P. Plowman, C. xii. 298; and see *Controller* in Blount's *Law Dictionary*.—OF. *contrôle-rolle*, *contrôle-rolle*, a duplicate register, used to verify the official or first roll; see *Contrôle* in Brachet; and see Godefroy (Supplement) and Cotgrave.—OF. *con-*, over against; and *rolle*, *rolle*, a roll, from *rotulum*, acc. of *l. rotulus*. See **COUNTER** and **ROLL**. **DER. CONTROL**, verb; *control-able*, *control-ment*; also *controller* (sometimes spelt *comptroller*, but badly), P. Plowman, C. xii. 298; *controller-ship*.

CONTROVERSY, dispute, variance. (F.-L.) 'Controversy and variance'; Fabian's *Chron.* K. John of France, an. 7; ed. Ellis, p. 505. ME. *controverisie*, Wyclif, Heb. vi. 16 (earlier text). [The verb *controver* is a later formation, and of F. growth; there is no L. *controvertere*.]—AF. *controversee*, Langtoft's *Chron.*, ed. Wright, i. 434 (1307).—L. *controverſia*, a quarrel, dispute.—L. *controverſus*, opposed, controverted.—L. *contro-*, masc. or neut. form allied to fem. *contra*, against; and *versus*, turned, pp. of *vertere*, to turn. See **CONTRA** and **VERSE**. **DER. CONTROVERSI-AL**, -al-ly, -al-ist; also *controverti* (see remark above), *controvert-ible*, -ibil-.

CONTUMACI-AC, pride, stubbornness. (F.-L.) In Fabian's *Chron.* King John, an. 7; ed. Ellis, p. 316. Chaucer has *contumacie*, C. T., Pers. Tale, I 391. [The L. adj. *contumax*, *contumacious*, was adopted both into French and Middle-English without change, and may be seen in P. Plowman, C. xiv. 85; in Chaucer's *Pers. Tale* (De Superbia), and in Cotgrave].—AF. *contumacie*, Year-books of Edw. I., 1302-3, p. 367.—L. *contumacia*, obstinacy, contumacy.—L. *contumax*, gen. *contumaci-*, stubborn.—L. *con-* (cum), very, wholly; **tum-ax*, adj. formed from *tum-ere*, to swell with pride. See **TUMID**. **DER. CONTUMACI-OUS**, -ous-ly, -ous-ness; and see below.

CONTUMELY, reproach. (F.-L.) 'Not to scare the *contumelies* of the crosse'; Barnes, Works, p. 360, col. 1. ME. *contumelie*, Chaucer, C. T., Pers. Tale, I 556.—F. *contumelie*, 'contumely reproach'; Cot.—L. *contumelia*, missage, insult, reproach. Prob. connected with L. *contumax*; see above. **DER. CONTUMELI-OUS**, -ous-ly, -ous-ness.

CONTUSE, to bruise severely, crush. (L.) Used by Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 574.—L. *contusus*, pp. of *contundere*, to bruise severely.—L. *con-*, for *cum*, with, very much; and *tundere*, to beat, of which the base is *tud-*; cf. Skt. *tud*, to strike, sting (which has lost an initial *s*), Goth. *staudan*, to strike, smite.—✓**STEUD**, to strike; Brugmann, i. § 818 (2). **DER. CONTUS-ION**.

CONTRUNDUM. (L.?) 'I must have my crotchets! And my *contrundums*!' Ben Jonson, *The Fox*, Act v. sc. 7. It here means a conceit, device. 'I begin To have strange *contrundums* in my head'; Massinger, *Bondman*, Act ii. sc. 3. Again, in Ben Jonson's *Masque*, called *News from the New World*, Factor says: 'And I have hope to erect a staple for news ere long, whither all shall be brought, and thence again vented under the name of Staple News, and not trusted to your printed *contrundums* of the Serpent in Sussex, or the witches bidding the devil to dinner at Derby; news that, when a man sends them down to the shires where they are said to be done, were never

there to be found.' Here *contrundum* means a hoax or a canard. In Ram Alley, iii. 1. 2 (Hazlitt's *Old Plays*, x. 313) we find: 'We old men have our crotchets, our *contrundums*, Our figneries, quirks, and quibbles, As well as youth.' Also spelt *quondrum*, *connerum*, *conimbrum*. Etymology unknown; but doubtless of Latin origin, originating in a university joke; attributed (in 1645) to Oxford; see N. E. D. Cf. *quillet*, as a corruption of *quidillet*. It might thus be an old term of the schools, purposely perverted, such as **quo-nunc-rum*; like *quidnuncery*, found in 1804. For the later sense, see Spectator, no. 61, May 10, 1711.

CONVALESCERE, to recover health, grow well. (L.) 'He found the queen somewhat *convalesced*;' Knox, Hist. Reformation, b. v. an. 1566.—L. *convalescere*, to begin to grow well; an inceptive form.—L. *con-*, for *cum*, together, wholly; and *valere*, to be strong, to be strong. See **VALANT**. **DER. CONVALESC-ENT**, *convale-scence*.

CONVENE, to assemble. (F.-L.) 'Now *convened* against it;' Baker, Charles I., Jan. 19, 1648 (R.). It is properly a neuter verb, signifying 'to come together;' afterwards made active, in the sense 'to summon.'—F. *convenir*, 'to assemble, meet, or come together'; Cot.—L. *conveneri*, pp. *conveneris*, to come together.—L. *con-*, for *cum*, together; and *venire*, to come, cognate with E. *come*, q.v. **DER. CONVEN-ER**; *conven-i-ent*, q.v.; also *convent*, q.v., *convention-ent*, q.v.

CONVENIENT, suitable, commodious. (L.) In early use. In Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. iii. pr. 11, l. 80.—L. *convenient*, stem of *conveneris*, suitable; orig. pres. pt. of *conveneri*, to come together, to suit. See **CONVENE**. **DER. CONVENI-ENT**, *convenience*.

CONVENT, a monastery or nunnery. (L.) [ME. *couent* (u for v), in Chaucer, C. T., B 1827, 1867; from OF. *couent*; still preserved in *Covent Garden*. *Convent* is the L. form.]—L. *conveneris*, an assembly.—L. *conveneris*, pp. of *conveneri*, to come together; see **CONVENE**. **DER. CONVENTU-AL**; *convent-ic-le* (Levins).

CONVENTION, assembly, agreement. (F.-L.) 'Accordingly to his promes [promise] and *convention*;' Hall, Hen. VI., an. 18. § 4.—F. *convention*, 'a covenant, contract'; Cot.—L. *conventionem*, acc. of *conveneris*, a meeting, a compact; cf. *conveneris*, pp. of *conveneri*, to come together; see **CONVENE**. **DER. CONVENTI-ON**, -al-ly, -al-ism, -al-ity.

CONVERGE, to verge together to a point. (L.) 'After they [the rays] have been made to *converge* by reflexion or refraction;' Newton, *Optics* (Todd).—L. *convergere*, to incline together (Isidore).—L. *con-*, for *cum*, together; and *vergere*, to turn, bend, incline. See **DIVERGE**, and **VERGE**, verb. **DER. CONVERG-ENT**, -ence, -ency.

CONVERSE, to associate with, talk. (F.-L.) ME. *conversen* (with u for v); the pres. pt. *conversand* occurs in the Northern poem by Hampole, entitled *The Pricke of Conscience*, l. 4198.—F. *converser*; Cotgrave gives: 'Converser avec, to converse, or to be much conversant, associate, or keep much company with.'—L. *conversari*, to live with any one; orig. passive of *conversare*, to turn round, the frequentative form of *convertere*, to turn round. See **CONVERT**. **DER. CONVERSE**, sb.; *convers-at-ion* (ME. *conversacion*, Aynbelle of Inwyt, p. 96, from OF. *conversacion*); *conversat-ion-al*, -al-ist; *conversable*, -ant; also *conversazione*, the Ital. form of *conversacion*.

CONVERT, to change, turn round. (F.-L.) ME. *converten* (with u for v); Hampole, *Pricke of Conscience*, 4502; Chaucer, C. T., B 435.—AF. and OF. *convertir*.—Folk-L. **convertire*, for L. *convertere*, to turn round, to change; pp. *conversus*.—L. *con-*, for *cum*, together, wholly; and *vertere*, to turn. See **VERSE**. **DER. CONVERT**, sb.; *convert-ible*, -ibil-y, -ibil-ity; also *converse*, adj. -ly, *convers-ion*; and see *converse* above.

CONVEX, roundly projecting; opposed to *concave*. (L.) In Milton, P. L. ii. 434, iii. 419.—L. *convexus*, convex, arched, vaulted; properly pp. of L. *convexere*, to bring together, hence, to unite by an arch.—L. *con-*, for *cum*, together; and *vehere*, to carry. See **VEHICLE**. **DER. CONVEX-LY**, -ed, -ily.

CONVOY, to bring on the way, transmit, impart. (F.-L.) ME. *convocien* (with u for v), to accompany, convoy (a doublet of *convey*); Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, B. 678, 768.—AF. and ONorth F. *convoier*, answering to O. Central F. *convoier*, to convey, convoy, conduct, accompany, bring on the way.—Late L. *convociare*, to accompany on the way.—L. *con-*, for *cum*, together; and *via*, a way, allied to *vehere* (above). See **VIADUCT**. **DER. CONVOY-ABLE**, -ance, -ancer, -anc-ing. Doublet, *convoy*.

CONVINCE, to convict, refute, persuade by argument. (L.) See *Convince* in Trench, Select Glossary. Falsgrave has *convynce*, p. 498. 'All reason did *convince*;' Gascoigne, *The Fable of Philomela*, st. 22.—L. *convincere*, pp. *convincitis*, to overcome by proof, demonstrate, refute.—L. *con-*, for *cum*, with, thoroughly; and *vincere*, to conquer. See **VICTOR**. **DER. CONVINC-IBLE**, -ing-ly; also (from L. pp. *convincitis*) *convict*, verb and sb.; *convict-ion*, -ive.

CONVIVIAL, festive. (L.) Shak. has the verb *convive*, to feast;

Troilus, iv. 5. 272. Sir T. Browne has *convivial*, Vulg. Errors, b. iii. c. 25. § 15. The form *convivial* is used by Denham, Of Old Age, pt. lii. 47. — *L. conviviū*, belonging to a feast. Formed, with suffix *-itū*, from *L. convivium*, a feast. — *L. convivere*, to live or feast with any one. — *L. con-*, for *cum*, with; and *vivere*, to live. See **Victuals**. Der. *convivialis*, *-itū*.

CONVOKE, to call together. (L.) Used by Sir W. Temple, On the United Provinces, c. 2. 'Florio has Ital. convocare, 'to convoke.' [The sb. *convocation* was in use much earlier, in Trevise, lr. of Higden, vii. 111.] — *L. convocare*, pp. *convocatus*, to call together. — *L. con-*, for *cum*, together; and *vocare*, to call. See **Vocal**. Der. *convocatio*, *-ion*.

CONVOLVE, to writhe about. (L.) In Milton, P. L. vi. 328. — *L. convolvere*, to roll or fold together; pp. *convolutus*. — *L. con-*, for *cum*, together; and *volvere*, to roll. See **Voluble**. Der. *convolute*, *convolutus*, *-ion*; also *convolutus*, a twining plant, a pure l. word.

CONVOY, to conduct, bring on the way. (F. — L.) ME. *convoien* (with *v* for *v*), another form of ME. *convoien*, to convey; common in Barbour's Bruc. 'Till convoy him till his cuntre'; Bruce, v. 195. It is the Central F. form of convey. See **Convey**. Der. *convoy*, *-age*.

CONVULSE, to agitate violently. (L.) *Convulsio* is in Shak. Tempest, iv. 260. The verb *convulsare* is later; Todd gives a quotation for it, dated A. D. 1681. — *L. convulsus*, pp. of *convellere*, to pluck up, dislocate, convulse. — *L. con-*, for *cum*, together, wholly; and *vellere*, to pluck. Der. *convulsion*, *-ive*, *-ive-ness*.

CONY, CONEY, a rabbit. (F. — L.) ME. *coni*, *conni*; also *conig*, *coning*, *conying*. 'Conies there are also playing'; Rom. of the Rose, 1404. 'Cony, cuniculus,' Prompt. Parv. p. 90. 'Hic cuniculus, a conying.' Vocab. 759. 25. — AF. *conil* (pl. *conis*), Stat. of the Realm, i. 380 (1363); *conyon* (759), Lib. Custumarum, p. 305; OF. *connil*. — *L. cuniculus*, acc. of *cuniculus*, a rabbit. ¶ Du. *kanjin*, Dan. *kanin*, G. *kaninchen*, are all of L. origin. The E. word is from the OF. pl. *conis*, by dropping *e*.

COO, to make a noise as a dove. (F.) 'Coo, to make a noise as turtles and pigeons do'; Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715. 'Coo, or Crookel, to make a noise like a dove or pigeon'; id. A purely imitative word, formed from the sound. See **Cuckoo**.

COOK, to dress food; a dresser of food. (L.) ME. *cooken*, to cook; P. Plowman, C. xvi. 60; *cook*, a cook, Chaucer. The verb seems, in English, to have been made from the sb., which occurs as AS. *cōc*, Grein, i. 167. The word so closely resembles the Latin that it must have been borrowed, and is not cognate. — *L. coquo*, a cook; from *coquere*, to cook; Gk. *κωκω*, to cook; Skt. *pacā*, to cook; Russ. *pechē*, to bake. — *q* PEQ; whence *L. pēquere*, becoming 'querere' by assimilation, and finally *coquere*; Gk. *κωκω*, whence *κωκω*. See Brugmann, i. § 661. ¶ AS. *cōc* — *L. cōc*, for *coquens*. Der. *cookery* = ME. *cockerie*, Gower, C. A. ii. 83; bk. iv. 2433.

COOL, slightly cool. (E.) ME. *col*, *col*; Robt. of Glouc. p. 131, l. 2775. AS. *cōl*, cool, Grein, i. 167; Du. *koel*. Tent. type **kōl-uz*; also; with mutation, Dan. *køl*, *kølig*, cool, chilly; G. *kühl*. From *kōl*, and grade of *kal*, as in AS. *cat-an*, *icel kala*, to freeze (pt. I. *kāl*). See **Cold**. Der. *cool*, verb; *cool-ly*, *cool-ness*, *cool-er*; *chill*.

COOLIE, COOLY, an East Indian porter. (Hindustani.) The pl. *coolies* occurs in Sir T. Herbert's Travels, ed. 1665, p. 78 (headline). — Hind. *kālī*, a labourer, porter, coolie; Hindustani Dict. by D. Forbes, ed. 1859, p. 309. Prob. from *Kālī*, a tribal name (Vule); though Wilson would derive it from Tamil *kālī*, daily hire or wages.

COOMB, a dry measure; see **Comb** (2).

COOP, a box or cage for birds, a tub, vat. (L.) Formerly, it also meant a basket. ME. *cupe*, a basket. 'Cupeu he full fulle of fures' = he casket (men) to fill baskets with flowers; Floriz and Blanchefur, ed. Lumly, 415; see also ll. 438, 447, 453, 457. — *L. cūpa*, a tub, vat, butt, cask; whence also F. *cuv*. The *L. cūpa* is cognate with Skt. *kūpa*, a pit, well, hollow; Curtius, i. 104. Cf. also Du. *kuij*, Icel. *kūpa*, a bowl; also from *L. cūpa*. See **Cup** and **Hive**. Der. *coop*, verb; *coop-er*, *coop-er-age*.

CO-OPERATE, to work together. (L.) Sir T. More has the pres. part. *cooperant* (a F. form), Works, p. 383 a. — Late *L. cooperatus*, pp. of *cooperare*, to work together; Mark, xvi. 20 (Vulgate). — *L. co-*, for *com*, i.e. *cum*, together; and *operari*, to work. See **Operate**. Der. *cooperat-ur*, *cooperant* (pres. pt. of F. *cooperer*, to work together, from *L. cooperari*), *cooperat-um*, *-ive*.

CO-ORDINATE, of the same rank or order. (L.) 'Not subordinate, but co-ordinate parts'; Prynne, Treachery of Papists, pt. i. p. 41 (R.). — *L. co-*, for *com*, i.e. *cum*, together; and *ordinatus*, pp. of *ordinare*, to arrange. See **Ordain**. Der. *co-ordinate-um*.

COOT, a sort of water-fowl. (E.) ME. *cote*, *cote*. 'Cote, mergus,' Voc. 641. 10. 'Cote, hyrde, mergus, fullica,' Prompt. Parv. p. 95. Spelt *coote* in Wyclif, Levit. ix. 16 + Du. *koel*, a coot; fem. *β*. From an AS. form **cōte*, not found. History unknown.

COPAIBA, a kind of balsam. (Port. — Brazil.) Spelt *copayba* in 1712 (N. E. D.). — Port. *copaiba* (Vieyra; Eng. Port. Dict.). — Brazil. *copaiba*; Illist. Brasil. (1648); il. 230. Cf. Span. *copayba* in Pineda. The suffix *-iba* means 'plant,' 'tree.'

COPAL, a resinous substance. (Span. — Mexican.) 'Copal, a kind of white and bright resin, brought from the West Indies'; Blount's Gloss. ed. 1674. 'Copall, or Suckcopol,' E. G., tr. of Acosta, b. iv. c. 29; also in Frampton, tr. of Monardes, fol. 2. It is a product of the *Rhus copallinum*, a native of Mexico; Engl. Cyclopaedia. — Span. *copal*, copal. — Mexican *copalli*, resins. 'The Mexican *copalli* is a generic name for resin'; Clavigero's Hist. of Mexico, tr. by C. Cullen, ed. 1787; vol. i. p. 33.

CO-PARCENER, a co-partner. (L. and F. — L.) From *L. co-*, for *com*, i.e. *cum*, with; and ME. *parcener*, a partner. We find Anglo-French *parcener*, *parcenerie*, Year-books of Edw. I., 1292-3, p. 155; *parcener*, pl. id. 45; Stat. Realm, i. 49, an. 1278; Annals of Burton, pp. 471, 480. Also *parcenerie*, partnership, Year-books of Edw. I., 1292-3, p. 45. See **Partner**.

COPE, (1), a cap, hood, cloak, cape. (Late L.) ME. *cope*, *cope*, 'Ilec cape, a cope,' Voc. 570. 16. And see Ancren Riwle, p. 56; Havelok, 429. Gower has: 'In kirles and in copes riche'; and again: 'Under the cope of heaven'; Conf. Amantis, ii. 46, 102; iii. 138. The phrase 'cope of heaven' is still in use in poetry. However afterwards differentiated, the words *cope*, *cape* were the same originally. *Cope* represents an AS. **cāpe*, f.; cf. Icel. *kāpa*, a cape; and cf. *pope* (from AS. *pāpa*). — Late L. *cāpa*, a cape. See **Cape**. Der. *cop-ing*, *cop-ing-stone*, i.e. capping-stone.

COPE (2), to vie with, match. (F. — L. — Gk.) In Shak. Hamlet, iii. 2. 60. ME. *couper*, to strike, encounter; Destr. of Troy, l. 7231. — OF. *couper*, *couper*; see further under **Coppice**.

COPE (3), to buy. (Du.) ME. *coepen*; Jydgate, London Lickpeny, st. 7, in Spec. of English, ed. Skeat, p. 25. A word introduced into England by Flemish and Dutch traders. — Du. *koopen*, to buy, purchase; orig. to bargain. Cognate with AS. *cēapan*, to cheapen, from AS. *cēap*, a bargain. See **Cheap**.

COPECK, a small Russian coin, worth less than *1d.*; a hundredth part of a rouble (Russ.) Spelt *copeck* in 1698 (N. F. D.). — Russ. *kopēika*, a copeck; dimin. of *kopē*, a lance. So called from the figure of Ivan IV, holding a lance (1535). See **Rouble**.

COPING-STONE, see under **Cope** (1).

COPIOUS, ample, plentiful. (F. — L.) 'A copiosus oost,' Wyclif, 1 Maccab. xvi. 5; where the Vulgate has 'exerctus copiosus.' — OF. *copieux*, fem. *copieuse*, 'copious, abundant'; Cot. — *L. cōpius*, plentiful; formed with suffix *-ius* from *L. cōpi-a*, plenty. The *L. cōpia* stands for **co-opia*; from *co-* (for *com*, i.e. *cum*, together, exceedingly), and the stem *op-*, seen in *opēs*, riches, and in *in-opia*, want. See **Opulent**. Der. *copious-ly*, *-ness*; and see **Cop**.

COPPER, a reddish metal. (Cyprian.) ME. *copper*, Chaucer, C. T. 10760 (G 1293). AS. *copor*. — Late L. *cupra*; *L. cuprum*, copper; a contraction for *cuprum as*, i.e. Cyprian brass. See Max Müller, Lectures, 8th ed. ii. 257. — Gk. *Κύπρος*, Cyprian; from *Κύπρος*, Cyprus, a Greek island on the S. coast of Asia Minor, whence the Romans obtained copper; Pliny, xxxiv. 2. ¶ From the same source is G. *kupfer*, Du. *koper*, F. *cuivre*, copper. Der. *copper-y*, *copper-plate*; also *copperas*, q.v.

COPPERAS, sulphate of iron. (F. — L.) Formerly applied also to sulphate of copper, whence the name. ME. *cupperose*, 'Copperose, vitriola,' Prompt. Parv. p. 91. — OF. *cupperose*, the old spelling of *cupperose*, which Cotgrave explains by 'copperes,' i.e. copperas. Cf. Ital. *copparessa*, Span. *copparessa*, copperas. *β*. Diez supposed these forms to be from *L. cupra rosa*, lit. copper-rose, a supposition which he strengthened by the fact that the Greek name for copperas was *χαλκωρος*, lit. brass-flower. But this is prob. mere popular etymology; the Late L. *cupra* seems to be an ordinary fem. adj. formation from *L. cuprum*.

COPPICE, COPPY, COPSE, a wood of small growth. (F. — L. — Gk.) *Coppy* (common in prov. Eng.) and *copse* are both corruptions of *coppice*. *Coppice* is used by Drayton, 'The Muses' Elysium, Nymph. 4. It should rather be spelt *copice*, with one *p*. — OF. *copice*, *copice*, cut wood; Godefroy. Hence applied to brushwood or underwood, frequently cut for fuel, or to a wood kept under by cutting. [Cf. Late L. *copicia*, underwood, a coppice.] — OF. *copice*, to cut; F. *couper*. — OF. *cop*, formerly *culp*, a blow, stroke; F. *coup*, see *coup* in the Supp. to Godefroy. — Late L. *copium*, acc. of *copius*, a stroke; from *L. copul* *a*, a blow. — Gk. *κόπας*, a blow; a word of uncertain origin. ¶ OF. *copice* represents a Late L. type **copiticius*, from *cupire*, to strike. *Coppy* arose from *coppice* being taken as *coppies*, pl.; and *copse* from reducing a supposed pl. **coppis* to *copse*.

COPROLITE, a roundish stone, supposed to consist of fossilised faeces (Gk.) Modern; in 1829. — Gk. *κόπρος*, for *κόπρος*, dung; and *λίθος*, a stone.

COPULATE, to couple together. (L.) Used as a pp. by Bacon, *Essay* 39. Of Custom.—L. *copulatus*, joined; pp. of *copulare*.—L. *copula*, a band, bond, link; see **Couple**. Der. *copulat-ion*, *copulat-ive*; and see **couple**.

COPY, an imitation of an original. (F.—L.) [The orig. signification was 'plenty'; and the present sense was due to the multiplication of an original by means of numerous copies.] ME. *copy*, *copie*. 'Copy of a thinge wryten, copia; Prompt. Parv. p. 92. 'Grette copy [i.e. abundance] and plenty of castles, of hors, of metal, and of hony.' Trevisa, l. 301.—F. *copie*, 'the copy of a writing; also store, plenty, abundance of; Cot.—L. *copia*, plenty. See **Copious**. Der. *copy*, verb; *copy-ist*, *copy-ist*, *hold*, *right*.

COQUETTE, a vain flirt. (F.—L.—Gk.) 'The coquet (sic) is in particular a great mistress of that part of oratory which is called action; Spectator, no. 247. 'Affectations of coquetry; id. no. 377.—F. *coquette*, 'a prattling or proud gossip; Cot. The fem. form of *coquet*, the dimin. of *cog*, meaning 'a little cock; hence vain as a cock, strutting about; like prov. E. *cocky*. Cf. *coquette*, to swagger or strowie it like a cock on his owne dung-hill; Cot.—F. *cog*, a cock. See **Cock** (1). Der. *coquet-ry*, *coquett-ish*, *ish-ly*, *ish-ness*.

COR, a Hebrew measure of capacity. (Heb.) In Wyclif we have the pl. *coris* of white; Luke, xvi. 7; where the Vulgate version has *corus*, and the Gk. has *κόρος*.—Heb. *kör*, a measure, a round vessel; allied to *kisar*, to turn round.

CORACLE, a light round wicker boat. (Welsh.) See Southey, *Madoc* in Wales, c. xiii. and footnotes. In use in Wales and on the Severn. Cotgrave explains F. *coracle* as 'a coracle, or little round skiffe.—W. *corugl*, *corugl*, a coracle; dimin. of W. *corug*, a trunk, a carcase, *corug*, a frame, carcase, boat. Cf. Gael. *corackan*, a coracle, dimin. of *corach*, a boat of wicker-work; Gael. and Irish *corrach*, Olrish *corach*, a boat. Stokes-Pick, l. 93.

CORACOID, beaked like a crow. (Gk.) 'Coracoides, a process of the shoulder-blade; Phillips (1706). Medical L. *coracoides*.—Gk. *κορακοειδής*, like a raven.—Gk. *κοραος*, for *κόρα*, a raven; and *ειδος*, form.

CORAL, a secretion of certain zoophytes. (F.—L.—Gk.) Chaucer has *coral*, *Prol.* 158.—OF. *coral*; see *corail* in Hatzfeld.—L. *corallum*, coral; also *scapellum*.—Gk. *κοράλλιον*, coral. See Schade, OHG. Dict., p. 1374. Der. *corall-ine*; *coralliferous*, i.e. coral-bearing; from the L. suffix *-fer*, bearing, from *ferre*, to bear.

CORBAN, a gift. (Hebrew.) In Mark, vii. 11.—Heb. *qorban*, an offering to God of any sort, whether bloody or bloodless, but particularly in fulfilment of a vow; Concise Dict. of the Bible.—Heb. *qarban*, to draw near, to offer. Cf. Arabic *qurban*, a sacrifice, victim, oblation; Rich. Dict., p. 1123.

CORBEL, an architectural ornament. (F.—L.) Orig. an ornament in architecture, named from the idea of a projecting beak. Cotgrave translates F. *corbein* by 'a raven; also, a corbel (in masonry)'; and F. *corbeilles* by 'brackets, corbells, or shouldering pieces.' 'Corbell of a roffe' [roof]; Prompt. Parv. 'Chemynies, corbels; Arnold's Chron. (1502); ed. 1817, p. 138. [The OF. form of *corbel* was *corbel*, but there were two distinct words of this form, viz. (1) a little raven, from L. *corvus*, a raven, and (2) a little basket.]—OF. *corbel*, old spelling of *corbein*, a corbel; answering to mod. Ital. *corbella*, a corbel, a bracket, given in Torriano's Dict.; named from a fancied likeness to a raven's beak.—Folk-Lat. *corbellum*, for *corvellum*, acc. of *corvulus*, dimin. of L. *corvus*, a raven. Hatzfeld (s.v. *corbein*) explains that the projecting corbel was orig. cut slantwise, so that its profile was beaklike. See **Corvette**. Another architectural ornament was a *corbeil* (wrongly, *corbel*), in the form of a basket; from F. *corbeille*, L. *corbicula*, a little basket; from L. *corbis*, a basket.

COREY, a raven. (F.—L.) In Henryson; Dog, Wolf, and Sheep, l. 15.—OF. *corbin*, dimin. of *corb*, a raven (Godefroy).—L. *corvus*, a raven.

CORD, a small rope. (F.—L.—Gk.) ME. *cord*, *cord*; Cursor Mundi, 2247.—OF. (and F.) *corde*.—Late L. *corda*, a cord; L. *chorda*.—Gk. *χορδή*, the string of a musical instrument; orig. a string of gut. See **Chord**. Doublet, *cord*. Der. *cord*, verb; *cord-age* (F. *cordage*), *cord-on* (F. *cord-on*); also *cordelier* (F. *cordelier*, a twist of rope, also a Gray Friar, who used such a twist, from *cordeler*, to twist ropes, which from OF. *cordel*, dimin. of OF. *corde*); also *corduroy*, q.v.; *cord-illars* (Span.), a chain of hills.

CORDIAL, hearty, sincere. (F.—L.) Also used as a sb. 'For gold in phisik is a cordial; Chaucer, C.T. *Prol.* 443 (or 445).—F. *cordial*, m. *cordiale*, f. 'cordial, hearty; Cot. Cf. 'Cordiale, the herbe motherwort, good against the throbbing or excessive beating of the heart; id.—L. *cordi-*, declensional stem of *cor*, the heart; with suffix *-ilis*. See **Heart**. Der. *cordial-ty*, *-ity*.

CORDEUOY, a thick-ribbed or corded stuff. (F.—L.) Rees' Cyclop., (s.v. *Fustian*) speaks of 'the various cotton stuffs known by the names of *cordeuoy*, &c. Already, in 1748, he finds mention of

'Serges, *Duroys*, *Druggets*, *Shalloons*, &c.; Defoe, *Tour* through Great Britain, l. 94 (4th ed.). In 1722, the London Gazette (no. 60894) mentions 'a grey *duroy* coat.' Hence it is probable that *cordeuoy* represents F. *corde du roi*; indeed, it was also called *king's-cord*; see N.E.D.

CORDWAINER, a shoemaker. (F.—a town in Spain.) 'A counterfeiter of Earl Warwick, a *cordwainer's* son; Bacon, *Life* of Hen. VII, ed. Lamb, p. 177, l. 15. 'Cordwainer, alutarus; Prompt. Parv. p. 92. 'Incant. a worker in *cordeuon* or *cordeuane*, i.e. leather [of shoes]; thus it is said of Chaucer's Sir Thopas that his shoon [shoes] were 'of *Cordeuane*; C.T., B 1922.—OF. *cordwainer*, a cordwainer.—OF. *corduann*, *corduann*, *cordeuann*, *Cordeuann* leather; Godefroy.—Late L. *corduann*, a spelling of *cordova*, in Spain (Lat. *Corduba*), which became a Roman colony in B.C. 152. Cf. 'Gallice *corduan*; alio modo dicitur *cordubannum*, a Cordula, civitate Hispanie, ubi fiesat primo; J. de Garlande, in Wright, *Vocab.* l. 125.

CORE, the hard central part of fruit, &c. (F.—L.—Gk.) 'Core of frute, arula; Prompt. Parv. p. 92. 'Take quynnes ripe . . . but kest away the core.' Palladius on Husbandry, bk. xi. st. 73.—OF. *cor*, a horn; also horn (the substance); also a corn on the foot, a callosity; Cotgrave, and Supp. to Godefroy.—L. *cornu*, a horn, a horny excrescence. Holbyland (1580) has: 'F'm cor, a core in the feste.' In the 16th century, associated with OF. *coeur*, *coeur*, MF. *coeur* (F. *cœur*), and used with the sense of 'heart.' Hence Cotgrave has: 'Cœur, a heart . . . also, the core of fruit; also, the queer of a church; &c.; by further confusion with F. *chœur*.

CORIANDER, the name of a plant. (F.—L.—Gk.) See Exod. xvi. 31; Numb. xi. 7; where Wyclif has *coriandre*.—F. *coriandre*, 'the herb, or seed, coriander; Cot.—L. *coriandrum*; Exod. xvi. 31 (Vulgate version); where the d is excrescent, as is so commonly the case after n.—Gk. *κορίανδρον*, *κορίανδρον*, also *κόριανδρον*, *coriander*. β. Said to be derived from Gk. *κόρις*, a bug, because the leaves have a strong and bug-like smell (Weigand); but prob. a foreign word.

CORK, the bark of the cork-tree. (Span.—L.) 'Corkbarke, cortex; *Corktree*, sberies; Prompt. Parv. p. 93. The earliest use of *cork* was in the sense of a cork shoe or slipper. In 1391, the Earl of Derby paid 3s. 'pro uno pare *corkes*, for a pair of cork shoes; see Earl of Derby's Expeditions (Camden Soc.), p. 91, l. 19. The Acts of Edw. IV (in 1463-4, Act 2, c. 4) have: 'Botes, shoon, galoches, or *corkes*' (N.E.D.). Adapted from M.Span. *al-corku*, 'a cork shoe, a pantofle; Minshew. This seems to be an Arab. form allied to M.Span. (and Span.) *al-corneque*, the cork-tree; where *al* is the Arab. def. article, and *corn-que* is formed from L. *quernus* (for *querquens*), oaken, adj. from *quercus*, an oak; the tree being the *Quercus Suber*. But the bark of the tree was called, in Spanish, *corcho*; from L. *corticem*, acc. of *cortex*, bark. Hence F. *cork* is often derived from Span. *corcho*, though k seems hardly possible. Der. *cork*, verb.

CORMORANT, a voracious sea-bird. (F.—L.) In Shak. Rich. II, ii. 1. 28. 'Cormorants, *corvus marinus*, *cormeraudus*; Prompt. Parv. p. 93. Chaucer has *cormeraunt*, *Parl. Foules*, l. 362.—OF. *cormorant*, prob. for **cormarens*, as in Godefroy (Supp.); MF. *cormorant*, m., *cormerande*, f.; Palsgrave.—OF. *cormor*, a crow; and OF. **marinc*, belonging to the sea, from L. *mare*, sea, with G. suffix *-ing*; cf. F. *flam-ant*, flamingo, OF. *flam-enc*, with the same suffix; see Hatzfeld, *Introd.* § 142. [Cf. also Port. *corvomarinho*, Span. *cuervo marino*, a cormorant, lit. sea-crow; L. *corvus marinus*, which occurs as an equivalent to *mergulus* (sea-fowl) in the Reichenau Glosses, of the 8th century.] Another name for the bird is *cormarant*, 'sea-cock; see Godefroy (Supp.). The late spelling with o may have been due to Bret. *morvan* (W. *morfan*), a cormorant. The Breton and W. birds are derived from Bret. and W. *môr*, the sea, and *brann*, a crow, by the usual change of b into v or f.

CORN (1), grain. (L.) ME. *corn*, Layamon, l. 166. The pl. *cornes* is in Chaucer, C.T., B 325. AS. *corn*, Grein, l. 166. + Du. *koren*; Iccl., Dan., and Swed. *korn*; Goth. *kunra*; G. *korn*. Teut. type **kurnon*, n.; Idg. type **kernon*, corn; and Skt. OSlav. *zrno*, Russ. *zerno*, corn. Cf. L. *grānum*, grain; and Sct. *jirra*, 'worn down'; pp. of *jrri*, to grow old. Doublet, *grain*. (✓ GEN.) Brugmann, l. § 628. See **Grain**, **Kernel**.

CORN (2), an excrescence on the toe or foot. (F.—L.) In Shak. Romeo, i. 5. 19. *Spelt corne* in Prompt. Parv.—F. *corne*, 'a horn; a hard or horny swelling in the backpart of a horse; Cot. Cf. OF. *corn* (F. *cor*), a horn, horny swelling.—L. *cornu*, horn, cognate with E. *horn*, q.v. Cf. prov. F. (Verdun) *corne*, a corn on the foot (Fertault). Der. *corn-a-ous*, horny; from the same source are *carnea*, q.v., *cornel*, q.v., *corner*, q.v., *cornel*, q.v., *cornelian*, q.v.; also *corni-gerous*, horn-bearing, from L. *ger-ere*, to bear; *corni-cu-ate*, horn-shaped, horned, from L. *corniculatus*, horned; *corni-copia*, q.v. See **Corn**.

CORNEA, a horny membrane in the eye. (L.) *L. cornua*, fem. of *cornu*, horn; from *cornū*, a horn. See **Corn** (2).

CORNELE, a shrub; also called dogwood. (Du.—L.) '*Cornels* and bramble-berries gave the rest.' Dryden, Ovid's Metam. bk. i. l. 136. 'The cornell tree;' Lyte, tr. of Dodona's, bk. vi. c. 51. [Cf. also *F. cornille*, 'a cornell-berry'; Cotgrave: *cornillier*, 'the long cherry, wild cherry, or cornill-tree'; id. *Cornille* was also spelt *corniole* and *corniole*; and *cornillier* was also *corniole* and *corniole*; id.]—MDu. *cornelle*, 'the fruit of the cornell-tree'; Hexham: cf. MHG. *cornelbaum*, cornel-tree (Weigand).—Late L. *cornulium*, a cornel-tree.—L. *cornum*, a cornel-berry; *cornus*, a cornel-tree, so called from the hard, horny nature of the wood.—L. *cornū*, horn. Cf. Gk. *κράνιον*, *κράνιον*, a cornel. See **Corn** (2).

CORNELIAN, a kind of chalcedony. (F.—L.) ME. *corneline*; Maundeville's Travels, c. xxvii. p. 275; Palsgrave has *cornalyn*, p. 308. Formerly spelt *corneline*, *cornaline*, as in Maundeville and Cotgrave.—F. *cornaline*, 'the cornix or cornaline, a flesh-coloured stone'; Cotgrave. Cf. Port. *cornelina*, the cornelian-stone; also Ital. *corniola*, (1) a cornel-berry, (2) a cornelian, prob. so named because its colour resembles that of the fruit of the cornel-tree (Schade).—Late L. *corniola*, cornel-berry; cf. *cornulium*, cornel.—L. *cornus*, adj. from *cornus*, a cornel. See above. β. From the Ital. *corniola*, a cornelian, came the G. *corniol*, a cornelian, and the E. *carneol*, explained by 'a precious stone' in Kersey's and Bailey's Dictionaries. The change from *corniol* to *carneol* points to a popular etymology from L. *carneus*, fleshy, in allusion to the flesh-like colour of the stone. And this etymology has even so far prevailed as to cause *cornelian* to be spelt *carneian*.

CORNER, a horn-like projection, angle. (F.—L.) ME. *corner*; Gawayn and the Grene Knight, 1185.—AF. *cornere*, Liber Custumarium, p. 150; OF. *corniere*, 'a corner'; Cot.—Late L. *cornēria*, a corner, angle; cf. Late L. *cornēria*, angular, placed at a corner.—Late L. *cornia* (OF. *corn*), a corner, angle.—L. *cornia*, for *cornia*, pl. of *cornū*, a horn, a projecting point; with change from n. pl. to fem. sing. (as often). See **Corn** (2). Der. *corner-ed*.

CORNET, a little horn; a sort of officer. (F.—L.) ME. *cornet*, a horn; Octavian Imperator, ll. 1070, 1190; in Weber's Met. Rom. iii. 202, 207. Also a horned head-dress, a flag or standard; and then a troop of horse (because accompanied by a *cornette* or standard), Shak. 1 Hen. VI. iv. 3, 25; lastly, an officer of such a troop.—F. *cornet*, a little horn, dimin. of *corn*, a horn; *cornette*, f., a horned head-dress, a flag, cornet. See above.

CORNICE, a moulding, moulded projection. (F.—Ital.—L.) In Milton, P. L. i. 716.—MF. *cornice*, also *corniche*, 'the cornish, or brow of a wall, pillar, or other piece of building'; Cot.; mod. F. *corniche*.—Ital. *cornice*, 'the ledge wheron they hang tapestry in any room; also, an oututting piece or part of a house or wall'; Florio. Origin uncertain; by some identified with Late L. *cornū*, a square frame.—Gk. *κορνίσιον*, a wreath, the cornice of a building (?); literally an adj. signifying 'crouched'; and obviously related to L. *cornū*, a crown. See **Crown**. ¶ But Ital. *cornice* rightly means a crouching; from L. *cornicem*, acc. of *cornia*, a crouching. Cf. Corbel.

CORNUCOPIA, the horn of plenty. (L.) Ben Jonson has *cornucopia*, Every Man, iii. 6, 24; rightly.—L. *cornū cōpia*, horn of plenty; from *cornū*, horn, and *cōpia*, gen. of *cōpia*, plenty. See **Corn** (2) and **Copious**.

COROLLA, the cup of a flower formed by the petals. (L.) A scientific term. Not in Johnson.—L. *corolla*, a little crown; dimin. of *corūna*, a crown. See **Crown**. And see below.

COROLLARY, an additional inference, or deduction. (L.) '*A corollary* or mede of coroune,' i.e. present of a crown or garland; Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. iii. pr. 10, l. 101.—L. *corollarium*, a present of a garland, a gratuity, additional gift; also an additional inference; prop. neuter of *corollarius*, belonging to a garland.—L. *corolla*, a garland; see above.

CORONACH, an outcry; a dirge. (Gael.) In Dunbar, Dance of the 7 Sins, l. 112; spelt *correnach*.—Gael. *corranach*, a dirge; lit. 'howling together'.—Gael. *comh*. (=L. *cum*), together; *rànaich*, a howling, from *ràd*, to howl; which is from *ràn*, sb., an outcry. Cf. Irish *corranach*, a dirge.

CORONAL, a crown, garland. (F.—L.) In Drayton's Pastorals, Ecl. 3. Properly an adj. signifying 'of or belonging to a crown'.—F. *coronal*, 'coronall, crown-like'; Cot.—L. *corōnālis*, belonging to a crown.—L. *corōna*, a crown. See **Crown**.

CORONATION, a crowning. (L.) '*Coronawynge* or coronacion'; Prompt. Parv. p. 93. [Not a F. word, but formed by analogy with F. words in *-tion*.]—Late L. *corōnatio*, a crowning, coined word from F. words in *-tion*, pp. *corōnātus*.—L. *corōna*, a crown. See **Crown**.

CORONER, an officer appointed by the crown. (F.—L.) Also *coroner*. '*Coroners* and bailiffs'; Stow, King Stephen, an. 1142. The word *coroner* occurs in a spurious charter of King Athelstan to

Beverley, dated A.D. 935, but really of the 14th century; see Diplomatarium Aevi Saxon., ed. Thorpe, p. 181, last line.—AF. *coroner*, *coroner*. Statutes of the Realm, i. 28, 29 (1275).—OF. *corone*, a crown.—L. *corūna*, a crown. β. The AF. *coroner* was Latinised as *coronarius*, i.e. a crown-officer. Thus *coroner* is 'a crown-er,' and the equivalent term *crowmer* (Hamlet, v. 1. 4) is quite correct.

CORONET, a little crown. (F.—L.) 'With coronettes upon theyr heddes'; Fabyan, Chron. an. 1432. Formed as a dimin., by help of the suffix *-et* (or *-ette*) from the OF. *corone*, a crown.—L. *corōna*, a crown. See **Crown**.

CORPORAL (1), a subordinate officer. (F.—L.) In Shak. Merry Wives, ii. 1, 128. First found in 1579.—MF. *corporel*, spelt *corporeus* in 1562 (Supp. to Godefroy).—Late L. *corporalis*, a captain, a leader of a troop (1405).—L. *corpor-*, for **corpos*, stem of *corpus*, body. ¶ Another MF. (and F.) form was *caporal*, 'the corporall of a band of souldiers'; Cot.—Ital. *caporale*, a chief, a corporal; whence it was introduced into French in the 16th century (Brachet); cf. Late L. *caporalis*, a chief, a commander; DuCange. This form is corrupt, due to association with Ital. *capo*, the head (from L. *caput*); which could never have evolved the syllable *-or-*. Cf. also Ital. *caporale*, 'a ringleader', Florio; which may easily have suggested the change. Note Norm. dial. *corporal*, a corporal (Moisy). Der. *corporal-ship*.

CORPORAL (2), belonging to the body. (F.—L.) In Shak. Meas. iii. 1, 80. ME. *corporel*, Rom. Rose, 6757.—OF. *corporel*, *corporel*.—L. *corporalis*, bodily.—L. *corpor-*, for **corpos*, stem of *corpus*, the body; with suffix *-alis*. See **Corps**. Braggman, i. § 555. Der. From the same stem we have *corp-ate*, *-ate-ly*, *-ation*; *-al* (from L. *corporeus*, belonging to the body), *-al-ly*, *-al-ity*; and see **corps**, **corpe**, **corpulent**, **corpule**, **corset**, **corlet**.

CORPS, **CORPSE**, **CORSE**, a body. (F.—L.) *Corps*, i.e. a body of men, is mod. French, and not in early use in English. *Corse* is a variant of *corpe*, formed by dropping *p*; it occurs in An Old Eng. Miscellany, ed. Morris, p. 28, l. 10. *Corpe* was also in early use; ME. *corps*, Chaucer, C. T. 2821 (A 2819); and is derived from late O. French, in which the *p* was sounded.—OF. *corps*, later (14th cent.) *corps*, the body.—L. *corpus*, the body. Der. *corp-ul-ent*, q.v.; *corp-us-le*, q.v.; *corset*, *corlet*.

CORPULENT, stout, fat. (F.—L.) In Shak. 1 Hen. IV. iv. 4, 464. ME. *corpulent*, Gesta Roman., c. 65, p. 281, l. 4 (E. E. T. S.).—F. *corpulent*, 'corpulent, gross'; Cot.—L. *corpulentus*, fat.—L. *corp-us*, the body; with suffixes *-i* and *-ent*. See **Corps**. Der. *corpulent-ly*, *corpulence*.

CORPUSCLE, a little body, an atom. (L.) A scientific term. In Derham, Physico-Theology, l. k. i. c. 1, note 2 (K.).—L. *corpusculum*, an atom, particle; double dimin. from L. *corpus*, the body, with suffix *-cul-*. See **Corps**. Der. *corpuscul-ar*.

CORRAL, an enclosure for animals, pen. (Span.—L.) Chiefly in Span. America and U. S.—Span. *corral*, a court, pen, enclosure.—Span. *corro*, a circle, a ring of people met to see a show. From the Span. *correr* *toros*, to hold a bull-fight; lit. to run bulls.—L. *currere*, to run. Doublet, *kraal*, q.v.

CORRECT, to put right, punish, reform. (L.) ME. *correcten*; Chaucer, C. T. 6242 (D 661).—L. *correct-us*, pp. of *corrige*, to correct.—L. *cor-*, for *con-* (i.e. *cum*), with, thoroughly, before *r*; and *regere*, to rule, order. See **Regular**. Der. *correct*, adj. (also from L. *correct-us*).—*-ly*, *-ness*, *-ion*, *-ious-ly*, *-ive*, *-or*; also *correct-ible*, *correct-ible* (L. *correctibilis*), things to be corrected, from *correctendus*, fut. pass. part. of *corrige*; *correctigior*, a Span. magistrate, lit. 'correcter'; from Span. *corrector*, to correct.

CORRELATE, to relate or refer mutually. (L.) In Johnson's Dictionary, where it is defined by 'to have a reciprocal relation, as father to son.' Cf. 'Spiritual things and spiritual men are *correlatives*, and cannot in reason be divorced'; Spelman, On Tythes, p. 141 (R.). These are mere coined words, made by prefixing *cor-*, for *con-* (i.e. *cum*), with before *relative*, *relative*, &c. DuCange gives a Late L. *correlatio*, a mutual relation; and Cotgrave has MF. *correlatif*, explained by 'correlative'. See **Relate**. Der. *correlat-ive*, *correlat-ion*.

CORRESPOND, to answer mutually. (F.—L.) Shak. has *corresponding*, i.e. suitable; Cymb. iii. 3, 31; also *corresponsive*, fitting. Troil. prol. 18.—OF. (and F.) *correspondre* (Supp. to Godefroy).—Late L. *correspondere*. These are coined words, made by prefixing *cor-* (for *con-*, i.e. *cum*), together to OF. *respondere*, L. *respondere*. DuCange gives a Late L. *adv. correspondenter*, 'at the same time'. See **Respond**. Der. *correspond-ing*, *-ing-ly*, *-ent*, *-ent-ly*, *-ue*.

CORRIDOR, a gallery. (F.—Ital.—L.) In Blount's Gloss. (1656); defined as in Cotgrave (below). 'The high wall and corridors that went round it (the amphitheatre) are almost intirely ruined'; Addison, On Italy (Todd's Johnson). Also used as a term in fortification.—F. *corridor*, 'a curtaine, in fortification'; Cot.—Ital. *corridore*, 'a runner,

a swift horse; also a long terrace or gallerie; Florio. = Ital. *correre*, to run; with suffix *-dore*, a less usual form of *-tore*, answering to L. acc. suffix *-torem*, = L. *currere*, to run. See **CURRENT**.

CORRIE, a mountain dell or comb. (Gael.) 'Fleet foot on the corrie' Scott, Lady of the Lake, iii. 16. = Gael. *coire*, a cauldron, kettle; also, a circular hollow among mountains. + W. *pair*, a cauldron; AS. *hwar*, a cauldron. See Notes on Eng. Etym., p. 46; Brugmann, i. § 123.

CORROBORATE, to confirm. (L.) 'Dothe corroborate the stomake;' Sir T. Elyot, Castel of Helth, bk. ii. c. 7 (Of Oluyes). Properly a past part., as in 'except it be corroborate by custom;' Bacon, Essay 39. On Custom. = L. *corroboratus*, pp. of *corroborare*, to strengthen. = L. *cor-*, for *con-* (i.e. *cum*, together, wholly) before *r*; and *robore*, to strengthen, from *robor*, stem of *robur*, strength. See **ROBUST**. Der. *corroboratus*, -ion, *corroborant*.

CORRODE, to gnaw away. (F. - L.) In Sherwood's Index to Cotgrave, in Florio's Ital. Dict. (1598); and in Donne, To the Countess of Bedford. [*Corrosive* was rather a common word in the sense of 'a caustic,' and was frequently corrupted to *corrose* or *corry*; see Spenser, F. Q. iv. p. 14.] = F. *corroder*, to gnaw, bite; Cot. = L. *corrumpere*, pp. *corruptus*, to gnaw to pieces. = L. *cor-*, for *con-* (i.e. *cum*, together, wholly) before *r*; and *rodere*, to gnaw. See **RODENT**. Der. *corrodent*, -ible, -ibility; also (from L. pp. *corrosus*) *corrosive*, -ively, -iveness, -ion.

CORRODY, an allowance for maintenance. (Late L. - F. - Tent.) See Corody, *Corrody*, in Houton, Nomollexicon. AF. *corrodi*, Stat. of the Realm, i. 256 (1377); Late L. *corrodiu*, earlier *corradium*. = AF. *correi*, *correi*, provision, corrody (Britton). See further under **CURRY** (1).

CORRUGATE, to wrinkle greatly. (L.) In Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 964. = L. *corrugatus*, pp. of *corrugare*, to wrinkle greatly. = L. *cor-*, for *con-* (i.e. *cum*, together, wholly) before *r*; and *rugare*, to wrinkle, from *rugā*, a wrinkle, fold, plait. Der. *corrugation*.

CORRUPT, patrid, deluded, defiled. (L.) In Chaucer, C. T. 4939 (B 519); Gower, C. A. i. 217, bk. ii. 1732. Wyclif has *corruptid*, 2 Cor. iv. 16. = L. *corrumpere*, pp. of *corrumpere*, to corrupt, intensive of *rumpere*, to break. = L. *cor-*, for *con-* (i.e. *cum*, together, wholly); and *rumpere*, to break in pieces. See **RUPTURE**. ¶ We also find AF. *corrupt*, Liber Albus, p. 465. Der. *corrupt*, vb.; *corruptly*, *ness*, -er; -ible, -ibly, -ibility, -ness; *corruption* - ME. *corruption*, Gower, C. A. i. 37 (prol. 986). From F. *corruption*; *corruptive*. **CORSAIR**, a pirate, a pirate-vessel. (F. - Ital. - L.) 'Corsair, a courser, or robber by sea;' Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715. = F. *corsaire*, 'a courser, pyrat'; Cot. = Milt. *corsaro*, 'a pirate, or rover by sea'; Florio (s.v. *corsale*). = Late L. *corsarius*, a pirate. = L. *cursus*, a course. = L. *cursus*, pp. of *currere*, to run. See **COURSE**, **CURRENT**. Doublet, *husar*, q. v.

CORSE, a dead body. (F. - L.) ME. *cors*; 'Thanne wolen the feres for the cors fite'; Politi. Songs, p. 331, l. 182 (1307-1327). = OF. *cors* - L. *corpus*, a body. See **CORPS**.

CORSET, a pair of stays. (F. - L.) 'A corsette of lanyr' [Dejanira]; Trevisa, tr. of Higden, li. 361. Cotgrave has: 'Corset, a little body, also a pair of bodices [i.e. bodice] for a woman.' = OF. *corse*, a body; with dimin. suffix *-et*. See **CORPS**.

CORSET, **CORSELET**, a piece of body-armour. (F. - L.) *Corset* in Shak. Cor. v. 4. 21. = F. *corset*, which Cotgrave translates only by 'a little body'; but the special use of it easily follows. [The Ital. *corsetto*, a cuirass, must have been modified from the F. *corset* and OF. *corse*, a body, not from the Ital. *corse*.] = OF. *cors*, a body; with dimin. suffixes *-et* and *-et*. See **CORPS**. Cf. Norm. dial. *corset*, a corset (Moisy).

CORTEGE, a train of attendants. (F. - Ital. - L.) In Evelyn's Diary, 1 July, 1679. From F. *cortège*, a procession. = Ital. *corteccio*, a train, suit, retinue, company. = Ital. *corte*, a court; from the same L. source as E. *court*, q. v.

CORTES, the Span. national assembly. (Span. - L.) Lit. 'courts.' = Span. *cortes*, pl. of *corte*, a court. = L. acc. *cortem*, a court.

CORTES, bark. (L.) Modern. L. *cortex* (stem *cortic-*), bark. Der. *cortic-al*; *cortic-ate*, *cortic-at-ed*, i.e. furnished with bark.

CORUNDUM, a crystallised mineral, like a ruby. (Tamil - Skt.) See Yule. = Tamil *kurundam*; cf. Hind. *kurand* (Forbes) = Skt. *kuruvinda* (s), a ruby (Benfey).

CORUSCATE, to flash, glitter. (L.) Bacon has *coruscation*, Nat. Hist. § 121. = L. *coruscatus*, pp. of *coruscare*, to glitter, vibrate; cf. *coruscus*, trembling, vibrating, glittering. Der. *coruscant*, -at-ion.

CORVÉE, forced labour. (F. - L.) In Ayenbite of Iwrit, p. 38; where the pl. is printed *tornees*. = F. *corvée*, 'a drudging dale's work'; Cot. = Late L. *corrogata* (sc. *opera*), requisitioned work; fem. pp. of *corrocare*, to exact. = L. *cor-* (for *cum*), together, very; and *rogare*, to ask. See **ROGATION**.

CORVETTE, a sort of small frigate. (F. - Port. - L.) Known

in 1636; see Todd's Johnson. = F. *corvette*. = Port. *corveta*, a corvette; Bruchet. This is the same as the Span. *corveta* or *corbeta*, a corvette. = L. *corbeta*, a slow-sailing ship of burthen. = L. *corbis*, a basket. See **CORBEL**.

CORYMB, a species of inflorescence. (F. - L. - Gk.) F. *corymbe*. = L. *corymbus*. = Gk. *κύρμιθς*, a head, cluster. Allied to Gk. *κύρς*, *κύνος*. Cf. Skt. *gr̥gha(m)*, a horn.

COSHERE, to fess, to pamper. (Irish.) In Shirlev St. Patrick, v. 1. = Irish *cosair*, a feast.

COSMETIC, that which beautifies. (Gk.) 'This order of *cosmetick* philosophers;' Tatler, no. 34. = Gk. *κοσμητικός*, skilled in adorning; whence also F. *cosmétique*. = Gk. *κοσμάω*, I adorn, decorate. = Gk. *κόσμος*, order, ornament. See below.

COSMIC, relating to the world. (Gk.) Modern. From Gk. *κόσμος*, relating to the world. = Gk. *κόσμος*, order; also, the world, universe. Der. *cosmic-al*, used by Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, bk. iv. c. 12, § 2; *cosmic-al-ly*.

COSMOGONY, the theory of the origin of the universe. (Gk.) In Warburton, Divine Legation, b. iii. s. 3 (R.). = Gk. *κοσμογονία*, origin of the world. = Gk. *κόσμος*, stem of *κόσμος*, the world; and *-γονία*, a begetting, from *-γεν-*, as in *γί-γεν-α*, perf. of *γίγνομαι*, I become, am produced; where *γεν-* is the second grade of *γεν-*, to produce. Der. *cosmogonyist*.

COSMOGRAPHY, description of the world. (Gk.) In Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, bk. i. c. 11, § 6; and in Bacon, Life of Henry VII. ed. Lumby, p. 171. = Gk. *κοσμογραφία*, description of the world. = Gk. *κόσμος*, world, universe; and *γράφειν*, to describe. Der. *cosmographer*, -ic, -ical.

COSMOLOGY, science of the universe. (Gk.) In Houton (1656). Formed as if from a Gk. **κοσμολογία*; from *κόσμος*, the world, and *λόγος*, to speak, tell of. Der. *cosmologyist*, -ical.

COSMOPOLITE, a citizen of the world. (Gk.) Used in Howell's Letters; b. i. s. 6, let. 60, § 1. = Gk. *κοσμοπολίτης*, a citizen of the world. = Gk. *κόσμος*, the world; and *πολίτης*, a citizen; see **POLITE**. Der. *cosmopolit-an*.

COSSACK, a light-armed S. Russian soldier. (Russ. - Tartar.) Spelt *Cossack* in Hakluyt, Voy. i. 388. = Russ. *kozak*, *kazak*, a Cossack; of Tartar origin. = Turki *qazāq*, a vagabond, a predatory horseman (Vule).

COSSET, a pet-lamb, a pet. (F.) Spenser has *cosset*, for *cosset-lamb*, a pet-lamb. Probs. for *cosset*, lit. 'cot-sitter,' i.e. living in a cot, brought up within doors; cf. G. *haus-lamm*. AF. *cosset*, *cosset*, a cottar; AS. *cōstlita* (Latins as *costetus*), ly-form of *cōstella*, a cottar; see Schmidt, Gloss. to AS. Law. Cf. also G. *kosat*, a cottager (Weigand); Ital. *cassiccio*, a pet-lamb (Florio), from *cava*, a cottage. See Notes on Eng. Etym., p. 46. Der. *cosset*, vb., to pet. ¶ For *is* > *es*, cf. *boat-stain*, *bles*.

COST, to fetch a certain price. (Du. - F. - L.) ME. *costen*. In Chaucer, C. T. 1910 (A 1908); P. Plowman, B. prol. 203. = MDu. *kosten*, to cost. = OF. *coster*, *couster* (F. *couter*), to cost. = L. *constare*, to stand together, consist, last, cost. = L. *con-* (for *cum*), together; and *stare*, to stand. See **CONSTANT**. ¶ The OF. *coster* should have given a form *cost*. Der. *cost*, sb., -ly, -liness.

COSTAL, relating to the ribs. (L.) In Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. iv. c. 10, § 5. Formed, with suffix *-al*, from L. *costa*, a rib. See **COAST**.

COSTERMONGER, an itinerant fruit-seller. (Hybrid; F. and E.) Formerly *costard-monger* or *costard-monger*; the former spelling is in Drant's Horace, where it translates L. *pōmarius* in Sat. li. 3. 227. It means *costard-seller*. 'Costard, a kind of apple. *Costard-monger*, a seller of apples, a fruiterer.' Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715. Much earlier, we find: 'Costard, appulle, quitanum;' Prompt. Parv. p. 94. 'Costardmonger, fruyterier,' i.e. fruiterer; Palsgrave. The etymology of *costard*, an apple, is uncertain; but the suffix *-ard* is properly OF., so that the word is presumably OF., and related to OF. *coste*, a rib, with reference to such apples as had prominent ribs. = L. *costa*, a rib. Cf. F. *fruit côtelé*, ribbed fruit; Hamilton. y. The word *monger* is F.; see **IRONMONGER**. ¶ There is no reason for connecting *costard* with *cost-ard*. The *costard-apple* mentioned in Dampier's Voyages, an. 1699 (R.) is quite a different fruit from the ME. *costard*.

COSTIVE, constipated. (F. - L.) 'But, trow, he loose or costive of laughter?' Ben Jonson, The Penates. = OF. *costive*, pp., constipated (Godefroy). = L. *constipatus*, pp. of *constipare*, to constipate. See **CONSTIPATE**. Der. *costive-ness*.

COSTMARY, a plant. (F. - L. - Gk.) Lyte has *costmary*; tr. of Dodoeus, bk. ii. c. 76. ME. *costmary*, Two Cookery Books, ed. Austin, p. 110, l. 4. Compounded of *rost* and *Marye*; the latter referring to St. Mary the Virgin. *Cost* is F. *cost*, which Cotgrave explains by 'costmary, balsamine, alceostat.' = L. *costum*, n. = Gk. *κόστος*, an aromatic root (of a different odoriferous plant). This

is of Eastern origin; cf. Skt. *śushkhi*, *Costus speciosus*; Arab. *qust*, *costus*; Rich. Dict. p. 1130.

COSTUME, a customary dress. (F.—Ital.—L.) A modern word; added by Todd to Johnson's Dict. Richardson cites a quotation from Sir Joshua Reynolds, Dis. 12.—F. *costume*; a late form, borrowed from Italian. Ital. *costume*; Late L. *costūma*, contracted from L. acc. *consuetudinem*, custom. *Costume* is a doublet of *custom*. See **Custom**.

COSY, **COZY**, snug, comfortably sheltered. (Scand.) This word appears to have been introduced from Lowl. Scotch. We find: *coise* in a hoord, Ramsay's Poems, l. 305 (Jamieson); and *'cosie* i' the neuk, Burns, Holy Fair, st. 20. It seems to be from Norw. *kosa*, (o=oo), v., to refresh, whence *kosa seg*, to enjoy oneself; whence also *kuselg*=Dan. *hyggelig*, which Ferrall translates by 'comfortable, snug, cosy'; and *kosing*, refreshment, recreation (Aasen). Larsen gives Norw. *kostlig*, 'snug, cosy.' Prob. allied to Swed. dial. *kosa*, to warm, *kasug*, warm.

COT, a small dwelling; **COTE**, an enclosure. (E.) 'A luteal hut.' Ancren Riwle, p. 362. *Cote*, in Havelok, ll. 737, 1141. 'Hec casa, casula, a cote,' Wright's Vocab. i. 273. AS. *cot*, *cote*, a cot, den; '15 pfofa cote,' for a den of thieves, Matt. xxi. 13. 'In cote flinum,' into thy chamber; Northumbrian gloss to Matt. vi. 6. [We also find AS. *cyle*, Grein, i. 181.] +Du. *kot*, a cot, cottage; Icel. *kot*, a cot, hut; G. *koth*, a cot (a provincial word); Fligel's Dict. [The W. *cot*, a cot, was borrowed from English.] Der. *cott-age* (with F. suffix); *cott-ager*; *cott-ar*, *cott-er*; cf. also *sheep-cote*, *dove-cote*, &c. Also *cot-quean*, lit. a hussy (living in) a cot, Romeo, iv. 4. 6; see **Quean**.

COTERIE, a set, company. (F.—Teut.) Mere French. Cotgrave gives: 'Coterie, company, society, association of people.' B. Marked by Brachet as being of unknown origin. Referred in Dicz to F. *cote*, a quota, share, from L. *quatus*, how much. But Littré rightly connects it with OF. *coterie*, *coterie*, servile tenure, *cottier*, a cottar, &c. A *coterie* (Low L. *coteria*) was a tenure of land by cottars who clubbed together.—Low L. *cota*, a cot; of Teutonic origin. See **Cot**.

COTILLON, **COTILLION**, a dance for eight persons. (F.—Teut.) It occurs in a note to v. 11 of Gray's Long Story.—F. *cotillon*, lit. a petticoat, as explained by Cotgrave. Formed with suffix *-illon* from F. *cotte*, a coat, frock. See **Coat**.

COTTON (1), a downy substance obtained from a certain plant. (F.—Span.—Arabic.) ME. *cotton*, *cotuna*, *cotin* (with one t). Spelt *cotoun* in Mandeville's Travels, ed. Halliwell, p. 212.—F. *coton* (spelt *cotton* in Cotgrave).—Span. *cotton*, printed cotton, cloth made of cotton; Span. *algodon*, cotton, cotton-down (where *al* is the Arab. def. art.).—Arab. *qutn*, *qutun*, cotton; Richardson's Dict. p. 1138; Palmer's Pers. Dict. col. 472.

COTTON (2), to agree. (F.—Span.—Arabic.) 'Cotton, to succeed, to hit, to agree,' Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715. 'To cotton well' was orig. to form a good nap (to cloth, &c.). Thus Phillips (ed. 1706), s.v. *Cotton* (sic) has: 'in making flatts, to cotton well is when the wooll and other materials work well and imbode together.' From *Cotton* (1), above. Cf. prov. E. *cotton* (E.D.D.).

COTYLEDON, the seed-lobe of a plant. (Gk.) Introduced by Linnaeus in a new sense. As an anatomical term, it occurs as early as 1545. See Phillips.—Gk. *κωτυλιδιον*, a cup-shaped hollow.—Gk. *κωτυλ*, a hollow, hollow vessel, small cup. Cf. Goth. *hōtkjō*, a chamber (Uhlebeck). Der. *cotyledon-ous*.

COUGH, to lay down, set, arrange. (F.—L.) ME. *couchen*, *couchen*, to lay, place, set. 'Couchyn, or leyne thynges togedry, colloco;' Prompt. Parv. p. 96. Occurs frequently in Chaucer; see C. T. 2163 (A 2161).—OF. *coucher*, earlier *calkher*, to place.—L. *collocare*, to place together.—L. *col* for *cum* (i.e. *cum*, together) before *l*; and *locare*, to place, from *locus*, a place. See **Locus**. Der. *couch*, sb., MF. *couchier*, Gower, C. A. iii. 315, bk. viii. 1193; *couch-ant*. Doublet, *collocate*.

COUGHGRASS, a grass which is troublesome as a weed. (E.) Here *cough* is a variant of *quick*, which is a palatalised form of *quick*, i.e. tenacious of life. See **Quick**.

COUGH, to make a violent effort of the lungs. (E.) ME. *coughen*, *couchen*; Chaucer, C. T. 10082 (E 2208). AS. **cukhian*; only found in the deriv. *cokketan*, to make a noise. EFrics. *kuchen*. +Du. *kugchen*, to cough; MHG. *küchen*, G. *kuchen*, to pant, to gasp; Wflern. *kuffen*, to cough (De Bu). β. From an imitative root **kush*, weak grade **kuk*, to gasp; see **Chin-cough**. Der. *cough*, sb.; *chin-cough*.

COUGUAR, **COUGAR**, the puma. (F.—Brazil.) Spelt *cougur* in a tr. of Buffon (1792), i. 193.—F. *cougur* (Buffon). From the Guarani name, given as *cugacu-arana* in Hist. Brasil. (1648), ii. 235.

COULD, was able to; see **Can**.

COULTER, **COLTER**, the iron blade in front of a ploughshare. (L.) ME. *culter*, *colter*; Chaucer, C. T. 3761 (A 3763). AS. *culter*, *Elf. Gloss* 8 (Bosworth); a borrowed word.—L. *culter*, a coultre, knife; lit. a striker; cf. L. *per-cultere*, to strike. Der. From the same source are *cutlass*, q.v.; and *culter*, q.v.

COUNCIL, an assembly. (F.—L.) In Shak. L. L. v. 2. 789. Often confused with *counsel*, with which it had originally nothing to do; *council* can only be rightly used in the restricted sense of 'assembly for deliberation.' Misspelt *council* in the following quotation. 'They shall deliever you vp to their *councils*, and shall scourge you in their sinagoges or *counsel-houses*;' Tyndal, Works, p. 214, col. 2; cf. *conciliis* in the Vulgate version of Matt. x. 17.—AF. *counceille*, Langtoft's Chron. i. 488; F. *concile*, 'a council, an assembly, session'; Cot.—L. *concilium*, an assembly called together.—L. *con-*, for *cum*, together; and *calare*, to summon; see **Calenda**. Der. *council*-or, ME. *conseiller*, Gower, C. A. iii. 192; bk. vii. 3148.

COUNSEL, consultation, advice, plan. (F.—L.) Quite distinct from *council*, q.v. In early use. ME. *conseil*, *cunseil*; Ilavelok, 2862; Rob. of Glouc. p. 412; l. 8535.—AF. *cunseil*, Laws of Will. I. § 10; OF. *conseil*.—L. *consilium*, deliberation.—L. *consulere*, to consult. See **Consult**. Der. *counsel*, verb; *counsel*-or.

COUNT (1), a title of rank. (F.—L.) The orig. sense was 'companion.' Not in early use, being thrust aside by the E. word *earl*; but the fem. form occurs earlier, being spelt *countesse* in the AS. Chron. A.D. 1140. The derived word *count*, a county, occurs in P. Plowman, B. ii. 85. Shak. has *count* in the sense of *count* frequently; Merch. of Ven. i. 2. 49.—AF. *counte*, Polit. Songs, p. 127; OF. *conte*, *comte*; Cotgrave gives 'Comte, an earl,' and 'Comte, a count, an earle'—L. acc. *comitem*, a companion, a count; from uom. *comes*.—L. *com-*, for *cum*, together; and *it-um*, supine of *ire*, to go. Der. *count-ess*, *count-ey*.

COUNT (2), to enumerate, compute, deem. (F.—L.) ME. *counten*; Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, B. 1731; also 1685.—AF. *counten*, *counten*, Year-books of Edw. I. 1292-3, pp. 69, 157; OF. *counten*, *counten*; F. *comter*.—L. *computare*, to compute, reckon. Thus *count* is a doublet of *compute*. See **Compute**. Der. *count*, sb.; *count-er*, one who counts, anything used for counting, a board on which money is counted.

COUNTENANCE, appearance, face. (F.—L.) In early use. ME. *countenance*, *countenance*, *countenance*; P. Plowman, B. prol. 24; Cursor Mundi, 3368; *countenance*, Polit. Songs, p. 216 (temp. Edw. I.).—OF. *countenance*, which Cotgrave explains by 'the countenance, looke, cheere, visage, favour, gesture, posture, behaviour, carriage'—L. *continentia*, which in Late L. meant 'gesture, behaviour, demeanour'; Ducange.—L. *continent-*, stem of pres. part. of *continere*, to contain, preserve, maintain; hence, to comport oneself. See **Contain**. Der. *countenance*, vb.; *discountenance*.

COUNTER, in opposition (to), contrary. (F.—L.) 'This is *counter*;' Hamlet, iv. 5. 110; 'a hound that runs *counter*,' Com. Errors, iv. 2. 39. And very common as a prefix.—F. *contre*, against; common as a prefix.—L. *contrā*, against; common as a prefix. See **Contra**.

COUNTERACT, to act against. (Hybrid; F. and L.) *Counter-action* occurs in The Ramlar, no. 93. Coined from *counter* and *act*. See **Counter** and **Act**. Der. *counteract-ion*, *-ive*, *-ive-ly*.

COUNTERBALANCE, sb., a balance against. (F.—L.) The sb. *counterbalance* is in Dryden, Annus Mirabilis (A.D. 1666), st. 12. From *counter* and *balance*. See **Counter** and **Balance**. Der. *counterbalance*, verb.

COUNTERFEIT, imitated, forged. (F.—L.) ME. *counterfeit*, *contrefait*, Gower, C. A. i. 70, 192; bk. i. 832; ii. 982.—OF. *contrefait*, pp. of *contrefaire*, to counterfeit, imitate; a word made up of *contre*, against, and *faire*, to make, do.—L. *contrā*, against; and *facere*, to make. See **Counter** and **Fact**. Der. *counterfeit*, vb., ME. *counterfeten*; whence pp. *counterfets*; Chaucer, C. T. 5166 (B 746). ⚡ The same spelling *feit* occurs in *forfeit*, q.v.

COUNTERMAND, to revoke a command given. (F.—L.) Used by Fabian, Chron. c. 245, near end; Palsgrave has *contremander*, p. 497.—F. *contremander*, 'to countermand, to recall, or contradict, a former command'; Cot. Compounded of *contre*, against; and *mander*, to command.—L. *contrā*, against; and *mandare*, to command. See **Mandate**. Der. *countermand*, sb.

COUNTERPANE (1), a coverlet for a bed. (F.—L.) A twice altered form, connected neither with *counter* nor with *pane*, but with *quilt* and *point*. The English altered the latter part of the word, and the French the former. The older E. form is *counterpoint*, as in: Shak. Tam. Shrew, ii. 353. 'Bedsteads with silver felt, imbroidered coverlets, or *counterpoints* of purple silk;' North's Plutarch, p. 39. 'On which a tissue *counterpane* was cast;' Drayton, The Barons' Wars, b. vi. st. 42.—MF. *contrepoinet*, 'the back stitch or quilting-stitch; also a quilt, counterpoint, quilted covering;' Cot. β. Thus

named, by a mistaken popular etymology, from a fancied connexion with OF. *contrepointier*, 'to work the back-stitch,' id.; which is from *contre*, against, and *pointe*, a bodkin. But Cotgrave also gives '*contrepoint*, to quilt; and this is a better form, pointing to the right origin. [In mod. F. we meet with the still more corrupt form *countrepointe*, a counterpane, which see in Hatzfeld.] *γ*. The right form is *counteipane* (Supp. to Godefroy, p. 233), where *coute* is from L. *culeicia*, the same as *culeitra*, a cushion, mattress, pillow, or quilt. —Late L. *culeicia puncta*, a counterpane; lit. stitched quilt. 'Estque toto lecto quod supra ponitur alto Ornatus causa, quod dicunt *culeicia puncta*.' Ducange. *δ*. Thus *counteipane* has become *countrepointe* in mod. French, but also produced *countrepointe* in Middle French, whence the E. derivative *counterpoint*, now changed to *counterpane*. See *Quilt*. The fem. pp. *puncta* is from the verb *pungere*, to prick; see *Point*. ¶ The AF. forms are *countepunt*, *quilt poynt*, Royal Wills, pp. 36, 100 (1360, 1381); *cuite pointe*, Vie de St. Auban.

COUNTERPANE (2), the counterpart of a deed or writing. (F.—L.) 'Read, scribe; give me the counterpane;' Ben Jonson, *Hart Fair*, Induction.—AF. *countrepan*, Britton, i. 237; *countrepan*, Waddington's *Manuel des Peches*, l. 10645.—F. *contre*, against; and *pan*, in the sense of 'a pane, piece, or pannell of a wall,' Cot.—L. *contra*, against; *pannum*, acc. of *pannus*, a cloth, patch. See *Counter* and *Pane*.

COUNTERPART, a copy, duplicate. (F.—L.) In Shak. *Sonnet* 84. Merely compounded of *counter* and *part*.

COUNTERPOINT, the composing of music in parts. (F.—L.) 'The fresh descant, prychsonge [read prychsonge], counterpoint; Hale on The Revel, 1550, lib 8 (Todd's Johnson).—MF. *countrepoint*, 'a ground or plain song, in music,' Cot.—F. *contre*, against; and *pointe* (mod. F. *point*), a point. See *Counter* and *Point*. 'Counterpoint' in its literal and strict sense signifies *point against point*. In the infancy of harmony, musical notes or signs were simple points or dots, and in compositions in two or more parts were placed on staves, over, or against, each other; Engl. Cycl. Div. Arts and Sciences, s. v.

COUNTERPOISE, the weight in the other scale. (F.—L.) In Shak. *All's Well*, ii. 3. 182.—F. *countrepois*, *countrepoids*. Cotgrave gives the former as the more usual spelling, and explains it by 'counterpois, equal weight.' See *Counter* and *Poise*. Der. *countrepois*, verb.

COUNTERSCARP, the exterior slope of a ditch. (F.—Ital.—L. and Teut.) The interior slope is called the *scarp*. The word is merely compounded of *counter* and *scarp*. 'Hulwarks and counter-scarps;' Sir T. Herbert, *Travels*, ed. 1665, p. 64; and see Marlowe, *II Tamb.* iii. 2. 78. 'Counter-scarpe, a countescarpe or countermure;' Cot.—Ital. *contrescarpa*.—Ital. *contra*, over against; and *scarpa*, a scarp. See *Counter* and *Scarp*.

COUNTERSIGN, to sign in addition, attest. (F.—L.) 'It was countersigned Melford;' Lord Clarendon's *Diary*, 1688—9; Todd's Johnson.—F. *contre-signer*, 'to subsigne;' Col.—F. *contre*, over against; and *signer*, to sign. See *Counter* and *Sign*. Der. *countersign*, sb. (from *counter* and *sign*, sb.); *countersign-al-ure*.

COUNTERTENOR, the highest adult male voice. (F.—Ital.—L.) It occurs in Cotgrave, who has: '*Contre-teneur*, the counter-tenor part in music.'—Ital. *contratenore*, a counter-tenor; Florio.—Ital. *contra*, against; and *tenore*, a tenor. See *Counter* and *Tenor*.

COUNTERVAIL, to avail against, equal. (F.—L.) In Shak. *Romeo*, ii. 6. 4. ME. *contrevailen*, Gower, C. A. i. 28; prol. 728.—OF. *contrevail*, a stem of *contrevailoir*, to avail against; see Godefroy.—F. *contre*, against; and *vailoir*, to avail.—L. *contra*, against; and *vailere*, to be strong, to avail. See *Valiant*. Der. *contrevail*, sb. **COUNTERSS**; see under *Count*.

COUNTRY, a rural district, region. (F.—L.) In early use. ME. *contree*, *contree*; Layamon's *Brut*, i. 54.—OF. *contree*, country; with which cf. Ital. *contrada*.—Late L. *contrada*, *contrada*, country, region; an extension of L. *contra*, over against. *β*. This extension of form was explained by Diez as a Germanism, viz. as an imitation of G. *gegend*, country, lit. 'that which is opposite to the view,' from *gegen*, against; but the imitation arose in the contrary way, the G. *gegend* (which is meaningless) having been suggested by the Late L. *contrada*, which appears as Ital., Prov., and Roumansch *contrada*, as well as F. *contrée*. *γ*. *Contrada* is regularly formed, as if a fem. pp. from a verb **conträre*, to place opposite, from *contra*, over against. Der. *country-dance*, *country-man*.

COUNTRY-DANCE, a dance of country-people. (F.—L. and OHG.) 'Hedegüet, a country dance or rownd;' E. K. Gosse to Spenser, *Shep. Kal.*, June, l. 27. From *Country* and *Dance*. Hence (first used in 1626) the F. *contredanse* (as if from F. *contre*, against; but it is a mere perversion of the E. word (Hatzfeld)).

COUNTY, an earldom, count's province, shire. (F.—L.) ME. *counte*, *countre*; P. Plowman, B. ii. 85. See *Count* (1).

COUPLE, a pair, two joined together. (F.—L.) ME. *couple*, Gower, C. A. iii. 241; bk. vii. 4437. The verb appears early, viz. in 'hupled bothe togederes' = couples both together; Ancien *Kiwele*, p. 78.—OF. *couple*, later *couple*, a couple.—L. *cōpula*, a bond, band; contracted from **co-ap-ul-a*, where *-ul-* is a dimin. suffix.—L. *co-*, for *com*, i.e. *cum*, together; and OL. *apere*, to join, preserved in the pp. *aptus*. See *Ap*. Der. *couple*, verb, *coupl-ing*, *coupl-ed*. **Doublet**, *copula*.

COUPON, one of a series of conjoined certificates or tickets. (F.—L.—Gk.) Modern.—F. *coupon*, lit. 'a piece cut off.'—F. *couper*, to cut, slash; from *coup*, sb., a blow.—Late L. *colpus*, for *colaphus*, a blow.—Gk. *κόλαφος*, a blow on the ear. See *Cope* (2).

COURAGE, valour, bravery. (F.—L.) ME. *courage*, *corage*; Chaucer, C. T. prol. 11, 22; King *Alisaunder*, 3559.—OF. *corage*, *courage*; formed with suffix *-age* (answering to L. *-aticum*) from L. *cor*, the heart. See *Cordial* and *Heart*. Der. *courage-ous*, *-ly*, *-ness*.

COURIER, a runner. (F.—Ital.—L.) In Shak. *Macb.* i. 7. 23.—MF. *courier*, given in Cotgrave as equivalent to *courrier*, 'a post, or a poster.'—Ital. *corriere*, lit. 'runner.'—Ital. *correre*, to run.—L. *currere*, to run. See *Current*.

COURSE, a running, track, race. (F.—L.) MF. *course*, *cours*; Hampole, *Pricke of Conscience*, 4318; King *Alisaunder*, ed. Weber, l. 288.—OF. *cours*.—L. *cursum*, acc. of *cursus*, a course; from *cursus*, pp. of *currere*, to run. See *Current*. Der. *course*, verb; *course-er*, spelt *coursur* in King *Alisaunder*, l. 4056; *course-ing*.

COURT (1), a yard, enclosed space, tribunal, royal retinue, judicial assembly. (F.—L.) In early use. ME. *court*, *cort*, *curt*. 'Unto the heyre *curt* he yede' = he went to the high court; *Havelok*, 1685. It first occurs, spelt *curt*, in the A.S. Chron. A. D. 1154. Spelt *courte*, P. Plowman, B. prol. 190.—OF. *cort*, *cort* (F. *court*), a court, a yard, a tribunal.—L. acc. *cortem*, *cohortem* (nom. *cohors*), a hurdle, enclosure, cattle-yard; see *Ovid*, *Fasti*, iv. 704; also, a cohort.—L. *co-*, for *con-*, i.e. *cum*, together; and *hort-*, as in *hort-ure*, a garden, cognate with Gk. *χῆρος*, a court-yard; and perhaps with *Yard* (1). Der. *court-er-ous*, q. v.; *court-es-an*, q. v.; *court-es-y*, q. v.; *court-ier*, q. v.; *court-ly*, *-li-ness*, *marital*, *-plaster*; *court*, verb, q. v.

COURT (2), verb, to woo, seek favour. (F.—L.) In Shak. *L. L. v.* 2. 122. Orig. to practise arts in vogue at court. 'For he is practiz'd well in policie, And thereto doth his *courting* most appie;' Spenser, *Mother Hubbard's Tale*, 784; see the context. From the sb. *court*; see above. Der. *court-ship*.

COURT CARDS, pictured cards. A corruption of *coat cards*, also called *coated cards*; Fox, *Martyrs*, p. 919 (K.). 'Here's a trick of discarded cards of us! We were rank'd with *coats*, as long as old master lived;' Massinger, *The Old Law*, iii. 1. *Coat* referred to the dress of the king, queen, and knave; the king and queen suggested *court*. See *Nares*. See *Coat*.

COURTEOUS, of courtly manners. (F.—L.) ME. *cortais*, *cortois*, seldom *cortuous*. Spelt *cortais*, Will. of Palerne, 194, 2704; *curleys*, 231; *curleyse*, 406, 601.—OF. *cortais*, *curtois*, *curteis*, *cortuous*.—OF. *cort*, *curt*, a court; with suffix *-eis* < L. *-ensis*. See *Court*. Der. *cortuous-ly*, *-ness*; also *cortue-y*, q. v.

COURTESAN, a prostitute. (F.—Ital.—L.) Spelt *courtesan*, Shak. *K. Lear*, iii. 2. 79.—F. *courtisane*, 'a lady or waiting-woman of the court; also, a professed strumpet;' Cot.; fem. of *courtisan*, 'a courtier;' id.—Ital. *cortigiana*, *cortisana*, 'a courtesan, Florio; fem. of *cortegiano*, 'a courtier;' id. The latter is for **cortisiano*, an extension of *cortese*, courteous.—Ital. *corte*, court. See *Court*, *Courteous*. ¶ The ME. *courtesane* occurs with the sense of 'courtier;' Paston Letters, let. 7.

COURTESY, politeness. (F.—L.) In early use. ME. *cortaisie*, *cortisite*, *curtisite*; spelt *kurteisie*, Ancien *Kiwele*, p. 70.—OF. *curtisite*, *cortisite*.—OF. *cortais*, *curteis*, courteous. See *Courteous*.

COURTIER, one who frequents the court. (F.—L.) In Shak. *Hamlet*, i. 2. 117. ME. *courteour*, Gower, C. A. i. 89; bk. i. 1410. From AF. *cortier-er* = OF. *cortier-er*, to live at court, Godefroy; with suffix *-our* < L. acc. suffix *-iōrem*.—OF. *cort*, a court. See *Court*.

COUSIN, a near relative. (F.—L.) Formerly applied to a kinsman generally, not in the modern restricted way. ME. *cosin*, *cousin*; Rob. of Glouc. p. 91, l. 2019; Chaucer, C. T. A. 1131; K. Horn, l. 1444; spelt *kosin*, Polist. Songs, p. 343, l. 429 (ab. 1310).—OF. *cosin*, *cousin*, a cousin.—Late L. *consobrinus*, found in the 7th cent. in the St. Gall Vocabulary (Brachet). A contraction of L. *consobrinus*, the child of a mother's sister, a cousin, relation; whence also Roumansch *cusrin*, a cousin; cf. Ital. *cugino*.—L. *con-*, for *cum*, together; and *sobrinus*, a cousin-german, by the mother's side. *Sobrinus* is for **soswinus*, belonging to a sister; from l. *soror* (for **wesör*), a sister; cf. Skt. *svasr*, a sister. Brugmann, i. § 319. See *Sister*.

COUVADE, a custom of 'man child-bed' practised by some

primitive races. (F.—Ital.—L.) Modern.—F. *couvade*, a brood; *faire la couvade*, 'to sit cowering or skowking within doors'; Cot.—Ital. *covata*, 'a cove, a brood'; Florio.—Ital. *covata*, fem. of pp. of *covare*, to hatch.—L. *cubare*, to lie down. Doublet, *covey*, q.v.

COVE, a nook, creek, a small bay. (E.) 'Within secret coves and nooks'; Holland, Ammanius, p. 77. ME. *cove* (= *cove*), a den; Cursor Mundi, l. 12341. AS. *cōfa*, a chamber, Mercian gloss to Matt. vi. 6, xiv. 26; a cave (L. *spelunca*), N. gloss to John, xi. 38. Icel. *kof*, a hut, shed, convent-cell; G. *koben*, a cabin, pig-sty. Remote origin uncertain; not to be confused with *cave*, nor *covep*, nor *cup*, nor *alove*, with all of which it has been connected without reason. Cf. Brugmann, i. § 658 (a). Der. *cove*, verb, to over-arch. The obsolete verb *cove*, to brood (Richardson) is from quite another source, viz. Ital. *covare*, to brood; from L. *cubare*; see *Covey*.

COVENANT, an agreement. (F.—L.) ME. *covenant*, *couenaunt*, *covenand* (with *n* for *v*); often contracted to *conand*, as in Barbour's Bruce. Spelt *couenaunt*, printed *covenand*, K. Alisaunder, ed. Weber, 2036.—OF. *covenant*, *covenant*; Godefroy. Formed as a pres. pt. from *convenir*, to agree, orig. to meet together, assemble.—L. *convenire*, to come together. See *Convene*. Der. *covenant*, verb; *covenant-er*.

COVER, to conceal, hide, spread over. (F.—L.) ME. *couveren*, *heueren*, *kiuern* (with *u* for *v*). Chaucer has *couvered*, C. T. 6172 (D 590).—OF. *covrir*, *covrir*, to cover; cf. Ital. *coprire*—L. *coprire*, to cover.—L. *co-*, for *com*, i.e. *cum*, together, wholly; and *oprire*, to shut, hide, conceal. β. It is supposed that L. *oprire*, to shut, is for *pop-urire*; cf. Lith. *az-ur-iu*, I shut, Lith. *wariati*, doors; and Oscan *ac*, *vers*, a door. See Brugmann, i. § 350. Der. *covering*, *cover-let*, q.v.; also *cover*, q.v.; *kerchief*, q.v.; *curfew*, q.v.

COVERLET, a covering for a bed. (F.—L.) ME. *coverlitt*, *coverlitt*; Wyclif, 4 Kings, vii. 15.—AF. *coverlit*, Royal Wills, p. 181 (1399); mod. F. *couvert*, a bed-covering (Littre).—OF. *covrir*, to cover; and F. *lit*, a bed, from L. *lectum*, acc. of *lectus*, a bed. Hence the word should rather be *coverlit*.

COVERT, a place of shelter. (F.—L.) In early use. 'No covert mist the cacche'—they could find no shelter; William of Palerne, 2217.—OF. *covrert*, a covered place; pp. of *covrir*, to cover. See *Cover*. Der. *covert*, adj., -ly; *covert-ure* (Gower, C. A. i. 224).

COVERT, to desire eagerly and unlawfully. (F.—L.) ME. *covetein*, *covetein* (with *u* for *v*). 'Who so coveteith al, al leseth, who covets all, loses all'; Robt. of Glouc. p. 306.—AF. *coviteir*, Lai d'Havelok, l. 695; (F. *coviteir*, with inserted *n*), to covet; cf. Ital. *cubiare* (for *cupiare*), to covet. β. Formed, as if from a L. *cupidiare*, from acc. *cupidi-tem*, eager desire; which is from *cupidus*, desirous of.—L. *cupere*, to desire. See *Cupid*. Der. *covetous* (AF. *cuvitus*), Edw. Confessor, l. 223; OF. *covitus*, F. *coviteux*); -ly, -ness. *Covetous* was in early use, and occurs, spelt *covetus*, in Floriz and Blanchefleur, ed. Lumley, l. 355.

COVEY, a brood or hatch of birds. (F.—L.) *Covey* of pertreys, i.e. partridges; Prompt. Parv. p. 96.—OF. *covee*, F. *couvee*, a covey of partridges; fem. form of the pp. of OF. *covrer*, F. *couver*, to hatch, sit, brood.—L. *cubare*, to lie down; cf. E. *incubate*. Cf. Gk. *κύνειν*, to bend, *κύνειν*, bent.

COVIN, secret agreement, fraud; a law-term. (F.—L.) The Anglo-French *covine* occurs in the Stat. of the Realm, l. 162, an. 1311. The ME. *covine*, *covin*, counsel, trick, sleight, is in Chaucer, C. T. 606 (A 604).—OF. *covin*, m., *covine*, f., counsel, intention (Godefroy).—Late L. *convension*, a convention, pl. *convensia* (whence the OF. fem. form).—L. *convensire*, to come together. See *Covenant*, *Convene*. 'Thus *covin* = *convension*'.

COW (1), the female of the bull. (E.) ME. *cu*, *cow*; pl. *ky*, *kie*, *kye*; also *kin*, *kyn*, mod. E. *kine*, due to AS. *cýna*, gen. pl. The pl. *ky* is in Cursor Mundi, 4564; *kin* in Will. of Palerne, 244, 480; *kyen* in Caxton, Godefroy of Boloyne, ch. 8, l. 125; *kie* in Golding's Ovid, fol. 26. AS. *cū*, pl. *cý*, formed by vowel-changing; Grein, l. 172. Teut. stem **kū-*, whence also Icel. *kýr*. Cf. also Da. *kø*, Swed. *kø*, Gæl. *bó*, a cow; W. *baw*, a cow; L. *bō*. Further allied to OIrish *bó*, an ox; Pers. *gāw*, Skt. *gā* (nom. *gāu*); Russ. *govjado*, oxen. Idg. stems **g(u)w-*, **g(u)w-*. See *Beef*, *Kine*.

COW (2), to subdue, dishearten, terrify. (Scand.) 'It hath *cow'd* my better part of man'; Mach. v. 8, l. 18.—Icel. *kaga*, to cow, tyrannise over; *lata kagask*, to let oneself be cowed into submission; see Cleasby and Vigfusson; Dan. *kø*, to bow, coerce, subdue; Swed. *kufva*, to check, curb, suppress, subdue. See *Cuff* (1).

COWARD, a man without courage. (F.—L.) ME. *coward*, more often *coward*; spelt *coward* in King Alisaunder, ed. Weber, l. 2108.—AF. *coward*, a coward, Langtoft's Chron. i. 104; OF. *coward*, more usually *coart* (Stupp. to Godefroy), a coward, poltroon, equivalent to It. *codardo*. β. Sometimes explained as an animal that drops his

tail; cf. the heraldic expression *lion coward*, a lion with his tail between his legs. Mr. Wedgwood refers to the fact that a hare was called *coward* in the old terms of hunting; 'le *coward*, on le *court cow*'—the hare, in Le Venery of Twenty, in Reliquiae Antiquae, i. 153; and he thinks that the original sense was 'bob-tailed', with reference to the hare in particular. To which may be added, that *Coart* is the name of the hare in the French version of Reynard the Fox. Or again, it may merely mean one who shows his tail, or who turns tail. γ. Whichever be right, there is no doubt that the word was formed by adding the suffix -ard (Ital. -ardo) to the OF. *coe*, a tail (Ital. *coda*).—OF. *coe*, a tail; with the suffix -ard, of Teutonic origin.—L. *cauda*, a tail; with OHG. suffix -hart, orig. 'hard'. See *Caudal*. Der. *coward*, adj., -ly, -iness, -ice=ME. *cowardis*, Gower, C. A. ii. 66 (OF. *coard-ise*).

COWER, to crouch, shrink down, squat. (Scand.) ME. *couren*. 'Courer in a cope'; Polit. Songs, p. 157 (temp. Edw. I.). 'He *houred* low'; William of Palerne, l. 47; 'Ye . . . cowardli as catifis *couren* here in meuwe'—ye cowardly cower here in a mew (or cage) like catifis; id. 3336.—Icel. *kura*, to doze, lie quiet; Swed. *kura*, to doze, to doze, to settle to rest as birds do; Dan. *kure*, to lie quiet, rest; Swed. dial. *kura*, to sit hunched up. Cf. G. *hauern*, to cower.

COWL (1), a monk's hood, a cap, hood. (L.) ME. *coule*. 'Coule, munkys abyte [monk's habit], *cuculla*, *cucullus*'; Prompt. Parv. p. 97. [Another form *covel* occurs 5 times in Havelok, ll. 768, 858, 964, 1144, 2904, spelt *covel*, *cuel*, *houel*, and meaning 'a coat'; from AS. *cufle*, a cowl (Hosworth); the *f* passing into ME. *v*.] ME. *coule* is from AS. *cugle*, *cugle*, *cule*; the last of these occurs in Ælfric's Saints Lives, c. xxiii. l. 237. β. These words are all from Late L. *cuculla*, a frock, sometimes a hood; from L. *cucullus*, a hood.

COWL (2), a vessel carried on a pole. (F.—L.) The pole supporting the vessel was called a *cowl-staff*; see Merry Wives, iii. 3, 156. 'Cowl, a large wooden tub; formerly, any kind of cup or vessel'; Halliwell. ME. *cuel* (= *cuel*), as in *cuel-staff*, a cowl-staff, Gen. and Exodus, l. 3710.—OF. *cuel*, later *cueau*, 'a little tub'; Cot. Dimin. of F. *cuve*, 'an open tub, a fat, or vat'; id.—L. *cūpa*, a vat, butt, large cask. Der. *cowl-staff*; see *staff*.

COWRY, a small shell used for money. (Hind.—Skt.) *Cowries* (the *Cypraea moneta*) are used as small coin in many parts of Southern Asia, and especially on the coast of Guinea in Africa; Eng. Cycl., Arts and Sciences, s.v. *Cowry*. The word is Hindustani, and must therefore have been carried to the Guinea-coast by the English.—Hind. *kauri*, 'a small shell used as coin; money, fare, hire'; Forbes' Hind. Diet. p. 281.—Skt. *kāpāra*, *kāpārika*, a cowry. See Yule. H. II. Wilson, at p. 271, cites also Bengali *kari*, Guzerathi *kari*.

COWSLIP, the name of a flower. (E.) In Milton, Comus, 898. Shak. has both *cowslip*, Temp. v. 1, 89; and *oxlip*, Mids. Nit. Dr. ii. 1, 250. ME. *cowslowe*, *cowslowp*; Prompt. Parv. p. 99. AS. *cū-slyppe*, *cū-slopp*; for the former form, see Cockayne's Leechdoms, Glossary; the entry 'britannica, *cū-slopp*' is in Ælfric's Glossary; Voc. 135, 26; cf. 361, 23. β. By the known laws of AS. grammar, the word must be divided as *cū-slyppe* or *cū-slopp*, where *cū* means *cow*; cf. *cū-nille*, wild chervil (Leo). The word *ox-lip* was made to match it, and therefore stands for *ox-slip* or *ox-slopp*; cf. prov. E. *bull-slop*, a large oxlip, E.D.D., p. 435. The word *slyppe* or *slopp* means lit. a *slop*, i.e. a piece of dung. An examination of the AS. names of plants in Cockayne's Leechdoms will strengthen the belief that many of these names were of a very homely character. Cf. Icel. *kú-ræki*, a primrose, lit. 'cow-leavings'; MDan. *boðriv*, marsh marigold, lit. 'cow-drift'. See *Slop*.

COXCOMB, a fool, a fop. (E.) In Shakespeare, it means (1) a fool's cap, Merry Wives, v. 5, 146; (2) the head, Tw. Nit. v. 179, 193, 195; (3) a fool, Com. Err. iii. 1, 32. 'Let the fool go like a *coxcomb* still'; Drant's Horace, Ep. bk. i. To Scæva. For *cock's comb*, i.e. cock's crest. See *Cockcomb* in Minshew (1627), who explains it. See *Cook* and *Comb*.

COXSWAIN, **COCKSWAIN**, the steersman of a boat. (Hybrid; F. and Scand.) The spelling *coxswain* is modern; *cockswain* occurs in Drummond's Travels, p. 70 (Todd's Johnson); in Anson's Voyage, b. iii. c. 9; and in Cook's Voyage, vol. i. b. ii. c. 1 (R.). The word is compounded of *cock*, a boat, and *swain*; and means the person in command of a boat, not necessarily the steersman, though now commonly so used. See *Cook* (5) and *Swain*.

COY (1), modest, bashful, retired. (F.—L.) 'Coy, or sobry, sobrius, modestus'; Prompt. Parv. p. 86.—OF. *coi*, earlier *quet*, *coit* (Godefroy), still, quiet.—Folk-L. **quētum*; acc. of **quētus*, for L. *quētus*, quiet, still.—L. *quēt-*, stem of *quies*, rest. See *Quiet*. Der. *coy-ly*, -ness, -ish, -ness. Doublet, *quiet*.

COY (2), a decoy for wild duck. (Du.—L.) See N.E.D. and E.D.D.—Du. *koai*, a cage; MDu. *koie* (Hexham).—Late L. *cavea*, a cage. See *Cage*; of which *coy* is a doublet.

COYOTE, a prairie-wolf. (Span. -Mexican.) Span. *coyote*. = Mexican *coyote*, the Mexican wolf; *Canis latrans*.

COZEN, to flatter, to beguile. (F.-L.) In Shak. Merry Wives, iv. 2. 180. 'When he had played the *cousining* mate with others . . . himself was beguiled.' Ilakluyt, Voyages, i. 586. Here the spelling agrees with that of *Cousin*, q.v. *Cozen* is, in fact, merely a verb evolved out of *cousin*. = F. *cousiner*, 'to claim kindred for advantage, or particular ends; as he, who to save charges in travelling, goes from house to house, as *cozin* to the honour of every one'; Cot. So in mod. F., *cousiner* is 'to call cousin, to sponge, to live upon other people'; Hamilton and Legros. The change of meaning from 'sponge' to 'beguile' or 'cheat' was easy. Cf. OF. *cosin*, a dupe (Godefroy). Der. *cozen-age*, *cozen-er*.

CRAB (1), a common shell-fish. (E.) ME. *erabbe*, Old Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, i. 51. AS. *crabba*, as a gloss to *Lat. cancer*; *Alfric's Gloss*; Voc. 180. 41. = Icel. *krabbi*; Swed. *krabba*; Dan. *krabbe*; Du. *krab*; G. *krabbe*. Allied to EFrica, and Du. *krabben*, to scratch, to claw; also to G. *krab*, Du. *krasf*, crab. See **Crayfish**.

CRAB (2), a kind of apple. (E.) 'Mala maciana, wode-crabbi'; MS. Harl. 3388, qn. in Cockayne's Leechdoms, Glossary. 'Crabbe, apple or frute, macianum'; Prompt. Parv. p. 99. 'Crabbe, tre, acerbus, macianus, arbutus'; id. Cf. prov. E. *scrab*, a crab-apple, E.D.D.; and Swed. dial. *skrabba*, fruit of the wild apple; also, anything poor or weak; cf. Swed. *skrabbig*, weakly.

CRABBED, peevish; cramped. (E.) 'The awres [arrows] of thy *crabbed* eloquence'; Chaucer, C. T. 9079 (E 1203). Cf. Lowland Scotch *crab*, to provoke, in Jamieson; he cites the sentence 'thou hes *crabbit* and offendit God' from Abp. Hamilton's Catechism, fol. 153 b. 'Crabbid, awake, or wrawe, cernicus, bilousus, cancericus'; Prompt. Parv. p. 99. *B*. From the same root as **Crab** (1), q.v. Cf. Du. *krabben*, to scratch; *krabben*, to quarrel, to be cross, to be peevish; *krabbig*, peevish, forward; evidently the equivalent of *crabbed* in the sense of peevish. *Y*. As regards the phrase 'to write a *crabbed* hand', cf. Icel. *krab*, a crabbed hand, Icel. *krabba*, to scrawl, write a crabbed hand; Du. *krabbelen*, to scribble, scrawl, scrape, a dimin. form from *krabben*, to scratch. 'Thus *crabbed*, in both senses, is from the same root. It is remarkable that the Prompt. Parv. translates *crabbed* by L. *cancerinus*, from *cancer*, a crab. Der. *crabbed-ly*, *-ness*.

CRACK, to split suddenly and noisily. (E.) ME. *craken*, *kraken*; Havelock, 1857. 'Speren *chrakeden*', 'spear cracked'; Layamon, iii. 94. AS. *cracian*, to crack (Hosworth). 'Sio eorpe call *cracode*', the earth all cracked; Psalm xlv. 3, ed. Thorpe. + Du. *kraken*, to crack, crack; *krakken*, to crack; *krak*, a crack; *krak*, crack!; G. *krachen*, to crack; *krach*, a crack; Gael. *crac*, a crack, fissure; *crac*, to crack, break, crash (from E.). *B*. An imitative word, like *crack*, *crack*, *crash*, *gnash*. Cf. Skt. *garj*, to roar. Der. *crack*, sb., *crack-er*; *crack-le*, the frequentative form, signifying 'to crack often'; *crake*, to boast, an obsolete word; also *crack-n-el*, q.v.

CRACKNEL, a kind of biscuit. (F.-Du.) 'Crakenelle, brede, crepuitellus, fraginellus'; Prompt. Parv. p. 100. 'Crakenell, cracquelin'; Palgrave. A curious perversion of F. *Cratogeomys* explains by 'cracknell'; the E. *crack-n-el* answering to F. *crack-el-in*. = Du. *krakeling*, a cracknel; formed with dim. suffix *-el* and the suffix *-ing* from *kraken*, to crack; from the crisp nature of the biscuit.

CRADLE, a child's crib; a frame. (F.) ME. *cradel*, Ancrén Riwle, p. 260. AS. *cradol*; in comp. *cild-eradol*, child-cradle; *Alfric's Homilies*, ed. Thorpe, ii. 76. [A true Teutonic word, not borrowed from Celtic. Irish *cradhal*, Gael. *creadhail*, a cradle, a grate, are from English.] Allied to mod. G. *krätze*, a basket, given by Kluge; MHG. *kratte*, *kretze*, OIG. *cratelo*, *crezzo*, a basket (Schade). On the other hand, Schade regards these G. words as derived from L. *crates*, a hurdle; which seems unlikely.

CRRAFT, skill, ability, trade. (E.) ME. *craft*, *erft*; Layamon, i. 120. AS. *craft*, Grein, i. 167. + Du. *kracht*, power; Icel. *kræft*, *kræft*, craft, force; Swed. and Dan. *kraft*, power; G. *kraft*, power, energy. *B*. Formed with suffixed *-t* from Teutonic stem **kraf-*; cf. Icel. *kræft*, strong, or daring. Perhaps allied to AS. *cræfian*, to crave, demand; see **Crave**. Der. *craft-y*, *-ly*, *-ness*, *craft-s-man*; also *hand-i-craft*, q.v.

CRAG, a rock. (C.) ME. *crag*, pl. *craggis*; Hampole, Pricke of Conscience, 6393; Cursor Mundi, 9885. = W. *crag*, a rock, *crag*; allied to Gael. and Irish *crag*, a *crag*. Cf. W. *crags*, a stone; Bret. *karrek*, a rock in the sea, rock covered with breakers; Gael. and Irish *carraig*, a rock, cliff. From a base **kars*, to be rough or hard; Stokes-Fick, p. 72. Der. *cragg-y*.

CRAKE, CORNCRAKE, the name of a bird. (E.) So named from its cry, a kind of grating *crack*. Cf. ME. *craken*, to cry, shriek out. 'Thus they begyn to *crake*'; Pilgrims' Sea Voyage, l. 16; see Stations of Rome, ed. Furnivall, E. E. T. S. 1867. An imitative

word, like *crack*, *crack*, and *crack*; and see **Crow**. The Gk. *κράξ*, Lat. *crax*, also signifies a sort of loud-rail, similarly named from its cry. Der. *corn-crake*, Holland The Howlat, l. 782; *night-crake*, Voc. 630. 40.

CRAMP, to press close together. (E.) ME. *crammn*. 'Fuī *crammyn*'; Wyclif, Hos. xiii. 6. AS. *crammian*, to stuff. The entry 'farcio, ic *crammige*' occurs in *Alfric's Grammar*, De Quarta Conjugatione. The compound verb *undercrammian*, to fill underneath, occurs in *Alfric's Homilies*, i. 430. [-Icel. *krémja*, to squeeze, bruise; Swed. *krama*, to squeeze, press; Dan. *kramme*, to crumple, crush.] From *cramm*, 2nd grade of the AS. strong verb *crimn-an*, to crumple. Cf. OHG. *chrinnan*, MHG. *krinnen*, to seize with the claws, G. *grinnen*, to grip, gripe. Allied to **Cramp**.

CRAMBO, a name of game; doggerel verse. (L.-Gk.) A popular variation of L. *crambé*, cabbage; esp. with reference to L. *crambé repetita*, cabbage served up again; hence, a tasteless repetition; see Juvenal, Sat. vii. 154. = Gk. *κράμβη*, cabbage.

CRAMP, a tight restraint, spasmodic contraction. (F.-Tent.) The verb to *cramp* is much later than the sb. in English use. ME. *crampe*, a cramp, spasm. 'Crampe, spasms'; Prompt. Parv. p. 100. 'I cacche the *crampe*'; P. Plowman, C. vii. 78. = F. *crampe*, 'the cramp'; Cot. Cf. F. *cramp*, 'a cramp-iron'. = Du. *kramp*, a cramp, spasm. From the 2nd grade of Teut. **kremp-an*, **krimjan*, to draw together, as in OIG. *krimman*, str. vb. Cf. E. *crimp*, *crump*, *crumple*. Also Swed. *kramp*, *cramp*; *krampa*, a cramp-iron, staple; MDan. *krampe*, *cramp*; *krampe*, a cramp or iron clasp; G. *krampf*, *cramp*; *krampen*, *krampfen*, to cramp; Icel. *kræpp*, cramped, strait, narrow; *kræppa*, to cramp, to clench; where the *pp* stands for *mp*, by assimilation. Der. *cramp-fish*, the torpedo, causing a spasm; *cramp-iron*, a vice, clamp.

CRANBERRY, a kind of sour berry. (Low G.) For *craneberry*; from some fanciful notion. Perhaps 'because its slender stalk has been compared to the long legs and neck of a crane' (Webster). Not in ME.; first in 1672; from Low G. = Low G. *kraanbere* (Berghaus); G. *kraanbere*, explained in Flügel's Dict. as 'a crane-berry, red bilberry.' And, most unequivocally, in Dan. *tranebær*, a cranberry, Swed. *tranebär*, a cranberry, where the word follows the peculiar forms exhibited in Dan. *trane*, Swed. *trana*, a crane. See **Crane**, and **Berry**.

CRANE, a long-legged wading bird. (E.) 'Crane, byrde, grus'; Prompt. Parv. p. 100. Spelt *eran*, Layamon, ii. 422. AS. *cran*; we find 'grus, *eran*' in *Alfric's Glossary*, Nomina Avium. + Du. *kraan*; Swed. *trana* (for *kraana*); Dan. *trane* (for *kraane*); Icel. *trani* (for *kran*); G. *kran-ich*, a crane. + W. *garan*, a crane; Corn. and Bret. *garan*; Gk. *κράνος*, a crane. Cf. also L. *grus*, a crane; Lith. *garnys*, a stork. *B*. The word is usually derived from the bird's cry; from *GER*, to call, cry out; cf. Gk. *κράνος*. *B*. It is to be noted, further, that, in the sense of a machine for raising weights, we have still the same word; see Arnold's Chronicle, 1502 (ed. 1811, p. 127). In this sense, we find Gk. *κράνος*, Dan. and Swed. *kraan*, Du. *kraan*, G. *krahn*; cf. Icel. *trana*, a framework for supporting timber. In English, *crane* also means a bent pipe, or siphon, from its likeness to the bird's neck; and cf. F. *grue*, 'a crane, also, the engine so called'; Cot. Brugmann, i. § 632. Der. *crane*, vb., to extend the neck (cf. Westphal, *kränen*, to make a long neck); *crane-berry*.

CRANIUM, the skull. (L.-Gk.) Medical. Borrowed from L. *cranium*, the skull. = Gk. *κράνιον*, the skull; allied to *κράν*, *κράνιον*, the head, and to L. *ceresbrum*; cf. also Skt. *crāsa*, the head. See Brugmann, i. § 508, 619. Der. *crani-al*, *cranio-log-y*, *cranio-log-ist*, *cranio-log-ic-al* (from Gk. *κράνιον*, discourse, *κράνιον*, to speak).

CRANK (1), a bent arm, for turning an axis. (E.) Shak. has *crank*, a winding passage, Cor. i. 1. 141; also *crank*, to wind about, 1 Hen. IV, iii. 1. 98. Cf. Milton, L'Allegro, l. 27. 'Cranke of a well'; Prompt. Parv. p. 100. AS. *cranc*, in the comp. *cranc-staf*; Anglia, ix. 263, l. 14. Cf. EFries. *kruken*, bent. From Teut. type **krank*, 2nd grade of **hrenkan* (**hrinkan*), pt. t. **krank*, pp. **krunkanoz*. Cf. AS. *crincan*, by-form of *cring-an*, to fall in battle, orig. 'to be bent up'; Du. *brunkel*, a rumple, wrinkle, i.e. little bend; *krunkelen*, to rumple, wrinkle, bend, turn, wind. Hence also *Crinkle*, which see. And see **Cringe**. Der. *crank*, to twist about, 1 Hen. IV, iii. 1. 98; *crank-le*, to twist about, as in Cotgrave, s. v. *serpenter*.

CRANK (2), liable to be upset, said of a boat. (E.) 'The Resolution was found to be very *crank*'; Cook, Voyage, vol. iii. b. i. c. x. Allied to **Crank** (1). Cf. Du. *krank*, ill, poor; Walloon *krankier*, to turn aside, shift, *krankieu*, rickety (said of children), twisty (said of trees); also Du. *krengen*, to careen, to bend upon one side in sailing; Swed. *kränga*, to heave down, to heel; *krängning*, a careening, heeling over; Dan. *kränge*, to heave down; also, to lie along, to lurch; *krängning*, a lurch. See **Cringe**. Der. *crank-y*, *crank-ness*.

CRANK (3), lively, brisk. (E.) Obsolete and provincial.

'Crank, brisk, jolly, merry'; Halliwell. 'He who was a little before bedded, and carried lyke a dead karkas on fower menues shoulders, was now *crank* and lustie'; Udal, on Mark, c. 2, v. 6. Ultimately, a very different use of *crank* (a), from the notion of turning quickly. Cf. Norw. *kring*, active, brisk, Dan. dial. *kræng*, dexterous, *lecl. kring*, easy.

CRANNY, a rent, chink, crevice. (F.—L.) ME. *crany*, with one n; see Prompt. Parv. p. 100, where *crany* or *crany* is translated by L. *rima*, a chink. 'Crany, cranyse'; Palgrave. Formed by adding the E. dimin. suffix -y to F. *cran*, a notch; also spelt *cran*, as in Cotgrave; or from OF. *crane*, a nook (Godefroy). Cf. Ital. *crena*, a notch (Florio); and perhaps L. *crēna*, a notch, used by Pliny, but of doubtful authority; see Körtling, § 2591. Der. (from L. *crēna*) *cran-ate*, q. v., *cran-ell-ate*, q. v.

CRANTS, a garland, wreath. (MDu.—G.) In Hamlet, v. i. 255. Lowland Scotch *crance* (Jamieson). The spelling *krants* is given by Kilian for the Du. word now spelt *krans*, a wreath, garland, chaplet; cf. Dan. *krands*, Swed. *krans*, — G. *krantz*, a wreath.

CRAPE, a thin crisp silk stuff. (F.—L.) 'A saint in *crapre*'; Pope, Moral Essays, l. 136. — F. *crêpe*, spelt *crapre* in Cotgrave, who explains it by 'cipes, cobweb lawne'. OF. *crapre*, 'curled, frizzled, crisped, criske'; id. — L. *crispus*, crisped, curled. See **CRISP**. Thus *crapre* is a doublet of *crisp*.

CRAPULOUS, intemperate, sick with drunkenness. (L.—Gk.) In Bailey and Johnson. Charles Cotton has *crapula*; Night Quatrains, l. 72. — L. *crāpulosus*, drunken. — L. *crāpula*, intoxication. — Gk. *κραμύλη*, nausea, effect of a surfeit; prob. orig. 'giddiness'. Allied to *κρανός*, rapid, swift; Lith. *kreip-iti*, to turn, turn round.

CRARE, a kind of ship. (F.) Shak. has 'sluggish *crare*'; Cymb. iv. 2, 205 (old edd. *care*); see also *crarier* in Halliwell; *cray* in Nares. MF. *crayer*, Allit. Mort. Arthur, 738, 3666. — OF. *crarier*, *creer*, a vessel of war (Godefroy); apparently a Norman word; Low L. *cratera*, *creyera*. Origin unknown.

CRASH, to break in pieces forcibly, to make a sudden grating noise. (Scand.) Shak. has the sb. *crash*, Hamlet, ii. 2, 498. 'He shak't his head, and crash't his teeth for ire'; Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, bk. vii. st. 42. 'Crashyn, as tette, fremo'; Prompt. Parv. p. 100; Allit. Mort. Arthur, ed. Brock, l. 1109. A mere variant of *craze*, and both *crash* and *craze* are again variants of *crack*. Cf. *clash*, *dash*; of imitative origin. Perhaps suggested by Swed. *krasa*, to crackle; *slå i kras*, to dash to pieces; Dan. *krase*, to crackle; *slaa i kras*, to break to shivers. See **CRASE**, **CRACK**. Der. *crash*, sb.

CRASIS, the contraction of two vowels into a long vowel or diphthong. (Gk.) Grammatical. Borrowed from Gk. *κράσις*, a mixing, blending. — Gk. *κράσις*, I mix, blend. See **CRATER**.

CRASS, thick, dense, gross. (L.) 'Of body somewhat *crasse* and corpulent'; Hall's Chron. Hen. VII. an. 21 § 5. — L. *crassus*, thick, dense. Lat. D. r. *crassi-tude*; *crassel*, q. v.

CRATCH, a manger, crib for cattle. (F.—OHG.) ME. *cracche*, *crèche*; used of the manger in which Christ was laid; Cursor Mundi, 11237; spelt *crèche*, Ancien Riwle, p. 260. — OF. *crèche* (mod. F. *crèche*), a manger, crib. [The Provencal form is *crepcha*, and the Ital. is *greppia*; all are of OHG. origin.] — OHG. *cripchea* (whence G. *krippe*), a crib; cf. OSax. *kribbia*, a crib; see the Heland, ed. Heyne, l. 382. And see **CRIB**. Der. *cratch*-*cradle*, i.e. crib-cradle; often unmeaningly turned into *scratch*-*cradle*.

CRATE, a wicker case for crockery. (MDu.) 'I have seen a horse carrying home the harvest on a *crate*'; Johnson, Journey to the Western Islands. Grose (1790) has: '*crates*, panniers for glass or crockery.' And see F.D.D. Perhaps from MDu. *kratte*, Du. *krat*, a basket; cf. MDu. *kræte*, a wicker pannier (Hexham); OHG. *cratin*, a basket. β. Or, otherwise, from L. *crates*, a hurdle; properly, of wicker-wo. k. And see **CART**, **CRADLE**.

CRATER, the cup or opening of a volcano. (L.—Gk.) Used by Berkeley, to Arbutnot, Description of Vesuvius, 1717 (Todd's Johnson). 'Crater, a cup or bowl, a goblet'; Bailey, vol. ii. (1731). — L. *crater*, a bowl; the crater of a volcano. — Gk. *κρατήρ*, a large bowl in which things were mixed together. — Gk. *κρατήρ*, I mix; from the base *κρ-*. Cf. Skt. *krī*, to mix.

CRAYAT, a kind of neckcloth. (F.—Austrian). Spelt *crabat* in Hudibras, pt. i. c. 3, l. 166: 'Canonical *crabat* of Smeck'. But this is a corrupted spelling. Dryden has: 'His sword-knot this, his *cravat* that designed'; Epilogue to the Man of Mode, l. 23. — F. *cravate*, meaning (1) a Cravat, Croatian; and (2) a cravat. β. The history of the word is recorded by Ménage, who lived at the time of the first introduction of *cravats* into France, in the year 1636. He explains that the ornament was worn by the *Croatates* (Croatsians), who were more commonly termed *Cravates*; and he gives the date (1636) of its introduction into France, which was due to the dealings the French had at that time with Germany; it was in the time of the Thirty Years' War. See the passage quoted in Brachet, s.v. *cravate*;

and in Nares, s.v. *erabat*. γ. Brachet also explains, s.v. *corvée*, the insertion, for euphony, of the letter *v*, whereby *Crates* became *Cravate* or *Cravate*; a similar striking instance occurs in F. *pouvoir*, from L. *potēre*, for *potēre*. The word is, accordingly, of historic origin; from the name of Croatia, now a province of Austria. Cf. *Cravats*, i.e. Croatsians, which occurs in 1658; see Sir S. D. Scott, The British Army (1850), iii. 101; also N. and Q. 6 S. vi. 113. The name is of Slavonic origin; cf. Russ. *Kroat*, a Croatian.

CRAVE, to beg earnestly, beseech. (L.—E.) ME. *craven* (with *v* for *v*); Genesis and Exodus, ed. Morris, l. 1408. AS. *cragan*, to crave; A. S. Chron. an. 1070; ed. Thorpe, p. 344. Cf. Icel. *kræfa*, to crave, demand; Swed. *kräfa*, to demand; Dan. *kræve*, to crave, demand, exact; also Icel. *kræfa*, a craving, a demand. Der. *craving*.

CRAVEN, one who is defeated, a recreant. (F.—L.) ME. *cravant* (with *v* for *v*); also spelt *cravand*, *cravand*. 'Al ha cneowen ham *cravant* and ouerunnen' = they all knew them to be craven and overcome; Legend of St. Katharine, 132. 'Ha! *cravande* knyghte!' = ha! craven knight; Morthe Arthur, ed. Brock, l. 133. β. The termination in -en is a mistaken one, and makes the word look like a past participle. The word is really *cravant*, where -ant is the regular French form of the present participle. — OF. *cravant*, pres. part. of *craver*, by-form of *creuer*, to burst, to break; and hence, to be overcome. [Cf. Span. *quabrar*, to fail, to be bankrupt, which is the same word.] — L. *crapellin*, acc. of pres. part. of *crapere*, to burst. See further the uses of F. *craver*; thus, OF. *le cuer nu crève* means 'my heart is breaking'; OF. *crève* means 'dead'; and Walloon *se krevir de rive* is denounced by Remacle as being not a polite phrase. See Phil. Soc. Trans. 1902, p. 659.

CRAW, the crop, or first stomach of fowls. (E.) ME. *crawe*; Wyclif, 4 Kings, vi. 25. 'Crawe, or crowse of a hyrde or other fowls, gabus, vesicula'; Prompt. Parv. p. 101. [Allied to *crag* or *crag*, the neck.] AS if from AS. **cragan*, the neck (not found); NFries. *krage*, neck, *craw*. Cf. Du. *krage*, the neck, collar; G. *kragen*, a collar. Also (perhaps) Dan. *kro*, Swed. *kräfa*, *craw*.

CRAWFISH; see **CRAYFISH**.

CRAWL, to creep along. (Scand.) Spelt *craft*; Spenser, F. Q. iii. 3, 26. See Cursor Mundi, 6612. Cf. prov. E. *crafts*, *croff*, to crawl. — Icel. *kráfla*, to paw, to scrawl with the hands; *kráfla fram úr*, to crawl out of; Swed. *kräppla*, to grope; Swed. dial. *kralla*, to creep on hands and feet; Dan. *kræple*, to crawl, *creep*. β. The orig. base is here Teut. **krab-*, signifying 'to paw' or 'scree with the hands'; with the frequentative suffix -la; thus giving the sense of 'to grope', to feel one's way as an infant does when crawling along. Cf. Low G. *krabbeln*, *kravueln*, *kräulen*, to crawl (Schmalz).

CRAYFISH, **CRAWFISH**, a species of crab. (F.—OHG.) Spelt *crayfish* in Holland, tr. of Pliny, bk. xxxii. c. 7 (p. 439 b). A mistaken accommodation of ME. *crevis* or *crepe*, Wars of Alexander, 3864; spelt *crevis*, Babees Book, ed. Furnivall, p. 158; *creveys*, Prompt. Parv. — OF. *crevisse*, given by Roquefort as another spelling of OF. *escrevisse*, mod. F. *écrevisse*, a crayfish; Hatfield also cites the OF. form *crevisse*. — OHG. *cræbiz*, MHG. *kræbez*, G. *krab*, a crayfish, crab; allied to G. *krabbe*, a crab. See **CRAB** (1). It follows that the etymological division of the word into syllables is as *cray-fish*; and thus all connexion with *fish* disappears.

CRAYON, a pencil of coloured chalk. (F.—L.) In Evelyn's Diary, Sept. 30, 1644. Borrowed from F. *crayon*, explained by Cotgrave as 'dry-painting, or a painting in dry colours, &c. Formed with suffix -on from F. *crâie*, chalk. — L. *crēta*, chalk. See **CRETA**-**CEOUS**.

CRAZE, to break, weaken, derange. (Scand.) ME. *crasen*, to break, crack. 'I am right sike that the pot was *crased*,' i.e. cracked; Chaucer, C. T., 16402 (G 934). Allied to *crash*, but nearer to the original. — Swed. *krasa*, to crackle; *slå i kras*, to break in pieces. Ibre also cites Swed. *gå i kras*, to go to pieces; and the MSwed. *kraslig*, easily broken; so also Dan. *kræse*, to crackle. ¶ The F. *écraser* is from the same source; the F. verb was (probably) not borrowed from the French, but directly from Scand.; but the adj. *crazy* may have been suggested by the F. pp. *crasé*, broken. Der. *cras-y*, *cras-i-ly*, *cras-i-mess*. Cf. **CRASH**.

CREAK, to make a sharp grating sound. (E.) ME. *creken*. 'He cryeth and he *creketh*;' Skelton, Colin Clout, l. 19. 'A crowe .. *breked*;' Fabyan, Chron. vol. i. c. 213. An imitative word, like **CRACK** and **CRACK**. Cf. FFries. *kraken*, to creak; as in *krakende wagens*, creaking wains (Koolhaan); OHG. *chrægen*, *kræhen*, to creak; MDu. *kreken*, 'to creak', Hexham; also Du. *krekel*, a cricket (from its cry).

CREAM, the oily substance which rises in milk. (F.—L.—Gk.) ME. *creme*, *crayme*. 'Cowe *creme*;' Babees Book, ed. Furnivall, p. 266; 'crayme of cove'; id. 123. Also *craym*, *crayme*, *crayme*, P. Plowm. A. vii. 269; B. vi. 284; C. ix. 306. — OF. *crème*, F. *crème*, *cream*. Really the same word as OF. *crème* (F. *chrème*), *chrim*, — L. *chrisma*,

—Gk. *χρίσμα*; see **CHRISM**. ¶ Derived in late times from *L. cremor*, by error; whence *cremor lactis*, and even *crema lactis* (Ducange), but the guess was a wrong one. Der. *cream*, verb; *cream-y*, *cream-i-ness*. Doublet, *chrisin*.

CREASE (1), a wrinkle, small fold. (F.—L.) Richardson well remarks that 'this word so common in speech, is rare in writing.' He quotes an extract containing it from Swift, *Thoughts on Various Subjects*. Also: 'The *crease* here are excellent good; the proportion of the chin good;' Sir Giles Goosecap (1606), Act ii. sc. 1; a quotation which seems to refer to a portrait. Phillips (in 1726) has *crease*, a fold; and the word is noted by Skinner (1671). But the earliest spelling is *creant*. In Lyte's tr. of Dudoens, bk. vi. c. 40, a peach-stone is said to be 'ful of *creantes* [i.e. crests, ridges] and gutters.' Hence Phillips (in 1638) has '*Creast-tile*, a roof-tile, which is made to lay upon the ridge of a house;' whence prov. F. *crease*, 'a ridge-tile;' E.D.D. Suggested by OF. *creant*, crested; also, wrinkled or ruffled, in speaking of the surface of water; the form is Walloon, which has *kress*, a crest, a ridge, &c. (Remacle); cf. mod. Prov. *cre-t*, *creis*, a ridge. Thus *crease* is a doublet of *crest*; see **CREST**. Cf. Notes on E. Etym. p. 49. ¶ For the spelling *creast*, a crest, see Caxton, *Morte Darthur*, bk. v. c. 5. l. 66.

CREASE (2), **CREESE**, a Malay dagger. (Malay.) 'Four hundred young men, who were privately armed with *crizes*;' Sir T. Herbert, *Travels*, ed. 1665; p. 68.—Malay *kris* or *kris*, 'a dagger, poignard, kris, or crease;' Marsden's Malay Dict., 1812, p. 258.

CREATE, to make, produce, form. (L.) Orig. a past part. 'When our lord haddie *creat* Adam;' Chaucer, C. T., B 2293. 'Since Adam was *create*;' Gascoigne, Dan Bartholomew, His Last Will, l. 3. Cf. K. John, iv. 1. 107.—*L. creatus*, pp. of *creare*, to create, make. β. Related to Skt. *kr*, to make, causal *kārayāmi*, I cause to be performed. Brugmann, i. § 641. Der. *creat-ion*, *ive*, -or; also *creat-ure* (OF. *creature*, *L. creatūra*), a sb. in early use, rize, in Hampole, *Tricke of Conscience*, l. 38, King Alysander, 6948.

CREED, a belief. (L.) ME. *crede*, Ancrén Riwle, p. 20; and frequently *credo*, O. Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, i. 75. An AS. form *creda* is given in I. ye and Bosworth.—*L. crēdo*, I believe, the first word of the Latin version of the Apostles' and Nicene Creeds; from *L. credere*, to believe. †OIrish *creit*, I believe; Skt. *graddadhāmi*, I believe; cf. *graddhā*, faith; both from the base *grat*. Brugmann, i. § 539. Der. From the *L. credere* we have also *cred-ence*, Gower, C. A. i. 249, bk. ii. 2677 (OF. *credeuce*, Late *L. credentia*, from the pres. part. *credēt-*); *cred-uit*, *ent-i-al*; *cred-ible* (Gower, C. A. i. 23), *cred-i-bil-ty*, *i-bile-ness*, *i-bly*; also *credit* (from *L. pp. creditus*), *credit-able*, *abl-y*, *able-ness*, -or; also *credulous* (*L. credulus*, by change of -us into -ous), *-ly*, -ness; and *credul-ity* (F. *credulité*, Englished by *credulity* in Cotgrave, from *L. acc. credulitatem*, nom. *credulitas*).

CREEK, an inlet, cove, nook, bend. (MDu.) Cf. Du. *kreek*, a creek; MDu. *krike* (Frank); whence the Tudor F. *creke*, mod. E. *creek*, was probably derived. We also find ME. *crike*, Chaucer, C. T. prol. 411; *krike* in Havelock, 708.—OF. *crique*, a creek, bay (Supp. to Godefroy).—Swed. dial. *krik*, a bend, nook, corner, creek, cove (Kietz); Icel. *kriki*, a crack, nook; cf. *haudarkriki*, the arm-pit; Dan. dial. *krik*, a turn, bend, bending in. β. Possibly W. *crig*, a crack, *crigyl*, a ravine, creek, are from ME. The Swed. dial. *arnkrik* also means the bend of the arm, elbow (Kietz); but the orig. form and sense are alike obscure. See **CRICK**. Der. *creek-y*.

CREEL, a large wicker basket. (F.—L.) '*Cralle*, baskett;' Prompt. Parv. The pl. *crelis* occurs in Wyntoun, Chron. VIII. xxxviii. 51 (N.E.D.). Lowland Sc. *creil*.—OF. *creil* (Lacurne); given also in Ducange, s.v. *clein*, to translate *L. crutes*, a hurdle.—Late L. **craticulum*, neuter; just as F. *grille* is from late L. *graticula*. Dimin. of *L. crates*, a hurdle. See Notes on E. Etym. p. 51.

CREEP, to crawl, as a snake, &c. (E.) ME. *crepen*, *creopen*; Ancrén Riwle, p. 292. AS. *creopan*, Grein, i. 169. †Du. *kruipen*, to creep, crawl; Icel. *kriþja*; Swed. *krypa*; Dan. *krybe*. Teut. type **krepjan*, pt. t. **kraup*, pp. **kruþjan*. Der. *creep-er*.

CREESE, a Malay dagger; see **CREASE** (2).

CREMATION, burning, esp. of the dead. (L.) Used by Sir T. Browne, *Urn Burial*, c. i.—*L. crematio*, acc. of *crematio*, a burning; cf. *crematus*, pp. of *cremare*, to burn.

CRENATE, notched, said of leaves. (L.) A botanical term. Formed as if from *L. *crenatus*, notched (not used), from Late L. *crēna* (Ital. *crenna*), a notch. See **CRANNY**.

CRENELLATE, to furnish with a parapet, to fortify. (Late L.—F.—L.) See list of Royal Licences to *Crenellate*, or Fortify; Parker's Eng. Archaeologist's Handbook, p. 233.—Late L. *crēnellare*, whence F. *creneler*, 'to imbettle;' Cotgrave.—Late L. *crēnellus*, a parapet, battlement; [OF. *crenel*, later *creneau*, a battlement; dimin. of OF. *cran*, *cran*, a notch;] from Late L. *crēna*, a notch (above).

CREOLE, one born in the West Indies, but of European or foreign blood. (F.—Span.—L.) See the quotations in Todd's Johnson.

—F. *créole*,—Span. *criollo*, a native of America or the W. Indies; a corrupt word, made by the negroes; said to be a contraction of *criadillo*, the dimin. of *criado*, one educated, instructed, or bred up, pp. of *criar*, lit. to create, but commonly also to bring up, nurse, breed, educate, instruct. Hence the sense is 'a little nursing.'—*L. creant*, to create. See **CREATO**. ¶ Cf. Span. *criadilla*, a worthless servant-maid, dimin. of *criada*, a servant-maid.

CREOSOTE, a liquid distilled from wood-tar. (Gk.) Discovered in 1832; so called because it has the quality of preserving flesh from corruption; lit. 'flesh-preserver.'—Gk. *κρῆσ*, for *κρῆσ*, flesh (allied to *L. caro*, flesh); and *-sote*, shortened from *σωτήρ*, a preserver, from *σῴζω*, to save, preserve. (Incorrectly formed.)

CREPITATE, to crackle. (L.) Medical.—*L. crepīlatus*, pp. of *crepītare*, to crackle, rattle; frequentative of *crepare*, to rattle. Der. *crepītat-ion*. See **CREVICO**.

CREPUSCULAR, pertaining to twilight. (L.) First in 1668.—*L. crepuscul-um*, twilight; with suffix -*um*. Allied to Sabine *creper*, dark (Varro).

CRESCENT, the increasing moon. (L.) Properly an adj. signifying 'increasing;' Hamlet, i. 3. 11.—*L. crescent-*, stem of *crescere*, pres. part. of *crescere* (pp. *creuitus*), to increase, to grow; an inchoative verb formed with suffix -*sc-*, allied to *cre-ire*, to create, make. See **CREATO**. Der. From the base of pp. *cre-ire* we have the derivatives *ac-cre-ire*, *con-cre-ire*. The Ital. *crescendo*, increasing, a musical term, is equivalent to *crescent*. ¶ It must be added that the spelling *crescent* is an accommodated one. The word was formerly spelt *cressant* or *cressaunt*. We find '*Cressaunt*, lunula' in the Prompt. Parv. p. 102. This is not from the Latin immediately, but from OF. *creissaunt*, pres. part. of OF. *creistre*, to grow, from *L. crescere*. It comes to the same at last, but makes a difference chronologically. Cf. '*a crescant*, or half moon, *croissant*;' Sherwood's Index to Cotgrave: '*crescent*, the new moon, *cressant*;' Palsgrave.

CRESS, the name of several plants of the genus *Crucifera*. (E.) ME. *crese*, *eres*; also spelt *herse*, *herse*, *carse*, by shifting of the letter *r*, a common phenomenon in English; cf. mod. E. *bird* with ME. *brid*. 'Wisdom and witte now is nought worth a *carse*;' P. Plowman, B. x. 17, where 4 MSS. read *herse*. '*Crese*, herbe, nasturtium;' Prompt. Parv. p. 102. 'Anger gaynez [avails] the not a *crese*;' Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, i. 343. '[Not worth a *crese*'] or 'not worth a *herse*' was a common old proverb, now turned into the meaningless 'not worth a *carse*.' AS. *carse*, *carse*, *crese*; see numerous references in Cockayne's Leechdoms, iii. 316. Cf. the entry 'nasturtium, *fūn-herse*,' i.e. town-crese, in *Ælfric's Glossary*; Voc. 135. 26. †Du. *herse*, *carse*; G. *herse*, water-crese; OHG. *cressa* (whence F. *cresson*, according to Hatzfeld). Teut. type **kres-jōn* (Frank); from **kres*, and grade of **kres-*, as in OHG. *cresan*, *creshan*, to creep. Hence the sense is 'creeper.'

CRÉSSET, an open lamp, placed on a beacon or carried on a pole. (F.—L.) '*Cresset*, crucibollum;' Prompt. Parv. p. 102. 'A lyht brennende in a *kressette*;' Gower, C. A. iii. 217; bk. vii. 3743.—OF. *cresset*, *craiset*, a cresset. β. A glance at a picture of a *cresset*, in Webster's Dict. or elsewhere, will show that it consisted, in fact, of an open iron cup at the top of a pole; and the cup was filled with burning grease or oil; whence the name.—OF. *craisse* (F. *graisse*), grease; Hatzfeld.—Folk L. **crassin*, grease; from *L. crassus*, thick, dense. So also Walloon *craché*, a cresset; from *crache*, grease. See **GREASE**, **CRASS**.

CREST, a tuft on a cock's head, plume, &c. (F.—L.) ME. *creste*, *crest*; Chaucer, C. T. 13834 (B 2096).—OF. *creste*, 'a crest, cop, comb, tuft;' Cot.—*L. crista*, a comb or tuft on a bird's head, a crest. Der. *crest*, verb, *crest-les*; *crest-fallen*, i.e. with fallen or sunken crest, dejected. Doublet, *crest* (1).

CRETACEOUS, chalky. (L.) It occurs in J. Phillips, *Cyder*, bk. i. l. 54; first printed in 1708.—*L. crētaceus*, chalky; by change of -us to -ous, as in *credulous*, &c.—*L. crēta*, chalk; generally explained to mean Cretan earth, but this is hardly the origin of the word. See **CRAYON**.

CRETIN, a deformed idiot, chiefly in the Swiss Alps. (F.—L.—Gk.) First in 1779.—F. *crétin*, which in Swiss patois means (1) Christian, (2) a Christian being, one who is not a brute animal merely.—*L. acc. Christiānum*; from *Christus*, Christ.—Gk. *Χριστός*; see **CHRIST**.

CRETONNE, a kind of stout unglazed cloth. (F.) Modern.—F. *cr-tonne*, a fabric orig. made at *Creton*, a village in Normandy (Hatzfeld).

CREVICE, a crack, cranny. (F.—L.) ME. *crevice*, but also *crevace*. Spelt *crisse* (with *u* for *v*), Gwain and the Grene Knight, ed. Morris, 2183; *crevace*, Chaucer, Ho. of Fame, iii. 996.—AF. *crevace* (see quot. in Hatzfeld); OF. *crevasse*, 'a crevice, chink, rift, cleft;' Cot. (Late L. *crēpātia*); (MF. and F. *crever*, 'to burst or break asunder, to chink, rive, cleave, or chawn;' id. *L.*

crepère, to crackle, rattle; also, to burst asunder; a word possibly of imitative origin. Doublet, *crevasse*.

CREW, a company of people. (F.—L.) Formerly *crue*; Gascoigne, *The Fruits of Warre*, at 46; 'If she be one of Cressid's *crue*;' Turberville, *His Love* slipped from wonted Troth; st. 15. Common as a sea-term, 'a ship's crew.' First used in 1455, Parliament Rolls, v. 297; where 300 men are 'ordained for a *crue* over the ordinary charge' at Calais. The earliest sense was a reinforcement; later, a company sent on an expedition; and lastly, a company (generally). 'The Fresh kyngs sent soone after into Scotlande a *crue* of Frenchemen, to ayde such enenies as kynge Edward there had;' Fabyan's Chron. ed. Ellis, p. 444. A *crue* is a corrupt substitution for *accrue*, *accrue*, or *accrue*, the obsolete sh. from which the verb to *accrue* is derived. Thus Holinshed (Chron. iii. 1135) has: 'The towne of Calis and the forts thereabouts were not supplied with anie new *accrues* [reinforcements] of soldiers.'—OF. *accrue*, *accrue*, s. f. augmentation, reinforcement; Godefroy.—OF. *accrue*, fem. of pp. of *accroître*, to augment (Supp. to Godefroy).—L. *accrescere*, to increase.—L. *ac-*, for *ad*, to, in addition; *crecere*, to grow. See **Accrue**, **Accretion**.

CREWEL, worsted yarn slackly twisted. (F.—Teut.) In King Lear, ii. 4. 7. Halliwell explains it by 'fine worsted, formerly much in use for fringe, garters, &c.' The Whitby Gloss, has '*crewels* or *crules*, coloured worsteds for ornamental needle-work, &c.' Palsgrave has: 'Caddas or *crule*, sayette.' The earliest mention of *crules* is in Test. Eboracensis, ii. 100 (an. 1444). Generally in the pl. *crewels*, prob. at first applied to the hanks or skeins, of which there were many, of different colours.—OF. *escrouelles* (*de laine*), portions of wool (Godefroy); dimin. of OF. *escrue*, *escrue*, a shred. See **Esorow**. See Phil. Soc. Trans. 1905, p. 251.

CRIB, a manger, rack, stall, cradle. (E.) ME. *crib*, *cribbe*; Ormulum, 3321; Cursor Mundi, 11237. AS. *crib*, *crib*; Grcu. i. 169. = OSax. *kribbia*; see **Cratch**; Du. *krib*, a crib, manger; OHG. *krippa*, MHG. *krippe*, G. *krippe*, a crib, manger. Cf. also Icel. and Swed. *kribba*, Dan. *krybbe*, a crib. Perhaps allied to MHG. *krebe*, a basket; but distinct from Du. *korf*, G. *korb*, if these are from L. *corbis*. Der. *crib*, verb, to put into a crib, hence, to confine; also to hide away in a crib, hence, to purloin; from the latter sense is *cribbage*, in which the *crib* is the secret store of cards.

CRICK, a spasmodic affection of the neck. (E.) 'Crykhe, sekenesse, spasms;' Prompt. Parv. p. 103. 'Those also that with a *cricke* or cramp have their necks drawne backward;' Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xx. c. 5. Allied to prov. E. *crink*, a bend, a crick in the neck (E.D.D.); which answers to Norw. *krenk*, a twist, sprain; which again is allied to *crank* (1). See **Crinkle**.

CRICKET (1), a shrill-voiced insect. (F.—Du.) 'Crykette, salamandra, crillus;' Prompt. Parv. p. 103. Spelt *crykett*, P. Plowman, c. xvi. 243. = OF. *creequet*, *cricquet*, a cricket, Supp. to Godefroy; a diminutive form. = OF. *cricquet*, 'to cracke, rattle,' Cot.; a word of Germanic origin, being an attenuated form of F. *craquer*, 'to cracke, craque,' id. See **Crack**, **Crack**. The Germanic word is preserved in Du. *kriek*, a cricket, and in E. *crack*, sometimes written *crick* (N.E.D.); also in the Du. *krikkruken*, to crackle, and MDu. *krieken*, 'to cracke or to crack,' lexham. Cf. prov. E. *cracke*, *cracker*, a cricket.

CRICKET (2), a game with bat and ball. (F.—Du.) The word *cricket-hall* occurs in The Ramblur, no. 30. Cotgrave translates the F. *croasse* as 'a crosier or bishop's staffe; also a *cricket-staffe*, or the crooked staff wherewith boies play at *cricket*.' The first mention of *cricket* is in 1598; it was a development of the older game of *club-ball*, which was played with a crooked stick, and was something like the modern *hockey*; see Engl. Cycl. Supplement to Arts and Sciences, col. 653.—OF. *cricquet*, 'baton servant de but au jeu de boule' (Godefroy); so that the *cricquet* was practically the wicket. Godefroy has a quotation of 1478: 'Le suppliant arriva en ung lieu on ou jouait la boule, pres d'une atache [vine-stake] ou *cricquet*.' MDu. *kriek*, *kriek*, a cricket (lexham). Cf. AS. *crice*, *cryce*, a crutch, staff. See **Crutch**. Der. *cricket-cr*.

CRICOID, adj., applied to the ring-shaped cartilage forming a part of the larynx. (Gk.) First in 1746. = Mod. L. *cricoides*, transcription of Gk. *κρικωδής*, ring-shaped. = Gk. *κρικω*, for *κρικω* or *κρικω*, a ring; and *κρικω*, form. See **Circus**.

CRIME, an offence against law, sin. (F.—L.) ME. *crime*, *crime*; Chaucer, C. T. D 1307. = F. *crime*, 'a crime, fault;' Cot. = L. *crimen*, an accusation, charge, fault, offence. Generally connected with L. *cernere*, to sift, and the Gk. *κρίνω*, to separate, decide, whence *κρίμα*, *κρίμα*, a decision. Der. From the stem *crin-* of L. *crimen*, we have *criminate*, *al-ly*, *al-ly*, *ate*, *al-ion*, *al-ory*.

CRIMP, to wrinkle, corrugate, make crisp. (E.) Often used in cookery, as 'to *crimp* a skate;' see N.E.D. The frequentative *crimple*, to rumple, wrinkle, occurs in the Prompt. Parv. p. 103. It

answers to an AS. **crempian*, Efrics. *krempan*, causal derivative of **Cramp**. Or to AS. *crempian*, from the weak grade; cf. Calamistratus, *geerymym*; 'Voc. 378. 36. Cf. Du. *krimpen*, to shrink, shrivel, diminish; Swed. *krympa*, to shrink, active and neuter; Dan. *krympe sig saumen*, to shrink oneself together; G. *krimpen*, to crumple, to shrink cloth. β. The orig. strong verb appears as Efrics. and Du. *krimpen*, Swed. dial. *krimpa*, OHG. *krimfan*; Teut. type **krempan-* (*krimpan-*), to draw oneself together, to shrink up; pl. t. **kri-mp*; pp. **krimpanoz*. See **Cramp** and **Crumple**. Der. *crim-ple*.

CRIMSON, a deep red colour. (F.—Arab.—Skt.) ME. *crimosine*, Gascoigne, Steel Glass, l. 767; *crimosin*, Berners, tr. of Froissart, vol. ii. c. 157 (R.); spelt *cranimysyn*, G. Douglas, Prol. to xii Book of Eneidos, l. 15; *eremesin*, Caxton, Troy-book, leaf 74, l. 28. = OF. *cramoisin*, *cramoisi* (F. *cramoisi*); see Supp. to Godefroy; cf. Late L. *cramoisius*, *crimson*. The correct l. form appears in the Late L. *carminius*, *crimson* (Span. *carmesi*, Ital. *chermisi*); so called from the *hermes* or cochineal insect with which it was dyed. = Arab. and Persian *girmizi*, *crimson*; *girmiz*, *crimson*; see Palmer's Pers. Diet. col. 470. = Skt. *kṛmī*(s), a worm, an insect. β. The colour was so called because produced by the cochineal insect; see **Cochineal**. The Skt. *kṛmī*(s) is cognate with Irish *crim* and W. *pryf*, a worm. *Carmin* is a doublet of *crimson*; see **Carmin**.

CRINGE, to bend, crouch, fawn. (E.) Used by Shak. in the sense of to distort one's face; Ant. and Cleop. iii. 13. 100; cf. *crinkle*, to wrinkle, which is related to *cringe*. ME. *crengen*; 'he *crengit*,' he cringed; Holland, The Houlate, l. 956. A causal derivative of AS. *cringan*, *crinegan*, *crinean*, to sink in battle, fall, succumb; Grcu. i. 169; and see Sweet's A. S. Reader. Thus *cringe* is a causative of *cring*, and *cring* is a by-form of *crink*, with the sense of 'to bend' or 'to give way,' further related to *crank*. See **Crank** (2). Cf. Efrics. *krengen*, to lay on its side, *careen* (a ship). Der. *cring-ile*, q.v.

CRINGLE, a ring worked into the bolt-rope of a sail. (Low G.) 'Cringle, a kind of wrethe or ring wrought into a rope for the convenience of fastening another rope to it;' Ash's Dict., ed. 1775. In Falconer's Shipwreck (1762), c. iii. l. 330. = Low G. *kringel*, a ring (Lübben); Efrics. *kringel*. Allied to Icel. *kringla*, a circle, orb, disk (hence, simply a circle or ring); cf. *kringlöttr*, circular, *kringar*, pl., the pulleys of a drag-net. Cf. *kring*, adv., around, *kringja*, to encircle, surround; Swed. *kring*, prep., around about; Du. *kring*, a circle, encircle, orb, sphere. Allied to **Crinkle**, **Cringe**, and **Crank** (1).

CRINITE, hairy. (L.) 'How comate, *crinite*, caudate stars are framed;' Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, bk. xiv. st. 44. = L. *crinitus*, having long hair. = L. *crini-*, for *crinis*, hair.

CRINKLE, to rumple slightly, wrinkle. (E.) 'Her face all bowsy, Comely *crinklyd*;' Skelton, Elynour Rummyng, l. 18. Cf. *crinkled*, full of twists or turnings, Chaucer, Legend of Good Women, 202. Formed by adding -le, the common frequentative termination, to the base *crin-* of the AS. strong verb *crincan*, to give way, bend in, fall in a heap. See **Cringe**. Thus *crink-le* is to bend frequently, to make full of bends or turns. Cf. Dan. *krinkelunge*, meanderings (Larsen). Compare **Crimple**.

CRINOLINE, a lady's stiff skirt. (F.—L.) Formerly made of hair-cloth. = F. *crinoline*, (1) hair-cloth; (2) crinoline; an artificial word. = F. *crin*, hair, esp. horse-hair, from L. *crinus*, acc. of *crinis*, hair; and *lin*, flax, hence, thread, from L. *linum*, flax. See **Crinite** and **Linen**.

CRIPPLE, one who has not the full use of his limbs. (E.) ME. *crupel*, *crepel*, *cripel*; see Cursor Mundi, 13106. An AS. word, but the traces of it are not very distinct; spelt *crypel* in the Lindisfarne MS., Luke, v. 24, as a gloss to *paralyticus*. Lit. 'a creeper.' = AS. *crup-* (with vowel-change from u to y), weak grade of *creopan*, to creep; see **Creep**. The suffix -el (for -ilo-) denotes the agent. + Du. *kruipel*, adj. crippled, lame (cf. *kruipelingen*, creepingly, by stealth), *kruipen*, to creep; OFrisian *kruipel*, a cripple; Icel. *kryppill*, also *kryplinger*, a cripple; Dan. *krybdling*, a cripple; cf. Dan. *krybe*, to creep; G. *kruipell*, a cripple; cf. MHG. *kriufen*, to creep. β. The suffix has the same active force as in AS. *byd-el*, i.e. one who proclaims. The AS. *creopere*, lit. 'creeper,' likewise means a cripple; Efrics. *Saints' Lives*, vi. 20. Der. *cripple*, verb.

CRISIS, a decisive point or moment. (Gk.) 'This hour's the very crisis of your fate;' Dryden, Spanish Friar (Todd's Johnson); and in Minshew (1627). = Gk. *κρίσις*, a separating, discerning, decision, crisis. = Gk. *κρίνω*, to decide, separate; allied to L. *cernere*, to sift. See **Critico**.

CRISP, wrinkled, curled. (L.) ME. *crisp*, Wyclif, Judith, xvi. 10. Also *crips*, by change of *ps* to *ps*, a phenomenon due to the more frequent converse change of *ps* into *sp*, as in *aspen*, *clasp*, which see. *Crips* is in Chaucer, Ho. of Fame, iii. 296. In very early use; the

AS. crisp occurs in the tr. of Beda, v. 2 (near the end).—*L. crispus*, curled; allied to *W. erych*, rumpled; see Brugmann, i. § 565 (3).
Der. *crisp-ly*, -ness.

CRISTATE, crested. (L.) First in 1661. — *L. cristatus*, furnished with a crest. — *L. crista*, a crest. See Crest.


CRITIC, a judge, in literature or art. (L.—Gk.) In Shak. L. L. L. iii. 178.—L. *criticus*.—Gk. κριτικός, able to discern; cf. κριτής, a judge.—Gk. κρίνω, to judge. See **CRISIS**. Der. *critic-al* (Oth. ii. 1. 120); —*ise*, *-ism*; *critique* (F. *critique*, from Gk. κριτικός). From the same source is *criticism*, Gk. κριτήριον, a test.

CROAK, to make a low hoarse sound. (E.) In Macbeth, i. 5. 40. Spenser has *croking*; Epithalamion, l. 349. From a theoretical AS. **erēacian*, to croak; represented only by its derivative *erēazting*, a croaking; the expression *hrafena erēazting*, the croaking of ravens, occurs in the Life of St. Guthlac, cap. viii. ed. Goodwin, p. 48. β. Of imitative origin; allied to *crake*, *crack*, *crow*, which see. Cf. Swed. *kräka*, a crow: L. *erū-nus*, a jackdaw. Der. *croak-er*.

CROCHET, lit. a little hook. (F. — Late L.) Modern. Applied to work done by means of a small hook. — F. *crochet*, a little crook or hook; dimin., with suffix *-et*, from F. *croche*, variant of *croc*, a crook. See **Crotch**.

CROCK, a pitcher. (C.) *Me. crokke, erok*; the dat. case *crocke* occurs in the Aeneas Riwe, p. 214. *As. crocco*, as a gloss to *olla* in ps. lix. 8; ed. Spelman. (OFries. *kracha*, a pitcher; *Du. krui* [lecl. *krukka*]; *Swed. kruka*; *Dan. krukke*; OHG. *chruae*, MHG. *kruc*, G. *krug*.) Yet, notwithstanding the wide spread of the word it was probably originally Celtic. — OIrish *crocan*, Irish *crogan*, Gael. *crog*, a pitcher, jar; *W. crochan*, a pot. + Gk. *κρωσσός* (*krōssōs*) a pitcher. *Der. crock-er*, a pottor, now obsolete, but occurring in Wyclif, Ps. ii. 9; also *crock-ery*, a collective sb., made in imitation of F. words in *-rie*; cf. *munery, spicery*.

CROCKET, an architectural ornament. (F.—Late L.) ME *croket*, a roll of hair; R. Brunne, *Handlyng Synne*, l. 3208. — AF *croket*, Wm. of Wadlington, *Manuel des Peches*, l. 3305; Northf. form of F. *crochet*; see **Crochet**. Doublets, *crochel*, *crotchet*, *croquet*.

CROCODILE, an alligator. (F.-L.-Gk.) In Hamlet, v. i. 299. *F. crocodile*, 'a crocodile'; *Cot.* = *L. crocodilus* = Gk. *κροκόδειλος*, a lizard (an Ionic form, Herod. ii. 69); hence, an alligator from its resemblance to a lizard. Origin unknown.  The ME form was *cokedrill*, King Alisaunder, 5720; from the corrupt Late L *crocodrilus*.

CROCUS, the name of a flower. (L.—Gk.) In Milton, P. L. iv. 701.—L. *crocus*.—Gk. *κρόκος*, the crocus; saffron. Cf. Skt. *kūṅkuma-*, saffron. β. Apparently of Semitic origin; cf. Heb. *karkōm*, saffron; Arab. *karkam* or *kurkum*, saffron; Richardson's Dict. p. 1181.

CROFT, a small field. (E.) ME. *croft*, P. Plowman, B. v. 581; vi. 33. AS. *croft*, a field; Kemble's Codex Diplomaticus, 1237 vol. cc. p. 79, l. 10. + DU. *croft*, a hillock; MDu. *krochte*, *crocht*, a field on the downs, high and dry land; also MDu. *croft*, *krocht*, high and dry land (Oudemans). [This is quite a different word from the MDu. *krochte*, when used in the sense of *crypt*; see **CRYPT**.] ¶ The mod. Gael. *croit*, a *croft*, small piece of arable ground, is borrowed from E.

CROMLECH, a structure of large stones, in which a flat stone rests upon upright ones. (W.) Merely borrowed from Welsh. = W. *cromlech*, an incumbent flagstone; compounded of *crom*, bending, bowed (hence, laid across); and *llech*, a flat stone, flag-stone.

CRONE, an old woman. (F.-L.) In Chaucer, C. T. 4852 (B 432). Shortened from Picard *carone*, carrion, an old worn-out horse (Corbillet); answering to F. *carogne*, a contemptuous term for a woman (Hatzfeldt), *charogne*, carrion. See **Carrion**. β Tusser has *crone* in the sense of 'an old ewe': MDu. *kronie*, *karonie*, an old sheep. = Picard *carone* (as above).

CRONY, an intimate associate. (Gk.?) 'Jack Cole, . . . who was a great *crony* of mine'; Peppys, *Diary*, May 30, 1665 (N.E.D.). Said by Skinner, in 1671, to be 'vox academica', i.e. university slang; and Butler (Hudibras, pt. III. c. 2. l. 1269) rhymes *cronies* with *monies*. Perhaps for Gk. *χρόνος*, a 'long-lasting' friend.—Gk. *χρόνος*, time; see **Chronicle**.

CROOK, a hook, bend, bent staff. (Scand.) *ME. crök*, the pl. *crokes* is in the Ancræn Riwle, p. 174.—Icel. *krök*, a hook, bend, winding; Swed. *krök*, a hook, bend, angle; Dan. *krog*, a hook, crook; *kroge*, to crook, to hook; *kroget*, crooked. Prob. allied to OHG. *kracho*, a crook; from a base **krak*, and grade **krök*. Perhaps allied to *crank*, but without the nasal; cf. *crick*. ¶ The Gael. *crocan*, a crook, is from Scand. or E. Der. *crook*, verb;

CROON, to hum, to utter a low, deep sound. (MDu. or Low G.) Douglas has *croon* (L. *mugere*), tr. of Virgil, bk. vi. § 4. l. 40. = MDu.

krönen (Du. *kreunen*), to groan, murmur (see *Franck*); Low G. *krönen* (Lübben). Of imitative origin.

CROP, the top of a plant, the *craw* of a bird. (E.) ME *croppes*, *cropp*. In Chaucer, *prol. 1. 7*, "the *tendre croppes*" (means 'the tender upper shoots of plants'; To *cropp* is to take off the top; whence *crop* in the sense of what is reaped, a harvest. AS. *cropp*, *cropp*; as *gloss* to 'cima'; Voc. 149. 13. We find *cropp* as a *gloss* to *spica* (ear of corn), Luke, vi. 11; Northumbrian version. In Levit. 1. 16, we have 'wurt pone *cropp*', i.e. throw away the bird's crop. The orig. sense seems to have been that which sticks up or out, a protuberance, bunch. + Du. *cropp*, a bird's crop; *croppen*, to cram, to grow to a round head; G. *cropp*, a crop, *craw*; Icel. *kröpp*, a hunchback or bump on the body; Swed. *kröpp*, Dan. *kröpp*, the trunk of the body. Cf. Gk. *Spérops*; Brugmann, i. § 421 (7). β. Also in the Celtic languages; W. *cropp*, the crop, or *craw* of a bird (from E.); Gael. and Irish *agrobán*, the crop of a bird. Der. *cropp-fell*, Milton, L'Allegro, 113; *cropp*, verb; *cropp* out, verb, i.e. to bunch out, stick out. Doublet, *cropp* (2).

CROQUET, a game with mallets, balls, posts, and hoops. (F.—Late L.) Noticed in N. and Q. S.S. iv. 349, 439, v. 494 (1863, 1864). Introduced into Ireland about 1835, and into England in 1852. Of F. origin.—Norman F. (dialect) *croquet*, variant of *F. croquet*, a crook (Moisy); also a hooked stick (Izattfeld); used in some F. dialects with the sense of hockey-stick (N.E.D.). The N.E.D. refers to Dr. Prior's Notes on Croquet (1872). See **Crotchet**. Doublets: *croquet*, *crochet*.

CRÖRE, ten millions (of rupees). (Hind.-Skt.) See Yule.-Hind. *kror*, *kaṣor*, ten millions; Wilson, p. 297, col. 2. From the Prakrit form (*krōdi*) of Skt. *kṛti*, highest point, ten millions.

CROSIER, a staff with a curved top. (F.—Late L.) ‘Because a *crozier*-staff is best for such a *crooked* time;’ Gascoigne, *Flowers*

Richard Courtop, &c., last line. Spelt *crosier*, *croser*, *croysier*, *croysier*.
in the MSS. of P. Plowman, C. vi. 113. Made by adding the *e* suffix -*ier* to the sb. *erose*, also signifying a crosier or bishop's staff. P. Plowman, C. xi. 92. The 10th line of Chaucer's *Fresles Tale* alludes to a bishop catching offenders 'with his hook'. Moreover *erose* (as now used) is practically short for *crosier-staff*, i.e. the staff carried by the 'crosier' or crook-bearer.—OF. *crossier*, one who carries a cross (*Godefroy*).—OF. *erose*, a crosier, a bishop's staff; Cot.; spelt *erose* in the Chanson de Roland, 1670. Mod. F. crosses a crosier.—Late L. type **croscia*; cf. Late L. *erocia*, *erocia*, *curvesca* = stick, a bishop's staff (Ducange).—OF. *eroc*, a crook, hook.—Late L. *l. crocum*, acc. of *croceus*, a hook. ¶ The usual derivation from

cross is historically wrong; but, as ME. *croce*, a crook, and *eros* were easily confused, the mistake was often made. Still the fact remains, that the true shape of the *erosier* was with a hooked or curved top; the archbishop's staff alone bore a cross instead of a crook, and was of exceptional, not of regular form. See my note to P. Ploverman, C. xi. 92. 'Many 19th century ecclesiastical antiquaries have erroneously transferred the name *erosier* to the cross borne before an archbishop'; N.E.D.

CROSS, the instrument of the Passion. (C.—L.) ME. *crois*, Layman's Brut, iii. 261. AS. *cross*, as in *Normannes* *cross*, in Birch, *Chart. Sax.* iii. 367 (A.D. 963-984).—OLIRISH *cross*, in the glossary to Leabhar Breac, ed. Atkinson; [cf. Irish *cross*, a cross; a hindrance; *croasim* I cross, stop, hinder; *crossanach*, cross, perverse]; Gael. *crois*, a cross. W. *croes*. All from L. *crux*, a cross, orig. a gibbet. DER. *cross*, adj. transverse, perverse, *cross-ly*, -ness, -*bill*, -*bow*, &c.; *cross-ing*, -*wise*, -*let*; also *crusade*, q.v. *crusie*.

CROCHET, a term in music; a whim. (*F.*—Late *L.* *M.E.* *crochet*; 'crochett of songs,' Prompt. Parv. The sense of 'whim' seems derived from that of 'tune' or 'air,' from the arrangement of *crochets* composing the air. 'As a good harper stricken far in years
Into whose cunning hands the goot doth fall, All his old *crochets* in his brain he bears. But on his harp plays ill, or not at all;' Davies, *Immortality of the Soul*, §. 32.—*F. crochet*, 'a small hook.' . . . also, a quaver in music;? *Cotgrave*; who also has: '*Crochus*, a quaver in Musike, whence it is *des crochues en teste*, his head is full of crochets.' *Dimius*, of *F. eroc*, 'a grapple, or great hook;' *id.*—Late *L. croccum*, acc. of *crocus*, a hook. *Dscr. crotch-y*. Doublets, *crochet*, *crochet*, *croquet*. *Cl. crosier*, *crozier*.

CROTON, the name of a genus of plants. (Gk.) Modern.—Gk. *κρότων*, a tick, which the seed of the croton resembles (Webster). Liddell and Scott give *κρότων* or *κρότων*, a dog-house, tick; also, the palma Christi or thorn bearing the castor-berry (from the likeness of this to a tick) whence is produced *croton* and castor oil. The N.E.D. gives *κρότων*, a tick, also the castor-oil plant (*Ricinus communis*), taken in botany as the name of an allied genus.

CROUCH, to bend down, squat, cower. (F.—Late L.) ME. *crouchen*, to bend down, stoop; 'thei so lowe *crouchen*;' Piers the Plowman's Crede. ed. Skeat. 302: cf. I. 751. = OF. *crochir*, to become

CRUSH, to break in pieces, overwhelm. (F.—Teut.) 'Crushyn or quaschyn, quasso.' Prompt. Parv. p. 106.—OF. *crusier*, *croisir*, to crack, break. (Span. *crujir*, Ital. *crosciare*). From Teut. type **krusjan*, causal form from **krustan*—Goth. *krustan*, to gnash with the teeth. Cf. Swed. *krysta*, to squeeze; Dan. *kryste*, to squeeze, press; Icel. *krista*, *krysta*, to squeeze, pinch, press; also Swed. *krossa*, to crush. Cf. Goth. *krustan*, to gnash with the teeth, grind the teeth, Mk. ix. 18; whence Goth. *krusts*, gnashing of teeth, Matt. viii. 12.

CRUST, the rind of bread, or coating of a pie. (F.—L.) ME. *crust*, Polit. Songs, ed. Wright, p. 204; Prompt. Parv. p. 106.—OF. *cruste*; in Cot.—L. *crusta*, crust of bread. Cf. Irish *cruidh*, hard; Gk. *κρούς*, frost. See **CRYSTAL**. Der. *crust*, verb; *crust-y* [perhaps a perversion of *crust*, ill-tempered, which occurs as early as in Cursor Mundi, l. 19201] Beaumont and Fletcher, Bloody Brother, iii. 2. 23; *crust-ily*, *-iness*; *-at-ed*, *-at-ion*; also *crust-acea*, formed with L. suffix *-acea*, neuter plural *-icea*.

CRUTCH, a staff with a cross-piece. (E.) ME. *crucche*; Layamon's Brut, ii. 394. AS. *cruc*, a crutch, staff, in the AS. tr. of Bede. iv. 31. + Du. *kruk*, a crutch; Swed. *krycka*, Dan. *krykke*, a crutch; G. *kricke*, a crutch. β. The base is **kruk*, weak grade of **kruck* (meaning unknown); perhaps allied to G. *krieschen*, OHG. *krieschan*, to creep, creep about; cf. *cripple*.

CRY, to call aloud, lament, bawl. (F.—L.) ME. *crien*, *cryen*; Rob. of Glouc. p. 401, l. 8282. The sb. *cri* is in Havelok, l. 270, and in Layamon, ii. 75.—OF. *crier*, to cry; of which fuller forms occur in Ital. *gridare*, Span. *gritar*, and Port. *gritar*.—L. *quiritare*, to shriek, cry, lament; see Brachet. Lit. 'to implore the help of the *Quirites*' or Roman citizens (Varro). Der. *cry*, sb., *cri-er*.

CRYPT, an underground cell or chapel. (L.—Gk.) 'Caves under the ground, called *cryptæ*.' Hionicles, Against Idolatry, pt. iii. See *Crypta* in Phillips (1706).—L. *crypta*, a cave underground, crypt.—Gk. *κρυπτή*, or *κρυπτός*, a vault, crypt; orig. fem. nom. of *κρυπτός*, adj. hidden, covered, concealed.—Gk. *κρυπτός*, to hide, conceal. Doubt, *prot*.

CRYPTOGAMIA, a class of flowers in which fructification is concealed. (Gk.) A Linnaean name (1735). Made up from Gk. *κρυπτός*, for *κρυπτός*, hidden, and *γάμ-ειν*, to marry. See **CRYPT** and **BIGAMY**. Der. *cryptogam-ic*, *-ous*; cf. *apocryphal*.

CRYSTAL, clear glass, a kind of transparent mineral. (F.—L.—Gk.) In its modern form, it is Latinised; but it was first introduced into English from the French. We find ME. *crystal*, Floriz and Blanchefleur, ed. Lumby, 274.—OF. *crystal*, *crystal*.—L. *crystallum*, crystal; Ps. 147. 6 (Vulgate).—Gk. *κρυστάλλος*, clear ice, rock-crystal.—Gk. *κρυσταίνω*, to freeze.—Gk. *κρύος*, frost. Der. *crystalline*, *-ise*, *-al-ion*; also *crystallology*, from Gk. *κρυσταίνω*, to describe.

CUB, a whelp, young animal. (Scand.) In Shak. Merch. of Ven. ii. 1. 29. Palsgrave has 'Cubbe, a yong foxe.' Of uncertain origin; but prob. Scand. The Shetland *coob*, to bring forth young, is applied to the seal only; from Icel. *kobbi*, a young seal, Dan. *kobbe*. The Dan. *kubbe* means a block, stump, short log; so also Swed. *kubb*. The sense of 'lump' seems common to both words. Rietz (p. 361, col. 1) gives Swed. *kibb*, *kubbe*, *kobbe*, as playful names for a calf.

CUBE, a solid figure contained by six equal squares, a die. (F.—L.—Gk.) In Milton, P. L. v. 552. 'The word occurs in Cotgrave, who gives the F. *cube*, with the explanation 'a cube, or figure in geometry, foursquare like a die.'—L. acc. *cubum*, a cube, die.—Gk. *κύβη*, a cube. Der. *cube*, verb; *cub-ic*, *-ic-al*, *-ic-al-ly*, *-at-ure*, *cubi-form*; *cuboid*, from Gk. *κυβοειδής*, resembling a cube, which from *κύβη*, for *κύβος*, and *-ειδ-ος*, form, figure.

CUBEB, the spicy berry of a tropical plant. (F.—Span.—Arab.) Spelt *cybibes*, pl., in Mandeville, Trav. c. 5, p. 50; the Lat. text has *cubeba*. Spelt *cubebes*, pl., in Sir T. Elyot, Cast. of Helth, b. iii. c. 12. Mentioned under the Anglo-French form *cubibes*, pl., in the Liber Albus, p. 230.—MF. *cubebes*, pl. *cubebes*, 'cubebes, an aromatic and Indian fruit'; Cot.—Span. *cubeba*, fem. sing.—Arab. *kabāba*(t), pl. *kabābah*, cubeb, an aromatic; Rich. Dict. p. 1166. See also Devic, Supp. to Littré.

CUBIT, an old measure of length. (L.) ME. *cubite*, Wyclif, Matt. vi. 27.—L. *cubitus*, Matt. vi. 27; meaning lit. a bend, an elbow; hence, the length from the elbow to the middle finger's end. Cf. L. *cubare*, to recline, lie down; see **COVEY**.

CUCKOLD, a man whose wife is unfaithful. (F.—L.) ME. *hokewuld*, *kukewuld*, *kukewuld*, *cokold*. Spelt *cokewold*, Chaucer, C. T. 3154 (A 3152); P. Plowman, B. v. 159. 'Hic zelotopus, a *kukewuld*,' Wright's Vocab. i. 217. Spelt *kukewuld*, Owl and Nightingale, 1543. β. The word seems to have been modified at the end by confusion with the ME. suffix *-wold* occurring in *an-wold*, power, dominion. Cf. *cokold* in the Coventry Mysteries, p. 120.—OF. *cucualt*, *cucualt*, a cuckold (Godefroy).—OF. *cucu*, F. *concou*, a cuckoo; with the depreciatory suffix *-ault*, *-al* (from G. *-wald*); see Diez, Gram. ii. 346. The F. *concou* also had the secondary sense of cuckold. [The

allusions to the comparison between a *cuckold* and a *cuckoo* are endless; see Shak. L. L. v. 2. 920.]—L. *cuculus*, acc. of *cuculus*, a cuckoo. See **CUCKOO**.

CUCKOO, a bird which cries *cuckoo*. (F.—L.) ME. *cocoon*, *cuckow*, &c. 'Hic cuculus, a *cocou*, *cucko*;' Voc. 640. 32, 763. 33.—OF. *cucu*, F. *concou*.—L. *cuculus*, acc. of *cuculus*, a cuckoo, + Gk. *κούκου*, a cuckoo, *κούκου*, the cry of a cuckoo; Skt. *kūhila*, a cuckoo. All imitative words, from the sound *kūku* made by the bird; indeed, the OF. *cucu* need not be referred to the L. form, as it is itself imitative. See **COOK**, **COOKATO**. Der. *cuckold*, q. v.

CUCUMBER, a creeping plant with edible fruit. (L.) ME. *cucumer*, later *cucumber*, with excrement or inserted b. Spelt *cucumer*, Wyclif, Baruch, vi. 69.—L. *cucumerem*, acc. of *cucumis*, a cucumber. β. Perhaps so called because ripened by heat; cf. L. *cucuma*, a cooking-kettle, from L. *coquere*, to cook, bake, ripen. See **COOK**.

CUD, food chewed by ruminants. (F.) ME. *cude*, Crumlow, 1237. In Wyclif, Deut. xiv. 6, where the text has *cude*, three MSS. have *quide*, which is a mere variant of the same word. See **QUID**. AS. *cudu*, for *cududu*, later form of *cuidu*; see AN. Leechdoms, vol. ii. pp. 54, 56, 66, where *hwit cududu* means 'mastic'; called *hwit cuidu* (gen. *cuiduwes*) at p. 182; *hwit cudu*, id. iii. 72. Teut. type **kuehwom*, neuter. Cf. Skt. *jatu*, resin; Icel. *hwáða*, resin. Orig. sense 'glutinous substance.'

CUDBEAR, a purple or violet powder, used for dyeing. (E.) First in 1771. 'A name devised, from his own Christian name, by Dr. Cuthbert Gordon, who obtained a patent for this powder;' N.E.D. From AS. *Cūþbeorht*; compounded of *cūð*, well known, and *beorht*, bright.

CUDDLE, to embrace closely, fondle. (E.) Rare in books. R. quotes: 'They cuddled close all night'; Somerville, Fab. ii. 1. 9. 'Cuddling of my cow'; Burlesque Song, in Reliq. Antiquæ, l. 239. Probably a corruption of **couth-ile*, to be frequently familiar, a frequentative verb formed with the suffix *-ile* from the ME. *couth*, well known, familiar; whence also prov. E. *couth*, to fondle. We find *kud* for *cūð* in Will. of Palerne, ed. Skeat, li. 51, 114, 507, &c. See numerous examples of *couth*, familiar, loving, in Jamieson's Scottish Dict. This adj. *couth* was originally a p. signifying known, well-known.—AS. *cūð*, known, familiar; used as p. of *cunnan*, to know; cf. Icel. *küðr*, another form of *kunnr*, familiar; Goth. *kunths*, known, pp. of *kunnan*, to know. Compare further AS. *cūðlæcan*, to be friendly; Alfric's Saints' Lives, xxv. 644.

CUDGEL, a thick stick. (E.) In Shak. Merry Wives, ii. 2. 292. ME. *kuggel*; Aucrén Riwe, p. 292. AS. *cycgel*, a cudgel; in Gregory's Pastoral Care, ed. Sweet, c. 40, p. 297. Perhaps a 'knobbed' stick; and allied to **COG**.

CUDWEED, a plant of the genus *Gnaphalium*. (E.) 'Cotton-weed or Cudweed, a sort of herb;' Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715. 'Cudweed, the cotton-weed;' Halliwell. Turner, in his Names of Herbs (1548) explains *Continculus* by *chafweede*, 'in Yorkeshyre cudweede.' The common name for the genus *Gnaphalium*; [so named from the plant being administered to cattle that had lost their cud;] N.E.D. From **CUD** and **WEED**.

CUE (1), a tail, a billiard-rod. (F.—L.) The same word as *queue*, q. v. [An actor's *cue* is a different word; see below.] Ash's Dict. (1775) has 'Cue, the tail of a wig.'—OF. *cue* (Supp. to Godefroy), *coe* (Roquefort); mod. F. *queue*, a tail.—L. *cūda*, cauda, a tail. See **CAUDAL**. ¶ The F. *queue* also means a handle, stalk, billiard-cue. See **HATZELD**.

CUE (2), a direction for an actor's appearance. (F.—L.) In Shak. Merry Wives, iii. 3. 39. Sometimes written *q* or *qu* in the 16th century, and said to stand for *quando*, when. This is the more probable because *cue* or *q* was previously in use to denote the sum of half a farthing in college accounts, and signified *quadrans*. 'Cue, half a farthing;' Minshew (1627). 'Cu, Cue, half a farthingy;' Prompt. Parv.; see Way's note. The sound of *cue* denotes the Anglicised pronunciation of the French name of the Latin letter. Hence also *cue*, an actor's part, and the phrase 'a merry cue.'

CUFF (1), to strike with the open hand. (Scand.) Taming of the Shrew, ii. 221. 'I *cuffe* one;' Palsgrave, p. 502.—Swed. *kuffa*, to thrust, push. Thre translates it by 'verberibus insultare,' and says it is the E. *cuff*; adding that it is the frequentative (!) of the Swed. *kufva*, MSwed. *kufwa*, to subdue, suppress, cow; see **COW** (2); but this is improbable. Berglaus has *kuffen*, to hit, cuff, and it is found also in Hamburg and in Pomeranian (Kichey, Dählert); cf. Norw. *kuffa*, to cuff (Ross). De Ho gives WFlm. *koove*, *koffe*, (1) a coil, (2) a box on the ear; which seems to connect it with *cuff* (2). Der. *cuff*, sb.

CUFF (2), part of the sleeve. (L.?) Formerly it meant a glove or mitten; now used chiefly of the part of the sleeve which covers the hand but partially. ME. *cuffe*, *cuffe*. 'Cuffs, glove or meteyne, or mitten, mita;' Prompt. Parv. p. 106. The pl. *cuffes* is in P. Plowman, B. vi. 62. The later use occurs in: 'Cuffe over ones hande,

poignet; Palsgrave. *β*. Origin uncertain; but probably the same word as *cuffa*, which occurs in the pl. *cuffans*, in Kemble's ed. of the A. S. Charters, no. 1290, vol. vi. 133, l. 20, where Leo supposes it to signify 'a covering for the head'; whence, perhaps, a covering for the hand. Cf. OHG. *cuffha*, MHG. *kuffe*, *kuppe*, *kuffe*, a colf. See *Coff*, and *Cuff* (1).

CUIRASS, a kind of breast-plate. (F.—Ital.—L.) Orig. made of leather, whence the name. In Milton, Samson, 132. Also in Chapman's tr. of the Iliad, bk. vii. l. 221.—MF. *cuirace*, *cuirasse* (now *cuirasse*), 'a cuirass', armour for the breast and back; 'Cot. [Introduced from Ital. in the 16th century (Brachet).]—Ital. *corazza*, a cuirass; Late L. *corātia*, *corācium*, a cuirass, breast-plate. Formed as if from an adj. **corācius*, for *corācius*, leatheren.—L. *corium*, hide, leather; whence F. *cuir*. Der. *cuirass-ier*.

CUISESSES, pl., armour for the thighs. (F.—L.) In Shak. 1 Hen. IV. iv. 1. 105. ME. *quysseues*, Gawain and Grene Knight, 578.—OF. *cuisse*, 'cuisses, armour for the thighs'; Cotgrave.—F. *cuisse*, the thigh.—L. *cossa*, the hip; see Brachet. Brugmann, i. § 609.

CULDEE, one of an old Celtic monastic fraternity. (C.) 'The pure Culdees were Albyn's earliest priests of God;' Campbell, Recluse, l. 5. The note on the line says: 'The Culdees were the primitive clergy of Scotland, and apparently her only clergy from the 6th to the 11th century. They were of Irish origin, and their monastery on the island of Iona, or Icolmkill, was the seminary of Christianity in North Britain.'—OIrish *cille* *de*, Irish *cille*, a servant of God, a Culdee. From OIrish *cille*, Ir. *cille*, a spouse, also a servant; and *dé*, gen. of *dia*, God. See Rhys, Lect. on W. Philology, p. 412. Cf. Late L. *Culdei*, *Culdeci*, Culdees; misspelt *coldeci* as if from L. *colere* Deum, to worship God.

CULINARY, pertaining to the kitchen. (L.) 'Our culinary fire;' Boyle's Works, i. 523.—L. *culinarius*, belonging to a kitchen.—L. *culina*, a kitchen; cf. *coquina*, a kitchen, with similar suffix. *Culina* is for **coculina*, from *coquere*, to cook; Giles, § 188.

CULL, to collect, gather. (F.—L.) ME. *cullen*. 'Cullyn owte, segrege, lego, separo.' Prompt. Parv. p. 107.—OF. *collir*, *cullir*, *cullier*, to cull, collect.—L. *colligere*, to collect. See *Collect*, of which cull is a doublet.

CULLENDER, a strainer; see *Colander*.

CULLION, a mean wretch. (F.—L.) In Shak. Tam. Shrew, iv. 2. 20. A coarse word.—F. *couillon*, *couille*, Cotgrave; cf. Ital. *coglion*, *coglion*, *englionare*; Florio.—L. *culcus*. From a like source (perhaps) is *cully*, a dupe, or to deceive.

CULLIS (1), a strong broom, boiled and strained. (F.—L.) ME. *colis*, Liber Cure Cocorum, p. 20.—OF. *colis*, *colleis*, later *colis*; 'a culis'; Cot.; substantial use of *colis*, later *colis*, adj. 'gliding'; Cot.—L. type **coliticius*; from *colāre*, to strain; see *Colander*.

CULLIS (2), in *port-cullis*. (F.—L.) The fem. form of the preceding; see *Portcullis*.

CULM, a stalk, stem. (L.) Botanical. 'Culmus, the stem or stalk of corn or grass;' Kersey's Diet. ed. 1715.—L. *culmus*, a stalk; cf. *calamus*, a stalk, stem, cognate with L. *kaulm*. See *Haulm*. Der. *culmi-frous*, stalk-bearing; from L. *ferre*, to bear.

CULMINATE, to come to the highest point. (L.) See Milton, P. L. iii. 617.—Late L. *culmināt-us*, pp. of Late L. *culmināre* (Ducange), to come to the top.—L. *culmin-*, decl. stem of *culmen*, the highest point of a thing; of which an older form is *columen*, a top, summit. See *Column*. Der. *culminat-ion*.

CULPABLE, deserving of blame. (F.—L.) ME. *culpable*, *coul-pable*, *culpable*. Spelt *culpable*, Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 302. Spelt *culpable*, P. Plowman, B. xvii. 300.—OF. *culpable*, *culpable*. F. *culpable*, *culpable*.—L. *culpabilis*, blameworthy.—L. *culpāre*, to blame; with suffix *-bilis*.—L. *culpa*, a fault, failure, mistake, error. Der. *culpāt*; *culpabil-ty*, from L. *culpabilis*; and see *culprit*.

CULPRIT, a criminal. (F.—L.) 'Then first the culprit answered to his name;' Dryden, Wife of Bath's Tale, 273. Not orig. a single word, but due to a fusion of AF. *cul* (for *culpable*, i.e. guilty), and AF. *prist* or *prest* (i.e. ready to prove it), signifying that the clerk of the crown was ready to prove the indictment (N.E.D.).

CULTER, a plough-ion; see *Coulter*.

CULTIVATE, to till, improve, civilise. (L.) 'To cultivate... that friendship;' Milton, To the Grand Duke of Tuscany (R.). It occurs also in Blount's Glossographia, ed. 1656.—Late L. *cultivāt-us*, pp. of *cultivāre*, to till, work at, used A. D. 1446; Ducange. [Hence also F. *cultiver*, Span. *cultivar*, Ital. *cultivare*.]—Late L. *cultivus*, cultivated; Ducange. Allied to L. *cultus*, tilled, pp. of *colere*, to till. Brugmann, i. § 121. See *Culture*. Der. *cultivat-ion*, -or.

CULTURE, cultivation. (F.—L.) 'The culture and profit of their myrdes;' Sir T. More, Works, p. 14 d. ME. *culture*, Palladius on Husbandry, bk. i. l. 21.—F. *culture*, *culture*, tillage, husbandry; Cot.—L. *cultūra*, cultivation; allied to *culture*, pp. of *colere*, to till. Der. *culture*, verb.

CULVER (1), a dove. (E.) Used by Spenser, F. Q. ii. 7. 34; Tears of the Muses, 246. Preserved in the name of the Culver Cliffs, near Sandown, Isle of Wight. Chaucer has *culver*, Leg. of Good Women, Philom. 92. AS. *culfra*, translating L. *columba*, Mark, i. 10. *β*. Thought to be an E. word, notwithstanding its superficial resemblance to L. *columba*. Der. *culver-tail*, an old word for *dove-tail*; see Blount's Glossographia, ed. 1674.

CULVER (2), another form of *Culverin*; see below.

CULVERIN, a sort of cannon. (F.—L.) In Shak. 1 Hen. IV. ii. 3. 56. Palsgrave has 'Culvering, gonne, culverine.' A corrupt form for **culverin*.—OF. *culverine* (Hatfield), MF. *culverine*, 'a culverin, the piece of ordnance called so;' Cot. Fem. form of OF. *culverin*, 'adder-like;' id.—OF. *culveure*, an adder; id.—L. *colubra*, fem. form of *coluber*, a serpent, adder; whence the adj. *colubrinus*, snake-like, cunning, wily. ¶ It appears that this cannon was so called from its long, thin shape; some were similarly called *serpentina*; see Junius, quoted in Richardson. Other pieces of ordnance were called *falcones*.

CULVERT, an arched drain under a road. (Du.?) Not in Johnson. First used ab. 1770. Origin unknown. We might expect it to be Dutch, in connexion with making of canals, &c. But no such word is known in Dutch; though we might imagine a Du. **coul-waert*, to express the sense, viz. from Du. *coul*, as in *coul-age*, leakage, *coul-ant*, flowing (Calisch), and Du. *waert*, a channel, canal, water-course, from *varen*, to go; see *Fare*. *β*. The Du. *coul* is borrowed from F.; cf. MF. *culvère*, 'a channel, gutter, &c.; Cot.—F. *coulter*, to flow, trickle.—L. *colūre*, to fitter.—L. *colūm*, a strainer. See *Colander*.

CUMBER, to encumber, hinder. (F.—Late L.) ME. *combrin*, Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, bk. iii. met. 10. l. 6; Piers Plowman's Crede, 461, 765. The sb. *combrun* occurs in K. Alisaunder, ed. Weber, 472.—OF. *combrin*, to hinder; cf. mod. F. *encumber*, an impediment.—Late L. *cumbrus*, a heap, 'found in several Merovingian documents, e.g. in the Regum Francorum, c. 25;' Brachet. Ducange gives the pl. *combr*, impediments. Of doubtful origin; some refer it to G. *kumner*, grief, oppression, prov. G. *kumner*, rubbish. Others, to L. *cumulus*, a heap, by change of *l* to *r*, not uncommon; with inserted *b*. See *Cumulate*. Der. *cumber-ous* (i.e. *cumber-ous*), -ly, -ness; also *cumber-some*, by adding the E. suffix -some.

CUMIN, **CUMMIN**, the name of a plant. (L.—Gk.—Heb.) ME. *comin*, King Alisaunder, ed. Weber, 679; also *cummin*, Wyclif, St. Matt. xxiii. 23. In the AS. translation we find the forms *cymyn*, *cymen*, and *cumin*, in the MSS. There is an OF. form *comin*; see Bartsch, Chrest. Franc. col. 275, l. 29. Cotgrave has: 'Commin, cummin.' Both OF. and AS. forms are from the L. *cuminum* or *cyminum* in Matt. xxiii. 23.—Gk. *κuminum*—Heb. *kammim*, cummin. Cf. Arab. *kammim*, cummin-seed; Rich. Diet. 1206, 1207.

CUMMERBUND, a waist-band, sash. (Hind.—Pers.) See examples in Yule.—Hind. *kamar-band*, a girdle, piece of cloth round the loins.—Pers. *kamar*, the waist, the loins; and *band*, a band.

CUMULATE, to heap together. (L.) 'All the extremes of worth and beauty that were cumulated in Camilla;' Shelton's Don Quixote, c. 33. The adj. *cumulative* is in Bacon, On Learning, by G. Wats, b. iii. c. 1.—L. *cumulāt-us*, pp. of *cumulāre*, to heap up.—L. *cumulus*, a heap. Der. *cumulat-ive*, -ion; also *ac-cumulate*, q. v.

CUNEATE, wedge-shaped. (L.) Modern; botanical. Formed with suffix -ate, corresponding to L. -ātus, from L. *cune-us*, a wedge. See *Coin*. Der. From the same source is *cunei-form*, i.e. wedge-shaped; a modern word.

CUNNING (1), skillful, knowing. (E.) ME. *cunning*, *conning*; Northern form *cunnam*, from Icel. *kunnandi*, pres. pt. of *kunna*, to know. Spelt *kunnyng*, P. Plowman, B. xi. 70. Really the pres. pt. of ME. *cunnen*, to know, in very common use; Ancrer Riwle, p. 280.—AS. *cunnan*, to know. See *Can* (1). Der. *cunning-ly*.

CUNNING (2), knowledge, skill. (Scand.) ME. *cunninge*, Chaucer, Ho. of Fame, iii. 666. Suggested by Icel. *kunnandi*, knowledge, which is derived from *kunna*, to know, cognate with AS. *cunnan*, to know; see Grein, i. 171. ¶ The AS. *cunning* signifies temptation, trial. See *Can* (1).

CUP, a drinking-vessel. (L.) MF. *cuppe*, Gen. and Exodus, ed. Morris, 2310. AS. *cuppe*, a cup. 'Causus, vel obba, cuppe;' Elfric's Gloss. ed. Sommer; Nomina Vasorum. [Cf. Du. and Dan. *kop*, Swed. *kopp*, F. *coupe*, Span. *copa*, Ital. *coppa*, a cup; all alike borrowed from Latin.]—Late L. *cuppa*, a cup; variant of L. *cipa*, a vat, butt, cask; in later times, a drinking-vessel; see Ducange. + Gk. *κύπελλον*, a cup, goblet; cf. *κύπη*, a hole, hollow; also Skt. *kūpa*, a pit, well, hollow. Brugmann, i. § 330 (4). Der. *cup-verb*; *cup-board*, q. v.; *cupping-glass*, Icanm. and Fletcher, Moody Brother, iv. 2. See *Coop*.

CUPBOARD, a closet with shelves for cups. (Hybrid; L. and E.) ME. *cup-borde*, orig. a table for holding cups. + Covered mony a *cupborde* with clothes ful quite; Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, ii. 1440; see the whole passage. And cf. Morthe Arthure, ed. Brock, 206. Formed from *cup* and ME. *bord*, a table, esp. a table for meals

and various vessels. See **Cup** and **Board**. ¶ The sense of the word has somewhat changed; it is possible that some may have taken it to mean *cup-board*, a place for keeping cups; but there was no such word, and such is not the true etymology.

CUPEL, a small, shallow, porous, cup-like vessel used in refining metals. (L.) Spelt *coppell* in Cotgrave, s. v. *cuppelle*. = Late L. *cupella*, dimin. of *cupa*, a cask. See **Cupola**. Der. *cupell-ate*, *cupell-at-ion*.

CUPID, the god of love. (L.) In Shak. Merry Wives, ii. 2. 141. = L. nom. *cupido*, desire, passion, Cupid. = L. *cupere*, to desire. Cf. Skt. *kup*, to become excited. See **Covet**. Der. *cupid-i-ty*, q. v. And, from the same root, *con-cup-isc-ence*.

CUPIDITY, avarice, covetousness. (F. = L.) *Cupiditē*, in Hall's Chron. Hen. VII, an. 11. § 8. = F. *cupiditē*, 'cupidity, lust, covetousness'; Cotgrave. = L. acc. *cupiditatem*, from nom. *cupiditās*, desire, covetousness. = L. *cupidus*, desirous. = L. *cupere*, to desire. See above.

CUPOLA, a sort of dome. (Ital. = L.) 'The ruined Cupola'; Sandys' Travels (1632), p. 264. 'Cupola, or Cuppola, . . . an high tower arched, having but little light'; Gazophylacium Anglicanum, ed. 1689. Spelt *cupola* in Blount, Glossographia, ed. 1674, 1681; *cupola* in Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715. = Ital. *cupola*, a cupola, dome. = L. *cupula*, a small cask, a little vault; dimin. of *cupa*, a cask, vat. See **Cup**.

CUPREOUS, coppery, like copper. (L.) 'Cupreous, of or belonging to copper'; Blount, Glossographia, ed. 1674. = L. *cupreus*, of copper; with suffix *-ous*. = L. *cuprum*, copper. See **Copper**.

CUR, a small dog. (E.) ME. *kur*, *curre*. In early use. 'The fule kur dogge', i. e. the foul cur-dog, Ancren Riwle, p. 290. Cf. Piers Plowman's Crele, ed. Skeat, 644. + MDa. *kurra*, a house-dog, watch-dog, Oudemans; Swed. dial. *kurra*. β. So named from his growling; cf. Icel. *kurra*, to murmur, grumble; 1Dan. *kurra*, to coo, whirr; Swed. *kurra*, to rumble, to croak; Low G. *kurren*, to snarl (Libben); MDa. *kurrepit*, a grumbler (Oudemans), equivalent to Du. *kurrepit*, a grumbler, from Du. *kurren*, to grumble, growl, snarl. The word is imitative, and the letter R is known to be 'the dog's letter', Romeo, ii. 4. 222. Cf. ME. *kurren*, to make a harsh noise. 'R is the dog's letter, and *kurraeth* in the sound'; Ben Jonson, Eng. Grammar. Der. (perhaps) *curmudgeon*.

CURACAO, CURAÇOA, a liquor. (Span.) So named, apparently, because first made from Curaçao oranges. [The usual spelling, with *-oa*, is incorrect.] = Span. *Curaçao*, 'an island off the coast of Venezuela in South America'; Pinetia.

CURASSOW, a gallinaceous bird, like a turkey. (Span.) In a tr. of Buffon (1792); ii. 52. A phonetic spelling of *Curaçao* (above); whence it came.

CURARI, another spelling of *Wourah*, q. v.

CURATE, one who has cure of souls. (L.) ME. *curat*, Chaucer, C. T. prol. 219. = Late L. *curatus*, a priest, curate; cf. Late L. *curatus*, adj.; *curatum beneficium*, a benefice with cure of souls pertaining to it. Formed as a pp., from the sb. *cūra*, a cure. See **Cure**. Der. *curacy*. From the L. pp. *curatus* we have also *curat-ive*; also (from *curare*), the sb. *cura-tor*, a guardian.

CURB, to check, restrain, lit. to bend. (F. = L.) In Merch. of Ven. i. 2. 26. *Curbed* = bent. 'Hy crooked and *curbed* lines'; Holland, Plutarch, p. 678. ME. *curben*, to bend; used also intransitively, to bend oneself, how down. 'Yet I *curbed* on my knees'; P. Plowman, B. ii. 1. Cf. 'His necke is schort, his shuldres *curbe*', i. e. bend; Gower, C. A. bk. i. 1687. Also ME. *corbe*, sb.; as in 'a strong bitte with a *corbe*'; 'Dietes of the Philosophers (1477); fol. 26, back. = OF. (and F.) *courier*, to bend, crook, bow. = L. *curvare*, to bend. = L. *curvus*, bent, curved. See **Curve**. Der. *curb*, sb., *curb-stone*, *kerb-stone*.

CURD, the coagulated part of milk. (E.) ME. *curd*, more often *crud* or *crud*, by the shifting of *r* so common in English. 'A fewe *crudes* and cream'; P. Plowman, B. vi. 284; spelt *craddes*, id. C. ix. 306. From AS. *crud*, weak grade of *cridan*, to crowd, to press together; whence also prov. F. *crant-y*, a kind of oatmeal gruel. + Irish and Gael. *gruth*, cruet. See Stokes-Fick, p. 119. See **Crowd** (r). Der. *curd-y*, *curd-te*.

CURE, care, attention. (F. = L.) ME. *cure*, Chaucer, C. T. prol. 305; King Alisaunder, 4016. = OK. *cure*, *cure*. = L. *cūra*, care, attention, care. Origin uncertain; the OLat. form was *cōra* or *cōtra*, for **kōra*; Brugmann, i. 874. ¶ It is well to remember that *cure* is wholly unconnected with E. *care*; the similarity of sound and sense is accidental. In actual speech, *care* and *cure* are used in different ways. Der. *cure*, verb; *cure-able*; *cure-less*; also *curate*, q. v.; *curious*, q. v. And, from the same source, *ac-cure-ate*, q. v.

CURFEW, a fire-cover; the time for covering fires; the curfew-bell. (F. = L.) ME. *curfew*, *curfew*, *curfu*. 'Aboute *curfew-tyme*'; Chaucer, C. T. A. 3645. 'Curfu, ignitgium'; Prompt. Parv. p. 110. = AF. *coverfu*, Statutes of the Realm, i. 102 (an. 1285); *curfen*, Liber

Albus, p. 369; OF. *couvre-feu*, later *couvre-feu*, in which latter form it is given by Roquefort, who explains it as a bell rung at a fixed hour as a signal for putting out fires. The history is well known; see *Curfew* in Eng. Cycl., div. Arts and Sciences. = OF. *courir*, later *couvrir*, to cover; and F. *feu*, fire, which is from the L. *focus*, acc. of *focus*, hearth, fire. See **Cover** and **Focus**. Der. *curfew-bell*.

CURIOUS, inquisitive. (F. = L.) ME. *curious*, busy; Romant of the Rose, 1052. = OF. *curios*, careful, busy. = L. *curiosus*, careful. = L. *cūra*, attention. See **Cure**. Der. *curious-ly*, *curious-i-ty* (ME. *curiosité*, Gower, C. A. iii. 383, bk. viii. 3114), from F. *curiosité*, Englished 'curiosity' by Cotgrave, from L. acc. *curiositatem*. Bacon uses *curiosity* to mean 'elaborate work'; Essay 46, On Gardens.

CURL, to twist into ringlets; a ringlet. (Scand.) In English, the verb seems rather formed from the sb. than *vice versa*. Gascoigne has: 'But *curl* their locks with bouldins and with braids'; Epil. to the Steel Glas, l. 1142; in Skeat, Spec. of English. Palsgrave has *curled*, p. 309. We find another form *crul*, due to the shifting of *r*; cf. *crus*, *crud*. Chaucer has: 'With lokkes *crulle*', i. e. with curled or crisped locks; ProL St. 1; from the adj. *crul*, curly. Not in AS.; but cf. EFries. *krulle*, *krull*, *krul*, a curl. β. The form *curl* is of Scand. origin; cf. Norw. *kurle*, a curl; Dan. dial. *kurle*, a twist in the end; Swed. dial. *kurle*, to curl. + Du. *krul*, a curl; *krullen*, to curl; MDa. *krul*, adj. curled; *krullen*, to curl, wrinkle, rumple; Dan. *krulle*, a curl; *krulle*, to curl; Swed. *krullig*, crisp; Swed. dial. *krulla*, to curl (Rietz); Norw. *krulle*, a curl (Aaser); G. *krulle*. γ. The orig. sense is clearly to twist, or bend; it is allied to EFries. *krillen*, to bend, turn, wind; Low G. *krellen*, to turn; NFries. *krall*, closely twisted; suggesting a Teut. base **krallan*, to wind, str. vb.; pl. t. **krall*, pp. **krallan* (Franck). Der. *curl-y*, *curl*.

CURLEW, an aquatic wading bird. (F.) ME. *corlew*, *curlew*, *curle*. Spelt *corlew*, P. Plowman, C. xvi. 243; *corlew*, id. B. xiv. 43; *curle*, Early E. Psalter, Ps. 104 (105), 38. = OF. *curleus*, a curlew (Godefroy); MF. *curliens*, 'a curlew'; Cot. It also gives the F. spellings *corlis* and *courlis*. Cf. Ital. *chirlio*, a curlew; Span. *chorlito*, a curlew, evidently a dimin. form from an older **chorlo*. β. An imitative word from the bird's cry. Cf. Ital. *chirliare*, to howl like the horn-owl, Meadow-lark, also Swed. *kurin*, to coo (Widegren).

CURMUDGEON, one who is covetous, stingy fellow. (E. and F.?) Spelt *curmudgeon*, Forl. The Lady's Trial, A. v. sc. 1; *curmudgein*, Hudibras, pt. ii. c. 2. l. 497 (Richardson), altered to *curmudgeon* in Bell's edition, l. 200. First found in 1577; spelt *curmudgeon*, in Stanyhurst's Descr. of Ireland (in Holmshulsh, p. 102). [Spelt *curmudgeon* or *curmudgeon* by Holland, to translate the L. *avaritarius*, a corn-dealer; see Holland's tr. of Livy, pp. 150, 1104, as cited in Richardson. The latter passage speaks of lines paid by 'certain *curmudgeins* for hoarding up and keeping in their ruin'. This is a forced spelling, and only tells us that the first syllable is not really a derivative of *cur*.] The etymology is wholly unknown, but the form shows that at least the latter part of the word is of French origin. It has been suggested that *cur*-represents E. *cur*, a dog. Lowland Scotch has *murgeon*, to mock, to grumble; also *mudgeon*, a grimace; see E.D.D. Perhaps it meant 'grumbling cur'.

CURRENT, a Corinth raisin. (F. = L. = Gk.) In Shak. Wint. Tale, iv. 3. 40. Haydn gives 1533 as the date when current-trees were brought to England; but the name was also given to the small dried grapes brought from the Levant and known in England at an earlier time. 'In Liber Cure Coram [p. 16] called *royyns* of *corans*, F. *raisins de Corinthe*, the small dried grapes of the Greek islands. Then applied to our own soft fruit of somewhat similar appearance; Wedgwood. So also we find 'royyns of corance'; Babees Book, ed. Furnivall, p. 211, last line. = F. *Raisins de Corinthe*, currents, or small raisins; Cot. Thus *current* is a corruption of F. *Corinthe*, Corinth. = L. *Corinthus*. = Gk. *Κορινθος*. ¶ Referred to in 1390; 'pro j lib. racemorum de corene, vj d.'; Earl of Derby's Expeditions, Camden Soc. p. 11, l. 22.

CURRENT, running, flowing. (F. = L.) ME. *corrant*. 'Lik to the *corrant* fire, that runneth Upon a corde, as thou hast seen, When it with poudre is so beset Of sulphure'; Gower, C. A. iii. 96; bk. vii. 352. Afterwards altered to *current*, to look more like Latin. = OF. *current*, pres. pt. of OF. *currere* (more commonly *corre*), to run. = L. *currere*, to run. Prob. for **currere*; and allied to horse. Brugmann, i. § 499, 516. See **Horse**. Der. *current*, sb.; *-ly*, *current-y*; *curricule*, q. v.; and from the same source are *curvise*, *curvory*, q. v. From the same root are *concur*, *incur*, *occur*, *recur*; *corridor*, *courtir*; *course*, *concourse*, *discourse*, *intercourse*; *excursion*, *incursion*; *concur*, *precursor*; *coarsir*, &c.

CURRIE, a short course; a chaise. (L.) 'Upon a *curricie* in this world depends a long *course* of the next'; Sir T. Browne, Christ. Morals, vol. ii. p. 23 (R.). The sense of 'chaise' is late; see N.E.D. = L. *curriculum*, a running, a course; also, a light cart (Cicero). Formed as a double diminutive, with suffixes *-in* and *-io*.

from the stem *curri-*; cf. *parti-cu-la*, a particle. = *L. currere*, to run. See **Current**. Doublets, *currucium*, which is the *L.* word, unchanged. (Cf. *curule*.)

CURRY (1), to dress leather. (F. - *L.* and Tent.) 'Thei curry kinges,' i.e. flatter kings, lit. dress them; said ironically; Piers Plowman's Crude, ed. Skeat, 365. 'Like as he wold coray he maystres hors.' 1 ydgate, Minor Poems, p. 53. The *E.* verb is accompanied by the *ME.* sb. *currie*, apparatus, preparation, armament; K. Alisaunder, 518. = *OF. conreir*, *correir*, to prepare, arrange, set in order; earliest form *conreid* (Godefroy); later *curroier*; whence the forms *curroyer*, *curroyer*, given by Cotgrave, and explained by 'to curry, tew, or dress leather.' = *OF. conrei*, later *conroy*, equipage, gear, preparation of all kinds; earliest form *conreil* (Godefroy). [Formed, like *array* (*OF. arroi*), by prefixing a Latin preposition to a Teutonic word; see **Array**.] = *OF. con-*, prefix, from *L. com-* (for *cum*), together; and the *OF. reid*, array, order. This word answers to *Ital. -reid*, order, seen in *Ital. arredo*, array. = *Late L. -redum*, *-redium*, seen in the derived *arridium*, *conredium*, equipment, furniture, apparatus, gear. β . This *-redium* is of Teut. origin; cf. *Swed. reda*, order, sb., or, as verb, to set in order; *Dan. rede*, order, sb., or as verb, to set in order; *Icel. reidi*, tackle; also O. Low G. *rêde*, *AS. rēde*, ready; see **Ready**. The same root appears in *array* and *disarray*; and in *F. disarroi*, *arroi*, *curroyer*. *Der. curri-er*. **Cur** The phr. to *curry favour* is a corruption of *ME. to curry favel*, i.e. to rub down a fallow-coloured horse. *Favell* was a common old name for a horse; and *curry favel* occurs in Hoccleve, De Regim. Principlum, st. 755, l. 5282. See my note to P. Plowman, C. iii. 6.

CURRY (2), a kind of seasoned dish. (Tamil.) A general term for seasoned dishes in India, for which there are many recipes. See *Curry* in Yule. = *Tamil kari*, sauce, relish for rice. Yule adds that the *Port. form caril* is from the cognate *Canarese kari*.

CURSE, to imprecate evil upon. (*E.*) *ME. cursien*, *cursen*, *corsen*. 'This cursed crane'; Chaucer, C. T. 4852 (B 432); 'this cursed deile'; id. 4853 (B 433). The sb. is *curis*, Chaucer, C. T. Prolog. 663. *AS. cursian*, A. S. Chron. an. 1137; where the compound pp. *forcursed* also occurs. The *AS.* sb. is *curs*; *Liber Scintillarum*, c. 56; p. 174, l. 6. β . Remoter origin unknown; perhaps originally Scandinavian, and due to a particular use of *Swed. korsa*, *Dan. korse*, to make the sign of the cross, from *Swed.* and *Dan. kors*, a cross, a corruption of *Icel. kruss*, a cross, and derived from *Old Irish cros*; see **Cross**. γ . The N.E.D. says there is no trace of any connexion; but *Norw. kors*, *kross*, a cross, plague, worry, trouble, comes very near the sense of a curse; so *Du. krus*, tribulation; *slachte kinderen hebben is een gruoit kruis*, it is a great cross to have bad children; cf. *Dan. dial. korsligt*, that which one dreads, or crosses oneself against; as, *korsligt veir*, horrible weather, which comes near the sense of 'cursed weather.' The ultimate connexion seems to me possible. Indeed, Berghaus gives *Low G. krütsigen*, to curse (lit. to cross). Note, further, that *Windsch* gives *Old Irish cürsaigim*, 'I reprehend.' *Der. ac-cursed, curs-ed, curs-er*.

CURSIVE, running, flowing. (*L.*) Modern. Not in Todd's Johnson. A mere translation of *Late L. cursivus*, cursive, as applied to handwriting. = *L. cursus*, pp. of *currere*, to run. See **Current**.

CURSORY, running, hasty, superficial. (*L.*) The odd form *currosary* (other odd. *currosary*, *currosary*) is in *Shak. Hen. V.* v. 2. 77. 'He discoursed currosly'; *Ips. Taylor*, Great Exemplar, pt. iii. § 14 (R.). = *Late L. cursorius*, chiefly used in the adv. *cursorily*, hastily, quickly. = *L. cursori*, declensional stem of *cursor*, a runner. = *L. curs-iv*, pp. of *currere*, to run. See **Current**. *Der. cursori-ly*.

CURT, short, concise. (*L.*) 'Maestro del campo, Peck I his name is curt'; *Ilen Jonson*, The New Inn, iii. 1. = *L. curtus*, docked, clipped. Cf. *Gk. karpus*, chopped. = $\sqrt{\text{SKER}}$, to shear, cut; whence also *E. shear*, and *Icel. skarðr*, docked. See **Shear**. *Der. curt-ly, curt-ness; curt-nail*, q.v.

CURTAIL, to cut short, abridge, dock. (F. - *L.*) α . *Curtail* is a corruption of an older *cirtail*, and was orig. accented on the former syllable: there is no pretence for saying that it is derived from the *F. courtier*; to cut short, a phrase which does not appear to have been used; though it is probable that both *E. tail* and *F. tailler* had some influence on the development of the word. The two instances in Shakespeare may suffice to show this. 'I, that am *cirtail'd* of this fair proportion'; *Rich. III.* i. 1. 18. And again: 'When a Gentleman is dispos'd to swear, it is not for any standers-by to *cirtail* his oaths'; *Cymbeline*, i. 1. 12, according to the first folio; altered to *curtail* in later editions. β . Cotgrave translates *accourcir* by 'to shorten, abridge, *curtail*, clip, or cut short'; and this may help to show that the French for *curtail* was not *court tailler* (1), but *accourcir*. γ . The verb was, in fact, derived from the adj. *curtail* or *curtail*, having a docked tail, occurring four times in *Shakespeare*, viz. *Pligr.* 273; *M. Wives*, ii. 1. 114; *Com. Err.* iii. 2. 151; *All's Well*, ii. 3. 65. = *MF. courtault*, *courtaut*; both forms are

given by Cotgrave, and explained by 'a curtail'; or, as an adj., by 'curtail, being curtailed.' He also gives: 'Double courtaut, a strong curtail, or a horse of middle size between the ordinary curtail, and horse of service.' δ . The occurrence of the final *ll* in *curtail* shows that the word was taken into English before the old form *courtault* fell into disuse. Cf. Florio, who gives the *Ital. cortaldo*, a curtail, a horse without a tail; *cortare*, to shorten, to curtail; *corta*, short, brief, curtailed. = *OF. cort* (*Ital. cortio*), short; with suffix *-ault*, *-all*, equivalent to *Ital. -aldo*, *Late L. -aldus*, of Germanic origin, as in *Regin-ald*; from *G. walt*, *O. Low G. wald* (*Icel. vald*), power. See *Hatzfeld's French Dict.* pref. § 138. = *L. curtus*, docked. See **Curt**.

CURTAIN, a hanging cloth. (F. - *L.*) *ME. cortin*, *curtin*; Chaucer, C. T. 6831 (D 1249). The pp. *cortined*, furnished with curtains, is in K. Alisaunder, ed. Weber, 1028. = *OF. cortine*, *curtine*, a curtain. = *Late L. cortina*, a small court, small enclosure,croft, rampart or 'curtain' of a castle, hanging curtain round a small enclosure. See *Exod. xxvi. 1* (Vulgate). = *L. cort-*, stem of *curs*, a court; with suffix *-ina*, fem. of *-inus*, adj. suffix. See **Court** (1). *Der. curtain*, verb.

CURTILAGE, a court-yard. (F. - *L.*) 'All the comedities (sic) wythin the seid gardyn and curtilage'; *Bury Wills*, ed. Tymms, p. 46 (A.D. 1467). = *AF. curtilage*, *Stat. of the Realm*, i. 221. Formed, with suffix *-age*, from *OF. cortil*, *courtill*, 'a back-yard'; *Cot*. = *Late L. cortile*, an enclosure, small yard (Incunage). Dimin. of *Late L. cortis*, a court-yard, from *l. curs*. See **Court** (1).

CURTLEAXE, a corruption of *cutlass*; see **Cutlass**.

CURTSEY, an obeisance; see **Courtesy**.

CURULE, chiefly in the phr. *curule chair*, a chair used by the highest magistrates of Rome. (*L.*) Butler has 'curule wit'; *Huiliaras*, i. 1. 715. = *L. curulis*, *curullis*, applied to *equi*, horses, and to *sellæ*, the curule chair. = *L. currus*, a chariot; see **Curriole**.

CURVE, adj. crooked; sb. a bent line. (*L.*) Not in early use. The *MF.* form was *curvare*, whence *E. curb*, q.v. Blount's *Glossographia*, ed. 1674, has the adjectives *curvus* and *curvilinear*, and the sbs. *curvature* and *curvity*. 'This line thus curve'; *Congreve*, An Impossible Thing, l. 137. = *L. curvus*, crooked, bent (inase *cur-*). = *Gk. kyp-rós*, bent. See **Crown**. *Der. curve*, verb; *curve-ure*, *L. curvatura*, from *curvare*, to bend; *curvi-linear*; also *curve*, q.v. And see *curb*.

CURVET, to bound like a horse. (*Ital.* - *L.*) The verb is in *Shak.* As You Like It, iii. 2. 258; the sb. is in *All's Well*, ii. 3. 299. = *Ital. corvetta*, i. curvet, leap, bound; *corvetta*, to curvet, frisk. [The *E.* word was orig. *corvet*, thus Florio has: 'Coruella, a coruet, a sault, a prancing or continual dancing of a horse.' = *MF. corvare*, old spelling of *curvare*, 'to bow, to lunge, to stoop, to crouch, to make crooked'; Florio. Thus to *curvet* meant to crouch or bend slightly; hence, to prance, frisk. = *L. curvare*, to bend. = *L. curvus*, bent. See **Curve**. *Der. curvet*, sb. (*Ital. corvetta*).

CUSHAT, the ring-dove, wood-pigeon. (*E.*) 'Cushat, palumbus'; Nicholson's *Glossary* Northamptonshire, in Ray's Collection, ed. 1691, pp. 130-152. *Cushate*; *Catholicon Angl.* (1483). *AS. cū-scote*, a wild pigeon; *Voc. 260. 7*; *cū-scote*, *E. E. Texts*, p. 85. For *cū-scote*, where *scote* prob. means darter, lit. 'shooter', from *scot*, weak grade of *scotian*, to shoot (cf. *AS. scōta*, a kind of trout); and perhaps *cū* refers to the *coo* of the bird. Cf. 'Coo, coo, coo, coo uow', &c.; Song of the Cushat in *T. Dyer*, *Folklore*, p. 98.

CUSHION, a pillow, soft case for resting on. (F. - *L.*) The pl. *cushions* is in *Wyclif*, i. Kings, v. 9. Spelt *quysshin*, Chaucer, *Troil.* and *Cress.* li. 1229. = *OF. coissin*, a cushion (Suppl. to Godefroy); later *cousin*, 'a cushion to sit on'; *Cot*. [It is supposed that *coissin* was the true form; perhaps it was influenced by *OF. coule*, a quilt.] = *Late L. type coxinum*, a support for the hip; from *coxa*, hip, thigh (like *L. cubital*, elbow-cushion, from *cubitus*, elbow). Cf. *Ital. cuscin*, cushion, *coxia*, hip; *Span. cojin*, cushion, *cujin*, hip. See *Romania*, 1892, p. 87. ¶ The *AF.* form *quissine* occurs in A. Neckam (Wright's *Vocab.* l. 100); cf. *E. cuissers*, q.v. ¶ The *G. kissen*, cushion, is borrowed from one of the Romance forms; cf. *Ital. cucino*, *cusino*, *Span. coxin*, *Port. coxim*.

CUSP, a point, tip. (*L.*) Not in early use. 'Full on his cusp his angry master sat, Conjoin'd with Saturn, baleful both to man'; *Dryden*, The Duke of Guise, Act iv (R.). It was a term in astrology. 'No other planet hath so many dignities, Either by himself or in regard of the cusps'; *Beaumont and Fletcher*, *Bloody Brother*, iv. 2. = *L. cuspis*, a point; gen. *cuspis-is*. *Der. cuspid-ate*, *cuspid-at-ed*.

CUSTARD, a composition of milk, eggs, &c. (F. - *L.*) In *Shak.* All's Well, ii. 5. 41; *custard-coffin*, the upper crust covering a custard; *Tam. Shrew*, iv. 3. 82. The old *custard* was something widely different from what we now call by that name, and could be cut into squares with a knife. John Russell, in his *Boke of Nurture*, enumerates it amongst the 'Bake-metres'; see *Babes Boke*, ed. Furnivall, p. 147, l. 492; p. 271, l. 1; p. 273, l. 21; and esp. the note on l. 492, at

p. 211. It was also spelt *custode*, id. p. 170, l. 802. *β*. And there can be no reasonable doubt that such is a better spelling, and that it is, moreover, a corruption of the ME. *crustade*, a general name for pies made with crust; see the recipe for *crustade ryal* quoted in the Babees Book, p. 211. [A still older spelling is *crustade*, Liber Cure Cocorum, ed. Morris, p. 40, derived immediately from *L. crustatus*.] —OF. *crustade*, 'paté, tourte, chose qui en couvre une autre,' i.e. a pastry, tart, crust; Roquefort. Roquefort gives the Prov. form *crustado*. Cf. Ital. *crustata*, 'a kind of dainty pie,' Florio. —L. *crustatus*, pp. of *crustare*, to encrust, from *crusta*, a crust. See *Crust*. Der. *custard-apple*, an apple like custard, having a soft pulp; Dampier, Voyage, au. 1699, iii. 33.

CUSTODY, keeping, care, confinement. (L.) Spelt *custodie*, Sir T. More, Works, p. 40. —L. *custodia*, a keeping; guard. —L. *custod-*, stem of *custos*, a guardian; lit. 'a hider.' —*κ* EUDBII, to hide, conceal; whence also Gk. *κρύβειν*, to hide, and *E. hide*. See Brugmann, i. § 699. See *Hide* (1). Der. *custodi-al*, *custodi-an*.

CUSTOM, wont, usage. (F.—L.) ME. *custume*, *custome*, *costume*; Chaucer, C. T. 6264 (D 682). Spelt *custume*, Old Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, ii. 11, l. 11. —OF. *costume*, *custume*, custom [late L. *costuma*, Chartulary of 705]; mod. F. *coutume*. From a Romanic type **costumne*, prob. for **costudne*, short. from *consuetudinem*, acc. of the classical L. *consuetudo*, custom. —L. *consuetus*, pp. of *consuere*, to accustom; inchoative form of **consuere*, to be accustomed. —L. *con-* for *cum*, together, greatly, very; and *suere*, to be accustomed (Lucr. i. 60), more commonly used in the inchoative form *suere*. *β*. *Suere* appears to be derived from *L. sus*, one's own, as though it meant 'to make one's own,' or 'to have it one's own way.' ¶ Cf. F. *amertume*, for *L. amaritudinem*; F. *enclume*, for *L. incudinem*. Der. *custom-ar-y*, *-ar-ily*, *-ar-iness*, *-er*; *-house*; also *ac-custom*, q.v.

CUT, to make an incision. (Scand.) ME. *cutten*, *kitten*, a weak verb; pt. t. *kutte*, *kutte*. The form *cutt*, signifying 'the cut,' past tense, occurs in Layamon, i. 349; iii. 228; later text. These appear to be the earliest passages in which the word occurs. It answers to a late AS. form **cýttan* (for **cut-tan*); and is of Scand. origin. Cf. Swed. dial. *kuta*, *kitta*, *kvala*, to cut with a knife; *kuta*, *kylti*, a knife (Rietz); Icel. *kuti*, a little knife; Norw. *kuttl*, *kutul*, a knife for barking trees (Aasen); MSwed. *kotta*, to cut with a knife (Ihre). All (possibly) due to OF. *cou-*, *cut*, a knife; see *Cutlass*. Der. *cut*, sb.; *cut-ing*, *-er*; *cut-water*; *cut-purse*.

CUTCHEERY, a court-house, office. (Hind.) 'The prodigious labour of cutcherry,' Thackeray, Vanity Fair, ch. 57 (or ch. 22 of vol. ii). —Hind. *kuchakri*, 'a hall of justice, town-house, court, a public office for the receipt of revenue,' &c.; Forbes.

CUTICLE, the outermost skin. (L.) 'Cuticle, the outermost thin skin,' Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715; and in Phillips (1658). The adj. *cuticular* is in Blount's Glossographia, ed. 1674. —L. *cuticula*, the skin; double dimin., with suffixes *-cula*, from *cuti-*, declensional stem of *cutis*, the skin, hide. [Cf. *particle* from *part*.] The *L. cutis* is cognate with *E. hide*. See *Hide* (2). Der. *cuticul-ar*, from the *L. cuticula*; also *cut-an-e-ous*, from a barbarous Latin *cutaneus*, not given in DuCange, but existing also in the F. *cutané*, skiny, of the skin (Cotgrave), and in the Ital. and Span. *cutáneo*.

CUTLASS, a sort of sword. (F.—L.) The orig. sense was 'a little knife.' Spelt *cutelace*, in Dodsley's Old Plays, ed. Hazlitt, v. 189. Better spelt *cutlas*, with one s. —F. *coutelas*, 'a cuttles, or courtelars, or short sword, for a man-at-arms,' Cot. Cf. Ital. *coltellaccio*, 'a cuttelax, or knife,' Florio. [The Ital. suffix *-accio* (L. *-accus*) is a general augmentative one, that can be added at pleasure to a sb.; thus from *libro*, a book, is formed *libraccio*, a large ugly book. So also Ital. *coltellaccio* means 'a large ugly knife.'] —OF. *coutel*, *cuttel* (Littre), whence F. *couteau*, a knife. Cf. Ital. *coltello*, a knife, dagger. —L. *cutellum*, acc. of *cutellus*, a knife; dimin. of *cutler*, a ploughshare. See *Coulter*. ¶ The F. suffix *-accio*, Ital. *-accio*, was suggested by the L. suffix *-accus*; but was so little understood that it was confused with the F. *-asse*. Hence the word was corrupted to *cuttelasse*, as in Shak. As You Like It, i. 3. 119: 'a gallant cuttelasse upon my thigh.' Yet a *cuttelasse* was a sort of sword!

CUTLER, a maker of knives. (F.—L.) ME. *colter*; Geste History of the Destruction of Troy, ed. Pantton and Donaldson, l. 1597. —AF. *coltierre*, Liber Custumarum, p. 185; OF. *coltier*; later *coutelier*, as in mod. F. —Late L. *cutellarius*, (1) a soldier armed with a knife; (2) a cutler. Formed with suffix *-arius* from *L. cutell-*, base of *cutellus*, a knife, dimin. of *cutler*, a ploughshare. See *Coulter*. Der. *cutler-y*.

CUTLET, a slice of meat. (F.—L.) Lit. 'a little rib.' 'Cutlets, a dish made of the short ribs of a neck of mutton;' Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715. —F. *côtelette*, a cutlet; spelt *costelette* in Cotgrave, who explains it by 'a little rib, side, &c.' A double diminutive, formed with suffixes *-el* and *-ette*, from OF. *coste*, a rib (Cotgrave). —L. *costa*, a rib. See *Coast*.

CUTTER, a swift sailing vessel. (Scand.) First in 1745; from the verb to *cut*, to speed (E.D.D.). —Norw. *kut*, weak grade of *kúta* (pt. t. *kaut*), to run, to speed. See Phil. Soc. Trans. 1903, p. 145.

CUTTLE, CUTTLE-FISH, a sort of mollusc. (E.) Cotgrave translates the F. *cornet* by 'a sea-cut or cuttle-fish,' and the F. *seche* by 'the sound or cuttle-fish.' Cuttle occurs in Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 742. The Prompt. Parv. has both *cutol* and *cadull*. Cf. prov. E. *cuddle*, *coodle*. Corrupted from *cuddle* by the influence of similar words in MDu. and H. German. The form *cuddle* is a legitimate and regular formation from AS. *cudele*, the name of the fish. 'Sepia, *cudele*, vel *wise-scite*,' Ælfrie's Glossary, ed. Sommer, Nomina Piscium. [The name *wise-scite* means ooze-shooter, dirt-shooter, from the animal's habit of discharging sepia.] + MDu. *kuttel-wisch*, a cuttle-fish; Killian. But this is rather a High-German form, and borrowed from the G. *kuttel-fisch*, a cuttle-fish. *β*. The remoter origin is obscure; the G. *kuttel-fisch* is in no way connected with the G. *kuttel*, bowels, entrails. *γ*. Perhaps it meant 'little bag,' from its shape, or its ink-bag; cf. Low G. *kudel*, a purse (Lühlben), AS. *codd*, a bag. See Cod (2). See Phil. Soc. Trans. 1902, p. 661.

CYANOGEN, a compound radical (in chemistry), consisting of nitrogen and carbon. (Gk.) Named by Gay-Lussac (1815) from its occurring in Prussian blue; N.E.D. —Gk. *κύανος*, for *κύανος*, a dark blue mineral; and *γεν-* as *γίνομαι*, race, with the idea of 'producing.' Der. (from *κύανος*), *cyanide*, *cyanite*, *cyano-type*.

CYCLE, a circle, round of events. (F.—L.—Gk.) 'Cycle and *epi-cycle*, orb in orb,' Milton, P. L. viii. 84. And in Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors, b. iv. c. 12, § 10. Older form *cikle*, Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, bk. i. c. 25, § 3. —F. *cycle*, 'a round, or circle,' Cotgrave. —L. *cyclos*, merely a Latinised form of Gk. *κύκλος*, a circle, cycle. + Skt. *chakra-*, a wheel, disc, circle, astronomical figure. Allied to E. *wheel*; see *Wheel*. ¶ The word may have been borrowed immediately from Latin, or even from the Greek. Der. *cycl-ic*, *cycl-ical*; *cycloid*, from Gk. *κυκλωδής*, cir. ular (but technically used with a new sense), from Gk. *κύκλος*, for *κύκλος*, and *είδος*, form, shape; *cycloid-al*; *cyclone*, a coined word of modern invention, from Gk. *κύκλω*, whirling round, pres. part. of *κυκλάω*, I whirl round, from Gk. *κύκλος*. [Hence the final *-e* in *cyclone* is mute, and merely indicates that the vowel *o* is long.] Also *cyclo-metry*, the measuring of circles; see *Metre*. Also *cyclo-pædia* or *cyclo-pædia*, from Gk. *κυκλωπαίδεια*, which should rather (perhaps) be *encyclopædia*, from Gk. *ἐγκυκλοπαίδεια*, used for *ἐγκύκλιος παιδεία*, the circle of arts and sciences, lit. circular or complete instruction; der. from *ἐγκύκλιος*, circular, and *παιδεία*, instruction; which is from *ἐν*, in, *κύκλος*, a circle, and *παιδ* (gen. *παιδός*), a boy, child. Also *epi-cycle*, *bi-cycle*, *tri-cycle*.

CYCLAMEN, a flower; a genus of *Primulaceae*. (L.—Gk.) Lyte (tr. of Dioscorus, bk. iii. c. 11) has *cyclamen*, and *cyclaminon*. —Late L. *cyclamen*, for *L. cyclaminus*. —Gk. *κυκλάμινος*, *-ον*, *cyclamen*; named from its bulbous roots; from Gk. *κύκλος*, a circle.

CYCLOPS, one of a race of one-eyed giants. (L.—Gk.) Douglas, tr. of Æneid, bk. iii. c. 10, has *Cyclopes*, for *Cyclopes*, pl. of *Cyclops*. —L. *Cyclops*, pl. *Cyclopes*, Virgil, Æn. iii. 644. —Gk. *κύκλωψ*, a one-eyed giant; Homer, Od. ix. 106; pl. *κύκλωπες*. Lit. 'round-eyed.' —Gk. *κύκλ(ος)*, for *κύκλος*, a circle; and *ὄψ*, an eye.

CYGNET, a young swan. (F.—L.—Gk.) Spelt *cignet* in old edd. of Shak. Tro. and Cress. i. 1. 58. Formed as a diminutive, with suffix *-et*, from OF. *cigne*, a swan; Cot. 1. At first sight it seems to be from Lat. *cygnus*, a swan; earlier form *cygnus*. —Gk. *κύκνος*, a swan. 2. But the oldest F. form appears as *cigne* (Littre); cf. Span. *cigne*, a swan; and these must be from late L. *ciēnus* (Dier), a by-form of *cucinus* (Brugmann, i. § 950), likewise from *κύκνος* (as before). *β*. The Gk. *κύκνος* is allied to Skt. *pakuna-*, a large bird; L. *ciconia*, a stork. See Dier; 4th ed. p. 714.

CYLINDER, a roller-shaped body. (F.—L.—Gk.) *Cylinder* is in Minshew, ed. 1627. [An older form *chylindre* is in Chaucer, C. T. Group B, 1396, where Tyrrwhit reads *kalerder*. C. T. 13136. It there means a cylindrically shaped portable sun-dial.] —OF. *cilindre*, later *cylindre*, the *y* being introduced to look more like the Latin; both forms are in Cotgrave. —L. *cylindrus*, a cylinder. —Gk. *κύλινδρος*, a cylinder, lit. a roller. —Gk. *κύλινδρος*, to roll; an extension of *κύλινδρος*, to roll. Cf. Church-Slav. *kolo*, a wheel. (¶ QEL.) Der. *cylindr-ic*, *cylindr-ical*.

CYMBAL, a clashing musical instrument. (F.—L.—Gk.) ME. *cimbale*, *cymbale*; Wycliff, 2 Kings, vi. 5; Ps. cl. 5. —OF. *cimbale*, 'a cymball'; Cot. Later altered to *cymbale* (also in Cotgrave) to look more like the Latin. —L. *cymbalum*, a cymbal; also spelt *cymbalum*. —Gk. *κύμβαλον*, a cymbal; named from its hollow, cup-like shape. —Gk. *κύμβος*, *κύμβος*, anything hollow, a cup, basin. + Skt. *kumbha-*, *kumbhi*, a pot, jar. The form of the root is KEUBH; Bentley, p. 196.

CYME, a species of inflorescence. (F.—L.—Gk.) Modern. —F. *cyme*; also *cime*, 'the toppe or knappe of a plant'; Cot. —L. *cyma*. —Gk. *κύμα*, anything swollen, a wave, the young sprout of a cabbage

(as in L.). = $\sqrt{\text{KEU}}$, to swell; Gk. $\kappa\acute{\upsilon}\nu\omega$, to be pregnant. Doublet, *cyma* (L. *cyma*), an ogee moulding of a cornice.

CYNIC, misanthropic; lit. dog-like. (L.—Gk.) In Shak. Jul. Cies. iv. 3. 133.—L. *cynicus*, one of the sect of Cynics.—Gk. $\kappa\acute{\upsilon}\nu\iota\kappa\acute{o}\varsigma$, dog-like, cynical, a Cynic.—Gk. $\kappa\acute{\upsilon}\nu\omega$, stem of $\kappa\acute{\upsilon}\nu\omega$, a dog.—L. *can-is*, a dog; Irish *cú* (gen. *can*), a dog; Skt. *guan*, a dog; Goth. *hund*, a hound. See **Hound**. Der. *cynic-al*, *-al-ly*, *-ism*; and see *cynosure*.

CYNOSURE, a centre of attraction. (L.—Gk.) 'The *cynosure* of neighbouring eyes,' Milton, L'Allegro, 80.—L. *cynosura*, the constellation of the Lesser Bear, or rather, the stars composing the tail of it; the last of the three is the pole-star, whence the sense of 'guiding-star,' or centre of interest.—Gk. $\kappa\acute{\upsilon}\nu\omicron\sigma\upsilon\pi\alpha$, a dog's-tail; also, the Cynosure, another name for the Lesser Bear, or, more strictly, for the tail of it.—Gk. $\kappa\acute{\upsilon}\nu\omicron\varsigma$, dog's, gen. case of $\kappa\acute{\upsilon}\nu\omega$, a dog; and *οὐρά*, a tail. See **Cynic**.

CYPRESS (1), a kind of tree. (F.—L.—Gk.) ME. *cipres*, *ci-presse*, *cypresse*. 'Ase palmie oter *cipres*; ' Ayenbite of Inwyt, p. 131. 'Leves of *cypresse*;' Palladius on Husbandry, b. x. st. 6. Also called a *cypir-tree*. 'Hec *cypressus*, a *cypir-tree*;' Wright's Vocab. i. 228.—OF. *cypres*, later *cypres*, explained by Cotgrave as 'the Cyprus tree,' or Cyprus wood.—L. *cyparissus*; also *cypressus*—Gk. $\kappa\upsilon\pi\alpha\rho\acute{\iota}\sigma\sigma\omicron\varsigma$, the cypress. β . Prob. of Eastern origin; by some supposed to be the Heb. *gopher*, gopher-wood. Gen. vi. 14; see Gesenius.

CYPRESS (2), **CYPRESS-LAWN**, a kind of lawn or crape. (F.—L.—Gk.) 'A *cypresse* [or *cypress*] not a bosom I hideth my heart;' Tw. Nt. iii. 1. 132. 'Cypress black as e'er was crow;' Wint. Tale, iv. 4. 221. See note on *cypress* in Ben Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 3. 121, ed. Wheatley. β . Palsgrave explains *F. cresse* by 'a cypress for a woman's neck;' and Cotgrave has 'Crape, cypres, cob-web lawn,' which seems to show some confusion between *cypress* and *crape*. But in old wills they are kept distinct. Thus, in Testamenta Floracensis, l. 240 (A.D. 1398), we find: 'unum [velum] de *cypres*,' a cypress veil; 'ij. flameola de *cypres*,' id. i. 289 (A.D. 1402); also 'flameolam ineam de *crispo*,' my crape veil, i. 271 (1400); 'flameolam de *craspe*,' i. 382 (1415). γ . But the ME. *cypres* also meant (1) a cloth of gold or other valuable material; (2) a valuable satin (N.E.D.). It is probable that all these were alike named from the island of Cyprus, whence they were imported.—OF. *Cipre*, *Cypre*, Cyprus.—L. *Cyprum*, acc. of Cyprus.—Gk. $\kappa\upsilon\pi\rho\varsigma$, Cyprus.

CYST, a pouch (in animals) containing morbid matter. (L.—Gk.) Formerly written *cystis*. 'Cystis, a bladder; also, the bag that contains the matter of an imposthume;' Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715.—Late L. *cystis*, merely a Latinised form of the Gk. word.—Gk. $\kappa\upsilon\sigma\tau\iota\varsigma$, the bladder; a bag, pouch. Der. *cyst-ic*.

CZAR, the emperor of Russia. (Russ.—Teut.—L.) 'Two *czars* are one too many for a throne;' Dryden. Hind and Panther, iii. 1278.—Russian *tsar* (with *e* mute), a king. Oslav. *česar*; Miklosich, p. 28. Borrowed from Tentonic; cf. Goth. *kaisar*—L. *Cæsar*. \mathbb{H} This has been disputed; but see Miklosich. Cf. Matt. xiii. 24, in Schleicher, Indogermanische Chrestomathie, p. 275; where Oslav. *česar* occurs for Russ. *tsar*, kingdom; &c. Der. *czar-ina*, with Ital. suffix *-ina*, from G. *-in*, fem. suffix, as in *landgravine*, *margravine*, the Russ. form being *tsarisa*; also *czarowitz*, from Russ. *tsarevich*, the *czar*'s son.

D

DAB (1), to strike gently. (E.) ME. *dabben*. 'The Flemmische hem *dabbeth* o the het bare' = the Flemings strike them on the bare head; Polit. Songs, ed. Wright, p. 192. The ME. sb. is *dabbe*. 'Philot him gaf another *dabbe*' = Philotas gave him another blow. K. Aliaunder, ed. Weber, i. 236. Now generally associated with the notion of striking with something soft and moist, but the orig. sense is merely to tap. An E. word; of imitative origin. MDu. *dabben*, to pinch, to knead, to fumble, to dabble; Oudemans. Cf. Norw. *dabba*, to tap with the foot (Ross); prov. G. 'Strassburg, *dabbe* = G. *tappen* (C. Schmidt); G. *tappen*, to grope, fumble; prov. G. *tapp*, *tappe*, fist, paw, blow, kick; Flügel's Dict. \mathbb{H} From the G. *tappen* we have *F. taper*, and E. *tap*. Hence *dab* and *tap* are doublets. See **Tap**. Der. *dab*, sb. See **Dabble**, and **Dub**.

DAB (2), expert. (E.) The phrase 'he is a *dab* hand at it' means he is expert at it. Goldsmith has 'one writer excels at a plan; . . . another is a *dab* at an index;' The Bee, no. 1. A word of slang origin, and perhaps due to *dab*, vb. (above). It may have been to some extent confused with the adj. *dapper*. See **Dapper**. \mathbb{H} There is no evidence connecting it with *adept*, as some have guessed.

DAB (3), a fish. (E.) A small flat fish; ME. *dabbe*, Liber Albus, p. 375; pl. *dabys* (A.D. 1460), Antiquarian Repository, ii. 211. Prob. considered as a soft mass *dabbed* down. See **Dab** (1). And cf. prov. G. (Kurhessen) *dab*, soft, *dabberig*, soft (Vilmars).

DABBLE, to keep on dabbling. (E.) The frequentative of *dab*, with the usual suffixed *-le*. The word is used by Drayton, Polyolbon, s. 25, l. 97; see quotations in Richardson. Cf. 'dabbled in blood;' Shak. Rich. III, i. 4. 54.—MDu. *dabbelen*, to pinch, to knead, to fumble, to dabble, splash about; formed by the frequentative suffix *-el* from MDu. *dabben*, with a like sense; Oudemans. See **Dab** (1). Cf. Norw. *dabla*, to dabble in water (Ross); Icel. *dafra*, to dabble; Wflern. *debbelen*, to fumble, handle.

DAB-CHICK, DOB-CHICK; see **Didapper**.

DACE, a small river-fish. (F.—O. Low G.) 'Dace or Dars, a small river-fish;' Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715. Shak. has *dace*, 2 Hen. IV, iii. 2. 356. 1. Another name for the fish is the *dart*. 2. *Dars*, formerly pronounced *dahr* (daar), is simply the *F. dard* (=Late L. acc. *dardum*), and *dart* is due to the same source. Cf. ME. *dar*, Voc. 703. 36. 3. So also *dace*, formerly *dars* (Babes Book, ed. Furnivall, p. 174), answers to the OF. nom. *dars* or *darz*, a dart, javelin, for which Roquefort gives quotations, and Littré cites OF. *dars* with the sense of 'dace.' The AF. pl. *darses* occurs in Liber Custumarum, p. 279. This OF. *dars* is due to Late L. nom. *dardus*, a dart, javelin, of Low G. origin. \mathbb{H} From this OF. *dars* is also derived the Breton *darz*, a dace; cf. *F. dard*, 'a dart, a javelin; . . . also, a dace or dard fish;' Cotgrave. \mathbb{H} So named from its quick motion. See **Dart**. **DACHSHUND**, a badger-hound. (G.) From G. *dachshund*, badger-hound. See *dachs*, a badger, in Kluge.

DACOT, a robber. (Hind.) See *Dacot* in Yule. = Hind. *dakait*, a robber belonging to an armed gang (Forbes). = Hind. *dakā*, robbery by an armed gang (Forbes; II. II. Wilson). Der. *Dacot-y*, robbery.

DACTYL, the name of a foot, marked — — — (L.—Gk.) Puttenham, Arte of Poetrie, ed. Arber, p. 83, speaks of 'the Greeke *dactylus*;' this was in A.D. 1589. Dryden speaks of 'spondees and *dactyls*;' in his Account prefixed to Annus Mirabilis.—L. *dactylus*, a dactyl, = Gk. $\delta\alpha\kappa\tau\upsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, a finger, a dactyl; from the three joints of the finger. See Trench, On the Study of Words, on the sense of *dactyl*. Der. *dactyl-ic*.

DAD, a father. (E.) In Shak. Tw. Nt. iv. 2. 140; K. John, ii. 467. A child's word for father. So also EFries. *tatte*; W. tad, father; Corn. *tar*; Bret. *ta*, *ta*, father; Irish *dad*; Gael. *daidein*, papa (used by children); Gk. $\rho\alpha\tau\epsilon\rho$, father; used by youths to their elders; Skt. *ta*, father; *tāta*, dear one; a term of endearment, used by parents addressing their children, by teachers addressing their pupils, and by children addressing their parents. A familiar word, and widely spread. Der. *daddy*, a dimin. form.

DADO, the die, or square part in the middle of the pedestal of a column, between the base and the cornice; also, that part of an apartment between the plinth and the impost moulding. (Ital.—L.) So defined by Gwilt, in Webster; see also Gloss. of Architecture, Oxford, 1840. The word is somewhat odd, and occurs in Phillips, ed. 1706. Like some other architectural terms, it is Italian.—Ital. *dado*, a die, cube, pedestal; Torriano (1688) has '*dado*, any kind of dye to play withall, any cube or square thing.' The pl. *dadi*, dice, is in Florio, from a sing. *dado*. The same word as Span. *dado*, OF. *dei*; see further under **Dice** (2), which is a doublet.

DAFFODIL, a flower of the anemylis tribe. (F.—L.—Gk.) The *d* is no part of the word, but prefixed in the same way as the *f* in *Ted*, for *Edward*. It is difficult to account for it; it is just possible that it is a contraction from E. *affodill*, used by Cotgrave. At any rate, the ME. form was *affodille*. 'Affodille, herbe, affodill, albus;' Prompt. Parv.—OF. *asphodile*, more commonly *affodille*, (th) affodill, or asphodill flower; Cotgrave. Cf. 'asphodille, the affodill, or asphodill flower;' id. [Here the French has an inserted *r*, which is no real part of the word, and is a mere corruption. It is clear that the E. word was borrowed from the French before this *r* was inserted. We have sure proof of this, in the fact that Cotgrave gives, not only the forms *asphodille*, *asphodile*, and *affodille*, but also *asphodile*, 'the affadill.' The last of these is the oldest.]—L. *asphodelus*, borrowed from the Greek.—Gk. $\alpha\sigma\phi\delta\epsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, asphodel. See **Asphodel**. Der. Corrupted forms are *daffodilly* and *daffadownilly*, both used by Spenser, Shep. Kal. April, II. 60, 140. \mathbb{H} See N.E.D., and the article by Dr. Murray in Phil. Soc. Proceedings, Feb. 6, 1880.

DAFT, foolish. See **Deft**, below.

DAGGER, a dirk; short sword for stabbing. (F.) ME. *daggere*, Chaucer, C. T. prol. 113. [Connected with the ME. verb *daggen*, to pierce. 'Derfe dynytts thay dalte with *daggende* verby, i.e. they dealt severe blows with piercing spears; Altit. Morie Arthur, ed. Brock, i. 3749. Cf. MDu. *daggen*, to stab; Oudemans; MDu. *dag*, a dagger; id.] = *F. dague*, a dagger, of unknown origin; and certainly

neither Celtic nor Germanic; Körtling, § 2738. *β*. It might be better to take Late L. *daga* as the source; since OF. *dague* hardly occurs before 1397 (see Ducange). Cf. also Ital. and Span. *daga*, a dagger; Port. *adaga*. The Port. form suggests an Eastern origin; cf. Heb. *ḏāḡāh*, to strike; or Arab. *dahu*, driving, thrusting.

DAGGLE, to moisten, wet with dew. (Scand.) So in Sir W. Scott. 'The warrior's very plume, I say, was daggled by the dashing spray.' Lay of the Last Minstrel, i. 29. Pope uses it in the sense of to run through mud, lit. to become wet with dew; Prol. to Satires, l. 225. Palsgrave has: 'I daggell, or I dagge a thing with myer.' p. 506. It is a frequentative verb, formed from the prov. Eng. *dag*, to sprinkle with water; see Atkinson's Cleveland Glossary. -Swed. *dagg*, dew; Icel. *ðigg* (gen. *daggar*), dew. These sb. are cognate with E. *dew*. See *Dew*. Cf. also Icel. *duggva*, Dan. *bedugge*, to bedew.

DAGUERROTYPE, a method of taking pictures by photography. (Hybrid; F. and Gk.) 'Daguerrotype process, invented by Daguerre, and published A.D. 1838.' Haydn, Dict. of Dates. Formed from *Daguerre*, a French personal name (with *o* added as a connecting vowel), and F. *type*, a word of Gk. origin. See *Type*.

DAHABEYAH, a large sailing-boat, used by travellers up the Nile. (Arab.) Lit. 'golden'; as being like a gilded state barge. -Arab. *ḏahabīyah*, golden; from *ḏahab*, gold; Rich. Dict. p. 712. (8-*th* in *that*.)

DAHLIA, the name of a flower. (Swedish.) 'Discovered in Mexico by Humboldt in 1789, and sent to Prof. Cavanilles, of the Botanic Garden at Madrid, who [in 1791] named the genus in honour of the Swedish Professor Dahl.' Beckmann, Hist. of Inventions (1846); i. 517. *Dahl* is a Swedish personal name; the suffix *-ia* is botanical Latin.

DAINTY, a delicacy; pleasant to the taste. (F.-L.) ME. *daintie*, *daintie*, generally as a sb.; Ancren Riwle, p. 412. But Chaucer has: 'In many a dainty hows hadde he in stable;' C. T. prol. 168. This adjectival use is, however, a secondary one, and arose out of such phrases as 'to leten daintie' = to consider as pleasant (Ancren Riwle, p. 412), and 'to thinken daintyte', with the same sense (P. Plowman, B. xi. 47). -OF. *daintie* (to be accented *daintio*), also *dainte*, *dainte* (*daintie*, *daintie*), joy, pleasure, also a tit-bit (Godefroy). -L. acc. *dignitatem*, dignity, worth. -L. *dignus*, worthy. See *Dignity*. Cf. Cotgrave gives the remarkable adj. *dain*, explained by 'dainty, fine, quaint, curious (an old word);' this is precisely the popular F. form of L. *dignus*, the learned form being *digne*. Cf. *dis-dain*, in which *-dain* again represents L. *dignus*. Der. *dainti-ly*, *dainti-ness*.

DAIRY, a place for keeping milk to be made into cheese. (Scand. and F.) ME. *daierie*, better *deyerie*, Chaucer, C. T. 597 (or 599). The Low I. form is *dayeria*, but this is merely the F. word written in a Latin fashion. a. The word is hybrid, being made by suffixing the F. *-erie* (L. *-aria*) to the ME. *doye*, a maid, a female-servant, esp. a dairy-maid; late AS. *dæge*, Thorpe, Diplom. p. 641. Similarly formed words are *bottle-ry* (= bottle-ry), *win-ry*, *pan-ry*, *laund-ry*; see Morris, Hist. Outlines of Eng. Accidence, p. 233. *β*. The ME. *doye*, a maid, occurs in Chaucer, Nonne Pr. Tale, l. 26 (B 4036), and is of Scand. origin. -Icel. (ONorw.) *deigja*, a maid, esp. a dairy-maid; see note upon the word in Cleasby and Vigfusson; Swed. *deja*, a dairymaid. *γ*. However, the still older sense of the word was 'kneader of dough,' and it meant at first a woman employed in baking, a baker-woman. The same maid no doubt made the bread and attended to the dairy, as is frequently the case to this day in farm-houses. Teut. type **daig-jun-*, f. lit. 'dough-er'; from the Teut. type **daig-oz*, as in the Icel. *deig*, Swed. *deg*, dough. The suffix *-jun-* had an agentive force; cf. Mosco-Gothic verbs in *-jan*. See further under *Dough*; and see *Lady*.

DAIS, a raised floor in a hall. (F.-L.-Gk.) Now used of the raised floor on which the high table in a hall stands. Properly, it was the table itself (L. *discus*). Later, it was used of a canopy over a seat of state or even of the seat of state itself. ME. *deis*, *doyes*, sometimes *dois*, a high table; Chaucer, Kn. Tale, 1342 (A 2200); P. Plowman, B. vii. 17, on which see the note. -AF. *deis*, OF. *dois*, *dois*, a high table in hall. The later sense appears in Cotgrave, who gives: 'Dais, or Daiz, a cloth of estate, canopy, or heaven, that stands over the heads of princes thrones; also, the whole state, or seat of estate.' For examples of OF. *dois* in the sense of 'table,' see *deis* in Supp. to Godefroy. -L. *discum*, acc. of *discus*, a quoit, a plate, a platter; in late Latin, a table (Ducange). -Gk. *δίσκος*, a round plate, a quoit. See *Dish*, *Disc*.

DAISY, the name of a flower. (E.) Lit. *day's eye*, or *eye of day*, i.e. the sun; from the sun-like appearance of the flower. ME. *dayseye*; explained by Chaucer: 'The dayseye, or elles the ye of day.' Prol. to Legend of Good Women, 184. AS. *dagseige*, a daisy, in MS. Cott. Faustina, A. x. fol. 115 b, printed in Cockayne's Leech-

doms, iii. 392. -AS. *dages*, day's, gen. of *dæg*, a day; and *ēge*, Mercian form of AS. *ēage*, an eye. See *Day* and *Eye*. Der. *daisi-ed*.

DALE, a low place between hills, vally. (E.) ME. *dale*, Ormulum, 9203. AS. *dāl* (pl. *dalu*), a valley; Grein, i. 185. [As much Scand. as AS.; the commoner AS. word was *dennu*, used to translate *uallis* in Lu. iii. 5; hence mod. E. *denn*, *dene*, *dun*; see *Den*.] + Icel. *dāl*, a dale, valley; Dan. *dal*; Swed. *däl*; Du. *dāl*; OFries. *dal*; OSax. *dāl*; Goth. *dāl*; G. *thal*. Further allied to OSlav. *doūd*, Russ. *doł*, a dale; cf. Gk. *δῶλος*, a vault. Der. *dell*; see *Dell*.

DALLY, to trifle, to fool away time. (F.-Teut.) ME. *dallien*. 'Dysours dalye,' i.e. dicers play; K. Alisaunder, ed. Weber, 6991. 'To dally with derely your daynte wordex' = to play dearly with your dainty words; Gawayn and the Grene Knight, 1253. Also spelt *daylien*, id. 1114. -AF. *dallier*, to converse, chat, pass the time in social converse; see gloss. to N. Bozon, ed. P. Meyer; OF. *dallier*, to 'chaff,' jest at (Godefroy). Of Teut. origin; cf. Bav. *dallen*, to speak and act as children (Schmeller); mod. G. *dahlen*, to trifle (which see in Kluge). See Notes on E. Etym. p. 56. Der. *dalliance*, ME. *dalliance*, Gawain and Grene Knight, 1012; AF. *dalliance*, Polit. Songs, p. 320.

DALMATIAN, an ecclesiastical vestment. (F.-L.) ME. *dalmatyk*, Wyntown, Chron. IX. vi. 153 (N.E.L.). -F. *dalmatique*, 'a fashion of a long white gown, spotted . . with purple, at first brought up by the Dalmatian, or Slavonian priests; also a wide-sleeved vestment, worn . . by deacons;' Cot. -L. *dalmatica* (*uestis*); fem. of *Dalmaticus*, belonging to Dalmatia.

DAM (1), an earth-bank for restraining water. (E.) ME. *dam*, tr. by Lat. *agger*; Prompt. Parv. p. 113. No doubt an AS. word, being widely spread; but not recorded. We find, however, the derived verb *fordæmnan*, to stop up; AS. *psalter*, ed. Spelman, Ps. lvii. 4; OFries. *dam*, *dom*, a dam; NFries. *dām*, + Du. *dam*, a dam, mole, bank; whence the verb *dammen*, to dam; Icel. *dammr*, a dam; *demma*, to dam; Dan. *dam*, a dam; *dämme*, to dam; Swed. *damm*, sb.; *dämma*, verb; Goth. *dammjan*, verb, only used in the comp. *faur-dammjan*, to stop up; 2 Cor. xi. 10; MHG. *tam*, G. *damm*, a dike. *β*. Remoter origin uncertain; prob. allied to Gk. *δαμῶν*, a heap, *δαμῶν* I constrain. Observe that the E. sb. is older in form than the verb. Der. *dam*, vb.

DAM (2), a mother; chiefly applied to animals. (F.-L.) ME. *dam*, *dammie*; Wyclif, Deut. xxii. 6; pl. *dammies*, id. Cf. the A.V. A mere variation of *Dame*, q.v.

DAMAGE, harm, injury, loss. (F.-L.) ME. *damage*, K. Alisaunder, 959. -OF. *damage*, *domage* (F. *domage*), harm (Supp. to Godefroy); corresponding to the Prov. *damatge*, *l'ampnatge*, in Bartsch, Chrestomathie Provençale, §§. 25; 100. 26; 141. 23; cf. F. *damé* < L. *domina*. -Late L. **dammaticum*, harm; not actually found; but cf. Late L. *dammaticus*, condemned to the mines. [The OF. *-age* answers to L. *-aticum*, by rule.] -L. *dammātus*, pp. of *dammāre*, to condemn. -L. *dammum*, loss. See *Damn*. Der. *damage*, verb; *damage-able*.

DAMASK, Damascus cloth, figured stuff. (Ital.-Syria.) ME. *damaske*. 'Clothes of ueluet, damaske, and of golde;' I. ydgte, Storie of Thebes, pt. iii. l. 214; ed. 1561, fol. ccclxix, col. 2. -Ital. *damasco*; Late L. *Damascus*, cloth of Damascus (Ducange). -L. *Damascus*, proper name. -Gk. *Δαμασκός*. -Heb. *dmeseg*, damask; Heb. *Dam-meseg*, Damascus, one of the oldest cities in the world, mentioned in Gen. xiv. 15. Der. Hence also *damask-rose*, Spenser, Shep. Kal. April, 60; Hakluyt's Voyages, vol. ii. pt. i. p. 165; *damask*, verb; *damaskine*, to inlay with gold (F. *damasquiner*); also *damsen*, q.v.

DAME, a lady, mistress. (F.-L.) In early use. ME. *dame*, Ancren Riwle, p. 230. -OF. (and F.) *dame*, a lady. -L. *domina*, a lady; fem. form of *dominus*, a lord. See *Don* (2), and *Dominate*. Der. *dam-s-el*, q.v. Doublet, *dam* (2).

DAMN, to condemn. (F.-L.) ME. *dammen*; commonly also *dampnen*, with excrement p. 'Dampned was he to deye in that prisson;' Chaucer, C. T. 14725 (B 3605). -OF. *dammr*; frequently *dampner*, with excrement p. -L. *dammāre*, pp. *dammātus*, to condemn, fine. -L. *dammum*, loss, harm, fine, penalty. Brugmann, i. § 762. Der. *damm-able*, *-able-ness*, *-at-ion*, *-at-or-y*; and see *damage*.

DAMP, moisture, vapour. (E.) In Shak. I. uccree, 778. The verb appears as ME. *dampen*, to choke, suffocate, Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, ii. 989. Though not found earlier, it can hardly be other than an E. word; cf. EFries. *damp*, vapour. [It can hardly be Scandinavian, the Icel. *damp* being a mod. word; see Cleasby and Vigfusson.] + Du. *damp*, vapour, steam, smoke; whence *dampen*, to steam; Dan. *damp*, vapour; whence *dampe*, to reek; G. *dampf*, vapour. Cf. Swed. *damp*, dust. From the 2d grade of Teut. **dampjan*, pt. t. **dampjan*, pp. **dampjanos*; as seen in MHG. *dimpfen*, *timfen*, str. verb, to reek. Cf. Swed. dial. *dimpn*, str. verb, to reek. See *Dumps*. Der. *damp*, verb; *damp*, adj.; *-ly*, *-ness*.

DAMSEL, a young unmarried woman, girl. (F.-L.) ME. *damo-*

sal. 'And ladies, and damoisels.' K. Alisaunder, 171. = OF. *damoisele* (with many variations of spelling), a girl, damsel; fem. form of OF. *damoiseau*, a young man, squire, page, retained in mod. F. in the form *damoiseau*. = Late L. *domicellus*, a page, which occurs in the Statutes of Cluni (Brachet). This is shortened from *domicellus*, also *dominellus*, a regular double diminutive from L. *dominus*, a lord; made by help of the suffixes *-e* and *-ell*. See *Don* (2), and *Dominat*.
 ¶ For *dan* = sir (Chaucer), see *Dan*.

DAMSON, the Damascene plum. (F. — L. — Syria.) 'When dam-sines I gather,' Spenser, *Shep.* Kal. April, 152. *Iaen* has *damassin*, Essay 46, Of Gardens; also 'the damasin plumme'; Nat. Hist. § 509. Lydgate has *damysyns*; Minor Poems, p. 15. = MF. *damaisine*, 'a Damascene, or Damson plum'; Cotgrave. = F. *Damas*, Damascus; with fem. suffix *-ine*. = L. *Damascus*. See *Damask*.

DAN, an honourable title; sir. (F. — L.) Spenser speaks of 'Dan Chaucer'; F. Q. iv. 2. 32. Chaucer has 'dan John'; C. T., B 3119. = OF. *dan*, acc., *dans*, nom., sir, lord. = L. *dominus*, acc. of *dominus*, lord. See *Don* (2). Der. *dan* (2), *dame*, *damelet*.

DANCE, to trip with measured steps. (F. — OIIG.) ME. *dauncen*, *daunsen*; 'Maydens so dauncen,' K. Alisaunder, 5213. = OF. *danser*, *dancer* (F. *danser*), to dance. = OIIG. *dansun*, to draw, draw along, as in a round dance; a secondary verb from MIIG. *dinsen*, OIIG. *linsen*, *thinsen*, to draw or drag forcibly, to trail along, draw a sword; cognate with Goth. *thinsan*, which only occurs in the compound *al-thinsan*, to draw towards one, John, vi. 44, xii. 32. ¶ Related to MHG. *denen*, OIIG. *thenen*, to stretch, stretch out, draw, trail; Goth. *ufthanjan*, to stretch after; L. *tendere*, to stretch; see further under *Thin*. = T. TEN, to stretch. Der. *danc-er*, *danc-ing*.

DANDELION, the name of a flower. (F. — L.) The word occurs in Cotgrave. The older spelling *dent-de-lyon* occurs in G. Douglas, *Prolog* to his Book of *Aeneid*, l. 119; see Skeat, *Specimens of English*. ME. *dent de lyoun*, Medical Werkes, ed. Henslow, p. 91, l. 12. = F. *dent de lion*, 'the herbe dandelion'; Cot. [Cf. Span. *diente de leon*, dandelion.] ¶ The plant is named from its jagged leaves, the edges of which present rows of teeth. = L. *dentem*, acc. of *dens*, a tooth; *d'*, preposition, of; and *leionem*, acc. of *leo*, a lion. See *Tooth*, and *Lion*.

DANDLE, to toss a child in one's arms, or fuddle it in the lap. (Low G.) In Shak. *Venus*, 562; 2 Hen. VI., i. 3. 148. *Palsgrave* has: 'I dandyl, as a mother or nurrice doth a child upon their lappe.' Another meaning was to play, trifle with. Thus we find: 'King Henries ambassadors into France having bene dandled [trifled with, cajoled] by the French during these delusive practices, returned without other fruit of their labours'; Speed, *Hen. VII.*, b. ix. c. 20. s. 28 (R.). Not known before the 16th century. ¶ In form, it is a frequentative verb, made by help of the suffix *-le* from an O. Low German base *dand*, which appears in the WFlm. *dand-eren*, to bounce up and down, like an elastic ball (De Ho). ¶ Cf. MItal. *dandolare*, *dondolare*, 'to dandle or dangle, to play the babies or gull'; Florio; *dandola*, *dondola*, 'a babies [doll], a puppy, . . . a kind of play at the ball; also, dandling or dangling'; id. This word is from the same Low G. root. Perhaps we may also compare MF. *dandieren*, to balance or sway the body, or to swagger (Supp. to *Godefroy*); and KFrisc. *dindansen*, to walk unsteadily, to sway from side to side (Koolman). And see *prov. E. dander*, to tremble, shake, saunter, trifle, in E.I.D.; MHG. *tant*, G. *tand*, a trifle, toy.

DANDRIFF, scurf on the head. (Scand.) 1. Formerly *dandruff*: 'the dandruffe or seemly scales within the haire of head or beard'; Holland's *Pliny*, b. xix. c. 8. A compound word, composed of *dander* and *hurf*. Of these, *dander* is a Yurksh. word, signifying a slight scurf on the skin (E.D.D.); and *hurf* or *wrf* (at Whitby), or *huff* (EAnglia) with the sense of 'scurf'; is from Icel. *hrufta*, a scab. Thus the latter part of the word is of Scand. origin; perhaps the former was the same. See *Hurf* in E.D.D.; and Notes on E. Etym., p. 57.

DANDY, a top, cockcomb. (Gk. 1.) The N.E.D. says: 'In use on the Scottish border at the end of the 18th century; and about 1813-9 in vogue in London, for the "exquisite" or "swell" of the period. Perhaps the full form was *Jack-a-dandy*, which occurs from 1659, and in 18th c. had a sense which might easily pass into that of *dandy*. *Jack o' Dandy* occurs in 1632, which suggests that *Dandy* was a variant of the name *Andrew* (as in Scotland). If so, the word is of Greek origin. = Gk. *Ἀνδρείος*; from *ἀνδρείος*, manly. = Gk. *ἀνδρῖς* (gen. *ἀνδρῖς*), a man. = Skt. *nara-s*, a man.

DANGER, penalty, risk, insecurity. (F. — L.) On the uses of this word in early writers, see Trench, *Select Glossary*, and Richardson; and consult Brachet, s.v. *danger*. ME. *daunger*, *daungers*; Rob. of Glouc. p. 78, l. 1751; Chaucer, C. T. *Prolog* 663 (or 665). Still earlier, in the Ancien Kivle, p. 326: 'ge polies ofte daunger of swuche oerhwiule yet muhte beon ower yrel' = ye sometimes put up with the arrogance of such an one as might be your thrall. =

OF. *danger* (mod. F. *danger*), absolute power, irresponsible authority; hence, power to harm, as in Shak. *Merch. of Venice*, iv. 1. 180. The word was also spelt *dangier*, which rhymes with *dangier* in a poem of the 13th century cited in Barthez, *Chrestomathie Française*, col. 362, l. 2; and this helps us out. ¶ According to Hatfield, this answers to a Late L. *dominiarium*, a form not found, but an extension from *dominium*, power, for which see *Dominion*. At any rate, *dominium* is certainly the true source of the word, and was used (like OF. *dangier*) to denote the absolute authority of a feudal lord, which is the idea running through the old uses of F. and E. *danger*. ¶ Brachet remarks: 'just as *dominus* had become *domus* in Roman days, so *dominiarium* became *dominiarium*, which conformed the *ia* (see the rule under *abriger* and Hist. Gram. p. 65), whence *dominiarium*, whence OF. *dangier*; for *m* = *n*, see *changer* [from *cambière*]; for *-arium* = *-ier* see § 198. A word similarly formed, and from the same source, is the E. *dungeon*. See *Dominion*, and *Dungeon*. Der. *danger-ous*, *-ously*, *-ousness*.

DANGLE, to hang loosely, swing about. (Scand.) In Shak. *Rich. II.*, iii. 4. 29. = Dan. *dangle*, to dangle, bob; Swed. dial. *dangla*, to swing, Kietz; who also cites NFrisc. *dangeln* from Outzen's Dict. p. 44. Thre gives MSwed. *dangla*, *dangla*; and Aasen has Norw. *dangla*. Another form appears in Swed. *dingla*, Icel. *dingla*, Dan. *dingle*, to dangle, swing about. ¶ The suffix *-le* is, as usual, frequentative; and the verb is the frequentative of *dang*, 2nd grade of *ding*, to strike, throw; so that the sense was to throw about often, to bob, to swing. See *Ding*. ¶ We even find Low G. *dung-eln*, to dangle; from the weak grade *dung-*. Der. *dangl-er*.

DANK, moist, damp. (Scand.) In the Allit. *Morte Arthure*, ed. Brock, l. 313, we find 'the dewe that is danke'; and in l. 3750, we have it as a *sb.* in the phrase 'one danke of the dewe,' i.e. in the moisture of the dew. And cf. 'Drops as dew or a danke rayne'; Destruction of Troy, 2368. It also occurs as a verb, in Specimens of Lyric Poetry, ed. Wright; see Specimens of Early Eng. ed. Morris and Skeat, sect. IV d. l. 28: 'deawes donketh the downes,' i.e. dews moisten the downs. = Swed. dial. *dank*, a moist place in a field, marshy piece of ground, Kietz; Icel. *dökk*, a pit, pool; where *dökk* stands for *dunk*, by the assimilation so common in Icelandic, from Tent. stem **dank-wo*. We also find Swed. dial. *dunka*, to moisten; Dan. dial. *donke*, *dynte*, to sprinkle linen with water before ironing it; also MSwed. *dunkenhet*, moisture, Dan. dial. *dunkel*, moist; Norw. *dynka*, to wet. The forms prove the existence of an obs. Scand. verb **dinka*, to be wet, pt. t. *dank*, pp. **dunkinn*. See Notes on E. Etym., p. 57. Cf. *Damp*.

DAPPER, spruce, neat. (Du.) Orig. good, valiant; hence brave, fine, spruce. Spenser speaks of his 'dapper dillies'; *Silp.* Kal. October, l. 13. 'Dapry, or praty [pretty], elegance.' Prompt. Parv. = Du. *dapper*, valiant, brave, intrepid, bold. = OIIG. *luphar*, heavy, weighty, (later) valiant; G. *lapp*, brave; = Ch. Slav. *dobrit*, good; Russ. *dobrit*, good, excellent. See Brugmann, l. § 563.

DAPPLE, a spot on an animal. (Scand.) 'As many eyes upon his body as my gray mare hath dapples'; Sidney, *Arcadia*, b. ii. p. 271 (R.). Hence the expression: 'His steede was al dappel-gray'; Chaucer, C. T. 13813 (B 2074). = Icel. *depill*, a spot, dot; a dog with spots over the eyes is also called *depill*; the orig. sense is a pond, a little pool, from Norw. *dape*, a pool, in Aasen; and Cleasby and Vigfusson. Cf. Swed. dial. *depp*, a large pool of water. Also MDan. *duppe*, a puddle, a hole where water collects. Der. *dapple*, verb; 'Dapples the drowsy east with spots of grey'; Much Ado, v. 3. 27; and *dappled*. ¶ As Mr. Wedgwood well observes, 'the resemblance of dapple-grey to Icel. *apalgrár*, or apple-grey, Fr. *gris pommelé*, is accidental.' The latter phrase is equivalent to Chaucer's *pomely-grey*, C. T. *prol.* 616 (or 618). Still, association with *apple* may have changed *dap-* into *dap-*.

DARE (1), to be bold, to venture. (E.) a. The verb to *dare*, pt. t. *dared*, pp. *dared*, is the same word with the auxiliary verb to *dare*, pt. t. *durst*, pp. *durst*. But the latter keeps to the older forms; *dared* is much more modern than *durst*, and grew up by way of distinguishing, to some extent, the uses of the verb. ¶ The present tense, *I dare*, is really an old past tense, so that the third person is *he dare* (cf. *he shall*, *he can*); but the form *he dars* is now often used, and will probably displace the obsolescent *he dare*, though grammatically as incorrect as *he shall*, or *he can*. ME. *dar*, *der*, *darr*, *I dare*; see Stratmann's O.E. Dict. 'The pore dar plede,' i.e. the poor man dare plead; P. Plowman, B. xiv. 108. Past tense *dorsté*, *dursté*. 'For if he yaf, he *dorsté* make avaunt' = for if he gave, he *durst* make the boast; Chaucer, C. T. *prol.* 227. AS. *ic deor* (for *dearr*), *I dare*; þu *dearst*, thou *darest*; *he dearr*(?), *he dare* or *dars*; wu, *gê*, or *hig durran*, we, ye, or they *dare*. Past tense, *ic dorste*, *I durst* or *dared*; þu *durston*, we *durst* or *dared*. Infin. *durran*, to dare; Grein, l. 212. + Goth. *dars*, *I dare*; *daursta*, *I durst*; pp. *daurats*; infin. *daurstan*, to dare; OHG. *tar*, *I dare*; *torsta*, *I dared*; *turran*, to dare.

[This verb is distinct from the OHG. *durfan*, to have need, now turned into *dürfen*, but with the sense of 'dare'. In like manner, the Du. *durven*, to dare, is related to Icel. *durfa*, to have need, AS. *durfan*, Goth. *durpan*, to have need; and must be kept distinct. The verb requires some care and attention. † Gk. *duravō*, to be bold; *duravōs*, bold; Skt. *dursh*, to dare. = DHERS, to be bold, to dare; Brugmann, i. § 502. † AS. *dur* < **darr* < **daz* = Goth. *dars*; cf. pt. *durste*. Der. *dar-ing*, *dar-ing-ly*.

DARE, a dace; see **Dace**.
DARK, obscure. (E.) ME. *dark*, *derk*, *deork*; see *dearc* in Strattmann. AS. *deorc*, Grein, i. 191; base **derk-*. The OIlg. *tarchan-jan*, to hide (answering to WGer. **dark-n-jan*) from the 2nd grade **dark-* of the same base. Cf. also OSax. *der-ne*, AS. *der-ne*, OHG. *tar-ni*, secret, dark. See **Darn** and **Tarnish**.

DARKLING, adv., in the dark. (E.) In Shak. Mid. Nt. Dream, ii. 2. 86; Lear, i. 4. 237; also in 'goth him-self darkeling'; Lord Rivers, Dices and Sayings (Caxton), fol. 35, l. 7. Formed from *dark* by help of the adverbial suffix *-ling*, which occurs also in *falling*, i.e. flatly, on the ground; see Halliwell's Dict. p. 360. It occurs also in *hedding*; 'heore hors hedding mette', i.e. their horses met head to head, King Alisaunder, l. 2261. β. An example in older English is seen in the AS. *becling*, backwards, Grein, i. 76; and see Morris, Hist. Outlines of Eng. Accidence, sect. 322, Adv. Suffixes in *-long*, *-ling*.

DARKSOME, obscure. (E.) In Shak. Lucrece, 379. Palsgrave has *darksome*, p. 309. Formed from *dark* by help of the suffix *-some* (AS. *sum*); cf. *ful-some*, *blithe-some*, *win-some*, &c.

DARLING, a little dear, a favourite. (E.) ME. *deorling*, *darling*, *durling*, *durling*; spelt *deorling*, Ancien Riwle, p. 56. AS. *dorling*, a favourite; Ælfred's tr. of Boethius, lib. iii. prosa. 4. β. Formed from *deor*, dear, by help of the suffix *-ling*, which stands for *-ling*, where *-l* and *-ing* are both suffixes expressing diminution. Cf. *duckling*, *goose-ling*; see Morris, Hist. Outlines of Eng. Accidence, sect. 321. See **Dear**.

DARN, to maul, patch. (E.) 'For spinning, weaving, *darning*, and drawing up a rent'; Hollaud's Pincarch, p. 783 (R.). This *darn* seems to be merely a peculiar use of ME. *dernen*, to hide, conceal (prob. also to stop up a hole). Related to AS. *gedyrnan*, which not only meant 'to hide, conceal, keep secret', but also 'to stop up a hole', as shown by the gloss: 'oppulitum, *gedyrned*'; Ycc. 461. 7; 494. 25. So also prov. *I. darn* (Aberdeen) means not only 'to hide, but also 'to stop up a hole with straw'; E.D.D. So also Westphalian *stoppen* means (1) to stop up; (2) to darn a stocking; Notes on E. Etym., p. 57. β. AS. *gedyrnan* is from the adj. *dyrne*, *dierne* (Merc. *derne*), 'secret', for Teut. **darn-jo* (Sieviers, AS. Gr. § 159, 299), whence also OIlg. *tarni*, secret, dark; see under **Dark**.

DARNEL, a kind of weed, ryegrass. (F.—Scand. and L.) ME. *darnel*, *darnel*, Wyclif, Matt. xiii. 25, 29. Apparently a F. word. Mr. Wedgwood cites (from Grandgagnage) the Rouchi *darnelle*, *darnel* (given by Hécart) and compares it with Walloon *darnisse*, *darnisse*, tipsy, stunned, giddy (also in Grandgagnage). β. The former syllable also appears as *dor-* in Lowl. Sc. *dornel*, *darnel*; and is explained by Swed. *dor-reps*, *darnel* (Öman). This prefix prob. signifies 'stupefying'; cf. MDu. *door*, foolish (Oudemans, Swed. *dora*, to infuriate, *däre*, a fool, *Dau*, *dnare*, a fool, G. *thor*, a fool; all of which are from a base **dau-*, for **dauz-*, **dauz-*, the weak grade of which appears in AS. *dys-ig*, stupid; see **Dizzy**. γ. The latter syllable is from OF. *nelle*, *neele*, *nielle*, *darnel* (Godefroy). —Late L. *nigella*, a plant, one kind of which has black seeds. = L. *nigellus*, blackish; dimin. of *niger*, black. See Notes on E. Etym., p. 59; Lyte, tr. of Dodocens, bk. ii. c. 96, bk. iv. c. 45. At least three plants have been confused, gith, cockle, and darnel. In *Lolium temulentum*, *temulentum* is represented by *dar-*, and *lotium* by *-nel*. Cf. MF. *yronye*, 'darnell', Cot. i. from *yron*, 'drunken'; id.

DART, a javelin. (F.—O. Low G.) ME. *dart*, Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 178; Chaucer, C. T., A. 1564.—OF. *dart* (mod. F. *dard*), a dart; a word of O. Low G. origin. Cf. AS. *darōð*, *darōð*, or *dareð*, a dart; Swed. *dart*, a dagger, poniard; Icel. *darroð*, a dart; cf. OHG. *tart*, a dart. β. Perhaps from the base *dar-* of AS. *derian*, to harm, injure. † The Low L. *dardus* is evidently from an O. Low German source. Der. *dart*, verb, and see **Dace**.

DASH, to throw with violence. (Scand.) Orig. to beat, as when we say that waves *dash* upon rocks. ME. *daschen*, *daschen*. 'Into the cité he con dasche', i.e. he rushed, King Alisaunder, 2837; and see Layamon, l. 62; l. 1469.—Dan. *dask*, to slap; Swed. *daska*, to beat, to drub; Swed. *dial. daska*, to slap with the open hand, as one slaps a child (Rietz).—Low G. *daschen*, to thrash (Berghaus). β. A shorter form appears in Swed. *dial. disa*, to strike (Rietz). Der. *dash-ing*, i.e. striking; *dash-ing-ly*.

DASTARD, a cowardly fellow. (Scand.; with F. suffix.) 'Dastard or dullarde, duribuctus'; Prompt. Parv. p. 114. **Dastard*,

estourdy, butarin'; Palsgrave. 1. The suffix is the usual F. *-ard*, as in *dull-ard*, *slugg-ard*; a suffix of Germanic origin, and related to Goth. *hardus*, hard. In many words it takes a bad sense; see Brachet, Introd. to Etym. Dict. sect. 196. 2. The stem *dast-* answers to E. *dazed*, and the *t* appears to be due to a past participial form. = Icel. *dastir*, exhausted, breathless, pp. of *dasa*, to groan, lose breath from exhaustion; closely related to Icel. *daðr*, exhausted, weary, pp. of *dasað*, to become exhausted, a reflexive verb standing for *dasa-sik*, to daze oneself. Another past participial form is Icel. *dasinn*, commonly shortened to *dasi*, a lazy fellow. Thus the word is to be divided *dast-t-ard*, where *dast-* is the base, *-t-* the past participial form, and *-ard* the suffix. The word actually occurs in MDutch without the *t*, viz. in MDu. *dasaert*, *dasaardi*, a fool (Oudemans); and an ME. *dasart*, a dullard, occurs once, in Minor Poems of the Vernon MS. (E.E.T.S.), p. 333. On the other hand, we find Swed. *dial. däst*, weary (Rietz). See further under **Dase**. † The derivation from AS. *adastrigan*, to frighten, is absurd; I find no such word; it is recorded by Sommer, but is an error for ONorthern. *adustriga*, to curse; Matt. xxvii. 74. Der. *dastard-ly*, *li-ness*.

DATE (1), an epoch, given point of time. (F.—L.) ME. *date*; Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, i. 505. 'Date, of scripture, datum'; Prompt. Parv. p. 114.—F. *date*, the date of letters or evidences; Cotgrave.—Late L. *data*, a date.—L. *data*, neut. pl. of *datus*, pp. of *dare*, to give. In classical Latin, the neut. *datum* was employed to mark the time and place of writing, as in the expression *datum Rome*, given (i.e. written) at Rome. † Gk. *di-dō-mi*, I give; cf. *do-ōm*, a giver, *do-ōs*, given; Skt. *da-dū-mi*, I give, from the root *dā*, to give; cf. *dātā*, a giver; Church Slav. *dati*, to give; Russ. *darite*, to give. = † DO, to give. Der. From the L. *datus*, given, we have also neut. sing. *datum*, and neut. pl. *data*; also *dat-ive*. And see **Dose**, **donation**.

DATE (2), the fruit of a palm. (F.—L.—Gk.—Semitic.) ME. *date*; Maundeville's Travels, ch. 5, p. 57. 'Date, frute, dactylus'; Prompt. Parv. p. 114.—AF. *date*, Liber Albus, p. 224; OF. *date* (Littré); later F. *datte*, badly written *date*, a date; both spellings are in Cotgrave.—L. *dactylus*, a date; also, a dactyl.—Gk. *δακτύλος*, a date (no doubt assimilated to the Gk. word for 'finger'; but of Eastern origin). From Semitic; cf. Aramaic *diplā*, a palm-tree; whence Heb. *Diplah*, as a proper name, Gen. x. 27; also Arab. *daqal*, a kind of palm; Rich. Dict. p. 679.

DAUB, to smear over. (F.—L.) ME. *dauben*, to smear; used to translate L. *linire*, Wyclif, Ezek. xiii. 10, 11; and see note 3 in Prompt. Parv. p. 114.—OF. *dauber*, occurring in the sense of 'plaster'. Cf. AF. *daubours*, plasterers, Late L. *dealbātōres*, Liber Custumarum, pp. 52, 99. The earlier form of this OF. verb could only have been **dauber*, from L. *dealbare*, to whitewash, plaster. [Cf. F. *aube* from L. *alba* (see **Alb**), and F. *dorer* from L. *deaurare*.] β. This etymology of *dauber* is confirmed by Span. *jalbegar*, to whitewash, plaster, corresponding to a hypothetical L. derivative **dealbicare*. γ. From L. *dē*, down; and *albāre*, to whiten, from *albus*, white. See **Alb**. † The sense of the word has probably to some extent influenced that of *dab*, which is of Low G. origin. W. *dub*, plaster, *dubio*, to daub; Gael. *dob*, plaster, *dobair*, a plasterer; Irish *dob*, plaster, *dohaim*, I plaster, are all borrowed from E. *daub*.

DAUGHTER, a female child. (E.) ME. *doghter*, *daughter*, *daught*, *dohter*, *dowter*, &c.; the pl. *dohtren* occurs in Layamon, i. 124, l. 2924; *dahtren* in O. Eng. Homilies, i. 247; *dehter* in Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, ii. 270. AS. *dohtor*, pl. *dohtren*, *dohtra*, *dohtre*, and *dohter*; Grein, i. 105. † Du. *dochter*; Dan. *dohter*, *dotter*; Swed. *dotter*; Icel. *dóttir*; Goth. *daughtar*; OHG. *tohter*, G. *tochter*. Teut. type **dohter*; Idg. type **dhughter*; whence Lith. *duktė*, Russ. *doche*; Gk. *θύγάτηρ*, Pers. *duktār*, Skt. *duhīti*. β. Lassen's etymology from the Skt. *duh* (for *dhugh*), to milk—'the milker'—is not now generally accepted.

DAUNT, to frighten, discourage. (F.—L.) ME. *daunten*, K. Alisaunder, 3312.—AF. *danter* (Gaimar, 3201), *danter* (Bozon); OF. *danter* (Roquefort); MF. *donter* (Cotgrave), (of which the last = mod. F. *dompter*), written for an older **domter*, to tame, subdue, daunt.—L. *domitiāre*, to subdue; frequentative of *domare*, to tame; which is cognate with E. *tame*. See **Tame**. Der. *dauntless*, *lessness*.

DAUPHIN, eldest son of the king of France. (F.—L.—Gk.) Formerly spelt *Dauphin*, Fabyan, vol. ii. Car. VII. an. 16 (p. 560); also *Dolphine*, Hall, Edw. IV. an. 18. § 1.—OF. *dauphin*, for *dauphin*, a dolphin; also 'the Dolphin, or eldest son of France; called so of *Dauphiné*, a province given to (or as some report it) sold to the year 1349 by Humbert earl thereof to Philippe de Valois, partly on condition, that for ever the French king's eldest son should hold it, during his father's life, of the empire'; Cotgrave. Brachet gives the date as 1343, and explains the name of the province by saying that the title of *Dauphin* was peculiar to SE. France. It first appears A. D. 1140. The origin of it is unknown, though it certainly represents the L. *delphinus*. A doublet of *dolphin*; see **Dolphin**.

DAVIT, a spar used as a crane for hoisting a ship's anchor clear of the vessel; one of two supports for ship's boats. (Heb.) *'David*, a short piece of timber, used to hale up the flook of the anchor, and to fasten it to the ship's bow'; Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715. Older spelling *David*, a Christian name of Heb. origin. Capt. Smith (Works, ed. Arber, p. 793, A.D. 1646) has: 'the block at the *David's* end.' So also F. *davier*, formerly *daviet*, from *davie*, dimin. of OF. *davi*, *David*; as in '*davier de barrière*, the pinser wherewith he [the barber] draws or pulls out teeth'; Cotgrave. He also gives: '*Davier d'un pelican*, a certain instrument to pick a lock withal; an iron hook, or cramp-iron for that purpose.' So also AF. *daviot*, *davit*, Riley, Memorials of London, p. 370 (1373); E. *daviot*, Naval Accounts, p. 49 (1485).

DAW, a jackdaw, bird of the crow family. (E.) In Skelton, Ware the Hawk, l. 327. In l. 322 he uses the compound *daw-cke*. The compound *ca-daw*, i.e. *caw-daw*, occurs in the Prompt. Parv. p. 57; on which see Way's Note. May be claimed as an E. word, being certainly of O. Low G. origin. β . A cognate word is traced by Schmeller, in his Bavarian Dict. col. 494. He says that the Vocabularius Theutonicus of 1482 gives the forms *dach* and *dula*; the latter of these answers to G. *dohle*, a jackdaw, and is a dimin. form, for an older *dähle*, dimin. of *däha*. This *däha* is the O. Low G. form answering to OHG. *däha*, MHG. *dähe*, a daw; whence MHG. *dähle*, later *dähle*, and now spelt *dohle*. γ . The word, like *chough*, is doubtless imitative; Schmeller gives *dah däh* as a cry used by hunters. By a change of the initial letter, we have the imitative E. word *caw*; and by uniting these words we have *caw-daw*, as above. Cf. also Ital. *tucula*, 'a clough, a rook, a daw'; also a skold, a prattler; also a rallying or a skoulding; Florio. This Ital. word is plainly derived from Old High German. Der. *jack-daw*.

DAWDL, a waste, to waste time. (Scand.) 'And dawdle over a dish of tea,' Boswell's Johnson, June 3, 1781. Of Scand. origin; cf. Norw. *dawdall*, indolent (Roos); Swed. dial. *däddel*, a slothful man (Kietz); Low G. *däddeln*, to dawdle (Berghaus); Pomeran. *dawdell*, to waste time. Allied to Norw. *dawdler*, faint, stupid, lifeless (lit. dead); and to Icel. *dauði*, Swed. *död*, death. See **Death**.

DAWK, transport by relays of horses or hearers; a post. (Hind.) See Yule. = Hind. *dāk*, transport, the post (Forbes). Cf. Skt. *drāk*, quickly; *drā*, to run.

DAWN, to become day. (Scand.) ME. *dawnen*; but the more usual form is *dawen*. '*Dawen*, idem est quod *Dayen*, downyn, or *dawen*, auroro,' Prompt. Parv. p. 114. 'That in his bed her daweth him no day,' Chaucer, C. T., A 1676; cf. l. 1460 (B 3872). We find *daunen*, *daigenen*, *dawing*, *dawning*; Genesis and Exodus, 77, 1808, 3264. β . The *-n* is a suffix, often added to verbs to give them a neuter or passive signification; cf. Goth. *fullnan*, to become full, from *fulljan*, to fill; Goth. *gahailnan*, to become whole; and the like. The ME. word is to be divided as *daw-nen*, from the older *dawen*; and the insertion of the *n* was suggested by Swed. and Dan. *dagning*, sb., a dawning, a dawn, as if from a verb **dagna*, from *dag*, a day. γ . ME. *dawen* is the AS. *dagian*, to dawn; Grein, i. 182; from the AS. *dag*, day. So G. *tagen*, to dawn, from *tag*, day. See **Day**. Der. *dawn*, sb.

DAY, the time of light. (E.) ME. *day*, *dai*, *dai*; spelt *dai* in Layamon, ii. 2, l. 10246. AS. *dag*, pl. *dagas*. + Du. *dag*; Dan. and Swed. *dag*; Icel. *dagr*; Goth. *dag*; G. *tag*. Teut. type **dagos*, m.; allied to Lith. *dagas*, a hot season, *dagā*, harvest; OPruss. *dagis*, summer; Skt. *ni-dāgha-*, the hot season, *dāgha*, a burning, heat. = γ DHEGII, to burn, as in Lith. *dēg-i*, to burn, Skt. *dah*, to burn. Thus the orig. sense was 'hot time'. Brugmann, ii. § 60. η Perhaps it is well to add that the L. *dies*, Irish *díu*, W. *dydd*, meaning 'day', are from quite a different root, and are wholly unrelated. Der. *dai-ly*, *day-book*, *-break*, *-spring*, *-star*, and other compounds. Also *dai-ly*, q.v.; *dawn*, q.v.

DAYWOMAN, dairy-woman. (Scand. and E.) In Shak. I. i. l. 1. i. 2. 137. The addition of *woman* is needless. *Day* = ME. *dewe*, a dairy-woman. = ONorw. *deigja*, a dairy-maid; see **Dairy**.

DAZE, to stupefy, render stupid. (Scand.) ME. *dazen*; the pp. *dased* (or *dawsed*) is in Chaucer, Ho. of Fame, ii. 150; in the Pricke of Conscience, 6647; and in Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, i. 1085. The ME. *dazen* is also intransitive, in the sense to become stupefied; see N.E.D. = Icel. *dasa*, in the reflexive verb *dasask*, to daze oneself, to become weary and exhausted; Swed. *dasa*, to lie idle; Norw. *dasa*, to grow faint; *dasa*, to grow faint, be exhausted by cold or wet; *dast*, pp. faint, tired out; Dan. dial. *dase*, to be idle. Cf. Low G. *däsen*, *däsen*, to be listless; in 'n däs' *sinn*, to be in a daze (Berghaus). η Hence also OF. *daser*, to be dazed. Der. *daz-tard*, q.v., and *daze*, q.v.

DAZZLE, to confuse the sight by strong light. (Scand.; with E. suffix.) In Shak. Hen. V. i. 2. 279; also intransitively, to be confused in one's sight, 3 Hen. VI. ii. 1. 25. 'I dayill, as ones eyes

do for lokyng agaynst the sonne'; Palsgrave. The frequentative of *daze*, formed with the usual suffix *-le*; lit. 'to daze often.' See **Dase**.

DE-, prefix, (1) from L. prep. *de*, down, from, away; also (2) occurring in French words, being the OF. *de*, F. *de* in composition; in which case it = L. *dis-*. 'It is negative and oppositive in *destruy*, *desuade*, *deform*, &c.' It is intensive in *declare*, *desolate*, *desiccate*, &c.; Morris, Hist. Outlines of Eng. Accidence; sect. 326.

DEACON, one of the third order of clergy. (L.-Gk.) ME. *deken*; Chaucer has the compound *archedecken*. Cf. T. 688, (l. 1300). The pl. *dekenes* is in Wyclif, 1 Tim. iii. 8. AS. *deacon*, Exod. iv. 14 = L. *diáconus*, a deacon. = Gk. *diákonos* (with δ), a servant; hence, a deacon. The Ionic form is *diákonos*. 'From *diá* and *konos* (a < κ); allied to *ty-konon*, I am quick, *ty-konis*, a maid-servant'; Prellwitz. Dor. *deacon-ssa*, where the suffix is of F. origin; *deacon-ship*, where the suffix is of AS. origin; *deacon-ry*, with F. suffix *-ry* (for *-ric*); also *deacon-ate*, *-al*, formed from L. *diáconus* by help of the suffixes *-ate* and *-al*, of L. origin.

DEAD, deprived of life. (E.) ME. *dead*, *ded*; Chaucer, C. T. prol. 148. AS. *dæd*, dead, Grein, i. 189; [where *dæd* is described as an adjective, rather than as a past participle. And to this day we distinguish between *dead* and *died*, as in the phrases 'he is dead' and 'he has died'; we never say 'he has dead'. 'See below.] + Du. *dood*; Dan. *død*; Swed. *död*; Icel. *dauði*; Goth. *dauða*, dead. β . The termination *-the* in Mæso-Gothic is the special mark of a weak past participle, and there can be no doubt that *dauða* was formed with this participial ending from the stem *dau-*, second grade of Teut. **dew-*, whence the Gothic *dianan*, to die. The Teut. type is **dauðis*, answering to Idg. **dhaudis*, the change from *-is* to *-diz* being due to Verner's Law. And this **dhaudis* is the pp. of Teut. **daujan*, to die, exactly preserved (with mutation of *au* to *ey*) in Icel. *dęja*, to die. Further allied to Russ. *dawit*, to strangle. Der. *dead-ly* (ME. *deaddi*, Wyclif, Heb. vii. 8); *dead-liness*; *dead-en*, *-ness*; and see **Death**.

DEAF, dull of hearing. (E.) ME. *deaf*, *def*, *deft*; Chaucer, C. T., prol. 446 (or 448). AS. *dæf*; Grein, i. 189; + Du. *doof*; Dan. *døv*; Swed. *döf*; Icel. *daufr*; Goth. *dauþs*; G. *taub*. β . Teut. type **dauþaz*; orig. 'obscured'; and allied to the G. *toben*, to bluster, rage, be delirious; also to the Gk. *νῆπος*, smoke, darkness, stupefaction, stupor; and to *τυφός*, 'blind.' (γ DHEUBII). Der. *deaf-ly*, *deaf-ness*, *deaf-en*.

DEAL, (1), a share, division, a quantity. (F.) The sense of 'quantity' arose out of that of 'share' or 'portion'. ME. *deal*, *dæl*, Chaucer, C. T. A 1835; Kn. Tale, 967. AS. *dæl*, a portion, share; Grein, i. 186. + Du. *deel*, a portion, share; Dan. *dæl*, a part, portion; Swed. *dæl*, a part, share; Goth. *dail*, a part; OHG. *teil*; G. *teil*. Teut. type **dailiz*; allied to Lith. *dalis*, a share; OSlav. *děla*. Brugmann, i. § 279 (2). Der. *deal*, verb; whence *deal-er*, *-ing*, *-ings*; cf. *dole*.

DEAL, (2), to divide, distribute; to traffic. (F.) ME. *delen*, Chaucer, C. T. prol. 247, where it has the sense of 'traffic'. AS. *dælan*, to divide; Grein, i. 186. + Du. *delen*, to divide, share; Dan. *dèle*; Swed. *dela*; Icel. *dala*; Goth. *dailjan*; OHG. *teilen*; G. *theilen*. Teut. type **dailjan*, from **dailiz*, sb. The form of the verb shows that it is derived from the sb. See **Deal** (1).

DEAL, (3), a thin plank of timber. (Du.) The word is not E., but Dutch. The earliest use of the word is in the Earl of Derby's Expeditions, 1390-3 (Camden Soc.), where find *deles*, boards, frequently; see p. 359, col. 2, s.v. *Wood*. 'A thousand deal-boards to make huts for the soldiers,' Clarendon, Civil War, ii. 675 (R.). In Florio (1598), we find: '*Doga*, a *deale board* to make hogheads with.' = Du. *dæl*, *scem*, deal, board, plank, threshing-floor (distinct from *deaf*, deal, part, which is neuter). In MDu. the word was dissyllabic; Hesliam gives *deele*, 'a plank, or a board' (distinct from *deaf*, *dyl*, a part). + Low G. *dela*, a board (which in the Bremen Wörterbuch is wrongly connected with AS. *dæl*); G. *diele*, board, plank; MHG. *dille*; OHG. *dille*; AS. *jille*, E. *thill*. Thus *deal* (3) is the same word with **Thill**, q.v. η The use of Du. *dæl* for Eng. *th* appears again in *drill* (1), q.v., and in *deck*.

DEAN, a dignitary in cathedral churches and colleges. (F.-L.) The orig. sense is 'a chief of ten.' ME. *den*, *deen*, *dene*, P. Plowman, B. xiii. 65; also found in the comp. pl. *suddene*, equivalent to *subdene*, i.e. sub-dean; P. Plowman, B. li. 172. = OF. *dein* (Roquefort); mod.F. *doyen*. = L. *decānus*, acc. of *decānus*, one set over ten soldiers; later, one set over ten monks; hence, a dean. = L. *decem*, ten; cognate with E. *ten*. See **Decemvir** and **Ten**. Der. *dean-ery*, *dean-ship*; also *decan-al*, directly from L. *decānus*.

DEAR, precious, costly, beloved. (F.) ME. *dere*, *dere*, *dene*; spelt *dere* in Layamon, i. 7, l. 143. AS. *dēare*, *dýre*, Grein, i. 193, 215. + Du. *dier*; Dan. and Swed. *dyr*, *dere*, expensive; Icel. *dýr*, *dærr*, precious; OSax. *diwri*; OHG. *tiwri*; MHG. *tiwre*, G. *theuer*, dear, beloved, sacred. Teut. type **dew-joz*. Root unknown. Der. *dear-ly*, *-ness*; also *dar-ling*, q.v., *dear-th*, q.v.

DEARTH, dearthness, scarcity. (E.) ME. *derthe*, P. Plowman, B. vi. 330; Politt. Songs, ed. Wright, p. 342. Not found in AS., but regularly formed from AS. *deore*, dead; cf. *heal-th*, *long-th*, *warm-th*; see Morris, Hist. Outlines of Eng. Accidence, sect. 321. † Icel. *dýrð*, value; hence, glory; OSax. *diurika*, value; OHG. *diurida*, value, honour. See above.

DEATH, the end of life. (E.) ME. *deeth*, *deth*, Chaucer, C. T., 964 (or 966). We also find the form *deð*, Havelock, 1687; a Scand. form still in use in Lincolnshire and elsewhere. AS. *deað*, Grein, i. 189. † Du. *dood*; [Dau. *dōd*; Swed. *dōd*; Icel. *daufi*]; Goth. *dauhtus*; G. *tod*. Teut. type **dau-thuz*. See **Dead** and **Die**. ¶ The ME. form *deð* is rather Scandinavian than AS.; cf. the Danish and Swedish forms.

DEBAR, to bar out from, hinder. (F.) In Shak. Sonnet 28. Earlier, in The Floure of Curtesie, st. 10, by Lydgate; pr. in Chaucer's Works, ed. 1561, fol. cccviii, back. Made up by prefixing the OF. *des* [= L. *dis*] to the E. bar; see **Bar**. ¶ It agrees in sense neither with Late L. *debarre*, to take away a bar, nor with OF. *debarrier*, to unbar (Cotgrave).

DEBARKE, to land from a ship. (F.) **Debarik* (not much used), to disembark; Ash's Dict. 1775. = F. *debarquer*, to land; spelt *desbarquer* in Cotgrave. = F. *des* (for L. *dis*, away), and F. *barque*, a bark, ship. See **Barik** (1). Der. *debarik-ation*, also spelt *debar-ation*.

DEBASE, to degrade, lower, abase. (Hybrid.) In Shak. Rich. II, iii. 3. 127. A mere compound, from L. *de*, down, and base. See **Base**. Der. *debase-ment*, *debas-ing*.

DEBATE, to argue, contend. (F.—L.) 'In which he wol debate'; Chaucer, C. T. 13797 (B 2058). The ME. sb. *debat* occurs in P. Plowman, C. xxii. 251. = OF. *debatre* (F. *débattre*), to debate, argue, discuss; ¶ Cot.—L. *dis*, down; and *battere*, popular form of L. *battere*, to beat. See **Beat**, and **Batter**. Der. *debate*, sb., *debat-er*, -able.

DEBAUCH, to seduce, corrupt. (F.—L. and Teut.) Only the pp. *debauched* is in Shakespeare, and it is generally spelt *debauch'd*; Tempest, iii. 2. 29. = OF. *debaucher* (mod. F. *débaucher*), 'to debauch, mar, corrupt, spoil, induce, seduce, mislead, make lewd, bring to disorder, draw from goodness'; Cot.—OF. *des*, prefix, from L. *dis*, away from; and OF. *bauche*, of rather uncertain meaning. Cotgrave has: '*bauche*, a row [row], rank, lane, or course of stones or bricks in building.' See *Bauche* in Dicz, who remarks that, according to Nicot, it means a plastering of a wall; according to Ménage, a workshop (apparently in order to suggest an impossible derivation from L. *apotheca*). β. The compounds are *debaucher*, to rough-hew, frame (Cotgrave); *embaucher*, 'to employ, occupy, use in business, put unto work' (id.); and *desbaucher*. Roquefort explains OF. *bauche* as a little house, to make it equivalent to Low L. *bugia*, a little house. Dicz proposes to explain *debaucher* by 'to entice away from a workshop'. He suggests as the origin either Gael. *balc*, a balk, boundary, ridge of earth (which is mere English), or the Icel. *bálkr*, a balk, beam. γ. The latter of these suggestions may be nearly right; but it may be better to derive it from OSax. *balko*, a beam, or OHG. *balco*, *balcho*; the word *bauche* had clearly some connexion with building operations. At this rate, we should have *embaucher*, to balk out, i.e. set up the frame of a building; *embaucher*, to balk in, to set to work on a building; *desbaucher*, to dis-balk, to take away the frame or the supports of a building before finished or to leave it incomplete. Cf. Kötting, § 1183. And see OF. *desbaucher* in Supp. to Godefroy. See **Balk** (1). Der. *debauch*, sb.; *debauch-ee* (F. *débauché*, debauched); *debauch-ery*.

DEBENTURE, an acknowledgment of a debt. (L.) Spelt *debutur* by Lord Bacon, in the old edition of his speech to King James, touching Purveyors. The passage is thus quoted by Richardson: 'Nay, farther, they are grown to that extremity, as is affirmed, though it be scarce credible, that they will take double poundage, once when the *debenture* [old ed. *debutur*] is made, and again the second time when the money is paid.' Blount, in his Law Dict., has: '*Debutur*, was, by a Rump-Act in 1649, ordained to be in the nature of a bond or bill, &c. The form of which *debutur*, as then used, you may see in Scobell's Rump-Acts, Anno 1649, cap. 63.' Also in the Paston Letters, i. 364, n. 264 (ab. 1455). = L. *debutur*, they are due; 'because these receipts began with the words *debutur mihi*;' Webster.—L. *differre*, to be due. See **Debt**.

DEBILITATE, to weaken. (L.) The verb occurs in Sir T. Eliot, Castel of Helth, bk. ii. c. 30; Shak. has *debile*, i.e. weak, Cor. i. 9. 48; and *debility*. As You Like It, ii. 3. 51; cf. MF. *debilitare*, 'to debilitate, weaken, enfeeble'; Cot.—L. *debilitatus*, pp. of *debilitare*, to weaken.—L. *debilis*, weak. Prob. from L. *de*, away, not; and *bitis*, allied to Skt. *bala*, strength; cf. Skt. *dur-bala* (for **dau-bala*), feeble. Brugmann, i. § 553. Der. From the same source is *debility*, spelt *debility*, Sir T. Eliot, Castel of Helth, b. ii. c. 10; OF. *debilité*, from L. *debilitatem*, acc. of *debilitas*, weakness.

DEBONAIR, courteous, of good appearance. (F.—L.) In early use. ME. *deboner*, Rob. of Glouc. p. 167, l. 3481; Ancræn Riivle, p. 186; also the sb. *debonaire*, O. Eng. Hom. i. 269, l. 15. = AF. *debonera*, *debonaire*, adj. affable, Life of Edw. Confessor, l. 138; compounded of *de bon aïre*, lit. of a good mien. Here *de* is L. *de*, of; *bon* is from L. *bonus*, good; and *aïre* was a sb. (orig. masc.) signifying place, stock, race, a word of uncertain origin, but perhaps from L. *aren*, an open space, or L. acc. *agrum*, field. Kötting, § 848.

DEBOUCH, to march out of a narrow pass. (F.—L.) First in 1760. A modern military word (Todd). = F. *déboucher*, to uncork, to emerge. = F. *dé*, for L. *dis*, out, away; and *boucher*, to stop up the mouth; thus *déboucher* is lit. 'to unstop.' From F. *bouche*, the mouth; L. *bucca*, the cheek; also, the mouth.

DEBRIS, broken pieces, rubbish. (F.—L. and C.) First in 1708. Merely French. = F. *débris*, fragments. = OF. *debrisier*, to break in pieces (Godefroy). = OF. *de*, for L. *dis*, down; and *brisier* (F. *briser*), to break, of Celtic origin; cf. Gael. *bris*, to break, Irish *bris-im*, I break.

DEBT, a sum of money due. (F.—L.) The introduction of the *b* (never really sounded) was due to a knowledge of the Latin form, and was a mistake. See Shak. L. L. L. v. 1. 23. ME. *dette*, Chaucer, C. T. Prol. 280 (or 282); P. Plowman, B. xx. 10. The pl. *dettes* and *debtur* (i.e. *debtor*) both occur on p. 126 of the Ancræn Riivle. = OF. *dette*, a debt; Cot. has both *dette* and *debt*. = L. *debita*, a sum due; fem. of *debitus*, owed, pp. of *debere*, to owe. β. *Débère* is for **déhîbere*, lit. to have away, i.e. to have on loan; from *dé*, down, away, and *habere*, to have. See **Habit**. Der. *debt-er* (ME. *debtur*, OF. *deteur*, from L. *debitum*, acc. of *debitor*, a debtor). We also have *debit*, from L. *debitum*.

DEBUT, a first appearance in a play. (F.) Modern, and French. = F. *début*, a first stroke, a first cast or throw in a game at dice, first play in a game at bowls; verbal sb. from *débiter*. The MF. *debuter* meant 'to repel, to put from the mark he aimed at'; Cot. The change of meaning is singular; the verb seems to have meant (1) to displace an opponent's bowl; and thence (2) to lead in the next bout (as is usual at bowls). See Notes on E. Hytm., p. 63. = OF. *des*, for L. *dis*, apart; and *but*, an aim. See **Butt** (1).

DECADE, an aggregate of ten (F.—L.—Gk.). The pl. *decades* is in the title of 'The Decades of the new world,' by R. Eden (1555). = F. *decade*, 'a decade, the term or number of ten years or months; also, a tenth, or the number of ten'; Cot.—L. *decadem*, acc. of *decas*. = Gk. *dekada*, acc. of *deka*, a company of ten. = Gk. *deka*, ten; cognate with E. *Ten*, q. v.

DECADENCE, a state of decay. (F.—L.) In Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, let. 40, § 1. Spelt *decadens*, Complaint of Scotland, ch. vii. p. 71, l. 10. = F. *cadence*, 'decay, ruin'; Cot.—Late L. *decadentia*, decay.—L. *dē*, down; and Late L. *cadentia*, a falling. See **Cadence**. Der. *decadency*; and see **decay**.

DECAGON, a plane figure of ten sides. (Gk.) So named because it also has ten angles. A mathematical term; in Phillips' Dict. ed. 1658. Comp. of Gk. *deka*, ten; and *γωνία*, a corner, an angle, allied to *γων*, the knee. See **Ten** and **Knee**.

DECAHEDRON, a solid figure having ten bases or sides. (Gk.) A mathematical term. Not in Kersey or Bailey. Comp. of Gk. *deka*, ten; and *ἑδρα*, a base, a seat (with aspirated *h*), from *ἕδω*, a seat; from the base *hed*, cognate with F. *sit*. See **Ten** and **Bit**.

DECALOGUE, the ten commandments. (F.—L.—Gk.) Written *decalogus*; Barnes, Epitome of his Works, p. 368, col. 2. Earlier, in Wyclif, prologue to Romans; p. 299, l. 23. = F. *decalogue*; Cot.—L. *decalogus*. = Gk. *δεκαλογος*, the decalogue; comp. of Gk. *deka*, ten, and *λογος*, a speech, discourse, from *λέγω*, to speak.

DECAMP, to go from a camp, depart quickly. (F.—L.) Formerly *disamp*, as in Cotgrave. *Decamp* occurs in the Tatler, no. 11, and in Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715, who also gives *decampment*. = F. *décamp*; Cot. gives *décampier*, to decamp, to raise or to remove a camp. = L. *dis*, away; and *campus*, a field, later a camp (Ducange). See **Camp**.

DECANAL; see under **Dean**.

DECANT, to pour out wine. (F.—L. and Gk.) 'Let it stand some three weeks or a month... Then decant from it the clear juice'; Reliq. Wottonianæ, p. 454; from a letter written A. D. 1633. Kersey explains *decantation* as a chemical term, meaning 'a pouring off the clear part of any liquor, by stooping the vessel on one side.' = F. *décantier*, to decant (Span. *decanter*). = Med. L. *decanthare*, to pour out (a word used by alchemists). = L. *dē*, down, from; and *canthus*, the 'lip' of a cup, a peculiar use of Gk. *κάνθος*, corner of the eye. See Hatzfeld, under *decanter* and *canthus*. Cf. Hamburg *kanten*, *upkanten*, to tilt a vessel (Richy). Der. *decant-er*.

DECAPITATE, to behead. (L.) Cotgrave has: '*Decapiter*, to decapitate, or behead.' = Late L. *decapitatus*, pp. of *decapitare*, to

behead; Ducange. = *L. de*, down, off; and *capit-*, stem of *caput*, the head. Der. *decapitat-ion*.

DECASYLLABIC, having ten syllables. (Gk.) Modern. Coined from Gk. *deka*, ten; and *συλλαβή*, a syllable. See **TEN**, and **Syllable**.

DECAY, to fall into ruin. (F. = *L.*) Surrey uses the verb *decay* actively, in the sense of 'wither'; The Constant Lover Lamenteth. The sb. *decays* (= *L. decaius*) is in Gower, C. A. i. 32; prol. 837. = ONorth F. *decair* (pr. s. subj. *decaie*), OF. *dechoir*, &c., to decay; cf. Span. *decar*. = *L. de*, down; and Folk L. *cadre*, *cadre*, for *L. cadere*, to fall. See **Cadence**. Der. From the same source is *decadence*, q.v.; *deciduous*, q.v.

DECEASE, death. (F. = *L.*) MF. *deces*, *deses*; spelt *decess* in Gower, C. A. iii. 243; bk. vii. l. 4516; *deses* in Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 126. = OF. *deces* (mod. F. *décès*), *decease*. = *L. decessum*, acc. of *decessus*, departure, death. = *L. decedere*, to depart. = *L. de*, from; and *cedere*, to go. See **Cede**. Der. *decease*, verb.

DECEIVE, to beguile, cheat. (F. = *L.*) ME. *decyeven* (with *v* for *y*); P. Plowman, C. xix. 123; Politt. Songs, p. 337, l. 300. The sb. *deceit* is in P. Plowman, C. i. 77. = OF. *decevoir*, *decevoir*; pr. s. subj. *deceive*. = *L. decipere*, pp. *deceptus*, to take away, deceive. = *L. de*, from; and *capere*, to take. Der. *deceiv-er*, *-able*, *-ab-ly*, *-ableness*; also *deceit* (through French from the *L.* pp. *deceptus*), spelt *deceyte* in K. Alisaunder, 7705; *deceit-ful*, *-ful-ly*, *-fulness*; also (like *u. deceptus*) *decept-ive*, *-ive-ly*, *-iveness*; *deception*, q.v.

DECEMBER, the twelfth month. (L.) In Chaucer, On the Astrolabe, pt. i. § 10. = *L. December*, the tenth month of the Roman year, as at first reckoned. = *L. decem*, ten. See **Ten**.

DECEMVIR, one of ten magistrates. (L.) In Holland's *I. iv*, pp. 109, 127. = *L. decemvir*, one of the *decemviri*, or ten men joined together in a commission. = *L. decem*, ten; and *vir*, men, pl. of *vir*, a man, which is cognate with AS. *wer*, a man. Der. *decemvir-at*, from *L. decemviratus*, the office of a decemvir.

DECENNIAL, belonging to ten years. (L.) 'Decennial', belonging to or containing ten years; Blount's Gloss. ed. 1674. = *L. decennialis*, of ten years; modified to give with *biennial*. = *L. decem*, ten; and *ann-us*, a year, changing to *ann-us* in composition. Der. From the same source is *decenn-ary*, which see in N.E.D.

DECENT, becoming, modest. (F. = *L.*) 'Cumlie and decent'; R. Ascham, Scholemaster, ed. Arber, p. 64. = MF. *decent*, 'decent, seemly'; Cot. = *L. decens*, stem of *decus*, fitting, pres. pt. of *decere*, to become, befit; cf. *L. decus*, honour, fame. See **Decorate**. Der. *decent-ly*, *decent-ly*.

DECEPTION, act of deceit. (F. = *L.*) In Berners' Froissart, ii. cap. 86; and Lylygate, Minor Poems, p. 76. = OF. *deception*, 'deception, deceit'; Cot. = *L. acc. deceptiōem*, from nom. *deceptio*; cf. *deceptus*, pp. of *decipere*, to deceive. See **Deceive**.

DECIDE, to determine, settle. (F. = *L.*) 'And yet the cause is night decided'; Gower, C. A. i. 15; prol. 334. = OF. *decider*, 'to decide'; Cot. = *L. decidere*, pp. *decidus*, lit. to cut off; also, to decide. = *L. de*, from, off; and *cadere*, to cut. Der. *decid-able*, *-ed*; also *decis-ion*, *-ive*, *-ive-ly*, *-iveness*, like pp. *decisus*.

DECIDUOUS, falling off, not permanent. (L.) In Blount's Glossographia, 1674. = *L. deciduus*, that falls down; with frequent change of *-us* to *-ous*. = *L. decidere*, to fall down. = *L. de*, down; and *cadere*, to fall. See **Cadence**. Der. *deciduous-ness*.

DECIMAL, relating to tens. (F. = *L.*) In Blount's Gloss. ed. 1674. = OF. *decimal*, 'tything, or belonging to tythe'; Cot. = Late *L. decimilis*, belonging to tithes. = *L. decima*, a tithe; fem. of *decimus*, tenth. = *L. decem*, ten; cognate with E. *ten*. See **Ten**. Der. *decimal-ly*.

DECIMATE, to kill every tenth man. (L.) Shak. has *decimation*, Titu. v. 4. 31. = *L. decimatus*, pp. of *decimare*, to take by lot every tenth man, for punishment. = *L. decimus*, tenth. See above. Der. *decimat-or*, *-ion*.

DECIPHER, to decipher, explain secret writing. (F. = *L.* and Arab.) In Shak. Mr. Wives, v. 2. 10. Imitated from MF. *dechiffier*, 'to decipher'; Cot. From *L. de*, here in the sense of the verbal *un-*; and *cipher*. See **Cipher**. Der. *decipher-able*.

DECISION, **DECISIVE**; see **Decide**.

DECK (1), to cover, clothe, adorn. (MDu.) In Surrey's tr. of Aeneid, bk. ii. l. 316; see Spec. of Eng. ed. Skcat, p. 208. Not in early use, and not English; the AS. *decan* and *gedecan* are mythical. = MDu. *decken*, to hide; Du. *decken*, to cover; *dek*, a cover, a ship's deck. = Dan. *dække*, to cover; *dek*, a deck; Swed. *däcka*, to cover; G. *decken*, to cover; AS. *þeccan*, to thatch. See **Thatch**. Der. *deck*, sb.; *deck-er*, *three-deck-er*. Doublet, *thatch*.

DECK (2), a pack of cards. (MDu.) In Shak. 3 Hen. VI, v. 1. 44. So called because the cards cover up or hide one another when piled up; cf. MDu. *decken*, 'to cover, to deck, or to hide' (Hexham). See above.

DECLAIM, to declare aloud, advocate loudly. (L.) Wilson has *declame*; Arte of Rhetorique, p. 158 (R.). Skelton has *declamacyons*, Garlande of Laurell, 326. The reading *declamed* occurs in Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1247; where old edd. have *declared*. [Not found in OF.] = *L. declamare*, to cry aloud, make a speech. = *L. de*, down, here intensive; and *clamare*, to cry out. See **Claim**. Der. *declaim-er*, *-ant*; and (from *L.* pp. *declamatus*) *declamati-on*, *-or-y*.

DECLARE, to make clear, assert. (F. = *L.*) ME. *declaren*; Chaucer, Comp. of Mars, 163; Gower, C. A. i. 158; bk. i. l. 3436. = OF. *declairer* (Godefroy), later *declarer*, 'to declare, tell, relate'; Cot. = *L. declarare*, pp. *declaratus*, to make clear, declare. = *L. de*, i.e. fully; and *clarus*, clear. See **Clear**. Der. *declarati-on*, *-ive*, *-ive-ly*; *declarat-or-y*, *-or-ly*.

DECLENSION, a declining downwards. (F. = *L.*) In Shak. Rich. III, iii. 7. 189; and (as a grammat. term) Merry Wives, iv. 1. 76. = OF. *declinaison*; see index to Cotgrave, which has: 'declension of a noun, declinaison de nom.' = *L. acc. declinatioem*, from nom. *declinatio*, declination, declension. Thus *declension* is a doublet of *declination*. See **Decline**.

DECLINE, to turn aside, avoid, refuse, fail. (F. = *L.*) ME. *declines*; 'hem pat eschuen and declines fro vices and taken the wey of vertu'; Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. iv. pr. 7; l. 31. = OF. *decliner*; Cot. = *L. declinare*, to bend aside from. = *L. de*, from, away; and *clinare*, to bend, incline, lean; allied to E. *lean*. See **Lean** (1). Der. *declinati-on*, in Chaucer, C. T. 10097 (E 2223), from OF. *declination*, *L. acc. declinatioem*; see **Declension**, **Declivity**.

DECLIVITY, a descending surface, downward slope. (F. = *L.*) Opposed to *acclivity*, q.v. Given in Blount's Gloss. ed. 1674. = F. *declivité*. = *L. declivitas*, acc. of *declivitas*, a declivity. = *L. declivus*, inclining downwards. = *L. de*, down; and *clinus*, a slope, a hill, from the same root as *clinare*, to bend, incline. See **Decline**.

DECOCT, to digest by heat. (L.) In Shak. Hen. V, iii. f. 20; cf. 'slowe in decoction'; Sir T. Elyot, Castel of Helth, b. ii. ch. 18; deoctionem, Lylygate, Minor Poems, p. 82. = *L. decoctus*, pp. of *decoquere*, to boil down. = *L. de*, down; and *coquere*, to cook. See **Cook**. Der. *decoct-ion*, *-ive*.

DECOLLATION, a beheading. (F. = *L.*) 'The feast of the decollation of seynt John Baptist'; Fabyan, an. 1349-50; also in Trevisa, v. 49. = OF. *decollation*, 'a beheading; decollation saint Jean', an holiday kept the 29 of August'; Cot. = Late *L. decollatioem*, acc. of *decollatio*; cf. *decollatus*, pp. of *decollare*, to behead. = *L. de*, away from; and *collum*, the neck. See **Collar**. Der. Hence the verb *decollate*, used by Burke, Introd. to On the Sublime.

DECOMPOSE, to resolve a compound into elements. (F. = *L.* and Gk.) Modern. First about 1751 (N.E.D.). Coined by prefixing *de* to the hybrid word *compose*. See **Compose**; and see note below.

DECOMPOSITION, a decomposing or resolution. (F. = *L.*) Modern; first (in this sense) in 1731; Bailey, vol. ii. ed. 1731, has *decomposition*, *decomposition*, and *decomposed*. All are coined words, made by prefixing the *L. de* to *compose*, &c. See **Composite**, **Compound**. Der. *decomposi-tion*, *-ion*. ¶ Etymologically distinct from *decompose*, but much confused with it.

DECORATE, to ornament, adorn. (L.) Hall has *decorated*, Edw. IV, an. 23. § 1. 'O noble princes, in worshipp decorate'; Barclay, Ship of Fools, ed. Jamieson, ii. 16. And see Palgrave, p. 509. [Hall also uses the short form *decors* (from OF. *decorer*); Hen. V, an. 2. § 19. The word *decor* in Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. iii. pr. 4, is a proper name. *L. Decoratus*.] = *L. decoratus*, pp. of *decorare*, to adorn. = *L. decor*, for **decus*, stem of *decus*, an ornament. See **Decorum**. Der. *decorat-ion*, *-ive*, *-or*.

DECORUM, decency of conduct. (L.) In Ascham, Scholemaster, ed. Arber, p. 139, l. 16. = *L. decorum*, sb., seemliness, neut. of *decorus*, seemly. = *L. decor*, stem of *decor*, seemliness; closely related to *decor*, from *decus*, ornament, grace. = *L. decere*, to befit; *deceit*, it befits, seems. Cf. Gk. *δῶκεν*, I am valued at, I am of opinion; *δοκεῖ*, it seems. Der. We also have *decorous* (which is from *L. decorus*, seemly); *decorous-ly*. See **Decent**.

DECOY, to allure, entice. (Hybrid; L. and Du. = *L.*) A coined word. The word *decoy-duck*, i.e. duck for decoying wild ducks, occurs in Beaumont and Fletcher, Fair Maid, Act iv, sc. 2 (Clown); 'you are worse than simple wildgeons, and will be drawn into the net by this decoy-duck, this tame cheater.' But Burton, Anat. Melan. ii. 2. 4, has: 'Fowling . . . with . . . coy-duck.' Made by prefixing *L. de*, down, to prov. E. *coy*, a decoy, which was borrowed from Du. *kooi*, a cage, a decoy, MDu. *koye*, also *kouwe* (Hexham). This is not a true Du. word, but adapted from Late *L. cavena*, whence also F. and E. *cage*; see **Cage**. β. Perhaps the prefixing of *de* was due to association with MF. *cogen*, to quiet; so that *de-coy* seemed to mean 'to quiet down.' (See Notes on E. Etym., p. 64.) Cf. *accoy*, Spenser, F. Q. iv. 8. 59; 'Coyyn, blandior'; Prompt. Parv. See **Coy**. Der. *decoy-duck*, *-bird*.

DECREASE, to grow less, diminish. (F.—L.) Both act. and neut. In Shak. Tam. Shrew, ii. 119; Sonn. 15. [Gower has the verb *discrecen*, C. A. ii. 189; from Late L. *discrecere*.] 'Thanne begynne the ryvere for to wane and to decrece'; Maundeville, p. 44.—AF. *decreiss-*, a stem of *decreistre* (Bestiary, 919); substituted for AF. *decreiss-*, *decreisso-*, a stem of *decreistre*, to decrease (Godefroy).—Late L. *discrecere*, for L. *discrecere*, to decrease (so that the AF. form was more correct than the OF. form).—L. *dis-*, for *de-*, off, from, away; and *crecere*, to grow. See **CRESCENT**. Cf. Norm. dial. *decreistre*, to decrease (Moisy). Der. *decrease*, sb. (ME. *desces*, Gower, C. A. iii. 154; bk. vii. l. 2054; AF. *descecs*, Stat. Realm, i. 158; from OF. stem *decreiss-*, above); *decrease-ly*; and see **DECREMENT**.

DECEDE, a decision, order, law. (F.—L.) In early use. ME. *decece*, *decece*, Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 122; Chaucer, C. T. 17328 (l. 17).—OF. *deceat*, a decree.—L. *de-*, *de-*, a decree; neut. of *decretere*, pp. of *decretere*, to decree, lit. to separate.—L. *de-*, away from, and *cernere*, to sift, separate, decide; cognate with Gk. *κρίνω*, to separate, decide. See **CRITIC**. Der. *decece*, verb; also *deceat-ol*, q. v.—*ive*, *-or-y*, from pp. *deceat-um*.

DECREMENT, a decrease. (L.) 'Twit me with the decrements of my pendants'; Ford, Pancies Chaste, A. i. sc. 2.—L. *decrementum*, a decrease. Formed with suffix *-mentum* from *decre-*, occurring in *decretere* and *decretere*, perf. tense and pp. of *decretere*, to decrease; see **DECREASE**.

DECREPIT, broken down with age. (L.) In Spenser, F. Q. ii. 9. 55; Sir T. Elyot, Castel of Helth, b. i. ch. 2 (Ages); Henryson, Praise of Age, l. 2.—L. *decrepitus*, that makes no noise; hence creeping about noiselessly like an old man, aged, broken down.—L. *de-*, away; and *crepitus*, pp. of *crepare*, to crackle. See **CREPITATE**. Der. *decrepit-ude*; also *decrepit-ate*, *-al-ion*.

DECRETAL, a pope's decree. (L.) In Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 337; P. Plowman, B. v. 428.—Late L. *decretalis*, a pope's decree; neut. of *decretalis*, adj., containing a decree.—L. *decretum*, a decree. See **DECRETE**.

DECRY, to cry down, condemn. (F.—L.) In Dryden, Prol. to 'Tyrannic Love', l. 4.—OF. *decrier*, 'to cry down, or call in, uncurrent or naughty coin'; also, publicly to discredit, disparage, disgrace; Cot.—OF. *des-*, *L. dis-*, implying the reversal of an act, and here opposed to 'cry up'; and OF. *crier*, to cry. See **CRY**. Der. *decri-al*.

DECEUPLE, tenfold. (F.—L.) Rare. In Blount's Gloss. ed. 1674.—ME. *deuple*, ten times as much; Cot. [Cf. Ital. *decuplo*, tenfold.] Formed from L. *decuplus* (Daniel, i. 20).—L. *decem*, ten; and suffix *-plus* as in *duplus*, double; see **TEN** and **DOUBLE**.

DECURRENT, extending downwards. (L.) As a botanical term.—L. *decurrent-*, stem of *decurrere*, pres. pt. of *decurrere*, to run down.—L. *de-*, down; and *currere*, to run. See **CURRENT**. Der. *decurrent-ive*, from *decurrent*, pp. of *decurrere*.

DECUSSATE, to cross at an acute angle. (L.) 'Decussated, cut or divided after the form of the letter X', or of St. Andrew's Cross, which is called *crux decussata*; Blount's Gloss. ed. 1674.—L. *decussatus*, pp. of *decussare*, to cross, put in the form of an X.—L. *decussis*, a coin worth 10 asses, and therefore marked with an X.—L. *dec-em*, ten; and *assi-*, declensional stem of an, as, ace. See **TEN** and **ACE**. Der. *decussat-ion*.

DEDICATE, to consecrate, devote. (L.) Formerly used as a pp. signifying 'dedicated'. 'In churche dedicat'; Chaucer, Pers. Tale, and Part of Penitence (I 964).—L. *dedicatus*, pp. of *dedicare*, to devote.—L. *de-*, down; and *dicare*, to proclaim, devote, allied to *dicere*, to say, tell, appoint, orig. to point out.—**DEIK**, to show. See **TOKEN**. Der. *dedicat-ion*, *-or-y*.

DEDUCE, to draw from, infer. (L.) In Sir T. More, Works, p. 461; Tyndall, Works, p. 21, col. 2, l. 41; Palsgrave, p. 509.—L. *deducere*, to lead or bring down.—L. *de-*, down; and *ducere*, to lead. See **DUKED**. Der. *deduc-ible*, *deduce-mant*; and see below.

DEDUCT, to draw from, subtract. (L.) 'For having yet, in his deducted spright, Some sparks remaining of that heavenly fyre; where it means deduced or 'derived'.' Spenser, Hyman of Love, 106. And in Palsgrave, p. 509.—L. *deductus*, pp. of *deducere*, to lead or bring down. See above. Der. *deduct-ion*, *-ive*.

DEED, something done, act. (E.) ME. *deed*, *dede*; Chaucer, C. T. prol. 744 (or 742). OMerc. *dēd*; AS. *dēd*, *dede*; Grein, i. 185. + Du. *daed*; Dan. *dand*; Swed. *dād*; Icel. *dād*; Goth. *gād-dēds*, a deed; cf. *missa-dēds*, a misdeed; OIHG. *tāg*, G. *that*. Teut. type **dēdz*; Idg. type **dktis* from **dhē*, to place, put, do. See **DO** (1). Der. *deed-less*, *mis-deed*.

DEEM, to judge, think, suppose. (E.) ME. *demen*, Chaucer, C. T. 1383 (A 1881). AS. *dēman*, to judge, deem. Here the long *e* is the mutation of *ū*; the verb being derived from the sb. *dōm*, a doom, judgment. + Du. *doemen*, to doom; Dan. *dømme*; Swed. *dōma*; Icel. *dæma*; Goth. *gādōmjan*; OHG. *tuōmjan*, MHG. *tuemen*, to honour, also to judge, doom. Teut. type **dōmjan*. All from the sb.

See **DOOM**. Der. *deem-ster*, a judge, ME. *demestre*, Cursor Mundi, 5586 (Fairfax MS.), used as a masc. sb.; but AS. *dēmestre* was a fem. form, from masc. *dēmere*, lit. 'deem-er'.

DEEP, extending far downwards, profound. (E.) ME. *deep*, P. Plowman, C. i. 17; spelt *depe*, id. B. prol. 15; *depp*, id. A. prol. 15. AS. *deop*, Grein, i. 191. + Du. *diep*; Dan. *dyp*; Swed. *djup*; Icel. *djúpr*; Goth. *diups*; OHG. *tief*, G. *tief*. Teut. type **deupoz*. Cf. Lith. *duobs*, deep, W. *dufn*, deep. Brugmann, i. § 566. From the same source as **DIP**, which see. Der. *deep-ly*, *-ness*, *-en*; also *depth*, q. v., which compare with Goth. *diupitha*, Icel. *dýpt* or *dýpð*, and Du. *diepte*, depth (the AS. form being *deopnes*, i. e. deepness); *depth-less*.

DEER, a ruminant quadruped. (E.) Lit. a wild beast, and applied to all sorts of animals; cf. 'rats, and mice, and such small deer', King Lear, iii. 4. 144. ME. *deer*, *der*, *deor*; spelt *der*, Ormulum, 1177. AS. *dēor*, a wild animal; Grein, i. 192. + Du. *dier*, an animal, beast; Dan. *dyr* (the same); Swed. *djur* (same); Icel. *dýr* (same); Goth. *dius*, a wild beast; Mark, i. 13; OHG. *dior*, G. *thier*. Teut. type **deuz-m*. Idg. type **dhusóm*, prob. 'animal'; from **dhus*, to breathe (Kluge). Brugmann, i. § 539 (2). Der. *deer-stalk-er*, *deer-stalk-ing* (for which see **STALK**).

DEFACE, to disfigure. (F.—L.) ME. *defacen*, *desfacen*, Chaucer, Ho. of Fame, iii. 74; Gower, C. A. ii. 46; bk. iv. l. 1322.—OF. *desfacier*, MF. *desfacier*, 'to efface, deface, raze'; Cot.—OF. *des-*, prefix. *<L. dis-*, apart, away; and *face*, a face, from *facies*, a face. [Similarly, Ital. *sfacciare*, to deface (Florio), is from Ital. prefix *s-* *<L. dis-* and Ital. *facia*, a face.] And see **EFFACE**. Der. *deface-ment*.

DEFALCATE, to lop off, abate, deduct. (L.) See Trench, Select Glossary. Used as a pp. by Sir T. Elyot: 'yet be nat these in any parte defalcate of their condigne praises'; The Governour, b. ii. c. 10.—Late L. *defalcare* [also *diffalcare*, with prefix *dis-* for *de-*], to abate, deduct, take away.—L. *de-*, away; and Late L. *falcare* (see *falcistrare* in Ducange), to cut with a sickle, from *fale-*, stem of *fals*, a sickle; see **FALLOUT**. Der. *defalcation*.

DEFAME, to destroy fame or reputation. (F.—L.) ME. *defame*, *diffame*, used convertibly, and the same word. Chaucer has both 'for his defame' and 'of his diffame'; Six-text, Ellesmere MS., Group B, 3738, Group E, 730; (C. T. 14466, 8606). The verb *diffamen* is used by Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 321; and by Chaucer, Ho. of Fame, iii. 491.—OF. *defamer*, to take away one's reputation (Roquefort, who gives a quotation); also *defamer*, *diffamer* (Godefroy).—L. *diffamare*, to spread abroad a report, esp. a bad report; hence, to slander.—L. *dis-*, for *dis-*, apart, away; and *fama*, a report. See **FAME**. Der. *defam-al-ion*, *defam-al-or-y*.

DEFAULT, a failing, failure, defect, offence. (F.—L.) MF. *defaulte*; the *l* was a later insertion, just as in *fault*. The pl. *defaultes*, meaning 'faults', is in the Ancien Kwik, p. 136; Gower has *defaulte*, C. A. ii. 122; bk. iv. l. 3588.—OF. *defaultu*, *defaute*, fem. *default*, *default*, masc., a default, fault, as in Cotgrave. Cf. AF. *default*, Year-books of Edw. I, 1392-3, p. 303.—OF. *def-* *<L. dis-*, for *dis-*, apart; and *faute*, oldest form *falte*, a fault (= Ital. *falta*, a failing), from Late L. *fallitus*, a deficiency, fem. of **fallitus*, a new pp. of *L. fallere*, to fail. See **FAULT**. Der. *default*, verb; *default-er*.

DEFEASANCE, a rendering null and void. (F.—L.) A law term. 'Defeasance, a condition relating to a deed, . . . which being performed, . . . the deed is disabled and made void'; Blount's Law Dict. ed. 1691. Spenser has *defeasance* = defeat; F. Q. i. 12. 12.—AF. *defeasance* (Godefroy), a rendering void.—OF. *defaisant*, *defaisant*, *defaisant*, pres. part. of *defaire*, *defaire*, *desfaire* (Godefroy), to render void, lit. to undo.—OF. *des-* *<L. dis-*, apart, with the force of *E. verbal -m-*; and *faire*, to do, from *L. facere*, to do. See **DEFEAT**. Der. From the like source, *defeat-ible*.

DEFEAT, to overthrow, frustrate a plan. (F.—L.) The verb is the original, as far as Eng. is concerned. ME. *defeiten*, to defeat. 'To ben defet', to be wasted; Chaucer, Troil. v. 618. Also *defat*, Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. ii. pr. 1. l. 7. Formed from the F. pp. —OF. *defait*, *defait*, pp. of *defaire*, *desfaire*, to defeat, undo; see Cot. and Godefroy.—OF. *des-* *<L. dis-*, with the force of *E. verbal -m-*; and *faire*, to do, from *L. facere*, to do. See **FEAT**, **FACT**, **FORFEIT**. Der. *defeat*, sb.; Hamlet, ii. 2. 598. And see above.

DEFECATE, to purify from dregs. (L.) Used as a pp. by Sir T. Elyot, Castel of Helth, b. ii. c. 21.—L. *defecatus*, pp. of *defecare*, to cleanse from dregs.—L. *de-*, away, from, and *fac-*, stem of *fax*, sediment, dregs; of unknown origin. Der. *defecation*.

DEFECT, an imperfection, want. (L.) [The instance from Chaucer in K. is wrong; for *defect* read *desert*. The ME. word of like meaning was *defaute*; see **DEFAULT**.] In Shak. Temp. iii. 1. 44.—L. *defectus*, a want.—L. *defectus*, pp. of *deficere*, to fail; orig. a trans. verb, to undo, loosen.—L. *de-*, down, from, and *facere*, to do. See **FACT**. Der. *defect-ive*, *-ively*, *-ive-ness*; *-ion*; and also (from L. *deficere*) *deficit*, i. e. it is wanting, 3 pers. sing. present; *deficient*, from the pres. part.; *deficiency*.

DEFENCE, a protection, guard. (F.—L.) ME. *defence*, K. Alisaunder, 2615.—OF. *defence*.—L. *defensa*, a defending; Tertullian.—L. *defensus* (sem. *defensa*), pp. of *defendere*, to defend; see below. Der. *defence-less*, *-less-ly*, *-less-ness*; also (from pp. *defensus*), *defens-ive*, *-ive-ly*, *-ible*, *-ibly*, *-ibleness*. Also *fence*, q. v.

DEFEND, to ward off, protect. (F.—L.) In early use. ME. *defenden*; *defending* occurs as a sb. in K. Alisaunder, 676.—OF. *defendre*.—L. *defendere*, to defend.—L. *de*, down; and (obsolete) *fendere*, to strike, occurring in the comp. *de-fendere*, *of-fendere*. *β*. *Fendure* is allied to Gk. *θεῖναι*, to strike, and Skt. *han*, to kill; from *✓GHWEN*, to strike. Brugmann, i. § 654. Der. *defend-er*, *defendant* (F. pres. pt.); also *defence*, q. v.; also *fence*, *fender*.

DEFER (1), to put off, delay. (F.—L.) *Deferred* vnto the years of discretion; Tyndall, Works, p. 388, col. 1. ME. *disferren*, Gower, C. A. i. 262; bk. ii. l. 3074. [A similar confusion between the prefixes *de-* and *dis-* occurs in *de-fere*, q. v.]—OF. *différer*, 'to defer, delay'; Cot.—L. *differe*, to bear different ways; also, to delay.—L. *dis* < *dis-*, apart; and *ferre*, to bear. See **BEAR** (1). Doublet, *differe*. *¶* Distinct from the following.

DEFER (2), to submit or lay before; to submit oneself. (F.—L.) 'Hereupon the commissioners . . . deferred the matter unto the earl of Northumberland'; Bacon, Life of Hen. VII, ed. Lumby, p. 65. The sb. *deference* occurs in Lyden, On Satire, § 12.—OF. *deferer*, 'to charge, accuse, approach; *deferer à vu appeler*, to admit, allow, or accept of, to give way unto an appeal'; Cot.—L. *deferre*, to bring down, to bring a thing before one.—L. *de*, down; and *ferre*, to bear. See **BEAR** (1). *¶* Distinct from the above. Der. *defer-ence*, *enti-al*, *enti-ally*.

DEFIANCE, DEFICIENT; see **Defy**, **Defect**.

DEFILE (1), to make foul, pollute. (Hybrid; L. and E.) A clumsy compound, with a L. prefix to an E. base. The force of the word is due to E. *foul*, but the *form* of the word was suggested by OF. *defouler*, to trample under foot; so that the ME. *defoulen*, to tread down, passed into (or gave way to) a later form *defile*; occasionally *defoul*. [We also had *befoul* and *besfil*.] Both sources must be taken into account. A. We have (1) ME. *defoulen*, to tread down. Rob. of Glouc., describing how King Edmund seized the robber Llofa, says that he 'from the lord hym drou, And defouled him vnder him mid hond and mid fote'; i.e., thrust him down; p. 277, l. 5620. Wyclif translates *conculcatus est* (A. V. 'was trodden down') by *was defouled*; Luke, viii. 5. 'We *defouile* with our fet þe fine gold schene', as a translation of *aurum pelibus conculcatus*; Alexander and Diuidinus, ed. Skeat, 1027. 'This is the OF. *defouler*, 'to tread or trample on'; Cot. Derived from L. *de*, down; and Late L. *fullare*, to full cloth; see **FULLER**. B. Again, we have (2) ME. *defoulen*, to defile, imitated from the former word, but with the sense of E. *foul* engrafted on it. Wyclif translates *conculcatus* (A. V. 'defiled') by *defouled*; Matt. xv. 11. Later, we find *defouled*, Sir T. More, Works, p. 771 a; afterwards *defile*, Much Ado, iii. 3. 60. 'This change to *defile* was due to the influence of ME. *fylen*, the true E. word for 'to pollute', correctly used as late as in Shak. Macb. iii. 1. 65: 'have I *fil'd* my mind.' This is the AS. *fylian*, to make foul, whence the comp. *disfylian*, to pollute utterly, in Gregory's Pastoral, § 54, ed. Sweet, p. 421; also *disfylian*, to defile; Bosworth. The verb *fylian* is regularly formed by the usual mutation of *ū* to *ý*, from the adj. *ful*, foul. See **Foul**. Der. *defilement*.

DEFILE (2), to pass along in a file. (F.—L.) 'Defile, to march or go off, file by file'; Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715. Hence 'Defile, or Defiles, a straight narrow lane, through which a company of soldiers can pass only in file'; id.—F. *defiler*, to file off, defile; an earlier sense was to unravel, said of thread.—F. *de* < OF. *de-*, L. *dis-*, apart; and *filer*, to spin threads, from *fil*, 'a thread'. . . also a file, rauke, order'; Cot.; from L. *filum*, a thread. See **FILE** (1). Der. *defile*, sb., formerly *defiles* (as above), from F. *defil*, pp. of *defiler*.

DEFINE, to fix the bounds of, describe. (F.—L.) ME. *definien*; 'I have defined that bisulphure is þe sovereyn good'; Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. iii. pr. 2, l. 49. *cf. definicionem*, Chaucer, C. T. 5607 (D 25). [The latter is a false form, for *definiicionem*.]—OF. *definier*, Romanic variant of *definire*, 'to define, conclude, determine or discuss, precisely to express, fully to describe'; Cot.—L. *definire*, to limit, settle, define.—L. *de*, down; and *finire*, to set a bound, from L. *finis*, a bound, end. See **FINISH**. Der. *defin-able*, *-ite*, *-itely*, *-itism*, *-it-ion*, *-it-ive*, *-it-iv-ly*.

DEFLAGRATION, a rapid burning. (L.) In Phillips (1706). From L. acc. *deflagratiōem*, a great burning.—L. *deflagrare*, to burn down, consume by fire.—L. *de*, fully; *flagrare*, to burn; see **FLAGRANT**.

DEFLICT, to turn aside, swerve aside. (L.) 'At some part of the Azores it [the uccelle] deflecteth not'; Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, bk. ii. c. 2, § 13. 'Deflexura, a bowing or bending'; Blount's Gloss. ed. 1674.—L. *deflectere*, to bend aside.—L. *de*, down, away;

and *flexere*, to bend; pp. *flexus*. See **Flexible**. Der. *deflection*, *deflex-ure*.

DEFLOUR, DEFLOWER, to deprive of flowers, to ravish. (F.—L.) ME. *deflowren*; Gower, C. A. ii. 322; bk. v. l. 5812. Spelt *deflowre*, Spenser, F. Q. ii. 12. 75.—OF. *defleurier*, 'to deflower, to defile'; Cot.—Late L. *deflorare*, to gather flowers, to ravish.—L. *de*, from, away; and *flor-*, decl. stem of *flūs*, a flower. See **FLOWER**. *¶* Cf. also OF. *desflorir*, with the same sense (prefix *dis-*). Observe the use of *floures* in the sense of 'natural vigour' or 'bloom of youth'; Gower, C. A. ii. 267; bk. v. l. 4174. Der. *deflower-er*; also (from pp. *defloratus*) *deflorate*, *deflorat-ion*.

DEFUXION, a flow or discharge of humours. (L.) Medical. 'Defuxion of salt rheum'; Howell's Letters, b. i. sec. 2. let. 1.—L. acc. *defuxionem*, from nom. *defusio*, a flowing down.—L. *de*, down; and *fluxus*, pp. of *fluere*, to flow. See **FLUID**.

DEFORCE, to deprive by force. (F.—L.) Legal. 'Deforsour, one that overcomes and casts out by force. See the difference between a *deforsour* and a *disseisor*, in Cowel, on this word'; Blount's Gloss. ed. 1674.—OF. *deforcier*, *desforcier*, MF. *deforcier*, 'to dispossess, violently take, forcibly pluck from'; Cot. Cf. Late L. *difforiare*, to take away by violence; Duange.—OF. *de*, for *dis-*, apart, away; and *force*, power, from Late L. *fortis*, power, from L. *fortis*, strong. See **FORCE**. Der. *deforce-ment*; *defors-our* (obsolete).

DEFORM, to disfigure, misshape. (F.—L.) ME. *deformen*, *deformen*. The pp. *deformyd* is in Wyclif, 2 Cor. iii. 7. 'Deformed is the figure of my face'; The Testament of Cresseide, l. 448.—OF. *difformer*, to deform (Godfrey); with *diff* for *dis-*, in place of *de-*.—L. *deformare*, to deform; *deformis*, deformed, ugly.—L. *de*, away; and *forma*, beauty, form. See **FORM**. Der. *deform-i-ty*, ME. *deformité*, Court of Love, 1169; *deform-at-ion*.

DEFAUD, to deprive by fraud. (F.—L.) ME. *defaudren*, Wyclif, Luke, xix. 8; P. Plowman, B. vii. 69.—OF. *defauder*, 'to defraud'; Cot.—L. *defraudare*, to deprive by fraud.—L. *de*, away, from; and *fraud*, stem of *fraus*, fraud. See **FRAUD**.

DEFRAY, to pay costs. (F.—L. and G.) In Cotgrave; and see Spenser, F. Q. i. 5. 42.—MF. *defrayer*, 'to defray, to discharge, to furnish, or bear all the charges of'; Cot.; OF. *defrayer* (Littre).—OF. *de-*, for L. *dis-*, away; and *frat*, sing. of *frat*, cost, expense, now used as a plural sb. Cotgrave also has the form *fraiz* (= *frat*), the pl. of a form *frat*; and Hatfield cites OF. *pres. pl.* *β*. The OF. sing. *fre*, later *frat*, *frat*, is equivalent to Low L. *freidum*, a fine, composition, hence, a cost.—OHG. *fridu* (G. *friede*), peace; also, a fine for a breach of the peace. Korting, §§ 3943, 3968. Der. *defray-ment*.

DEFT, neat, dexterous. (F.) In Chapman, tr. of Homer's Iliad, b. i. l. 11 from end. The adv. *deftly* is commoner; Macb. iv. 1. 68. ME. *dafte*, *defte*, (1) becoming, mild, gentle, (2) innocent, whence the sense of 'foolish', as in prov. F. *dafte*; Ormulum, 2175, 4610; Bestiary, 37; cf. *dafelike*, fittingly, becomingly, Orm. 1215. AS. *deftie*, as seen in *ge-dafte*, mild, gentle, meek, Matt. xxi. 5; *ge-delfice*, fitly, seasonably, Alfred, tr. of Gregory's Past. Care, ed. Sweet, p. 97, l. 15; and see l. 17. Cf. also *daftan*, and *ge-dafstan*, to prepare, *Ælf. Hom.* i. 212, 362. *β*. The *t* is merely a suffix, and disappears in prov. E. and ME. *daff*, *dasse*, a foolish person, P. Plowman, B. 1378; formed from the base *daf-*, to fit, appearing in AS. *ge-dafst*, fit (Grein), the pp. of a lost strong verb **dafan*, to fit, suit. Cf. Du. *defsig*, grave, respectable, genteel; Low G. *defsig*, fit, good, excellent; Goth. *ga-difis*, *ga-dofs*, fitting, fit, from *ga-dahan*, to happen, befall, to be fit. All from Tent. base **dab*, to suit; Fick, i. 633, iii. 144. Cf. also *Dapper*. Doublet, *daft*, in a sinister sense, as, 'daft, doltish', in Levins. Der. *deft-ly*, as above; *deft-ness*.

DEFUNCT, deceased, dead. (L.) Lit. 'having fully performed the course of life'. Shak. has *defuncti*, Cymb. iv. 2. 358; *defunction*, Hen. V. i. 2. 58; *defunctive*, Phoenix, l. 14.—L. *defunctus*, pp. of *defungi*, to perform fully.—L. *de*, down, off, fully; and *fungi*, to perform. See **FUNCTION**. Der. *defunct-ive*, *-ious* (above).

DEFY, to renounce allegiance, challenge, brave. (F.—L.) In early use. ME. *defyen*, *defien*; Chaucer, C. T. 15177 (B 4361). The sb. *defying* is in K. Alisaunder, 7275.—MF. *defer*, 'to defy, challenge'; Cot. Earlier spelling *desfer*, *desfer* (Godfrey), with the sense 'to renounce faith'.—Late L. *diffidare*, to renounce faith, *diffy*.—L. *dis*, far, apart; and *fidus*, faithful, *fidere*, to trust; allied to *fides*, trust, faith. See **FAITH**. Der. *defi-ance*, ME. *defyaunce*, Lylygate, Minor Poems, p. 92; *def-er*.

DEGENERATE, having become base. (L.) Always an adj. in Shak.; see Rich. II. i. 1. 144; ii. 1. 262.—L. *degeneratus*, degenerated, pp. of *degenerare*.—L. *degener*, adj. base, ignoble.—L. *de*, down; and *gener* (for **genes*), stem of *genus*, race, kind, cognate with E. *kin*. See **KIN**. Der. *degenerate*, verb; *-ly*, *-ness*; *degenerat-ion*, *-ive*; *degenerac-y*.

DEGLUTITION, the act of swallowing. (F.-L.) 'Deglutition, a devouring or swallowing down; Blount's Gloss. ed. 1674.—MF. *deglutition*; see F. *deglutition* in Hatfield. Colined from L. *dē*, down, and *glut-i-us*, pp. of *glutire*, to swallow. See **GLUT**.

DEGRADE, to lower in rank, debase. (F.-L.) In Sir T. More, Works, p. 624. 'That no man schulde be degraded;' Trevisa, v. 35. The pp. is spelt *degrady*, Barbour, Bruce, l. 175.—OF. *degrader*, 'to degrade, or deprive of degree, office, estate, or dignity;' Cot.—Late L. *degradare*, to deprive of rank.—L. *dē*, down, away; and *gradus*, rank. See **Grade**. Der. *degrad-at-ion*; and see **Degree**.

DEGREE, rank, state, position, extent. (F.-L.) In early use. ME. *degre*, *degre*; Chaucer, C. T. 9901 (M. 2077). The pl. *degres* is in Hall Meidenhad, p. 23, l. 21.—OF. *degre*, *degre*, a degree, step, rank. Cf. Prov. *degrat*. 'This word answers to a type "degradus"; Brachet.—L. *dē*, down; and *gradus*, a step, grade. See **Degrade**.

DEHISCENT, gaping. (L.) A botanical term.—L. *dehiscens*, stem of *dehiscere*, pres. pt. of *dehiscere*, to gape open.—L. *dē*, down, fully; and *hiscere*, to yawn, gape, inceptive of *hiare*, to yawn. See **Hiatus**. Der. *dehiscence*.

DEIFY, to account as a god. (F.-L.) ME. *deifyen*; 'that they may might be deified;' Gower, C. A. ii. 153; bk. v. l. 776.—OF. *deifier*, 'to deify;' Cot.—Late L. *deificare*, = L. *deificus*, accounting as gods.—L. *dei*, nom. *deus*, God; and *facer*, to make, which becomes *fic*- in composition. See **Deity**. Der. (from L. *deificus*) *deifico*, *deifico*-al; (like L. pp. *deificatus*) *deificat-ion*, Gower, C. A. ii. 158; bk. v. l. 934.

DEIGN, to condescend, think worthy. (F.-L.) ME. *deignen*, *deinen*; Gower, C. A. iii. 11; bk. vi. l. 293. Commonly used as a reflexive verb. 'Him ne deigned not;' Rob. of Glouc. p. 557, l. 11645. 'Deineth hir herte reste;' Chaucer, Troil. iii. 1281.—AF. *deigne*, Edw. Confessor, 4489; pres. s. of OF. *dignier*, Godefroy.—L. *dignari*, to deem worthy.—L. *dignus*, worthy. See **Dignity**. Dainty. Der. *di-dain*, q. v.

DEITY, the divinity. (F.-L.) ME. *deiti*, Romaine of the Rose, 5656; Chaucer, C. T. 11359 (F. 1047).—OF. *deit*, a deity.—L. *deitatem*, acc. of *deitatis*, deity.—L. *dei*, nom. *deus*, god; cf. *divus*, godlike. Allied to W. *duw*, God; Gael. and Ir. *da*, God; Gk. *θεός*, divine; Skt. *deva*, a god; *deva*-, divine. And see **Tuesday**.

DER. From the same source, *dei-fy*, q. v.; also *dei-firm*, *dei-st*, -*sm*.
DEJECT, to cast down. (L.) 'Christ deieci himself euen unto the hells;' Udal, Ephes. c. 4, v. 9.—I. *deiectus*, pp. of *deicere* (*deicere*), to cast down.—L. *dē*, down; and *icere*, to cast. See **Jet** (1). Der. *deiect-ed*, *ed-ly*, *ed-ness*, -*ion*.

DELAITE, to accuse (in Scots law); to report. (L.) 'If a minister be thus left at liberty to delate sinners from the pulpit;' Case of Jas. Thomson, in App. to Boswell's Johnson.—Late L. *delatitio*, to accuse; used as frequent. of *deferre*, to defer.—L. *dē*, fully; and *lat-us*, for *latus*, pp. of *tolle*, to take away. See **Delay**.

DELAY, vb., to put off, to linger. (F.-L.) In early use; the pp. *delayed* occurs in Rob. of Glouc. p. 513, l. 10563; the sb. *delai* is in Layamon, ii. 308.—OF. *delayer*, *dilaier*, given as variants of *deleer* in Godefroy. It answers in sense to L. *dilatāre*, to defer, delay, put off; which would properly give only OF. *diler*. β. The L. *dilatāre* is from *dilatū*, deferred, put off. [The pp. *dilatū* is used as a pp. of *deferre*, though from a different root.]—L. *dē*, for *dis*, apart; and *lat-us*, borne, carried, for *latus*, allied to L. *tolle*, to lift; cf. Gk. *ὑλός*, enduring.—✓TEL, to lift. ¶ Since *dilatū* is used as pp. of *deferre*, the word *delay* is equivalent to *defer*; see **Defer** (1). The OF. spelling *delatier* (with *ai*) causes a difficulty. The AF. form *deslaier* occurs in the Liber Albus, p. 217. Cf. Gascon *delaya*, to delay (Moncaut). Der. *delay*, sb.; OF. *delai*, sb. from the verb. Note AF. *delai*, sb., *delai*, vb., in the Statutes of the Realm, pp. 28, 38 (1275).

DELECTABLE, pleasing. (F.-L.) [The usual ME. word was *delectable*; see **Delight**. The quotations in Richardson are misleading; in the first and second of them, read *delectable* and *delectably*. The occurrence of *delectable* in the Romaine of the Rose, 1440, is due to Thynne's edition, and the occurrence of *delectable* in the only edition of Mandeville's Travels, c. 14, p. 155, is suspicious.] However, we find *delectable* in Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 22; *delectable* in Caxton's Golden Legend, St. Paul first Hermit, i. 1; and in the Bible of 1551, 2 Sam. i. 26, where the A. V. has 'pleasant.' Also in Shak. Rich. II. ii. 3, 7.—OF. *delectable*, 'delectable;' Cot. (first found in 14th c.)—L. *delectabilis*, delightful.—L. *delectare*, pp. *delectatus*, to delight. See **Delight**. Der. *delectabil-y*, *delectable-ness*, *delect-at-ion*.

DELEGATE, a chosen deputy. (L.) Cockerham (1642) has: 'Delegate, to assigne, to send in commission.' The sb. occurs in the State Trials, an. 1613, Countess of Essex (K.).—L. *delegatus*, pp. of *delegare*, to send to a place, depute, appoint.—L. *dē*, from; and *legare*, to send, depute, appoint, from *leg-*, stem of *lex*, law. See **Legate**, **Legal**. Der. *delegate*, verb; *delegat-ion*.

DELETE, to erase, blot out. (L.) 'Studiously deleting the character of that sacrament;' T. Fuller, A. Pisgah Sight, bk. iii. sect. 10. § 2.—L. *delitus*, pp. of *delire*, to destroy.—L. *dē*, down, away; and *-lire*, an unused verb closely related to *linere*, to daub, smear, erase. Cf. the pt. t. *delitui* with *leui*, pt. t. of *linere* (Breal).

DELETERIOUS, hurtful, noxious. (Gk.) Used by Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors, b. iii. c. 7, § 4. 'Tho' stored with *deleterious* medicines;' Butler, Hudibras, pt. i. c. 2, l. 317.—Late L. *deleterius*, noxious (with -ous for -us); merely Latinised from Gk.—Gk. *δολη-ήριος*, noxious.—Gk. *δολη-ήριος*, a destroyer.—Gk. *δολη-ήμι*, I do a hurt, I harm, injure.

DELF, a kind of earthenware. (Du.) 'Delf, earthenware; counterfeit China, made at Delft;' Johnson. Named from Delft in Holland. 'Delft, S. Holland, a town founded about 1074; famous for Delft earthenware, first manufactured here about 1310. The sale of delft greatly declined after the introduction of potteries into Germany and England;' Haydn, Dict. of Dates. β. The -f is excretic; the old name of the place was *Delf*, and it was named from the canal on which it stood.—Wflem. *delf*, a canal; De Bo.—Wflem. and Du. *delven*, to dig; see **Delve**. (Frack).

DELIBERATE, carefully considered. (L.) 'Of a deliberate purpose;' Sir T. More, Works, p. 214 f. [There was an earlier ME. verb *deliberen*, 'For which he gan deliberen for the beste;' Chaucer, Troil. iv. 169.]—L. *deliberatus*, pp. of *deliberare*, to consult.—L. *dē*, down, thoroughly; and *librare*, to weigh, from *libra*, a balance. See **Librate**. Der. *deliberate*, verb; -y, -ness; *deliberation* (*deliberacion*), Gower, C. A. iii. 352; bk. viii. l. 2302, -ion, -ion-ly.

DELICATE, alluring, dainty, nice, refined. (L.) ME. *delicat*, P. Plowman, C. ix. 279. Chaucer has *delicat*, C. T. 14389 (B 3661); *delicacie*, id. 14397 (B 3666).—L. *delicatus*, luxurious, cf. *delicia*, luxury, pleasure.—*delicere*, to amuse, allure, from *dē*, away, greatly, and *facere*, to allure, entice. See **Delicious**. Der. *delicate-ly*, -ness, *delicacy*.

DELICIOUS, very pleasing, delightful. (F.-L.) ME. *delicious*, King Alisaunder, 38; *delicious*, Gower, C. A. iii. 24; bk. vi. l. 671.—OF. *delicieux* (Godefroy).—Late L. *deliciosus*, pleasant choice.—L. *delicia*, pleasure, luxury. See **Delicate**. Der. *delicious-ly*, -ness.

DELIGHT, great pleasure; vb., to please. (F.-L.) A false spelling. ME. *delit*, sb.; *delitell*, verb. Of these, the sb. is found very early, in O. Eng. Homilies, i. 187, l. 17. The verb is in Chaucer, C. T. Group E, 907 (Cler. Tale). [In French, the verb appears to be the older.]—OF. *deliter*, earlier *deliter*, to delight; whence *delit*, earlier *delit*, sb. delight.—L. *delectare*, to delight; frequentative of *delectare*, to allure.—L. *dē*, fully; and *lacere*, to allure. See **Delectable**, **Delicate**. Der. *delight-ful*, -ful-ly, -ful-ness, -some; all hybrid compounds, with E. suffixes.

DELINEATE, to draw, sketch out. (L.) Orig. a pres. part., used as adj. 'A delinquent person;' State Trials, an. 1640; Earl Stafford (R.). As sb. in Shak. Macb. iii. 6, 12.—L. *delinquent*, stem of *delinquens*, omitting one's duty, pres. part. of *delinquere*, to omit.—L. *dē*, away, from; and *lingere*, to leave. Der. *delinquency*.

DELIQUESCE, to melt, become liquid. (L.) A chemical term.—L. *deliquesce*, to melt, become liquid.—L. *dē*, down, away; and *linguere*, to become liquid, inceptive form of *linguere*, to be wet. See **Liquid**. Der. *deliquescent*, -ence.

DELIRIOUS, wandering in mind, insane. (L.) A coined word, made from the L. *delirium*, which was also adopted into English. 'Delirium this is call'd, which is mere dotage;' Ford, Lover's Melancholy, A. iii. sc. 3. The more correct form was *delirous*. We find in Blount's Gloss. ed. 1674: 'Delirium, dotage;' and 'Delirous, that doteth and swereth from reason;' but in Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715, the latter word has become *delirious*.—L. *delirium*, madness; from *delirus*, one that goes out of the furrow in ploughing, hence, crazy, dotting, mad.—L. *dē*, from; and *lirus*, a furrow, allied to OHG. *leis*, G. *leis*, a track, a rut. Der. *deliriously*, -ness.

DELIVER, to liberate, set free. (F.-L.) ME. *deliueren*, *deliueren*; King Alisaunder, 1319, 13197; Rob. of Glouc., pp. 38, 462; ll. 7836, 9502.—OF. *deliuerer*, to set free.—Late L. *deliberare*, to set free.—L. *dē*, from; and *librare*, to free, from *liber*, free, which may be connected with *libido*, pleasure, *libet*, it pleases, and the E. *lief*. Brugmann, i. § 102. See **Lief**. Der. *deliuer-ance*, -er-y.

DELL, a dale, valley. (E.) ME. *delle*, *Relique Antiqua*, ii. 7 (Stratmann); pl. *delun* (= *dellum*), Anturs of Arbur, st. 4. AS. *dell*, n.; Cart. Saxon, ed. Birch, i. 547; ii. 71. 4 MDu. *delle* (Ilexham);

EFrica. *delle*. See Notes on E. Etym., p. 65. Tent. type **dal-jom*. A variant of *dals*. See *Dale*.

DELTA, the Greek name of the letter *d*. (Gk.—Phoenician.) [Hence *deloid*.] *Deloides* (in anatomy) a triangular muscle which is inserted to the middle of the shoulder-bone, and is shaped like the Greek letter Δ ; Kersey, ed. 1715. *Deloid* is the Gk. $\delta\epsilon\lambda\alpha\iota\delta\epsilon\varsigma$, delta-shaped, triangular; = Gk. $\delta\epsilon\lambda\tau\alpha$; and $\delta\iota\delta\omicron\varsigma$, appearance.] The Gk. $\delta\epsilon\lambda\tau\alpha$ answers to, and was borrowed from, the Heb. $\delta\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\theta$, the Phoenician name of the fourth letter of the alphabet. The original sense of *delta* was 'a door of a tent'.

DELUDE, to deceive, cajole. (L.) ME. *deluden*. 'That it deludes the wittes outwardly'; Henryson, Test. of Creseide, l. 509. = L. *deludere*, to mock at, banter, deceive; pp. *delusus* = L. *de*, fully; and *ludere*, to play, jest. Der. *delus-ive*, *-ive-ly*, *-ive-ness*, *-ion*, *-or-y*; all from pp. *delusus*.

DELUGE, a flood, inundation. (F.—L.) In *L'envoy de Chaucer a Skogan*, l. 14. = OF. *deluge*, 'a deluge'; Cot. = L. *diluvium*, a deluge. = L. *diluvare*, to wash away. = L. *di*, for *dis*, apart; and *luere*, to wash, allied to *lave*. See *Lave*.

DELVE, to dig with a spade. (E.) ME. *deluen* (with *u* for *v*), pt. t. *dalf*; Rob. of Glouc. pp. 131, 395; ll. 2772, 8134. AS. *delfan*, to dig; Grein, l. 187. = *13u*, *delven*, to dig; O.H.G. *bodelban*, M.H.G. *teiben*, to dig. Allied to Russ. *dolbit*, to hollow out; O.Russ. *dalp-lan*, a punch. Brugmann, l. §§ 493, 521 (2). Der. *delver*.

DEMAGOGUE, a leader of the people. (F.—Gk.) It occurs in the Eikon Basilike; and Milton, Ans. to Eikon Basilike, calls it a 'goblin word'. = F. *demagogue*, a word first hazarded by Bossuet [died A.D. 1704, 30 years after Milton], and counted so bold a novelty that for long [!] none ventured to follow him in its use; Trench, Eng. Past and Present. Yet it had previously been employed by Oresme in the 14th c. (Littré). = Gk. $\delta\eta\mu\alpha\gamma\omicron\gamma\omicron\varsigma$, a popular leader. = Gk. $\delta\eta\mu\alpha$, base of $\delta\eta\mu\alpha\varsigma$, a country district, also the people; and $\gamma\omicron\gamma\omicron\varsigma$, leading, from $\gamma\omicron\gamma\omicron$, to lead, which is from γ AG, to drive.

DEMAND, to ask, require. (F.—L.) In Shak. All's Well, ii. 1. 21; and in Caxton (N.E.D.). [But the sb. *demand* (ME. *demande*) was in early use, and occurs in Rob. of Glouc. p. 509, l. 10285; Chaucer, C. T. 4892 (ll. 472).] = OF. *demandier*. = L. *demandare*, to give in charge, entrust; in Late L. to demand (Ducange). = L. *dē*, down, wholly; and *mandare*, to entrust, consign. See *Mandate*. Der. *demand*, sb., *-al*, *-ant* (law French).

DEMARCATION, DEMARKATION, a marking off of bounds, a limit. (Spau.—L. and MHG.) The speculative line of demarcation? Burke, On the Fr. Revolution (K.). = Spau. *demarcacion* (see N.E.D.); whence also F. *démarcation*, in the phr. *ligne de démarcation*, a line of demarcation. = L. *dē*, down; and Spau. *marcar*, to mark, a word of Germanic origin. See *Mark*. ¶ It will be seen that the sb. *démarcation* is quite distinct from the F. verb *démarrer*; to dis-mark, i.e. to take away a mark. The prefix must be L. *dē*, not L. *dis*, or the word is reversed in meaning.

DEMBAN (1), to conduct; *refl.* to behave. (F.—L.) ME. *demenen*, *demenen*, *demenen*; Chaucer, Ho. of Fame, ii. 451. = OF. *demenier*, to conduct, treat, manage (Godefroy). = OF. *dē*, from L. *dē*, down, fully; and *mener*, to conduct, control, from Late L. *minuere*, to drive cattle, to lead from place to place; L. *minuere*, to urge, drive on; *minuere*, to threaten. See *Monace*. Der. *demenour*, q. v.

DEMBAN (2), to debase, lower. (Hybrid; L. and K.) Perhaps suggested by *Demean* (1); but really formed, on the analogy of *debase*, from the L. prep. *dē*, down, and the E. *mean*, adj. base. See *Mean* (2).

DEMEANOUR, behaviour. (F.—L.) A coined word; ME. *de-meneure*, from *demenen*, to demean; see *Demean* (1). 'L for *trude*, D for *demeanure*'; Knechtel of Loue, st. 63; in Chaucer's Works, ed. 1561, fol. cccxliii. *Demeanyn* occurs in the same stanza, used as a sb. Cf. Spenser, F. Q. iv. 10, 49.

DEMENTED, mad. (L.) The pp. of the old verb *demente*, to madden. 'Which thus seke to demente the synple hartes of the people'; Bale, Apology, fol. 80. = L. *dementare*, to drive out of one's mind (Acts, viii. 11); cf. *dementia*, madness. = L. *dē*, away from; and *ment*, stem of *mens*, mind. See *Mental*.

DEMERIT, ill desert. (F.—L.) In Shak. Macb. iv. 3. 226; but also used in a good sense, i.e. merit, Cor. i. 1. 276. = OF. *démérite*, 'desert, merit, deserving; also (the contrary) a disservice, demerit, misdeed, ill carriage, ill deserving; in which sense it is most commonly used at this day'; Cot. = Late L. *déméritum*, a fault. = L. *dēmāre*, to deserve (whence the good sense of the word). = L. *dē*, down, fully; and *merēre*, *meriti*, to deserve. See *Merit*.

DEMESNE, orig. possession; also a manor-house, with lands. (F.—L.) Also written *demain*, and a doublet of *domain*. ME. *demain*, *demeyn*, a domain; Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 7; Chaucer, C. T. 14583 (B 3855). [The spelling *demesne* is false, due

probably to confusion with OF. *mesnes* or *maines*, a household; see *Demain* in Blount's Law Dict.] = AF. *demaine*, Laws of Will. I., § 17; *demaine*, Year-books of Edw. I., 1292-3, p. 5; *demaine*, id., 1302-3, p. 19; OF. *demains*, *demeine*, orig. an adj., specially belonging to; whence also E. *domain*. So also Cot. gives: 'Demain, a demaine, the same as Domain'. See *Domain*.

DEMI-, a prefix, signifying 'half'. (F.—L.) OF. *dem*, m. *demie*, f. 'half, demy'; Cot. = L. *dimidium*, half. = L. *di* = *dis*, apart; and *medius*, middle. See *Medium*, *Medial*. Der. *dem*-god, *demiseminator*, &c.; also *dem*, q. v.

DEMIJOHN, a glass vessel with a large body and small neck, enclosed in wickerwork. (F.) Spelt *dame-jeanne* in Falconer's Dict. of the Marine (1769). = F. *dame-jeanne* (Littré). Much disputed; and prob. not of Eastern origin. The F. form seems to be right as it stands; cf. Spau. *dama-jana*, a demijohn. = F. *dame* (Spau. *dama*), lady; and *jeanne* (Spau. *juana*), Jane, Joan. See N.E.D.

DEMISE, transference, decease. (F.—L.) Shaks. has the vb. *demise*, to bequeath; Rich. III, iv. 4. 247. For the sb. see Blount's Law Dict. = OF. *demise*, also *desmise*, fem. of *demis*, 'displaced, deposed, . . . dismissed, resigned'; Cot. This is the pp. of OF. *desmettre*, to displace, dismiss. = L. *dimittere*, to send away, dismiss. = L. *di* = *dis* (OF. *des*), away, apart; and *mittere*, to send. See *Dismiss*. [The sense changed from 'resigned' to 'resigning'.] Der. *demise*, vb.

DEMOCRACY, popular government. (F.—L. = Gk.) Formerly written *democraty*, Milton, Areopagitica, ed. Hales, l. 4. = MF. *democratie*, 'a democratic, popular government'; Cot. = Med. L. *dēmocratia*, = Gk. $\delta\eta\mu\alpha\kappa\rho\alpha\tau\iota\alpha$, popular government. = Gk. $\delta\eta\mu\alpha$, for $\delta\eta\mu\alpha\varsigma$, a country-district, also, the people; and $\kappa\rho\alpha\tau\iota\alpha$, I am strong, I rule, from $\kappa\rho\alpha\tau\alpha\varsigma$, strength, allied to $\kappa\rho\alpha\tau\iota\varsigma$, strong, which is cognate with E. *hard*. Der. *democrat*, *-ic*, *-ical*, *-ical-ly*.

DEMOLISH, to overthrow, destroy. (F.—L.) 'Were not the tailor's wife to be demolish'd?'; Ben Jonson, The New Inn, A. iv. sc. 3. And in Kaleigh, Hist. of the World, b. ii. c. 20, s. 2 (K.). = OF. *demolir*, inchoative stem of the verb *demolire*, 'to demolish'; Cot. = L. *demolir*, pp. *demolitus*, rarely *demolire*, to pull down, demolish. = L. *dē*, down; and *molir*, endeavour, throw, displace, from *miles*, a heap, also labour, effort. See *Mole* (3). Der. *demolition*.

DEMON, an evil spirit. (F.—L. = Gk.) In Shak. Hen. V. ii. 2. 121; and in Trevisa, tr. of Higden, iii. 279. The adj. *demoniac* is in Chaucer, C. T. 7874 (D 2292). = OF. *demon*, 'a devil, spirit, hobgoblin'; Cot. = L. *demon*, a demon, spirit. = Gk. $\delta\alpha\iota\mu\omega\varsigma$, a god, genius, spirit; also fate. Perhaps meaning 'distributor'; from $\delta\alpha\iota\omega\mu\alpha$, I impart (Pretzler). Der. (from L. stem *demoni-*) *demoniac*, *-ac-al*, *-ac-ally*; also (from Gk. $\delta\alpha\iota\mu\omega\varsigma$) *demonolatry*, i.e. devil-worship, from Gk. $\lambda\alpha\tau\rho\iota\alpha$, service; also *demonology*, i.e. discourse about demons, from Gk. $\lambda\omicron\gamma\omicron\varsigma$, discourse, which from $\lambda\alpha\iota\omega\varsigma$, to say.

DEMONSTRATE, to show, explain fully. (L.) In Shak. Hen. V. iv. 2. 54. Much earlier are ME. *demonstratif*, Chaucer, C. T. 7854 (D 2247); *demonstracion*, Ch. tr. of Boethius, b. ii. pr. 4. l. 122; *demonstrable*, Rom. of Rose, 4688. = L. *demonstratus*, pp. of *demonstrare*, to show fully. = L. *dē*, down, fully; and *monstrare*, to show. See *Monster*. Der. *demonstration*; also *demonstrable*, from L. *demonstrabilis*; *demonstrative*, formerly *demonstratif* (see above), from MF. *demonstratif* (Cotgrave), which from L. *demonstrativus*; *demonstrative-ly*, *-ness*.

DEMORALISE, to corrupt in morals. (F.—L.) A late word. First in 1793. Todd cites a quotation, dated 1808. = F. *démoraliser*, to demoralise; Hamilton, = F. *dē*, base = OF. *dē* = L. *dē*, apart; and *moraliser*, 'to expound morally'; Cot. See *Moral*. Der. *démoralisation*.

DEMOTIC, pertaining to the people. (Gk.) Modern. Not in Todd. = Gk. $\delta\eta\mu\omega\tau\iota\kappa\omicron\varsigma$, pertaining to the people. Formed with suffix *-i-ko-*, from $\delta\eta\mu\omega\tau\iota\varsigma$, a commoner. This is formed, with suffix *-i-ko-* (denoting the agent), from $\delta\eta\mu\omega$, for $\delta\eta\mu\alpha\varsigma$, a country-district, also, the people. Cf. OIrish *dám*, a retinue.

DEMULCENT, soothing. (L.) Modern. The verb *demulce* is once used by Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, b. i. c. 20. § 1. = L. *dēmulcent*, stem of pres. pt. of *dēmulcere*, to stroke down, caress; hence, to soothe. = L. *dē*, down; and *mulcere*, to stroke, allay. Cf. Skt. *mṛ* to stroke.

DEMUR, to delay, hesitate, object. (F.—L.) 'If the parties demurred in our judgement'; Sir T. More, Works, p. 215 h. ME. *de-mourer* (as = F. *er*), Ancien Kivle, p. 242. = OF. *démourer*, *démourer*, 'to abide, stay, tarry'; Cot. = L. *dēmorari*, to retard, delay. = L. *dē*, from, fully; and *morari*, to delay, from *mora*, hesitation, delay. Der. *démourer*, &c.

DEMURE, sober, staid, grave. (F.—L.) See Spenser, F. Q. ii. 1. 6. [And see Trench, Select Glossary, who points out that the word was once used in a thoroughly good sense.] *Demurely* occurs in La Belle Dame sans Merci, l. 246; and *demure* in Lydgate, Minor Poems, pp. 19, 29. Coined by prefixing *dē* (for L. *dē*-, very) to ME.

mure, mature, calm, demure, which occurs in Polit. Rel. and Love Poems, ed. Furnivall, p. 107, l. 139; Sir J. Holland, The Howlat, l. 83; etc.—OF. *mure* (F. *mür*), mature.—L. *māurus*, mature. See *Mature*. ¶ Palsgrave has: 'Sadly, demurement; Soberly, sadly, meurement, p. 841. Demurement = L. *de mātūra mente*.

DEMY, a certain size of paper. (F.—L.) A printer's term; another spelling of *Demi*, q. v.

DEN, a cave, lair of a wild beast. (E.) ME. *den*; Will. of Palerne, 20. AS. *denn*, a cave, sleeping-place; L. 'cubile'; Grein, l. 187. + MDu. *denn*, a den, cave; Kilian. ¶ Probably closely allied to ME. *dene*, a valley, AS. *denu*, a valley; Grein, l. 187; still preserved in place-names, as *Tranter-den*, *Rolling-denn*.

DENARY, relating to tens. (L.) Modern arithmetic employs 'the denary scale'—L. *denarius*, containing ten.—L. pl. *deni* (= *decim*), ten by ten. Formed on the base of *decem*, ten. See *Decimal*. Der. Hence *denier* (below).

DENDROID, resembling a tree. (Gk.) Modern. From Gk. *dendro-*, for *dendron*, a tree; and *-oides*, like, from *elbos*, form. The Gk. *dendron* appears to be a reduplicated form, connected with Gk. *dris*, a tree, an oak, and E. *tree*; Curtius, l. 295. See *Tree*. Der. From the same source is *dendrology*, i. e. a discourse on trees, from *lógos*, a discourse.

DENIAL, DENIER; see *Deny*.

DENIER, a (former) French coin, the twelfth part of a sou. (F.—L.) In Shak. Rich. III. l. 2, 252.—F. *denier*, 'the tenth part of an English penny'; Cot.—L. *denarius*, acc. of *denarius*, a Roman coin worth 10 ass.—L. *den-ri*, ten by ten, from L. *decem*, ten; and suffix *-arius*. See *Denary*.

DENIZEN, a naturalized citizen, inhabitant. (F.—L.) Formerly *denizen*. Udal, Matt. c. 5. v. 5. [The verb to *denize* or *denizise* also occurs. 'The Irish language was free *denizened* [naturalized] in the English pale;'] Hollinshead, *desc.* of Ireland, c. 1. 'In the Liber Albus of the City of London the F. *denizen* [also *denizen*, *denzine*], the original of the E. word, is constantly opposed to *foreign*, applied to traders *within* and *without* the privileges of the city franchise respectively. Ex. "Qe checoun qavere love ascoun ou ascuns terres on teneantz de *denzoun* ou de *forin* deinz la franchise de la citee;" p. 448; Wedgwood. β. Thus E. *denizen* is from AF. *denzein*, a word formed by adding the suffix *-in* to L. *-anus* (cf. OF. *vilain* = L. *villānus*) to the AF. *deniz*, within, which occurs in the above quotation, and is the word now spelt *dans*.—L. *dē intus*, from within; which became *d'enz*, *d'ens*, and finally *dans*.—L. *dē*, from; and *intus*, within; see *Internal*. Der. *denizen-ship*.

DENOMINATE, to designate. (L.) 'Those places, which were denominated of angels and saints; Hooker (in Todd).—L. *denominātus*, pp. of *denomināre*, to name.—L. *dē*, down; and *nomināre*, to name, from *nōmīn*, stem of *nōmen*, a name. See *Noun*, *Name*. Der. *denominat-ion* (in Sir T. Elyot, Castel of Heith, b. i. c. 2. § 1; and in Usk, Test. of Love, bk. ii. c. 9, l. 162); *denominat-ion*, *-al*, *-alism*; *denominat-ive*, *-or*.

DENOTE, to mark, indicate, signify. (F.—L.) In Hamlet, l. 2. 83.—OF. *denoter*, 'to denote, shew'; Cot.—L. *denotare*, to mark out.—L. *dē*, down; and *notare*, to mark, from *nota*, a mark. See *Note*.

DENOUEMENT, the unravelling of the plot of a story. (F.—L.) 'The denouement, as a pedantic disciple of Bossu would call it, of this poem [The Rape of the Lock] is well conducted; Dr. War-ton, Pass. on Pope, i. 250 (Todd).—F. *dénouement*; formed with suffix *-ment* from the verb *dénouer*, to untie.—F. *dē* < L. *dis*, apart; and *nouer*, to tie in a knot, from *noue*, a knot, which is from L. *nōdum*, acc. of *nōdus*, a knot. See *Note*.

DENOUNCE, to announce, threaten. (F.—L.) ME. *denounsen*. Wyclif has *we denounsen* to translate *denūnciābimus*; 2 Thess. iii. 10.—OF. *denoncer*; Cot.—L. *denūntiare*, to declare.—L. *dē*, down, fully; and *nūntiare*, to announce, from *nūntius*, a messenger. See *Nuncio*. Der. *denounce-ment*; also (like L. pp. *denūntiātus*) *denunciat-or*, *-or-y*. **DENSE**, close, compact. (L.) In Milton, P. L. ii. 948; Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 29.—L. *densus*, thick, close, + Gk. *thick*. Brugmann, i. § 851. Der. *dense-ness*, *dens-i-ty*; also *con-dense*, q. v.

DENT, a mark of a blow. (E.) A variant of *dint*; the orig. sense was merely 'a blow'. ME. *dent*, *dint*, *dunt*. Spelt *dent* or *dint* indifferently in Will. of Palerne, 2757, 3750, 1334, 2784. See further under *Dint*. Der. *dent*, verb. ¶ Partly confused with *dent*, an indentation, from F. *dent*, a tooth (below).

DENTAL, belonging to the teeth. (L.) 'The Hebrews have assigned which letters are labial, which dental, and which guttural; Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 198. Formed with suffix *-al* (= L. *-ilis*) from L. *dent*, stem of *dens*, a tooth, cognate with F. *tooth*. See *Tooth*.

DENTATED, furnished with teeth. (L.) 'Dentated, having teeth;' Bailey, vol. ii.—L. *dentatus*, toothed; formed with suffix *-atus*, a pp. form, from *dent*, stem of *dens*, a tooth. See *Tooth*.

DENTICLE, a small tooth. (L.) In Chaucer's *Astrolabe*,

pt. i. § 23. 'Denticle, a little tooth;' Blount's Gloss. ed. 1674.—L. *dent-cu-lus*, formed with dimin. suffixes *-cu-* and *-lus* from *dentis*, declensional stem of *dens*, a tooth. See *Tooth*. Der. *denticul-ate*, *-at-ion*.

DENTIFRICE, tooth-powder. (F.—L.) It occurs in Blount's Gloss. ed. 1674; Ben Jonson, *Catiline*, Act. ii. (Sempronius); and in Holland's Pliny, b. xxviii. c. 11 (end).—MF. and F. *dentifrice* (Haltfeld).—L. *dentifricum*, tooth-powder; Pliny.—L. *dentif*, for *dens*, a tooth; and *fricare*, to rub. See *Tooth* and *Friction*.

DENTIST, one who attends to teeth. (L.) First about 1760; not in Johnson. Formed by adding the suffix *-ist* to L. *dent*, stem of *dens*, a tooth; see *Tooth*. Der. *dentist-ry*.

DENTITION, cutting of teeth. (L.) In Blount's Gloss. ed. 1674.—L. *dentitiōnem*, acc. of *dentitio*, *dentitio*, 1. *dentire*, to cut teeth.—L. *dentit*, declensional stem of *dens*, a tooth. See *Tooth*.

DENUDE, to lay bare. (L.) Used by Colgrave to explain F. *dénuer*.—L. *dēnudare*, to lay bare.—L. *dē*, down, fully; and *nudare*, to make bare, from *nūdus*, bare. See *Nude*.

DENUNCIATION, a denouncing. (L.) In Shak. Meas. i. 2. 152.—L. *denūntiatiōnem*, acc. of *denūntiatio*.—L. *denūntiare*, *denūntiare*, to denounce. See *Denounce*.

DENY, to gainsay, refuse. (F.—L.) In early use. ME. *denien*; Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 249; Wyclif, Matt. xvi. 24, xxvi. 34.—OF. *denier*, earlier *denier*, *denoier*, to deny.—L. *dēnegare*, to deny.—L. *dē*, fully; and *negare*, to deny, say no. See *Negation*. Der. *denial*, *abso*.

DEODAND, a thing (formerly) forfeited to the crown, for pious uses. (AF.—L.) See Blount's *Nomolexicon*. Lit. 'given to God.'—AF. *deodande*; Britton, bk. i. c. 2. § 14.—L. *Dēo*, to God, dat. case of *Dens*, God; and *dandum*, to be given, from *dare*, to give.

DEODAR, an ornamental tree, a sub-species of cedar. (Hind.—Skt.) See Yule.—Hind. *drudrār*, the name of a tree (Forbes); called *deodar* in Kashmir (Yule).—Skt. *deva-dār*, timber of the gods.—Skt. *diva*, a deity (see *Tuesday*); and *dārū*, a kind of pine (see *Tree*).

DEPART, to separate, to part from, quit, die. (F.—L.) In early use. ME. *departen*; Floriz and Blanchefleur, ed. Lumby, l. 12; Chaucer, *Troilus*, v. 1073.—OF. *departir*, *despartir* (Godefroy).—OF. *des* (L. *dis*), asunder; and *partir*, to part, from L. *partire*, to part, which is from L. *partis*, decl. stem of *pars*, a part. See *Part*. Der. *depart-ment*, *-ure*.

DEPEND, to hang, be connected with. (F.—L.) ME. *dependen*. 'The fatal chance Of life and death dependeth in balance,' Lydgate, *Thebes*, pt. iii. sect. Ibrated The Wordes of the worthy Queene Iocasta, l. 33.—OF. *dependere*, 'to depend, rely, hang on'; Cot.—L. *dependere*, to hang down, depend on.—L. *dē*, down; and *pendere*, to hang. See *Pendant*. Der. *depend-ant* (k. pres. pt.), *depend-ent* (L. pres. pt.), *-ent-ly*, *-ence*, *-ency*.

DEPICT, to picture, represent. (L.) 'His arms are fairly depicted in his chamber;' Fuller, *Worthies*, Cambs. (R.). But *depict* was orig. a pp. 'I fond a lyknesse depict upon a wall;' Lydgate, *Minor Poems*, p. 177; cf. p. 259.—L. *depictus*, pp. of *depingere*, to depict.—L. *dē*, down, fully; and *pingere*, to paint. See *Paint*.

DEPILATORY, removing hair. (L.) 'The same depilatory effect;' Holland, Pliny, b. xxiii. c. 7, ed. 1634, p. 439 d. Formed, in imitation of MF. *depilatoire* (which Cotgrave explains by *depilatory*) from a Late L. form **depilātōre*, not found, but formed regularly from L. *depilāre*, to remove hair.—L. *dē*, away; and *pilāre*, to pluck away hair, from *pilus*, a hair. See *Pile* (q).

DEPLETION, a lessening of the blood. (L.) 'Depletion, an emptying;' Blount's Gloss. 1674. Formed, in imitation of *repletion*, as if from a L. acc. **deplētōnem*, from nom. **deplētio*. [Cf. L. *replētiō*, *complētiō*.] Cf. *deplētus*, pp. of *deplēre*, to empty.—L. *dē*, away, here used negatively; and *pilāre*, to fill. See *Plenary*.

DEPLORE, to lament. (F.—L.; or L.) In Shak. Tw. Nt. iii. r. 174. See Trench, *Select Glossary*. [Telhapa directly from Latin.]—MF. *deplorare*, 'to deplore'; Cot.—L. *dēplōrare*, to lament over.—L. *dē*, fully; and *plōrare*, to wail. Allied to E. *flood*. Brugmann, i. § 152. Der. *deplorable*, *-ably*, *-able-ness*.

DEPLOY, to unfold, open out, extend. (F.—L.) A modern military term; not in Johnson, but see Todd, who rightly takes it to be a doublet of *F. déployer*, to unfold; to *unroll*; OF. *deplayor*, to unfold; Cot.—OF. *des* < L. *dis*, apart; and *playor*, to fold, from L. *plicare*, to fold. See *Fly*. Doublet, *display*.

DEPONENT, one who gives evidence. (L.) 'The sayde deponent sayeth;' Hall, Hen. VIII. an. 6. § 33. Palsgrave has: 'verbes deponents, i. e. deponent verbs; p. 403. We also find the verb to deponen. And further, Sprot deponeth; State Trials, Geo. Sprot, an. 1606 (R.).—L. *deponent*, stem of *deponens*, pres. pt. of *deponere*, to lay down, which in Late L. also meant 'to testify'; Ducange.—L. *dē*, down; and *ponere*, to put, place. β. *Finere* is a contracted

verb, standing for *posinere*, where *po-* is an old prep., and *sinere* means to allow, also to set, put. See **POSITION, DEPOSIT**.

DEPOPULATE, to take away population. (L.) In Shak. Cor. iii. 1. 264. — *L. depopulatus*, pp. of *depopulare*, to lay waste. — *L. de*, fully; and *populare*, to lay waste, in Late L. to deprive of people or inhabitants, from *populus*, a people. See **PEOPLE**. Der. *depopulation*, or.

DEPORT, to carry away, remove, behave. (F.—L.) 'How a man may be valued, and *deport* himself;' Bacon, Learning, by G. Wats, b. viii. c. 2. (R.) Milton has *deport* as sb., in the sense of *deportment*; P. L. ix. 389; xi. 666. [The peculiar uses of the word are French, not Latin.] — *OF. deporter*, 'to bear, suffer, endure; also, to spare, or exempt from; also to banish: *se deporter*, to cease, forbear, . . . quiet himself, hold his hand; also to disport, play, recreate himself;' Cot. — *L. deportare*, to carry down, remove; with extended senses in Late Latin. — *L. de*, down, away; and *portare*, to carry. See **PORT** (1). Der. *deportation* (L. acc. *deportationem*, from nom. *deportatio*, a carrying away); *deportment* (MF. *deporte-ment*; Cotgrave gives the pl. *deportemens*, which he explains by 'deportments, demeanour').

DEPOSE, to degrade, disseat from the throne. (F.—L. and Gk.) In early use. ME. *deposen*; King Alisaunder, ed. Weber, 7822; P. Plowman, B. xv. 514. — *OF. deposer*; Cot. — *OF. de* < *L. de*, from, away; and *posere*, to place, from *posuere*, to pause; in Late L., to place; Ducange. B. *Posuere*, to place, is derived from *posui*, sb., a pause, from Gk. *pausis*, a pause; but *posuere* and *posuere* were much confused. See **POSE, PAUSE**. Der. *deposal*, -al. ¶ Note that *depose* is not derived, like *deposit*, from *L. depōnere*, but is partly Gk. See below.

DEPOSIT, to lay down, intrust. (F.—L.) 'The fear is deposited in conscience;' Bp. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, b. ii. c. 1. rule 3 (R.). — MF. *deposier*, 'to lay down as a gage, to infeasible upon trust, to commit unto the keeping or trust of;' Cot. — *L. depositum*, a thing laid down, neuter of pp. of *dēponere*. See **DEPONENT**. Der. *deposit*, sb., -or; -ry, King Lear, ii. 4. 254; -ry.

DEPOSITION, a deposing, evidence. (F.—L.) Used by Cotgrave. MF. *deposition*, 'the deposition of witnesses;' Cot. — *L. acc. deponitum*, from nom. *depositio*, a deposing, a deposition; cf. *depositus*, pp. of *dēponere*, to lay down; see above. ¶ Not derived from the verb to *depose*; see **DEPOSE**.

DEPOT, a store, place of deposit. (F.—L.) Modern. In use in 1794; Todd's Johnson. — *F. depot*, a deposit, a magazine; Hamilton; *OF. depot*, 'a pledge, gage;' Cot. — *L. depositum*, a thing laid down, neut. of *deponere*, pp. of *dēponere*, to lay down. See **DEPOSIT**, of which (when a sb.) *depot* is the doublet.

DEPRAVE, to make worse, corrupt. (F.—L.) ME. *deprauen* (with *u* for *v*), to defame; P. Plowman, c. iv. 225; see Trench, Select Gloss. — *OF. depraver*, 'to deprave, mar, viciate;' Cot. — *L. depravare*, pp. *deprāvatus*, to make crooked, distort, vitiate. — *L. de*, down, fully; and *pravus*, crooked, misshapen, depraved. Der. *depraved*, -ed-ly, -ed-ness, -at-ion, -i-ly.

DEPRECATE, to pray against. (L.) Occurs in the State Trials, an. 1589; the Earl of Arundel (R.); and in J. Earle, Microcosmography, § 64 (end). — *L. deprecatus*, pp. of *dēprecari*, to pray against, pray to remove. — *L. de*, away; and *precari*, to pray, from *prec-*, stem of *prex*, a prayer. See **PRAY**. Der. *deprecating*, -ion, -ive, -or-y.

DEPRECIATE, to lower the value of. (L.) 'Undervalue and depreciate;' Cudworth, Intell. System, pref. to Reader (R.). — *L. depretius*, pp. of *depretiare*, to depreciate. — *L. de*, down; and *pretium*, price, value. See **PRIORE**. Der. *depreciation*, -ive, -or-y.

DEPREDATE, to plunder, rob, lay waste. (L.) The verb is rare. *Depredation* occurs in Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 492; *depredation* in Burnet, Hist. Reformation, an. 1537. — *L. depredatus*, pp. of *depredari*, to plunder, pillage. — *L. de*, fully; and *predari*, to rob, from *præda*, prey, plunder. See **PRAY**. Der. *depredation*, -or, -or-y.

DEPRESS, to lower, let down. (L.) First used in an astrological sense; Lydgate has *depressed*, Siege of Thebes, pt. i. l. 228. So Chaucer uses *depressioun*; On the Astrolabe, ed. Skeat, ii. 25. 6. — *L. depressus*, pp. of *deprimere*, to press down. — *L. de*, down; and *primere*, to press. See **PRESS**. Der. *depression*, -ive, -or.

DEPRIVE, to take away property. (F.—L.) ME. *depruien*; Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 222; Allit. Pomes, ed. Morris, i. 449. — *OF. depriver*. — Late L. *depruere*, to deprive one of office, degrade. — *L. de*, down, fully; and *pruere*, to deprive (of which the pp. *privatus* means free from office, private), from *pruus*, single, peculiar. See **PRIVATE**. Der. *deprivation*.

DEPTHE, deepness. (F.) In the later text of Wyclif, Luke, v. 4; Gen. i. 2. The word is English, but the usual AS. word is *deopne*, i. e. deepness. + Icel. *dýpt*, *dýðr*; Du. *diepte*; Goth. *diuptha*. See **DEEP**.

DEPUTE, to appoint as agent. (F.—L.) In Shak. Oth. iv. 1.

248. But *deputation* is in Gower, C. A. iii. 178; bk. vii. l. 2750. — *OF. deputer*, 'to depute;' Cot. — *L. deputare*, to cut off, prune down; also to impute, to destine; in Late L. to select. — *L. de*, down; and *putare*, to cleanse, prune, arrange, estimate, think. — ✓ *PEU*, to cleanse. See **PURE**. Der. *deputal-ion*; also *deputy* (*OF. deputé*; see Cotgrave).

DERANGE, to disarrange, disorder. (F.—L. and OHG.) In late use. Condemned as a Gallicism in 1795, but used by Burke (Todd). — *F. déranger*, to disarrange; spelt *desanger* in Cotgrave. — *OF. des* < *L. dis*, apart, here used negatively; and *OF. ranger*, to rank, range, a word of Germanic origin. See **RANGE**. Der. *derangement*.

DERELICTION, complete abandonment. (L.) *Derelict*, in the sense of 'abandoned,' is also in use. *Dereliction* is in Hooker, Eccl. Polity, b. v. § 17. — *L. acc. derelictiōem*, from nom. *derelictio*, complete neglect; cf. *derelictus*, pp. of *derelinquere*, to forsake utterly. — *L. de*, fully; and *relinquere*, to leave. See **RELINQUISH**.

DERIDE, to laugh at, mock. (L.) In Spenser, F. Q. vi. 7. 32. — *L. deridere*, pp. *derisus*, to mock. — *L. de*, fully, very much; and *ridere*, to laugh. See **RISIBILE**. Der. *derider*; also *deris-ion* (Caxton, Troy-book, leaf 95, l. 8), -ive, -ive-ly, from pp. *derisus*. **DERIVE**, to draw from, make to flow from. (F.—L.) For the classical use of the word in English, see Trench, Select Gloss. ME. *deriuen* (with *u* for *v*), used as a neuter verb by Chaucer, C. T. 3008 (A 3036), but in the usual way in l. 3040 (A 3038). — *OF. deriver*, 'to derive, or draw from; also, to drain or dry up;' Cot. — *L. deriuare*, pp. *deriuatus*, to drain, draw off water. — *L. de*, away; and *riuus*, a stream. See **RIVAL**. Der. *derivation*, -abl-y, -at-ion, -at-ive, -at-ive-ly.

DERM, the skin. (Gk.) 'Dermis, the skin of a beast, or of a man's body;' Phillips, ed. 1706. Hence *derm*, for brevity. — Gk. *derma*, the skin. — Gk. *derpein*, to skin, flay; cognate with E. *tear*. — ✓ *DEK*, to burst, tear. See **TEAR** (1). Der. *derm-al*; also *epi-dermis*, *pachy-derm*.

DEROGATE, to take away, detract. (L.) 'Any thing . . . that should derogate, diminish, or hurt his glory and his name;' Sir T. More, Works, p. 1121 c. 1. — *L. derogatus*, pp. of *derogare*, to repeal a law, to detract from. — *L. de*, away; and *rogare*, to propose a law, to ask. See **ROGATION**. Der. *derogation*, -or-y, -or-ily.

DERRICK, a kind of crane for raising weights. (Du.) Applied to a sort of crane from its likeness to a gallows; and the term *derrick* crane had special reference to a once celebrated hangman of the name of *Derrick*, who was employed at Tyburn. He is mentioned in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674, and Mr. Tancock sends me the following clear example. 'The theefe that dyes at Tyburne . . . is not halfe so dangerous . . . as the Politick bankrupt. I would there were a *Derrick* to hang vp him too;' T. Dekker, Seven Deadly Sins of London (1606); ed. Arber, p. 17. The name is Dutch; Sewall's Du. Dict. (p. 523) gives *Diederick*, *Dierryk*, and *Dirk* as varying forms of the same name. This name answers to the G. *Dietrich*, AS. *þeodric*, i. e. 'ruler of the people.' The AS. *þeod* is cognate with Goth. *þiudra*, people; see **DUTCH**. The suffix *-ric* answers to Goth. *-reiks*, as in *Friðareiks*, Frederick; cp. Goth. *reiks*, adj., chief, mighty, hence rich; see **RIKH**.

DERRING-DO, desperate courage. (E.) Spenser has 'For ever, who in *derring-doe* were drede,' &c.; Shep. Kal., Oct. 65. This extraordinary word is due to a total misconception of a phrase in Chaucer; he has imagined it to mean 'daring action.' But Chaucer has: 'In *durring don* that longeth to a knight;' Troil. v. 837; where *durring* is a sb., meaning 'daring;' and *don* is the infin., meaning 'to do.' Later authors have blindly adopted Spenser's error, in total ignorance of ME. grammar. See my Notes on E. Etym., p. 65.

DERVIS, DERVISH, a Persian monk, ascetic. (Pers.) 'The *Derwuse*, an order of begging friar;' Sir T. Herbert, Travels, ed. 1665, p. 324. 'An order of Monks, who are called *Derwises*;' Sandys, Trav. (1532), p. 55. — Pers. *darwish*, poor, indigent; a dervish, monk; Palmer's Pers. Dict. col. 260. So called from their profession of extreme poverty. Cf. Zend *drivyā*, poor (Horn).

DESCANT, a variation (in music), a disquisition. (F.—L.) 'Twenty doctours expounde one text xx. wayes, as children make *descant* upon playne song;' Tyndal's Works, p. 168; col. 1. Spelt *dycant*, Squire of Low Degree, l. 790. — ONF. *descant*, for *OF. deschant*, 'descant of music,' also, a psalmody, recantation, or contrary song to the former.' Cot. — *OF. des* < *L. dis*, apart, separate; and ONF. *chant*, for *OF. chant*, a song; see Burguy, who gives *chant*, *cantier* as variants of *chant*, *chanter*. From *L. canthus*, a song; *cantare*, to sing. See **CHANT**, and **CANT**. Der. *descant*, verb.

DESCEND, to climb down, go down. (F.—L.) ME. *descenden*, Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, pp. 134, 243. — *OF. descendre*, 'to descend, go down;' Cot. — *L. descendere*, pp. *descensus*, to descend.

—*L. dē*, down; and *scandere*, to climb. See **SCAN**. Der. *descendant* (OF. *descendant*, descending; Cot.); *descend-ent* (L. pres. pt. stem *descend-ent*); *descens-ion*, *descens-ion-al*; *descent*, Gower, C. A. iii. 207; bk. vii. 3432 (OF. *descence*, a sudden fall; formed from *descendere* by analogy with the form *venire* from *vendere*, and the like).

DESCRIBE, to write down, trace out, give an account of. (L.) In Shak. Merch. of Ven. i. 2. 40. [But the ME. *descriuen* was in early use; see K. Alisaunder, 4553; Chaucer, C. T. 10354 (F 40). This was a French form, from OF. *descrire*.] —*L. dē*, describe, pp. *descriptus*, to copy, draw out, write down. —*L. dē*, fully; and *scribere*, to write. See **SCRIBE**. Der. *describable*, *descript-ion* (Chaucer, C. T., Group A, 2053), *descript-ive*, *-ive-ly*.

DESCRY, to make out, espy. (F.—L.) In early use. ME. *descryen*, *descryen*. 'No couthe ther non so muche *descrye*' [badly spelt *descrye*, but rhyming with *nygromaunce*], i.e. nor could any one discern so much; King Alisaunder, l. 138. —OF. *descrire*, a shorter spelling of *descrire*, to describe; cf. mod. F. *descrire*. —*L. dē*, describe, to describe. See **DESCRIBE**. ¶ Thus the word is merely a doublet of *describe*; but it was not well understood, and we frequently find in our authors a tendency to confuse it with *decry*. Cf. '*Decryinge*, *Descricio*'. Prompt. Parv. p. 119.

DESECRATE, to profane. (L.) '*Desecrated* and prophaned by human use.' Bp. Bull. vol. i. ser. 4 (R.). —*L. dē*, *desecratus*, pp. of *descriere*, to desecrate. —*L. dē*, away; and *sacere*, to make sacred, from *sacro*, for *sacer*, sacred. See **SACRED**. Der. *desecrat-ion*, Bailey, vol. ii. (1727).

DESERT (1), a waste, wilderness. (F.—L.) Prop. an adj. with the sense 'waste', but early used as a sb. ME. *desert*, K. Alisaunder, p. 199. l. 4772; Rob. of Glouc. p. 232. l. 4785; Wyche, Luke, iii. 4. —OF. *desert*, a wilderness; also, as adj. *deserted*, waste. —*L. dē*, *desertus*, waste, deserted; pp. of *deserere*, to desert, abandon, lit. to unhind. —*L. dē*, in a negative sense; and *serere* (pp. *seruus*), to bind, join. See **SERIES**. Der. *desert*, verb; *desert-er*, *-ion*.

DESERT (2), merit. (F.—L.) ME. *deserte*, Rob. of Glouc. p. 253. l. 5059; Gower, C. A. i. 62; bk. i. 614. —OF. *deserte*, merit; lit. a thing deserved; pp. of *deservir*, to deserve. See **DESERVE**.

DESERVE, to merit, earn by service. (F.—L.) ME. *deseruen* (with *u* for *v*), P. Plowman, C. iv. 303; Chaucer, C. T. 12150 (C 216). —OF. *deservir*. —*L. dē*, *deservire*, to serve devotedly; in Late L. to deserve; DuCange. —*L. dē*, fully; and *servire*, to serve, from *servus*, a slave, servant. See **SERVE**. Der. *deserv-ing*, *-ing-ly*, *-ad-ly*; also *desert* (2), q. v.

DESHABILLE, undress, careless dress. (F.—L.) So in Mrs. Centlivre, Busybody, A. i. sc. 1 (Miranda). But formerly quadrisyllabic with final *-i*; Steele has *deshabill*, Spectator, no. 49, § 3. —F. *deshabille*, undress; orig. pp. of *deshabiller*, to undress. —F. *des*, OF. *des* < *L. dis*, apart, used as a negative prefix; and *habiller*, to dress. See **HABITMENT**. ¶ Now usually *deshabille*.

DESCICCATÉ, to dry up. (L.) In Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 727. —*L. dē*, *desiccatus*, pp. of *desiccare*, to dry up. —*L. dē*, thoroughly; and *siccare*, to dry, from *siccus*, dry. See **SAOK** (3), sb. dry wine. Der. *desiccation*.

DESIDERATE, to desire. (L.) Orig. a pp., and so used in Bacon, On Learning, by G. Wats, b. iv. c. 2 (R.). —*L. dē*, *desideratus*, pp. of *desiderare*, to long for. *Desiderate* is a doublet of *desire*, vb. See **DESIRE**. Der. *desideratum*, neut. of L. pp., with pl. *desiderata*.

DESIGN, to mark out, plan. (F.—L.) In Shak. Rich. II, ii. i. 203. Also as sb. Mens. i. 4. 55. —OF. *designer*, 'to denote, signifie, . . . designe, prescrire'; Cot. —*L. dē*, *designare*, pp. *designatus*, to mark, denote. —*L. dē*, fully; and *signare*, to mark, from *signum*, a mark, a sign. See **SIGN**. Der. *design*, sb.; *-al-ly*, *-er*; also *design-ate*, *-ation*, *-at-or* (like the L. pp. *designatus*).

DESIRE, to long for, yearn after. (F.—L.) In early use. ME. *desyren*, *desyren*, K. Alisaunder, l. 15; P. Plowman, B. xv. 461. [The sb. *desyr* is in Chaucer, C. T. 1503 (A 1501).] —OF. *desirer*, formerly *desirer* (Burguy). —*L. dē*, *desiderare*, to long for, esp. to regret, to miss. β. The orig. sense is obscure, perhaps 'to note the absence of the stars', hence, to miss, regret; but there can be little doubt that, like *consider*, it is derived from *sider-*, for *sides*, stem of *sidus*, a star. See **CONSIDER**. Der. *desire*, sb.; *desir-able*, *-abil-y*, *-able-ness*; *-abil-ty*; *-ous*, *-ous-ly*.

DESIST, to cease from, forbear. (F.—L.) In Shak. Ant. and Cleop. ii. 7. 86. —OF. *desister*, 'to desist, cease, forbear'; Cot. —*L. dē*, *desistere*, to put away; also, to leave off, desist. —*L. dē*, away; and *sistere*, to put, place; causal form of *stare*, to stand, which is cognate with **E. stand**. See **STAND**.

DESK, a sloping table, flat surface for writing on. (L.) In Shak. Ham. ii. 2. 136. Earlier, in Fabian, vol. i. c. 201. § 3. ME. *deske*, Prompt. Parv. (A. D. 1440); p. 220, 299. —Med. L. *desca*, a desk (DuCange). Cf. Ital. *desco*, 'a desk' (Florio); from L. *discum*, acc. of *discus*, a disc, table. See **DISH**.

DESOLATE, solitary. (L.) ME. *desolat*, Chaucer, C. T. 4551 (B 131). —*L. dē*, *desolatus*, forsaken; pp. of *desolare*. —*L. dē*, fully; and *solare*, to make lonely, from *solus*, alone. See **SOLE**, adj. Der. *desolate*, verb; *-ly*, *-ness*, *dēsol-ation*.

DESPAIR, to be without hope. (F.—L.) ME. *despiren*, *desperen*. 'He was *despyred*'; Chaucer, C. T. 11255 (F 943). —OF. *despeir*, tonic stem of *desperer*, to despair. —*L. dē*, *desperare*, pp. *desperatus*, to have no hope. —*L. dē*, away; and *spere*, to hope, from *spēr*, as in OL. *spērēs*, pl. of *spēs*, hope. Der. *despair*, sb. ME. *despeir*, Chaucer, C. T., A. 3474; *de-pair-ing-ly*; also (from L. pp. *desperatus*) *desperate*, Tempest, iii. 3. 104; *-ly*, *-ness*, *desperat-ion*; also *desperado*, a Spanish word = *L. desperatus*.

DESPATCH, DISPATCH, to send off quickly. (Span.—L.) The orig. sense was 'to dispatch business.' In Shak. K. John, i. 99; v. 7. 90; the sb. is also common, as in Cymb. iii. 7. 16. The spelling *dispatch* is very common, and is also more in accordance with E. analogy (N.E.D.). First in 1517 (spelt *dispatched*); Palsgrave (1530) has *dispathe*, vb., p. 520. —Span. *despachar*, 'to dispatch, to ridde out of the way'; Minshew. Cognate with Ital. *dis-pacciare*, to dispatch (Torriano); usually *spacciare*, 'to dispatch, hasten, speed' (Florio). —*L. type* **dis-pactiure*; from *dis*, intensive particle, and **pactiure*, for Late L. *pactiure*, to make an agreement, from L. *pactum*, an agreement; see **PACT**. β. Confused by Johnson with F. *dépêcher*, OF. *depescher*, obs. E. *depnach* (N.E.D.). Here *depescher* answers to a Late L. *pedicare*, as in *impedicare*, to place obstacles in the way. Hence to *depesche* = to remove obstacles. *Pedicare* is formed from L. *pedica*, a fetter; from *ped-*, stem of *pes*, a foot; see **IMPEACH**. ¶ *Dispatch* might have been from Ital., but Ital. generally has the shortened form; and *dispatch* seems to have been due to dealings with Spain (ab. 1517). Der. *despatch* or *dispatch*, sb.

DESPERATE, DESPERADO; see **DESPAIR**.

DESPISE, to contemn. (F.—L.) ME. *despisen*, *dispisen*; K. Alisaunder, 2988; P. Plowman, B. xv. 531. —OF. *despis-*, stem of pres. pl., &c., of *despire*, to despise. —*L. dē*, *despicere*, to look down on, scorn. —*L. dē*, down; and *specere*, to look. See **SPY**. Der. *despic-able* (from L. *despicere*), *-abl-y*; also *despise*, q. v.

DESPITE, spite, malice, hatred. (F.—L.) ME. *despit*, *dispit*; K. Alisaunder, 4720; Rob. of Glouc., p. 547. l. 11376. —OF. *despit*, 'despight, spight, anger'; Cot. —*L. dē*, *despectus*, contempt. —*L. dē*, *despicere*, pp. of *despicere*, to despise. See **DESPISE**. Der. *despite*, as prep.; *despite-ful*, *-ful-ly*, *-ful-ness*. Also ME. *disputum*, Chaucer, C. T. 6343, D 761 (obsolete). Doublet, *spite*.

DESPOLL, to spoil utterly, plunder. (F.—L.) In early use. ME. *despolen*, Aucr. Kniwe, p. 148. —OF. *despoiller* (mod. F. *dépouiller*), to despoil. —*L. dē*, *despolare*, to plunder. —*L. dē*, fully; and *spoliare*, to strip, rob, from *spolium*, spoil, booty. See **SPOIL**.

DESPOND, to lose courage, despair. (L.) In Blount's Gloss., 1566. '*Desponding* Peter, sinking in the waves'; Dryden, Britannia Rediviva, 258. —*L. dē*, *despondere*, (1) to promise fully, (2) to give up, lose. —*L. dē*, (1) fully, (2) away; and *spondere*, to promise. See **SPONSOR**. Der. *despond-ent* (pres. part.), *-ent-ly*, *-ence*, *-ency*.

DESPOT, a master, tyrant. (F.—L.—Gk.) Used by Cotgrave. Dryden has '*despotic* power'; Sigismunda, 599. —OF. *despot*, MF. *despote*, 'a despot, the chief, or sovereign lord of a country'; Cot. —Late L. *despotum*, acc. of *despotus*. —Gk. *despōtēs*, a master. β. The syllable *des-* = *Idg. dems*, 'of a house'; cf. Skt. *dam-pati-*, husband of the house. The syllable *-or-* is related to Gk. *oikos*, master, Skt. *p-ti-*, lord, L. *potens*, powerful; see **POTENT**. Brugmann, i. § 408. Der. *despo*, *-ic-ly*, *-ical-ly*, *-ism*.

DESQLAMATION, a scaling off. (L.) A modern medical term; in Bailey (1735). Regularly allied to L. *desquamatus*, pp. of *desquamare*, to scale off. —*L. dē*, away, off; and *squama*, a scale.

DESSERT, a service of fruits after dinner. (F.—L.) '*Dessert*, the last course at a feast, consisting of fruits, sweetmeats, &c.'; Blount's Gloss. ed. 1674. —F. *dessert*, 'the last course or service at table'; Cot. —F. *deservir*, 'to do one ill service; *deservir sus table*, to take away the table'; Cot. —OF. *des* < *L. dis*, apart, away; and F. *servir*, from L. *servire*, to serve. See **SERVE**.

DESTEMPER; see **DISTEMPER**.

DESTINE, to ordain, appoint, doom. (F.—L.) In Shak. Mens. ii. 4. 138. The pp. *destined* is in The Wars of Alexander, l. 518. [The sb. *destiny* is in early use; ME. *destinee*, Chaucer, C. T. 2325 (A 2323). —OF. *destiner*, 'to destinate, ordain'; Cot. —*L. dē*, *destinare*, to destine. —*L. destina*, a support, prop. —*L. dē*, down; and **amare*, to cause to stand, set up, a derivative of *stare*, to stand. Cf. Cretic *aravō*, I set. Brugmann, i. § 603. See **STAND**. Der. *destin-ate*, *destin-ation* (like L. pp. *destinatus*); also *destiny* (ME. *destinee*, from OF. *destinee* < *L. destinata*, fem. of the same pp.).

DESTITUTE, forsaken, very poor. (L.) 'This fair lady, on this wys *destitut*'; Test. of Creseide, st. 14; Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 34. —*L. dē*, *destitutus*, left alone, pp. of *destituere*, to set or place

alone.—*L. de*, off, away; and *statuere*, to place, from *status*, a position; cf. *status*, pp. of *stare*, to stand; cognate with *K. stand*. See **Stand**. Der. *destructio*—*ion*.

DESTROY, to unbuild, overthrow. (F.—*L.*) In early use. The pp. *destroyed* is in King Alisaunder, l. 130. ME. *destroien*, *destreyn*, *destreynen*; the pt. *destruere* occurs in Rob. of Glouc., p. 242. Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, has *destruere*, p. 8; *destruction*, p. 202.—OF. *destruire*, to destroy (F. *détruire*, Ital. *distruiggere*).—Folk-L. **destruere* (pp. *destruere*), for *L. destruo* (pp. *destruere*), to pull down, unbuild.—*L. de*, with sense of *K. verbal un-*; and *struere*, to build. See **Structure**. Der. *destroyer*; also (like *L. pp. destruo*) *destruction*, *-ible*, *-ibly*, *-ibly-ty*, *-ive*, *-ive-ly*, *-ive-ness*. **DESUETUDE**, disuse. (*L.*) In Howell's Letters, i. 1. 35 (dated Aug. 1, 1621).—*L. desuetudo*, disuse.—*L. desuetus*, pp. of *desuere*, to grow out of use.—*L. de*, with negative force; and *suere*, inceptive form of *suere*, to be used. See **Custom**.

DESULTORY, jumping from one thing to another, random. (*L.*) 'Light, desultory, unbalanced minds.' Atterbury, vol. iii. ser. 9 (R). Jp. Taylor has *desultorios*, Rule of Conscience, b. i. c. 2.—*L. desultorius*, belonging to a *desultor*; hence, inconstant, fickle. [Tertullian has *desultorius virtus*, i.e. inconstant virtue.]—*L. desultor*, one who leaps down; one who leaps from horse to horse; an inconstant person; cf. *desultus*, pp. of *desilire*, to leap down.—*L. de*, down; and *salire*, to leap. See **Saltation**. Der. *desultori-ly*, *-ness*.

DETACH, to unfasten, separate. (F.—*L.* and *G.*) Orig. a military term, and not in early use. 'Detach (French mil. term), to send away a party of soldiers upon a particular expedition;' Kersey, ed. 1715.—*F. détacher*, lit. to unfasten.—*F. dé-*—OF. *des*—*L. dis-*, apart; and *-tacher*, to fasten, only in the comp. *dé-tacher*, at-tacher. See **Attach**. Der. *detachment*.

DETAIL, a small part, minute account. (F.—*L.*) 'To offer wrong in detail;' Holland's Plutarch, p. 306 (K.).—OF. *detail*, a piecemealing, also, retail, small sale, or a selling by parcels.' Cot.—OF. *detailer*, 'to piecemeal, to cut into parcels.' Cot.—OF. *de*—*L. de*, fully; and *tailer*, to cut. See **Tailor**. Der. *detail*, verb. ¶ The vb. is from the sb. in English; conversely in French.

DETAIN, to hold back, stop. (F.—*L.*) *Detaining* is in Sir T. More, Works, p. 386 c. From OF. *detien*, a stem of OF. *detenir*, 'to detain or withhold;' Cot.—*L. detinere*, to detain, keep back.—*L. de*, from, away; and *tenere*, to hold. See **Tenable**. Der. *detain-er*, *-ment*; *detention*, q. v. Also *detent*, sb., a catch preventing motion of a machine.

DETECT, to expose, discover. (*L.*) Sir T. More has the pp. *detected*; Works, pp. 112 c, 219 c.—*L. detectus*, pp. of *dētere*, to uncover, expose.—*L. de*, with sense of verbal *un-*; and *tere*, to cover. See **Tegument**. Der. *detect-ion*, *-er*, *-ive*.

DETENTION, a withholding. (F.—*L.*) In Shak. Tim. ii. 2. 39.—MF. *detention*, 'a detention, detaining;' Cot.—*L. acc. detentio*, from nom. *detentio*; cf. *detentus*, pp. of *detinere*, to detain. See **Detain**.

DETER, to frighten from, prevent. (*L.*) Milton has *deter*, P. L. ii. 449; *deterred*, i. x. 696. It occurs earlier, in Lyly's Euphues, ed. Arber, p. 106.—*L. deterrere*, to frighten from.—*L. de*, from; and *terrere*, to frighten. See **Terror**. Der. *deter-ent*.

DEREGE, to wipe off. (*L.*) 'Derege, to rub out;' Cockeram (1642).—*L. derere*, to wipe off.—*L. de*, off, away; and *tergere*, pp. *terere*, to wipe. Der. *dereg-ent*; also *deters-ive*, *-ion*, like pp. *deters-us*.

DETERIORATE, to make or grow worse. (*L.*) 'Deteriorated, made worse, impaired;' Blount's Gloss. ed. 1674.—*L. deterioratus*, pp. of *deteriorare*, to make worse.—*L. deterior*, worse. β. The word stands for *de-ter-ior*, in which the first syllable is the prep. *de*, away, from; and *-ter-* and *-ior* are comparative suffixes; cf. *in-ter-ior*. Der. *deterioration*.

DETERMINE, to fix, bound, limit, end. (F.—*L.*) ME. *determinen*, Rom. of the Rose, 6631. Chaucer has *determinat*, C. T. 7041 (D 1459).—OF. *determiner*, 'to determine, conclude, resolve on, end, finish;' Cot.—*L. de*—*terminare*, pp. *determinatus*, to bound, limit, end.—*L. de*, down, fully; and *terminare*, to bound, from *terminus*, a boundary. See **Term**. Der. *determin-able*, *-abl-y*, *-ate*, *-ate-ly*, *-ation*, *-ative*, like pp. *determinatus*; also *determin-ed*, *-ed-ly*, *-ant*.

DETEST, to hate intensely. (F.—*L.*) 'He detesteth and abhorreth the errors;' Sir T. More, Works, p. 422 a. Barnes has *detestable*, Works, p. 302, col. 2.—OF. *detester*, 'to detest, loath;' Cot.—*L. detestari*, to imprecate evil by calling the gods to witness, to execrate.—*L. de*, down, fully; and *testari*, to testify, from *testis*, a witness. See **Testify**. Der. *detest-able*, *-abl-y*, *-able-ness*; also *-at-ion* (like *pp. detestatus*).

DETHRONE, to remove from a throne. (F.—*L.* and *Gk.*) In Speed's Chron. Rich. II. b. ix. c. 13 (R.).—OF. *dethroner*, 'to dis-

throne, or unthrone;' Cot.—OF. *des*—*L. dis-*, apart; and OF. *throne*, a royal seat, from Late *L. thronus*, an episcopal seat, from Gk. *thronos*, a seat. See **Throne**. Der. *dethronement*.

DETONATE, to explode. (*L.*) The verb is rather late. The sb. *detonation* is older, and in Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715.—*L. detonatus*, pp. of *detonare*, to thunder down.—*L. de*, down, fully; and *tonare*, to thunder. See **Thunder**. Der. *detonation*.

DETOUR, a winding way. (F.—*L.* and *Gk.*) Late; not in Johnson; N.E.D. gives a quotation, dated 1738.—*F. détour*, a circuit; verbal substantive from *détourner*, to turn aside, OF. *destourner* (Cot.).—OF. *des*—*L. dis-*, apart; and *tourner*, to turn. See **Turn**.

DETRACTION, a taking away from one's credit. (*L.*) The verb *detract* is in Shak. Temp. ii. 2. 96, and is due to the older sb. The pres. pt. *detracting* is in Barclay, Ship of Fools, ed. Jamieson; i. 17. Chaucer has *detractioun*, or *detractioun*, Pers. Tale, Six-text, Group I, l. 614. [So also in l. 493, the six MSS. have *detractioun*, not *detracting* as in Tyrwhitt.]—*L. acc. detractiōnem*, lit. a taking away, from nom. *detractio*; cf. *detractus*, pp. of *detrāhere*, to take away, also, to detract, disparage.—*L. de*, away; and *trahere*, to draw. See **Trait**. Der. *detract*, verb; *-or*.

DETRIMENT, loss, injury. (F.—*L.*) In Sir T. Flyot, Castel of Helth, b. ii. c. 3.—OF. *deitrimēt*, 'detrimēt, loss;' Cot.—*L. detrimentum*, loss, lit. a rubbing away.—*L. de*, down; and *tridere*, to thrust. E. *thrust* is from the same root. Der. *detrusion*.

DEUCE (1), a two, at cards or dice. (F.—*L.*) In Shak. L. L. l. 1. 2. 49. Spelt *deus*, Skelton, Bouge of Courte, l. 347.—*F. deux*, two.—*L. duus*, acc. of *duo*, two; cognate with E. *two*. See **Two**.

DEUCE (2), an evil spirit, the devil. (F.—*L.*) 'Owe! dewes! all goes downe!' O! the deuce! all is lost; York Plays, Play 1, l. 92. The orig. sense was exclamatory, signifying 'Oh! ill-luck!' because the *deuce*, or 'two,' was a losing throw at dice. Then it came to be equivalent to 'the devil!' It is really the same word as the preceding. See Academy, Jan. 30, 1892, p. 111; and see N.E.D. Cf. Low G. *de deus!* (Breucm Wort.).

DEUTERONOMY, the fifth book of the Pentateuch. (*L.*—*Gk.*) Spelt *Deuteronomye* by Wyclif.—*L. Deuteronomium* (as in Deut. xvii. 18); as if 'a repetition of the law.'—*Gk. δευτερονόμιον*; from *deutero-*, second, and *nomos*, law.

DEVASTATE, to lay waste. (*L.*) A late word; not in Johnson; but it occurs in Bailey, vol. ii. 1727 (though not in ed. 1731). *Devastation* is in Blount's Gloss. ed. 1674. Instead of *devastate*, the form *devast* was formerly used, and occurs in Ford, Perkin Warbeck, A. iv. sc. 1. l. 6.—*L. devastatus*, pp. of *devastare*, to lay waste.—*L. de*, fully; and *vastare*, to waste, cognate with E. *waste*. See **Waste**. Der. *devastation*.

DEVELOP, to unroll, unfold, open out. (F.—*L.* and Teut.) In Pope, Dunciad, iv. 269. The pp. *developed* is in Blount's Gloss. (1656).—*F. développer*, to unfold, spelt *developper* in Cotgrave.—OF. *des*—*L. dis-*, apart; and *-velop*, occurring in *F. envelopper*, formerly *envelopper*, to envelop, wrap up. See **Envelope**. Der. *development*.

DEVEST, the old form of **DIVEST**. (F.—*L.*) OF. *desvestir* (Hatzfeld).—*L. dis-*, away; and *vestire*, to clothe. See **Divest**.

DEVILATE, to go out of the way. (*L.*) 'But Shadwell never deviates into sense;' Dryden, Macfieckne, l. 20.—*L. deviatūs*, pp. of *deviare*, to go out of the way.—*L. de*, out of; and of the way.—*L. de*, away from; *via*, way. See **Devious**. Der. *deviat-ion*. ME. *deviacioun*, T. Usk, Test. of Love, iii. l. 6.

DEVISE, a plan, project, opinion. (F.—*L.*) ME. *devis*, *devis* (with *u* for *v*); Chaucer, C. T. 816 (or 818).—OF. *devis*, m., 'speech, talk, . . . a device;' *devis*, f., 'a device, poetic emblem, . . . invention; also, a division, bound;' Cot.—Late *L. divisiūm*, *divisiūa*, a division of goods, bound, mark, device, judgment. See further under **Divise**.

DEVIL, an evil spirit. (*L.*—*Gk.*) ME. *devil*, *deuol* (with *u* for *v*); spelt *deuel*, P. Plowman, B. ii. 102. AS. *deofol*, *deofol*; Grin, i. 191.—*L. diabolus*.—*Gk. διάβολος*, the slanderer, the devil.—*Gk. διαβάλλειν*, to slander, traduce, lit. to throw across.—*Gk. διά*, through, across; and *βάλλειν*, to throw, cast. See **Belemnite**. Der. *devil-ish*, *-ish-ly*, *-ish-ness*, *-ry*.

DEVIOUS, going out of the way. (*L.*) In Milton, P. L. iii. 489.—*L. devius*, going out of the way; with change of *-us* to E. *-ous*, as in numerous other cases.—*L. de*, out of; and *via*, a way. See **Viaduct**. Der. *devious-ly*, *-ness*; also *deviate*, q. v.

DEVISE, to imagine, contrive, bequeath. (F.—*L.*) In early use. ME. *devisen* (with *u* for *v*), King Horn, ed. Lumby, 930; Gower,

C. A. i. 19, 31; prol. 464, 822.—OF. *devider*, to distinguish, regulate, bequeath, talk. [Cf. Ital. *divinare*, to divide, describe, think.]—OF. *deviser*, a division, project, order, condition. [Cf. Ital. *divisa*, a division, share, choice.]—Late L. *divisa*, a division of goods, portion of land, bound, decision, mark, device.—L. *divisa*, fem. of *divisus*, pp. of *dividere*, to divide. See **DIVIDE**. Der. *deviser*, -or; *device*, q. v.

DEVOID, quite void, destitute. (F.—L.) ME. *devoid* (with *v* for *v*); Rom. of the Rose, 3723. The pp. *devoided*, i. e. emptied out, occurs in the same, 2929; from ME. *devoiden*, to empty.—OF. *desvuider*, *desvuider*, to empty out (mod. F. *vider*).—OF. *des- < L. dis-*, apart; and *voider*, *vuider*, to void, from OF. *voide*, *vuide*, f. (m. *vu*), void. See **VOID**.

DEVOIR, duty. (F.—L.) In early use. ME. *devoir*, *deuer* (with *v* for *v*); Chaucer, C. T. 2600 (A 2598); P. Plowman, C. xvii. 5.—MF. *devoir*, OF. *devoir*, to owe; also, as sb., duty.—L. *debere*, to owe. See **DEBT**.

DEVOLVE, to roll onward, transfer, be transferred. (L.) 'He did devolve and intrust the supreme authority . . . into the hands of those persons;' Clarendon, Civil War, vol. iii. p. 483 (R.). ME. *devouen*, Palladius, bk. xi. 497.—L. *devolvere*, to roll down, bring to.—L. *de*, down; and *volvere*, to roll. See **VOLUBLE**. Der. *devolution*, defined as 'a rolling down' in Cockeram; cf. *devolutus*, pp.

DEVOTE, to vow, consecrate to a purpose. (L.) Shak. always uses the pp. *devoted*, as in Oth. ii. 3. 321. [The sb. *devotion* was in quite early use; it is spelt *devocione* in the Ancien Riwle, p. 368, and was derived from Latin through the OF. *devocion*.]—L. *devotus*, devoted; *de*, of, *devotus*, to devote.—L. *de*, fully; and *vovete*, to vow. See **VOW**. Der. *devot-ed*, -ed-ly, -ed-ness; *devot-ee* (a coined word, see Spectator, no. 354); *devot-ion*, -ion-al, -ion-al-ly; and see **DEVOUT**.

DEVOUR, to consume, eat up. (F.—L.) ME. *devouren* (with *v* for *v*); P. Plowman, C. iii. 140; Gower, C. A. i. 64; bk. i. l. 654.—OF. *devoivre*, i. p. a. pr. of *devoir*, to devour.—L. *devorare*, to devour.—L. *de*, fully; and *vovire*, to consume. See **VORACIOUS**. Der. *devour-er*.

DEVOUT, devoted to religion. (F.—L.) In early use. ME. *devot* (with *v* for *v*); Ancien Riwle, p. 376, l. 3. Spelt *devoute* in Gower, C. A. i. 64; bk. i. l. 669.—OF. *devot*, devoted; see Godefroy.—L. *devotus*, pp. devoted. See **DEVOTE**.

DEW, damp, moisture. (L.) ME. *deu*, *deu*; spelt *deau*, *dyau*, Aenibet of Inwyrt, 136, 144. The pl. *drues* is in P. Plowman, C. xviii. 21. AS. *deau*, Grelm, i. 190, 417n. *deau*; Icel. *daggr*, gen. sing. and nom. pl. *daggrar*; cf. Dan. *dug*, Swed. *dagg*; OHG. *tau*, *tau*; G. *thau*. Teut. type *deu-*. Perhaps connected with Skt. *dhas*, *dhas*, to run, flow (Kick); and Gk. *deu* (for *deu*), to run (Freilwitz). Der. *deu-y*, also *deu-lap* (Mills. Nt. Dream, ii. 1. 50, iv. 1. 127); *deu-point* (modern).

DEXTER, on the right side, right. (L.) A heraldic term. In Shak. Troil. iv. 5. 128. He also has *dexteris*. Hamlet, i. 2. 157. Dryden has *dexteros*, Abs. and Achit. 904.—L. *dexter*, right, said of hand or side.—Gk. *deξιός*, *deξιρός*, on the right; Skt. *dakṣiṇa*, on the right, on the south (to a man looking eastward); OHG. *rehto*, on the right; Goth. *tahtsuo*, the right hand; Russ. *desnitsa*, the right hand; W. *deht*, right, southern; Gael. and Irish *deas*, right, southern. β. The Skt. *dakṣiṇa* is from the Skt. *dakṣ*, to satisfy, suit, be strong; cf. Skt. *dakṣa*, clever, able. Brugmann, i. § 598. Der. *dexter-ly*, -ous, -ous-ly, -ous-ness, *dextr-al*.

DEY, a governor of Algiers, before the French conquest. (F.—Turk.) 'The dey deposed 5 July, 1830;' Haydn, Dict. of Dates.—F. *dey*, —Turk. *dai*, a maternal uncle. 'Orig. a maternal uncle, then a friendly title formerly given to middle-aged or old people, esp. among the Janizaries; and hence, in Algiers, consecrated at length to the commanding officer of that corps, who frequently became afterward pacha or regent of that province; hence the European misnomer of *dey*, as applied to the latter;' Webster.

DHOW, DOW, a kind of ship, a slave-ship. (E. Indian ?) See **DOW** in Vule; *dhow* of Arab. origin. Given as *dāo* or *dāwa* in Molesworth's Marāthi Dict. Perhaps from Skt. *dhas*, to run, flow; *dhasin*, running.

DI- (1), prefix; 'apart.' (L.) L. *di-*, shorter form of *dis-*; see **DIS-**.

DI- (2), prefix, signifying 'twice' or 'double.' (Gk.) Gk. *di-*, for *dis*, twice.—L. *bi*, *bi-*, twice; Skt. *dis*, *dis*, twice. Connected with (Gk. *dis*, L. *dis*, Skt. *dis*, F. *dis*). See **TWO**.

DIA-, a common prefix. (Gk.) From Gk. *diā*, through, also, between, apart; closely related to *dis*, twice, and *dis*, two. Cf. L. *dis*, apart. 'Both the prefixal and the prepositional use of *diā* are to be explained by the idea between;' Curtius, i. 206. See **TWO**. ¶ This prefix forms no part of the words *diamond*, *dial*, or *diary*, as may be seen.

DIABETES, a disease accompanied with excessive discharge of

urine. (Gk.) Medical. In Kersey, ed. 1715. The adj. *diabatical* is in Cockeram (1642).—Gk. *διαβήτης*, diabetes; orig. a pair of compasses, a siphon.—Gk. *διαβαίνω*, to stand with the legs apart (like compasses); also, to pass through (a siphon).—Gk. *diā*, apart; and *βαίρω*, to go, cognate with E. Come, q. v.

DIABOLIC, DIABOLICAL, devilish. (L.—Gk.) Spelt *diabolick*, Milton, P. L. ix. 95.—L. *diabolicus*, devilish.—Gk. *διαβολικός*, devilish.—Gk. *diabolos*, the devil. See **DEVIL**.

DIACHYLON, an adhesive plaster. (F.—L.—Gk.) 'Diachylon, a plaster;' Phillips (1658). Spelt *diachilon* in W. Bullein, Dialogue against the Fever (1578), p. 48 (E.L.T.S.).—MF. *diaculon*, *diachylon*; Cot.—Late L. *diachylon*, a medicament (Lewis).—Gk. *diā* *χυλόν*, a medicine composed of juices; from *diā*, by means of; and *χυλόν*, gen. pl. of *χυλός*, juice; see **CHYLE**. ¶ The Gk. *diā*, 'consisting of,' was formerly in much use as a prefix in medicinal remedies, as *diacodium*, *diapente*, &c.

DIACONAL, pertaining to a deacon. (F.—L.—Gk.) From F. *diacanal*, which Cotgrave translates by 'diaconal'.—Late L. *diacanal*, formed with suffix *-dis* from L. *diakon*, a deacon.—Gk. *διακονος*, a deacon. See **DEACON**. Similarly *diacomete* = F. *diacomete*, from L. *diakon*-*itis*, deaconship.

DIACRITIC, distinguishing between. (Gk.) 'Diacritic points;' Wallis to Bp. Lloyd (1699), in Nicholson's Epist. Cor. i. 123 (Todd).—Gk. *διακριτικός*, fit for distinguishing.—Gk. *diā*, between; and *κρινω*, to distinguish. See **CRITIC**. Der. *diacritic-al*; used by Sir W. Jones, Pref. to Pers. Grammar.

DIADEM, a fillet on the head, a crown. (F.—L.—Gk.) In early use. ME. *diademe*, Chaucer, C. T. 10357, 10374 (F 43. 60); Becket, 2149 (marked 2049); cf. P. Plowman, B. iii. 286.—OF. *diademe*; Cot.—L. *diadema*, —Gk. *διαδῆμα*, a band, fillet.—Gk. *διαδῆμα*, I bind round.—Gk. *diā*, round, lit. apart; and *δέω*, I bind. Cf. Skt. *dā*, to bind; *dāman*, a garland.—√DE, to bind; Brugmann, ii. § 707.

DIERESIS, a mark (') of separation. (L.—Gk.) In Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715.—L. *dieresis*, —Gk. *διαίρεσις*, a dividing.—Gk. *διαίρω*, I take apart, divide.—Gk. *diā*, for *diā*, apart; and *αίρω*, I take apart. See **HERESY**.

DIAGNOSIS, a scientific determination of a disease. (Gk.) The adj. *diagnostic* was in earlier use than the sb.; it occurs in Blount's Gloss. ed. 1674.—Gk. *διαγνωσις*, a distinguishing; whence the adj. *διαγνωστικός*, able to distinguish.—Gk. *diā*, between; and *γνώσις*, enquiry, knowledge, from *γινώσκω*, I know, cognate with E. *know*. See **KNOW**.

DIAGONAL, running across from corner to corner. (F.—L.—Gk.) In Blount's Gloss. ed. 1674; and in Cotgrave.—F. *diagonal*, 'diagonal'; 'ot.—L. *diagonalis*, formed with suffix *-alis* from the stem *diagon*.—Gk. *διαγώνιος*, diagonal.—Gk. *diā*, through, across, between; and *γωνία*, a corner, angle. Der. *diagonal-ly*.

DIAGRAM, a sketch, figure, plan. (L.—Gk.) 'Diagram, a title of a book, a sentence or decree; also, a figure in geometry; and in music, it is called a proportion of measures, distinguished by certain notes;' Blount's Gloss. ed. 1674; *diagramma* in Cockeram (1642).—L. *diagramma*, a scale, gamut.—Gk. *διαγράμμα*, a figure, plan, gamut, list; lit. that which is marked out by lines.—Gk. *διαγράφω*, to mark out by lines, draw out, describe.—Gk. *diā*, through; and *γράφω*, to write.

DIAL, a clock-face, plate for showing the time of day. (L.) In Shak. Oth. iii. 4. 175. ME. *dial*, *dial*; Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 245; Prompt. Par. p. 120.—Med. *dial*, relating to a day; cf. Med. L. *diale*, as much land as could be ploughed in a day. [The word *journal* has passed from an adjectival to a substantival sense in a similar manner.]—L. *dies*, a day. See **DIARY**. Der. *dial-in*, *dial-in*.

DIALECT, a variety of a language. (F.—L.—Gk.) In Shak. K. Lear, ii. 2. 115.—F. *dialecte*, 'a dialect, or propriety of language;' Cot.—L. *dialectos*, a manner of speaking.—Gk. *διαλέκτος*, discourse, speech, language, dialect of a district.—Gk. *διαλέγομαι*, I discourse; from the act. form *διαλέγω*, I pick out, choose between.—Gk. *diā*, between; and *λέγω*, to choose, speak. ¶ From the same source is *dialogue*, q. v. Der. *dialect-ic*, -ies, -ic-ian, -ic-al, -ic-al-ly.

DIALOGUE, a discourse. (F.—L.—Gk.) In early use. ME. *dialoge*, Ancien Riwle, p. 230.—OF. *dialoge* (Hatfield), later *dialogue* (Cotgrave).—L. *dialogus*, a dialogue (Cicero).—Gk. *διάλογος*, a conversation.—Gk. *διαλέγομαι*, I discourse (above). Der. *dialog-ist*, -ists, -ist-ly.

DIAMETER, the line measuring the breadth across or thickness through. (F.—L.—Gk.) ME. *diameter*; Chaucer, Astrolabe, pt. ii. § 38. 8.—OF. *diameter*, 'a diameter'; Cot.—L. *diameter*.—Gk. *διαμέτρος*, f. a diagonal, a diameter.—Gk. *diā*, through; and *μετρέω*, to measure. See **METRE**. Der. *diameter-ic*, -ic-al, -ic-al-ly.

DIAMOND, a hard precious stone. (F.—L.—Gk.) [A doublet of *adamant*, and used in the sense of *adamant* as late as Milton,

decreed; hence applied to a die for casting lots. Orig. neuter of *datus*, pp. of *dare*, to give, let go, give forth, thrust, throw. See **DARE** (1). **Der. die**, a stamp, pl. *die*; also *dice*, verb, ME. *dycen*, Prompt. Parv. p. 121. **Doublet, dado**.

DIET (1), a prescribed allowance of food. (F.-L.-Gk.) 'Of his diet measurable was he'; Chaucer, C. T. 437 (A 435). Cf. 'And 3if thou diest the thus, i. e. diet thyself in this way'; P. Plowman, B. vi. 270.-OF. *diète*, 'diet, or daily fare'; also, a Diet, Parliament; Cot.-Late L. *dieta*, a ration of food.-Gk. *diæta*, mode of life; also, diet. Brugmann, i. § 650. **Der. diet-ary, -et-ic**.

DIET (2), an assembly, council. (F.-L.-Gk.) 'Thus would your Polish Diet disagree'; Dryden, Hind and Panther, ii. 407. It occurs also in Cotgrave.-OF. *diète*, 'diet'; also, a Diet, Parliament; Cot.-Late L. *dieta*, a public assembly; also, a ration of food, diet. β. The peculiar spelling *dieta* and the suffix *-ta* leave no doubt that this word is nothing but a peculiar use of the Gk. *diæta*, mode of life, diet. In other words, this word is identical in form with **Diet** (1), q. v. γ. At the same time, the peculiar sense of the word undoubtedly arose from a popular etymology that connected it with the L. *dies*, a day, esp. a set day, a day appointed for public business; whence, by extension, a meeting for business, an assembly. We even find *dieta* used to mean 'a day's journey'; and *diæta*, 'a day's work, or a daily duty'; Ducange.

DIFFER, to be distinct, to disagree. (F.-L.) 'Dyuerse and differing substances'; Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. v. pr. 5; i. 17. Ch. also has the sb. *difference*, i. b. v. pr. 6; i. 157.-OF. *différer* (Hatzfeld); F. *différer*, also with the sense of 'defer'.-L. *differe*, to carry apart, to differ; also, to defer.-L. *diff-* (for *dis-*), apart; and *ferre*, to bear, cognate with *F. bear*. See **BEAR** (1). **Der. differ-ent** (OF. *different*, from L. pres. part. stem *different-*), -ent-ly, -ent-ial; also *diff-er-ence* (OF. *différence*, from L. *differentia*). **Doublet, defer**.

DIFFICULTY, an obstacle, impediment, hard enterprise. (F.-L.) [The adj. *difficult* is in Shak. Oth. iii. 3. 82, but it is somewhat rare in early authors, and was merely developed from the sb. *difficulty*, which was a common word and in earlier use. The MF. word for 'difficult' was *difficilis*, occurring in Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, b. i. c. 23. § 5.] ME. *difficelte*; Chaucer, C. T. 6854 (D 1272).-OF. *difficilte*; Cot.-L. *difficultatē*, acc. of *difficulus*, difficulty, an abbreviated form of **difficilitas*.-L. *difficilis*, hard.-L. *diff-*, *dis-*, apart; and *facilis*, easy. See **FACILE**, **FACULTY**. **Der. difficult, -ly**.

DIFFIDENT, distrustful, bashful. (L.) In Florio (1598), to translate Ital. *diffidente*; and Milton, P. L. viii. 562, ix. 293. Shak. has *diffidence*, K. John, i. 65.-L. *diffidentem*, acc. of *diffidens*, pres. pt. of *diffidere*, to distrust; cf. L. *diffidentia*, distrust.-L. *diff-*, *dis-*, apart, with negative force; and *fideri*, to trust, allied to *fides*, faith. See **FATH**. **Der. diffident-ly, diffidence**; see *diffidence* in French, Select Glossary.

DIFRACT, to deflect and break up a beam of light. (L.) Scientific; not in Johnson.-L. *diffract-us*, pp. of *diffringere*, to break up.-L. *diff-*, for *dis-*, apart; and *frangere*, to break. See **FRACTION**. **Der. diffract-ion, -ive**.

DIFFUZE, to shed abroad, pour around, spread, scatter. (L.) In Shak. Temp. iv. 1. 79. Chaucer has *diffusoun*, Troilus, iii. 296.-L. *diffusus*, pp. of *diffundere*, to shed abroad.-L. *diff-*, *dis-*, apart; and *fundere*, to pour. See **FUSE** (1). **Der. diffuse, adif-**, -ly, -ness, *diffus-ible*, -ed, -ed-ly, -ed-ness, -ion, -ive, -ive-ly, -ive-ness.

DIG, to turn up earth with a spade. (F.-Du.) ME. *diggen*. 'Dikerers and delverers digged up the balkes' = ditchers and delvers dug up the banks; P. Plowman, B. vi. 100, where, for *digged*, the earlier version (A. vii. 100) has *dikeden*. [Thus *diggen* is equivalent to *diken*, to dig.] F. *diguer*, to make a dike (15th cent.); Littré. -F. *digue*, 'a ditch'; Cot.-Du. *dijk*, a dike; cognate with AS. *dice*, a dyke, or dike, a ditch. Cf. Swed. *dika*, to dig a ditch, from *dike*, a ditch; Dan. *dige*, to dig, from *dige*, a ditch. ¶ At first a weak verb; the strong pt. *t. dug* is of late invention, the true pt. *t. being digged*, which occurs 18 times in the A. V. of the Bible, whereas *dug* does not occur in it at all. Cf. *stuck*, late pt. of *stick*. See **DIKE**. **Der. digg-er, digg-ings**.

DIGAMMA, a Greek letter representing the sound of E. w. (Gk.) 'Digamma, the letter F'; Cooper's Thesaurus (1565). Lit. 'double gamma' from its shape (F), which resembled that of a gamma (Γ) with a doubled horizontal bar.-Gk. *δμ*, double; and *γάμμα*, the letter γ. See **DI-** (2), and **GAMUT**.

DIGEST, to assimilate food, arrange. (L.) In Shak. L. L. L. v. 2. 289; Merch. iii. 5. 95. [But *digestion* is much earlier, viz. in Chaucer, C. T. 10661 (F 347); so also *digestive*, i. 14967 (B 4151); and *digestible*, i. 439.] ME. *digest*, used as a pp.-digested; Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 195.-L. *digestus*, pp. of *digerere*, to carry apart, separate, dissolve, digest.-L. *di-*, *dis-*, apart; and *gerere*, to

carry. See **JEST**. **Der. digest**, sb. (L. *digestum*), -er, -ible, -ion, -ive, -ibil-ity.

DIGIT, prepared, disposed, adorned. (L.) Nearly obsolete. 'The clouds in thousand liveries *digit*'; Milton, L'All. 62. *Digit* is here short for *digitated*, so that the infinitive also takes the form *digit*. 'And have a care you *digit* things handsomely'; Beaumont and Fletcher, Coxcomb, Act iv. sc. 3 (end). ME. *dikten*, *dyten*, verb; the pp. *digit* is in Chaucer, C. T. 14447 (B 3719). AS. *dkhtan*, to set in order, dispose, arrange, prescribe, appoint; Luke, xxii. 29.-L. *dictare*, to dictate, prescribe. See **DICTATE**. ¶ Similarly, the G. *dicten*, MIIG. *tihien*, *dhien*, is borrowed from the same L. verb. **DIGIT**, a finger, a figure in arithmetic. (L.) 'Computable by *digits*'; Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. iv. c. 12. § 23.-L. *digitus*, a finger, a toe; the sense of 'figure' arose from counting on the fingers. ¶ Gk. *δάκτυλος*, a finger, seems to be unrelated. **Der. digit-al, -ale, -al-ed, -al-ion**.

DIGNIFY, to make worthy, exalt. (F.-L.) In Shak. Two Gent. ii. 4. 158.-OF. *digignifer*, to dignify (Godefroy); omitted in Cotgrave, but given in Sherwood's index to that work.-Late L. *digignificare*, to think worthy, lit. to make worthy.-L. *digni*, for *digno*, for *dignus*, worthy; and *-ficare*, a suffix due to *facere*, to make. See **DIGNITY** and **FACT**. **Der. dignify-ed**.

DIGNITY, worth, rank. (F.-L.) In early use. ME. *dig-neter*, *diggniter*, Chaucer, C. T. 12386 (B 1646); spelt *diggnite* in Hali Meidenhad, ed. Cockayne, p. 15; l. 3.-OF. *diggnité*, *diggnité*, -L. *diggnitatem*, acc. of *diggnitus*, worth.-L. *dignus*, worthy; perhaps related to *decus*, esteem, and *deet*, it is fitting. Brugmann, i. § 762 (3). **Der. diggnit-ary**. **Doublet, dainty**, q. v.

DIGRAPH, a double sign for a single sound. (Gk.) Modern. Made from Gk. *δι*, double, and *γράφη*, to write.

DIGRESS, to step aside, go from the subject. (L.) In Shak. Romeo, iii. 3. 127. [The sb. *digression* is much older, and occurs in Thynne's edition of Chaucer, Troilus, i. 143; the MSS. have *digressioun*.]-L. *digressus*, pp. of *digredi*, to go apart, step aside, digress.-L. *di-*, *dis-*, apart; and *gradi*, to step; cf. *gradus*, a step. See **GRADE**. **Der. digress-ion, -ion-al, -ive, -ive-ly**.

DIJUDICATE, to judge between two parties, to decide. (L.) Phillips (1658) has *dijudication*.-L. *diudicāre*, pp. of *diudicare*, to decide.-L. *di-*, apart; and *iudicare*, to judge. See **DI-** (1) and **JUDGE**.

DIKE, a trench, a ditch with its embankment, a bank. (E.) ME. *dik*, *dyk* (also *diche*, whence the mod. E. *ditch*). 'In a *dyke* falle' = fall in a ditch (where 2 MSS. have *diche*); P. Plowman, B. xi. 417. AS. *dice*, a dike; 'hi dulfon ðine mycle *dice*' they dug a great dike; AS. Chron. an. 1016. + Du. *dijk*; Icel. *diki*; Dan. *dige*; Swed. *dike*; MHG. *tich*, a marsh, canal; G. *dike*, a pond, tank; the mod. G. *deich*, a dike, being merely borrowed from Low G. **Der. dig**, q. v.

DILACERATE, to tear asunder. (L.) Used by Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. iii. c. 6. § 3.-L. *dilaceratus*, pp. of *dilacerare*, to tear apart.-L. *di-*, *dis-*, apart; and *lacerare*, to tear. See **LACERATE**. **Der. dilacerat-ion**.

DILAPIDATE, to pull down stone buildings, to ruin. (L.) In Levins, 41. 36. Used by Cotgrave, who translates F. *dilapider* by 'to dilapidate, ruin, or pull down stone buildings'.-L. *dilapidatus*, pp. of *dilapidare*, to destroy, lit. to scatter like stones or pelt with stones; cf. Columella, x. 330.-L. *di-*, *dis-*, apart; and *lapid-*, stem of *lapis*, a stone. See **LAPIDARY**. **Der. dilapidat-ion**.

DILATE, to spread out, enlarge, widen. (F.-L.) 'In *dylating* and declaring of his conclusion'; Sir T. More, Works, p. 648 h. [Chaucer has the sb. *dilatacion*, C. T. 4652 (B 232).]-OF. *dilatar*, to dilate, widen, enlarge; Cot.-L. *dilatius*, spread abroad; used as pp. of *differe*, but from a different root.-L. *di-*, *dis-*, apart; and *latius*, carried, borne, for OLat. *latius* = Gk. *λατρός*, borne, endured. -√TEL, to lift; whence L. *tolle*. **Der. dilat-er, -able, -abil-ity, -ion, -or, -or-ness; also *dilat-at-ion* (OF. *dilatation*, which see in Cotgrave).**

DILEMMA, a perplexity, puzzling situation. (L.-Gk.) In Cockeram (1642); and in Shak. Mer. Wives, iv. 5. 87; All's Well, iii. 6. 80.-L. *dilemma*.-Gk. *δίλημμα*, a double proposition, an argument in which one is caught between (*διαλαμβάνει*) two difficulties.-Gk. *δι*, twice, double; and *λήμμα*, an assumption, a premiss. See **DI-** (2) and **LEMMA**.

DILETTANTE, a lover of the fine arts. (Ital.-L.) Modern. The pl. *dilettanti* occurs in Burke, On a Regicide Peace (Todd).-Ital. *dilettante*, pl. *dilettanti*, a lover of the fine arts; properly pres. pt. of *dilettare*, to delight, rejoice.-L. *dilectare*, to delight. See **DELECTABLE**. **Der. dilettant-ism**.

DILIGENT, industrious. (F.-L.) Chaucer has *diligent*, C. T. 485 (A 483); and *diligence*, i. 8071 (E 195).-OF. *diligent*; Cot.-L. *diligentem*, acc. of *diligens*, careful, diligent, lit. loving; pres. part. of *diligere*, to select, to love; lit. to choose between.-L. *di-*

dis-, apart, between; and *legere*, to choose, cognate with Gk. *λέγω*, to choose, say. See **Legend**. Der. *diligent-ly*, *diligence*.

DILL, the name of a plant. (E.) ME. *dille*, *dylle*. 'Dylle, herbe, anetum;' Prompt. Parv. p. 121. AS. *dile*; 'myntan and *dile* and cymyn' = mint and dill and cummin; Matt. xxiii. 23. + Du. *dille*; Dan. *dild*; Swed. *dill*; OHG. *tilli*, MHG. *tülle*, G. *Lil*.

DILUTE, to wash away, mix with water, weaken. (L.) 'Diluted, alayed, tempered, mingled with water, wet, imperfect;' Blount's Gloss. ed. 1674. = L. *dilutus*, pp. of *diluere*, to wash away, mix with water. = L. *di-* = *dis-*, apart; and *luere*, to wash, cognate with Gk. *λούω*, to wash. Der. *dilute*, adj., *dilut-ion*; from the same source, *dilu-ent*, *dilu-um*, -ial, -ian; and see **deluge**.

DIM, obscure, dusky, dark. (E.) ME. *dim*, *dimme*; 'though I like *dymme*;' P. Plowman, B. x. 179. AS. *dim*, dark; Grein, i. 194. + Icel. *dimmr*, dim; MDan. *dim*; cf. Swed. *dimmig*, foggy; *dimma*, a fog, a mist, haze; MlG. *timmer*, timber, dark, dim. And cf. Olrish *deim*, dark; *deme*, darkness. Der. *dim-ly*, *dim-ness*.

DIME, a tithe; a tenth of a dollar. (F. - L.) ME. *dyme*, P. Plowman, B. xv. 526. = OF. *disme*, *dime* = L. *decima*, sc. *pars*, a tenth part; fem. of *decimus*, tenth. = L. *decem*, ten; see **Ten**. Doublet, *tithe*.

DIMENSION, measurement, extent. (F. - L.) 'Without any dimensions at all;' Sir T. More, Works, p. 1111 G. = MF. *dimension*, 'a dimension, or measuring;' Cot. = L. acc. *dimensionem*, from nom. *dimensio*, a measuring; cf. *dimensus*, pp. of *dimetiri*, to measure off a part of a thing, to measure out. = L. *di-* = *dis-*, apart; and *metiri*, to measure. See **Measure**.

DIMINISH, to lessen, take from. (F. - L.) 'To fantasy [fancy] that giving to the poorer is a diminishing of our goods;' Latimer, Sixth Ser. on Lord's Prayer (K.). [Chaucer has *diminucion*, i.e. diminution, Troilus, iii. 1335.] A coined word, made by prefixing *di-* to the F. *minish*, in imitation of L. *diminuere*, to diminish, where the prefix *di-* (= L. *dis-*, apart) is used intensively. See **Minish**. **Minute**. Der. *diminish-able*; like L. pp. *diminutus* are *diminut-ion* (OF. *diminution*, L. acc. *diminutionem*), *diminut-ive*, -ive-ly, -ive-ness.

DISMISSORY, giving leave to depart. (L.) 'Without the bishop's dismissory letters presbyters might not go to another diocese;' Bp. Taylor, Episcopacy Asserted, s. 39 (K.). = L. *dimissorius*, giving leave to go before another judge. = L. *dimissus*, pp. of *dimittere*, to send forth, send away, dismiss. = L. *di-*, for *dis-*, away; and *mittere*, to send. See **Dismiss**.

DIMITY, a kind of stout white cotton cloth. (Ital. - I. - Gk.) 'Dimitty, a fine sort of fustian;' Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715. 'We do use to buy many of their silke quities, and of their *Scamato* and *Dimite*;' Hakluyt, Voy. ii. pt. 1. p. 115 (misnumbered 127). = Ital. *dimiti*, pl. of *dimitto*, 'a kind of coarse cotton or flannel;' Florio. = Late L. *dimitum* (pl. *dimitto*), silk woven with two threads. = Gk. *δίμιτρον*, made with a double thread. = Gk. *δί-*, double; and *μίτρον*, a thread of the wool. ¶ Mr. Wedgwood quotes from Muratori (in Ducauge) a passage containing the words 'amita, dimita, et trimita,' explained to mean silks woven with one, two, or three threads respectively. The word thus passed from Gk. into Latin, and thence into Ital. *dimitto*, which is duly recorded by Florio; and so into English.

DIMORPHOUS, of two forms. (Gk.) Modern. = Gk. *διμορφος*, of two forms; with suffix -ous. = Gk. *δί-*, double; *μορφή*, form; see **Di-** (2) and **Morphia**.

DIMPLE, a small hollow. (E.) In Shak. Wint. Ta. ii. 3. 101. Mk. *dympl*. 'His chyn full chine was . . with a *dympl*;' Destruction of Troy (E.E.T.S.), l. 3060. Apparently from a base **dumip* with mutation of *y* to *y*. It answers in form to G. *rümpel*, *dümpel*, a pool; OllG. *tumpli*. Cf. Dan. dial. *dumpe*, a hollow in a field; Du. *dampelen*, to dive. All perhaps allied to Swed. dial. *dempa*, to fall down, to plunge, str. vb. (pt. *t. damp*, supine *dumpid*). If so, the orig. sense of *dimple* was 'deep pool'; thence, a hollow place. Cf. Lith. *dūti*, to be hollow (pres. *t. dumti*-s). See **Dingle**.

DIN, a loud noise, clamour; to sound. (E.) The sb. is ME. *din*, *dane*, *dune*; spelt *dine*, Havelok, 1860; *duner*, Layamon, l. 43; l. 1009. AS. *dyn*, *dune*, noise; Grein, i. 213; *dynan*, to make a loud sound; id. + Icel. *dinn*, a din; *dynja*, to pour, rattle down, like hail or rain; Swed. *din*, a din; *däna*, to ring; Dan. *din*, a rumble, booming; *däne*, to rumble, boom; Skt. *dhani*, roaring, a torrent; *dhvani*, a sound, din; *dhana*, to sound, roar, buzz.

DINE, to take dinner, eat. (F. - L.) ME. *diuen*, *dynen*; P. Plowman, B. v. 75; Rob. of Glouc. p. 558. [The sb. is *diner* (with one *n*). P. Plowman, B. xiii. 28; Rob. of Glouc. p. 561.] = OF. *diner*, mod. F. *diner*, to dine. = Late L. **dinjanare*, short for **dinjanare*, to break one's fast. = L. *di-*, away; and *janare*, to fast, from *januare*, fasting. See Romania, viii. 95; where it is explained that OF. *diner*, inf., answers to Late L. type **dinjanare*, whilst the Late L. type **dinjanō* (1 p. s. pr.) produced the OF. *dinjaner*, F. *déjeuner*, I breakfast. The difference in form is due to the difference

in accentuation. Somewhat similar is the formation of F. *aider* from L. *adiutare*. See **Aid**. Körtzing, § 3007. Der. *dinner* (ME. *diner*, from OF. *dinner*, where the infin. is used as a sb.).

DING, to throw violently, beat, urge, ring. (E.) 'To ding (i.e. dingle) the book a colt's distance from him;' Milton, Areopagitica, ed. Hales, p. 32. ME. *dingen*, pt. *t. davel*, *dong*, pp. *dungen*. 'Godrich stert up, and on him dong;' Havelok, 1147; *dungen*, id. 227. Though not found in AS., the word is probably E. rather than Scand.; for it is a strong verb, whereas the related Scand. verbs are but weak. Cf. Icel. *dengja*, to hammer; Dan. *denge*, to bang; Swed. *dänga*, to bang, thump, beat. Cf. also MDan. *dänge*, to blunt an edge by beating on it; OHG. *tangol*, a hammer. Teut. type **dungan-*, pt. *t. *dang*, pp. **dunganoz*. See **Dangle**, **Dung**.

DING-DONG, an imitation of the sound of a bell. (E.) In Shak. Temp. i. 2. 403. A reduplicated form, with varied vowel; from *dong*, an imitative word echoing a ringing sound.

DINGHY, DINGEY, a rowing-boat. (Bengali.) From Beng. *dingi*, a boat, a wherry (H. H. Little, 1870); and see **Yule**.

DINGLE, a small dell, little valley. (E.) In Milton, Comus, 312. ME. *dingle*, a deep hollow, an abyss; 'deopre then en se-dingle,' deeper than any sea-pool; O. Eug. Homilies, ed. Morris, i. 263. [It thus answers in sense to what appears to have been the orig. sense of *dimple*; cf. the variant *dimple*.] 'Within a gloomie *dimple* shce doth dwell, Dowe in a pitt, ore-grown with brakes and briars;' Ben Jonson, Sad Shepherd, A. ii. sc. 2. 'And satyrn, that in slades and gloomy *dimbles* dwell;' Drayton, Poly-Olbion, s. 2. l. 190. β. It is clearly related to ME. *dung*, a pool; 'so deop *dung* that ha druneth theriu,' so deep a pool that they are drowned therein; Seinte Marherete, ed. Cockayne, p. 15. l. 21. Cf. OllG. *tung*, an underground cave; Lith. *dang-ti*, to cover. See **Dimple**.

DINGO, the native Australian dog. (New S. Wales.) New S. Wales *dingo*, written *teingo* in 1798 (Morris).

DINGY, soiled, dusky, dimmed. (E.) Very rare in books. 'Dingy, foul, dirty;' Somersetshire; Halliwell. So also 'dingy, dirty;' Pegge, Kenticisms (1736). This sense of 'dirty' is the original one. The word really means 'dun-g-y' or 'soiled with dung.' The *i* is due to an AS. *y*, which is the modification of *u*, by the usual rule; cf. *fill*, from *full*: whilst *ng* has taken the sound of *nj*. β. This change from *u* to *i* (for *y*) appears as early as the tenth century; we find 'stercoratio, *dingung*' = a dunging; Ælfric's Vocab., p. in Voc. 104. 8. γ. We can explain the change from *ng* to *ny*, by observing that there was an AS. weak *f. dynege* as well as the str. *f. dung*; Cf. *misendingan*, acc. lit. *mixen-dung*; Anglia, vol. ix. p. 261. l. 9; also AS. *gedyngan*, weak vb., prov. E. *dunge*, to soil. And cf. *sting*, from *sting*. See **Dung**. ¶ Cf. Swed. *dyngig*, dungy, from *dynga*, dung.

DINNER, see under **Dine**.

DINT, a blow, force. (E.) ME. *dint*, *dunt*, *dent*; spelt *dint*, Will. of Palerne, 1234, 2784; *dent*, id. 2757; *dunt*, Layamon, 8420. AS. *dynt*, a blow; Grein, i. 213. + Icel. *dyntir*, a dint; *dynta*, to dint; Swed. dial. *dunt*, a stroke; *dunta*, to strike, to shake. All from a Teut. base *dunt-*. See **Dent**.

DIOCESE, a bishop's province. (F. - L. - Gk.) MF. *diocese*, Chaucer, C. T. 666 (A 664). = OF. *diocese*, 'a diocese'; Cot. = L. *diocesis*. = Gk. *διοικησις*, housekeeping, administration, a province, a diocese. = Gk. *διοικω*, I keep house, conduct, govern. = Gk. *δι-* = *di-*, through, throughout; and *οικω*, I inhabit, from *οικος*, a house, an abode; cognate with L. *vicius*, a village (whence F. *vick*, a town), and Skt. *vega-s*, a house. Der. *diocesan*.

DIOCIOSUS, having male and female flowers on separate plants. (Gk.) Botanical. From mod. Latin *diocia* (Linnaeus, 1735); Gk. type **diocia*, sb., from **diocia*, adj. having two houses. = Gk. *δι-*, double; and *οικος*, a house. See above.

DIOPTRICS, the science of the refraction of light. (Gk.) 'Dioptricks, a part of optics, which treats of the different refractions of the light, passing thro' transparent mediums;' Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715. = Gk. *διωπτικά*, the science of dioptrics. = Gk. *διωπτικός*, belonging to the use of the *dioptra*, an optical instrument for taking heights, &c. = Gk. *δι-*, through; and *ωπ-*, as in Ionic *δι-ωπ-*, I have seen, *δι-ωπαι*, I shall see; with agential suffix -*trai*, cf. *διωπτρ*, a spy. See **Optics**. Der. *dioptric*, -al.

DIORAMA, a scene seen through a small opening. (Gk.) Modern. A term applied to various optical exhibitions, and to the building in which they are shown; first shown in 1823. Coined from Gk. *δι-* = *di-*, through; and *οραμα*, a sight, thing seen, from *οραω*, I see; see **Wary**. Der. *dioramic*.

DIP, to plunge, immerse, dive for a short time. (E.) ME. *dippen*; Frick of Conscience, 8044. Also *duppen*, Trevisa, tr. of Higden, l. 117. AS. *dippan*, Exod. xii. 22; *dyppan*, Levit. iv. 17. + Dan. *dyppe*, to dip, plunge, immerse. Teut. type **dup-jan*, causal form from the base **dup-*, weak grade of **dewp-*, as seen in AS. *drop*, deep. See **Deep**. The second grade is *dunp-*, as seen in Goth. *daupjan*, to

dip, immerse, baptise, Du. *doopen*, to baptise, Swed. *döpa*, to baptise, G. *taufen*, OHG. *taufan*, to baptise. See **DEEP** and **DIVE**. Der. *dip*, sb.; *dipp-e*.

DIPHTHERIA, a throat-disease, accompanied with the formation of a false membrane. (Gk.) First in 1857. Coined from Gk. *δύφθιρα*, leathery; from the leathery nature of the membrane formed. Allied to Gk. *δύψω*, to make supple; (hence, to prepare leather). Cf. L. *deperire*, to knead, make supple, tan leather. Der. *diphtheria*, -*itis*.

DIPHTHONG, a union of two vowel sounds in one syllable. (F.-L.-Gk.) Spelt *diphthong* in Ben Jonson, Eng. Grammar, ch. 8; and in Sherwood's Index to Cotgrave, which also gives the MF. *diphthongue*.—MF. *diphthongue*, 'diphthong'; (1539).—L. acc. *diphthongum*, f.—Gk. *διφθόγγος*, with two sounds.—Gk. *δι*—*θ*, double; and *φθόγγος*, voice, sound, from Gk. *φθίγγωμαι*, I utter a sound, cry out. Cf. L. *spang-ā*, to resound.

DIPLOMA, a document conferring a privilege. (L.-Gk.) 'Diploma, a charter of a prince, letters patents, a writ or bull;' Blount's Gloss. ed. 1674.—L. *diplōma* (gen. *diplōmatis*), a document conferring a privilege.—Gk. *διπλωμα*, lit. anything folded double; a license, diploma, which seems to have been originally folded double.—Gk. *διπλός*, twofold, double.—Gk. *δι*—*π*, double; and *πλός*, with the sense of *fold*, respecting which see **DOUBLE**. Der. *diplomat-ic* (from the stem *diplomat-*, -*ical*, -*ic-al*), -*ist*, *diplomat-y*.

DIPSOMANIA, a morbid thirst for stimulants. (Gk.) Modern. From Gk. *δίψα*, for *δίψω*, thirst; and *μανία*, mania.

DIPTERA, an order of insects with two wings. (Gk.) First in 1819. In Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715, we find 'Dipteron, in architecture, a building that has a double wing or isle' (sic). Coined from Gk. *δίπτερος*, double; and *πτερον*, a wing, from *πτερό*, weak grade of *πτερό*, as in *πτερον*, I fly.—cf. PET; see **FEATHER**.

DIPTYCH, a double-folding tablet. (L.-Gk.) First in 1612. 'Diptycha, folded tables, a pair of writing tables;' Kersey, ed. 1715.—Late L. *diptycha*, pl.—Gk. *διπτυχα*, pl. a pair of tablets.—Gk. *διπτυχός*, folded, doubled.—Gk. *δί*, for *δι*, double; and *πτερό*, a fold; cf. also *πτερός*, folded, from *πτερό*, to fold.

DIRE, fearful, terrible. (L.) Shak. has *dire*, Rich. II. i. 3. 127; *direful*, Temp. i. 2. 26; *direness*, Macb. v. 5. 14.—L. *dirus*, dreadful, horrible. Perhaps allied to Gk. *διδώς*, frightful; cf. *δειδώς*, frightened, cowardly; connected with *διδω*, fear, *δειδω*, to fear. Der. *direful*, -*ful*, -*ness* (all hybrid compounds).

DIRECT, straight onward, outspoken, straight. (L.) ME. *directe*, Chaucer, On the Astrolabe, ed. Skeat, ii. 35. 11. [It also has the verb *directus*; see Tioil. b. v. last stanza but one.]—L. *directus*, straight, pp. of *dirigere*, to straighten. direct.—L. *dis*, for *dis*, apart; and *regere*, to rule, control. See **RECTOR**, and **RIGHT**. Der. *direct-ly*, -*ness*; also direct, vb., -*ious*, -*ive*, -*or*, -*or-ate*, -*or-y*, -*or-i-al*. Doublet, *direct*, q.v.; and see **DIRECT**.

DIRGE, a funeral song or hymn, lament. (L.) ME. *dirige*; 'placebo and dirige'; P. Plowman, C. iv. 467; and see Ancien Kiwle, p. 22; Prompt. Parv. p. 121. [See note to the line in P. Pl., which explains that an antiphon in the office for the dead began with the words (from Psalm v. 8) 'dirige, Dominus meus, in conspectu tuo utinam meam'; whence the name.]—L. *dirige* direct thou, imperative mood of *dirigere*, to direct. See **DIRECT**.

DIREK, a poniard, a dagger. (Du. f.) 'With a drawn *dirke* and bended [cocked] pistol;' State Trials, Marquis of Argyll, an. 1661 (R.). First found in 1602, spelt *dork* (N.E.D.). Probably *dork* is the same word with Du. *dirk*, Swed. and Dan. *dolk*, G. *dolch*, a dagger, poniard. This is thought to be a word of Slavonic origin; cf. Polish *tułch*, a dagger. ¶ Irish *diure*, a poniard, is borrowed from E.

DIRT, any foul substance, mud, dung. (Scand.) ME. *drit*, by the shifting of the letter *r* so common in English. 'Drit and donge'—*dirt* and *dung*; K. Alisaunder, ed. Weber, 4718; cf. Havelok, 682.—Icel. *drit*, dirt, excrement of birds; *drita*, to void excrement; cf. Swed. dial. *drita*, with same sense; Rietz, 4. Du. *drijten*, with same sense; cf. MDu. *drijt*, dirt (Kilian). ¶ In AS, we find only the verb *gedritan*; it is rare, but occurs in Cockayne's Leechdoms, i. 364. Der. *dirt-ly*, *dirt-i-ly*, *dirt-i-ness*.

DIS-, prefix. (L.) 1. From L. *dis*, apart; *dis* and *dis* are both forms from an older *dis*, which is from L. *duo*, two; cf. Goth. *twain*, apart. Brugmann, i. § 279. Hence the sense is 'in two,' i.e. apart, away. 2. The Gk. form of the prefix is *dis*; see **DI**-(2). 3. The L. *dis* became *dis* in OF, mod. F. *dis*; this appears in several words, as in *dis-fect*, *dis-fy*, &c., where the prefix must be carefully distinguished from that due to L. *dis*. 4. Again, in some cases, *dis* is a late substitution for an older *dis*, which is the OF *dis*; thus Chaucer has *disarmen* from the OF *des-armen*, in the sense of *dis-arm*.

DISABLE, to make unable, disqualify. (L.; and F.-L.) In Spenser, F. Q. v. 4. 31; and see Trench, Select Glossary. Made by prefixing L. *dis*- to *able*. See **DIS**- and **ABLE**. Der. *disabil-ty*.

DISABUSE, to free from abuse, undeceive. (L.; and F.-L.) In Clarendon, Civil War, vol. i. pref. p. 21 (R.); and in Cotgrave, sv. *dis-abuser*. From L. *dis*- and *abuse*. See **DIS**- and **ABUSE**. **DISADVANTAGE**, to want of advantage, injury. (F.-L.) In Shak. Cor. i. 6. 49. ME. *disadvantage*, Trevisa, tr. of Higden, ii. 87. —OF. *desavantage* (Hatzfeld). —OF. *des*- < L. *dis*-, apart; and OF. *avantage*. See **DIS**- and **ADVANTAGE**. Der. *disadvantage-ous*, -*ously*.

DISEFFECT, to make unfriendly. (L.; and F.-L.) 'Disaffected to the king;' State Trials, Hy. Sheriff, an. 1632 (R.). From L. *dis*- and *effect*. See **DIS**- and **EFFECT**. Der. *diseffect-ly*, -*ness*, -*ion*.

DISAFFOREST, to deprive of the privilege of forest lands; to render common. (L.) 'There was much land disafforested;' Howell's Letters, b. iv. let. 16. § 4. From L. *dis*-, away; and *foresta*, a forest, to make into a forest, from *af*- (for *ad*) and *foresta*, a forest. See **DIS**- and **FOREST**.

DISAGREE, to be at variance. (F.-L.) In Tyndal, Works, p. 133, col. 2.—OF. *desagreer* (Hatzfeld). —OF. *des*- < L. *dis*-, apart; and OF. *agreer*. See **DIS**- and **AGREE**. Der. *disagree-able*, -*ably*, -*able-ness*, -*ment*. ¶ The adj. *disagreeable* was suggested by OF. *desagreable*.

DISALLOW, to refuse to allow. (F.-L.) ME. *desallowen*, to refuse to assent to, to disapprove, refuse, reject. 'Al that is humble he desalloweth;' Gower, C. A. i. 83; bk. i. 1237.—OF. *desallow*, *desallowen*, to blame (Godefroy). —OF. *des*- (L. *dis*-); and *allowen*, to approve of. See **DIS**- and **ALLOW** (2). Der. *disallow-able*, -*ance*.

DISANNUAL, to annul completely. (L.; and F.-L.) In Shak. Com. Err. i. 1. 145. From L. *dis*-, apart, here used intensively; and *annul*. See **DIS**- and **ANNUAL**. Der. *disannual-ment*.

DISAPPEAR, to cease to appear, to vanish. (L.; and F.-L.) In Dryden, On the death of a very Young Gentleman, l. 23; and in Cockeram (1623). From L. *dis*-, apart, away; and *appear*. See **DIS**- and **APPEAR**. Der. *disappear-ance*.

DISAPPOINT, to frustrate what is appointed. (F.-L.) Shak. has *disappointed* in the sense of 'unfurnished,' or 'unready;' Hamlet, i. 5. 77. Raleigh has 'such disappointment of expectation;' Hist. of World, b. iv. c. 5. § 11 (R.). —OF. *desapointer*, 'to disappoint or frustrate;' Cot.—OF. *des*- < L. *dis*-, apart, away; and OF. *apointer*, to appoint. See **APPOINT**. Der. *disappoint-ment*.

DISAPPROVE, not to approve, to reject. (L.; and F.-L.) 'And disapproves that care;' Milton, Son. to Cyriack Skinner. From L. *dis*-, away; and *approve*. See **DIS**- and **APPROVE**. Der. *disapprov-al*; from the same L. source, *disapprobation*.

DISARM, to deprive of arms. (F.-L.) ME. *desarmen*, Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. i. met. 4; l. 11.—OF. *desarmier*, 'to disarm, or deprive of weapons;' Cot.—OF. *des*- from L. *dis*-, apart, away; and *armen*, to arm. See **DIS**- and **ARMS**. Der. *disarm-ment*, probably an error for *disarm-ment*; see 'desarmement, a disarming;' Cot.

DISARRANGE, to disorder. (L.; and F.-L.) Not in early use; the older word is *disarray*. 'The whole of the arrangement, or rather disarrangement of their military;' Burke, On the Army Estimates (R.). From L. *dis*-, apart, away; and *arrange*. Doubtless suggested by MF. *desarranger*, 'to unrank, disorder, disarray;' Cot. See **DIS**- and **ARRANGE**. Der. *disarrangement*.

DISARRAY, a want of order. (F.-L. and Teut.) In early use. ME. *disarray*, also *disray*. Thus, in Chaucer, C. T. (Pers. Tale, Remed. Luxurie), Group 1, 927, we find the readings *desray*, *disray*, and *disaray*, as being equivalent words; *disray* occurs yet earlier, in K. Alisaunder, ed. Weber, 4353.—AF. *desarroi*, OF. *desarroi*, later *desarray*, 'disorder, confusion, disarray;' Cot. There was also an AF. form *desray*, Stat. of the Realm, i. 246; OF. *desroi*, later *desroy*, 'disorder, disarray;' id.; see Godefroy. B. The former is from OF. *des*-, L. *dis*-, apart, away; and AF. *arroi*, OF. *arroi*, compounded of *ar*- (standing for L. *ad*), to; and AF. *rei*, OF. *rai*, order. In the latter, the syllable *ar*- is omitted. See **DIS**- and **ARRAY**. Der. *disarray*, verb.

DISASTER, a calamity. (F.-L.) See Shak. Hamlet, i. 1. 118; All's Well, i. 1. 187.—MF. *desastre*, 'a disaster, misfortune, calamity;' Cot.—OF. *des*-, for L. *dis*-, with a sinister sense; and MF. *astre*, a star, a planet; also, destiny, fate, fortune, hap; Cot. from L. *astrum*, a star; cf. *astrum sinistrum*, infortunium; Ducange. See **ASTRAL**, **ASTER**. ¶ The MF. *desastre* was suggested by Ital. *disastro* (Hatzfeld). Der. *disastr-ous*, -*ously*.

DISAVOW, to disclaim, deny. (F.-L.) ME. *desavowen*; P. Plowman, C. iv. 322.—OF. *desavouer*, 'to disavow, disallow;' Cot.—OF. *des*-, for L. *dis*-, apart; and OF. *avouer*, *avouer* (Godefroy), spelt *advouer* in Cotgrave, 'to avow, avouch.' See **DIS**- and **AVOW**. Der. *disavow-al*.

DISBAND, to disperse a band. (F.-L. and Teut.) In Cotgrave.—OF. *desbander*, 'to loosen, unbind, unband; also to casse [cashier]

or *disband*; 'Cot. = OF. *des*, for L. *dis*, apart; and OF. *bander*, to bend a bow, to band together. See **Dis-** and **Band** (2). Der. *disbandment*.

DISBELIEVE, to refuse belief to. (L. and E.) In Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715; earlier, in Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 18 (K.). From L. *dis*, used negatively; and E. *believe*. See **Dis-** and **Believe**. Der. *disbeliever*, *disbelief*.

DISBURDEN, DISBURTHEN, to free from a burden. (L. and E.) In Shak. Rich. II. ii. 1. 229. From L. *dis*, apart; and E. *burden* or *burthen*. See **Dis-** and **Burden**.

DISBURSE, to pay out of a purse. (F. - I. and Gk.) In Shak. Macb. i. 2. 61. Palsgrave has *disbourse*, p. 517. = OF. *desboursier*, of which Cotgrave gives the pp. *desboursier*, 'disbursed, laid out of a purse.' = OF. *des*, from L. *dis*, apart; and F. *bourse*, a purse. See **Dis-** and **Bursar**. Der. *disburse*, *disbursement*.

DISC, DISK, a round plate. (L. - Gk.) [In very early use in the form *disk*, q. v.] 'The disk of Phœbus, when he climbs on high Appears at first but as a bloodshot eye.' Dryden, tr. of Ovid, Metam. xv. 284. = L. *discus*, a quoit, a plate. = Gk. *diskos*, a quoit; from *diskō*, to cast. Brugmann, i. § 744. Der. *discous*. See **Desk, Dish**.

DISCARD, to throw away useless cards, to reject. (L.; and F. - L. - Gk.) In Spenser, F. Q. v. 5. 8. Sometimes spelt *decard*; see Richardson. From L. *dis*, apart; and card. See **Dis-** and **Card**.

DISCERN, to distinguish, separate, judge. (F. - L.) ME. *discernen*; Chaucer, Troil. b. iii. l. 9. = OF. *discerner*; Cot. = L. *discernere*, to distinguish. = L. *dis*, apart; and *cernere*, to separate, cognate with Gk. *kripnō*, to separate. See **Critic**. Der. *discerner*, *discernment*; see also *discreet, discriminate*.

DISCHARGE, to free from a charge, unload, acquit. (F. - L. and C.) In early use. ME. *deschargen*; K. Alisaunder, ed. Weber, 3868. = OF. *descharger*, 'to discharge, disburden'; Cot. = OF. *des*, from L. *dis*, apart, away; and *charger*, to charge, load. See **Dis-** and **Charge**. Der. *discharge*, *dischargee*.

DISCIPLE, a learner, follower. (F. - L.) In early use. In P. Plowman, B. xiii. 430. *Discipline* is in Ancien Riwle, p. 294. = OF. *disciple* (Hupp. to Godefroy). = L. *discipulum*, acc. of *discipulus*, a learner. = L. *discere*, to learn; allied to *docere*, to teach. See **Docile**. Der. *disciple-ship*. From the same source is *discipline*, from OF. *discipline*, *l. disciplina*; whence also *disciplinable*, *ar-i-an*, *ar-y*.

DISCLAIM, to renounce claim to. (F. - L.) Cotgrave translates *disadvouer* by 'to disavow, disclaim, refuse.' = AF. *desclamer*, Yearbooks of Edw. I. 1302-3, p. 83. = OF. *des*, from L. *dis*, apart, away; and F. *clamer*, from L. *clamare*. See **Dis-** and **Claim**. Der. *disclaim*, *disclaimer*.

DISCLOSE, to reveal, uncover, open. (F. - L.) 'And mihte of no man be disclosed'; Gower, C. A. ii. 262; bk. v. 4030. = OF. *desclas*, disclosed, pp. of *desclorre*, to uncover; Cotgrave gives 'secret desclos, disclosed, revealed.' = OF. *des*, from L. *dis*, apart, away; and OF. *clorre*, to shut in, from L. *claudere*, to shut. See **Dis-** and **Close**. Der. *disclosure*.

DISCOLOUR, to spoil the colour of. (F. - L.) Chaucer has *discoloured*, C. T. 16132 (G 664). = OF. *descolorer*, later *descolourer*, as in Cot. = L. *dis*, apart, away; and *colōrīre*, to colour, from *colōr*, stem of *color*, colour. See **Dis-** and **Colour**.

DISCOMFIT, to defeat or put to the rout. (F. - L.) In Barbour's Bruce, xii. 459. [Chaucer has *disconfiture*, C. T. 1010 (A 1008).] = OF. *desconfit*, pp. of *desconfire*, 'to discomfit, vanquish, defeat'; Cot.; and see Godefroy. [The *n* before *f* easily passed into *m*, for convenience of pronunciation; the same change occurs in the word *comfort*.] = OF. *des*, prefix; and *confire*, to preserve, make ready. = L. *dis*, apart; and *conficere*, to finish, preserve. See **Dis-** and **Comfort**. Der. *discomfiture*, from OF. *desconfiture*; Cot.

DISCOMFORT, to deprive of comfort. (F. - L.) ME. *discomforten*; Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 70. = OF. *descomforter*; Cot. gives 'se descomforter, to be discomfited.' = OF. *des*, prefix, from L. *dis*, apart, away; and *comforter*, to comfort. See **Dis-** and **Comfort**.

DISCOMMEND, to dispraise. (L.; and F. - L.) In Frith's Works, p. 156, col. 2. From L. *dis*, apart; and *commend*. See **Dis-** and **Commend**.

DISCOMMON, to deprive of the right of common. (L.; and F. - L.) 'Whiles thou discommonest thy neighbour's kyne'; Bp. Hall, b. v. st. 3. l. 72. From L. *dis*, apart; and *common*. See **Dis-** and **Common**.

DISCOMPOSE, to deprive of composure. (L.; and F. - L. and Gk.) Bacon has *discomposed* in the sense of 'removed from a position'; Hist. of Hen. VII., ed. Lumby, p. 217, l. 33. = L. *dis*, apart; and *composere*. See **Dis-** and **Compose**. Der. *discompose*, *discomposed*.

DISCONCERT, to frustrate a plot, defeat, disturb. (F. - L.) In Bailey's Dict. ed. 1731, vol. ii. = MF. *disconcerter*, of which Cot.

gives the pp. '*disconcert*, disordered, confused, set awry.' = MF. *dis* < L. *dis*, apart; and *concert*, to concert. See **Dis-** and **Concert**. **DISCONNECT**, to separate. (L.) Occurs in Burke, On the French Revolution (K.). = L. *dis*, apart; and *Connect*, q. v.

DISCONSOLATE, without consolation. (L.) 'And this Spinx, awaped and amate Stoode al dismayed and disconsolate'; Lydgate, Storie of Thebes, pt. i. § 14. = Late L. *disconsolatus*, comfortless. = L. *dis*, apart; and *consolatus*, pp. of *consolari*, to console. See **Dis-** and **Console**. Der. *disconsolate*, *disconsolate-ment*.

DISCONTENT, not content, dissatisfied. (L.; and F. - L.) 'That though I died discontent I lived and died a mayde'; Gascoigne, Complaint of Philomene, st. 69. = L. *dis*, apart; and *Content*, q. v. Der. *discontent*, sb.; *discontent*, verb; *discontent-ed*, *-ed-ly*, *-ed-ness*, *-ment*.

DISCONTINUE, to give up, leave. (F. - L.) In Shak. Merch. of Ven. iii. 4. 75. = MF. *discontinuer*, 'to discontinue, surcease'; Cot. = L. *dis*, apart, used negatively; and *continuare*, to continue. See **Dis-** and **Continue**. Der. *discontinuation*, *-al-ion* (MF. *discontinuation*; Cotgrave).

DISCORD, want of concord. (F. - L.) ME. *descord*, *discord*. Spelt *descord* [not *discord*, as in Richardson] in Rob. of Glouc, p. 196; l. 4039. = OF. *descord* (Roquefort); later *discord*, Cot.; verbal sb. from OF. *descorder*, to quarrel, disagree; Godefroy. = L. *discordāre*, to be at variance. = L. *dis*, apart; and *cord*, stem of *cor*, the heart, cognate with E. *Heart*, q. v. Der. *discordant* (F. *discordant*, explained by Cotgrave to mean 'discordant, jarring', pres. pt. of *discorder*); *discordant-ly*, *discordance*, *discordancy*. ¶ The special application of *discord* and *concord* to musical sounds is probably due in some measure to confusion with *chord*.

DISCOUNT, to make a deduction for ready money payment. (F. - L.) Formerly spelt *discompt*. 'All which the conqueror did *discompt*'; Butler, Hudibras, pt. ii. c. 3. l. 1105. 'Discount, to count, or reckon off.' Gazophylacium Anglic. ed. 1689. = OF. *desconter*, to relate; later *descompter*, 'to account back, or make a back reckoning'; Cot. = OF. *des* < L. *dis*, apart, away; and *conter*, *compter*, to count, from *computare*, to compute, count. See **Dis-** and **Count** (2). Der. *discount*, sb.; *discountable*.

DISCOURTEANSE, to abash. (F. - L.) 'A great taxer of his people, and discourteanance of his nobility'; Bacon, Life of Hen. VII., ed. Lumby, p. 112. l. 20. 'Whom they . . . discourteanance'; Spenser, Teares of the Muses, l. 340. = MF. *descourteanance*, to abash; see Cotgrave. = OF. *des* < L. *dis*, apart; and *contenance* the countenance. See **Dis-** and **Countenance**.

DISCOURAGE, to dishearten. (F. - L.) 'How therle of Chartres discouraged th'emperour'; Caxton, Godfrey of Bologne, ch. 132 (heading). = OF. *descourager*, 'to discourage, dishearten'; Cot. = OF. *des* < L. *dis*, apart; and *courage*, *courage*. See **Dis-** and **Courage**. Der. *discourage*, *discourage-ment*.

DISCOURSE, a discussion, conversation. (F. - I.) ME. *discours*, i. e. reason; Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. v. pr. 4. l. 134. = OF. *discours*, Cot. = L. *discursus*, a running about, i. e. conversation. = L. *discursus*, pp. of *discurrere*, to run about. = L. *dis*, apart; and *currere*, to run. See **Dis-** and **Course**. Der. *discourse*, verb; also *discurs-ion*, *-ive* (like L. pp. *discursus*).

DISCOURTEOUS, uncourteous. (F. - L.) In Spenser, F. Q. vi. 3. 34. = OF. *discortois*, 'discourteous'; Cot. = OF. *des* = L. *dis*, apart, here used negatively; and OF. *cortois*, *cortais*, *courteous*. See **Dis-** and **Courteous**. Der. *discourteous-ly*; from same source, *discourteous-y*.

DISCOVER, to uncover, lay bare, reveal, detect. (F. - L.) ME. *descovren*, Rom. of the Rose, 4402. = OF. *descovrir*, MF. *descovrir*, 'to discover'; Cot. = OF. *des*, from L. *dis*, apart, away; and *covrir*, to cover; see **Dis-** and **Cover**. Der. *discover*, *-er*, *-able*, *-y*.

DISCREDIT, want of credit. (L.; and F. - L.) As sb. in Shak. Wint. Tale, v. 2. 133; as vb. in Meas. iii. 2. 261. From L. *dis*, apart, here used in a negative sense; and *Credit*, q. v. Der. *discredit*, verb; *discredit-able*.

DISCREET, wary, prudent. (F. - L.) ME. *discret*, P. Plowman, c. vi. 84; Chaucer, C. T. 520 (A 518). = OF. *discret*, 'discreet'; Cot. = L. *discretus*, pp. of *discernere*, to discern. See **Discern**. Der. *discreet-ness*; *discret-ion* (Gower, C. A. iii. 156; bk. vii. 2116), *-ion-al*, *-ion-al-ly*, *-ion-ar-y*, *-ion-ar-ily*; also *discrete* (= L. *discretus*, separate), *discret-ive*, *-ive-ly*.

DISCREPANT, differing. (F. - L.) In Sir T. More, Works, p. 262 b. 'Discrepant in figure'; Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, b. i. c. 17, l. 199 (in Spec. of Eng. ed. Skeat). = MF. *discrepant*, 'discrepant, different'; Cot. = L. *discrepantem*, acc. of *discrepare*, pres. pt. of *discrepare*, to differ in sound. = L. *dis*, apart; and *crepare*, to make a noise, crackle. See **Deceit**. Der. *discrepancy*, *-ance*, *-any*.

DISCRIMINATE, to discern, distinguish. (L.) 'Discriminate, to divide, or put a difference betwixt'; Blount's Gloss. ed. 1674. =

L. discriminatus, pp. of *discriminare*, to divide, separate. = *L. discrimin-*, stem of *discrimen*, a space between, separation. = *L. discernere* (pt. t. *discerni*), pp. *discernere*, to discern, separate. See **DISCERN**. Der. *discriminational-ion*, *-ive*, *-ive-ly*.

DISCURSIVE, desultory, digressive. (L.) Used by Ben Jonson, Hymenæi; The Barriers, l. 5. See **DISCOURSE**.

DISCUSS, to examine critically, sift, debate. (L.) Chaucer, Ass. of Fowles, 624, has the pp. *discussed*. Again, he has 'when that nyght was *discussed*,' i.e. driven away; tr. of Boethius, b. i. met. 3, where the L. has *discussa*. = *L. discussus*, pp. of *discutere*, to strike or shake asunder; in Late L., to discuss. = *L. dis-*, apart; and *quater*, to shank. See **QUASH**. Der. *discussive*, *-ion*.

DISDAIN, scorn, dislike, haughtiness. (F.-L.) ME. *desdeyn*, *disdeyn*, *disdeign*; Chaucer, C. T. 791 (A 789). Gower has *desdeigneth*, C. A. i. 84. = OF. *desdein*, *desdaign*, *disdain*. = OF. *desdegnier* (F. *dédaigner*), to disdain. = OF. *des-*, from *L. dis-*, apart, here used in a negative sense; and *degnier*, to deign, think worthy, from *L. dignari*, to deem worthy, *dignus*, worthy. See **DEIGN**. Der. *disdain*, verb; *disdainful*, *-ful-ly*, *-fulness*.

DISEASE, want of ease, sickness. (F.) ME. *disee*, want of ease, grief, vexation; Chaucer, C. T. 10781, 14777 (F 467, B 3961). = OF. *desaise*, a sickness, a disease, being ill at ease; Cot. = OF. *des-*, from *L. dis-*, apart; and *aise*, ease. Der. *diseases*, *-ed*.

DISSEMBARK, to land cargo, to land from a ship. (F.) In Shak. Oth. ii. 1. 210. = MF. *desembarker*, 'to disembark, or unload a ship; also, to land, or go ashore out of a ship'; Cot. = OF. *des-*, from *L. dis-*, apart; and *embarker*, to embark. See **EMBARK**. Der. *disembarkation*.

DISSEMBARRASS, to free from embarrassment. (F.) Used by Bp. Berkeley, To Mr. Thomas Prior, Ex. 7 (Feb. 6, 1726). = MF. *desembarrasser*, 'to unpester, disentangle'; Cot. = OF. *des-*, from *L. dis-*, apart; and *embarrasser*, to embarrass. See **EMBARRASS**.

DISSEMBOGUE, to discharge at the mouth, said of a river, to loose, depart. (Span.-L.) The final *-gue* is an error for *-que*. 'He was infused to *dissembogue* at the mouth of the Amazonas'; Hakluyt, Voy. iii. 636. 'My pontiart shall *dissembogue* thy soul'; Massinger, Maid of Honour, Act ii. sc. 2. = Span. *desembocar*, to disembogue, flow into the sea. = Span. *des-*, from *L. dis-*, apart, away; and *embocar*, to enter the mouth, from *Span. em-*, from *L. im-*, for *in*, into, and *boca*, the mouth, from *L. bucca*, cheek, mouth.

DISSEMBROIL, to free from broil or confusion. (L. and F.) In Dryden, Ovid, Met. i. 29. = *L. dis-*, apart; and *F. embroillier*, 'to pester, intangle, incumber, intricate, confound'; Cot. See **EMBROIL**.

DISENCHANT, to free from enchantment. (F.-L.) 'Can all these *disenchante* me?'; Massinger, Unnatural Combat, Act iv. sc. 1. = OF. *desenchante*, 'to disenchante'; Cot. = OF. *des-*, from *L. dis-*, apart; and *enchante*, to enchant. See **ENCHANT**. Der. *disenchanted*.

DISENCUMBER, to free, disburden. (F.) 'I have *disincumbered* myself from rhyme'; Dryden, pref. to Antony and Cleopatra. = F. *desincumbrer*; see Hatzfeld. From *L. dis-*, apart; and **ENCUMBER**, q. v. Der. *disincumbrance*.

DISENGAGE, to free from engagement. (F.) In Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715; spelt *disengage* in Cotgrave. = MF. *desengager*, 'to disengage, unguage, redem'; Cot. = OF. *des-*, from *L. dis-*, apart; and *engager*, to engage, pledge. See **ENGAGE**. Der. *disengagement*.

DISENTHRALE, to free from thralldom. (L. and F. and E.) In Milton, Ps. iv. l. 4. From *L. dis-*, apart; and **ENTHRALE**, q. v.

DISENTRANCE, to free from a trance. (L. and F.-L.) 'Ralpho, by this time *disentranced*'; Butler, Hudibras, pt. i. c. 3. l. 717. From *L. dis-*, apart; and **ENTRANCE** (2), q. v.

DISFIGURE, to deprive of beauty, deform. (F.-L.) 'What list you thus yourself to *disfigurer*?'; Chaucer, Troil. ii. 223. = OF. *desfigurer*, 'to disfigure, deform'; Cot. = OF. *des-*, from *L. dis-*, apart, away; and *figurer*, from *L. figurare*, to fashion, form; from *figura*, figure. See **FIGURE**. Der. *disfigurement*.

DISFRANCHISE, to deprive of a franchise. (L. and F.) 'Sir Wylliam Fitzwilliam [was] *disfranchised*'; Fabyan, vol. ii. an. 1509, p. 695. From *L. dis-*, away; and **FRANCHISE**, q. v. Der. *disfranchisement*.

DISGORGE, to vomit, give up prey. (F.-L.) In Shak. As You Like It, ii. 7. 69; and Caxton, Siege of Troy, leaf 24, l. 17. = OF. *disgorger*, 'to disgorge, vomit'; Cot. = OF. *des-*, from *L. dis-*, apart; and **GORGE**, q. v. Der. *disgorge-ment*.

DISGRACE, dishonour, lack of favour. (F.-L.) In Spenser, F. Q. v. 4. 23. = MF. *disgrace*, 'a disgrace, an ill fortune, hard luck'; Cot. = *L. dis-*, apart; and **GRACE**, from *L. gratus*, favour. See **GRACE**. Der. *disgraceful*, *-ful-ly*, *-fulness*.

DISGUISE, to change the appearance of. (F.-L. and G.) ME. *disguysen*. 'He *disguysed* him anon'; K. Alisaunder, l. 121. = OF.

desguisier, MF. *desguiser*, 'to disguise, to counterfeit'; Cot. = OF. *des-*, from *L. dis-*, apart; and *guise*, 'guise, manner, fashion'; Cot. See **GUISE**. Der. *disguis-er*, *-ment*; also *disguise*, sb.

DISGUST, to cause dislike. (F.-L.) In Cotgrave as a sb., to translate MF. *desgustet*. = MF. *desguster*, 'to distaste, loath, dislike, abhor'; Cot. = OF. *des-*, from *L. dis-*, apart; and *guster*, to taste, from *L. gustare*, to taste; from *gustus*, a tasting. See **GUST** (2). Der. *disgust*, sb.; *-ing*, *-ing-ly*.

DISH, a platter. (L.-Gk.) In very early use. ME. *disch*, Ancræn Kniwe, p. 244. AS. *disc*, a dish; see Mark, vi. 25, where the Vulgate has in *disco*. = *L. discus*, a disc, quoit, platter. = Gk. *δίσκος*, a quoit. β. *Dish* is a doublet of **DISO**, q. v.; *desk* is a third form of the same word; and see **DAIS**.

DISHABILLE, another form of **DESHABILLE**, q. v.

DISHEARTEN, to discourage. (Hybrid; L. and E.) In Shak. Macb. ii. 3. 37. Coined from *L. dis-*, apart; and *E. hearten*, to put in good heart. See **HEART**.

DISHEVEL, to disorder the hair. (F.-L.) 'With . . . heare [hair] *dischevelled*'; Spenser, F. Q. ii. l. 13. 'Dischevelle, save his cappe, he rood all lare'; Chaucer, C. T. 685 (A 683); where the form is that of a F. pp. = OF. *descheveler*, 'to dischevel'; *vue femme toute deschevelée*, dischevelled, with all her haire disorderly falling about her eares'; Cot. = OF. *des-*, from *L. dis-*, apart; and *OF. chevel* (F. *cheveu*), a hair, from *L. capillum*, acc. of *capillus*, a hair. See **CAPILLARY**.

DISHONEST, wanting in honesty. (F.-L.) In the Romaunt of the Rose, 3442. Cf. 'shame, that escheueth all *deshonestee*'; Chaucer, Pers. Tale, Remedium Galie (I 833). = OF. *deshoneste*, 'dishonest, leud, bad'; Cot. = OF. *des-*, from *L. dis-*, apart; and *honeste*, or *honeste*, honest, honourable. See **HONEST**. Der. *dishonest-ly*.

DISHONOUR, lack of honour, shame. (F.-L.) ME. *deshonour*, King Alisaunder, ed. Weber, 3869. = OF. *deshonneur*, 'dishonour, shame'; Cot. = OF. *des-*, from *L. dis-*, apart; and *honour*, honour. See **HONOUR**. Der. *dishonour*, vb.; *dishonour-able*, *-ably*, *-er*.

DISINCLINE, to incline away from. (L.) 'Inclined to the king, or but *disinclined* to them'; Clarendon, Civil War, vol. ii. p. 20 (R.). From *L. dis-*, apart, away; and *incline*, q. v. Der. *disinclination*, *-ed*.

DISINFECT, to free from infection. (L.) In Florio, to translate Ital. *smorbare*. Coined from *L. dis-*, apart; and **INFECT**, q. v. Der. *disinfectant*.

DISINGENUOUS, not frank. (L.) *Disingenuus* is in Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metam., Dedication, § 1. *Disingenuity* occurs in Clarendon, Civil War, vol. i. p. 321 (R.). Coined from *L. dis-*, apart; and **INGENUOUS**, q. v. Der. *disingenuously*, *-ousness*, *-ly*. **DISINHERIT**, to deprive of heritage. (L. and F.-L.) In Shak. Rich. III, i. l. 57. Earlier, in Berners, Froissart, vol. i. c. 69 (R.). [The ME. form was *desherien*, Havelok, 2547; this is a better form, being from OF. *desherier*, to disinherit; see Cotgrave.] Coined from *L. dis-*, apart; and **INHERIT**, q. v. Der. *disinheritance*, in imitation of OF. *desheritance*.

DISINTER, to take out of a grave. (L. and F.-L.) 'Which a proper education might have *disinterred*, and have brought to light'; Spectator, no. 215. Coined from *L. dis-*, apart; and **INTER**, q. v. Der. *disinterment*.

DISINTERESTED, free from private interests, impartial. (F.-L.) A clumsy form; the old word was *disinterest'd*, which was mistaken for a verb, causing a second addition of the suffix *-ed*. 'Because all men are not wise and good and *disinterest'd*'; Bp. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, b. ii. c. 3 (R.). This *disinterest'd* is the pp. of an obsolete vb. *disinterest*, for which see N.E.D. *Disinterested* or *Disinterested*, void of self-interest'; Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715. = MF. *desinteresse*, 'discharged from, or that hath forgone or lost all interest in'; Cot. This is the pp. of *desintere*, 'to discharge, to rid from all interest in'; id. = OF. *des-*, from *L. dis-*, apart; and MF. *interesse*, 'interested or touched in'; id., from *L. interesse*, to import, concern, compounded of *inter*, amongst, and *esse*, to be. Der. *disinterested-ly*, *-ness*.

DISINTHRALE; see **DISENTHRALE**.

DISJOIN, to separate. (F.-L.) 'They wolde not *disioynre* nor disceuer them from the crowne'; Berners, Froissart, vol. ii. c. 200 (R.). = OF. *desjoign-*, pres. stem of *desjoindre*, 'to disioynre, disunite'; Cot. = *L. disioynre*, to separate. = *L. dis-*, apart; and *ioynre*, to join. See **JOIN**, and see below.

DISJOINT, to put out of joint. (F.-L.) In Shak. Macb. iii. 2. 16. = OF. *desjoinct*, 'disjointed, parted'; Cot. This is the pp. of *desjoindre*, to disjoin; see above. Der. *disjointedness*.

DISJUNCTION, a disjoining, disunion. (L.) In Shak. Wint. Ta. iv. 4. 540. = *L. acc. disjunctionem*, from *disiunctio*, a separation; cf. *disiunctus*, pp. of *disiungere*, to disjoin. See **DISJOIN**. From the same source, *disjunctive*, *-ive-ly*.

DISK, another spelling of **Disco**, q.v.

DISLIKE, not to like, to disapprove of. (L. and E.) In Shak. *Meas.* i. 2. 18. [A hybrid compound; the old form was *mislike*.] = L. *dis-*, apart; and E. *like*, q.v. Der. *dislike*, sb.

DISLOCATE, to put out of joint. (L.) In Shak. *Lear*, iv. 2. 63. = Late L. *dislocatus*, pp. of *dislocare*, to remove from its place. = L. *dis-*, apart, away; and *locare*, to place, from *locus*, a place. See **Locus**. Der. *dislocation*.

DISLodge, to move from a resting-place. (F.) 'Dislodged was out of mine herte'; Chaucer's *Dream*, 2125 (a poem not by Chaucer, but belonging to the 15th century). = OF. *desloger*, 'to dislodge; remove.' Cot. = OF. *des-*, from L. *dis-*, away; and *loger*, to lodge. See **Lodge**. Der. *dislodgement*.

DISLOYAL, not loyal. (F.-L.) In Shak. *Macb.* i. 2. 52. 'Disloyal Treason.' Spenser, *F. Q.* ii. 7. 22. = MF. *desloyal*, 'disloyal.' Cot. = OF. *des-*, from L. *dis-*, apart; and *loyal*, loyal. See **Loyal**. Der. *disloyal-ly*, *disloyal-ty*.

DISMAL, gloomy, dreary, sad. (F.-L.) 'More fowle than dismal day.' Spenser, *F. Q.* ii. 7. 26. The oldest use of the word appears to be in the phrase 'in the dismal,' signifying 'at an unlucky time,' or 'lit. "in the evil days." It occurs in Chaucer, *Book of the Duchess*, 1206; where the knight, in describing with what perturbation of mind he told his tale of love to his lady, says: 'I not [know not] wel how that I began, Ful euel reheren hit I can; And eek, as helpe me God withal, I trowe hit was in the *dismal*, That was the ten woundes of Egypte.' The sense is: 'I believe it was in an unlucky time similar to the days of the ten plagues of Egypt.' The same phrase—in the *dismal*—occurs in *The Pilgrim of Swete Susan* (Lain's *Ance. Pop. Poet. of Scotland*), l. 305; and in Polin. Songs, ed. Wright, p. 393, l. 477. β. When the equivalence of *dis-mal* to 'evil days' was forgotten, the word days was (tautologically) added. Thus L. *dis-mal* has: 'Her *dismale daies*, and her fatal hours;' *Storie of Thebes*, pt. iii. (ed. 1561, fol. 370). See further in my note to Chaucer, *lks. Duch.* 1206; Brand, *Pop. Antiq.*, ed. Ellis, ii. 45; Trevisa, tr. of Higden, ii. 339. = AF. *dis mal*, explained as *les mal jours* (evil days) in MS. Glasgow, Q. 9. 13, fol. 100, back; in a poem by Rauf de Linham dated 1256; the MS. is described by M. Paul Meyer in his notes on Glasgow MSS. = OF. *dis*, pl. of *di*, a day (cf. *F. Laid*-d); and *mal*, pl., evil. = L. *diēs mali*, evil days. See Notes on E. Eym., p. 69.

DISMANTLE, to deprive of furniture, &c. (F.-L.) In 'Cotgrave' and in Shak. *Wint. Tale*, iv. 4. 666. 'Lambert presently took care so to *dismantle* the castle [of Nottingham] that there should be no more use of it for a garrison.' Clarendon, *Civil War*, vol. iii. p. 192 (R.). = MF. *dismanteler*, 'to take a man's cloak off his back; also, to dismantle, raze, or beat down the wall of a fortress.' Cot. = OF. *des-*, L. *dis-*, apart, away; and *manteler*, 'to cloak, to cover with a cloak, to defend;' id., from MF. *mantel*, later *manteau*, a cloak. See **Mantle**.

DISMASK, to divest of a mask. (F.) In Shak. L. J. I. v. 2. 296. = MF. *desmasquer*, 'to unmask;' Cot. = OF. *des-*, from L. *dis-*, away; and F. *masquer*, to mask. See **Mask**.

DISMAY, to terrify, discourage. (Hybrid; F.-L. and OIIG.) In early use; in King *Alisaunder*, 2801. = OF. **desmay*, a form not found (though Palsgrave has 'I dismaye, I put a person in fere or drede, je *desmaye*, and je *esmaye*; p. 519) but equivalent to Span. *desmayar*, to dismay, dishearten, also, to be discouraged, to lose heart (cf. Port. *desmaier*, Ital. *smagare*). The OF. **desmay* was supplanted in French by the verb *esmay*, to dismay, terrify, strike powerless. These two verbs are formed in the same way, and only differ in the forms of the prefixes, which are equivalent respectively to the L. *dis-*, apart, and to L. *ex-*, out. Both are hybrid words, formed, with L. prefixes, from the OHG. *magan* (G. *mügen*), to be able, to have might or power. β. Hence we have OF. *desmay* and *esmay*, to lose power, to faint, fail, be discouraged, in a neuter sense; afterwards used actively to signify to render powerless with terror, to astonish, astound, dismay, terrify. γ. The OIIG. *magan* is the same word with AS. *magan*, and E. *may*; see **May** (1). δ. Cf. also Ital. *smagare*, formerly *dismagare*, to lose courage; Florio gives both spellings, and notes also the active sense 'to quell,' i.e. to dismay. Der. *dismay*, sb.

DISEMBER, to tear limb from limb. (F.-L.) In early use. The pp. *dismembered* (for *dismembred*) is in Rob. of Glouc. p. 559, l. 11727. 'Swereht nat so sinfully, in *dismemberinge* of Crist.' Chaucer, *Pers. Tale*, De Ira (l. 591). = OF. *dismember*, 'to dismember.' Cot. = OF. *des-*, from L. *dis-*, apart; and *membr*, a member, limb. See **Member**.

DISMISS, to send away, despatch. (L.) In Spenser, *F. Q.* vii. 7. 59. A coined word; first in the pp. *dismissed*, Caxton, *Jason*, p. 80 (N.E.D.); from L. *dis-*, away, and *missus*, pp. of *mittere*, to send. Suggested by OF. *desmettre*, 'to displace, . . . to dismiss;' Cot.

☞ The true L. form is *dimittere*, without s. See **Misdele**. Der. *dimissal-stone*, and see **dimissory**.

DISMOUNT, to descend. (F.-L.) In Spenser, *Shep. Kal.* May, 315. = OF. *desmonter*, 'to dismount, . . . to descend;' Cot. = OF. *des-*, from L. *dis-*, away; and *monter*, to mount, ascend, from F. *mont*, a mountain. See **Mount**.

DISOBEY, to refuse obedience. (F.-L.) 'Bot therof woll I *disobey*;' Gower, C. A. i. 86; bk. i. 1315. Occleve has *disobey* and *disobeyed*, Letter of Cupid, stanzas 51 and 55; in Chaucer's Works, vii. 228. = OF. *desobey*, 'to disobey;' Cot. = OF. *des-*, from L. *dis-*, apart; and *obey*, to obey. See **Obeey**. Similarly we have *disobedient*, *disobedience*; see **Obedient**.

DISOBLIGE, to refrain from obliging. (F.-L.) In Cotgrave. = OF. *desobliger*, 'to disoblige;' Cot. = OF. *des-*, from L. *dis-*, apart, away; and *obliger*, to oblige. See **Oblige**. Der. *disobliging*.

DISORDER, want of order. (F.-L.) 'Such *disorder* and confusion;' Udal, Pref. to 1st Ep. to Corinthians, fol. 44. 'By *disordering* of the Frenchmen;' Berners, *Froissart*, vol. ii. c. 217 (R.). = OF. *desordre*, 'disorder;' Cot. = OF. *des-*, from L. *dis-*, apart; and *ordre*, order. See **Order**. Der. *disorder*, verb; -ly.

DISOWN, to refuse to own. (Hybrid; L. and E.) 'To own or *disown* books;' State Trials, Col. John Lilburn, an. 1649 (R.). A coined word, from L. *dis-*, apart; and E. **Own**, q.v.

DISPARAGE, to offer indignity, to lower in rank or estimation. (F.-L.) ME. *desparagen*, William of Palerne, 485; *disparage*, Chaucer, C. T. 4259 (A. 4271). = OF. *desparager*, 'to disparage, to offer unto a man unworthy conditions;' Cot. = OF. *des-*, from L. *dis-*, apart; and OF. *parage*, lineage, rank; id., from Late L. *parāticum*, corruptly *paragium*, society, rank, equality of rank; formed with suffix -aticum from L. *par*, equal. See **Peer**. Der. *disparagement*.

DISPARITY, inequality. (F.-L.) 'But the disparity of years and strength;' Massinger, *Unnatural Combat*, Act i. sc. 1 (near the end). = F. *disparité* (Montaigne). = F. *dis-* (L. *dis-*), with negative force; and *parité*, equality; see **Parity**. Suggested by L. *dispar*, unequal, unlike. See **Par**.

DISPARK, to render unenclosed. (Hybrid; L. and E.) In Shak. *Rich. II.* iii. 1. 23. Coined from L. *dis-*, apart; and E. **Park**, q.v.

DISPASSIONATE, free from passion. (L.) 'Wise and *dispassionate* men;' Clarendon, *Civil War*, vol. iii. p. 745 (R.). Coined from L. *dis-*, apart; and E. **Passionate**, q.v. Der. *dispassionate-ly*.

DISPATCH; see **Despatch**.

DISPEL, to banish, drive away. (L.) In Milton, P. L. i. 530. 'His rays their poisonous vapours shall *dispel*;' Dryden, *Art of Poetry*, 1074 (near end of c. iv). = L. *dispellere*, to drive away, disperse. = L. *dis-*, apart, away; and *pellere*, to drive. See **Pulsate**.

DISPENSE, to weigh out, administer. (F.-L.) 'Dispensage and orleyninge medes to gooode men;' Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. v. pr. 6, l. 212. = OF. *dispenser*, 'to dispense with, . . . to distribute;' Cot. = L. *dispensare*, to weigh out, pay, dispense; frequentative form of *dispendere* (pp. *dispensus*), to weigh out, to dispense, distribute, spend. = L. *dis-*, apart; and *pendere*, to weigh; see **Spend**. Der. *dispensable*, -able-ness, -er, -or-y; also (like L. pp. *dispensus*) *dispensat-ion* (ME. *dispensacioun*, Trevisa, tr. of Higden, iii. 469); -ive, -or-y.

DISPEOPLE, to empty of people. (F.-L.) 'Leaue the laud *dispeopled* and desolate;' Sir T. More, Works, p. 1212 d. = OF. *despeupler*, 'to dispeople or unpeople;' Cot. = OF. *des-*, from L. *dis-*, apart; and *peupler*, to people, from *peuple*, people. See **People**.

DISPERSE, to scatter abroad. (L.) ME. *dispers*, orig. used as a pp. signifying 'scattered.' 'Dispers in alle londes oute;' Gower, C. A. ii. 185; bk. v. 1729. 'Dispers, as scheep upon an hell;' id. iii. 175; bk. vi. 1258. = L. *dispersus*, pp. of *dispergere*, to scatter abroad. = L. *dis-*, for *dis-*, apart; and *spargere*, to scatter. See **Sparre**. Der. *disperse-ive*, -ion.

DISPIRIT, to dishearten. (L.) 'Dispirit, to dishearten, or discourage;' Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715. Written for *dis-spirit*; coined from L. *dis-*, apart; and **Spirit**, q.v.

DISPLACE, to remove from its place. (F.-L.) In Spenser, *F. Q.* vi. 9. 42. = OF. *desplaeer*, 'to displace, to put from a place;' Cot. = OF. *des-*, from L. *dis-*, away; and *plaeer*, to place, from *place*, a place. See **Place**. Der. *displacement*.

DISPLANT, to remove what is planted. (F.-L.) 'Adorio. You may perceive I seek not to *displant* you;' Massinger, *The Guardian*, Act i. sc. 1. And in Shak. *Rom.* iii. 3. 59. = OF. *desplanter*, 'to displant, or pluck up by the root, to unplant;' Cot. = OF. *des-*, from L. *dis-*, apart, away; and *planter*, to plant, from *plante*, a plant. See **Plant**.

DISPLAY, to unfold, exhibit. (F.-L.) 'Displayed his banere;' Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 23; Gower, C. A. i. 221; bk. ii. 1835. = AF. *despleier*, *desplay*, OF. *despleier*, to unfold, exhibit, show. = OF. *des-*, from L. *dis-*, apart; and AF. *pleier*, OF. *plier*, *plier*, to

fold, from *L. plicare*, to fold. See **Ply**. Der. *display*, sb.; *display-er*. Doublet, *deplay*, q. v., *splay*, q. v.

DISPLEASE, to make not pleased, offend. (F.—L.) ME. *displemen*, Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, l. 455; Rom. of the Rose, 3101.—OF. *displair*, to displease.—OF. *des-*, from *L. dis-*, apart, with negative force; and *plaire*, to please. See **Pleasure**. Der. *displeasure*, in Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 300.

DISPORT, to sport, make merry. (F.—L.) ME. *disporten*, to divert, amuse; Chaucer, Troil. iii. 1133. [The sb. *disport*, i. e. sport, is in Chaucer, C. T. 777 (1775).]—OF. *se desporter*, to amuse oneself, cease from labour (Godefroy); also *se deporter*, 'to cease, forbear, leave off, give over, quiet himself, hold his hand; also to disport, play, recreate himself' (Cotgrave). Cf. Late L. *disportus*, diversion; Ducange.—OF. *des-*, from *L. dis-*, away, apart; and *porter*, to carry; whence *se desporter*, to carry or remove oneself from one's work, to give over work, to seek amusement; from *L. portare*, to carry. See **Port** and **Sport**.

DISPOSE, to distribute, arrange, adapt. (F.—L. and Gk.) ME. *disposen*, to ordain; Chaucer, Troil. iv. 964; Gower, C. A. i. 84; bk. i. 1253.—OF. *disposer*, 'to dispose, arrange, order'; Cot.—OF. *dis-*, from *L. dis-*, apart; and OF. *poser*, to place, of Gk. origin. See **Pose**. Der. *disposer*, -able, -al.

DISPOSITION, an arrangement, natural tendency. (F.—L.) In Chaucer, C. T. 2366 (A 2364).—F. *disposition*, -L. acc. *dispositiōnem*, from nom. *dispositio*, a setting in order; cf. *dispositus*, pp. of *disponere*, to set in various places.—L. *dis-*, apart; and *ponere*, to place. See **Position**.

DISPOSSESS, to deprive of possession. (F.—L.) In Shak. K. John, i. 1. 131. Earlier, in Bale, Votaries, part ii (R.).—OF. *despossesser* (Godefroy). Coined from *L. dis-*, apart, away; and OF. stem *pos-*; see **Possess**. Der. *dispossession*, -or.

DISPRAISE, to detract from one's praise. (F.—L.) 'Whan Prudence liddle herd hir housbonde aunten hym [boast himself] of his riches and of his moneye, *dispreyinge* the power of hise aduersaries'; Chaucer, C. T. Tale of Melibee (B 2741); *dispraise*, Cursor Mundi, l. 27585.—OF. *desprais-*, a stem of *despriser* (Supp. to Godefroy), to dispraise.—OF. *des-*, from *L. dis-*, apart; and *priser*, to praise. See **Praise**. Der. *dispraise*, sb.

DISPROPORTION, lack of proportion. (F.—L.) In Shak. Oth. iii. 3. 233. Also as a verb, Temp. v. 290; 3 Hen. VI. iii. 2. 160.—MF. *disproportion*, 'a disproportion, an inequality'; Cot.—OF. *dis-*, from *L. dis-*, apart; and *proportion*, proportion. See **Proportion**. Der. *disproportion*, verb; -able, -abl-y; -al, -al-ly; -ate, -at-ly, -ate-ness.

DISPROVE, to prove to be false. (F.—L.) 'Ye, forsooth (quod she) and now I wol *disprove* thy first wayes'; T. Usk; Testament of Love, b. ii; ch. iv. 135.—OF. *des-*, *L. dis-*, apart, away; and **Prove**, q. v. Der. *disproof*.

DISPUTE, to argue, debate. (F.—L.) ME. *disputen*, *disputen*; 'byzzyliche *disputede*'—they disputed busily, Aenbite of Inwit, p. 79, last line; P. Plowman, B. viii. 20.—OF. *disputer*.—L. *disputare*.—L. *dis-*, apart, away; and *putare*, to think, orig. to make clean, clear up.—✓PEU, to purify. See **Pure**. Der. *dispute*, sb., *disput-able*, -abl-y, -able-ness, -ant, -er; -at-ion, -at-i-ous, -at-i-ously, -at-i-ous-ness, -at-ive, like *L. pp. disputatus*.

DISQUALIFY, to deprive of qualification. (F.—L.) 'Are so *disqualify'd* by fate'; Swift, on Poetry, A Rhapsody, 1733; l. 39. Coined from the L. prefix *dis-*, apart; and **Qualify**, q. v. Der. *disqualification*. See **Qualification**.

DISQUIET, to deprive of quiet, harass. (L.) '*Disquieted* consciences'; Bale, Image, pt. i (R.). As sb., Much Ado, ii. 1. 268; as adj., Tam. of the Shrew, iv. 1. 171. Coined from L. prefix *dis-*, apart; and **Quiet**, q. v. Der. *disquiet-ade* (Tatler, no. 97, § 3).

DISQUISITION, a searching enquiry, investigation. (L.) 'On hypothetical dreams and visions Grounds everlasting *disquisitions*'; Butler, Upon the Weakness of Man, li. 199, 200.—L. *disquisitionem*, acc. of *disquisitio*, a search into; cf. *disquisitus*, pp. of *disquirere*, to examine.—L. *dis-*, apart; and *quærere*, to seek. See **Query**.

DISREGARD, not to regard. (L. and F.) 'Among those churches which . . . you have *disregarded*'; Milton, Animadversions upon the Remonstrant's Defence (R.). A coined word; from *L. dis-*, apart, here used negatively; and **Regard**, q. v. Der. *disregard*, sb.; -ful, -ful-ly.

DISRELIISH, to loathe. (L. and F.—L.) In Shak. Oth. ii. 1. 236. Coined from *L. dis-*, apart, in a negative sense; and **Relish**, q. v. **DISREPUTE**, want of repute. (L. and F.—L.) Phillips's Dict. (ed. 1706) has '*disreputation* or *disrepute*'. The pp. *disreputed* is used by Bp. Taylor, Great Exemplar, pt. i. s. 1 (R.). Coined from *L. dis-*, apart; and **Repute**, q. v. Der. *disreput-able*, -abl-y.

DISRESPECT, not to respect. (L. and F.—L.) 'Let then the world thy calling *disrespect*'; Donne, to Mr. Tilman; l. 35. Coined

from *L. dis-*, apart; and **Respect**, q. v. Der. *disrespect*, sb.; -ful, -ful-ly.

DISROBE, to deprive of robes, divest. (L. and F.) In Spenser, F. Q. i. 8. 49. Coined from *L. dis-*, away; and **Robe**, q. v.

DISRUPTION, a breaking asunder. (L.) In Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. iii. c. 16. § 6.—L. acc. *disruptionem*, from nom. *disruptio*, commonly spelt *disruptio*, a breaking asunder; cf. *disruptus*, pp. of *disrumpere*, *dirumpere*, to burst apart.—L. *dis-*, apart; and *rumpere*, to burst. See **Rupture**.

DISSATISFY, to displease. (L. and F.—L.) 'Very much *dissatisfied* and displeased'; Camden, Queen Elizabeth, an. 1599. Coined from *L. dis-*, apart; and **Satisfy**, q. v. Der. *dissatisfaction*; see **Satisfaction**.

DISSECT, to cut apart, cut up. (L.) 'Slaughter is now *dissected* to the full'; Drayton, Battle of Agincourt; st. 37 from end.—L. *dissectus*, pp. of *disscicare*, to cut asunder.—L. *dis-*, apart; and *scicare*, to cut. See **Section**. Der. *disssection*, from F. *disssection*, given in Cotgrave both as a F. and Eng. word; *disssect-or*.

DISSSEMBLE, to put a false semblance on, to disguise. (F.—L.) In Frith's Works, p. 51, col. 2.—OF. *dis-*, apart; and *sembler*, to seem, appear. Cf. MF. *dissembler*, 'to dissemble'; Cot.—L. *dis-*, apart; and *simulare*, to pretend; cf. *L. dissimulare*, to pretend that a thing is not. See **Simulate**; also **Disimulation**.

DISSMINATE, to scatter abroad, propagate. (L.) In Blount's Gloss. ed. 1656. And in Bp. Taylor, Of Original Sin, c. vi. s. 1 (R.); the word *dissmination* occurs in the same passage.—L. *dissimīnātus*, pp. of *dissimīnare*, to scatter seed.—L. *dis-*, apart; and *simīnare*, to sow, from *simin-*, decl. stem of *simen*, seed. See **Seminal**. Der. *dissmination*, -or.

DISSSENT, to think differently, differ in opinion. (L.) 'If I *dissent* and if I make affray'; Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 44. 'There they vary and *dissent* from them'; Tyndal's Works, p. 445, col. 2. [The sb. *dissension*, ME. *dissencion*, occurs in Chaucer, Tale of Melibee (B 2881).]—L. *dissentire*, to differ in opinion.—L. *dis-*, apart; and *sentire*, to feel, think. See **Sense**. Der. *dissent-er*, -ent; also *dissension*, like pp. *dissensus*; cf. OF. *dissention*, 'dissent, strife'; Cot.

DISSERTATION, a treatise. (L.) Used by Speed, Edw. VI, b. ix. c. 22 (R.).—L. acc. *dissertationem*, from nom. *dissertatio*, a debate; cf. *dissertatus*, pp. of *disserrare*, to debate, frequentative from *disserere*, to set asunder, to discuss.—L. *dis-*, apart; and *serere*, to join, bind. See **Series**. Der. *dissertation-al*; also *dissertat-or*, like pp. *dissertatus*.

DISSERVICE, an injury. (F.—L.) Used by Cotgrave to translate F. *deservice*.—OF. *des-*, *L. dis-*, apart; and **Service**, q. v.

DISSERVE, to part in two, disunite. (F.—L.) ME. *disseueren* (with w for v); Allit. Morte Arthure, ed. Brock, 1575; 'So that I scholde noght *disseuer*'; Gower, C. A. ii. 97; bk. iv. 2838.—OF. *desseuer*, 'to disserve'; Cot.—OF. *des-*, from *L. dis-*, apart; and *seuer*, to sever, from *L. spārare*. See **Sever**. Der. *dissever-ance*.

DISSIDENT, dissenting, not agreeing. (L.) 'Our life and manners be *dissident* from theirs'; tr. of Sir T. More, Utopia, b. ii. c. 7, p. 130 (ed. Arber).—L. *dissident*, stem of *dissidens*, pres. part. of *dis-sidere*, to sit apart, be remote, disagree.—L. *dis-*, apart; and *L. sedere*, to sit, cognate with *L. sit*, q. v.

DISSIMILAR, unlike. (F.—L.) '*Dissimilar parts* are those parts of a man's body which are unlike in nature one to another'; Blount's Gloss. ed. 1674.—MF. *dissimilaire*, used with ref. to 'such parts of the body as are of sundry substances'; Cot.—OF. *des-*, from *L. dis-*, apart; and MF. *similaire*, like. See **Similar**. Der. *dissimilar-i-ty*; and see below.

DISSIMILITUDE, an unlikeness, variety. (L. and F.—L.) 'When there is such a *dissimilitude* in nature'; Barrow's Sermons, v. ii. ser. 10 (R.).—L. *dis-*, apart; and **Similitude**, q. v.; suggested by L. *dissimilitudo*, unlikeness.

DISSIMULATION, a dissembling. (F.—L.) In Chaucer, C. T. 7705 (D 2123).—OF. *dissimulation* (Hatzfeld).—L. *dissimulatio*, acc. of *dissimulatio*, a dissembling, like *dissimulatus*, pp. of *dissimulare*, to dissemble. See **Dissemble**.

DISSIPATE, to disperse, squander. (L.) '*Dissipated* and resolved'; Wilson, Arte of Rhetorique, p. 213 (R.).—L. *dissipatus*, pp. of *dissipare*, to disperse.—L. *dis-*, apart; and obs. *spāre*, to throw, appearing also in the compound *insipare*, to throw into; cf. Skt. *kship*, to throw. Brugmann, i. § 761. Der. *dissipation*; see Shak. Lear, i. 2. 161.

DISSOCIATE, to separate from a company. (L.) Orig. used as a pp. 'Whom I will not suffice to be *dissociate* or disscuered from me'; Udal, John, c. 14. § 1.—L. *dissociatus*, pp. of *dissociare*, to dissolve a friendship.—L. *dis-*, apart; and *sociare*, to associate, from *socius*, a companion. See **Sociable**. Der. *dissociation*.

DISSOLUTE, loose in morals. (L.) See Spenser, F. Q. i. 7. 57. ME. *dissolut*, Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 245.—L. *dissolutus*, loose,

licitious; pp. of *L. dissolvere*, to dissolve; see below. Der. *dissolute-ly, -ness*; also *dissolut-ion*, given by Cotgrave both as a F. and E. word, from *L. nec. dissolutiōnem*.

DISSOLVE, to loosen, melt, annul. (*L.*) ME. *dissoluen*; Wy-cliff, 2 Pct. iii. 10; id. Select Works, iii. 68. = *L. dissolvere*, to loosen. = *L. dis-*, apart; and *solvere*, to loose. See **Solve**. Der. *dissolvable, -ent*; from the same source, *dissoluble, -bility*; and see *dissolute* above.

DISSONANT, sounding harshly. (*F.*—*L.*) 'This sayng, to all curtesie *disonant*;' The Remedy of Love, st. 67; in Chaucer's Works, ed. 1561, fol. 324, col. 1. = (*OF.*) *disonant*, 'disonant'; Cot. = *L. dissonantem*, acc. of *disonans*, pres. pt. of *disonare*, to be unlike in sound. = *L. dissonus*, discordant. = *L. dis-*, apart; and *sonus*, a sound. See **Sound**, sb. Der. *disonance*.

DISSUADE, to persuade from. (*F.*—*L.*) In Shak. As You Like It, i. 2. 170. Earlier, in Hale's Eng. Votaries, pt. i. (K.). = MF. *dissuader*, 'to dissuade, or dehort from'; Cot. = *L. dissuadere*, to dissuade. = *L. dis-*, apart; and *suadere*, to persuade, pp. *suasus*. See **Suasion**. Der. *dissuas-ion, -ive, -ive-ly*, like pp. *suasive*.

DISSYLLABLE, a word of two syllables. (*F.*—*L.*—*Gk.*) Spelt *dissyllabe* formerly; Ben Jonson has 'verbes *dissyllabes*,' i. e. dissyllabic verbs, Eng. Gram. ch. vii; and again 'nouns *dissyllabic*' in the same chapter. = MF. *dissyllabe*, 'of two syllables'; Cot. = *L. dissyllabus*, of two syllables. = *Gk. διασύνταξις*, of two syllables. = *Gk. δι-*, double; and *σύνταξις*, a syllable. See **Di-** and **Syllable**. Der. *dissyllabic*. ¶ The spelling with double *s* is unoriginal, but the error appeared first in the French; the *l* before the final *e* has been inserted to bring the spelling nearer to that of *syllable*. The spelling *dissyllable* is in Blount's Gloss. ed. 1674; and *dissillable* in Puttenham, Arte of Poesie (1589); ed. Arber, p. 128.

DISTAFF, a staff used in spinning. (*E.*) The *distaff* is a staff provided with flax to be spun off. Falsgrave has: 'I *distaff* a *distaff*, I put the flax upon it to spynne.' ME. *distaff*, Chaucer, C. T. 3772 (A 3774). = *L. distafus*, a *distafus*; 15th cent. Vocabulary, in Voc. 794. 14. = *AS. distaf*, rare; but we find 'colus, *distaf*' in a Vocabulary of the 11th century, in Voc. 125. 21. β. The quotation from Falsgrave and the spelling *distafus* show that AS. *distaf* = *distaf* or **dis-staf*. The latter element is our F. *staff*, q. v. γ. The former element is remarkably exemplified by the Platt-deutsch *diese*, the bunch of flax on a distaff. Brecken Wörterbuch, l. 215, v. 284; also by the E. *Disen*, q. v. Cf. Low G. *disse, disene*, a bunch of flax (Lübben), E. *Fries. disen*, MHC. *debe*, a distaff.

DISTAIN, to sully, disgrace. (*F.*—*L.*) ME. *destainen*. In Chaucer, Legend of G. Women, 255. 'Which with the blood was of his herte Throughtout *destained* over al;' Gower, C. A. l. 234; bk. ii. 2245. = *OF.* *destainere*, a stem of *destainere*, 'to stain, to sully, or take away the colour of'; Cot. = *OF. des-*, from *L. dis-*, apart; and *OF. tainere*, from *L. tingere*, to tinge. See **Tinge**; and see **Stain**, which is an abbreviation of *distain* (like *sport* from *disport*).

DISTANT, remote, far. (*F.*—*L.*) In Chaucer, Astrolabe, pt. i. sect. 17, l. 32. = *OF.* *distant*, 'distant, different'; Cot. = *L. distantem*, acc. of *distantis*, pres. pt. of *distare*, to stand apart, be distant. = *L. dis-*, apart; and *stare*, to stand, cognate with F. **Stand**, q. v. Der. *distance*, in Rob. of Glouc. pp. 511, 570, ll. 10533, 12018, from F. *distance*, *L. distantia*.

DISTASTE, to make unsavoury, disrelish. (*L.* and *F.*—*L.*) In Shak. Oth. iii. 3. 327. Coined from *L. dis-*, apart; and **Taste**, q. v. Der. *distaste, sb.*: *ful, -ful-ly, -fulness*.

DISTEMPER (1), to derange the temperament of the body or mind. (*F.*—*L.*) See Trench. Study of Words; there is an allusion to the Galenical doctrine of the four humours or temperaments. 'The fourth is, when . . . the humours in his body ben *destempered*;' Chaucer, Pers. Tale, De Gula (l. 826). 'That *distemperes* a man in body and in soule;' Wyclif, Select Works, iii. 157. = *OF.* *destemper*, only in the pp. *destempré, destempré*, immoderate (Godefroy). = *OF. des-*, from *L. dis-*, apart; and *OF. temper*, to temper (mod. F. *temper*), from *L. temperare*. See **Temper**. Der. *distemper*, sb., derangement.

DISTEMPER (2), a kind of painting, in which the colours are tempered, or mixed with thin watery glue. (*F.*—*L.*) In Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715. = *OF.* *destemper*, later *destemper*, which Cotgrave explains by 'to soake, steep, moisten, water, season, or lay in water; to soften or allay, by laying in water; to make fluid, liquid, or thin.' The word is from the same source as the above.

DISTEND, to stretch a-sunder, swell. (*L.*) In Milton, P. I. i. 572; xl. 880. = *L. distendere*, pp. *distensus*, to stretch asunder. = *L. dis-*, apart; and *tendere*, to stretch. = ¶ **TEN**, to stretch. See **Tend**. Der. *distens-ible, -ive, -ion*, like pp. *distensus*.

DISTICH, a couple of verses, a couplet. (*L.*—*Gk.*) Spelt *distichon* in Holland's Suetonius, p. 224 (R.); *distick* in the Spectator, no. 43, and in Blount's Gloss. ed. 1674; *distich* in Kersey's Dict. ed.

1715. = *L. distichus, distichon*. = *Gk. δίστιχον*, a couplet; neut. of *δίστιχος*, having two rows. = *Gk. δι-*, double; and *στιχος*, a row, rank, allied to *στρίξεν*, to go, cognate with AS. *stigan*, to ascend, whence F. *stirrup* and *stite*. = ¶ **STEIGH**, to go, march.

DISTILL, to fall in drops, flow slowly. (*F.*—*L.*) ME. *distillen*; 'That it malice non *distilleth*;' Gower, C. A. l. 5; prol. 62. = *OF.* *distiller*, 'to distill'; Cot. = *L. distillare*, pp. *distillatus*, the same as *distillare*, to drop or trickle down. = *L. dist-*, down; and *stillare*, to drop, from *stilla*, a drop. See **Still**, sb. and vb. Der. *distillat-ion, -ory*, like *L. pp. distillatus*; also *distill-er, -ery*.

DISTINCT, distinguished. (*F.*—*L.*) 'In other manere ben *distinct* the species of glotonye;' Chaucer, Pers. Tale, De Gula (l. 828). = *OF. distinct*; Cot. = *L. distinctus*, pp. of *distingere*, to distinguish. See below. Der. *distinct-ive, -ion*.

DISTINGUISH, to set apart, mark off. (*F.*—*L.*) In Shak. Macb. iii. 1. 96. [The reading in Chaucer's Boethius, bk. ii. pr. v. 47, is *distingwed*, not *distingished*.] = *OF. distinguer*, to distinguish; the ending *-ish* seems to have been added by analogy, and cannot be accounted for in the usual way. = *L. distinguer*, to distinguish, mark with a prick; pp. *distinctus*. = *L. dis-*, apart; and *stingere*, to prick, cognate with *Gk. στρίξεν*, to prick, and E. *stick*, vb. Brugmann, l. § 666. See **Instigate**, **Stigma**. Der. *distinguish-able*; also *distinct*, q. v.

DISTORT, to twist aside, pervert. (*L.*) First used as a pp. Spenser, F. Q. v. 12. 36. = *L. distortus*, distorted, pp. of *distorgere*. = *L. dis-*, apart; and *torquere*, to twist. See **Torsion**. Der. *distort-ion*.

DISTRACT, to harass, confuse. (*L.*) [ME. *destrat*, distracted. 'Thou shalt ben so *destrat* by aspre thinges;' Chaucer, Boethius, bk. iii. pr. 8. This is a F. form.] But we find also *distract* as a pp. 'Distracte were þei stithly' = they were greatly distracted; Allit. Destruction of Troy, 3219. As vb. in Shak. Oth. i. 3. 327; see Lover's Complaint, 231. = *L. distractus*, pp. of *distrachere*, to pull asunder, pull different ways. = *L. dis-*, apart; and *trahere*, to draw. See **Trace** (1). Der. *distract-ed-ly, -ion*. Also *distracted*, an E. modification of ME. *destrat* (above).

DISTRAIN, to restrain, seize goods for debt. (*F.*—*L.*) The pp. *destrained*, i. e. restrained, is in Chaucer, Boethius, bk. ii. pr. 6, l. 74. = *OF. destraign*, pres. t. stem of *destraindre*, 'to strain, press, wring, vex extremely; also, to straiten, restrain, or abridge of liberty'; Cot. = *L. distringere*, to pull asunder. = *L. dis-*, apart; and *stringere*, to touch, hurt, compress, strain. See **Strain**, verb. Der. *distrain-or*; *distrain*, from *OF. destraindre*, MF. *destraindre*, restrain, fem. form of pp. *destrainet* (Cotgrave); and see **Distress**, **Dictate**.

DISTRESS, great pain, calamity. (*F.*—*L.*) In early use. ME. *distress*, Rob. of Glouc. pp. 143, 442; ll. 3010, 9111. = *OF. distress*, 'distress'; Cot.; older *distresser*, *distresser*; Godefroy. *Distress* is a verbal sb. from *OF. distresser* (Godefroy), corresponding to a Late L. type **distressiō*, to afflict, formed regularly from *distractus*, severe, pp. of *distringere*, to pull asunder, in Late L., to punish. See **Distrain**. Der. *distress, vb.*, ME. *distressen*, Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, ii. 880; *distress-ful, -fully*.

DISTRIBUTE, to allot, deal out. (*L.*) In Spenser, F. Q. i. 10. 39. 'Whan that is *distribute* to pouer indigent peple;' Lord Rivers, Dictes and Sayings (Caxton), fol. 5, l. 10. = *L. distributus*, pp. of *distribuere*, to distribute. = *L. dis-*, apart; and *tribuere*, to give, impart. See **Tribute**. Der. *distribut-able, -er, -ion, -ive*.

DISTRICT, a region. (*F.*—*L.*) In Cotgrave. 'District is that territory or circuit, wherein any one has power to *distrain*;' as a manor is the lord's district; Blount's Gloss. ed. 1674. = MF. *district*, 'a district, . . . the territory within which a lord . . . may judge . . . the inhabitants'; Cot. = Late L. *districtus*, a district within which a lord may *distrain* (distringere potest); Ducange. = *L. districtus*, pp. of *distringere*. See **Distrain**.

DISTRUST, want of trust. (Hybrid; *L.* and *E.*) Udal has *distrust* both as sb. and vb.; On St. Matthew, capp. 5. 33, and 17. 19. Coined from *L. dis-*, apart; and E. **Trust**, q. v. Der. *distrust-ful, -ful-ly, -fulness*.

DISTURB, to disquiet, interrupt. (*F.*—*L.*) In early use. ME. *disturban*, *distourben*; spelt *disturban*. Ancræn Kniwe, p. 162; *distourben*, Rob. of Glouc. p. 436, l. 8985. = *OF. distourber*, 'to disturb'; Cot. = *L. disturbare*, to drive asunder, disturb. = *L. dis-*, apart; and *turbare*, to disturb, trouble, from *turba*, a tumult, a crowd. See **Turbid**. Der. *disturb-ance*, used by Chaucer, Compl. of Mars, l. 107; *disturb-er*. ¶ Borrowed from French, the spelling being afterwards conformed to the Latin.

DISUNITE, to disjoin, sever. (*L.*) In Shak. Troil. ii. 3. 109. = *L. disunitus*, pp. of *disunire*, to disjoin. = *L. dis-*, apart, here used negatively; and *unire*, to unite, from *unus*, one. See **Unite**, **Unit**. From the same source, *disun-ion*.

DISUSE, to give up the use of. (*L.* and *F.*—*L.*) 'Disuse, to for-

bear the use of; Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715; 'Disusage or Dissu', a dissuading; id. ME. *disusen* (with *v* for *u*). 'Dysynon or myse vsyn; Prompt. Parv. p. 123. Barbour has *dissynon*, for *dissu*, pp.; Bruce, xix. 183. Coined from *L. dis-*, apart; and *Uso*, q.v. Der. *dissu*, sb.; *dissu-age*.

DISYLLABLE (so spelt in Kersey, ed. 1715); see **Disyllable**. **DIT**, to stop up. (E.) Barbour has *dittit*, stopped up; Bruce, vi. 168. AS. *dytten*, to stop up. Teut. type **dut-jan-* from Teut. **dur-*, as in AS. *dut*, a small lump, clot; Low G. *dutte*, a plug. See **Dot**.

DITCH, a dike, a trench. (E.) ME. *diche*, P. Plowman, C. xiv. 236, where one MS. has *dike*. *Diche* is merely a variant of *dike*, due to palatalisation, as in *diche* for AS. *dice*, dat. case of *dice*, a dike. See **Dike**. Der. *ditch*, verb, ME. *dichen*, Chaucer, C. T. 1890 (A 1888), from AS. *dician*; *dichter*, ME. *dichter*, P. Plowman, C. l. 224.

DITHYRAMB, a kind of ancient hymn. (L.—Gk.) *Dithyramb*, a kind of hymn or song in honour of Bacchus who was surnamed *Dithyrambus*; and the poets who composed such hymns were called *Dithyrambists*; Blount's Gloss. ed. 1674.—*L. dithyrambus*.—Gk. *ῥθυραμβος*, a hymn in honour of Bacchus; also, a name of Bacchus. Origin unknown.

DITTANY, the name of a plant. (F.—L.—Gk.) '*Dictamnus* groweth in Candy, and . . . may be named in English righte Dittany, for some call *Lepidium* also Dittany.' Turner, Names of Herbes (1548), p. 34 (E. D. S.). Also called *dittander* (Prior). ME. *detane*, *detany*, Voc. 710. 15, 786. 10.—OF. *dittain* (Godefroy); MF. *dittama*, 'the herb dittany, dittander'; Cot. Also AF. *dittandere*, Wright's Vocab. i. 140, col. 1.—*L. dictamnus*, acc. of *dictamnus* or *dictamnus*.—Gk. *ῥιταῖον*, *ῥιταῖον*, also *ῥιταῖον*, *ῥιταῖον*, dittany; so named from mount *Dicté* in Crete, where it grew abundantly.

DITTO, the same as before. (Ital.—L.) '*Ditto*, the aforesaid or the same'; Phillips' Dict. ed. 1706.—Ital. *ditto*, that which has been said, a word, saying.—*L. dictum*, a saying; neut. of *dictus*, pp. of *dicere*, to say. See **Diction**. ¶ It may be observed that the pp. of Ital. *dire*, to say, properly takes the form *ditto*, not *ditto*.

DITTY, a sort of song. (F.—L.) ME. *ditt*, *dite*; Chaucer, Boethius, bk. iii. p. 1. 1. 2; later *dittie*, Spenser, Colin Clout, 385; shortened to *ditt*, id. F. Q. ii. 6. 13.—OF. *ditie*, *dite*, a kind of poem; Godefroy.—*L. dictatum*, a thing dictated for writing, neut. of *dictatus*, pp. of *dicere*, to dictate. See **Dictate**.

DIURETIC, tending to excite passage of urine. (F.—L.—Gk.) In Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. ii. c. 5. § 2. '*Diureticales*, diurectical quality'; Bailey; vol. ii. ed. 1731.—MF. *diurective*; see Cotgrave.—*L. diurectus*.—Gk. *διουρητικός*, promoting urine.—Gk. *διουρέω*, to pass urine.—Gk. *δι-*, for *dis*, through; and *οὐρον*, urine. See **Urine**.

DIURNAL, daily. (L.) In Lydgate, Complaint of the Black Knight, l. 590.—*L. diurnalis*, daily.—*L. diurnus*, daily.—*L. dies*, a day. A doublet of **Journal**, q.v.

DIVAN, a council-chamber, sofa. (Pers.) '*A Divan*, so they call the Court of Justice'; Sandys, Trav. (1632); p. 62. In Milton, P. L. x. 457.—Pers. *divān*, 'a tribunal, a steward; a collection of odes arranged in alphabetical order of rhymes; the *Divān* i *Hāfiz* is the most celebrated'; Palmer's Pers. Dict. col. 282. In Richardson, p. 704, the Pers. form is given as *diwān*, the Arab. as *daywān*, explained as 'a royal court, the tribunal of justice or revenue, a council of state, a senate or divan', &c.

DIVARICATE, to fork, diverge. (L.) 'With two fingers *divaricated*'; i.e. spread apart; Marvell, Works, ii. 114 (R.). Sir T. Browne has *divarication*, Vulg. Errors, b. vi. c. 11, § 4.—*L. divaricatus*, pp. of *divaricare*, to spread apart.—*L. di-*, for *dis*, apart; and *varicare*, to spread apart, straddle, from *varicus*, straddling, formed with suffix *-cus* from *varius* (= *vārus*), for *vārus*, bent apart, straddling, crooked. Der. *divarication*.

DIVE, to plunge into water. (E.) ME. *diuen*, also *duen* (with *u* for *v*); spelt *dyuen*, P. Plowman, B. xii. 163; *duen*, Ancien Riwe, p. 282, l. 10. AS. *dyfan*, to dive, (Grein, l. 214; confused with the strong verb *dyfan* (pt. t. *dēaf*, pp. *dofen*), to dive, id. 213, § Icel. *dyfa*, to dive, to dip. Teut. base **deub-*, a secondary form allied to **deup-*, as in E. *deep*. Der. **Deep**, **Dip**. Der. *div-er*, *div-ing*-bell, *di-dapper*, i.e. *div-dapper*. See **Dove**.

DIVERGE, to part asunder, tend to spread apart. (L.) '*Divergent* or *Diverging Rays*, in optics, are those rays which, going from a point of a visible object, are dispersed, and continually depart one from another'; Phillips' Dict. ed. 1706.—*L. di-*, for *dis*, apart; and *vergere*, to incline, verge, tend. See **Verge**. Der. *div-er-gent*, *-ence*.

DIVERSE, **DIVERS**, different, various. (F.—L.) ME. *diuersa*, *diuersa* (with *u* for *v*). Spelt *diuers* in An Old Eng. Miscellany, ed. Morris, p. 35. '*Diuers* men *diuers* thinges seiden'; Chaucer, C. T. 4631 (B 211). Spelt *diuers* in the Bible, Mk. vii. 3, &c.—OF. *divers*, m. *divers*, f. '*divers*, differing, unlike, sundry, repugnant'; Cot.—*L.*

diuersus, various; orig. pp. of *diuvertere*, to turn asunder, separate, divert. See **Divert**. Der. *diuersa-ly*, *diuers-i-ly*, from ME. and F. *diuersité*, Chaucer, Troil. v. 1793; *diuers-i-ly*, from F. *diuersifier*, 'to vary, diversify' (Cot.), from Late L. *diuersificare*, which from L. *diuersi-* (for *diuersus*), and *facere* (from *facere*), to make; *diuersification*, from Late L. pp. *diuersificationis*.

DIVERT, to turn aside, amuse. (F.—L.) 'List nat onys asyde to *dynerie*'; Lydgate, Storie of Thebes, pt. ii. l. 1130 (in Spec. of Eng. ed. Skeat, p. 30).—MF. *diuvertir*, to divert, avert, alter, withdraw; Cot.—*L. diuvertere*, pp. *diuersus*, to turn asunder, part, divert.—*L. di-*, for *dis*, apart; and *uertere*, to turn. See **Verse**. Der. *d'vertion*, 'a turning aside, or driving another way, recreation, or pastime'; Phillips, ed. 1706. And see above; also **Divorce**.

DIVEST, to strip, deprive of. (L.) In Shak. K. Lear, i. 1. 50.—Late L. *diuēstire*, a late equivalent of L. *diuēstire*, to undress.—*L. di-*, for *dis*, apart; and *vestire*, to clothe, from *vestis*, clothing. See **Vest** and **Devest**.

DIVIDE, to part asunder. (L.) ME. *diuiden*, *dynden* (with *u* for *v*), Wyclif, Exod. xiv. 16; also *dynden*, Chaucer, On the Astrolobe, pt. i. § 7.—*L. diuidere*, pp. *diuisus*, to divide.—*L. di-*, for *dis*, apart; and **uidere*, a lost verb, prob. 'to part', from the same root as *L. uid-ua*, a widow, and E. *wid-ow*, which see. Der. *diu-id-er*, *-end*; also (from pp. *diuisus*) *diu-id-ible*, *-ibil-y*, *-ibil-i-ty*, *-ive*, *-or*, *-ion*, *-ion-al*.

DIVINE, godly, sacred. (F.—L.) 'A gret *dyne* that cleped was Calcas'; Chaucer, Troil. i. 66. 'Thus was the halleful of *dyuynings*', i.e. divining, guessing; id. C. T. 2523 (A 2521).—OF. *divin*, formerly also *deuin* (Godefroy), signifying (1) divine, (2) a diviner, augur, theologian; whence *deuiner*, to divine, predict, guess.—*L. diuinus*, divine; from the same source as *diuus*, godly, and *deus*, God. See **Deity**. Der. *diuine-ly*, *diuin-i-ty* (ME. *diuinitt*, Gower, C. A. iii. 88; bk. vii. 122; also *diuine*, verb, *diu-in-er*, *-ation*).

DIVISION; see **Divide**.

DIVORCE, a dissolution of marriage. (F.—L.) 'The same lawe yueith lybel of deparciacion because of *deuours*'; T. Usk, Testament of Love, b. iii. ch. 2. l. 14. The pl. *deuours* is in P. Plowman, B. ii. 175.—OF. *divorce*, 'a divorce'; Cot.—*L. diuortium*, a separation, divorce.—*L. diuortere*, another form of *diuvertere*, to turn asunder, separate. See **Divert**. Der. *divorce*, verb; *divorc-er*, *divorce-ment*.

DIVULGE, to publish, reveal. (F.—L.) In Shak. Merry Wives, iii. 2. 43.—F. *diuulger*, 'to divulge, publish'; Cot.—*L. diuulgare*, to make common, publish abroad.—*L. di-*, for *dis*, apart; and *uulgare*, to make common, from *uulgus*, the common people. See **Vulgar**. **DIVULSION**, a rending asunder. (L.) '*Diuisiō*, or separation of elements'; Holland's Plutarch, p. 669; also in Blount's Glossographia and Kersey.—*L. diuisiō*, acc. of *diuisio*, a plucking asunder; like *diuisus*, pp. of *diuelli*, to pluck asunder.—*L. di-*, for *dis*, apart; and *uelli*, to pluck. See **Convulse**.

DIZEN, to deck out. (E.) Used by Beaumont and Fletcher, in Monsieur Thomas, iv. 6, 3 and The Pilgrim, iv. 3. Palsgrave has: 'I *dysyn* a dystaffe, I put the flaxe upon it to spynne.' Thus to *dizen* was, originally, to furnish a distaff with flax; hence, generally, to clothe, deck out, &c. β. Evidently from AS. **dise*, for which see **Distaff**. Der. *be-dizen*, q.v.

DIZZY, giddy, confused. (E.) ME. *dysy*, Pricke of Conscience, 771; *duis*, O. Eng. Homilies, l. 117; superl. *duisest*, Ancien Riwe, p. 182. AS. *dygis*, foolish, silly; Grein, i. 214; cf. *dygeigan*, to be foolish; id. β. From a Teut. base **dur-*, appearing also in OHG. *tu-ig*, dull, foolish; Low G. *duig*, dizzy. Allied to **dus-*, as seen in Du. *duiz-elen*, to grow dizzy. Perhaps also to **duis-*, as in AS. *duis*, Du. *duis*, foolish (see Franck); and to *Dose*. Teut. root **duis* (**duis*, **duis*, **dus*). Der. *dizzi-ly*, *dizzi-ness*.

DO, pt. t. **DID**, pp. **DONE**, to perform. (E.) ME. *don*, pt. t. *dude*, *dide*, pp. *don*, *doon*, *idon*, *ydon*; see Stratmann's O. E. Dict. AS. *dūn*, pt. t. *dyde*, pp. *gedūn*; Grein, i. 199–202. †Du. *doem*, pt. t. *deed*, pp. *gedaan*; OSax. *don*, *duōn*, *duān*, *dūan*, pt. t. *dēda*, pp. *giduan*; OFries. *dua*, pt. t. *dēde*, pp. *gedān*; OHG. *lūn*, *lūan*, *lūan*, MHG. *tuon*, *duon*, G. *thun*. Teut. stem **dō-*. Allied to Gk. *τίθημι*, I set, put, place; Skt. *dhā*, to place, put; Lith. *dėti*, Slav. *děti*, to put, to place.—†DHĒ, to place, set. Brugmann, i. § 129. Der. *do-ings*, *a-do*, q.v.; *do*, i.e. *do*; *do-off*, i.e. *do off*; *dup*, i.e. *do up*. From the same root, *doom*, q.v., *deem*, q.v.; also *deed*, q.v.

DOCILE, teachable, easily managed. (F.—L.) 'Be brief in what thou wouldest command, that so The *docile* mind might soon thy precepts know'; Ben Jonson, tr. of Horace, Ars Poet. (335, 336), where the Lat. text has 'animi *dociles*'.—F. *docile*, 'docible, teachable'; Cot.—*L. docilis*, teachable.—*L. docere*, to teach. Der. *docil-i-ty*. From the same root, *didactic*, q.v., *disciple*, q.v.; also *doctor*, *doctrina*, *document*, q.v.

DOCK (1), to cut short, cartail. (E.) 'His top was *dokked lyk* a preest bifore'; Chaucer, C. T. 592 (A 590). From *dock*, sb., the stump of a tail, stump, cut end; cf. **dokyne*, or smytyn away the

taile; ' Prompt. Parv. See prov. E. *dock*, the solid, fleshy part of an animal's tail (E.D.D.). Cf. Low G. *dokke*, a bunch, a stump, peg (Berghans); G. *docke*, a rail, plug, peg (like prov. E. *dock*, peg of a top); MHG. *doche*, OHG. *doche*, a round stick; Icel. *dockr*, a short stumpy tail (Haldorsen); EFries. *dokke*, a bundle, bunch of flax, hank of yarn. We even find MF. *doquer*, from Low G.; Palsgrave has: 'scute, *le doque*'; p. 707. And cf. W.Flem. *dokken*, to strike, knock; MHG. *tue*, a blow, stroke. Der. *docket*.

DOCK (2), a kind of plant. (E.) ME. *dokke*; Chaucer, Troil. iv. 461. AS. *doce*, a dock; very common in Cockayne's ed. of A.S. Leechdoms; see Glossary in vol. iii. †MDu. *docks* (as in *docken bladeren*, dock-leaves, Hxham); MDan. *d-dokka*, water-dock (Kalmar). Cf. also Gael. *dogha*, a burdock; Irish *meacan-dogha*, the great common burdock, where *meacan* means a tap-rooted plant, as carrot, parsnip, &c. Der. *bur-dock*.

DOCK (3), a basin for ships. (Du.) In North's Plutarch, p. 536 (L.). [G. Douglas has: 'Let every barge do prent hyr-self a dok'; R. 'sulcumque sibi premit ipsa carina'; Aen. x. 296. This answers to Norw. *dokk*, a hollow, depression; and seems to be quite a different word.] Cotgrave explains 'haute as a dock', to mend or build ships in. — MDu. *dokke*, a harbour; Kilian, Oudemans; whence also Dan. *dokke*, Swed. *dokka*, G. *docke*, a dock. Mod. Du. *dock*. Der. *dock*, verb; *dock-yard*. The history of the word is very obscure. The ME. *dok* (in G. Douglas) also resembles prov. E. *dok*, a hollow, depression, indentation; Du. *deuk*, a dent.

DOCKET, a label, list, ticket, abstract. (E.) 'The docket doth but signify the kind's pleasure for such a bill to be drawn'; State Trials, Alp. Laud, su. 1640 (R.). Mentioned in a *doquet*; Clarendon, Civil War, v. ii, p. 426. *Docket* is explained as being an abstract in Blount, Nomenclator (1691). Apparently allied to the verb *dock*, to clip, curtail, hence to make a brief abstract; cf. *docket*, or *dockyd*; Prompt. Parv. See **DOCK** (1). †Docket might well be a F. form (as *doquer*), from MF. *doquer*, to dock; but no F. *doquet* is found. Der. *docket*, verb.

DOCTOR, a teacher, a physician. (F.—L.) 'A docteur of phisik'; Chaucer, C. T. Prol. 413 (A 111); spelt *doctor*, P. Plowman, C. xii. 96.—OF. *docteur*.—L. *doc* or *doctus*, acc. of *doctor*, a teacher.—L. *doctore*, to teach; with agential suffix *-or*. See **DOCTILE**. Der. *doctorate*; and see *doctrina*, document.

DOCTRINE, teaching, learning. (F.—L.) In P. Plowman, C. xii. 225.—F. *doctrin*, L. *doctrina*, learning.—L. *doctor*, a teacher; see above. Der. *doctrinal*.

DOCUMENT, a paper adduced to prove a thing. (F.—L.) 'Thus lovers with their moral documents'; The Craft of Lovers, st. 1; in Chaucer's works, ed. 1561, fol. 341.—F. *document*, 'a document'; Cot.—L. *documentum*, a proof.—L. *doctore*, to teach, with suffix *-mentum*; see **DOCTILE**. Der. *documental*, *documentary*.

DODDER, a kind of twining parasitic plant. (E.) ME. *doder*; Voc. 557. 11.—Dan. *dodder*; Swed. *dodra*; G. *datter*, MHG. *toter*; OWestphal. *doder*, Munc, Quellen, p. 287, l. 44. Orig. meaning uncertain.

DODECAGON, a plane figure, having 12 equal sides and angles. (Gk.) In Phillips' Dict. ed. 1658. Coined from Gk. *δώδεκα*, twelve; and *γώνια*, an angle. β. The Greek *δώδεκα* is from *du-*, i.e. *duo*, two; and *deka*, ten. See **DECA**gon.

DODECAHEDRON, a solid figure, with 12 equal pentagonal faces. (Gk.) Spelt *dodecadron* in Kersey, ed. 1715. Coined from Gk. *δώδεκα*, twelve; and *ἑδρα*, a base. See above, and **DECA**hedron.

DODGE, to go lither and thither, evade, quibble. (E.) 'Let there be some dodging casuist with more craft than sincerity'; Milton, Tenure of Kings and Magistrates (R.). Florio (1598) explains Ital. *arnovellare* by 'to wheele or turne about, to dudge.' In Giammer Gurton's Needle, we find: 'doe but dudge,' i.e. thou dost but quibble; Hazlitt's Old Plays, iii. 254 (cf. p. 193). Of uncertain origin. α. The base seems to be that which appears in the Lowland Scotch *dod*, to jog, North Eng. *dad*, to shake; whence the frequentative forms seen in North Eng. *daddle*, *duddle*, to walk unsteadily, *dodder*, to shake, tremble, totter, as also in *dodge*, or *dodge*, to walk in a slow clumsy manner; *doggie*, or *dodgell*, to totter in walking, &c. (E.D.D.). β. The orig. sense appears to be 'to move unsteadily,' or 'to shift from place to place.' But the history is very obscure.

DODO, a kind of large bird, now extinct. (Port.—E.?) In Herbert's Travels, ed. 1665, p. 403, is a drawing of a dodo; at p. 402 he speaks of 'the dodo, a bird the Dutch call *walg-vogel* or *dod-erssen*,' which was then found in the Mauritius. In his second edition, 1678, he adds: 'a Portuguese name it is, and has reference to her similes.—Port. *dondo*, silly, foolish. According to Diez, this Port. word was borrowed from late ME. *dold*, stupid; formed from AS. *dol*, dull, stupid. See **Dold** in N.E.D.; and cf. *dol*. † Similarly the *booby* was named, also by the Portuguese. See the long article

on the *dodo* in the Engl. Cyclopaedia. *Walg-vogel* in Dutch means 'nauseous bird'; it seems that the sailors killed them so easily that they were surfeited of them.

DOE, the female of the buck. (C.?) ME. *doe*; Wyclif, Prov. vi. 5. AS. *dā*, translating L. *dāma* in a copy of Ælfric's Glossary cited by Lye; cf. *damma*, vel *dammula*, dā; Voc. 320. 35. Cf. Dan. *daa*, a deer (from AS. *dā*); *daa-hiort*, lit. doe-hart, a buck; *daa-kind*, lit. doe-kind, a doe. Also Swed. *dofhiort*, a buck; *dofkind*, a doe; OHG. *timo*, m., a buck. β. Perhaps all from L. *dāma*, a deer; but the F. form may be Celtic; cf. Irish *dām*, an ox, *dām allaid*, a stag; Stokes-Pick, p. 142. † Gk. *δαμάτης*, a young steer, Skt. *dāmyas*, a steer, from *dām*, to tame. See **Tame**.

DOFF, to take off clothes or a hat. (E.) 'And doffing his bright arms'; Spenser, F. Q. vi. 9. 36. 'Dof blinie his bere-skin' = doff quickly this bear-skin; William of Palerne, 2343. A contraction of *do off*, i.e. put off, just as *don* is of *do on*, and *dip* of *do up*. The expression is a very old one. 'pā hē him of dyde isembyrnay' = then he did off his iron breast-plate; Beowulf, ed. Grein, 671.

DOG, a domestic quadruped. (E.) ME. *dogge* (2 syllables); Ancien Riwle, p. 290. AS. *dogga*, in a gloss; 'Canum (gen. pl.), *dorgena*'; Cooper's Report on Rymers's Fæderia, App. B. p. 148; col. 1 (Record Series). Cf. AS. *Doggi-horn*, Birch, Cart. Saxon. iii. 113; *Doggen-ford*, Kemble, Cod. Dipl. vi. 231. Hence were borrowed Du. *dog*, a mastiff; Swed. *dogge*, a mastiff; Dan. *dogge*, a bull-dog. Root unknown. Der. *dog*, verb, to track (Shak.); *doggish*, *-ish-ly*, *-ish-ness*; also *dogg-ed*, i. e. sullen (Shak. K. John, iv. 1. 129), *-ed-ly*, *-ed-ness*. Also *dogg-brier*, *-cart*, *-dog*, *-fish*, *-rose*, *-star*; *dogg'-ear*.

DOG-CHEAP, very cheap. (E.) In Holinshed's Chron. Eng. (1587), p. 476: 'wool was dog-cheape.' From *dog* (above). Cf. *dog-tired*, *dog-lame*, &c.

DOGE, a duke of Venice. (Ital.—L.) In Blount's Gloss. ed. 1674; and in Evelyn's Diary (June, 1645).—Ital. *doge*, a duke, captain, general; a provincial form of **doce*.—L. *ducem*, acc. of *dux*, a leader. See **Duke**.

DOGGER, a kind of fishing vessel. (E.) AF. *doggere*, in an Act of 31 Edw. III. stat. 3. cap. 1 (1356). [Hence, apparently, Du. *dogger* and Icel. *dugga* were borrowed.] Origin uncertain; perhaps named, in some way, from E. *dog*. Cf. MDu. *doggen*, *doggeren*, to dogg one, or, to follow one secretly; Hxham. See Notes on E. Eym., p. 70.

DOGGEREL, wretched poetry. (E.) Orig. an adj., and spelt *doggerel*. 'This may wel be rime doggerel, quod he'; Chaucer, C. T. 1383 (B 2155). 'A mid my doggerel rime'; Gascoigne, Counsel to Withpoll, l. 12. Prob. from *dog*; cf. **DOG-CHEAP**.

DOGMA, a definite tenet. (Gk.) 'This dogma of the world's eternity'; Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 251 (R.). Rich. also quotes the pl. *dogmata* from Glauvill, 're-existence of Souls, c. 12.—Gk. *δῶγμα*, that which seems good, an opinion; pl. *δῶγματα*.—Gk. *δῶξαι*, perf. pass. *διδῶμαι*, I am valued at, I am of opinion. Allied to L. *doctore*, to teach; see **DOCTILE**. Der. *dogmat-ic*, *-ical*, *-ally*, *-ise*, *-iser*, *-ism*, *-ist*, all from the stem *dogma*.

DOILY, a small napkin. (Personal name.) Also used as the name of a woollen stuff. 'We should be as wary of one set of acquaintance, though never so good, as we are of one suit, though never so fine; a fool, and a dolly stuff, would now and then find days of grace, and be worn for variety'; Congreve, Way of the World; A. iii. sc. 3. 'The stores are very low sir, some dolly petticoats and mantans we have, and half a dozen pair of laced shoes'; Dryden, Kind Keeper, iv. 1. 'The famous Dolly . . . who raised a fortune by finding out materials for stuffs, &c.'; Spectator, no. 283 (1712). Jerge says that 'Doyley kept a Linen-drapers shop in the Strand, a little W. of Catharine Street.' Some say no. 346, Strand, at the E. corner of Wellington Street. The stuff was named after him. The name is of French origin; cf. Rich. Coer de Lion, ed. Weber, l. 1647.

DOIT, a small Dutch coin. (Du.—Scand.) In Shak. Temp. ii. 33.—Du. *duit*, a doit.—Icel. (ONorse) *þvita*, a piece, bit, small coin.—Icel. *þvita*, 2nd grade of *þvita*, to cut, a lost verb cognate with AS. *þwitan*, to cut; see **Thwite**.

DOLE, a small portion. (E.) ME. *dole*, *dale*. Spelt *dole*, Ancien Riwle, pp. 10, 412; *dale*, Iayamon, 19646, where the later text has *dole*. AS. *dāl*, *ge-dāl*, Grein, i. 390; a variant of AS. *dāl*, a portion. Thus *dole* is a doublet of *dāl* (1), q. v. † The difference between *dāl* and *dole* appears to be due to the suffix; *dāl* is from a type **dailō*; and *dole* from a type **dailō*.

DOLEFUL, sad, miserable. (Hybrid; F. and E.) A hybrid word, made by suffixing the AS. *-ful* to ME. *dol*, *dol*, *dual*, *dol*, *del*, of French origin. 'A doleful jing'; Layamon, 6601, later text. The sb. appears in Lowland Scotch as *dool*; spelt *dol* in King Horn, ed. Lumby, 1048; *dol* in O. Eng. Hom. i. 285, l. 4.—OF.

doel, duel, dol, mod. F. *deuil*, grief, mourning (Supp. to Godefroy, s. v. *deuil*); verbal sb. of OF. *dolour*, to grieve; cf. L. *cordolium*, grief at heart. — *L. dolere*, to grieve. Der. *dolful-ly*, *-ness*. See *con-dole*, and *dolour*.

DOLL, a child's puppet. (Gk.) 'I'll carry you and your doll too, Miss Margery;' Garrick, *Miss in her Teens*, Act ii. (Fribble). The same word as *Doll*, pet name for *Dorothy*; cf. *Doll Tearsheet* in a Hen. IV. 'O capitulum lepidissimum, . . . O little prettie *doll* poll;' Cooper's *Thesaurus*, 1565. So also *Sc. dorly*, a doll; from *Dorothy*, which is a name of Gk. origin. In Johnson's Dict.

DOLLAR, a silver coin. (Low G.—G.) In Shak. *Macb.* i. 2. 62. — Low G. *daler*, a dollar. Adapted and borrowed from G. *thaler*, a dollar. *β*. The G. *thaler* is an abbreviation of *Joachimsthaler*, a coin so called because first coined from silver obtained from mines in *Joachimsthal* (i. e. Joachim's dale) in Bohemia about A.D. 1518; they were sometimes called *Schlickenthaler*, because coined by the counts of Schlick. The G. *thal* is cognate with E. *dale*. Thus *dollar* = *dale-er*. See *Dale*. ¶ The Du. form is *daalder*.

DOLMAN, a kind of loose jacket. (F.—G.—Hung.—Turk.) 'Clothed with a robe of *dolymant* crimson;' *Ilakiuty*, Voy. vol. ii, pt. 1, p. 113. — F. *dolman*, G. *dolman*, *dolman*, — Hung. *dolmány*. — Turk. *dolmān*, *dolmāh*, a kind of long robe.

DOLMEN, a monument of two (or more) upright stones, with a flat stone above them. (C.) The French name for a cromlech. — F. *dolmen*. [Explained as 'stone-table' by Legonidec; from Bret. *tāl*, *tāl*, table (from L. *tabula*), and *men*, a stone; But rather 'a stone with a hole beneath.' — Corn. *dolmēn*, *tolmēn*; from Corn. *dall*, *toll* (W. *tull*, a hole); and *mēn* (W. *maen*), a stone. See N.E.D.]

DOLMITE, a kind of rock. (F.) Named, in 1794, after M. *Dolomieu*, a French geologist (1750–1801).

DOLOUR, grief, sorrow. (F.—L.) In Shak. *Two Gent.* iii. 1. 240. MF. *dolour*, O. Eng. Miscellany, ed. Morris, p. 212. — OF. *dolour*, MF. *dolour*, 'grief, sorrow;' Cot. — L. *dolorem*, acc. of *dolor*, grief. — L. *dolere*, to grieve; see *Doleful*. Der. *dolorous*, used by Cotgrave to translate MF. *doloureux*, from L. adj. *dolorosus*.

DOLPHIN, a kind of fish. (F.—L.—Gk.) In Spenser, *F. Q.* iv. 11. 23. ME. *dolphyne*, Allit. *Morte Arthure*, 2054. [ME. *delfyn*, King *Alisaunder*, 6576, is immediately from L. *delphinus*.] — OF. *dauphin*, older spelling of *dauphin*; Cot. — Folk-L. *dalpinus*, acc. of *dulfinus*, for L. *delphinus*. — Gk. *dolphin*, stem of *δελφίς*, a dolphin; supposed to mean 'belly-fish;' cf. Gk. *delphos*, womb. See Curtius, i. 81. Doublet, *dauphin*.

DOLT, a dull or stupid fellow. (F.) In Shak. *Oth.* v. 2. 163. MF. *dolt*, blunt; '*dulte neires*, blunt nails, i. e. instruments of the Passion; O. Eng. Hom. i. 203; and see *Acnen Kwiele*, p. 292, where for *dulte* another reading is *dulte*. The word is a mere extension of ME. *dul*, dull. Cf. Prov. E. *duld*, stupid, confused (Halliwell), so that the suffixed *-t* = *-d* = *-nd*; and *dolt* or *dult* is for *dulted*, i. e. blunted. See *Dull*. Der. *doltish*, *-ishness*; *dolto*.

DOMAIN, territory, estate. (F.—L.) 'A *domaine* and inheritance;' Holland's *Piny*, b. xiii. c. 3. 1. 4. — MF. *domaine*, 'a demaine' (sic); Cot.; OF. *domaine*, a domain; also, power; Godefroy. — Late L. *dominium*, neut. of *dominus*, with the same sense as L. *dominus*, lordship, private property. — L. *dominus*, a lord; see *Dominat*. Doublet, *demesne*, q. v.

DOME, a hemi-spherical roof. (F.—Ital.—L.) 'Dome, a town-house, guild-hall, state-house, meeting-house in a city, from that of Florence, which is so called. Also, a flat round loover, or open roof to a steple, banqueting-house, &c. somewhat resembling the bell of a great watch;' Bloom's *Gloss*, ed. 1674. — MF. *dome*, a town-house, guild-hall; &c. (as above); also *dome*, 'a flat-round loover;' &c. (as above); Cot. [The spelling *dome* is false.] — Ital. *domo*, *domo*, a cathedral church (house of God). — L. *domus*, acc. of *domus*, a house, a building. (✓DFM). See *Timber*. Körtig, § 2089.

DOMESTIC, belonging to a house. (F.—L.) In Shak. *Rich.* III. ii. 4. 60. — F. *domestique*, 'domesticall, housall, of our household;' Cot. — L. *domesticus*, belonging to a household. — L. *domus*, a house. Der. *domestic-al-ly*, *-ate*, *-ation*; and see *domicile*, *domo*.

DOMICILE, a little house, abode. (F.—L.) 'One of the cells, or *domicils*, of the understanding;' Bacon, on *Learning*, by G. Watts, ii. 12 (R.). — OF. *domicile*, 'an house, mansion;' Cot. — L. *domiciliu*, a habitation. — L. *domus* (= *domo*), for *domus*, a house; and *-cium*, possibly allied to *cello*, a cell; see *Dome* and *Cell*. Der. *domiciliary*, *-ate*; from L. *domicilium*.

DOMINATE, to rule over. (L.) Shak. *Hamlet*, i. 1. L. i. 1. 222; Titus, ii. 3. 31. [The sb. *domination*, ME. *domination*, is in early use; see Chaucer, *C. T.* 12494 (C 166); from OF. *domination*. — L. *dominatus*, pp. of *domināri*, to be lord. — I. *dominus*, lord. — Skt. *domana-s*, a horse-tamer; from *dom*, to tame; see *Tame*. Der. *domination* (F. *domination*), *-ive*; *domin-ant* (F. *dominant*, pres.

pt. of *dominar*, to govern); and see *domineer*, *dominical*, *dominion*, *domino*, *domain*, *demesne*, *don* (2).

DOMINEER, to play the master. (Du.—F.—L.) In Shak. *Tam. Shrew*, iii. 2. 226. — MDu. *domineren*, to feast luxuriously; Oudemans.—OF. *domner*, 'to govern; rule . . . *dominer*, to have sovereignty;' Cot.—L. *domināri*, to be lord; see above. For the suffix, cf. *cash-ier*.

DOMINICAL, belonging to our Lord. (F.—L.) In Shak. *L. I. l.* v. 2. 44. — MF. *dominical*; Cot. — Late L. *dominialis*, *dominical*. — L. *dominus*, belonging to a lord. — L. *dominus*, a lord; see *Dominat*.

DOMINION, lordship. (F.—L.) 'To have lordship or *dominion*;' Lydgate, *Storie of Thebes*, pt. ii; The Answer of King Ethioles.—OF. *dominion*. — Late L. acc. *dominionem*, from nom. *dominio*. — L. *dominium*, lordship. — L. *dominus*, a lord; see *Dominat*.

DOMINO, a masquerade-garment. (Span.—I.) 'Domino, a kind of hood worn by the cautions of a cathedral church; also a mourning-vail for women;' Kersey, ed. 1715. — Span. *domino*, a masquerade-dress. Orig. a hood worn by a master. — Span. *domine*, a master, a teacher of Latin grammar. — L. *dominus*, a master; see *Dominat*. Der. *dominoes*, the name of a game; from the phrase *faire domino*, to complete (and win) the game; Hatzfeld.

DON (1), to put on clothes. (E.) 'Dow his clothes;' Hamlet, iv. 5. 52. A contraction of *do on*, i. e. put on. 'Brutus helte his beornes *don on hure burman*' = Brutus bade his men do on their breast-plates; Layamon, 1700, 1701.

DON (2), sir; a Spanish title. (Span.—L.) In Shak. *Two Gent.* i. 3. 39. — Span. *don*, lit. master, a Spanish title. — L. *dominus*, a master; see *Dominat*. ¶ The Span. fem. is *doña*, q. v.; *doña* is Italian. The word itself is ultimately the same as the ME. *dan*, as in 'dan John,' or 'dan Thomas' or 'dan Alboun;' Chaucer, *C. T.* 13935 (B 3119). This form is from the OF. *dan*, acc. of *dans* = L. *dominus*.

DONATION, a gift. (F.—L.) In Shak. *Temp.* iv. 85. — F. *donation*, 'a donation, a present;' Cot.—L. acc. *donationem*, from nom. *donatio*. — L. *donare*, to give. — L. *donum*, a gift; cognate with Gk. *δῶρον*, a present, Skt. *dāna-m*, a gift; cf. Skt. *dā*, to give; OSlavon. *da-mi*, I give; Lith. *dā-mi*, I give. — ✓DO, to give. Brugmann, i. § 167. Der. From the same source are *donat-ive*, *don-or*, *don-er*. From the same root are *anecdote*, *antidote*, *condone*, *pardonn*, *dost*, *dower*; also *dote* (1), *dative*, *dado*, *die* (2), &c.

DONJON, the keep of a fortress; see *Dungeon*.

DONKEY, a familiar name for an ass. (E.) Common in mod. E., but rare in E. literature; orig. dialectal. 'A Donkey, or a Dicky. An ass. Essex and Suff.; Gent. Mag. 1793, pt. ii. p. 1083. It seems at first to have rhymed with *monkey*, as still in Somerset. &c. The word is a double diminutive, formed with the suffixes *-k* and *-y* (=-y), the full form of the double suffix appearing in the Lowland Scotch *lass-ickie*, a little-little lass; this double suffix is particularly common in the Banffshire dialect, which has *beastie* from *beast*, *horsie* from *horse*, &c., as explained in 'The Dialect of Banffshire,' by the Rev. Walter Gregor, p. 5. *β*. The stem is *don*, a familiar name for a horse, as used in the common phrase 'don is in the mire,' as to which see Chaucer, *C. T.* Mancip. Prolog. i. 5; Shak. *Romeo*, i. 4. 41. The name *don* was given to a horse or ass in allusion to its colour; see *Dun*. ¶ Similarly was formed *dunnack*, ME. *donek*, a hedge-sparrow, with a similar suffix *-ack*.

DOOM, a judgment, decision. (E.) ME. *dom*; Havelok, 2487; and common. AS. *dōm*; Grein, i. 196. + Swed. and Dan. *dōm*; Icel. *dóm*; Goth. *dāur*; OHG. *tuom*, judgment. Teut. type **dōmaz*, m. Allied to Gk. *δῶμα*, law; and *δομα*, I place, set. From ✓DHE, to place; cf. Skt. *dā*, to place, set; I. *-dere*, as in *con-dere*; Lith. *dėti*, to place; OSlavon. *dě-ti*, to place. Brugmann, i. § 573. *Dān*, *dēm*, verb; q. v. *doomsday*, q. v. *doomsday* is the suffix *-dom* (AS. *-dōm*) is the word *dom* = *doom*. See *Thema*, *Thesis*.

DOOMSDAY-BOOK, a survey of England made by William I. (E.) So called, popularly, as being a final authority. The etymology is obvious, viz. from AS. *domes dag*, the day of judgment or decision; cf. ME. *domesday*, Chaucer, *Ho. of Fame*, iii. 194 (1284).

DOOR, an entrance-gate. (E.) ME. *door*, Havelok, 1788. AS. *dur*, n. *dur*, l. Grein, i. 212. + Du. *deur*; Dan. *dur*; Swed. *dörr*; Icel. *dörr*; Goth. *daur*; OHG. *tor*; G. *thor*, *thür*. Further allied to I. *for*, pl.; Lith. *dūro*, pl.; OIrish *dur*, n. *dur*, m.; Russ. *dvor*(e); Gk. *θύρα*; Skt. *dvār*, a door, gate. Root uncertain. Brugmann, i. § 462. Der. *door-nail* (ME. *doornail*, Will. of Palerne, 628; *door-pin* (ME. *doorpin*, *durpin*, Gen. and Exodus, 1078); *door-neud* (ME. *dooreward*, *doorend*, Layamon, ii. 317).

DOR, an insect that flies with a great humming noise. (E.) MF. *dore*; 'Crabro, *dore*;' Voc. 576. A. AS. *dora*; Atticus, *dora*; Voc. 7. 30. Lit. 'buzzer'; cf. Swed. dial. *dorri*, to buzz loudly; Dan. *dure*, to roar (Larsen).

DORMANT, sleeping. (F.—L.) 'His table-dormant;' Chaucer, C. T. 355 (A 353). —F. *dormant*, pres. pt. of *dormir*, to sleep. —L. *dormire*, to sleep; see **DORMITORY**. Der. *dormancy*.

DORMER-WINDOW, an attic-window. (F. and E.) A *dormer* was a sleeping-room. 'Or to any shop, cellar, .. chamber, dormer;' Chapman, All Fools, Act iv. sc. 1 (Notary). —OF. *dormeor*, a dormitory (Godefroy). —L. *dormitōrium* (below).

DORMITORY, a sleeping-chamber. (L.) 'The dormitorie-door;' Holinshed, Desc. of Ireland, c. 3.—L. *dormitōrium*, a sleeping-chamber; neut. of *dormitōrius*, adj. of or belonging to sleeping. —L. *dormitor*, a sleeper. —L. *dormire*, to sleep. Allied to Russ. *drema*(s), to sleep; also to Gk. *δωρμίσαι*, to sleep, Skt. *drī*, to sleep.

DORMOUSE, a kind of mouse. (F.—L.; and E.) 'Laye still lyke a dormouse, nothyngye doyngye;' Hall, Hen. VII. an. 7. § 6. ME. *dormous*. 'Hic sorex, a dormouse;' Voc. 700. 20; and in Prompt. Parv. Lit. 'sleeping-mouse.' The prefix is *dorm* (as if *dorm-mouse*), from prov. E. *dorm*, to sleep. Cf. Icel., Norw., and Swed. dial. *dorma*, to doze. All, apparently, from F. *dormir*, to sleep; see above. ¶ If *halliwell* gives *dormer*, a sleeper; but it has not been found.

DORNIC, a kind of cloth; obsolete. (Flem.) See Hury Wills, p. 135. Spelt *dorneches* in Palsgrave. Named from Flem. *Dornick* (Dienham); better known as F. *Tourney* (L. *Turnacus*). See **Cambrio**.

DOESAL, belonging to the back. (F.—L.) The term 'dorsal fin' is used by Pennant, Zool., iii. 32 (1769). —F. *dorsal*, of or belonging to the back; Cot.—Late L. *dorsalis*, belonging to the back. —L. *dorsum*, the back. —Irish *drumma*, W. *trum*, back, ridge.

DOEY, a fish. See John Dory.
DOSE, a portion of medicine. (F.—Gk.) 'Without repeated doses;' Dryden's tr. of Virgil, Dedication. And used by Cotgrave. —MF. *dose*, 'a dose, the quantity of potion or medicine,' &c.; Cot.—Gk. *δosis*, a giving, a portion given or prescribed. —Gk. base *δο-*, allied to *δίδωμι*, I give; cf. Skt. *dā*, to give. Der. *dose*, verb. See **Donation**.

DOT, a small mark, speck. (E.) Not in early use, and uncommon in old authors. It occurs in Johnson's Dict., and the phrase 'dotted lines' occurs in Burke's Letters (Todd). Levins (1570) has: 'A dot, obstricturium.' Cotgrave has: 'Caillon, a dot, clot, or congealed lump.' The only other early trace I can find of it is in Palsgrave, qu. by Halliwell, who uses *dot* in the sense of 'a small lump, or pat. Cf. prov. Eng. *dot*, a small lump, a small child. AS. *dot*, only in the sense of 'the head of a boil'; A. S. Leechdoms, iii. 40. Cf. Du. *dot*, 'a little handle of spoiled wool, thread, silk, or such like, which is good for nothing;' Sewel; or, 'a wildered knot, clue, pellet;' Calisch. Also Norw. *dot*, a tuft, bunch, wisp to stop a hole with; Low G. *dotte*, a plug. See **Dit**. B. The term *dot* in obscure; in Swed. dial. *dot*, a little lump, a clump; EFries. *dotter*, *dot*, a clump (Koolman); NFries. *dotte*, a clump (Ottens); Norw. *dot*, a tuft, a wisp, something to stop up a hole with; Norw. *dytt*, AS. *dyttan*, to stop up. Rietz (s.v. *dot*), to stop up cites Swed. dial. *dot*, something soft rolled up, to stop up a hole with. See **Dit**.

DOTAGE, childishness, foolishness. (E. with F. suffix.) ME. *dotage*, Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, B. 1475. From the verb *dot*, with F. suffix -age, answering to L. suffix -itium. See **Dote**.

DOTARD, a foolish fellow. (E. with F. suffix.) In Chaucer, C. T. 5913 (D 331). From the verb *dot*; with F. suffix -ard, of OILG. origin. See **Dote**.

DOTTE, to be foolish. (E.) In early use. ME. *dotien*, *doten*; Layamon, l. 2204; P. Plowman, A. i. 129; B. i. 138. An Old Low G. word. Cf. MDu. *doten*, to dote, mope, Oudemans; Du. *dotien*, to take a nap, to mope; *dot*, a nap, sleep, dotage; Icel. *dot*, to nod with sleep; MIIG. *dotzen*, to keep still, mope. ¶ The F. *dotter*, OF. *re-dotter*, is of O. Low G. origin, with L. prefix *re-*. Der. *dotage*, q.v.; *dot-ard*, q.v.; *dot-er-ell*, a silly bird, Drayton's Polyolbion, s. 25 (near the end); and Prompt. Parv.

DOUBLE, two-fold. (F.—L.) ME. *double*, Ancren Riwle, p. 70.—OF. *double*, later *double*.—L. *duplus*, double, lit. two-fold. —L. *du-*, for *duo*, two; and -plus, related to -plus in Gk. *δύ-πλος*, two-fold. See **Two**. Der. *doublet*, verb; *double-ness*; also *doublet*, q.v. *doubleton*, q.v.
DOUBLET, an inner garment. (F.—L.) In Shak. Temp. ii. 1. 102. ME. *doublet*, 'a garment, bigern;' Prompt. Parv.; see Vay's note.—OF. *doublet*, 'a doublet, a jewel, or stone of two pieces joined or glued together;' Cot. [Here *doublet* is probably used in a lapidary's sense, but the word is the same; see Godefroy, and cf. MF. *doublet*, lining for a garment.]—F. *double*, double; with dim. suffix -et; see **Double**.

DOUBLOON, a Spanish coin. (F.—Span.—L.) A Spanish word, given in Johnson's Dict. as *doubleton*, which is the F. form.—Span. *doblon*, so called because it was the double of a pistole.—Span. *doblo*, double; with suffix -on (= Ital. -one).—L. *duplus*; see **Double**.
DOUBT, to be uncertain. (F.—L.) ME. *douten*, commonly in the

sense 'to fear;' Havelok, l. 708.—OF. *douter*, later *doubter*, as in Cotgrave, whence *d* was inserted into the E. word also. —L. *dubitāre*, to doubt, be of two minds; allied to *dubius*, doubtful; see **Dubious**. Der. *doubt*, sb.; -er, *ful*, *ful-ly*, *ful-ness*, -less, -less-ly.

DOUCEUR, a small present. (F.—L.) A French word, used by Burke (Todd). —F. *douceur*, lit. sweetness. —L. *dulcērem*, acc. of *dulcor*, sweetness. —L. *dulcis*, sweet; see **Dulcet**.

DOUCHE, a shower-bath. (F.—Ital.—L.) Modern, and a French word. —F. *douche*, a douche, a shower-bath, introduced from Ital. in the 16th cent. (Brachet). —Ital. *doccia*, a conduit, canal, water-pipe, spout. —Ital. *dociare*, to pour; formed as if from a Late L. *ducāre*, a derivation of *ductus*, a leading, in Late L., a duct, canal; see **Duct**.

DOUGH, kneaded flour. (E.) ME. *dah*, *dagh*, *dog*, *dogh*, *dow*; spelt *doz*, Aenbite of Inwyt, p. 205; see *doz* in Strutt, p. 151. AS. *dāh*, gen. *dāges*, dough; A. S. Leechdoms, ii. 342. L. 18. —Du. *deeg*; Dan. *deig*; Swed. *dæg*; Icel. *deig*; Goth. *daiga*, a kneaded lump. G. teig. Teut. type *daig-oz*, m. B. The sense is 'a kneaded lump,' the root appears in Goth. *deigan*, *digan*, to knead, to form out of a plastic material, Rom. ix. 20; cognate with L. *finger*, to form, shape, mould; also with Skt. *dā*, to smear. —VDIIGH, to mould, to knead; whence also Gk. *τεῖχος*, a wall (orig. of earth); and cf. Paradise. Bruggman, i. § 604. Der. *dough-y*. And see **Figure**, **Fiction**, **Dairy**, **Lady**.

DOUGHTY, able, strong, valiant. (E.) ME. *dokti*, *dokti*, *doughti*; Layamon, 14791; P. Plowman, B. v. 102. AS. *dokhtig*, also *dyhtig*, valiant; Grein, l. 213. —AS. *dugan*, to be strong, to avail. Cf. Du. *deugen*, to be worth; Dan. *dug*, to avail; whence *dygtig*, able, capable; Swed. *duga*, to avail; whence *dygtig*, able, fit; and *duga*, to avail; whence *dygdrig*, doughty; Goth. *dugan*, to avail, suit; OHG. *tugan*, G. *tugen*, to be worth; whence G. *richtig*, able. ¶ The AS. *dugan* is prov. E. *dow*, to be worth something.

DOUSE, to plunge into water, immerse. (Scand.?) 'I have washed my feet in mire or ink, *dous'd* my carnal affections in all the villeness of the world;' Hammond, Works, iv. 515 (K.). 'He was very often used . . . to be doused [perfundebatur] in water lukewarm;' Holland, Suetonius, p. 75 (K.). 'To wing f' th' air, or douse in water;' Butler, Hudibras, pt. ii. c. i. l. 502. Perhaps of Scand. origin; cf. Norw. *dusa*, to fall or to tumble down, with a blow (Aasen); *dus* (with *uu*), a push, a blow (id.). Cf. also MSwed. *dumsa*, to fall heavily (Hre); Swed. dial. *dumsa*, to plump down, fall clumsily; *dums*, the noise of a falling body; Rietz. And see **Dowse** (1).

DOUT, to extinguish. (E.) In Shak. Hen. V, iv. 2. 11. *Dout* is for *do out*, i.e. put out. Cf. *doff*, *dow*, *do off*, *do on*, *do up*.

DOVE, the name of a bird. (E.—ME. *dove*, *douwe*, *dauwe* (where *u = v*); P. Plowman, B. v. 393. AS. *dōf*, only found in the compound *dāfe-doppa*, used to translate L. *paliculus* (Hagworth); the usual AS. word was *ealfrā*. —OSax. *dōba* (Heliand); Goth. *daba*; G. *taube*. B. The sense is 'dive,' the form *dāfe* being from the verb *dāfan*, to dive, with the suffix -e denoting the feign, agent, as usual. And see **Dive** and **Columbine**. Der. *dove-cot*; also *dove-tail*, q.v.

DOVETAIL, to fasten boards together. (E.) 'Dovetaild is a term among joiners,' &c.; Mount's Gloss. From *dove* and *tail*; from the shape of the fitted ends of the boards. (J.)

DOWAGER, a widow with a jointure. (F.—L.) In Shak. Mids. N. i. 1. 5, 157. Spelt *douager* in Palsgrave; Epistle, p. i. —OF. *douagere*, sb. f. (Godefroy); from *douage*, a dowry. Cf. Cotgrave's *dowager*, sb. f. (Godefroy); of so rich a jointure; 'Merry Devil of Kilmontoun (K.). B. Again, the OF. *dou-ager* is from the F. *dower*, to endow. —L. *dōtare*, to endow. See **Dower**.

DOWDY, shabbily dressed; as sb., a slattern. (Scand.) 'Dido, a dowdy;' Shak. Romeo and Juliet, ii. 4. 43. From ME. *dowal*, an ill-dressed person; found as early as 1330 (N.E.D.); cf. prov. E. *dowd*, a woman's cap (E.D.D.). —Icel. *dāða*, to wrap up, swathe; *dāði*, swaddling clothes. Cf. **Dude**.

DOWEL, a plug for connecting two pieces of wood. &c. (Low G.) 'The queils [wheels] ar joyned with maul a *dowle*;' Cursor Mundi, 21270.—Low G. *dowel*, a plug (Lübben); cf. G. *dobel*, OHG. *dwilil*, a dowel; EFries. *dōfeli*. Allied to Swed. *damb*, a plug, peg. Perhaps influenced by F. *douille*, a socket.

DOWEE, an endowment. (F.—L.) ME. *dower*, Chaucer, C. T. 8683 (E 807). —OF. *doaire*, later *doaire*. —Late L. *dōtārium*. —L. *dōtare*, to endow. —L. *dū-*, stem of *dōs* (gen. *dōis*), a gift, dowry. + Gk. *dōn*, a gift. —G. *dōn*, to give; cf. Skt. *dā*, to give. Der. *dowry*, *dower-less*, *dowry* (for *dowry-2*); and see **Dowager**.

DOWLAS, a coarse kind of linen. (Britany.) 'Britaine [Britany] wher a *Doulas* and *Lockerm* is made.' Act 28 Hen. VIII. c. 4. § 1 (N.E.D.). And in Shak. 1 Hen. IV. iii. 3. 79.—Brit. *Dowles*, SE. of Drest, in Britany. See **Lookram**.

DOWLE, a filament of a feather. (F.—L.?) In Shak. Temp. iii. 3. 65. ME. *dowle*, Plowman's Tale, 1272. Perhaps from OF.

douille, dovulle, somewhat soft.—*L. ductilis*; see **Ductile**. [A guess; see Notes on *E. Etym.*]

DOWN (1), soft plummage. (Scand.) In Gower, C. a. ii. 103, bk. iv. 3021.—*Icel. dūnn, down*; *Swed. dun*; *Dan. dunn*. Cf. *Lith. dūjė*, down. *Der. down-y*; *eider-down*.

DOWN (2), a hill. (C.) *ME. dun, down*; *Layamon, 27256*; *Ormulum, 14568*. *AS. dūn*, a hill; *Grein, i. 213*.—*Irish dūn*, a fortified hill, fort, town; *Gael. dun*, a hill, mound, fort; *W. din*, a hill-fort. *β*. Cognate with *AS. rūn*, a fort, enclosure, town; the *AS. t* answering to Celtic *d* by Grimm's law. See **Town**. *Der. a-down*, q. v.; also *down* (3), q. v. Also, 'the downs,' a famous road-stead for ships, opposite the North Downs (Kent); 'in the *Downes*.' *Capt. J. Smith, Works, p. 90*. *Stokes-Pick, p. 150*. *Doublet, dune*.

DOWN (3), *adv. and prep.* in a descending direction. (E. and C.) The prep. *down* is a mere corruption, by loss of the initial, of *ME. a-down*, which again is for *AS. of-dūne*, i. e. off from the hill. The loss of the prefix is of early date; *dun* (for *a-dune*) occurs in *Layamon, 6864*, in the phrase 'he *dun lei*'=he lay down. It will be observed that this form *dun* was originally an adverb, not a preposition. See **Down** (2), and **Adown**. *Der. down-cast, -fall, -hearted, -hill, -right, -ward, -wards*. *Dunward* (downward) occurs in *Layamon, 13106*.

DOWSE (1), to strike in the face. (Scand.) '*Douse*, a blow on the chops' Kersey, ed. 1715. '*Douse*, to give one a slap on the chops.' *Bailey* (1735). [Cf. *ME. duschen*, to strike; 'such a dasande drede *dusched* to his heart'='such a dazing dread struck to his heart'; *Allit. Poems*, ed. Morris, B. 1538. Of Scand. origin; cf. Norwegian *dusa*, to strike with violence (also to topple down, as from a blow, *Ross*); Ger. dial. *dusen, tusen*, to strike, run against, cited by Kietz s. v. *dust*; also *MDu. doesen*, to beat heavily, strike (Kilian); *EFries. dussen*, to strike (Koolman). *β*. The prov. G. (Altmark) *dussen* means 'to daze one by a blow on the head' (Danneil); cf. *Low G. dussen*, to be dazed by a blow on the head. Perhaps allied to **Dizzy** and **Doze**.

DOWSE (2), to plunge into water; see **Douse**.

DOWSE (3), to extinguish. (E.) A cant term: '*douse* the glim,' i. e. extinguish the light. Probably only a particular use of *douse* (1), to strike. Possibly suggested by *dunt*, to extinguish.

DOXOLOGY, an utterance of praise to God. (L.—Gk.) '*Doxology*, a song of praise, &c.; Blount's Gloss. ed. 1674.—Late *L. doxologia*.—Gk. *δοξολογία*, an ascription of praise.—Gk. *δοξολόγος*, giving praise.—Gk. *δοξο-*, for *δόξα*, glory; and *-λογία*, speaking, from *λέγειν*, to speak. *Δόξα* meant originally 'a notion,' from *δοκεῖν*, to think, expect; see **Dogma**.

DOXY, a disreputable sweetheart. (MDu.) A cant term. In *Shak. Wint. Ta. iv. 3. 2*. (Cf. *EFries. dokte*, dimin. of *doke*, a doll.) Prob. from *MDu. docke*, a doll. Cf. *OllG. toecha*, a doll, also a term of endearment (G. *docke*).

DOZE, to sleep lightly, slumber. (Scand.) '*Dosed* with his fumes, and heavy with his load, They found him snoring in his dark abode'; *Dryden*, tr. of *Virgil*, *Ecl. vi. 21*. *Ilere dosed* means 'stupefied'; 'rendered drowsy.'—*Swed. dial. dusa*, to doze, slumber; *Kietz*; *Dan. dōze*, to doze, mope. Cf. *Icel. dūsa*, to doze; *Low G. dussen*, to be dizzy. From Teut. base **dus-*, whence also *dizzy*; see **Dizzy**.

DOZEN, twelve. (F.—L.) *ME. dozin*; *C. Alisaunder, l. 657*.—*OF. dozaine, dozaine*; *modF. douzaine*, a dozen.—*OF. doze*, *modF. donze*, twelve; with suffix *-aine* (< *l. -ina*, as in *cent-ina*).—*L. duo-decim*, twelve.—*L. duo*, two, cognate with *E. two*; and *decem*, ten, cognate with *E. ten*. See **Two** and **Ten**.

DRAB (1), a low, sluttish woman. (F.) In *Shak. Macb. iv. 1. 3*. *Palsgrave* has: '*Drabe*, a slutt.' [Cf. also *Irish drabog*, a slut, slattern, *Gael. drabag*, a slattern; *Gael. drabach*, dirty, slovenly, *drabaire*, a dirty, slovenly man; all from *E.*] Not found in *AS*. Cf. *EFries. drabbe*, puddle-water; *Du. drabbe*, dregs, draft; *Low G. drabbin*, to slaver. Allied to **Draff**. *Der. drab*, verb; *Hamlet, ii. 1. 26*.

DRAB (2), of a dull brown colour. (F.—Late L.) '*Drab*, adj. (with clothers), belonging to a gradation of plain colours betwixt a white and a dark brown'; *Ash's Dict.* ed. 1775. It also gives: '*Drab*, s. (in commerce) a strong kind of cloth, cloth double milled.' *Bailey* (1721) has: '*Drab, Drab, cloth*.' It would appear that *drab* was applied to the colour of undyed cloth.—*F. drap*, cloth.—*Late L. acc. drappum*, from *nom. drappus*, in *Charlemagne's Capitularies* (Brachet). Cf. *Lith. drapanos*, white linen. See **Drape** and **Trap** (2).

DRACHM, a weight; see **Dram**.

DRAFF, dregs, refuse, hogwash. (E.) *ME. draff*, *Chaucer, C. T. 17346* (l. 35); and earlier in *Layamon, 29256*. Not found in *AS*; but may be considered an *E. word*.+*Du. draf*, will, hog's wash; also *drab*, draft; *Icel. draff*, draft, husks; *Swed. draf*, grains; *Dan. drav*, dregs, lees; *G. träber*, pl. grains, husks. Cf. *AS. dráf*, turbid; *G. trübe*; *Goth. drōþjan*, to trouble; *Gk. τρέφω*, to thicken, curdle,

nourish. Allied to **Drab** (1), q. v. [Cf. *Gael. and Irish drabh*, draft; from *E.*]

DRAFT, the act of drawing, a draught. (E.) A corruption of *draught*, by the usual change of *gh* to *f*, as in *laugh* (pron. *laef*). See **Draught**. *Der. draft*, verb, *drafts-man*.

DRAĞ, to pull forcibly. (Scand.) *ME. draggen*, *Prompt. Parv.* A secondary weak verb, due to *drav*.—*Swed. dragga*, to search with a grapple; *dragga*, a grapple; cf. *Dan. drag*, a pull, tug, draught, haul.—*Swed. draga*, to draw; *Icel. draga*, to draw, pull, carry; *Dan. drag*, to draw, pull, drag. See **Draw**.

DRAĞGLE, to make or become dirty by drawing along the ground. (E.) '*His dragging tail hung in the dirt*'; *Hudibras*, pt. i. c. i. l. 449. The frequentative of *drag*, by addition of the usual suffix *-le*; cf. *waggle* from *wag*. See **Drag**. *Doublet, drawl*.

DRAĞOMAN, an interpreter. (F.—Ital.—Gk.—Arab.) Spelt *druggerman*, *Pope, Sat. viii. 83*. *Sandys* has *drogermen* as a pl.; *Travels* (1632), p. 62. [Found very early, spelt *dragman*, in *King Alisaunder, l. 3401*; from *F. dragman*.]—*F. dragman*, *dragman*.—*Ital. dragomanno*, an interpreter. A word of Eastern origin, introduced from Constantinople by the Crusaders, who had borrowed it from the mediæval Gk. *δραγμάνος*, an interpreter (Brachet).—*Arab. tarjūmān* (formerly *tarjūmān*), an interpreter, translator, dragoman; *Palmer's Pers. Diet.* col. 131; *Rich. Dict.* p. 388. Cf. *Chaldee tarjūm*, a version, interpretation. See **Targum**.

DRAĞON, a winged serpent. (F.—L.—Gk.) *ME. dragun*; *Old Eng. Miscellany*, ed. Morris, p. 24, l. 759.—*F. dragon*.—*L. acc. drāconem*, from *nom. draco*.—Gk. *δράκων*, a dragon; lit. 'seeing one,' i. e. sharp-sighted one.—Gk. *δρακ-*, weak grade of *δράκωμαι*, I see.—✓*DERK*, to see; cf. *Skt. dṛp*, to see. *Der. dragon-ish, -et* (dimin. form), *-fly*; and see **Dragon**.

DRAĞOON, a kind of light horseman. (F.—L.—Gk.) '*A captain of dragons*'; *Spectator*, no. 261.—*F. dragon*, a dragon, horse-soldier; the same word with *F. dragon*, a dragon, though the reason for the name has been disputed.—*L. acc. drāconem*, from *nom. draco*, a dragon. See **Dragon**. *Der. dragonn-ade*, a French word. ¶ *Littre* gives 1585 as the date of the first use of *dragoons*, and quotes the supposition of *Voltaire*, that they were so named from *OK. dragon*, in the sense of 'standard'; but this is unsupported. The fact is rather, that they were so called because armed with fire-arms called *dragons*; and this is strongly supported by the use of *E. dragon* in the sense of a kind of carbine, as early as 1622 (N.E.D.). And these carbines were so called because they 'breathed fire,' like the fabulous dragons of old. The dragons were at first infantry soldiers, till 1784.

DRAIN, to draw off gradually. (E.) In *Shak. Macb. i. 3. 18*. Not found in *ME*. *AS. drēhnigean*, *drēhnian*, *drēnian*, in the phr. 'ge *drēhnigead* [var. *end. drēhnigad, drēnigad*] bone gnet aweg,' i. e. ye drain away the gnat; *Matt. xxiii. 24*. Also spelt *drāhnian*, *A. S. I. ecchdoms*, iii. 72; orig. sense, 'to become dry.'—*AS. *drag-* = *Teut. *drang-*, and grade of *Teut. *dragan-*, to be dry; cf. *Icel. drang-r*, a dry log. See **Dry**. *Der. drain*, sb.; *drain-age, drain-er*. See Notes on *Eng. Etym.*, p. 73.

DRAKE, the male of the duck. (E.) '*As doth the whyte doke after hir drake*'; *Chaucer, C. T. 3576*; cf. *Havelok, 1241*. This *ME. drake* answers to *AS. *draca*, not found, but of the same form as *AS. draca*, a dragon, though the latter is merely borrowed from the *L. draco* (see **Dragon**). *β*. We find a similar equivalence of form in the *Low G. drake*, (1) a drake; (2) a kite (*Bremen Wört.*); *Low G. drake, draak*, (1) a kite; (2) a drake; (3) a meteor (*Beigheaus*); *MDau. drage*, (1) a dragon; (2) a drake (*Kalkar*). Cf. also *Swed. and, a duck, and-drake*, a drake (from *Low G.*); *G. enterich, OHG. anrecho, MHG. antrache* (Schade), for **and-trakho* (Kluge); prob. for *anut* (*AS. end*) duck, and *trakho*, of unknown meaning, the same in form as *trakho*, a dragon. Three notes *MSwed. drake*, a dragon, a war-ship, and *-drake*, a drake. *Levins* (1570) has: '*drake*, birde, anas;' and '*drake*, dragon, draco.' Cf. *G. drache, drachen*, a dragon, a kite. *γ*. The *AS. *draca* is probably Teutonic. Perhaps connected with *Icel. draka* or *drík*, a streak; *Swed. dial. drakig*; *Dan. dial. draget*, marked (on the back) with a white stripe.

DRAĐM, DRACHM, a small weight, small quantity. (F.—L.—Gk.) In *Shak. Timon, v. 1. 154*; *Merch. of Ven. iv. 1. 6*. '*Drake*, wyghte [weight], *drama, dragma*.' *Prompt. Parv.*—*OF. dragma* (Hatzfeld); *MF. drame, drame, drachme*, 'a dram; the eighth part of an ounce, or three scruples; also, a handful of'; *Cot.*—*L. drachma*, borrowed from *Gk. δραχμή*, a handful, a drachma, used both as a weight and a coin; cf. *δράγμα*, as much as one can grasp.—Gk. *δράσημα*, I grasp. *Brugmann*, l. § 509.

DRAĐMA, a representation of actions. (L.—Gk.) *Puttenham* speaks of 'enterludes or poems *drammaticke*.' *Arte of Poesie*, lib. i. cap. 17 (heading). Cf. the phrase '*dramatis personæ*' commonly prefixed to old plays.—*L. drāma*.—Gk. *δράμα* (stem *δραμα-*), a

deed, act, drama. = Gk. *δρᾶμα*, I do, perform. + Lithuanian *daraù*, I make, do. Der. (from stem *dramat-*), *dramatic*, *-ic-al*, *-ic-al-ly*, *-ise*, *-ist*; and see *drastic*.

DRAPE, to cover with cloth. (F.—Late L.) Formerly, to manufacture cloth; 'that the clothier might draw accordingly as he might afford.' Bacon, II. vii. ed. Lumby, p. 74.—F. *draper*, to make cloth; Cot.—F. *drap*, cloth; see **DRAB** (2). Der. *draper*, occurring in P. Plowman, B. v. 255; *-er-y*.

DRASTIC, actively purgative, effective. (Gk.) 'Drastica, drastick remedies, i.e. such as operate speedily and effectually; ' Phillips' Dict. ed. 1706. = Gk. *δραστικός*, drastic, effective; allied to *δραστής*, verbal adj. of *δρᾶω*, I effect; see **Drama**.

DRAUGHT, also **DRAFT**, a drawing. (E.) 'A draughte of wyn;' Chaucer, C. T. Prol. 398 (A 396); spelt *drahte*, Layamon, 29259. Not found in AS., but evidently derived from AS. *drag-an*, to draw, drag; see **Draw**. The suffixed *-t* appears also in *flight* from *fly*, *draw* from *drive*, &c. + Du. *draght*, a load, burden; from *dragen*, to carry; Dan. *dragt*, a load; Icel. *dráttir*, a pulling, a draught (of fishes); from *draga*, to draw. Der. *draught-house* (for *withdraught-house*, where *withdraught* = a retreat, place to which one withdraws); *draughts-man* or *drafts-man*; also *draughts*, a game in which alternate *draughts*, i.e. 'moves', are made; Chaucer uses *draughtes*, in the sense of 'moves' at the game of chess, in The Boke of the Duchesse, l. 653; cf. Tale of Heryn, ed. Furnivall, 1779, 1812.

DRAW, to pull along. (E.) ME. *drawen*; Layamon, i. 57; l. 1339. AS. *drag-an* (pt. t. *drak*); cf. *law* from the older *lagu*. The form *draw* dates from after A. D. 1200. + Du. *dragen*; Icel. and Swed. *draga*, Dan. *drage*, Goth. *dragan*; G. *tragen*, to pull along, carry. Teut. type **drag-an*, pt. t. **drag*. Der. *draw-back*, *-bridge*, *-er*, *-ers*, *-ing*; *draw-ing-room* (short for *withdraw-ing-room*, which was used as late as 1627; see Pegge's *Curialia*, pt. i. p. 66); *-well*; also *with-draw*, q. v.; *drawl*, q. v.; *draught*, q. v.; *draw*, q. v.; *drawle* (1), q. v.

DRAWL, to speak very slowly. (E.) In Shak. Merry Wives, ii. 1. 145. An extension of *draw*, with the suffix *-l*, giving a frequentative force. Thus *drawl* is a doublet of *draggle*, q. v. Cf. Du. *dralen*, to loiter, linger, delay; similarly formed from *dragen*, to carry, endure; Icel. *dralla* (< *drag-la*), to loiter.

DRAWY, a low cart for heavy goods. (E.) The word *drawy-load* occurs in State Trials, an. 1643 (K.); *drawy-men* in Shak. Rich. II, i. 4. 32. ME. *drawes*, Tievien, tr. of Higelin, iii. 145. The form *drawy* agrees with AS. *dræge*, which occurs in AS. *dræge* or *drag-net*, a draw-net, or dredge-net; Voc. 105. 4. + Swed. *draga*, a sledge, drag. It means 'that which is drawn along' = see **Draw**.

DREAD, to fear, be afraid. (E.) ME. *dreden*, P. Plowman, B. xx. 153. AS. *drædan*, only found in the compounds *on-drædan*, *undrædan*, *ofdrætan*; of which the first is common. + OSax. *drīdan*, only in the compound *andrīdan* or *anddrīdan*, to be afraid; OHG. *irītan*, only in the comp. *inrītan*, MHG. *entrīten*, to be afraid. Teut. type **drēdan*. Root unknown. Der. *dread*, sb.; *dreadful*, *-ful-ly*, *-less*, *-less-ly*, *-less-ness*, *-naught*.

DREAM (1), a vision. (E.) ME. *dream*, *dream*, *drem*; Havelok, 1284. [Distinct from ME. *dream*, 'sound', or 'music'; as in 'mid the dreful dreame of þe englene bemen' = with the dreadful sound of the angels' trumpets, Ancren Riwle, p. 214; AS. *drēam*, (1) a sweet sound, music, harmony; (2) joy, glæc. The sense of 'vision' is not found in the earliest English, but the AS. form must, in this case also, have been **drēam*. + OSax. *drēm*, a dream; OFries. *drēm*, a dream; Du. *droom*; Icel. *draumur*; Dan. and Swed. *drom*; G. *traum*. Kluge suggests comparison with G. *trug-lid*, a phantom. If so, the Teut. type was **draumaz*, m.; from Teut. **draug*, second grade of **draugan* (OHG. *trugan*, G. *trügen*), to deceive. Cf. Icel. *draugr*, a ghost. Also OFries. *drauga* (Fries. *durigk*), a deceit, lie; from the Idg. root **druh₂g*. Brugmann, i. §§ 681, 689. Der. *dream*, verb, q. v.; *dream-les*, *dream-y*.

DREAM (2), to see a vision. (E.) The verb is derived from the sb. not vice versa. Cf. G. *träumen*, to dream, from sb. *traum*.

DREARY, **DREAR**, gloomy, cheerless. (E.) *Dreary* is a late poetical form, used by Milton (II Pens. 119), Farnell and Cowper. It is quite unauthorised, and a false form. ME. *dreeri*, *dreri*, *druri*; spelt *dreery*, *dreery*, Chaucer, C. T. 8390 (E 514). AS. *drēorig*, sad, mournful; originally 'bloody'; or 'gory'; as in Beowulf, ed. Green, 1417, 2789. Formed, with suffix *-ig*, from AS. *drēor*, gore, blood; Grein, i. 205. And again, AS. *drōr* is from the verb *drōsan*, to fall, drip, whence also *drizzle*, q. v. + Icel. *dręyrigr*, gory; from *dręyrt*, gore; G. *traurig*, sad, orig. gory; from OHG. *trōr*, gore. All from Teut. str. vb. **drewan-* (pt. i. *drāw*, pp. *drauzan*), to fall in drops. See **Drizzle**, **Drowse**. Der. *dreariness*, *-ly*.

DREDGE (1), a drag-net. (E.) Also spelt *drudge*. 'Drudger, one that fishes for oysters;' Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674. 'Drudgers, fishers for oysters;' Kersey, ed. 1715; cf. MF. *drege* (prob. from E.). 'a kind of fish-net, forbidden to be used except for oysters;' Cot.

The North-E. form is *drag* (see Supp. to Jamieson). It answers to an AS. form **dreg* or **drega* (from **drag-jo-*); from AS. *drag-an*, to draw. See **Draw**. Cf. MDu. *drege*, 'a drag'; Ilexham. '¶ There is an AS. *drag-net*, a draw-net, Voc. 105. 4; but this would give *drag-net*; see **Draw**.

DREDGE (2), to sprinkle flour on meat, &c. (F.—Late L.—Gk.) 'Burnt figs *drag*' d[redged] with meal and powdered sugar;' Beaumont and Fletcher, Scornful Lady, Act ii. sc. 3. 'Dredge you a dish of plovers;' id. Moody Brother, Act ii. sc. 2. To *dredge* is to sprinkle as in sowing dredge, or mixed corn; thus Holland says that 'choler is a miscellane seed, as it were, and a dredge, made of all the passions of the mind;' Plutarch, p. 108 (K.). 'Dredge or Dreg, oats and barley mingled together;' Kersey, ed. 1715. = OF. *dragie*, *dragie aux chevans*, 'provender of divers sorts of pulse mingled together; also the coarse grain called bolymong, French-wheat, Block-wheat, or Luck-wheat;' Cot. Cotgrave also gives the older sense of *dragie* as 'a kind of digestive (sic) powder, usually prescribed unto weak stomachs after meat;' this is the mod. F. *dragie*, a sugar-plum. β. Allied to Ital. *tręgen*, a sugar-plum; and supposed (by Diez) to be derived from Late L. *tręgimata*. Diez quotes from Papias: 'collibia sunt apud Hebręos, quę nos vocamus *tręgimata* vel villia munuscula, ut cicer frisum,' &c. = Gk. *τράγισμα*, dried fruits, pl. of *τράγισμα*, something nice to eat. = Gk. *τράγισον* and aor. *τράγισον*, to gnaw; also to eat dried fruits; allied to *τράγος*, a hole, a cave (cf. E. *trout*, *troglodyte*).

DREGS, less, sediment. (Scand.) A pl. form, from sing. *drag*. 'Fra fen, ful of dreg' = out of a fen full of mire; Northern Met. version of Ps. xxxix. 3. 'Dregges and draffe;' P. Plowman, B. ix. 397. = Icel. *dreğg*, pl. *dreğgar*, dregs, lees; Swed. *dręgg*, dregs, lees. β. The theoretical Tent. form is **drag-jun-* (Noreen); allied to OPrussian *dragos*, dregs; cf. Gk. *τράγος*, disorder, *επάσσω*, to trouble, disturb. ¶ Not allied to G. *dreck*, dirt, for that is the Icel. *þrekkr*; nor yet to L. *fracti*, dregs of oil (Brugm. i. § 417). Der. *dreğg-y*, *-i-ness*.

DRENCH, to fill with drink or liquid. (E.) The causal of 'drink;' the old sense is 'to make to drink.' ME. *drenchen*, Havelok, 561, 583. AS. *drēncan*, to drench, Grein, i. 202; causal of AS. *drincan*, to drink. + Du. *dręken*, to water a horse; Icel. *drękja*, to drown, swamp; Swed. *dręnka*, to drown, to steep; G. *tręnken*, to water, to soak. See **Drink**. Der. *drench*, sb.; AS. *dręnc*.

DRESS, to make ready, deck. (F.—L.) ME. *dressen*; King Alisaunder, 479. = OF. *dresser*, *dresser*, to erect, set up, arrange, dress. = Late L. type **directiur*, not found; but formed from l. *directus*, direct, straight, hence just, right, upright. See **Direct**. Der. *dress*, sb.; *-ing*, *-ing-case*, *-y*; also *dress-er* (in Palsgrave), a table on which meat was dressed.

DRIBBLE, to let fall in small drops. (E.) The reading *dribbling* in Shak. Meas. for Meas. i. 3, 2, may be an error for *dribbing*. *Dribble* is the frequentative of *drub*, which is a variant of *drup*. 'Lyke drunkardis that dribbis,' i.e. drip, slaver; Skelton, Garland of Laurel, 141. Cf. Dan. dial. *dribble*, to dribble, M Dan. *drybe*, to drip; Jutland *dribble*, to dribble. See **Drip**. Der. *dribblet* (old word), a small portion, a little sum of money owing. ¶ Not the same word as *drivel*.

DRIFT, that which is driven. (E.) 'The dragoon drew him awaie [departed] with drift of his wings,' i.e. driving, violent movement; Alisaunder, frag. A., ed. Skeat, 998. Cf. Cursor Mundi, 496. Formed with suffix *-l*, from *drif*, weak grade of AS. *drifan*, to drive. + Du. *drift*, a drove, flock, course, current, ardour; Icel. *drift*, drift, a snow-drift; Swed. *drift*, impulse, instinct; G. *trift*, a drove, herd, pasturage. See **Drive**. Der. *drift*, verb; *drift-less*, *wood*.

DRILL (1), to bore holes, to train soldiers. (Du.) Cotgrave explains F. *trappan* as 'a stone-cutter's drill, wherewith he bores little holes in marble.' Near Jonsou hints at the Dutch origin of the word in the sense of 'to train soldiers.' 'He that but saw thy curious captain's drill Would think no more of Flushing or the Brill;' Underwoods, lxix, l. 29. = MDu. *drillen*, or *trillen*, 'motitare, nutare, vacillare, utro citroque cursitare, gyros agere, gyrate, rotare, volvere, tornare, terebrare,' Kilian; mod. Du. *drillen*, to drill, bore, to turn round, shake, brandish, to drill, form to arms, to turn hither and thither, to go through the manual exercise. Sewall's Dutch Dict. gives *drillen*, to drill, shake, brandish; *met den piek drillen*, to shake a pike; to exercise in the management of arms. β. The orig. sense is 'to turn round and round,' whence (1) to turn men about or drill them, (2) to turn a pike about, or brandish it. Allied to MHG. *drillen*, to turn round (pp. *gedrillen*), and to Low G. *drall*, twisted tight. Teut. type **drellan-* (pt. i. *drēllan*, pp. **drallan*), to twist; cf. AS. *pearl*, sct. Der. *drill*, sb.

DRILL (2), to sow corn in rows. (Low G.) We find an old word *drill* used in the sense of 'rill.' 'So does a thirsty land drink

up all the dew of heaven that wets its face, and the greater shower makes no torrent, nor digs so much as a little furrow, that the *drils* of the water might pass into rivers, or refresh their neighbour's weariness." Bp. Taylor, vol. 1, p. 6 (K.). We also find the verb *drill*, to trickle. "And water'd with *drill*." *Trill* is also used along the borders: "Sandys, Koclesiastes, i. 17." This verb cannot be separated from *trill*, used in precisely the same sense; as in "Few drops . . . adowne it *trilld*;" i.e. trickled; Spenser K. Q. II. 12, 78. Chaucer, C. T. 13604 (Group B, 1864), Tywhyrnt prints *trilled* where the Ellesmere MS. has *trickled*; and it is clear that *trill* has the same sense. It seems to be really the same word as the above, but with a sense more common in Low G. The W. Flem. *indrillen* means "to drill in", to bury grain to a slight depth in the earth (De Ho), and Berghaus notes not only the Low G. verb *drillen*, but *drill-plog* (drill-plough) as used in drill-cult. *Trill* is properly the Scand. form. See *Trill* (2).

DRILLING, a twilled linen or cotton fabric. (G.—L.) A corruption of G. *drillick*, ticking, huckaback. And the G. word is a corruption from L. *trilic*-, stem of *trilix*, having or consisting of three threads. = L. *tri*-, from *tres*, three; and *licium*, a thrum, a thread.

DRINK, to suck in, swallow. (E.) *ME. drinken*; Chaucer, *C. T.* 135. *AS. drinkan* (common). *†Du. drinken*; *Icel. drekka* (for *drinka = drinka*); *Swed. dricka*; *Dan. drikke*; *Goth. drigkan* (for *drinkan*); *G. trinken*. Tent. type **drenkan-*, pt. t. **drank*, pp. **drunkanoz*. Der. *drink-able*, *-er*, *-offering*; and see *drunken, drunkard, drench, drown*.

DRIP, to fall in drops. (Scand.) **dryppe* or *drope*, gutta, stilla, cadula; Prompt. Parv. p. 132. **Dryppye* or *droppyn*, stilla, gutto; id. **Dryppinge*, or *droppynge*, stillacio; id. *Drip* is a secondary weak verb, closely allied to the sb. *drop*, and is of Scand. origin. Dan. *dryppe*, to drip; *dryp*, a drop; cf. Icel. *dröpa*, to let drop from *dröuf*, and grade of the strong verb *drípa*, to drip. The Dan. *dryppe* represents a Teut. type **drifjan*, from **drup*, weak grade of **dreupan* as seen in AS. *drōpan*, strong vb., pp. *drōpen*; see *á-drepan* in Grein; OSax. *drīpan*, to drip; pt. t. *drōp*; OIIG. *trīufan*, *G. trīesen*, to drip, triekle; pt. t. *troff*. See **Drop**.

DRIVE, to urge on, push forward. (E.) *Mk. driven* (+ *v*), Chaucer, C. T. 7122 (D 1540). *AS. driegan*, i. 206, + *D*, *driven*; *Icel. drifa*; *Swed. driega*; *Dan. drive*; *Goth. dreihan*; *OHG. tripan*, *MiG. trieba*, *G. treiben*. *Teut. type* 'dreiben' (pl. *t. drievan*, pp. *t. drievanz*). *Der. drive*, *sk. driu-er*; also *drif-er*, q.v.; *drive*, q.v.

DRIVEL, to slaver, speak foolishly. (E.) *ME. druelen*, to slaver. 'Drynklen and drynklen'; J. Ploowman, B. x. 41. 'The don bit dreuile peron'; id. x. 11: where the C-text (*x. xi. 9*) has *dreule*. This *dreulen* answers to *AS. driegan*, to *drive* or run at the nose; *Voc. 161*. 34. From the base *draif*, whence also **Draff**. Cf. *Low G. drabbeln*, to slaver; *Bremen Wörterbuch*. Also *Swed. drifvel*, foolish talk; like *E. drive*, *sk. Driuel*, *sk. driuel*, *sk. driuell-ig*, *drifvel-er*.

DRIZZLE, to rain slightly. (F.) 'These tears, that drizzle from mine eyes'; Marlowe, Edw. II, Act ii. sc. 4. l. 18. The old spelling is *drissel* or *drisel*. 'Through letic drizzling day'; Drant's Ilorace. b. ii. Sat. 2. *Dris-el* means 'to fall often,' and is the frequentative of ME. *dresen*, to fall, from AS. *dresan*, to fall in drops; see **Dreary**. Cf. Dan. *drysse*, to fall in drops; Swed. dial. *drösta*.

DROLL, strange, odd, causing mirth. (F.—Du.). Shak. has *drollery*, Temp. iii. 3. 21; 2 Hen. IV. i. 156. The phr. 'to play the droll' is in Howell's Letters, b. i. s. 1. let. 18 (1620).—MF. *droler*, 'a boon companion, merry grig, pleasant wag'; Cot. Also cf. *droler*, 'to play the wag'; id.; *drolerie*, 'waggery, good roguery'; id. [The early use of *drollery* shows that we took the word from the French].—Du. *drolling*, 'lurkish, odd'; Sewel. [The sb. *droll*, a droll fellow, is not noticed by Sewel].—MDu. *droll*, 'a jocular'; Hexham. Cf. Low G. *drolling*, droll. Perhaps from the pp. stem *droll*, for which see Drill (1). Korting, § 315. Der. *droll-isk*, *droll-ery*.

DROMEDARY, a kind of camel. (F.—L.—Gk.) In early use. ME. *dromedarie*, King Alisaunder, 3407.—OF. *dromedaire*, 'a dromedary'; Cot.—Late L. *dromedarīus*, better spelt *dromadarius*; Du-cange.—L. *dromad*, stem of *dromas*, a dromedary; with suffix *-arius*.—Gk. *δρομαδ*, stem of *δρομῖς*, fast running, speedy.—Gk. *δρομῖν*, to run; used as infin. aor. of *τρέχειν*, to run, but from a different root. †Skt. *dran*, to run; akin to *drā*, to run.

DRONE (r), to make a deep murmuring sound. (E.) I lie that *dronis* ay as bee nee; ' Dunbar, Poems, xv. 8. [Cf. also ME. *drone*, 'he drowned as a dragon, dredefull of noyes.' Aلسander, frag. A, ed. Skcat, i. 985.] Not found in AS, but an imitative word. Similar words (but with a different vowel) are Swed. *dröna*, to low, bellow, drone; Dan. *dröne*, to peal, rumble; *drön*, a rumbling noise; Goth. *drunjan*, a sound, voice; Rom. x. 18; Icel. *drynja*, to roar. Allied to Gk. *δρῶν*, a dirge; Skt. *dhṛan*, to sound. See below.

DRONE (2), a non-working bee. (E.) ME. *dran*, *drane*; pl. *dranes*, Piers Plowman's Crede, l. 726. AS. *drān*: AS. Chron. nn.

1127. 'Fucus, drân,' Voc. 121. 10; also *drân*, Voc. 318. 35. The AS. *dræn* (like EFries. *drüne*) was prob. borrowed from OSax. *drân* (cognate with AS. *dræn*). Cf. MHG. *treno*, a drone; cited by Fick and Curtius. + Gk. *σπῆνυξ*, a Laconian drone-bee (Hesychius); Gk. *δύ-σπινυ*, a wild bee. Teut. stems *dren*-, *drân*-; cf. *drun*- in the article above. Der. *drôn*-ish.

DROOP, to sink, faint, fail. (Scand.) ME. *drupen*, *droupen*; Chaucer, C. T. 107. The pres. part. *drupend* is in the Cursor Mundi, l. 4457. — Icel. *drúpa*, to droop; allied to the strong verb *drjúpa*, to drip or drop. In mod. Icel., *drúpa* and *drjúpa* are confounded; but *drúpa* is a weak verb, and from the weak grade **drūp*. For the sense, cf. 'I am ready to drop,' i.e. I droop. See **Drop**, and **Drip**.

DROP, *sb.* small particle of liquid; *verb.* to let fall small particles of liquid. (E.) *MF. droppe*, a drop; *dropien*, *dropien*, to let drop. The *sb.* is in Chaucer, *C. T.* 131; the *verb.* in *16048* (G. 580); and the *vb.* is from the *sb.* *AS. dropa*, a drop; Grein, i. 207; *dropian*, to drop. *Psalter*, ed. Thorpe, xlv. 10; cf. also *dropian*, to drop, *drop*, Grein, i. 205; *þu. drop*, to drop; *iccl. dropa*, a drop; *Swed. droppe*, a drop; *Dan. dræbe*, *sb.* a drop; *vb.* to drop; *OHG. trofjo*, *G. trofsen*, to drop; *Low G. druppen*, a drop. *þ.* All from *Teut. *druþ-*, weak grade of *Teut. *dreupen-*, to drop, as seen in *AS. dreopan*; and see *Drip*. And see *Droop*. Cf. *Oldish drucht*, dew.

DROPSY, an unnatural collection of serous fluid in the body. (F.—I.—Gk.) *ME. dropesie*, a spelling found in Wyclif, Luke xiv. 2; where the earlier text has *ydropsie*. See further under **Hydropsy**.
Der. drops-ic-al.

DROSHKY, DROSKY, a kind of carriage. (Russian.) Mere Russian. = Russ. *drojki*, a low four-wheeled carriage. [The *j* sounded as in French.] Given by Keiff. Dimin. of *drogi*, a waggon; which was orig. pl. of *droga*, a perch (of a carriage).

DROSS, dregs, scum, impure matter, refuse. (F.) ME. *dros*, Andren Kiewle, pl. 284. AS. *dris*, Voc. 353, 20; cf. AS. *drōsna*, answering to Lat. *ŕex*. PS. xxxix, 2, ed. Spelman. Cf. Du. *drosen*, dregs; G. *druven*, pl., lees, dregs; OHG. *trūsana*, husks of pressed grapes. And perhaps cf. AS. *darstan*, dregs; Westphal. *drost*, dregs. Der. *dross-y*, *i-ness*.

DROUGHT *dryness*. (F.) *Me. drought, droughte*; Chaucer, C. T. l. 2. In P. Plowman, li. vi. 290, we have *drought*, but in the earlier text (A. vii. 275) we find *droukhe*. In the Ormulum, l. 862a, it is spelt *drukkhe*. *AS. drōgd, dryness*: Voc. 317. 24. — *AS. drūg-ian*, to dry; cf. *drygen*; Grein, i. 207. So also *Du. droughte, drought*, from *drōgen*, to dry. See **Dry**. ¶ The form *drouth* or *drough* occurs as late as in Spenser's *Daphniaida*, l. 333; and in Bacon's *Nat. Hist.* § 669; and is still found in prov. English. The same change from *final* *h* to *final* *t* has occurred in *height*, spelt *hight* in Milton's *Paradise Lost*. **Der.** *droughty*, *i-ness*.

DROVE, a number of driven cattle, a herd. (É.) MF. *drof, drove* (with *u=v*); 'wip [h]is *drove* of bestis;' Will. of Palerne, 181. = AS. *dräf*; AS. Chron. an. 1016. = AS. *dräf*, 2nd grade of *drifan*, to drive. See **Drive**. Der. *drow-er*.

DROWN, to be killed by being drowned in water; to kill by drowning in water. (Scand.) Orig. an *intransitive* or *passive* verb, as in the *Scand.* *drunkna*, 'to be drowned', particularly denoted by the suffixed -*n*; cf. the *Mexzo-Goth.* verbs in -*nan*, which are of a like character. 'Shall we give o'er and drown?' *Tempest*, i. 1. 42. 'Alle ... *drowned* [perished] perinne;' *Allit. Poems*, ed. Morris, B. 372. 'Alle *pai drowned*;' *Cursor Mundi*, 11793; where the *Cotton MS.* has: '*Al pai drund*.' The form is *M. Danish*, — *MDan. drukne, drongne, drone*, to sink, to be drowned (Kalkar), β. The -*nk-* was preserved in *ME. druncnen*, later *drunken*, *drunknen*; the spelling *druncnen* is in the *Ormulum*, 15398; *drunken* is in *Wyclif*, Is. lxiii. 6; cf. *Ornthumb. druncnia*, to be drowned, to sink: 'ougan *druncnia* — began to sink;' *Matt. xiv.* 30 (*Lindisfarne MS.*). Formed, with suffix -*ian*, from *druncnen*, lit. *drunken*, pp. of *drincan*, to drink. γ. Similarly, we find *Swed. drukna*, to be drowned, from *drucken*, *drunken*, pp. of *dricka*, to drink; and *Dan. drukne*, to be drowned, from *drucken*, *drunken*, old pp. of *drikke*, to drink. See **DRUNKEN**. ¶ It may be added that this will appear more plainly from the *Lindisfarne MS.*, Luke, xii. 45; where the *Lat. inebriari* is translated by '*druncnia vel batte se druncne*;' i.e. to drown or that he may be drunken. Cf. the numerous forms (without *k*) of *Jutland drukne* (Feilberg). See Notes on E. *Kyng* p. 76.

DROUSE, DROWZE, to be sluggish. (E.) Formerly *drouse*; Milton, P.L. ix. 131; viii. 289; whence *drouse*, id. II Penseroso, 83. Not found (as yet) in the Mid. Eng. period. AS. *drūsian*, to be sluggish; 'lagu *drūsade*' = the lake lay sluggish; Beowulf, ed. Grein, 1630. The base *drūs-* is a weaker grade of Teut. **dreus-*, as seen in AS. *drōsan*, to mourn; Grein, i. 206, which is the same as AS. *drōsan*, to mourn; id. β. So, too, OHG. *trūren*, to cast down the eyes, to mourn (mod. G. *trauern*), is related to OHG. *trūere*, mournful,

and to the E. dreary. See **Dreary**. Cf. Pomeran. *druse*, slumber. Der. *drumazy* (beat in Palgrave), *drumaz-iness*.

DRUB, to beat. (Arab.) In Butler, Hudibras, pt. i. c. 3. l. 1042. He also has the sb. *drubs*, id. pt. iii. c. 3. l. 209. First introduced in connexion with the East, and applied to the punishment of the bastinado. Phillips (1706) has: 'Drub, to beat the soles of the feet with the stick, a punishment used in Turkey.' Prob. from Arab. *darb* (*zarb*), a beating with a stick; from Arab. *darab daraba* (*zaraba*), he beat; Rich. Dict. p. 952 (N.E.D.). β . Ibre (in 1769) quotes Swed. *drabba*, to beat; with the conjecture of Spengel (1645-1714) that it is from Arab. *darab*, 'percutere, verberari facere.' Der. *drub*, sb.; *drubbing*.

DRUDGE, to perform menial work. (E.) Shak. has the sb. *drudge*, Merch. of Ven. iii. 2. 103. ME. *druggen*; Chaucer has 'to druge and drawe'; C. T. 1418 (A 1416). [Irish *drugaire*, a drudge, drudge, slave, and Irish *drugaireachd*, drudgery, slavery, are from E.] It answers to an AS. **druggan*, not found, but regularly formed from *drug*, weak grade of *dragan*, to work, perform, endure (= Teut. **dragan*, Goth. *dringan*, LowSc. *dræc*). Cf. Icel. *drög-virkir*, one who works slowly but surely; Norw. *drugga*, to go slowly, like one under a heavy burden (Ross). Der. *drudge*, sb.; *drudge-ery*.

DRUG, a medical ingredient. (F.) ME. *droge*, *drugges*; the pl. *drugges*, *drugges* is in Chaucer, Six-text, A 426; where the Harl. MS. has *drugges*, Prolog. i. 428. [But *drugges* and *drugges* cannot be the same word; the former is from (OF. *dragie*, discussed s.v. **Dredge**) (2), q.v., the latter is OF. *drogue*.]—OF. (and mod. F.) *drogue*, a drug; cf. Ital. *Spana*, and Port. *droga*, a drug. β . Remoter origin uncertain; Diez derives it from Du. *drug*, dry; and Sewel's Du. Dict. has: 'Droegen, gedroogde kuyden en wortels, drugges'; but he has prob. confused the F. with the Du. word. The word may be Eastern. Körtling, § 3116, suggests a Slavonic origin, viz. OSlav. *drug*, Pol. *drogi*, costly. Der. *drug*, id.

DRUGGET, a coarse woollen cloth. (F.) 'And, coarsely clad in Norwich *drugget*, came'; Dryden, Mac Flecknoe, l. 33.—MF. *druguet*, 'a kind of stuff that's half silk, half wooll'; Cot. Cf. Span. *druguete*. A dimin., with suffix -et, from F. *drogue*, (1) a drug; (2), trash, rubbish, stuff (Hamilton and Legros, French Dict.); i.e. in the latter sense. But it is probable that *drogue*, trash, is not the same word as *drogue*, a drug.

DRUID, a priest of the ancient Britons. (F.—L.—C.) 'The British *Druids*,' Howell, Foreign Travel, ed. 1642, sect. 10.—F. *Druide*, a Druid.—L. pl. *Druides*; Caesar, De Bello Gallico, vi. 13. Of Celtic origin. From OIrish *druid*, as in *druid*, dat. and acc. of *drui*, a magician, sorcerer; Irish *draoi*, *druidh*, an augur, magician; Gael. *draoi*, *druidh*, *druidh*, a magician, sorcerer. Origin undetermined; the attempt to connect it with Irish and Gael. *darach*, *darag*, an oak, is by no means convincing. ¶ The AS. *drý*, a magician, is from British (W. *dryu*).

DRUM, a cylindrical musical instrument. (Du.) 'The *drummes* crie dub-a-dub'; Gascoigne, Flowers; ed. Hazlitt, vol. i. p. 83, l. 26. First found, spelt *drome*, in 1541 (N.E.D.). An imperfect adaptation of MDu. *tromme*, Du. *trom*, *trommel*, a drum; *trommelen*, to drum. Cf. G. *trommel*, a drum; esp. Strassburg *drum*, a drum (C. Schmidt); Dan. *drum*, a booming sound. Der. *drum*, verb; *drum-head*, *drum-major*, *drum-stick*. See also **Thrum** (2).

DRUMBLE, to be sluggish. (Scand.) Shak. has: 'look how you *drumble*!'; Merry Wives, iii. 3. 156.—Norw. *drumla*, to be half asleep; allied to *drumba*, *drumma*, to straggle, lag behind (as cattle); see Ross. Cf. Swed. *drumla*, to be clumsy, *drummal*, a blockhead (Oman). **DRUNKARD**, one addicted to drinking. (E.; with F. suffix.) In the A. V., Joel, i. 5; and in the Bible of 1551. Palgrave has *drunkard*. Formed from the base *drnk*- of the pp. *drunken*, with the F. suffix -ard, of OHG. origin, used with an intensive force. This suffix is of the same origin with E. *hard*; Brachet, Etym. French Dict. introd. § 106. ¶ The ME. word is *dronkeleu*.

DRUNKEN, **DRUNK**, inebriated. (E.) ME. *dronken*, *drunken*; Chaucer, C. T. 1264. AS. *druncen*, pp. of *drincan*, to drink, but often used as an adj.; Grein, i. 207; see **Drink**. Der. *drunkenness*.

DRUPE, a fleshy fruit containing a stone. (F.—L.—Gk.) A botanical term. Modern; not in Todd's Johnson.—F. *drupe*, a drupe, stone-fruit.—L. *drüpa*, an over-ripe, wrinkled olive (Pliny).—Gk. *drüpa*, an over-ripe olive; perhaps a contraction from, or allied to, Gk. *drüperis*, ripened on the tree; [a word which is frequently varied to *drüperis*, i.e. falling from the tree.]—Gk. *drüpa*, a tree; and *drüperis*, to cook, ripen. See **Tree** and **Cook**. Der. *drup-ac-ous*, with suffix -L. -acus.

DRY, free from moisture. (E.) ME. *druge*, OEng. Hom. i. 87, l. 12; *dryge*, *dryge*, Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, B. 385 and 412; *drye*, Chaucer, C. T. 8775 (E 899). AS. *dryge*, *dryge*, Grein, i. 207. Cf. Du. *droog*, dry; G. *trocken*, dry. Also Icel. *drangr*, a dry log. All

from a Teut. root **drug-*, to be dry; cf. AS. *drög-an*, to last, endure, &c. The orig. sense may have been lasting, hard. See **Drudge**. Der. *dry*, verb; -ly, -ness; -goods, -mure, -rol, -saller; see also **drought**.

DRYAD, a nymph of the woods. (L.—Gk.) Milton has *Dryad*, P. L. ix. 387; and the pl. *Dryades*, Comus, 964.—L. *Dryad-*, stem of *Dryas*, a Dryad.—Gk. *drüpa*, stem of *drüpa*, a nymph of the woods.—Gk. *drüpa*, a tree; cognate with E. **Tree**, q.v.

DUAL, consisting of two. (L.) 'This *dualité* . . . is found in every creature'; T. Üsk, Test of Love, b. ii. ch. 13. l. 30.—L. *duālis*, dual.—L. *duo*, two. See **Two**. Der. *dual-ism*, *dual-ity*.

DUAN, a canto. (Gaelic.) In Macpherson's Ossian; and used by Burns (The Vision).—Gael. *duan*, a song, canto; OIrish *dúan*; see Macbain.

DUB, to confer knighthood by a stroke on the shoulder. (E.) ME. *dubben*, Havlok, 2042. AS. *dubban*; 'dubbed his sunu . . . to ridere', dubbed his son knight; AS. Chron. an. 1086. β . A much-disputed word; but, apparently, of Teut. origin; if not native, it may be of Scand. origin. The statement (in N. E. D.) that there is no such Germanic verb as *dubban*, is hardly borne out. The Icel. *dubba* may be foreign; but the Teut. forms *dib*, *dab*, *dob*, *dab*, expressive of light movements, cannot all be unoriginal. Cf. Norw. *dabba*, to tap with the foot (Ross); F. *dab*; Swed. *dial*, *dabb*, a viscous clot; E. *dab*; Norw. *dibba*, to nod the head, to trip lightly (Ross); Swed. *dial*, *dibb*, to touch lightly; Dan. *dobba*, a float (because it bobs); Swed. *dial*, *dobb*, *dubb*, a float, also (as a verb) to duck or bob under; Norw. *dubba*, to nod (Aasen); EFries. *dubbe*, a blow, *dubben*, to strike; Low G. *dobber*, a buoy; G. *tupfen*, to dab. The OF. *adobber*, to dub, is therefore correctly derived by Diez from a Teut. base *dub*, to dab or tap. Cf. F. *dub-a-dub* (see **Drum**); evidently of imitative origin.

DUBIOUS, doubtful. (L.) In Milton, P. L. i. 104; and in Hall, Edw. IV, an. 9. § 14.—L. *hübüsus*, doubtful.—L. *dubium*, doubt; neut. of *dubius*, doubtful, moving in two directions; formed from L. *duo*, two. See **Two**. Der. *dubious-ly*, -ness.

DUCAL, belonging to a duke. (F.—L.) F. *ducal*, Cot.—Late L. *ducilis*, adj.—L. *duc-*, stem of *dux*, a leader; see **Duke**.

DUCAT, a coin. (F.—Ital.—L.) 'As fine as ducat in Venice'; Chaucer, Ho. of Fame, iii. 258.—OF. *ducat*, 'the coynce termed a ducat, worth vi s. viii d.' Cot.—Ital. *ducatto*, a ducat; a ducky.—Late L. *ducatus*, a ducky. β . So called because first coined in the duchy of Apulia (about A.D. 1140); and after 1284, they bore the legend 'sit tibi, Christie, datus, quem tu regis, iste ducatus.' See **Duchy**.

DUCHESS, the wife of a duke. (F.—L.) Chaucer wrote The Book of the *Duchesse*.—OF. *duchesse*, fem. of *duc*, a duke; with suffix -esse.—L. -issa.—Gk. -issa. See **Duke**.

DUCHY, a dukedom. (F.—L.) ME. *duche*; P. Plowman, C. iv. 245.—F. *duché*.—Late L. *ducatus*; formed with suffix -atus from *duc-*, stem of *dux*, a leader. See **Duke**.

DUCK (1), a bird. (E.) ME. *dok*, *duke*; P. Plowman, B. v. 75; xvii. 62. The word *duk-e* means 'diver'; the final -e—AS. m. -a, f. -e, a suffix denoting the agent, as in *hunt-a*, a hunter. AS. *duce*, a duck; see Cart. Saxon., ed. Birch, ii. 162, l. 3. See below. + Dan. *duk-and*, a diver (bird); from *duk-*-*hukke*, to dive, and + (a G. ente), a duck; Swed. *dyk-fågeln*, a diver (bird). See **Duck** (2). The short *u* is due to the following *h*, as in *suck*. Der. *duck-ling*, with double dimin. suffix -l and -ing; cf. *gos-ling*.

DUCK (2), to dive, bob the head down. (E.) ME. *duken*, *duken*; the pres. pt. *duknung*, diving, occurs in The Wars of Alexander, l. 4090; and the pp. *duked* in the Cursor Mundi, 23203. It answers to an AS. **ducan* (pt. t. **ducan*, pp. **ducan*), not found. + Du. *duken*, to stoop, dive; Dan. *duke*, to duck, plunge; Swed. *dyka*, to dive; G. *tauchen*, to dive. Der. *duck* (1).

DUCK (3), a pet, darling. (E.) 'O dainty *duck*!'; Mids. N. D. v. 286. Apparently, a transferred sense of **Duck** (1).

DUCK (4), light canvas. (Du.) Strutt, Manners and Customs, iii. 129, quotes 'lamps *duck*' in a description of a tourney, as early as 2 Henry VIII (1510).—Du. *duck*, linen cloth, towel, canvas. + Dan. *duge*, cloth; Swed. *duke*; Icel. *dúkr*, cloth, table-cloth, towel; G. *tuch*, cloth; OIIG. *tuok*, MHG. *tuoch*.

DUCT, a conduit-pipe. (L.) Still spelt *ducent* in 1715. 'Ductus, a leading, guiding; a conduit-pipe'; Kersey's Dict.—L. *ductus*, a leading; cf. *ductus*, pp. of *ducere*, to lead. See **Duke**.

DUCTILE, malleable. (F.—L.) 'Soft dispositions, which *ductile* be'; Donne, To the Countess of Huntingdon, l. 27; and see Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 845.—F. *ductile*, 'easie to be hammered'; Cot.—L. *ductilis*, easily led; cf. *ductus*, pp. of *ducere*, to lead. See **Duke**. Der. *ductil-ity*.

DUDE, a fop, exquisite. (Low G.) Modern.—G. *dude*, a foolish fellow (Grimm); shortened from Low G. *duden-dop*, *duden-kop*, a lazy fellow; EFries. *duk-dop*, a drowsy fellow. Cf. EFries. *dudden*, to be drowsy; see **Dawdle**.

DUDGEON (1), resentment. (F.?) 'When civil *dudgeon* first grew high'; Butler, Hudibras, pt. i. c. 1. l. 1. The form *endugine* is also found; see additions to Nares. Origin wholly unknown; though the form would seem to be French.

DUDGEON (2), the haft of a dagger. (Unknown.) 'And on thy blade and *dudgeon* gouts of blood'; Macb. ii. 1. 46. See Clark and Wright, notes to Macbeth; Furness, notes to ditto. The evidence goes to show that some daggers were called *dudgeon-hafted*, which Gifford explains by saying that 'the wood was gouged out in crooked channels, like what is now, and perhaps was then, called snail-creeping'; note on Jonson's Works, v. 221. 'The root of the box-tree was also called *dudgeon*, apparently because it was curiously marked; 'the root [of box]. . . is *dudgin* and ful of work'; Holland's Pliny, b. xvi. c. 16; where the context shows the sense to be 'crisp'd damask-wise' or 'full of waving.' β. In the earliest examples, the sense seems to be 'boxwood'; at any rate, it is a material used by a cutler. A cutler speaks of 'yucry [ivory], *dageon*, horn, mappyl, and the toel that be-longeth to my craft'; Arnold's Cliron, 1502, repr. 1811, p. 245. In the York Wills, iii. 96 (Surtees Soc.), we find, in 1439, 'j dagger, cum manubrio de *dageon*.' 'Rounny, as *dajoun* or masere'; Prompt. Parv. p. 436. The earliest is AF. *dageon*, in 1380; see Riley, Memorials of London, p. 439.

DUDS, rags, poor clothes. (Scand.) ME. *'dudde*, clothe, *amphibilus*? Prompt. Parv. Related to Icel. *dúðr*, swaddling clothes; *dúðr*, to swathe, wrap up. Cf. **Dowdy**. See Notes on E. Etym., p. 78.

DUE, owed as a debt. (F.-L.) ME. *deue*. 'A maner *deue* dette' = a kind of debt due; P. Plowman, c. iv. 307. = OF. *due*, masc. *deue*, fem. *due*; Cot.; pp. from *devoir* (spelt *devoir* in Cot.), to owe. = L. *debere*, to owe. See **Debt**. Der. *du-ly* (ME. *dueliche*, Gower, C. A. iii. 245; bk. vii. 4570); also *du-ly*, q.v.

DUEL, a combat between two. (Ital.-L.) Formerly *duello*, Shak. T. W. ii. 1. 337. = Ital. *duello*, whence also F. *duel*, = L. *duellum*, lit. a combat between two. = L. *duo*, two. See **Two**. Cf. L. *bellum* = *duellum*; see **Belligerent**. Der. *duell-er*, *-ist*, *-ing*.

DUEÑA, an elderly lady acting as guardian. (Span.-L.) It occurs in Dryden's Span. Friar, i. 2; and Mrs. Centlivre's Ruse Body, ii. 2. = Span. *dueña*, a married lady, *duenna*, = L. *domina*, a lady. Cf. *Thun duenna* is the same as *domna*, q.v.; or *dame*, q.v.

DUTT, a piece of music for two. (Ital.) A musical term. = Ital. *duetto*; in Baret's, Ital. Dict. = Ital. *duo*, two. = L. *duo*, two. See **Two**. For the suffix, cf. *quart-ette*, *quint-ette*.

DUFFEL, a kind of coarse woollen cloth. (Du.) 'And let it be of duffel gray'; Wordsworth, Alas Fell. = Du. *duffel*, duffel. So named from Duffel, a town not far from Antwerp.

DUFFER, a stupid person. (Scand.) Prob. the same as Lowl. Se. *dawfor*, formed with the suffix *-ar* (= *-ard*) from the adj. *dawf*, stupid, lit. 'deaf.' = Icel. *dawf-r*, deaf. See **Deaf**. Cf. Wflem. *den doofnaard* (or *doofnaard*) *spelen*, to pretend to be deaf (13c Bo).

DUG, a teat. (E.) In Shak. Romeo, i. 3. 26. 'Tete, pappe, or *dugge*'; Palsgrave. The exact original is not forthcoming; it can hardly be allied to Swed. *dugga*, Dan. *dægge*, to suckle, fondle; or to Goth. *daddjan*, to suckle. β. On the other hand, it corresponds to Skt. *dhū* (for *dhugh*), to milk; whence *dāghā*, a milch cow, *dāgha*, a milking.

DUGGONG, a swimming mammal, sea-cow. (Malay.) Malay *dūyōng*, a sea-cow; Marsden's Malay Dict. p. 138.

DUKE, a leader. (F.-L.) ME. *duc*, *duke*; Layamon, l. 86. = OF. *duc*, acc. formed from a nom. *dux*. = L. *dux*, a leader; allied to *ducere*, to lead. = √ DEUK, to pull, draw; Brugmann, i. § 592. Der. *duke-dom*; and see *duel-n*, *duch-ess*, *duch-y*, *ducat*, &c. From L. *ducere* we have *ad-duce*, *con-duce*, *de-duce*, *in-duce*, &c.; also *duel*, *con-duct*, *de-duct*, *in-duct*, &c.

DULCET, sweet. (F.-L.) In Shak. Mids. N. D. ii. 1. 151; and used by Cotgrave to translate OF. *doucet*. The spelling was refashioned after L. *dulcis*; cf. M. Ital. *dolcetto*, somewhat sweet (Florio). Formed, with dimin. suffix *-et* (with force of E. *-ish*), from OF. *duls*, sweet; see *dols* in Supp. to Godefroy. = L. *dulcis*, sweet. See **Douceur**; and see below.

DULCIMER, a musical instrument. (F.-Span.-I. and Gk.) In the Bible, A. V. Dan. iii. 5; and in Baret's Alvarie. = OF. *doulemer* (Roquefort); cf. *doulemele* in Godefroy. = Span. *dulcemele*, a dulcimer; so called from its sweet sound. = L. *dulce melos*, a sweet song; *dulce* is neut. of *dulcis* (see above); and *melos* = Gk. *μῆλος*, for which see **Melody**.

DULL, stupid, foolish. (E.) ME. *dul*; Chaucer, C. T. 10593 (F 279). [Also as a verb; 'it *dulleth* me'; id. 16561 (G 1093).] In the Aeneid Riddle we have 'dulle neilles', i.e. blunt nails, as a various reading of 'dulte neilles'; see **Dolt**. *Dull* also appears as ME. *dill*; answering to a Teut. type **dul-joz*. Closely allied to AS. *dol*, foolish, stupid; Grein, i. 194. Cf. Du. *dol*, G. *toll*, mad; answering to Teut. type **dul-az*. All from Teut. **dul*, for **dull*, weak grade of

dwell-an-*, as seen in **dwellan*, to err, to be stupid; see **Dwell. Cf. also AS. *ge-dwel-god*, a false god; Irish and W. *dall*, blind. Brugmann, i. § 375 (6). Der. *dull*, verb; *dull-ly*, *-ness*; *dull-sighted*, *-witted*; also *dull-ard* (with suffix as in *drunk-ard*, q.v.); also *dol-l*, q.v. **DULSE**, an edible species of seaweed. (C.) See Jamieson, E. D. D., and N. E. D. From Irish and Gael. *dulceag*, dulse. According to Macleod, it means 'water-leaf,' from Irish and Gael. *duille*, leaf, and *uis(e)*, water.

DUMB, silent, unable to speak. (E.) ME. *domb*, *dumb*; Chaucer, C. T. 776 (A 774). AS. *dumb*, mute; Grein, i. 212. + Du. *dom*, *dull*, stupid; Icel. *dumbur*, dumb; Swed. *dumb*; Dan. *dum*, stupid; Goth. *dumbs*, dumb; OIIG. *tump*, G. *dumm*, mute, stupid. β. The form *dumb*, with the orig. sense of 'stupid,' is prob. allied to Goth. *daubs*, deaf. See further under **Deaf**. Der. *dumb-ly*, *-ness*; *dumb-bell*, *-show*; also *dumm-y* (= *dumb-y*). Cf. The dumb-bell exercise was called 'a ringing of the dumb bells'; which explains the name. See Spectator, no. 115, § 7.

DUMP (1), an ill-shapen piece. (E.) 'Dump, a clumsy medal of metal cast in moist sand: *Enst*! Halliwell. Cf. the phr. 'I don't care a dump,' i.e. a piece, bit. Cf. *Dubby*, dumpy, short and thick: *West*? Halliwell. The dimin. of *dump* is *dump-ling*, q.v. Probably 'a thing thrown down in a mass'; see **Dump** (2). Der. *dump-y*.

DUMP (2), to strike, fling down. (Scand.?) Cf. ME. *dumpen*, to fall down plump; Allit. Poems, C. 362; *dump*, to beat, strike with the feet; *dump about*, to move with short steps; Jamieson. Perhaps associated with Icel. *dumpa*, to thump; Swed. *dial*, *dumpa*, to make a noise, dance awkwardly; *dumpa*, to fall down plump, to thump. Also cf. Du. *dumpens*, a great noise. The root-verb appears in Swed. *dial*, *dumpa*, to fall down plump, pt. t. *dump*, supine *dumpit* (Rietz). Cf. E. Fries. *dumpen*, to press down quickly, to duck under water.

DUMPLING, a kind of pudding. (E.) 'A Norfolk dumpling,' Massinger, A New Way to Pay, A. iii. sc. 2. A dumpling is properly a small solid ball of pudding; a dimin. of *dump*, with double dimin. suffix *-ling* (= *-l* + *-ing*). See **Dump** (1).

DUMPS, melancholy, sadness. (Scand.) 'As one in doleful *dumps*,' Chevy Chase, later version, l. 198. The sing. is *dump*, somewhat rare. 'He's in a deep *dump* now'; Beaumont and Fletcher, Humorous Lieut. A. iv. sc. 6. Palsgrave has: 'I *dump*, I fall in a *dump* or masyng upon thynges.' The most closely allied word is Swed. *dial*, *dumpin*, melaeholy (Rietz); which is formed as a pp. from Swed. *dial*, *dimba*, to steam, reek; cf. Dan. *dump*, dull, low. β. Further allied to G. *dumpf*, dump, Du. *dumpig*, dump, hazy, misty, Du. *dumpen*, to quench, extinguish, and to E. *dump*. Also to E. Fries. *dump*, heavy, moist. Cf. the phr. 'to *dump* one's spirits.' See **Damp**. Der. *dump-ish*, *dump-ish-ly*, *dump-ish-ness*.

DUN (1), of a dull brown colour. (C.) 'Dunne of hewe'; Rom. of Rose, 1213. AS. *dunn*, dark; whence *dunneon*, to be darkened; Alfred's Boeth. lib. i. met. 5. = Irish and Gael. *dun*, brown; W. *dun*, dun, dusky, swarthy. Celtic type **dunnos*. Cf. Ilenece, I suppose, the river-name *Don*. Der. *don-key*, *dun-lin*.

DUN (2), to urge for payment. (Scand.) 'I shall be *dunning* thee every day'; Lord Bacon, Apophthegms, no. 288. Cf. ME. *dunning*, a loud noise, Prompt. Parv. p. 135. = Icel. *duna*, to thunder, make a hollow noise; *dynja*, to rattle, make a din; *koma einum dyn fyrir dyrr*, to make a din before one's door, take one by surprise; Swed. *duna*, to make a noise, to ring. β. These words are cognate with AS. *dynian*, to make a din; and *dun* is thus related to *din*. See **Din**. Der. *dun*, sb.

DUNCE, a stupid person. (Proper name.) A proper name; originally in the phrase 'a Duns man.' 'A Duns man'; Lymdall, Works, p. 88; 'a great Duns man, so great a preacher'; Barnes, Works, p. 232; cf. p. 272. The word was introduced by the Thomists, or disciples of Thomas Aquinas, in ridicule of the Scotists, or disciples of John Duns Scotus, schoolman, died A. D. 1308. The Scotch claim him as a native of Dunse, in Berwickshire. Cf. Not to be confused with John Scotus Erigena, died A. D. 875.

DUNE, a low sand-hill. (F.-Du.-C.) First in 1790. = F. *dune*. = MDu. *dune* (Du. *dūn*); cognate with AS. *dūn*, a down, of Celtic origin. See **Down** (2).

DUNG, excrement. (E.) ME. *dung*, *dong*; Chaucer, C. T. 15024 (B 4208). AS. *dung* (dat. *dunge*), Luke, xiii. 8 (Hutton MSS); the older MSS. have *meoxe*. + OFries. *dung*; Swed. *dynge*, muck; Dan. *dyng*, a heap, hoard, mass; cf. *dyng*, to heap, to amass; G. *dung*, *dünger*. β. Remoter origin unknown; perhaps from the weak grade of *Ding*, to cast, throw down, q.v. Der. *dung*, vb.; *dung-cart*, *-heap*, *-kill*; also *ding-y*, q.v.

DUNGEON, a keep-tower, prison. (F.-L.) The same word as *dajoun*, a keep-tower of a castle. 'Which of the castel was the chief *dajoun*?' Chaucer, C. T. 1059 (A 1057); cf. P. Plowman, B. prol. 15. = OF. *dajoun*, the keep-tower or chief tower of a castle; Prov. *dumphaus* (Brachet). = Late L. *dominiōnem*, acc. of *dominio*, a donjon-tower. Contracted from Late L. *dominiōnem*, acc. of *dominio*, the same as

dominium, a principal possession, domain, dominion; so called because the chief tower. See further under **Dominion, Domain**.

DUNIWASSAL, a Highland gentleman, a yeoman. (C.) In Sir W. Scott's 'Bonnie Dundee'. = Gael. *duine nasal*, a gentleman. = Gael. *duine* (W. *dyn*), a man; and *uasal* (W. *uacht*), nobly born, orig. 'exalted'. See Brugmann, i. § 219 (4).

DUNLIN, the red-back sandpiper. (E.) See Newton, Dict. of Birds, on its variation of plumage according to the season. A variant of *don-ling*, lit. 'the little dun-coloured bird'; see **DUN**. Cf. *duanock*, a local name for the hedge-sparrow; and *don-key*.

DUODECIMO, a name applied to a book in sheets of 12 leaves. (L.) 'Duodecimo; a book is said to be in duodecimo, or in twelves, when it consists of 12 leaves in a sheet'; Kersey, ed. 1715. = L. *duodecim*, abl. case of *duodecim*, twelfth. = L. *duodecim*, twelve. = L. duo, two; and decem, ten. See **Two** and **Ten**. From same source, *duodecim-al*; *duodecennial* (see *decennial*); *dozen*; and see below.

DUODENUM, the first of the small intestines. (L.) 'Duodenum, the first of the thin guts, about 12 fingers-breadth long'; Kersey, ed. 1715. A late L. anatomical word, formed from L. *duodeci*, twelve apices, a distributive form of *duodecim*, twelve. So named from its length. See above.

DUP, to undo a door. (E.) In Hamlet, iv. 5. 53. Lit. to *do up*, i.e. lift up the latch; and contracted from *do up*. See **Don, Doff**.

DUPPE, a person easily deceived. (F.) A late word. In Pope, Dunciad, iv. 502. = F. *dupe*, a dupe. Origin uncertain. Webster and Littré say that it is the same as the OF. name for a hoopoe, because the bird is easily caught. Cotgrave has: 'Dupe, *f*. a whoop, or hoop; a bird that hath on her head a great crest, or tuft of feathers, and loves ordure so well, that she nestles in it.' This word *dupe* is probably (like *hoopoe*) onomatopoeic, and imitative of the bird's cry. Cf. Bret. *houperik*, (1) a hoopoe, (2) a dupe. We have similar ideas in *gull*, *goose*, and *booby*. Der. *dupe*, verb.

DUPPLICATE, double, two-fold. (L.) 'Though the number were duplicate'; Hall, Hen. VII, an. 6. § 7; Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 165. = L. *duplicitas*, pp. of *duplicare*, to double. = L. *duplex*, stem of *duplex*, twofold. = L. *duo*, for duo, two; and *placare*, to fold. See **Complex**.

DUPPLICITY, falsehood. (F. - L.) Lit. doubleness. 'No false duplicity'; Craft of Louers, st. 22; in Chaucer's Works, ed. 1561, fol. 341, back. = F. *duplicité*. = L. acc. *duplicitatem*, from nom. *duplicitas*, doubleness. = L. *duplici*, decl. stem of *duplex*, twofold. See above.

DURANCE, captivity. (F. - L.) Fabyan has *durance* in the sense of 'endurance', vol. i. c. 105. The sense 'imprisonment', common in Shak. (Mens. iii. 1. 67, &c.), comes from that of long sufferance or long endurance of hardship. Cotgrave explains *durer* by 'to dure, last, continue, endure, abide, remaine, persist; also to sustaine, brook, suffer.' = OF. *durance*, duration (Godefroy). = OF. *durer*, to last. See **Dure**.

DURATION, length of time. (F. - L.) ME. *duracioun*, Chaucer, Ho. Fame, 2114. = OF. *duration*. = Late L. *durātinum*, acc. of *duratio*. = L. *durare*, to last. See **Dure**.

DURBAR, a hall of audience. (Pers.) In Sir T. Herbert's Travels, ed. 1665, p. 103. A Hindustani word, but borrowed from Persian. = Pers. *dar-bār*, a prince's court, levee; Palmer's Dict. col. 255. Lit. 'door of admittance'. = Pers. *dar*, a door (= E. *door*), and *bār*, admittance; id. col. 64. 'The word *bār* alone is also used in the sense of court, congress; Rich. Pers. Dict. p. 230.

DURE, to last, endure. (F. - L.) Once in common use, now nearly obsolete. ME. *duren*, King Alisaunder, 3276. = OF. (and F.) *durer*, 'to dure, last'; Cot. = L. *durare*, to last. = L. *durus*, hard, lasting. Irish *dur*, dull, hard, stupid, obstinate, firm, strong; Gael. *dúr*, the same; W. *dur*, steel. Cf. Gk. *dyruvus*, force. Der. *dur-ing* (orig. pres. pt. of *dure*), *dur-able*, *abl-y*, *able-ness*, *abl-ly*; and see *duration*, *duress*, *durance*.

DURESS, hardship, constraint. (F. - L.) ME. *duresse*; Rom. of the Rose, 3547; Will. of Palerne, 1114. = OF. *duresse*, hardship. = L. *duritia*, hardness, harshness, severity. = L. *durus*, hard.

DURIAN, a fruit. (Malay.) Malay *durian*, a fruit with a prickly rind. = Malay *duri*, a thorn, a prickles.

DURK, dull, dark, dim. (Scand.) 'Duskede his yēn two'; Chaucer, C. T. 2808 (A 2806). ME. *duske*, dark, dim; O. Eng. Homilies, i. 259, l. 16. Also *dense*; 'This word is *deske*' - this is a dark saying; Ancræn Riwele, p. 148. Prob. a Northern form (as the *sk* has not become *sk*). Cf. AS. *duska* (for 'dosc'), translating I. *stius*; Voc. 239. 36. Cf. Swed. dial. *duska* to drizzle; *dusk*, a slight shower; *dusking*, misty (Rietz); Norw. *dusk*, mist. See Notes on E. Nym., p. 80. Cf. Skt. *dhusara*, gray (like dust); see **Dust**. Der. *dusk*, sb., *dusk-y*, *dusk-i-ness*, *dusk-ily*.

DUST, fine powder. (E.) ME. *dust*, Ancræn Riwele, p. 122. AS. *dust*, Grein, i. 212. + Du. *duist*, meal-dust; Icel. *dust*, dust; Dan. *dyst*, fine flour, meal; OHG. *tunst*, G. *dunst*, vapour, fine dust. All from

a Teut. base **dunst-* (for **duwms-*), the *n* being lost except in G. Cf. Skt. *dhwams*, to fall to pieces (pf. *dhwam-ta*); *dhus-ara*, dust-coloured. Der. *dust-er*, *dust-y*, *dust-i-ness*.

DUTCH, belonging to Holland. (G.) Applied in old authors to the Germans rather than to the Dutch, who were called *Hollenders*; see Trench, Select Glossary. However, Shak. has it in the usual sense; All's Well, iv. 1. 78. = G. *Deutsch*, lit. belonging to the people; MHG. *diut-isk*. Here the suffix *-isk* = E. *-ish*, and the base *diut-* is cognate with Goth. *kinda*, AS. *þeod*, a people, nation. Cf. Irish *tuath*, a people; Oscan *tuuto*, a city. Brugmann, i. § 218. See **Teutonic**.

DUTY, obligatory service. (AF. - L.) Chaucer has *duete* in the sense of 'due debt'; C. T. 6934 (D 1352); cf. Gower, C. A. iii. 124; bk. vii. 1160. = AF. *duet*, Liber Albus, p. 211. The word appears to be an AF. coinage, there being no corresponding form in French; formed by analogy with words in *-ty* from the OF. *deu*, *du*. See **Due**. The F. word for duty is *devoir* (Span. *deber*, Ital. *dovere*), i. e. the infin. mood used as sb.; hence ME. *devoir*, *deuer* (with *u = v*), Chaucer, C. T. 2600 (A 2598). Der. *dute-ous*, *-ly*, *-ness*; *duti-ful*, *-ly*, *-ness*.

DWALE, deadly nightshade. (Scand.) So called because it causes stupefaction or dullness. ME. *dwale*, P. Plowman, C. xxiii. 379; on which see my note. = Dan. *dwale*, a trance, torpor, stupor, *dwale-drik*, a soporific, *dwale-drink*; Swed. *duala*, a trance. Cf. AS. *dwalan*, an error, stupefaction. From **dual*, 2nd grade of AF. **dwel-an*, to be torpid, to err; see **Dwell**.

DWARF, a small deformed man. (E.) The final *f* is a substitution for a final guttural sound, written *g* or *gh*; in Lybeaus Discous, l. 403, we have the form *dwerk*. The pl. *dwerghes* is in Mandeville's Travels, ed. Halliwell, p. 205. AS. *dwærg*, *dwergh*, *dweorh*, a dwarf; Omerc. *dwærg*; OE. Texts. + Du. *dwergh*; Icel. *dverg*; Swed. and Dan. *dverg*; MHG. *tuerc* (also *querch*), G. *zwerg*. Teut. type **dwerg-az*. Der. *dwarf-isk*, *-ish-ness*.

DWELL, to delay, linger, abide. (Scand.) ME. *duellen*, to delay, linger; Chaucer, C. T. 2356 (A 2354); to which are allied ME. *duelen*, to be torpid, and *duelien*, to err; see Strattmann. [AS. *duellan* (only used in the active sense), to retard, cause to delay, also, to seduce, lead astray, Grein, i. 213, 394; to which is allied *duelian*, to go astray, err, wander about. The orig. sense is to mislead, cause to err, whence the intransitive sense of to err, to wander aimlessly. Causal of AS. *duelian* (pt. t. *dwal*, pp. *duolen*), to be torpid or dull, to err, found only in the pp. *geduolen* (Grein); cf. *ge-duol-god*, false god, and *duala*, error, in the Northumb. version of S. Matt. xxiv. 24; and the Goth. *dwals*, foolish. See **Dull**.] β. Iut in the modern sense it is Scand. = Icel. *dwelja*, to dwell, delay, tarry, abide; orig. to hinder; cf. *dwel*, a short stay; Swed. *dwäljas*, to dwell, lit. to delay oneself; Dan. *dwell*, to linger; cf. *dvale*, a trance; OHG. *tuwaljan*, MHG. *tuellen*, to hinder, delay. See **Dwale**. Cf. Skt. *dhru*, to bend aside, *dhru-ta*, fraudulent. Brugmann, i. § 338. Der. *dwell-er*, *dwelling*.

DWINDLE, to waste away. (E.) In Shak. Macb. i. 3. 23. The suffix *-le* is a somewhat late addition, and has rather a diminutive than the usual frequentative force. The *d* is excrement, as common after *n*; cf. *sound* from ME. *soun*. ME. *dwinen*; Rom. of the Rose, 360; Gower, C. A. ii. 117; bk. iv. 3440. AS. *dwiniun*, to dwindle, languish; Bosworth. + Icel. *dwina*; Swed. *tuina*, to dwindle, pine away; Du. *ver-dwijnen*, to vanish. All from a Teut. str. vb. **dwirinan*.

DYE, to colour. (E.) ME. *deyen*, *dyeu*; Chaucer, C. T. 11037 (F 725). Chaucer also has *deyer*, *dyer*, a dyer, C. T. prol. 364 (A 362). The sb. *deke*, dye, colour, hue, occurs in O. Eng. Miscellany, ed. Morris, p. 193, l. 20. AS. *diagan*, to dye; from *dāh*, sb. *f*, a dye, colour; of which the Teut. type is **dauga*, f. Remoter origin unknown. ¶ Not allied to L. *ficus* (< Gk. *phukos*). Der. *dy-er*, *dye-ing*, *-stuffs*.

DYKE, a ditch, bank; see **Dike**.

DYNAMIC, relating to force. (Gk.) 'Dynamics, the science of mechanical powers'; Todd. = Gk. *dynameis*, powerful. = Gk. *dyruvus*, power. = Gk. *dyruvus*, I am strong. Cf. L. *durus*, hard, lasting; see **Dure**. Der. *dynamic-s*, *-al*, *-al-ly*; *dynamic-ite*, because it explodes with great force; *dynamic-meter* (i. e. measurer of force, from *metre*, q. v.); and see below.

DYNASTY, lordship, dominion. (F. - L. - Gk.) Applied to the continued lordship of a race of rulers. 'The account of the dynasties'; Raleigh, Hist. of the World, b. ii. c. 2. s. 2 (R.). = F. *dynastie*. = Late L. *dynastia*; Higden, ii. 260. = Gk. *dyuwarra*, lordship. = Gk. *dyuwarra*, a lord; cf. *dyuwaros*, strong, able. = Gk. *dyuwarai*, I am strong; see above.

DYSENTERY, a disease of the entrails. (L. - Gk.) 'The dysenterie or bloody flux'; Holland's Pliny, b. xxviii. c. 9. = L. *dysenteria* (Pliny). = Gk. *dysoentēria*, a bowel-complaint. = Gk. *dyo-*, prefix, with a bad sense (like K. *mis-*); and *ēntēron*, pl. *ēntēra*, the bowels, from Gk. *ēntros* (= L. *intus*), within; from Gk. *ēn* (= L. *in*), in.

¶ The prefix *dis-* is cognate with Skt. *dis-*, *dur-*, Irish *do-*, Goth. *dis-*, *dur-*, Icel. *for-*, OHG. *zur-*, G. *zur-*.
DYSPEPSY, indigestion. (L.—Gk.) ‘*Dyspepsia*, a difficulty of digestion;’ Kersey’s Dict. ed. 1715. —L. *dyspepsia* = Gk. *dyspepsia* = Gk. *dyspepsia*, hard to digest. —Gk. *dys-*, prefix, hard (on which see **Dysentery**); and *pepsis*, to soften, cook, digest, cognate with *coquere*, whence E. *cook*. See **Cook**. Der. *dyspeptic* (from *dyspepsia*).

E

E-, prefix, out. (I.) In *e-vade*, *e-vince*, *e-volve*, *e-bullient*, *e-dict*, &c. —L. *ē*, out. See **Ex-**.

EACH, every one. (I.) ME. *eche*, *ech*; Chaucer, C. T. 793 (A 791); older form *elch*, Layamon, 9921. AS. *ēac*, each, Grein, i. 56. Usually considered as standing for *ē + ge + lic*, i. e. eye-like or ever-like. + Du. *elch*, each; OHG. *egah*; MHG. *jeglich*, G. *jeglich*. See **Aye**.

EAGER, sharp, keen, desirous. (F.—L.) ME. *egre*, Chaucer, C. T. 9075 (E 1199); Rob. of Glouc. p. 80, l. 1786. —AF. *egre*; F. *aigre*, keen. —L. *acer*, acc. of *acer*, keen. —✓AK, to pierce, sharpen. See **Acrid**. Der. *eager-ly*, *-ness*; also *vine-gar*, q.v.

EAGLE, a large bird. (F.—L.) ME. *egle*, Chaucer, C. T. 10437 (F 123). —AF. *egle*; OF. *aigle*, ‘an eagle;’ Cot.—L. *aquila*, an eagle; see **Aquiline**. Der. *eglet*.

EAGRE, a tidal wave or ‘bore’ in a river. (F?) ‘But like an *engre* rode in triumph o’er the tide;’ Dryden, Threnod. August. 135. Sir T. Brown has *egre*, Vulg. Errors, bk. vii. c. 13, § 8. The Latinized form *higre* occurs in Will. of Malmesbury, Gest. Pontific. p. 292; whence Drayton has *higre*, Polyolion, song vii. l. 10. Of unknown origin; apparently French.

EAN, EANLING; see **Yean**.

EAR (1), the organ of hearing. (E.) ME. *ere*, Chaucer, C. T. 6218 (D 636). AS. *ære*, Grein, i. 255. + Du. *oor*; Icel. *eyra*; Swed. *öra*; Dan. *øre*; G. *ohr*; MHG. *öre*; OHG. *ära*; Goth. *aus*. Teut. type **auson*. Cf. also L. *auris*; Gk. *ōūs*; Russ. *ucho*; Lith. *ausis*, Olrish *ū*. Brugm. i. § 213 (3). Der. *ear-ede*, *-ache*, *-ring*, *-shot*, &c.; also *ear-wig*, q.v. And from the same root, *auricular*, q.v.; *auscultation*, q.v.
EAR (2), a spike, or head, of corn. (E.) ME. *er*; the dat. *er* occurs in King Alisaunder, 797; see *car* in Stratumann. AS. *ear*, pl. ears of corn; Northumb. *æra*, an ear, pl. *æra*; Matt. xii. 1. + Du. *oor*; Icel. *öra*, and Swed. *ax* (= *aks*); Goth. *aks*; OHG. *akir*; MHG. *ehar*; G. *ähre*. Teut. type **ahaz* (= *ahiz*); cognate with L. *acus* (Gn. *acer-is*), chaff; cf. Gk. *akis*, a point, a barb. —✓AK, to pierce. Brugm. i. § 182.

EAR (3), to plough. (I.) In Deut. xxi. 4; 1 Sam. viii. 12; Is. xxx. 24. ME. *erien*, P. Plowman, B. vi. 4, 5; also *erien*, Chaucer, C. T. 888 (A 886). AS. *erian*, *erigan*, to plough, Grein, i. 228. + Icel. *erja*; MHG. *eren*, *eru*; Goth. *arian*; Irish *arain*, I plough; L. *arare*; Lith. *arti*; Russ. *arat(e)*; Gk. *arōō*, I plough. —✓AR, to plough. ¶ ‘In its application to ploughing the ✓AR (always retaining its vowel *a*) is proper to all the European languages, as distinguished from the Oriental;’ Curtius, l. 426. Der. *ear-ing*. See **Arable**.

EARL, the Eng. equivalent of count. (E.) ME. *erl*, Chaucer, C. T. 6739 (D 1157). AS. *eorl*, a warrior, hero; Grein, i. 260. + Icel. *jarl*, older form *carl*, a warrior, hero; also, as a title; OSax. *erl*, a man. Teut. type **erlōz*. On Norse (runic) *erlār*. Der. *earl-dom*, from ME. *eorldom*, Layamon, 11560; AS. Chron. an. 1053; where the suffix is the AS. *dim* (= E. *doom*).

EARLY, in good time. (E.) ME. *erly*, adv. Chaucer, C. T. 33; *earlich*, adj. Ancrer Riwle, p. 258. AS. *ærlīce*, adv.; not much used, as the simple form *ær* was used instead. The Northumb. *adv. arlice* occurs in Mark, xvi. 2. —AS. *ær*, adv. sooner (Grein, i. 60), and *lie*, like; so that *early* = *ere-like*. See **Ere**. Der. *earliness*. ¶ It appears that the word was originally in use only as an adverb.

EARN, to gain by labour. (E.) ME. *erien*, O. Eng. Homilies, i. 7, l. 28. AS. *earnian*, Grein, i. 249. + OHG. *arnian*; cf. also G. *ernien*, to reap, from G. *ernie*, harvest. Teut. type **az(a)nājan*, to get the fruits of labour; from the sb. **az(a)nā*, Icel. *önn*, labour; cf. OHG. *aran*, Goth. *asan* = *a*, harvest; also Goth. *aseis* (= AS. *ase*), a hireling, labourer, lit. harvest-man. Cf. Russ. *osēne*, harvest, autumn; OPrussian *asansin*, harvest. Brugm. i. § 903 (c). ¶ As the form of the root is AS, it has nothing to do with AS. *arian*, to plough. Der. *earn-ings*.

EARNEST (1), earnestness, seriousness. (E.) Chiefly in the phrase ‘in earnest.’ Also frequently used as an adj., but the ME. *earnest* is commonly a sb.; see Chaucer, C. T. 1127, 1128, 3186. AS. *earnost*; on *earnest*, in earnest, Wulfstan, ed. Napier, p. 163; cf. AS. *earnost*,

sb.; a fight, Grein, i. 261; also *earneste*, adj. and adv. id. 262. + Du. *ernst*, earnestness, zeal; OHG. *ernust*, a fight, MHG. *ernest*, G. *ernst*, sb. seriousness. Allied to Goth. *arn-iba*, safely; cf. Gk. *ἀρρηγος*, to excite. See Uhlenbeck, s.v. *aribon*. Der. *earnest*, adj., *earnest-ly*, *-ness*.

EARNEST (2), a pledge, security. (F.—L.—Gk.—Heb.) In 2 Cor. i. 22; v. 5; Eph. i. 14. [The *t* is excrement, as commonly after *s*; cf. *whit-s*, among-*t* from ME. *whites*, amonges.] ME. *ernes*, *ernes*; Wyclif, 2 Cor. i. 22; v. 5; Eph. i. 14. [Cf. prov. Eng. *arles-penny*, an earnest-penny, where *arles* = *arnes* = *arnes*; Ray. W. *arnes*, an earnest, pledge; from E.; Gael. *earlas*, an earnest, earnest-penny; from prov. E. *arles*.] β. This ME. *ernes* is a corruption (by association with sb. in *-nes*) of the earlier form *erles*; ‘on *erles* of the eche mede, an earnest of the eternal reward;’ Hall Meidenhad (E. E. T. S.), p. 7; whence also prov. E. *arles*. γ. The ME. *ernes* answers to an OF. *ernes* (< L. *earnestus*), dimin. of OF. *erres*, pl. signifying ‘an earnest.’ Cf. MV. *arhes* (Cot.). This OF. *erres* occurs in Rom. Rose, 3418 (ed. Méon), where the E. version has ‘*ernes*,’ l. 3680. —L. *arhes*, acc. of *arrho*, pl. of *arrho*, shorter form of *arrho*, a pledge. —Gk. *ἀρρηγος*, a pledge. This is a modification of the Eastern word, viz. Heb. *‘erāwān*, a pledge, Gen. xxviii. 17. This word was introduced by the Phœnicians into both Greece and Italy.

EARTH, soil, dry land. (F.) ME. *eorpe*, *erke*, *erike*; Layamon, 27817; P. Plowman, B. vii. 2. AS. *eorbe*, Grein, i. 258. + Du. *arde*; Icel. *jörð*; Dan. and Swed. *jord*; Goth. *airtha*; G. *erde*. β. Teut. types **erihā*, **erihun*, f. Allied to Gk. *ἔρα*, the earth. Der. *earth*, verb, *earth-born*, *-en* (ME. *erthen*, *erthun*, Ancrer Riwle, p. 388), *-ling*, *-ly*, *-li-ness*, *-y*; also *earth-quake*, *-work*, &c.

EARWIG, the name of an insect. (E.) ‘You suffer such *ear-wigs* to creep into your ears;’ Chapman, Mons. D’Olive, last scene. So called because supposed to creep into the ear. AS. *ear-wiga*; Voc. 350. 36. From *ære*, ear; and *wiga*, an insect, a beetle, lit. ‘runner;’ for **weg-ron*, from AS. *weg-an*, to carry, to move, allied to L. *veh-ere*, to carry; see **Vehicle**. Sievers, AS. Gram., § 247 (b). See **Ear** (1).

EASE, quietness, rest. (F.) ME. *ese*, *ese*; Rob. of Glouc. p. 42, l. 977; Ancrer Riwle, p. 108. —OF. *aise*, *aise*. Origin doubtful; but OF. *aisance* occurs in the sense of ‘neighbourhood,’ and may represent the L. *adiacentia*, ‘things adjacent;’ which may have suggested OF. *aisier*, to make convenient, to facilitate, and *aise*, convenience. See Körtig, § 215. If so, Ital. *agio* is not allied. See **Adjacent**. Der. *ease*, verb, *easy-y*, *easy-ly*, *easy-ness*; also *ease-ment*, in Udal, on S. James, c. 5, v. 13; also *dis-ease*, q.v.

EASEL, a support for pictures while being painted. (Du.) ‘*Easell*, a frame, upon which the artist placeth his cloth;’ Phillips, ed. 1658. —Du. *ezel*, lit. a little ass, no ass. ‘*Eascl*, die *Fazel der Schilders*,’ i. e. the painter’s easel; Swed. *Easel*; Eng. Du. Diet. 1754. + G. *esel*, an ass, easel. These are diminutives, with suffix *-el*, from the stem *as-*, an ass. See **Ass**. ¶ The word was borrowed from Holland rather than Germany.

EAST, the quarter of sun-rise. (E.) ME. *est*, Chaucer, C. T. 4913 (B 493). AS. *east*, east, in the east, Grein, i. 255; common in compounds, as in East-Sexa = East Saxons, men of Essex; AS. Chron. A. D. 449; cf. *eastan*, from the east, *eastene*, eastern, *east-ward*, eastward. + Du. *oost*; Icel. *austr*; Dan. *öst*; Swed. *östan*; MHG. *östen*, G. *osten*, the east; G. *ost*, east. + L. *aurora* (= *ausōa*), east, dawn; Gk. *hōr*, *hōl*, *hōr*, *hōr*, dawn; Skt. *ushās*, dawn. Brugm. i. § 218 (4). Der. *east-er-ly*, *east-er-n*, *east-ward*; also *East-er*, q.v.

EASTER, a Christian festival. (E.) ME. *ester*; whence *ester-dei*, Easter day, Ancrer Riwle, p. 412. AS. *eastre*, f.; Luke, xxii. 1; *eastor* (in comp.), Grein, i. 256; pl. *eastro*, *eastron*, the Easter festival; Matt. xxvi. 2; Mark, xiv. 1. AS. *Eastre*, *Eastre*, the name of a goddess whose festivities were in April, whence April was called *Eastre-mōnath*, Easter-month; Bede, De Temporum Ratione, c. xv. β. The name *Eastre* is to be referred to the same root as *east*, with reference to the increasing light and warmth of the spring-season. She was, in fact, the dawn-goddess; cf. Lith. *austra*, f., dawn; Skt. *urā*, f., dawn. See **East**.

EAT, to devour. (E.) ME. *eten*, Chaucer, C. T. 4349 (A 4351). AS. *etan*; pt. t. *et*, pp. *eten*; Grein, i. 228. + Du. *eten*; Icel. *eta*; Swed. *äta*; Dan. *æde*; Goth. *itan*; OHG. *ezzan*, *ezan*; MHG. *ezzen*; G. *essen*. + Ir. and Gael. *ith*. W. *yau*; L. *edere*; Gk. *ēdau*; Skt. *ad*. ✓ED, to eat, consume. Der. *eat-er*, *-able*; also *fret* (= *for-eat*), q.v.

EAVES, the cleft edge of a thatched roof. (E.) A sing. sb., the pl. should be *eaveses*. Also prov. E. *onnis* (Essex). ME. *eaves* (= *u*); pl. *eaveses*, which occurs in P. Plowman, B. xvii. 227. E. a cleft edge of thatch, eaves, in the Lambeth Psalter, Ps. ci. 8 (Bosworth); whence the verb *efavian*, to clip, shave, shear, in Levit. xix. 27. Cf. also *ofswung*, Corpus Gloss, 474. + Icel. *efu*, eaves; MSwed. *ops*; Swed. *dall*, *uff*, eaves (Riet); Goth. *whizna*, a porch; John, x. 23; OHG. *opase*, MHG. *obse*, a porch, hall; also, eaves.

[The sense 'porch' is due to the projection of the eaves, forming a cover.] **B.** The Teut. type is *ob-²gaw, f.* Allied to OHG. *opa, obo*, MHG. *ob, G. oben*, above (cf. *G. obdach*, a shelter). See **OVER**. **¶** The orig. sense was 'cover,' or 'shelter.' Der. *eaves-dropper*, one who stands under the drippings from the eaves, hence, a secret listener; Rich. III. v. 3. 221; ME. *eavesdroppers*, pl., Lydgate, Banquet of Gods and Goddesses, st. 99. Cf. Swed. *damp, affsa-drup*, droppings from the eaves (Rietz); *icel. upur-dropr*. **EBB**, the reflux of the tide. (E.) ME. *ebbe*, Chaucer, C. T. 10573 (F. 259). AS. *ebba*, *ebb*; Ælfred's Boethius, lib. ii. met. 8. Cf. AS. *ebban*, to ebb; AS. Chron. an. 897. + Du. *eb, ebbe*, sb.; *ebben*, vb. [whence Dan. *ebbe*, sb. and vb.; Swed. *ebb, sb.*; *ebba*, vb.]. Perhaps the Teut. type is **af-jon*, or **ab-jon*, with the sense of 'going off'; see **OFF**. Der. *ebb-tide*.

EBONY, a hard wood. (F.—L.—Gk.—Heb.) In Shak. L. L. L. iv. 3. 247. Spelt *ebene* in Holland's Pliny, b. xii. c. 4. [The adj. *ebon* is in Milton, L'Al. 8; spelt *eben*, Spenser, F. Q. i. 7. 37.] ME. *eban*, 'tre'; Prompt. Parv.—OF. *ebenus* (Hatzfeld); MF. *ebene*, 'the black wood, called helven or ibonie'; Cot.—L. *hebenus, hebenum, ebenus, ebenum*, Gk. *ēbanos*; also *ēban*—Heb. *hauvin*, pl. ebony wood; Ezck. xxvii. 15. 'Iroh, a non-Semitic word.

EBRIETY, drunkenness. (F.—L.) In Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. ii. c. 6, part 7; bk. v. c. 23, part 16.—F. *brivité*, 'drunkenness'; Cot.—L. acc. *ebrietas*, from nom. *ebriatus*—L. *ebrius*, drunken; of obscure origin. Der. from same source, *in-ebriate*.

EBULLITION, a boiling. (F.—L.) In Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. iv. c. 7, § 5.—OF. *ebullition*, 'an ebullition, boiling'; Cot.—L. *ebullitionem*, acc. of *ebullitio*; a rare word; cf. *ebullitus*, pp. of *ebullire*, to bubble up.—L. *ē*, out; and *bullire*, to bubble, boil. See **BOIL**. Der. from same verb, *ebulli-ent*, Young, Nt. Thoughts, viii. l. 98 from end.

ECARTE, a game at cards. (F.—L. and Gk.) First in 1824. In Thackeray, Van Fair, c. xxv. In this game, cards may be discarded and exchanged; hence the name.—F. *carte*, discarded; pp. of *carter*, to discard.—L. *ex*, out, away; and F. *carte*, Late L. *carta*, from Gk. *χάρτις*, a leaf of papyrus; hence a card. See **CARD** (1).

ECCENTRIC, departing from the centre, odd. (F.—L.—Gk.) In Holland's Pliny, b. ii. c. 15.—F. *eccentric*, 'out of the centre; fol eccentricus, an unruly or irregular comb'; Cot.—Late L. *eccentricus*, coined from Gk. *ἐκκεντρον*, out of the centre.—Gk. *ἐκ*, out; and *κέντρον*, centre. See **CENTRE**. Der. *eccentric*, sb. (Milton, P. L. iii. 575); *-al, -al-ly, -ity*.

ECCLESIASTIC, belonging to the church. (L.—Gk.) Chaucer has *ecclesiast*, sb. C. T. 710 (A 708). Selden, on Drayton's Polyolbion, song 1, note 10, and song 8, note 21, has both *ecclesiastic* and *ecclesiastical*—Late L. *ecclesiasticus*—Gk. *ἐκκλησιαστικός*, belonging to the ἐκκλησία, i.e. assembly, church.—Gk. *ἐκκλητος*, summoned.—Gk. *ἐκκαλώ*, I call forth, summon.—Gk. *ἐκ*, out; and *καλώ*, I call. See **HALE** (2). Der. *ecclesiast-ical*.

ECHELON, a particular (diagonal) arrangement of troops. (F.—L.) First in 1796 (N. E. D.).—F. *échelon*, a step or rung of a ladder; with reference to the successive ranks.—F. *échelle*, a ladder.—L. *scāla*, a ladder (Hatzfeld). See **SCALE** (3).

ECHINUS, a sea-urchin. (L.—Gk.) Chaucer has the pl. *echines*; tr. of Boethius, bk. iii. met. 8.—L. *echinus*—Gk. *ἐχίνος*, a hedgehog, a sea-urchin. + OHG. *igil, G. igel*, AS. *il*, a hedgehog.

ECHO, a repeated sound. (L.—Gk.) ME. *eccho*, Chaucer, C. T. 9065 (E 1189).—L. *ēchō*—Gk. *ἠχώ*, a sound, echo; cf. *ἦχος, ἠχῆ*, a ringing in the ears, noise. Der. *echo*, verb; also *eco-ech-ise*, q. v.

ECLAIRCISSEMENT, a clearing up. (F.—L.) In Dryden, Marriage à la Mode, v. 1.—F. *éclaircissement*, a clearing up.—F. *éclaircir*, to clear up.—F. *clair*, OF. *es-clar*—L. *ex*, out, fully; and *clair*, clear, from L. *clarus*. See **CLAR**.

ECLAT, a striking effect, applause. (F.—L. and Low G.) First in 1674 (N. E. D.).—F. *éclat*, splendour; lit. a bursting out.—F. *éclater*, to burst forth; OF. *esclater*, to shine; *s'esclater*, to burst; Cot. OF G. origin, though the form is doubtful; perhaps from Late L. type **exclappature*, formed from L. *ex*, out, fully, and Low G. *klappen*, to clap, make a noise; see **CLAP**. And see **SLATE** (1).

ECCLECTIC, lit. choosing out. (Gk.) 'Horace, who is . . . sometimes a Stoic, sometimes an Eclectic'; Dryden, Discourse on Satire; Poet. Works, ed. 1851, p. 374.—Gk. *ἐκλεκτικός*, selecting; an Eclectic.—Gk. *ἐκλέγειν*, to select.—Gk. *ἐκ*, out; and *λέγειν*, to choose. Der. *ecclectic-al, -al-ly, -ism*; see **ELOGUE**.

ECLIPSE, a darkening of sun or moon. (F.—L.—Gk.) ME. *eclipse*, often written *clips*; P. Plowman, C. xxi. 140, and footnote.—OF. *eclipse*, 'an eclipse'; Cot.—L. *ēclipse*—Gk. *ἐκλείψω*, a failure, esp. of the light of the sun.—Gk. *ἐκλείπειν*, to leave out, quit, suffer eclipse.—Gk. *ἐκ*, out; and *λείπειν*, to leave. Brugmann, i. § 463. Der. *ecliptic*, Gk. *ἐκλειπτικός*; see Chaucer, On the Astrolabe, prol. l. 67. **ELOGUE**, a pastoral poem. (L.—Gk.) In Sidney's Arcadia,

b. iii. (R.). 'They be not termed *Elogues*, but *Ægiogues*.' Spenser, Argument to Sheph. Kal.; cf. F. *élogue*, an eclogue.—L. *ecloga*, a pastoral poem.—Gk. *ἐλογήω*, a selection; esp. of poems.—Gk. *ἐκλέγειν*, to select; see **ELECTIO**. ¶ Note the modification of spelling, due to F. *élogue*.

ECONOMY, household management. (F.—L.—Gk.) Spelt *economy* in Cotgrave.—MF. *economía*, 'economy'; Cot.—L. *oeconomia*—Gk. *οικονομία*, management of a household. Cf. *οικονομῶ*, I manage a household.—Gk. *οἶκος*, for *οἶκος*, a house, cognate with L. *vicus*; and *νομῶ*, and grade of *νέμω*, to deal out, whence also F. *nomad*, q. v. Der. *econom-ic* (spelt *iconomique*, Gower, C. A. iii. 141, bk. vii. 1670); *-ic-al, -ic-al-ly, -ist, -ise*.

ECSTASY, enthusiasm. (F.—L.—Gk.) In Shak. Mer. Ven. iii. 2. 112.—OF. *ecstasie* (Godefroy); cf. MF. *ecstasie*, 'an extatic, swooning, trance'; Cot.—Late L. *ecstasis*, a trance.—Gk. *ἔκστασις*, displacement; also, a trance.—Gk. *ἐκ*, out; and *στάσις*, a standing, condition, allied to *στημι*, I place.—*ec-STAS*, to stand; see **STAND**. Cf. the phrase *ἐκστασις πνεύματος*, to drive (one) out of his wits. Der. *ecstasie* (Gk. *ἐκστασις*); *-al, -al-ly*.

ECUMENIC, ECUMENICAL, common to the world, general. (L.—Gk.) 'Oecumenical, or universal'; Foxe, Martyrs, p. 8 (R.).—Late L. *oecumenicus*, universal.—Gk. *οἰκουμένης*, universal.—Gk. *οἰκουμένη* (sc. γῆ), the inhabited world; fem. of *οἰκουέμενος*, pres. pt. pass. of *οἰκέω*, I inhabit.—Gk. *οἶκος*, a house. Brugmann, i. § 611. See **ECONOMY**.

ECZEMA, a skin disease. (Gk.) First in 1753 (N. E. D.).—Gk. *ἐκζεμα*, a pustule.—Gk. *ἐκ*, out; to boil over.—Gk. *ἐκ*, out; *ζεω*, to boil. See **YEAST**.

EDDY, a whirling current of water. (E.) In Shak. Lucrèce, 1669. ME. *edy* (= *idy*), The Ioulatte, c. 64. [Either from a lost AS. word with the prefix *ed-* back; or perhaps modified from the Scandinavian by changing *icel. id* to the corresponding AS. *ed-*] (cf. *icel. ida*, an eddy, whirl-pool; *ida*, to be restless, whirl about; Norw. *ida*; Swed. *idal, idd*, an eddy; Dan. *idal, ide* (Rietz)). **B.** Formed from AS. *ed*, back, again; *icel. id*, back. Cf. Goth. *id*, back; OSaxon *iding*, back; OHG. *id*, *ir*, back. Brugmann, i. § 574. Cf. *idly stone* (now *Eddystone*), Arber, Eng. Grammar, iii. 394 (A.D. 1599).

EDGE, the border of a thing. (E.) ME. *egge*; Ancren Riwle, p. 60. AS. *egg*, f. (gen. dat. acc. *egge*), Grein, i. 216. + Du. *egge*; *icel.* and Swed. *egg*; Dan. *eg*; G. *ecke*. Teut. type **agja*, f. Cf. L. *acies*, Gk. *ἀκίς*, a point; St. *acri*—an edge, corner, angle.—*AK*, to pierce; cf. St. *ag*, to pervade. Der. *edge-tool, -wise, -less, edg-ing*; *egg* (2), q. v.

EDIBLE, eatable. (L.) In Bacon, Nat. Hist. sect. 859.—Late L. *edibilis*, eatable.—L. *edere*, to eat. See **EAT**.

EDICT, a proclamation, command. (L.) In Shak. Cor. i. 1. 84; and in Caxton (N. E. D.).—L. *edictum*, a thing proclaimed.—L. *edictus*, pp. of *edicere*, to proclaim.—L. *ē*, forth; and *dicere*, to speak. See **DICTION**.

EDIFY, to build up, instruct. (F.—L.) In Shak. Tw. Nt. v. 298. ME. *ediften*, P. Plowman, C. xxi. 42.—OF. *edifier*, 'to edifice, build'; Cot.—L. *edificare*, to build.—L. *edi-*, stem of *adēs*, a building; and *-fic*, for *facere*, to make. **B.** The L. *adēs* orig. meant 'a fire-place,' or 'hearth'; cf. Irish *aoth*, fire.—*EDIFY*, to kindle. Brugmann, i. § 202. Der. *edify-ing, edifice-at-ion, edifice*, from F. *édifice*, 'an edifice' (Cotgrave), which is from L. *edificium*, a building; *edile*, or *edile*, from L. *adilis*, a magistrate who had the care of public buildings; *edile-ship*.

EDITION, publication. (F.—L.) In Shak. Merry Wi. ii. 1. 78. First in 1551.—OF. *édition* (Hatzfeld).—L. *editiōnem*, acc. of *editio*, a publishing; cf. *editus*, pp. of *edere*, to publish, give out.—L. *ē*, out; and *dare*, to give.—*ED*, to give. Der. from the same source, *editor* (L. *editor*), *-al, -al-ly, -ship*; also *edit*, *editress*, coined words.

EDUCATE, to cultivate, train. (L.) In Shak. L. L. L. v. 1. 86; also *education*. As You Like It, i. 2. 22, 72.—L. *educātus*, pp. of *educare*, to bring out, educate; allied to *educare*, to bring out; see **EDUO**. Der. *educat-or* (L. *educator*), *-ion, -ion-al*.

EDUCE, to bring out. (L.) Not common. In Pope, Ess. on Man, ii. 175; and earlier, in Glanville's Essays, ess. 3 (R.).—L. *educere*, pp. *educatus*, to bring out.—L. *ē*, out; and *ducere*, to lead. See **DUO**. Der. *educible*; *educt-ion*, like pp. *eductus*.

EEL, a fish. (E.) ME. *el* (with long e); pl. *eles*, spelt *elys*, Harbour's Bruce, ii. 577. AS. *ēl*, pl. *ēlas*; Ælfrie's Colloquy, in Thorpe's Analecta, p. 33. + Du. *aal*; *icel. āll*; Dan. *aal*; Swed. *āl*; G. *aal*. Teut. type **ēlaz*. Der. *eel-pout*; AS. *ēla-pūta*, a kind of fish.

EERY, timid; also strange, weird. (E.) 'I'd rove, and ne'er be eerie, O'; Burns; My Ain Kind Deirdre, O. ME. *arg*, *arh*, *arje*, *erse*, timid; spelt *ert* in Cursor Mundi, l. 17685. AS. *aarg*, *earh*, timid, cowardly. Cf. *icel. argr*, *rgr*; G. *arg*, timid; Du. *arg*, bad.

EFFACE, to destroy the appearance of. (F.—L.) In Caxton, Golden Legend, Life of St. James the More, § 8; also in Cotgrave; and Pope, Moral Essays, l. 166.—F. *effacer*, 'to efface, deface, erase'; Cot. Litt. 'to erase a face or appearance.—F. *ef* = L. *ef*, for *ex*, out; and F. *face*, a face. See **FACE**. Der. *effacement*.
EFFECT, a result, consequence. (F.—L.) ME. *effect*, Chaucer, C. T. 321 (A 319).—AF. *effect*, Stat. Reim. l. 189; MF. *effect*, 'an effect, or work'. Cot.—L. *effectum*, acc. of *effectus*, an effect.—L. *effectus*, pp. of *efficere*, to effect.—L. *ef* = *ex* (ex), out; and *ficere*, for *facere*, to make. See **FACE**. Der. *effectual* (from decl. stem *effectu-* of sb. *effectus*), *-al-ly*, *-ate*; *effect-ive* (from pp. *effectus*), *-ive-ly*, *-iveness*; from same source, *efficacy*, q. v.; *efficient*, q. v.

EFFEMINATE, womanish. (L.) In Shak. Rich. III. iii. 7. 211; as a verb, Gower, C. A. iii. 236; bk. vii. 4304.—L. *effeminatus*, pp. of *effeminare*, to make womanish.—L. *ef* = *ex* (ex); and *femina*, a woman. See **FEMINE**. Der. *effeminately*, *-ness*, *effeminacy*.

EFFENDI, sir, master. (Turkish—Gk.) Turk. *efendi*, sir (a title).—Mod. Gk. *ἐπίσημος*, which is from Gk. *ἀνδρῆς*, a despotic master, ruler. See **Authentic**.

EFFERVESCE, to bubble or froth up. (L.) '*Effervescence*, a boiling over, . . . a violent ebullition'; Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715.—L. *effervesco* = L. *ef* = *ex* (ex); and *fervere*, to begin to boil, inceptive of *fervere*, to glow, boil. See **FERVENT**. Der. *effervescent*, *-ness*.

EFFETE, exhausted. (L.) In Burton, Anat. of Melancholy, ii. 4. 1. 5; p. 370 (H. 1).—L. *effetus*, *effatus*, weakened by having brought forth young.—L. *ef* = *ex* (ex); and *ferre*, breeding. See **FETUS**.

EFFICACY, force, virtue. (L.) In Sir T. Elyot, Castle of Health, h. ii. c. 22. Englied from L. *efficacia*, power.—L. *efficaci-*, from *efficax*, efficacious.—L. *ef* = *ex* (ex); *fic-*, from *facere*, to make; and suffix *-ax*. See **EFFECT**. Der. *efficacious*, *-ous-ly*, *-ness*. ¶ The ME. word for efficacy was *efficace*, Ancren Riwle, p. 246; from F. *efficace* (Cotgrave).

EFFICIENT, causing an effect. (F.—L.) In Tyndal's Works, p. 335; col. 1 (end).—F. *efficient*, 'efficient'; Cot.—L. *efficientem*, acc. of *efficiens*, pres. pt. of *efficare*. See **EFFECT**. Der. *efficiently*, *efficiency*, *efficiency*; also *co-efficient*.

EFFIGY, a likeness of a man's figure. (L.) Spelt *effigies* in Shak. As You Like It, ii. 7. 193.—L. *effigies*, an effigy, image.—L. *effig-*, base of *effingere*, to form.—L. *ef* = *ex* (ex); and *ingere*, to form. See **FEIGN**. ¶ Cf. F. *effigie*, 15th cent. (Hatzfeld).

EFFLORESCENCE, a flowering, eruption on the skin, formation of a powder. (F.—L.) In Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, h. vi. c. 12. § 5.—F. *efflorescence*, Cot.—L. *efflorescentia*, a coined word from *efflorescere*, inceptive form of *efflorere*, to blossom.—L. *ef* = *ex* (ex); and *florere*, to blossom, from *flor-*, stem of *flis*, a flower. See **FLOWER**.

EFFLUENCE, a flowing out. (L.) In HOLLAND'S Plutarch, p. 1059; Milton, P. L. iii. 6. Coined from L. *effluens*, stem of pres. pt. of *effluere*, to flow out.—L. *ef* = *ex* (ex); and *fluere*, pp. *fluens*, to flow. See **FLUENT**. Der. from the same verb, *effluent*; *efflux* (from pp. *effluxus*); *effluvia* (L. *effluuium*).

EFFORT, an exertion of strength. (F.—L.) In Cotgrave; and in Caxton, Sons of Aymon, c. 34 (p. 527, l. 21).—F. *effort*, 'an effort, endeavour'; Cot. Verbal sb. from F. *efforcier*, or *s'efforcier*, 'to endeavour'; Cot.—F. *ef* = L. *ef* = *ex* (ex); and *forcier*, to force, from *force*, sb. See **FORCE**.

EFFRONTERY, boldness, hardihood. (F.—L.) In Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715.—F. *effronterie*, 'impudency'; Cot.—OF. *effronté*, 'shameless'; Cot. Formed with prefix *ef* = L. *ef* = *ex* (ex) from F. *front*, the forehead, front. See **FRONT**, **FRONT**, **CONFRONT**.
EFFULGENT, shining forth. (L.) The sb. *effulgent* is in Milton, P. L. iii. 388.—L. *effulgent-*, stem of *effulgere*, pres. pt. of *effulgere*, to shine forth.—L. *ef* = *ex* (ex); and *fulgere*, to shine. See **FULGENT**. Der. *effulgence*.

EFFUSE, to pour forth. (L.) In Shak. 1 Hen. VI. v. 4. 52. [The sb. *effusion* is in Oecleue, Letter of Cupide, st. 61].—L. *effusus*, pp. of *effundere*, to pour forth.—L. *ef* = *ex* (ex); and *fundere*, to pour. See **FUSE**. Der. *effusion*, *-ive*, *-ive-ly*, *-iveness*.

EFT, a newt; of which it is a variant. See **NEWT**.

EGG (1), the oval body from which chickens, &c. are hatched. (Scand.) ME. *egg*, pl. *eggis*, *eggis* (from Norse); also *ey*, pl. *eiren* (from AS). The pl. *eggis* is in P. Plowman, B. xi. 343. (Chaucer has AS. C. T. 16274 (G 806); cf. pl. *eiren* in Ancren Riwle, p. 66. AS. *æg*, Grein, i. 55; pl. *ægru* (whence *eire*, and the double pl. *eiren*); Du. *eg*, Grein, i. 101; *eggen*; Dan. *æg*; Swed. *ägg*; G. *ei*. Prob. allied to Irish *ugh*; Gael. *uigh*; W. *uy*; L. *ouum*; Gk. *ōvōn*. See **OVAL**. Brugmann, i. § 309 (2).

EGG (2), to instigate. (Scand.) ME. *eggen*, Ancren Riwle, p. 146.—Icel. *eggja*, to egg on, goad.—Icel. *egg*, an edge; see **EDGE**.

EGLANTINE, sweetbrier, &c. (F.—L.) In Spenser, Sonnet 26. ME. *eglantine*, *eglantier*, Maundeville, Trav. c. ii. p. 14.—F. *églantine*, formerly *aiglantine*; another OF. form was *aiglantier*, given by

Cotgrave, and explained as 'an eglantine or sweetbrier tree.'—OF. *aiglant*, *aiglant*, the same, Godefroy; (whence *aiglant-ine*, *aiglant-ier*); for *aiglant* = Late L. **aculentus*, prickly (not *whetted*), formed (with suffix *-lentus*) from *acus*, a needle. Cf. L. *acu-leus*, a sting, prickle. See **AGLET**.

EGOTIST, a self-opinionated person. (L.) Both *egotist* and *egotism* occur in the Spectator, no. 562. They are coined words, from L. *ego*, I. See L. ¶ Also *ego-ism*, *ego-ist* (F. *égoïsme*, *égoïste*). *Ego-ist* is the right form; *egotist* seems to have been imitated from words like *dramat-ist*, where, however, the *t* is a part of the stem of the sb. Der. *egotist-ic*, *egotise*.

EGREGIOUS, excellent, select. (L.) In Shak. Cymb. v. 5. 211.—L. *egregius*, chosen out of the flock, excellent; with suffix *-ous*.—L. *egreg-*, out of the flock. See **Gregarious**. Der. *egregiously*, *-ness*.

EGRESS, a going out, departure. (L.) In Shak. Merry Wives, ii. 1. 225.—L. *egressus*, a going out.—L. *egressus*, pp. of *egredior*, I go out.—L. *eg-*, out; and *gradior*, I go. See **GRADE**.

EGRET, the lesser white heron. (F.—OHG.) In Levens and Huloet. The Anglo-French *égret* occurs in the Liber Albus, p. 467.—OF. *égrette*, *aigrette*, 'a fowl like a heron'; Cot. Dimin. of a form **aigre*, of which OF. *aigron*, a heron (Supp. to Godefroy) is an augmentative form. This *aigron* is the same as F. *héron*, OF. *héron*, a heron. **Aigre* exactly answers to the OHG. *heiger*, *haiger*, a heron; and *egret* (for *hegr-et*) is merely the dimin. of the heron (*-hegr-*) in *her-con*. See **HERON**.

EHI interj. of surprise. (E.) ME. *ey*: Chaucer, C. T. 3766 (A 3768). AS. *eh*, eh! Grein, i. 63, 250. Cf. F. *eh*! Du. *he*! G. *ei*! See **Ah**!

EIDER-DUCK, a kind of sea-duck. (Scand.) Not old; and not in Johnson. 'The *eider* bolster.' Darwin, Bot. Garden, c. iii. 388. *Duck* is an English addition. Adapted from Icel. *ædur*, gen. of *ædre*, an eider-duck; where *æ* is pronounced like *E* in *time*. Der. *eider-down* (wholly Scandinavian); from Icel. *ædur-dün*, eider-down. See **NORW. ædur** in Falk and Topp.

EIGHT, twice four. (E.) ME. *eight* (with final *e*), Chaucer, C. T. 12705 (C 771). AS. *eahtha*, Grein, i. 235.—Du. *acht*; Icel. *átta*; Dan. *otte*; Swed. *åtta*; Goth. *ahth*; OHG. *ahth*; MHG. *achte*, *ähte*, G. *acht*; Irish *ocht*; Gael. *ocht*; W. *uyth*; Corn. *eth*; Bret. *ek*, *eiz*; L. octo; Gk. *okto*; Pers. *kash*, *Zend ashka*, Skt. *ashkuta*. Idg. type, **okt(u)*. Der. *eight* (for *eight-ik*) = AS. *eahtha*; *eighty* (for *eight-ty*) = AS. *eahthig*; *eighthen* (for *eight-ten*) = AS. *eahthain*; also *eighth-ly*, *eight-ieth*, *eight-hen*.

EISIL, vinegar. (F.—L.) Spelt *eile*, Hamlet, v. 1. 299. ME. *eisil*, Ancren Riwle, p. 404.—OF. *aisil*, *eisil*, vinegar. From a L. type **acitillum*, = L. *acetum*, vinegar.

EISTEDDFOD, a congress of Welsh bards. (W.) First in 1822 (N. E. D.). But it is spelt *stethu* in Drayton, Polyolb. iv. 179.—W. *eisteddfod*, a sitting, session, congress.—W. *eistedd*, to sit.

EITHER, one of two. (E.) ME. *either*, *eyther*, *ayther*, *ayker*; Chaucer, Parl. Foules, 125. AS. *egþer*, Matt. ix. 17; a contracted form of *æghwæþer*, Grein, i. 65. Compounded of *æ* + *ge* + *hwæþer*; where *æ* = *aye*, *ever*, *ge* is a common prefix, and *hwæþer* is F. *whether*; March, A. S. Gram. sect. 136. Cf. Du. *ieder*; OHG. *iowedar*, MHG. *ioweder*, G. *jeder* (without *-er*). See **AYE** and **Whether**. ¶ ME. *eyther* was confused with ME. *outher*, *E*, or; see **Or** (1).

EJACULATE, to jerk out an utterance. (L.) The sb. *ejaculation* is in Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, h. iii. c. 4. § 5.—L. *iaculatus*, pp. of *iaculāre*, to cast out.—L. *ej-*, out; and *iaculāre*, to cast, from *iaculum*, a missile, from *iacere*, to throw. See **JET**. Der. *ejaculat-ion*, *-ory*; and see below.

EJECT, to cast out. (L.) In Shak. Cor. iii. 1. 287.—L. *ēiectus*, pp. of *ēicere*, to cast out.—L. *ej-*, out; and *icere*, to cast. See above. Der. *eject-ment*, *-ion*.

EKE (1), to augment. (E.) ME. *eken*, Northern form; the Southern form is *eken*; 'these foolies, that her sorowes eke'; Chaucer, Troil. 1. 705. OMerc. *ican*, to augment; AS. *eccan*; Grein, i. 229. Teut. type **aukjan-*, weak verb; allied to Icel. *auka*; Swed. *öka*; Dan. *øge*; Goth. *aukan* (neuter). Cf. I. *augere*, to increase; Skt. *ōjas*, strength. Brugmann, i. § 539 (2). (✓AWEGW); whence also *auktion*, *augment*. Der. *eke*, conj.

EKE (2), also. (E.) ME. *ek*, *ek*, *ek*; Chaucer, C. T. 41. AS. *æc*, Grein, i. 251.—Du. *ook*; Icel. *auk*; Swed. *och*; and Dan. *og*; and Goth. *auk*. All from the Teut. base **auk-*, Idg. **auk-*.

ELABORATE, laborious, produced with labour. (L.) 'The elaborate Muse'; Ben Jonson, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry, l. 140.—L. *elaboratus*, pp. of *elaborare*, to labour greatly.—L. *el-*, forth, fully; and *laborare*, to work, from *labor-*, stem of *labor*, work. See **LABOUR**. Der. *elaborate*, verb: *-ly*, *-ness*, *elaboration*.

ELAND, a S. African antelope. (Du.—G.—Lith.) Spelt *elam*: Hakluyt, Voy. iii. 104. From Du. *eland*, an elk.—G. *elend*.—Lith. *ėlis*, an elk. Cf. W. *elain*, a hind; Russ. *olēna*, a stag. See **ELK**.

ELAPSE, to glide away. (L.) 'Elapsed, gone or slipped away'; Phillips, ed. 1706. — *L. elapsus*, pp. of *elabi*, to glide away. — *L. ē*, away; and *lābi*, to glide. See **LAPSE**. Der. *elapse*, sb.

ELASTIC, springing back. (Gk.) Pope has *elasticity*; Dunciad, i. 186. Phillips, ed. 1706, has *elasticity* and *elastic*. A scientific word, coined from a Gk. *ἑλαστικός*, propulsive; from Gk. *ἔλαω* — *ἔλαυνω*, I drive (fut. *ἔλασω*). Allied to *L. alacer*. See **ALACRITY**. Der. *elasticity*, -ness.

ELATE, lifted up, proud. (L.) ME. *elat*; Chaucer, C. T. 14173 (B 3357). — *L. elatus*, lifted up. — *L. ē*, out, up; and *latus* = *latus*, connected with *tollere*, to lift. — *✓ TEL*, to lift. Der. *elatedly*, -ness; *elation*.

ELBOW, the bend of the arm. (E.) ME. *elbowe*; Chaucer, Good Women, prol. 179. AS. *elboga*; in Voc. 158. 8; *ein-boga*, tr. of Bede, bk. v. c. 3. — *Du. elleboog*; Icel. *albogi*, *ölbogi*, *ölbogi*, *ölbogi*; Dan. *albue*; OHG. *elimbog*, MHG. *elimboge*, G. *elimbogen*. β. Compounded of AS. *el* = *el* < **alinn*, cognate with Goth. *aleina*, a cubit (*L. ulna*, the elbow, Gk. *ὤλενη*, the elbow); and *boga*, a bending, a bow. 1. Of these, the first *el* is allied to Skt. *arāni*, the elbow; see **ELL**. 2. The AS. *boga* is from **bueh*, to bend; see **BOW** (1). *✓ Cf.* Swed. *armbåge*, the elbow, lit. arm-bow. Der. *elbow*, verb; *elbow-room*.

ELD, old age, antiquity. (E.) Nearly obsolete; but once common. In Shak. Merry Wives, iv. 4. 36; Meas. iii. 1. 36. ME. *elde*, Chaucer, C. T. 2449 (A 2447). OMerc. *eldu*, old age (O. E. Texts, p. 542), from OMerc. *ald*, old. Cf. AS. *yltu*, *yltu*, antiquity, old age; Grein, ii. 769; also *ald*, *eldu*, *eld*, id. i. 56, 222. — *✓ Icel. eldi*; Dan. *ælde*. Allied to Icel. *öld*, an age; Goth. *alths*, an age. See **OLD**.

ELDER (1), older. (E.) The use as a sh. is very old. ME. *elder*, *eldre*; 'tho londes that his eldres women'; Rob. of Brunne, p. 144; cf. P. Plowman, C. x. 214. In AS., the same use occurs in the Hicliking Homilies, p. 195: 'ure yldran', our elders. OMerc. *eldra* (AS. *yldran*), elder, adj.; compar. of OMerc. *ald* (AS. *ald*), old. See **OLD**. Der. *elderly*, elder-ship.

ELDER (2), the name of a tree. (E.) The *d* is excrement; the right form is *eller*. ME. *eller*, P. Plowman, B. i. 68; cf. *ellerna* tree, id. A. i. 66. AS. *ellen*, *ellern*, Cockayne's Leechdoms, iii. 324; *ellern*, Corpus Gloss. 1775. + Low G. *ellorn*; Bremen Wörterbuch, i. 303; also *ellern*, *ellhorn*, *ellhorn* (Lübben). *✓* Distinct from *alder*. There is nothing to connect it in form with G. *holunder*.

ELDEST, oldest. (E.) ME. *eldest*, *eldeste*. OMerc. *ældesta* (AS. *yldsta*), Grein, i. 239; formed by vowel-change from OMerc. *ald* (AS. *ald*), old. See **OLD**.

ELCAMPAINE, a plant. (F.—L.) In Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xii. c. 5. § 7; spelt *elcampaine*, Sir T. Elyot, Castel of Helth, b. iii. c. 12. Shortened from F. *enule-campaine*, 'the hearbe called helcampaine'; Cot.—*L. inula campaina*; where *inula* is the L. name for elcampaine in Pliny, as above. At the same time, the substitution of *el* for *F. enule* was due to AS. *colne*, *colne* (for **ulna*, a perversion of *ulna*); Voc. 26. 23; 36. 11. Cf. *elcampaine*, Med. Works of 14th Cent., ed. Henslow, p. 115. β. *Campaina*, fem. of *campānus*, is a Late L. form, and perhaps means merely growing in the fields; cf. *L. campestris*, of or pertaining to the fields (Lewis), though the proper L. word for this is *campestris*; see **CAMPESTRAL**.

ELECT, chosen. (L.) In Shak. Rich. II. iv. 126; and used by Caston (see Trevisa, tr. of Higden, iii. 99. l. 2). — *L. electus*, pp. of *eligere*, to choose out. — *L. ē*, out; and *legere*, to choose. See **LEGEND**. Der. *elect*, verb; *election* (OF. *election*), Rob. of Brunne, p. 208; *electioneer*; *elective*, -or, -or-al; cf. also *eligible*, q. v.; *elegant*, q. v.; *elite*, q. v.

ELECTRIC, belonging to electricity. (L.—Gk.) Sir T. Browne speaks of 'electric bodies'; Vulg. Errors, b. ii. c. 4. Coined from *L. electricum*, amber; from its electrical power when rubbed. — Gk. *ἤλεκτρον*, amber; also shining metal; allied to *ἤλεκτρον*, gleaming. Der. *electric-ian*, *electric-ity*, *electricity*, *electro-meter*; &c.

ELECTUARY, a kind of confection. (L.—Gk.) [ME. *lectuarie*, Chaucer, prol. 428 (A 426). — OF. *lectuarie*, *lectuarie* (Godefroy); MF. *lectuarie*, 'an electuary; a medicinale composition made of choice drugs, and of substance between a syrrop and a conserve'; Cot.] — *L. electuarius*, *electuarius*, an electuary, a medicine that dissolves in the mouth; perhaps for **electuarius*, from Gk. *ἤλεκτρον*, an electuary. — Gk. *ἤλεκτρον*, to lick away. See **LICK**. *✓* The usual Lat. word is *eliqua*, Latinised from Gk. *ἤλεκτρον*, medicine that is licked away, from *ἔλκεω*, to lick.

ELEMOOSYNARY, relating to alms. (L.—Gk.) 'Eleemosynary, an almsman, or one that gives alms.' Blount's Gloss. ed. 1674. Also used as an adj.; Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, c. 16 (R.). — Late L. *elemosynarius*, an almsman. — Gk. *ἐλεημοσύνη*, alms. See **ALMS**.

ELEGANT, choice, grateful, neat. (F.—L.) In Cotgrave, and in Milton, P. L. ix. 1018. Shak. has *elegant*, L. l. iv. 2. 126. Caxton has 'elegant and fnyr'; Golden Legend, Moses, § 2. — MF.

elegant, 'elegant, eloquent'; Cot.—*L. elegantem*, acc. of *elegans*, tasteful, neat. — *L. ē*, out; and *leg-*, base of *legere*, to choose. See **ELECT**. Der. *elegant*, *elegant-y*.

ELEGY, a lament, funeral ode. (F.—L.—Gk.) 'An Elegy' is the title of a poem by Spenser. — MF. *elegie*, 'an elegy'; Cot.—*L. elegia*. — Gk. *ἐλεγεία*, an elegy, fem. sing.; but orig. *ῥα ἐλεγεία*, neut. pl., an elegiac poem; plur. of *ἐλεγείον*, a distich consisting of a hexameter and a pentameter. — Gk. *ἐλεῖος*, a lament. Der. *elegiac*, *elegist*.

ELEMENT, a first principle. (L.) In early use. 'The four elementz'; On Popular Science, l. 120; in Wright's Popular Treatises on Science, p. 134. — OF. *element* (Hatzfeld). — *L. elementum*, a first principle. Der. *elemental*, -al-ly, -ar-y.

ELEPHANT, the largest quadruped. (F.—L.—Gk.) ME. *alisauant*, King Alisaunders, 5293; Lydgate has *elyphannt*, Siege of Troye, bk. ii. c. 11. l. 142. [The AS. form *olend* was used to mean 'a camel'; Mark, i. 6.] — OF. *elefant* (Roquefort); *elefant*, Philip de Thaurin, Bestiary, l. 691; also *elephant*; Cot.—*L. elephanteum*, acc. of *elephas*. — Gk. *ἐλεφάντα*, acc. of *ἐλέphas*. Of unknown origin; some compare Heb. *eleph*, an ox; see **ALPHABET**. Or from the Semitic *al*, def. article, and Skt. *ibhas*, an elephant. Der. *elephantine*.

ELEVATE, to raise up. (L.) 'As many degrees as thy pool [pole] is *elevat*.' Chaucer, Astrolabe, pt. ii. c. 23. — *L. elevatus*, pp. of *elevare*, to lift up. — *L. ē*, out, up; and *levare*, to make light, lift, from *levis*, light. See **LEVITY**. Der. *elevation*, -or.

ELEVEN, ten and one. (E.) ME. *enleuen* (with *u*—*v*), Layamon, 23364. AS. *endulfan*, Gen. xxxii. 22; older form *endrofan*, tr. of Bede, bk. v. c. 18; ONorthumb. *endulfne*, Luke, xxiv. 9. Cf. OFries. *andlawa*, *elleva*, + *Du. elf*; Icel. *elfur*; later *elfu*; Dan. *ellev*; Swed. *elfen*; Goth. *ainlf*; OHG. *ainlf*, G. *elf*, *elf*. β. All from a Teut. base **ainlf*, which best appears in the Goth. *ain*, ii. 292. 1. Here *ain* = AS. *ain* = *one*. 2. The suffix *-lf* is plainly cognate with the suffix *-lika* in Lithuanian *vienolika*, eleven, Piek, ii. 292. And it is probable that *-lika* means 'remaining'; cf. *L. lingue* (pt. t. *lingui*), to leave. Thus the sense is 'one remaining, after ten'. Brugmann, ii. § 175. Cf. *twelve* and *thirteen*, try-*lika*, thirteen. Der. *eleven-th*.

ELF, a little sprite. (E.) ME. *elf*, Chaucer, C. T. 6455 (D 873). AS. *elf*, Grein, i. 56. + *Icel. elfr*; Dan. *alf*; Swed. *alf*; OHG. *alp*; G. *elf*, also *alp*, a nightmare, incubus. Der. *elfin*, adj. (*-elf-en*), Spenser, F. O. ii. 10. 71; *elfin*, sb. (*-elf-en*, dimin. of *elf*), id., i. 10. 60; *elfish*, ME. *elvisch*, Chaucer, C. T. 16219 (G 751); *elf-lok*. *✓* Probably *elfin*, sb. is merely a peculiar use of *elfin*, adj.; and this again stands for *elf-en*, with adj. suffix *-en*, as in *gold-en*; though prob. suggested by AS. *elfen*, a female elf, whence MF. *elven*, an elf, Guy of Warwick, ed. Turnhill, 3862 (N. E. D.). Doublet, *naf*.

ELICIT, to draw out, coax out. (L.) Orig. a pp. *Elicite*, drawn out or allured; Blount's Gloss. ed. 1674. — *L. elicere*, pp. of *elicerē*, to draw out. — *L. ē*, out; and *lucere*, to entice. See **LAOCE**.

ELIDE, to strike out. (L.) 'The strength of their arguments is *elided*.' Hooker, Eccl. Polity, b. iv. s. 4. — *L. elidere*, to strike out. — *L. ē*, out; and *ludere*, to dash, hurt. See **LESION**. Der. *elision*, q. v., from pp. *elidens*.

ELIGIBLE, fit to be chosen. (F.—L.) In Cotgrave. — MF. *eligibile*, 'eligible, to be elected'; Cot.—Late L. *eligibilis*; formed with suffix *-ibilis* from *eligere*, to choose. See **ELECT**. Der. *eligibly*, *eligibility*; also *eligibility*, formed from *eligibilis*.

ELIMINATE, to get rid of. (L.) 'Eliminate, to put out or cast forth of doors; to publish abroad.' Blount's Gloss. ed. 1674. — *L. eliminatus*, pp. of *elimināre*, lit. to put forth from the threshold. — *L. ē*, forth; and *limin-*, stem of *limen*, a threshold, allied to *limen*, a boundary; see **LIMIT**. Der. *elimination*.

ELISION, a striking out. (L.) In Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 124. — *L. elisionem*, acc. of *elisin*, a striking out; cf. *elisin*, pp. of *elidere*, to strike out. See **ELIDE**.

ELITE, a choice set (in society). (F.—L.) 'The elite of crowds,' Byron, Don Juan, bk. xiii. st. 80. — F. *élite*. — *L. electa*, f. of *electus*, chosen, pp. of *eligere*, to choose out. See **ELECT**.

ELIXIR, the philosopher's stone. (Arab.—Gk.) In Chaucer, C. T. 16331 (G 863). — Arab. *al-ikshir*, the philosopher's stone; where *el* is the definite article; Palmer's Pers. Dict. col. 44. It also meant a sort of powder (Devic); from Gk. *ἐξ-ῥω*, dry powder, or *ἐξ-ῥω*, dry residuum.

ELK, a kind of large deer. (E.) 'Th' unwieldy *elk*,' Drayton, Noah's Flood. ME. *elke*, Book of St. Alban's, fol. D iii, back, l. 4; *elk*, K. James I. King's Quair, st. 156. An AF. pronunciation of AS. *elh*, an elk, Voc. 12. 30; *elch*, Voc. 51. 36. (Also *Burke* from AS. *burh*, &c.) Cf. Icel. *elgr*; Swed. *elk*, an elk; (OHG. *elaho*, MHG. *elch*. + Russ. *olna*, a stag (cf. *Du. eland*, an elk); *L. alces*; Gk. *ἄλκη*; Skt. *ṛksha*—*vedic prya*—, a kind of antelope. (Hilatory obscure.)

ELL, a measure of length. (E.) ME. *elle*, *alme*; Prompt. Parv. p. 138. AS. *eln*, a cubit; see Matt. vi. 27, Lu. xii. 25 (Grein, i. 235);

ela-gemat, the measure of an ell (ibid.). + *Du. elle*, an ell; somewhat more than 3-4ths of a yard (Sewel); Icel. *alín*, the arm from the elbow to the tip of the middle-finger; an ell; Swed. *alin*, an ell; Dan. *alen*, an ell; Goth. *aleina*, a cubit; OHG. *alina*, MHG. *elne*, G. *elle*, an ell. + *L. ulna*, the elbow; also, a cubit; Gk. *ὐλὴν*, the elbow. The Teut. type is **alainā*, f. Brugmann, i. § 159. β. *Ell-el-el* in *el-bow*; see *Elbow*.

ELLIPSE, an oval figure. (L.—Gk.) **Ellipsis*, a defect; also, a certain crooked line coming of the byas-cutting of the cone or cylinder; Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. = *L. ellipsis*, a want, defect; also, an ellipse. = Gk. *ἐλλειψις*, a leaving behind, defect, an ellipse of a word; also the figure called an ellipse, so called because its plane forms with the base of the cone a less angle than that of the parabola (Liddell). = (Gk. *ἐλλείπειν*, to leave in, to come short. = Gk. *ἐλ-, for ἐν, in*; and *λείπειν*, to leave, cognate with *L. liquere*. See *Eclipse*. Der. *elliptic-al*, from Gk. *ἐλλειπτικός*, adj., formed from *ἐλλείπειν*.

ELM, a kind of tree. (F.) ME. *elm*, Chaucer, C. T. 2024 (A 2922). AS. *elm*; Gloss. to Cockayne's Saxon Leechdoms. + Icel. *almar*; Dan. *alm*, *alm*; Swed. *alm*, + *L. ulmus*; whence G. *ulm*, Du. *olm*. Cf. Gael. *leamhan*, Mid. Irish *leam*, elm.

ELOCUTION, clear utterance. (L.) In Ben Jonson, Underwoods, xxii. 56; and Hawes, Pastime of Pleasure, c. xi. l. 1. = *L. elocutio*, from nom. *elocutio*; cf. *elocutus*, pp. of *elocui*, to speak out. = *L. ē*, out; *loqui*, to speak. See *Eloquent*. Der. *elocution-ary*, -ist.

ELOIGN, ELOIN, to remove and keep at a distance, to withdraw. (F.—L.) **Eloine*, to remove, banish, or send a great way from; Blount's Nomo-lexicon. Still in use as a law term. Spenser writes *eloyne*, F. Q. i. 4. 20. = OF. *elaignier*, MF. *eloigner* (mod. F. *éloigner*), 'to remove, banish, drive, set, put far away, keep aloof'; Cotgrave. = OF. *elo-*, prefix; and *loing* (mod. F. *loin*), 'far, a great way off'; Cot. = *L. ex*, off, away; *longē*, adv. afar, from *longus*, adj. long, far. See *Ex* and *Long*; also *Purlown*.

ELONGATE, to lengthen. (Late L.) Formerly 'to remove'; Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. iv. c. 13, § 14. = Late L. *elongatus*, pp. of *elongare*, to remove; a verb coined from *L. ē*, out, off, and *longus*, long. See *Long*. Der. *elongat-ion*.

ELOPE, to run away. (AF.—Scanul.) Spelt *elope*, Spenser, F. Q. v. 4. 9. = AF. *alope*, to elope; Year-books of Edw. III. 1337-8, p. 587. The AF. prefix *a-* is prob. for OF. *ex-* (< *L. ex*, away), as in *abash*. β. ME. *elope*, to run (Cath. Angl.) is from Icel. *klappa*, to run, cognate with E. *leap*, q.v. Cf. Du. *loopen*, to run, whence Du. *ontloopen*, to escape, with prefix *ont-* = G. *ent-*, as in *entlaufen*, to run away. Der. *elope-ment*.

ELOQUENT, gifted with good utterance. (F.—L.) ME. *eloquent*, Gower, C. A. iii. 85; bk. vii. 37; cf. *eloquence*, Chaucer, C. T. 10090 (F 678). = OF. *eloquent*; Cot. = *L. eloquent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *elocui*, to speak out. = *L. ē*, out; and *loqui*, to speak. See *Elocution*. Der. *eloquent-ly*, *eloquence*.

ELSE, otherwise. (E.) ME. *elle*, always an adverb; Chaucer, C. T. 13867 (H 2129). AS. *elles*, otherwise, Matt. vi. 1; an adverbial form, orig. gen. sing. from a stem **aljo-*, signifying 'other'; cf. AS. *celand*, a foreign land, Grein, i. 223. + MSwed. *älses*, otherwise (Ihre); whence mod. Swed. *eljes*, with excrement; t. MIIIG. *alles*, *alles*, otherwise, an adverb of genitival form. Cf. Goth. *aljis*, other; *L. alias*, otherwise, else, from *alius*, other. See *Alien*. Der. *else-where*.

ELUCIDATE, to make clear. (Late L.) **Elucidate*, to make bright, to manifest; Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. = Late L. *elucidatus*, pp. of *elucidare*; compounded from *L. ē*, out, very, and *lucidus*, bright. See *Lucid*. Der. *elucidat-ion*, -or, -ive.

ELUDE, to avoid slyly. (L.) In Hp. Taylor, vol. i. ser. 5 (R.); and Milton, P. L. ix. 158. = *L. eludere*, pp. *elusus*, to mock, deceive. = *L. ē*, out; and *ludere*, to play. See *Ludicrous*. Der. *elus-ive*, -ive-ly, -ion, -or-y; from pp. *elusus*.

ELYSIUM, a heaven. (L.—Gk.) In Shak. Two Gent. ii. 7. 38. = *L. elysium*. = Gk. *Ἠλύσιον*, short for *Ἠλύσιον πεδῖον*, the Elysian field; Homer, Od. 4. 563. Der. *Elys-an*.

EM-, prefix. (F.—L.) F. *em-*, from *L. in-*, for *in*; before *b* and *p*. Hence *em-balm*, to anoint with balm; *em-bank*, to enclose with a bank, cast up a bank; *em-body*, to enclose in a body; &c.

EMACIATE, to make thin. (L.) In Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. vii. c. 13, § 6. = *L. emaciatus*, pp. of *emaciare*, to make thin. = *L. ē*, out, very; and *maci-*, base of *maci-* = *mac-*, leanness; cf. *maer*, lean. See *Maigre*. Der. *emaciat-ion*.

EMANATE, to flow from. (L.) 'In all bodily emanations;' Hp. Hall, Contemplations, New Test., b. iv. cont. 7. § 19. = *L. emanatus*, pp. of *emanare*, to flow out. = *L. ē*, out; and *manare*, to flow. *Manare* = **madnare*, from the base *mad-* in *L. madidus*, wet, *madere*, to be moist. Cf. Skt. *mad*, to be wet, to get drunk. Brugmann, i. § 762 (2). Der. *emanat-ion*, -ive.

EMANCIPATE, to set free. (L.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674.

= *L. emancipatus*, pp. of *emancipare*, to set free. = *L. ē*, out; and *manipare*, to transfer property, from *manip-*, stem of *maneps*, one who acquires property; lit. one who takes it in hand; from *man-*, base of *manus*, the hand; and *capere*, to take. See *Manual* and *Capable*. Der. *emancipat-or*, -ion.

EMASCULATE, to deprive of virility. (L.) 'Which have emasculated [become emasculated] or turned women;' Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. iii. c. 17, § 2. = *L. emascultus*, pp. of *emasculare*, to castrate. = *L. ē*, out, away; and *masculus*, male. See *Male*. Der. *emasculat-ion*.

EMBALM, to anoint with balm. (F.) In Shak. Timon, iv. 3. 30. Spelt *imbalm* in Cotgrave. ME. *embaumen*; Chaucer, Leg. Good Women, 676; cf. *baumty*, *bawlnyt*, embalmed, in Barbour's Bruce, xx. 286. = OF. *embaumer*, to inhalm; Cot. = OF. *em* = *en* < *L. in*; and *baume*, balm. See *Balm*.

EMBANK, to cast up a mound. (Hybrid; F. and E.) Spelt *imbark* in Bailey's Dict., vol. ii. ed. 1731. Coined from F. *em* (L. *in* = *in*), and F. *bank*. See *Em* and *Bank*. Der. *embank-ment*.

EMBARGO, a stoppage of ships. (Span.—Late L.) 'By laying an embargo upon all shipping in time of war;' Blackstone, Comment. b. i. c. 7. = Span. *embargo*, an embargo, seizure, arrest; cf. Span. *embargar*, to lay on an embargo, arrest; for Late L. type **imbaricare*, to bar in. = *L. im-*, for *in*, in; and Late L. *barra*, a bar. Hence *embargo* = a putting of a bar in the way. See *Bar*, *Barriade*, *Embarras*. Der. *embargo*, vrb.

EMBARK, to put or go on board ship. (F.) In Hamlet, i. 3. 1. = OF. *embarguer*, 'to imbark'; Cot. = F. *em* < *L. in* = *in*; and F. *barque*, a bark. See *Bark* (1). Der. *embark-ut-ion*.

EMBARRASS, to perplex. (F.—Span.—Late L.) 'I saw my friend a little embarrassed;' Spectator, no. 109, § 6. = F. *embarrasser*, to intricate, pester, intangle, perplex; Cot. = Span. *embarrasar*, to embarrass. = Span. *em* = (*L. in* = *in*); and *barra*, a bar. See *Bar*, *Embargo*. Der. *embarrass-ment*. ¶ The form *barras* may be compared with Prov. *barras*, *barrasso*, a large bar (Mistral); or with Span. *barras*, pl. bars. There was a game called *juego de barras* (Mistral, Span. Dict.). Kürtling, § 1245.

EMBASSY, the mission of an ambassador. (F.—Late L.—C.) 1. Shak. has *embassy*, L. L. L. i. 1. 135; also *embassye*, Much Ado, i. 1. 282; and *embassade* (= OF. *embassade*, Cotgrave), 3 Hen. VI., iv. 3. 32. 2. Latimer has *ambassadors*, Sermon on the Ploughers, l. 180 (in Skent's Specimens). Chaucer has *ambassadors*, Sir-text, B. 233. 3. Embassy is a modification of OF. *ambascie* = Low L. *ambasciata*, sb. (whence also MF. *ambassade*); orig. fem. of pp. of *ambasciare*, to send on a mission, from *ambascia*, a mission (of Celtic origin). See further under *Ambassador*.

EMBATTLE (1), to furnish with battlements. (F.) ME. *embattelen*, *embattell*; Chaucer, C. T. 14866 (H 4050; Lansdowne MS.). = OF. *em* or *en* (< *L. in* = *in*), prefix; and OF. *bastiller*, to embattle. See *Battlement*. ¶ 1. The simple verb *battailen* or *battalen* occurs early; the pp. *bataillai* or *batailli*, i.e. embattled, occurs in Barbour's Bruce, ii. 221, iv. 134; and the sb. *bataillayn*, an embattlement, in the same, iv. 136. 2. Obviously, these words were accommodated to the spelling of ME. *bataille* (better *bataille*), a battle; and from the first a confusion with *battle* has been common.

EMBATTLE (2), to range in order of battle. (F.—L.) In Shak. Hen. V., iv. 2. 14. ME. *embattailen*; Gower, C. A. i. 221; bk. ii. 1837. = OF. *embataillier*, the same (Godefroy). A coined word, from F. prefix *em* (< *L. in*, *in*); and OF. *bataille*, a battle, a battalion; see *Battle*.

EMBAY, to enclose in a bay. (F.) In Shak. Oth. ii. 1. 18. A coined word, from F. *em* (< *L. in* = *in*); and E. *bay*, of F. origin. See *Bay* (3).

EMBELLISH, to adorn. (F.—L.) ME. *embellishen*, Chaucer, Good Women, 1737. = OF. *embelliss*, stem of pres. pt. βc. of OF. *embellir*, 'to embellish, beautify'; Cot. = OF. *em* (< *L. in* = *in*); and *bel*, fair, beautiful, from *L. bellus*, well-mannered, fine, handsome. See *Beauty*. ¶ For the suffix *-ish*, see *Abash*. Der. *embellish-ment*.

EMBER-DAYS, fast-days at four seasons of the year. (E.) A corruption of ME. *ymbur*. 'The Wednesday Gospel in ymber weke in Septembre monethe;' Wyclif's Works, ed. Arnold, ii. 203; cf. pp. 205, 207. 'Umbrednays' (another MS. *ymbri wikes*), i.e. ember-days (or ember-weeks); Ancien Kivle, p. 70. AS. *ymbren*, pl. *ymbrenu*; as in *þā fæwer ymbrenu*, the four ember-days; Wulfstan, ed. Napier, p. 136, l. 17. 1. 'On þāre pentecostenes wuoc þā ymbrenu' = in Pentecost week according to the ymbren, i.e. in due times; rubric to Luke, viii. 40. 'On ælcum ymbren-fæstne' = at every ember-fast; Ælfric's Homilies, ii. 608. 2. The orig. form of the word is *ymb-ryne*, and of the orig. sense 'a running round,' 'circuit,' or 'cours'; compounded of AS. *ymb*, *ymbe*, around, cognate with G. *um-*, *L. ambi-*; and *ryn-*, a running, from *rinan*, to run. See *Ambi*, prefix, and *Run*. ¶ This

is the best explanation; for numerous examples and references, see *symbrin* in AS. Dictionary. It rightly distinguishes between MSwed. *ymbardagar*, borrowed from AS. and obsolete, and the Swed. *tampardagar*, corrupted (like G. *quatember*) from L. *quatuor tempora*, the four seasons.

EMBER-GOOSE, the great northern diver. (Scand.) An Orkney word; see E. D. D. Spelt *imber-goose*, Scott, Pirate, c. xxi. — Norw. *imbre*, ymmer; Icel. *kimbrin*.

EMBERS, ashes. (E.) The *ē* is excrement. The ME. forms are *emers*, *emmeres*, *eymers*, *eymbers*, equivalent to Lowland Scotch *ammeris*, used by G. Douglas to translate L. *faullum* in *Aeneid*, vi. 227. 'Eymbre, ymery, hote aschys;' Prompt. Parv. AS. *æmreagan*, pl. of *æmrege*, L. an ember; A. S. Leechdoms, iiii. 30, l. 18. — Icel. *eimyrja*, embers; Dan. *emmer*, embers; Swed. *mörja*, in comp. *ask-mörja*, ash-embers; OIIG. *eimyrja*, embers; Bavarian *aimern*, *emmer*, pl., Schmeller, i. 75. β. Teut. type **aim-az-jun*, weak fem.; for the suffix, cf. Goth. *juk-azi* (stem *juk-az-jā*), allied to *juk*, a yoke. The base *aim-* may be compared with Icel. *eim-r*, vapour; prov. E. *ome* (< AS. **ām*), vapour; Dan. *em*, Swed. *inna*, steam.

EMBEZZLE, to steal silyly, filch. (F.-L.) Formerly *embessyll* or *embessell*. 'I concele, I embessyll a thyng, I kepe a thyng secret; I embessyll a thyng, or put it out of the way, *Je substra*; He that embessyllath a thyng intendeth to steale it if he can conveye [it] clenly.' Palsgrave, F. Dict. Spelt *embessille* in The Lament of Mary Magdalen, st. 39; pr. in Chaucer's Works, ed. 1561, fol. 319. The earliest spellings are *embesil*, *imhesil*, and the sense is not only to filch, but also to destroy fraudulently, as in 'the sayd boke . . was embesylid, or loste'; Fabian, ed. Ellis, p. 293. — AF. *embessiller*, to make away with; Royal Wills, p. 155 (A. D. 1397); (also AF. *beseler*, besiler; Notes on E. Etym., p. 399). — OF. *eu-* (< L. *in*); and OF. *besillier*, *besiler*, to maltreat, destroy, apparently from OF. *bes-* (late L. *bis-*, used as a pejorative prefix). Cf. OF. *besil*, ill-treatment, torture; and see *Bezzle* in the N. E. D. ¶ Certainly influenced in the 16th cent. by a supposed etymology from *imbicill*, to weaken, an obs. verb formed from the adj. *imbicile*. Der. *embezzle-ment*.

EMBLAZON, to adorn with heraldic designs. (F.) Shak. has *emblaze*, 2 Hen. VI, iv. 10, 76. Spenser has *emblazon*, F. Q. iv. 10, 55. Formed from *blazon*, q. v., with F. prefix *em-*, from L. *in-* = *in*. Cf. MF. *blazonner*, 'to blaz arms'; Cot. Der. *emblazon-ment*, *emblazon-ry*.

EMBLEM, a device. (F.-L.-Gk.) In Shak. All's Well, ii. 1, 44. ME. *emblem*, Lydgate, Chortle and Byrde (beginning), 'I. *Emblem*, 'an emblem'; Cot. = L. *emblem*, a kind of ornament. — Gk. *ἐμβλημα*, a kind of movable ornament, a thing put on. — Gk. *ἐμβαλλειν*, to put in, lay on. — Gk. *ἐμ-* = *in*; and *βάλλειν*, to cast, throw, put. See *Belemnite*. Der. *emblematic*, from Gk. stem *ἐμβαλματ-*; -ic-AL.

EMBLEMENTS, the produce of sown lands, crops which a tenant may cut after the determination of his tenancy. (F.-L.) In Blount's Nomo-lexicon; and still in use. Formed with suffix *-ment* from OF. *embla-er*, *embla-er*, also *embla-er*, the same word as nod. F. *embla-er*, 'to sow the ground with corn'; Cotgrave. See *embla-er* in Godefroy, and *embla-er* in Littré. All these forms are from Late L. *implādāre*, to sow with corn. = L. *im-*, for *in*, in prefix; and Late L. *plādūm* (F. *blé*), contraction of *ablādūm* = L. *ablādūm*, i. e. ('corn) carried away; neut. of *ablātus*, taken away; which is from *ab*, from, away, and *lātus*, for **lātus*, pp. of *tolle*, to take away. (¶ TEL.)

EMBODY, to invest with a body. (Hybrid; F. and E.) In Spenser, F. Q. iii. 3, 22. Formed from E. *body* with F. prefix *em-*, for L. *in-* = *in*. Der. *embodi-ment*.

EMBOLDEN, to make bold. (Hybrid; F. and E.) In Shak. Timon, iii. 5, 3. Formed from E. *bold* with F. prefix *em-*, for L. *in-* = *in*; and with F. suffix *-en*.

EMBOLISM, an insertion of days, &c. to make a period regular. (F.-Gk.) 'Embolism, the adding a day or more to a year.' Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674. ME. *embolisme*, Trevisa, tr. of Higden, ii. 250. — OF. *embolisme*, 'an addition, as of a day or more, unto a year'; Cot. = Gk. *ἐμβολισμός*, an intercalation. — Gk. *ἐμ-* = *in*; and *βάλλειν*, to cast; cf. *ἐμβάλλω*, an insertion. See *Emblem*. Der. *embolism-al*.

EMBONPOINT, plumpness of person. (F.-L.) 'No more than what the French would call *Aimable Embonpoint*!' Congreve's Poems, Doris, st. 4. Mere French. = F. *embonpoint*, 'fulness, plumpness'; Cot. Put for *en bon point*, in good condition, in good case. = L. *in*, in; *bon-um*, neut. of *bonus*, good; *punctum*, point. See *In*, *Bounty*, and *Point*.

EMBOSOM, to shelter closely. (Hybrid; F. and E.) In Spenser, F. Q. ii. 4, 25. From F. prefix *em-* = *en*, for L. *in*; and E. *bosom*, q. v.

EMBOSSE (1), to adorn with bosses or raised work. (F.) Chaucer has *embossed*; Good Women, l. 1200. Cf. King Lear, ii. 4, 227. — OF. *embosser*, 'to swell or raise in bunches'; Cot. = F. *em-*, from L. *in-* = *in*; and OF. *bosse*, a boss. See *Boss*.

EMBOSSE (2), to enclose or shelter in a wood. (F.) In Shak. All's Well, iii. 6, 107. = MF. *embosquer*, to shroud in a wood; Cot. =

F. *em-*, from L. *in-* = *in*; and OF. *bosc*, a wood (Supp. to Godefroy). See *Bouquet*.

EMBOUCHURE, a mouth, of a river, &c. (F.-L.) Mere French; not in Johnson. = F. *embouchure*, a mouth, opening. = F. *emboucher*, to put to the mouth; *emboucher*, to discharge itself (as a river). = F. *em-*, from L. *in-* = *in*; and F. *bouche*, the mouth, from L. *bucca*. See *Debouch* and *Disembogue*.

EMBOWEL, to enclose deeply. (F.-L.) 'Deepe embowled in the earth'; Spenser, F. Q. vi. 8, 15. [Often wrongly put for *disembowel*; Shak. Rich. III, v. 2, 10.] From F. *em-*, from L. *in-* = *in*; and *bowel*, of F. origin, q. v. Der. *embowel-ment*.

EMBOWER, to place in a bower. (Hybrid; F. and E.) Spenser has *embowering*, i. e. sheltering themselves; tr. of Virgil's *Gnat*, 225. Coined from F. *em-*, from L. *in-* = *in*; and E. *bower*.

EMBRACE, to take in the arms. (F.-L.) In early use. ME. *embracen*, to brace on to the arm (said of a shield), King Alisaunder, 6651; cf. Chaucer, C. T. 888 (E. 412). = OF. *embracer*, to embrace, seize (Godefroy). = OF. *em-*, for *en*, L. *in*; and *brace*, the two arms, from L. *brachia*, pl. of *brachium*. See *Brace*. Der. *embrace*, sb.

EMBRASURE, an aperture with slant sides. (F.) 'Embrasure, an enlargement made on the inside of a gate, door, &c. to give more light'; Phillips, Dict., ed. 1706. = F. *embrasure*, orig. 'the skuing, splaying, or chamfretting of a door or window'; Cotgrave. = MF. *embraser* (cf. mod. F. *embraser*) 'to skue, or chamfret off the jambes of a door or window'; Cot. 1. The prefix is F. *em-* = *en*, from L. *in*. 2. The rest is MF. *braser*, 'to skue, or chamfret'; Cot.; of unknown origin.

EMBROCATION, a fomenting. (F.-Late L.-Gk.) Spelt *embrockation* in Holland's Pliny, b. xx. c. 14, § 1. = MF. *embrocation*, 'an embrocation, fomenting'; Cot. Cf. Late L. *embrocatus*, pp. of *embrocāre*, to pour into a vessel, &c.; cf. Ital. *embrocare*, to foment. = Gk. *ἐμβροχέω*, a fomentation. = Gk. *ἐμβροχέω*, to soak in, to foment. = Gk. *ἐμ-* = *in*; and *βροχέω*, to wet, soak.

EMBROIDER, to ornament with needlework. (F.) MF. *embrouden*, *embroyden*, Chaucer, C. T. 89 (Six-text). [This ME. form produced a later form *embroid*; the -er is a needless addition, due to the sb. *embroid-er-y*.] Cotgrave gives 'to *embroyder*' as a translation of OF. *broder*. = AF. *embroyder*, Stat. Realm, p. 380 (A. D. 1393); OF. prefix *em-* = *en*, from L. *in*; and OF. *broder*, to embroider, or broider. See *Broder*. Der. *embroider-er*, *embroider-y* (rightly *embroid-ery*, from ME. *embroid*; spelt *embroiderie*, Gower, C. I. ii. 41; bk. iv. 1775); *embroiderie*, Merry Wives, v. 5, 75.

EMBROIL, to entangle in a broil. (F.) See Milton, P. L. ii. 908, 966; Daniel, Civil Wars, bk. v. st. 47. = F. *embroillier*, 'to pester, intangle, incumber, intricate, confound'; Cot. = OF. *em-bruier*, from L. *in*; and F. *bruillier*, 'to jumble, &c.' See *Broil* (2). Cf. Norm. dial. *embroillier* (Moisy). Der. *embroil-ment*.

EMBRUE, variant of *Imbrue*, q. v.

EMBRYO, the rudiment of an organised being. (F.-Gk.) Formerly also *embryon*. 'Though yet an *embryon*;' Massinger, The Picture, Act ii. sc. 2. = MF. *embryon*; Cot. = Gk. *ἐμβρυον*, the embryo, foetus. = Gk. *ἐμ-* = *in*, within; and *βρυον*, neut. of *βρύω*, pres. pt. of *βρύω*, to be full of a thing, swell with it.

EMENDATION, correction. (L.) In Bp. Taylor, Great Exemplar, p. 3, disc. 18 (K.); Webbe, Eng. Poetrie, ed. Arber, p. 95. = L. *emendatio*; allied to *emendāre*, pp. of *emendāre*, to amend, lit. to free from fault. = L. *ē*, out of, hence, free from; and *mendum*, a fault. See *Amend*. Der. *emenda-tor*, -*tor-y*; from L. *emendare*.

EMERALD, a green precious stone. (F.-L.-Gk.-Skt.-Heb.) ME. *emeraude*, *emerade*; Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, i. 1005; King Alisaunder, 7030. = MF. *esmeralde*, 'an emerald'; Cot.; OF. *esmeralde*, *esmerauide*, *esmerage* (Supp. to Godefroy). = L. *emeraldus*, acc. of *smaragdus*, an emerald. = Gk. *ἐμαράγδος*, a kind of emerald. Explained as a contracted form of **εμα-μαράγδος*; from Skt. *asmā*, a stone, and *marakātā* (m), emerald; as if 'emerald-stone'. Skt. *marakātā* is of Semitic origin. = Heb. *bāreget*, an emerald. = Heb. *bāraq*, to flash.

EMERGE, to issue, rise from the sea, appear. (L.) In Bacon; Learning, by G. Wats, b. ii. c. 13. Milton has *emergent*, P. L. vii. 286. = L. *emergere*, to rise out. = L. *ē*, out; and *mergere*, to dip. See *Merge*. Der. *emerg-ent*, from *emergentem*, acc. of pres. pt. of *emergere*, *emergenc-y*; *emersion*, like pp. *emersion*.

EMERODS, hemorrhoids. (F.-L.-Gk.) In Bible, A. V., 1 Sam. v. 6; spelt *emorade*, Leviticus; *emeraudes*, Palsgrave. ME. *emerauds*, pl.; Reliq. Antiq. i. 190. = MF. *hemorrhoids*, pl. *hemorrhoids*; Cot. See *Hemorrhoids*.

EMERY, a hard mineral. (F.-Ital.-Gk.) Formerly *emeril*. 'Emeril, a hard and sharp stone, &c.:' Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674. = F. *émeril*; MF. *emeril*, Cot.; and, still earlier, *emeril* (Brachet). = Ital. *smegilio*, *emery*. = Gk. *αμύγμος*, *emery*. Allied to E. *smear* (Prellwitz). See *Smear*.

EMETIC, causing vomit. (L.-Gk.) Spelt *emetique* in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674.—L. *emeticus*, adj. causing vomit.—Gk. *ἐμετικός*, provoking sickness.—Gk. *ἐμία*, I vomit.—L. *vomere*, to vomit. See **Vomit**.

EMU, the same as **Emu**, which see.

EMIGRATE, to migrate from home. (L.) *Emigratio* is in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674; the verb is later.—L. *emigrāre*, pp. of *emigrare*.—L. *ē*, away; and *migrare*, to migrate. See **Migrate**. *Dor. emigratio*, also *emigrat*; from pres. pt. of L. vb.

EMINENT, excellent. (L.) In Shak. All's Well, i. 2. 43.—L. *eminēt-em*, acc. of *eminens*, pres. pt. of *eminere*, to stand out, project, excel.—L. *ē*, out; and **minere*, to jut, project; for which cf. *imminēt*, *pro-minēt*. *Dor. eminence*.

EMIR, a commander. (Arabic.) The pl. *emirs* is in Sandys, Travels (1632), p. 64, l. 7.—Arab. *amīr*, a nobleman, prince; Palmer's Pers. Dict. col. 51.—Arab. root *amara*, he commanded; Chaldee *amur*. Heb. *āmār*, he commanded, or told; Rich. Dict. p. 167. See **Admiral**.

EMIT, to send forth. (L.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674.—L. *mittere*, pp. *missus*, to send out.—L. *ē*, out; and *mittere*, to send. See **Missile**. *Dor. emis-ion*, Dryden, Hind and Panther, l. 647; *emis-iv*, Ben Jonson, Underwoods, Of Charis, vii. l. 17.

EMMET, an ant. (E.) ME. *emete*, pl. *emeten*, Bicket, 2147; [also ME. ante, Wyclif, Prov. vi. 6; full form *amete*, Aynbente of hwyt, p. 141.] AS. *emete*, tr. of L. *formica*; Voc. 121. 26. f. G. *amete*, an ant.; OHG. *ameiza*. Discussed in Kluge. ¶ The AS. *emete* became *amete* (*amete*) and *emete* in ME. The former became *ante*, *ante*, E. *ant*; the latter became E. *emmet*, which is therefore a doublet of *ant*. See **Ant**.

EMMEW, variant of **Enew**, q. v.

EMOLLIENT, softening. (F.-L.) Also as a sh. 'Some outward emollients;' Bacon, Nat. Hist. sc. 59.—MF. *emollient*, 'softening, mollifying;' Cot.—L. *emolliēns*, stem of pres. pt. of *emollire*, to soften.—L. *ē*, out, much; and *mollire*, to soften, from *mollis*, soft. See **Mollify**.

EMOLUMENT, gain, profit. (F.-L.) In Cotgrave, and in Holinshed, Descr. of Engl. c. 5 (R.).—OF. *emolument*, 'emolument, profit;' Cot.—L. *emolumentum*, profit, what is gained by labour.—L. *ē*, -ulere, to grind thoroughly.—L. *ē*, out, thoroughly; and *molere*, to grind. See **Molar**. The orig. sense of *emolumentum* may have been 'miller's toll;' Bréal.

EMOTION, agitation of mind. (L.) In Bp. Taylor, Rules of Conscience, b. iv. c. 1 (R.). Suggested by obs. verb *emoveo* (Spenser, F. Q. iv. 8. 3).—L. *emovere*, pp. *emōtus*, to move away.—L. *ē*, away; and *movere*, to move. See **Move**. *Dor. emotion-al*.

EMPALE, to fix on a stake. (F.-L.) Also *impale*, meaning 'to encircle as with pales;' Troil. v. 7. 5.—MF. *empaler*, 'to impale, to spit on a stake;' Cot.—OF. *em-en*, from L. *ē*, in; and MF. *pal*, 'a pale, stake;' id. See **Pale** (1). *Dor. empale-ment*.

EMPALEL, to put on a list of jurors. (F.-L.) Also *empannel*; Holland, Livy, p. 475. Coined from F. *em-en*, from L. *ē*, in; and *Panel*, q. v. ¶ Better than *impannel*, Shak. Sonn. 46.

EMPEROR, a ruler. (F.-L.) In early use. ME. *empeuror*; King Alisaunder, 2719.—OF. *empeuror* (Burguy).—L. *imperātorēm*, acc. of *imperātor*, a commander.—L. *imperāre*, to command.—L. *im-en*, in, over; and *parare*, to make ready, order. See **Parade**. From same source, *empire*, q. v.; *empresse*, q. v.

EMPHASIS, stress of voice. (L.-Gk.) Hamlet, v. 1. 278.—L. *emphasis*.—Gk. *ἐμφασις*, an appearing, declaration, significance, emphasis.—Gk. *ἐμ-ē*, in; and *φάσις*, an appearance. See **Phase**. *Dor. emphasis*; also *emphatic*, from Gk. adj. *ἐμφατικός*, expressive; *emphatic-al*, *al-ly*.

EMPIRE, dominion. (F.-L.) In early use. ME. *empire*; King Alisaunder, 1588.—OF. *empire*.—L. *imperium*, command; allied to *imperare*, to command. See **Emperor**.

EMPIRIC, a quack doctor. (F.-L.-Gk.) All's Well, ii. 1. 125.—MF. *empirique*, 'an empiric, a physician, &c.;' Cot.—L. *empiricus*.—Gk. *ἐμπειρικός*, experienced; also, an Empiric, the name of a set of physicians; cf. *ἐμπειρία*, experience; *ἐμπειρος*, experienced.—Gk. *ἐμ-ē*, in; and *πειρα*, a trial, attempt, connected with *πέρος*, a way; and with E. *fare*. See **Fare**. *Dor. empiric-al*, *-ism*.

EMPLOY, to occupy, use. (F.-L.) In Shak. L. L. i. iii. 152; and in Caxton, Golden Legend, lyl of St. Andeponde, § 1.—OF. *employer*, 'to employ;' Cot.—L. *implicare*; in Late L., to employ; see **Implicate**, **Imply**. *Dor. employ*, sb., -er; -ment, Hamlet, v. 1. 77. Doublets, *imply*, *implicate*.

EMPORIUM, a mart. (L.-Gk.) In Dryden, Annus Mirab., st. 302; Holinshed, Descr. of Ireland, p. 148.—L. *emporium*.—Gk. *ἐμπορίον*, a mart; neut. of *ἐμπόρος*, commercial.—Gk. *ἐμπορία*, commerce; *ἐμπορος*, a passenger, a merchant.—Gk. *ἐμ-ē*, in; and *πέρος*, a way. *πορεύεσθαι*, to travel, fare. See **Fare**.

EMPOWER, to give power to. (F.-L.) 'You are empowered;'

Dryden, Disc. on Satire, paragraph 10. Coined from F. *em-en*, from L. *in*, upon; and **Power**, q. v.

EMPRESS, the feminine of *emperor*. (F.-L.) In very early use. [Spelt *empere* in the AS. Chron. an. 1140; *empresse*, Gower, C. A. iii. 363; bk. viii. 2612.—OF. *empresse* (Godefroy).—L. type **imperialissa*, fem. of L. *imperator*. See **Emperor**.

EMPRISE, an enterprise. (F.-L.) ME. *emprise*, Chaucer, C. T., A 2540; Cursor Mundi, 9802.—OF. *emprise*; orig. fem. of *empris*, pp. of *emprendre*, to take in hand.—L. *im-*, for *in*, in; and *prehendere*, to take. See **Prophesie**.

EMPTY, void. (E.) The *p* is excrement. ME. *empti*, *empty*; Ancien Riwle, p. 156; Chaucer, C. T. 3892 (A 3894). AS. *æmtig*, empty, Gen. i. 2; *æmtig*, idle, Exod. v. 8. β. An adj. formed with suffix *-ig* (= mod. E. *-y*) from *æmta* or *æmetta*, leisure; Alfred's Boethius, Preface; also *æmta* (Epinal Gloss, 680). Perhaps this represents a type **æmti-jon*, from *æ-*, privative prefix, and *mōt*, a meeting for business. *Dor. empty*, vb.; *empti-ness*.

EMPHYREAL, **EMPHYREAN**, pertaining to elemental fire. (Gk.) Milton has *emphyreal* as adj. P. l. ii. 420; *emphyrean* as sb., id. 771. Both are properly adjectives, coined with suffixes *-al* and *-an* from the base *emphyre*, in Latin spelling *emphyra*—in Gk. *ἐμφύρα*—in Late Gk. *ἐμφύρατος*, adj., which is extended from Gk. *ἐμφύρα*, exposed to fire.—Gk. *ἐμ-ē*, in; and *φύρ*, cognate with E. *fire*. See **Fire**. ¶ First used in the phr. *eternum emphyreum*, Caxton, Golden Legend, Of the Ascension, § 4; from the neuter of the adj.

EMU, **EMEU**, a large bird. (Port.) Formerly applied to the American ostrich.—Port. *emu*, an ostrich. Remoter origin unknown. ¶ There is no proof of its being Arabic. See Newton, Dict. of Birds.

EMULATE, to try to equal. (L.) Properly an adj., as in Hamlet, i. 1. 83.—L. *amulātus*, pp. of *amulāre*, to try to equal.—L. *amulus*, striving to equal. *Dor. emulat-ion* (OF. *emulation*, Cotgrave); *emulat-or*, *emulat-ive*; also *emulous*, in Shak. Troil. iv. 1. 28 (L. *amulus*).—*ly*.

EMULSION, a milk-like mixture. (F.-L.) In Cotgrave.—MF. *emulsion*, 'an emulsion, any kind of seed brayed in water, and strained to the consistence of an almond milk;' Cot. Formed from L. *emulsus*, pp. of *emulere*, to milk out, drain.—L. *ē*, out; and *mulgere*, to milk. See **Milk**.

EN-, prefix; from F. *en*, from L. *in*, in, on; sometimes used to give a causal force, as in *en-able*, *en-feebled*. It becomes *en-* before *b* and *p*, as in *enbalm*, *employ*. In *enlighten*, *en-* has supplanted AS. *in-*.

ENABLE, to make able. (F.-L.) 'To a-certain you I will my-self enable;' Remedy of Love, at 28; pr. in Chaucer's Works, ed. 1561, fol. 322, back. Formed from F. prefix *en-*, from L. *in*; and *Able*, q. v.

ENACT, to perform, decree. (F.-L.) Rich. III, v. 4. 2; and *enacte* in Palsgrave. Formed from F. *en-*, from L. *in*; and *Aot*, q. v. *Dor. enact-ment*, *enact-ive*.

ENALLAGE, the substitution of one grammatical form for another; as, e.g., of sing. for plural. (L.-Gk.) First in 1583 (N. E. D.); not common.—L. *enallage*.—Gk. *ἐναλλαγή*, change; allied to *ἐναλλάσσειν*, to change.—Gk. *ἐν*, in; and *ἀλλάσσειν*, to change, alter, from *ἀλλος*, other, different; see **Alien**.

ENAMEL, a glass-like coating. (F.-L. and OHG.) ME. *enamayl*, Assemble of Ladies, at 77; l. 534. Formed from F. prefix *en-*, from L. *in*, i.e. upon, above; and *amail*, later *amel* or *amnel*, a corruption of OF. *esmail* (= Ital. *smalto*), enamel. Thus Cotgrave renders *esmail* by 'amnell, or enamnell; made of glass and metals;' and Palsgrave has *enamell*, vb. and 'amnell, esmail.' β. Of Germanic origin; cf. OHG. *smalzan*, MHG. *smelzen*, to smelt; Du. *smelten*, to smelt. See **Smelt**. Cf. also O. Low G. *smalt*, butter (Lübben), G. *schmalz*, suet, butter; MItal. *smalto*, 'mortar, also amell,' Florio. γ. From Low G. base *smalt*, allied to OHG. *smelzan*, to melt, str. vb. (pt. t. *smalzt*). *Dor. enamel*, verb.

ENAMOUR, to inflame with love. (F.-L.) The pp. *enamoured* is in Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 254.—OF. *enamorer* (Burguy).—F. *en*, from L. *in*; and F. *amour*, love. See **Amour**.

ENCAMP, to form into a camp. (F.-L.) In Henry V. iii. 6. 180. Formed from F. *en*, in; and *Camp*, q. v. *Dor. encamp-ment*.

ENCASE, to put into a case. (F.-L.) 'Round encasing The moat of glass;' Ph. Fletcher, Purple Island, c. v. st. 34.—F. *en-caisser*, 'to put into a case or chest;' Cot.—F. *en*, from L. *in*; and MF. *caisse*, a case, chest. See **Case** (2).

ENCAUSTIC, burnt in. (F.-L.-Gk.) In Holland's Pliny, b. xxv. c. 11, § 2.—F. *encaustique*, 'wrought with fire;' Cot.—L. *encausticus*.—Gk. *ἐγκαυστικός*, relating to burning in.—Gk. *ἐγκαίω* (fut. *ἐγκαύσω*), I burn in; from *ἐγ-ē*, in, and *καίω*, I burn. See **Calm**, **Ink**.

ENCEINTE, pregnant. (F.-L.) F. *enceinte*, fem. of *enceint*, pp. answering to L. *incinctus*, girt about, of which the fem. *incincta* is used of a pregnant woman in Isidore of Seville.—L. *incingere*, to

gird in, gird about; from *in*, and *ingere*, to gird. See *Cincture*. Isidore explains *inictus* as 'ungirt'; but the Late L. *praecincta* likewise means 'pregnant.' The reference seems to be to pressure against the girdle.

ENCHAIN, to bind with chains. (F.-L.) In Shak. *Lear*. 934. ME. *encheynen*, T. Usk. Test. of Love, bk. ii. c. 6. l. 4. = OF. *enchainer*, to enchain; Cot. = OF. *en*, from L. *in*; and *chaîne*, a chain. See *Chain*.

ENCHANT, to charm by sorcery. (F.-L.) ME. *enchauten*; P. Plowman, C. viii. 288. = F. *enchanter*, 'to charm, enchant'; Cot. = L. *incantare*, to repeat a chant. = L. *in*; and *cantare*, to sing, chant. See *Chant*. Der. *enchant-er*; *enchant-ment*, spelt *enchantment* in Rob. of Glouc. p. 10, l. 226; *enchant-ress*.

ENCHASE, to emboss, adorn, enshrine, engrave. (F.-L.) Often shortened to *chase*, but *enchase* is the better form. In Shak. 2 Hen. VI. i. 2. 8. = MF. *enchaser*; as 'enchaser *en* or, to enshrine or set in gold'; Cot. = F. *en*, from L. *in*; and MF. *chase*, 'a shrine for a relic, also that thing, or part of a thing, wherein another is enshined, and hence la *chaise d'un rasoir*, the handle of a razor'; Cot. MF. *chasse* (F. *chasse*) is a doublet of F. *caisse*; from L. *capa*, a box. See *Case* (2), *Chase* (2), *Chase* (3).

ENCIRCLE, to enclose in a circle. (F.-L.) In Merry Wives, iv. 4. 66. = F. *en*, from L. *in*; and F. *circler*. See *Circle*.

ENCLINE, to lean towards. (F.-L.) Often incline, but *encline* is more in accordance with etymology. ME. *encline*; Chaucer, Pers. Tale, Group I, 361. = OF. *encliner*, 'to incline'; Cot. = L. *inclinare*, to bend towards; from *in*, towards, and *clinare*, to bend, cognate with F. *lean*. See *Lean*, verb, and see below.

ENCLITIC, a word which leans its accent upon another. (L.-Gk.) A grammatical term; spelt *enclitic* in Kersey, ed. 1715. = L. *encliticus*. = Gk. *ἐνκλιτικός*, lit. inclining. = Gk. *ἐνκλίνω*, to lean towards, encline. = Gk. *ἐν* = *in*, upon; and *κλίνω*, cognate with F. *lean*. See *Lean* (1). And see above.

ENCLOSE, to close in, shut in. (F.-L.) ME. *enclosen*, Chaucer, C. T. 806 (E 220). = OF. *enclos*, pp. of *enclore*, to close in; from *en* (from L. *in*), and *clorre* (L. *claudere*), to shut. See *Close*.

ENCOMIUM, commendation. (L.-Gk.) Spelt *encomion* in Ben Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, A. iv. sc. 2. Latinised from Gk. *ἐγκώμιον*, a laudatory ode; neut. of *ἐγκώμιος*, laudatory, full of revelry. = Gk. *ἐν* = *in*, in; and *κώμιος*, revelry. See *Comic*. Der. *encomiast* (Gk. *ἐγκωμιαστής*, a praiser); *encomiast-ic*.

ENCOMPASS, to surround. (F.-L.) In Rich. III. i. 2. 204. ME. *encompassen*, Early E. Psalter, xvii. 6. Formed from F. *en*, from L. *in*; and *compass*. See *Compass*. Der. *encompass-ment*, Hamlet, ii. 1. 10.

ENCORE, again. (F.-L.) Mere French; cf. Ital. *ancora*, still, again. = L. *hanc hōram*, for *in hanc hōram*, to this hour; hence, still. See *Hour*.

ENCOUNTER, to meet in combat. (F.-L.) 'Causes encountering and slowing together'; Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. v. pr. 1, l. 59. = OF. *encouter*, 'to encounter'; Cot. = F. *en*, from L. *in*; and *contre*, from L. *contrā*, against; cf. Late L. *incontram*, against. See *Counter-*. Der. *encounter*, sb.

ENCOURAGE, to embolden. (F.-L.) As You Like It, i. 2. 252; ME. *encouragen*, Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 27. = OF. *encouragier* (Godefroy); MF. *encourager*, 'to hearten'; Cot. = F. *en*, from L. *in*; and *courage*. See *Courage*. Der. *encourage-ment*, Rich. III. v. 2. 6.

ENCHRINITE, the stone lily, a fossil. (Gk.) Geological. Coined from Gk. *ἐν*, in; and *κρίνον*, a lily; with suffix *-ίτη* = Gk. *-ίτης*.

ENCROACH, to trespass, intrude. (F.-L. and Teut.) 'Encroaching tyranny'; 2 Hen. VI. iv. 1. 96. ME. *encrochen*, Allit. Morte Arthure, l. 1243. Lit. 'to catch in a hook' or 'to hook away'. = OF. *encrochier*, to seize upon (Godefroy). Formed from F. *en*, in; and *croc*, a hook, just as F. *acrocher*, to hook up, is derived from F. *à* (< L. *ad*), and the same word *croc*, of Germanic origin; cf. MDu. *kroke*, Icel. *krökur*, a crook. See *Crook*. Der. *encroach-er*, *encroach-ment*, Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, To Reader, § 1. ¶ It is impossible to derive *encroach* from OF. *encroier*; it is a fuller form.

ENCUMBER, to impede, load. (F.-L.?) In early use. ME. *encumbren*, *encumbren*; Rob. of Brumme, tr. of Langtoft, p. 117; P. Plowman, C. ii. 192. = OF. *encumbren*, 'to cumber, incumber'; Cot. = Late L. *incumbere*, to obstruct. = L. *in*, in; and Late L. *cumbus*, an obstacle. See *Cumber*. Der. *encumber-ance*. ¶ The ME. sb. was *encumberment*, King Alisaunder, 785.

ENCYCICAL, lit. circular. (L.-Gk.) 'An encyclical epistle'; Bp. Taylor, Dissuas. from Popery, pt. ii. b. ii. s. 2 (R.). Formed (with Latinised spelling, and suffix -al) from Gk. *ἐγκύκλιος*, circular (said of a letter sent round), successive. = Gk. *ἐν* = *in*, in; and *κύκλος*, a ring. See *Cycle*.

ENCYCLOPÆDIA, a comprehensive summary of science. (L.-Gk.) In Elyot, Governour, bk. i. c. xiii. § 4. *Encyclopædia*

occurs in Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, To the Reader. § 1; cf. F. *encyclopédie* in Cotgrave. Latinised from a coined Gk. *ἐγκύκλιον παιδεία*, a barbarism for *ἐγκύκλιος παιδεία*, the circle of arts and sciences; here *ἐγκύκλιος* is fem. of *ἐγκύκλιος* (see above); and *παιδεία* means 'instruction', from *παῖδ*, stem of *παῖς*, a boy. See *Pedagogue*. Der. *encyclopedic*, *encyclopedist*.

END, close, termination. (E) ME. *end* (with final *e*); Chaucer, C. T. 4565 (B 145). AS. *ende* (Grein); þ Du. *ende*; Icel. *endi*; Swed. *ände*; Dan. *ende*; Goth. *andis*; G. *ende*. Teut. type *end-adj.* Cf. Olfrich ind, Skt. *anta*, end, limit. Der. *end-verb*; *end-less* (AS. *endelins*), *-ly*, *-ness*; *end-wise*, *-ing*. ¶ The prefixes *ante-* (L. *ante*), *anti-* (Gk. *ἀντι*), and *an-* (in *an-swer*) are connected with this word.

ENDANGER, to place in danger. (F.-L.) In Shak. Two Gent. v. 4. 133. Coined from F. *en*, from L. *in*; and *Danger*, q.v.

ENDEAR, to make dear. (Hybrid; F. and E.) Shak. has *endeared*, K. John, iv. 2. 238. Coined from F. *en*, from L. *in*; and E. *Dear*, q.v. Der. *endear-ment*, used by Drayton and Sp. Tylor (R.).

ENDEAVOUR, to attempt, try. (F.-L.) 1. The verb to endeavour grew out of the ME. phrase 'to do his *deuer*', i.e. to do his duty; cf. 'Do now your *devoir*' = do your duty, Chaucer, C. T. 2600 (A 2598); and again, 'And doth nothing but his *deuer*' = and does nothing but his duty; Will. of Paleme, 474. 'He sholde endeavour hym to seehe hem'; Caxton, Reynard, ed. Arber, p. 93. Shak. has *endeavour* both as sb. and vb.; Temp. ii. 1. 160; Much Ado, ii. 2. 31. 2. The prefix *en-* has a verbal and active force, as in *enamour*, *encourage*, *encumber*, *enforce*, *engage*, words of similar formation. = F. *en-*, from L. *in*, prefix; and ME. *devoir*, *dever*, equivalent to OF. *devoir*, *devoir*, a duty. See *Devoir*. Der. *endeavour*, sb.

ENDECA, incorrect form of *Endeosa*; which see.

ENDEMIC, peculiar to a people or district. (Gk.) 'Endemical, Endemial, or Endemion Disease, a distemper that affects a great many in the same country'; Kersey, ed. 1715. = Gk. *ἐνδημιος*, *ἐνδημιος*, native, belonging to a people. = Gk. *ἐν*, in; and *δημιος*, a people. See *Democracy*. Der. also *endemial*, *endemical*.

ENDIVE, a plant. (F.-L. = Gk. = Semitic.) 'Endyve, herbe, endivia'; Prompt. Parv. = F. *endive* (cf. Ital. *endivia*). = L. type **intibea*, f. adj.; from *intibus*, *intubus*, endive. = Late Gk. *ἐνδύβιον*. Supposed to be of Semitic origin; cf. Arab. *kindab*, endive, Rich. Dict., p. 1691. Perhaps from *Hind*, India.

ENDOGEN, a plant that grows from within. (F.-Gk.) The F. term *endogene* belongs to the natural system of De Candolle (1813). = Gk. *ἐνδο-*, for *ἐνδο*, within, an extension from *ἐν*, in; and *γεν-*, base of *γενναίω*, I am born or produced, from ✓ GEN, to produce. See *Genus*. Der. *endogen-ous*.

ENDORSE, to put on the back of. (F.-L.) Modified from *endosse*, the older spelling, and (etymologically) more correct; see Spenser, F. Q. v. 11. 53, where it rhymes with *bosse* and *losse*. But in Ben Jonson, Underwoods, lxxi, it rhymes with *horse*. Palsgrave has 'I *endosse*'; p. 534. = OF. *endorser*, 'to indorse'; Cot. = F. *en*, upon; and *dos*, the back. = L. *in*; and *dorsum*, the back. See *Dorsal*.

ENDOW, to give a dowry to. (F.-L.) In Spenser, F. Q. iii. 4. 21. Hoccleve has *endowed*; Reg. of Princes, st. 569, l. 3982. = F. *en*, from L. *in*; and *douer*, 'to indue, endow'; Cot. = from L. *dotare*, to give a dowry. See *Dowry*. Der. *endow-ment*, Rich. II. ii. 3. 139.

ENDUE (1), to endow. (F.-L.) Partly another spelling of *endow*. 'Among so many notable benefices wherewith God hath alreadie liberally and plentifully *endued* us'; Sir J. Cheke, The Hurt of Sedition (R.). 'Induyn (= induen), doto'; Prompt. Parv. = OF. *emloer* (later *endouer*), to endow; Burguy. See *Endow*. ¶ Also used in senses which confuse it with L. *inducere*. See *Indue*.

ENDUE (2), to clothe. (L.) The vb. *endue*, to endow (cf. Gen. xxx. 20), is unconnected with L. *inducere*. But there is another verb *endue*, to clothe, which is merely a corruption of *indue* (1); [just contrary to *indue* (2), which is a corruption of *endue* (1); cf. 'I indue, Ie endoue'; Palsgrave.] Thus, in Ps. 132. 9, we have 'let thy priests be clothed with righteousness'; in the Vulgate, 'sacerdotes tui induantur iustitiam'; and hence the versicle in the Morning Prayer: '*endue* thy ministers with righteousness.' See *Indue* (2). ¶ A third form *enduc*, from F. *enduire*, L. *inducere*, appears to be obsolete.

ENDURE, to last. (F.-L.) ME. *enduren*, Chaucer, C. T. 2398 (A 2396). = OF. *endurer*; compounded of *en*, from L. *in*; and *durare*, L. *durare*, to last. See *Dure*. Der. *endur-able*, *-ably*, *-ance*.

ENEMA, an injection, a clyster. (Gk.) In Bailey (1735). = Gk. *ἐνμα*, an injection. = Gk. *ἐν*, in; and *μα*, weak grade allied to *μη* (for **oi-on-μh*), I send; see *Prelwitz*.

ENEMY, a foe. (F.-L.) In early use. ME. *enemi*, King Horn, ed. Lumby, 952. = OF. *enemi*. = L. *inimicus*, unfriendly. = L. *in-* (= F. *un-*), not; and *amicus*, a friend. See *Amicable*. Der. from same source, *enmity*, q.v.

ENERGY, vigour. (F.-L. = Gk.) In Cotgrave. = MF. *energie*, 'energy, effectual operation'; Cot. = Late L. *energia*. = Gk. *ἐνέργεια*,

action.—Gk. *ἐνέργεια*, at work, active.—Gk. *ἐν*, in; and *ἐργον*, cognate with *E. work*. See **WORK**. Der. *energeia* (Gk. *ἐνεργητικός*, active); -al, -ally.

ENERVATE, to deprive of strength. (L.) 'For great empires . . . doe enervate,' &c.; Bacon, Essay 58.—L. *enervatus*, pp. of *enervare*, to deprive of nerves or sinews, to weaken.—L. *ē*, out of; and *nervus*, a nerve, sinew. See **NERVE**. Der. *enervat-ion*.

ENNEW, to drive into the water. (F.—L.) Misprinted *emnew* in Shak., Meas. iii. 1. 91. 'Your hawk hath conveyed the fowle into the Ryuer;' Book of St. Albans, fol. d. ij.—F. *en*, in (L. *in*); and AF. *eue* (F. *eau*, L. *aqua*), water. Cf. OF. *enueuer*, to soak in water (Godefroy).

ENFEEBLE, to make feeble. (F.—L.) In Shak. Cymb. v. 2. 4. Earlier, in Sir T. More, Works, p. 892 d.—OF. *enfeblir*, to enfeeble (Godefroy).—F. *en*, from L. *in*, prefix; and AF. *feble*, feeble. See **Feeble**. Der. *enfeebled-ment*.

ENFEOFF, to invest with a fief. (F.—L. and OHG.) In 1 Hen. IV. iii. 2. 69. Formed by prefixing the F. *en* (< L. *in*) to the sb. *fief*. Cf. ME. *seffen*, to enfeoff, P. Plowman, B. ii. 78, 146; which answers to OF. *fieffer*, 'to enfeoff'; Cot. See **Fief**. ¶ The peculiar spelling is due to Old (legal) AF., and appears in the Law L. *infesfure*, and *seffitor* (Ducange). Der. *enfeoff-ment*.

ENFLADE, a line or straight passage. (F.—L.) 'Enflade, a ribble-row of rooms; a long train of discourse; in the Art of War, the situation of a post, that it can discover and scour all the length of a straight line'; Kersey, ed. 1715. He also has the verb.—F. *enflade*, 'a suite of rooms, a long string of phrases, raking fire'; Hamilton.—F. *enfler*, to thread.—F. *en*, from L. *in*; and *fil*, a thread, from L. *filum*, a thread. See **FILE** (1). Der. *enflade*, verb.

ENFOLD, to enclose, embrace. (F.—L.; and E.) Formerly also *infold*, which is better, as being wholly English. Shak. has *infold*, Romeo, iii. 3. 73. From *en*, prefix (or *in*, as prefix), and *fold*. See **Fold** (1).

ENFORCE, to give force to. (F.—L.) 'Thou must enforce thee'; Chaucer, C. T. 5922 (D 340).—OF. *enforcer*, to strengthen (Burguy).—F. *en*, from L. *in*, in; and *force*. See **FORCE**. Der. *enforce-ment*, As You Like It, ii. 7. 118.

ENFRANCHISE, to render free. (F.) In L. L. L. iii. 121.—OF. *enfranchise*, stem of pres. pt. of *enfranchir*, to free (Godefroy).—F. *en*, from L. *in*, in; and the adj. *franc*, free. See **FRANCHISE**. Cf. OF. *franchir*, 'to free, deliver'; Cot. Der. *enfranchise-ment*, K. John, iv. 2. 52.

ENGAGE, to bind by a pledge. (F.—L. and Teut.) In Othello, iii. 3. 462.—F. *engager*, 'to pawn, impledge, engage'; Cot.—F. *en* (from L. *in*), in; and F. *gager*, a pledge. See **GAGE** (1). Der. *engage-ment*, J. Cas. ii. 1. 307; *engage-ing*, -ing-ly.

ENGENDER, to breed. (F.—L.) ME. *engendren*; Chaucer, C. T. 6047 (D 465).—OF. *engendrere*, 'to engender'; Cot. [The d. is excrement.]—L. *ingenerare*, to produce, generate.—L. *in*, and *generare*, to breed; formed from *gener-* (for *genes-*), stem of *genus*, a race, brood. See **GENUS**; and see **Gender**.

ENGINE, a skilful contrivance. (F.—L.) In early use. ME. *engin*, a contrivance, Floriz. ed. Lumby, 755; often shortened to *gin*, *ginnie*, ed. 131.—OF. *engin*, 'an engine, tool'; Cot.—L. *ingenium*, genius; also, an invention. See **INGENIOUS**. Der. *engin-er*, formerly (and properly) *engin-er*, Hamlet, iii. 4. 206; *engineer-ing*.

ENGLISH, (originally) of or belonging to the Angles. (E.) AS. *Englisc*, *Englisc*; adj. formed by subjoining -*isc* (-*isk*) to **Angli-*, orig. stem of AS. *Engle*, pl., the Angles, one of the Teutonic tribes who settled in Britain in the fifth century. Cf. *England*, for AS. *Engla land*, 'land of the Angles'.

ENGRAILED, indented with curved lines; in heraldry. (F.—L. and Teut.) Spelt *engraylty* in The Book of St. Albans, pt. ii. fol. f. 1, bk.; *engrailed* in Allit. More Arthur, 4183.—OF. *engresle*, pp. of *engresler*, to engrail; F. *engraïler* (Hatzfeld).—F. *en*, in; OF. *gresle*, F. *grêle*, hail; because the edge or line seems as if indented or 'pitted' by the fall of hailstones. The OF. *gresle* is of doubtful origin, but may be Teut.; cf. OHG. *grioz*, grit.

ENGRAIN, to dye of a fast colour. (F.—L.) ME. *engreyne*, to dye in grain, i.e. of a fast colour. P. Plowman, B. ii. 15. Cf. MF. *engrainier*, to dye; in Palsgrave, s. v. *graine*, vb. Coined from F. *en*, from L. *in*; and OF. *graine*, 'the seed of herbs, &c.', also grain, wherefrom cloth is dyed in grain; scarlet dye, scarlet in grain; Cot.—Late L. *grana*, the cochineal berry or insect; a fem. sb. formed from *grāna*, pl. of L. *grānum*, grain. See **GRAIN**.

ENGRAVE, to cut with a graver. (Hybrid; F. and F.) Spenser has the pp. *engraven*, F. Q. iv. 7. 46; so also Shak. Lucr. 203. A hybrid word; coined from F. prefix *en* (from L. *in*), and E. *grave*. See **GRAVE** (1). Der. *engrav-er*, *engrav-ing*. ¶ 1. The retention of the strong pp. *engraven* shows that the main part of the word is English. 2. But the E. compound was obviously suggested by the OF. *engraver*,

'to engrave,' (Cot.); der. rom. F. *en*, and OHG. *graban*, G. *graben*, to dig, engrave, cut, carve.

ENGROSS, to occupy wholly. (F.—L.) The legal sense 'to write in large letters' is the oldest one. 'Engrossed was vp [read it] as it is well known, And enrolled, only for witness in your registers'; Lydgate, Siege of Thebes, pt. ii. Knightly answer of Tideus, l. 56. Cf. Rich. III. iii. 6. 2. AF. *engrosser*, Stat. Realm, i. 379 (A.D. 1363).—AF. *en grosse*; where *grosse* represents Late L. *grossa*, large writing (Ducange); cf. MF. *grossoyer*, 'to ingross, to write faire, or in great and fair letters'; Cot. See **GROSS**. β. The sense 'to buy up wholesale' was from the phr. *en gros*, i.e. in large. Der. *engross-ment*, 2 Hen. IV. iv. 5. 80.

ENGULF, to swallow up in a gulf. (F.—L. and Gk.) In Spenser, F. Q. iii. 2. 32.—MF. *engolfer*, 'to engulf'; Cot.—F. *en*, from L. *in*; and *golfe*, a gulf. See **GULF**.

ENHANCE, to advance, raise, augment. (F.—L.) ME. *enhansen*, P. Plowman, C. xii. 58. AF. *enhancer*, to promote; Liber Custumarum, p. 219; apparently a corruption of AF. *enhancer*, to raise, id., p. 192; OF. *enhancer*, to raise, exalt (Ital. *inalzare*).—L. *in*, in; and Late L. *altiare*, to lift, from *altus*, high; see **Altitude**. ¶ Hardly from OFrov. *enhansar*, to further, advance; 'si vostra valors m'enhansa—if your worth advances me'; Bartsch, Chrestomathie Prov. 147, 5.—OProv. *enhans*, before, rather; formed from L. *in ante*, just as the Prov. *avans* is from Lat. *ab ante*. See **ADVANCE**. Der. *enhance-ment*.

ENIGMA, a riddle. (L.—Gk.) In Shak. I. L. L. iii. 72.—L. *enigma* (stem *enigmat-*).—Gk. *αἰνίγμα* (stem *αἰνίγμαι*), a dark saying, riddle.—Gk. *αἰνιόμαι*, I speak in riddles.—Gk. *αἶνος*, a tale, story. Der. *enigmat-ic*, -ic-al, -ic-al-ly, -ise.

ENJOIN, to order, bid. (F.—L.) MF. *enjoien* (with *i=j*), P. Plowman, C. viii. 72.—OF. *enjoindre* (1 p. s. pres. *enjoin-k*), to injoin, ordain; Cot.—L. *injungere*, to enjoin. See **INJUNCTION**, and **JOIN**.

ENJOY, to joy in. (F.—L.) ME. *enjoien* (with *i=j*), Wyclif, Colos. iii. 15.—AF. *enjoier*, Stat. Realm, i. 310 (A.D. 1351). Formed from F. *en*, from L. *in*; and *joie*, joy. See **JOY**. Der. *enjoy-ment*.

ENKINDLE, to kindle. (Hybrid; F. and Scand.) In Shak. K. John, iv. 2. 163. Formed from F. *en*—L. *in*; and *Kindle*, q. v.

ENLACE, to encircle as with a lace, enfold, entangle. (F.—L.) MF. *enlacen*; Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, bk. i. met. 4. l. 15.—OF. (and F.) *enlacer*, 'to intangle'; Cot.—F. *en* (from L. *in*), in; and *lacer*, 'to lace, to bind'; Cot., from Folk-L. **laciare*, for L. *laqueare*, to ensnare, from *laqueus*, a noose. See **LACE**.

ENLARGE, to make large. (F.—L.) In Spenser, F. Q. v. 5. 55. ME. *enlargen*, Mandeville, Trav. ch. v, p. 45.—AF. *entargier*, Stat. Realm, i. 398 (A.D. 1377). Formed from F. *en*, from L. *in*; and *large*, q. v. Der. *enlarge-ment*, Shak. I. L. L. iii. 5.

ENLIGHTEN, to give light to. (Hybrid; F. and E.) In Shak. Sonnets, 152. From F. *en*, from L. *in*; and E. *Lighten*, q. v. Imitated from AS. *inlithan*, to illuminate; Grein, ii. 142. Der. *enlighten-ment*.

ENLIST, to enroll. (F.—L. and G.) First in 1698. In Johnson's Dict., only under the word *List*. From F. *en*, from L. *in*; and F. *liste*, a list. See **LIST** (2). Der. *enlist-ment*.

ENLIVEN, to put life into. (Hybrid; F. and E.) 'Lo! of themselves th' *enlivened* chessmen move'; Cowley, Wind. Odes, Destiny, l. 3. From F. *en*, from L. *in*; and E. *live*. See **LIFE**, **LIVE**.

ENMITY, hostility. (F.—L.) ME. *enmité*; Prompt. Parv. p. 140; also *enmété*, Wyclif, Select Works, iii. 301.—AF. *enmitié*, Stat. Realm, i. 290 (A.D. 1340); OF. *enmistié* (Supp. to Godefroy); later *himitié* (Cot.).—OF. *en*, from L. *in*, negative prefix; and *amisté*, *amistet*, amity. See **AMITY**.

ENNOBLE, to make noble. (F.—L.) In Spenser, F. Q. iii. 3. 4. 'He was *ennoblyd*'; Caxton, Golden Legend, Lyf of St. Francis, § 38.—OF. *ennohier*, 'to ennoble'; Cot.—F. *en*, from L. *in*; and F. *noble*. See **Noble**.

ENNUY, annoyance. (F.—L.) In Todd's Johnson.—F. *ennui*; formerly *enui*, also *anoi* (Burguy). See **ANNOY**.

ENORMOUS, great beyond measure. (F.—L.) In King Lear, ii. 2. 176; Milton, P. L. i. 511. Rarely *enorm* (as in Fairfax's Tasso, bk. viii. st. 71), which is a more correct form the -ous being added unnecessarily.—MF. *enorme*, 'huge, . . . enormous'; Cot.—L. *enormis*, out of rule, huge.—L. *ē*, out of; and *norma*, a rule. See **NORMAL**. Der. *enormous-ly*; from the same source, *enorm-i-ty*. MF. *enormité*, 'an enormity'; Cot.

ENOUGH, sufficient. (E.) ME. *zenoh*, *inoth*, *inow*, *inow*, *enough*; pl. *inoke*, *inow*; see Stratmann. The pl. *ynow* (ynough in Tyrwhitt) is in Chaucer, C. T. 17084 (F 470). AS. *enogh*, *enogh*, adj.; pl. *genoge*, Grein, i. 438; allied to the impers. vb. *geneah*, it suffices, id. 435. † Goth. *ganōhs*, sufficient; allied to the impers. verb *ganah*, it

suffixes, in which *ga-* is a mere prefix. Cf. Icel. *gnúgr*, Dan. *nok*, Swed. *nok*, Du. *genoeg*, G. *genug*, enough. Cf. also Skt. *nak*, to attain, reach, I. *nuncisci*, to acquire (pp. *nac-tus*); Idg. base **nak*.

ENOUNCE, to state definitely, to pronounce. (F. -L.) In late use; first in 1805. Coined after the analogy of *announce*, from F. *annoncer*, I. *annonciare*; see **ENUNCIATE**. Doublet, *enunciate*.

ENQUIRE, to search into, ask. (F. -L.) [Properly *enquerre*, but altered to *enquire* to make it look more like Latin; and often further altered to *inquire*, to make it look still more so.] ME. *enqueren*; Rob. of Glouc. pp. 373, 508; ll. 7675, 10469; in Chaucer, *enquerre* (rhyming with *lere*), C. T. 5049 (B 629). -OF. *enquerre* (Burguy), later *enquerir* (Cot.). -L. *inquirere*, to seek after, search into. -L. in; and *querere*, to seek. See **INQUISITION**, **INQUIRE**. Der. *enquir-y*, Meas. for Meas. v. 5 (1st folio ed.; altered to *inquiry* in the Globe Edition); *enquest*, now altered to *inquest*, but spelt *enqueste* in P. Plowman, C. xiv. 82, and derived from OF. *enqueste*, 'an inquest'; Cot. See **INQUEST**.

ENRAGE, to put in a rage. (F. -L.) In Macbeth, iii. 4. 118. G. Douglas has the pp. *enragit*, tr. of Virgil, bk. xiii. c. v. l. 20. -OF. *enrager*, 'to rage, rave, storm'; whence *enragé*, 'enraged'; Cot. [Whence it appears that the verb was originally intransitive, and meant 'to get in a rage'.] -F. *en*, from L. in; and F. *rage*. See **RAGE**.

ENRAPTURE, to fill with rapture. (L.; with F. prefix.) 'Now the brow We gain enraptured'; Dyer, Ruins of Rome, l. 134 (1740). From **EN-** prefix, and **Rapture**.

ENRICH, to make rich. (F. -L.) 'The Lord hath *enrychide* me'; Wyclif, Gen. xxx. 20 (earlier version). -OF. *enrichir*, 'to enrich'; Cot. -F. *en*, from L. in; and F. *riche*, rich. See **Rich**. Der. *enrichment*.

ENROLL, to insert in a roll. (F. -L.) 'And [is] enrolled'; Lydgate, Siege of Thebes; see quotation under **ENGROSS**. -OF. *enroller*, 'to enroll, register'; Cot. -F. *en*, from L. in; and OF. *rolle*, a roll. See **Roll**. Der. *enrolment*, Holland's Livy, p. 1221 (R.).

ENSAMPLE, an example. (F. -L.) In the Bible, 1 Cor. x. 11. ME. *ensample*, Rob. of Glouc. p. 35, l. 819. -AF. *ensample*, a corrupt form of OF. *exsample*, *exsample*, or *exsample*; see **EXAMPLE**. This form occurs in the Statutes of the Realm, l. 104 (A.D. 1285).

ENSCONCE, to shelter, or to take shelter in. (F. -L.) 'And therein so *ensconed* his secret evil'; Shak., Locrine, l. 1515. From **EN-** prefix, and **SCOONCE** (1).

ENSHRINE, to put in a shrine. (Hybrid; F. and L.) In Spenser, Hymn on Beauty, l. 188. From F. *en*, from L. in; and **Shrine**, q. v.

ENSIGN, a flag. (F. -L.) In Shak. Rich. II, iv. 94. ME. *enseigne*, Chaucer, Rom. Rose, l. 1200. -OF. *enseigne*, Roman de la Rose, l. 1183; as in Cotgrave, who explains it by 'a signe, . . . also an ensigne, standard.' -Late L. *insignis*, orig. pl. of L. *insigne*, a standard; neut. of *insignis*, remarkable; see **INSIGNIA**. Der. *ensigncy*, -*ship*.

ENSILAGE, green fodder preserved in a pit; or the process of preserving it. (F. -Span. -L. -Gk.) First in 1881 (N. E. D.). -F. *ensilage*, *ensilage*, -F. *ensiler*, verb. -Span. *ensilar*, to preserve grain in a pit. -Span. *en*, from L. in, in; and *silo*, a pit. See **Silo**.

ENSLAVE, to make a slave of. (Hybrid.) In Milton, P. R. iii. 75. -F. *en*, from L. in; and **Slave**, q. v. Der. *enslave-ment*.

ENSNARE, to catch in a snare. (Hybrid; F. and E.) In Shak. Oth. ii. 1. 170. -F. *en*, from L. in; and **SNARE**, q. v.

ENSUE, to follow after. (F. -L.) 'Dyynne vengeance *enswed*ed sodainly'; Caxton, Golden Legend, St. Stephen, § 6. -AF. *ensua*, as in *ensuera*, 3 p. fut. of OF. *ensuire*, to follow; see Year-books of K. W. l. 1302-3, p. 49. -Late L. *insuere*, used for L. *insequi*, to follow upon; from *in*, upon, and *sequi*, to follow. See **Sue**.

ENSURE, to make sure. (F. -L.) In Chaucer, C. T. 12077 (C 143). Compounded from F. *en* (from L. in), and OF. *sûr*, sure. See **ASSURE**, and **SURE**. [Generally spelt *insure*, which is a confusion of languages; whence *insure-ance*.]

ENTABLATURE, part of a building surmounting the columns. (F. -L.) Spelt *entablature* in Cotgrave. -MF. *entablature*, 'an intabulation'; Cot.; an equivalent term to *entablement*, the mod. F. form. The OF. *entablement* meant, more commonly, 'a pedestal' or 'base' of a column rather than the entablature above. Both sbs. are formed from Late L. *intabulatio*, orig. to construct an *intabulatio* or flooring. -L. in, upon; and Late L. *tabulatio*, due to L. *tabulatum*, board-work, a flooring. -L. *tabula*, a board, plank. See **Table**. [Since *entablature* simply meant something laid flat or boardwise upon something else in the course of building, it could be applied to the part either below or above the columns.]

ENTAIL, to bestow as a heritage. (F. -L.) In Shak. 3 Hen. VI, i. l. 194, 235; as sb., All's Well, iv. 3. 313. 1. The legal sense is

peculiar; it was originally 'to convert (an estate) into *see tail* (Late L. *feudum talliatum*); to settle (land) on a number of persons in succession, so that it cannot be bequeathed at pleasure by any one possessor.' 'To *entagle land*, addicere, adoptare heredes'; Levinus. -F. *en*, from L. in, upon; and AF. *tailer*, F. *tailleur*, orig. to cut, hence to impose a fee upon; from Late L. *talliare*, *talliare*, to cut; see *Tail* in Blount's Nomenclicon. 2. The ME. *entailen* signifies 'to cut or carve, in an ornamental way; see Rom. of the Rose, l. 140; P. Plowman's Crede, ed. Skeat, ll. 167, 200. -OF. *entailier*, 'to intaille, grave, carve, cut in'; Cot. -F. *en*, from L. in; and *tailier*, to cut. See **Tally**. Der. *entail-ment*.

ENTANGLE, to ensnare, complicate. (Hybrid; F. and Scand.) In Spenser, Muirpotmos, 387; also in Levinus. -F. *en*, from L. in; and **Tangle**, q. v. Der. *entangle-ment*, Spectator, no. 352.

ENTER, to go into. (F. -L.) ME. *entren*, Rob. of Glouc. p. 47, l. 1097; King Alisaunder, 5782. -OF. *entrer*, 'to enter'; Cot. -L. *intrare*, to enter, go into. -L. in; and **-trire*, as in *penetrare*, to penetrate, go into; cf. Skt. *trā-*, a passage, *tr*, to cross, pass over; L. *trans*, across. See Brugmann, ii. § 579; and see **TERM**. Der. *entr-ance*, Mach. i. 5. 40; *entry*, ME. *entree*, Chaucer, C. T. 1085 (A 1983), from OF. *entree*, orig. the fem. of the pp. of F. *entrer*.

ENTERIC, pertaining to the intestines. (Gk.) Chiefly in the phr. 'enteric fever.' -Gk. *enterikos*, adj., from *enteron*, an intestine. A comparative derivative from *en* prep., in. Cf. L. *internus*, inward; Skt. *antara-*, interior. See **Interior**.

ENTERPRISE, an undertaking. (F. -L.) Palsgrave has *enterprise*, sb. and *entreprie*, vb. The sb. is in La Belle Dame sans Merci, l. 515. Skelton has it as a verb; 'Chaucer, that nobly *entrepried*;' Garland of Laurell, l. 388. -OF. *entreprie* (Burguy), commonly *entreprie*, 'an enterprise'; Cot. -OF. *entreprie*, pp. of *entreprenere*, to undertake. -Late L. *interpendere*, to undertake. -L. *inter*, among; and *pendere*, short for *prehendere*, to take in hand, which is from L. *prae*, before, and (absolutely) *hendere*, to get, cognate with Gk. *hambivav*, and E. get. See **PREHENSILE** and **GET**. Der. *enterprising*. Cf. *emprise*.

ENTERTAIN, to admit, receive. (F. -L.) In Spenser, F. Q. i. 10. 32. -OF. *entretien*, a stem of *entretener*, 'to entertain'; Cot. -Late L. *interrinere*, to entertain. -L. *inter*, among; and *tenere*, to hold. See **TENABLE**. Der. *entertain-er*, -ing; -ment, Spenser, F. Q. i. 10. 37.

ENTHRAL, to enslave. (Hybrid; F. and Scand.) In Mids. Nt. Dream, i. 1. 136. From F. *en*, from L. in; and E. **Thral**, q. v. Der. *enthrallment*, Milton, P. L. xii. 171.

ENTHRONE, to set on a throne. (F. -L. and Gk.) Shak., Mer. Ven. iv. 1. 194. -MF. *enthroner*, 'to enthronise'; Cot. From F. *en*, in; and MF. *throne*, 'a throne'; id. B. Imitated from Late L. *intronisare*, to enthronise, which is from Gk. *ἐνθρονίζω*, to set on a throne; from Gk. *en*, in, on; and *θρόνος*, a throne. See **THRONE**. Der. *enthronement*.

ENTHUSIASM, inspiration, zeal. (L. -Gk.) In Holland's Plutarch, pp. 932, 1092 (R.); and in Marston, The Fawne, A. ii. sc. 1. [Cf. MF. *enthusiasme*; Cot.] -Late L. *enthusiasmos*. -Gk. *ἐνθουσιασμός*, inspiration. -Gk. *ἐνθουσιάζω*, I am inspired. -Gk. *enthous*, contracted form of *enthous*, full of the god, inspired. -Gk. *en*, within; and *θεός*, god. See **THEISM**. Der. *enthusiast* (Gk. *ἐνθουσιαστής*); -ic, Dryden, Abs. and Achit. 530; -ical, -ic-al-ly.

ENTICE, to tempt, allure. (F. -L.) MF. *enticen*, *enticen*; Rob. of Glouc., p. 235; P. Plowman, C. viii. 91. -OF. *enticier*, *enticier*, to excite, entice (Codefroy). -L. type **entitiare*, to kindle, to set on fire. -L. in, on; and **titius*, for *titio*, a firebrand. Cf. F. *attiser*, Ital. *attizzare*, to set on fire; from the same sb. Der. *entice-ment*, Chaucer, Pers. Tale, Group I, l. 967.

ENTIRE, whole, complete. (F. -L.) ME. *entyre*; the adv. *entireliche*, entirely, is in P. Plowman, C. xi. 188. -OF. *entier*, 'intire'; Cot.; cf. Prov. *entier*, Ital. *entire*. -L. *integrum*, acc. of *integer*, whole. See **Integer**. Der. *entire-ly*, *entire-ness*; also *entire-ly*, spelt *entirety* by Bacon (R.), from OF. *entiere* (Cot.), from L. acc. *integrūtem*; whence *entirety* and *entirety* are doublets.

ENTITLE, to give a title to. (F. -L.) In Shak. L. L. v. 2. 822. From F. *en*, from L. in; and title. See **Title**.

ENTITY, existence, real substance. (L.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. A coined word, with suffix -*ty*, from L. *enti-*, decl. stem of Late L. *ens*, a thing, a being, formed as if it were the pres. pt. of *esse*, to be. -√*ES*, to be. See **ESSENCE**.

ENTOMB, to put in a tomb. (F. -L. and Gk.) In Spenser, F. Q. ii. 10. 46. -F. *entomber*, 'to intomb'; Cot. -F. *en*, from L. in; and F. *tombe*, a tomb. See **Tomb**. Der. *entomb-ment*.

ENTOMOLOGY, the science treating of insects. (F. -L. -Gk.) First in 1776. -F. *entomologie* (1764). -Mod. L. *entomologia*. -Gk. *entomon*, for *entropion*, an insect; properly neut. of *entropos*, cut into; so called from the very thin middle part; see **Insect**. The ending

-logy is from Gk. λέγειν, to discourse. β. The Gk. έντομος is from Gk. έν, in; and τώμ, second grade of τέμνειν, to cut. See **Tome**. Der. *entomolog-ist*, *entomologic-al*.

ENTOZOON, a parasitic animal living within another. (Gk.) Modern and scientific. From Gk. έντρός, for έντός, within; and ζώω, an animal. See **Zoology**.

ENTRAILS, the inward parts of an animal. (F.-L.) The sing. *entrail* is rare; but answers to M.E. *entraile*, King Alisaunder, l. 3628.—OF. *entraile*, entrails; MF. *entrailles*, pl. 'the intrals, intestines'; Cot.—Late L. *intrālia*, also spelt (more correctly) *intrānea*, entrails. [For the change from *n* to *l*, cf. *Boulogne*, *Bologna*, from L. *Bononia*.] β. *Intrānea* is contracted from L. *intrānea*, entrails, neut. pl. of *intrāneus*, inward, an adj. formed from *inter*, within. See **Internal**. ¶ The OF. *entraile* was a fem. sing., made from a neut. pl.

ENTRANCE (1), ingress; see **Enter**.

ENTRANCE (2), to put into a trance. (F.-L.) In Shak. Per. iii. 2. 94. From F. *en*, from L. *in*; and E. *trance* = F. *trance*. See **Trance**. Der. *entrancer*—*ment*; *dis-entrance*.

ENTRAP, to ensnare. (F.-L. and Teut.) In Spenser, F. Q. ii. 1. 4.—OF. *entraper*, 'to pester'; - also, to intrap; Cot.—F. *en*, from L. *in*; and OF. *trape*, a trap, of G. origin. See **Trap** (1).

ENTREAT, to treat, to beg. (F.-L.) In Spenser, F. Q. i. 10. 7. Chaucer has *entreateden*, discussed, C. T., B. 2466 (Tale of Melibee).—A.V. *entreater*, V. Chron. of London, p. 48; OF. *entraitier*, to treat (of Goldfroy).—F. *en*, from L. *in*; and OF. *traiter*, to treat, from L. *tractare*, to handle. See **Treat**. Der. *entreat-y*, K. John, v. 2. 125; *entreat-ment*, Hamlet, i. 3. 122.

ENTRENCH, to cut into, fortify with a trench. (F.) 'Entrenched deepe with knife'; Spenser, F. Q. iii. 12. 20; 'In strouge *entrenchments*'; id. ii. 11. 6. A coined word; from F. *en*, from L. *in*; and E. *trench*, of F. origin. See **Trench**.

ENTRUST, to trust with. (Hybrid; F. and E.) By analogy with *enlist*, *enrol*, *enroute*, *entrance*, *entrune*, we have *entrust*; as in Sir T. Browne, *Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii. c. 11. § 5. But *intrust* was also usual, and is the form in Kersey's Diet. ed. 1715; see **Intrust**.

ENTWINE, **ENTWIST**, to twine or twist with. (Hybrid; F. and E.) Milton has *entwined*, P. L. iv. 174; Shak. has *entwist*, Mids. No. Dr. iv. 1. 48. Both are formed alike; from F. *en* (from L. *in*), and the E. words *twine* and *twist*. See **Twine**, **Twist**.

ENUCLEATE, to lay open, clearly explain. (L.) Lit. 'to get out the kernel.' In Coequeam (1642) misprinted *enucleate*; Kersey, in 1658, has *enucleation* = L. *enucleat-ō*, pp. of *enucleare*, to get out a kernel. — L. *ē*, out; and *nucleus*, kernel. See **Nucleus**.

ENUMERATE, to number. (L.) *Enumeratio* occurs in Bp. Taylor, *Holy Dymis*, c. 5. s. 10. *Enumeration* is in Phillips (1658). — L. *enumerare*, pp. of *enumerare*, to reckon up. — L. *ē*, out, fully; and *numerus*, to number, from *numerus*, number. See **Number**. Der. *enumeration*—*-ive*.

ENUNCIATE, to utter. (L.) *Enunciatio* occurs in Sir T. Elyot, *The Governour*, b. iii. c. 25. § 5. — L. *enunciātes*, pp. of *enunciare*, better *enūtiare*, to utter. — L. *ē*, out, fully; and *nūtiare*, to announce, from *nūtius*, a messenger. See **Announce**, **Nuncio**. Der. *enunciatio*—*-ive*, *-ory*.

ENVELOP, to wrap in, enfold. (F.-Teut.?) Spelt *envelop* in Spenser, F. Q. ii. 12. 34. M.E. *envelopen*, Chaucer, C. T. 12876. C. 942. — OF. *envelopier*, later *enveloper*, to wrap round, enfold. — F. *en*, from L. *in*; and OF. *voluper*, *voloper*, *voloer*, to wrap; from a base *volup-*, of uncertain origin, but perhaps Low German. β. This base resembles the M.E. *walppen*, to wrap up, which occurs at least twelve times in Wyclif's Bible, and seems to be another form of *worpen*, to wrap. See Wyclif, Numb. iv. 5. 7; Matt. xvii. 59; Luke, ii. 7. 12; John, xxi. 7. &c. See **Wrap**. ¶ But the base *wolup-* is unknown outside English, and thus does not account for the Romanic form. Note Walloon *ewolp*, to envelop (Remacle); Ital. *wiluppo*, a bundle; *wiluppure*, to envelope; Mital. *goluppure*, to wrap (Florio). Cf. **Develop**, **Lap** (3). Der. *envelope*, *envelope-ment*.

ENVENOM, to put poison into. (F.-L.) M.E. *envenimen* (with *u* = *v*); whence *envenimed*, King Alisaunder, 5436; *enveniming*, Chaucer, C. T. 9934 (E 2066). — OF. *envenimer*, 'to invenome'; Cot. — OF. *en*, from L. *in*; and *venim*, or *venin*, poison, from L. *venenum*. See **Venom**.

ENVIRON, to surround. (F.-L.) Spelt *envyrouen* in Wyclif, i. Tim. v. 13. pt. t. *envyrouyde*, Matt. iv. 23; cf. Gower, C. A. iii. 67; bk. vii. 373.—OF. *environner*, 'to environ, encompass'; Cot.—OF. (and F.) *envira*, round about.—OF. *en*, from L. *in*; and *vire*, to turn, veer. See **Veer**. Der. *environ-ment*; also *environs*, from F. *environ*.

ENVOY, a messenger. (F.-L.) 1. An improper use of the word; it meant 'a message'; and the F. for 'messenger' was *envoyé*. 2. The envoy of a ballad is the 'sending' of it forth, and

the word is then correctly used; the last stanza of Chaucer's Ballad to K. Richard is headed *L'envoy*.—OF. *envoy*, 'a message, a sending; also the envoy or conclusion of a ballet [ballad] or sonnet'; Cot. Also 'envoyé, a special messenger'; id.—OF. *envoyer*, to send; formerly *envier* (Supp. to Godfrey).—OF. *en voie*, on the way.—L. *in viam*, on the way. Cf. Ital. *invviare*, to send. See **Voyage**. Der. *envoyship*.

ENVY, emulation, malicious grudging. (F.-L.) In early use. M.E. *enuie* (with *u* = *v*), *envye*, *envy*; Rob. of Glouc. pp. 122, 287; 11. 2603, 5824.—OF. *envie*, *envy*; Cot.—L. *invidia*, *envy*. See **Invidious**. Der. *envy*, verb, Wyclif, i. Cor. xiii. 4; *envi-ous*, M.E. *enulus*, Florio, ed. Lumby, l. 356; -*ously*, -*able*.

ENWRAP, to wrap in. (Hybrid; F. and E.) In Spenser, F. Q. ii. 3. 27; earlier in Wyclif, i. Kings, xv. 6; 4 Kings, ii. 8. Coined from F. *en*, from L. *in*; and E. *Wrap*, q. v.

EOCENE, belonging to the lowest division of the tertiary strata. (Gk.) First used by Lyell (1833).—Gk. *ἥως*, dawn; and *καινός*, new, recent.

EPACT, a term in astronomy. (F.-Late L.—Gk.) In Holland's Plutarch, p. 105.—MF. *epact*, 'an addition, the epact'; Cot.—Late L. *epacta*.—Gk. *ἐπακτῆ* (or *ἐπακτός ἡμέρα*), late fem. of *ἐπακτός*, added, brought in.—Gk. *ἐπιφέρει*, to bring to, bring in, supply.—Gk. *ἐπ-*, for *ἐν*, to; and *φέρειν*, to lead.—cf. AG, to drive. See **Act**.

EPAULET, a shoulder-knot. (F.-L.—Gk.) Used by Burke (K.).—F. *épaulette*, dimin. from *épaule*, OF. *espaule*, and still earlier *espaile*, a shoulder. — L. *epaula*, a blade; in Late L. the shoulder; s. v. the account of the letter-changes in Brachet β. *Spartula* is a dimin. of *spatha*, a blade; borrowed from Gk. *σπάθη*, a broad blade. See **Spartula**.

EPERGNE, a central ornament for a dinner-table. (F.-Teut.) Also spelt *épergne* in 1779 (N. E. D.); which is more correct.—F. *épergne*, lit. 'economy'. It seems to have been applied to the *épergne* from the manner of its ornamentation; Cotgrave has: 'tailld d'*épergne*, cut with sparing work, the incutting being filled with enamel, and the work set out, or appearing among it, in gold.' — F. *épergner*, M. P. *épergner*, to spare, save (Ital. *spargnare*, in Florio). Formed, as if from an OIIG. **spargnan* (not found); from OHG. *spargin*, to save, spare, cognate with AS. *sparian*. See **Spare**. (Kerling, § 8910.)

EPHAB, a Hebrew measure. (Heb.—Egyptian.) In Exod. xvi. 36, &c.—Heb. *ephāb*, a measure; a weight of Egyptian origin; Copied, &c.—Heb. *ephāb*, a measure; Gesenius, ed. 8. p. 36. **EPIEMERA**, flies that live but a day. (Gk.) 'Certain flies that are called *ephemera*, that live but a day'; Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 607. A neut. pl., afterwards used as a fem. sing.—Gk. *ἐφήμερα*, neut. pl. of adj. *ἐφήμερος*, lasting for a day.—Gk. *ἐφ-* = *ἐπ-*, for; and *ἡμέρα*, a day, of uncertain origin. Der. *ephemer-al*; *ephemeris* (Gk. *ἐφήμερος*, a diary).

EPHOD, a part of the priest's habit. (Heb.) In Exod. xxviii. 4, &c.—Heb. *ephod*, a vestment; from *ephad*, to put on, clothe.

EPI-, prefix. (Gk.) Gk. *ἐπ-*, upon, to, besides; in *epi-cene*, *epi-cycle*, &c. It becomes *ἐπ-* before an aspirate, as in *epi-temeral*; and *ἐπ-* before a vowel, as in *epi-ock*. Cf. L. *ob*, to, as in *obvium*, *obire*; Ocean *ap*; Skt. *ap*, moreover; in composition, near to. Brugmann, i. § 557 (2).

EPIC, narrative. (L.—Gk.) In Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674; and Spectator, no. 267.—L. *epicus*, — Gk. *ἐπικός*, epic, narrative.—Gk. *ἔπος*, a word, narrative, song; allied to L. *vox*, a voice. See **Volos**.

EPICENE, of common gender. (L.—Gk.) *Epiceus* is the name of one of Ben Jonson's plays.—L. *epiceus*, borrowed from Gk. *ἐπικείνος*, common.—Gk. *ἐπ-*, and *καινός*, common. See **Canobite**.

EPICURE, a follower of Epicurus. (L.—Gk.) In Mach. v. 3. 8.—L. *Epīcūrus*, — Gk. *Ἐπικουρος*, proper name; lit. 'assistant'. Der. *epīcūre-an*, *-e-ism*.

EPI-CYCLES, a small circle with its centre on the circumference of a larger one. (F.-L.—Gk.) In Milton, P. L. viii. 84. Chaucer has *episcile*; Astrolabe, pt. ii. § 35.—F. *épicycle* (Cot.).—L. *epīcyclos* = Gk. *ἐπικύκλος*, an epicycle.—Gk. *ἐπ-*, upon, and *κύκλος*, a cycle, circle. See **Cyclo**.

EPIDEMIC, affecting a people, general. (L.—Gk.) 'An epidemic disease'; Bacon, History VII, ed. Lumby, p. 13. l. 10. Formed with suffix *-ic* from L. *epidēm-us*, epidemic; cf. MF. *epidémique* (Cot.). — Gk. *ἐπιδήμιος*, among the people, general.—Gk. *ἐπ-*, among; and *δήμιος*, the people. See **Demio**, **Demagogue**. Der. *epidemic-al*.

EPIDERMIS, the cuticle, outer skin. (L.—Gk.) 'Within the epidermis'; Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 297.—L. *epidermis* = Gk. *ἐπίδερμις*, an upper skin; from *ἐπ-*, upon, and *δέρμα*, skin. See **Derm**.

EPIGLOTTIS, a cartilage protecting the glottis. (Gk.) In Kersey, ed. 1715.—Gk. *ἐπιγλωττίς*, Attic form of *ἐπιγλωσσίς*, epiglottis.—Gk. *ἐπ-*, near; and *γλῶσσα*, the tongue. See **Gloss** (2), **Glottis**.

EPIGRAM, a short poem. (F.-L.—Gk.) In Shak. Much Ado,

v. 4. 103. Sir T. Elyot has the pl. *epigrammata*, in *The Governour*, bk. i. c. 13. § 7. — *F. epigramma*, 'an epigram'; Cot. — *L. epigramma* (stem *epigrammat-*) — *Gk. ἐπίγραμμα*, an inscription, epigram. — *Gk. ἐπί*, upon; and *γράφω*, to write. See **GRAPHIC**. Der. *epigrammatic*, *-ic*, *-ical*, *-ally*, *-ity*, *-ist*. And, from the same verb, *epigraph*. **EPILEPSY**, a convulsive seizure. (*F.* — *L.* — *Gk.*) In Shak. *Oth.* iv. 1. 51. — *MF. epilepsie*, 'the falling sickness'; Cot. — *L. epilepsia* — *Gk. ἐπιληψία*, *ἐπιληψία*, a seizure, epilepsy. — *Gk. ἐπιλαμβάνειν* (fut. *ἐπιλάβω*), to seize upon. — *Gk. ἐπί*, upon; and *λαμβάνω*, to seize. See **CATALEPTIC**. Der. *epileptic*, *Gk. ἐπιληπτικός*, subject to epilepsy; K. Lear, ii. 2. 87.

EPILOGUE, a short concluding poem. (*F.* — *L.* — *Gk.*) In Shak. *Mids. Nt. Dr.* v. 360, 362, 369. — *F. epilogue*, 'an epilogue'; Cot. — *L. epilogus*, *Gk. ἐπίλογος*, a concluding speech. — *Gk. ἐπί*, upon; and *λόγος*, a speech, from *λέγω*, to speak.

EPIPHANY, the twelfth day. (*F.* — *L.* — *Gk.*) In Cotgrave; and in *Caxton*, *The Golden Legend*, feast of the *Epiphany*; and in *Lyric Poetry*, ed. Wright, p. 96. — *F. epiphany*, 'the epiphany'; Cot. — *L. epiphania* — *Gk. ἐπιφάνεια*, manifestation; originally neut. pl. of adj. *ἐπιφανής*, but equivalent to sb. *ἐπιφάνεια*, appearance, manifestation. — *Gk. ἐπιφανέω* (fut. *ἐπιφανέω*), to manifest, show forth. — *Gk. ἐπί*, to; and *φαίνω*, to show. See **FANCY**.

EPISCOPAL, belonging to a bishop. (*F.* — *L.* — *Gk.*) In Cotgrave, '*Episcopall* jurisdiction'; *Caxton*, *Acts of Hen. VII.* fol. a. 3, bk. — *OF. episcopall*, '*episcopall*'; Cot. — *L. episcopalis*, adj. formed from *episcopus*, a bishop. — *Gk. ἐπίσκοπος*, an over-acer, bishop. See **BISHOP**. Der. *episcopalian*; from the same source, *episcopate* (*L. episcopatus*); *episcopacy*.

EPISODE, a story introduced into another. (*Gk.*) In the *Spectator*, no. 267. — *Gk. ἐπεισόδιον*, orig. neut. of *ἐπεισόδιος*, episodic, adventitious. — *Gk. ἐπί*, besides; and *στάδιον*, coming in; which is from *εἶναι*, into, and *ὁδός*, a way. Der. *episodical* (from *ἐπεισόδιον*); *episodic*, *-ic*, *-al*, *-ally*.

EPISTLE, a letter. (*F.* — *L.* — *Gk.*) In early use. The pl. *epistlis* is in *Wyclif*, 2 Cor. x. 10. — *OF. epistle*, the early form whence *epistle* (Cotgrave) was formed by the change of *l* to *r* (as in *chapter* from *L. capitulum*); *F. épître*. — *L. epistola* (whence also *AS. epistol*) — *Gk. ἐπιστολή*, a message, letter. — *Gk. ἐπιστάλλω*, to send to; from *ἐπί*, to; and *στέλλω*, to send, equip. See **STOLE**. Der. *epistol*, *-ic*, *-ary*; from *L. epistola*.

EPITAPH, an inscription on a tomb. (*F.* — *L.* — *Gk.*) In Shak. *Much Ado*, iv. 1. 209; *ME. epitaph*, *epitaff*; *Gower*, C. iii. 326; *bk. viii.* 1531. — *F. épitaph*; Cot. — *L. epitaphium* — *Gk. ἐπιτάφιος*, a funeral oration; where *ἐπιτάφιος* signifies 'over a tomb,' funeral. — *Gk. ἐπί*, upon, over; and *τάφος*, a tomb. See **CENOTAPH**.

EPITHALIAMUM, a marriage song. (*L.* — *Gk.*) See the *Epithalamion* by Spenser. *L. epithalamium* — *Gk. ἐπιθαλάμιον*, a bridal song; neut. of *ἐπιθαλάμιος*, belonging to a nuptial. — *Gk. ἐπί*, upon, for; and *θάλαμος*, a bed-room, bride-chamber.

EPITHET, an adjective expressing a quality. (*L.* — *Gk.*) In Shak. *Oth.* i. 1. 14. — *L. epitheton* — *Gk. ἐπίθετον*, an epithet; neut. of *ἐπίθετος*, added, annexed. — *Gk. ἐπί*, besides; and the base *θε-*, allied to *τίθημι*, I place, set. — *✓DHĒ*, to place; see **DO**. Der. *epithet*, *-ic*.

EPITOME, an abridgment. (*L.* — *Gk.*) In Shak. *Cor. v.* 3. 68; and in *Frith's Works* (1572), p. 97, col. i (written in 1539). — *L. epitomē* — *Gk. ἐπιτομή*, a surface-incision; also, an abridgment. — *Gk. ἐπί*, upon; and *τέμνω*, to cut. See **TOME**. Der. *epitome*, *-ic*, *-ist*.

EPOCH, a fixed date. (*F.* — *Gk.*) In Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674. — *Late L. epocha*; *Ducange*. — *Gk. ἐποχή*, a stop, check, hindrance, pause, epoch. — *Gk. ἐπέχω*, to hold in, check. — *Gk. ἐπ-* = *ἐπί*, upon; and *έχω*, to have, hold; cognate with *Skt. akh*, to bear, undergo, endure. — *✓SEGH*, to hold, check; *Brugmann*, i. § 607.

EPODE, a kind of lyric poem. (*F.* — *L.* — *Gk.*) In Ben Jonson, *The Forest*, x, last line. — *OF. epode*; Cot. — *L. epōdos* — *Gk. ἐπὶδόν*, something sung after, an epode. — *Gk. ἐπ-* = *ἐπί*, upon, on; and *αἰδῶν*, *δῶν*, to sing. See **ODE**.

EPONYMOUS, that gives (his) name to anything, esp. to a place. (*Gk.*) Used by *Grote* in 1846. — *Gk. ἐπώνυμος*, given as a name, or giving a name. — *Gk. ἐπί*, upon; and *ὄνομα* (*Æolic ὄνυμα*), a name. See **NAME**.

EQUAL, on a par with, even, just. (*L.*) *Chaucer* has both *equal* and *inequal* in his *Treatise on the Astrolabe*; *equally* is in the *C. T.* 7819 (D 2327). [We find also *ME. egal*, from *OF. egal*.] — *L. equalis*, equal; formed with suffix *-ilis* from *æquus*, equal, just. Der. *equality*, *-ity*, *-is*, *-ion*; *-ity*, *King Lear*, i. 1. 5; and see *equation*, and *equity*.

EQUANIMITY, evenness of mind. (*F.* — *L.*) In Butler, *Hudibras*, pt. i. c. 3. l. 1020. — *MF. equanimité* (Cot.). — *L. æquanimi-tatem*, acc. of *æquanimis*, evenness of mind. — *L. æquanimis*, kind, mild; hence, calm. — *L. æqu-*, for *æquus*, equal; and *animus*, mind. See **EQUAL** and **ANIMATE**.

EQUATION, a statement of equality. (*L.*) *ME. equacion*,

Chaucer, *On the Astrolabe*, prol. 71 (or 76). *Falsgrave* has *equale*, vb. — *L. æquationem*, acc. of *æquatio*, an equalising; cf. *æquatus*, pp. of *æquare*, to equalise. — *L. æquus*, equal. See **EQUAL**. Der. *equat* or (*Late L. æquator*, from *æquare*), *Milton*, *P. L.* iii. 617; *equa-bile* (*L. æquabilis*, from *æquare*), *equa-bly*, *equa-bility*, spelt *equabilite* in Sir T. Elyot, *Governour*, b. iii. c. 21. § 2. Also *ad-equale*.

EQUERRY, an officer who has charge of horses. (*F.* — *OHG.*) Properly, it meant 'a stable,' and *equerry* really stands for *equerry-man*. It occurs in *The Tatler*, no. 19. § 2. — *F. écurie*, formerly *ecurie*, a stable, spelt *ecurie* in Cotgrave; *Low L. scüria*, a stable; *Ducange*. — *OHG. sküre, scüre*, *MLG. schüre*, a shed (*G. scheuer*); lit. a cover, shelter. — *✓SQUE*, to cover; see **SKY**. *Brugmann*, i. § 109. ¶ The spelling *equerry* is due to an attempt to connect it with *L. equus*, a horse. There is, however, a real ultimate connexion with *esquire*, q. v.

EQUESTRIAN, relating to horsemen. (*L.*) 'A certain equestrian order'; *Spectator*, no. 104. § 1. Formed with suffix *-an*, from *L. equestri*, stem of *equester*, belonging to horsemen. — *L. eques*, a horse-man. — *L. equus*, a horse. See **EQUINE**.

EQUI, prefix, equally. (*L.*) *L. equi-*, from *æquus*, equal; see **EQUAL**. Hence *equi-angular*, *equi-distant*, *equi-lateral*, *equi-multiple*, all in Kersey, ed. 1715. And see **EQUILIBRIUM**, **EQUINOX**, **EQUIPOSE**, **EQUIPOUNT**, **EQUIVALENT**, **EQUIVOCAL**.

EQUILIBRIUM, an even balancing. (*L.*) In Kersey, ed. 1715. — *L. æquilibrum*, a level position (in balancing). — *L. æquibris*, level, balancing equally. — *L. æqui-*, for *æquus*, equal; and *librare*, to balance, from *libra*, a balance. See **EQUAL** and **LIBRATE**.

EQUINE, relating to horses. (*L.*) First in 1778 (*N. E. D.*); not in *Todd's Johnson*. — *L. æquinus*, relating to horses. — *L. æquus*, a horse. + *Gk. ἵκνω* (dialectally *ἵκνω*), a horse; *Skt. āva-*, 'a runner, a horse'; *Pers. asp.* *Orish ech*; *AS. sok*. Idg. type **ekwos*. *Brugmann*, i. § 116.

EQUINOX, the time of equal day and night. (*F.* — *L.*) In Shak. *Oth.* ii. 3. 129. *Chaucer* has the adj. *equinoxial*. *C. T.* 14862 (B 4046). — *F. équinoxe*, spelt *equinoxe* in Cotgrave. — *L. æquinoctium*, the equinox, time of equal day and night. — *L. æqui-*, for *æquus*, equal; and *nocti-*, decl. stem of *nox*, night. See **EQUAL** and **NIGHT**. Der. *equinocti-al*, from *L. æquinocti-um*. ¶ Note that the suffix *-nox* is not the *L. nom. nox*, but comes from *-noctium*.

EQUIP, to fit out, furnish. (*F.* — *Scand.*) In Cotgrave; and used by *Dryden*, tr. of *Ovid*, *Ceyx*, l. 67. *Baret* (1580) has *equippe*. [The sb. *equipage* is earlier, in *Spenser*, *Sheph. Kal.* Oct. 114; whence *equipage* as a verb, *F. Q. ii.* 9. 17.] — *MF. equipier*, 'to equip, arm'; also spelt *equiper*; Cot.; *AF. eskipper*, *Black Book of the Admiralty*, i. 20. — *Icel. skipa*, to arrange, set in order; prob. allied to *Icel. skip*, a ship. See **SHIP**. Der. *equip-ager* (*MF. equipage*); *equipment*.

EQUIPOSE, an equal weight. (*F.* — *L.*) In the *Ramblor*, no. 95 (R). Coined from *equi* = *F. equi* = *L. æqui*, and *poise*. See **EQUI** and **POISE**.

EQUIPOLENT, equally powerful. (*F.* — *L.*) 'Thou wilt to kings be equipotent'; *Iydgate*, *Ballad of Good Counsel*, st. 3; in *Chaucerian Pieces*. — *OF. equipotent*; Cot. — *L. æquipollens*, stem of *æquipollens*, of equal value. — *L. æqui-*, for *æquus*, equal; and *pollens*, pres. part. of *pollere*, to be strong.

EQUITY, justice. (*F.* — *L.*) In Shak. *K. John*, ii. 241; *ME. equité*, *Gower*, C. A. i. 271; *bk. ii.* 3327. — *OF. equité*, 'equity'; Cot. — *L. æquitas*, acc. of *æquitas*, equity; from *æquus*, equal. See **EQUAL**. Der. *equit-able*, *OF. equitabile* (Cot.); *-ably*, *-able-ness*.

EQUIVALENT, of equal worth. (*F.* — *L.*) In Shak. *Per. v.* 1. 92. — *MF. equivalent*, 'equivalent'; Cot. — *L. æquivalent*, stem of pres. part. of *æquivalere*, to be equivalent. — *L. æqui-*, for *æquus*, equal; and *valere*, to be worth. See **EQUAL** and **VALUE**. Der. *equivalently*, *equivalence*.

EQUIVOCAL, of doubtful sense. (*L.*) In Shak. *Oth.* i. 3. 217. Formed with suffix *-al*, from *L. æquivocus*, of doubtful sense. — *L. æqui-*, for *æquus*, equal (i.e. alternative); and *voc-*, base of *voc-are*, to call. See **EQUI** and **VOICE**. Der. *equivocal-ly*, *-ness*; hence also *equivocal-ate* (used by Cotgrave to translate *MF. equivocuer*), *equivocal-ion*.

ERA, an epoch, fixed date. (*L.*) Spelt *era* in Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674. — *L. era*, an era; derived from a particular use of *era*, in the sense of 'counters,' hence, 'an item of an account,' which is properly the pl. of *ær*, brass, money (Lewis).

ERADICATE, to root up. (*L.*) Sir T. Browne has *eradication*, *Vulg. Errors*, b. ii. c. 6. s. 8; *Cockeram* (1642) has *eradicat*. — *L. eradicatus*, pp. of *eradicare*, to root up. — *L. ē*, out; and *radice*, stem of *radix*, a root. See **RADICAL**. Der. *eradication*.

ERASE, to scrape out, efface. (*L.*) *Eras'd* is in Butler, *Hudibras*, pt. iii. c. 3. l. 214. — *L. erāsus*, pp. of *erādere*, to scratch out. — *L. ē*, out; and *radere*, to scrape. See **RASE**. Der. *eras-er*, *-ion*, *-ure*; *erase-meni*.

ERE, before, sooner than. (*F.*) *ME. er*, *Chaucer*, *C. T.* 1042 (*A 1040*). *AS. ēr*, soon, before; prep., conj., and adv.; *Grein*, i. 69. [Cf. *AS. ēr-lie*, mod. *E. early*.] + *Du. eer*, adv. sooner; *OHG. ēr*, *G. eher*,

sooner; Goth. *airis*, sooner, comp. of *air*, adv. early, soon. ¶ Orig. a comparative form; the positive being found in Goth. *air*, soon, Icel. *ár*, soon. Cf. Gk. *ἄρῃ*, early. See **ERST**.

ERECT, upright. (L.) ME. *erect*, Chaucer, C. T. 4429 (B 9). = L. *erectus*, set up, upright; pp. of *erigere*, to set up. L. *erigere*, to set up, to rule, set. See **BEGAL**. Der. *erect*, yb., -ion.

ERGOT, a diseased transformation of the seed of rye, &c., due to a fungus, and thought to resemble a cock's spur. (F.) First in 1683 (N. E. D.). = F. *ergot*, 'a cock's spur, spurred rye, ergot'; Hamilton. Cotgrave has both *ergot* and *argot*, a cock's spur; and 'OK' *argot* occurs in the 12th century (Littre). Origin unknown. Connection with L. *argulus*, bright, clear, seems not impossible; cf. L. *argüluri*, to stamp with the feet, as a fuller. Cotgrave has *argolere*, to fight with spurs.

ERMINIE, an animal of the weasel tribe. (F. - OHG.) ME. *ermynie*, Rob. of Glouc., p. 191, l. 3949; *ermin*, Old Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, 1st Ser., p. 181, l. 301. = OF. *ermine* (F. *hermine*), 'the hate-spotted ermine'; Cot. [Cf. Span. *ermiño*, Ital. *ermellino*, ermine; Low L. *armelinus*, ermine-fur.] AF. *hermine*, Langtoft, l. 172. = OHG. *harmîn*, MHG. *hermîn*, ermine-fur; cf. mod. G. *ermelin*. β. The forms *hermin*, *hermelin*, are extended from OHG. *harmîn*, MHG. *harmē*, an ermine, corresponding to Lithuanian *szarmis*, *szarmys*, a weasel (Dietz); cf. AS. *harmna*, the name of some quadruped, Voc. 118.43; MDu. *armelijn*, 'an hermin'; Hexham. ¶ The derivation, suggested by Ducange, that *ermine* is for *mūs Armenicus*, Armenian mouse, which may have been an equivalent term to *mūs Ponticus*, a Pontic mouse, which may have meant an ermine, is adopted by Littre.

ERODE, to eat away. (F. - L.) In Bacon, Nat. Hist. s. 983. = MF. *eroder*, 'to gnaw off, eat into.' Cot. = L. *erodere*, pp. *erodis*, to gnaw off; from *erō*, and *rodere*, to gnaw. See **RODENT**. Der. *erodion*, -ive; cf. L. *erōsus*.

EROTIC, amorous. (Gk.) 'This erotic love'; Burton. Anat. of Melancholy, lib. 2, i, 2; p. 442 (R.). = Gk. *ἔρως*, relating to love. = Gk. *ἔρως*, decl. stem of *ἔρως*, love; allied to *ἔρως*, I love.

ERR, to stray. (F. - L.) ME. *erren*, Chaucer, Troilus, b. iv, l. 302. = OF. *errer*, 'to erre.' Cot. = L. *errare*, to wander; which stands for an older form **erā-ire*. + Goth. *airz-jan*, to make to err; a causal form; OIIG. *irran* (for *irjan*), to make to err; G. *irren*, to wander, go astray; G. *irre*, astray. Brugmann, l. 878. Der. *err-or*, q. v.; *errant*, q. v.; *erration*, q. v.

ERRAND, a message. (E.) ME. *errende*, *erande*, sometimes *erende* (always with one r); Layamon, 10057. AS. *ærēnde*, a message, business; Grein, i, 70. Cf. OSax. *ærūmli*; Icel. *erendi*, *ærēndi*, *ærēndi*; Swed. *ärēnde*; Dan. *ærēnde*; OIIG. *ærūmli*, a message. Teut. types uncertain; apparently **ærundjom*, n. = **ærundjom*, n. Fick (iii, 21, 30) separates this word from Goth. *airis*, Icel. *ær*, a messenger, and connects it with AS. *ærw*, Icel. *ær*, swift, ruddy, Skt. *arant*, a horse. ¶ The initial vowel-sound is still unexplained.

ERRANT, wandering. (F. - L.) 'Of errant knights'; Spenser, F. Q. v. 6. 6. = OF. *errant*, 'errant, wandering.' Cot. Pres. pt. of OF. *errer*, *errir*, *erder*, to wander. = Late L. *iterare*, to travel; from *iter*, a journey; see **ITINERANT**. ¶ But in some instances (see Troil. and Cress. i. 3. 9) errant represents the pres. pt. of F. *errer*, to err, from l. *errare*. See **ERR**. Der. *errant-ry*. Doublet, *errant*.

ERRATUM, an error in writing or printing. (L.) Most common in the pl. *errata*; Blount's Gloss. ed. 1674. = L. *errātum*, pl. *errāta*, an error; neut. of *errātus*, pp. of *errare*. See **ERR**. Der. *errat-ic*, from pp. *errātus*; whence *errat-ic-al*, Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. ii. c. 6. § 7. -ic-al-ly.

ERRONEOUS, faulty. (L.) 'Erroneous doctrine.' Life of Dr. Barnes, ed. 1572, fol. Aaa. liij. = L. *errōneus*, wandering about; with suffix -ous. = L. *errōne*, for *errōni*, decl. stem of *erro*, a vagrant. = L. *errare*. See **ERR**. Der. *erroneously*, -ness.

ERROR, a fault, mistake. (F. - L.) ME. *error*, Gower, C. A. i. 21; prol. 811. = OF. *error*, = L. *errōrem*, acc. of *erro*, a mistake, wandering. = L. *errare*. See **ERR**. ¶ The spelling *error* was altered to *error* to be more like the Latin.

ERST, soonest, first. (E.) ME. *erst*, Chaucer, C. T. 778 (A 776). AS. *ærst*, adv. soonest, adj. first, Grein, i, 71; the superl. form of AS. *ær*, soon. See **ERE**.

ERUBESCENT, blushing. (L.) Rare; in Bailey, vol. ii (1731). = L. *erubescens*, stem of pres. pt. of *erubescere*, to grow red. = L. *erubescere*, to grow red; to blush, to grow red, inceptive form of *rubere*, to be red. See **RUBY**. Der. *erubescence*, from MF. *erubescence* (Cotgrave); from L. *erubescens*, a blushing.

ERUCATE, to belch out, reject wind. (L.) 'Ætina in times past hath eructed such huge gobbets of fire;' Howell's Letters, b. i. s. 1. let. 27. = L. *eructatus*, pp. of *eructare*, to belch out; from *eructare*, to belch. Allied to *erigere*, to belch (Festus), *erigere*, to bellow, and to Gk. *ἐρύσσειν*, to spit out, *ἐρύσσειν*, I bellowed; from the base **REUG**, to bellow. Brugmann, i, § 221. Der. *eructat-ion*.

ERUDITE, learned. (L.) 'A most erudite prince;' Sir T. More,

Works, p. 648 b. = L. *eruditus*, pp. of *erudire*, to free from rudeness, to cultivate, teach; (orig. 'rough-bewn into shape,' said of a tree; *brūal*). = L. *erudire*, out, from; and *rudis*, rude. See **RUDE**. Der. *eruditely*, *erudit-ion*.

ERUPTION, a bursting out. (L.) In Shak. Hamlet, i. 1. 69. = L. acc. *eruptiōnem*, from nom. *eruptio*, a breaking out. = L. *eruptio*, a breaking, a breaking, allied to *ruptus*, broken. See **RUPTURE**. Der. *eruptive*.

ERYNGION, the candied root of the sea-holly. (Ital. - L. - Gk.) In Shak. Merry Wives, v. 5. 23. An incorrect form; from Mital. *erignio*, *erigne*, 'the weede sea-holly, also, erignos roots'; Florio. = L. *eryngion*. = Gk. *ἐρύγγιον*, dimin. of *ἐρύγγος*, an eryngo; see Prellwitz.

ERYSIPELAS, a redness on the skin. (L. - Gk.) Spelt *erysipely* (from OF. *erysipele*) in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. = L. *erysipela*. = Gk. *ἐρύσιπelas* (stem *ἐρύσιπelas*), a redness on the skin. = Gk. *ἐρύσιπelas*, allied to *ἐρύσιπelas*, red; and *ἐρύσιπelas*, skin. See **RED** and **PELL**. Der. *erysipelat-ous* (from the stem).

ESCALADE, a scaling of walls. (F. - Span. - L.) Florio has Ital. *escalada*, 'an escalado.' The Span. form *escalado* (which occurs in Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII, ed. Lumby, p. 165) has given way to the F. *escalade*. = F. *escalade*, 'a scalado, a scaling'; Cot. = Span. *escalado*, properly *escalado*, an escalade; these are the masc. and fem. forms of the pp. of the verb *escalar*, to scale, climb. = Span. *escala*, a ladder. = L. *scala*, a ladder. See **SCALE** (3).

ESCAPE, to flee away, evade. (F. - L.) ME. *escapen*, Chaucer, C. T. 14650 (B 3922). = ONorth F. *escaper*, AF. *escaper*, OF. *escaper* (F. *échapper*) to escape; lit. 'to slip out of one's cape,' and so to get away. = L. *ex capia*, out of one's cape or cloak. See **CAPE** (1). ¶ In Italian, we not only have *scappare*, to escape, but also *incappare*, to 'in-cape,' to fall into a snare, to invest with a cape or corp; also *incappucciare*, to wrap up in a hood, to mask. Cf. Norm. dial. *icapper*, to escape (Moisy). Der. *escape-ment*; *escape-ade*, from F. *escapade*, orig. an escape, from Ital. *scappata*, an escape, fem. of pp. of *scappare*, to escape. Hence, later, the sense of 'breaking away from restraint.'

ESCARPMENT, a smooth and steep decline. (F. - Ital. - Tent.) A military term; F. *escarpement*. Formed from F. *escarpe*, a scarp; with suffix -ment (L. -mentum). The verb is generally *scarpe* rather than *escarpe*; see **SCARP**.

ESCHEAT, a forfeiture of property to the lord of the fee. (F. - L.) ME. *eschete*, *eschyte*; 'I lese menyne escheytes' = I (the king) lose many escheats; P. Plowman, C. v. 169. = OF. *eschete*, that which falls to one, rent; a f. pp. form from the verb *eschoir*, to fall to one's share (F. *eschoir*). = Late L. *excedere*, to fall upon, meet (any one), to fall to one's share; used A. D. 1229 (Ducange); from l. *ex*, out, and *cadere*, to fall. See **CHANCE**. Der. *eschet*, verb; and see **CHEAT**.

ESCHEW, to shun, avoid. (F. - OHG.) ME. *eschewen*, *eschuen*; P. Plowman, C. ix. 51. = AF. *eschuer*, Liber Albus, p. 369; OF. *eschiver*, MF. *eschiver*, 'to shun, eschew, avoid, bend from'; Cot. and Godefroy. = OIIG. *schikan*, MHG. *schikan* (G. *schicken*), to frighten; also, intr. to fear, shy at. = OHG. **schioh*, MHG. *schioh*, shy; cognate with E. *shy*. Thus *eschew* and *shy* (verb) are doublets. See **SHY**.

ESCORT, a guide, guard. (F. - Ital. - L.) 'Escort, a convoy'; Bailey's Dict., vol. ii. ed. 1731. = MF. (and F.) *escorte*, 'a guide, convoy'; Cot. = Ital. *scorta*, an escort, guide, convoy; fem. of pp. of *scorgere*, to see, perceive, guide. Formed as if from L. **excorrigere*, a compound of *ex* and *corrigere*, to set right, correct; see **CORRECT**. Der. *escort*, verb. ¶ Similarly Ital. *accorrere*, to find out, answers to a L. **ad-corrigere*; see **DIEZ**.

ESCRITOIRE, a writing-desk, bureau. (F. - L.) 'Captain Gibbet has made bold . . . with your study and escritorio'; Farquhar, Beaux Stratagem, A. v. sc. 4 (near end). = F. *escritoire*, now *vertoire*. = L. *scriptorium*, place for writing. = L. *scriptus*, pp. of *scribere*, to write. See **SORIBE**.

ESCROW, a deed delivered on condition. (F. - Tent.) A law term (Webster); the same word as ME. *escrow*, *escrow*, examples of which are given s.v. **SCROLL**, q. v. It is the orig. word of which *scroll* is the diminutive. Cf. AF. *escrowe*, Britton, ii, 71.

ESCUAGE, a pecuniary satisfaction in lieu of feudal service. (F. - L.) In Blackstone, Comment., b. ii. c. 3. = OF. *escuage* (Godefroy); cf. Littre, s.v. *escuage*, who quotes from Ducange, s.v. *scutagium*, which is the Low L. form of the word. Formed with suffix -age from OF. *escu*, a shield; because *escuage* was, at first, paid in lieu of service in the field. See **SQUIRE** and **ESCUOTHEON**.

ESCULENT, eatable. (L.) 'Or any esculent, as the learned call it;' Massinger, New Way to Pay, Act iv, sc. 2. = L. *esculentus*, fit for eating. = L. *esca*, food; with suffix -ulentus (cf. *vin-o-lentus* from *vinum*). The L. *esca* is from **ed-sca*; from L. *ed-ere*, to eat, cognate with E. *eat*. See **EAT**. Brugmann, i, § 753.

ESCUTCHEON, a painted shield. (F. - L.) Spelt *scutcheon* in

Bacon, Essay 29 (ed. Wright, p. 129); *scutcheon*, Spenser, F. Q. iii. 4. 16; *esccheon*, Sir Degrevant, l. 1481 (Thornton, Rom.); *escchon*, Book of St. Albans, pt. ii. fol. f. 8, l. 7. ME. *escchon* (1480; N.E.D.); AF. *escuchon*, Royal Wills, p. 67 (1376). = O. North F. *escuchon*, OF. *escuchon*, 'a scutcheon'; Cot.; answering to a Late L. type **scutūnem*, from a nom. **scutū*. The form depends upon L. *scūtum*, a shield, just as F. *escouche* does upon OF. *escu*, a shield. See *Esquire*. Cf. Ital. *scudone*, a great shield, from *scudo*, a shield; but note that the F. suffix *-on* has a diminutive force, while the Ital. *-one* is augmentative.

ESOPHAGUS, the food-passage, gullet. (L. - Gk.) Also *oesophagus*. 'Oesophagus, the gullet'; Kersey, ed. 1715. *Oesophagus* is a Latinised form of Gk. *oesophagos*, the gullet; lit. 'conveyor of food.' = Gk. *oio-*, allied to *oioa*, I shall carry, used as a future from a base *oi-*, to carry, which is allied to *ei-*, I shall go; and *phag-*, base of *phagē*, to eat.

ESOTERIC, inner, secret. (Gk.) 'Exoteric and esoteric'; Warburton, Divine Legation, b. ii. note Bb (N.). = Gk. *esōterikos*, inner (Lucian); a term expanded from Gk. *esōteros*, inner, a comparative form from *ēōs*, within, an adv. from *ē-* = *eis*, into, prep. 'A term used of those disciples of Pythagoras, &c. who were scientifically taught, as opposed to those who had more popular views, the exoteric. See *Exoteric*.' *Esoteric*.

ESPALIER, lattice-work for training trees. (F. - Ital. - L. - Gk.) In Pope, Sat. ii. 147. 'Espaliers, trees planted in a curious order against a frame'; Kersey, ed. 1715. = ME. *espallier*, 'an hedge-row of sundry fruit-trees set close together'; Cot. = Ital. *spalliera*, the back of a chair, an espalier (from its forming a back or support). = Ital. *spalla*, a shoulder, top, back. = L. *spatula*, a blade; in Late L. a shoulder. See *Epaulet*.

ESPECIAL, special, particular. (F. - L.) ME. *especial*, Chaucer, C. T. B. 2356 (Six-text). = OF. *especial*. = L. *specialis*, belonging to a particular kind. = L. *species*, a kind. See *Species*. Der. *especial-ly*. 'Often shortened to *special*, as in Chaucer, C. T. 1019 (A 1017).'

ESPLANADE, a level space. (F. - Ital. - L.) 'Esplanade, properly the *glacis* or slope of the counter-march; but it is now chiefly taken for the void space between the *glacis* of a citadel and the first houses of a town'; Phillips, ed. 1696. = MF. *esplanade*, 'a planing, levelling, evening of ways'; Cot. Formed from MF. *esplaner*, to level, in imitation of Ital. *spianare*, an esplanade, lit. a levelled way, from Ital. *spianare*, to level. = L. *explanare*, to flatten out, explain. See *Explain*.

ESPOUSE, to give or take as spouse. (F. - L.) In Shak. Hen. V. ii. 1. 81. = OF. *espouser*, 'to espouse, wed'; Cot. = OF. *epouse*, 'a spouse, wife'; id. See *Spouse*. Der. *espouse-er*, *espousal*, ME. *espousal*, Gower, C. A. ii. 322; bk. v. 5815; from OF. *espousailles*, answering to L. *spousalia*, neut. pl., a betrothal, which is from *spousilis*, adj. formed from *spousa*, a betrothed one.

ESPY, to spy, catch sight of. (F. - OHG.) ME. *espyn*, Chaucer, C. T. 4744 (B 324); often written *aspyn*, as in P. Plowman, A. i. 201. [It occurs as early as in Layamon; vol. ii. p. 404.] = OF. *espier*, to spy. = OHG. *spēhan*, MHG. *spēhen* (mod. G. *spähen*), to watch, observe closely. = L. *specere*, to look; Skt. *paś*, *spāś*, to spy, used to form some tenses of *dr̥c*, to see. = √SPEK, to see. Brugmann, i. § 551. See *Species*, *Spy*. Cf. Norm. dial. *espier*, to spy. Der. *espion-age*, F. *espionnage*, from MF. *espion*, a spy (Cotgrave); which is from Ital. *spione*, a spy, and from the same OHG. verb. Also *espion*, ME. *espion*, Gower, C. A. iii. 56; bk. vi. 1643.

ESQUIRE, a shield-bearer, gentleman. (F. - L.) In Shak. Mer. Wives, i. 1. 4. Often shortened to *squire*, ME. *squyer*, Chaucer, C. T. prol. 79. = OF. *esquier*, 'an esquire, or squire'; Cot. (Older form *escuyer*; mod. F. *écuyer*). = Late L. *scutarius*, prop. a shield-bearer. = L. *scūtum* (whence OF. *escut*, *escu*, mod. F. *écu*), a shield. = √SQU, to cover, protect; see *Sky*.

ESSART, a variant of *Assart*, q.v.

ESSAY, an attempt. (F. - L.) See Bacon's *Essays*. [Commonly spelt *assay* in Mid. English; Barbour has *assay*, an assault, Bruce, ix. 604, an effort, ii. 371, and as a verb, ix. 353. See *Assay*.] = OF. *essai*, a trial. = i. *exagium*, weighing, a trial of weight; cf. *exagium*, a weighing, a swarum. = L. *ex*, out, and *agere*, to drive, impel, move. Der. *essay*, verb, spelt *assay* in Shakespeare, and even later; *essay-ist*, Ben Jonson, Discoveries, Ingeniorum Discrimina, not. 6.

ESSENCE, a being, quality. (F. - L.) In Shak. Oth. iv. 1. 16. = F. *essence*, 'an essence'; Cot. = L. *essentia*, a being; formed from *essent-*, base of a pres. participial form from *esse*, to be. = √SES, to be; cf. Skt. *as*, to be. See *Is*. Der. *essent-ial*, *essent-ial-ly*; from the decl. stem *essenti-*.

ESSOINE, an excuse for not appearing in court. (F. - L. and Teut.) ME. *essoine*, Chaucer, Pers. Tale, Intro. § 10 (164). Spelt *essoigne* in AF., Stat. of Reim., i. 49, an. 1278; also *essoine*, Year-books of Edw. I., i. 13; *assoyne*, ibid. = OF. *essoine* (also MF. *exoine*), an *essoine*, or excuse; Cot.; OF. *essoier*, to excuse (Godefroy). = OF. *es-* (from

L. *ex*, away); and Late L. *sunnia*, excuse, in the Lex Salica, ed. Hessel and Kern, Gloss. col. 673. From OHG. *sunne* (for **sundja*, Braune, xiv. 9), lawful excuse. Cf. Goth. *sunjōn*, to excuse oneself, *gasunjōn*, to justify; from *sunja*, truth. Cf. also Goth. *sunja*, true, which is allied to Jcel. *sannr*, AS. *sōð*, Skt. *satya*(s), true. See further under *Sooth*, *Suttee*.

ESTABLISH, to make firm or sure. (F. - L.) ME. *establisser*, Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. i. pr. 4 (l. 65). = OF. *establis*, base of some parts of the verb *establi*, to establish. = L. *stabilire*, to make firm. = L. *stabilis*, firm. See *Stable*, adj. Der. *establishment*, Spenser, F. Q. v. 11. 35. 'Sometimes *stablish*'; A. V., James, v. 8.

ESTATE, state, condition, rank. (F. - L.) In early use. ME. *estat*, Hall Meidenad, ed. Cockayne, p. 13, l. 13; Chaucer, C. T. 928 (A 926). = OF. *estat* (F. *état*) = L. *status*, acc. of *stare*, a condition. See *State*. 'State is a later spelling.'

ESTEEM, to value. (F. - L.) 'Nothing esteemed of'; Spenser, p. 3, col. 2 (Globe ed.). Palsgrave has *estime* = OF. *estimer*, 'to esteem'; Cot. = L. *estimare*, older form *astimare*, to value. This stands for **ai-timare*, to be compared with Goth. *ai-tan*, to regard; and further related to AS. *ār*, G. *ehre*, honour. Brugmann, ii. § 692. See below; and see *Aim*.

ESTIMATE, valuation, worth. (L.) In Shak. Rich. II. ii. 3. 56. = L. *sh. estimatio*, estimation; from *estimatus*, pp. of *estimare*, to value. See *Estimate*. Der. *estimate*, verb, in Daniel, Civil Wars, b. iv. st. 3; also *estimation*, from MF. *estimation*, 'an estimation' (Cot.), which is from L. acc. *estimatiōem*, also *estimable*, Mercl. of Ven. i. 3. 167, from OF. *estimable*, from L. *estimabilis*, worthy of esteem; whence *estimably*.

ESTOP, to bar, impede, stop up. (F. - L.) See *Stop*.

ESTOVERS, supplies of various necessities. (F. - L. ?) 'Common of *estovers*, i.e. necessities, . . . is a liberty of taking necessary wood,' &c.; Blackstone, Comment. b. ii. c. 2; b. iii. c. 8. [He erroneously derives it from *estoffer*, to stuff, which is a distinct word.] = OF. *estover*, provisions; see *Stover*. The Anglo-F. *estover*, *sh.*, sustenance, occurs in the Year-books of Edw. I., i. 19, 21, 23.

ESTRANGE, to alienate, make strange. (F. - L.) In Shak. I. L. v. 2. 213. = OF. *estranger*, 'to estrange, alienate'; Cot. = OF. *estranger*, 'strange'; id. See *Strange*. Der. *estrange-ment*. 'The adj. *strange* was in much earlier use.'

ESTREAT, a true copy of an original record. (F. - L.) In Blount; he refers to Fitzherbert, Natura Brevium, fol. 57, 56. AF. *estrete*, Stat. of the Realm, i. 32, an. 1275. (In the Lib. Custumarium, p. 434, we have the L. gen. pl. *estretiarum*.) β. The lit. sense is 'extract.' = OF. *estrie*, fem. of *estrai*, also spelt *estrail*, pp. of *estrai*, to extract (Godefroy). = L. *extracta*, fem. of pp. of *extrahere*; see *Extract*. Der. *estrai*, vb., to extract a record, as a forfeited recognizance, and return to the count of exchequer for prosecution, also to levy fines under an estreat (Ogilvie). Doublet, *extract*.

ESTUARY, the mouth of a tidal river. (L.) 'From hence we double the Boulneuse, and come to an *estuarie*,' Holinshed, Descr. of Britain, c. 14 (R.). = L. *estuarium*, a creek. = L. *estuaris*, to surge, foam as the tide. = L. *estus*, heat, surge, tide; from L. *base*, *aid*, to burn, with suffix *-us*. = √AIDH, to burn, glow; whence also Gk. *aidō*, to glow. See *Ether*.

ESURIENT, hungry. (L.) Bailey, vol. ii (1731) has 'esurient, hungering.' = L. *esuriens*, em. acc. of *esuriens*, pres. pt. of *esuriere*, to be hungry; a desiderative verb, formed from *es-us*, pp. of *edere*, to eat. See *Eat*. 'Often with special reference to Juvenal, Sat. iii. 78.'

ETCH, to engrave by help of acids. (Du. - G.) 'Etching, a kind of engraving upon copper with Aqua-fortis;' Blount's Gloss. ed. 1674. = Du. *etsen*, to etch (a borrowed word from German). = G. *ätzen*, to ferd, bait, corrode, etch; a causal form, orig. signifying 'to make to eat'; Teut. type **at-jim*, causal form of Teut. **et-au-* (pt. t. *at*), to eat. See *Eat*. Der. *etching*.

ETERNAL, everlasting. (F. - L.) ME. *eternal*, Chaucer, C. T. 15502 (G 34); also written *eternel*. = OF. *eternel*. = L. *eternālis*, formed with suffix *-ālis* from *eternus*, everlasting, contracted form of *aiternus*. Again, *aiternus* is formed with suffix *-ternus*, indicating quality, from *aiter*, for *aiter*, from *aiter*, see *Age*. Der. *eternal-ly*; from same source, *etern-ly* = ME. *eternitee*, Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. v. pr. 6, l. 8, from F. *eternité*, which is from L. acc. *eternitatem*; also *etern-ise*, from OF. *eterniser*, 'to eternize'; Cotgrave. 'The Middle English also had *etene*, Chaucer, C. T. 1992 (A 1990) = L. *eternus*.

ETHER, the clear upper air. (L. - Gk.) In Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph. b. i. l. 86. [Milton has *etheral*, *ethereal*, P. l. i. 45, vi. 473.] = L. *aiter*. = Gk. *aitēr*, upper air; cf. Gk. *aitērā*, clear sky. = Gk. *aitēr*, to burn, glow. = √AIDH, to burn. Brugmann, i. § 202. Der. *ether-eal*, *to burn*, *ether-ly*, *ether-ise*. And see *estuary*.

ETHIC, relating to custom. (L. - Gk.) Commonly used as *ethics*,

sb. pl. 'I will never set politics against *ethics*;' Bacon (in Todd's Johnson). ME. *ethic*, Trevisa, tr. of Higden, iii. 363. — *L. ethicus*, moral, ethic. — Gk. *ἠθικός*, moral, ethic. — Gk. *ἦθος*, custom, moral nature; cf. *ἦθος*, manner, custom. β. Allied to Goth. *situs*, custom, manner; G. *sitte*, custom; Skt. *svadhā*, self-will, strength. And cf. *L. suetus*, accustomed. γ. The Skt. form is easily resolved into *sva*, one's own self (cf. *L. sē* = Gk. *ἐ*), and *dhā*, to set, place (Gk. *θη-*); so that Skt. *svadhā* is 'a placing of one's self,' hence, self-assertion, self-will, habit. See Prellwitz, and Goth. *situs* in Uhlenbeck. Der. *ethic-al*, *-nly*, *ethic-s*.

ETHNIC, relating to a nation. (L. — Gk.) In Ben Jonson's Discoveries; Veritas proprium hominis. Also in Levinus. — *L. ethnicus*. — Gk. *ἠθνικός*, national. — Gk. *ἔθνος*, a nation. Der. *ethnic-al*; *ethnology*, *-graphy* (modern words).

ETIOLEATE, to blanch plants. (F. — L.) 'Cellery blanchied or etioleated;' E. Darwin, Botanic Garden, note to c. 1, l. 462. — *F. étiole-er*, to blanch; with suffix *-ate*. For Norm. dial. *s'tiender*, to grow into haulm or stalk, like an etiolated plant. — *F. étiole*, OF. *estoule*, a stalk. — Late *L. stipula*, for *stipula*, straw. See **Stubble**.

ETIQUETTE, ceremony. (F. — G.) First in 1750; and mere French. — *F. etiquette*, f., a label, ticket; explained by Cotgrave as 'a token, billet, or ticket, delivered for the benefit or advantage of him that receives it,' i.e. a form of introduction. Cf. MF. *etiquet*, m., 'a little note,' esp. such as is *stuck up* on the gate of a court, &c.; Cot. = G. *stecken*, to stick, put, set, fix; causal of G. *stechen*, to pierce. See **Stick**, verb. Doublet, *ticket*.

ETYMON, the true source of a word. (L. — Gk.) In Sir T. Herbert's Travels, ed. 1665, p. 242; and earlier, in Holmslæd's Chron. of Scotland (K.). — *L. etymon*. — Gk. *ἔτυμον*, an etymon; neut. of *ἔτυμος*, true, real, allied to *τέτυς*, true, real; and to AS. *sōð*, true. See **Sooth**. Der. *etymology*, spelt *etymology* in 'The Remedy of Love, st. 60, pr. in Chaucer's Works, ed. 1561, fol. 323, back (derived from *F. etymologie*, in Cotgrave, *L. etymologia*, (Gk. *ἔτυμολογία*); *etymology*-ise, spelt *etymologize*, id. st. 62; *-logist*; and also *-logi-c-al*, *-logi-c-al-ly*.

ETUI, *prefix*, well. (Gk.) From Gk. *εὖ*, well; properly neut. of *εὖς*, good, for an older form **εῖσας*, good; allied to Skt. *vasa*(s), good (Prellwitz).

EUCALYPTUS, a gum-tree. (L. — Gk.) First in 1809. Named by L. Hériter in 1788; from the sort of cap which covers the flower before it opens. Lit. 'well-covered.' — *L. eucalyptus*, representing a coined Gk. form **εὐ-καλύπτος*; from *εὖ*, well, and *καλύπτω*, covered, from *καλύπτειν*, to cover. See **Eū**, (above).

EUCARIST, the Lord's supper. (L. — Gk.) Shortened from *eucharistia*, explained as 'thanks-giving' in Tyndale's Works, p. 467, col. 2. Spelt *eukuryt*, Lydgate, Assembly of Gods, l. 1425. Cotgrave has: 'Eucharistia, the Eucharist.' — *L. eucharistia*. — Gk. *εὐχαριστία*, a giving of thanks, the Eucharist. — Gk. *εὖ*, well; and *χαρίζομαι*, I show favour, from *χάρις*, favour, closely related to *χαρά*, joy, and *χαίρειν*, to rejoice. — *✓* GREEK, to desire; whence also *E. yearn*. See **Eū** and **Yearn**. Der. *eucharist-ic*, *-ic-al*.

EULOGY, praise. (L. — Gk.) In Spenser, Tears of the Muses, l. 372. Shortened from Late *L. eulogium*, which was itself used at a later date, in the Tatler, no. 138. [Cf. MF. *euloge*.] A form due to confusing *L. elogium*, a maxim, inscription, with Gk. *εὐλογία*, praise, lit. good speaking. — Gk. *εὖ*, well; and *λέγειν*, to speak. See **Eū** and **Logic**. Der. *eulog-ise*, *-ist*, *-ist-ic-al*, *-ist-ic-al-ly*.

EUNUCH, one who is castrated. (L. — Gk.) In Shak. I. L. L. iii. 201. — *L. eunichus* (Terence). — Gk. *εὐνοῦχος*, a eunuch, a chamberlain; one who had charge of the sleeping apartments. — Gk. *εὐνή*, a couch, bed; and *ὄχ-*, 2nd grade of *ἔχειν*, to have in charge, hold, keep.

EUPHEMISM, a softened expression. (Gk.) 'Euphemismus, a figure in rhetoric, whereby a foul harsh word is chang'd into another that may give no offence;' Kersey's Dict., ed. 1715. But spelt *euphemism* in Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674. — Gk. *εὐφημismus*, a later word for *εὐφημία*, the use of words of good omen. — Gk. *εὖ*, well; and *φημί*, I speak, from *✓* BIA, to speak. See **Eū** and **Fame**. Der. *euphem-ist-ic*.

EUPHONY, a pleasing sound. (Gk.) *Euphony* in Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674. 'Euphonia, a graceful sound;' Kersey's Dict., ed. 1715. — Gk. *εὐφωνία*, euphony. — Gk. *εὐφωσ*, sweet-voiced. — Gk. *εὖ*, well; and *φωνή*, voice, from *✓* BIA, to speak. See **Eū** and **Fame**. Der. *euphon-ic*, *-ic-al*, *-i-ous*, *-i-ous-ly*.

EUPHORBIA, a plant, usually called spurge. (L. — Gk.) 'Iuba, king of Mauritania, found out the herb *Euphorbia*, which he so called after the name of his own Physician *Euphorbus*;' Holland, tr. of Pliny, bk. xxv. c. 7. § 6. — *L. Euphorbus*. — Gk. *Εὐφορβος*, the name of Juba's physician (as above); lit. 'well-fed.' — Gk. *εὖ*, well, and *φάσκειν*, to feed, nourish.

EUPHRASY, the plant eye-bright. (Gk.) In Milton, P. L.

xi. 414. [Cf. *F. euphrase*, eye-bright; Cot.] The eye-bright was called *Euphrasia*, and was supposed to be beneficial to the eyes. — Gk. *εὐφρασία*, delight. — Gk. *εὐφραίνω*, to delight, cheer; cf. *εὐφραίνω*, cheerful. — Gk. *εὖ*, well; and *φρην-*, base of *φρην*, the mind, orig. the midriff, heart.

EUPHUISM, affectation in speaking. (Gk.) So named from a book called *Euphues*, by John Lyly, first printed in 1579. — Gk. *εὐφῆς*, well-grown, goodly, excellent. — Gk. *εὖ*, well; and *φῆς*, growth, from *φύωμαι*, I grow; from *✓* BIEU, to be. See **Eū** and **Be**. Der. *euthu-ist*, *-ist-ic*.

EUROCLYDON, a tempestuous wind. (Gk.) In Acts, xxvii. 14. — Gk. *εὐροκλύδων*, apparently 'a storm from the East,' but there are various readings. As it stands, the word is from *εὐρο-ς*, the S. E. wind (*L. Eurus*), and *κλύδων*, surge, from *κλύειν*, to surge, dash as waves. ¶ Another reading is *εὐρακλύδων* — *L. Euro-Aquilo* in the Vulgate; from *Enr-us*, E. wind, and *Aquilo*, N. wind.

EUSTACHIAN, used with reference to certain anatomical structures or organs. (L. — Gk.) So named after a celebrated Ital. anatomist called *Eustachius*, who died in 1574. — *L. Eustachius*. Suggested by Gk. *εὐσταχῆς*, rich in corn. — Gk. *εὖ*, well; and *στάχυς*, an ear of corn, lit. 'prickle,' and allied to *E. sting*.

EUTHANASIA, easy death. (Gk.) 'Euthanasie, a happy death;' Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674. — Gk. *εὐθανασία*, an easy death; cf. *εὐθανάτος*, dying well. — Gk. *εὖ*, well; and *θάνειν*, to die, on which see Prellwitz.

EVACUATE, to discharge. (L.) In Sir T. Elyot, Castel of Helth, b. iii. c. 6. — *L. evacuatus*, pp. of *evacuare*, to discharge, empty out. — *L. ē*, out; and *vacuus*, empty. See **Vacation**. Der. *evacu-ation*, *-or*.

EVADÉ, to shun, escape from. (F. — L.) In Shak. Oth. i. 1. 13; cf. *evadit* in G. Douglas, *Æn.* bk. ii. c. 7. l. 102. — *F. évader*, 'to evade;' Cot. — *L. evadere*, pp. *ēvāsus*, to escape, get away from. — *L. ē*, off; and *vadere*, to go. See **Wade**. Der. *evan-ision*, q. v., like pp. *ēvāsus*; also *evan-ise*, *-ive-ly*, *-ive-ness*.

EVANESCENT, fading away. (L.) In Bailey's Dict., vol. ii. ed. 1731. — *L. evanescent*, stem of pres. pt. of *evanescere*, to vanish away. — *L. ē*, away; and *vanescere*, to vanish, from *vanus*, vain. See **Vanish**. Der. *evanescence*.

EVANGELIST, a writer of a gospel. (F. — L. — Gk.) In early use. Spelt *evangeliste*, O. King. Homilies, ed. Morris, i. 209. — OF. *evangeliste*, 'an evangelist;' Cot. — *L. evangelista*. — Gk. *εὐαγγελιστής*. — Gk. *εὐαγγελίζομαι*, I bring good news; cf. *εὐαγγέλιον*, good tidings, gospel. — Gk. *εὖ*, well; and *ἀγγελία*, tidings, from *ἀγγελλω*, a messenger. See **Eū** and **Angel**. Der. (from Gk. *εὐαγγέλιον*) *evangel-ic*, *-ic-al*, *-ic-al-ly*, *-ic-ism*, *-ise*, *-is-ation*, *-ion*.

EVAPORATE, to fly off in vapour. (L.) The sb. *evaporation* is in Sir T. Elyot, Castel of Helth, b. ii. c. 22. The verb is in Cotgrave, to translate *F. évaporer*. — *L. evaporāre*, pp. of *evaporāre*, to disperse in vapour. — *L. ē*, away; and *vapor*, vapour. See **Vapour**. Der. *evapor-ation*, *evapora-ble*.

EVASION, an excuse. (F. — L.) In Sir T. More, Works, p. 693 c. — OF. *evasion* (Hatzfeld). — *L. evasium*, acc. of *evāsio* (Judith, xiii. 20), an escape; cf. *ēvāsus*, pp. of *evadere*; see **Evade**.

EVE, **EVEN**, the latter part of the day. (E.) *Eve* is short for *even*, by loss of final *n*; *evening* is from the same source, but is discussed below separately. ME. *eue*, *even*, both in Chaucer, C. T. 4993, 9090 (B 573, E 1214); the form *eue* occurs even earlier, Owl and Nightingale, l. 41; the full form appears as *efen*, Ormulum, 1105; *æfen*, Layamon, 2669b. AS. *æfen*, *efen*, Grein, i. 64. — OSax. *iband*; OFries. *āvend*; OIlg. *ibant*, MHG. *ibent*, G. *abend*. β. Origin doubtful; nor is it known whether these words are allied to Icel. *afan*, Swed. *afan*, Dan. *aften*, evening. Cf. Brugmann, i. § 980. ¶ Not connected with *even*, adv. Der. *even-song*, Chaucer, C. T. 832 (A 830); *even-tide*, Ancren Riwle, p. 404. — AS. *æfen-tid*, Grein; also *even-ing*, q. v.

EVEN, equal, level. (E.) ME. *euen*, *eueue*; P. Plowman, C. xxiii. 270. AS. *efen*, *efn*, sometimes contracted to *emn*, Grein, i. 218. — Du. *euen*; Icel. *jafn*; Dan. *jævn*; Swed. *jämu*; Goth. *ibns*; OIlg. *efan*; G. *eben*. β. The Teut. type is **ebnoz*. Root unknown; perhaps related to E. *eb*. Der. *even*, adv., *even-handed*, &c., *even-ly*, *even-ness*.

EVENING, eve, the latter end of the day. (E.) ME. *evening*, *evenyng*, Rob. of Glouc. p. 312; l. 6382. AS. *æfning*, Gen. viii. 11; formed with suffix *-ung* (= mod. E. *-ing*) from *æfn-ian*, to grow towards evening; from *æfen*, even. See **Eve**.

EVENT, circumstance, result. (L.) In Shak. L. L. l. i. 245. — *L. eventus*, or *eventum*, an event. — *L. eventus*, pp. of *evenire*, to happen. — *L. ē*, out; and *venire*, to come. See **Come**. Der. *event-ful*; also *event-u-al*, *-u-al-ly* (from *eventus*).

EVER, continually. (K.) ME. *ever*, *euere* (where *u = v*), Chaucer, C. T. 834 (A 832); *efre*, Ormulum, 206. AS. *æfre*, Grein, i. 64.

Unexplained; but prob. related to AS. *ē, āwa*, ever, Goth. *aiw*, ever; which are based upon the sb. which appears as Goth. *aiws*, L. *aeuum*, Gk. *aiōn*, life. See **Aye**. Der. *ever-green*, *-lasting* (Wyclif, Rom. vi. 22, 23); *-lastingly*, *-lastingness*; *ever-more*; also *ever-3*, q.v.; *ever-y-where*, q.v.; *n-ever*, q.v.

EVERY, each one. (E.) Lit. 'ever-each.' ME. *eweri* (with *u-v*) short for *ewerich*, Chaucer, C. T. 1853 (A 1851). Other forms are *ewerich*, Havelok, 1330; *ewer-ii*, id. 218; *ewer-ule*, Layamon, 2378; *ewer-ale*, *ewer-ech*, id. 4599. — AS. *ēfre*, *ewr*; and *ālc*, each (Scottish išk). See **Ever** and **Each**.

EVERYWHERE, in every place. (E.) It represents two old forms. 1. *Sjelt ewerikwar*, Aucrén Riwle, p. 200; *ewer ihwer*, Legend of St. Katharine, 681. Compounded of *ewer* (AS. *ēfre*), and ME. *ihwar* (AS. *gehwær*, everywhere, Grin, i. 415). In this case the word is not compounded of *every* and *where*, but of *ever* and *ywhere*, where *ywhere* = AS. *gehwær*, a word formed by prefixing AS. *ge* to *hwær*, where. Similarly we find *aywhere* = everywhere (lit. aye-where) in Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, B. 228. 2. Commonly regarded as *every-where*, which answers to ME. *ewry where*, *ewerik quar*, Cursor Mundi, 5567.

EVICT, to evince, to dispossess. (L.) In Minsheu, ed. 1627. 'That this deliverance might be the better evicted,' i.e. evinced; Bp. Hall, Contemplations, b. iv. c. xix. sect. 25. — L. *ēvictus*, pp. of *vincere*. See **Evince**. Der. *evict-ion*.

EVIDENT, manifest. (F.—L.) Chaucer has *evidently* (with *u-v*). Treat. on the Astroble, pt. ii. sect. 23, *rubic*; and *evidences*, pl. sb., id. prol. 1. 2. — OF. *evident*, 'evident'; Cot.—L. *evidēstis*, stem of *ēvidēs*, visible, pres. of *ēvidēre*, to see clearly. — L. *ē*, out, clearly; and *vidēre*, to see; see **Vision**. Der. *evident-ly*, *evidence* (OF. *evidence*).

EVIL, wicked, bad. (E.) ME. *ewel* (with *u-v*), Aynbite of Inwyt, p. 85; also *iwel*, Havelok, 114; *ijel*, Ormulum, 1742; *wel* (for *uwel*), Aucrén Riwle, p. 52. AS. *yfel*, Grin, i. 768; whence also *yfel*, sb. an evil. + Du. *evul*; OIHG. *upil*, G. *übel*; Goth. *uhils*. Teut. type **ubiloiz*. Prob. related to Goth. *ufar*, AS. *ofer*, over, beyond, as going beyond bounds. Cf. also Icel. *ufir*, unfriendly, OIHG. *uppi*, hostile. See **Over**. (F.) The ME. *ewel* is properly Kentish; cf. OFries. *ewel*, evil. Der. *evil*, sb.; *evil-ly*; *evil-do-r*, &c.

EVINCE, to prove beyond doubt. (L.) In Dryden, Hind and Panther, i. 190, 233. — L. *vincere*, to overcome. — L. *ē*, fully; and *vincere*, to conquer. See **Victor**. (F.) Older word, *evict*, q.v.

EVISCERATE, to disembowel. (L.) In Burton, Anat. of Melanch. i. 2. 3. 14. — L. *evisceratus*, pp. of *eviscerare*, to disembowel. — L. *ē*, out; and *viscera*, bowels; see **Viscera**. Der. *eviscer-ation*.

EVOKE, to call out. (L.) It occurs in Cockeram's Dict. (1st ed. 1623); but was not in common use till later. [The sb. *evocation* is in Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, pref. sec. 1; also in Cotgrave, to translate MF. *evocation*.] — L. *ēvocare*, to call forth. — L. *ē*, out; and *vocare*, to call; allied to *vox*, voice. See **Voice**. Der. *evocat-ion*, from MF. *evocation*.

EVOLVE, to disclose, develop. (L.) In Hale's Origin of Man-kind (ed. 1677), p. 31. — L. *evolvere*, to unroll. — L. *ē*, out; and *volvere*, to roll. See **Voluble**. Der. *evolution*, in Hale (as above), p. 250; *evolution-ary*, -ist.

EVULSION, a plucking out. (L.) In Sir T. Browne, Cyrus's Garden, c. 2, § 11. — L. *evulsio*, acc. of *evulsio*; cf. *evulsus*, pp. of *evellere*, to pluck out; from *ē*, out; and *vellere*. See **Convulse**.

EW, a female sheep. (E.) ME. *ewe*; see Wyclif, Gen. xxi. 28. AS. *ewe*, Laws of Ine, § 55; also AS. *ewu*, Gen. xxxii. 14. + Du. *ooi*; Icel. *ey*; MITG. *ouwe*. Cf. Goth. *awistr*, a sheepfold; John, x. 16. + Lithuanian *avis*, a sheep; Russ. *ovisa*, a sheep; OIrish *oi*; L. *ovis*; Gk. *ōi*; Skt. *avi*, a sheep, ewe. Brugmann, i. § 158.

EWER, a water-jug. (F.—L.) In Shak. Tam. Shrew, ii. 350. ME. *ewer*, Rob. Manning's Hist. of England, ed. Furnivall, i. 11425 (Stratmann). — AF. *ewer*, Royal Wills, p. 27 (1360); OF. *aiguiier*, a vessel for water (Godefroy). — L. *aquarius*, a vessel for water. — L. *aqua*, water (whence AF. *eue*, OF. *aigue*, F. *eau*). See **Aquatic**.

EX-, prefix, signifying 'out' or 'thoroughly.' (L.) L. *ex*, out; cognate with Gk. *ἐξ* or *ἐκ*, out, and Russ. *iz*, out; Lithuan. *iz*. It becomes *ef-* before *f*, as in *effuse*. It is shortened to *e-* before *b*, *d*, *g*, *l*, *m*, *u*, *r*, and *v*; as in *e-bullire*, *e-diti*, *e-gress*, *e-late*, *e-manate*, *e-normus*, *e-rote*, *e-voide*. The Gk. form appears in *eccentric*, *ecclesiastic*, *eclectic*, *ec-logue*, *ec-tipe*, *ec-stasy*. It takes the form *es-* in OF. and Spanish; cf. *es-cape*, *es-cheat*, *es-cort*, *es-plaude*. In some words it becomes *s-*, as in Italian; see *s-cold*, *s-camper*.

EXACERBATE, to embitter. (L.) The sb. *exacerbation* is in Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 61. — L. *exacerbatus*, pp. of *exacerbare*, to irritate; from *ex*, out, thoroughly; and *acerbus*, bitter. See **Acerbity**. Der. *exacerb-ation*.

EXACT (r), precise, measured. (L.) In Hamlet, v. 2. 19. — L. *exactus*, pp. of *exigere*, to drive out, also to weigh out, measure. — L.

ex, out; and *agere*, to drive. See **Agent**. Der. *exact-ly*, -ness; and see below.

EXACT (s), to demand, require. (F.—L.) In Shak. Temp. i. 2. 99. — MF. *exacter*, 'to exact, extort'; Cot.—Late L. *exactare*, intensive of L. *exigere* (pp. *exactus*), to exact, lit. to drive out; see above. Der. *exact-ion*, from MF. *exaction*, 'exaction'; Cot.

EXAGGERATE, to heap up, magnify. (L.) In Cotgrave, to translate MF. *exaggerer*. — L. *exaggeratus*, pp. of *exaggerare*, to heap up, amplify. — L. *ex*; and *aggrare*, to heap, from *aggr*, a heap, which is from *ag-* (for *ad*, to, together, before *g*) and *gerere*, to carry. See **Jest**. Der. *exaggerat-ion* (MF. *exaggeration*, Cot.); -ive, -or-y.

EXALT, to raise on high. (F.—L.) In Shak. K. Lear, v. 3. 67. Lydgate has: 'As he that lyst her name so hygh he exalte'; Siege of Troy, bk. i. c. 5 (fol. c. 6, col. 2). [The sb. *exaltation* is in Chaucer, C. T. 6284 (D 702); and *exaltat* (pp.), id. 6286.] — OF. *exalter*, 'to exalt'; Cot.—L. *exaltare*, to exalt. — L. *ex*, out; and *altus*, high. See **Altitude**. Der. *exalt-at-ion* (OF. *exaltation*, Cot.); -ed, -ed-ness.

EXAMINE, to test, try. (F.—L.) MF. *examinen*, Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus (B 2310); Gower, C. A. ii. 11; bk. iv. 293. — OF. *examiner*; Cot.—L. *examinare*, to weigh carefully. — L. *exāma* (stem *exāmin-*), the tongue of a balance; for **exāg-uen*; cf. *exigere*, to weigh out. — L. *ex*, out; and *agere*, to drive. See **Agent** and **Exact** (i). Brugmann, i. § 768. Der. *examin-er*; -at-ion (OF. *examination*, Cot.).

EXAMPLE, a pattern, specimen. (F.—L.) In Shak. Meas. iii. 1. 191. [Earlier form *ensample*, q.v.] — OF. *exsample*, *ensample* (Godefroy), also *exsample* (Supp.); later *exsample* (Cot.). — L. *exemplum*, a sample, pattern, specimen. — L. *eximere*, to take out; hence, to select a specimen; with suffix *-lumi*, and inserted *-p-* (as in *exemplum*). — L. *ex*, out; and *emere*, to take, procure, buy. Der. *exemplar*, *exemplify*, *ex-mp't*. Doublets, *ensample*, *sample*.

EXARCH, (1) a governor under the Byzantine emperors; (2) a patriarch of the Eastern church. (L.—Gk.) First in 1588; cf. Gibbon, Decline Rom. Empire, c. xlv. — L. *exarchus*. — Gk. *ἐπαρχος*, a leader; from *ἐπαρχω*, to lead. — Gk. *ἐξ*, out, especially; *παρχειν*, to begin. See **Arch**. Der. *exarch-ate* (Gibbon).

EXASPERATE, to provoke. (L.) In Shak. K. Lear, v. 1. 60. Properly a pp., as in Macb. iii. 6. 38. — L. *exasperatus*, pp. of *exasperare*, to roughen, provoke. — L. *ex*, much; and *asper*, rough. See **Asperity**. Der. *exasperat-ion*, from MF. *exasperation*, Cot.

EXCAVATION, a hollowing out. (F.—L.) The sb. *excavation* is in Cotgrave, to translate MF. *excavation*; the verb *excavate* occurs in 1590. — MF. *excavation*. — L. *excavationem*, acc. of *excavatio*, a hollowing out; cf. *excavatus*, pp. of *excavare*, to hollow out. — L. *ex*, out; and *cauare*, to make hollow, from *caus*, hollow. See **Cave**. Der. *excavate*, suggested by the L. pp.; *excava-tor*.

EXCEED, to go beyond, excel. (F.—L.) ME. *exceden*; 'That he mesure nought excede'; Gower, C. A. iii. 157; bk. vii. 2155. — OF. *exceder*, 'to exceed'; Cot.—L. *excellere*, pp. *excessus*, to go out, from *ex*, out, and *cedere*, to go. See **Cede**. Der. *exceed-ing* (Othello, iii. 3. 258), *exceed-ing-ly* (id. 372); and see *excess*.

EXCEL, to surpass. (F.—L.) In Spenser, F. Q. v. 12. 35. [The sb. *excellence* and adj. *excellent* are older; see Chaucer, C. T. 11941, 11944 (C 7, 10).] — OF. *exceller*, 'to excell'; Cot.—L. *excellere*, to rise up; also, to surpass. — L. *ex*, out; and *cellere*, to rise up, whence *anticellere*, *percellere*, &c.; allied to *cel-us*, high, orig. 'raised'. Cf. Lith. *kelti*, to raise; and see **Hill**. Brugm. i. § 633. Der. *excell-ent* (OF. pres. pt. *excellens*); *excell-ence* (OF. *excellence*, from L. *excellētia*); *excellency*.

EXCEPT, to take out, exclude. (F.—L.) See the phrase 'excepte Cryst one'—except Christ alone, P. Mowman, C. xvii. 215. [The sb. *exception* is in Lydgate, Complaint of the Black Knight, st. 23.] — OF. *excepter*, 'to except'; Cot.—L. *exceptare*, frequentative of *exigere*, to take out. — L. *ex*, out; and *capere*, to take. See **Capable**. Der. *except*, prep.; *except-ing*; *except-ion* (OF. *exceptiō*, Cot.); -ion-able, -ive, -or.

EXCERPT, a selected passage. (L.) First in 1638. Both the verb *to excerpt* and the verb *to excerpt* were in use. 'Excerpt, to pick out or choose'; Mount's Glosses, ed. 1674; L. *excerptum*, an extract, neut. of *excerptus*, pp. of *excerpere*, to select. — L. *ex*, out; and *carpere*, to pluck, cull. See **Harvest**.

EXCESS, a going beyond, intemperance. (F.—L.) In Shak. L. L. v. 2. 73; Gower, C. A. ii. 276; bk. v. 4457. — OF. *exces*, 'superfluity, excess'; Cot.—L. *excessum*, acc. of *excessus*, a going out, deviation; from the pp. of *excedere*; see **Exceed**. Der. *excess-ive*, ME. *excessif*, Gower, C. A. iii. 177; bk. vii. 2722. — OF. *excessif*, 'excessive'; Cot.; *excess-ive-ly*, -ive-ness.

EXCHANGE, a reciprocal giving and receiving. (F.—L.) ME. *eschange*, sb.; 'The Lombard made non eschange'; Gower, C. A. i. 10; prol. 207. The verb is later; it occurs in Spenser, F. Q. vii. 6. 6. The prefix *ex-* was changed to *es-* to make the word more like Latin. — OF. *eschange*, sb.; *eschanger*, vb., to exchange; Cot.—OF.

ex- (<L. *ex-*), out, away; and *change*, change. See **Change**. Der. *exchange-er*, *exchange-able*.

EXCHEQUER, a court; formerly a court of revenue. (F. — Arab. — Pers.) *ME. eschequer*, a court of revenue, treasury; Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 280. Spelt *eschek*, P. Plowman, b. prol. 93. — OF. *eschequier*, a chess-board; hence the chequered cloth on which accounts were calculated by means of counters; see Blount's Law Dict. and Camden's Britannia. [See also *eschiquier* in Cotgrave.] — OF. *eschec*, check (at chess); *eschecs*, *eschecs*, chess. See **Check**, **Checker**, **Chess**. ¶ The Low L. form is *scaccarium*, meaning (1) a chess-board, (2) exchequer; from Low L. *scacci*, chess.

EXCISE (1), a duty or tax. (Du. — F. — L.) 'The townes of the *Lowse-Countryes* doe cutt upon themselves an *excise* of all things,' &c.; Spenser, State of Ireland, Globe ed. p. 669. 'Excise, from the Belg. *accis*, tribute; so called, perhaps, because it is assessed according to the verdict of the *assise* (!), or a number of men deputed to that office by the king; Gazophylacium Anglicanum, 1689. 'This tribute is paid in Spain, . . . I suppose it is the same with the *excise* in England and the Low Countries;' Bp. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, b. iii. c. 2. R. 9 (R.). β. A misspelling of MDu. *aksis* or *akys*, spelt *accis* in Ilexham, and *akys* in Sewel's Du. Dict., where it is explained to mean 'excise.' Cf. G. *accise*, excise. The E. spelling *accise* occurs in Howell's Familiar Letters. 'Twere cheap living here [in Amsterdam], were it not for the monstrous *accises* which are imposed upon all sorts of commodities;' vol. i. let. vii, dated May 1, 1619. Again, the Du. *aksis* (like G. *accise*) is from OF. *accis*, a tax; found in the 12th c. riming with OF. *defeis*, from Late L. *defensum* (N. E. D.; no reference). — Late L. type *accensum*, a payment; allied to Late L. *accensare*, to tax. — L. *ac-* (for *ad*), to; and *census*, a tax. See **Census**. ¶ For the sound-change, cf. Du. *spijs*, food, from Late L. *spensa* (for *dispensa*), a larder, a spondee. Der. *excise-man*.

EXCISE (2), to cut out. (L.) The sb. *excis-ion* is earlier; Caxton has: 'the same grete *excysion*;' Eneyd. c. xxi. p. 76, l. 27. — F. *excision*. — L. *excisio*, acc. of *excisio*, a cutting out. This sb. and F. *excise*, vb., are allied to L. *excis-us*, pp. of *excidere*, to cut out. — L. *ex*, out; and *cadere*, to cut; see **Cesura**.

EXCITE, to stir up, rouse, incite. (F. — L.) *ME. exciten*, Chaucer, C. T. 16212 (G 744). — OF. *exciter*, 'to excite;' Cot. — L. *excitäre*, to call out; frequentative of *excitare*, to set in motion, call forth. — L. *ex*, out; and *citare*, to summon; see **Cite**. Der. *excite-er*, -ing, -ing-ly; -able, -abil-ly; *excit-al-ion* (OF. *excitation*, 'excitation'; Cot.); *excit-al-ion* (OF. *excitatio*; Cot.); *excite-ment* (Hamlet, iv. 4. 58).

EXCLAIM, to cry out. (F. — L.) Both verb and sb. in Shak. All's Well, i. c. 133; Rich. II, i. 2. 2. — OF. *exclamer*, 'to exclaim;' Cot. — L. *exclamäre*; from *ex*, out, and *clamäre*, to cry aloud. See **Claim**. Der. *exclam-al-ion* (OF. *exclamation*, 'an exclamation'; Cot.); *exclam-al-ory*.

EXCLUDE, to shut out. (L.) In Henryson, Test. of Creside, st. 19; and in Wyclif, Numb. xli. 15. — L. *excludere*, pp. *exclusus*, to shut out. — L. *ex*, out; and *cludere*, to shut; see **Clause**. Der. *exclus-ion*, -ive, -ive-ly, -ive-ness; like pp. *exclüvus*.

EXCOGITATE, to think out. (L.) In Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, b. i. c. 23. § 6. — L. *excoGITatus*, pp. of *excoGITare*, to think out. — L. *ex*, out; and *cogitare*, to think; see **Cogitate**. Der. *excoGITation*; in the same chap. of The Governour, § 2.

EXCOMMUNICATE, to put out of Christian communion. (L.) Properly a pp., as in Shak. K. John, iii. l. 173, 223. — L. *excommunicatus*, pp. of *excommunicäre*, to put out of a community. — L. *ex*, out; and *communicare*, see **Communicate**. Der. *excommuni-cat-ion*; Much Ado, iii. 5. 69.

EXCORIATE, to take the skin from. (L.) The pl. sb. *excoriations* is in Holland's Pliny, b. xxiii. c. 3. The verb is in Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674. — L. *excoriatus*, pp. of *excoriare*, to strip off skin. — L. *ex*, off; and *corium*, skin, hide. See **Cutlass**. Der. *excoriat-ion*.

EXCREMENT, animal discharge, dung. (L.) In Sir T. Elyot, Castel of Helth, b. ii. c. 11. See Spenser, F. Q. iv. 11. 35. — L. *excrementum*, refuse, ordure. — L. *excrä-um*, supine of *excernere*, to sift out, separate; with suffix *-mentum*. See **Excretion**. ¶ In Shak. L. L. v. 1. 109, *excrement* is from another L. sb. *excrementum*, a derivative of *excernere*, to grow out; see below. Der. *excrement-al*, -it-ious.

EXCRESCENCE, an outgrowth. (F. — L.) In Holland's Pliny, b. xxii. c. 23; and in Cotgrave. — OF. *excrecence*, 'an excrescence;' Cot. — L. *excrecentia*. Allied to L. *excrecent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *excrecere*, to grow out. — L. *ex*, out; and *crecere*, to grow; see **Crescent**. Der. *excrement*, from L. *excrecent-*, as above.

EXCRETION, a purging discharge. (F. — L.) In Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. iii. c. 13. § 1. — MF. *excretion*, 'the purging or voiding of the superfluities;' Cot. — L. *excrät-us*, pp. of *excernere*, to sift out, separate; with F. suffix *-ion*, as if from a L. *excretionem*. — L. *ex*, out; and *cernere*, to sift, separate, cognate with Gk. *σπείρειν*. See

Crisis. Der. *excrete* (rare verb), *excret-ive*, -*ory*, from the pp. *excrät-us*.

EXCRUCIATE, to torture. (L.) In Levins. Properly a pp., as in Chapman's Odyssey, b. x. l. 332. — L. *excruciat-us*, pp. of *excruciäre*, to torment greatly. — L. *ex*, out, very much; and *cruciäre*, to torment on the cross, from *cruci*, decl. stem of *cruis*, a cross. See **Cruelty**. Der. *excruciat-ion*.

EXCULPATE, to free from a charge. (L.) In Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674. — L. *exculpät-us*, pp. of *exculpäre*, to clear of blame. — L. *ex*, out of; and *culpa*, blame. See **Culpable**. Der. *exculpät-ion*, -*ory*. **EXCURSION**, an expedition. (L.) In Holland's tr. of Livy, p. 77; Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 627. — L. *excursiö*, stem of *excursio*, a running out; cf. *excursus*, pp. of *excurrere*, to run out; from *ex*, out, and *currere*, to run. See **Current**. Der. *excursion-ist*; also *excurs-ive*, -ive-ly, -ive-ness, from pp. *excursus*.

EXCUSE, to free from obligation, release. (F. — L.) *ME. excusen*; P. Plowman, C. viii. 298. — OF. *excuser*. — L. *excüsäre*, to release from a charge. — L. *ex*, from; and *causa*, a charge, lit. a cause. See **Cause**. Der. *excuse*, sb.; *excus-able*, Gower, C. A. i. 76; bk. i. 1029; -*at-ory*.

EXEAT, a permission to go away. (L.) Also, in old plays, as a stage direction, in place of *exit*. — L. *exeat*, let him go out, from *exire*, to go out. See **Exit**.

EXECRATE, to curse. (L.) In Cotgrave, to translate F. *execrer*. [Shak. has *execrable*, Titus, v. 3. 177; *execration*, Troil. ii. 3. 7.] — L. *execrät-us*, pp. of *execräre*, better spelt *excräräre*, to curse greatly. — L. *ex*, much; and *sacräre*, to consecrate, also, to declare accursed, from *sacr-um*, neuter of *sacer*, sacred, also accursed. See **Sacred**. Der. *execrät-ion*, *execr-al-ion*.

EXECUTE, to perform. (F. — L.) *ME. executen*, Chaucer, C. T., A 1664. — OF. *executer*; Cot. — L. *execüt-us*, better spelt *excutät-us*, pp. of *executi*, to pursue, follow out. — L. *ex*, out; and *sequi*, to follow; see **Sue**. Der. *execut-ion* (OF. *execution*), Chaucer, C. T. 8398 (E 522); *execut-ion-er*, Shak. Meas. iv. 2. 9; *execut-ory*, P. Plowman, C. vii. 254; *execut-ory*, -rix, -ive, -ive-ly; and see **Exequies**.

EXEGESIS, exposition, interpretation. (Gk.) Modern. — Gk. *ἐξήγησις*, interpretation. — Gk. *ἐξηγησάμενος*, to explain. — Gk. *ἐξ*, out, fully; and *ἡγήσασθαι*, to guide; perhaps allied to E. *seek*. Brugmann, i. § 187. Der. *exeget-ic* (Gk. *ἐξηγητικός*), *exeget-ic-al*, *exeget-ic-al-ly*.

EXEMPLAR, pattern. (F. — L.) 'The nine crowned be very *exemplaire* of all honour;' The Flower and the Leaf, l. 502. — OF. *exemplaire*, 'a pattern, sample;' Cot. — L. *exemplärium*, a late form of *exemplar*, a copy; to which the modern L. *exemplar* is now conformed. — L. *exempläris*, that serves as a copy. — L. *exemplum*, an example, sample. See **Example**; and **Sampler**. Der. *exemplar-y*, Ilooker, Eccl. Polity, b. i. 3. 4. § 1.

EXEMPLIFY, to show by example. (F. — L.) A coined word; in Holland's Livy, p. 109, who has 'to *exemplifie* and *copie* out,' where *exemplifie* and *copie* out are synonyms. Lydgate also has *exemplifie*, Siege of Troy, bk. v. c. 35. l. 20. — OF. **exemplifier*; not found. — Late L. *exemplificäre*, to copy out; Ducange. — L. *exemplum*, a copy; and *facere* (= *facere*), to make. See **Example**.

EXEMPT, freed, redeemed. (F. — L.) Shak. has *exempt*, adj., As You Like It, ii. 1. 15; verb, All's Well, ii. 1. 198. The pp. *exemptus* occurs in 1467, in Eng. Gilds, ed. Toulmin Smith, p. 393, l. 12. — OF. *exempt*, 'exempt, freed,' Cot.; *exempter*, 'to exempt, free;' id. — L. *exempt-us*, pp. of *eximere*, to take out, deliver, free. See **Example**. Der. *exempt*, verb; -ion, from OF. *exemption*, 'exemption;' Cot.

EXEQUIES, funeral rites. (F. — L.) In Shak. i Hen. VI, iii. 2. 133. 'The *exequies* of Abner;' Wyclif, a Sam. iii. 31. — AF. *exsequies*, Stat. Realm, i. 224. OF. *exsequies*, 'funerals, or funeral solemnities;' Cot. — L. *exequias*, *exsequias*, acc. pl. of *exsequia*, funeral obsequies, lit. 'processions' or 'followings.' — L. *ex*, out; and *sequi*, to follow; see **Sequence**, and **Exeunte**.

EXERCISE, bodily action, training. (F. — L.) *ME. exercise*, Chaucer, C. T. 9032 (E 1156). — OF. *exercice*, 'exercise;' Cot. — L. *exercitium*, exercise. — L. *exercitus*, pp. of *exercäre*, to drive out of an enclosure, drive on, keep at work. — L. *ex*, out; and *arcäre*, to enclose, keep off. See **Ark**. Der. *exercise*, verb.

EXERGUE, the small space beneath the base-line of a subject engraved on a coin, left for the date or engraver's name. (F. — Gk.) The final *ue* is not pronounced, the word being French. It occurs in Todd's Johnson, and in works on coins. — F. *exergue*, used by Voltaire, Mœurs, 173 (Littre). So called because lying 'out of the work,' not belonging to the subject. Cf. F. *hors d'œuvre*. — Gk. *ἐξ*, out of; *ἐργον*, work. See **Ex** and **Work**.

EXERT, to thrust out, put into active use. (L.) 'The stars . . . *Exert* [thrust out] their heads;' Dryden, tr. of Ovid, Metam. b. i. ll. 88, 89. — L. *exertus*, better spelt *exertus*, thrust forth; pp. of *exercere*. — L. *ex*, out; and *serere*, to join, put together, put; see **Serious**. Der. *exert-ion*.

EXFOLIATE, to scale off. (L.) *Exfoliation* is in Burnet, Hist.

of Own Time, an. 1699. 'Exfoliate, in surgery, to rise up in leaves or splinters, as a broken bone does;' Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715. — *L. exfoliatus*, pp. of *exfoliare*, to strip off leaves. — *L. ex*, off; and *folium*, a leaf. See *Foliage*. Der. *exfoliat-ion*.

EXHALE, to breathe out, emit. (F. — *L.*) In Shak. Rich. III. i. 2. 58. — *F. exhaler*, 'to exhale'; Cot. — *L. exhalare*, pp. *exhalatus*, to breathe out. — *L. ex*, out; and *halare*, to breathe. Der. *exhal-at-ion*, K. John. ii. 4. 153; ME. *exhalacion*, Gower, C. A. iii. 95; bk. vii. 330.

EXHAUST, to drain out, tire out. (L. — *L.*) In Shak. Timon. iv. 3. 119. Used as a pp. in Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, bk. ii. c. 6. § 6. — *L. exhaustus*, pp. of *exhaustire*, to draw out, drink up. — *L. ex*, out; and *haustire*, to draw, of *exhaustire*, to draw out, drink up. — *L. ex*, out; and *haustire*, to draw. Der. *exhaust-ed*, *er*, -ible, -ion, -ive, -less.

EXHIBIT, to show. (L.) Shak. has *exhibit*, Merry Wives, ii. 1. 29; *exhibitor*, Hen. V. i. 1. 74; *exhibition*, K. Lear, i. 2. 25. — *L. exhibitus*, pp. of *exhibere*, to hold forth, present. — *L. ex*, out; and *habere*, to have, hold; see *Habit*. Der. *exhibit-ed*, -or; *exhibit-ion* (OF. *exhibition*, Cot.), -ion-er, -or-y.

EXHILARATE, to make merry, cheer. (L. — *Gk.*; with *L. prefix*.) Milton has *exhilarating*, P. L. ix. 1047. — *L. exhilaratus*, pp. of *exhilarare*, to gladden greatly. — *L. ex*, much; and *hilarare*, to cheer, from *hilaris*, glad; see *Hilarious*. Der. *exhilar-at-ion*, Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 721.

EXHORT, to urge strongly. (F. — *L.*) ME. *exhorten*, Henrison, Compl. of Cresside, last stanza. — OF. *exhorter*. — *L. exhortari*. — *L. ex*, greatly; and *hortari*, to urge; see *Hortatory*. Der. *exhort-at-ion*, Wyclif, i. Tim. iv. 13; *exhort-at-ive*, Levins; *exhort-al-or-y*.

EXHUME, to disinter. (L.) First in 1753; even *exhumation* is not in Johnson, but was added by Todd, who omits the verb altogether. — Late *L. exhumare*; DuCange (A. D. 1385). Coined from *L. ex*, out; and *humus*, the ground. In Pliny we find *inhumare*, to bury. See *Humble*. Der. *exhum-at-ion*.

EXIGENT, exacting, pressing. (L.) Gen. used as a sb. — necessity; Jul. Caesar, v. 1. 19. — *L. exigent*, stem of pres. pt. of *exigere*, to exact; see *Exact* (2). Der. *exigence*, MF. *exigence*, 'exigence'; Cot.; *exigency*.

EXIGUOUS, small, minute. (L.) Cockram (1623) has *exiguity*; *exiguus* occurs in 1651 (N. E. D.). — *L. exiguus*, small; with suffix -ous for -us, as in *arduous*, &c. — *L. exigere*, to weigh strictly, weigh exactly. — *L. ex*, fully; and *agere*, to drive, move forcibly. See *Exact*. Der. *exigu-ity*, from *L. acc. exiguitatem*.

EXILE, banishment. (F. — *L.*) ME. *exile*, Rob. of Brunne, p. 131, l. 14; *exilen*, verb, to banish, Chaucer, C. T. 4967 (B 547). — OF. *exile*, 'an exile, banishment'; Cot. — *L. exilium*, better spell *exilium*, banishment; cf. *exul*, a banished man, one driven from his native soil. Prob. from *L. ex*, out; and *solare*, to sit, with change of *d* to *i*; cf. *consol* (trical). Der. *exile*, verb (OF. *exilare*, Late *L. exilare*); *exile*, sb. (imputed from *L. exsul*, but of French form), Cymbeline, i. 1. 166.

EXIST, to continue to be. (L.) In Shak. K. Lear, i. 1. 114. — *L. existere*, better spell *existere*, to come forth, arise, be. — *L. ex*; and *sistere*, to set, place, causal of *stare*, to stand; see *Stand*. Der. *exist-ence* (OF., in Supp. to Godefroy), Rom. of the Rose, 5549.

EXIT, departure. (L.) In Shak. As You Like It, ii. 7. 141. — *L. exit-us*, departure; from *exire*, to go out. *B. Exit* also occurs in old plays as a stage direction. — *L. exit*, he goes out, from *exire*. — *L. ex*, out; and *ire*, to go. — *FI*, to go. Cf. Skt. *i*, to go.

EXODUS, a departure. (L. — *Gk.*) 'Σὺν ὅντιν λόγῳ ἔξοδος ἐγένετο, the second book is called Exodus; Ἀλλήνη on the Old Testament. — *L. exodus*. — *Gk. ἔξοδος*, a going out. — *Gk. ἔξ*, out, and *ὁδός*, a way, march; cf. Russ. *khod*, a march. — *SED*, to go; cf. Skt. *ā-sad*, to approach, Russ. *khodite*, to go. (See *Frellwitz*.)

EXOGEN, a plant increasing outwardly. (Gk.) Modern and scientific. — *Gk. ἔξω*, outside (from *ἐξ*, out); and *γεν-*, root of *γίγνομαι*, I am born or produced. See *Endogen*. Der. *exogen-ous*.

EXONERATE, to relieve of a burden, acquit. (L.) In Cotgrave, to translate *F. descharger*. — *L. exoneratus*, pp. of *exonerare*, to disburden. — *L. ex*, off; and *oner-*, for *onus*, stem of *onus*, a load; see *Onerous*. Der. *exonerat-ion*, -ive.

EXORBITANT, extravagant. (F. — *L.*) 'To the exorbitant waste;' Massinger, The Guardian, i. 1. 30. Earlier, in Henryson, The Wolf and the Lamb, l. 46. — OF. *exorbitant*, 'exorbitant'; Cot. — *L. exorbitant*, stem of pres. pt. of *exorbitare*, to fly out of the track. — *L. ex*, out; and *orbita*, a track; see *Orbit*. Der. *exorbitant-ly*, *exorbitance*.

EXORCISE, to adjure, deliver from a devil. (L. — *Gk.*) Shak. has *exorciser*, Cymb. iv. 2. 276; the pl. sb. *exorcists* — *L. exorcista* in Wyclif, Acts, xix. 13 (earlier text); Lydgate has *exorcismes*, Siege of Thebes, pt. iii (How the bishop Amphiaros fell doune into helle). — Late *L. exorcizare*. — *Gk. ἑξορκίζω*, to drive away by adjuration. — *Gk. ἐξ*, away; and *ὁρκίζω*, to adjure, from *ὅρκος*, an oath. Der. *exorciser*, *exorcism* (Gk. ἑξορκισμός), *exorcise* (Gk. ἑξορκιστής).

EXORDIUM, a beginning. (L.) In Sir T. Elyot, The Governour,

bk. i. c. 14. § 8; Spectator, no. 303. The pl. *exordiums* is in Beaumont and Fletcher, Scornful Lady, i. 1. — *L. exordium*, a beginning, the warp of a web. — *L. exordiri*, to begin, weave. — *L. ex*, from; and *ordiri*, to begin, weave; akin to *Order*, q. v. Der. *exord-al*.

EXOTERIC, external. (Gk.) First in 1662. Opposed to *esoteric*. — *Gk. ἑξωτερικός*, external. — *Gk. ἑξωτερος*, more outward, comp. of adv. *ἐξω*, outward, from *ἐξ*, out. See *Esoteric*.

EXOTIC, foreign. (L. — *Gk.*) 'Exotic and exquisite;' Ben Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, A. iii. sc. 3. 'Exotical and foraine drugs;' Holland's Pliny, b. xlii. c. 24 (end). — *L. exoticus*, foreign. — *Gk. ἑξωτερικός*, outward, foreign. — *Gk. ἐξω*, adv., outward; from *ἐξ*, out. Der. *exotic-al*.

EXPAND, to spread out. (L.) Milton has *expanded*, P. L. i. 225; *expans*, id. ii. 1014. — *L. expandere*, pp. *expansus*, to spread out. — *L. ex*, out; and *pendere*, to spread, allied to *patire*; see *Patent*. Brugmann, ii. § 69. Der. *expans* (L. *expansus*); *expans-ible*, -ibil-y, -ion, -ive, -ive-ly, -iveness.

EXPATRIATE, to range at large. (L.) In Milton, P. L. i. 774. — *L. expatriatus*, pp. of *expatriari*, better spell *expatriari*, to wander. — *L. ex*, out; and *patiri*, to roam, from *patium*, space; see *Space*. Der. *expatriat-ion*, Bacon, On Learning, by G. Wats, b. ii. c. 2 and c. 13 (K.).

EXPATRIATE, to banish. (L.) Not in Johnson. In Burke, On the Policy of the Allies (K.). — Late *L. expatriatus*, pp. of *expatriare*, to banish; cf. MF. *expatriar*, 'banished'; (Cot.). — *L. ex*, out of; and *patria*, one's native country, from *patri*, decl. stem of *pater*, a father; see *Patriot*. Der. *expatriat-ion*.

EXPECT, to look for. (L.) Gower has *expectant*, C. A. i. 216; bk. ii. 1712. — *L. expectare*, better *expectare*, to look for. — *L. ex*, out; and *pectare*, to look; see *Spectacle*. Der. *expect-ant*, -ance, -ancy; *expect-al-ion* (K. John, iv. 2. 7).

EXPECTORATE, to spit forth. (L.) In Holland's Pliny, b. xiv. c. 16. — *L. expectoratus*, pp. of *expectorare*, to expel from the breast. — *L. ex*, out of; and *pector-*, for *pectus*, stem of *pectus*, the breast; see *Pectoral*. Der. *expector-at-ion*, -ive; -ant (from the *L.* pres. pt.).

EXPEDITE, to hasten. (L.) In Cotgrave, to translate OF. *expedier*; properly a pp., as in 'the profitable and expedite service of Julius;' Holland's str. of Ammianus, p. 431 (R.). — *L. expeditus*, pp. of *expedire*, to extricate the foot, release, make ready. — *L. ex*, out; and *ped-*, stem of *pēs*, the foot. See *Foot*. Der. *expedit-ion*, Mach. ii. 3. 116; *expedit-ious*, Temp. v. 315; -ious-ly; also (from the pres. part. of *L. expeditare*) *expedient*, Much Ado, v. 2. 85; -ly; *expedience*, Rich. II, ii. 1. 287.

EXPUL, to drive out. (L.) MF. *expellere*; Chaucer, C. T. 2753 (A 2751). — *L. expellere*, pp. *expulsus*, to drive out. — *L. ex*, out; and *pellere*, to drive; see *Pulsate*. Der. *expulse*, OF. *expulser* (Cot.), from *L. expulsus*, frequent. of *expellere*, i. Hen. VI, iii. 3. 25; *expuls-ion*, OF. *expulsion*, Cymb. ii. 1. 65; -ive.

EXPEND, to employ, spend. (L.) In Hamlet, ii. 2. 23. [The sh. *expense* is in Gower, C. A. iii. 153; bk. vii. 2027.] — *L. expendere*, to weigh out, lay out. — *L. ex*, out; and *pendere*, to weigh; see *Poise*. Der. *expense*, from *L. expensa*, money spent, fem. of pp. *expensus*; *expens-ive*, -ive-ly, -iveness; also *expensit-ure*, from Late *L. expensit-us*, a false form of the pp. *expensus*. Doublet, *spend*.

EXPERIENCE, knowledge due to trial. (F. — *L.*) ME. *experience*, Chaucer, C. T. 5583 (D 1). — OF. *experience*. — *L. experientia*, a proof, trial. — *L. experient-*, stem of pres. pt. of *experiri* (pp. *expertus*), to try thoroughly. — *L. ex*; and **periri*, to go through, as in the pp. *peritus* and in the compounds *experiri*, *conperiri*; see *Peril*. Der. *experient-ed*, Wint. Ta. i. 2. 392; *experient* (MF. *experiment*, *L. experimentum*), All's Well, ii. 1. 157; -ment-al, -ment-al-ly, -ment-al-ist; and see *Expert*.

EXPERT, experienced. (F. — *L.*) MF. *expert*, Chaucer, C. T. 4424 (B 4). — OF. *expert*, 'expert'; Cot. — *L. expertus*, pp. of *experiri*; see *Experience*. Der. *expert-ly*, -ness.

EXPIATE, to atone for. (L.) In Shak. Sonnet xlii. 4. — *L. expiatus*, pp. of *expiare*, to atone for fully. — *L. ex*, fully; and *piare*, to propitiate, from *pius*, devout. See *Pious*. Der. *expiat-or*, -or-y, -ion (OF. *expiation*, 'expiation'; Cot.); *expia-ble*, Levins, from *expiari*. **EXPIRE**, to die, end. (F. — *L.*) In Spenser, F. Q. iii. 2. 44. — OF. *expirer*, 'to expire'; Cot. — *L. expirare*, better *expirare*, to breathe out, die. — *L. ex*, out; and *spirare*, to breathe. See *Spirit*. Der. *expir-al-ion*, *L. L.*, *L. ex*, v. 2. 814; -al-or-y, -able.

EXPLAIN, to make plain, expound. (F. — *L.*) In Cotgrave; and Milton, P. L. ii. 518. — MF. *explainer*, 'to expound, expresse, explain'; Cot. — *L. explanare*, to flatten, spread out, explain. — *L. ex*, fully; and *planare*, to flatten, from *planus*, flat. See *Plain*. Der. *explain-able*, also *explan-at-ion*, -at-or-y, like *L. pp. explanatus*.

EXPLETIVE, inserted, used by way of filling up. (L.) As adj., in Mount (1656); as sh., in Pope, Essay on Criticism, 346. — *L.*

EXPLICITUS, filling up; cf. *MF. explicitif* (Cotgrave). — *L. explicitus*, pp. of *explicare*, to fill up. — *L. ex. fully*; and *plere*, to fill. See **Plenary**. Der. *explicit-or-y*, like *pp. explicitus*.

EXPLICATE, to explain, unfold. (*L.*) In *Levins*; and *Dryden*, *Religio Laici*, l. 289. — *L. explicatus*, pp. of *explicare*, to unfold. — *L. ex. out*; and *placere*, to fold, from *plica*, a fold. See **Ply**. Der. *explicit-ion, -ive, -or, -y*; also *explica-ble*, *Levins* (from *explicare*); and see **Explicit**.

EXPLICIT, unfolded, plain, clear. (*L.*) '*Explicite*, unfolded, declared, ended,' *Blount's Gloss*, ed. 1674; *L. explicitus*, old pp. of *explicare*, to unfold; the later form being *explicitus*. See above. Der. *explicit-ly, -ness*; and see **Explicit**.

EXPLODE, to drive away noisily, to burst noisily. (*F. - L.*) The old sense is seen in *Milton*, *P. L.* xi. 669; cf. '*Priority is exploded*,' *Massinger*, *Emperor of the East*, iii. 2. — *MF. exploder*, 'to explode, publicly to disgrace or drive out, by hissing, or clapping of hands; Cot. — *L. explodere*, pp. *explosus*, to drive off the stage by clapping; — *L. ex. away*; and *plaudere*, to applaud. See **Applaud**, **Plaudible**. Der. *explos-ion*, 'a casting off or rejecting, a hissing a thing out;' *Blount's Gloss*, ed. 1674; *-ive, -ive-ly, -ive-ness*; like *pp. explosus*.

EXPLOIT, achievement. (*F. - L.*) *ME. espleit* = success; *Gower*, *C. A.* ii. 258; bk. v. 3924. '*Al the langlyng [blame] . . . is rather cause of exploit than of any hindringe*;' *Test. of Love*, b. i. c. 5. l. 19. — (*OF. exploit*, revenue, profit, achievement (Godefroy); later *exploit*, 'an exploit, act'; Cot. — *L. exploitum*, a thing settled, ended, displayed; neut. of *explicatus*, pp. of *explicare*. Cf. *Late L. explicata*, revenue, profit. See **Exploit**.

EXPLORE, to examine thoroughly. (*F. - L.*) In *Cotgrave*; and in *Milton*, *P. L.* ii. 632, 971. — *MF. explorer*, 'to explore'; Cot. — *L. explorare*, to search out, lit. 'to make to flow out.' — *L. ex. out*; and *plorare*, to make to flow, weep. Cf. *in-plorare, de-plorare*. *Brugmann*, i. § 154. Der. *explor-er, -at-ion* (*MF. exploration*, 'exploration, Cot.); *-at-or-y*.

EXPLOSION, EXPLOSIVE; see **Explode**.

EXPONENT, indicating; also, an index. (*L.*) First in 1581; often mathematical. — *L. exponent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *expōnere*, to expound, indicate; see **Expound**. Der. *exponent-ial*.

EXPORT, to send goods out of a country. (*L.*) '*They export humour from a man*;' *Iacobi*, *Essay* 48, *OF Followers*. — *L. exportare*, to carry away. — *L. ex. away*; and *portare*, to carry; see **Port** (1). Der. *export-ib, -at-ion, -ad-ive*.

EXPOSE, to lay open to view. (*F. - L. and Gk.*) In *Spenser*, *F. Q.* iii. 1. 46. Used by *Caxton* (*N. E. D.*). — *OF. exposer*, 'to expose, lay out'; Cot. — *OF. ex (-L. ex.)*, out; and *OF. poser*, to set, place; see **Pose** (1). Der. *expos-ure*, *Macb.* ii. 3. 133; and see **Exposure**.

EXPOSITION, an explanation. (*F. - L.*) In *Gower*, *C. A.* i. 141; bk. i. 2932. — *OF. exposition*; Cot. — *L. expositionem*, acc. of *expositio*, a setting forth; cf. *expositus*, pp. of *exponere*; see **Exposure**. Der. *exposit-or, -or-y*; from *pp. expositus*.

EXPOSTULATE, to reason earnestly. (*L.*) '*As I have no communion Tu expostulate the act*;' *Massinger*, *Maid of Honour*, iii. 1. 3. — *L. expositulatus*, pp. of *expostulare*, to demand urgently. — *L. ex. fully*; and *postulare*, to demand. See **Postulate**. Der. *expostulat-ion, -or, -y*.

EXPOUND, to explain. (*F. - L.*) The *d* is excrement, but was suggested by the form of the *F.* infinitive. *MF. expouner*; *Chaucer*, *C. T.* 14162 (*B* 3346); *expounder*, *Gower*, *C. A.* i. 31; *prol.* 823. — *OF. espondre*, to explain (see *Godefroy*). — *L. expōnere*, to set forth, explain. — *L. ex. out*; and *pōnere*, to put, set; see **Position**. Der. *expound-er, -or-y*; also *exposition*, q. v. '¶ The *OF.* prefix *ex-* became *ex* in English, by analogy with other words beginning with *ex*.'

EXPRESS, exactly stated. (*F. - L.*) '*Lo here expresses of woman may ye finde*;' *Chaucer*, *C. T.* 6301 (*D* 719). Hence *MF. expressus*, verb, id. 13406 (*B* 1666). — *OF. express*, 'express, specially'; Cot. — *L. expressus*, distinct, plain; pp. of *exprimere*, to press out. — *L. ex. out*; and *primere*, to press; see **Press**. Der. *express-ive, express-ible, -ive, -ion* (*OF. expressio*, 'an expression'; Cot.); *-ion-iss*.

EXPULSION, EXPULSIVE; see **Expel**.

EXPUNGE, to efface, blot out. (*L.*) *Ben Jonson* has *expunged*; *Staple of News*, v. 1. 27. 'Which our advanced judgements generally neglect to expunge;' *Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Errors*, b. i. c. 9. § 6. — *L. expungere*, to prick out, blot out. — *L. ex. out*; and *pungere*, to prick; see **Pungent**. '¶ No doubt popularly connected with *sponge*, with which it has no real connexion. Some authors use the form *expunct*, from *pp. expunctus*. Der. *expunct-ion*, *Milton*, *Areopagitica*, ed. *Hales*, p. 27. l. 28.

EXPURGATE, to purify. (*L.*) *Milton* has *expurge*; *Areopagitica*, ed. *Hales*, p. 10. l. 25. The sb. *expurgation* is in *Sir T. Browne*, *Pref.* to *Vulg. Errors*, paragraph 7. — *L. expurgatus*, pp. of *expurgare*, to purge out. — *L. ex. out*; and *purgare*; see **Purge**. Der. *expurgat-ion, -or, -or-y*.

EXQUISITE, sought out, excellent, nice. (*L.*) '*His faconed tongue, and terms exquisite*;' *Henryson*, *Test. of Creseide*, st. 39; l. 268. — *L. exquisitus*, choice; pp. of *exquirere*, to search out. — *L. ex. out*; and *querere*, to seek; see **Query**. Der. *exquisite-ly*.

EXSEQUIES, the same as **Exequies**, q. v.

EXTANT, existing. (*L.*) In *Hamlet*, iii. 2. 273. — *Late L. extant-*, stem of *extans*, a bad spelling of *L. extans*, pres. pt. of *extendere*, to stand forth, exist. — *L. ex. out*; and *stare*, to stand; see **Stand**.

EXTASY, EXTATIC; see **Ecstasy, Ecstatic**.

EXTEMPORE, on the spur of the moment. (*L.*) *Shak.* has *extempore*, *Mids. Nt. Dr.* i. 2. 70; *extemporal*, *L. L.* i. 1. 2. 189; *extemporal-ly*, *Ant. and Cleop.* v. 2. 217. — *L. ex tempore*, at the moment; where *tempore* is the abl. case of *tempus*, time; see **Temporal**. Der. *extempor-al* (*L. extemporali*), *-an-ous, -ive, -or-y*.

EXTEND, to stretch out, enlarge. (*L.*) *ME. extenden*, *Chaucer*, *C. T.* 4881 (*B* 461). — *L. extendere*, pp. *extensus*, to stretch out (whence *OF. estendre*). — *L. ex. out*; and *tendere*, to stretch; see **Tend**. Der. *extend-ib, -at-ion* (*OF. extension*, 'an extension'; Cot.); *extens-ible, -ibil-ly, -ive, -ive-ly, -ive-ness* (like *pp. extensus*).

EXTENUATE, to reduce, palliate. (*L.*) '*To extenuate or make thyn*;' *Sir T. Elyot*, *Castel of Helth*, b. ii. c. 9. — *L. extenuatus*, pp. of *extenuare*, to make thin, reduce. — *L. ex. fully*; and *tenuare*, to make thin, from *tenuis*, thin; see **Tenuity**. Der. *extenuat-ion, 1 Hen. IV*, iii. 2. 22; *-or-y*.

EXTERIOR, outward. (*F. - L.*) Formerly *exterior*; afterwards Latinised. '*The exterior ayre*;' *Sir T. Elyot*, *Castel of Helth*, b. ii. c. 24. l. 5. 'What more exterior honour can you devise;' *Barnes*, *Works*, p. 341, col. 2. — *MF. exterior*, 'exterior'; Cot. — *L. exteriorem*, acc. of *exterior*, outward, comp. of *exter* or *exterus*, outward. — *L. ex. out*; with compar. suffix *-leru*.

EXTERMINATE, to drive beyond bounds. (*L.*) In *Cotgrave*, to translate *F. exterminer*, whence was formed Shakespeare's *exterminate*. As *You Like It*, iii. 5. 89. — *L. ex-terminatus*, pp. of *exterminare*, to drive beyond the boundaries. — *L. ex. full*; and *terminus*, a boundary; see **Term**. Der. *exterminal-ion* (*OF. extermination*, Cot.); *-or, -or-y*.

EXTERNAL, outward. (*L.*) In *Shak. K. John*, ii. 571. Formed, with suffix *-al*, from *exterus*, *Oli. i.* 1. 63. — *L. extern-us*, outward, extended from *exterus*; see **Exterior**. Der. *external-ly*.

EXTINGUISH, to quench. (*L.*) In *Shak. Lucrece*, 313. 1. A false formation, made by adding *-ish* to *L. extingere*, by analogy with properly-formed verbs in *-ish*, such as *ban-ish, abol-ish*, which are of French origin. 2. The *Lat. extingere* is a later spelling of *extinguere*, pp. *extinctus* or *extinctus*, to put out, quench, kill. — *L. ex. out*; and **stinguere*, prop. to prick, also to extinguish, quench; orig. 'to blunt' as a weapon (Bréal). Cf. *di-stinguish*. '¶ The *OF.* word is *esteindre, F. éteindre*. Der. *extinguish-er, -able*; also (from *pp. extinctus*) *extinct*, *Hamlet*, i. 3. 118; *extinct-ed*, *Oth. ii.* 1. 81; *extinct-ion* (*MF. extinction*, 'an extinction'; Cot.).

EXTIRPATE, to root out. (*L.*) *Shak.* has *extirpate*, *Temp.* i. 2. 125; and *extirp* (from *MF. extirpare*), *Meas.* iii. 2. 110. — *L. extirpatus*, pp. of *extirpare*, better spelt *extirpāre*, to pluck up by the stem. — *L. ex. out*; and *stirp-s* or *stirp-es*, the stem of a tree. Der. *extirpat-ion*, from *MF. extirpation*, 'an extirpation, rooting out'; Cot.

EXTOL, to exalt, praise. (*L.*) '*And was to heaven extold*;' *Spenser*, *F. Q.* vii. 7. 37. — *L. extollere*, to raise up. — *L. ex. out*; and *tollere*, to raise. See **Elate**. Der. *extol-ment*, *Hamlet*, v. 2. 121.

EXTORT, to force out by violence. (*L.*) In *Spenser*, *F. Q.* v. 2. 5. The sb. *extortion* is in *Chaucer*, *C. T.* 7021 (*D* 1439). — *L. extortus*, pp. of *extorquere*, lit. to twist out. — *L. ex. out*; and *torguere*, to twist; see **Torsion**. Der. *extort-ion* (*OF. extorsion*); *-ion-er, -ion-ate, -ion-or-y*.

EXTRA, beyond what is necessary. (*L.*) The use as an adj. is modern. — *L. extrā*, beyond; for *extrā* = *ex extrā parte* = on the outside; where *extrā* is the abl. fem. of *exter*; see **Exterior**. Also used as a prefix, as in *extra-ordinary, -vagant, &c.*

EXTRACT, to draw out. (*L.*) In *Shak. Meas.* iii. 2. 50. Properly a pp., as in 'the very issue extract [= extracted] from that good'; *Holland's Plutarch*, p. 839; cf. p. 1045. — *L. extractus*, pp. of *extrahere*, to draw out. — *L. ex. out*; and *trahere*, to draw; see **Trace**. Der. *extract-ib, -at-ion* (*OF. extraction*, Cot.); *extract-ive, -or, -ible*.

EXTRADITION, a surrender of fugitives. (*F. - L.*) Modern; not in *Todd*. — *F. extradition* (1798). Coined from *L. ex. out*; and *Tradition*, q. v.

EXTRAMUNDANE, out of the world. (*L.*) In *Kersey's Dict.*, ed. 1715. — *Late L. extramundanus*; coined from *extrā*, beyond, and *mund-us*, world; with suffix *-ānus*. See **Extra** and **Mundane**.

EXTRANEOUS, external, unessential. (*L.*) In *Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Errors*, b. ii. c. 7, part 9. — *L. extrāneus*, external; by change of *-us* to *-ous*, as in *arduous, egregious, &c.* An extension from *L. extrā*, beyond. See **Extra**. Cf. **Strange**. Der. *extraneous-ly*.

EXTRAORDINARY, beyond ordinary. (*L.*) In *Shak. Mer.*

Wines, iii. 3. 75.—*L. extraordinarius*, rare. From the phrase *extrā ordinem*, outside the (usual) order. See **Order**. Der. *extraordinari-ly*, *l. Hen. IV. i. 2. 235*.

EXTRAVAGANT, excessive, profuse. (F.—L.) See **Shak. Hamlet, i. 1. 154.—MF. *extravagant*, 'extravagant'; Cot.—Late L. *extravagant*, stem of *extravagans*; formed from *extrā* and *wagans*, pres. pt. of *wagari*, to wander. See **Vague**. Der. *extravagant-ly*, *extravagance* (MF. *extravagance*, 'an extravagance'; Cot.); *extravagance-y*, Tw. Nt. ii. 1. 12; *extravagancia* (Ital. *extravaganza*).**

EXTRAVASATE (L.) *Extravasate*, in surgery, to go out of its proper vessels, as the blood and humours sometimes do; Kersey's Dict., ed. 1715. Coined from *L. extrā*, beyond; and *uas*, a vessel; with suffix *-ate*. See **Vase**. Der. *extravasat-ion*.

EXTREME, last, greatest. (F.—L.) Palsgrave has *extreme*, Spenser has *extremest*; F. Q. ii. 10. 31.—OF. *extreme*, 'extreme'; Cot.—*L. extrēmus*, superl. of *exterus*, outward; see **Exterior**. Der. *extrem-i-ty*, ME. *extremité*, Gower, C. A. ii. 85; bk. iv. 2489; from OF. *extremus*, which is from *L. acc. extrēmum*.

EXTRICATE, to disentangle. (L.) 'Which should be extricated,' Bp. Taylor, Dissuasive from Popery, pt. ii. b. i. s. 11.—*L. extricare*, pp. of *extricare*, to disentangle.—*L. ex*, out of; and *trica*, trifles, impediments; see **Intricate**. Der. *extricant-ion*, *extrica-ble*.

EXTRINSIC, external. (F.—L.) A false spelling for *extrinsec*, by analogy with words ending in *-ic*. 'Astronomy exhibiteth the *extrinsecque* parts of celestial bodies;' Bacon, On Learning, by G. Wats, b. ii. c. 4 (R.).—MF. *extrinsecque*, 'extrinsecall, outward'; Cot.—*L. extrinsecus*, from without.—*L. extrin* = **extrin*, adverbial form from *exter*, outward (see **Exterior**); and *secus*, beside; thus *extrin-secus* = on the outside. *Secus* is from the same root as *L. sec-usulum*, according to, viz., from *L. sequi*, to follow; see **Second**. And cf. *L. interin*. Der. *extrinsic-al* (formerly *extrinsecal*, Bp. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, b. i. c. 2, rule 3, and in Cotgrave, as above); *extrinsic-al-ly*; and see **Intrinsic**.

EXTRUDE, to push out. (L.) In Levins, ed. 1570; and in Mount's Gloss, ed. 1674.—*L. extrudere*, pp. *extrūsus*, to thrust forth.—*L. ex*, out; and *trudere*, to thrust; from the same root as **Threat**, q. v. Cf. *in-trude*. Der. *extrus-ion*, from pp. *extrūsus*.

EXUBERANT, rich, superabundant. (F.—L.) In Cotgrave; Kersey's Dict., ed. 1715; Thomson, Spring, 75.—MF. *exuberant*, 'exuberant'; Cot.—*L. exuberant*, stem of pres. pt. of *exuberare*, to be luxuriant.—*L. ex*, very; and *uberare*, to be fruitful, from *uber*, fertile; allied to *uber*, an udder, fertility, cognate with *L. udder*; see **Udder**. Der. *exuberance*, *exuberance-y*, from MF. *exuberance*, 'exuberancy'; Cot.

EXUDE, to distil as sweat. (L.) In Johnson's Dict.; and first in 1574. Another form is *exulate*, Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. iii. c. 4. § 5; the sb. *exulation* is in the same author, Cyrus Garden, c. 3. § 52.—*L. exulāre*, better spelt *exulāre*, lit. to sweat out.—*L. ex*, out; and *sidire*, to sweat; see **Sweat**. Der. *exudat-ion*.

EXULT, to leap for joy, be glad. (L.) Shak. has *exult*, Tw. Nt. ii. 5. 8; *exultation*, Wint. Ta. v. 3. 131.—*L. exulāre*, better spelt *exulāre*, to leap up, exult, frequentative form of *exilare* (pp. *exulsus*), to spring out.—*L. ex*, out; and *salire*, to leap; see **Salient**. Der. *exult-ing-ly*, *-ant*, *-at-ion*.

EXUVIÆ, cast skins of animals. (L.) In Kersey's Dict., ed. 1715.—*L. exuvie*, things laid aside or put off.—*L. exuere*, to put off, strip. Cf. *L. ind-uicia*, clothes.

EYAS, a nestling, a young hawk. (F.—L.) For *nias* or *niais*; by substituting an *eyas* for a *nias*, or a *niais*. 'An hawkke is calde an *eyas*,' &c.; Boke of St. Alban's, fol. B. ij. 'Thou art a *niasie*;' Ben Jonson, The Devil is an Ass, Act i. sc. 3.—F. *nias*, a nestling; Cot. [He also gives *niard*, whence *faucon niard*, 'a nias falcon.'] Cf. Ital. *niadice*, or *nidas falcone*, 'an eyase hawk, a young hawk taken out of her nest'; Torriano. From Late L. type **nidicen*, acc. of **nidax*, an adj. formed from *nidus*, a nest. See **Nest**.

EYE, the organ of sight. (F.—L.) ME. *eye*, *eise*, *eighe*; pl. *eyen*, *eisen*, *eighen*, as well as *eyes*, *eyses*; P. Plowman, A. v. 90, B. v. 109, 134. [Chaucer uses the form *ye*, pl. *yen*, though the scribes commonly write it *eye*, *eyen*, against the rime. The old sound of *ey* was that of *ei* in *eid*, followed by a glide; the final *e* was a separate syllable.] OMer. *eyes*: *Aug. i. ings*, pl. *augan*, Grein, i. 254. *Aug. oog*; Icel. *auga*; Dan. *øge*; Swed. *öga*; Goth. *augō*; G. *auge* (OIG. *auga*). Teut. type **augon-*. Usually compared with *L. ocul-us*, dimin. of an older **neus*; Gk. *ὀφθαλμός* (= *ō-phthal-mos*); I see: Lith. *akis*, an eye; Skt. *akshi*. Brugmann, i. § 681. Der. *eye*, verb, Temp. v. 238; *eye-hall*, K. John, iii. 4. 30; *eye-bright*, used to translate F. *eyphraise* in Cotgrave; *eye-brow*, ME. *eye-browe*, Polit. Songs, ed. Wright, p. 239, l. 8, from Icel. *auga-brūn*, an eyebrow (see **Brow**); *eye-lash*; *eye-lens*; *eye-lid*, spelt *eye-lid* in O. Eng. Homilies, l. 265, l. 5; *eye-salve*, spelt *eye-sallve* in Ormulum, l. 1859; *eye-service*, A. V. Eph. vi. 5; *eye-sight*, spelt *eyeshōde*, Ancrer Riwle, p. 58; *eye-sore*, Tam. Shrew, iii. 2. 103; *eye-tooth*; *eye-witness*, A. V. Luke, i. 2. Also *daisy-y*, q. v., *wind-ow*, q. v.

EYELET-HOLE, a hole like a small eye. (F. and E.) For ME. *oilet*, Wyclif, Exod. xxvi. 5; with *hole* added. ME. *oilet* is from OF. *oilet*. 'Oilet', a little eye; also, an oilet-hole; Cot. Dimin. of OF. *œil*, from *L. oculus*, acc. of *oculus*, the eye; see **Eye**.

EYOT, a little island. (E.) Also spelt *ail*. 'Eyet, an islet;' Kersey, ed. 1715. 'Ait or eyght, a little island in a river;' id. Spelt *eyt* in a charter of Edw. Confessor, Kemble, Cod. Dipl. iv. 211; and *ijet* in Cod. Dipl. v. 17, l. 30; with AF. substitution of *-et* for *-ō*. From AS. *igōð*, also written *igōð*; 'tō ānum igōðe þe is Pāðmas geiged'—to an eyot that is called Pāðmas; Alfrida's Hom. ed. Thorpe, i. 58. The shorter AS. form is *ig*, still preserved in *Shepp-y* and in *island*. See **Island**. (See Notes on Eng. Etym., p. 87.)

EYRE, a journey, circuit. (F.—L.) ME. *eire*. 'The eire of justize wende aboute in the londe;' Rob. of Glouc., p. 517; l. 10647. 'Justices in eyre = iudicarii itinerantes;' Blount's Nomolexicon.—OF. *eire*, way; as in 'le eire des felus perir' = the way of the ungodly shall perish, Ps. i. 7 (in Bartsch, Chrestomathie Française, col. 41, l. 35).—OF. *eire*, to journey, wander about.—Late L. *iterāre*, to journey (for *L. itinerāre*); from *L. iter*, a journey. See **Errant**.

EYRY, a nest; see **Aery**.

F

FABLE, a story, fiction. (F.—L.) ME. *fable*, Chaucer, C. T. 17342 (l. 31).—F. *fable*, *L. fābula*, a narrative.—*L. fari*, to speak.—Gk. *φήμι*, I say; Skt. *bhāṣi*, to speak. See **Fate**. Der. *fable*, verb; also (from *L. fābula*) *fābul-ous*, Hen. VIII. i. 1. 36; *-ous-ly*, *-ise*, *-ist*. **FABRIC**, a structure. (F.—L.) In Shak. Temp. iv. 151; and in Caxton, Golden Legend; St. Austlin, § 14.—F. *fabricque*; Cot.—*L. fabrica*, a workshop, art, fabric.—*L. fabri*, for *fābro*, stem of *fāber*, a workman.—*L. fab-*, to fit; with suffix *-er* (stem *-ro*) of the agent. The base **fab*, answering to a root *FIHAB*, appears in Lith. *dab-iūti*, I clean, adorn; Russ. *dob-rui*, good; Goth. *ga-dab-it*, it is fit. See **Dapper**. Doublet, *forge*, sb. q. v.

FABRICATE, to invent. (L.) In Cotgrave, to translate F. *fabricquer*.—*L. fabricātus*, pp. of *fabricāre*, to construct.—*L. fabrica* (above). Der. *fabricat-ion*, from F. *fabrication*, 'a fabrication'; Cot. **FABULOUS**; see **Fable**.

FACADE, the face of a building. (F.—Ital.—L.) 'Facade, the outside or fore-front of a great building;' Kersey's Dict., ed. 1715. And in Mount's Gloss. (1656).—MF. *facade*, 'the forefront of a house'; Cot.—Ital. *faccia*, the front of a building.—Ital. *faccia*, the face.—Folk *L. facia*, for *L. facies*, the face; see **Face**.

FACE, the front, countenance. (F.—L.) ME. *face*, Chaucer, prol. 460; *faas*, K. Alisaunder, 5661.—F. *face*.—Folk *L. facia*, for *L. facies*, the face. Der. *face*, verb, Mach. i. 2. 20; *fac-et*, spelt *facet*, Bacon, Ess. 55, Of Honour, for F. dimin. *facette*; *fac-ade*, q. v.; *fac-ing*; *faci-al*, from *L. faci-ēs*; also *sur-face*.

FACETIOUS, witty. (F.—L.) In Cotgrave.—F. *facétieux*, 'facetious'; Cot.—MF. *facetie*, 'witty mirth'; id.—*L. facitia*, wit; commoner in the pl. *facities*, which is also used in English.—*L. facilius*, elegant, courteous; orig. of fair appearance; connected with Gk. *φάος*, light. Der. *facetious-ly*, *-ness*.

FACILE, easy to do, yielding. (F.—L.) In Shak. Oth. i. 3. 23. And in Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, bk. i. c. 14. § 2.—F. *facile*.—*L. facilis*, easily done, lit. do-able.—*L. facere*, to do; with suffix *-ilis*. See **Fact**. Der. *facil-i-ty*, Oth. ii. 3. 84, from F. *facilité*, *L. facilitatem*, acc. of *facilitas*; *facil-i-ate*, imitated (but with suffix *-ate*) from F. *faciliter*, 'to facilitate, make easier'; Cot. And see **Faculty**.

FAC-SIMILE, an exact copy. (L.) First in 1661 (N. F. D.). From *L. fac simile*, make (thou) like.—*L. fac*, imp. s. of *facere*, to make; and *simile*, neut. of *similis*, like. See **Fact** and **Simile**.

FACT, a deed, reality. (L.) Formerly used like mod. E. *deed*; Shak. Mach. iii. 6. 10; cf. 'fact of arms, Milton, P. L. ii. 124.—*L. factum*, a thing done; neut. of *factus*, pp. of *facere*, to do. Allied to Gk. *τίθημι*, I put, and E. *do*; see **Do**. Brugmann, i. §§ 129, 193. Der. *factor*, Cymb. i. 6. 188, from *L. factor*, an agent; *fact-or-ship*, *-orange*, *-ory*, *-or-i-al*; also *fact-ion*, q. v.; also *fact-i-i-ous*, q. v., *feasible*, q. v., *feature*, q. v. Doublet, *feat*, q. v. From the same root we have not only *fac-ile*, *fac-ility*, *fac-totum*, *fac-ture*, *fact-ure*, but many others; e.g. *af-fair*, *af-fect*, *artifice*, *com-fit*, *con-fect*, *counter-feit*, *de-feat*, *de-fect*, *diff-ic-ult*, *ef-fect*, *for-feit*, *in-fect*, *manu-fact-ure*, *of-fice*, *per-fect*, *pro-fic-ient*, *re-fect-ion*, *sacri-fice*, *sur-fice*, *sur-feit*, &c.

FACTION, a party, sect. (F.—L.) In Shak. Hamlet. v. 2. 249.—F. *faction*, 'a faction or sect'; Cot.—*L. factiōnem*, acc. of *factio*, a doing, working for or against, faction; cf. *factus*, pp. of *facere*, to do; see **Fact**. Der. *facti-ous*, Rich. III. i. 3. 128; *-ous-ly*, *-ous-ness*.

FACTITIOUS, vulgar. (L.) 'Artificial and factitious gemms'; Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.* b. ii. c. 1, § 6. — *L. factitius*, better *factitious*, artificial; with change of *-us* to *-ous*, as in *arduous*, *egregious*. — *1. factus*, pp. of *facere*, to make; see **Fact**. Der. *factitious*-ly.

FACTOTUM, a general agent. (L.) 'Factotum here, sir'; Ben Jonson, *New Inn*, ii. 2. — *L. fac totum*, do (thou) all! *L. fac*, imp. s. of *facere*, to do; and *totum*, all; see **Fact** and **Total**.

FACULTY, facility to act. (F.—L.) *ME. faculte*, Chaucer, C. T. 144. — *F. faculte*; *Cot.* — *L. facultas*, acc. of *facultas*, capability to do, contracted form of *facilitas*; see **Facile**. Brugmann, i. § 241 (b). *Doublet, facility*.

FAD, a whim, fauzy, pet project. (F.—Prov.—L.) Adopted from prov. E.; see E. D. D. Merely a shortened form of *F. faddise*, 'fiddle-faddle, twaddle, trifle'; Hamilton. *Cot.* has *F. fadese*, pl. 'follies, toys, gulleries'; and *fadas*, 'sottish'. Miegé (1679) has 'fadle [i.e. faddle], *fadaises*': showing the association. — Prov. *fadeza*, folly (Hatzfeld). — Prov. *fat* (Gascon *fad*), foolish. — *L. fatum*, acc. of *fatuus*, foolish. Der. *faddle*, nonsense.

FADE, to wither. (F.—L.) Gower has *faded*, C. A. ii. 109; bk. iv. 3208. Cf. 'That weren pale and *fade*-lewel'; id. i. 111; bk. i. 2043. [Also written *wade*, *Slak*. Pass. Pilgrim, 131, 132; from *MDu. wadden*, to fade (from *F.*).] — *OF. fader*, vb.; from *fade*, adj. 'unsavoury, tasteless; weak, faint, witless'; *Cot.* — *L. uapidium*, acc. of *uapidus*, rapid, tasteless. The change to initial *f* was prob. due to confusion with *L. fatuus*, stupid. Kötting, § 3660. Der. *fade-less*.

FADGE, to turn out, succeed. (Scand.) 'How will this *fadge*?' *Tw. Nt.* ii. 2. 34. It occurs in other obsolete senses, such as to fit, to suit, agree; and, transitively, to fit up or piece together. It appears to be a palatalised form due to *Norw. faga*, to suit, accommodate oneself to, or *Norw. fagga*, to cobble up, to wrap up carelessly (Ross). From Teut. base *fag*, whence also *OSax. fagian*, *Af. fagan*, to join, suit, G. *fügen*, to join, *Do. woenen* (see Kluge and Franck); and cf. *OHG. fi-fag*, content; *Goth. fulla-fah-jan*, to satisfy. The same base occurs in **Fair** (1).

FÆCES, dregs. (L.) 'I sent you of his *fæces* there calcined'; Ben Jonson, *Alchemist*, i. 1. — *L. fæces*, dregs, pl. of *fax* (stein *fæc*); of unknown origin. Der. *fec-ul-ent*, in Kersey's Dict., from *L. faculentus*.

FAG, to drudge. (E.) 'Fag, to fall, grow weary, faint'; also, 'to beat, to bang'; Ash's Dict. 1775. 'To fag, deplete'; Lewis, ro. 21, ed. 1570. Of uncertain origin; but prob. a corruption of *flag*, to drip; see Todd. See **Flag** (1). See below.

FAG-END, a remnant. (E.) 'Fag, the fringe at the end of a piece of cloth, the fringe at the end of a rope'; Ash's Dict. ed. 1775. 'Fagg (a sea-term), the fringed end of a rope'; id. 'The fag-end of the world'; Massinger, *Virgin Martyr*. Act. ii. sc. 3. Origin unknown. Perhaps for *flag-end* = loose end; see **Flag** (1), and **Fag**. Thus, in the *Boke of St. Albans* (1486), fol. 11j, we find 'The federis at the wynges next the body be calde the *fagg* or the *fagg* federis'.

FAGGOT, FAGOT, a bundle of sticks. (F.—Scand.) In *Shak. Tit. And.* iii. 1. 69; 1 Hen. VI. v. 4. 55. *ME. fagot*, *Cursor Mundi*, l. 3164. — *F. fagot*, a fagot, a bundle of sticks; *Cot.* Cf. *Ital. fagotto, fangotto*, a bundle of sticks; which was prob. borrowed from French; the *F. fagot* being found before 1300. Formed, with dimin. suffix *-ot*, from *Norw. fagg*, a bundle (Ross). The *Norw. fagg* also means a short, clumsy person; and prov. *E. faggot* is likewise used as a depreciatory term, often applied to children and women; whilst we also find prov. *E. fudge* with the precise sense of 'bundle'. The *Norw. fagg*, *vh.*, means to bundle together or to cobbler up, and is prob. related to *fag*, to suit. See **Fadge**. β. I feel inclined to connect *Ital. fangotto* (if distinct from *fagotto*) with *Icel. fang*, an armful, as in *skidar-fang*, *vidar-fang*, an armful of fuel; *fanga-knappur*, a bundle of hay, an armful; from *Icel. fā*, to fetch, get, grasp; see **Fang**. ¶ The *W. fagot* is borrowed from *E.* Der. *faggot*, verb. **FAHRENHEIT**, the name of a kind of thermometer. (G.) From the name of a Prussian physicist (1686–1736), inventor of the mercurial thermometer. (N. E. D.)

FAIENCE, crockery, pottery. (F.—Ital.) The N. E. D. quotes 'Fayences or earthen-ware' from a book of rates dated 1714. — *F. faience*, crockery; so named from *Faenza* in Italy (near Ravenna), where much pottery was once made.

FALL, to fall short, be baffled. (F.—L.) In early use. *ME. failen*, *Layamon*, 2038 (later text). — *F. failir*, 'to fall'; *Cot.* — *Folk L. failure*, for *L. fallere*, to beguile, elude; pass. falli, to err, be baffled. Perhaps allied to *AS. feallan*, to fall. See **Fall**. Brugmann, i. § 757. Der. *fail*, sb., *Wint. Tale*, ii. 3. 170; *fail-ing*; *fail-ure* (substituted for an earlier *failer*, from *AF. failer*, *F. failir*, infin. mood used substantively), used by Burke, *On the Sublime*, pt. iv. § 24 (R.); and see *fallible*, *fallacy*, *false*, *fault*, *faucet*.

FAIN, glad, eager. (E.) *ME. fayn*, Chaucer, C. T. 2709 (A 2707); common. *AS. fagen*, glad; *Grein*, i. 269. † *OSax. fagan*, glad; *Icel.*

seginn, glad. Cf. *AS. gefcon* (pt. t. *gefeah*), to rejoice. From Teut. base **feh*, as in *AS. gefcon* (for **ge-feah*); cf. *Goth. fah-zith*, joy. Der. *fawn*, verb; q. v.

FAINT, weak, feeble. (F.—L.) In early use. *ME. feint*, *seynt*; King *Alisaunder*, 612; Gower, C. A. ii. 5; bk. iv. 118. — *OF. feint*, pp. of *feindre*, to feign; so that the orig. sense is 'feigned'; see Bartsch, *Chrest. Française*, p. 515, l. 3. See **Feign**. ¶ Cf. *ME. feintise*, signifying (1) faintness, (2) cowardice; *Glos. to Will. of Palerne*; P. Plowman, B. v. 5. Der. *faint-ly*, *Shak. Oth.* iv. 1. 113; *faint-ness*, *Mids. Nt. Dr.* iii. 2. 428; *faint-hearted*, 3 Hen. VI. i. 183; *faint*, verb, *Mids. Nt. Dr.* ii. 2. 35.

FAIR (1), pleasing, beautiful. (E.) *ME. fair*, *fayr*, Chaucer, *prol.* 575 (A 573); *fager*, *Ormulum*, 6392. *AS. fager*, *Grein*, i. 269. † *Icel. fagr*; *Dan. Swed. fager*; *Goth. fagrs*, fit; used to tr. *Gk. εὐθερος* in *Lu. xiv.* 35; *OHG. fagar*. Teut. type **fagroz*. Cf. *Gk. ἥγρος*, firm, strong. Brugmann, vol. i. § 200, 701. And see **Fadge**. Der. *fair-ly*, *fair-ness*.

FAIR (2), a festival, holiday, market. (F.—L.) *ME. faire*, *fayre*; Chaucer, C. T. 5803 (1 221). — *OF. faire*; *F. faire*. — *L. feria*, a holiday; in *Late L.* a fair; commoner in the pl. *feriae*. *Feria* is for **fer-ia*, feast-days; from the same root as **Feast** and **Festal**. Brugmann, vol. ii. § 66.

FAIRY, a supernatural being. (F.—L.) *ME. faerie*, *fairye*, *faury*, 'enchantment'; P. Plowman, B. prol. 6; Chaucer, C. T. 6441 (D 859). [The modern use of the word is improper; the right word for the elf being *fay*. The mistake was made long ago; and fully established before Shakespeare's time.] — *OF. faerie*, enchantment. — *OF. fne* (F. *fé*), a fairy; see **Fay**. Der. *faury*, adj.

FAITH, belief. (F.—L.) The final *-th* is analogous to the *E.* suffix *-th*, as seen in *truth*, *wealth*, *health*, and other similar sbs. β. *ME. feiþ*, *feith*, *feyth*; as well as *fey*. The earliest example of the spelling *feith* is in *Genesis* and *Exodus*, i. 2187 (ab. 1250). We find *feith* in the *Cursor Mundi*, l. 3405; and *fai* occurs in the same poem, ll. 2354 (riming with *delay*), and l. 7562 (riming with *nai*). — *OF. fei*, *feid*, *feit*. — *L. fidem*, acc. of *fides*, faith, + *Gk. πίστις*, faith; *πείθω*, to persuade; *πίστωβα*, I trust. (✓ *BIKIDH*.) Allied to *Bido*. Brugmann, i. § 202. ¶ The assumption that *OF. fei*, *feid* was at first pronounced as *feiþ*, *feith*, is needless. The *AF. fei* appears in *Phil. de Thuan*, l. des Créatures, i. 244 (before 1150); I believe the *-th* to be a purely *E.* addition. Der. *feith-ful*, *ful-ly*, *ful-ness*; *less*, *less-ly*, *less-ness*. From the same root are *fid-el-ity*, *af-fi-nance*, *con-fide*, *de-fy*, *dis-fid-ent*, *per-fid-y*.

FAKIR, a religious mendicant; see **Faqir**.

FALCHION, a bent sword. (F.—Ital.—Late L.) In *Shak. I. L. L.* v. 2. 618. *ME. falchon*, P. Plowman, C. xvii. 169; directly from *F. falchon*, 'a falchion'; *Cot.* — *Ital. falciōne*, a scimitar. — *Late L. falciōnem*, acc. of *falciō*, a sickle-shaped sword. — *L. falci-*, decl. stem of *falx*, a sickle. Allied to *fec-tere*, to bend; Brugmann, i. § 529 (2). ¶ The word was really taken from the *F. falchon*, and afterwards altered to *falchion* by the influence of the *Ital.* form. Der. from *L. falx* are also *fale-on*, *de-fale-ate*.

FALCON, a bird of prey. (F.—L.) *ME. faukon*, King *Alisaunder*, 567; *faucon*, Chaucer, C. T. 10725 (F 411). — *AF. faucon*, *Stat. of the Realm*, i. 293 (1340); *OF. faucon*, *MF. faulcon*, 'a falcon'; *Cot.* — *Late L. falciōnem*, acc. of *falciō*, a falcon; so called from the hooked shape of the claws. 'Falcones dicuntur, quorum digiti pollices in pedibus intro sunt curuati'; *Festus*, p. 88; *qu.* in *White and Riddle*. That is, *falco* is derived from *falx*, stem of *falx*, a sickle; see above. The *l* in *Falcon* was inserted in the 15th century. Der. *falcon-er*; *falcon-ry*, from *MF. faulconnerie* 'a falconry'; *Cot.*

FALDSTOOL, a folding-stool. (F.—Low L.—OHG.) Now applied to a low desk at which the litany is said; but formerly to a folding-stool or portable seat. 'Faldstool, a stool placed at the S. side of the altar, at which the kings of England kneel at their coronation'; Blount's *Gloss.*, ed. 1674. He also has: 'Faldstool, the episcopal seat within the chancel.' [Not *L.*, but borrowed from *F.*] — *OF. faldstool* (Godefroy). — *Low L. faldstoolium*, also *faldstorium* (corruptly), a faldstool. — *OHG. faldan* (G. *fallen*), to fold; and *swal* (G. *stuhl*), a chair, seat, throne. See **Fold** and **Stool**. ¶ We also find *AS. faldstol*, A. S. Leechdoms, vol. i. p. 1xi. l. 3. But had the word been native, it would have been *fold-stool*. See **Fauteuil**.

FALL, to drop down. (E.) *ME. fallen*, Chaucer, C. T. 2664 (A 2662). *OMerc. fallan*, *Matt.* x. 29; the *AS.* form being *feallan*. † *Du. vallen*; *Icel. falla*; *Dan. falde* (with excrement *af*); *Swed. falla*; *G. fallen*. Teut. type **fallan-*. Cf. *Lith. pálti*, to fall; and perhaps *L. fallere*, to deceive, *falli*, to err. Brugmann, i. § 57. Der. *fall*, sb.; *be-fall*, vb.; and see *fell* (1), *fall*.

FALLACY, a deceptive appearance, error in argument. (F.—L.) In *Shak. Errors*, ii. 2. 188. Spelt *falacye*, *Caxton*, *Reynard*, c. 28; ed. *Arber*, p. 67, l. 10. A manipulated word, due to the addition of *-y* to *ME. fallace* or *fallas*, in order to bring it nearer to the *L.* form.

ME. fallace, fallus; once common; see **P. Plowman**, C. xii. 22, and the note; also **Gower**, C. A. ii. 85; bk. iv. 2509. **F. fallace**, 'a fallacy'; **Cot.** = **L. fallacia**, deceit. **L. fallace**, stem of fallacy, deceptive. **L. fallere**, to deceive; see **Fall**. **Der. fallacious**, **Milton**, P. L. ii. 568; **om-ly**, **-ness**; see below.

FALLIBLE, liable to error. (**L.**) In **Shak. Meas.** iii. 1. 170; **Lydgate**, **Siege of Troye**, bk. i. c. 6; fol. D. 6. Late **L. fallibilis** = **L. fallere**, to deceive, **falli**, to err; see **Fall**. **Der. fallibly**; **fallibility** = **L. fallibilis**.

FALLOW (1), untilled. (**E.**) The meaning 'untilled' is a mere development. The orig. sense was (1) ploughed land; (2) ploughed and harrowed land, left uncropped; and it was at first a sb. **ME. falwe**, ploughed land, **Havelok**, 2509. **AS. fealging**, fallow land (**Corpus gloss**, 1385). = **AS. fealg**, as in **fealg-a**, pl., barrows (for breaking clods); **Epinal gloss**, 713. Allied to **EFries. falgen**, **Low G. falgen**, to fallow land; **OHG. feiga**, a harrow. **Der. fallow**, verb.

FALLOW (2), used with reference to colour; pale brownish, pallid. (**E.**) 'His hewe falwe'; **Chaucer**, C. T., A 1364. **Falewe** locks; 'fallowe locks of hair'; **Layamon**, 18449. **OMerc. falu**; **AS. fealu**, pale red, yellowish red; **Grein**, i. 286. **DU. vaal**; **Icel. fálr**, pale; **G. fahl**, pale, also **fah**; **Lith. palvas**. Cf. also **L. pallidus**; **Gk. pallos**, gray; **Skt. palita**, gray. See **Pale**. **Brugmann**, i. § 375 (9). Hence **fallowe deer**; **Sir T. Elyot** has: 'There redde and fallowe'; **Castel of Helth**, bk. ii. c. 12.

FALSE, untrue, deceptive. (**F.-L.**) **ME. fals**, **Chaucer**, C. T., A 1580; earlier, in **O. Eug. Homilies**, 1st Ser. p. 185, l. 16. **OF. fals** (**F. faux**) = **L. falsus**, false; pp. of **fallere**, to deceive; see **Fall**. **Der. false-ly**, **-ness**, **-hood** **spelt falskede** in **Chaucer**, C. T. 16519, **G 1051**; **fals-i-ly**, 1 Hen. IV, i. 2. 235; **-i-fic-a-tion**, **-i-fer**, **-i-ty**; also **falsito**, from **Ital. falsito**, treble; also **falsci**, q.v.

FALTER, to totter, stagger. (**K.**) **ME. falteren**, **faltren**. 'Thy lures falteren ay' = thy limbs ever tremble with weakness; **Chaucer**, C. T. 5192 (**B 772**). 'And nowher faltered we fel' = and he neither gave way nor fell; **Gawayne** and the **Grene Knight**, 430. The old sense of 'to stumble', 'to miss one's footing', occurs late; 'his legges hath fultred' = the horse's legs have given way; **Sir T. Elyot**, **The Governour**, b. i. c. 17 (in **Spec. of Eng.**, ed. **Skeat**, p. 197, l. 78). Formed from a base **falt-**, with frequentative suffix **-er**. Of obscure origin. Perhaps connected with **Icel. fell**, verb **falttra-sk**, to be cumbered, to be puzzled.

FAME, report, renown. (**F.-L.**) In early use; **King Alisaunder**, 6385. **F. fame**, **L. fama**, report. **L. fama**, to speak. See **Fate**. **Der. fam-ed**, **fam-ous**, **Gower**, C. A. i. 366; bk. v. 7125; **fam-ous-ly**. **FAMILY**, a household. (**L.**) In **Shak. Oth.** i. 1. 84. **Spelt famyle** in **Caxton**, **Golden Legend**; **Moses**, § 3 from end. **L. familia**, a household. = **L. famulus**, a servant; **Oscan famel**, a servant (**White**); cf. **Oscan faanai**, he dwells. **Der. famili-er** (from **L. familiaris**), also found in **ME.** in the form **famulier**, **familer** (from **OF. familial**), **Chaucer**, C. T. prol. 215; **famili-er-ly**, **-arise**.

FAMINE, severe hunger. (**F.-L.**) **ME. famine**, **famyne**; **Chaucer**, C. T. 12385 (**C 451**). **F. famine** = **Late L. famina**, unrecorded, but evidently a barbarous derivative from **L. famēs**, hunger. **Der. fam-ish**, **Merch.** of **Ven.** ii. 1. 113; formed with suffix **-ish** by analogy with **langui-ish**, **demol-ish**, and the like, from the base **fam-** in **OF. a-fam-er**, later **affamer**, to famish. This base **fam-** is from **L. fam-is**, hunger (**F. fam**).

FAN, an instrument for blowing. (**L.**) Used by **Chaucer** to describe a quintain; **C. T.** 16091 (**II 42**). **AS. fann**; **Matt.** iii. 12. Not a native word, but borrowed from **Late L. vannus**, for **L. vannus**, a fan; whence also **F. van**. See **Van** (2). **Brugmann**, i. § 357. **Der. fan**, verb; **fann-er**, **fan-light**, **-palin**.

FANATIC, religiously insane. (**F.-L.**) **Fanatick** **Egypt**; **Milton**, P. L. i. 480. And in **Minshew** (1627). **F. fanatique**, 'mad, frantick'; **Cot.** = **L. fanaticus**, (1) belonging to a temple, (2) inspired by a divinity, filled with enthusiasm. **L. fanum**, a temple; see **Fane**. **Der. fanatic-al**, **-al-ly**, **-ism**. **¶** In this word see a passage in **Fuller**, **Mixt Contemplations on these Times**, § 50 (**Trench**).

FANCY, imagination, whim. (**F.-L.**) **Gk.** In **Shak. Temp.** iv. 122; v. 59. A corruption of the fuller form **fantasy**, **Merry Wives**, v. 5. 55. **ME. fantasie**, **Chaucer**, C. T. 6069 (**D 516**). **P. Plowman**, A. prol. 36. **OF. fantasie**, 'the fancy, or fantasia'; **Cot.** = **Late L. fantasia**, or **phantasia** = **Gk. phantasia**, a making visible, imagination. **Gk. phantázō**, to make visible; extended from **phantāō**, to bring to light, shine; cf. **phōs**, light, **phōs**, he appeared. See **Phantom**. **Der. fancy**, verb; **fanci-ful**. **Doublet**, **fantasy** (obsolete); whence **fantastic** (**Gk. phantastikós**), **-al**, **-al-ly**. From same root, **epi-phany**, q.v.

FANDANGO, a Spanish dance. (**Span.**) **Dr. Pegge** has a note on it in his **Anonymiana**, cent. viii. § 30 (1818) = **Span. fandango**, 'a dance used in the West Indies'; **Vincula**. Source uncertain; said to be of negro origin. See **Notes on Eng. Etym.**, p. 88.

FANE, a temple. (**L.**) In **Shak. Cor.** i. 10. 20. **L. fanum**, a temple; from an earlier form **fannom**; cf. **Oscan fannai**, a temple,

allied to **L. festus**, festive. See **Feast**. **Brugmann**, ii. § 66. **Der. fan-at-ic**, q.v.

FANFARE, a flourish of trumpets. (**F.-Span.**) **Spelt famfar**; **Montgomery**, **Misc. Poems**, xliii. 40 (c. 1605). **F. fanfare**, 'a sounding of trumpets'; **Cot.** = **Span. fanfarria**, bluster, loud vaunting; a word of imitative origin. **Der. fanfarr-on-ade**, from **F. fanfarronade**, which from **Span. fanfarronada**, bluster, boasting; from **Span. fanfarron**, blustering, **fanfarron**, to hector, bluster, boast.

FANG, a tusk, claw, talon. (**E.**) In **Shak. K. John**, ii. 353. **ME. fang**, a capture; **Wallace**, xi. 1219. So also **AS. fang** = a taking; **A. S. Chron.** an. 1016. However, the sb. is derived from the verb. **AS. *fahan**, to seize, only in use in the contracted form **fān**, of which the pt. t. is **feng**, and the pp. **gefangan**; the pp. alone survived, whence an infin. mood **fang-(en)** was evolved in dialects. **DU. vangen**, to catch; **Icel. fā**, to get, seize, pp. **fenginn**; **fang**, a catch of fish, &c.; **Dan. faae**, to get; **Swed. få**, to get, catch; **fång**, a catch; **Goth. fahan**, to catch; **G. fangen**, to catch; **fang**, a catch, also, a fang, talon. **β** All from a Teut. verb ***fahan-**, pt. t. ***feng**, pp. ***fang-anaz**; allied to **L. pangere**, to fasten, fix. **Brugmann**, i. § 421.

FANTASY, FANTASTIC; see **Fancy**.

FANTIQUE, FANTEAGUE, a state of excitement, fit of ill humour. (**F.-L.**) **Spelt fanique** in 1825. Perhaps suggested by the **F. fanatique**, 'in a frenzy'; **Cot.** = **L. fanaticus**; see **Fanatic**.

¶ For the loss of the second syllable, cf. **frantic**, **frenzy**. **FAQUIR, FAKIR**, a religious mendicant. (**F.-Arab.**) 'Not there the Fakir's self will wait'; **Byron**, **The Giaour**; § 11. **F. faquir**, **fakir** = **Arab. faqir**, one of a religious order of mendicants; lit. 'poor, indigent'; **Rich. Diet.**, p. 1096. See **Fakeer** in **Vul.**

FAR, remote. (**E.**) **ME. fer**, **Chaucer**, C. T. 496 (**A 494**); **feor**, **Layamon**, 543. **AS. feor**; **Grein**, i. 289. **DU. ver**; **Icel. fjarr**; **Swed. fjerran**, adv. afar; **Dan. fjern**, adj. and adv.; **G. fern**; **Goth. fairra**, adv. **β** All allied to **Gk. μέγας**, beyond; **Skt. para**, beyond; **para-**, far, distant. See **Fare**. **Der. far-ther**, **far-th-est**; see **Farther**.

FARCE, a kind of comedy. (**F.-L.**) The orig. sense is 'stuffing'; hence, a jest inserted into comedies. 'These counterfeiting plaiers of farces and mummeries'; **Lord Berners**, **Golden Book**, c. 14. Hence **Ben Jonson** speaks of 'other men's jests', . . . to **farce** their scenes withal; **¶** Induction to **Cynthia's Revels**. **F. farce**, 'a fond and dissolute play'; . . . anything stuffing in meats'; **Cot.** = **F. farcer**, to stuff. **L. farcire**, to stuff; **Gk. φάρσσειν**, to shut in. See **Force** (2). **Der. farce-ic-al**, and see **frequent**.

FARCY, a disease of horses, somewhat like glanders. (**F.-L.**) **Farye**, a sore upon a beast or horse; **Fluclot** (1552). Also called **farcin**, and even **fashion** or **fashion**. **¶** **Iulio**, 'the fary in a horse'; **Cot.** = **L. farcinium**, a disease in horses and other animals. **L. farci-rr**, to crum, stuff (above). See **Tam. Shrew**, iii. 2. 53.

FARDEL, a pack, bundle. (**F.-Span.**) **Arab.** In **Shak. Hamlet**, iii. 1. 76. **ME. fardel**, **Rom.** of the **Rose**, 683; **Cursor Mundi**, 5004. **OF. fardel**, the true old form of **fardau**, 'a fardle, burthen, truss, pack'; **Cot.** Cf. **Low L. fardellus**, a burden, pack, bundle. **Fardel** = a dimin. of **F. farde**, a burden, still in use in the sense of 'bale of coffee'. = **Span.** (and **Port.**) **fardel fardo**, a pack, bundle. **β** Origin uncertain; but prob. from **Arabic**. **Devic** (**Supp.** to **Littre**) cites **Arab. fardah**, a package.

FARE, to travel, speed. (**L.**) **ME. faren**, **Chaucer**, C. T. 10802 (**F 488**). **AS. faran**, **Grein**, i. 264. **DU. varen**; **Icel.** and **Swed. fara**; **Dan. fare**; **OHG. faran**, **G. fahren**; **Goth. faran**, to go. Teut. type ***faran-** (pt. t. ***fār**). **¶** **Gk. πορεύωμαι**, I travel, go; **πόρος**, a way through; **πέρω**, I pass through; **L. ex-per-ire**, I pass through, experience; **Skt. pr-**, to bring over; **√PER**, to pass over or through. **Der. fare-well** = may you speed well, **ME. fare wel**, **Chaucer**, C. T. 2762; and see **far-ry**; also **through-fare**, a passage through; **wel-fare**, successful journey or state. From the same root are **ex-per-ience**, **ex-per-iment**, **port** (1), q.v., **per-ill**.

FARINA, ground corn. (**L.**) The adj. **farinaceus** is in **Sir T. Browne**, **Vulg. Errors**, b. iii. c. 15. § 2. The sb. occurs in 1707. **L. farina**, meal. **L. far**, a kind of grain, spelt; cognate with **E. barley**, q.v. **Brugmann**, i. § 180. **Der. farin-ae-e-us** (**L. farinaceus**).

FARM, ground let for cultivation. (**F.-L.**) **ME. ferme**, **Chaucer**, C. T. 253. 'He sette . . . [h]is londes to ferme'; **Rob. of Glouc.**, p. 378, l. 7723. [Cf. also **AS. feorm**, a feast, entertainment; **Luke**, xiv. 12, 16; also food, hospitality, property, use; see **Grein**, i. 293.] **AF. ferme**, **Stat. Realm.** i. 140 (1300). **OF. ferme**, a farm; **d. ferme**, on lease. = **Late L. firma**, a feast, a farm, a tribute; also, a lasting oath. = **L. firmus**, firm, durable. See **Firm**. **¶** For the curious use of the word, see **firma** in **Ducange**. **Der. farm**, verb; **-er**, **-ing**.

FARRAGO, a confused mass. (**L.**) 'That collection, or **farago** of prophecies'; **Howell's Letters**, b. iii. let. 22 (1648). = **L. farrago**, mixed fodder for cattle, a medley. = **L. far**, spelt (**gen. far-iss**). See **Farina**.

FARRIER, a shoer of horses. (**F.-L.**) **Lit.** 'a worker in iron.'

Spelt *ferer* in Holland's Pliny, b. xxxiii. c. 11. Cotgrave has: 'mareschal ferant, a *farrier*.' = OF. *ferrier*, a farrier (Godefroy). = L. *ferriarius*, a blacksmith, worker in iron. = L. *ferrum*, iron. See **FERRUCOUS**. Der. *farrier*-y.

FARROW, to produce a litter of pigs. (E.) 'That their sow *ferryt* wes thar' = that their sow had farrowed, lit. was farrowed; Harbours' Bruce, xvii. 701. Also *-varged*, pp. (from infn. *varzen*). Ayenb. of Inwynt, p. 61, l. 29. [Cf. Dan. *fare*, to farrow.] Formed, as a verb, from ME. *farh*, which means (not a litter, but) a single pig. The word is scarce, but the pl. *farren* occurs in King Alisaunder, 2441. AS. *ferh*, a pig; the pl. *feras* occurs in Aelf. Gloss., ed. Sommer, Nomina Ferarum, explained by 'suilli, vel porcelli, vel nefrendes.' + Du. *varken* (dimin.), a pig; OHG. *farah*, a pig; whence G. dimin. *ferk-el*, a pig. + L. *porcus*, a pig. See **PORK**.

FARTHER, FARTHEST, more far, most far. (E.) In Shak. Ant. and Cleop. ii. 1. 31; iii. 2. 26. These forms are due to a mistake, and to confusion with *further*, *farther*; see **FURTHER**. Not found at all early; the ME. forms are *fer*, *ferre*, *farther*, and *ferrest*. 'Than walkede I *ferrer*,' P. Plowman's Crede, 207; 'The *ferrest* in his parish,' Chaucer, C. T. 496 (A 494). *Farther* first appears as an adv.; Cursor Mundi, 6831 (ab. 1300). *Ferthest* first appears as an adv.; P. Plowman, B. v. 239 (ab. 1377).

FARTHING, the fourth part of a penny. (E.) ME. *ferthing*, *ferthyng*; P. Plowman, B. iv. 54. AS. *ferþing*, *ferþyng*, Matt. v. 26 (Royal and Hutton MSS.); older form *ferþing* (Cantil. MS.). = AS. *ferþ-a*, fourth; with dimin. suffix *-ing* of *þing* (= *ling*). Allied to AS. *feruwer*, four. See **FOUR**.

FARTHINGALE, FARDINGALE, a hooped petticoat. (F. = Span. = L.) In Shak. Two Gent. ii. 7. 51; a corrupt form. = MF. *verdugalle*, 'a vardingale'; Cot. Also *verugalle*, 'a vardingale'; *verugadiu*, 'a little vardingale'; id. = Span. *verdugado*, a fardingale; so called from its hoops, the literal sense being 'provided with hoops.' = Span. *veringo*, a young shoot of a tree, a rod. = Span. *verde*, green. = L. *viridis*, green. See **VERDANT**. [The derivation from 'virtue-guard' is a very clumsy invention or else a joke. The word was well understood; hence the term 'his *verdugo*-ship' in Ben Jonson, The Alchemist, iii. 2 (Face).]

FASCINATE, to enchant. (L.) 'Fascination is ever by the eye.' Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 944. 'To fascinate or bewitch'; id. Essay g, Of Envy. = L. *fascinatus*, pp. of *fascinare*, to enchant. = L. *fascinum*, a spell. Der. *fascinat*-ion.

FASCINE, a bundle of rods. (F. = L.) First found ab. 1688; and still a new term in 1711; see Spectator, no. 165. 'Fascines, faggots or lavins'; Kersey, ed. 1715. = F. *fascine*, 'a faggot'; Cot. = L. *fascina*, a bundle of sticks. = L. *fasci*-s, a bundle. Der. From the same source, *fascen*, pl. of *l. fascis*; *fasci-cut*-ate, *fess*.

FASL, to trouble, annoy, vex. (F. = L.) Common in Northern dialects; see F. l. D. = MF. *fascier* (F. *fächier*), to displease, vex; Cot. = Folk L. *fasciäre*, to show arrogance; from *l. fastus*, arrogance (Hatzfeld).

FASHION, the make or cut of a thing. (F. = L.) ME. *fasciun*, Cursor Mundi, l. 2322; *fassoun*, Rom. of the Rose, 551; *fassoun*, Dunbar, Thistle and Rose, st. 12. = OF. *fascion*, *fagon*, form, shape. = L. *fashionem*, acc. of *factio*, a making. See **FACITION**. Doublet, *facion*. Der. *fashion*, verb, *-able*, *-ably*.

FAST (1), firm, fixed. (E.) ME. *fast*, Ormulum, 1602; as adv. *faste*, Chaucer, C. T. 721 (A 719). AS. *fast*, Grein, l. 271. + Du. *vast*; Dan. and Swed. *fast*; Icel. *fastir*; OHG. *vast*; G. *fest*. Teut. type **fastoz*. Cf. Armenian *fast*, firm. Brugmann, ii. § 79. Der. *fast*-v, verb (below). *fast-en*, q.v. = *fast-ness*, q.v. [The phrase 'fast asleep' is Scandinavian; Icel. *sofa fast*, to be fast asleep; see **FAST** (3).]

FAST (2), to abstain from food. (E.) ME. *fasten*, Wyclif, Matt. v. 16. AS. *fastan*, Matt. vi. 16. + Du. *vasten*; Dan. *faste*; Swed. and Icel. *fast*; Goth. *fastan*; G. *fasten*. β. A very early derivative from Teutonic *fast*, firm, in the sense to be firm, observe, be strict. See **FAST** (1). Der. *fast*, sb., *fast-er*, *fasting*, *fast-day*.

FAST (3), quick, speedy. (Scand.) Merely a peculiar use of *fast*, firm. Chaucer has *faste* = quickly; C. T. 16150 (G 682). The peculiar usage is Scandinavian, and arose in the proverb. Cf. Icel. *drekk fast*, to drink hard; *sofa fast*, to be fast asleep; *fylgja fast*, to follow fast; *fastir i verkum*, hard at work; *leita fast eptir*, to urge, press hard after. The development is through the senses 'closely,' 'urgently.' See **FAST** (1).

FASTEN, to secure. (E.) ME. *fasten*, *fastnen*; Chaucer has *fastne*, prol. 195. AS. *fastenan*, to make firm or fast; Grein, l. 273. = AS. *fast*, fast, firm. See **FAST** (1). Der. *fasten*-ing. [Observe that *fasten* stands for *fastu* in AS. *fastu*-ian, so that the *-en* is truly formative, not a sign of the infim. mood or a late addition.]

FASTIDIOUS, over-nice. (L.) Orig. in the sense of 'causing disgust,' or 'loathsome'; Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, b. l. c. 9; see Trench (Select Glossary). = L. *fastidiosus*, disdainful, disgusting. = L.

fastidium, loathing; for **fastu*-tidium. = L. *fastus*, arrogance; and *tedium*, disgust. See **DARE** and **TEDIOUS**. [Breal conjectures (Zeitschrift, xx. 79), I think rightly, that *l. fastus* (for **fastus*) and *fastidium* (for **fasti*-tidium) belong to this root,' viz. **DHERS**, to dare; Curtius, i. 318. Der. *fastidius*-ly, *-ness*.]

FASTNESS, a stronghold. (E.) ME. *fastnes*, Metrical Psalter, xvii. 2. (Spec. of Eng., part ii. p. 25.) The same as ME. *fastnesse*, certainty, strength; Wyclif, Gen. xli. 32 (early version). AS. *fastnes*, *fastnita*, the firmament; Gen. i. 6. = AS. *fast*, firm; with suffix *-nes*. See **FAST** (1).

FAT (1), stout, gross. (E.) ME. *fat*, Chaucer, prol. 200, 290. AS. *fæt*, *fett*, orig. a pp., contracted from **fited*, fatted, enriched; Grein, i. 273. + OHG. *feizit* (G. *feist*), pp. of a Teut. verb **faiſau-*, to make fat, formed from a Teut. adj. **faiſaz*, fat, which is represented by Icel. *feitr*, fat (Swed. *fet*, Dan. *fed*). β. Related to Gk. *νίωρ*, *ναπός*, fat; Skt. *piwan*, fat. Der. *fat*, sb., *fat-y*, *fat-i-ness*, *fat-ness*, Rom. of the Rose, 2686; *fat-en*, where the *-en* is a late addition, by analogy with *fasten*, &c., the true verb being to *fat*, as in Luke, xv. 23. Chaucer, C. T. 7462 (1) (1880); *fat-en-er*, *-en-ing*; *fat-ling* (= *fat-ling*), Matt. xxii. 4.

FAT (2), a vat. (North E.) Jodl, ii. 24, iii. 13. See **VAT**. **FATE**, destiny. (F. = L.) ME. *fate*, Chaucer, Troll. v. 1552. = OF. *fat*, fate; not common (Godefroy). = L. *fatum*, what is spoken, fate. = L. *fatus*, pp. of *fari*, to speak. Allied to Gk. *φασις* (Doric *φασι*), I say. (β. H. A.) Brugmann, i. § 187. [Perhaps F. *fate* was simply made from the common OF. *fatal* (whence ME. *fatal*, Chaucer, C. T. 4681, B 261) in order to render L. *fatum*. Der. *fat-al*, ed.; *fatal*-ity, *-ism*; *fat*, q.v.; *fairy*, q.v.]

FATHER, a male parent. (E.) ME. *fader*, Chaucer, C. T. 8098 (E 222). [The spelling *fader* is almost universal in ME.; *fader* occurs in the Bible of 1551, and is due to dialectal influence, which changed *-der* to *-ther*.] AS. *fæder*, Matt. vi. 9. + Du. *vader*; Dan. and Swed. *fader*; Icel. *faðir*; Goth. *faðar*; G. *vater*. + L. *pater*; Gk. *πατήρ*; Pers. *pitar*; Skt. *pitr*; Irish *athair*. Idg. type **patēr*. Der. *fader*, verb; *father*-hood, *-less*, *-ly*; also *fader*-land, imitated from the Dutch by I.D. Israeli; see his Curiosities of Literature, II.ist. of New Words. But it occurs earlier, in 1623.

FATHOM, a measure of 6 feet. (E.) Properly, the breadth reached to by the extended arms. ME. *fatne*, Chaucer, C. T., A 2918; *ueður*, Layamon, 27686. AS. *fæðm*, the space reached by the extended arms, a grasp, embrace; Grein, i. 268. + Du. *vadem*, a fathom; Icel. *fæðmr*, a fathom; Dan. *favn*, an embrace, fathom; Swed. *famn*, embrace, bosom, arms; G. *faden* (OHG. *fadam*), a fathom, a thread. Cf. L. *patire*, to lie open, extend; *patulus*, spreading. See **PATENT**. Der. *fathom*, vb. (AS. *fadman*, Grein); *fathom*-able, *-less*.

FATIGUE, weariness. (F. = L.) *Fatigue*, weariness. = OF. *fatigue*, Gloss. ed. 1674. *Fatigate*, to weary; id. (obsolete). = OF. *fatigue*, 'weariness'; Cot. = OF. *fatiguer*, to weary; id. = L. *fatigare*, to weary (whence *fatigate*, in Shak. Cor. ii. 2. 121). Connected with *l. fessus*, wearied, *fatiscere*, to gape open (Breal); and perhaps with OLat. *adfatim*, sufficiently. Der. *fatigue*, verb. [In French, the sb. is from the verb; in E., the noun.]

FATUOUS, silly. (L.) In Donne, Devotions, ed. 1625, p. 25 (Todd). = L. *fatuus*, silly, feeble; with suffix *-ous*, for *l. -us*. Der. *fatuity*, *in-fatuate*.

FAUCES, the upper part of the throat. (L.) L. pl. *faucēs*; of uncertain origin; but prob. allied to Gk. *χάρς*. See **CHAOS**.

FAUCET, a spigot, vent. (F. = L.) In Wyclif, Job, xxxii. 19. = OF. (and F.) *faucet*, 'a faucet'; Cot. ; also spelt *fauset*, id. Orig. uncertain; but perhaps from OF. *fauſer*, to falsify, to forge; whence '*fauſer* *en escu*, to pierce or strike through a shield, to make a breach into it.' id. = L. *falsare*, to falsify. = L. *falsus*, false. See **FALSE**. [See OF. *fauſer*, to pierce; Supp. to Godefroy.]

FAULT, a failing, defect. (F. = L.) ME. *faute*, with the sense 'lack,' Cursor Mundi, 4504. = OF. *faute*, a fault. The *l* is due to the insertion of *l* in the 15th century; thus we find '*for faulte* of trust'; Lord Rivers, Dietes of Philosophers, pr. by Caxton, fol. 20 b, l. 4; and Cotgrave has '*Faulte*, a fault.' (Cf. Span. *Port.*, and Ital. *falla*, a defect, want.) = OF. *faute*, a fault. = Folk-L. *ſallia*, a defect; fem. of *fallitus*, new pp. of *fallere*, to beguile; *fallit*, to err. See **FAIL**. Der. *fault-y*, *-ily*, *-iness*; *fault-less*, *-less-ly*, *-less-ness*.

FAUN, a rural (Roman) deity. (L.) ME. *faun*, Chaucer, C. T. 2930 (A 2928). = L. *Faunus*. Perhaps from *l. fauere*, to be propitious; pp. *fautus*. See **FAVOUR**. Der. *fauu*-n.

FAUTEUIL, an arm-chair. (F. = Low L. = G.) Mod. F. *fauteuil*; MF. *faulderuil* (Cot.). = Low L. *faldistudium*. See **FALDSTOOL**.

FAVOUR, kindness, grace. (F. = L.) ME. *favour* (with *u* = *v*), King Alisaunder, 2844. = OF. *favour*, F. *faveur*, 'favour'; Cot. = L. *favorem*, acc. of *favore*, favour. = L. *favere*, to befriend; orig. to venerate. Der. *favour*, verb; *favour*-able, P. Plowman, B. iii. 1531. *-ably*, *-able-ness*; also *favour*-ite, Shak. Much Ado, iii. 1. 9, orig. feminine, from OF. *favorite*, fem. of *favorit* or *favori*, favoured (Cot.);

together. See **LAW**. Der. *fellow-ship*, spelt *feolanscipe* in the Ancræn Riwe, p. 160.

FELLY, FELLOE, part of the rim of a wheel. (F.) In Shak. Hamlet, ii. 2. 517. ME. *felle*, Prompt. Parv. p. 154. AS. *felge*, also *felg*, fem. sb., a felly. 'Forþim þe ælces spæcan bið oþer ende fast on þære næfe, oþer on ðære felge' = because the one end of each spoke is fixed in the nave, the other in the felly; Boethius, c. 39, sect. 7 (lib. iv. pr. 6). +Du. *velg*; MlDu. *velge*; Dan. *felge*; G. *felge*; cf. Low G. *felge*, a felly. ßo named from the pieces of the rim being put together; from Teut. verb **felhan-*, to fit together; found in this sense in OIlg. *felahan*, to put together, also, to hide; allied to Goth. *filhan*, to hide, and Icel. *fela*, to hide, preserve. The AS. *feolan* (for **feolhan*) means to stick, to be joined to.

FELON, a wicked person. (F.—Late L.—L.) ME. *felun*, Floriz, ed. Lumby, 247, 329; *felonie* (= felony), id. 331. —OF. *felon*, a traitor, wicked man. —Late L. *fellonem*, *fellonem*, acc. of *fello*, *felo*, a traitor, rebel. See **Fell** (3). Der. *felon-y*, *i-ous*, *i-ous-ly*, *i-ous-ness*.

FELSPAR, the same as **Feldspar**, q. v.

FELT, cloth made by matting wool together. (E.) ME. *felt*, Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, B. 1689. AS. *felt*, Voc. 120. 5. +Du. *vilt*; Low G., Swed., Dan. *felt*; G. *filz*. Prob. allied to G. *salzen*, to groove, to fit together. See **Anvil**. Der. *felt-y*, *-er*, *-ing*. Also *filter*, q. v.

FELUCCA, a kind of small ship. (Ital.—Arab.) In use in the Mediterranean Sea. Spelt *felucco*; Saundys' Travels (1632), p. 274. —Ital. *feluca*; cf. Span. *feluca*. —Arab. *fulk*, a ship; Rich. Dict. p. 1099. (See **Devic**.)

FEMALE, of the weaker sex. (F.—L.) An accommodated spelling, to make it look more like *male*. ME. *femele*, Gower, C. A. ii. 45, bk. iv. 1301; P. Plowman, B. xl. 331. —OF. *femelle*, 'female'; Cot. —L. *femella*, a young woman; dimin. of *femina*, a woman. See **Feminine**.

FEMININE, womanly. (F.—L.) In Shak. L. L. i. iv. 2. 83; Chaucer, Ho. of Fame, 1365. —OF. *feminin*, 'feminine'; Cot. —L. *femininus*. —L. *femina*, a woman. ß. Allied to L. *felare*, to suckle; (Gk. *θηλας*, female, *θηλας*, the breast; Skt. *dhātari*, a nurse. Brugmann, i. § 134. Der. (from L. *feminin*), *femelle*, q. v.; also of *femur-ate*.

FEMORAL, belonging to the thigh. (L.) In Johnson's Dict. —L. *femorilis*; formed from *femor*, stem of *femur*, the thigh.

FEN, a morass, bog. (E.) ME. *fen*, King Alisaunder, 3965. AS. *feun*, Grein, i. 281. +Du. *veen*; Icel. *fen*; Goth. *fani*, mud. Teut. type **fanjon*, n. Cf. OPIuss. *panneux*, a morass. Der. *fen-y*.

FENCE, a guard, hedge. (F.—L.) Merely an abbreviation for *defence*. 'Without weapon or fense' = defence; Udall, on Luke, c. 10. v. 3. ME. *fens*, in the sense of 'parrying with a sword', Harboure, Bruce, xii. 384. Cf. 'The place . . . was barryd and fensyd for the same entent'; Fabyan's Chron. an. 1408-9. 'Fence, or defence'; Prompt. Parv. See **Defence**, and **Fend**. Der. *fence*, verb, (1) to enclose; (2) to practise fencing; *fence-ing*, *-tile*.

FEND, to defend, ward off. (F.—L.) ME. *fenden*; the pt. t. *fended* occurs in P. Plowman, B. xix. 46, C. xxii. 46, where some MSS. read *defended*. *Fend* is a mere abbreviation of *defend*, q. v. Der. *fend-er* (1), a metal guard for fire; (2) a buffer to deaden a blow.

FENIAN, one of an Irish brotherhood for promoting revolution. (Irish.) From OIrish *Féne*, one of the names of the ancient population of Ireland (Windisch); later confused with OIrish *Fíanna*, lit. the name of a body of warriors who defended Ireland in the time of Finn and others (Windisch).

FENNEL, a kind of fragrant plant. (L.) ME. *fenel*, older form *fenhli*; P. Plowman, A. v. 156 (and footnote). AS. *finol*, *finul*, *finigle*, *finde*; Cockayne's AS. Leechdoms, iii. 326. —L. *faeniculum*, *feniculum*, fennel. Formed, with dimin. suffixes *-cul* and *-ul*, from L. *fano*, for *faeno*, from *faenum*, hay.

FENUGREEK, a plant, cultivated for its seeds. (F.—L.) ME. *venerecke*, Booke of St. Albans, leaf 4, back. —F. *fenugrec*, 'the herbe, or seed, fenugreece'; Cot. —L. *faenum Græcum*, lit. 'a Greek hay'.

FEOFF, to invest with a fief. (F.—OIG.) ME. *seffen*, *seoffen*; Chaucer, C. T. 9572 (E 1698). P. Plowman, B. ii. 78, 146; Rob. of Glouc. p. 368; l. 7585. —OF. *seffer*, more commonly *seffer* (Godefroy), to invest with a fief. —OF. *sef*, a fief; see **Fief**. Der. *seffee*, from OF. *seffee*, one invested with a fief.

FENON, a haried arrow-head; see **Phoen**.

FERACIOUS, fruitful. (L.) 'Nurs'd on *feracious* Algidum'; Thomson, Liberty, Part iii. 363. From L. *feracis*, decl. stem of *ferax*, fruitful. —L. *fer-re*, to bear; see **Bear** (1).

FERAL (1), deaden, funeral. (L.) In Burton, Anat. Melan. I. i. 2. 11, we have mention of 'feral diseases'. —L. *feral-is*, funeral.

FERAL (2), wild, uncultivated. (L.) Not common; first in 1659. —L. *fer-a*, a wild beast; with suffix *-al* (F. *-al*, L. *-alis*). See **Fierce**.

FERMENT, yeast, leaven, commotion. (L.) 'The nation is in

too high a ferment'; Dryden, pref. to Hind and Panther, l. 1. ME. *ferment*, Palladius on Husbandry, bk. xi. 524. —L. *fermentum*, leaven; for **feru-mentum*; see **Barm**. —L. *fervere*, to boil, be agitated; see **Fervent**. Der. *ferment*, vb., Milton, Samson, 619; *ferment-ation*, Chaucer, C. T. 16285 (G 817); *ferment-able*, *-at-ive*.

FERN, a plant with feathery fronds. (E.) ME. *ferne*, Chaucer, C. T. 10568 (F 254). AS. *fearn*, Gloss. to Cockayne's AS. Leechdoms. +Du. *waren*; G. *furnkraut* = feather-plant; Skt. *parjaya*, a wing, feather, leaf, tree; the orig. sense being 'feather'; just as Gk. *ptéris*, fern, is allied to *ptéropus*, a wing, feather. Brugmann, i. § 973. Cf. also Lith. *papartis*, Russ. *papari(c)*, Irish *raith*, W. *rhedyn*, fern. Stokes-Fick, p. 226. Der. *fern-y*.

FEROCITY, fierceness. (F.—L.) In Minshew, ed. 1627; *ferocious* is in Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674. ME. *ferocitey*, Caxton, Hist. of Troye, leaf 97, l. 24. —F. *ferocité*; 'fierceness'; Cot. —L. *ferocitatem*, acc. of *ferocitas*, fierceness. —L. *feroci*, decl. stem of *ferox*, fierce. —L. *ferus*, wild. See **Fierce**. Der. *feroci-ous*, an ill-coined word, suggested by the OF. *feroce*, cruel; *-ly*, *-ness*.

FERREOUS, made of iron. (L.) In Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. ii. c. 3. § 4. —L. *ferreus* (by change of *-us* to *-ous*, as in *arduous*, *egregious*). —L. *ferrum*, iron. Der. (from L. *ferri*), *ferri-fer-ous*, where *-fer-* is from **felle*, to bear; also *farric*, q. v.

FERRET (1), an animal of the weasel tribe. (F.—Late L.—L.) See Shak. Jul. Caesar, i. 2. 186. ME. *ferrete*, *ferrete*; Prompt. Parv. ME. (and AF.) *feret*, Nominal, ed. Skeat, 736-7. —OF. *feret*, 'a ferret'; Cot. —Late L. *furellus*, *furellus*, a ferret; cf. *furo* (gen. *furonis*), a ferret, in Isidore (7th cent.). ß. Said to be the same as Late L. *furo*, a thief; from L. *fur*, a thief (Diefz); cf. Ital. *furone*, a robber. Der. *ferret*, verb; = MF. *ferreter*, 'to ferret, search, hunt'; Cot.

FERRET (2), a kind of silk tape. (Ital.—L.) 'When parchmenters [laccemakers] put in no *ferret-silk*'; Gascoigne, Steel Glass, 1095. [Also called *floret-silk*, which is the French form; from MF. *fleuret*, 'floret silk'; Cot.] Corrupted from Ital. *fioretto*, pl. *fioretti*, 'flowerets, flourishes, a kind of coarse [coarse] silke called foret or ferret silke'; Florio. —Ital. *fiore*, a flower; with dimin. suffix *-etto*. —L. *fiorem*, acc. of *flos*, a flower. See **Flower**. ¶ Apparently named from its use in ornamentation. The OF. *fleuret* is, similarly, the dimin. of F. *fleur*, a flower. The Ital. change of *f* to *i* accounts for the E. form.

FERRUGINOUS, rusty. (L.) In Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674. —L. *ferrugineus*, shorter form of *ferrugineus*, rusty; with suffix *-us*. —L. *ferrugis*, stem of *ferrug*, rust; formed from L. *ferrum*, iron, just as *ærgus*, rust of brass, is from *æra* (gen. *æris*), brass. See **Ferreous**.

FERRULE, a metal ring at the end of a stick. (F.—L.) An accommodated spelling, due to confusion with L. *ferrum*, iron. Formerly *verril*. 'Verril, Verril, a little brass or iron ring at the small end of a cane'; Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715. And so spelt in Sherwood's index to Cotgrave. Also *vyrril*; in Palsgrave. —OF. *virole*, 'an iron ring put about the end of a staff'; &c. Cot. —Late L. *virola*, a ring to bind anything; —L. *urirola*, a little bracelet. —L. *urina*, a bracelet, armband; only found in pl. *urine*. —L. *urere*, to twist, bind round.

FERRY, to transport, carry across a river. (E.) Orig. used merely in the sense 'to carry'. ME. *ferien*, to convey; the pt. t. *ferede* is in Layamon, l. 237. AS. *ferian*, to carry; Grein, i. 283. From AS. *faran*, to fare, go. +Icel. *ferja*, to carry, ferry, from *fara*, to go; Dan. *ferge*, Swed. *farja*, to ferry; Goth. *farjan*, to travel by ship, sail, allied to *faran*, to go. See **Fare**. Der. *ferry*, sb. (cf. Icel. *ferja*, sb.) = *boat*, *man*.

FERTILE, fruitful. (F.—L.) In Shak. Temp. i. 2. 338. —OF. *fertile*, 'fertile'; Cot. —L. *fertilis*, fruitful. —L. *ferre*, to bear; cognate with E. *bear*. See **Bear** (1). Der. *fertil-ly*, *-ise*.

FERULE, a rod (or bat) for punishing children. (L.) Formerly spelt *ferula*. 'They would . . . awaken him with the clappe of a *ferula*'; Holland, tr. of Suetonius; Claudius, c. 8. Also the giant-fennel, used as a rod. 'There is not a plant in the world lighter . . . being easie to . . . carrie, the stem serves old men instead of staves'; Holland, tr. of Pliny, bk. xlii. c. 22. —L. *ferula*, a rod; orig. the stem of the *ferula* or 'giant-fennel'. Perhaps from *ferre*, to carry; see above.

FERVENT, heated, ardent, zealous. (F.—L.) ME. *feruent* (with *u* = *v*). Chaucer has *feruently*, Troilus, iv. 1384. —OF. *feruent*, 'lervent, hot'; Cot. —L. *feruent*, stem of pres. pt. of *fervere*, to boil. Allied to OIrish *berb-aim*, I boil. Der. *fervent-ly*, *feruency*; also *feru-id*, Milton, P. L. v. 301, from L. *feruidus*, which is from *fervere*; *-id-ly*, *-id-ness*; *feru-our*, Wyclif, Deut. xxix. 20, from OF. *feruor*, *feruor* < L. *feruorem*, acc. of *feruor*, heat; also *fer-ment*, q. v., *ef-feru-ence*, q. v.

FESCUE, a mote in the eye, a pointer used in reading. (F.—L.) 'A feskue in her list'; Two Noble Kinsmen, A. ii. sc. 2 (3). Used for 'the mote in the eye'; Wyclif, Matt. vii. 3, but spelt *fesku* (the ME. form); cf. P. Plowman, B. x. 278. —OF. *festu* (F. *fetu*), 'a feskue';

a straw, rush, little stalk used for a fescue; Cot. = Folk-L. **fescūm*; for *L. fescūa*, a stalk, stem, straw.

FESS, a horizontal band, in heraldry. (F. - L.) Spelt *fesse* in Minshew, and in Cotgrave, s. v. *fesse*. The pl. *fesses* occurs about A.D. 1500; see Queen Elizabeth's Academy, &c., ed. Furnival, p. 98, l. 113. Florio (1598) translates Ital. *fesse* by 'bundles . . . also fesses in armoric' - OF. *fesse* (Roquefort), spelt *fesse* in Cotgrave, and *fesse* in mod. F. - L. *fascia*, a girth; allied to *fascis*, a bundle; see **FASCINE**. **FESTAL**, belonging to a feast. (F. - L.) In Johnson's Dict. Apparently unused in the 16th and 17th centuries; but it occurs ab. 1400 in English Gilds, ed. T. Smith, pp. 414-5, where we find 'the festall daie' - OF. *festel*, *festal*; Godefroy. From *L. festum*, a feast; with suffix *-alis*. See **FEAST**.

FESTER, to rancid. (F. - L.) ME. *festeren*. 'So festered aren his woundes' = so festered are his wounds; P. Plowman, C. xx. 83. - OF. *festrir*, to fester (Godefroy). - OF. *festre*, *feste*, *fistula*, a festered wound, ulcer. - L. *fistula*, a tube, a pipe, an ulcer, a running sore. The *L. fistula* is still in use as a medical term. Hence the sb. is older than the verb. Cf. 'The fester thridk his bodi thurgh' Cursor Mundi, l. 11824; and Norm. dial. *fèrre*, a whitlow (Moisy). See **FISTULA**. **FESTIVAL**, a feast-day. (F. - L.) Properly an adj. 'With drapets festivall' Spenser, F. Q. ii. 9. 27. - OF. *festival*, festive; also, as sb. a festival; Roquefort. - Late L. *festivus*; formed, with suffix *-ilis*, from *L. festum*; see below.

FESTIVE, *festal*. (L.) Modern; see Todd's Johnson. 'To festive mirth' Thomson, Summer, 404. - L. *festivus*, festive. - L. *festum*, a feast. See **FEAST**. Der. *festive-ly*, *festivity*.

FESTOON, an ornament, garland. (F. - Ital. - L.) 'The festoons, frizices, and the astragals' Dryden, Art of Poetry, 56. - F. *feston*, a garland, festoon; cf. Span. *feston*. - Ital. *festone*, 'a garland, a crown of flowers'; Florio. B. Usually derived from *festum*, a holiday, from the use of garlands as festive ornaments. See **FEAST**. Der. *festoon*, verb.

FETCH, to bring. (E.) ME. *fecchen*, pt. t. *fette*, pp. *fet*; Chaucer, C. T. 821 (A 819), 7646 (D 2064). AS. *feccan*, to fetch; Gen. xviii. 4; Luke xii. 20. A later form of AS. *fecian*, *gefetian*, to fetch, Grein, i. 283, 398; pp. *fetod*. Allied to AS. *fæt*, a pace, step, journey; Grein, i. 273. Cf. Icel. *feta*, to find one's way; Icel. *fet*, a step, pace. Connected with L. *fēs* (gen. *pedis*), foot; and with **FOOT**, q. v. Cf. AS. *gefeccean*, OE. Texts, p. 178. See Anglia, vi. 177; Sievers, A. S. Gr. Der. *fet*, used by Shak. to mean 'a stratagem'; Hamlet, i. 1. 38. **FETE**, a festival. (F. - L.) Modern. - F. *fête*; OF. *fete*, a feast. See **FEAST**.

FETICH, FETISH, an object of superstitious dread. (F. - Port. - L.) *Fetisso*, which is a kind of God; W. Dampier, A New Voyage (1699); v. ii. part 2. p. 105. Not in Johnson. - F. *fétiche*. - Port. *fetico*, sorcery; also a name given by the Portuguese to the roughly made objects of superstitious dread in W. Africa. The orig. sense is 'artificial' - L. *facticus*, artificial. See **FACITIOUS**. Der. *fetichism*.

FETID, stinking. (F. - L.) In Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 481. - MF. *fetide*, 'stinking'; Cot. - L. *fetidus*, *fetidus*, stinking. - L. *foetere*, to stink. Der. *fetid-ness*.

FETLOCK, the part of the leg (in a horse) where the tuft of hair grows behind the pastern-joint. (Scand.) Also the tuft itself; by confusion with *lock* (of hair). 'Fetlock, or fetterlock, the hair that grows behind on a horse's feet'; Kersey. The pl. is spelt *feetlakes* in Rich. Coer de Lion, 5816; and *fillocks* in Arthur and Merlin, 5002. Cf. Low G. *fillock* (Liibben); Milti. *wizzelock* (Kluge). Of Scand. origin; the latter syllable is prob. only a double suffix (*-i-lock*); but was understood as being our 'lock' of hair, viz. Icel. *lokkr*, AS. *loc*. B. In connexion with *fet*- we find Icel. *fet*, a pace, step, *feti*, a pacer, stepper (used of horses), *feta*, to step, the *fetlock* being employed in stepping; cf. Swed. *fjät*, Dan. *fäd*, a foot-print, footstep, track. Further allied to Icel. *fär*, a foot, and to G. *fessel*, Low G. *vettel* (Liibben), a pastern; and thus connected with both *foot* and *fetter*; see **FETTER**, **Fetch**, **Foot**.

FETTER, a shackle. (E.) Orig. a shackle for the foot. ME. *feter*, Chaucer, C. T. 1281 (A 1279). AS. *fetor*, *feter*, Grein, i. 283. + Du. *water*, lace; orig. a fetter; Icel. *fjöturr*; Swed. *fjöturr*, pl. *fjötters*; MSwed. *fjötter*, a fetter (1hre); cf. L. *pedica*; also *comp-pan* (gen. *comp-panis*), a fetter; Gk. *ῥῆμα*, a fetter. All from Idg. **ped-*. Teut. **fet-*; allied to Teut. *fär*, as in *Foot*. See **FOOT**.

FETUS (incorrectly **FECTUS**), offspring, the young in the womb. (L.) Modern; in Johnson's Dict. - L. *fetus*, a bringing forth, offspring. - L. *felus*, fruitful, that has brought forth. From an Idg. base **bhū-* (< **bhu-*), to produce; related to *fu-* in *fu*, I was, and in *future*, future. Cf. Gk. *ἔμψυς*, was; *φύειν*, to beget; *φύσσειν*, to grow; *φύσσειν*, grown; Skt. *bhū*, to become, be; AS. *bēon*, to be. See **BE**. (BHEU.) Brugmann, i. § 361, ii. § 587. Der. (from the same root) *fecundity*, q. v.; *fe-line*, q. v.; *fe-lility*, q. v.; also *ef-fete*, *faven* (2).

FEUD (1), perpetual hostility, hatred. (F. - OHG.) In Shak. Troil. iv. 5. 132. Modified in spelling from earlier *fede*, *foid*, in some unexplained way; perhaps by the influence of the word *foe*; see N. E. D. ME. *fede* (a Northern form), Wallace, i. 354; *feid*, Raul Colyear, 969; Levins has: 'Feade, odium' (1570). - OF. *faide*, *feide*, *fele*, perpetual hostility (Godefroy). - OHG. *fēhida*, G. *fēhde*, hatred, enmity; cognate with AS. *fēh*, enmity, from *fāh*, hostile. See **FOE**.

FEUD (2), a fief; **FEUDAL**, pertaining to a fief. (Low L. - F. - OHG.) In Blackstone's Commentaries, b. ii. c. 4; and see *Fee* in Blount's Law Dict. - Low L. *feudum*, a fief; a barbarous L. form allied to OF. *fū*, also spelt *feif*; see further under **Fief**. (The intrusive *d* is unexplained.) Der. *feud-al*; *feud-al-ism*, *feud-al-ory*.

FEUTER, to lay the spear in rest. (F. - Teut.) 'His speare he feuted'; Spenser, F. Q. iv. 4. 45. From ME. *feuter*, sb., a rest for a spear; Will. of Palerne, 3437 (cf. l. 3593). - MF. *feutre*, felt, a piece of felt, Cot.; OF. *felre*, a rest for the lance (Godefroy). It was fitted with a pad, lined with felt; Late L. *feltum*. See **FILTOR**. From the Teut. type **felt-oz*; see **Felt**.

FEUTERER, a dog-keeper. (F. - Low L. - C.) 'A yeoman-feuturer'; Ben Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 1 (Carlo). See Nares. ME. *weuter* (for **wutrier*); Gawain and Grene Knight, 1146; cf. Anglo-L. *veltrarius* (Blount, art. *vautrier*); OF. *veltrier* (Godefroy). - OF. *veltre*, *veutre*, a boar-hound (Godefroy); F. *vaudre* (Littré). - Late L. *vertragum*, acc. of *vertragus* (Ducauge, s. v. *Canis veltris*); L. *vertagus* (Martial). Of Celtic origin. - C. *ver-*, intensive prefix; and *trag-*, to run; Stokes-Fick, pp. 136, 283.

FEVER, a kind of disease. (L.) ME. *fever* (with *u* for *v*), P. Plowman, C. iv. 96; *fevre*, Ancren Riwle, p. 112. AS. *fefer*, *fefer*; Matt. viii. 15. - L. *febris*, a fever. Der. *fever-ous*, *-ish*, *-ish-ness*; also *fever-few*, a plant, corrupted from AS. *fefer-fuge*, borrowed from Late L. *febrifuga* = fever-dispelling, from *L. fugare*, to put to flight; see Voc. 134. 1.

FEW, of small number. (E.) ME. *fewe*, Chaucer, C. T. 641 (A 639). AS. *few*, both sing. and pl.; *fewne*, pl. only, Grein, i. 287. + Icel. *fär*; Dan. *fau*; Swed. *fä*; Goth. *fawai*, pl. **i. paucus*; Gk. *paucos*, small.

FEY, doomed to die. (E.) 'Till fey men died awa', man'; Burns, Battle of Sheriffmuir, l. 19. ME. *fyre*, P. Plowman, C. xvi. 2. AS. *fyge*, doomed to die. + Icel. *fygr*, destined to die; Du. *vege*, about to die; OHG. *feigi*, doomed to die; whence G. *feige*, cowardly. Also Swed. *feg*, Dan. *feig*, cowardly.

FEZ, a red Turkish cap, without a brim. (F. - Morocco.) Borrowed by us from F. *fez*, the same; the word is also Turkish (Turk. *fez*). So called because made at Fez, in Morocco; see Devic, Suppl. to Littré.

FIASCO, a failure, break-down in a performance. (Ital. - Late L.) From the Ital. phrase *far fiasco*, to make a bottle; also, to fail, to break down (reason for this unknown; perhaps it means that the empty bottle fails to please). Torriano, ed. 1688, has: '*finischi*, bottles, flagrons; also, an interjection of admiration, as *papae* in Latin.' Also Ital. *fiasco*, f., a flask, bottle. - Late L. *fasca*; see **FLASK**. **FIAT**, a decree. (L.) In Young's Night Thoughts, vi. 465; and Donne, The Storm, l. 72. - L. *fiat*, let it be done. - L. *fio*, I become; used as pass. of *facere*, to make; but really allied to *fu-i*, I was. (BHEU.) Brugmann, i. § 284 (2).

FIB, a fable. (Low G.) In Pope, Ep. to Lady Shirley, l. 24. Cotgrave has: '*Bourle*, a jest, fib.' Allied to *foh*, *fab* off (Shak.). Cf. G. *foppen*, to banter (formerly to lie); Westphal. *foppen*, to deceive; *fip-ken*, a small lie, a fib (Woeste). Der. *fib*, v.

FIBRE, a thread, threadlike substance. (F. - L.) Spelt *fiber* in Cotgrave. - F. *fiere*; pl. *fibres*, 'the fibers, threads, or strings of muscles'; Cot. - L. *fibra*, a fibre, thread. Der. *fib-ous*, *fib-ine*; also *fringe*, q. v.

FIBULA, a clasp, buckle. (L.) First in 1673. 'The *fibula*;' Wordsworth, The Highland Brooch, 17. - L. *fibula*, a clasp, buckle. - L. *fuere*, by-form of *figere*, to fix; see **Fix**.

FICKLE, deceitful, inconstant. (E.) ME. *fikel*, P. Plowman, C. iii. 25. AS. *fiel*, found in a gloss. Voc. 69. 18; formed, with a common adj. suffix *-ol*, from **fic-inn*, to deceive, in comp. *be-fician*, to deceive; cf. *fic*, fraud, *fican*, deceit; allied to Icel. *feikn*, an evil, a portent, OSax. *feikn*, deceit. Cf. Skt. *pigṇa-s*, malignant; Brugmann, i. § 646. Der. *fickleness*.

FICTION, a falsehood, feigned story. (F. - L.) In Skelton, Collin Clout, l. 114. - F. *fiction*, 'a fiction' (1). - L. *fictionem*, acc. of *fictio*, a feigning. Cf. L. *fictus*, pp. of *ficere*, to feign. See **Feign**, **Figure**. Der. (from L. *fictus*) *fict-it-ious*, *-ile*; and see **Figment**, **Figure**.

FIDDLE, a stringed instrument, violin. (E.) ME. *fiel*, P. Plowman, B. xii. 457; *fiel*, Chaucer, C. T. 298 (A 2061). AS. *fiðele*, only in the deriv. *fiðlere*, a fiddler, in a copy of Ælfric's Glossary (Hosworth); cf. Icel. *fiðla*, a fiddle, *fiðlari*, a fiddler; Dan. *fiðdel*; Du. *vedel*; G. *fiedel* (OHG. *fidula*). B. Of uncertain origin, but perhaps Teutonic; whence Late L. *vidula*, *vitula*, a viol, fiddle. See **VIOL**.

FIDELITY, faithfulness. (F.—L.) In Shak. Mer. Wives, iv. 2. 160. Fabian has *fydelité*, Chron. pt. vii. c. 238; p. 277.—F. *fideliité*, 'fidelity'; Cot.—L. *fideliūtem*, acc. of *fideliūs*.—L. *fideliūs*, faithful.—L. *fidēs*, faith. See **Faith**.

FIDGET, to be restless, move uneasily. (Scand.) In Boswell's Life of Johnson (Todd's Johnson). A dimin. form of *fige*. '*Fidge about*, to be continually moving up and down; Kersey, ed. 1715. *Fidge* is apparently a modification of the North E. *fick* or *fike*. '*Fike, fyke, feik*, to be in a restless state'; Jamieson. *Mé. fiken*, Prompt. Parv. p. 160; Bestiary, 656. '*The Sarcyznes fledde, away gunne fyke*'—the Sarcyznes fled, and away did *hasten*; used in contempt; Rich. Coeur de Lion, 4749.—MDan. *fige*, Dan. dial. *fige*, to desire, strive, hasten, hurry (see Kalkar and Mulbeck); cf. Norw. *figa*, more commonly *fyka*, to fidget, make restless movements (Ross); Icel. *fika*, to climb up nimbly, as a spider; Swed. *fika, fika*, to hunt after; and see *fika* in Rietz; Norw. *fika*, to strive, take trouble; *fika etter*, to pursue, hasten after (Aasen). Cf. G. dial. (Alsace) *ficken*, to itch, to fidget. Der. *figet*, sb., *figet-y*, *figet-i-ness*.

FIDUCIAL, showing trust. (L.) Rare; see Rich. Dict. '*Fiduciary*, a feeble in trust; Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. Both words are from L. *fiducia*, trust.—L. *fidere*, to trust. See **Faith**.

FIE, an interjection of disgust. (F.—L.) ME. *fy*, Chaucer, C. T. 4500 (B 80); '*fy for shame*'; id. 14807 (B 4081); Will. of Palerne, 481.—F. *fi*, *fi*, interj. Cf. also Icel. *fy, fei*; Dan. *fy*, also *fy skem dig*, lie for shame; Swed. *fy*, also *fy skem*, lie for shame. We find similar forms in the G. *fyui*, L. *phui*, phui, Skt. *phut*, natural expressions of disgust, due to the sound of blowing away.

FIEF, land held of a superior. (F.—Low L.—OHG.?) In Dryden, On Mrs. Killigrew, l. 98. The ME. vb. *fyffen*, to enfeoff, is common; see Chaucer, C. T. 9572 (B 1698); P. Plowman, B. ii. 78, 146.—OF. *fyef*, early form *fy* (Chanson de Roland).—Low L. *seum*, a fief (Ducange). Prob. from OHG. *fehu*, property; see **Fee**.

FIELD, an open space of land. (L.) ME. *feld*, Chaucer, C. T. 888 (A 886). AS. *fild*; Grein. + Du. *veld*; G. *feld* (whence Dan. *fjeld*, Swed. *fält*). Tent type *fjelpuz*. Allied to AS. *filde*, earth, laud. Cf. Russ. *pole*, a field; Skt. *prithvi*, earth. Brugmann, i. § 502. Der. *field-day*, *field-marshal*, &c.

FIELDFARE, a bird of the thrush kind. (F.) ME. *feldefare*, 'haucer, Troil, ii. 861; *feldefare*, Will. of Palerne, 183. AS. *feldfare*, Wright's Vocab. i. 63, l. 27; but really miswritten *feldware*; see Voc. 287, 17. Lit. 'field-traveller'; from *faran*, to travel; see **Fare**. '¶ There is also an AS. *feala-for*, but this is the name of some much larger bird, and is a different word altogether; see Sweet, O. E. Texts, p. 88; E. p. 807.

FIEND, an enemy. (F.) ME. *fiend*, Chaucer, C. T. 7256 (D 1674); earlier *fiend*, Layamon, l. 237. AS. *fiend*, *fiend*, an enemy, hater; properly the pres. pt. of *feon*, contr. form of *fengan*, to hate; Grein, l. 294, 295. + Du. *viand*, an enemy; Dan. and Swed. *fjende*; Icel. *fjandi*, pres. pt. of *fjita*, to hate; Goth. *fandis*, pres. pt. of *fjan*, to hate; G. *feind*.—+VEL, to hate; +Fick, l. 145; whence also *foe*, q. v. Cf. Skt. *py*, to hate (Fick). ¶ Similarly, *fiend* is a pres. pt. from 'fent, base *fren*, to love; see **Friend**. Der. *fiend-ish*, *fiend-ish-ness*.

FIERCE, violent, angry. (F.—L.) ME. *fiers*, Chaucer, C. T. A 1598; Robt. of Glouc. p. 188, l. 3910.—OF. *fiers*, *fiers*, old nom. form of OF. *fer*, *fer*, fierce (F. *fier*, proud).—L. *ferus*, wild, savage; cf. *fera*, a wild beast; +Gk. *thp*, a wild animal. Brugmann, i. § 319. Der. *ferocious*, q. v.

FIFE, a shrill pipe. (F.—OHG.—L.) In Shak. Oth. iii. 3. 352.—F. *fyfe*, 'a fife'; Cot.—OHG. *fyfpa, fyfa*; G. *pfyfe*, a pipe.—OHG. *fyffen*, to blow, puff, blow a fife; cf. G. *pfiff*, a whistle, hissing.—Late L. *pipare*, to pipe; L. *pipare*, *pipare*, to clasp. See **Pipe**.
FIG, the fruit of a fruit. (F.—Prov.—L.) The pl. *figes* occurs in the Ancien Riwi, l. 150, where also the fig-tree is called *figer*. [The AS. *fig* (Matt. vii. 16) is a somewhat different form, being taken directly from L. *figus*.—F. *figue*, due to the OProvençal form *figa*, a fig; cf. Span. *figa*, Volk-L. **fyen*, for L. *figus*, a fig. Cf. OF. *fyie*, a fig; immediately from Volk-L. **fyen*. Der. *fig-wort*.]

FIGHT, to contend in war. (L.) ME. *fyhten*, *fyhten*, Layamon, ll. 1359, 1580. OMerc. *fehian*, AS. *fehian*, Grein, i. 289; whence the sb. *fehite*, AS. *fehite*, a fight; +Du. *vechten*; OHG. *fehian*; G. *fehien* (whence Dan. *fehite*, Swed. *fäktin*). Tent type **fehian*, pt. t. **fehite*. β. Possibly connected with L. *pectere*, to comb, to card, hence, to pull, rend, fight (Streitberg). Der. *fyht*, sb., *fyht-er*, -ing. **FIGHTMENT**, a fiction. (L.) 'You heard no *figment*, sir'; B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 4.—L. *figmentum*, a fiction; formed (with suffix -mentum) from the base *fig-* of *figere*, to feign; pt. t. *fig-tus* (for **fig-tus*). See below; and see **Fiction**, **Feign**.

FIGURE, something made, an appearance, representation. (F.—L.) ME. *figure*, Chaucer, C. T. 7892 (E 16).—F. *figure*.—L. *figura*, a figure, thing made.—L. *fig-*, base of *figere*, to form, lashion, feign; pp. *fig-tus* (for **fig-tus*). +Skt. *dik*, to smear; Goth.

deigan, to fashion as a potter does; whence *daige*, cognate with E. *dough*.—+DHEIGH, to smear, handle, form with the hands. See **Dough**. Brugmann, i. § 589. Der. *figura*, vb., *figur-ed*, *figure-head*; *figur-ate*, -al-ive, -al-ive-ly; from the same root, *feign*, *fiction*, *figment*, *cf-fig-y*, *dis-figure*, *trans-figure*; also *dike*, *dough*, *la-dy*.

FILAMENT, a slender thread. (F.—L.) In Cotgrave, to translate MF. *filaments*, 'filaments'; Cot.—F. *filament* (Hatzfeld).—Late L. *filamentum*, a thread; formed (with suffix -mentum) from Late L. *filare*, to wind thread.—L. *filum*, a thread; see **Filo** (1).

FILBERT, the fruit of the hazel. (F.—OHG.) Formerly spelt *philbert* or *philberd*. 'The *Philbert* that loves the vale'; Peacham's Emblems, ed. 1612 (R.). Gower has: 'That *Philis* in the same throwe Was shapen into a nutte-tre . . . And, after *Philis*, *philberd* This tre was cleped in the yerd'; C. A. ii. 30. [This is an allusion to the story of Phyllis and Demophon in Ovid, and of course does not account for the word, as it takes no notice of the last syllable.] β. From AF. *philbert*, a filbert; of which the pl. *philberts* occurs in Britton, ed. Nichols, l. 371, note 5. Short for *miz de philbert*, as the name is still *noiz de filbert* in Normandy (Moisy). From the proper name *Philbert*. Cotgrave has: '*Philbert*, a proper name for a man; and particularly the name of a certain Bourgonian [Burgundian] saint; whereof *chaîne de S. Philbert*, a kind of counterfein chain. Perhaps the nut was also named after St. Philbert, whose name also thus appears in another connexion. '*Noiz de Filbert*, aveline; saint F., qui avoit beaucoup enrichi l'abbaye de Jumieges [near Rouen], y avoit sans doute introduit de meilleures noisettes'; Dumcrl; Dict. du Patois Normand. St. Philbert's day is Aug. 22 (Old Style), just the nutting season. The name is Frankish.—OHG. *filu-berht*, i. e. very bright; from *filu* (G. *vil*), much, very; and *berht* = *berht*, bright, cognate with E. *bright*. See Hist. of Christian Names, by Miss Younge, ii. 231; where, however, *filu* is equated to *ville* (will) by a mistake.

¶ Similarly, a filbert is called in German *Lambertsnuss* as if for Lambert's nut (St. Lambert's day is Sept. 17); but (according to Weigand) the real orig. sense of *Lambertsnuss* was 'nut from Lombardy'.

FILCH, to steal, pilfer. (Scand.) [Robt. of Brunne has *filehd*; tr. of Langtoft, p. 282; but this seems to be a different word.] *Filch* first appears in 1581, as a slang term; and its origin is quite uncertain. Perhaps allied to ME. *felen*, to conceal; Icel. *fela*, to hide; whence Icel. *fygnt*, *fyksni*, a hiding-place. Cf. Goth. *fulksni*, secrecy.

FIL (1), a string, line, list, order. (F.—L.) In Macbeth, iii. 1. 95.—OF. *file*, 'a file, rank, row'; Cot. Allied to *fil*, a thread.—Late L. *fila*, a string of things (see *fila*, *filure* in Ducange).—L. *filum*, a thread. Der. *file*, verb; *fil-n-ment*, q. v.; *fil-i-gree*, q. v.; *fil-let*, q. v.; also *en-fil-ade*; also *de-file* (2).

FIL (2), a steel rasp. (L.) ME. *file*, Chaucer, C. T. 2510 (A 2508). OMerc. *fil*, 'Corpus gloss., 1234; AS. *feol*, a file; Bosworth, +Du. *vil*; OHG. *fhala*, *fhala*; G. *feile*. Tent type **fhala* < **fhala*. Perhaps cf. Skt. *pit*, to adorn, form; but this is doubtful. Der. *file*, verb; *fil-ings*.

FIL (3), to defile. (E.) 'For Banquo's issue have I *filed* my mind'; Macb. iii. 1. 65. ME. *fylen*, Early E. Allit. Poems, B. 136. AS. *-fylen*, to render foul (in comp. *gefylen*); for **fal-ian*.—AS. *fal*, foul. See **Defile** (1) and **Foul**.

FILIAL, relating to a child. (L.) 'All *filial* reverence'; Sir T. More, Works, p. 63 L. Formed as if from Late L. *filialis*; cf. Late L. *filialiter*, in a mode resembling that of a son.—L. *filius*, son; *filia*, daughter; orig. an infant; cf. L. *filare*, to suck.—+DHIEI, to suck; cf. Skt. *dhi*, to suck. Der. *filial-ly*, *fil-i-al-ion*, of *fil-ate*.

FILIBUSTER, a pirate, freebooter. (Span.—F.—Du.) First in 1587; from Spanish.—Span. *filibuster*, a buccannier, a freebooter.—F. *filustier*, spelt *frustier* in 1607 (Hatzfeld). Corrupted from Du. *vrjbuter*, a freebooter.—Du. *vrjbuten*, to rob, plunder.—Du. *frij*, free; *but*, booty. See **Free** and **Booty**. ¶ The exact history is obscure; but, in any case, the word is of Du. origin.

FILIGREE, fine ornamental work. (F.—Ital.—L.) A corruption of *filigran* or *siligrane*, the older form. 'A curious *siligrane* landerchief . . . out of Spain'; Dr. Browne's Travels, ed. 1685 (Todd). 'Several *siligran* curiosities'; Tatler, no. 245.—F. *filigrane* (cf. Span. *filigrana*).—Ital. *filigrana*, filigree-work, fine wrought work.—Ital. *filo*, a thread, row, *filare*, to spin; and *grano*, the grain or principal fibre of the material; so called because the chief texture of the material was wrought in gold or silver thread. From L. *filum*, thread; and *grānum*, grain. See **Filo** (1) and **Grain**.

FILL, to make full. (E.) ME. *fillen*, P. Plowman's Crede, ed. Skeat, 753; older form *fulen*, Ancien Riwi, p. 40. AS. *fyllan*, *fullian*, Grein, i. 350, 360; from AS. *ful*, full, +Du. *vullen*; Icel. *fylla*; Dan. *fyilde*; Swed. *fylla*; Goth. *fulljan*; G. *fullen*. Tent type **fulljan*. See **Full**. Der. *fill*, sb., Chaucer, C. T. 2561 (A 2559): *fill-er*.

FILLET, a little band. (F.—L.) ME. *filet*, Chaucer, C. T. 3243;

Polit. Songs, ed. Wright, p. 154.—OF. *filet*, dimin. of *fil*, a thread.
—L. *filum*, a thread. See **FIL** (1). Der. *fillet*, verb.

FILLBEG, FILBEG, a kilt. (Gaelic.) Used by Dr. Johnson, in his Tour to the Western Islands (Todd).—Gael. *feileadh-beag*, the kilt in its modern shape; Macleod.—Gael. *feileadh*, *feile*, a kilt, prob. from *l. uellum*, a veil (Macbain); and *beag*, little, small. Cf. *W. bach*, small. (The older kilt was larger.)

FILLIP, to strike with the finger-nail, when jerked from under the thumb. (F.) In Shak. 2 Hen. IV. i. 2. 255. Another form of **FILP**. Halliwell has: 'Filp, a slight sudden blow; also, to fillip, to jerk; *Somerset*. Jillie (Mother Bombsie, v. 3, ed. 1632, sig. 11d. ii) seems to use the word *fillip* in the sense to fillip.' Der. *fillip*, sb., spelt *fillippe* in Palsgrave. See **FILPANT**.

FILLS, used for *thills* (Shak.). See **THILL**.

FILLY, a female foal. (Scand.) Shak. has *filly foal*, Mids. N. Dr. ii. 1. 46. Merely the fem. form of *foal*, formed by suffixing Teut. **-jōn*, l., which modifies the vowel.—Icel. *fylla*, a filly; *foli*, a foal; cf. Dan. *føl*, neut. a foal; *fole*, masc. a foal; Swed. *fol*, neut. a foal; *folle*, masc. a foal; OHG. *volu*, a foal. See **FOAL**.

FILM, a thin skin. (L.) In Shak. Romeo, i. 4. 63. ME. *film*, *fyime*, Prompt. Parv. p. 160. AS. *filmen*, written *filmen*, membrane, prepace; Gen. xvii. 11; OFries. *filmenes*, ker. For W. Teut. **filminjo*; from **felmen*, **felmon*, as in AS. *agerfelma*, the skin of an egg. Extended from *fel*, as in AS. *fel*, skin. See **FELL** (2). Der. *film-y*, *i-ness*.

FILTRE, to strain liquors; a strainer. (F.—Low L.—O. Low G.) The sb. is in Cotgrave, s. v. *seutre*. Filter, or Filtrate, to strain through a bag, felt, brown paper, &c.; also 'Filtrum or Feltrum, a strainer; . . . a felt-hat; Kersey, ed. 1715.—MF. *filtrer*, 'to strain through a felt; Cot.—MF. (and F.) *filtrer*, a filter (Hatzfeld). B. A modification (due to the influence of Ital. *filro*) of the OF. *feltrre* (F. *feutre*). Cf. F. *seutre*, 'a felt, also a filter, a piece of felt . . . to strain things through; Cot.—Low L. *filtrum*, felt.—O. Low G. *fil* (F. *felt*), preserved in Du. *vil*, Low G. *fil*, felt; cf. G. *filz*. See **FELT**. Der. *fil-trate*, *fil-tral-ion*.

FILTHER, foul matter. (E.) ME. *filth*, *felt*, *fulthe*; Prompt. Parv. p. 160; Ancren Riwle, p. 128. AS. *filþ*, Matt. xxiii. 27, where the Hutton MS. has *feltthe*. Formed, by vowel-change of *u* to *y*, from the adj. *ful*, foul, the AS. *fulþ* being the exact equivalent of OSax. *fultha*, filth; so also OIlg. *fultha*, filth, from *ful*, *vul*, foul. See **Foul**. Der. *filth-y*, *i-ness*.

FIMBRIATED, edged with a narrow band. (L.) In heraldry. 'This cross fimbriat or borderit; Hook of St. Alban's, pt. ii. fol. d. i.—L. *fimbriatus*, pp. of *fimbriare*, to fringe.—L. *fimbria*, fringe; see **FRINGE**.

FIN, a wing-like organ of a fish. (E.) ME. *finne*; the pl. pp. *finne*d—furnished with fins, occurs in Alexander and Dindimus, ed. Skeat, i. 298. AS. *fin*; Levit. xi. 9. f. Du. *fin*; Low G. *finne*; Swed. *fin*—in *finna*, a fished fish; *fean*, a fin; Dan. *finne*—f. *finna*, a fin, in the comp. *finngier*, having fins; Ovid, Metam. xiii. 663. ¶ The usual connection asserted between *fin* and *penna* is not certain: if it were, we might connect *fin* with *feather*. Der. *fin-y*. **FINAL**, pertaining to the end. (F.—L.) ME. *final*, Gower, C. A. iii. 348; bk. viii. 2183.—OF. *final*, 'final'; Cot.—L. *finalis*.—L. *finis*, the end. See **FINISH**. Der. *final-y*, *-ity*; also *fin-ale*, from Ital. *finale*, final, hence, an ending.

FINANCE, revenue. (F.—L.) ME. *fyynance*, used by Lord Berners in the sense of 'ransom'; tr. of Froissart, i. 311 (N.E.D.). 'All the *finances* or revenues; Bacon, The Office of Alianations (K.)—OF. *finance*, pl. *finances*, 'wealth, substance, revenue, . . . all extraordinary levies; Cot.—Late L. *financia*, 'payment.—Late L. *finire*, to pay a fine or tax.—Late L. *finis*, a settled payment, a final arrangement; L. *finis*, the end. See **FINE** (2), and **FINISH**. Der. *finance-ant*, *-ant-y*, *-ier*.

FINCH, the name of several small birds. (E.) ME. *finch*, Chaucer, C. T. 654 (A 652). AS. *fin*; Voc. 43. f. Du. *vin*; Dan. *finde*; Swed. *fin*; G. *finch*; OIlg. *fincho*, W. *fin*, a chaffinch; also Gk. *avrypos*, *avica*, a finch; prov. E. *spink*, a finch. Of imitative origin. Der. *chaf-finch*, q. v.; *hull-finch*, &c.

FIND, to meet with, light upon. (E.) ME. *finden*, Chaucer, Prol. 738 (A 736). AS. *findan*; Grein. f. Du. *vinden*; Dan. *finde*; Swed. and Icel. *finna* (< *finna*); Goth. *findan*; OHG. *finden*; G. *finden*. Teut. type **findhan* (pt. i. **findu*, pp. **findu-ana*); lög. base **pent*, whence OIrish *fin-aim*, I find. Perhaps allied to L. *per-ere*, to seek after, fly towards; from **PET*, to fall, fly. Der. *find-er*.

FINE (1), exquisite, complete, thin. (F.—L.) ME. *fin*, K. A. Alisaunder, 2657; superl. *finest*; P. Ploverman, B. ii. 9.—OF. *fin*, 'witty, . . . perfect, exact, pure'; Cot.—Late L. *finis*, fine, pure, used of money; in place of L. *finalis*, well rounded (said of a sentence); orig. pp. of L. *finire*, to end, from *finis*, end. *Finus* was a back-formation from *finire*. Thus *fin* is related to *finite*; see

Finite. Der. *fine-ly*, *-ness*; *fin-er-y*, used by Burke (R.); *fin-ess* (K. *finesse*); *fin-ic-al*, a coined word, in Shak. K. Lear, ii. 2. 19; *-ic-al-ly*; also *re-fine*. ¶ The Du. *fin*, G. *fein*, &c., are not Teutonic words, but borrowed from the Romance languages (Dierx).

FINE (2), a tax, forced payment. (Law L.) ME. *fine*, sb., Sir T. More, Works, p. 62 b; vb., Fabian's Chron. an. 1440-1 (at the end).—Law L. *finis*, a fine; see *fine* in Blount's Law Dict., and *finis* in Ducange. The lit. sense is 'a final payment' or composition, to settle a matter; from L. *finis*, an end. See **FINANCE**, **FINISH**. Der. *fine*, verb; *fin-able*; *fin-ance*, q. v.

FINGER, part of the hand. (E.) ME. *finger*, P. Ploverman, C. iii. 12. AS. *finger*, Grein. f. Du. *vinger*; Icel. *finger*; Dan. and Swed. *finger*; Goth. *figgers* (= *fingers*); G. *finger*. Teut. type **fingeraz*, masc. The lög. type was probably **penkros*; the word *fast* may be related. Der. *finger*, verb; *finger-post*.

FINIAL, an ornament on a pinnacle. (L.) In Holland's tr. of Suetonius, p. 162; and tr. of Pliny, bk. xxxv. c. 12. Cf. 'every battlement fined [ended] with finials'; Will of Hen. VI.; Koyal Wills, ed. Nichols, p. 302 (1448). A coined word, suggested by Late L. *finiales lapides*, terminal stones; *finiabilis*, terminal.—L. *finire*, to finish; see **FINISH**.

FINICAL, spruce, foppish; see **FINE** (1).

FINISH, to end, terminate. (F.—L.) ME. *finischen*; the pp. *finischid* occurs in Will. of Palermo, l. 5398.—OF. *finis*, base of *finiss-ant*, pres. pt. of *finir*, to finish.—L. *finire*, to end.—L. *finis*, end, bound. Der. *finish*, sb. *finish-er*; also *fin-ite*, q. v., *fin-ial*, q. v., *fin-al*, q. v., *of-fin-ily*, *con-fin*, *de-fin*, *in-fin-ite*.

FINITE, limited. (L.) In Dryden, Hind and Panther, i. 105. First in 1493.—L. *finitus*, pp. of *finire*, to end; see **FINISH**. Der. *finite-ly*, *-ness*; *in-fin-ite*.

FIORD, FJORD, a long narrow arm of the sea. (Norw.) First in 1674.—Norw. *fjord*; Icel. *fiörðr*, a firth, frith, bay. Teut. type **ferthuz*. See **FIRTH** (2), **FORD**.

FIR, the name of a tree. (Scand.) ME. *firre*, Chaucer, C. T. 2923 (A 2921); answering to a mutated form allied to AS. *furh*, in the comp. *furh-wudu*, fir-wood, which occurs in Voc. 39. 34, but is of Scand. origin. Cf. Icel. *fyri-skögr* (written *fyri-skögr*), a fir-wood; from Icel. *fura*, a fir; also Dan. *fyrd*, Swed. *fura*, f. OIlg. *ferha*, 'asculus'; G. *föhre*; W. *pyr*—f. *querrus*, an oak; see Max Müller, Lect. on Lang. vol. ii.

FIRE, the heat and light of flame. (E.) ME. *fyre*, Chaucer, C. T. 1248 (A 1246); also *fur*, P. Ploverman, C. iv. 125. AS. *fyrr*, Grein, i. 364. f. Du. *vuur*; Icel. *fyri*; Dan. and Swed. *fyre*; G. *feuer*; OIlg. *fyrr*. Teut. type **fu-ir*; cognate with Gk. *ῥῆψ*. B. The root seems to be **fu*, to purify; cf. Skt. *pāvaka* (from *pā*), purifying, also fire. See **Pure**. Der. *fire*, vb., *fir-y* (*-fir-y*), *fir-ing*; also numerous compounds, as *fire-arms*, *brand*, *clamp*, *fly*, *lock*, *man*, *place*, *plug*, *rope*, *ship*, &c.

FIRE, to conduct, drive beat. (E.) To beat: in Shak. Hen. V. iv. 4. 29. Orig. sense, to conduct; AS. *fercan*, AS. Chron. an. 1009; also *fercan*. Prob. from AS. *fer*, a journey; *faran*, to go; see **FARE**.

FIRKIN, the fourth part of a barrel. (M.Du.) In the Bible of 1551; John, ii. 6. 'Kilderkyn and firken'; Arnold's Chron. (1502); ed. 1811, p. 85. Spelt *ferdkyn* in 1413; Riley, Mem. of London, p. 597; and *ferdekyn* in 1423 (N.E.D.).—Du. *vierde*, fourth; with M.Du. dimin. suffix *-ken* (= *-ken*), formerly common, but now superseded by *-je* or *-je*; see Sewel's Du. Grammar (in his Dict.), p. 37. Cf. M.Du. *vierdeluck*, a peck (Sewel); and see **FARTHING** and **KILDERKYN**. B. Du. *vierde* is from Du. *vier*, four; see **FOUR**.

FIRM (1), steadfast, fixed. (F.—L.) ME. *ferme*, P. Ploverman, B. xvi. 238.—OF. *ferme*.—L. *firmus*. Cf. Skt. *dharman*, right, law, justice; *dharā*, preserving; Skt. *dhr*, to maintain, carry, support. Der. *firm*, sb.; *-ly*, *-ness*; *a-ment*, q. v.; also *of-firm*, *con-firm*, *in-firm*; also *firm*, q. v.; and see below.

FIRM (2), a partnership. (Span.—L.) 'Firm, the name or names under which any house of trade is established'; Ash's Dict., 1775. This is the proper sense; it alludes to the signature of the house; and the word was used with the sense of 'signature' as early as 1574 (N.E.D.).—Span. *firmá*, a sign manual, signature; from *firmar*, vb., to confirm.—L. *firmare*, to confirm.—L. *firmus*, firm (above).

FIRMAMENT, the celestial sphere. (F.—L.) In early use. ME. *firmament*, King Alisaunder, 714.—OF. *firmament*; Cot.—L. *firmamentum*, (1) a support, (2) the expanse of the sky; Genesis, i. 6.—L. *firmare*, to strengthen; with suffix *-mentum*.—L. *firmus*, firm. See **FIRM**.

FIRMAN, a mandate. (Persian.) In Herbert's Travels, ed. 1666, p. 221.—Pers. *fermān*, a mandate, order; Palmer's Pers. Dict., col. 452; O'Pers. *framān* (Horn); cf. Skt. *pramāṇam*, a measure, scale, authority, decision; from *pra*=Pers. *far*=Gk. *πρῶ*, before; and *mā*, to measure.

Gk. *πλέω*, to weave, plait. Der. *flax-en*, where *-en* is an AS. adj. suffix.

FLAY, to strip off skin, slice off. (E.) Formerly spelt *flea*; see Rich. and Halliwell. ME. *flan*, pt. t. *flow*, pp. *flain*; Havelok, 2502. AS. *flan* (in a gloss); Bosworth. Icel. *flá*, pt. t. *flá*, pp. *fléinn*. Teut. type **flah-an*, pt. t. **floh*, to strike. Cognate with Lith. *plak-u*, I strike; cf. L. *plaga*, a stroke. See **PLAGUE**. Brugmann, i. § 509.

FLÉA, a small insect. (E.) ME. *flee*, pl. *fleen*; Chaucer, C. T. 16966 (ll 17). AS. *fleah* (O. E. Texts); spelt *fleo*, as a gloss to *pulex*, in Elfr. Gloss.; Voc. 121. 38. + Du. *vloot*; Icel. *flá*, pt. t. *flá*, pp. *fléinn*. Teut. base **flauh-* (or rather **flauh-*); allied to the verb to *flee*. See **FLEE**. **FLÉAM**, a kind of lancet. (F.—L.—Gk.) In Kersey's Dict., ed. 1715. Spelt *fléam* in Cotgrave, s.v. *deschanoir*.—OF. *fieme*, F. *flamme*, 'a flame'; 'Hamilton and Legros. [Cotgrave gives only the dimin. *flammette*, 'a kind of lancet.']=Lat. L. *fieloma*, a lancet (Voc. 400. 11); shortened from *neulotomum*, *phlebotomum*, a lancet.—Gk. *φλεβοτόμος*, a lancet.—Gk. *φλεβή*, decl. stem of *φλέω*, a vein; and *τομή*, and grade of *τέμνω*, to cut. See **PHLEBOTOMY**. ¶ This pardonable abbreviation of too long a word is countenanced by Du. *vlijm*, G. *fieler*, and Milig. *fielende*, all various corruptions of the same surgical word.

FLÉCK, a spot. (Scand.) ME. has only the verb *flecken*, to spot; Chaucer, C. T. 16033 (G 565).—Icel. *flekk*, a spot; *flekka*, to stain, spot; Swed. *fäcka*, a spot; *fäcka*, to spot; Du. *vlek*, sb.; *vlecken*, vb.; G. *fleck*, sb.; *flecken*, vb., to spot, stain, put on a patch.

FLECTION, a bending; see **FLEXIBLE**.

FLEDGE, to acquire (or be furnished with) feathers. (E.) Shaks. has *fledged*, Merch. Ven. iii. 1. 32. 'This *yp* *fledged* is a substitution for an older adject. *fledge*, meaning 'ready to fly'. ME. *flegge*, 'ready to fly' (Stratmann), a Kentish form of ME. *fygge*, ready to fly; spelt *flege* in the Prompt. Parv. p. 167 (and note). AS. **fyge*, found in comp. *unfygge*; as in 'inplumes, unfyge'; O. E. Glosses (Napier), 28. 13. + Du. *vlog*, MDu. *vlogge*; Low G. *fugge*; OIIG. *fuechi*. Teut. type **fugjoz*, adj.; from **fug-*, weak grade of **flegan-*, to fly. Cf. also Icel. *flegja*, able to fly; Icel. *flegja*, to make to fly, causal of *flyga*, to fly. See **FLY** (1). Der. *fledge-ling*.

FLEE, to escape, run away. (E.) Not the same word as *fly*. ME. *fleen*, pt. t. *fleh*, *fleik*; Cursor Mundi, 2818. [We also find the pt. t. *fledde*, and *flyd*; Chaucer, C. T. 2932; Havelok, 1431.] AS. *fleon* (pt. t. *fleah*). + OSax. *flihan*, G. *flihen*; Icel. *flyja* (pt. t. *fly*, also *flyðja*); Swed. *fly* (pt. t. *flydde*); Goth. *flihan*. Teut. type **fliuhan-* (pt. t. *thlauh*); so that *f* is here *thl*, and there was at first no connexion with the verb to *fly*, which was at an early date confused with it. ¶ The pt. t. *fled*, ME. *fledde*, was due to Icel. *flyði*, Swed. *flydde* (above).

FLEECE, a sheep's coat of wool. (E.) Here *-ee* stands for *s*, as often. ME. *fleece*, Prompt. Parv. p. 166; Wyclif, Gen. xxx. 35. AS. *fleas* (Hosw.); earlier *fleas* (O. E. Texts); also (with mutation) *fys*, Ps. lxxi. 6 (ed. Spelman). + Du. *vlies*; G. *fleece*; MHG. *vliis*; cf. also G. *flaus*, a woollen coat, MHG. *vliis*, a sheep-skin. Teut. types **fleusi-*, **fleuso-*, **fleso-*; possibly allied to L. *pluma*. See **PLUME**. (See **KLUGE**.)

FLEER, to mock, to grin. (Scand.) In Shaks. L. L. v. 2. 109; Jul. Cas. i. 3. 117. ME. *fieren*, Morte Arthure, ed. Brock, 1088, 2778. Of Scand. origin; cf. Norw. *fiera*, to titter, giggle, laugh at nothing; Aasen. Dan. dial. *fira*, to jeer. Also Norw. *fira*, to titter; Swed. *fissa*, to titter. β. Another variation of this verb is Swed. *fina*, to titter; Swed. dial. *fina*, to make a wry face (Rietz).

FLEET (1), a number of ships. (E.) ME. *flete*, Morte Arthure, ed. Brock, 1189; *fleete*, Layamon, 2155. AS. *fleot*, a ship, Grein, i. 304. [It seems afterwards to have been used collectively.]—AS. *fliotan*, to 'fleet', i.e. to float, swim. + OSax. *fliotan*, Du. *vlieten*, to flow; G. *fliessen*, to flow; Icel. *flyta*, Swed. *flyta*, Dan. *flyde*. Teut. type **fliutan-*, pt. t. **flaut*, pp. **flutanoz*; Idg. base **plend-*, as in Lith. *plaudis*, a float of a fishing-net. (✓PLEU.) Cf. Gk. *πλέω*, to sail; Skt. *plu*, *pri*, to swim, float, flow. β. Hence also the more usual AS. form *fleta*, a ship, Grein, i. 305 (=ME. *flete*, Havelok, 738) which is cognate with Icel. *floti* (1) a raft, (2) a fleet. See **FLOAT** (4).

FLEET (2), a creek, bay. (E.) In the place-names *North-fleet*, *Fleet Street*, &c. Fleet Street was so named from the Fleet ditch; and *fleet* was a name given to any shallow creek, or stream or channel of water; see E. D. D. ME. *fleet*, Prompt. Parv. p. 166. AS. *fleot*, a bay of the sea, as in *seas fleet*—bay of the sea; tr. of Beda, i. 34. Cf. also AS. *fleote*, a stream. The orig. sense was 'that which flows'; and the deriv. is from the old verb *flet*, to float, flow; see above. Cf. OFries. *flit*, Icel. *flyt*, a stream; Du. *vliet*, a rill, a brook.

FLEET (3), swift. (E.) In Shaks. L. L. v. 2. 261. It does not seem to appear in ME., but the AS. form is *fleotig* (=fleet-y), Grein, i. 304. It is a derivative from the old verb to *flet*, and =

fletting; see **FLEET** (4). Cf. Icel. *flytur*, fleet, swift; from the verb *flyta*; see **FLEET** (1). Der. *fleet-ly*, -ness.

FLEET (4), to move swiftly. (E.) 'As seasons fleet'; 2 Hen. VI. ii. 4. 4. From **FLEET** (3). Der. *fleet-ing*, *fleet-ing-ly*. ¶ Not the same word as *flit*, though allied to it; see **FLIT**.

FLESH, the soft muscular covering of the bones of animals. (E.) ME. *flesch*, *fleisch*; Chaucer, C. T. 147. AS. *flesc*, Grein, i. 302. + Du. *vleesch*; G. *fleisch*, flesh; and (with short vowel) Icel. *flesh*, in the special sense of 'pork' or 'bacon'; Dan. *flesh*, pork, bacon; Swed. *fäsk*, pork, bacon. Teut. type **fleskos*, neut. Der. *flesh*, verb, K. John, v. 1. 71; *flesh-ed*; -less, -ly, -y, -ily, -iness.

FLETCHER, an arrow-maker. (F.—C.) ME. *flechour*, Destruction of Troy, l. 1593.—OF. *flechier*, a fletcher.—OF. *fleche* (F. *fèche*), an arrow.—OIrish *flec*, a rod, a wand. Stokes-Pick, p. 287.

FLEUR-DE-LIS, flower of the lily. (F.—L.) ME. *fleur-de-lis*, Minot's Poems (Spec. of Eng. ed. Morris and Skeat, p. 131, l. 25).—OF. *fleur de lis*; whence also E. *flower-de-luce*, Winterset's A. iv. 4. 127. Here *lis* is from the old pl. form, because there were three *flowers-de-lis* on the royal shield; the OF. noun. sing. was *lil*.—L. *lilium*, a lily. See **FLOWER** and **LILY**.

FLEXIBLE, easily bent. (F.—L.) In Shaks. Troil. i. 3. 50; and Hoccleve, De Regim. Princ., 3358.—F. *flexible*, 'flexible'; Cot.—L. *flexibilis*, easily bent.—L. *flexus*, pp. of *flexere*, to bend. Der. *flexible-ness*, *flexibil-y*, *flexibil-i-ty*; from L. *flexus* are also *flex-ion* (wrongly *flect-ion*), -or, -ile, -ure; from the same source, *circum-flex*, *de-flect*, *in-flex-ion* (wrongly *in-flect-ion*), *re-flect*.

FLICKER, to flutter, waver. (E.) ME. *flicker*, to flutter; Chaucer, Troil. iv. 1221. AS. *flicerian*, Deut. xxxii. 11; also *flicorian*, Alfric, Hom. ii. 156. β. Here *flicerian* is a frequentative form from the base *flic-*, an attenuated form of the base *FLAK*, to beat; the sense is 'to beat slightly and often'. γ. This is made clear by the occurrence of the stronger form *flicker* in the ME. *flickeren*, Ancræn Riwle, p. 222; of which the later form *flicker* occurs in Coverdale's Bible, Ezek. x. 19: 'And the cherubims *flickered* with their wings.' See **FLAG** (1). ¶ The Icel. *flicka*, to flutter—E. *flicker*; Du. *flickeren*, to sparkle=E. *flicker*. Cf. Prov. Du. *flik*, a light blow (Molema).

FIGHT (1), the act of flying. (E.) ME. *fight*, Chaucer, C. T. 190. AS. *flyht*, Grein, i. 306; allied to AS. *flyg-e*, flight. Teut. type **fluhiz*; from **flug-*, weak grade of **flegan-*, to fly. Der. *flight-y*, -iness. See **FLY** (1).

FIGHT (2), the act of fleeing away. (E.) ME. *fliht*, Layamon, l. 21405; Ormulum, l. 19683. + OSax. and OIIG. *fuecht*. Teut. type **thluhtiz*; from **thluh-*, weak grade of **thliuhan-*, to flee; see **FLEE**.

FLIMSY, weak, slight. (Scand.?) 'Flimsy, limber, slight'; Phillips, ed. 1706. In Pope, Prolog. to Satires, l. 94. Lit. 'like the skim on milk.' Formed by adding -y to Dan. dial. *fims*, *fleus*, skim on milk; cf. EFrisc. *fēm*, *fim*, a film. These forms are allied to E. *film*. If the ending was -y (as from EFrisc. *fim*), cf. *tip-sy*, *bump-sy*, also *limp-sy*, given by Webster as the synonym of *flimsy* in the U. S. A. Der. *fimsi-ness*.

FLINCH, to shrink back. (F.—Teut.?) In Shaks. All's Well, ii. 1. 190.—OF. *flechier*, *fliuchir*, to turn aside, bend (given by Godefroy, s.v. *flechir*). Perhaps from OIIG. **hluencan*, answering to G. *lenken*, to bend, turn. This G. *lenken* is from OIIG. *hluanca*, the side (Kluge); see **FLANK**. ¶ The initial *f* would then be accounted for, as in *flank*, from OIIG. *hl*. See **LINK** (1).

FLING, to throw, dart, scatter about. (Scand.) The pt. t. *flang*—flung, occurs in King Alisaunder, 2749. Cf. Swed. *flanga*, to use violent action, to romp; *flanga med hästarna*, to ride horses too hard; *fläng*, sb., violent exercise, *i fläng*, at full speed (cf. L. *to take one's fling*); Swed. dial. *flanga*, to strip bark from trees, to hack, strike (Rietz); MSwed. *flenga*, to strike, beat with rods (Ihre); Dan. *flenge*, to slash; *i fleng*, indiscriminately. β. These forms presuppose a strong verb **fling-a*, which the E. form perhaps represents.

FLINT, a hard stone. (E.) ME. *flint*, Havelok, 2667. AS. *flint*, a rock; Numb. xx. 10. + Dan. *flint*; Swed. *flinta*; Gk. *πλινθος*, a brick; Brugmann, i. § 575, 704. Der. *flint-y*, -iness.

FLIP (1), to fillip, jerk lightly. (Scand.) First in 1616; see further under **FLIPPANT**.

FLIP (2), a mixture of beer and spirit with sugar, heated. (E.) 'Eat biscuit, and drink *flip*'; Congreve, Love for Love, A. iii. sc. 4 (Ben). From *flip* (above), to beat up. Moisy (Dict. of Norman patois) spells it *philippe*, as if from F. *Philippe*; but it is borrowed from E.

FLIPPANT, pert, saucy. (Scand.) 'A most *flippant* tongue she had'; Chapman, All Fools, Act v. sc. 1, prose speech by Gonzano. The suffix *-ant* is due to the Northern E. pres. pt. in *-ant*; hence *flippant*=*flippant*, i.e. prattling, babbling. (Or else *-ant* imitates the F. pres. part., as in *rampant*. From the base *flip*—weak

grade allied to Icel. *steipa*, to babble, prattle; Swed. dial. *steipa*, to talk nonsense (Kietz). Cf. *steip*, the lip. Der. *steipant-ness*, *steipant-y*.

FLIRT, to trifle in wooing. (E.) In old authors 'to mock,' or 'scoff,' and often spelt *flurt*; see The Two Noble Kinsmen, ed. Skeat, i. 2. 18 (and the note). The oldest sense of *flirt* was 'to jerk lightly away'; see N. E. D. and E. D. D. We find E. Fries. *flirt*, *flirt*, a light blow; *flirtje*, a giddy girl. Der. *flirt*, sb.; *flirt-ation*.

FLIT, to remove from place to place. (Scand.) ME. *flitten*; P. Plowman, B. xi. 62; also *fluten*, Layamon, 30503. = Swed. *flyta*, to flit, remove; Dan. *flytte*. From *flut*-, weak grade of Icel. *flyta* (Swed. *flyta*, Dan. *flyde*), to float, flow. See **FLEET** (1). Cf. Icel. *flyta*, to hasten; *flyta*, to carry, cause to flit; *flytusk* (reflexive), to flit, remove. Der. *flitt-ing*, P. lvi. 8 (P. lik. version). Also *flitter-mouse*, i. e. a bat; see **FLUTTER**.

FLITCH, a side of bacon. (E.) ME. *stiche*, P. Plowman, B. ix. 169. AS. *flice*, str. n., to translate L. *succidia*; Bosworth. The pl. *flice* occurs in Diplom. Angl., ed. Thorpe, p. 158; gen. *flicea*, id. p. 460. Teut. type **stik-jom*, n. = Icel. *stikka*, a slice; *stik*, a flap, tatter. β. The Swed. *stik* is a lapet, a lobe; Dan. *stik* is a patch; cf. G. *stiek* (in comp.), a patch. Perhaps allied to **FLECK**.

FLOAT, to swim on a liquid surface. (E.) ME. *floten*, *flotan*, *flotten*; [very rare, the usual form being *floten* (AS. *flotan*)]; see **FLEET** (4). 'A whial . . . by that bot flotte' = a whale floated by the boat; Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, C. 248. AS. *flotan*; as in 'an scip flotende', a ship floating; A. S. Chron., an. 1031. Cf. AS. *flota*, a ship (Grein); allied words to which are Icel. *floti*, a float, raft, whence *flotna*, to float to the top; Swed. *flotta*, a float, raft, *flotta*, to float; G. *flot*, a raft, whence *flotten*, to float; see also **FLEET** (1). Teut. type **flutjan*, to float; from **flut*-, weak grade of **flotan*, to float, whence mod. F. *flotte*. See **FLEET** (1). ¶ Partly confused with **flotter* (OF. *floter*), to float; from the same Teut. base **flut*-. See **FLOTTA**. Der. *float*, sb.; *float-er*, -age, -ing, -ation; also *floatam*, q. v.

FLOCK (1), a company of birds or sheep. (E.) ME. *flak*; 'a flock of braylids' = birds; King Alisaunder, 566. AS. *floc*, m., Gen. xxiii. 8. = Icel. *flakkr*; Dan. *flak*; Swed. *flack*. Der. *flack*, verb. **FLOCK** (2), a lock of wool. (F.-L.) In Shak. I. Hen. IV, ii. 1. 7; ME. *flokkes*, pl.; Prompt. Parv. = MF. *flac*, *flac de laine*, 'a lock or flock of wool'; Cot. = L. *flocuus*, acc. of *flocuus*, a lock of wool. Der. *flack-y*; and (from L. *flocuus*, *floc-ose*, *floc-ul-ent*; also *flack-bed*, &c. Brugmann, i. § 885 (1). ¶ Not to be confused with *flak*, with which it is unconnected.

FLOE, a flake of ice. (Dan.) Modern; common in accounts of Arctic Voyages. = Dan. *flage*, in the comp. *is-flage*, an ice-floe; Norw. *isflak*, *isflak*, lit. 'ice-flake.' See **FLAKE**. ¶ Strictly, Dan. *flage* gives F. *fluo*: the sound was not exactly caught.

FLOG, to beat, whip. (L. β.) A late word. It occurs in Cowper's Tirocinium, l. 329; and in Swift (Taddy); also in Coles' Diet. ed. 1671, which gives: 'Flog (cant word), to whip.' Perhaps a school-boy's abbreviation from the L. *flagellare*, to whip, once a familiar word. See **FLAGELLATE**. ¶ This is paralleled by the use of Low G. *flogger*, as a common variant of *stegel*, a flail; where *stegel* represents L. *flagellum*.

FLOOD, a great flow of water. (E.) ME. *flod*, P. Plowman, B. vi. 326. AS. *flod*, Grein, i. 305. = Du. *woed*; Icel. *flod*; Swed. and Dan. *flod*; Goth. *flodus*, a river; G. *fluth*. Teut. type **flō-buz*, act of flowing, also a flood; from the Teut. base **flō(u)*-. From the notion of flowing; see **FLOW**. Allied to Gk. *ῥαυ-ρος*, floating, Brugmann, i. § 154. Der. *flood*, verb; *flood-ing*, *flood-gate*.

FLOOR, a flat surface, platform. (E.) ME. *flor*, Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, B. 133. AS. *flor*, Grein, i. 306. = Du. *vloer*; G. *flur*. Teut. type **fluruz*. Cognate with W. *llawr*; Bret. *lewr*; Irish and Gael. *flú* (= *flúr*); Celtic type **pfluros*; Stokes-Fick, p. 236. From Idg. **pfl-*, to spread out; whence also L. *pfl-u*, plain. See **PLAIN**. Der. *floor-ing*.

FLOP, to flap or sway heavily. (E.) A dialectal form; see E. D. D. An imitative variety of *flap*, expressive of greater heaviness or clumsiness. Cf. prov. Du. *flap*, the sound of a blow or fall (Molema). Low G. *flupps*, suddenly (Berghaus).

FLORAL, pertaining to flowers. (L.) Late. In Johnson's Dict. = L. *floralis*, belonging to Flora. = L. *Flora*, goddess of flowers; mentioned in Shak. Wint. Ta. iv. 4. 2. = L. *flor*-, stem of *flus*, a flower; cf. *flor-ere*, to flourish. See **FLOWER**. Der. *flor-esc-ence* (from L. *flor-escere*, to blossom); *flor-et*; *flori-culture*, *flor-ous*, *flor-id*; also *flor-id*, q. v., *florin*, q. v.

FLORED, abounding in flowers, red. (L.) In Milton, P. l. iv. 278. [Directly from Latin; the OF. *floride* means 'lively.' = L. *floridus*, abounding with flowers. = L. *flori*-, decl. stem of *flus*, a flower. See **FLOWER**. Der. *flori-b*, *ness*.

FLORIN, a coin of Florence. (F.-Ital.-L.) ME. *florin*,

Chaucer, C. T. 12704 (c. 770). *Florins* were coined by Edw. III in 1337, and named after the coins of Florence, which were much esteemed. First in 1303; spelt *florens* (N. E. D.). = OF. *florin*, 'a florin'; Cot. = Ital. *florino* (= *florino*), a florin; so named because it bore a lily, the symbol of Florence. = Ital. *fiore*, a flower; with allusion to L. *Flōrentia* (Florence). = L. acc. *flōr-em*, a flower, *flōr-ere*, to flourish. See **FLOWER**.

FLOSCULE, a floret of a composite flower. (L.) Botanical and scientific. = L. *flosculus*, a little flower; double dim. of *flus*, a flower. See **FLOWER**.

FLOSS, a downy substance, untwisted silken filaments. (F.-L.) What is now called *floss-silk* was formerly called *slave-silk*; see Narcs. The term *floss-silk* is modern (first in 1759). Cot. gives 'sive flosche, slave silk'; whence the E. word seems to have been borrowed. [Cf. Ital. *floscin*, flaccid, soft, weak; whence *floscia seta*, 'raveling or slave silke'; Florio. The Venetian form, according to Wedgwood, is *fosso*, which exactly agrees with the E. *floss*.] An adj. formation from OF. *flicher*, to form into 'flocks' or tufts. = OF. *flor*; see **FLOCK** (2).

FLOTTILLA, a little fleet. (Span. = Teut.) Merely Spanish; Bailey gives only the form *flota*. = Span. *flotilla*, a fleet; dimin. of *flota*, a fleet, cognate with OF. *flote*, a fleet of ships, but also a crowd of people, a group (OF. *flote de gens*); see Burguy. This OF. *flote*, a fcu. form, is from a Teut. source. Cf. Du. *vloet*, a fleet, allied to Icel. *floti*, (1) a raft, (2) a fleet, AS. *flota*, a ship. From the Teut. base **flut*-. See **FLOAT**, **FLEET** (1). (Körting, § 3867.)

FLOTSAM, goods lost in shipwreck, and left floating on the waves. (AF. = L.) In Blackstone's Comment. b. i. c. 8; spelt *flotson* in Blackstone's Law Dict., ed. 1691. Cotgrave has: 'a *fla*, floating; chooses a *fla*, flotsens or flotsams.' This is an Old Law F. term, appearing as AF. *flotson*, Black Book of the Admiralty, ed. Twiss, i. 82; which answers to OF. *flotaison*, a flooding of fields, F. *flott-aison*, flotation, formed with suffix *-eson*, *-aison* (L. *-ationem*) from the verb *flotter*, to float; which is of Teut. origin (above).

FLOUNCE (1), to plunge about. (Scand.) 'After his horse had flounced and floundered with his heels'; Holland, tr. of Ammianus, p. 77 (K.). 'Alexander flounced . . . into the flounde'; Udall, tr. of Erasmus, Apophthegms (1542), p. 183, b. (N. E. D.). Of imitative origin; Cf. Swed. dial. *flunsa*, to dip, plunge, to fall into water with a plunge (Kietz); MSwed. *flunsa*, to plunge, particularly used of the dipping of a piece of bread into gravy (Ihrv); Norw. *fluns*, violent and unusual treatment (Ross). See **FLOUNDER** (1).

FLOUNCE (2), a plaited border on a dress. (F.-L.) 'To change a flounce'; Pope, Rape of the Lock, ii. 100. 'Farthingales and flounces', Beaumont and Fletcher, Mons. Thomas, iii. 2. 3. Made, by change of *u* to *i*, from ME. *frounce*, a plait, wrinkle; P. Plowman, B. xiii. 318; Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. i. pr. 2. l. 20. We also have *frounced* = frizzled and curled, in Milton, II Pens. 123; cf. Spenser, F. Q. l. 4. 14. = OF. *frounce*, *frouner*; to gather, plait, fold, wrinkle; *frouner le front*, to frown or knit the brows; Cot. β. Perhaps from Late L. **frontiāre*, to wrinkle the forehead; not found, but regularly formed from *fronti*-, decl. stem of *frons*, the forehead. See **FRONT**, and **FROUNCE**. (Körting, § 4009.)

FLOUNDER (1), to flounce about. (Scand.) See quotation under **FLOUNCE** (1); also in Beaumont and Fletcher, Woman's Prize, ii. 6. 30. Of imitative origin; from Norw. *flundra*, to sprawl, to flounder (Ross). Cf. Norw. *fluna*, to sprawl, struggle; Du. *flodderen*, to dangle, flap, splash through the mire; Swed. *fladdra*, to flutter.

FLOUNDER (2), the name of a fish. (F.-Scand.) *Flounder-like* occurs in Massinger, Renegado, Act iii. sc. 1 (Mustapha's 5th speech). *Flounder* is in Beaumont and Fletcher, Mons. Thomas, ii. 3; and in John Dennis, Secrets of Angling (ab. A.D. 1613), in Arber's Eng. Garner, i. 171. ME. *floundre*, Expeditions of Earl of Derby, 1390-3. Camden Soc.; p. 159, l. 25. = OF. *flondre* (Normandy). = Swed. *flundra*, a flounder; Dan. *flynder*; E. Fries. *flunder*; Icel. *flydra*. Prob. allied to Norw. *flindra*, a thin chip or slice, E. Fries. *flidder*, a flat fish; G. *floden*, a flat cake. See **FLAWN**.

FLOWER, the finer part of meal. (F.-L.) 'Fyne flower of whete'; Sir T. Elyot, Castel of Helth, b. i. c. 11; also spelt *flower*, with which it is identical. ME. *flour of whete*, Early E. Psalter, Ps. 80. 17 (81. 16). = OF. *flour*, F. *flour de farine*, 'flower, or the finest meal'; Cot. See **FLOWER**.

FLOWRISH, to blossom, thrive. (F.-L.) ME. *florishen*; Prompt. Parv. p. 167; Wyell, Ps. lxxxix. 6. = OF. *floriss*, base of pres. pt. of *florir*, to flourish. = Folk-L. **flörre*, for L. *flörre*, to flower; cf. L. *flōrescere*, inceptive form of *flörre*, to flower, bloom. = L. *flör*-, stem of *flus*, a flower. See **FLOWER**. Der. *florish*, sb., -ing.

FLOUT, to mock. (F.) A peculiar use of *flute*, used as a verb; Shak. Temp. iii. 2. 130. ME. *flouten*, to play the flute; *floute*, a flute, Chaucer, Ho. of Fame, 1223. From French; see **FLUTE**. Cf. MDu.

fluyten, to play the flute, also to jeer, to impose upon; now spelt *fluiten* (Oudemans); MDa. *fluyt* (Du. *fluit*), a flute. Der. *flout*, sb.

FLOW, to stream, glide. (E.) ME. *flouwen* (not very common), Chaucer, Troil. iii. 1758. AS. *flōman*, Grein, i. 306. + Du. *vloojen*; Icel. *fláa*, to boil milk, to flood. Teut. base **flō*; cognate with Gk. *πλάω-ειν* (for *πλάω-ειν*), to sail, L. *pluere*, to rain; and therefore distinct from L. *fluere*, to flow. See **FLUOD**. Der. *flow*, sb., -ing; also *flood*, q. v.

FLOWER, a bloom, blossom. (F.-L.) ME. *flour*, Chaucer, C. T. 4; Havelok, 2917. = OF. *flour*, *flor* (F. *flour*). = L. *flōrem*, acc. of *flūs*, a flower; cf. *flōrēre*, to bloom, cognate with E. *blow*, to bloom. See **Blow** (2). Der. *flower-y*, -et; also *flor-id*, -al, -in; *flaw-cule*, *flourish*, q. v. Doublet, *flour*, q. v.

FLUCTUATE, to waver. (L.) In Milton, P. L. ix. 668; and in Blount's Gloss, 1656, 1681. = L. *fluctuātus*, pp. of *fluctuāre*, to float about. = L. *fluctus*, a wave. = L. *fluctus*, old pp. of *fluere*, to flow; see **Fluent**. Der. *fluctu-at-ion*.

FLUE (1), an air-passage, chimney-pipe. (F.-L.) Evelyn speaks of 'chimney flues'; Diary, Aug. q. 1654. [Phaer (tr. of Virgil, x. 209) translates *concha*, the sea-shell trumpet of the Tritons, by 'wrinkly wreathed flue' (R.); but this is a misprint for *flute*.] Prob. from ME. *fluere*, to flow; as the pipe conducts the flow of the smoke; to flue, *fluere*; Cath. Angl. (1483). = OF. *flue*, a flowing; *fluere*, to flow. = L. *fluere*, to flow. ¶ So also Du. *vloei-pijp*, a ventilating shaft, from Du. *vloojen*, to flow, cognate with E. *flow*; see **Flow**. But L. *fluere* is quite distinct from F. *fluo*.

FLUE (2), light floating down. (E.?) In Johnson's Dict., explained as 'soft down or fur.' Also called *fluff*. Prob. of E. origin. Perhaps a derivative of **flug*, weak grade of the verb to fly; see **Fly** (1). We find the exact equivalent in Norw. *flu*, *flue* (Ross); Fries. *flig*, *flug*, *flue*; Low G. *flug*, *flue*. Cf. G. *flug*, flight.

FLUENT, flowing, eloquent. (L.) Used in the sense of 'copious,' in Shak. Hen. V, iii. 7. 36. = L. *fluens*, acc. of pres. pt. of *fluere*, to flow. Cf. Gk. *φάινει*, to swell, overflow, *ἀναφάινει*, to spout up; see Curtius, i. 375. Der. *fluent-ly*, *fluency*; from same source, *flu-id*, q. v., *flu-or*, q. v., *flux*, q. v., *fluatule*, q. v.; also *of-flu-ence*, *con-flux*, *de-flux-ion*, *ex-flux*, *in-flux*, *re-flux*, &c.

FLUID, liquid. (F.-L.) In Milton, P. L. vi. 349; Bacon, Nat. Hist., sect. 68. = OF. *fluide*; Cot. = L. *fluidus*, flowing, liquid. = L. *fluere*, to flow; see **Fluent**. Der. *fluid-ity*, -ness.

FLUKE (1), a flounder, kind of fish. (E.) ME. *fluke*, Morte Arthure, ed. Brock, 1088. AS. *flēc*, gloss to L. *platissa*, a plaice; Aelfric's Colloguy, + Icel. *flöki*, a kind of halibut. From **flōk*, 2nd grade of a Teut. base **flak*, which appears in G. *flach*, flat.

FLUKE (2), part of an anchor. (E.) In Kersey's Dict., ed. 1715. 'Flouke of an anchor;' Phillips (1658). Also spelt *flouk*. Apparently the same word as *fluke* (1), applied to the flattened end of the hook. Apparently distinct from G. *flunke*, the fluke of an anchor; and from Icel. *akkerflöskinn*, Dan. *ankerflig*, Swed. *ankarflyg*, G. *ankerflügel*, the fluke of an anchor.

FLUMMERY, a light kind of food. (W.) 'Flummary, a wholesome jelly made of oatmeal'; Kersey's Dict., ed. 1715. = W. *llymrus*, *llymruad*, flummary, sour oatmeal boiled and jellyed. = W. *llymrus*, sharp, tart.

FLUNKBY, a footman. (F.-OIG.) In Burns, Two Dogs, l. 54. Its origin is clearly due to F. *flanquer*, to flank; it seems to be put for *flanquer*. 'Flanquer, to flank, run along by the side of; to defend, support, or fence; to be at one's elbow for a help at need'; Cot. See **Flank**.

FLUOR, **FLUOR-SPAR**, a mineral. (L.) Latinised from G. *flus*, a flowing, fusion; a term applied by G. Agricola (in 1546) to minerals used as fluxes in smelting. The L. *fluo* (lit. a flowing) was formerly in use as a term in alchemy and chemistry. 'Fluor, a flux, course, or stream'; Kersey's Dict., ed. 1715. = L. *fluere*, to flow; see **Fluent**.

FLURRY, agitation, hurry. (E.) 'The boat was overset by a sudden flurry [rust of wind] from the North'; Swift, Voyage to Lilliput; c. i. And see Rich. Dict. From *flurr*, to whirl (N. E. D.); prov. E. *flurr*, to ruffle, to disarrange (E. D. D.); of imitative origin. Cf. Norw. *flurrt*, rough, shaggy, disordered (Aasen); Swed. dial. *flur*, disordered hair, him, caprice; *flurig*, disordered; Norw. *flur*, to be in disorder (Ross).

FLUSH (1), to flow swiftly. (E.) 'The swift recourse of flushing blood'; Spenser, F. Q. iv. 6. 29. G. Douglas uses *flusck* to signify 'a pool'; prol. to Aen. vii., l. 54; spelt *flus* in Barbour, Bruce, xii. 20. From *flusck*, vb., to fly up quickly, like a startled bird; cf. *flusk*, to make a whirling or fluttering sound (E. D. D.). Apparently of imitative origin; cf. Efric. *flustern*, *flustern*, to fly with a noise, to murmur (as wind); *flurfur* (as water). (MDu. *flusen*, 'to gush or break out violently' (Hexham), Dan. dial. *fluse*, to gush out, are from OF. *fluir* (pres. pt. *fluissant*), to flow; and may be independent.]

FLUSH (2), to blush, to redden. (E.) Perhaps the same word as the above, but much influenced by **Flash**, and perhaps by **Blush**. Shak. has *flushing* = redness; Hamlet, i. 2. 155. ME. *flushen*, to redden, as in 'flush for anger'; Rich. the Redeless, ed. Skeat, ii. 166. Cf. Swed. dial. *flussa*, to burn furiously, to blaze (Kietz); Norw. dial. *flusa*, passion, vehemence, eagerness; Aasen. And see **Fluster**.

Der. *flush*, sb., *flush-ing*.

FLUSH (3), level, even. (E.) Perhaps from **Flush** (1); as an adj., it meant 'in full flow'; Dampier has: 'Small brooks ... that run flush into the sea'; Voy. i. 393. Hence, even or level, like a stream when running full.

FLUSH (4), a term at cards; a hand containing a prescribed number of cards of the same suit is 'a flush.' (F.-L.) 'Ille facit ovis at a flusshe, with shewe, take all!' Skelton, Speke Parrot, l. 424. = F. *flux*, 'a flowing, ... a flux, ... also, a flush at cards'; Cot. = L. *fluxus*, a flowing; from the pp. stem of *fluere*, to flow; see **Fluent** and **Flux**.

FLUSTER, to heat with drinking, confuse. (Scand.) See Shak. Oth. ii. 3. 60. Also *fluster* (Yks., Som.), E. D. D. Cf. Icel. *flustra*, to be flustered; *flustra*, sb., fluster, hurry. Allied to Efric. *flustern*, *flustern*, to rustle (as wind). Der. *fluster*, sb.

FLUTE, a musical pipe. (F.) ME. *flöten*, *flouten*, to play the flute; Chaucer, C. T. 91. The sb. *flute* is in North's Plutarch, p. 763 (R.). = OF. *fleute*, *flaute*, *floute*, *flaute* (Suppl. to Godfrey); *fleute* (Cot.), a flute; *flouter*, to play the flute. Cf. mod. Prov. *flauto*, *flauto*, *flauto*, a flute (Mistral). Prob. of imitative origin: the *fl* may have been suggested by L. *flūre*, to blow, cognate with E. *blow*; see **Blow** (1). Der. *flageolet*, q. v.; and see *flout*.

FLUTTER, to flap the wings. (E.) ME. *fluteren*, to fluctuate, float about; Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. iii. pr. 11, l. 156; Wyclif, Isa. xxix. 9. AS. *flotorian*, to float about (fluctuat ferri); Gloss. to Prudentius, p. 150, l. 1; cf. AS. *flot*, the sea; *flota*, a ship. = AS. *flot* (Teut. **flut*), weak grade of *flotan*, to float. B. Thus the orig. sense was to fluctuate, hover on the waves; and the form of the word is due to **Flot**. The word was afterwards applied to other vibratory motions, esp. to the flapping of wings; cf. Low G. *fluttern*, flutter, sit about, Bremen Wörterbuch, i. 431, which is closely allied to *flit*; cf. prov. E. *flittermouse*, a bat; also Efric. *fluttern*, to fly noisily; Norw. *flotra*, to swim with difficulty (Ross). See **Flit**, which is likewise a derivative of Teut. **flut*.

FLUVIATILE, belonging to a river. (F.-L.) In Bailey's Dict., vol. ii (1731). = F. *fluvial*. = L. *fluvialis*. = L. *fluvius*, a river. = L. *fluere*, to flow.

FLUX, a flowing, a disease. (F.-L.) ME. *flux*, P. Plowman, C. vii. 161; xxii. 46. = OF. *flux*, 'a flowing, flux'; Cot. = L. *fluxus*, a flowing; from the pp. of *fluere*, to flow; see **Fluent**. Der. *flux-ible*, -at-ion, -ion; and see *flush* (4).

FLY (1), to float or move in air. (E.) ME. *flēgen*, *flēyen*, *flējen*; pt. t. *he flew*, Chaucer, C. T. 15423 (B 4607). AS. *flēgan*, pt. t. *flōh*; Grein, i. 303. + Du. *vliegen*; Icel. *flēga*; Dan. *flye*; Swed. *flyga*; G. *fliegen*. B. Teut. type **flēgan*-, pt. t. **flaug*; pp. **flug-anaz*. Cf. L. *pluma*, a feather, wing; see **Plume**. ¶ Not allied to *fly*, but early confused with it. Der. *fly*, sb. = AS. *flōge* (Grein); *fly-boat*, *fly-blown*, -catcher, -fishing, -leaf, -wheel, -ing-fish, *fly-er*; also *flight* = AS. *flyht*, Grein, i. 306; *flight-y*, -ily, -i-ness.

FLY (2), a vehicle. (E.) Applied in 1708 to a stage-coach, to express its swiftness of motion; this use is obsolete. Also the name of a light vehicle, introduced at Brighton in 1816, and at first drawn by men. 'A nouvelle kind of four-wheeled vehicles, drawn by a man and an assistant, are very accommodating to visitors. They are denominated Flies'; Wright's Brighton Ambulator (1818); where the date 1816 is given.

FOAL, the young of a mare. (E.) ME. *fole*, P. Plowman, B. xi. 335. AS. *folā*, Matt. xxi. 2. + Du. *veulen*; Icel. *fohl*; Swed. *fole*; Goth. *fula*; G. *fohlen*. Teut. type **fulon*-, m. Cognate with L. *pullus*, the young of an animal; Gk. *πῶλος*, a foal. Der. *filly*, q. v.

FOAM, froth, spume. (E.) ME. *fome*, Chaucer, C. T. 16032 (G 564). AS. *fām*, Grein, i. 267. + Prov. G. *fām*; OIG. *fēim*. Teut. type **faimo*-. Cognate with Russ. *piena*, foam; Skt. *phāna*, foam; and prob. with L. *spuma* (< **spōima*), foam, and L. *pāma* =, pumice. Cf. **Spume**. Der. *foam*, verb.

FOB (1), a pocket for a watch. (O. Low G.) In Hudibras, pt. iii. c. 1, l. 107. An O. Low G. word, not preserved otherwise than in the cognate prov. HG. (Prussian) *fuppe*, a pocket, which is cited in the Bremen Wörterbuch, i. 437. The dimin. *foh-ke*, a pocket, is recorded by Berghaus.

FOB (2), to cheat, deceive, take in. (Low G.) Also to *fof off*, to put off; Shak. Cor. i. 1. 97; and see E. D. D. = Low G. *foppen*, to befool (Berghaus); G. *foppen*, to jeer, banter.

FOCUS, a point where rays of light meet. (L.) In Kersey, ed.

1715. First in 1656. — *L. focus*, a hearth; hence technically used as a centre of fire. *Der. foc-al*.

FODDER, food for cattle. (E.) *ME. fodder*, Chaucer, C. T. 3866 (A 3868). *AS. fōdor, fōddor, fōddur*, Grein, i. 334; an extended form from *fida*, food, + *Du. voder*; *Icel. fōðr*; Dan. and Swed. *foder*; *G. futter*. Teut. type **fōðrum*, n. See **FOOD**. *Der. fodder*, verb.

FOE, an enemy. (E.) *ME. fo, foe*; Chaucer, C. T. 63. *AS. fāh, fage, fū*; Grein, i. 266. Teut. type **faihoz*, m.; *lg. type *poigos*, whence also Irish *oek*, a foe, with loss of *p*. From the weak grade **pig*, we have *Gk. πικ-ός*, bitter, *Lith. pik-tas*, unkind. Brugmann, i. § 646. *Der. foe-man*.

FETUS; see **Fetus**.

FOG, a thick mist. (Scand.) In Shak. *Mids. Nt. Dr.* ii. 1. 90. See N. E. D., where it is shown that the earliest sense of *fog* was coarse or rank winter-grass; see Early Eng. Allit. Poems, ll. 1683, where we read of Nebuchadnezzar, that 'fugge was his mete.' It also meant 'moss'; and hence the *adj. fuggy*, covered with rank grass, mossy, marshy, damp; whence *fog*, sb., damp, as a back-formation. — Norw. *fogge*, long-strawed, weak, scattered grass in a moist hollow (Ross). *Der. foggy, fogge-i-ness, fog-bank*.

FOIBLE, a weak point in character. (F.—L.) In Dryden, *Marriage à la Mode*, iii. 1. — *F. foible*, feeble; see **Feeble**.

FOIL (1), to disappoint, defeat. (F.—L.) In Spencer, *F. Q.* v. 11. 33, *foyle* = to cover with dirt, to trample under foot. So *so-foiled* = trampled under foot; King *Alisaunder*, 2712. Corrupted from *OF. fouler*, perhaps by the influence of *ME. fyle*, to render foul. — *OF. fouler*, to tread, stampe, or trample on, . . . to hurt, press, oppress, foyle, overcharge extremely. — *Cot.* — Late *L. fultare, fultare*, to full cloth. — *L. fulto*, a fuller. See **Fuller**. *Der. foil*, sb., a blunt sword, so called because it could only foil or check, not kill; (in wrestling, a throw not resulting in a flat fall, and so incomplete, was called a *foil*); see *Much Ado*, v. 2. 13; also *foil*, a defeat; 1 Hen. VI., v. 3. 23.

FOIL (2), a set-off, in the setting of a gem. (F.—L.) In Hamlet, v. 2. 266. — *AF. foille*, a leaf; *Stat. Ream*, i. 219; *MF. feuille*, 'a leaf'; . . . also the foyle of precious stones; 'Cot.' — *L. folia*, pl. of *folium*, a leaf; afterwards used as a fem. sing.; see **Foliage**.

FOIN, to thrust or lunge with a sword. (F.—L.) Obsolete. In Chaucer, C. T. 1054; and in Shak. *Merry Wives*, ii. 3. 24. Lit. 'to thrust with an eel-spear.' — *OF. foine, foisme*, an eel-spear. — *L. fuscina*, a three-pronged spear, trident (Littre).

FOISON, plenty, abundance. (F.—L.) Obsolete; but in Shak. *Temp.* ii. 1. 163; Chaucer, C. T. 4924 (B 504). — *OF. foison*, 'abundance'; *Cot.* — *Folk-L. fusinēm*, with short *u*; for *L. fusinēm*, acc. of *fusus*, a pouring out, hence, profusion; allied to *fusus*, pp. of *funder*, to pour; see **Fuse** (1).

FOIST, to intrude surreptitiously, or, to palm or put off. (MDu.) In Shak. *Sonnet* 123, l. 6. The sb. *foist* is a trick: 'Put not your foists upon me; I shall sell them'; Ben Jonson, *The Fox*. Act iii (last speech but 21). To *foist* was a term in dice-play, and meant to palm (or conceal in the fist), to introduce so as to fall as required; see Ascham, *Toxophilus*, ed. Arber, p. 54, and quotations in N. E. D. — *Dn. vuisten*, to take in the fist or hand (N. E. D.). — *Du. vuist*, the fist; cognate with *E. fist*. Cf. *Low G. fustjen*, to take in the fist (*Low G. fust*); spelt *vūsten* (and *vūst*) in Lillheu.

FOLD (1), to double together, wrap up. (E.) *ME. folden*; P. Plowman, B. xvii. 145, 176. *OMerc. faldun*; *AS. fealdan*, Grein, i. 286. + *Dan. folde*; *Swed. fälla*; *Icel. falla*; *Goth. falthan*; *G. falten*. B. Teut. type **falthan*. Allied to *Gk. δ-πλῆστος*, doubled; *πλῆστος* (for *πλάτ-ειν*), to form, mould; *Skt. pūla*, a fold (Macdonell). See **Plaster**. *Der. fold*, sb., *ME. folde*, a plait; -fold, in composition, as in *two-fold*, &c.

FOLD (2), (E.) The word *fold*, used as a sb., in the sense of sheep-fold, is not in any way allied to the verb *to fold*. It occurs as *AS. fald*, in John, x. 1; but this is contracted from an older form *falded*, also spelt *faldud, falded* (Sweet, O. E. Texts). Allied words are *Du. vualt*, *Low G. fual*, *EFries. fult, fold*, a dung-pit; *Dan. fald*, a sheep-pen (Frank).

FOLIAGE, a cluster of leaves. (F.—L.) **Foliage*, branching work in painting or tapestry; also leafiness; Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674. A *F.* word, but modified by the *L. foli-um*, a leaf; cf. *foliation*, in Sir T. Browne, *Cyrus Garden*, c. 3. § 11; *foliate*, in Bacon, *Nat. Hist.* § 293. — *MF. fuillage*, 'branched work, in painting or tapestry'; *Cot.* — *MF. feuille*, a leaf. — *L. folia*, pl. of *folium*, a leaf; later used as a fem. sing. — *Gk. φύλλον*, a leaf. See Curtius, i. 380. *Der. foliage*, ed.; also (from *L. folium*) *vūsten*, *at-ed*, *at-ion*, *fer-ous*; also *folio*, from the phr. *in folio*, where *folio* is the ablative case.

FOLK, a crowd of people. (E.) *ME. folk*; Chaucer, C. T. 2850 (A 2828). *AS. folc*; Grein, i. 461. *falk*; Dan. and Swed. *folk*; *Du. volk*; *G. volk*. Teut. type **falkon*, neut. ¶ *Lithuan. pilkas*, a crowd, *Russ. folk*, an army, were prob. borrowed from Teutonic at a very early date. *Der. folk-lore*.

FOLLICLE, a gland, seed-vessel. (F.—L.) **Follicle*, a little bag, purse, or bladder; Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674. — *F. follicule*, 'a little bag, pouch, husk'; *Cot.* — *L. folliculus*, a little bag, dimin. of *folia*, a pair of bellows, kind of bag.

FOLLOW, to go after. (E.) *ME. folwen, folowen*; Chaucer, C. T. 3260; P. Plowman, B. vi. 2. [The *w* is due to the *AS. g.*] *AS. folgian*, John, x. 27. We also find *AS. fylgan, fylgian, fylgan*; Grein, i. 360. + *Du. volgen*; *Icel. fylgia*; *Dan. følge*; *Swed. följa*; *G. folgen*. So also *OFries. folgia, folia*, *OSax. folgōn*. B. We also find *AS. fulgangan* (pt. t. *ful-ode*), with the same sense, but derived from *AS. ful*, full, and *gangan*, to go; and, in like manner, *OIIg. follegān*. Hence it is probable that the original sense was 'to go (or be) in full numbers, to go in a crowd, to accompany; and that it is a derivative of Teut. **fultoz*, full. See **Full**. Cf. *AS. fylstan*, to assist, *fultum*, assistance; both derivatives of *AS. full*, full. *Der. follow-ing, follow-er*.

FOLLY, foolishness. (F.—L.) *ME. folie* (with one *i*); Layamon, later text, 3024. — *OF. folie, folly*. — *OF. fol*, a fool; see **Fool**. **FOMENT**, to bathe with warm water, heat, encourage. (F.—L.) Which bruit [rumour] was cunningly fomented; Bacon, *Life of Hen. VII*, ed. Lumby, p. 22. l. 28. — *MF. fomentier*, 'to foment'; *Cot.* — *L. fomentāre*, *MF. fimentum*, contr. from **fomentum*, a warm application, lotion. — *L. fouere*, to warm; of unknown origiu. *Der. foment-er, at-ion*.

FOND, foolish. (E.) *ME. fond*, but more commonly *fanned*, Wyclif, *Exod.* xviii. 18. *Fanned* is the pp. of the verb *fonnen*, to act foolishly; thus *thou fannist* — thou art foolish; Coventry Myst. p. 36. *Fonnen* is formed from the sb. *fon*, a fool; of which the fuller form *fonne* is in Chaucer, C. T. 4087 (A 4089). Prol. of *Fries. fonne*, as the sb. answers to *EFries. fone, fōn*, a maid, girl, weakling, simpleton (Koolman). This form has a large number of variants, as *OFries. fanne, fonne, fonne, fone*, and appears to be ultimately the same word as *AS. fōmne*, *Icel. feima*, a virgin. See Notes on E. Etym., p. 102. *Der. fond-ly, -ness*; also *fond-le*, intransitive verb, to caress, used by Swift and Gay; also *fond-ling* (with dimin. suffix *-ling* = *-i-+ing*), Shak. *Venus and Adonis*, 220.

FONT (1), a basin of water for baptism. (L.) In very early use. *AS. fōnt, fōnt*, *Ælfric's Hom.* i. 422. — *L. fontem*, acc. of *font*, a fount; see **Fount**.

FONT (2), **FOUNT**, an assortment of types. (F.—L.) **Fount*, a cast or complete set of printing-letters; Kersey, ed. 1715. — *F. founte*, 'a casting of metals'; *Cot.* — *F. fountre*, to cast. See **Fount** (2).

FOOD, provisions, what one eats. (E.) *ME. fode*, P. Plowman, B. vi. 271. *AS. fōda*, *Alf. Hom.* ii. 396. Cf. *Icel. fæði, fæða*, food; *Dan. føde*; *Swed. föda*. [In English, the verb *fēdan*, to feed, is derived from the sb. *fēda*, food; not vice versa.] B. From *AS. *fōd-*, strong grade of *AS. *fad-*, corresponding to *Gk. φάω* in *φάειν*, to feed. From the *lg. root *pā*, to feed; whence *L. pā-nis*, bread, *pit-bulm*, food, and *pā-scere*, to feed. See **Pasture**. *Der. feed*, q. v. *fodder*, q. v.

FOOL (1), a silly person, jester. (F.—L.) *ME. fol*; Layamon (later text), 1442. — *OF. fol* (*F. fou*), a fool. — *L. full-em*, acc. of *folia*, a pair of bellows, wind-bag; pl. *folles*, puffed cheeks; whence the term was easily transferred to a jester, as in Late *L. follis*, a fool. Perhaps allied to *Ball* (1). *Der. fool-ish, -ry*. — *hardy* = *ME. fetterdi*, Ancren Riwe, p. 62 (see *hardy*); *-hurdiness*; *fool-cap*, paper so called from the water-mark of a fool's cap and heels used by old paper-makers; also *folly*, q. v.

FOOL (2), a dish of crushed fruit, &c. (F.—L.) From the sb. above; named like *trifle*. Florio has: '*Mantiglia*, a kind of clouted cream, called a *foole* or a *trifle* in English.'

FOOT, the extremity of an animal below the ankle. (E.) *ME. fot*; *pl. fet, feet*; Chaucer, C. T. 474, 475 (A 472-3). *AS. fūl*, pl. *fēt*, Grein, i. 419. *voot*; *Icel. fūtr*; *Dan. fod*; *Swed. fot*; *Goth. fūsus*; *G. fuss*. Teut. type **fūt* (consonant stem), corresponding to *lg. type *fōd*, with the variants **pod*, **ped*. Cf. *L. pēs*, foot, gen. *ped-is*; *Gk. ποῦς*, gen. *pod-ēs*; *Skt. pīd*, foot (gen. *pad-as*). *Der. Fetter, Fetlock, Feth*. Brugmann, i. § 578. *Der. foot*, verb; *foot-ball* (1424), -boy, -bridge, -fall, -guard, -hold, -man, -mark, -passenger, -rot, -rule, -soldier, -sore, -stalk, -stall, -step; also *foot-ing, -less*; also *fetter*, q. v. From the same source, *ped-al, -estal, -estrian, -iele*, bi-ped, quadruped, *exped-i-ite, im-pede, centi-pede*, &c.

FOOTY, paltry, insignificant. (E.) First in 1752; a variant of the older *foughty*, musty (N. E. D.). 'A mustie and foughtie taste in the wine'; Surflet, *Contraire Farme*, vi. 2. 731 (1600). From an *AS. form *fuktig*; answering to *Du. vochtig*, *Dan. fuktig*, *Swed. fuktig*, damp; from *AS. fūht*, damp, moist. Cf. *G. feucht*, damp. From Teut. base **fuk-*, as in *Icel. fjuka*, to drift as snow or dust (Frank).

FOP, a cockcomb, dandy. (E.) Shak. has *fops*, *G. Lear*, i. 2. 14; *fopped* (or *fobbed*) = befooled, *Oth.* iv. 2. 197; *foppish*, *G. Lear*, i. 4. 182; *foppery*, id. i. 2. 128. *ME. foppe*, a foolish fellow, Prompt.

Parv.; *fop*, Cov. Mysteries, p. 295; also *fobbe*, P. Plowman, C. iii. 193. (Not in AS.) Cf. *Efrics. foppen*, to jeer, banter; Du. *foppen*, to cheat, mock, prate; *fopper*, a wag; *fopperij*, cheating (= *E. foppery*); Low G. *fopp*, a lout; *foppen*, to befool (Berghaus). Der. *fopp-ish*, *-ish-ness*, *-er-y*, *fop-ling*. Cf. *fob* (3).

FOR (1), in the place of. (E.) The use of *for* as a conj. is due to such phrases as AS. *for-pām-be*, *for-by*—on account of; the orig. use is prepositional. AS. *for*, for; also, before that; the same word as AS. *for*, before that; for; Du. *voor*, for, before, from; Icel. *fyrir*, before, for; Dan. *for*, for; *for*, adv. before; Swed. *för*, before, for; G. *vor*, before; *für*, for; Gotl. *faura*, before, for. + L. *pro*, before; Gk. *pro*, related to *wapa*; Skt. *pra*, before, away. See **FORE**; and see below. Der. *for-as-much*, *for-ever*.

FOR (2), only in composition. (E.) *For-*, as a prefix to verbs, has usually an intensive force, or preserves something of the sense of *from*, to which it is related. The forms are: AS. *for-*, Icel. *for-*, Dan. *for-*, Swed. *för-*, Du. and G. *ver-*, Goth. *fra-* (rarely *fair-*). Skt. *para-*. The Skt. *para* is an old instrumental sing. of *para-*, *pari*; perhaps the orig. sense was 'away'; see **FROM**. B. The derived verbs are *for-bear*, *for-bid*, *for-fend*, *for-go* (spelt *forego*), *for-get*, *for-give*, *for-lure*, *for-sake*, *for-swear*. It is distinct from *fore*, though ultimately related to it; see **FORE**.

FOR (3), only in composition. (F.—L.) In *furclose* (misspelt *foreclose*) and *furfeit*, the prefix is French. See those words.

FORGE, *fodder*, chiefly as obtained by pillage. (F.—Low L.—Teut.) ME. *forage*, Chaucer, C. T. 2296 (F. 1422).—OF. *forage*, *forage*, *forage*, *forage*.—OF. *furrer*, to forge.—OF. *forre*, *furre* (F. *furre*), *fodder*, straw.—Low L. *fodrum*, a Latinised form of Teut. *fodrom*, the same as L. *fuder*; see **FODDER**. Der. *forage*, verb; *forager*, also *forer*, sometimes spelt *furray*, a Lowland Scotch form coined from ME. *forrier*, *forreyer*, a forager.—OF. *furrier*, a forger.—OF. *furrer*, to forge (above). *Furray* occurs in Barbour's Bruce both as sb. and verb; see *ibid.* l. 281, xv. 511.

FORAMINIFER, having small perforations. (L.) Modern and scientific.—L. *foramin-*, stem of *foramen*, a hole bored.—L. *forāre*, cognate with *FOR*, *q. v.*

FORAY, **FORRAY**, a raki for foraging; see **Forage**.

FORBEAR (1), to hold away from, abstain from. (E.) ME. *forberen*, Chaucer, C. T. 887 (A 885). AS. *forberan*; Grein, i. 316.—AS. *for-*, prefix; and *beran*, to bear. See **FOR** (2) and **BEAR**. Der. *forbearing*, *-ance*, a hybrid word, with F. suffix, *k. Lear*, i. 2, 182.

FORBEAR (2), an ancestor. (E.) Orig. Lowl. Scotch. 'His forbearis . . . of hale lynage'; Wallace, l. 21. 'Lit. *for-beir*, one who is (or exists) previously; from *for*, before; and the verb to be.' In Montgomery's Poems (Sc. Text Soc.), p. 211, the pl. *for-beir* rhymes with *liars* (liars). (Cf. *li. vorwerer*, a predecessor; from *vor*, before, and *weren*, to be.)

FORBID, to bid away from, prohibit. (E.) ME. *forbiden*, Chaucer, C. T. 12577 (C 643). AS. *forbīdan*; Grein, i. 316.—AS. *for-*, prefix; and *bidan*, to bid, command. See **FOR** (2) and **BID**. Cf. Du. *verbieden*; Goth. *forbīdan*; Dan. *forbyde*; Swed. *förbjuda*; G. *verboten*. Der. *forbidd-en*, pp. *forbidding*.

FORCE (1), strength, power. (F.—L.) ME. *force*, *force*, Chaucer, C. T. 7994 (U 512); Will. of Palerne, 1217.—OF. *force*.—Late L. *fortis*, strength.—L. *fortis*, strong; older form *fortis*. Allied to Skt. *bhrāt-*, large, great; and to E. **Borough**. Brugmann, i. §§ 566, 756. Der. *force*, verb; *force-ful*, *ful-ly*; *force-ible*, *-ible*, *-able-ness*; *force-less*, *force-ful*, *force-ful*. Also *fort*, *fort-itude*, *fort-ress*, &c.

FORCE (2), to stuff fowls, &c. (F.—L.) A corruption of *farce*. 'Farced, crammed, stuffed with a farce'; Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715. 'Farced, in cookery, a compound made of several meats and herbs'; id. ME. *forcen*. 'Antique the catte within als *forces* a gos'; [goose]; Reliq. Antiquae, l. 51.—F. *farcer*, to stuff; see **FARCE**. Der. *force-meat*, corruption of *farce-meat* or *farced-meat*.

FORCE (3) **FOSS**, a waterfall. (Scand.) A Northern word, as in Stock Gill Force, &c.—Dan. *foss*; Norw. *foss*; Icl. *foss*, formerly *furs*, a waterfall; Swed. *fors*. Cf. Swed. *forra*, *frusa*, to push.

FORCEPS, pincers. (L.) In Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715.—L. *forceps*, gen. *forceps*, pincers, tongs; so called because used for holding hot iron, &c. (Paulus Diaconus); for *formis*;—L. *formis*, hot; and stem *rip-*, from *capere*, to take hold. Der. *forceps-like*, *forceps-like*.

FORD, a passage, esp. through a river. (E.) ME. *ford*, also *fortis*; see P. Plowman, B. v. 576, and footnote. AS. *ford*; Grein, i. 317.—G. *ford*, *furd*. Teut. type **furdz*; allied to L. *port-us*, a harbour, O Welsh *(f)rit*, W. *rhod*, a ford. Also to *frith* (a. Brugmann, i. § 514. β. Extended from the weak grade (**for*) of AS. *foran*, to fare, go; see **FARE**. Der. *ford*, vb., *valde*.

FORE, in front, coming first. (E.) The adj. use, as in *fore feet*, is uncommon; but we find *fore fet*—fore feet, in Will. of Palerne, 384. The word is properly a prep. or adv., and in the former case

is a longer form of *for*. AS. *fore*, for, before, prep.; *fore*, *foran*, adv. See **FOR** (1). + Ollig. *fora*; Goth. *faura*. Cf. Gk. *wapos*, Skt. *puras*, in front, *purā*, formerly. Der. *for-m-er*, *q. v.*; *fore-most*, *q. v.*; and used as a prefix in numerous compounds, for which see below. Also in *for-ward* (= *fore-ward*), *q. v.* ¶ The old comparative of *fore* is *fur-ther*, *q. v.*

FORE-ARM (1), the fore part of the arm. (E.) A comparatively modern expression; first found in 1741. Merely made up from *fore* and *arm*. See **ARM** (1).

FORE-ARM (2), to arm beforehand. (Hybrid; E. and F.) In Dryden, tr. of Virgil's *Æneid*, vi. 1233. From *fore* and the verb to arm; see **ARMS**.

FOREBODE, to bode beforehand. (E.) In Butler, Hudibras, pt. ii. c. 3. 172; and Dryden, tr. of Virgil's *Æneid*, iii. 470. Compounded of *fore* and *bode*; see **BODE**. (Cf. Icel. *fyrirboda*; Swed. *förbuda*. Der. *fore-bode-r*, *-ing*, *ment*.)

FORECAST, to contrive beforehand. (E. and Scand.) See Chaucer, C. T. 1523 (B 4407). Compounded of *fore* and *cast*; see **CAST**. Der. *forecast*, sb., *-er*.

FORECASTLE, the fore part of a ship. (Hybrid; E. and L.) 'Forecastle of a ship, that part where the forecast stand'; Kersey's Dict., ed. 1715. Also in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. ME. *forcasted*, Destruction of Troy, 267. A short deck placed in front of a ship, above the upper deck, is so called, because it used in former times to be much elevated, for the accommodation of archers and crossbowmen. From *fore* and *castle*; see **CASTLE**. ¶ Commonly corrupted to *fo'c'sle* or *fo'c'sle*.

FORECLOSE, to preclude, exclude. (F.—L.) 'Foreclosed, barred, shut out, or excluded for ever'; Blount's Law Dict., ed. 1691; with a reference to 33 Hen. VIII. c. 39. It should rather be spelt *forclosed*. 'He foreclosed me fro all my kynsmen'; Caxton, Four Sons of Aymon, ch. xii. p. 289, l. 11.—OF. *forclous*, pp. of *forclorre*, to exclude.—OF. *for*, from L. *foris*, outside; and *clorre* < L. *claudere*, to shut. See **FORFEIT** and **CLOSE**. Der. *forclous-ur*.

FORFEAT, to date beforehand. (Hybrid; E. and F.) Merely a compound of *fore* and *date*. Todd gives an example from Milton, Reason of Church Government, b. ii. See **DATE**.

FOREFATHER, an ancestor. (E.) The pl. *forfadres* is in P. Plowman, C. viii. 134, where two MSS. have *forme fathers*, a fuller form. The ME. *forme* is the superlative of *fore*; see **FORMER**. Cf. Du. *voorvader*; G. *vorvater*; Icel. *forfarir*.

FOREFEND, to avert; see **FORFEND**.

FORE-FINGER, the first of the four fingers. (E.) In Shak. All's Well, ii. 2. 24. ME. *forfyngur*, Voc. p. 626, last line. From *fore* and *finger*. So also *fore-foot*; see under **FORE**.

FOREFRONT, the front part. (Hybrid; E. and F.) In the Bible (A.V.), 2 Sam. xi. 15. 'At a *foyr frount*'; Wallace, bk. ix. 831. See **FORE** and **FRONT**.

FOREGO (1), to relinquish; see **FORGO**.

FOREGO (2), to go before. (E.) Chiefly in the pres. part. *fore-going* and the pp. *fore-gone*—gone before, previous; Othello, iii. 3. 428. Cf. AS. *foregangan*, to go before; Grein, i. 321. Der. *forego-er*; see P. Plowman, B. ii. 18.

FOREGROUND, front part. (E.) Dryden speaks of 'the foreground of a picture'; see Todd's Johnson. From *fore* and *ground*. Cf. Du. *voorground*; G. *vorgrund*.

FOREHAND, preference, advantage. (E.) Used in several senses, and both as adj. and sb.; see Shak. Hen. V. iv. 1. 297; Troil. i. 3. 143; Much Ado, iv. 1. 51; 2 Hen. IV. iii. 2. 52. A difficult word; but the etymology is clearly from *fore* and *hand*. Der. *fore-hand-ed*; in the phr. 'a pretty forehanded fellow'; Beaumont and Fletcher. Scornful Lady, ii. 3 (last speech but 6).

FOREHEAD, the front part of the head above the eyes. (E.) ME. *forheed*; Chaucer, C. T. 154. Older form *forheued* (with *u*); spelt *vorheand*, Ancrén Riwe, p. 18. From *fore* and *head*. Cf. Du. *voorhoofd*; G. *vorhaupt*.

FOREIGN, out of doors, strange. (F.—L.) The insertion of the *g* is unmeaning. ME. *forein*, *foreyne*, Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. ii. pr. 2. 1. 18.—OF. *forain*, *foraine*, strange, alien; Cot.—Folk-L. **forānus*, for Late L. *forānus*, applied to a canon who is not in residence, or to a travelling peilard.—L. *forās*, out of doors; adv. with an acc. pl. form, allied to L. pl. *forās*, doors; also to L. *forum*, a market-place, and E. *door*. See **DOOR**. Der. *foreign-er*, Shak. K. John, iv. 2. 172.

FOREJUDGE (1), to judge beforehand. (Hybrid; E. and F.) In Levens. [The pp. *foriuged*, cited from Fabyan, vol. ii. an. 1400 (R.), has the prefix *for-*, not *fore-*.] Spenser has *forejudgement*; Mutopotmos, l. 320. From *fore* and *judge*. Der. *forejudge-ment*.

FOREJUDGE (2), **FOREJUDGE**, to deprive a man of a thing by the judgment of a court. (F.—L.) Still in use as a law-term, and quite distinct from the hybrid word *fore-judge*, to judge

beforehand. Better spelt *forjude*; indeed, Blount's Nomolexicon (1691) has: '*forjudged the court*, is when an officer of any court is banished or expelled the same.' The pp. *forjuring* is in the King's Quair, l. 21. = *f. forjurer*. 'to judge or condemn wrongfully, also to disinherite, deprive, dispossess of; Cotgrave. = *OF. for-*, prefix, out, outside; and *jurer*, to judge. The *OF. for-* is short for *for* < *L. foris*, outside. See *FORELOSE*, and *Judge*.

FOREKNOW, to know beforehand. (E.) Shaks. has *foreknowing*, Hamlet, i. 1. 134; also *foreknowledge*, Tw. Night, i. 5. 151. Chaucer has *forknowing*; cf. Boethius, l. v. pr. 6, l. 194. From *fore* and *know*. Der. *foreknow-ledge*.

FORELAND, a headland, cape. (E.) In Milton, P. l. ix. 514. ME. *forland*, Gawayn and Grene Knight, l. 699. From *fore* and *land*. Cf. Dan. *forland*; Du. *voorland*; G. *vorland*; Icel. *forlandi*, the land between the sea and hills.

FORELOCK, the lock of hair on the forehead. (E.) In Milton, P. l. iv. 302; Spenser, son. 70. From *fore* and *lock*.

FOREMAN, a chief man, an overseer. (E.) The expression '*foreman of the petty jury*' occurs in The Spectator, no. 122; and in Baret (1580), G 620. From *fore* and *man*. Cf. Du. *voorman*, G. *vormann*, the leader of a file of men; Icel. *fyrimadr*, *formadr*. Brugmann, i. § 518 (1).

FOREMOST, most in front. (E.) A double superlative, due to the fact that the old form was misunderstood. a. From the base *fore* was formed the AS. superlative adj. *forma*, in the sense of first; a word in common use; see Grein, i. 329. Hence the ME. *forme*, also meaning 'first'; see Stratmann. β. A double superlative *formest* was hence formed, as a by-form to the regular *formest*; cf. 'pat *formeste bebid*', the first commandment; Matt. xxii. 38. This became the ME. *formest*, both adj. and adv.; as in Will. of Palerne, 939. See examples in Stratmann. γ. Lastly, this was corrupted to *foremost*, by misdividing the word as *for-most* instead of *form-est*. Spenser has *formost*, F. Q. v. 7. 35. See **FORMER**. ¶ The Mæso-Gothic also has *formists*, a double superlative; the single superlative being *fruma*, cognate with Gk. *ἄρμωτος*, *ἄρμωτος*, first, from *ἄρμω*, before. Brugmann, i. § 518 (1).

FORENOON, the part of the day before noon. (Hybrid; E. and L.) In Shaks. Cor. ii. 1. 78. From *fore* and *noon*; see **NOON**.

FORENSIC, legal, belonging to law-courts. (L.) '*Forensal*, pertaining to the common-place used in pleading or in the judgment-hall' Bourn's Gloss., ed. 1674. *Forensic* and *forensal* are coined words, formed (with suffixes *-ic* and *-al*) from *L. forensis*, of or belonging to the *forum* or market-place or place of public meeting. = *L. forum*, a market-place, orig. a vestibule connected with *L. foris*, doors. See **FORUM**.

FORE-ORDAIN, to ordain beforehand. (Hybrid; E. and F.) See 1 Pet. i. 20 (A. V.). From *fore* and *ordain*.

FOREPART, front part. (Hybrid; E. and F.) In Acts, xxvii. 41; and in Livains. From *fore* and *part*.

FORERANK, front rank. (Hybrid; E. and F.) In Shaks. Hen. V. v. 2. 97. From *fore* and *rank*.

FORERUN, to run before. (E.) In Shaks. L. l. i. iv. 3. 380. From *fore* and *run*. Cf. Goth. *faurriun*, G. *vorrennen*. Der. *forerunner*, Heb. vi. 20 (A. V.); cf. Icel. *fyrr-rennari*, *furrennari*.

FORESEE, to see beforehand. (E.) In Shaks. Troil. v. 3. 64. AS. *forseon*; Grein, i. 322. = AS. *fore*, before; and *seon*, to see. + Du. *voorzien*; G. *vorsehen*. See **SEE**. Der. *foresight*, q. v.

FORESHIP, the front part of a ship. (E.) In Acts, xxvii. 30 (A. V.). AS. *forseip*; Voc. 166. 14. From *fore* and *ship*. + Du. *voorschip*.

FORESHORTEN, to shorten parts that stand forward in a picture. (E.) In Kersey's Dict., ed. 1715. From *fore* and *shorten*. Der. *foreshorten-ing*.

FORESHOW, FORESHEW, to show beforehand. (E.) In Shaks. Cymb. v. 5. 473. From *fore* and *show*.

FORESIGHT, prescience. (E.) ME. *foresiht*, *foresyght*; Prompt. Parv. p. 171. From *fore* and *sight*. See **FORESEE**.

FOREST, a wood, a wooded tract of land. (F.-L.) ME. *forest*, King Alisaunder, 3581. = *OF. forest*, 'a forest'; Cot. = Late *L. foresta*, a wood; *forestis*, an open space of ground over which rights of the chase were reserved. Medieval writers oppose the *forestis* or open wood to the walled-in wood or *parvus* (park). '*Forestis est ubi sunt feræ non inclusa; parvus, locus ubi sunt feræ inclusa*;' document quoted in Brachet, q. v. = *L. foris*, out of doors, abroad; whence *forestis*, lying open. Allied to *L. foris*, doors; see **FOREIGN**. Der. *forest-er*, contracted to *forster*, Chaucer, C. T. 117; and to *foster*, Spenser, F. Q. iii. 1. 17.

FORESTALL, to anticipate in a transaction. (E.) ME. *forestellen*, *forstallen*; P. Plowman, B. iv. 56, where we find: '*forstalleth my feires*' = anticipates my sales in the fair. Thus to *forestall*, orig. used as a marketing term, was to buy up goods by intercepting them on the way. The object was, to sell again in the market at a higher

price; see Kersey's Dict. From AS. *forsteal*, sb., obstruction, interception; see gloss. to Schmidt, A. S. Laws. In the Laws of Henry I (Thorpe's A. S. Laws, i. 586) we read that '*forstet est, si quis ex transverso incurrat, vel in via expectet et assallat inimicum suum*.' = AS. *for*, before; and *steal*, a stall, the occupying of a fixed position. See **FORE** and **STALL**.

FORETASTE, to taste beforehand. (Hybrid; E. and F.) In Milton, P. l. ix. 929. From *fore* and *taste*. Der. *foretaste*, sb.

FORETELL, to prophesy. (E.) ME. *foretellen*; P. Plowman, A. xi. 165. From *fore* and *tell*. Der. *foretell-er*.

FORETHOUGHT, a thinking beforehand, care. (E.) ME. *forthoght*, Cursor Mundi, l. 27661. [Shaks. has the verb to *forethink*; Cymb. iii. 4. 171; from AS. *foreþencan*.] From *fore* and *thought*.

FORETOKEN, a token beforehand. (E.) ME. *foretokne*; see Gower, C. A. i. 137; bk. i. 2812; spelt *fortaken*, Ormulum, 16157. AS. *foretācen*; Grein, i. 322. + Du. *voorteken*, a presage; G. *vorzeichen*. From *fore* and *token*; see **TOKEN**. Der. *foretaken*, verb.

FORETOOTH, a front tooth. (E.) ME. *foretooth*, pl. *foretoth*; in Le Bone Florence, 1609, in Ritson's Metrical Romances, and in P. Plowman, C. xxi. 386. AS. *foretoð*, pl.; Voc. 157. 30. From *fore* and *tooth*.

FORETOP, the hair on the fore part of the head. (E.) ME. *fortop*, Treatises on Popular Science, ed. Wright, p. 137, l. 230. The simple form *top* or *toppe* is in P. Plowman, B. iii. 139. See **TOP**. Der. *foretop-mast*.

FOREWARN, to warn beforehand. (E.) In Shaks. Wiut. Ta. iv. 4. 215. ME. *for-warnen*; Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 96, l. 15. From *fore* and *warn*; see **WARN**.

FORFEIT, a thing forfeited or lost by misdeed. (F.-L.) Properly a pp. as in 'So that your lif be noight *forfeten*.' Gower, C. A. i. 194; bk. ii. 1039. Hence ME. verb *forfeten*. P. Plowman, C. xxiii. 25; and the ME. sb. *forfetur*, *forfature*, Gower, C. A. ii. 153; bk. v. 780. = *OF. forfai*, *forfet*, *forfait*, a crime punishable by fine, a fine (Suppl. to Godfrey; cf. AF. *forfeit*, Laws of Will. I., § 1); also pp. of *forfaire*, orig. *forfaire*, to trespass, transgress. = Late *L. forisfactum*, a trespass, a fine; also pp. of *forisfacere*, to transgress, do amiss, lit. 'to act beyond.' = *L. foris*, facere, lit. to do or act abroad or beyond. = *L. foris*, out of doors; and *facere*, to do. See **FOREIGN**; and see **FAST**. Der. *forfeit*, vb., -ure, -able; and cf. *counter-feit*.

FOREFEND, FOREFEND, to avert, forbid. (Hybrid; E. and F.) In Shaks. Wint. Ta. iv. 4. 541. ME. *forfenden*, Wyclif, Job, xxvii. 31. An extraordinary compound, due to *L. for-* (as in *for-bid*), and *fend*, a familiar abbreviation of *defend*, just as *fence* (still in use) is a familiar abbreviation of *defence*. See **FOR-** (2) and **FENCE**. ¶ The spelling *forefend* is bad.

FORGE, a smith's workshop. (F.-L.) In Gower, C. A. i. 78; bk. i. 1087; hence ME. *forger*, to forge, Chaucer, C. T. 11951 (C 17). = *OF. forge*, a forge; whence *forgier*, to forge. = Folk-l. **fauirga* < **fauirga* (Schwan); for *L. fabrica*, a workshop, also a fabric. Cf. Span. *forja*, a forge, *forgiar*, to forge; mod. Prov. *fabreja*, *faureja*, to forge (Mistral). Thus *forge* is a doublet of *fabric*. Der. *forge*, vb., *forg-er*, *-er-y*. See further under **FABRIC**.

FORGET, to lose remembrance of, neglect. (E.) ME. *forgeten*, *forjeten*; Chaucer, C. T. 1916 (A 1914). AS. *forgetan*; Grein, i. 324; also *forgetan* (F. K. Texts). = AS. *for-*, prefix; and *gitan*, to get. See **FOR-** (2) and **GET**. Cf. Du. *vergeten*; G. *vergessen*. Der. *forget-ful* (which has supplanted AS. *forgetil*): *-ful-ly*, *-ful-ness*, *forget-me-not* (Palsgrave, p. 1024, l. 1).

FORGIVE, to give away, remit. (E.) ME. *forgiuen* (with *u = v*), *forgiuen*, *forgeuen*; Chaucer, C. T. 8402 (E 526). AS. *forġifan*; Grein, i. 323. = AS. *for-*, prefix; and *gifan*, to give. See **FOR-** (2) and **GIVE**. Cf. Du. *vergeven*; Swed. *forgifva*, to give away, forgive; G. *vergeben*; Goth. *fragiban*, to give, grant; Dan. *tilgive*, to forgive, pardon (with prefix *til* in place of *for*). Der. *forgiv-ing*, *forgiv-ness*.

FORGO, FOREGO, to give up. (E.) The spelling *forego* is as absurd as it is general; it is due to confusion with *foregone*, in the sense of 'gone before', from a verb *forego* of which the infinitive is little used. ME. *forġon*, Chaucer, C. T. 8047 (E 171). AS. *forġan*, to pass over; 'he *forġan* þæs huses duru' = he will pass over the door of the house; Exod. xii. 23. = AS. *for-*, prefix; and *ġan*, to go. See **FOR-** (2) and **GO**.

FORJUDGE, a better spelling of **Forejudge** (2), q. v.

FORK, a pronged instrument. (L.) ME. *forke*; the pl. *forkis* is in King Alisaunder, 1191. Chaucer has 'a forked bert' = beard, C. T. 272 (A 270). AS. *for*; Ælfric's Homilies, i. 430. = *L. furca*, a fork; of uncertain origin. Der. *fork*, vb., -ed, -ed-ness; -y, -iness; also *car-fax*, q. v. Brugmann, i. § 605 (3). ¶ The Du. *work*, Icel. *forkr*, F. *fourche* (whence *fourche-ette*) are all from *L. furca*.

FORLORN, quite lost, desolate, wretched. (E.) ME. *forlorn*, used by Chaucer in an active sense = quite lost; C. T. 11861 (F 1557). It is the pp. of ME. *forloren*, to lose entirely. AS. *forloren*, pp. of

forlōsau, to destroy, lose utterly; Grein, i. 328. — AS. *for-*, prefix; and *lōren*, pp. of *lōsan*, to lose, whence ME. *loru*, Chaucer, C. T. 3536. Cf. Dan. *forloren*, lost, used as an adj.; Swed. *förlorad*, pp. of *förlorea*, to lose wholly; Du. *verloren*, pp. of *verlieren*, to lose; G. *verloren*, pp. of *verlieren*, to lose; Goth. *fraliutan*, to lose. See **FOR-** (2) and **LOSE**. Der. *forloru hops*, in North's Plutarch, p. 309 (R.), or p. 372, ed. 1631, a vanguard; a military phrase borrowed from MDu. *de verloru hoop* — the forlorn hope (of an army); Kilian. Cotgrave has: 'Perdu, lost, forlorn, past hope of recovery. *Enfans perdus*, perdue, or the forlorn hope of a camp, are commonly gentlemen of companies.' For Du. *hoop*, see **HOPE** (2).

FORM, figure, appearance, shape. (F.—L.) ME. *forme*, King Alisaunder, 388; whence *formen*, *fourmen*, to form, id. 5687. — OF. *forme*. — L. *forma*, shape. — \sqrt{D} HER, to hold, maintain; cf. Skt. *dhr*, to bear, maintain, support; *dharman*, virtue, right, law, duty, character, resemblance. Brugmann, ii. § 72. Der. *form*, vb.; *form-al*, Sir T. More, Works, p. 125 f.; *al-ly*, *al-ism*, *al-int*, *al-ity*; *al-ion*, *al-ive*, cf. L. *formatus*, pp. of *formare*, to form, *de-form*, sb.; *form-u-a*, from L. *formula*, dimin. of *forma*; *ul-ar-y*. Also *con-form*, *de-form*, *in-form*, *per-form*, *re-form*, *trans-form*, *uni-form*, &c. ¶ **Form**, a bench, is the same word. See **F** *forme* in Cotgrave.

FORMER, more in front, past. (E.) First in latest text of AS. Gospels, Matt. xxi. 36 (ab. 1160). In Shak. Jul. Cas. v. 1. 80. Spenser has *formerly*, F. Q. ii. 12. 67. a. The word is really of secondary formation, and due to the mistake of supposing the ME. *formet* (now *foremost*) to be a single superlative instead of a double one; see this explained under **FOREMOST**. b. Just as ME. *form-et* was formed from AS. *forma* by adding *-et* to the base form, so *form-er* was made by adding *-er* to the same base; hence *form-er* is a comparative made from the old superlative *for-m-a*. Cf. L. *pri-mus*, first. y. We may therefore resolve *for-m-er* into *for* (—*for*), *-m-*, superlative suffix, and *-er*, comparative suffix. Der. *former-ly*.

FORMIC, pertaining to ants. (L.) First in 1671; chiefly used of 'formic acid.' Short for 'formic-acid' = L. *formica*, an ant. Brugmann, i. § 413 (8). Der. *chloro-form*.

FORMIDABLE, causing fear. (F.—L.) In Milton, P. L. ii. 649. Fisher has *formidable*; Works (E. E. T. S.); Ps. 38, p. 53, l. 27. — F. *formidabile*, 'fearful'; Cot. — L. *formidabilis*, terrible. — L. *formidare*, to dread; *formido*, fear. Der. *formidab-ly*, *formidableness*.

FORMULA, a prescribed form. (L.) In Kersey's Dict., ed. 1715. — L. *formula*, dimin. of *forma*, a form; see **FORM**. Der. *formula-ate*, *-ary*.

FORNICATE, to commit lewdness. (L.) The E. verb *fornicate* is of late use, appearing in the Works of Bp. Hall (K.); and first in 1552. It was certainly developed from the sb. *fornication* and *fornicator*, both in early use. Chaucer has *fornication*, C. T. 6886 (11302); and *fornicator* is in P. Plowman, C. iii. 191 (footnote). These are, respectively, OF. *fornication* and *fornicateur*; Cot. — L. *fornicatus*, pp. of *fornicare*, to seek a brothel. — L. *fornic-*, base of *fornix* (1) a vault, an arch, (2) a brothel. Perhaps allied to **FURNACE**; cf. OL. *forus*, L. *furnus*, an oven (of vaulted shape). Der. *fornication*, *fornicator*, explained above.

FORSAKE, to give up, neglect. (E.) ME. *forsaken*, Chaucer, C. T. 14247 (B 3437). AS. *forsacan*, Alfred's tr. of Orosius, i. 12, sect. 3. The orig. sense seems to be 'to contend strongly against,' to 'oppose.' — AS. *for-*, intensive prefix; and *sacan*, to contend, Exod. ii. 13. b. This verb *sacan* is a strong verb, cognate with Goth. *sakan*, to strive, dispute; and is represented in E. by the derived sb. *sake*. Cf. Dan. *forsage*, to forsake; Swed. *forsaka*; Du. *verzaken*. See **FOR-** (2) and **SAKE**.

FORSOOTH, in truth, verily. (E.) ME. *for sothe* — for the truth, verily; P. Plowman, B. iv. 2. — AS. *for*, for; and *sōðe*, dat. of *sōð*, truth. See **SOOTH**.

FORSWEAR, to deny on oath, esp. falsely. (E.) ME. *forswernen*, Prompt. Parv. p. 173; earlier *forswerien*, O. Eng. Homilies, i. 13, l. 11. AS. *forswerian*; Grein, i. 332. — AS. *for-*, prefix; and *swerian*, to swear. See **FOR-** (2) and **SWEAR**.

FORT, a stronghold. (F.—L.) In Hamlet, i. 4. 28. — OF. *fort*, 'a fort, hold'; Cot. — Late L. *fortis* (*domus*), strong (house). — L. *fortis*, strong. See **FORCE**. Der. *fort-al-ice*, q. v.; *fort-ify*, q. v.; *fort-i-tude*, q. v.; *fort-ress*, q. v. From L. *fortis* we have also Ital. *forte*, loud (in music), with its superl. *fortissimo*.

FORTALICE, a small outwork of a fort. (Late L. — L.) Rare; see Jamieson's Scottish Dict. Cf. OF. *fortelice*, a fortress; Span. *fortaleza*. — Late L. *fortilitia*, *fortilium*. See **FORTRESS**.

FORTIFY, to make strong. (F.—L.) In Shak. K. John, iii. 4. 10. — OF. *fortifier*, 'to fortify, strengthen'; Cot. — Late L. *fortificāre*. — L. *forti-*, decl. stem of *fortis*, strong; and *fic-*, from *facere*, to make. See **FORT**, **FORCE**. Der. *forti-fer*; *forti-fic-al-ion*, from Late L. pp. *fortificans*.

FORTITUDE, strength. (F.—L.) In Shak. Temp. i. 2. 154.

— F. *fortitude* (Littré). — L. *fortitudo*, strength; see 'spiritus fortitudinis' in P. Plowman, B. xix. 284. — L. *fortis*, strong. See **FORT**.

FORTH, forward, in advance. (E.) ME. *forth*, Chaucer, C. T. 858 (A 856). AS. *forð*, adv. (common); extended from *for*, before. + Du. *voort*, forward; from *voor*, before; G. *fort*, Mil.G. *voort*; to go, before. See **FOR**, **FURTHER**. Der. *forth-coming*, Shak. Tam. Shrew, v. i. 96. Also *forth-with*, in a poem of the 15th century called Chaucer's Dream, l. 1109, substituted for earlier *forth mid* = 'forth along with,' O. E. Hom. i. 117, l. 18; cf. also ME. *forthwith*, Gower, C. A. iii. 262; bk. vii. 5064.

FORTNIGHT, a period of two weeks. (E.) ME. *fourtenight*, (trisyllable), Chaucer, C. T. 931 (A 929). Written *fourtenight*, Rob. of Glouc. p. 533, l. 17; l. 11010. From ME. *fourten* = fourteen; and *nicht*, old pl. = nights. The AS. form was *feowerigne niht*; Laws of Ine, § 55. b. Similarly, we have *sevenight* = seven night; the phr. *sevenight niht* (= a week) occurs in Caedmon, ed. Grein, l. 1349. It was usual to reckon by *nights* and *winters*, not by *days* and *years*; see Tacitus, Germania, c. xl. Der. *fortnight-ly*.

FORTRESS, a small fort. (F.—L.) ME. *fortresse*, King Alisaunder, 2668. — OF. *forteresce*, a variant of *fortelisce*, a small fort (Burguy). — Late L. *fortilitia*, a small fort. — Late L. *fortis*, sb. *domus*, a fort. — L. *fortis*, strong; see **FORT**, **FORTALICE**.

FORTUITOUS, depending on chance. (L.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. [The ME. *fortuit*, borrowed from OF. *fortuit*, occurs in Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. v. pr. i. l. 58, in the Camb. MS.; see the footnote.] Englished, by change of *-us* to *-ous* (as in *arduous*, *strenuous*, &c.) from L. *fortuitus*, casual. — L. *fortis*, related to *forti*, decl. stem of *fortis*, chance (below). Der. *fortuitous-ly*, *-ness*.

FORTUNE, chance, hap. (F.—L.) In Chaucer, C. T. 1254 (A 1252); Cursor Mundi, 23710. — F. *fortune*. — L. *fortuna*. — L. *fortū-*, allied to *fortis*, decl. stem of *fortis*, chance, orig. 'that which is produced'; from *for-*, weak grade of *fer-*, as in Latin *fer-re*, to bear; cf. E. *bear*. — \sqrt{B} IERK, to bear; see **BEAR**. See **BRÉAL**. Der. *fortun-ate*, ME. *fortunat*, Chaucer, C. T. 14783 (B 3966), from L. pp. *fortunātus*; *-ate-ly*, *-ale-ness*; *fortune-less*, *-hunter*, *-teller*; from the same source, *fortu-it-ous* (above).

FORTHY, four times ten. (F.) ME. *fourty*, Chaucer, C. T. 16839 (G 1361). AS. *fourtig*; Grein, i. 296. — AS. *four*, four; and *-tig*, a suffix allied to *ten*; see **FOUR** and **TEN**. + Du. *veertig*; Icel. *fjörutíu*; Dan. *fyrti*; Swed. *fjortio*; G. *vierzig*; Goth. *fiurwīrtigun*. The Goth. *figis* is the pl. of *figis*, a decade; cf. G. *hexas*. Der. *forti-eth*, from AS. *feawertigōða*.

FORUM, the Roman market-place. (L.) In Holland, tr. of Pliny, bk. xxii. c. 6. § 2. — L. *forum*, a market-place, place for business; a forecourt; allied to *fortis*, doors; see **DOOR**. Der. *for-ense*, q. v.

FORWARD, adj. towards the front. (E.) ME. *forward*, adj. and adv.; but rare, as the form *forthward* was preferred. *Forward-adv.* occurs in Chaucer, C. T. Six-text, Group B, 263, in the Camb. MS., where the other 5 MSS. have *forthward*. AS. *forweard*, adj.; Grein, i. 322. — AS. *for*, before; and *-weard*, suffix; see **TOWARD**. Der. *forwards*, ME. *forwarde*, Maundeville, p. 61, where *-s* is an adv. suffix, orig. the sign of the gen. case (cf. Du. *voorwaerts*, G. *vorwärts*); *forward-verb*, Shak. i Hen. IV, i. 1. 33; *forward-ly*; *forward-ness*, Cymb. iv. 2. 342.

FOSSÉ, a ditch. (F.—L.) In Holland, tr. of Suetonius, p. 185 (R.); ME. *fos*, Koli. of Glouc., l. 179. — OF. *fosse*, 'any pit or hole'; Cot. — L. *fossa*, a ditch; — L. *fossa*, fem. of *fossus*, pp. of *fodere*, to dig. Brugmann, i. § 166. Der. *fossil*, q. v.

FOSSÉT, a spigot; the same as **FAUSET**, q. v.

FOSSIL, petrified remains of an animal, obtained by digging. (F.—L.) Formerly used in a more general sense; see Phillips' Dict., ed. 1706. — OF. *fossile*, 'that may be digged'; Cot. — L. *fossilis*, dug up. — L. *fossus*, pp. of *fodere*, to dig; see **FOSSE**. Der. *fossil-ise*, *fossiliferous*.

FOSTER (1), to nourish. (E.) ME. *fostrer*, Chaucer, C. T. 8098 (E 222). AS. *fostrian*, in a gloss (Leo); cf. *fōstring*, sb., a discipline, Pref. to St. Luke, i. 2 (Lind. MS.). — AS. *fostor*, *fōstor*, nourishment; Leo, p. 23; Grein, i. 335; Teut. type **fostrom*, for **fōd-rom*, neut.; allied to AS. *fōda*, food; see **FOOD**, **FODDER**. + Icel. *fōstr*, nursing; *fōstra*, to nurse, foster; Dan. *foster*, offspring; *fōstre*, *ofpfoster*, to rear, bring up; Swed. *foster*, embryo; *fōstra*, to foster. Der. *for-foster*; also (from AS. *fōstor*) *foster-brother*, *foster-child*, *foster-parent*.

FOSTER (2), a forester; see **FOREST**.

FOTHER, a load, cartload; a heavy mass. (E.) See Chaucer, Prol. 530. AS. *fōðer*, n.; A. S. Chron. an. 852 (Laud MS.), + MDu. *voeder*, Du. *voer*; OllG. *fudard*, G. *fuder*. Teut. type **fōð-rom*, n. From **fōð*, strong grade of **fap*, to grasp; see **FATHOM**.

FOUL, dirty, unclean. (E.) ME. *foul*, P. Plowman, C. xix. 54. AS. *fūl*, Grein, i. 358. + Du. *vuil*; Icel. *fúll*; Dan. *fui*; Swed. *fö*; Goth. *fals*; G. *fau*. Teut. type **fau-iz*; cf. Icel. *fúinn*, rotten; akin

to **Putrid**. Brugmann, i. § 113. **Der.** *foul-ly, -ness, -mouth-ed*; also *foul*, v.h.; *de-file*, q.v.

FOUMART, a polecat. (E.) Lowland Sc. *foumart*; Jamieson. ME. *foumart*, Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, B. 534; also *foumart*, *foumart*, as in Stratmann, s.v. *foul*. From AS. *fūl*, foul, stinking; and AS. *meard*, a marten. Thus it means 'foul marten'; see **Foul** and **Marten**.

FOUND (1), to lay the foundation of. (F.—L.) ME. *founden*, Wyclif, Heb. i. 10; P. Plowman, B. i. 64.—OF. *fouder*, to found.—L. *fundare* = L. *fundus*, foundation, base, bottom; cognate with E. *bottom*; see **Bottom**. And see **Fund**. **Der.** *found-er*, ME. *foundour*, Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 109; —*r-ess*; —*-at-ion*.

FOUND (2), to cast metals. (F.—L.) In Milton, P. L. vi. 518; and in Holland, tr. of Pliny, we find 'famous for metal-founding'; b. xxiv. c. 2; 'the excellent *founders* and imagers of old time', id. c. 8 (of Dædalus); 'the art of *founderie* or casting metals for images'; id. c. 7.—OF. *fondre*, 'to melt, or cast, as metals'; Cot.—L. *fundere*, to pour, cast metals; see **Fuse** (1). **Der.** *found-er*, *found-r-y* (= *found-er-y*), *-ing*, *font* (2) or *font*.

FOUNDER, to go to the bottom. (F.—L.) ME. *founden*, said of a horse falling; 'and *foundred* as he fell'; Chaucer, C. T. 2689 (A 2687).—OF. *founder*, chiefly in the camp. *founder* (obsolete) and *effounder*, to fall in (still in use), as well as in the sb. *founderie*, a place to founder in, a slough; see *fond* in Burguy, and *foundrière* in Hatzfeld. The sense seems to have been 'to sink in', and the deriv. is from F. *fond*, the bottom of anything.—L. *fundus*, the bottom; see **Found** (1). ¶ The form of the OF. verb should rather have been *founder*; the *r* is intercalated, as in *chausse* = *chaave*, hemp, from L. *canabius*; and may have been due to the influence of OF. *fondre*, to melt; see **Found** (2). We have similar instances in E. *part-ridge*, *tr-essure*, *cart-r-edge*, &c.

FOUNDLING, a deserted child. (E.) ME. *fundeling*, Will. of Palerne, 481; *fundling*, King Horn, 218.—AS. *fundl*, weak grade of *fundon*, to find; and *-lūg* = *-lūg*, double dimin. suffix. + Du. *vondeling*, similarly formed. See **Find**.

FOUNT (1), a spring, fountain. (F.—L.) In Shaks. Mens. iv. 3. 102; and Lucrece, 850.—OF. *font*, *font*, a fountain.—In *fontaine*, acc. of *font*, a spring. Brugmann; Addenda to vol. iv. **Der.** *fontain*, Spenser, F. Q. ii. 12. 60, from OF. *fontaine* (F. *fontaine*), which from Late L. *fontana*, *fontaine*-head; and see **Font** (1).

FOUR, twice two. (E.) ME. *fourer*, *fourer*, *four*, *four*, Layamon, 25, 194, 1902, 2092, 25398. Chaucer adds a final *e*, and treats it as a pl. adj. 'With *four* which holes in the trays' (C. T. 2141 (A 2139)). AS. *fourer*, Grein, i. 296.—OF. *fourer*, *fourer*, *fourer*, *four*; Icel. *firir*; Dan. *fire*; Swed. *fyr*; Du. *vier*; Goth. *fidur*; O.H.G. *for*, G. *vier*. + W. *pedour*; Gael. *ceithir*; O.Irish *ceithir*; L. *quatuor*; Gk. *τετρας*, *tetras*; dial. *microw*; Russ. *chetyre*; Lith. *keturi*; Pers. *chahār*; Skt. *chaturāśa*. Idlg. type + *getur*. **Der.** *four-fold*, *four-ed*, *square*; also *four-th* (AS. *feorþ*); *four-teen* (AS. *feower-tēn*); *four-teen-th*; also *four-ty*, q.v.

FOWL, a kind of bird. (E.) In ME. it signifies 'bird' generally. ME. *foul*, Chaucer, C. T. 190; earlier, *fugel*, *fowel*, Layamon, 2822. AS. *fugol*; Grein, i. 355.—Du. *voegel*; Icel. *fugl*, *fugl*; Dan. *fugl*; Swed. *fugl*; Goth. *fugls*; O.H.G. *fugol*; G. *voegel*. All from Teut. type **fuglōz*, m.; certainly for **fuglōz*, by dissimilation; the form *fuglas*, pl., occurs in Matt. xiii. 32 (Rushworth gloss); *fugles*, gen., in the Ksuri glossary, 1085; and cf. *fugol*, adj., flying. Thus it is from **fug*, weak grade of Teut. **fugan*, to fly. See **Fugleman** and **Fly**. Brugmann, i. § 491. **Der.** *foul-er* = ME. *fouler*, Wyclif, Prov. vi. 5; *foul-ing-piece*.

FOX, a cunning quadruped. (E.) ME. *fox*, also (Southern ME.) *vox*; P. Plowman, C. xxiii. 44; Owl and Nightingale, 817. AS. *fox*; Grein, i. 334.—Du. *vos*; G. *fuchs*. Teut. type **fukh*, masc. We also find Icel. *fau*, Goth. *fauhā*, fem., a vixen; Teut. type **fukā*. Both from a base **fukh*-. A suggested connexion with Skt. *puchkhān*, 'tail', is doubtful. **Der.** *fox-hound*, *fox-y*; also *fox-glove*, a flower = AS. *foxes glōfa*, Cockayne's A.S. Leechdoms, iii. 327 (cf. Norw. *veukaukde* = foxglove, from *rev*, a fox, also Norw. *revbjolla* (fox-bell), a foxglove; and prov. E. *fox-fingers*, a fox-glove). And see *vixen*.

FOY, a parting entertainment, given by (or to) a wayfarer. (Du.—F.—L.) 'Hoping . . . to give you a friendly foy' Howell, Letters, vol. ii. let. 12 (1634). = M.Du. *foy* (Du. *foyl*, [a]) 'banquet given by one at his parting from his friends'; Hexham. Prob. from F. *vois*, a way, journey; from L. *via*, a way; as suggested by Kilian. ¶ But Franck derives it from F. *foi*, from L. acc. *fidem*; because Late L. *fidē* occurs with the sense of 'payment'.

FRACAS, an uproar. (F.—Ital.—L.) Not in Johnson; borrowed from mod. F. *fracas*, a crash, din. = F. *fracasser*, to shatter; borrowed from Ital. in 15th cent. (Hatzfeld). = Ital. *fraccasare*, to break in pieces; whence *fraccasso*, a crash. = Ital. *fra-*, prefix, from *fra*, prep. amongst, short for L. *infra*, within; and *cassare*, to break. Imitated (or trans-

lated) from L. *interrumpere*, to break in amongst, destroy (Dier). The vb. *cassare* is from L. *quassare*, to shatter, intensive of *quater*, to shake. See **Quash**.

FRACTION, a portion, fragment. (F.—L.) ME. *fraction*, *fraction*; Chaucer, On the Astrolabe, ed. Skeat, prol. i. 51 (or 53). = OF. (and F.) *fraction*, 'a breaking; cf. L. *fractus*, pp. of *frangere*, to break (base *frag-*), cognate with E. *break*; see **Break**. **Der.** *fractional*; also (from pp. *fractus*) *fracture*; also (from base *frag-*) *frag-ile*, q.v., *frag-ment*, q.v.; and (from *frangere*) *frang-ible*, q.v.

FRACTIOUS, peevish. (F.; partly F.—L.) Not found in early literature; it is given in Todd's Johnson, without a quotation. A prov. E. word, *fratchous*, fratchious, as if from the North. E. *fratch*, to squabble, quarrel, clide with another; see E. D. D. Cf. ME. *fracheu*, to creak as a cart; 'Fracheu, as newe cartys'; Prompt. Parv. p. 175. Of imitative origin. β. But it also occurs (in 1725) in the sense of 'refractory', as if formed from *fraction*, in the (obscure) sense of 'dissension'; see N. E. D. See **Fraction** (above).

FRACTURE, a breakage. (F.—L.) In Minshew and G. Herbert's Poems, Repentance, last line.—OF. *fracture*, 'a fracture, breach'; Cot.—L. *fractūra*, a breach.—L. *fract-us*, pp. of *frangere*, to break; see **Fraction**. **Der.** *fracture*.

FRAGILE, frail. (F.—L.) In Shaks. Timon, v. 1. 204.—F. *fragile*, 'frail'; Cot.—L. *fragilis*, easily broken; from the base *frag-*, to break; see **Fraction**. **Der.** *fragil-ity*, **Doublet**, *frail*, q.v.

FRAGMENT, a piece broken off. (F.—L.) In Shaks. Much Ado, i. 1. 288.—F. *fragment*, 'a fragment'; Cot.—L. *fragmentum*, a piece; formed with suffix *-mentum* from the base *frag-*, to break; see **Fraction**. **Der.** *fragment-ary*, *-al*.

FRAGRANT, sweet-smelling. (F.—L.) 'The fragrant odor'; Sir T. More, Works, p. 1266 c.—F. *fragrant*, 'fragrant'; Cot.—L. *fragrantem*, acc. of *fragrans*, pres. pl. of *fragrare*, to emit an odour. Brugmann, i. § 665 (3). **Der.** *fragrant-ly*, *fragrance*.
FRAIL (1), easily broken. (F.—L.) ME. *frail*, *frile*, Wyclif, Rom. viii. 3; Chaucer has *fratler*, frailty; C. T. 12012 (C 78). = OF. *fraille*, 'frail, brittle'; Cot.—L. *fragilis*; see **Fragile**. **Der.** *frail-ty*, *-ness*.

FRAIL (2), a light basket for figs, &c. (F.—L.) Common in E. dialects; see E. D. D. ME. *frail*, Wyclif, Jerem. xxiv. 2.—OF. *freil*, also *freil*, a basket, usually of rushes, for figs and grapes (Godefroy). The older form is *freil*, whence *freil* by dissimilation = L. *flagellum*, a whip; but also a vine-shoot, whence *freil* by basket could conveniently be made. β. Verified by observing that both *freil* and *flagellum* had the peculiar sense of a certain measure of wax; thus Godefroy has 'quatre *seas* de chandele de cire'; and Ducange, s.v. *flagellum*, has 'unum *flagellum* cere, quorum sex clement pondeus libram'. Cf. Gk. *φραγέλιον*, for *flagellum*, in John ii. 15 (Atheneum, Mar. q. 1001).

FRAME, to form, construct. (E.) In Spenser, F. Q. iii. 8. 5. ME. *framien*, *framien*; *framien*, Havok, 441. AS. *framian*, to be profitable, to avail; also *framian*, *framian*, to promote, effect do; Grein, i. 339. Lit. 'to further'—AS. *fram*, from, strong, excellent; lit. 'surpassing'; or 'forward'. Cf. AS. *fram*, prep. from, away; see **From**. + Icel. *fráma*, to further; from *fram*, adj. forward; *fram*, adv. forward; and closely related to *frá*, from. β. The AS. adj. *fram*, excellent, is cognate with Icel. *fram*, Du. *vroom*, cf. *fram*, good; see Kluge. **Der.** *fram*, sb. = ME. *frame*, a fabric (Prompt. Parv.), also profit, Ormulum, 961; cf. Icel. *fram*, advancement; also *fram-er*, *fram-ing*, *fram-work*.

FRAMPOLD, quarrelsome. (Low G.) Obsolete. In Shaks. Merry Wives, ii. 2. 94. Spelt *frampold*, *frampold*, and explained as 'fretful, peevish, cross, forward' in Ray, Gloss. of South-County Words. Allied to prov. E. *rantipole*, a rumping child. β. The former part of the word is explained by E.Fries. *frante-pot*, *urante-pot*, a peevish man; from E.Fries. *franten*, *uranten*, to be cross; MDu. *urante*, to chide, Dan. *urante*, to be peevish; Dan. *urante*, peevish. (cf. also Dan. *vrampel*, warped; Low G. *vrampachigh*, morose (Lilbren); Low G. *frampe*, a coarse, violent man (Berghuis). More exactly the root is supplied by MDu. *wirpen*, to disorder and E. *frump*. The second element, viz. *-old*, *-ild*, *-art*, *-(p)art*, may have arisen from E.Fries. *pot*, a lot (a term of contempt), confused with E. *poll*, the head.

FRANC, a French coin, worth about 10d. (F.—G.) ME. *frank*, Chaucer, C. T. 13117 (B 1377).—OF. (and F.) *franc*; see Cotgrave. Short for *Francorum Rex*, on a coin of 1360 (Hatzfeld); see **Frank**.

FRANCHISE, freedom. (F.—G.) ME. *franchise*, freedom; Chaucer, C. T. 9861 (E 1987); Bkett, 1289. Hence the verb *franchisen*, *franchisen*, to render free, endow with the privileges of a free man; P. Plowman, C. iv. 114.—OF. *franchise*, privileged liberty.

—OF. *franchis*, stem of parts of the verb *franchir*, to frank, render free. —OF. *franc*, free; see **FRANK**.

FRANGIBLE, brittle. (L.) Rare; first in 1440. In Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674. —Late L. *frangibilis*, a coined word, from L. *frangere*, to break. See **Fraction**. Der. *frangibil-ity*.

FRANTON, a gay idle companion. (F.—L.) 'Franton, a gay idle fellow, see Heywood's Edw. IV, p. 45 [A. i. sc. 1]; Peele, i. 207 [Old Wives' Tale, near beginning.] Halliwell. See further in Nares; also Dodsley's O. Plays, iv. 60, vi. 179. Apparently from OF. *frangant*, one who infringes (law); orig. pres. pt. of OF. *fraindre*, *freindre*, to break; hence, to infringe.—L. *frangere*, to break. See **Fragile**. ¶ Perhaps somewhat confused with F. *fañant*, an idle fellow, lit. 'one who does nothing'.

FRANK, free. (F.—OHG.) In Spenser, Shepherd's Kal. Nov. 203.—OF. *franc*, free; Low L. *francus*, free.—OHG. *franko*, a Frank, free man. The Franks were a Germanic people. Der. *frank*, vb., -ly, -ness; *frank-incense*, q.v.; *franchise*, q.v.; *frank-lin*, q.v.

FRANKALMOIGN, the name of the tenure by which most church lands are held. (F.—OHG.; and L.—Gk.) In Blackstone, Comment, b. ii. c. 4. Spelt *frankalmoin* in Blount's Nomolexicon; lit. 'free alms'.—F. *franc*, free; and *almoine*, Anglo-F. variant of OF. *almoine*, mod. F. *aumône*, alms. See **FRANK** and **Almoner**.

FRANKINCENSE, an odoriferous resin. (F.—OHG. and L.) In Holland's Tr. of Pliny, b. xii. c. 14. ME. *frank encens*, Mandeville's Trav., p. 120.—OF. *franc encens*, pure incense. See *franc* in Cotgrave, who gives the example: 'Terre *franche*, mould, pure soyle, soyle of it self; a soyle without sand, gravell, or stones.' See **FRANK** and **Incense**.

FRANKLIN, a freeholder. (F.—OHG.) ME. *frankeleyn*, Chaucer, C. T. 333 (A 331); shortened to *franklen*, P. Plowman, C. vi. 64.—AF. *frankelēyn*, Langtoft, li. 212; Low L. *francalānus*, *franchilānus*; Ducange.—Low L. *francus*, free; see **FRANK**. β. The suffix is from OHG. -ling = G. and E. -ling, as in G. *freund-ling*, a stranger, and E. *dar-ling*; precisely as in *chamber-ling*.

FRANTIC, full of rage or madness. (F.—L.—Gk.) ME. *frenetik*, contr. form *frenetik*. Chaucer has *frenetick*, Troilus, v. 206; *frenetik* is in P. Plowman, C. xii. 6.—OF. *frenatique* (better *frenetique*, 'frantick'; Cot.—L. *phreneticus*, *phreniticus*, mad. = Gk. *φρενιτικός*, rightly *φρενικός*, mad, suffering from *φρενίς*, or inflammation of the brain.—Ck. *φρεν*, base of *φρεν*, the heart, mind, senses. See **Frensy**.

FRATERNAL, brotherly. (F.—L.) In Milton, P. L. xii. 26; Minshew, ed. 1627; and in Palsgrave. Altered to the L. spelling.—OF. *fraternal*, 'fraternal'; Cot.—Late L. *fraternālis*, substituted for L. *frāternus*, brotherly.—L. *frater*, cognate with E. *brother*; see **Brother**. Der. *fraternal-ly*; from the same source, *fraternity*, q.v.; *fratricide*, q.v.

FRATERNITY, brotherhood. (F.—I.) ME. *fraternitiē*, Chaucer, C. T. 366 (A 364).—OF. *fraternité*—L. *fraternitatem*, acc. of *fraternitas*—L. *frāternus*, brotherly.—L. *frāter*, a brother; see above. Der. *fratern-ize*—OF. *fraterniser*, 'to fraternize'; Cot.; -is-er, -is-at-ion (from *frāternus*).

FRATRICIDE (1), a murderer of a brother. (F.—L.) In Minshew, ed. 1627. This is the true sense; see below.—OF. *fratricide*, 'a murderer of his own brother'; Cot.—L. *frātrici-da*, a fratricide.—L. *frātri*, decl. stem of *frāter*, a brother; and -*cid-a*, a slayer, from *cadere* (pl. t. *ce-cidi*), to slay. See **Fraternal** and **Cessura**.

FRATRICIDE (2), murder of a brother. (L.) 'Fratricide, brother-slaughterer'; Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674.—L. *frātrici-dium*, a brother's murder.—L. *frātri*; and -*cidium*, a slaying; see above.

FRAUD, deceit. (F.—I.) ME. *fraude*; Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, i. 1. pr. 4. 1. 86.—OF. *fraude*, 'fraud, guile'; Cot.—L. *frāudem*, acc. of *frāus* (old form *frāus*), guile. Der. *fraud-ful*, -ful-ly, -less; *fraud-ulent*, from MF. *fraudent*, 'fraudent'; Cot., from L. *fraudentus*; *fraud-u-lent-ly*, -u-lence.

FRAGHT, to lade a ship. (Friesic.) 'If after this command thou *fraght* the court'; Cymb. i. 1. 120; 'The *fraghting* souls within her'; Temp. i. 2. 13. ME. *fraghten*, *fraghten*, chiefly used in the pp. *fraght*, Will. of Palerne, 2732; Chaucer, C. T., B 171 (see my note on the line). [The form *freight* was also used; see **Freight**.] From EFries. *frachten* (in comp. *be-frachten*); Low G. *vrachten* (Lübben); Du. *be-vrachten*; and cf. Swed. *frakta*, Dan. *fragte*, to freight or freight (from Friesic). From the sb. appearing as EFries. *fracht*, Low G. *vracht* (Lübben), Du. *vracht*, G. *fracht*, a load, cargo. See further under **Freight**.

FRAY (1), an affray. (F.—L.) 'There began a great *fraye* between som of the gromes and pages'; Berners, tr. of Froissart, v. i. c. 16 (K.). Short for *affray*, in the sense of 'brawl' or 'disturbance'. AF. *affray*, disturbance (Bozon). Formed, with prefix *a-* (F. *a-*, L. *ad*), from OF. *freier*, to rub (against); see **FRAY** (3). Cf. Ital.

frigare, 'to rub, to chafe with one' (Florio); and Span. *refriegar*, an affray, a skirmish.

FRAY (2), to terrify. (F.—L. and Teut.) In the Bible, Deut. xxvii. 26, Jer. vii. 33, Zech. i. 21. Short for *affray*, to terrify, whence the mod. E. *affraid*. See **Affraid**, **Frayer**.

FRAY (3), to wear away by rubbing. (F.—L.) Ben Jonson, Sad Shepherd, i. 2. 13, has *fraying*, in the sense of peel rubbed off a stag's horn. 'A deer was said to *fray* her head, when she rubbed it against a tree to renew it'; Halliwell.—OF. *freier*, MF. *frayer*, 'to grate upon, rub'; Cot.—L. *fricare*, to rub. See **Friotion**.

FREAK (1), a whim, caprice. (E.) 'The fickle *freaks* . . . Of fortune false'; Spenser, F. Q. i. 4. 50. This use as a sb., though now common, is unknown in ME. in the same sense. Perhaps closely allied to the once common adj. *freak*, in the sense of eager, quick, vigorous. 'Es nan sa *freak*', is none so eager; Cursor Mundi, 5198. And see *free* in Stratmann. AS. *frec*, bold, rash; Grein, i. 338. + Icel. *freakr*, voracious, greedy; Swed. *freak*, impudent, audacious; Dan. *freak*, audacious; G. *freak*, saucy; OHG. *freak*, greedy. Cf. Goth. *faihufrisks*, lit. fee-greedy, avaricious. (An obscure word.) Der. *freakish*, Pope, Wife of Bath, 91.

FREAK (2), to streak, variegate? (E.) 'The pansy *freak'd* with jet'; Milton, Lycidas, 144. Perhaps 'to streak whimsically'; from **Freak** (1). β. But cf. prov. E. *freak*, to mark with spots, to dapple; which is allied to **Freckle**.

FRECKLE, a small spot. (Scand.) Spelt *freckell* in Sir T. More, Works, p. 71. From a base *freak*, whence *freak-ell* and *freak-en* are diminutives. The latter is used by Chaucer, who has the pl. *frecknes*, *fraknes*, C. T. 2171 (A 2169).—Icel. *freakur*, pl. *freckles*; Swed. *fräkne*, pl. *fräkner*, freckles; Dan. *fregne*, pl. *fregner*, freckles. Cf. **Fleek**. Der. *freckle*, vb., *freckl-ed*, -y.

FREE, at liberty. (F.) ME. *fre*, Chaucer, C. T. 5631 (D 49). AS. *frēo*; Grein, i. 344. + Du. *vrj*; Goth. *frēis* (base **frjjo*); G. *frei*. β. Teut. type **frjjoz*; closely connected with Skt. *prīya*, beloved, dear, agreeable; and E. **Friend**. Cf. also W. *rhudd*, for (p) *rydd*, free. Der. *free*, vb., *free-ly*, -ness; freedom = AS. *frēo-dōm*; *free-booter* (see **Booty**); *free-hold*, -holder; *free-man*—AS. *frēmān*; *free-mason*, -mason-ry; *free-stone* (a stone that can be freely cut), a tr. of F. *Pierre franche*; *free-think-er*, -will. As to *freestone*, see Notes on King, Etym., p. 105.

FREEBOOTER, a rover, pirate. (Du.) Bacon, in his Life of Hen. VII, ed. Lumby, p. 129, l. 28, says that Perkin Warbeck's men were chiefly 'strangers born, and most of them base people and *free-booters*'. These strangers were mostly Flemings; see p. 112, l. 11, &c. In a letter dated 1597, in the Sidney State Papers, li. 78, is a mention of 'the *freebutlers* of Flushing'; Todd's Johnson.—Du. *vrjbutler*, a freebooter.—Du. *vrjbutten*, to rob, plunder.—Du. *vrjbut*, plunder, lit. 'free booty'. The Du. *vrj* is cognate with E. *free*; and *but* is allied to *booty*. See **Free** and **Booty**. Doubtful, *filibuster*, q.v.

FREEZE, to harden with cold, to be very cold. (G.) ME. *fresen*, *fresen*; P. Plowman, C. xiii. 192. AS. *frēosan*, Grein, i. 347; pp. *frōren*. + Icel. *frjósa*; Swed. *frysja*; Dan. *frysje*; Du. *vrizen*; G. *frieren*; OHG. *fresan*. Teut. type **fresom*. + L. *prūrre*, to itch, orig. to burn; cf. *pruina*, hoar-frost, *prūna*, a burning coal; Skt. *plōsha*, a burning. From α *PREUS*, to burn; whence the Teutonic base **FREUS**, appearing in Goth. *frus*, frost, as well as in the words above. Der. *frus-ly*, q.v., *fróre*, q.v.

FREIGHT, a cargo. (F.—OHG.) ME. *freight* (1463); 'freight or huyr', i. e. hire, Caxton, Golden Legend; St. Giles, § 3. *Freighted* occurs in North's Plutarch; see Shakespeare's Plutarch, ed. Skeat, p. 16, l. 3. Apparently an altered spelling of OF. *frēt*, 'the freight of a ship, also the hire that's paid for a ship'; Cot.—OHG. *frēht*, earnings, hire (supposed to be the same word as G. *fracht*, a cargo). β. The OHG. *frēht* is thought to represent an OHG. type **fra-ahhtiz*; from *fra-*, prefix (see **Fret** (1)), and **ahhtiz* > AS. *āht*, acquisition, property, from *agan*, to own. See **Own** (1). Der. *freight*, vb., *freight-are*.

FRENZY, madness, fury. (F.—L.—Gk.) ME. *frenesye* [not *frenesye* as in Tyrwhitt], Chaucer, Troil. i. 727; P. Plowman, C. xxii. 85.—OF. *frenaisie* (better *frenesie*), 'frenzie'; Cot.—L. *phrenēsis*. —Late Gk. *φρενίσις*, equivalent to Gk. *φρενίτις*, inflammation of the brain.—Gk. *φρεν*, base of *φρεν*, the midriff, heart, senses. Der. *frantic*, q.v.

FREQUENT, occurring often, familiar. (F.—L.) 'How *frequent* and familiar a thyng'; Sir T. Elyot, Governour, b. iii. c. 7, § 2. 'Frequently in his mouth'; id. b. i. c. 22.—MF. *frequent*, omitted by Cotgrave, but given in Sherwood's Index.—L. *frequentem*, acc. of *frequens*, crowded, crammed, frequent; pres. part. of a lost verb **frēquere*, to cram, closely allied to *farcire*, to cram, and from the same root. See **Faree**. Brugmann, ii. § 713. Der. *frequent-ly*, -ness, *frequent-y*; also *frequent*, vb. < MF. *frequentier*, 'to frequent'; Cot. < L. *frequentāre*; *frequent-at-ion*, -at-ive.

FRESCO, a painting executed on plaster while fresh. (Ital. — OHG.) See *Fresco* in Kersey's Dict., ed. 1715. — Ital. *fresco*, cool, fresh. — OHG. *frisc* (*G. frisch*), fresh. See **FRESH**.

FRESH, new, recent, vigorous. (E. and F. — OHG.) ME. *fresh*, *fresh*. 'ful *fresh* and new.' Chaucer, C. T. 367 (A 365). — OF. *frax*, *frax* (*fr. fresche*), fresh. — OHG. *frise* (above). B. Also *farsch*, *farsch*; spelt *farse* (= *farshe*), Rob. of Glouc. p. 397, l. 18187; also *vers* (= *fers*), O. Eng. Homilies, i. 175, l. 248; representing AS. *fars*; 'ne *fars* ne mersc' = neither fresh water nor marsh; Ancient Laws, ed. Thorpe, i. 184, l. 8. — Icel. *farskr*, fresh; Du. *versch*; G. *frisch*; OHG. *frisc*. γ. Teut. type **friskaz*. Allied to Lith. *prākas*, sweet, unsoured, i.e. unclavoured (applied to bread); Russ. *friskuii*, fresh. Der. *fresh-ly*, *-ness*, *-en*, *-man*; also *fre h-et*, a small stream of flowing water, Milton, P. R. ii. 345. See **FRIAT**, **Fresco**.

FRET (1), to cat away. (E.) ME. *freten*, a strong verb; Chaucer, C. T. 2070 (A 2068). AS. *fretan*, pt. t. *fret*; Grein, i. 340. Contracted from **fra-etan*, as is clearly shown by the Gothic form; from Teut. *fra-*, intensive prefix, and *etan*, to eat. — Swed. *fåta*, to corrode; Du. *vreten* (*ver-eten*); G. *fressen* (*ver-essen*); Goth. *frailtan*, from *fra-*, intensive prefix, and *itan*, to eat. See **FOR** (2) and **EAT**. Der. *fret-ful*, Shaks. 1 Hen. VI. iii. 2. 403; *-ful-ly*, *-fulness*; *fret-ting*. ¶ The strong pp. occurs in Levit. xiii. 55, in the form *fret*; contr. from the ME. strong pp. *freten*, *frette*; see Chaucer, C. T. 4895 (B 475).

FRET (2), to ornament, variegate. (F.) ME. *fretten*, to adorn with interlaced work, esp. with gold or silver embroidery. 'Fyoles *fretted* with flores and flez of gold, pilvers [cups] adorned with flowers and fleeces of golde,' Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, l. 1476; cf. P. Plouman, A. ii. 11. — OF. *fretre*, to adorn; from *fretre*, an (interlaced) fret (in heraldry, *F. frette*). See **FRET** (3). ¶ It can hardly have been influenced by AS. *frætuan*, to adorn, as this would become ME. *frætwen*, *frætwen*; see Matt. xii. 44 (AS. version). Der. *fret-work*.

FRET (3), a kind of grating. (F. — L. or G.) A term in heraldry, meaning 'a bearing composed of bars crossed and interlaced.' See explanation in Minshew, ed. 1627. Kersey, ed. 1715, has: 'in heraldry, a bearing wherein several lines run crossing one another.' — OF. *frete*, *F. frette*, a fret. Cotgrave gives '*frette*, fretty, a term of blazon [heraldry].' According to Diez, *frettes*, pl., means an iron grating. Roquefort gives: '*fretre*, to cross, interlace.' Cf. Span. *fretes*, 'frets, narrow bands of a shield, a term in heraldry' (Meadows); from a sing. *frete*. β. Of doubtful origin. According to Diez, from a Late L. type **ferritta*; from L. *ferrum*, iron; cf. Ital. *ferriata*, a grate of iron (Florio). Another suggestion (also doubtful) is to derive it from OSax. *feter-*, in *feter-ōs*, pl., fetters, AS. *feter*, a fetter. See Körtling, §§ 3700, 3715. Der. *fret-ly*.

FRET (4), a stop on a musical instrument. (F. — L.) In Shaks. Tam. Shrew, ii. 150. A *fret* was a stop such as is seen on a guitar, to regulate the fingering; formed by thin pieces of metal or wires running like bars across the neck of the instrument; see Levison. I take it to be a particular use of OF. *frete*, a ferrule; or 'the iron band or hoop that keeps a wooden tool from riving'; Cot. Cf. Ital. *ferretti*, little irons, tags for points (Florio). Perhaps the same word as the above; but this is doubtful.

FRIABLE, easily crumbled. (F. — L.) In Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. iii. c. 23, § 5. — MF. *friable*, 'bruisable, easie to be broken'; Cot. — L. *friabilis*, easily crumbled. — L. *frīare*, to rub, crumble. Der. *friable-ness*, *friabil-i-ty*.

FRIAR, a member of a religious order. (F. — L.) ME. *frere*, Chaucer, C. T. 208; Rob. of Glouc. p. 530, l. 10939. — OF. *frere*, *frere*. — L. *frāter*, acc. of *frāter*, cognate with E. *brother*; see **BROTHER**. Der. *frīar-y*.

FRIBBLE, to trifle. (Flem. — Du.) 'Than those who with the stars do *fribble*,' Butler, Hudibras, pt. i. c. 3. l. 36; and see Spectator, no. 288. 'To *fribble* away is to waste foolishly and triflingly.' — W. Flemish *fribbelen*, *wirbelen*, to rub between the finger and thumb (as a thread), to roll together by rubbing (De Ro); cf. Low G. *wirbelen*, to rub between the fingers, to rub away. (Hence, to twiddle, to trifle.) Frequentative of Du. (and Fries.) *wrijven*, to rub, rub with the hand, rub away, grind (pt. t. *veerf*, pp. *geveuren*); G. *reiben*, to rub.

FRICASSEE, a dish made of fowls. (F. — L.?) 'A dish made by cutting chickens or other small things in pieces, and dressing them with strong sauce.' Todd's Johnson. 'Soups, and olios, *fricassees*, and ragouts,' Swift, Tale of a Tub, § 7; id. — F. *fricasser*, a *fricasse*; 'any meat fried in a panne,' Cot.; fem. pp. of *fricasser*, to fry, also, to squander money. Of unknown origin (Brachet). ¶ Perhaps a derivative of *frigare*, to fry; with *c* inserted by a fancied connexion with *fricare*, to rub; cf. Körtling, § 3990. We once had *fricasy* in the sense of rubbing; as in '*fricasyes* or rubbings,' Sir T. Elyot, Castel of Helth, b. ii. c. 32.

FRICTION, rubbing, attrition. (F. — L.) 'Hard and vehement *friction*;' Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xxviii. c. 4. — F. *friction*, 'a friction, or frication'; Cot. — L. *frictiōnem*, acc. of *frictio*, a rubbing. — L. *fric-*

tus, usual pp. of *fricāre*, to rub; allied to *frīare*, to crumble. Der. *friction-wheel*; cf. *friable*.

FRIDAY, the sixth day of the week. (E.) ME. *Friday*, Chaucer, C. T. 1536 (A 1534). AS. *frīge-dæg*; rubric to S. Mark, xi. 11. — AS. *Frige*, gen. case of *Frige*, the wife of Woden (considered as the goddess of love) and *dæg*, a day; see Grein, i. 349. — ¶ *PREL*, to love; see **FRIEND**. (Cf. Icel. *frídagur*, Friday, OHG. *Frītag*, *Frītag*, Friday. The Teut. type of AS. *Frige* is **frījā*, fem. of **frījaz*, dear, beloved, 'free'; Skt. *prīyā*, wife, loved one. Brugmann, i. § 309 (2). See **FREE**, **FRIEND**. ¶ AS. *Frige dæg* was meant to translate L. *dies Veneris*.

FRIEND, an intimate acquaintance. (E.) ME. *freind*, *freond*; Ormulum, 443, 1609, 17960. AS. *frēand*; Grein, i. 346. Orig. pres. pt. of *frēon*, *frēagan*, to love; so that the sense is 'loving'; id. 345. — Du. *vrind*, a friend; cf. *wriven*, to court, woo; Icel. *frændi*, a kinsman, from *frjá*, to love; Dan. *frænde*, Swed. *frände*, a kinsman; Goth. *frījunds*, a friend, pres. pt. of *frījōn*, to love; G. *freund*, a friend; OHG. *frīunt*. — ¶ *PREL*, to love; cf. Skt. *prī*, to love. Der. *friendly* (AS. adv. *frēundlice*), *-liness*, *-less* (AS. *frēundless*), *-less-ness*, *-ship* (AS. *frēondscipe*).

FRIEZE (1), a coarse woollen cloth. (F. — Du.) Palsgrave (1530) has: 'Fryse, rough cloth, drap frie.' Cf. 'a gowne of gene *fryse*,' in 1418; Fifty lb. E. Wills, ed. Furnivall, p. 37, l. 1. 'Panni lanei de *Frise*;' Earl of Derby's Expeditions, 1390–3, p. 286, l. 25. 'Woven after the manner of deep, *fryze* rugges;' Holland's tr. of Pliny, b. viii. c. 48. — MF. *frise*, *frize*, 'frise'; Cot. It also gives *drap de frise* as an equivalent expression; lit. cloth of Friesland. — Du. *Vriesland*, Friesland; *Vrie*, a Frieslander. ¶ The ME. *Frise*, meaning 'Friesland,' occurs in the Roman of the Rose, 1093. Similarly, the term 'cheval de Frise' means 'horse of Friesland,' because there first used in frieze warfare.

FRIEZE (2), part of the entablature of a column. (F. — L.) In Shaks. Macb. i. 6. 6. — MF. *frize* ' (in architecture) the broad and flat band, or member, that's next below the cornish [cornice], or between it and the architrave; called also by our workmen the *frize*;' Cot. Cf. Span. *friso*, a frieze, Ital. *fregio*, 'a fringe, lace, border, ornament, or garnishment;' Florio. Whether F. *frise* is from Ital. *fregio* is not clear. The source is L. *Phrygium* (*opu*), Phrygian work; cf. *Phrygium chlamydem*, embroidered cloak. Att. iii. 484.

FRIGATE, a large ship. (F. — Ital.) In Cotgrave; spelt *frigat* in Hakluyt, Voy. iii. 665 (last line). — MF. *fragate*, 'a frigate, a swift pinnace'; Cot. — Ital. *fregata*, 'a frigate, a spiall ship;' Florio. ¶ Of uncertain origin; Diez supposes it to stand for **fargata*, a supposed contracted form of *fabricata*, i.e. constructed, from *fabricare*, to build; but this explanation is not now accepted. Der. *frigat-on* (Ital. *fregatone*), *frigate-bird*.

FRIGHT, terror. (F.) ME. *frygt*; Seven Sages, ed. Wright, 948. It stands for *fyr3t*, by the shifting of *r* so common in English, as in *bride*, *bird*, *brimstone*, &c. (ONorthumb. *fyrhto*, Matt. xxviii. 4; AS. *fyrhto*, *fyrhta*, fright; Grein, i. 362. Cf. *fyrht*, timid; *ufyrhtan*, to terrify. — OSax. *forhta*, fright; Goth. *faurhtei*, fright; *faurhtjan*, to fear; G. *furcht*, OHG. *forhta*, *fororta*, *forahta*, fright; G. *furchten*, to fear. Allied to OSax. *for h*, OHG. *foraht*, Goth. *faurhts*, timid, fearful. Der. *fright*, verb (later form *fright-en*); Shaks. uses the form *fright* only; *fright-ful*, Rich. III. iv. 4. 169; *-ful-ly*, *-fulness*.

FRIGID, cold, chilly. (L.) 'The *frigid* region;' Chapman, The Ball, A. iv. sc. 2 (Lamont). *Frīgidity* is in Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. ii. c. 1, § 4. — L. *frigidus*, cold. — L. *frīgēre*, to be cold. — L. *frigus*, sb. cold. — Gk. *ψύχος*, cold; see Brugmann, i. § 875. Der. *frigid-ly*, *-ness*, *-i-ty*.

FRILL, a ruffle on a shirt. (Low G.) In Ash's Dict., ed. 1775. The N.E.D. quotes 'that can *fril* and paint herself' (1574); and 'their flaunting ruffles, their borrowed *frilles*' (1591). Of Teutonic (prob. Low G.) origin; but insufficiently recorded. Represented by W. Flem. *frul*, *frulle*, a wrinkled plait, wrinkled fold in a small shred or band; De Boe cites '*frullen* round the bottom of a dress; and 'sleeves with *frullen*.' Another trace of it occurs in Swed. dial. *fräll*, *froll*, a wrinkled or curled strip, as on a woman's cap, whence *fryllig*, wrinkled. This points to a Teut. **frulle*, a frill, whence a verb **fryllan*; so that the E. form *frill* appears to be verbal.

FRINGE, a border of loose threads. (F. — L.) Palsgrave has: 'Fring, *frenge*.' Chaucer has *frenges*, pl.; Ho. of Fame, iii. 228. — OF. *frenge*, *fringe* (Supp. to Godefroy); F. *frange*. Cot. has: 'Frang, fringe.' The Wallachian form (according to Cibac) is *frimbie*, which stands for **fimbrie*, by a transposition of *r*, for greater ease of pronunciation; cf. F. *brébis* from L. *ueruicem*. — L. *fimbria*, fringe; chiefly in the pl. *fimbriae*, curled ends of threads, fibres. Brugmann, i. § 875. See **FIBRE**. Der. *fringe*, verb, *fringed*, Temp. i. 2. 408; *fring-y*.

FRIPPERY, worn out clothes, trifles. (F. — L.) 'Some *frippery* to hide nakedness;' Ford, Fancies Chaste and Noble, A. i. sc. 1 (R.).

Shak. has it in the sense of an old-clothes' shop; Temp. iv. 225. — MF. *friperie*, 'a friperie, broker's shop, street of brokers, or of frippers'; Cot. — MF. *fripier*, 'a fripper, or broker; a mender or trimmer up of old garments, and a seller of them so mended'; id. — OF. *fraps* (also *ferpe*, *felpe*), frayed out fringe, rag, old clothes (Godefroy). Prob. from *L. fibra*, a fibre; Körtling, § 3224.

FRISK, to skip about. (F. — OHG.) In Shak. Wint. T. i. 2. 67. A verb formed from the adj. *frisk*, which occurs in Cotgrave. — MF. *frisque*, 'friske, lively, jolly, blithe, brisk, fine, spruce, gay'; Cot. — OF. *frisque*, North. variant of *frische*, lively, alert (Godefroy); cf. 'Fresshe, gorgeous, gay, *frisque*, Palsgrave, p. 313; Walloon *frisque*, a gay girl (Sigart). — OHG. *frisc*, G. *frisch*, fresh, brisk, lively; see **FRESH**. Cf. Norm. dial. *frisquet*, frisky (whence E. *frisky*); Moisy. Der. *frisk-y*, equivalent to the old adj. *frisk*; *frisk-i-ly*, *i-ness*; *frisk-et*, a printer's term for a light frame often in motion.

FRITH (1), an enclosure, forest, wood. (E.) It occurs as a place-name in Chapel-le-Frith, Derbyshire, and is common in Kent in the names of woods; but is obsolete. Drayton has: 'Lent in the lofty *frith* and in the mossy fell', Polyolbion, song 17. ME. *frith*, peace, Layamon, l. 2549; Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 90; also in the sense of enclosed land, enclosure, park for hunting, forest, wood; thus in Layamon, 1432, where the older MS. speaks of hunting in the king's *frith* [frith], the later MS. speaks of hunting in the king's *park* [parc]. See numerous examples in Mätzner, and cf. AS. *frith-gæard*, an enclosed space, lit. 'peace-yard' or 'safety-yard', for which see Thorpe, Anc. Laws, ii. 208; also MSwed. *frithgärd*, an enclosure for animals (Ihre). AS. *frith*, peace; *freobu*, *freobu*, *fridu*, peace, security, asylum; Grein, i. 343, 347, 348. + Icel. *frithr*, peace, security, personal security; Dan. *fred*; Swed. *fred*, MSwed. *frid*. Cf. Du. *rede*, peace, quiet; G. *frieden*. Tent. type **frithuz*. From **fri-*, base of **fri-juz*, free; see **FREE**. ¶ The ME. *frith* sometimes means 'wooded country'; this may be a different word; viz. from AS. *gefrith* (Birch, Cart. Sax. iii. 120). Borrowed forms are W. *fridd*, park, forest; Irish *frith*, a wild mountainous place; Gael. *frith*, a forest for deer.

FRITH (2), **FIRTH**, an estuary. (Scand.) ME. *frith*, Harbour's Bruce, xvi. 542, 547. — Icel. *fjörðr*, pl. *fjörðir*, a firth, bay; Dan. *fjord*; Iwed. *fjurd*. Teut. type, **ferbuz*; Noreen, § 139. Allied to *L. vortus*, a haven; see **FORD**. (Not connected with *L. fretum*.)

FRITILLARY, a genus of lilaceous plants. (L.) In Phillips, d. 1706. Called *Fretellaria* in Bacon, Essay 46 (Of Gardens). So called because chequered markings on the corolla were associated with a *frutillus*, which (according to Gerard) was by some supposed to mean a chessboard. Englished from Late L. *frutillaria*, coined from *L. frutillus*, a dice-box.

FRITTER (1), a kind of pancake. (F. — L.) Spelt *frytoure* in Prompt. Parv. Cotgrave has: 'Friteau, a fritter.' But the E. word after answers to OF. *friture*, a frying, a dish of fried fish. Both *ritena* and *friture* are related to OF. *frit*, fried. — L. *fritius*, fried, pp. of *frigere*, to fry. See **FRY** (1). Der. *fritter*, vb., to reduce to slices, waste.

FRITTER (2), a fragment. (F. — L.) 'One that makes fritters of English'; Merry Wives, v. 5. 151 [but this may belong to the word above]. Johnson has: 'Fritter, a fragment, a small piece'; but its examples from Bacon and Butler are wrong, as the reading is *litters* in both. Pope has the verb *fritter*, to break into fragments, wice; see Duncian, l. 278, iv. 56. — OF. *freture*, *frature*, a fracture, a fragment (Godefroy). — L. *fractura*, a breaking; from *fract-*, pp. tem of *frangere*, to break. See **FRACTURE**, **BREAK**.

FRIVOLOUS, trifling. (L.) In Shak. Tam. Shrew, v. 1. 28. Cotgrave translates *F. frivole* by 'frivolous, vain'. — L. *frivolus*, silly, trifling; with change of L. -us to E. -ous, as in *abstemious*, *arduous*, &c. The orig. sense of *frivolous* seems to have been 'rubbed away'; also applied to refuse, broken sherds, &c. 'Frivola sunt proprie uasa itellia quassa'; Festus. — L. *früere*, *fricere*, to rub; see **FRICTION**. Der. *frivolous-ly*, *-ness*; also *frivol-ity*, from *F. frivolid*.

FRIZ, **FRIZZ**, to curl, render rough. (F. — Du.) More often used in the frequentative form *frizzle*. 'Macenas, if I meete with hie without my *frizled* top'; Drant, tr. of Horace, Epist. i. 1. 94 (Lat. text). 'Her haire *frizled* short'; Pepys, Diary, Nov. 22, 1660. — MF. *frizer*, 'to frizzle, criske, curl'; Cot. β. The orig. sense perhaps was to roughen the nap of a cloth, to make it look like *frize*. This is rendered probable by Span. *frisar*, to frizzle, to raise the nap in frize; from Span. *frisa*, frize. — OF. *frize*, 'the cloth called frize'; Cot. Cf. MDu. *wriëren* [from *F. friser*], 'to frize cloth'; Iexham. See **FRISE** (1). Der. *frizz-le*.

FRO, adv. from. (Scand.) ME. *fra*, fro, also used as a prep. *Drumlium*, 1265, 4820; Havelok, 318. — Icel. *frá*, from; also adv. as in the phrase *lit ok frá* = to and fro, whence our phrase 'to and fro' is copied. Dan. *fra* + AS. *from*; see **FROM**. Der. *fro-ward*, q.v. ¶ *Fro* is the doublet of *from*; but from a Scand. source.

FROCK, a monk's cowl, loose gown. (F. — Late L. — L.) In Shak. Hamlet, iii. 4. 164. ME. *frak*, of which the dat. *fröke* occurs in P. Plowman, B. v. 81. — OF. *frac*; whence 'a *frac de moine*, a monk's cowl or hood'; Cot. — Late L. *frucus*, a monk's frock; also spelt *flocus*, by the common change of *f* to *r*; see *flocus* in Ducange; and cf. Port. *fraco*, a snow-flake, from *L. flocus*. Prob. so called because woollen (Dix; Körtling, § 3847). See **FLOCK** (2). ¶ Otherwise in Brachet; viz. from OHG. *fruck* (G. *rock*), a coat.

FROG (1), a small amphibious animal. (E.) ME. *frogge*, Rob. of Glouc. p. 69, l. 1562; pl. *froggen*, O. E. Homilies, i. 51, l. 30. AS. *froga* (pl. *frogas*), and *frax* (pl. *fraxas*); Ps. lxxvii. 50. Of these, *frax* = **froes* = **fros*, cognate with Icel. *frakr*, Du. *vorsch*, G. *frosch*. β. The ME. forms are various; we find *froke*, *frosche*, *frash*, *frashke*, and *frogge*, all in Prompt. Parv. p. 180.

FROG (2), a horny substance in a horse's foot. (E. 1) a. The *frog* of a horse's foot is shaped like a fork, and I suspect it to be a corruption of *fork*, q.v. Cf. F. *fourchette*, 'a fork'; (vct.) a frush or frog; Hamilton. β. On the other hand, it was certainly understood as being named after a *frog* (though it is hard to see why), because it was also called a *frush*, which much resembles *frash*, a ME. torn of frog; see **FROG** (1); though this might also be a substitute for *F. fourche*, a fork, and this for *F. fourchette*. 'Frush or frog, the tender part of a horse's hoof, next the heel'; Kersey's Dict., ed. 1715.

FROLIC, adj., sportive, gay, merry. (Du.) In Shak. Mids. Nt. Dr. v. 394. Gascoigne speaks of a '*fraliche* fauour' = a merry look; Fruits of Warre, st. 40. It seems to have been one of the rather numerous words imported from Dutch in the reign of Elizabeth. — MDu. *wrolick*, 'frolic, merrie'; Hexham; Du. *wrolijk*, frolic, merry, gay. + G. *fröhlich*, merry. β. Formed by help of the suffix *-lijk* (= E. *-like*, *-ly*) from the base *wro-*, orig. an adj. with the sense of 'merry', found in OSax. *fröh*, OFries. *frö*, and preserved in mod. G. *fröh*, joyous, glad. γ. Perhaps allied to Icel. *frjár*, swift, light-footed (Kluge). Der. *fralic*, verb, *frolic*, sb.; *frolic-some*, *-ness*.

FROM, prep., away, forth. (E.) ME. *from*; common. AS. *fram*, *fram* + Icel. *frá*, from; OHG. *fram*, adv. forth; prep. forth from; Goth. *fram*, prep. from. Cf. also Icel. *fram*, adv. forward (Swed. *fram*, *Dan. frem*); Goth. *framis*, adv. further. Doublet, *fro*; and see **FROM**.

FROND, a leafy branch. (L.) Not in Johnson. Modern and scientific. First in 1785. — L. *frond-*, stem of *frons*, a leafy branch. Der. *frond-escence*, *frondi-fer-ous* (from decl. stem *frondi-*, and *-fer-re*, to bear).

FRONT, the forehead. (F. — L.) In early use. ME. *front*; used in the sense of 'forehead', King Alisaunder, 6550. — OF. *front*, 'the forehead, brow'; Cot. — L. *frontem*, acc. of *frons*, the forehead. Der. *front*, verb, 2 Hen. iv. 1. 25; front-age, *-less*; front-al, q.v., front-ier, q.v., front-let, q.v., front-spiece, q.v. Also front-ed (rare), Milton, P. l. ii. 532. Also *off-front*, *con-front*, *of-front-ery*. Also *frounce*, *frunee*.

FRONTAL, a band worn on the forehead. (F. — L.) 'Which being applied in the manner of a *frontal* to the forehead'; Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xx. c. 21. ME. *frontel*, Pulis, Songs, p. 154. — OF. *frontal*, 'a frontlet, or forehead-band'; Cot. — L. *frontale*, an ornament for a horse's forehead. — L. *front-*, stem of *frons*, the front. See **FRONT**.

FRONTIER, a part of a country bordering on another. (F. — L.) In Shak. Hamlet, iv. 4. 16; and Caxton, Hist. Troye, leaf 207 b, l. 9. — OF. *frontiere*, 'the frontier, marches, or border of a country'; Cot. — Late L. *fronteria*, *fronteria*, a frontier, border-land; formed with suffix *-ria*, tem. of *-arius*, from *front-*, stem of *frons*. See **FRONT**.

FRONTISPIECE, a picture at the beginning of a book, front of a house. (F. — L.) A perverse spelling of *frontispiece*, by confusion with *piece*; see Trench, Eng. Past and Present. In Minshieu, ed. 1627; and Milton, P. l. iii. 506. — F. *frontispice*, 'the frontispiece, or forefront of a house'; Cot. — Late L. *frontispicium*, the front of a church; lit. 'front view'. — L. *fronti-*, decl. stem of *frons*, the front; and *specere*, to view, behold, see. See **FRONT**, and **SPECIAL** or **SPY**.

FRONTLET, a small band on the forehead. (F. — L.) In Shak. K. Lear, i. 4. 208; Exol. xiii. 16, Deut. vi. 8 (A. V.); and in Palsgrave. — OF. *frontalet*, a dimin. of *frontel*, with suffix *-et*. 'A *frontlet*, also the part of a headstall of a bridle, that cometh over the forehead'; L. *frontale*; β. Bare's Alvearie. See **FRONTAL**.

FRORE, frozen. (E.) In Milton, P. l. ii. 595. Short for *froren*, the old pp. of the verb 'to freeze'. See An O. Eng. Miscellany, ed. Morris, p. 151. AS. *froren*, *gefroren*; pp. of *frisan*, to freeze. + Du. *gevroren*, pp. of *vroren*, to freeze; G. *gefroren*, pp. of *frieren*. See **FREEZE**.

FROST, the act or state of freezing. (E.) ME. *froste*; also *forst*, by the common shifting of *r*; Wyclif, Ps. lxxvii. 47. AS. *forst* (the usual form), Grein, i. 331. + Du. *vorst*; Icel., Dan., and Swed. *frost*; G. *frost*. Teut. types **frus-toz*, m., **frus-rom*, n.; from **frus-*.

weak grade of **freezan*-, to freeze. See **Freeze**. Der. *frost*, verb, *frost-y*, *-y*, *-iness*, *-bite*, *-bitt-en*, *-boud*, *-ing*, *-mail*, *-work*.

FROTH, foam upon liquids. (Scand.) ME. *frathe*. Prompt. Parv. p. 180. Chaucer has the verb *frothen*, C. T. 1661 (A 1659). = Icel. *froða*, *fráðr*; Dan. *fræde*; [Swed. *fradga*]. β. From the weak grade (**fruth*) of the Teut. verb **freuthan*-, to froth up; seen in AS. *ā-freōhan*, to froth up. Der. *fruthy*, *-y*, *-iness*.

FROUNCE, to wrinkle, curl, plait. (F.-L.) The older form of *founce*; see **Founce** (2). Der. *frounce*, sb.

FRWARD, perverse. (Scand. and F.) ME. *froward*, but commonly *fraward*; Hampole, Pricke of Conscience, 87; Ormulum, 4672. This *fraward* is a Northern form of *from-ward*, due to substitution of the Scand. Eng. *fro* for the AS. *from*. From Icel. *frá*, *fró*; and E. *ward*; see **Fro**. Cf. AS. *fromweard*, only in the sense of 'about to depart' in Grēin, i. 351; *froward* has the orig. sense of *from-ward*, i. e. averse, perverse. Cf. *wayward*; i. e. away-ward. And see **Toward**. Der. *froward-ly*, *-ness*, *Spenser*, F. (2) iii. 6. 20.

FROWN, to look sternly. (F.-Scand.) ME. *frounen*; Chaucer, C. T. 8232 (E 356). = OF. *frongier*, whence F. *re-frongier*, 'to frown, lower, look sternly, sulkily'; Cot. In mod. F., *se refronger*, to frown. Cf. Ital. *infrigo*, wrinkled, frowning; Ital. dialectal (Lombardic) *frigiare*, to whimper, to make a wry face. β. OF Teut. origin. From Teut. **frunjan*-, as seen in Swed. dial. *fryna*, to make a wry face (Kietz). Norw. *fröyna*, the same (Aasen). 'Körtling, § 3834.' Der. *frown*, sb.

FRUCTIFY, to make fruitful. (F.-L.) In Shak. L. L. iv. 2. 30; and in Chaucer, Levenoy & Scogan, 48. = F. *fructifier*, 'to fructify'; Cot. = L. *fructificare*, to make fruitful. = L. *fructi*-, for *fructu*-, decl. stem of *fructus*, fruit; and *-ficare*, suffix due to *facere*, to make. See **Fruit** and **Faot**. Der. *fructificatio*, from the same L. verb.

FRUGAL, thrifty. (F.-L.) In Shak. Much Ado, iv. 1. 130. = F. *frugal*, *frugall*; Cot. = L. *frūgilis*, economical, lit. of or belonging to fruits. = L. *frūg*-, stem of *frux*, fruits of the earth; of which the dat. *frūgi* was used to signify useful, temperate, frugal. Allied to **Fruit**. Der. *frugal-ly*, *-ly*; also *frugif-erous*, i. e. fruit-bearing, *frugif-erous*, fruit-eating, from L. *frūg*-, decl. stem of *frux*, combined with *fer-re*, to bear, *ver-are*, to eat.

FRUIT, produce of the earth. (F.-L.) ME. *fruit*, *frut*; spelt *frut* in the Ancien Kivle, p. 150. = OF. *fruit* (Burguy). = L. *fructum*, acc. of *fructus*, fruit. = L. *fructus*, pp. of *frui*, to enjoy; cognate with E. *brook*, to endure. = β. BHEUG, to enjoy; see **Brook** (1). Brugmann, i. § 111; ii. § 532. Der. *fruit-er*, *fruit-er* (for *fruit-er*, with suffix *-er* unnecessarily repeated), 2 Hen. iv. iii. 2. 36; *fruit-ful*, Tam. Shrew, i. 1. 3; *fruit-ful*, *fruit-ful*, *fruit-ful*, *fruit-ful*; also *fruit-ful*, q. v., *fruit-ful*, q. v., *fruit-ful*, *fruit-ful*, *fruit-ful*; also *fruit-ful*, enjoyment. (F.-L.) In Shak. 1 Hen. VI, v. 5. 9. = OF. *fruit*, 'fruit', enjoying'; Cot. = Late L. *fructuūm*, acc. of *fructus*; cf. *fructus*, by-form of *fructus*, pp. of *frui*, to enjoy.

FRUMENTY, **FRUMENTY**, **FRUMENTY**, food made of wheat boiled in milk. (F.-L.) Spelt *frumentia* in Gascoigne, Steel Glas, 1077; see Specimens of English, ed. Skeat, p. 322. Palsgrave has *frument*. Holland speaks of *frumenty* or spike corn; tr. of Pliny, b. xviii. c. 23. = OF. *frumenter*, MF. *frument*, 'frumentic, wheat boiled'; Cot. Formed with suffix *-ment* (see *frum*), from OF. *frument*, 'wheat'; id. = Late L. *frumentum*; for L. *frumentum*, corn; formed with suffix *-mentum* from the base *frū-*, *frūg*-, see **Fruit**, **Fragal**.

FRUMP, a cross, ill-tempered person. (MDu.?) The older sense was a jeer or a sneer; then, ill humour; lastly, an ill-humoured person. 'Sweet widow, leave your *frumps*,' Beaumont and Fletcher, Scornful Lady, A. ii. sc. 3. Apparently from MDu. **wurmp*, 'worm', weak grade of *wurmen*, 'to wring the mouth,' Ilexham; Kilian makes it equivalent to *grijen*, i. e. to frown. So also Low G. *frumpe*, a nose, violent man (Herglaus); *wurmpackich*, morose (Lilbick); from the 2d grade **wuram*; The E. D. D. has also *frump*, an unseemly fold, *frumple*, to wrinkle. The base *wurmp* is a variant of *wurmk*, as in *wurmk-le*; cf. *wring*. Cf. **Frampold**.

FRUSH, to bruise, to batter. (F.-L.) In Shak. Troil. v. 6. 29. ME. *fruschen*, to crush; Wallace, iii. 107. = OF. *frusier*, *froissier* (F. *froissier*), to break in pieces; L. type **frustiāre*. = L. *frustum*, a piece; see **Frustum**.

FRUSTRATE, to render vain. (L.) Formerly used as an adj., as in Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, b. iii. c. 10; and in Shak. Temp. iii. 3. 10. = L. *frustratus*, pp. of *frustrāre*, to disappoint, render vain. = *frustrāre*, in vain; properly fem. all. of obsolete adj. *frustrus*, for **frud-trus*, originally meaning 'deceitful.' Allied to E. *fraud*. See **Fraud**. Der. *frustrat-ion*.

FRUSTUM, a piece of a cone or cylinder. (L.) The pl. *frustums* is used by Sir T. Browne, Cyrus Garden; cl. iii. § 51. = L. *frustum*, a piece cut off, or broken off. Cf. Gk. *θραυστός*, broken, brittle;

θραύσσειν, a fragment; from *θραύειν*, to break in pieces. Brugmann, i. § 853. Der. *frust-ula*.

FRY (1), to dress food over a fire. (F.-L.) ME. *frien*; Chaucer, C. T. 6069 (D 487); P. Plowman, C. ix. 334. = OF. *frire*, 'to fry'; Cot. = L. *frigere*, to roast. + Gk. *φρύγγω*, to parch; Skt. *bhrāji*, to boil, fry. Der. *fry*, sb.

FRY (2), the spawn of fishes. (F.-L.) In Shak. All's Well, iv. 3. 250. ME. *fri*, *fry*; 'to die and to the fri m blessing grant I' = to die and to they seed I grant my blessing; Towneley Mysteries, p. 24. AF. *fry*, *frie*, Liber Albus, pp. 507-8. = OF. *frie*, variant of OF. *froi* (F. *frai*), spawn (Suppl. to Godefroy); cf. OF. *frier*, variant of OF. *froier*, to spawn (id.); Norm. dial. *frier*, to rub (Moisy). = L. *fricare*, to rub. See F. *frai* in Platfeld.

FUCHSIA, the name of a flower. (G.) A coined name, first used in 1703 by C. Plumier, a French botanist; made by adding the L. suffix *-ia* to the surname of the German botanist Leonhard Fuchs (d. 1566), who published his De Historia Stirpium in 1542; see N. and Q. 7 S. xi. 326.

FUDDLE, to tipple, to render tipsy. (Low G.) Also found in the sense 'to waste time'; as, 'they fuddle away the day with riot and prophaneness'; Gent. Mag. xxvi. 431 (1756); see N. E. D. and E. D. D. A specialised sense of Low G. *fuddle*, 'to work lazily' (Brem. Wört.); also to go about in rage (Berghaus); cf. Low G. *fuddelke*, a slattern. From the sb. *fudden*, rage; β. Fries. *fuddle*, a rag, a slut; Du. *wod*, a rag, a slut. Cf. Low G. *fuddig*, ragged, dirty; Du. *woddig*.

FUDGE, an interjection of contempt. (F.) In Goldsmith, Vicar of Wakefield (1766); also in Macklin, Love à la Mode, A. ii. sc. 1 (Groom); 1760. = Icel. *fuche*, *fuche*, an interjection of contempt (Corblet); Konchli *fuche*, balt (Hécart); Walloon *fage*, *ish* (Grand-gagnage); cf. Low G. *futsch!* begone! cited by Wehlgut from Danneil; see also Sanders, Ger. Diet. i. 525. Of onomatopoeic origin; cf. *psik*. The verb *to fudge* seems to have been influenced by *fudge*.

FUEL, materials for burning. (F.-L.) Also spelt *fuell*, *fuell*; Spenser, F. Q. ii. 7. 36. Also *fuall*, *fuell*; Harbours of Bruce, iv. 170. Here, as in Richard Cœur de Lion, 1271, it seems to mean 'supplies.' AF. *sewaile*, Liber Albus, p. 337. = OF. *sewaile*, *sewaile*, fuel, fagots (Godefroy). = Late L. *fuelia*, pl. of *fuelis*, fuel. = L. *focus*, a hearth, fire-place. See **Focus**.

FUGITIVE, fleeing away, transitory. (F.-L.) Properly an adj., Shak. Antony, iii. 1. 7; also as a sb., id. iv. c. 22; ME. *fugitif*, Chaucer, Ho. of Fame, 146. = OF. *fugitif*, 'fugitive'; Cot. = L. *fugitivus*, fugitive. = L. *fugitivus*, supine of *fugere*, to flee; cognate with E. *bow*, to bend. + Gk. *φύγωμαι*, to flee; Skt. *bhūj*, to bend, turn aside. = β. BHEUGII, to bow, to bend. Der. *fugitive-ly*, *-ness*. From the same source, *fug-ac-tion*, *fug-ac-i-y*; *fugue*, q. v.; also *centri-fugal*, *refuge*, *subter-fuge*.

FUGLEMAN, the leader of a file. (G.) Modern. Not in Todd's Johnson. Also written *fugelman*; as in Sydney Smith, Works, 1859, ii. 120 (N. E. D.). Borrowed from G. *fuglmann*, the leader of a wing or file. = G. *flügel*, a wing; cf. *flug*, *flugel*, from the weak grade of *fliegen*, to fly; and *mann*, man. See **Fly** (1).

FUGUE, a musical composition. (F.-L.) In Milton, P. L. xi. 563. = OF. (and F.) *fugue*, 'a chase or report of music, like two or more parts in one'; Cot. = Ital. *fuga*, a flight, a fugue. = L. *fuga*, flight. See **Fugitive**. Der. *fugu-it*.

FULCRUM, a point of support. (L.) = *Fulcrum*, a stay or support'; Phillips, ed. 1706. = L. *fulcrum*, a support. = L. *fulcire*, to prop.

FULFIL, to complete. (L.) ME. *fulfillen*; P. Plowman, B. vi. 36. AS. *fulfillan*, which occurs in Elfric's Grammar, ed. Zupitza, p. 153. Compounded of *ful*, full; and *fillan*, to fill. See **Ful** and **Fill**. Der. *fulfill-er*, *fulfill-ment*.

FULGENT, shining, bright. (L.) In Minshew, ed. 1627; Milton, P. L. x. 449; and York Mysteries, p. 514, l. 1. = L. *fulgens*, stem of pres. pt. of *fulgere*, to shine. + Gk. *φάεργος*, to burn, shine; Skt. *bhrāji*, to shine. Der. *fulgent-ly*, *fulgenc-y*; also of *fulgenc-y*, *refulgent*.

FULIGINOUS, sooty. (L.) In Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 18 (R.). Either from MF. *fuliginosus* (Cot.), or, more likely, immediately from L. *fuliginosus*, sooty. = L. *fuligin*, stem of *fuligo*, soot. From the same base, as *ful-mus*, smoke; cf. Skt. *dhūm*, dust. See **Fume**.

FULL (1), filled up, complete. (E.) ME. *ful*; P. Plowman, B. prol. 17. AS. *full*; Grēin, i. 355. + Du. *vol*; Icel. *fullr*; Dan. *fuld* (for *full*); Swed. *full*; Goth. *fulla*; G. *voll*. Teut. type **fullaz*; Idg. type *plenus*. Cf. Lith. *pilnas*, full; Russ. *polnui*, full; Orléans *lan* (< **plān*), *lan*, full; Skt. *plūrā*, Pers. *pur*; Gk. *πληρής*; L. *plenus*. Idg. root *plē* (weak form, **plē*), to fill. Brugmann, i. § 393, 461. Der. *full-ly*, *full-y*, *full-ness* - *blown*, *faecid*, *heated*, *orbed*; *ful-fil* (= *full fill*), *ful-fil-ment*; also *fill*, by vowel-change, q. v. Also *ful-some*, q. v. And see **Plenary**.

FULL (2), to full cloth, to felt. (F.-L.) To *full* cloth is to felt the wool together; this is done by severe beating and pounding. The

word occurs in Cotgrave; also as ME. *fullen*, P. Plozman, B. xv. 445; —OF. *fuler*, *fuller*; MF. *fuller*, 'to full, or thicken cloth in a mill'; Cot. Also spelt *fullier*, 'to trample on, press'; id. —Late L. *fulliare* (1) to cleanse clothes, (2) to full cloth. —L. *fullo*, a fuller. ¶ The orig. sense of L. *fullo* was probably a cleanser, or bleacher; then, as clothes were often washed by being trampled on or beaten, the sense of 'stamping' arose; and the verb to *full* is now chiefly used in this sense of stamping, pounding, or felting wool together. Der. *full-ing-mill*, mentioned by Strype, Annals, Edw. VI. an. 1553.

FULLER, a bleacher of cloth; a fuller of cloth. (L.) See note to Full (2) above. AS. *fullere*, Mark, ix. 3. Adapted from L. *fullo*, a fuller (above).

FULMAR, a sea-bird of the petrel kind. (Scand.) The name is used in the Hebrides (E. D. D.); and is of Scand. origin. Lit. 'foul mew'; from its disagreeable odour. —Icel. *ful*, for *full*, foul; and *már*, a mew. See **Foul** and **Mew** (2).

FULMINE, to thunder, hurl lightning. (L.) In Minshen, ed. 1627. Sir T. Browne has *fulminating*, Vulg. Errors, b. ii. c. 5, § 19. [Spenser has the short form *fulmine*, F. Q. iii. 2. 5; from OF. *fulminer*, 'to thunder, lighten'; Cot.] —L. *fulminatus*, pp. of *fulminare*, to thunder, lighten. —L. *fulmin-*, for *fulmen*, lightning, a thunder-bolt (C. **fulg-men*) —L. *hinc fulg-*, to shine; seen in *fulg-ere*, to shine. See **Fulgent**. Der. *fulmin-at-ory*.

FULSOME, cloying, satiating, superabundant. (F.) ME. *fulsum*, abundant, Geivins and Exodius, 748, 2153; cf. Will. of Palerne, 4325. Chaucer has the sb. *fulsomnesse*, C. T. 10719 (F. 405). Made up from ME. *ful* = AS. *ful*, full; and the suffix *-som* = AS. *-sum* (mod. E. *-some*). See **Full**. Der. *ful-som-ness*. ¶ Not from *ful*.

FULVOUS, FULVID, tawny. (L.) Rare. *Fulvid* is in Todd's Johnson. Borrowed, respectively, from L. *fulvus*, tawny, and Late L. *fulvidus*, somewhat tawny. Allied to **Yellow**. Brugmann, i. § 363. **FUMBLE**, to grope about. (Du.) In old authors 'to bungle.' 'False fumbling fantasy'; Sir T. More, Works, p. 598 a; Shak. Antony, iv. 4. 14. 'The b. is excrement, and *fumble* stands for *fumic*. —Ira, *fumicatus*, to fumble, grapple'; Sewel; Low G. *fummulu*, to fumble; —M. Swed. (and Swed.) *fumla*, to fumble. Cf. Swed. *fumla*, to grope; Danc. *fumle*; Icel. *fulma*, to grope about. B. Prob. allied to AS. *fulm*, the palm of the hand (Gein, i. 311), cognate with L. *palma*. See **Palm** (of the hand). Der. *fumbl-er*, *q. v.*

FUME, a smoke, vapour. (F.—L.) Sir T. Elyot speaks of '*fumes* in the stomack'; The Castel of Ithelb, b. ii. c. 17. ME. *fume*, Sowdole of Babylon, l. 681. —OF. *fum*, smoke (Burguy). —L. *fūmum*, acc. of *fūmus*, smoke; —Skt. *dūma*, smoke; Gk. *dyūm*, spirit, anger; cf. Skt. *dūā*, to shake, blow. Brugmann, i. § 106. Der. *fume*, verb (see **Mindic**); *fumi-ferous*; *fumi-ig-ate*, *q. v.*; *fumi-tory*, *q. v.*

FUMIGATE, to expose to fumes. (L.) 'You must be bath'd and fumigated first'; Ben Jonson, The Alchemist, A. i. 1. *fūmīgātus*, pp. of *fūmīgare*, to fumigate. —I. *fūm-*, base of *fūmus*, smoke; and *-ig-*, for *age*, base of *agere*, to drive; thus the sense is 'to drive smoke about'; See **Fume**. Der. *fumigat-ion*, from MF. *fumigation*, 'fumigation, smoking'; Cot.

FUMITORY, a plant; earth-smoke. (F.—L.) In Shak. I. i. v. 2. 45; a corruption of the older form *fumiter*, K. Lear, iv. 3. ME. *fumiter*, Chaucer, C. T. 14969 (B. 4153). —OF. *fume-terre*, the herb fumitory; Cot. This is an abbreviation for *fume de terre*, smoke of the earth, earth-smoke; so named from its abundance (Trevisa). —Late L. *fūmus terre* = L. *fūmus*, smoke; and *terra*, earth. See **Fume** and **Terrace**. The G. name is *erd-rauch*, earth-smoke; cf. W. *ewd y mug*, lit. bag of smoke, fumitory.

FUN, merriment, sport. (Perhaps Scand.) Not found here. 'Rare compound of oddity, frolic, and fun'; Goldsmith, Retaliation, Postscript, l. 3. Probably from the prov. F. verb to *fun*, to cheat, to hoax; see E. D. D. This is ME. *funnen*, to be foolish, dote; or, as act. vb. to deceive, befool; whence pp. *funned* = mod. E. *fool*. See **Fond**; where the word is traced further back. Der. *funny-y*, *funn-i-ly*. ¶ Irish *funn* is from F.

FUNAMBULIST, one who walks on a rope. (L.) Formerly *funambulo*, a rope-dancer; see Gloss. to Bacon, Adv. of Learning, ed. Wright; so that the word was suggested by Spanish; though *-ist* has been put for *-o*; cf. Span. *funambulo*, a walker on a rope. —I. *fūn-*, stem of *fūnis*, a rope; and **ambul-*, a walker, a coined sb. from *ambulare*, to walk; see **Ambie**.

FUNCTION, performance, duty, office. (F.—L.) Common in Shak. —See Meas. 1. 2. 14; ii. 2. 39; &c. —MF. *functio*, 'a function'; Cot. (F. *function*). —L. *functio*, acc. of *functio*, performance; cf. *functus*, pp. of *fungi*, to perform; orig. to enjoy, have the use of. Cf. Skt. *bhūti*, to enjoy. Brugmann, ii. § 628. Der. *funct-ion-al*, *-er-y*.

FUND, a store, supply, deposit. (F.—L.) 'Fund, land or soil; also, a foundation or bottom'; Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674. And see Burnet, Hist. of his Own Time, an. 1698 (R.). [It should rather have been *fond*, as in Eng. Garner, ed. Arber, vi. 387 (nb. 1677)]; but it has been

accommodated to the L. form.] —MF. *fond*, 'a bottom, floor, ground; ... a merchant's stock'; Cot. —L. *fundus*, bottom, depth; cognate with F. *bottom*. See **Bottom**, and see **Found** (1). And see below.

FUNDAMENT, foundation, base. (F.—L.) ME. *fundamentum*, *fundement*; Chaucer, C. T. 7685 (D. 2103); Wyclif, Luke, vi. 48. [Really F., and properly *fundement*, but altered to the L. spelling.] —OF. *fundement*, foundation. —L. *fundamentum*, foundation. Formed, with suffix *-mentum*, from *fundare*, to found. See **Found** (1). Der. *fundament-al*, All's Well, iii. 1. 2.

FUNERAL, relating to a burial. (F.—L.) Properly an adj., as in 'To do th' office of funeral servyse'; Chaucer, C. T. 2914 (A. 2912). —OF. *funeral*, adj. (Godefroy). —Late L. *funerālis*, belonging to a burial. —L. *funer-*, for **funes*, stem of *fūnus*, a burial; with suffix *-ilis*. Der. *funeral*, sb.; *funer-er*, Pope, Dunciad, iii. 152, coined from L. *funere-us*, funereal, with suffix *-us*.

FUNGUS, a spongy plant. (L.) 'Mushrooms, which be named *fungi*'; Holland, tr. of Pliny, bk. xxii. c. 23. —L. *fungus*, a fungus. ¶ Gk. *σπόγγος*, Attic form of *σπόγγος*, a sponge. Thus *fungus* is allied to *sponge*. See **Sponge**. Der. *fung-us*, *-oid*.

FUNICLE, a small cord, fibre. (L.) In Johnson's Dict. —L. *fūnī-culus*, double dimin. of *fūnis*, a rope. See **Funambulist**. Der. *funicul-er*.

FUNNEL, an instrument for pouring in liquids into vessels. (Prov.—L.) In Ben Jonson, Discoveries, sect. headed *Præcipiendi modi*. And in Levins' Dict., ed. 1570. ME. *funel*; Trountr, Parv. A Southern F. word, due to the Bourdeaux wine-trade. —Prov. *funil*, *enfusil*, *enfusil*, a funnel; Mistral, p. 911 (whence also Span. *funil*, Port. *funil*). —Late L. *fundibulum*, a funnel (Lewis); L. *infundibulum*. —L. *infundere*, to pour in. —L. *in*, in; and *fundere*, to pour. See **Fuse** (1).

FUR, short hair of animals. (F.—O. Low G.) [The orig. sense was 'casing.' ME. *forre*; whence *forred* (or *furred*) hoods = furred hoods; P. Plozman, B. vi. 271. Also *furre*, Chaucer, Rom. Rose, 228. Spelt *for* in King Alisaunder, 3295. —OF. *forre*, *furre*, a sheath, case; (cf. Span. *forra*, lining of clothes, Ital. *fodero*, lining, fur, scabbard); whence the verb *forre*, to line with fur; Chaucer translates F. *forre* by *furred*; Rom. Rose, 408. B. From an O. Low G. source, preserved in Goth. *fīdr*, a scabbard, sheath (John, xviii. 11); and in Icel. *fīdr*, lining. The cognate German word is *futter*. Allied to Skt. *pātra(m)*, a receptacle; cf. Gk. *πάτρα*, a cover. From *√PA*, to protect. Brugmann, i. § 174. Der. *fur*, verb, *furr-ed*, *furr-y*, *furr-i-er* (Goldsmith, Animated Nature, b. iv. c. 5); *furr-i-er-y*.

FURBELOW, a flounce. (F.) In the Spectator, no. 15. —F. *farbala*, a flounce; which, according to Dietz (who follows Hécart), is a Hainault word; the usual form is F., Span., Ital., and Port. *falbala*, a word traced back to 1692 (Hatfield); whence also E. *falbala*, as 'a falbala apron', in C. Cibber, Careless Husband, A. i. sc. 1 (1704). Origin unknown. Hatfield gives the orig. sense as 'bande d'étoffe plissée'; and suggests a derivation from Ital. *fadella*, which Torriano (ed. 1688) explains as 'a plaiting, or puckering, also a kind of thick-gathered frock.' This Ital. word is the dimia. of *faldia*, a fold; from OHG. *faldan*, to fold; see **Fold** (1). Cf. Nonn. dial. *farbales* (Moisy); Lyons dial. *farbella* (Puitpelu).

FURBISH, to polish, trim. (F.—OHG.) In Shak. Rich. II. i. 3. 76; Macb. i. 2. 32. MF. *furbishen*; Wyclif, Ezek. xxi. 9. —OF. *furbiss-*, stem. of pres. pt. of *furbir*, to furbish, polish; Cot. —OHG. **furbjan*, *furbjan*, MHG. *furbien*, to purify, clean, rub bright.

FURCATE, forked. (L.) The sb. *furcation* occurs in Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. iii. c. 9. § 4. —L. *furcatus*, forked. —L. *furca*, a fork. See **Fork**. Der. *furcat-ion*.

FURFURACEOUS, scurfy. (L.) Scarce; first in 1650. Merely L. *furfuraceus*, like bran. —L. *furfur*, bran.

FURIOUS, full of fury. (F.—L.) In Chaucer, Compl. of Mars, 123. —OF. *furiens*, 'furious'; Cot. —OF. *furie*; see **Fury**. Der. *furius-ly*, *-ness*.

FURL, to roll up a sail. (F.—Arab.) a. A contracted form of an older *furdle*. 'Nor to urge the thwart enclosure and furling of flowers'; Sir T. Browne, Cyrus Garden, c. iii. § 15; spelt *fardling* in Wilkin's edition. 'The colours *furdled* [furl'd] up, the drum is mute'; John Taylor's Works, ed. 1630; cited in Nares, ed. Halliwell. 'Farthel, to furl'; Kersey, ed. 1715. B. *Furdle* and *farthel* are corruptions of *fardle*, to pack up (see Nares); from the sb. *fardel*, a package, burden. Note that *fardle* also means to *furl*; as in 'fardle it [the main-sheet] to the yard'; Golding's Ovid, fol. 138. l. 3 (ed. 1606). See further under **Fardel**.

FURLONG, one-eighth of a mile. (E.) ME. *furlong*, *furlang*; P. Plozman, B. v. 5; Chaucer, C. T. 11484 (F. 1172). AS. *furlang*, Luke, xxiv. 13. The lit. sense is 'furlow-long', or the length of a furlow. It thus came to mean the length of an 'acre,' which was originally a piece of land measuring 220 yards (40 poles) by 22 yards (4 poles). See *acre* in N. E. D. = AS. *furh*, a furlow; and *lang*, long. See **Furrow** and **Long**.

FURLOUGH, leave of absence. (Dau.) Spelt *furlough* in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. The *gh* was once sounded as *f*, and the word was Dutch; hence Ben Jonson has 'Like a Low-Country *verloff*.' Staple of News, A. v. sc. 1. — Du. *verlof*, leave, furlough; cf. Dan. *forlov*, leave, furlough; Swed. *furlig*; G. *verlaub*, leave, permission. β. The Du. word stands for an older **verlof*; from *ver-*, prefix, and *-loof-*, the equivalent of G. *-laub-*, as seen in *er-laub-en*, to permit, and in AS. *leof*, leave, permission; see **LEAVE** (2). γ. The prefix *ver-* = Dan. *for-* = E. *for-*; see **FOR-** (2).

FURMENTY, FURMETY; see **FURMENTY**.
FURNACE, an oven. (F.—L.) ME. *furnis*, *fournery*; Chaucer, C.T. 14169 (E 3353). — OF. *fornaise*, later *furnaise*, 'a furnace'; Cot. = L. *furnaceus*, acc. of *fornax*, an oven. — L. *fornus*, *furnus*, an oven; with suffix *-ac*; allied to L. *fornus*, warm. Cf. Skt. *gharma-*, glow, warmth; see Brugmann, i. § 146.

FURNISH, to fit up, equip. (F.—OIG.) Common in Shak.; see Merch. of Ven. ii. 4. 9. — OF. *fournis*, stem of pres. part. of *fournir*, 'to furnish'; Cot. Formerly spelt *furnir*, *furnir* (Burguy); which are corruptions of **fornir*, *furnir*. The AF. *furnir* occurs in the Life of Edw. Confessor, l. 1443; the form *fornir* occurs in Prov., and is also spelt *fornir*, which is the older spelling. — OIG. *furnjan*, to perform, provide, procure, furnish; allied to OIG. *fuma* (MHG. *vrum*, *vrune*), utility, profit, gain; cf. mod. G. *fornen*, good. From the same root as E. *former*; see **FORMER**, **FRAME**. Der. *furnish-er*, -ing; also *furni-ture* (Spenser, F. Q. v. 3. 4), from F. *fourniture*, 'furniture'; Cot.

FURROW, a slight trench, wrinkle. (E.) ME. *forwe*, P. Plowman, li. vi. 106; older form *foruh*, Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. v. met. 5. l. 3. AN. *farra*, a furrow; Alfric's Gloss, l. 17. The dat. pl. *furum* is in Alfred, tr. of Boethius, v. 2; lib. i. met. 6. + Du. *voor*, a furrow; Icel. *fur*, a drain; Dan. *fure*; OIG. *furi*, MHG. *vurh*, G. *furche*, a furrow. Cf. W. *rych* (*pyrch*), a furrow; L. *porca*, a ridge between two furrows. Brugmann, i. § 514. Der. *furrow*, verb; *furrow*, cl. v.

FURTHER, comparative of *far*. (E.) ME. *further*, Ancien Riwe, p. 228; *forþer*, *ferþer*; Chaucer, C. T. 36, 4115 (A 4117). AS. *forþra*, adv. n.; *forþur*, *forþra*, further, adv. Grein, i. 358. + Du. *verders*, adv., further; OFries. *fordra*, adv.; OIG. *fordaru*, G. *vorder*, adv. Teut. type **furtheraz* (i.e. **fur-ther-az*), answering to Gk. *νῆρ-επ-ος*, compar. of *νῆρ*. In this view, the comp. suffix is *-ther*. Gk. *-επ-*. See below. Der. *farther*, vb. AS. *forþrau*, formed from *forþur* by mutation of *u* to *y*.

FURTHEST. (E.) Not in very early use. ME. *furthest*, adj., Gower, Conf. Amantis, l. 208; bk. i. l. 1966. Made as the superl. of *forth*; and due to regarding *further* as the compar. of the same. The true superl. of *far* is *far*.

FURTIVE, thief-like, stealthy. (F.—L.) In Kersey, ed. 1715. — MF. *furtif*, m. *furtive*, f. *furtive*, f. *furtive*; Cot. = L. *furtivus*, stolen, secret. — L. *furtum*, theft. — L. *furius*, to steal. — L. *fur*, a thief. + Gk. *φύρ*, a thief; connected with *φύρ*, to bear, carry off. — cf. BILKEI, to bear. See **BEAR**. Der. *furtive-ly*.

FURY, rage, passion. (F.—L.) ME. *furie*, Chaucer, C. T. 11262 (F 950). — OF. *furie*, 'fury'; Cot. = L. *furis*, madness. — L. *furere*, to rage; cf. Skt. *bhurnan*, to be active. — cf. BIEUR, to move about quickly (Uhlenbeck). Der. *fur-*ous, q.v. — *on-*ly, *on-*ness. Also *furi-ous*, from Ital. *furioso*; and *fur-*ous, from Ital. *furor*.

FURZE, the whin or gorse. (E.) ME. *furze*, also *frise*, Wyclif, Isaiah, lv. 13. Mic. vii. 4. AS. *fyr*, Alfred's tr. of Boethius, lib. iii. met. 1; c. xxiii. Older form *fyr*, Voc. 269. 22.

FUSCOUS, brown, dingy. (L.) 'Said and fuscous colours'; Burke, On the Sublime, s. 16. — L. *fuscus*, dark, dusky; with change of *-us* into *-ous*, as in *arduous*, *strenuous*.

FUSE (1), to melt by heat. (L.) In Johnson; but the verb is modern, and really due to the far older words (in E.) viz. *fu-*ble, Chaucer, C. T. 10324 (G 856). *fu-*ible, i.e. capable of being melted, Milton, P. L. l. xi. 573; *fu-*ion, Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, h. ii. c. 1. § 11; all founded upon L. *fundus* = L. *fusus*, pp. of *fundere*, to pour, melt. + Gk. *χέω*, for *χέω* (base *χέω*), to pour; Goth. *gutan*, to pour. All from **GHEU*, to pour; of which the extended form GHEUD (Goth. GEUT) appears in Latin. Der. *fu-*ible, from OF. *fusible*, 'fusible' (Cot.), from Late L. **fusibilis*, not recorded in Ducange; *fu-*ibili-ty; *fu-*ion, from F. form of L. *fuscinum*, acc. of *fusus*, a melting; *fu-*it (Milton, as above), from L. *fusilis*, molten, fluid. — cf. From the same root are found (2), *con-*found, *con-*fuse, *dis-*fuse, *ef-*fusion, *in-*fuse, *pro-*fusion, *re-*fund, *sub-*fuse, *trans-*fuse; *fu-*ile; also *foison*; also *chyme*, *chyle*, *gush*, *gut*.

FUSEE (2), **FUSEE** (1), a tube with combustible materials for discharging shells, &c. (F.—L.) Also spelt *fusee*. In Kersey's Dict., ed. 1715, we find: 'Fusee, a pipe filled with wild fire, and put into the touch-hole of a bomb.' 1. *Fusee* first occurs in 1644, and may have been taken directly from Ital. *fuso*, a spindle (with tow), also 'a shaft

or shank of anything'; (Torriano). — L. *fusus*, a spindle. 2. *Fusee* first occurs in 1744, but is much earlier in French. — OF. *fusé*, a spindle-ful of tow, also a fusee (Godefroy). — Late L. *fusāta*, a spindle-ful of tow; orig. fem. pp. of *fūsare*, to use a spindle. — L. *fusus*, a spindle. See below.

FUSEE (2), a spindle in a watch. (F.—L.) 'Fusee or Fuzzy of a watch, that part about which the chain or string is wound'; Kersey, ed. 1715. — OF. *fusé*, 'a spool-ful or spindle-ful of thread, yarn, &c.'; Cot. — Late L. *fusāta*, a spindle-ful of thread; orig. fem. pp. of *fūsare*, to use a spindle. — L. *fusus*, a spindle. See above.

FUSIL (1), a light musket. (F.—L.) The name has been transferred from the steel or fire-lock to the gun itself. Holbynd's F. Dict. (1580) explains F. *fusil* by 'a fusill to strike fire in a tinder-box.' — F. *fusil*, 'a fire-steel for a tinder-box'; Cot.; the same word as Ital. *facile*, a steel for striking fire. — Late L. **facile*, a steel for kindling fire. — L. *focus*, a hearth. See **FOCUS**. Der. *fusil-er*, -er.

FUSIL (2), a spindle, in heraldry. (F.—L.) Explained in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. — OF. *fusil*, *fusil*, a piece of wood, a spindle (Godefroy); he cites 'Hoc fustum, fust' from the Glasgow glossary. — Late L. *fusellus*, formed as a dimin. from *fusus*, a spindle. See **FUSEE** (2). **FUSIL** (3), easily molten. (L.) See **FUSE** (1).

FUSS, haste, flurry. (E.) 'There's such a fuss and such a clatter about their devotion'; Farquhar, Sir H. Wildair, A. iii. sc. 1. A dialectal word, of imitative origin; cf. *fuss* up, to boil up, *fusscock* about, to bustle about quickly, make a fuss; E.D.D. Related words are, probably, Norw. *fussa*, to complicate, to both up, *fussa*, to complicate by using bustling haste, *fussa*, a bewildered muddle; *fussa*, to bustle about, to fuss, to prate; *fuss*, a fuss (Koss); Swed. *fåst*, Swed. dial. *fåst*, a fuss.

FUST (1), to become mouldy. (F.—L.) 'To *fust* in us unused'; Hamlet, iv. 4. 39. 'I mould or *fust* as corne dothe, *je mois*'; Palsgrave. Made from the form *fustus* (found in 1398), which is a lit. translation of OF. *fuste*, 'fusty, tasting of the cask, smelling of the vessel'; Cot. — OF. *fuste*, 'a cask'; Cot.; allied to *fust*, 'any staffe, stake, stocke, stump, trunk, or log.' [The cask was so named from its resemblance to the trunk of a tree.] — L. *fustum*, acc. of *fustis*, a thick knobbed stick, cudgel. Der. *fusty*, *fust-i-ness*; and see below.

FUST (2), the shaft of a column. (F.—L.) 'Fust, the shaft, or body of a pillar'; Kersey's Dict., ed. 1715. — OF. *fust*, a stump, trunk; Cot. — L. *fustum*, as above. Der. *fust-i-ate*, q.v.

FUSTIAN, a kind of coarse cloth. (F.—Ital.—Egypt.) In early use. ME. *fustiane*. 'The mes-hakele of medene *fustiane*' = the mace-cloth [made] of common fustian; O. E. Homilies, cl. Morris, ii. 162. Also *fustian*, Chaucer, C. T. 75. — OF. *fustiane*; Suppl. to Godefroy, Cot. — Ital. *fustagno*; Low L. *fustinum*, *fustinum*. — Arab. *fustāt*, a suburb of Cairo, in Egypt; whence the stuff first came. 'The Arab. *fustāt* also means 'a tent made of goat's hair.' See Rich. Arab. Dict. p. 1090. — cf. Introduced into French in the middle ages, through Genoese commerce.

FUSTIGATE, to cudgel. (L.) 'Fustigating him for his faults'; Fuller's Worthies, Westmorland (R.). 'Six fustigations'; Fox, Martyrs, p. 609 (R.). — Late L. *fustigare*, to cudgel (White and Riddle). — L. *fust-*, base of *fustis*, a cudgel; and *-ig-*, weakened form from *agere*, to drive. See **FUST** (1). Der. *fustigat-ion*.

FUSTY, mouldy. (F.—L.) In Shak. Cor. i. 9. 7. See **FUST** (1). **FUTILE**, trifling, vain. (F.—L.) Orig. signifying 'pouring forth', esp. pouring forth vain talk, talkative. 'As for talkers and futile persons, they are commonly vain'; Bacon, Essay VI. — F. *futile*, light, vain; Cot. — L. *futillus*, *futillis*, of which easily pours forth; also, vain, empty, futile. Formed with suffix *-ilis* from the base **fad-*, to pour; cf. OF. *fut-ire*, for **fud-ire*, to blab (Breal). — cf. GHEU, to pour; see **FUSE**. Der. *futile-ly*, *fut-il-ly*.

FUTLOCKS, certain timbers in a ship. (F.) 'Futlocks, the compassing timbers in a ship, that make the breadth of it'; Kersey's Dict., ed. 1715. Called *foot-hooks* in Hailey. Explained as *foot-hooks* in 1644; *hook* referring to the bent shape of the timbers. Cf. 'Cour-baston, a crooked peece of timber teamed a knee, or *futlock*'; Cot.

FUTURE, about to be. (F.—L.) ME. *future*; Chaucer, C. T. 16343 (G 875). — OF. *future*, m. *future*, f. 'future'; Cot. — L. *futurus*, about to be; future part. from base *fu-*, to be; cf. *fu-*i, I was. — cf. BIEU, to be. See **BE**. Der. *future-ly*, Shak. Oth. iii. 4. 117; *future-ly*, Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 1. 174 (Leopold Shakspeare).

FUZZ-BALL, a spongy fungus. (E.) Spelt *fussaballe* in Minshew, ed. 1627. A fuzz-ball is a light, spongy ball resembling (at first sight) a mushroom; also called *puff-ball*. Cf. prov. E. *fuzzy*, light and spongy; *fuzzy*, spongy; E. D. I. Of English origin. Cf. Du. *voos*, spongy; Norw. *fos*, spongy; Low G. *fussig*, loose, weak. Allied to L. *pūs-ula*, *pustula*, a pimple; Gk. *φύσις*, to blow. — cf. Also called *puff-balls*, as in Cotgrave (s.v. *vesse de loup*); but this is from *foist*.

FYLFOT, a peculiarly formed cross, each arm being bent at right angles, always in the same direction. (E.) Also called a *gamma-*

dian. See Fairholt, Dict. of Terms in Art; and Boutell's Heraldry. Modern; and due to a mistake. MS. Lansdowne 874, at leaf 190, has *fyfot*, meaning a space in a painted window, at the bottom, that fills the foot. This was erroneously connected (in 1842) with the 'gammadion,' as the cross was rightly named.

G

GABARDINE, GABERDINE, a coarse frock for men. (Span.—Teut.) In Shak. Merch. i. 3. 113; and in Du Wes, Supp. to Palsgrave, p. 907, col. 1: 'the gabardine, la *gavardine*.'—Span. *gabardina*, a coarse frock. Cf. Ital. *gavardina* (Florio); and OF. *galvardini*, 'a gaberdine,' Cot.; whence ME. *gawbardyne*. Prob. 'a pilgrim's frock'; from MHG. *wolfart* (G. *wolffahrt*), pilgrimage.—MHG. *wallen*, to wander; *farit*, travel, from *faran*, to go; see *Fare*. **GABBLE**, to chatter, prattle. (E.) In Shak. Temp. i. 2. 356. Formed, as a frequentative, with suffix *-le*, from ME. *gabben*, to talk idly, once in common use; see Chaucer, C. T. 15072 (B 4256); P. Plowman, B. iii. 179. Of imitative origin; cf. *gaggle*, *jabber*, *gobble*. **GABBA**, to mock, and is prob. of imitative origin. Cf. Icel. *gapa*, 'gab, gibes'; Norw. *gappa*, to clamour. See *Gape*; and compare *Babble*. Der. *gabbi-er*, *gabbi-ing*.

GABION, a bottomless basket filled with earth, as a defence against the fire of an enemy. (F.—Ital.—L.) '*Gabions*, great baskets 5 or 6 foot high, which being filled with earth, are placed upon batteries'; Kersey's Dict., ed. 1715. Also found in Minshew; and in Marlowe, 2 Tamb. iii. 3. 56.—F. *gabion*, 'a gabion'; Cot.—Ital. *gabione*, a gabion, large cage; augmentative form of *gabbia*, a cage. The Ital. *gabbia* also means 'the top of the mast of a ship where the shrouds are fastened' (Florio); the Span. *gavia* is used in the same sense. The Ital. *gabbia*, in the latter sense, is also spelt *gaggina*, which is allied to F. and E. *cage*. β. All from Late L. *cavea*, L. *cauea*, a hollow place, cage, den, coop.—F. *caus*, hollow. See *Cage*, *Cave*, *Gaol*. Der. *gabionu-ade* (F. *gabionade*, Cot.; from Ital. *gabionata*, an intrenchment formed of gabions).

GABLER, a peak of a house-top. (F.—Scand.) ME. *gabbe*, Chaucer, C. T. 3571; P. Plowman, B. iii. 49.—OF. *gabbe* (Godefroy); Norm. dial. *gabbe*; cf. Late L. *gabulum*, a gable, front of a building; Dueneage.—Icel. *gabbi*, Norw. and Dan. *gabi*, Swed. *gabbe*, a gable.—AS. *gabbe*, a fork; Dn. *gaffel*, G. *gabbe*, a fork. Further allied to OIrish *gabul*, a fork, gallow; W. gaff, the fork of the thighs. With a different gradation, we find Goth. *gilda*, pinnacle, G. *giebel*, Du. *gevel*, gable, OIlg. *gehal*, head; also Gk. *κεφαλή* (Idg. *ghebhālā*). See *Gaff*. Der. *gabli-aud*.

GABY, a simpton. (Scand.) A dialectal word; see E. D. D. Also in the form *gauby*. Prob. Scand.; cf. MDan. *gabe*, also *gäbe* (Jutland), a fool (Kalkar); Dan. dial. *gabener*, a simpton (Dan. *nar* means 'fool'). Allied to Dan. *gabe*, to gape. Cf. also Icel. *gapi*, a rash, reckless man; *gapauður* (lit. gape-mouthed), a gaping, heedless fellow; Icel. *gapa*, to gape. See *Gape*.

GAD (1), a bar of steel, goad. (Scand.) 'A gad of steel,' Titus Andronic. iv. 1. 103. Also 'upon the gad,' i. e. upon the goad, suddenly; K. Lear, i. 2. 26. '*Gadde* of Steele, quarreau dacier'; Palsgrave. ME. *gad*, a goad or whip; 'bondemen with her *gadde*'—husbandmen with their goads or whips; Havelok, 1016.—Icel. *gaddr* (for *gaddr*), a spike, sting, hence a goad; 4 Goth. *gadz*, a rod; Irish *gadh*, a spear, sting; L. *hasta*, a spear. ¶ Much influenced by *god*, with which it is not etymologically connected. Der. *gad-fly*, i. e. sting-fly; and see *Gad* (2).

GAD (2), to ramble idly. (Scand.?) 'Where have you been *gadding*?' Romeo, iv. 2. 16. '*Gadde* abroad, *vagari*.' Levius, 7. 47. Perhaps the orig. sense was to run about like cattle stung by a gad-fly. Cf. to have a *gadfly*, to gad about (1591); in N. E. D.—Icel. *gadga*, to goad.—Icel. *gaddr*, a goad. See above. ¶ Or possibly a back-formation from ME. *gadeling*, a vagabond, for which see *Gather*.

GAFF, a light fishing-spear; also, a sort of boom. (F.—Teut.) The *gaff* of a ship takes its name from the fork-shaped end which rests against the mast. '*Gaff*, an iron hook to pull great fishes into a ship; also, an artificial spur for a cock'; Kersey's Dict., ed. 1715.—OF. *gaffe*, 'an iron hook wherewith sea-men pull great fishes into their ships'; Cot.; and see Supp. to Godefroy. Cf. Span. and Port. *gafa*, a hook, gaff. β. Of Teut. origin.—Low G. *gaffel*, a two-pronged hayfork; EFries. *gaffel*, a fork, a ship's gaff; Dn. *gaffel*, a pitchfork, a ship's gaff. Allied to G. *gabbe*, a fork. See *Gable*. (Körtling, § 4101).

GAFFER, an old man, grandfather. (Hybrid; F. and E.) 'And

gaffer madman,' Beaumont and Fletcher, The Captain, iii. 5. Similarly, *gammer* is a familiar name for an old woman, as in the old play of 'Gammer Gurton's Needle,' in which '*gaffer* vicar' also occurs; A. v. sc. 2. The words are corruptions of *grander* and *grammer*, which are the West of England forms of *grandfather* and *grandmother*; see E. D. D.

GAG, to stop the mouth forcibly, to silence. (F.) In Shak. Tw. Nt. i. 5. 94; v. 384. ME. *gaggen*, to suffocate; Prompt. Parv. Of imitative origin; cf. *gaggle*, *guggle*. Of similar formation is the Irish *gagach*, stammering. See *Gaggle*. Der. *gag*, sb.

GAGE (1), a pledge. (F.—Teut.) ME. *gage*, King Alisaunder, 904.—F. *gage*, m., 'a gage, pawne, pledge'; Cot. Cf. Late L. *uadium*, a pledge.—Teut. type **wadiu*, n., a pledge; as in Goth. *wadi*, AS. *wedd*, a pledge. See *Wed*, and see *Wage*. From the same source are Ital. *gaggio*, Span. and Port. *gage*, a pledge (Hatzfeld). Der. *gage*, vb.; en-*gage*, dis-*en-gage*.

GAGE (2), to gauge; see *Gauge*.

GAGGLE, to cackle as geese. (E.) ME. *gaglen*, Rich. Redeles, iii. 101. An imitative word; a frequentative from the base *gag*. Cf. *cack-le*, *gabb-le*; also Icel. *gagl*, a wild goose; *gagg*, a fox's cry; Lithuan. *gagėti*, to gaggle. Cf. *Gaggle*.

GAITY, mirth. (F.—Teut.) 'Those *gayities* how doth she slight,' Habington, Castara, pt. iii. last poem, l. 2; the 1st ed. appeared in 1634.—OF. *gayel*, 'mirth, glee'; Cot.—OF. *gay*, 'merry'; id. See *Gay*.

GAIN (1), profit, emolument. (F.—Teut.) First in 1496; Palsgrave has: '*Gayne* or *gettyng*,' p. 224; and '*I gayne*, I wynnie,' p. 559.—OF. *gain*, m., F. *gagne*, f. sb.; from OF. *gaigner*, F. *gagner*, to gain; see *Gain* (2) below. ¶ It displaced ME. *gain*, advantage, which was of Scand. origin; from Icel. *gagu*, gain, advantage; Swed. *gagn*, Dan. *gavn*. Allied to the (obsolete) ME. verb *gainen*, to profit, be of use, avail, gen. used impersonally; see Chaucer, C. T. 1178 (A 1176); this answers to Icel. and Swed. *gagna*, to encounter, to suit. Der. *gain-ful*, *gain-ful-ly*, *gain-ful-ness*, *gain-less*, *gain-less-ness*.

GAIN (2), to acquire, get, win. (F.—Teut.) Not in early use. 'Yea, though he *gaine* and cram his purse with cronies,' Gascoigne, Fruits of Warre, st. 69. Again, he has just above, in st. 66: 'To get a *gaine* by any trade or kinde.' See *Gain* (1). [This verb superseded the old use of the ME. *gainen*, to profit.] β. The etymology of F. *gagner*, OF. *gaigner* (Colgrave), *gaingier*, *gaingier* (Burguy)—Ital. *guadagnare*, is from the OHG. *weiden* (for **weidin-jau*), to pasture, which was the orig. sense, and is still preserved in the F. sb. *gagnage*, pasture, pasture-land.—OHG. *weida* (G. *weide*), pasture, pasture-ground; cf. MHG. *weiden*, to pasture, hunt. 4 Icel. *veidr*, hunting, fishing, the chase; *veida*, to catch, to hunt; AS. *wād*, a hunt; Grelu, ii. 636. Cf. L. *uicari*, to hunt. Further allied to Skt. *vēti*, he follows after (Uhlirbeck).

GAINLY, suitable, gracious. (Scand.) Nearly obsolete, except in *ungainly*, now meaning 'awkward.' In Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, C. 83; B. 728. Formed, with suffix *-ly*, from Icel. *gagn*, ready, serviceable, kind, good. See *Ungainly*.

GAINSAY, to speak against. (Scand. and E.) In the A. V. Iuke, xxi. 15. ME. *gainsen*, a rare word. 'That thei not *sein-ye* my sonde'—that they may not gainsay my message; Cursor Mundi, 5769 (Trinity MS.). The Cotton MS. reads: 'þat þai nocht *sai* agains mi saud.' β. The latter part of the word is E. *say*, q. v. The prefix is rather the Icel. *gagn*, against, than the AS. *gegn*, against, as occurring in the sb. *gagnwide*, a speech against anything. The latter is better known in the comp. *ongagn*, *ongian*, signifying *again* or *against*. See *Again*. Der. *gainsay-er*, A. V. Titus, i. 9; *gainsaying*, A. V. Acts, x. 29.

GAIRISH, GARISH, gaudy; see *Garish*.

GAIT, manner of walking. (Scand.) In Shak. Temp. iv. 102. A particular use of ME. *gata*, a way. 'And goth him forth, and in his *gate*'—and goes forth, and in his way; Gower, C. A. iii. 196; bk. vii. 3314.—Icel. *gata*, a way, path, road; Swed. *gata*, a street; Dan. *gade*, a street.—4 Goth. *gatuw*, a street; G. *gasse*, a street. See *Gate* (2).

GATTER, a covering for the ankle. (F.—Teut.) Modern. Not in Johnson's Dict.—F. *guêtre*, a gaiter; formerly spelt *gustre*. '*Gustres*, startups, high shoes, or gamashes for country folks'; Cot. Marked by Brachet as 'of unknown origin.' β. However, the form of the word shows it to be of Teutonic origin; and prob. from the same source as MHG. *wester*, a child's chrisom-cloth (G. *wester-hemd*) and the Goth. *wastru*, clothing; cf. Skt. *wastru*, a cloth, garment; see *Vesture*, *Vest*. But see Körtling, § 10014.

GALA, pomp, festivity. (F.—Ital.—OIlg.) Chiefly in the comp. '*a gala-day*' or '*a gala-dress*.' Modern; not in Johnson. Sheridan has: 'the annual *gala* of a race-ball'; Sch. for Scandal, i. 2.—F. *gala*, borrowed from Ital. *gala*, ornament, finery, festive attire. Cf. Ital. *di gala*, merrily; closely connected with Ital. *galante*, gay, lively.

See Gallant. Der. *gala-day* = *F. jour de gala*, Span. and Port. *día de gala*.

GALAXY, the 'milky way' in the sky; a splendid assemblage. (F. - L. - Gk.). 'See yonder, lo, the galaxy Which men clepe the milky way'; Chaucer, *Illo. of Fame*, ii. 428. - OF. *galaxie*, 'the milky way'; Cot. - L. *galaxiam*, acc. of *galaxias* = Gk. *γαλαξίας*, 'the milky way'. - Gk. *γαλαξ*, for *γαλακτ*, stem of *γάλα*, milk. Certainly allied to *L. lact*, stem of *lac*, milk; see *Lactate*.

GALE (1), a strong wind. (Scand.) In Shak. Temp. v. 314. To be explained from Dan. *gal*, mad, furious; the Norweg. *galen* is particularly used of storm and wind, as *ein galen storm*, *ei galel veer*, a furious storm (Aasen). We say, 'it blows a gale.' Cf. Icel. *gala*, a breeze, *fall-gala*, a breeze from the fells. β. The Icel. *galinn*, furious, is from *gala*, to sing, enchant. Cf. *F. galeme*, a north-west wind.

GALE (2), a plant; the bog-myrtle. (It.) ME. *gayle*; Cath. Angliem. *AS. gale*; AS. *Lechdoms*, iii. 6. + *Dn. gogel*.

GALEATED, helmeted. (L.) Botanical. - *L. galeatus*, helmeted. - *L. galea*, a helmet.

GALINGALE, the pungent root of a plant. (F. - Span. - Arab. - Pers. - Chinese.) ME. *galingale*, Chaucer, C. T. 383 (A 381). - OF. *galingal* (Godefroy); the form *garingal* is more common, and the usual later F. form is *galangane*, as in Cotgrave. - Span. *galanga*, the same. - Arab. *khālanjūn*, *galingale*; Rich. Dict. p. 625. - Pers. *khālanjūn*; id. p. 639. Said to be of Chinese origin; see N. E. D. See Devic, Suppl. to Littre; Marco Polo, ed. Yule, ii. 181.

GALLIOT, a small galley; see *Galliot*.

GALL (1), bile, bitterness. (E.) ME. *galle*; P. Plowman, B. xvi. 156. OMerc. *galla*, AS. *galla*; Matt. xxvii. 34. + *Dn. gal*; Icel. *gall*; Swed. *galla*; Dan. *galle* (with excrement d.); G. *galle*, + *L. fel*; Gk. *γολή*. From the same root as *E. yellow*; so that *gall* was named from its yellowish colour; *Prelwitz*. Cf. Russ. *jelch* (e), *gall* (j - z); *jeltui*, yellow. Der. *gall-bladder*.

GALL (2), to rub a sore place, to vex. (F. - L.) Let the galled jade wince; Hamlet, iii. 2. 253. ME. *galle*. The hors. . . was . . . galled on the bak; Gower, C. A. ii. 46; bk. iv. 1344. - OF. *galler*, 'to gall, fret, itch, rub'; Cot. - OF. *galle*, 'a galling, fretting, itching of the skin'; id.; *F. gale*, a scab on fruit. - Late L. *galla*, a soft tumour, app. the same word as *L. galle*, a gall-nut; see below. Cf. but also partly E.; cf. AS. *galla*, (1) gall, bile; (2) a gall on a horse. So also Du. *gal*. Der. *gull*, sb., Chaucer, C. T. 6532 (D 640).

GALL (3), **GALL-NUT**, a vegetable excrescence produced by insects. (F. - L.) In Shak. 'Though ink be made of gall'; Cymb. i. 1. 101. ME. *galle*, Prompt. Parv. - OF. *galle*, 'the fruit called a gall'; Cot. - L. *galla*, an oak-apple, gall-nut.

GALLANT, gay, splendid, brave, courteous. (F. - OHG.) 'Good and gallant ship'; Shak. Temp. v. 237. 'Like young lusty galantes'; *Beniers*, tr. of Froissart, vol. ii. c. 105 (R.). ME. *galaunt*, *Polit. Poems*, ed. Wright, i. 274. - OF. *gallant*; Cotgrave gives '*gallant homme*, a gallant, goodly fellow'; properly spelt *galant* (with one f), as in mod. F. β. *Galant* is the pres. part. of OF. *galer*, to rejoice; Cotgrave has '*galier le bon temps*, to make merry, to pass the time pleasantly.' - OF. *gale*, show, mirth, festivity; the same word as Ital. *Span.* and Port. *gala*, ornament, festive attire. γ. Of Teutonic origin; and prob. from MHG. *wallen*, OHG. *wallon*, to go on pilgrimage (Hatzfeld). Der. *gallant*, sb., whence also *gallant*, vb.; *gallant-ly*, *gallant-ness*; also *gallant-ry* (Spectator, no. 4) from ME. *gallanterie*, 'gallantness'; Cot. Also see *gala*, *gall-on*.

GALLEON, a large galley. (Span.) Cotgrave explains MF. *galion* as 'a gallion, an armada, a great ship of war'; but the word is Spanish. - Span. *galcon*, a galcon, Spanish armed ship of burden; formed, with augmentative suffix -on, from Late L. *galea*, a galley. See *Galley*.

GALLERY, a balcony, long covered passage. (F. - Late L.) 'The long galleries'; *Surrey*, tr. of Virgil's *Æneid*, b. ii. l. 691. - OF. *gallerie*, *galerie*, 'a gallerie, or long room to walk in'; Cot. - Late L. *galeria*, a long portico, gallery; DuCange. β. Uncertain; perhaps from Gk. *γάλαξ*, wood, timber (Körting). See below.

GALLEY, a long, low-built ship. (F. - Late L.) In early use. ME. *galie*; King Horn, ed. Lumby, 185. - OF. *galie* (Godefroy); *galie* (Cotgrave). - Late L. *galea*, a galley. Of unknown origin; perhaps from Gk. *γάλαξ*, wood, also sometimes a ship (Körting). Der. *galley-lane*; see *galle-on*, *gali-as*, *gali-ot*.

GALLIARD, a lively dance. (F. - L.) In Shak. Tw. Nt. i. 3. 127, 137. 'Damsyng of *galaryds*'; Sir T. Eliot, Castel of Helth, bk. ii. c. 33. - F. *gallarde*, fem. of *gallard*, lively; cf. *galop gallard*, 'the galliard'; Cot. Span. *gallarda* (in which *ll* is pronounced as *yl*), a kind of lively Spanish dance; Span. *gallardo*, pleasant, gay, lively. β. Of uncertain origin; *Dicx* rejects a connexion with *gala* and *gallant* (Span. *galante*) on account of the double

l and the F. form *gallard*. The OF. *gallard* meant 'valiant' or 'bold'; perhaps of Celtic origin. Cf. Bret. *galloud*, power, *galloudh*, strong; Corn. *gallindoc*, able; Irish and Gael. *galach*, valiant, brave; W. *gallu*, to be able. Cf. Lith. *gallu*, I am able (Thurneysen).

GALLIAS, a sort of galley. (F. - Ital. - Late L.) In Shak. Tam. Shrew, ii. 380. - OF. *galeace*, 'a galeass'; Cot. - Ital. *galeazza*, a heavy, low-built galley. - Ital. and Late L. *galea*, a galley. See *Galley*. ¶ On the termination -are, see *Cutlass*.

GALLIGASKINS, large hose or trousers. (F. - Ital. - L.) a. Cotgrave has: 'Garguesque, a fashion of strait Venetians without cod-peeces.' Also: 'Gregarques, slops, gregs, gallogascons, Venetians.' Also: 'Gregar, wide slops, gregs, gallogascons, Venetians, great Gascon or Spanish hose.' Also: 'Gregarque, the same as Gregois, Grecian, Greekish.' β. Here it is clear that *Garguesque* is a corruption of *Gregarques*; that *Gregarques* originally meant Greekish; and that *Gregar* (whence obs. *E. greg*) is a mere contraction of *Gregarque*. γ. And further, *Gregarque* is borrowed from Ital. *Grechesco*, Greekish, a form given by Florio; which is derived (with suffix -esco = *E. -ish*) from Ital. *Greco*, Greek. - L. *Graecus*, Greek. δ. Finally, it seems probable that *gallogascon* is nothing but a derivative of Ital. *Grechesco*, a name given (as shown by the evidence) to a particular kind of hose or breeches originally worn at Venice. The corruption seems to have been due to a mistaken notion on the part of some of the wearers of *gallogaskins*, that they came, not from Venice, but from Gascony. ¶ This suggestion is due to Wedgwood; it would seem that *gallogaskins* = *garisgascans* < *garisgascans*; where the suffix -an is the same as in *Grecian*, &c. The word was also influenced by *E. galley*; they were thought to be 'like shipmen's hose'; N. E. D.

GALLINAUFREY, a hodge-podge, a ragout. (F.) Robinson, in his tr. of More's *Utopia*, has: 'a tragical comely or *gallymaufrey*;' ed. Arber, p. 64. - F. *gallymaufrey* a hodge-podge; spelt *calmafree* in the 14th cent. (Hatzfeld). Of unknown origin.

GALLINACEOUS, pertaining to a certain order of birds. (L.) Modern. Englished from L. *gallinaceus*, belonging to poultry. Formed from L. *gallina*, a hen. - L. *gallus*, a cock.

GALLIOT, a small galley. (F. - Late L.) ME. *galiote*, Minot's Poems, Expedition of Edw. III to Harbait, l. 81 (Spec. of Eng. ed. Morris and Skeat, p. 129). - OF. *galiole*, 'a galliot'; Cot. - Late L. *galenia*, a small galley; dimin. of *galea*, a galley. Cf. Ital. *galietta*, a galliot. See *Galley*.

GALLIOT, a small glazed earthen pot. (F. and E.) In Beaumont and Fletcher, *Nice Valour*, iii. 1. 43. Similarly earthen tiles were called *galley-tiles*. Wedgwood (ed. 1872) quotes from Stow: 'About the year 1570, I. Andries and I. Janson, potters, came from Antwerp and settled in Norwich, where they followed their trade, making *galley-tiles* and apothecaries vessels.' [*galley-tiles*]. Apparently so called because at first brought over in *galley*. Cf. *galley-halfpenny*. See N. E. D. Phillips, ed. 1706, says that the *galley-men* came in *galleys* from Genoa, 'landed their goods at a place in Thames-street nam'd *galley-key*, and traded with their own silver small coin call'd *galley-halfpenny*'. From *Galley* and *Pot*.

GALLOON, a measure holding 4 quarts. (F.) ME. *galon*, *galun*, *galoun*; P. Plowman, B. v. 224, 343; Chaucer, C. T. 16973 (H 24). Spelt *galun* in King Horn, ed. Lumby, 1123. - OF. *galion*, *galon*, *jalon*, *gallion* (Godefroy); Late L. *galina* (also *galo*), an English measure for liquids; 1 buccage. β. The suffix -on is augmentative; and a shorter form appears in mod. F. *jale*, a bowl, which evidently stands for an older form **gale*, just as *jalon* is for *galon*. Thus the sense is 'a large bowl'. Of unknown origin.

GALLOON, a kind of lace or narrow ribbon. (F. - OHG.) The compound *galloon-lace* occurs in Beaumont and Fletcher, *Philaster*, v. 4. 46. a. Cotgrave has: '*Galoon*, galloon-lace.' - F. *galon*, as in Cotgrave (like *E. balloon* from *F. ballon*); cf. Span. *galon*, galloon, lace; orig. any kind of finery for festive occasions. - OF. *gale*, Span. *gala*, parade, finery, court-dress; the suffix -on being augmentative, as in *balloon*. See *Gallant*, *Gala*.

GALLOP, to ride very fast. (F. - Teut.) 'Styll he galoped forth right'; *Beniers*, tr. of Froissart, vol. i. c. 140. We also find the form *walopin*, in the Romance of Partenay, ed. Skeat, 4827 (and note on p. 259); and the pres. pt. *walopande*, *Morte Arthur*, ed. Brock, 2827. - OF. *galoper*, to gallop; of which an older form must have been *waloper*, as shown by the derivative *walopin* in Roquefort, spelt *galopin* in mod. F. The sb. *galop* also appears as *walop* in OF. French (Bartsch); and may be the original whence the verb was derived. The sense was perhaps 'Celtic running'. - OSax. *Wala*, a Celt; and *Alpan*, to run, to leap; see *Walnut* and *Leap*. The Norw. *valkopp*, a gallop (Aasen); lit. 'a bounding over a field', or 'field-hop', would account for the word, even better; but is merely an adaptation from Teutonic. Der. *gallop-ade*.

GALLOW, to terrify. (E.) In Shak. King Lear, iii. 2. 44. Prov. E. (Somerset) *galily*. ME. *galwen*. AS. *galwan*, in the comp.

agahwan, to astonish; 'ja wear' ic agelwed' = then was I astonished; Ælfred, tr. of Boethius, c. xxxiv. § 5; lib. iii. pr. 10.

GALLOWAY, a nag, pony. (Scotland.) So called from *Galloway* in Scotland; the word occurs in Drayton's Polyolbion, c. 3. l. 28. Cf. *Galloway-nag* in Shak. 2 Hen. IV. ii. 4. 205.

GALLOW-GLASS, GALLOGLASS, a heavy-armed foot-soldier. (Irish.) In Macbeth, i. 2. 13. = Irish *galloglach*, a servant, a heavy-armed soldier. = Irish *gall*, a foreigner, an Englishman; *oglach*, a youth, servant, soldier (from *og*, Irish *oac*, i.e., young). It meant 'an English servant'; according to Spenser, View of Ireland, Globe ed. p. 640; but *gall* orig. referred to Danes (Windisch). (N. and Q. 6 S. x. 145.)

GALLOWS, a gibbet, an instrument for hanging criminals. (E.) ME. *gallwes*, Chaucer, C. T. 6240 (D 658). AS. *galga*, *gealga*, a cross, gibbet, gallows; Grein, i. 492. Hence was formed ME. *galwos*, by the usual change from *-ga* to *-we* (and later still to *-ow*); and it became usual to employ the word in the plural *galwes*, so that the mod. E. *gallows* is also, strictly speaking, a plural form. + Icel. *gálgi*, the gallows, a gibbet; Dan. and Swed. *galge*, a gibbet; Du. *galg*; Goth. *galga*, a cross; G. *galgen*. Teut. type **galgon-*; cf. Lith. *žalgas*, a pole (ž = zh).

GALOCHE, a kind of shoe or slipper. (F. = Late L. = Gk.) ME. *galoches*, Chaucer, C. T. 10869 (F 555); P. Plowman, B. xviii. 14. = F. *galoches*, 'a wooden shoe or patten, made all of a piece, without any latchet or tie of leather, and worn by the poor clown in winter'; Cot. = Late L. **galopia*, **calopia*, formed from **calopus* = Gk. *καλπούς* (Hatzfeld); we find Late L. *calopedalia*, a clog, wooden shoe (Brachet); also *calopodium* = Gk. *καλονόδιον*, dimin. of *καλπούς*, *καλπούς*, a shoe-maker's last; = Gk. *κάλος*, stem of *καλός*, wood; and *πούς* (gen. *ποδός*), a foot, cognate with F. *foot*.

GALORE, abundantly, in plenty. (C.) First in 1675. Also spelt *galore*, *galore* in Jamieson, and *galore* in Todd's Johnson. 'Galloor, plenty, North'; Crose (1790). = Irish *galore*, sufficiently; where *go*, lit. 'to', is a particle which, when prefixed to an adjective, renders it an adverb, and *leor*, adj., means sufficient; Gael. *gu leor*, *gu leoir*, which is the same. Cf. Irish *lia*, more, allied to L. *plus* (Stokes-Pick, p. 41).

GALT (1), **GALUT**, a series of beds of clay and marl. (Scand.) A modern geological term. Prov. E. *galt*, clay, brick-earth, Suffolk (Halliwell). Perhaps of Scand. origin. = Norw. *gald*, hard ground, a place where the ground is trampled hard by frequent treading, also a place where snow is trodden hard; Icel. *gald*, hard snow, also spelt *galdr*. (Doubtful.)

GALT (2), a boar-pig. (Scand.) = 'Growene as a *galt*': Allit. Morte Arthure, 1101. = Icel. *galtir*, *galti*, a boar; Swed. 19an. *galt*, a hog. Cf. OHG. *galza*, a sow; (see Schade).

GALVANISM, a kind of electricity. (Ital.) Named from Luigi Galvani, of Bologna in Italy, inventor of the galvanic battery in A. D. 1791. Der. *galvani-*, *galvani-*.

GAMBADO, a kind of legging. (F. = Ital. = L.) = *Gambadoes*, much worn in the west, whereby, while one rides on horseback, his legs are in a crouch, clean and warm. = Fuller's Wortlicies, Cornwall (R.). An E. adaptation, simulating Spanish, of F. *gambade*, of which the usual sense is 'gambol'; see **Gambol**.

GAMBESON, a military tunic, sometimes padded. (F. = Teut.) = A band of Moorish knights gaily arrayed in *gambesons* of crimson silk; Longfellow, Outre-Mer (Ancient Spanish Ballads). ME. *gambison*, King Alisaunder, 5151. = OF. *gambison*, *gambeson*, *wambison* (Godefroy); of Late L. *wambastum*. So called from covering the belly. = OHG. *wambas*, belly; see **Womb**.

GAMBIT, an opening at chess. (F. = Ital. = L.) F. *gambit*. = Ital. *gambetto*, a tripping up. = Ital. *gambas*, the leg; see **Gambol**.

GAMBLE, to play for money. (E.) Comparatively a modern word. It occurs in Cowper, Tirocinium, 246; and Burns has *gambling*, Twa Dogs, 154. = Formed, by suffix *-le* (which has a frequentative force), from the verb to *game*, the *b* being merely excrement; so that *gamble* = *game-le*. This form, *game-le* (Yorkshire, see F. D. D.) has taken the place of the ME. *gamenies* or *gamenies*, to play at games, to gamble, which occurs in King Alisaunder, ed. Weber, 5461. AS. *gamenian*, to play at a game, in the Liber Scintillarum, § 55 (P. 172). = AS. *gamen*, a game. See **Game**. Der. *gambl-*.

GAMBOGE, a gum-resin, of a bright yellow colour. (Asiatic.) In Johnson's Dict. = 'brought from India by the Dutch, about A. D. 1600'; Haydn, Dict. of Dates. The word is a corruption of *Cambodia*, the name of the district where it is found. Cambodia is in the Annamese territory, not far from the gulf of Siam. 'The derivation is given by Dampier in 1699; Supp. to Voy. round the World, vi. 105; (N. E. D.).

GAMBOL, a frisk, caper. (F. = Ital. = L.) In Shak. Hamlet, v. 1. 209. Older spellings are *gambold*, Phaez, tr. of Virgil, Æn. vi.

(l. 643 of Lat. text); *gambaud*, or *gambaud*, Skelton, Ware the Hawk, 65; *gambolds*, *gambalde* in Falsgrave, s. v. *Fetche*; *gambauld*, Udall, Flowers of Lat. Speaking, fol. 73 (R.). = OF. *gambade*, 'a gamboll'; Cot. = Ital. *gambata*, a kick (Brachet). = Ital. *gamba*, the leg; the same word as F. *jambe*, OF. *gambe*. = Late L. *gamba*, earlier spelling *camba*; cf. acc. pl. *cambas*, glossed by AS. *komne* in A. S. Leechdoms, vol. i. p. 121; 'the bend' of the leg. Cf. Gael. and W. *cam*, crooked, answering to OCelt. **kambos* (stem **kambā*), bent, crooked; Stokes-Pick, p. 78. ¶ The spelling with *l* seems to have been due to the confusion of the F. suffix *-ade* with F. suffix *-aude*, the latter of which stands for an older *-alde*. Hence *gambade* was first corrupted to *gambaude* (Skelton); then written *gambauld* (Udall) or *gambold* (Phaez); and lastly *gambol* (Shakespeare), with loss of final *d*. Der. *gambol*, vb., Mids. Nt. Dr. iii. 1. 168.

GAME, sport, amusement. (E.) In Shak. Mids. Nt. Dr. i. 1. 240. ME. *game*, Chaucer, C. T. 1808 (A 1806); older form *gamen*, spelt *gamyn* and *gammyn* in Barbour's Bruce, ed. Skeat, iii. 465, ix. 466, &c. AS. *gamen*, *gamen*, a game, sport; Grein, i. 366. + OSax. *gaman*; Icel. *gaman*; Dan. *gamen*, mirth, merriment; MSwed. *gaminan*, joy (Ihre); OHG. *gamen*, MHG. *gamen*, joy. Root unknown. Der. *game*, vb., *game-ing*; *game-some*, ME. *gamsun* (= *gamen-sum*), Will. of Palerne, 4193; *game-ster* (Merry Wives, iii. 1. 37), where the suffix *-ster*, orig. feminine, has a sinister sense, Koch, Engl. Gram. iii. 47; also *game-cock*, *game-keeper*. Doublet, *gimmon* (2).

GAMMER, an old dame; lit. 'grandmother'; see **Gaffer**. **GAMMON** (1), the thigh of a hog, pickled and dried. (F. = L.) = 'A gammon of bacon'; i. Hen. IV, ii. 1. 26. Older form *gambon*, Book of St. Alban's, fol. f. 2, back, l. 9. = OF. *gambon* (Picard *gambon*), the old form of F. *jambon*, corresponding to OF. *gambon* for *jambe*. Cotgrave explains *jambon* by 'a gammon'; and Florio explains Ital. *gambone* by 'a hanche [haunch], a gammon'. Formed, with suffix *-on*, from OF. *gambe*, a leg. See **Gambol**.

GAMMON (2), nonsense, orig. a jest. (E.) A slang word; but really the ME. *gamen* preserved; see **Backgammon** and **Game**. Cf. 'This gammon shall begin'; Chester Plays, v. 260. And Stanhurst has *gamenig*, i. e. 'gambling'; Virgil, ed. Arber, p. 153.

GAMUT, the musical scale. (Hybrid; F. = Gk. and L.) In Shak. Tam. Shrew, iii. 1. 67, 71. A compound word, made up from OF. *game* or *gamme*, and *ut*. I. Gower has *gamme* in the sense of 'a musical scale'; C. A. iii. 60; bk. vii. 172. = OF. *game*, *gamme*, 'gamut, in music'; Cot. = Gk. *γάμμα*, the name of the third letter of the alphabet. Cf. Heb. *gimel*, the third letter of the alphabet, so named from its supposed resemblance to a camel, called in Hebrew *gāmal* (Farrar, Chapters on Language, 136). Brachet says: 'Guy of Arezzo [born about A. D. 990] named the notes of the musical scale a, b, c, d, e, f, g, in which a was the low *la* on the violoncello; then, to indicate one note below this a, he used the Gk. γ, the d which standing in front of the whole scale, has given its name to it.' 2. The word *ut* is Latin, and is the old name for the first note in singing, now called *do*. The same Guy of Arezzo is said to have named the notes after certain syllables of a monkish hymn to St. John, in a stanza written in sapphic metre. The lines are: 'Ut queant laxis resonare fibris Mira gestorum famuli tuorum Solene polluti labii reatum Sante Iohannes'; the last term *si* being made from the initials of the final words.

GANDER, the male of the goose. (F.) ME. *gandra*, Maundeville's Travels, p. 216. AS. *gandra*; Ælfric's Gram. De Tertia Declinatione, sect. xviii; where it translates L. *anser*. Also spelt *ganra*, Voc. 131. 23. + Du. *gander*; Low G. *ganer* (Berghaus). β. The *d* is excrement, as in *thunder*, and as usual after *n*; *gandra* stands for the older *gan-ra*. Teut. type **gan-ron-*. See further under **Gannet**, **Goose**.

GANG (1), a crew of persons. (Scand.) The word *gang* occurs in ME. in the sense of 'a going', or 'a course'. The peculiar use of *gang* in the sense of a 'crew' is late, and is rather Scand. than E. In Skinner, ed. 1671. 'Gang, a company, a crew'; Kersey's Dict., ed. 1715. He adds that 'in sea-affairs, *gangs* are the several companies of mariners belonging to a ship.' But in the sense of a 'set' of things, it occurs as early as 1340 in Northern E. (N. E. D.). = Icel. *gangr*, a going; also, collectively, a gang, as *misgangr*, a gang of mice, *húfagangr*, a gang of thieves. Cf. Swed. *gång*, a going, a time; Dan. *gang*, walk, gait; AS. *gang*, a going, a procession; Du. *gang*, course, pace, gait, tack, way, alley, passage; Goth. *gaggis* (= *gangs*), a way, street. β. The ME. *gang*, a course, way, is from AS. *gang*, a journey (Bosworth); which is from AS. *gangan*, to go; Grein, i. 367, 368. So also Icel. *gangr* is from Icel. *ganga*, to go. See **Gang** (2). Der. *gang-days*, from Icel. *gangdagar*, pl.; *gang-week*, AS. *gang-wæc*; *gang-way*, from AS. *gang-weg*, a way, road; *gang-board*, a Dutch term, from Du. *gangboord*, a gangway.

GANG (2), to go. (Scand.) In Barbour's Bruce, ii. 276, iv. 193. x. 421. = Icel. *gango*, to go. + AS. *gangan*; OHG. *gangan*; Goth.

gaggar (= *gangan*). Tent. type **gaggar-*. Allied to Lith. *žengti*, I stride; Skt. *gāṅghā*, the leg. Brugmann, i. § 609.

GANGLION, a tumour on a tendon. (L.—Gk.) Medical. In Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715.—L. *ganglion* (Vegetius).—Gk. *γάγγλιον*, a tumour near a tendon. Der. *ganglion-ic*.

GANGRENE, a mortification of the body, in its first stage. (F.—L.—Gk.) Shak. has the pp. *gangrened*, Cor. iii. 1. 307. The sb. is in Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 333; and in Cotgrave.—MF. *gangrene*, 'a gangrene, the rotting or mortifying of a member'; Cot.—L. *gangrēna*.—Gk. *γάγγραινα*, an eating sore. A reduplicated form. Allied to *γῆρας*, an old man, Skt. *jaraya*, to consume, *jaras*, old age; see *Prelwitz*. Der. *gangrene*, vb.; *gangrenous*.

GANNET, a sea-fowl, Solan goose. (F.) ME. *gante* (contracted from *gaufet*); Prompt. Parv. p. 186; see Way's note. AS. *ganot*; 'ofer *ganotes* bac' = over the sea-fowl's bath, i.e. over the sea; A. S. Chron. an. 975.—Du. *gent*, a gander; OHG. *ganazo*, MHG. *ganze*, a gander; Low G. *ganze*. B. Formed with suffix -(-t), from the base *gan-*; for which see *Gander*, *Goose*.

GANTLET (1), a spelling of *Gauntlet*, q. v.
GANTLET (2), also **GANTLOPE**, a military punishment. (Swed.) In Skinner, ed. 1671. Formerly written *gantlope*, but corrupted to *gantlet* or *gantlet* by confusion with *gantlet*, a glove. 'To run the *gantlope*, a punishment used among soldiers'; Phillips' Dict., ed. 1658. Again, the *n* is inserted, being no part of the orig. word, which should be *gantlope*.—Swed. *gantlope* (older form *gantlopp*), lit. 'a running down a lane,' because the offender has to run between two files of soldiers, who strike him as he passes. Widenberg's Swed. Dict. (1788) has: *lōpa gantlopp*, to run the gantlope;—Swed. *gata*, a street, lane; see *Gate* (2); and *lōpp*, a course, career, running, from *lōpa*, to run, cognate with E. *leap*. ¶ Prob. due to the wars of Gustavus Adolphus (died 1632).

GAOL, **JAIL**, a cage, prison. (F.—L.) Spelt *gayole* in Fabian's Chron. (1516), an. 1293; *gayhol* in An Old Eng. Miscellany, ed. Morris, p. 153, l. 219. The peculiar spelling *gaol* is due to the OF. *gaole* (Godefroy, s. v. *jaiole*), and has been preserved in Law French. Chaucer has *gayler*, C. T. 1476 (A 1474); whence *jailer* and *jail*.—AF. *gaule*, OF. *jaiole*, *gaule*, mod. F. *gaule*, a prison, cage for birds. 'In the 13th cent. people spoke of the *grōle d'un nisean* as well as of the *grōle d'un prisonnier*'; Brachet. [But it must be remembered that the 13th cent. spelling was not *gaule*, but *gaule*.]—Late L. *gabula*, a cage, in a charter of A. D. 1229, cited by Brachet. A dimin. of Late L. *gabia*, for *cavena*, a cage; DuCange. —L. *cavena*, a cage, coop, lit. a hollow place, cavity. —L. *cavus*, hollow. See *Cage*, *Cave*, and *Gabion*. Der. *gaol-er* or *jail-er*.

GAPE, to yawn, open the mouth for wonder. (Scand.) ME. *gape*, P. Plowman, R. x. 41.—Icel. *gapa*, Swed. *gapa*, Dan. *gape*, to gape. So also Erics., Du., Low G. *gapan*.—G. *gaffen*. Cf. Skt. *jābh*, *jambh*, to gape, yawn. Der. *gap-er*; and *galy*, q. v. Also *gap*, sb., ME. *gappe* (dat.) in Chaucer, C. T. 1641 (A 1639); a word which is rather Scand. than E.; cf. Icel. and Swed. *gap*, a gap, breach, abyss, from *gapa*, vb.; Dan. *gape*, mouth, throat, gap, chasm, from *gape*, vb.

GAR (1), **GARFISH**, a kind of pike. (E.) A fish with a long slender body and pointed head. ME. *garfische*; Prompt. Parv. Prob. named from AS. *gar*, a spear, from its shape; see *Garlic*. Cf. Icel. *geirsl*, a kind of herring; Icel. *geirr*, a spear; and observe the names *pike* and *gad*.

GAR (2), to cause. (Scand.) Common in Lowland Scotch; and see P. Plowman, B. l. 121; v. 130; vi. 303.—OIce. *gæra* (Noreen), Icel. *gæra*; Dan. *gøre*; Swed. *gåra*, to cause, make, do; lit. 'to make ready'.—Icel. *görr*, ready; cognate with F. *gare*. See *Yare*. So also AS. *gærian*, *garwian*, to make ready, from *gæra*, ready, *yare*; see below.

GARB (1), dress, manner, fashion. (F.—L.—OHG.) Used by Shak. to mean 'form, manner, mode of doing a thing' (Schmidt); Hamlet, ii. 2. 390; K. Lear, ii. 2. 103.—MF. *garbe*, 'a garbe, comeliness, handsomeness, gracefulness, good fashion'; Cot.; (whence F. *garbe*, contour).—Ital. *garbo*, 'grace, handsomeness, garbe'; Florio. —OHG. *garwi*, *garawit*, preparation, getting ready, dress, gear; MHG. *garwe*, *garwe*; allied to OHG. *garwēn*, MHG. *gerwen*, to get ready.—OHG. *garo*, MHG. *gar*, gear, ready; cognate with E. *yare*. See *Gear*.

GARB (2), a sheaf. (F.—OHG.) In Minshew, ed. 1637. ME. *garbe*, in A. Neckam; Wright's Vocab. i. 113. An heraldic term.—AF. and Picard *garbe* (F. *gerbe*), a sheaf.—OHG. *garba*, a sheaf (G. *garbe*). Lit. a handful, or 'what is grabbed'. Cf. E. *grab*, Swed. *gräbba*, to grasp; Skt. *grāh* (Vedic form *grābh*), to seize. See *Grab*, Brugm. i. § 31.

GARBAGE, offal, refuse. (F.) In Shak. Hamlet, i. 5. 57. 'The *garbage*, alius, intestina'; Levi's, 11. 13. Florio translates the Ital. *garba* by 'the tare, waste, or *garb*ish of any merchandise or ware.' Palsgrave has: 'garbage of a foule,' i.e. a fowl's entrails. It agrees in form with OF. *garbage*, *garbage*, a tax paid in garbs or sheaves; and

is prob. similarly formed from OF. *garbe*, a handful, small bundle, Low L. *garba*, the same. See above.

GARBLE, to select for a purpose, to mutilate or corrupt an account. (F.—Ital.—Arab.—L.) The old sense was 'to pick out,' or 'sort,' so as to get the best of a collection of things. The statute i Rich. III, c. 11, was made 'for the remedie of the excessive price and badnesse of bowstaues, which partly is growen because the merchants will not suffer any *garbling* [or sorting] of them to be made.' There was an officer called the *Garbler of spices*, whose business was to visit the shops, examine the spices, and *garble*, or make clean the same; mentioned an. 21 Jacob. c. 1. See Blount's Nomolexicon, where it is further explained that 'garbling of spice, drugs, &c. (1 Jacob. cap. 19) is nothing but to purifie it from the dross and dirt that is mixed with it.'—OF. *garbeller* (in Godefroy, entered by mistake under *gerbele*), usually *grabeller*, 'to garbell spices, also to examine precisely, sift neatly'; Cot. The same word as Span. *garbillar*, to sift, garble; Ital. *garbellare*, 'to garbell spices' (Torriano); and Low L. *garbellare*, to sift, a word which occurs A. D. 1269 (12uange). Cf. Span. *garbillo*, a coarse sieve, sifter.—Pers. *gharbil*, a sieve; Arab. *ghirbāl*, a large sieve; Arab. *kirbāl*, a sieve; *gharbatā*, *karbata*, to sift. Prob. not an Arabic word, but adapted from L. *cribellum*, dimin. of *cribrum*, a sieve; allied to L. *cernere*, to sift. Rich. Dict., pp. 1046, 1177, 1178. See *Riddle* (2).

GARBOLL, a disturbance, commotion. (F.—Ital.) In Shak. Antony, i. 3. 61; ii. 2. 67.—OF. *garboul*, 'a garbole, huribully, great stirre'; Cot. Cf. Span. *garbulla*, a crowd, multitude.—Ital. *garbuglio*, 'a garbole . . . tumult, disorder'; Florio. B. Of uncertain origin. Referred by Diez to L. *garrire*, to prattle, chatter; in conjunction with *bullire*, to boil, bubble, boil with rage. ¶ The latter part of the word is thus well accounted for; see *Boil*. The former part is less rare, and seems to be more directly from the Ital. *gara*, strife, since Florio has 'garballure, to rave.' The source is probably imitative; see *Jar*, to crack.

GARDANT, in heraldry: looking full at the spectator. (F.—Tent.) Also *guardant*.—MF. *gardant*, pres. pt. of *garder*, 'to ward, watch, regard'; Cot. See *Guard*.

GARDEN, a yard, enclosure. (F.—Tent.) ME. *gardin*, Chaucer, C. T. 1053 (A 1051); Jost Alisunder, ed. Weber, 1028.—AF., O. North F. (Norm. dial. and Picard) *gardin*; F. *jardin*.—OSax. *gardo*, a yard; cf. OHG. *gartin*, gen. and dat. of OHG. *garto*, a yard, garden (Diez). The stem *gartin-* was retained in compounds, such as OHG. *gartin-ari*, a gardener; and this prob. suggested a Late L. form **gardi-inum* (with L. suffix -inum), whence the OF. form. B. The OSax. *gardo* is cognate with AS. *gærd*, whence E. *yard*; see *Yard*. The substitution of OHG. *t* (as in *gart-*) for Low G. *d* is regular. Der. *garden*, vb.; *garden-ing*, *garden-er*.

GARFISH, a kind of pike. See *Gar* (1).
GARGLE, to rinse the throat. (F.—Late L.—Gk.) In Cotgrave. Modified from F. *gargouiller*, just as the MF. *gargyll* (a gargoylle) is from F. *gargouille*.—F. *gargouiller*, 'to gargle, or gargarize'; Cot.—F. *gargouille*; for which see *Gargoylle*. The MF. *gargarise*, used by Sir T. Elyot, Castel of Helth, b. iv. c. 10, is from MF. *gargarizer*, to gargle (Cot.), borrowed (through L. *gargarizare*) from Gk. *gargazein*, to gargle. From an imitative base, viz. Gk. *gargy-*; cf. Gk. *gargazein*, the uvula. Hence also Ital. *gargagliare*, to murmur, *garg-ata*, the throat (see below). Der. *gargle*, sb.

GARGOYLE, in architecture, a projecting spout. (F.—Late L.—Gk.) ME. *gargoylle*, also spelt *gargyll*. The spelling *gargoylle* is in Lydgate's Siege of Troy, bk. ii. c. 11 (fol. F 5, back, col. 1): we read of *gargoylles* of gold fiercely faced with spouts running' in Hall's Chron. Henry VIII, an. 19.—F. *gargouille*, 'the weels or weason [weazand] of the throat; also, the mouth of a spout, a gutter'; Cot. Cf. Span. *gargola*, a gargoyle. B. We find, in Ital., not only *gargatta*, *gargozza*, the throat, windpipe, but also *gargozza*, the throat, gullet, dimin. of *gorge*, the throat. Thus *gargouille* is from the imitative Gk. base *gargy-* (see above), just as Ital. *gorge* and E. *gorge* are from the parallel L. base *gurg-*; see *Gorge*. (Kurtz, §§ 4169, 4401.)

GARISH, glaring, staring, showy. (Scand.) 'The *garish* sun'; Komeo, iii. 2. 25. 'Day's *garish* eye'; Milton, II Penseroso, 141. Chaucer uses the form *garwen*, to stare; C. T. 5332 (B 912); with which cf. *garwish* in colour, Aschm. Scholemaster, ed. Arber, p. 54. Perhaps from Norw. *garra*, to bend the head backwards (Ross); from Gk. *gar*, bent backwards. From the attitude adopted in staring or gazing fixedly. The change *gar* > *gar* is regular.

GARLAND, a wreath. (F.—Tent. F.) In early use. ME. *gerland*, Chaucer, C. T. 668 (A 666). The form *gerlandesche* occurs in Hall Meidenhad, ed. Cockayne, p. 23.—OF. *gerlande*, 'a garland'; Cot. [The mod. F. *guirlande* is borrowed from Ital. *ghirlanda*.] Cf. Spau. *guirnalda*, Ital. *ghirlanda*, a garland. B. Of uncertain origin; see the discussion of the word in Diez. It seems as if formed with a suffix -*ande* from a MHG. **wierl-en*, a supposed frequentative of *wieren*, to

Low G. *gad*, pleasant (Berghaus); Russ. *godnui*, suitable, OSlav. *goditi*, fit season. See **Good**. Der. *gather*, sb.; *gather-ing*, *gather-er*.

GAUD, a show, ornament. (F.—L.) Also spelt *gaud*, Shak. Mids. Nt. Dr. i. 1. 33. Chaucer uses *gaude* in the sense of 'specious trick'; C. T. 12343 (C 389). —OF. *gaudir*, to rejoice, to jest at. —L. *gaudium*, gladness, joy; used in Late L. of 'a large bead on a rosary'; whence ME. *gaudeis*, furnished with large beads. 'A peire of bedes gaudeid all with grene'; Chaucer, C. T. 150. —L. *gaudere*, to rejoice, pt. t. *gausius sum*, from a base *gau-* + Gk. *γῆναι*, to rejoice; allied to *gaiver* (= *γῆν-ien*), to rejoice; *γῆπος*, proud. Brugmann, i. § 589. ii. § 694. Der. *gaud-y*, i. e. show-y; *gaud-i-ly*, *gaud-i-ness*.

GAUFFER, the same as **Goffer**, q. v.
GAUGE, **GAGE**, to measure the content of a vessel. (F.—Low L.) In Slak. Merch. of Ven. ii. 2. 208 (where the old edd. have *gag*). 'Or hore and *gag* the hollow caues uncouth'; Surrey, tr. of Virgil, Æneid, ii. 52. —O. North F. *gauger* (printed *gaugir* in Roquefort), Norm. dial. *gauger* (Moisy), Central F. *jauger*, 'to gage, or measure a piece of (or f) cask'; Cot.—OF. *gaug* (Norman); see quot. in Moisy, s. v. *gaug*, old form of *jauge*, 'a gage, the instrument wherewith a cask is measured, also an iron lever'; Cot. Cf. Low L. *ganguia*, the standard measure of a wine-cask (A. D. 1446); Ducange. Also Low L. *gaugātum*, the gauging of a wine-cask; *gaugātum*, a tribute paid for gauging, a gauge; *gaugator*, a gauger. Origin unknown. Cf. *gaugécour*, a gauger; Stat. of the Realm, i. 331 (1353). Der. *gaug-ing*, *gaug-er*.

GAULT, clay and marl. See **Galt** (1).

GAUNT, thin, lean. (Scand.) In Slak. Rich. II. ii. 1. 74. 'His own *gaunt* eagle'; Ben Jonson, Catiline, iii. 1. 'Gaunt, or lene'; also 'Gaunt, or slenlyr'; Prompt. Parv. p. 189. 'Gant, slim, slender'; Ray's South- and East-Country Words, ed. 1691. Also mentioned in Forby as a Norfolk, and in Moor as a Suffolk word; also in Yks. Linc. Lanc. and See E. D. I. It corresponds to Norwegian, *gant*, a thin pointed stick, a tall and thin man, an overgrown stripling (Asen); we also find Swed. dial. *gant*, a lean and nearly starved horse (Rietz). Cf. 'arm-gaunt steed', i. e. slender in the fore-leg, Shak. Ant. and Cleop. i. 5. 48. Der. *gaunt-ly*, *gaunt-ness*.

GAUNTLET (1), an iron glove. (F.—Scand.) In Spenser, F. Q. i. 4. 43. ME. *gauntelet*, Sir T. Malory, Morte Darthur, bk. xix. c. 4 (end). —OF. *gauntelet*, 'a gauntlet, or arming-glove'; Cot. Formed, with dimin. suffixes *-el* and *-et*, from OF. *gant*, a glove. Of Scand. origin. —OSwed. *wante*, a glove (Ilre); whence Low L. *wantus* and OF. *gant* by the usual change of *w* to *g* in French; see **Garnish**; Dan. *wante*, a mitten; Icel. *vóttir* (stein *vatt* = want), a glove. OTeut. type **wantuz*. β. The most probable source is Teut. **windand* (pt. t. *wand*), to wind, hence to involve, wrap, E. *wind*, verb. See **Wind** (2). Cf. G. *gewand*, a garment; Low G. *want*, cloth (Lübbert). Noreen, § 257 (5).

GAUNTLET (2). (Scand.) In the phr. 'to run the *gauntlet*', we have a corruption of an older *gantlopp*. It appears as *run the gantlopp* in Bailey (1735), Kersey (1715), Phillips (1706), and Blount (1674). Bailey correctly defines it as 'to run through a company of soldiers, standing on each side, making a lane, with each a switch in his hand to scourge the criminal.' See further under **Gantlet** (2).

GAUZE, a thin silken fabric. (F.—Palestine?) 'Gauze, a thin sort of silk-stuff'; Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715. —MF. *gaze*, 'cushion canvas, the thin canvas that serves women for a ground under their cushion or pursework; also, the sleight stuffs tiffany'; Cot. And see Hatzfeld. Perhaps so called because first brought from Gaza, in Palestine. Cf. Low L. *gazētum*, wine brought from Gaza; *gazētum*, (perhaps) gauze. ¶ Several kinds of stuffs are named from places; e.g. *damask* from Damascus, *calico* from Calicut, &c.; but in this instance evidence is lacking.

GAVELKIND, a peculiar sort of tenure. (E.) In Minshew, ed. 1627. 'Gavelkind, a tenure, or custom, whereby the lands of the father are equally divided at his death among all his sons'; Blount's Nomenclæon, ed. 1691. ME. *gavelkind*; earliest spelling *gavelkind* in 1205 (N. E. D.). The latter answers to AS. *gafelgæynd*; from AS. *gafel*, tribute, payment, and *gæynd*, kind, sort; see **Kind**. β. The AS. *gaf-ol* (whence Low L. *gabulum*) is from Teut. **gab-*, 2nd grade of the verb *to give*; see **Give**. ¶ Early misunderstood and misrepresented; and wrongly supposed to be of Celtic origin.

GAVAL, the crocodile of the Ganges. (F.—Hind.) First in 1845. —F. *gaval* (a corrupt form). —Hind. *gharyāl*, a crocodile (Forbes).

GAVOTTE, a kind of dance. (F.—Prov.) Spelt *gavot* in Arbuthnot and Pope's Martinus Scriblerus, as quoted in Todd's Johnson. —MF. *gavota*, a kind of brawl [dance], danced, commonly, by one alone; Cot.—Prov. *gavota*, f. a gavotte (Mistral). Fem. of *Gavot*, a mountaineer of the Upper Alps (id.). Of historical origin; 'orig. a dance of the Gavotes, i. e. people of Gap'; Blachet. Gap is in the department of the Upper Alps, and in the old province of Dauphiné.

GAWK, awkward. (F.—Scand.) The orig. sense is left-handed. It is short for E. dial. *gawk-handed*, left-handed (E. D. D.); and *gawk* is contracted from *gallack*, *gaulick*, adj., left (of the hands); where *-ick* is a suffix (N. E. D.). OF. origin; cf. Burgund. *gde*, numb with cold, said of the fingers (Mignard). —Swed. Dan. *valen*, numbed; whence Swed. dial. *val-händ*; Norw. *val-hendi*, having numbed hands. ¶ Not from F. *gauche* (N. E. D.). Der. *gawk-y*, awkward, ungainly.

GAY, lively, merry, sportive. (F.—OHG.) ME. *gay*, Chaucer, C. T. 3213; Will. of Palerne, 816; King Alisaunder, ed. Weber, 3204. —OF. *gai*, merry; spelt *gay* in Colgrave. —OHG. *wāhi*, fine, beautiful. Der. *gai-ly*, Will. of Palerne, 1625; *gai-e-ly*, used by Bp. Taylor, Holy Dying, c. 5. s. 5. [not 15], from OF. *gayeté*, 'mirth', Cot.

GAZE, to behold fixedly, stare at. (Scand.) ME. *gazen*. 'When that the peple *gazed* up and down'; Chaucer, C. T. 8879 (E 1003). Of Scand. origin, and preserved in Swed. dial. *gasa*, to gaze, stare, as in the phrase *gasa åkring se*, to gaze or stare about one (Rietz); and in Norw. *gasa*, to stare, gaze (Aasen). Der. *gaze*, sb., *gaze-ing-stock*.

GAZELLE, a kind of antelope. (F.—Arab.) Formerly *gazel*. 'Gazel, a kind of Arabian deer, or the antelope of Barbary'; Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715. —MF. *gazel*, *gazelle*, 'a kind of wild goat'; Cot.—Mspan. *gacelo*, 'a wild goat'; Minshew.—Arab. *ghazāl*, 'a fawn just able to walk'; a wild goat; Richardson's Dict. p. 1050. Explained as 'a gazelle' in Palmer's Pers. Dict. col. 440.

GAZETTE, a small newspaper. (F.—Ital.) 'As we read a *gazett*'; Bp. Taylor, vol. ii. ser. 1 (K.). [Ben Jonson has the (supposed) Ital. pl. *gazetti*; Volpone, v. 2 (l. 7 from end).] —MF. *gazette*, 'a certain Venetian coin scarce worth our farthing'; also, a bill of news, or a short relation of the general occurrences of the time, forged most commonly at Venice, and these dispersed, every month, into most parts of Christendom'; Cot. β. The word is certainly from Ital. *gazetta*, but that word has two meanings, viz. (1) 'a young plot or magot a pie' [mag-pie]; and (2) 'a small coin in Italie'; Florio. Now the value of the latter (less than a farthing) was so small, that Mr. Wedgwood's objection would seem to be sound, viz. 'that it never could have been the price either of a written or a printed sheet; so that this (the usual) explanation is to be doubted. But in Hatzfeld, it is suggested that the coin *gazetta* was paid, not for the gazette itself, but for the *privilege of reading it*; and it is added that it was a periodical which appeared at Venice about the middle of the 16th century. γ. *Gazetta*, a small coin, is prob. a dimin. from L. *gaza*, treasure, wealth, a word borrowed from Gk. *γάλα*, wealth, a treasury; which, again, is said to be from Pers. *gāra*, a treasure. ¶ The word *gazet*, a small coin, occurs in Massinger, Maid of Honour, iii. 1 (speech by Jacomo), and in Ben Jonson, The Fox, ii. 1 (speech by Peregrine). Der. *gazet-er*, orig. a writer for a gazette, now used to denote a geographical dictionary (since 1704).

GEAR, dress, harness, tackle. (Scand.) ME. *gere*, Chaucer, C. T. 354 (A 352). —Icel. *geri*, *göru*, gear, apparel. Cf. *görr*, *geyr*, skilled, dressed, pp. of *göra*, to make. —AS. *gearwe*, pl. fcm., preparation, dress, ornament; Grein, i. 495; whence was formed the verb *gearwian*, to prepare; allied to AS. *gearo*, yare, ready. Also to OHG. *garawi*, MllG. *garwe*, gear; whence OF. *garbe*, and E. *garb*; see **Garb** (1). See **Gar** (2) and **Yare**. Der. *gear*, verb; *gear-ing*.

GECK, a dupe. (Du.) In Tw. Nt. v. 351. —Du. *gek*, MDu. *geek*, a fool, sot; cf. G. *geek* (the same); Dan. *gæk*, a fool; Icel. *gikkur*, a pert, rude person; Norw. *gjekk*, a fool (Aasen). ¶ Distinct from *gawk*.

GECKO, a nocturnal lizard. (Malay.) Spelt *gekko* by Goldsmith in 1774 (N. F. D.). —Malay *gëko*, a gekko: so named from an imitation of its cry.

GED, the fish called a pike. (Scand.) A North. F. word. —Icel. *gedda*, a pike; Swed. *gädda*; Dan. *gedde* (Larsen). Allied to Icel. *gaddr*, a gad; see **Gad** (1). Named from the sharp thin head; whence also the name 'pike'. So also *gar-fish*, q. v.

GEHENNA, the place of torture, hell. (L.—Gk.—Heb.) 'Gehenna, hell'; Cockerham (1623); cf. Milton, P. L. i. 405. —L. *gehenna*; Matt. v. 22 (Vulg.). —Gk. *γέεννα*; Matt. v. 22. —Late Heb. *gē(hinnōm)*, hell, the valley of Hinnom; more fully, 'the valley of the son of Hinnom'; see Jer. vii. 31.

GELATINE, a substance which dissolves in hot water and cools as a jelly. (F.—Ital.—L.) 'Gelatina, any sort of clear gummy juice'; Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715. The mod. form is French. —F. *gelatine*. —Ital. and Late L. *gelatina*, as cited by Kersey; formed from L. *gelātus*, pp. of *gelāre*, to congeal. —L. *gelu*, frost; see **Geld**. Der. *gelatine-ate*, *gelatin-ous*. From the same source, *jelly*.

GELD, to emasculate. (Scand.) ME. *gelden*; Wyclif, Matt. xix. 12. 'Geldyn, castrato, testiculo, emasculo'; Prompt. Parv. p. 190. —Icel. *gelda*; Swed. *gälla* (for *gälda*); Dan. *gilde*. Cf. Icel. *geldr*, Swed. *gall*, barren; and see **Galt** (2). Possibly related to Goth. *giltha*, a sickle; Mark, iv. 29. Der. *geld-er*, also *geld-ing*, Chaucer, C. T. 693 (A 691), from Icel. *gelda*, a gelding = Swed. *galling* = Dan. *gilding*. On the suffix *-ing*, see March, A. S. Gram. sect. 228.

GELID, cool, cold. (L.) 'Dwells in their gelid pores;' Thomson, *Autumn*, 642. 'Or gelid hail;' Chapman, tr. of Homer, *Il.* xv. 162. *L. gelidus*, cool, cold.—*L. gelu*, frost. Brugmann, i. § 481. See **COOL**. Der. *gelid-ly*, *gelid-ness*.

GEM, a precious stone. (F.—L.) *ME. gemme*; Chaucer, C. T. 8130 (E 254).—OF. *gemme*, 'a gem'; Cot.—*L. gemma*, a swelling bud; also a gem, jewel; whence also *AS. ginn*. β. OF uncertain origin; prob. connected with *Skt. janman*, birth, production; so that *gemma* is for 'gen-ma' (✓**GEN**). Brugmann, i. § 413 (4). Der. *gemmi-fer-ous*, bud-bearing (*L. ferre*, to bear); *gemmi-par-ous*, bud-producing (*L. parere*, to produce); *gemmate*, having buds (*L. gemmatus*, pp. of *gemmare*, to bud); *gemmal-ion*.

GEMINI, twins. (L.) The name of a sign of the Zodiac. 'He was that time in *Geminis*;' Chaucer, C. T. 10096 (E 2222); where *Geminis* is the ablative case.—*L. gemini*, pl. twins; pl. of *geminus*, double. Der. *gemin-ous*, double (= *L. geminus*, double), Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Errors*, b. iii. c. 15: § 4; *gemin-ation*, a doubling, Bacon, *Colours of Good and Evil*, sect. 8.

GEMSBOK, a large antelope in S. Africa. (Du.—G.) The *Oryx capensis*; a misapplied name, as it is, in fact, meant a male chamois.—Du. *gembok*, chamois-buck, male chamois (Calisch).—G. *gembok*, chamois-buck.—G. *genu*, genus, chamois; and *buck*, buck, male. See **CHAMOIS** and **BUCK**.

GENDER (1), kind, breed, sex. (F.—L.) *MF. gender*; Chaucer, *Ho.* of Fame, l. 18. 'The d is excrement, as so commonly the case after n in English; cf. *tender*, and see *exgender*.—OF. (and mod. F.) *genre*, 'kind'; Cot.—*L. genus*, abl. case of *genus*, kind, cognate with *F. kin*; see **GENUS** and **KIN**. ¶ The unusual deriv. from the abl. case is due to the frequent use of the l. ablative in such phrases as *genere natus*, *hinc genere*, *omni genere*, &c.; cf. Ital. *genere*, kind. See below. Doublet.

GENDER (2), to engender, produce. (F.—L.) *MF. genderen*, Wyclif, Acts, vii. 8 (where the Vulgate has *genuit*).—OF. *gender* (Godefroy).—*L. generare*, to beget.—*L. gener*, for 'genes, stem of *genus*, kind, kin (above). Der. *ex-gender*.

GENEALOGY, a pedigree of a family, descent by birth. (F.—L.)—(Gk.) *ME. genealogie*, Wyclif, Heb. vi. 3 (where the Vulgate has *genealogin*).—OF. *genealogie*, a genealogy, pedigree; Cot.—*L. genealogia*.—Gk. *γενεαλογία*, an account of a family; 1 Tim. i. 4.—Gk. *γενεα*, birth, race, descent; and *-λογία*, from *λόγος*, to speak of. Cf. Gk. *γένος*, birth, race, descent; see **GENUS** and **LOGO**. Der. *genealog-ic-al*, *genealog-ic-al-ly*, *genealog-ist*.

GENERAL, relating to a genus or class, common, prevalent. (F.—L.) 'The viker general of alle;' Gower, C. A. i. 253; bk. ii. 284. Chaucer has the adv. *generally*, C. T. 17277 (H 358).—OF. *general*, 'general, universal'. Cot.—*L. generalis*, belonging to a genus.—*L. gener*, for 'genes, stem of *genus*, kind, kin (above). See **GENUS**. Der. *general-ly*, *general-ship*; also *general-ise*, *general-ise-ment*; also *general-ist* (Hooker, *Decl. Polity*, ch. Church, b. i. sect. 6, subsect. 4), from OF. *generalité*, 'generality, generalness', Cot.; also *general-ist-ism*, supreme commander (see examples in Todd's Johnson), from Ital. *generalissimo*, a supreme commander, formed with the superlative suffix *-issimo*, which has not been fully explained (Brugmann, ii. § 73).

GENERATE, to produce. (L.) Orig. a pp., as in 'all other . . . from them generate,' i.e. born, Hawes, *Fall of Pleasure*, ch. 44, st. 14. The verb is in Bacon, *Nat. Hist.* § 758.—*L. generare*, pp. of *generare*, to procreate, produce; see **Gender** (2). Der. *general-ist*, *general-ism*; also *generation* (Wyclif, Mark, viii. 12), from OF. *generation* < *L. acc. generatōnem*, from nom. *generatio*.

GENERIC, pertaining to a genus. (L.—Gk.) The older word, in E., is *generical*. 'Generical, pertaining to a kindred;' Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674; and found in a fifteenth century tr. of Higden; vol. i. p. 27. A coined word, with suffix -ic (or -al) from *L. generi*, decl. stem of *genus*; see **GENUS**. Der. *generical-ly*.

GENEROUS, of a noble nature. (F.—L.) 'The generous [noble] and gravest citizens;' Meas. for Meas. iv. 6. 13.—*MF. generosus* [older form *generous*], 'generous'; Cot.—*L. generosus*, of noble birth; formed with suffix -osus from *gener*, for 'genes, stem of *genus*; see **GENUS**. Der. *generous-ly*, *generous-ness*; *generous-ty* (Coriol. i. 1. 215), from OF. *generosité* < *L. acc. generosūtem*, from nom. *generositas*.

GENESIS, generation, creation. (L.—Gk.) *L. genesis*, the name of the first book of the Bible in the Vulgate version.—Gk. *γένεσις*, origin, source. From ✓**GEN**, to beget.

GENET, a carnivorous animal, allied to the civet. (F.—Span.—Arab.) 'Genet, a kind of cat;' Kersy's Dict., ed. 1715. Spelt *genet* in Skinner, ed. 1671. Caxton has *genete*, Reynard the Fox, ch. 31.—*F. genette*, 'a kind of weasel, black-spotted, and bred in

Spain;' Cot.—Span. *gineta*, a genet.—Arab. *jarnūt*, cited by Dozy, who refers to the *Journal Asiatique*, Juin, 1849, p. 544.

GENIAL, cheering, merry. (F.—L.) In Spenser, *Epithalamium*, 399.—*MF. genial*, 'genial, belonging to luck or chance, or to a man's nature, disposition, inclination'; Cot.—*L. genialis*, pleasant, delightful.—*L. genius*, genius; also, social enjoyment. See **GENIUS**. Der. *genial-ly*, *genial-ness*, *genial-ty*.

GENICULATE, jointed. (L.) A botanical term. Bailey gives it in the L. form, viz. '*geniculatus*, jointed'; vol. ii., ed. 1731. [Cockeram has the verb *geniculate*, 'to ioynt.']—*L. geniculum*, a little knee, a knot or joint in a plant. Formed with suffixes -cul- and -i-, from *geni*, for *genus*, a knee; cognate with E. *knee*. See **KNEE**.

GENIE, a demon; see **JINN**.

GENITAL, belonging to generation. (F.—L.) In Wyclif, *Numb.* xxv. 8.—OF. *genital*, 'genital, fit for breed, apt to beget'; Cot.—*L. genitalis*, generative.—*L. genitum*, supine of *gignere*, to beget. *Gignere* (& *g-gerere*) is a reduplicated form, from ✓**GEN**, to beget; cf. Gk. *γίγνομαι*—*gi-ppomai*; and *Skt. jān*, to beget. See **GENUS**. Der. *genitals*, pl. sb., which occurs in Gower, C. A. ii. 156; bk. v. 852.

GENITIVE, the name of a case in grammar. (F.—L.) In Shak. *Merry Wives*, iv. 1. 59. The suffix -ive is a substitution for an older -if, answering to *F. -if*, from *L. -ivus*.—OF. *genitif*, 'the genitive case'; Cot.—*L. genitivus*, lit. of or belonging to generation or birth, applied in grammar to a particular case of nouns.—*L. genitum*, supine of *gignere*, to beget. See above.

GENIUS, a spirit; inborn faculty. (L.) See **SHAK. Mach.** iii. 1. 56; *Jul. Cesar*, ii. 66; Spenser, *F. Q.* ii. 12. 47; Gower, C. A. i. 48; bk. i. 196.—*L. genius*, the tutelary spirit of a person; also, inclination, wit, talent; lit. 'inborn nature.' From the weak grade of ✓**GEN**, to produce, beget. See **GENUS**. Der. *genii*, pl., *genius-es*, pl.; also *gen-ial*, q. v.

GENNET, a Spanish horse; see **Jennet**.

GENRE, a style of painting, depicting ordinary life. (F.—L.) A peculiar use of *F. genre*, kind, style; see **Gender** (1).

GENTEEL, lit. belonging to a noble race, well-bred, graceful. (F.—L.) 'Tis the most genteel [old ed. *gentile*] and received wear now, sir;' Ben Jonson, *Cynthia's Revels*, i. 1 (Asotus). A doublet of *gentile*; it arose at the end of the 16th century, and was at first spelt *gentile*, with the i sounded as in French (N.E.D.).—*MF. gentil*, 'gentle, . . . gracious, . . . also Gentile'; Cot.—*L. gentilis*, orig. belonging to the same clan; also, a gentile. See **Gentile**. Der. *gentil-ly*, *gentil-ness*; also *gentil-ty*, As You Like It, i. 2. 22. Doublet, *gentle*; also *gentile*.

GENTIAN, the name of a plant. (F.—L.) In Minshew, *MF. gentiane*; Med. Wks. of 14th cent., ed. Henslow, p. 131.—OF. *gentiane*, 'gentian, bitterwort'; Cot.—*L. gentiana*, gentian. So named after the Illyrian king *Gentius* (about n.c. 180), who was the first to discover its properties; see *Pliny*, *Nat. Hist.* xxv. 7.

GENTILE, a pagan. (F.—L.) In Shak. *Merch. of Ven.* ii. 6. 51. Fabyan has *Gentilia*; Pt. v. ch. 82 (end).—OF. *gentil*, 'gentle, . . . Gentile'; Cot.—*L. gentilis*, a gentile, lit. belonging to the same clan.—*L. gentis*, decl. stem of *gens*, a tribe, clan, race. From ✓**GEN**, to beget, produce. Doublet, *gentle*; also, *gentel*.

GENTILE, docile, mild. (F.—L.) *MF. gentil*. 'So hardy and so gentil;' Roh. of Glouc. p. 167; l. 3482. 'Noble men and gentile and of heh burde' [high birth]; O. Eng. Homilies, i. 273.—OF. *gentil*, 'gentle'; Cot.—*L. gentilis*. See **Gentile** and **Gentael**. Der. *gent-ly*, *gentle-ness*; *gentle-man* (*ME. gentelman*, Gower, C. A. ii. 78; bk. iv. 2275); *gentle-woman* (*ME. gentilwoman*, Chaucer, C. T. 15803; G 425); *gentle-man-ly*, *gentle-folks*; also *gent-ry*, q. v.

GENTRY, rank by birth; genteelness. (F.—L.) *ME. gentry*. 'To pryde him of his gentrye is ful greet folye; for ofte tyme the gentrye of the body biineth [taketh away] the gentrye of the soule;' Chaucer, *Pers. Tale*, De Superbia; l. 461. Shortened from the older form *gentrie*; see *P. Plowman*, C. xxi. 21, where we find the various spellings *gentrie*, *gentrie*, *gentrie*, and *gentrye*.—OF. *gentrie*, rank, formed from OF. *gentilis*, by the change of *i* into *r* (Godefroy). *Gentilise* is formed, with OF. suffix -ice, -ise (*L. -itia*), from the adj. *gentil*, gentle. See **Gentile**.

GENUFLECTION, **GENUFLEXION**, a bending of the knee. (F.—L.) Spelt *genuflexion* in Howell's Letters, b. iii. let. 2. § 2.—*F. genuflexion*, 'a bending of the knee'; Cot.—Late *L. acc. genuflexionem*, from nom. *genuflexio*; DuCange.—*L. genu*, the knee; and *flectere*, pp. of *flectere*, to bend; cf. *L. flexio*, a bending. ¶ The correcter spelling is with s; cf. *L. flexio*, a bending.

GENUINE, of the true stock, natural, real. (L.) 'The last her genuine laws which stoutly did retain;' Dryden, *Polyolbon*, s. 9. l. 14.—*L. genuinus*, innate, genuine. From the base *gen-* (for 'gen-wo-'), an extension of the base *gen-* as seen in *genus*, &c.—✓**GEN**, to beget. See **GENUS**. Der. *genuine-ly*, *genuine-ness*.

GENUS, breed, race, kin. (L.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674.

First in 1551, as a term in logic. — *L. genus* (stem *gen-*, for *genes-*); race; cognate with *E. kin*; see **KIN**. — *GEN*, to beget; cf. *Skt. jan*, to beget; *Gk. gignō*, race; &c. Brugmann, i. § 604. Doublet, *kin*, q.v. Der. *gener-a*, pl.; *gener-ic*, *gener-ical*, *gener-ically*. From the same root, *gener-al*, *gener-ate*, *gener-ous*; *gender*, *en-gender*, *con-gener*; *gen-i-us*, *gen-il*, *gen-il-al*, *con-gen-il-al*; *gen-it-ive*, *gen-u-ine*, *gen-it-ile*, *gen-it-ile*, *gen-it-ile*; *con-gen-il-al*; *de-gen-er-al*, *indi-gen-ous*, *in-gen-ous*, *in-gen-u-ous*, *pro-gen-itor*, *pro-gen-y*, *re-gen-er-ate*, &c. Also, from the *Gk.* *gen-e-a-log*, *gen-ic*, *hetero-gen-e-ous*, *homo-gen-e-ous*; *eulo-gen*, *eugen*, *hydro-gen*, *oxy-gen*, *nitro-gen*, &c.

GEOGRAPHY, a description of the earth. (F.—L.—Gk.) In Minshew (1627). — *MF. geographie*, 'geography'; Cot.—*L. geographia*. — *Gk. γεωγραφία*, geography, lit. earth-description. — (*Gk. γεω* = *γην*, combining form of *γῆ*, earth, land; and *-γραφία*, description, from *γραφειν*, to write. Der. *geograph-er*, *geograph-ic-al*. From the same form *geo-* as a prefix, we have numerous derivatives, such as *geo-centr-ic* (see **Centre**), *geo-log* (from *Gk. λόγος*, to speak of), *geo-mancy* (from *Gk. μαντεία*, divination, through the French); and other scientific terms. See also **Geometry** and **Georgic**.

GEOMETRY, the science of measurement. (F.—L.—Gk.) *ME. geometrie*, Gower, C. A. iii. 90; bk. vii. 178. — *OF. geometrie*, 'geometry'; Cot.—*L. geometria*. — (*Gk. γεωμετρία*, lit. 'the measurement of land'. — (*Gk. γεω* (as above), belonging to land; and *-μετρία*, measurement, from *μετρεω*, I measure, which is from *μετρον*, a measure. See **Metre**. Der. *geometr-ic*, *geometr-ic-al*, *geometr-ic-al-ly*, *geometr-ic-ian*, *geometer*.

GEORGIC, a poem on husbandry. (L.—Gk.) '*Georgicks*, books treating of the tillage of the ground'; Minshew, ed. 1627. The title of four books on husbandry by Virgil. — *L. georgica*, neut. pl. (for *georgica carmina* = georgic poems). — *L. georgicus*, relating to husbandry. — (*Gk. γεωργικός*, relating to husbandry. — *Gk. γεωργία*, tillage. — *Gk. γεωργος*, to till. — *Gk. γεω* (as above), relating to the earth; and *-ργος* > *-ργος*, to work. See **Geography** and **Work**. Der. *Georg-er* = *Gk. γεωργός*, a farmer.

GERANIUM, a kind of plant. (L.—Gk.) Sometimes called *crane's-bill* or *stork's-bill*. First in Turner (1548). '*Geranium*, stork-bill or herb robert'; Kersey's Dict., ed. 1715. — *L. geranium*, Latinized from *Gk. γέρανιον*, a geranium, crane's bill (from the shape of the seed-pod). — (*Gk. γέρανος*, a crane; cognate with **Crane**. See **FALCON**, a kind of falcon; see **Gyrfalcon**.

GERM, a seed. (F.—L.) Sir T. Browne speaks of the '*germ* of . . . an egg'; Vulg. Errors, b. iii. c. 28, § 3. — *F. germe*, 'a young shoot, sprout'; Cot.—*L. germen* (stem *germin-*), a sprout, shoot, bud. Der. *germin-al*, *germin-ate*, *germin-al-ion*, from the stem *germin-*; from the same source, *german*, q.v., *germane*. Doublet, *germen*, Macheth, iv. 1. 59.

GERMAN, **GERMANE**, akin. (F.—L.) Nearly obsolete, except in quotations and in the phrase *cousin-german* or *cousin-germain*, i.e. cousins having the same grandfather. In Shak. Wint. Ta. iv. 4. 802; Timon, iv. 3. 344; Hamlet, v. 2. 165. Formerly also spelt *germain*, as in Cotgrave, and orig. derived rather from the French than Latin. The phrase '*cousin-germain*' (with the pl. adj. in *s* according to the F. idiom) is in Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus, C. T. Group B, 2558. — *OF. germain*, 'germaine, come of the same stock'; Cot.—*L. germanus*, fully akin, said of brothers and sisters having the same parents. Allied to **Germ**.

GERMANDER, a plant. (F.—Late L.—Gk.) In Bacon, Essay 46 (Of Gardens). '*Germandre*, heilbe, *germandré*'; Palsgrave. — *F. germandre*, *germander* (Cotgrave); *OF. germandree* (Supp. to Godefroy, s.v. *germandree*); cf. *G. gamander*. — Late L. *gamandria*, a popular alteration of Late *Gk. γαμάνδριον*. — *Gk. γαμάνδριον*, *germander*, lit. 'ground-tree', or low-growing tree. — *Gk. γαμάν*, on the ground; *βῆσις*, tree. See **Chameleon** and **Tree**.

GERMEN, **GERMINAL**, **GERMINATE**; see **Germ**.

GERUND, a part of a Latin verb. (L.) The derivative *gerundine*, misprinted *gerundine*, is used as a coined word in Beaumont and Fletcher, Wit at Several Weapons, i. 2 (speech of Wittypate). — *L. gerundium*, a gerund. — *L. gerundum*, that which is to be done or carried on; an adj. formed from *gerere*, to carry on, perform; pp. *ges-tus*. (✓GES.) Der. *gerund-al* (from *gerundi-um*). See also below.

GESTATION, the carrying of young in the womb. (F.—L.) It occurs in the Index to Holland's tr. of Pliny. — *MF. gestation*, 'a bearing, or carrying'; Cot.—*L. acc. gestationem*, from nom. *gestatio*, a carrying. — *L. gest-ire*, to carry; frequentative form of *gerere*, to carry. See above. Der. *gestat-ory*.

GESTICULATE, to make gestures. (L.) 'Or what their serve apes gesticulate'; Ben Jonson, Poetaster, To the Reader (an Epilogue). — *L. gesticulatus*, pp. of *gesticulor*, to make mimic gestures. — *L. gesticulus*, a mimic gesture; formed, with suffixes *-u-* and *-i-*, from *gesti-* = *gestu-*, for *gestus*, a gesture. — *L. gestus*, pp. of *gerere*,

to carry; reflexively, to behave. See **Gerund**. Der. *gesticulat-ion*, *gesticulat-ory*.

GESTURE, a movement of the body. (L.) In Shak. Temp. iii. 3. 37. *ME. gestüre*, Sir Cliges (Weber), i. 483. — Late L. *gestūra*, a mode of action. — *L. gest-us*, pp. of *gerere*, to carry; reflexively, to behave oneself. See **Gerund** and **Gesticulate**.

GET, to seize, obtain, acquire. (Scand.) *ME. geten*, pt. t. *gat*, pp. *geten*; Chaucer, C. T. 5792, 293 (D 210, A 291). — *ICel. geta*, pt. t. *gat*, pp. *getinn*. — *AS. getan*, *-getian*, only in the compounds *on-gitan*, *and-gitan*, *for-gitan*, *be-gitan*, &c.; Grein, ii. 346, i. 511; Goth. *-gitan*, in the comp. *bi-gitan*, to find, obtain. — *L. -hendere* (base *hed*), in the comp. *prehendere*, to seize; *Gk. χαρβάειν* (base *xab*), to seize; Russ. *gad-ate*, to conjecture. (✓GILLWED.) Brugmann, i. § 632. Der. *gett-er*, *gett-ing*; *be-get*, *for-get*; from the same root are *ap-pre-hend*, *com-pre-hend*, *re-pre-hend*, &c.; also *apprise*, *comprise*, *enterprise*, *sur-prise*; *impregnable*, &c.

GEWGAW, a plaything, specious trifle. (Scand. f.) '*Geugaw*s and gilded puppets'; Beaumont and Fletcher, Four Plays in One, Triumph of Time, sc. 1. Spelt *geugawdes*, id. Woman's Prize, i. 4 (Rowland). Also *gugawes*, Holinshed, Descrip. of Ireland, c. 4. 'He counteth them for *gygawin*'; Skelton, Why Come Ye Nat to Court, 1060. Cotgrave explains *babiole* as 'a trifle, whimham, *gugaw*, or small toy'; and *fariboles* as 'trifles, nifles, flim-flams, *why-whaus*, idle discourses.' The latter form *why-whaus* is a mere imitation of the older *gugaw*. [The form *gugaw* seems to answer to *ME. giugoue* (= *givingoue* ?) 'worlds weole, and wunne, ant wurschipe, ant oter swuche *giugouen*' = the world's wealth and joy and worship, and other such gewgaws; Ancien Riwe, p. 196; but the pronunciation of this *ME.* word is uncertain; and it cannot be safely identified with *geugaw*.] β. One sense of *geugaw* is a Jew's harp; cf. Walloon *gawe*, a Jew's harp (Grandpagnage). Cf. Swed. dial. *gawa*, to blow; Norw. *gawa*, *gyna* (pt. t. *gaur*), to reek; *gruf*, a puff. The *ME. giugoue* (Prompt. Parv., p. 168) means a flute or pipe. See Notes on *E. Etym.*, p. 116.

GEYSIR, a hot spring in Iceland. (Icelandic.) '*Geysir*, the name of a famous hot spring in Iceland. . . . The word *geysir* = "a gusher," must be old, as the inflexive *-ir* is hardly used but in obsolete words'; Cleasby and Vigfusson. — *ICel. geyser*, to gush; formed (with mutation of *au* to *ey*) from *gaus*, as seen in the pt. t. of *gisa*, to gush; see **Gush**.

GHAISTLY, terrible. (E.) The *h* has been inserted, for no very good reason. *ME. gastyly*; *gastyly* for *see*; Chaucer, C. T. 1986 (A 1984). Formed, with suffix *-ly*, from the *ME. gasten*, *AS. gæstan*, to terrify. Allied to Goth. *us-gaisjan*, to terrify, and *us-gais-nan*, to be astonished. See further under **Aghast**. ¶ Not to be confused with *ghostly*, q.v. Der. *ghastli-ness*; cf. also *gasted*, *K. Lear*, ii. 1. 57; *gast-ness*, Oth. v. 1. 106.

GHAUT, a landing-place, quay, way down to a river, mountain-pass. (Hind.) For quotations, see Yule. — *Hind. ghat*; Bengali *ghāt* (H. H. Wilson; Forbes, 1848, p. 450).

HAZAL, an Oriental lyric poem. (Arab.) Spelt *gazel* in T. Moore; Twopenny Postbag, vi. 69. — (Arab. *hazal*, an ode; Rich. Dict. p. 1050.

GHEE, clarified butter. (Hind.—Skt.) See Yule. — *Hind. ghi*. — *Skt. ghrita*, clarified butter; orig. pp. of *ghr*, to sprinkle. (H. H. Wilson.)

GHERKIN, a small cucumber. (Du.—Slav.—Low L.—Gk.—Pers.) The *h* is inserted to keep the *g* hard. '*Gherkins* or *Guerkins*, a sort of pickled cucumbers'; Kersey's Dict., ed. 1715. Spelt *gherkin* in Skinner, ed. 1671. Shortened from *agherkin*. — *Du. agurkie*, a gherkin; cf. '*Gherkins*, agurkes' in Sewel's Eng.-Du. Dict. ed. 1754. β. Note that the *Du.* dimin. suffix *-ken* was formerly used (as explained by Ten Kate) where the dimin. suffix *-je* now occurs; so that *agurkie* stands for an older form **agurkhen*, whence the *E. gherkin* must have been borrowed, with the loss merely of initial *a*. Koolman gives *agurken* as the EFrisic form. γ. From Polish *ogurek*, Bohem. *okurka*. — *Low L. angurins*, a water-melon (Mittal. *anguria*, a cucumber, Florio). — Late *Gk. ἀγγύριον*, a water-cucurbit. — Pers. *angūrah*, a melon, a cucumber; Rich. Dict. p. 194.

GHOST, a spirit. (E.) The *h* has been inserted. *ME. goost*, *gost*; Chaucer, C. T. 2770 (A 2768). *AS. gāst*, a spirit; Grein, i. 371. — *Du. geest*; *G. geist*, a spirit. Teut. type **gaistoz*. Of uncertain origin; but apparently allied to *ICel. geis-a*, to rage (like fire), and to Goth. *us-gais-jan*, to terrify. Perhaps also to *ghastly*. See **Ghastly**. Cf. *Skt. heda-s*, anger, wrath of the gods (Macdonell) Brugmann, i. § 785 (c). Der. *ghost-ly*, *ghost-li-ness*.

GHOUL, a kind of demon. (Arab.) Pron. *gool*, to rime with *cool*. — *Pers. ghul*, an imaginary sylvan demon; supposed to devour men and animals; Arab. *ghuwal* (the same). — Arab. *ghul*, attacking suddenly and unexpectedly; Rich. Pers. Dict. p. 1062. See **Yule**.

GIANT, a man of great size. (F.—L.—Gk.) *ME. giant*, more

frequently *geant*, *giant*; Chaucer, C. T. 13738 (B 1997); King Alexander, 3465. — OF. *geant*, 'a giant'; Cot. — L. acc. *gigantes*, from nom. *gigas*, a giant. — Gk. *γίγας*, a giant (stem *γίγας*). β. Sometimes explained from Gk. *γη*, the earth, as if the word meant 'earth-born'. Der. *gigant-ic*, q. v.; *giant-ess*.

GIAOUR, an infidel. (Ital. — Pers.). 'In Dr. Clarke's Travels, this word, which means *infidel*, is always written *djour*. Lord Byron adopted the Ital. spelling usual among the Franks of the Levant'; note 14 to Lord Byron's poem of The Giaour. — Pers. *giawr*, an infidel; Rich. Dict. p. 1227. A variant of Pers. *gabr*, a Gueber, see **GUEBER**.

GIBBERISH, nonsensical talk. (E.) Holinshed speaks of 'gibberishing Irish'; Descr. of Ireland, c. 1. 'All kinds of gibb'rish he had learnt to know'; Drayton, The Mooncalf, l. 913. Cotgrave has: 'Bagois, gibbridge, strange talk. The hard g seems to separate it from the old verb *gibber*, to gabble; Hamlet, i. 1. 116; which is allied to *jabber* and *gabble*. But the *g* in *gibber* may have been sometimes hard, as in *gibble-gabble* (N. E. D.). If so, the derivation is from *gib*, variant of *gab*, an imitative utterance; see **GABBLE**. β. Johnson's derivation, from *Gebir*, an alchemist of the 8th cent., is unlikely, as the word is not spelt *gebirish*.

GIBBET, a gallows. (F.) ME. *gebet*, *gibet*, Chaucer, Ho. of Fame, i. 106; 'hongen on a *gibet*'; Ancrén Riwe, p. 116. — OF. *gibbet*, 'a gibbet'; Cot. (mod. F. *gibet*). β. Of unknown origin; Littré suggests a comparison with OF. *gibet*, a large stick (Roquefort); apparently a dimin. of OF. *gibhe*, a sort of arm, an implement for stirring the earth and rooting up plants, apparently a hoe (Roquefort). Perhaps Scand.; cf. Swed. dial. *gippa*, to jerk up, Norw. *gippa*, *gieppa*, to jerk up. This form *gippa* seems to be imitated from Swed. *wippa*, to see-saw, to tilt up; cf. MDu. *wippe*, 'a gibbet' (Hexham), Swed. *wipp-galge*, a gibbet.

GIBBON, a kind of ape. (F.) Cf. F. *gibbon*, in Buffon.

GIBBOSE, swelling. (L.) The L. form of the word below.

GIBBOUS, humped, swelling. (F. — L.) 'Its round and gibbous back'; Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. iii. c. 26. § 5. The suffix *-ous* is for F. *-eux*, by analogy with other words in which *-ous* represents OF. *-ous* (later *-eux*). — F. *gibbeux*, 'hulch, bunched, much swelling'; Cot. — L. *gibbōsus*, hunched. Formed, with suffix *-ōsus*, from L. *gibbus*, a hump, hunch; cf. *gibbus*, bent; *gibber*, a hump. Der. *gibbousness*.

GIBE, to mock, taunt. (F.) 'And common courtiers love to gybe and seare'; Spenser, Mother Hubbard's Tale, 714. Of imitative origin; cf. Efrics. *gibela*, to mock; Du. *gibelen*, to sneer. Note also Swed. dial. *gipa*, to gape, also, to talk rashly and foolishly (Rietz); Icel. *geipa*, to talk nonsense; Icel. *gipr*, idle talk; Norw. *gipa*, to make grimaces. ¶ Also spelt *jibe*. Der. *gibe*, sb.

GIBLETS, the various parts of a fowl that are removed before cooking. (F.) 'And set the hare's head against the goose *giblets*'; Harrington's tr. of Orlando Furioso, b. xliii. st. 136 (K.); the date of the 1st edition is 1591. 'May feed on *giblet-pie*'; Dryden, tr. of Persius, vi. 172. 'Sliced beef, *giblets*, and petticoats'; Beaumont and Fletcher, Woman-hater, i. 2. ME. *giblet*; see Wright's Vocab. i. 179. — OF. *gibeler*, which, according to Littré, is the old form of F. *gibelotte*, stewed rabbit. Of unknown origin; not necessarily related to F. *gibier*, game.

GIDDY, unsteady, dizzy. (F.) ME. *gidi*, *gydi*; Rob. of Glouc. p. 68; i. 1542. Late AS *gidig*, frantic; in Napier's Glosses; for earlier **gidig*, as shown by the harl g. Teut. type **gidigaz*, i.e. possessed by a god (like Gk. *ἐνθεος*). — Teut. type **gudom*, a god. See **GOD**. Der. *giddy*, *giddiness*.

GIER-EGGLE, a kind of eagle. (Du. and F.) In Levit. xi. 18. The first syllable is Dutch, from Du. *gier*, a vulture; cognate with G. *geier*, MllG. *gir*, a vulture. Allied to G. *giere-gie*, greedily, and to E. *yearn*. See **Gyr-falcon**. The word *eagle* is F. See **Eagle**.

GIFT, a thing given, present. (E.) ME. *gift*, commonly *ȝift*, *ȝeft*; Rob. of Glouc. p. 122, l. 2600; P. Plowman, b. iii. 99. [The word is perhaps rather Scand. than E.] AS. *gift*, *ȝift*, rare in the sing., but common in the pl. (when it often has the sense of 'nuptials', with reference to the marriage dowry). In Bosworth's Dict. is given a passage from the Laws of Ine, no. 31, in which the word *ȝift* appears as a fem. sing., with the sense of 'dowry'; see Thorpe's Ancient Laws, i. 122, sect. 31. Or from Icel. *gift*, *ȝift* (pron. *ȝift*), a gift. + Du. *gift*, a gift, present; Goth. *-gibts*, *ȝifts*, only in comp. *fragibts*, *fragibts*, promise, gift, espousal; G. *-gift*, in comp. *mitgift*, a dowry. β. All from the corresponding verb, with the suffix *-i*, for *-it*; Teut. type **giztiz*, fem. See **GIVE**. Der. *gift-aid*; *heaven-gifted*, Milton, Samson Agon. 36.

GIG, a light carriage, a light boat. (Scand.) The orig. idea is that of anything that easily whirls or twirls about. In Shak. *gig* means a boy's top; L. L. L. iv. 3. 167; v. 1. 70, 73. Cf. *whirligig*. [In Chaucer, Ho. of Fame, iii. 852, we have: 'This hous was also ful of *giggis*,' where the sense is uncertain; it may be 'full of whirling

things,' since we find 'ful . . . of other werkings' = full of other movements, immediately below.] β. The hard *g* shows it to be of Scand. origin, as distinguished from *giga*, the French form. Cf. Norw. *giga*, to totter, shake about; *gigra*, *gigla*, to shake about (Ross); the latter is the prov. E. *giggle*, to shake about, be unsteady; E. D. D. Also Norw. *giga*, to swing one's arms about (Ross). See **JIG**. **GIGANTIC**, giant-like. (L. — Gk.) In Milton, P. L. xi. 659; Sams. Agon. 1249. A coined word, from the decl. stem *giganti-* of L. *gigas*, a giant; see **Giant**.

GIGGLE, to laugh lightly, titter. (F.) 'Giggle, to laugh out, laugh wantonly'; Kersey's Dict., ed. 1715. 'A set of *gigglers*'; Spectator, no. 158. 'Some *gyll* and lawgh'; Barclay, Ship of Fools, i. 63. An attenuated form of ME. *gagelen*, 'to gaggle', or make a noise like a goose. 'Gagelin, or cryn as gees, *clingo*'; Prompt. Parv. p. 184. Cf. Icel. *gagl*, a goose; Efrics. *gicheln*, Low G. *giggeln* (Dannell), G. *kichern*, to giggle. A frequentative form, from an imitative root. See **Cackle**. Der. *giggle*, sb., *giggle-er*. **GIGLET**, **GIGLOT**, a wanton woman. (Scand.; with F. suffix.) In Shak. Meas. for Meas. v. 352; 1 Hen. VI., iv. 7. 41. Earlier, in Prompt. Parv. p. 194; and see the note. Cf. *giglotrye*, giddiness; How the Good Wife taught her Daughter, l. 159 in Barbour's Bruce, ed. Skeat. A dimin., with suffix *-et* or *-ot*, from an older *giggle* or *gigle*. Cotgrave has: 'Gadrouillette, a minx, *gigle*, flirt, callet, *gixie*'. Here again, *gig-le* and *gixie* (= *gig-ly*) are connected with ME. *gigge*, a flighty girl, Plowman's Tale, 759 (cf. Ancrén Riwe, l. 204; N. E. D.). Prob. from the base *gig*, applied to rapid motion, and thence to lightness of behaviour. See **Gig**, **Giggle**.

GILD, to overlay with gold. (E.) ME. *gilden*, Wyclif, Exod. xxvi. 29. AS. *gildan*; only in the pp. *gegyld*, A. S. Psalter, cd. Spelman, xlv. 11 (xlv. 9); and in comp. *be-gyldan*, *ofer-gyldan*. Teut. type **guldhan-*. The *y* is the usual substitution, by vowel-change, for an original *u*, which appears in the Goth. *gult*, gold. Cf. Icel. *gylfa* (for *gild-er*), to gild. See **Gold**. Der. *gilt*, contracted form of *gild-ed*; *gild-er*, *gild-ing*.

GILL (1), an organ of respiration in fishes. (Scand.) 'Gylle of a fische, *branchia*'; Prompt. Parv. Spelt *gile*, Wyclif, Tobit, vi. 4. Allied to Dan. *gielle*, a gill; Swed. *gäl*; MDan. *gälle*, MSwed. *gel*. Cf. Gk. *γέλαος*, *ἁλτικὸν ἔλαος*, a lip.

GILL (2), a ravine, yawning chasm. (Scand.) Also spelt *ghyll*; common in place-names, as Dungen *Ghyll*. — Icel. *gil*, a deep narrow glen with a stream at the bottom; Norw. *gil*; and cf. Icel. *gille*, a ravine; Swed. dial. *gijla*, a defile.

GILL (3), with *g* soft; a quarter of a pint. (F. — L. ?) ME. *gille*, *gylle*; P. Plowman, l. v. 246 (where it is written *lille = jille*). — OF. *gelle*, a sort of measure for wine; Roquefort. Cf. Low L. *gillo*, a wine-vessel; *gella*, a wine-vessel, wine-measure; Ducange. Godefroy equates OF. *gille*, *gelle* with OF. *gerle*, a jar; cf. Ital. *gerla*, a basket. Possibly from Late L. *gerula*, a basket carried on the back; also, a measure of wine (Ducange). From L. *gerere*, to carry (Körting, § 4233).

GILL (4), with *g* soft; a woman's name; ground-ivy. (F. — L.) The name *Gill* is short for *Gillian*, which is in Shak. Com. Errors, iii. 1. 31. And *Gillian* is from F. *Juliane*, from L. *Juliana*. This personal fem. name is formed from L. *Iulius*; see **July**. β. The ground-ivy was hence called *Gill-creeper-by-the-ground* (Halliwell); or briefly *Gill*. Hence also *Gill-nail*, the herb ale-hoof (Hall); *Gill-burnt-tail*, an ignis fatuus; *Gill-kooter*, an owl; *Gill-flair*, a wanton girl; *stir-gill*, the same, Romeo, ii. 4. 162. St. Juliana's day is Feb. 16.

GILLIE, a boy, page, menial. (C.) Used by Sir W. Scott; but Spenser also speaks of 'the Irish horse-boys or *cullies*, as they call them'; View of the State of Ireland, Globe ed., p. 641, col. 2. — Gael. *gille*, *giolla*, Irish *giolla*, a boy, lad, youth, man-servant, lacquey; OIrish *gilla*, a servant.

GILLYFLOWER, a kind of flower, a carnation, a stock. (F. — L. — Gk.) Spelt *gillyflowers* in Spenser, Shep. Kal. April, 137. Spelt *gillflower* by Cotgrave. By the common change of *r* to *l*, *gillflower* stands for *giroflower*, spelt *gerroflower* in The King's Quair, st. 190; where the ending *flower* is a mere E. corruption, like the *fish* in *crayfish*, q. v. — MF. *giroflée*, 'a gillflower'; and most properly, the clove gillflower; Cot. β. Here we have *clove-gillflower* as the full form of the name, which is Chaucer's *clove girofler*, C. T. 13692 (B 1952); thus confirming the above derivation. γ. From F. *clou de girofle*, where *clou* is from L. *clavus*, a nail (see **Clove**); and *girofle* is from Late L. *caryophyllum*, a Latinised form of Gk. *καρύφύλλον*, strictly 'nut-leaf'; a clove-tree. (Hence the name means 'nut-leaf' or 'nut-leaved clove'). — Gk. *κάρυον*, for *κάρυον*, a nut; and *φύλλον*, a leaf (= L. *folium*, whence E. *fol-*age**).

GIMBALS, a contrivance for suspending a ship's compass so as to keep it always horizontal. (F. — L.) The contrivance is one which admits of a double movement. The name *gimbals* is formed (with

excrement *b*) from the older word *gimmals*, also called a *gemmow* or *gemmow-ring*. See also *gimbal* and *gimbal* in Halliwell; and the remarks in Nares. 'Gemmow, or Gemmow-ring, a double ring, with two or more links; Kersey's Dict., ed. 1715. In Shak. 'a gimbal bit' is a horse's bit made with linked rings; Hen. V. iv. 2. 49. 'Item, . . . pro hapibus, gemmeis, et clavis; Earl of Derby's Expeditions, p. 221, l. 29 (1392). The forms *gemmow* and *gimbal* correspond to MF. *gemmeu* and OF. *gemel*, a twin. — L. *gemellus*, a twin; a dimin. form from *l. geminus*, double. See *Gemini*.

GIMLET, GIMBLET, a tool for boring holes. (F.—Teut.) 'And see there the gimblets, how they make their entry; Ben Jonson, The Devil is an Ass, i. 1. ME. *gymlet*, Lydgate, Assembly of Gods, l. 357.—MF. *gimblet*, 'a gimlet or piercer; Cot.—mod. F. *giblet* (by loss of *m*). Formerly (better) spelt *guimblet* (Godefroy); Norm. dial. *guimblet*, *vimblet* (Moisy). Spelt *guimblet* in 1412 (Godefroy). A dimin. of *wimble*, as shown by the Norm. dial. *vimblet*—et. See *Wimble*. And cf. Icel. *vindla*, to wind up; Norw. *vindel*, a gimlet (Ross).

GIMMAL, GIMMAL-RING; see *Gimbals*.

GIMP (with hard *g*), a kind of trimming, made with twisted silk, wool, or cotton. (F.—Teut.) 'My gimp petticoat; Dryden, Marriage-a-la-Mode, iii. 1. 'Gimp, a sort of mohair thread covered with the same, or a twist for several works formerly in use; Bailey's Dict., vol. ii. ed. 1731. [It seems to have been influenced by confusion with F. *guimpe*, a wimple, OF. *guimpe*, whence OF. *guimpeur*, to adorn, attire (Godefroy), and MF. *guimpeur*, a maker of wimples. See *Wimple*.] Cf. also Low G. *gimpen*, gimp (Berghaus). In sense it answers to the F. *guimpe*, a thread of silk lace. The F. *guimpe* is of Teutonic origin, from the base **uip-*, to twist or bind round, appearing in Goth. *uipjan*, to crown. See *Guipure*.

GIN (1), to begin. (E.; pron. with *g* hard.) Obsolete; or only used as a supposed contraction of *begin*, though really the orig. word whence *begin* is formed. It need not be denoted by *gin*; the apostrophe should be omitted. Common in Shak. Macb. i. 2. 25, &c. MF. *ginnen*; Chaucer, C. T. 3020 (A 3018). AS. *ginnan*, to begin; only used in the compounds *on-ginnan*, to begin, Matt. iv. 7; and *be-ginnan*, to begin; so that perhaps ME. *ginnen* is for *a-ginnen*.—Du. *be-ginnen*; the simple *ginnen* being unused; OHG. *bi-ginnan*; G. *be-ginnen*; Goth. *ginnan*, only in the comp. *u-ginnan*, to begin. See Brugmann, i. § 376. Der. *be-gin*.

GIN (2), a trap, snare. (F.—L.) ME. *gin*; 'uele ginnes lich þe ðyeuel uot to nime þe uolk' = many snares hath the devil for to catch the people; Aeneid of Inwyrt, ed. Morris, p. 54. (Pron. *jin*.) Also in a far wider sense, and certainly a contraction of F. *engin* < L. *ingenium*, a contrivance or piece of ingenuity. Thus, in describing the mechanism by which the horse of brass (in the Squieres Tale) was moved, we are told that 'therein lyth the effect of all the *gin*' therein is the pith of all the contrivance; C. T. 10636 (F. 322). See *Engine*. ¶ Particularly note the use of the word in P. Plowman, B. xviii. 250; 'For gygas the geant with a *gygne engyned*' = for Gigas the giant contrived by a contrivance.

GIN (3), a kind of spirit. (F.—L.) Formerly called *geneva*, whence *gin* was formed by contraction. Pope has *gin-shops*; Dunciad, iii. 148. 'Geneva, a kind of strong water; Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715. So called by confusion with the town in Switzerland of that name; but really a corruption.—MF. *genevre*, 'juniper; Cot. [It is well known that *gin* is flavoured with berries of the juniper.]—L. *iuniperum*, acc. of *iuniper*, a juniper. See *Juniper*.

GINGER, the root of a certain plant. (F.—L.—Gk.—Skt.—Malay.—) So called in Skt. (but by a popular etymology) because shaped like a horn; and the resemblance to a deer's antler is striking. In early use. ME. *ginger*; whence *ginger-bred* (ginger-bread); Chaucer, C. T. 13783 (B 2044). An older form *gingiuere* (= *gingiuere*) occurs in the Ancien Riwle, p. 370.—OF. *gingibre*, *gingibre* (Supp. to Godefroy, s.v. *gingembre*); Norm. dial. *gingivre* (Moisy, ed. 1895); mod. F. *gingembre*.—Late L. *gingiber*; L. *zingiber*, ginger.—Gk. *γίνγιβας*, ginger.—Skt. *gr̥h̥gavira*, ginger.—Skt. *gr̥h̥ga-*, a horn; and *vera-*, body (i.e. shape); adapted from Malayalam *inchi-ver*, green ginger, from *inchi*, a root (Vyle). Der. *ginger-bread*.

GINGERLY, with soft steps. (F.—L.) 'Go gingerly; Skelton, Garl. of Laurell, l. 1203; see Dyce's note. Palsgrave has: 'Gyngery, a pas menu; as, *allez a pas menu, ma fille*. Prob. formed, with the F. suffix *-ly*, from OF. *gensor*, *gensor*, properly a comparative from OF. *gent*, but also itself used as a positive, with the sense 'pretty, delicate.'—OF. *gent*, gentle, orig. well-born.—Folk-L. *gentum*, for L. *gentium*, acc. of *genius*, born, pp. of *gignere*, to beget. See *Gentle*. (So in N. E. D.; cf. *gent* in Hatzfeldt).

GINGHAM, a kind of cotton cloth. (F.—Malay.) Spelt *gingham* in 1615 (Vyle).—F. *ginggan* = Malay *ginggang*, a striped or checkered cotton. (C. P. G. Scott.)

GINGLE, another spelling of Jingle, q. v.

GIPSY, the same as Gypsy, q. v.

GRAPPE, the camelopard, an African quadruped with long neck and legs. (F.—Span.—Arab.) 'Grappa, an Asian beast, the same with *Camelopardus*; Kersey's Dict., ed. 1715. First in 1594, spelt *gyrassa*; spelt *giraffe* in 1605. [Here *giraffa* = Span. *girafa*. We now use the F. form.—MF. *giraffe* (F. *girafe*).—Span. *girafa*.—Arab. *zarāf* or *zarāfa* (?), a camelopard; Rich. Dict. p. 772, col. 2. See Dozy, who gives the forms as *zarāfa*, *zorāfa*, and notes that it is also called *jorāfa*.]

GIRD (1), to enclose, bind round, surround, clothe. (E.) ME. *girden*, *girden*, *gerden*; the pp. *girt* is in Chaucer, C. T. 331 (A 329). AS. *gyrdan*, to gird, surround; Grein, i. 536. + Du. *gorden*; Icel. *gyrða*, to gird; Dan. *giorde*; Swed. *girda*; G. *gürten*; OSax. *gurdian*. β. These are weak verbs, of which the Teut. type is **gurdjan-*; from **gurd-*, weak grade of Teut. **gerdan-* (pt. t. **gard-*) to enclose; as in Goth. *bi-gairdan*, to begird. Der. *gird-er*; *gird-le*, q. v.; *girth*, q. v. From the same root we also have *garden*, *yard*; and even *horticulture*, *cohort*, *court*. See *Yard* (1).

GIRD (2), to jest at, jibe. (E.) A peculiar use of ME. *girden*, *girden*, to strike, cut. 'Gurdeth of Gyles hed,' cut off Guile's head; P. Plowman, B. ii. 201. Of obscure origin. Hence, to *gird* at = to strike at, jest at; a *gird* is a cut, sarcasm; Tam. Shrew, v. 2. 58. ¶ Not from AS. *gerd*, *gyrd*, a rod, as that became E. *yard* (2); a connexion with MDu. *geerde*, a rod (Hexham) is possible; but not very probable.

GIRDLE, a band for the waist. (L.) ME. *girdel*, *girdel*; Chaucer, C. T. 360 (A 358). AS. *gyrdel*, a girdle; Mark, i. 6. + Du. *gordel*; Icel. *gyrdill*; Swed. *gördel*; G. *gürtel*. β. From the AS. *gyrdan*, to gird, with suffix *-el*; see *Gird* (1). Allied to *girth*.

GIRL, a female child, young woman. (E.) ME. *gerle*, *girie*, *gyrie*, formerly used of either sex, and signifying either a boy or girl. In Chaucer, C. T. 3767 (A 3769) *gerl* is a young woman; but in C. T. 666 (A 664), the pl. *gyrls* means young people of both sexes. In Will. of Palerne, 816, and King Alisaunder, 2802, it means 'young women; ' in P. Plowman, B. i. 33, it means 'boys; cf. B. x. 175. Answering to an AS. form **gyr-el-*, Teut. **gur-el-*, a dimin. form from Teut. base **gur-*. Cf. NFrics. *gür*, a girl; Pomeran. *guer*, a child; O. Low G. *gür*, a child; see Bremen Wörterbuch, ii. 528. Cf. Swiss *gurre*, *gurrli*, a depreciatory term for a girl; Sanders, G. Dict. i. 609, 641; also Norw. *gorre*, a small child (Garsen); Swed. dial. *gärri*, *gurre* (the same). Root uncertain. Der. *girl-ish*, *girl-ish-ly*, *girl-ish-ness*, *girl-hood*.

GIROU, GYRON, in heraldry, an eighth part of a shield. (F.—OHG.) It is made by drawing a diagonal line from the top (dexter) corner to the centre, and from the centre horizontally to the same side; a right-angled triangle. Spelt *gyron*, *geron* in Blount (1681).—MF. *gyron*, *gyron*; a term of blazonry; Cot.—MIG. *giere*, OHG. *giere*, G. *gehre*, a gusset, a gore.—OHG. *gär*, a spear; see *Gore* (2). **GIRTH**, the measure round the waist; the bellyband of a saddle. (Scand.) ME. *gerth*. 'His *gerth* and his stirrups also; Richard Coeur de Lion, 5733; and see Prompt. Parv. This is a Scand. form.—Icel. *gjörð*, a girdle, girth; *gerð*, girth round the waist; Swed. *giörd*; Dan. *giörd*, a girth. + Goth. *gairða*, a girdle, Mark, i. 6. Teut. type **gerða*, f. From the Teut. base **gerd-*, to enclose; see *Gird*. Der. *girth*, verb; also written *girt*. Allied to *girdle*.

GIST, the main point or pith of a matter. (F.—L.) Not in Todd's Johnson. A legal term (see Blackstone, Comment. iv. 333) denoting the real ground of an indictment, or the point wherein the action lies.—OF. *gist* (F. *git*), it lies. Cf. the old F. proverb, given by Cotgrave, s. v. *lievre*. 'Le scay bien ou *gist* le lievre, I know well which is the very point, or knot of the matter,' lit. I know well where the hare lies. This *gist* is the mod. F. *git*, and similarly we have, in modern French, the phrase 'tout *git* en cela,' the whole turns upon that; and again, 'c'est là que *git* le lievre,' there lies the difficulty, lit. that's where the hare lies; Hamilton's F. Dict. β. From the vb. *giser*, to lie, of which the 3 pers. pres. was *gist* (mod. F. *git*).—L. *iacere*, to lie; an intransitive verb allied to *incere*, to throw. See *Jot* (1).

GITTERN, a kind of guitar. (F.—L.—Gk.) ME. *giteren* (with one *t*); Chaucer, C. T. 12400 (C 466); P. Plowman, B. xiii. 233.—OF. *giterne*, a guitar (Godefroy). A variant of *cittern* or *cithern*; see *Cithern* and *Guitar*.

GIVE, to bestow, impart, deliver over. (E.) ME. *yeuen*, *yiuen*, *yeuen*, *yiuen* (with *n* or *v*); Chaucer, C. T. 232. In old Northern and Midland English, the *g* almost always appears as *y* (often written *ȝ*); the modern hard sound of the *g* seems to be due to the influence of Northern English. 'Gifand and takand woundis wyd; Barbour's Bruce, xiii. 160. The pt. t. is *yaf* or *ȝaf*, Northern *yaf*, changing to *yeuen* or *yeuen* in the pl. number; pp. *yiuen*, *yiuen*, *ȝouen*, *ȝouen*, rarely *ȝifen*, *ȝifen*. AS. *giefan*, *geofan*, *giefan*, Grein, i. 505; pt. t. *ic gief*, pl. *uē geifon*, pp. *giēn*. + Du. *geuen*; Icel. *gefa*; Dan. *give*; Swed. *gifva*; Goth. *giban*; G. *geben*. Teut. type **geban-*, pt. t. **gab*. Cf. OIrish *gab-im*, I give, I take. Der. *giv-er*; also *gif-t*, q. v.

GIZZARD, a second stomach in birds. (F.-L.) Spelt *gisard* in Minshew. The *d* is excrement. ME. *gisier*. 'The fowl that highte vintou that etech the stomak or the giser of Tityus' = the bird that is named the vulture, that eats the stomach or gizzard of Tityus; Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. iii. met. 12. l. 28. = OF. *gazier*, *jugier*, *juisier* (mod. F. *gisier*; Norm. dial. *gisier*, *gigier*; Picard *gigier*); see Littre, who quotes a parallel passage from Le Roman de la Rose, 19506, concerning 'li juisier Ticius' = the gizzard of Tityus. = L. *gigirum*, only used in the pl. *gigéria*, the cooked entrails of poultry.

GLABROUS, smooth. (L.) Rare. 'French elm, whose leaves are thicker, and more florid, *glabrous*, and smooth'; Evelyn, Sylva, i. iv. § 1 (Todd's Johnson). Coined, by adding the suffix *-ous*, from L. *glabr*, base of *glaber*, smooth. Idg. stem **gladh-ro*; see **GLAD**. Brugmann, i. § 589.

GLACIAL, icy, frozen. (F.-L.) 'Glacial, freezing, cold'; Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. 'White and glacial bodies'; Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, bk. ii. c. 1. § 3. = F. *glacial*, 'icy'; Cot. = L. *glaciális*, icy. = L. *glaciis*, ice. Cf. L. *gelu*, cold (Bréal); see **GELID**. Der. From same source, *glacier*, q. v.; *glacis*, q. v.

GLACIER, an ice-slope or field of ice on a mountain-side. (F.-L.) First in 1744. 'The glacier's cold and restless mass'; Myron, Manfred, i. 1. 68. A Savoy word. = F. *glacier*, as in 'les glaciers de Savoie'; Littre. = F. *glace*, ice. = Folk-L. *glacia*, for L. *glaciis*, ice. See above.

GLACIS, a smooth slope, in fortification. (F.-L.) In Kersey's Dict., ed. 1715. = F. *glacis*, 'a place made slippery, . . . a sloping bank or causey'; Cot. = MF. *glacer*, 'to freeze, harden, cover with ice'; id. = F. *glace*, ice. See above.

GLAD, pleased, cheerful, happy. (E.) ME. *glad*, Chaucer, C. T. 310 (A 308); also *gled*, Ancrén Riwe, p. 282. AS. *glad*, shining, bright, cheerful, glad; Grein, i. 512. + Du. *glad*, bright, smooth, sleek; Icel. *glad*, bright, glad; Dan. *glad*, Swed. *glad*, joyous; G. *glatt*, smooth, even, polished. Cf. Russ. *gladiti*, even, smooth, polished, spruce; L. *glaber*, smooth. See **GLABROUS**. Der. *glad-ly*, *glad-ness*; also *gladome* = ME. *gladsum*, Wyell, Psalm ciii. 15, Chaucer, C. T. 14784 (B 3968); *glad-some-ly*, *glad-some-ness*; also *glad-d-en*, in which the suffix *-en* is modern and due to analogy; cf. 'gladeth himself' = gladdens himself, Chaucer, C. T. 10923 (F 609). And see *glade*.

GLADE, an open space in a wood. (Scand.) 'Farre in the Forrest, by a hollow *glade*'; Spenser, F. Q. iv. 4. 13. 'Gladden, a glade'; A Tour to the Caves (E. Yorksh., 1781). 'Gladden, a void place'; Yks.; Thoresby (1793); see E. D. D.; *gladen*, Wars of Alexander, ed. Skeat, i. 131, and *Gluesay*. Of Scand. origin; closely connected with Icel. *gladur*, bright, shining (see **GLAD**), the orig. sense being an opening for light, a bright track, hence an open track in a wood (Nares), or a passage cut through reeds and rushes, as in Two Noble Kinsmen, ed. Skeat, iv. 1. 64. Cf. Swed. dial. *glad-yppen*, completely open, said of a lake from which the ice has all melted away (Rietz); Swed. dial. *glatt* = (*gladt*), completely, as in *glatt öppet*, completely open; id.

GLADEN, GLADDEN, a plant, *Iris pseudacorus*. (L.) Spelt *gladon* in Palsgrave; *gladone* in Prompt. Parv.; see Way's note, and Turner's Names of Herbes. AS. *gladene*; Cockayne's Leechdoms, Gloss. to vol. ii. Altered from L. *gladiolus*, 'a sword-lily'; Lewis and Short. = L. *gladius*, a sword; see **GLADIATOR**.

GLADIATOR, a swordsman. (L.) 'Two hundred *gladiators*'; Dryden, tr. of Persius, vi. 115. = L. *gladiator*, a swordsman. = L. *gladius*, a sword. See **GLAIVO**. Der. *gladiator-i-al*; also, from the same source, *gladi-ole*, a plant like the lily, from L. *gladi-ol-us*, a small sword, dimin. of *gladius*. And see *gladen*.

GLADSOME, glad, cheerful; see **GLAD**.

GLAIR, the white of an egg. (F.-L.) Little used now. ME. *gleye* of an ey = white of an egg; Chaucer, C. T. 16274 (G 806) and Prompt. Parv. = OF. *glair*; 'la glaire d'un œuf, the white of an egg'; Cot. But here *glair* is a later form of *clair*, as evidenced by related words, esp. by Ital. *chiara d'un ovo*, 'the white of an egg', Florio (where Ital. *chi* = L. *cl*, as usual); and by Span. *clara de huevo*, glair, white of an egg. = L. *clāra*, fem. of *clarus*, clear, bright; whence Late L. *clara ōvi*, the white of an egg (Ducange). See **CLAR**, **CLARIFY**.

GLAIVE, a sword. (F.-L.) ME. *gleive* (with *u* = *v*); Havelok, 1770; *glayue*, Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, i. 653 (or 654). = OF. *glaine*, 'a gleave, or sword; also, a lance, or horseman's staff'; Cot. = L. *gladius*, a sword; see Brachet. Cf. Contrary to the statement in N. E. D., the AF. *glaiue* had the sense of 'sword' as early as in P. de Thaan, Bestiaire, 888; see my Notes on F. Etym., p. 119.

GLAMOUR, gramarye, magic. (F.-L.) = (Gk.) Orig. Lowl. Scotch; spelt *glamer* (ab. 1700). Introduced into the literary language by Scott. 'Glamour, or deceptio visus'; Scott, Demonology, letter iii. § 18. A corruption of *grammar*. See **GRAMMARE**.

GLANCE, a swift dart of light, a glimpse, hasty look; as a verb, to glide off or from, to graze, to flash. (F.-L.) The sb. is from the

vb. Spenser has *glance* as a verb: 'The *glancing* sparkles through her bever glared'; F. Q. v. 6. 38. It occurs often in Shak., both as vb. and sb.; Two Gent. i. 1. 4; Mids. Nt. Dr. v. 13. Apparently a nasalised form (influenced by ME. *glanten*, to glance) of obs. ME. *glacer*, OF. *glacier*, to glide, slip, glance (Godefroy). = F. *glace*, ice. = Folk-L. *glacia*, for L. *glaciis*; see **GLACIER**. ¶ The ME. *glanten* answers to the causal form of the str. vb. *glinta*, still in use in Swed. dial. (Rietz). See **GLINT**.

GLAND, a cell or fleshy organ in the body which secretes animal fluid. (F.-L.) 'Gland, a flesh-kernel'; Kersey, ed. 1715. = MF. *glande*, 'a kernell, a fleshy substance filled with pores, and growing between the flesh and skin'; Cot.; OF. *glandre* (Supp. to Godefroy, s. v. *glande*). = L. *glandula*, a gland; dimin. of *glans* (stem *gland-*), an acorn. Cognate with Gk. *Bál-av-os*, an acorn. Brugmann, i. § 665 (2). Der. *glandi-form*, from L. *glandi-*, decl. stem of *glans*; *glandi-fer-ous* (from L. *-fer*, bearing); *glandi-ous*, from L. *glandula* (above), whence *glandul-ar*, *glandul-ous*; *gland-ers*, a disease of the glands of horses, Taming of the Shrew, iii. 2. 51, from OF. *glandre* (above); see Palsgrave, p. 183. l. 7.

GLARE, to shine brightly, to stare with piercing sight. (E.) ME. *glaren*. 'Swiche *glaring* eyen hadde he, as an hare'; Chaucer, C. T. 686 (A 684). 'Hit is not al gold that *glareth*'; id. House of Fame, i. 272. 'Thet gold thet is bricht and *glareth*'; Kentish Sermons, in An Old Eng. Miscellany, ed. Morris, p. 27. l. 31. Probably a true E. word; cf. AS. *glær* or *glār*, a pellucid substance, amber (Bosworth, Leo). + Low G. *glaren*, to glow; Wflm. *glarien*, to glare, stare. Cf. also E. dial. *glare*, Norw. *glora*, to glare. Probably it is closely connected with **GLASS**, q. v. Der. *glar-ing-ly*, *glar-ing-ness*.

GLASS, a well-known hard, brittle, transparent substance. (E.) Perhaps named from its transparency. ME. *glas*, Chaucer, C. T. 198. AS. *glas*, glass; Grein, i. 513. + Du. *glas*; Dan. *glar*; MSwed. *glar* (Thre); Icel. *glær*; G. *glas*, OIIG. *glas*. β. Perhaps from a Teut. type **glazom*, neuter; and it may even be ultimately related to AS. *glōwan*, to glow. Der. *glass-blow-er*, *glass-ware*, *glass-y*, *glass-i-ness*; also *glaze* = ME. *glazen*, P. Plowman, B. iii. 49, 61; whence *glaz-ing*, *glaz-i-er* (= *glaz-er*, like *bou-er*, *law-er* = *baw-er*, *law-er*).

GLAUCOUS, grayish blue. (L.-Gk.) A botanical word; see Bailey's Dict., vol. ii. ed. 1731. First in 1671 (Ray). Formed with suffix *-ous* from L. *glauca-us*, blueish. = Gk. *γλαυκός*, gleaming, glancing, silvery, bluish; whence *γλαύσσειν* (= *γλαύωειν*), to shine. Allied to *γλα-ειν*, to shine (Hesychius).

GLAZE, to furnish a window with glass. (E.) See **GLASS**.

GLEAM, a beam of light, glow. (E.) ME. *gleam*, *gleen*, *gleem*; Havelok, 2122; Ancrén Riwe, p. 94. AS. *glēm*, splendour, gleam, brightness, Grein, i. 513; I. c. Cf. *glīoma*, *glīma*, brightness, ornament; Grein, i. 515. Also OSax. *glīm*, brightness; 'glittandi glīmo' = glittering splendour; Helianth, 3146; OHG. *glīmo*, a glow-worm. β. Teut. type **glaimiz*, m.; from **glaim*, 2nd grade of **gleim-*, to shine. Y. Related words further appear in the Gk. *χλαπός*, warm, *χλα-ω*, I become warm; (Pretzlitz). See **GLIMMER**, **GLITTER**. Der. *gleum*, vb., *gleam-y*.

GLEAN, to gather small quantities of corn after harvest. (F.) ME. *glenen*, P. Plowman, C. ix. 67. = OF. *glenier*, *gleaner*, to glean; mod. F. *glaner*. = Late L. *glenāre*, found in a document dated A. D. 561 (Brachet). Of unknown origin; see Körtling, § 4332. β. We may notice the later by-form *gleam* or *gleme*. To *gleame* come, *spicillegere*; Levins, 208. 20. To *gleme* come, *spicillegum facere*; *Gleaner* of come, *spicilegus*; Huloet. Apparently due to some confusion with *gleam*; cf. prov. E. *gleen*, to shine (E. D. D.). Der. *glean-er*.

GLEBE, soil; esp. land attached to an ecclesiastical benefice. (F.-L.) 'Have any *glebe* more fruitful'; Ben Jonson, The Fox, A. v. sc. 1 (Mosca). ME. *glebe*, Trevisa, tr. of Higden, l. 397. The comp. *glebe-land* is in Gascoigne, Fruits of War, st. 21. = OF. *glebe*, 'glebe, land belonging to a parsonage'; Cot. = L. *gleba*, soil, a clod of earth. Der. *gleb-us*, *gleb-y*; *glebe-land*.

GLEDE (1), the bird called a kite. (E.) ME. *glede*, Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, ii. 1066. AS. *glīda*, a kite, lit. 'the glider', from the sailing motion of the bird; Grein, i. 56; from *glid-*, weak grade of *glidan*, to glide. See **GLIDE**.

GLEDE (2), **GLEED**, a glowing coal; obsolete. (E.) ME. *glede*, Chaucer, C. T. 1999 (A 1997). AS. *glēd*, Grein, i. 513. [Here *ē* results from *ō*, by mutation.] = AS. *glīwan*, to glow; see **GLow**. So also Dan. *glīd*, a live coal; cf. Icel. *glīða*, to glow.

GLEE, joy, mirth, singing. (E.) ME. *gle*, *glee*; Will. of Palerne, 824; also *gleu*, *glu*, Havelok, 2322. AS. *glēo*, earlier form *glīu*, joy, mirth, music; Grein, i. 515. + Icel. *glý*, glee, gladness; Swed. dial. *gly*, mockery, ridicule (Rietz). Cf. Gk. *χλῆψ*, a jest, joke. β. Form of the root, **ghlen*; Brugmann, i. § 633.

GLEEK (1), a scoff, a jest. (F.-Du.) It means a 'scoff' in Shak. 1 Hen. VI, iii. 1. 233; 'a glance of the eye' in Beaum. and Fletcher,

Maid in the Mill, ii. 2. See examples in Nares. Prob. a peculiar use of the word below. To *gleek* sometimes meant to beat at the game of gleeck.

GLEEK (2), a game at cards. (F.—Du.) So in Ben Jonson, *Alchem. v. 2* (Subtle); it is said that Catharine of Arragon played at *gleek*; Warton, *Hist. of Eng. Poetry*, sect. iv. vol. iii. p. 258, note c, ed. 1840. See Nares. The earliest quotation in N. E. D. is dated 1533; but we find mention of the card-games 'post and gyeke' in Roy, *Rede Me* (ed. Arber), p. 117 (1528). It should rather have been spelt *glik*, but the *e* represents the *F. i*. The expression 'I shall *gleek* some of you' occurs in Greene's *Tu Quoque* (Nares).—OF. *glic*, an old F. game at cards mentioned in Rabelais, bk. i. c. 22. Roussetfort; also spelt *ghelicque* (Gouletfray). One object in the game was to get three cards alike (as three kings); this was called a *gleek*.—MDu. *gelijk*, alike.—MDu. *ge*, *ghe*, prefix (= AS. *ge*, *G*, *ge*, Goth. *ga*); and MDu. *-lijk*. MDu. *lijk*, cognate with *E. like*; see *Like*. ¶ Hexham has MDu. *gelijk ofte ongelijk spelen*, 'to play at even or odds.'

GLEEN, a narrow valley. (C.) In Spenser, *Sheph. Calendar*, April, 26.—Gael. and Irish *gleanna*, a valley; *glen*; *W. glyn*; Corn. *glyn*; Olirish *gleann*. Celtic type **glennas*. Stokes-Fick, p. 120.

GLIB (1), smooth, slippery, voluble. (E.) The orig. sense is 'slippery'; Shaks. has '*glib* and oily'; K. Lear, i. 1. 227; '*glib* and slippery'; Timon, i. 1. 53. We also find *glibbery*. 'What, shall thy lubrical and *glibbery* muse,' &c.; Ben Jonson, *Poetaster*, Act v (Tibullus). A native word; common in dialects; see F. D. D. Cf. *Fries. glibberig*, slippery; *glippen*, to slip; + Du. *glibberig*, slippery; *glibberen*, to slide; related to *glippen*, to slip away; Low G. *glibberig*, slippery (Berghaus), *glippig*, glib, smooth (Schambach). Low G. *glippen*, v.; Dan. *glippe*, to fall, to slip. β. We also find a somewhat similar prov. *E. gliddery*, slippery, which is related to AS. *glidan*, to glide. Der. *glib*—*glibness*.

GLIB (2), a lock of hair. (C.) 'Long *glibbes*, which is a thick curled bush of heare, hanging downe over their eyes'; Spenser, *View of State of Ireland*; *Globe* ed. p. 630, col. 2.—Irish and Gael. *glib*, also Irish *clib*, a bushy lock of hair.

GLIB (3), to castrate; obsolete. (E.) In Shaks. *Wint. Tale*, ii. 1. 149. The *g* is merely prefixed, and may have been suggested by Du. *ge*, as in MDu. *ge-lubt*, 'gilt'; Hexham. The orig. form is *lib*. *Accapnare*, to capon, to geld, to *lib*, to spaike; Florio, ed. 1612. Here *lib* answers to an AS. **lybban*, where *y* arose, by mutation, from an older *n*. Clearly cognate with Du. *lubben*, to castrate. See *Left*, adj.

GLIDE, to slide, flow smoothly. (E.) ME. *gliden*, pt. t. *glod* or *gloud*; Chaucer, C. T. 10707 (F 393). AS. *glidan*, Grein, i. 516. + Du. *gliden*; Dan. *glide*; Swed. *glida*; G. *gliden*. Teut. type **glidan-*, pt. t. **glaid*, pp. **glidans*.

GLIMMER, to shine faintly. (E.) ME. *glimeren*, whence the pres. part. *glimerand*, Will. of Palerme, 1427. The AS. form does not occur. + Low G. *glimmern*, frequent. of *glimmen*, to shine; MSwed. *glimra* (Thre); Dan. *glimre*, to glimmer; *glimmer*, glitter, also mica; Swed. dial. *glimmer*, to glitter, *glimmer*, a glimmer, glitter; Swed. *glimmer*, mica (from its glitter); G. *glimmer*, a glimmer, mica; *glimmern*, to glimmer. β. The simple forms appear in Dan. *glimme*, to shine, Swed. *glimme*, to glitter, Du. *glimmen*, G. *glimmen*, to shine. Cf. also prov. G. *glimm*, a spark (Flügel); Swed. dial. *glim*, a glance (Rietz). We even find the sb. *glim*, brightness, in Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, A. 1088; and AS. *gleoma* (for **glimn*), splendour. All from Teut. **glim-*, weak grade of **gleim-*; see *Gleam*. Der. *glimmer*, sb.; and see below.

GLIMPSE, a short gleam, weak light; hurried glance or view. (E.) The *p* is excrement; the old word was *glime*. ME. *glimsen*, to glimpse; whence the sb. *glimsing*, a glimpse. 'Ye have som *glimsing*, and no parfit sight'; Chaucer, C. T. 10257 (E 238j). Formed by suffixing *-s* to the base *glim-*. See above.

GLINT, to glance, to shine. (Scand.) Obsolete; but important as having influenced the form of *glance*; see *Gleance*. For ME. *glenten*, to move quickly aside, to glance aside; in later L. to shine. 'His eye *glente* Asyde'; Chaucer, *Troil. iv*, 1223; cf. Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, A. 70, 114, 671, 1026; B. 218.—Swed. dial. *glünta*, *glinta*, to slip or glance aside; + G. *glänzen*, to make bright; G. *glänzen*, brightness. β. We also find (really from a different root) MDan. *glinte*, to shine, a nasalised form of *glit-* (in *glitter*); MHG. *glinzen*, to shine.

GLISSADE, a sliding; a gliding step. (F.—Teut.) F. *glissade*, a sliding.—F. *glisser*, to slide, glide. From OF. *glir*, to glide; influenced by OF. *glacier*, F. *glacier*, to slide (Hatzfeld). β. OF. *glir* is from OHG. *glisan* (G. *gleiten*), to glide; see *Glide*. OF. *glacier* is from *glace*, ice; see *Glacier*. ¶ It seems simpler to derive *glisser* from Low G. *glidschen* or *glisken*, both meaning 'to glide', and secondary formations from the weak grade of Teut. **glidan-*.

GLISTEN, GLISTER, to glitter, shine. (E.) These are mere extensions from the E. base *glis-*, to shine, which appears in ME. *glisen*, to shine; 'in *glyssinde wede*—in glistering garment; An Old Eng. Miscellany, ed. Morris, p. 91, l. 21. AS. *glisan*, to shine; Voc. 121. 25; *glisanian*, to gleam, Grein, i. 516; cf. Swed. dial. *glis-a*, to shine. A. *Glisanian* is formed from the base *glis-* by the addition of the *n* so often used to extend such bases; and hence we had ME. *glisnien*, with pres. part. *glisnande*, glittering; Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, A. 165. This ME. *glisnien* gave a later L. *glissen*, but the word is now spelt *glit-i-en*, with an excrement *i*, which is usually, however, not sounded. β. Similarly, from the base *glis-*, with suffixed *-t* and the frequentative *-er*, was formed ME. *glisteren* or *glistren*. 'The water *glistered* over al'; Gower, C. A. ii. 252; bk. v. 3734. Cf. MDu. *glisteren* (Oudemans); now nasalised into mod. Du. *glinsteren*, to glitter.

GLITTER, to gleam, sparkle. (Scand.) ME. *gliteren* (with one *i*); Chaucer, C. T. 979 (A 977); '*glitered* and glent'; Gawain and the Grene Knight, 604.—Icel. *glitra*, to glitter; frequentative of *glita*, to shine, sparkle; Swed. *glittra*, to glitter; *glitter*, sb. glitter, spangle. Cf. AS. *glitnian*, to glitter, Mark, ix. 3; Goth. *glitmunjan*, to shine, Mark, ix. 3. β. Shorter forms appear in AS. *glitan*, to shine, Mone, *Quellus*, p. 355; Icel. *glit*, sb. glitter. γ. All from Teut. base **glit-*, weak grade of **gleit-*, as in OSax. *glitan*, G. *gleissen*, to shine. Cf. Gk. *χάω-η*, luxury. From Idg. base GHIEM, whence also *gleam*. See *Gleam*. Der. *glitter*, sb.; and see *glitten*, *glister*.

GLOAMING, twilight. (E.) 'Darker *glowing* brought the night'; Burns, *Two Dogs*, 232. But Hogg has: 'Tween the *glowing* and the mirk'; Song. Here the *glowing* means the evening glow of sunset. 'Fra the *glowing* of the nycht'; Wyntoun, *Chron.* iv. 7. 827. The *oa* is from AS. short *o*, as in *wfen-glooming*, twilight, in A. S. Hymnary (Surtees Soc.), 16. 16. But the *o* is usually long; as in *wfen-gloim*, evening glow, twilight; Grein, i. 64. Here *glō-m* is from Teut. root *glō-*, as in AS. *glōwan*, to glow. See *Glow*. ¶ Distinct from *Gloom*.

GLOAT, to stare, gaze with admiration. (Scand.) Also spelt *glote*. 'So he *glotes* [stares], and grins, and bites'; Beaumont and Fletcher, *Mad Lover*, ii. 2. 'Glotting [peeping] round her rock'; Chapman, tr. of Homer, *Odyssey*, xii. 150.—Icel. *glötta*, to grieve, smile scornfully; Swed. dial. *glöta*, *glutia*, to peep (Rietz); G. *glotzen*, to stare (Flügel).

GLOBE, a ball, round body. (F.—L.) In Shak. *Temp.* iv. 153.—OF. *globe*, 'a globe, ball'; Cot.—L. *globum*, acc. of *globus*, a ball; allied to *glomus*, a ball, clue. See below. Der. *glob-ute* (L. *globūtus*, globe-shaped); *glob-ose* (L. *globōsus*), Milton, P. L. v. 753, also written *glob-ous*, Id. v. 649; *glob-y*; *glob-ule* (L. *glob-ulus*, dimin. of *globus*); *glob-ut-ur*, *glob-ut-ur*, *glob-ut-ur-ily*.

GLOMERATE, to gather into a mass or ball. (L.) 'A river, which after many *glomerating* dances, increases Indus'; Sir T. Herbert, *Travels*, ed. 1665, p. 70 (p. 69 in K.).—L. *glomeratus*, pp. of *glomerare*, to collect into a ball.—L. *glomer-*, for **glomus*, stem of *glomus*, a ball or clow of yarn; allied to L. *globus*, a globe. See *Globe*. Der. *glomerat-ion*, Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 832; also *ag-glomerate*, *con-glomerate*.

GLOOM, cloudiness, darkness, twilight. (E.) In Milton, P. L. i. 244, 544. Seldom found earlier except as a verb. 'A *glowing* peace'; Romeo, v. 3. 305. 'Now *glowing* [frowning] sadly'; Spenser, F. Q. vi. 6. 42. Cf. ME. *gloumeu*, to lower, as in 'The wedire *gloumes*', Wars of Alexander, 4142; also *gloumben* (with excrement *b*), to frown; Rom. of the Rose, 4356. The ME. *gloumen* answers to AS. **glōmian* (not found); cf. E. *room* < ME. *roum* < AS. *rūm*. Allied to G. *glum*. Der. *gloom-y*, Shak. L. *luerce*, 803; *gloom-ily*, *gloom-i-ness*; but not *gloom-ing*.

GLORY, renown, fame. (F.—L.) ME. *glorie*, Ancren Riwle, p. 358.—OF. *glorie*, later *gloire*.—L. *glōria*, glory; prob. for **glōria*; cf. L. *inclytus* (in-clu-tus), renowned; Gk. *κλῆρος*, glory; *κλῆρος*, renowned; Irish *clā*, glory (Bréal). Der. *glori-ous*, in early use, Rob. of Glouc. p. 483; *glori-ous-ly*, P. Plowman, C. xx. 15; *glori-ous-ness*; also *glori-fy*, ME. *glorifien*, Wyclif, John, vii. 39 (F. *glorifier*, L. *glorificare*, to make glorious, from *glōri* = *glōria*, and *fic-* = *-fac-ere*), to do, make); also *glori-fic-ation* (from L. acc. *glorificatiōnem*).

GLOSS (1), brightness, lustre. (Scand.) In Shak. *Much Ado*, iii. 2. 6. Milton has *glossy*, P. L. i. 672.—Icel. *glassi*, a blaze; *glaz*, finery. Cf. Swed. dial. *glossa*, to glow, shine; Norw. *glosa*, to glow; MHG. *glosen*, to glow; *glisz*, a glow, gleam. Perhaps allied to *Glare* and *Glass*. Der. *gloss*, verb. ¶ Quite distinct from *gloss* (2). Der. *gloss-y*, *gloss-ily*, *gloss-i-ness*.

GLOSS (2), a commentary, explanation. (L.—Gk.) ME. *gloss* (with one *s*), in early use; P. Plowman, C. xx. 15. [But the verb *glossen*, to gloss or gloze, was much more common than the sb.; see Chaucer, C. T. 7374, 7375 (D 1792); P. Plowman, B. vii. 303.] This ME. *gloss* is from the OF. *glose*, 'a glose'; Cot. But the L. form *glossa* (with double *s*) was substituted for the F. form in the 16th

century; as, e.g. in Udal on S. Matt. xxiii. 18. —L. *glōssa*, a difficult word requiring explanation. —Gk. *glōssa*, the tongue; also, a tongue, language, a word needing explanation. Der. *gloss*, verb; *glaze*, *glaze*, q. v.; *glossary*, q. v.; *glossograph*, *glossology*, *glottis*, q. v.

GLOSSARY, a collection of glosses or words explained. (L.—Gk.) In Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715. Spelt *glosary*, Caxton, Golden Legend, St. Clement, § 1. —L. *glōssarium*, a glossary; formed with suffix *-arium* from L. *glōssa*, a hard word needing explanation (above). Der. *glossari-ol*, *glossari-ol*. See below.

GLOSSOGRAPHER, a writer of glossaries or glosses. (Gk.) In Blount's *Glossographia*, ed. 1674. Coined from *gloss-*, for Gk. *glōssa*, a hard word; and Gk. *γράφειν*, to write. See *Gloss* (2).

GLOTTIS, the entrance to the windpipe. (Gk.) 'Glottis, one of the five straits of the larynx'; Kersey, ed. 1715. First in 1578. —Gk. *glōttis*, the mouth of the windpipe (Galen). —Gk. *glōttis*, Attic form of *glōssa*, the tongue (above). Der. *glott-ol*, adj.; *epi-glottis*.

GLOVE, a cover for the hand. (E.) ME. *gloue* (with *u* for *v*), *gloue*; Chaucer, C. T. 2876 (A 2874); King Alisunder, 2033. AS. *glōf*; *glōve*; Grein, i. 516. Cf. Icel. *glöf*; prob. borrowed from AS. *glōf*; β. Possibly the initial *g* stands for *g* (*Goth. gaw*), a common prefix; and the word may be related to *Goth. lōfa*, Icel. *lōfi*, the flat or palm of the hand; Scottish *loof*. Der. *glow-er*, *foe-glowe*.

GLOW, to shine brightly, be ardent, be flushed with heat. (F.) ME. *glowen*, Chaucer, C. T. 2134 (A 2132). AS. *glōwan*, to glow; very rare, but found in Ælfric's Hom. i. 434; the pt. *glōw* occurs in his Saints' Lives, vii. 240. + Icel. *glu*, Dan. *glø*, to glow; Swed. dial. *glø*, *glon*, to glow; Du. *gløien*, to glow, to heat; G. *glücken*. Allied to Gk. *glauos*, light green; Brugmann, i. § 156. Also to W. *glō*, a coal. Der. *glow*, sb.; *glow-worm*, Hamlet, i. 5. 89. Also *glōde* (2).

GLOWER, to look angrily, to scowl. (E.) Spelt *glowir* in Dunbar's Poems, ed. Small, xlix. 24. 'Glowers, gluren, or low; lowering'; Pegge, Derivatives, p. 102 (1791). EFries, *glären*. Cf. Low G. *gluren*, to be overcast (said of the weather); M.Du. *glorren*, 'to look awry, to leave', Hekham; Du. *gluren*, to peep, to leer. Cf. **Lower** (2).

GLOZE, to interpret, deceive, flatter. (F.—L.—Gk.) In Rich. II, ii. 1. 10. ME. *glowen*, to make glosses; from the sb. *glow*, a gloss. See further under *Gloss* (2).

GLUE, a sticky substance. (F.—L.) ME. *glue*, Gower, C. A. ii. 248; bk. v. 3603. —OF. *glu*, 'glue, birdlime'; Cot.—Late L. *glutēs*, acc. of *glūs* (gen. *glūtis*); glue; a form used by Ausonius. Allied to L. *gluten*, glue; *glutis*, tenacious; and to Gk. *gluōs*, mud, gum. Allied to Clay. Brugmann, i. § 639. Der. *glue-y*, and see *glutin-ous*, *agglutin-ate*.

GLUM, sullen, gloomy, sad. (F.—) ME. *glum*, and *glum*; Drant, tr. of Horace; to translate L. *sævus*, Epist. ii. 2. 21. But the word was formerly a verb. ME. *glommen*, to look gloomy, frown; Towneley Myst. xxx. 596; Halliwell's Dict. p. 404. Allied to ME. *gloumen*, to be gloomy. EFries, *glumen*, *glāmen*, to look sullen. + Low G. *glum*, turbid; *glumen*, to make turbid; *glum*, a sullen look; Norw. *glyme*, a sullen look, *glyma*, *gloma*, to look sullen; see *Gloom*.

GLUME, a bract covering, in grasses. (L.) A botanical term. Borrowed, like F. *glume*, from L. *glūma*, a husk, hull. —L. *glūbere*, to peel, take off the husk; whence **glūma* = *glāma*. Cf. Gk. *glōpew*, to hollow out. Allied to E. *cleave*, to split asunder. See **Cleave** (1). Brugmann, i. § 672 (1). Der. *glum-ac-ous* (L. *glūmaceus*).

GLUT, to swallow greedily, gorge. (F.—L.) In Shak. Temp. i. 1. 63. 'Th' leade (for gold) do *glut* his greedy gal'; Gascoigne, Fruits of War, st. 68. ME. *glotien*, P. Plowman, C. x. 76 (Ichester MS.). —OF. *glotir*, *gloutir*, to gulp down (Godefroy). —L. *glūtire*, *glūtīre*, to swallow, gulp down. Cf. L. *gula*, the throat. Der. *glut-on*, q. v.; from the same root, *de-glut-it-ion*, *gullet*, *gules*.

GLUTINOUS, gluey, viscous, sticky. (L.) 'No soft and glutinous bodies'; Ben Jonson, Sejanus, i. 1. 8. Enghased from L. *glutinosus*, sticky. —L. *glutūm*, glue; also *gluten* (stem *glutin-*). glue. See *Glue*. Der. *glutinous-ness*; also Cot. has **glutinositē*, glutinosity, glewiness; *glutin-ol*, *ag-glutin-ate*.

GLUTTON, a voracious eater. (F.—L.) ME. *gloton*, Chaucer, C. T. 12454 (C 530); also *glutun*, Ancrén Riwle, p. 214; whence *glotonie*, gluttony, Chaucer, C. T. 12446 (C 512). —OF. *gloton*, later *gloton*, a glutton; Cot.—L. acc. *glutūmen*, from *glūtio*, to glut. —L. *glūtīre*, to devour. See *Glut*. Der. *gluton-y*, *glutton-ous*.

GLYCERINE, a certain viscid fluid, of a sweet taste. (F.—Gk.) Modern. Named from its sweet taste. F. *glycérine*; coined from Gk. *glykēros*, sweet, an extension of *glykēs*, sweet. Der. from the same source, *liquorice*, q. v.

GLYPHTIC, relating to carving in stone. (Gk.) Mere Greek. —Gk. *glyptikós*, carving; **glyptēs*, carved, fit for carving. —Gk. *glōpew*, to hollow out, engrave. Allied to *Glume* and *Cleave* (1).

GNARL, to snarl, to growl. (E.) Perhaps obsolete. Shak. has 'gnarling sorrow hath less power to bite'; Rich. II, i. 3. 292; 'Wolves are gnarling'; 2 Hen. VI, iii. 1. 192. *Gnar-l* (with the usual added -l) is the frequentative of *gnar*, to snarl. 'For and this cur doth *gnar*' for if this cur doth snarl; Skelton, Why Come Ye Nat to Court, 297. This word is imitative; cf. AS. *gnarran*, to snarl; Wulfstan, p. 139. We find, however, EFries, *gnarren*, to creak, snarl; + Du. *knorren*, to grumble, snarl; Dan. *knorre*, to growl, snarl; cf. *knarre*, *knarre*, to creak, grate; *knur*, a growl, the purring of a cat; Swed. *knorra*, to murmur, growl; *knorr*, a murmur; G. *knurren*, to growl, snarl; *knurren*, *knurren*, to creak.

GNARLED, twisted, knotty. (E.) 'Gnarled oak'; Meas. for Meas, ii. 2. 116. EFries means 'full of gnarls', where *gnar-l* is a dimin. form of *gnar* or *knar*, a knot in wood. ME. *knarre*, a knot in wood; Wyche, Windsor, xiii. 13; whence the adj. *knarry*, full of knots. 'With knotty *knarry* barked trees old'; Chaucer, C. T. 1979 (A 1977). β. The spelling *knur* or *knurr* (for *knar*) also occurs; 'A bounche [bunch] or *knur* in a tree'; Elyot's Dict., ed. 1559, s.v. *Drumcum*. This word has also a dimin. form *knurl*, with the same sense of 'hard knot'. These words may be considered F., though not found in AS. Cf. EFries, *knarry*, *knar*, a knotty piece of wood; Icel. *gnurr*, a knot, knob. See **Knurr**.

GNASH, to grind the teeth, to bite fiercely. (Scand.) A modification of ME. *gnasten*, to gnash the teeth; Wyche, Isaiah, v. 29; viii. 19. —M.Dan. *gnaska*, to crush between the teeth, to gnash; Swed. *knasra*, to crash (between the teeth); Icel. *gnastan*, sb., a gnashing; *gnasta*, to crack; G. *knastern*, to gnash, crackle; Low G. *gnastern*, the same (Berghaus). β. Of imitative origin; so also Dan. *gnaste*, to crackle; cf. Icel. *gnasta*, EFries, *gnisten*, to gnash.

GNAT, a small stinging insect. (E.) ME. *gnat*, Chaucer, C. T. 5929 (D 347). AS. *gnat*, Matt. xxiii. 24. β. It has been suggested that the insect was so named from the whirling of its wings; cf. Icel. *gnata*, to clash; *gnata*, the clash of weapons.

GNAW, to bite furiously or roughly. (E.) ME. *gnawen*; the pt. *gnaw* occurs in Chaucer, C. T. 14758 (B 3638); and *gnaw* in Rich. Coer de Lion, ed. Weber, 3089. AS. *gnagan*, the compound *for-gnagan*, to devour entirely, occurs in Ælfric's Homilies, ii. 194. l. 1. + Du. *knagen*; Olcl. *gnaga*, mod. Icel. *naga*; Dan. *gnave*; Swed. *gnaga*. β. Without the *g*, we have Icel. *naga*, Dan. *nage*, G. *nagen*, to gnaw; Swed. *nagga*, to nibble; whence the prov. I. *nag*, to tease, worry, irritate, scold. See **Nag** (2).

GNIESS, a species of stratified rock. (G.) Modern. A term in geology. Borrowed from G. *gneiss*, a name given to a certain kind of rock; from its sparkling. —Olig. *gneistat*, to sparkle; *gneista*, a spark. + AS. *gnēst*, Icel. *gnisti*, a spark. Der. *gneiss-ol*, with a Gk. suffix, as in **Asteroid**.

GNOME, a kind of spirit. (F.—Gk.) In Pope, Rape of the Lock, i. 63. —F. *gnomie*, a gnome. Littre traces the word back to Paracelsus; it seems to be an adaptation of Gk. *gnōmē*, intelligence, from the notion that the intelligence of these spirits could reveal the secret treasures of the earth; but this is conjecture. The *gnomes* were spirits of earth, the *sylphs* of air, the *salamanders* of fire, and the *nymphs* of water. β. The Gk. *gnōmē* is from *gnōvōn*, to know (below).

GNOMON, the index of a dial, &c. (L.—Gk.) 'The style in the dial called the *gnomon*'; Holland's Pliny, b. ii. c. 72. —L. *gnōmōn*, which is merely the Gk. word. —Gk. *gnōmōn*, an interpreter, lit. 'one who knows'; an index of a dial. —Gk. *gnōvōn*, to know. —Gk. *gnōvōn*; whence also F. *know*, q. v. Der. *gnomon-ic*, *gnomon-ies*, *gnomon-ic-al*.

GNOSTIC, one of a certain sect in the second Christian century. (Gk.) 'The vain science of the Gnosticks'; Gibbon, Rom. Empire, c. 15. § 11. And see Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674. G. *gnōstikōs*, good at knowing. —Gk. *gnōstikōs*, longer form of *gnōstikos*, known. —Gk. *gnōvōn*, to know. See **Gnomon**. Der. *gnostic-ism*.

GNU, a kind of antelope. (Kaffir.) Found in S. Africa. Orig. a Kaffir word; see the Kaffir Dict. by Davis, who gives it in the form *ngu*, where the *g* represents a click. It was sometimes written *gnu*, whence *gnu* by an erroneous substitution of *g* for *q*. (N. and Q., 9 S. v. 45.)

GO, to move about, proceed, advance. (E.) ME. *gou*, *goon*, *go*; Chaucer, C. T. 379 (A 377); common. AS. *gāu*, to go, Grein, i. 368, 369. + Du. *gaan*; Icel. *gaa*; Dan. *gaa*; Swed. *gå*; G. *gehen*, to go. Distinct from *Goth. gangau*, OHG. *gangan*, Icel. *ganga*, F. *gang*. The Olig. *gā-m*, I go, shows that the O-Tent. **gāi* belonged to the class of 'verbs in -m'. Der. *go-by*, *go-cart*, *go-er*, *go-ing*; also *gait*, q. v.

GOAD, a sharp pointed stick for driving oxen. (E.) ME. *gode*. 'Wit a longe gode'; P. Plowman's Crede, ed. Skent, l. 433. AS. *gād*, not common; but we find 'ongān þa gāde' against the pond (cf. Acts, ix. 5); Ælfric's Hom. i. 386. l. 9. We find also the early form *goad*; O. E. Texts, p. 99, l. 1037. Teut. type **gaidō*, fem.; verified by the Lombardic form *gaida* (Ducange). From the Teut. base **gāi*,

whence also AS. *gār*, Icel. *gei-rr*; cf. OIrish *gai*, a spear. See **GORE** (2). ¶ Not allied to *gad* or *yard* (2).

GOAL, the winning-post in a race. (E.) A term in running races. 'As, in reynunge, passyng the *gole* is accounted but rashnessse; Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, b. iii. c. 21. 'No person . . . should have wone the ryng or gott the *gole* before me.' Hall's Chron. Rich. III. an. 2. § 2. ME. *göl*, a limit; Shoreham's Poems, p. 145, l. 4. It answers to an AS. form **göl* (not found), which may have meant 'barrier' or 'impediment'; whence *gēlan*, to impede, *g-ēlan*, to delay. ¶ Not of F. origin, as often said.

GOAT, the name of a well-known quadruped. (E.) ME. *goat*, *gote*; Chaucer, C. T. 690 (A 688). AS. *gūt*; Grein, i. 373. + Du. *geit*; Dan. *gøi*; Swed. *get*; Icel. *geit*; G. *geiss*, *geisse*; Goth. *gauts*. + L. *haedus*, a kid. Idg. base **ghaid-*. Der. *goats-head*, *goat-moth*, *goat-sucker*.

GOBBET, a mouthful, a little lump, small piece. (F.—C.) The short form *gob* is rare. 'Gob or Goblet, a great piece of meat; Kersey's Dict., ed. 1715. ME. *gobet*, a small piece; P. Plowman, C. vi. 100; Chaucer, C. T. 698 (A 696). 'Thei tooken the relis of brokun *gobetes*, twelve cofyns ful; Wyclif, Matt. xiv. 20.—OF. *gobet*, a morsel of food (Godefroy); not given in liturgy or Cotgrave, but preserved in the modern F. *gobet*, in use in the Norman dialect (Du Bois). A dimin. form, with suffix -et, allied to MF. *gob*, a gulp, as used in the phrase 'l'avalla tout de *gob*' at one gulp, or, as one gobbet, he swallowed it; Cot.—OF. *gohet*, 'to ravine, devour, feed greedily; Cot. β. Of Celtic origin; cf. Gael. *gob*, the beak or bill of a bird, or (ludicrously) the mouth; Irish *gob*, mouth, beak, snout; see Macbain. ¶ The prov. E. *gob*, the mouth, is borrowed from Celtic directly. And see **Gobbles**.

GOBBLE, to swallow greedily. (F.—C.; with E. suffix.) 'Gobble up, to eat gobs, or swallow down greedily; Kersey's Dict., ed. 1715. First in 1601. A frequentative, formed by adding -le, of OF. *gohet*, 'to ravine, devour, feed greedily, swallow great morsels, let down whole gobbits; Cot. See **Gobbet**. ¶ At a late period the word *gobble* was adopted as being a suitable imitative word (cf. *gobble*), to represent the sound made by turkeys. In this sense, it occurs in Prior, The Ladle, l. 74: 'Fat turkeys gobbling at the door.'

GOBELIN, a rich French tapestry. (F.) 'So named from a house at Paris, formerly possessed by wool-dyers, whereof the chief (Giles Gobelin) in the reign of Francis I. [1515–1547] is said to have found the secret of dyeing scarlet; Haydn, Dict. of Dates.

GOBLET, a large drinking-cup. (F.—L.) 'A goblet of sylver; Berners, tr. of Froissart, v. li. c. 87. 'In grete gobletes; Morte Arthure, l. 207.—F. *gobele*, 'a goblet, hule, or wide-mouthed cup; Cot. Dimin. (with suffix -et) of OF. *gobel*, (later form *gobeau*) which Cot. explains by 'a mazer or great goblet.' + Lat. *capellum*, acc. of *capellus*, a cup; a dimin. of L. *capa*, a tub, cask, vat. See **Coop**. Cf. Picard *gobe*, a great cup. (Körting, § 2493; but doubtful).

GOBLIN, a kind of mischievous sprite, fairy. (F.—Low L.—G.) Formerly *gobelin*, in 3 syllables. 'The wicked *gobelins*; Spenser, F. Q. ii. 10. 73. ME. *gobelin*; Wyclif, Ps. xc(i). 6.—OF. *gobelin*, 'a goblin, or hob-goblin; C. t.—Low L. *gobelinus*, a goblin; prob. from the same source as G. *kobold*, a goblin (see Kluge). If so, it is from MHG. *kobol*, a hut, with L. suffix -inus. The sense is to be explained from the cognate AS. *cof-godas*, 'penates,' or household gods. β. MHG. *kobel* is the dimin. of MHG. *kobe*, a stall, cognate with Icel. *kef*, a hut, AS. *cofa*, a chamber; see **Cove**. ¶ So in Kluge, and Körting, § 2299. Diez derives it from Gk. *κόβηλος*, a rogue, a knave, also, a goblin invoked by knaves. But *kobold* (at any rate) is rob. Germanic.

GOBY, a kind of sea-fish. (L.—Gk.) 'Gobio or Gohius, the gudgeon or pink, a fish; Kersey's Dict., ed. 1715. The *goby* is a mere corruption of L. *gobius* (cf. F. *gobie*), orig. applicd to the gudgeon; also spelt *gobius*.—Gk. *κόβιδος*, a kind of fish, gudgeon, tench. See **Gudgeon**.

GOD, the Supreme Being. (E.) ME. *god* (written in MSS. with small initial letter); Chaucer, C. T. 535 (A 533). AS. *god*; Grein, i. 517. + Du. *god*; Icel. *god*; Dan. *god*; Swed. *god*; Goth. *guth*; G. *gott*. β. Teut. type **guthon*; Idg. type **guthom*, perhaps 'the being who is worshipped,' a pp. form from Idg. **ghu*, to worship, as in Skt. *hu*, to sacrifice (to), whence Skt. *kuta-*, one to whom sacrifice is offered. ¶ In no way allied to *good*, adj. Der. *god-ess*, q. v.; *god-child*; *god-father*, q. v.; *god-head*, q. v.; *god-less*, *god-like*, *god-ly*, *god-send*, *god-son*; also *good-by*, q. v.; *gospel*, q. v.; *gossip*, q. v.

GODDESS, a female divinity. (F.; with F. suffix.) ME. *god-esse* (better *gode-esse*), a hybrid compound, used by Chaucer, C. T. 1103 (A 1101). Made by adding to *God* the OF. suffix -esse (L. -issa = Gk. -issa). ¶ The AS. word was *gyden* (Grein, i. 536); correctly formed by vowel-change and with the addition of the fem. suffix -en (Teut. -in), as in *Vixen*, q. v. Cf. G. *göttin*, fem. of *gott*.

GODFATHER, a male sponsor in baptism. (E.) ME. *god-fader*, *god* of Glouc. p. 69; l. 1571. Earlier, in William of Shoreham's Poems, ed. Wright, p. 69 (temp. Edw. II). From *god*, *God*;

and *fader*, father. β. Other similar words are *godchild*, Ancrén Riwe, p. 210; ME. *goddofter* = *god-daughter*, Avenbrite of Inwyt, p. 48; ME. *godmoder* = *god-mother*, id. same page; ME. *godsume* = *god-son*, Wright's Vocab. i. 214, col. 2. And see **Gossip**.

GODHEAD, divinity, divine nature. (E.) ME. *godhed*, Chaucer, C. T. 2383 (A 2381); spelt *godhod*, Ancrén Riwe, p. 112. The suffix is wholly different from E. *head*, being a variant of the suffix which is commonly written -hood. This -hood is from the AS. *hād*, office, state, dignity; as in 'pri on *hādum*' = three in (their) Persons; Ælfric's Hom. ii. 42. β. This AS. *hād* properly passed into -hood, as in E. *man-hood*; but in ME. we also find the suffix -hede or -hed, as in *manhede*, Will. of Palerne, 431; as if from an AS. mutated form -hēd; cf. OFries. -hēd, Du. -heid, OSax. -hēd, equivalents of AS. -hēdu; Teut. type **haidjā*, f. AS. *hād* < Teut. **haidōz*, 'This accounts for the double form *maiden-hood* and *maiden-head*.

GODWIT, the name of a bird. (L.) 'Th' Iouian *godwit*; Ben Jonson, tr. of Horace's Odes, lib. v. od. 2, l. 53. Of unknown origin; but the former syllable may well be a shortened form of *god*, good, as it was famous as a delicacy. The latter syllable -wit probably stands for ME. *wight*, AS. *wiht*, a wight, a creature, which could be used (in AS.) of a bird; see Cynwulf, Crist, l. 981. Various corrupted to *god-wike* in 1612 (N. E. D.); *god-wipe* (1579).

GOFFER, to flute or crimp a frill, &c. (F.—O. Low G.) Not in Johnson, and not much used before 1800. (The o is long.)—MF. *gauffer*, 'to print (a garment); also, to deck or set with juffles; Cot. Orig. to mark like the edging of pie-crust, or like wafers.—MF. *gauffer*, *gauffre*, 'a wafer; also, a honey-combe; Cot. See further under **Wafer**.

GOGGLE-EYED, having rolling and staring eyes. (L.) 'They gogle with their eyes hither and thither; Holinshed, Descr. of Ireland, c. 1. 'Glyare, or gogul-eye, limus, strabo; Prompt. Parv. p. 199. 'Gogyl-eyed, gogelere, limus, strabo; id. p. 201. Wyclif translates L. *luscum* by 'gogil-eyed' = goggle-eyed; Mark, ix. 46. 'Goggle-eyed man, louche; Palsgrave. The suffix -eye is, as usual, frequentative; the base appears to be imitative; cf. prov. E. *goggle*, to shake, *gog*, a quagmire (because it shakes). We find also Irish and Gael. *gogul-leach*, goggle-eyed, having wandering eyes; from *gog*, to move slightly, and *sul*, the eye, look, glance; but this *gog* seems to be of F. (and imitative) origin. Cf. prov. E. *coggle*, Bavar. *gagela*, to be unsteady; and F. *jog*, *jogele*. Der. *goggle*, verb, to roll the eyes (Butler, Hudibras, ii. l. 120); *goggles*, i. e. a facetious name for spectacles.

GOTTRE, a swelling in the throat. (F.—Prov.—L.) Spelt *goytre* in Howell, Letters, i. r. 43. Used in speaking of the Swiss peasants who are afflicted with it.—F. *goitre*, a swollen neck; a back-formation from the adj. *goitreux*, afflicted with goitre (Hatzfeld).—Prov. *goitros*, adj.; from *goit*, sb., the throat (in Mistral).—L. *guttur*, the throat; see Juvenal, Sat. xiii. 162.

GOLD, a precious metal. (E.) ME. *gold*, Chaucer, C. T. 12704 (C 770). AS. *gold*; Grein, i. 519. + Du. *goud* [for *guld*]; Icel. *gul*; Swed. and Dan. *guld*; G. *gold*; Goth. *gulþ*; i. Tim. ii. 9. Teut. type **gul-thom*, neuter; Idg. type **ghal-tom*; cf. Russ. *zoloto*, Skt. *hítaka*, gold. Allied to Pers. *zar*, gold, Zend *zaranya*, Skt. *hiranya*, gold. Named from its yellow colour; and allied to **Yellow**. (✓GHEL.) Brugmann, i. § 506; ii. § 79. Der. *gold-en* (AS. *gylt-en*, by the usual letter change, but altered in ME. to *gold-en*); *gold-better*, *gold-dust*, *gold-fine* (Chaucer, C. T. 4365), *gold-fish*, *gold-leaf*, *gold-smith* (Prompt. Parv. p. 202); *mary-gold* or *marigold*. Also *gild*.

GOLF, the name of a game. (Du.) Mentioned in Acts of James II., of Scotland; 1457; c. 71, ed. 1566: 'the futhball and the *golf*.' The name is usually supposed to have been taken from that of a Du. game played with a mallet and ball.—Du. *kolf*, 'a club to strike little hools or balls with, a mallet-stick; Sewd's Du. Dict. 4-Icel. *kúlfur*, the (rounded) clapper of a bell, a bulb, a bolt for a crossbow; *kylfa*, a club; Dan. *kølle*, the butt-end of a weapon; *kølv*, a bolt, shaft, arrow; Swed. *kolf*, a butt-end, bolt; Low G. *kulff*, a club with which boys play a kind of hockey (Brem. Wört.). G. *kolbe*, a club, mace, knob, butt-end of a gun. ¶ Or it may be allied to prov. E. *gouff*, to strike, to hit (E. D. D.); which is possibly of imitative origin. Cf. *cliff*.

GOLOSHE. The same as **GALOOSHE**, q. v.

GONDOLA, a Venetian pleasure boat. (Ital.—Gk. I) Shak. has *gondola*, Merch. of Ven. ii. 8. 8; and *gondolier*, Oth. i. 1. 126.—Ital. *gondola*, a boat used (says Florio) only at Venice; a dimin. of *gondia* (Torriano), with the same meaning.—Gk. *κόβδος*, a drinking-vessel; which the *gondola* was supposed to resemble (Diez). But this is doubtful. Or from L. *cūcula*, a little cradle; see Körting, § 2402.

GONFANON, **GONFALON**, a kind of standard or banner. (F.—MHG.) ME. *gonfanon*, Rom. of the Rose, 1201, 2018. [The form *gonfalon* is from Ital. *gonfalone*.] The sb. *gonfaner* = banner-bearer, occurs in the Ancrén Riwe, p. 300.—OF. *gonfanon*, *gunfanon*.—MHG. *gunfano*, a banner, lit. battle-standard.—MHG. *gunf*, *gund*,

battle (chiefly preserved in female names, as *Rhadegund*; and *fano*, *vano* (mod. *G. fahne*), a standard, banner. *β*. The MHG. *gund* is cognate with AS. *gūð* (for **gund*), war, battle; Icel. *gunnr*, *guðr*, battle; from **GHWEN*, to strike; cf. Skt. *han*, to strike, kill. Brugmann, i. 4. 678. *γ*. *Gahne* is cognate with *E. vane*; see *Vane*.

GONG, a metallic disc, used as a bell. (Malay.) Spelt *gungo* in 1590; *gong* in 1686; see Yule. — Malay *gong* or *gung*, 'the gong, a sonorous instrument'; Marsden's Malay Dict., p. 12, col. 1.

GOOD, virtuous, excellent, kind. (E.) *ME. good, gode*, Chaucer, C. T. 479 (A 477). AS. *gōd*; Grein, i. 520. *†Du. goed*; Icel. *gōðr*; Dan. and Swed. *gōd*; Goth. *gōds*; *G. gut*. Teut. type **gōdaz*, from **gōd-*, strong grade of **gad-*, to suit, fit; for which see *Gather*. Cf. Russ. *godno*, suitably; *godnui*, suitable. Der. *good*, sb., pl. *goods* (ME. *goodes*, P. Plowman, C. ix. 351); *good-day*; *good-Friday* (ME. *gode Fridaye*, P. Plowman, B. x. 414); *good-ly* = AS. *gōtlic*, Grein, i. 523; *good-li-ness* (ME. *goodlines*, also in A. V. of Bible, Isaiah, xl. 6, and Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, b. xx. st. 107); *good-natured*; *good-ness* = AS. *gōdnes*, Grein, i. 523; *good-will*. Also *good-man*, q. v.

GOOD-BYE, farewell. (E.) A familiar (but meaningless) contraction of *God be with you*, the old form of farewell. Very common in Shak., where old edd. often have *God buy you*. 'God buy you, good Sir Topas'; Tw. Nt. iv. 2. 108 (first folio). 'God be with you; I have done'; Oth. i. 3. 189 (first folio). Strictly, *God buy* (also *God buy*) = *God be with you*; and the added *you* was needless, and is not preserved.

GOODMAN, the master of the house. (E.) In the Bible, A. V. Luke, xli. 39, &c. See Eastwood and Wright's Bible Wordbook. ME. *godeman*, in the Seven Sages, Thornton Romances, Intro. xlii. 1. 5. Observe especially the occurrence of *godeman*, as a tr. of L. *paterfamilias*, in An O. Eng. Miscellany, ed. Morris, p. 33. 'Two bondmen, whyche be all vnder the rule and order of the *good man* and the *good wyfe* of the house'; Sir T. More's Utopia (E. version), ed. Arber, p. 75. 'Compounded of *good* and *man*'. Cf. Lowland Scotch *gude man*, the master of a family; Jamieson.

GOOSANDER, the largest species of *Mergus*. (Scand. ?) The *Mergus mergamus*; formerly *goosander*, as in Drayton, Polyolb. song xxv. 65. Of obscure formation; apparently 'goose-duck'; from Norw. *gaas*, Icel. *gās*, goose (modified by E. *goose*), and Norw. *and*, a duck, Icel. *and* (pl. *andir*), a duck, cognate with AS. *end*. See Newton, Dict. of Birds.

GOOSE, the name of a bird. (E.) ME. *gos*, *goos*, pl. *gees*; Chaucer, C. T. 4135 (A 4137). AS. *gōs*, pl. *gēs*; Grein, i. 523 (where *gōs* stands for an older **gōs* < **gān*, the lengthening of *o* causing loss of *n*). *†Du. gaas* (for **gaus*), pl. *gaas*; Swed. *gås* (for **gaus*); Icel. *gās* (for **gaus*); *G. gaas*, *†L. anser*; Gk. *xōp*; Skt. *kāṇṇas*, a swan; OIrish *gās*, a swan; Lithuan. *žāvis*. Teut. type **gān*, Ildg. base **ghans-*. From the Ildg. base **ghan-* we have also *gannet* and *gan-dér*. See *Gannet*, *Gander*. The occurrence of these words favours the theory that Gk. *xōp* is allied to *χάριν* (for **xān-yen*), to *gape*. Der. *goose-grass* (so called because geese are fond of it), *goose-quill*, *goe-hawk*, q. v., *goe-ling*, q. v. And see below.

GOOSEBERRY, the berry of a well-known shrub. (E.) 'Not worth a *gooseberry*.' 1 Hen. IV. i. 2. 196. 'A *gooseberrie*, *was* [was] *crispa*.' Levins, 104. 28. 'Gose berries, *gronelles*.' Du Wes (in Palsgrave), p. 912. From *goose* and *berry*; cf. *goose-grass*, &c. *†* Plant-names are often whimsical and inappropriate; it is possible that the name was suggested by North E. *groser*, *gooseberries* (Halliwell, Brockett). Burns has *grozet*, a *gooseberry*; To a Louse, st. 5. These forms are, apparently, from an OF. **grose*, which occurs not only in OF. *grosete*, *groisele*, a *gooseberry*, but also in Irish *grois-aid*, Gael. *grois-aid*, W. *gruy-en*, a *gooseberry*, all borrowed from E. (Turner has *groser-bush* in 1548). The OF. *groisele* is of Teutonic origin; viz. from MHG. *krūs*, curling, crisped; whence mod. G. *krausbeere*, a cranberry, rough *gooseberry*. Cf. Swed. *krusbar*, a *gooseberry*. [Du. *krusbezie* (lit. a cross-berry), is a singular corruption of *krausbezie*, by confusion between *krus*, a cross, and *kraus*, crisp, frizzled.] The G. *kraus*, Swed. *krus*, Du. *kraus*, crisp, frizzled, refer to the short crisp curling hairs upon the rougher kinds of the fruit; cf. the L. name *uva crispa* in Levins, given above.

GOPHER, a kind of wood. (Heb.) In A. V. Gen. vi. 14. — Heb. *gopher*, a kind of wood; supposed to be pine or fir.

GORBELLED, having a fat belly. (E.) In Shak. 1 Hen. IV. ii. 2. 93. Compounded of *g.* *gor*, lit. filth, dirt (here used of the contents of the stomach and intestines); and *belly*. *β*. All doubt as to the origin is removed by comparing Swed. dial. *gär-bälg*, a fat paunch, compounded of Swed. dial. *gär* (Swed. *gorr*), dirt, the contents of the intestines, and *bälg*, the belly. See Kietz, p. 225. See *Gore* (r). And see below.

GORCROW, the carrion-crow. (E.) 'Raven and *gorcrow*, all my birds of prey'; Ben Jonson, The Fox, Act i. Compounded of

E. gore, filth, dirt, carrion (a former sense of the word); and *crow*. See *Gore* (r). And see above.

GORDIAN, intricate. (Gk.) Chiefly in the phr. '*Gordian knot*.' Cymb. ii. 2. 34. Named from the Phrygian king Gordius (Gk. *Γόρδιος*), father of Midas, who, on being declared king, dedicated his chariot to Zeus, in the Acropolis of Gordium. The pole was fastened to the yoke by a knot of bark; and an oracle declared that whosoever should untie the knot should reign over all Asia. Alexander, on his arrival at Gordium, cut the knot with his sword, and applied the oracle to himself; Smith's Classical Dict.

GORE (1), clotted blood, blood. (E.) It formerly meant also dirt or filth. It occurs in the sense of 'filthiness' in Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, B. 306. AS. *gor*, dirt, filth; Grein, i. 520. *†Icel. gor*, gore, the cud in animals, the clume in men; Swed. *gorr*, dirt, matter; MDu. *goor*, OHG. *gor*. Origin uncertain. Der. *gor-belly*, q. v., *gor-crow*, q. v. Also *gor-y*, Macbeth, iii. 4. 51.

GORE (2), to pierce, bore through. (E.) In Shak. As You Like It, ii. 1. 25. Formed as a verb, from ME. *gare*, *gor*, *gar*, a spear. 'Brennes . . . lette glide his *gar*' = Brennus let fall his spear; Layamon, 5079. AS. *gār*, a spear; Grein, i. 370. (The vowel-change is perfectly regular; cf. *bone*, *stone*, *loaf*, from AS. *bān*, *stān*, *hlāf*.) Icel. *geirr*, a spear; OHG. *gēr*, a spear. Teut. type **gairaz*, m.; allied to Gaulish *I. gausum*, a javelin; OIrish *gai*, a spear. Brugmann, i. § 210 (3). Perhaps allied to *gond*. Allied to *gor* (3); see below.

GORE (3), a triangular piece let into a garment; a triangular slip of land. (E.) ME. *gore*, Chaucer, C. T. 3337. AS. *gura*, a projecting point of land; Elfrid, tr. of Orosius, i. 1. ed. Sweet, p. 24. l. 3. From AS. *gūr*, a spear; see *Gore* (2). *β*. Similarly we have Icel. *geiri*, a triangular piece of land; from *geirr*, a spear. Also G. *gehr*, a wedge, gusset; Du. *geer*, a gusset, gore. Der. *giron*, q. v.

GORGE, the throat; a narrow pass. (F.—L.) ME. *gorge*, the throat; Allit. Morte Arthure, col. Brock, 3760. — OF. *gorge*, the throat, gullet. [Ital. *gorga*.] — Folk-L. **gorga*, gullet (Hatzefeld); prob. a popular form of *l. gurgulio*, the gullet. Perhaps allied to *l. gurgēs*, a whirlpool; with which cf. Skt. *gargara-*, whirlpool. Der. *gorge*, verb, Komeo, v. 3. 46; *gorget*, a piece of armour to protect the throat, Troilus, i. 3. 174; Spenser, F. Q. iv. 3. 12. And see *gorgeous*.

GORGEOUS, showy, splendid. (F.—L.) 'Of *gorgeous* array;' Sir T. More, Works, p. 808 &c.; 'they go *gorgeously* arrayed'; id. 808 &c. A corruption of *gorgias*; 'That were ioly and *gorgyas* in theyr geyre'; Justes of May and June, in Hazlitt's Early Pop. Poet. ii. 117. — OF. *gorgias*, 'gorgeous, gaudy, flaunting, brave, gallant, gay, fine, trimme, quaintly clothed'; Cot. Cf. *se gorgiaser*, 'to flaunt, brave, or gallantise it'; id. *β*. Perhaps formed from OF. *gorgias*, 'a gorget'; id.; as though to wear a gorget were a fine thing; or from the swelling of the throat considered as a symbol of pride. *γ*. Either way, the word depends upon F. *gorge*, the throat; and much light is thrown upon the word by another entry in Cotgrave, viz. '*se renorgier*, to hold down [let sink down] the head, or thrust the chin into the neck, as some do in *pride*, or to make their faces look the fuller; we say, to bridle it.' *β*. Note also Span. *gorja*, the throat; *gorjal*, a gorget, the collar of a doublet; *gorguera*, a gorget; *gorguero*, a kind of neckcloth, of ladies of fashion; *gorguerin*, a ruff round the neck. See *Gorge*. The editor of the F. poems of G. Coquillard has: '*Gorgias*, élégant qui se renorgie, fat qui se pavane, dont la poitrine est couverte d'étoffes précieuses et de riches bijoux.' Der. *gorgeous-ly*, *gorgeousness*.

GORGON, a terrible monster. (L.—Gk.) In Shak. Macb. ii. 3. 77. — *†L. Gorgon*, *Gorgō*. — Gk. *Γόργώ*, the Gorgon, a monster of fearful aspect. — Gk. *γorgyōs*, fearful, terrible. Cf. OIrish *gar*, fierce; perhaps Skt. *gar*, to roar. Der. *Gorgon-in*, Milton, P. L. ii. 611.

GORILLA, a kind of large ape. (Ofrican.) The word is an old one, lately revived. It occurs just at the end of a treatise called the *Periplus* (περίπλους), i.e. 'circumnavigation', written by a Carthaginian navigator named Hanno. This was originally written in the Punic language, and afterwards translated into Greek. He there describes some creatures 'which the interpreters called *γορίλλαι*.'

GORMANDIZE, to eat like a glutton. (F.—Scand.) In Shak. Merch. of Ven. ii. 5. 3. Cotgrave has: '*Gourmander*, to ravine, devour, glut, gormandize or gluttonize it.' The F. form was suggested by the previous existence in E. of the sb. *gormandise*, as in 'they eate withoute *gormandise*.' Sir T. Elyot, Castle of Helth, b. ii. c. 1. This is from OF. *gormandise*, gluttony; Cot. Both the sb. *gormandise* and the vb. *gormander* are from the OF. *gormand*, 'a glutton, gormand, belly-god'; Cot. See *Gourmand*. Der. *gormandiz-er*, *gormandiz-ing*.

GORSE, a prickly shrub, furze. (E.) For *gorst*. ME. *gorst*, furze; Wyclif, Isaiah, lv. 13. AS. *gorst*. 'On *gorste*.' Luke, vi. 44; & Rufo. 'of a bramble-bush'; Vulgate, & Rufo. *β*. So named from its prickles. Cf. Skt. *hr̥sh*, to bristle; L. *hirsutus*, *horridus*,

bristly; *L. hordewm*, Du. *gerst*, barley. Brugmann, i. § 882. See **Hirsute**.

GOSHAWK, a kind of hawk. (E.) Lit. a 'goose-hawk.' ME. *goshawk*, Wyclif, Job, xxxix. 13. The connexion with *goose* is proved by two successive entries in Voc. 131. 21, 22; viz. '*Auca*, gos;' and '*Aucarius*, gos-hafuc.' Here *gos* = AS. *gō*, a goose; and *hafuc* = a hawk. The Vocabulary is ascribed to the tenth century.

+ Icel. *gōs-hnukr*, similarly formed. And see below.

GOSSLING, a young goose. (E.) In Shak. Cor. v. 3. 35. ME. *goslyng*; Prompt. Parv. Here *gose* = ME. *gōs* = AS. *gōs*, a goose. The suffix *-ling* is a double diminutive, = *-ling*. Cf. *duckling*, from *duck*. See **GOOSE**.

GOSPEL, the life of Christ. (E.) ME. *gospel*, Chaucer, C. T. 483 (A 481). Also *godspel*, P. Plowman, C. xiii. 100. AS. *godspell*, Grein, i. 519. The orig. sense was 'good story,' to translate *L. euangelium*. We find: '*Euangelium* (sic), id est, bonum nuntium, godspel;' Voc. 314. 8. But the *o* (of AS. *gōd*, good) was soon shortened before *isp*, and a more obvious popular etymology arose, as if *god-spell* meant 'story of God,' i.e. Christ. Hence, when the AS. word was introduced into Icelandic, it took the form *gudspjall* = God-story, and not *god-spjall* = good story. And the OHG. word was likewise *gotspel* (= God-story), and not *god spel*. ¶ It is interesting to find the orig. interpretation in the Ormulum, l. 157 of the Introduction.

GOSSAMER, fine spider-threads seen in fine weather. (E.) ME. *gossamer*, Chaucer, C. T. 10573 (F 259). Spelt *gossamer* by W. de Biblesworth (13th cent.); Wright's Vocab. l. 147, last line; and in Nominalia, ed. Skent. l. 625, we have 'a web of gossamer.' ME. *gossamer* is lit. *goose-summer*, and the prov. E. (Craven) name for gossamer is *summer-goose*; see Craven Gloss. It is named from the time of year when it is most seen, viz. during St. Martin's summer (early November); geese were eaten on Nov. 11 formerly. Cf. Lowl. Sc. (popular variant) *go-summer*, Martinmas. β. We may note, further, that Jamieson's Scottish Diet. gives *summer-colt*, i.e. summer-colt, as the name of exhalations seen rising from the ground in hot weather; and the Yorkshire expression for the same is very similar. 'When the air is seen on a warm day to undulate, and seems to rise as from hot culvers, it is said, "see how the summer-colt rides!"' Whitby Glossary, by F. K. Robinson; quoted from Marshall. γ. In the same Whitby Glossary, the word for 'gossamer' is entered as *summer-ganze*. This may be confidently pronounced to be an ingenious corruption, as the word *ganze* is quite unknown to Middle-English and to the peasants of Craven, who say *summer-goose*; see Carr's Craven Glossary, where the *summer-colt* and *summer-goose* are synonymous. δ. The G. *summer* means not only 'summer,' but also 'gossamer,' in certain compounds. The G. name for 'gossamer' is not only *summer-fulen* (summerthreads), but also *mädchen-summer* (Maiden-summer), *der-alte-Weiter-summer* (the old women's summer), or *Mechteldeesummer*; see E. Müller. It was also simply known as *der fliegende summer*, the flying summer (Weigand). This makes G. *summer* = summer-film; and gives to *gossamer* the probable sense of 'goose-summer-film.' The connexion of the word with *summer* is further illustrated by the Du. *zomerdraden*, *gossamer*, lit. 'summer-threads,' and the Swed. *summertråd*, *gossamer*, lit. 'summer-thread.' It may be observed that the spelling *gossamer* (with *a*) is certainly corrupt. It should rather be *gossamer* or *gossamer*.

GOSSIP, a sponsor in baptism, a crony. (E.) The old sense was 'sponsor in baptism,' lit. 'god-relative.' The final *p* stands for *b*, and is for *ds*. ME. *gossib*, Chaucer, C. T. 5825 (D 243); earlier spelt *godshib*. See Poems of Will. of Shoreham, ed. Wright, pp. 68-70, where occur the words *gossibbe*, *sibbe*, and *gossibrede* (also spelt *godshrede*), a derivative from *godshib* by suffixing ME. *-rede* (= AS. *-rēden*, E. *-red* in *kind-red*). β. Thus *gossip* stands for *godshib*, i.e. related in God; AS. *godshibb*, Wulfstan, ed. Napier, p. 160; m. pl. *godshibbas*. 'The f. sb. *sib* in AS. means 'peace,' but there was a derived word meaning 'relative.' Thus, in Luke, xiv. 12, the Northumb. glosses to Latin *cognatus* are (in one MS.) *sibbo* and (in the other) *gossib*; and again, in the Ormulum, l. 307, it is said of Elizabeth that she was 'Sante Marie sibb,' i.e. Saint Mary's relative. Cf. Icel. *sif*, affinity; *sif*, a relative; G. *sippe*, affinity; pl. *sippen*, kinsmen; Goth. *sibn*, relationship, adoption as sons, Gal. iv. 5; *unsibis*, lit. unpeaceful, hence, lawless, wicked, Mark, xv. 28; *unsibja*, iniquity, Matt. vii. 23. These are further related to Skt. *sabhyā*, relating to an assembly, fit for an assembly, trusty, faithful; from *sabhā*, an assembly. Brugmann, i. §§ 124 (4), 567.

GOTH, one of a certain early Germanic tribe. (Late L. - Gothic.) Theodorici, the king of *Goths*; Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, bk. i. pr. 4. 53. = Late L. *Gūthi*, pl. *Goths*. = Goth. *Gūthō*, or *Gutans*, pl.; cf. Goth. *Gut-pinda*, the Gothic people, where *pinda* (AS. *þeod*) means 'people.' Der. *Goth-ic*.

GOUGE, a chisel with a hollowed blade. (F. - Late L. - C. 7)

Formerly *googe*. 'By *googing* of them out of their;' Ben Jonson, The Devil is an Ass, A. ii. sc. 1 (Meercraft). 'An yron *googe*;' Naval Accounts, p. 240 (1497). = F. *gouge*, 'a joiners googe;' Cot. Cf. Span. *gubia*, a gouge; Ital. *gubbia*, *gubbia* (Torriano); Port. *gubia*. = Late L. *gubia*, a kind of chisel, in Isidore of Seville, lib. xix. De Instrumentis Lignariis (Brachet); also *gubinn* (Ducauge). β. Of obscure origin; but perhaps Celtic. = Irish *gubán*, a beak; W. *gylf* (N. E. D.).

GOULD, a large fleshy fruit. (F. - L.) ME. *gourd*, Chaucer, C. T. 17071 (H 82). = F. *gourde*, formerly spelt *gouhoude* or *cougourde*, both of which spellings are in Cotgrave. *Gourde* is short for *gouhoude*, which is a corruption of *cougourde*. = L. *cucurbita*, a gourd; evidently a reduplicated form.

GOURMAND, a glutton. (F. - Scand.) Also *gormand*, *gormoul*. 'To that great *gurmond*, lat Apicius;' Ben Jonson, Sejanus, A. i. sc. 1. 'To *gurmander*, albigurige;' Levius, 83. 22. = F. *gourmand*, 'a glutton, gormand, belly-god;' Cot. β. Of Scand. origin. = Norw. *gurmen*, inclined to gorge oneself (Ross); from *gurma*, (1) to stir up mud; (2) to eat steadily and continually; (3) to gorge oneself (Ansen, Ross). Cf. Icel. *gurm*; Norw. *gurm*, *urze*, mud, grounds of coffee, &c., allied to *gor*, *gore*; see **GORE** (1). The Span. *gurnar* means 'to vomit.' Der. *gurnant-ize* or *gormand-ize*, q. v.

GOUT (1), a drop, a disease. (F. - L.) 'Gouts of blood;' Macb. ii. 1. 46. 'And he was al-so sik mid *goute*,' i.e. with the disease; Rob. of Glouc. p. 564; l. 11865. The disease was supposed to be caused by a defluxion of humours; so that it is the same word as *gauge*, a drop. = OF. *goute*, *goutte*, a drop; also, 'the gowt;' Cot. = L. *gutta*, a drop. Der. *gout-y*, *gout-i-ness*.

GOUT (2), taste. (F. - L.) Merely borrowed from F. *gout*, taste. = L. *gustus*, taste; cf. *gustäre*, to taste; from the same root as F. *chose*. See **Choose**.

GOVERN, to steer, direct, rule. (F. - L. - GK.) ME. *gouverner*, (with *u* for *v*), Rob. of Glouc. p. 44; l. 1036. = OF. *gouverner*, later *gouverner*. = L. *gubernāre*, to steer a ship, guide, direct. (Borrowed from Gk.) = Gk. *κυβερνῶν*, to steer. Cf. Lithuan. *kumbirti*, to steer. Der. *govern-able*; *govern-ess*, Mids. Nt. Dream, ii. 1. 103; *government*, Tempest, i. 2. 75 (the older term being *govern-ance*, as in Chaucer, C. T. 12007, C 73); *govern-ment-ful*; *govern-ur*, ME. *gouverneur* (*u* for *v*), Wyclif, James, iii. 4, from OF. *gouverneur* < L. acc. *gubernatorem*, a steersman; *governor-ship*.

GOWAN, a daisy. (Scand.) 'And pu'd the *gowans* fine;' Burns, Auld Lang Syne, st. 2. Also formerly, a buttercup; North E. *gowlan*, Sc. *yellow gowan*, coin marigold. Named from the colour. = Icel. *gubr*, Swed. *gul*, Dan. *gul*, yellow. See **Yellow**.

GOWK, a cuckoo; a foolish person. (Scand.) 'Thare galede the *gowke*,' there sang the cuckoo; Allit. Morte Arthure, l. 927. And see K. D. D. = Icel. *gaur*, a cuckoo; Swed. *gök*; AS. *gēne* (prov. E. *yeke*), a cuckoo; G. *gauh*. Teut. type **gawkōn*, m.

GOWN, a loose robe. (F. - Late L.) ME. *gowne*, Chaucer, C. T. 393; P. Plowman, l. xiii. 227. = OF. *gune*, *gonne*, *gounne*, a long coat (Godefroy). = Late L. *gumna*, a skin, fur (scholiast on Geo. iii. 383); also a garment of fur (8th cent.) Ducauge. Hence also Ital. *gouna*, Osprey, and Prov. Gona, a woman's gown. Cf. also Byzantine Gk. *gowna*, a coarse garment. ¶ Sometimes said to be Celtic, which is doubtful; see Stokes-Fick, p. 281. Cf. W. *gown*, a gown, loose robe; Irish *gunn*, Gael. and Corn. *gun*, a gown; Maux *goon*; but these may be borrowed from E. Der. *gown-man*.

GRAB, to seize, clutch. (E.) A somewhat vulgar word, but given in Rider, Eng.-Lat. Dict. (1589). Prob. of native origin; cf. E. Fries. *grabbing*, greedy, *grabbeln*, to grab at; + Du. *grabbelen*, a scramble, *grabbelen*, to scramble for; Low G. *grabbelen*, to grab at; Swed. *grabbä*, to grasp. Very near to Oskt. *grabb*, to seize, a Vedic form, of which the later form is *grñk*; cf. Oslav. *grabiti*, to plunder. The standard F. word is *griffe*. See **Grapple**, **Gripe**, **Grasp**.

GRACE, favour, mercy, pardon. (F. - L.) ME. *grace*, in early use; Layamon, 6616 (later text). = OF. *grace*, l. *gratia*, favour. = L. *grātus*, dear, pleasing. Brugmann, i. §§ 524, 632. Der. *grace-ful*, *grace-ful-y*, *grace-ful-ness*; *grac-i-ous*, Chaucer, C. T. 8489 (E 613); *grac-i-ous-ly*, *grac-i-ous-ness*; *grace-less*, *grace-less-ly*, *grace-less-ness*. And see *grateful*.

GRADATION, an advance by short steps, a blending of tints. (F. - L.) In Shak. Oth. i. 1. 37. = OF. *gradation*, 'a gradation, step, degree.' Cot. = L. *gradatiōnem*, acc. of *gradatio*, an ascent by steps. Cf. L. *gradatim*, step by step. = L. *gradus*, a step. See **Grade**. Der. *gradation-al*, *gradation-ed*.

GRADE, a degree, step in rank. (F. - L.) Of late introduction into E.; see Todd's Johnson; though used as a mathem. term (= degree) as early as 1511. [But the derived words *graduate*, &c., have been long in use; see below.] = F. *grade*, 'a degree;' Cot. = L. *gradum*, acc., a step, degree. = L. *gradī* (pp. *gressus*), to step, go. Brugmann, i. § 635; ii. § 707; Stokes-Fick, p. 118. Der. *grad-a-ion*, q. v., *grad-i-ent*, q. v., *grad-u-al*, q. v., *grad-u-ate*, q. v. Doublet, *gradis*. From

the same source are *de-gress*, *de-grade*, *retro-grade*; *in-gred-i-ent*; also *ag-gress-ion*, *con-gress*, *di-gress*, *e-gress*, *in-gress*, *pro-gress*, *trans-gress*.

GRADIENT, gradually rising; a slope. (L.) A coined word, used in modern mechanics. = *L. gradient-*, stem of *gradiens*, pres. part. of *gradi*, to walk, advance. See **Grade**.

GRADUAL, advancing by steps. (L.) 'By gradual scale.' Milton, P. l. v. 483. [Also as sb., a *gradual* (see Blount), a service-book called in Latin *graduale*, and more commonly known in ME. by the F. form *grail*.] = Late L. **gradualis*, stem of *gradulus*, a small step, *gradūle* (often *gradūle*), to signify a service-book 'containing the portions to be sung by the choir, so called from certain short phrases after the Epistle sung in *gradibus*' [upon the steps]; Proctor, On the Common Prayer, p. 8. Formed, with suffix *-ilis*, from *gradu-*, decl. stem of *gradus*, a step. See **Grade**. Der. *gradual-ly*. And see *grail* (1).

GRADUATE, one who has received a university degree; as verb, to take a degree, to mark off degrees. (L.) Colgrave has: 'Graduc, graduated, having taken a degree'; and also: 'Gradé, graduate, or having taken a degree.' 'I would be a graduate, sir, no freshman'; Beaumont and Fletcher, Fair Maid, A. iv. sc. 2 (Dancer). And as sb., in Barclay, Ship of Fools, l. 2. = Late L. *gradūlus*, one who has taken a degree; still in use at the universities. = *L. gradu-*, decl. stem of *gradus*, a degree; with pp. suffix *-ātus*. Der. *graduation*, *graduate*, or.

GRAFT, GRAFT, to insert buds on a stem. (F. — L. — Gk.) The form *graft* is due to a confusion with *graffed*, which was orig. the pp. of *graff*. Shak. has *grafted*, Macb. iv. 3. 51; but he also rightly has *graft* as a pp. 'Her royal stock *graft* with ignoble plants'; Rich. III. iii. 7. 127. Also the verb to *graft*, As You Like It, iii. 2. 124. Cf. Rom. xi. 17. ME. *graffen*, to graft; P. Plowman, B. v. 137. B. The verb is formed from the sb. *graft*, a scion; found in 1308 (N. E. D.). 'This bastard *graft* shall never come to growth'; Shak. Jacr. 1062. = OF. *graffe*, *grafe*, a style for writing with, a sort of pencil; also *greffe*, 'a graft, a slip or young shoot'; Cot. [So named from the resemblance of the cut slip to the shape of a pointed pencil. Similarly we have L. *graphium*, (1) a small style, (2) a small shoot, another graft.] = L. *graphium*, a style for writing with. = Gk. *γραφειον*, another form of *γραφειον*, a style, pencil. = Gk. *γραφειν*, to write, grave. See **Graphic**. Der. *graft-er*.

GRAIL (1), a gradual, or service-book. (F. — L.) ME. *grail*, *gryle*. 'Grayle, bokke, gradale, vel gradalis'; Prompt. Parv. p. 207; and see Way's note. = OF. *grail*; Godefroy. = Late L. *gradūle*; see explanation s.v. **Gradual**.

GRAIL (2), the Holy Dish at the Last Supper. (F. — L.) In Spenser, P. Q. ii. 10. 53. 'Fulfil the merualls of the *grail*'; Arthur and Merlin, ed. Köhling, 222. See my Pref. to Joseph of Arimathea, published for the Early Eng. Text Society. It is there shown that the true etymology was, at an early period, deliberately falsified by a change of *San Graal* (Holy Dish) into *Sung Real* (Royal Blood), but pervasively made to mean Real Blood; = OF. *grail*, *grail*, *grail*, a flat dish, Prov. *grail*, Late L. *gradūle*, *grailūle*, a flat dish, a shallow vessel. [The various forms in OF. and Low L. are very numerous; see the articles in Godefroy, DuCange, and Charpentier's Supplement to DuCange.] B. The word would appear to represent a Folk-L. type **grailis*, formed from Late L. *crānus*, a cup, substituted for *crater*, a bowl. See **Crater**. It was, fabulously, the dish in which Joseph of Arimathea is said to have collected our Lord's blood.

GRAIL (3), fine sand. (F.) Spenser uses the word in a way peculiarly his own; he seems to have meant 'fine particles'; he speaks of 'sandyne *grails*', and of 'golden *grails*'; F. Q. i. 7. 6: 'Visions of Belyat, at 12. Perhaps suggested by MF. *grailis*, 'thinness, small, little'; Cot. (mod. F. *grille*). = L. *gracilis*, slender. ¶ It is, of course, possible that Spenser was merely coining a new form of *gravel*.

GRAIN, a single small hard seed. (F. — L.) ME. *grain*, *greyn*, *grain*; Chaucer, C. T. 508 (A 506) P. Plowman, B. x. 139. = OF. *grain*. = L. *grānum*, a grain, corn. ¶ Irish *grain*, V. *gronyn*. Cognate with F. *corn*. See **Corn**. Der. *grain-ed*; also *gruile*, q.v. *grange*, q.v. *granary*, q.v. *grainite*, q.v. ¶ *Grain* in the sense of fibre of wood is the same word; cf. F. *grain des pierres*, the grain of stones (Hamilton). The phrase 'to dye in grain' meant to dye of a fast colour, by means of kermes, &c.; whence *grained*, deeply dyed, Hamlet, iii. 4. 90. The phrase is an old one; see P. Plowman, B. ii. 15, and the note.

GRATATORY, long-legged, said of birds. (L.) A term applied to wading birds. Coined from *L. gratulator*, a walker on stilts. = L. *gralla*, stilts, contracted from **grallita*, formed from the base *grad-* in *L. gradi*, to walk. See **Grade**. Brugmann, i. § 587 (4). Der. *gratulatory*-al.

GRAMAIRE, magic. (F. — L. — Gk.) Used by Scott, Lay of the Last Minstrel, iii. 11, v. 17; who took it from 'King Estmere' in Percy's Reliques, where it occurs in a passage the genuineness of

which is doubtful; see Percy Folio MS., ii. 604, l. 144, ii. 607, l. 274. The same word as ME. *grammar*, *gramory*, skill in grammar, or (jestingly) skill in magic. 'Cowthe ye by youre *gramery* reche us a drynk, I shuld be more mery'; Towneley Myst. p. 90. 'I se thou can of *gramory* and som what of arte'; id. p. 311. = OF. *gramaire*, *grammar*; see **Grammar**. ¶ I desire here to record my opinion, that the word *grammar*, magic, also used by Scott in the same poem (iii. 9), and taken by him from the expression 'They coast the *glamer* o'er her' in Johnny Faa (printed in Ritson's Sc. Poems, ii. 176), is nothing but another form of *gramere*, i.e. grammar. The note in Vigfusson's Diet. asserting the identity of *glamour* with Icel. *glámur*, the moon, cannot be seriously entertained. I see that Littre (s. v. *grimoire*) agrees with me as to *glamour*; cf. *grimoire* in Hatzfeld. [This note, now confirmed (see N. E. D.), first appeared in 1884.]

GRAMERCY, thanks! (F. — L.) In Shak. Merch. of Ven. ii. 2. 128. Formerly *graud mercy*, Chaucer, C. T. 8064 (E 1088). = F. *grand merci*, great thanks. See **Grand** and **Meroy**.

GRAMINEOUS, relating to grass. (L.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. Coined from L. *grāmin-*, stem of *grāmen*, grass. Der. *graminivorous*, grass-eating, from *grāmin-*, decl. stem of *grāmen*, and *vorare*, to devour; see **Voracious**. And see **Grass**.

GRAMMAR, the science of the use of language. (F. — L. — Gk.) ME. *grammere*, Chaucer, C. T. 13466 (B 726). = OF. *gramaire* (12th cent.; see Hatzfeld). = Late L. *grammatica*, grammar (Hatzfeld). = Gk. *γραμματική*, grammar. = Gk. *γραμματικός*, knowing one's letters (see below). Der. *grammarian*, *grammar-school*; from the same source, *grammatical*; see below.

GRAMMATICAL, belonging to grammar. (F. — L. — Gk.) 'Those *grammatic* flats and shallows'; Milton, Of Education (R.). *Grammatical* is in Palgrave, page v. = F. *grammatical*, 'grammatical'; Cot. Formed, with suffix *-al*, from L. *grammaticus*, grammatical. = Gk. *γραμματικός*, versed in one's letters, knowing the rudiments. = Gk. *γραμματ-*, stem of *γράφω*, a letter. = Gk. *γράφειν*, to write. Der. *grammatical-ly*.

GRAMPUS, a kind of fish. (F. — L.) 'Grampus, a fish somewhat like a whale, but less'; Kersey, ed. 1715. Sir T. Herbert mentions 'porpice, *grampus* (the *sus marinus*), mullet, &c.'; Travels, p. 404, ed. 1655 (or p. 384, Todd's Johnson). Spelt *grandepose* in Skelton, Speke Parrot, l. 309. = AF. *grampus*, Black Hook of Admiralty, l. 152; a changed form of OF. *craspis*, *crapio*, *graspis*, *grapois* (Godefroy); by substituting OF. *grand*, great, for OF. *cras*, *gras*, fat. Cf. Late L. *craspis* in Thorpe, Anc. Laws, l. 300. = L. *crassus* *piscis* acc., fat fish. See **Grasse** and **Fish**. ¶ The word *porpice* is similarly formed. See **Porpoise**.

GRANARY, a storehouse for grain. (L.) 'Granary or Garner'; Kersey, ed. 1715. Also *granarie* in Lewis, 104. 24. = L. *grānārium* (pl. *grānāria*), a granary. = L. *grānum*, corn. See **Grain** and **Garner**. Doublet, *garner*; also, *grange*.

GRAND, great, large. (F. — L.) In Shak. Temp. i. 2. 274. ME. *grant*, *grand*; not much used formerly, except in compounds. The comp. *grandame* occurs in St. Marharet, ed. Cockayne, p. 22, l. 32. *Grandi-father* is in Berners, tr. of Froissart, vol. i. c. 3. Fabyan has *grand-mother*, vol. i. c. 124; ed. Ellis, p. 102. = OF. *grand*, great. = L. *grandem*, acc. of *grandis*, great. Der. *grand-child*, *grandame*, *grand-sire*, *grand-father*, *grand-on*, *grand-mother*, *grand-daughter*; *grand-ly*, *grand-ness*. And see below.

GRANDEE, a Spanish nobleman. (Span. — L.) Spelt *grandy*; 'in a great person, right worshipful sir, a right honourable *grandy*'; Burton, Anat. of Melancholy, To the Reader, ed. 1651, p. 35. Spelt *grande*, B. Jonson, Alchemist, A. iii. = Span. *grande*, great; also, a nobleman. = L. *grandem*, acc. of *grandis*, great. See **Grand**.

GRANDEUR, greatness. (F. — L.) In Milton, P. R. iv. 110. = F. *grandeur*, 'greatness'; Cot. Formed, with suffix *-eur*, from F. *grand*, great. See **Grand**.

GRANDILOQUENT, pompous in speech. (L.) Not in early use. The adj. and the sb. *grandiloquent* are in Blount's Glossary (1681). Formed (in rivalry of L. *grandiloquus*, grandiloquent), from *grandi-*, decl. stem of *grandis*, great, and *loquent-*, stem of pres. part. of *loqui*, to speak. See **Grand** and **Loquacious**. Der. *grandiloquence*.

GRANGE, a farmhouse. (F. — L.) ME. *grange*, *grauuge*; Chaucer, C. T. 12996 (B 1256); P. Plowman, B. xvii. 71. = OF. *grange*, 'a barn for corn; also, a grange'; Cot. [Cf. Span. *granja*, a farmhouse, villa, grange.] = Late L. *grānica*, *grānea*, a barn, grange. = L. *grānum*, corn. See **Grain**.

GRANITE, a hard stone. (Ital. — L.) 'Granite or Granita, a kind of speckled marble'; Kersey, ed. 1715. = Ital. *granito*, 'a kind of speckled stone'; Florio. = Ital. *granito*, pp. of *granire*, 'to reduce into grains'; Florio; hence, to speckle. = Ital. *grano*, corn. = L. *grānum*, corn. See **Grain**.

GRANT, to allow, bestow, permit. (F. — L.) ME. *granten*,

GRAZE (a), to touch lightly in passing and glance off. (E.) It appears to be merely a peculiar use of *graze* (v.); and was used of cannon-balls that rebounded from the grass. 'That being dead, like to the bullet's grazing. Break out into a second course of mischief.' Hen. V. iv. 3. 105. 'Those bullets which graze on the ground do most mischief.' Fuller, Holy and Profane State, v. 1. 2. So also G. *grasen*, to graze (pasture), also to roll and bound, as cannon-balls (Flügel); so also Dan. *grasse* (Larsen).

GREASE, animal fat, oily matter. (F.-L.) ME. *grace*, *grese*; Chaucer, C. T. 135, 6069 (A 135, D 487).—OF. *graise*, *grese*, earlier *crasse* (Scrup. to Godefroy); F. *graisse*.—Folk-L. *crassia* (Hatzfeld).—L. *crassus*, thick, fat. See **CRASS**. Dor. *greasy*, *gras-i-ness*; also *cressel*, q. v.

GREAT, large, ample, big. (E.) ME. *gret*, *grete*; Chaucer, C. T. 1279. AS. *grāt*, Grein, i. 527; + Du. *groet*; G. *gross*. Teut. type **grautōz*, Dor. *great-l*, *great-ness*; *great-coat*, *great-hearted*; also *great-grandfather*, *great-grandson*. And see *groat*.

GRAEVES (1), **GRAVES**, the sediment of melted tallow. (E.) 'Chandler's *graines* [p. *graines*] . . . the offal of rendered tallow.' G. Markham, Husbandry (1614), p. 97 (N.E.D.). 'To *Grave* a ship, to preserve the calking, by laying over a mixture of tallow or train-oil, rosin, &c. boiled together; Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715. This verb merely means to smear with *grau* or *graves*, i.e. a tallowy mess. Perhaps a native word; the AS. *grēga*, glossed *olla* (pot) may have meant 'melting-pot.' Cf. EFries. *grāfs*, pl. *grāves*. Also MSwed. *grejvar*, dirt, *ljus-grejvar*, candle-dirt, refuse of tallow (Ihre); Swed. dial. *grevar*, sb. pl. leavings of tallow, *graves* (Rietz); Westphal. *grauve*; Low G. *grēven*, *graves*; Iremen Wörterbuch, ii. 541. + G. *grēbe*, the fibrous remains of lard, after it has been fried (Flügel); OHG. *grūpo*, *gribo*.

GRAEVES (2), armour for the legs. (F.) In Milton, Samson, 121. ME. *graves*, pl.; Gawaian and Grene Knt. 575.—OF. *grēves*, 'boots, also graves, or armour for the legs.' Cot. Cf. Span. *grēbas* (pl. of *grēba*), *grēvas*.—OF. *grēve*, 'the shank, shin, or forepart of the leg.' Cot. i. Picard *grēve*.

GREBE, an aquatic bird. (F.) Not in Johnson. First found in Pennant (1766).—F. *grēbe*, a grebe (Hamilton); also *grēpe*, in the dial. of Lyons (Puitsieu). Of unknown origin; Cot. gives *grēbale*, 'a sen-men,' as a Savoyard word.

GRECE, a flight of steps. (F.-L.) 'A *grece* there was of steppis fiftene.' Cursor Mundi, l. 10584. Really a pl.; = *grēe*-s, pl. of *grēe*, a step.—OF. *grē*, a step (Rouquefort).—L. *gradum*, acc. of *gradus*, a step. See **GRADE** and **DEGREE**. β. Hence *grece* was often improperly used to mean 'a (single) step.' Shak. spells it *grise*; Oth. i. 3. 200.

GREEDY, hungry, voracious. (E.) ME. *gredi*, *greedy*; Ancrer Kiwle, p. 416; whence *greediness*, id. p. 416. AS. *grēdig*, *grēdig*; Grein, i. 525. + Icel. *grādigr*; MSwed. *grädig*, *grädig* (Ihre); Dan. *grādigr*; Goth. *grādings*. Teut. type **grādigoz*; an adj. formed from Teut. *grēdaz*, hunger, greed; as seen in Goth. *grēdus*, hunger, Icel. *grādr*, hunger, and in AS. *grād-um*, greedily, a dat. pl. form. Further allied to Skt. *grādhra*, greedy, *grādh*, to be greedily; *gārdha*-s, greed; Macdonell. (✓) GERDIL. Dor. *greed-i-l*, *greed-i-ness*. The sb. *greed*, though not found before 1609, is a perfectly correct form.

GREEN, of the colour of growing plants. (E.) ME. *green*, *grene*, Chaucer, C. T. 6443 (D 861); used as sb., 6580 (D 998). AS. *grēne*, Grein, i. 526. [Here *z* represents the *i*-mutation of *n*, so that the base is *grō-*.] + Du. *groen*; Icel. *grœnn* (for *grœnn*); Dan. and Swed. *grön*; G. *grün*, MHG. *gruene*, OHG. *kruoni*. Teut. type **grün-joz*, earlier type **grō-niz* (Sicvers). Allied to AS. *grōwan*, to grow. Teut. base **grā-*, *grō-*; see **GRASS**. Thus *green* is the colour of growing herbs. Dor. *greu-n*; the phrase 'wortes of *grēnes*' is used to translate *holera herbarum* in The Anglo-Saxon and Early English Psalters, ed. Stevenson (Surtess Soc.), vol. i. p. 111; Ps. xxxvi. 2. Also *green-cloth*, *green-crope*, *greengage*, *green-grocer* (see *grocer*), *green-house*, *green-ish*, *green-ink-ness*, *green-room*, *green-sand*, *green-stone*; also *green-sward* (s. v. *sward*).

GREENGAGE, a kind of plum. (E.) This stands for *green Gage*, where *Gage* is a personal name. It is the French plum called *la grosse Reine Claude*, and is written as *Green Gage* in P. Miller, Gardener's Dictionary, 7th ed. 1759, s. v. *Prunus*. There is also a *blue Gage* and a *purple Gage*. 'Plum; of the many sorts, the following are good: *Green* and *blue Gage*, Fotheringham, &c.; C. Marshall, Intro. to Gardening, 1796, p. 350. In R. Hogg's Fruit Manual, 4th ed. 1875, it is said to have been introduced 'at the beginning of the last century, by Sir T. Gage, of Hengrave Hall, near Bury, who procured it from his brother, the Rev. John Gage, a Roman Catholic priest then resident in Paris.' The following account is more explicit, and gives the name as Sir William Gage. In Hortus Collinsonianus, p. 60, are some Memoranda by Mr. Collinson, written 1759-1766, where is the following entry. 'On Plums. Mem. I was on a visit to

Sir William Gage, at Hengrave, near Bury; he was then near 70. He told me that he first brought over, from France, the *Grosse Reine Claude*, and introduced it into England; and in compliment to him the Plum was called the *Green Gage*; this was about the year 1725.' (J. A. H. Murray.) β. It must be added, that Mr. Hogg shows that there is reason for supposing that this plum was known in England at least a century earlier than the above date, but was then called the *Verdack*, from the Ital. *verdaccio*, obviously derived from *verde* (L. *viridis*), green. But this does not affect the etymology of the present name. 'The *green gage*' occurs, with reference to plums, in Foot's *Lame Lover*, A. iii. (1770).

GREET (1), to salute. (E.) ME. *greeten*, Chaucer, C. T. 8890 (E 1014); Ancrer Kiwle, p. 430. AS. *grētan*, to approach, visit, address; Grein, i. 526. + Du. *groeten*, to greet, salute; OSax. *grētan*; MHG. *gruzen*, G. *grüssen*, to greet. Teut. type **grājoz*, from the sb. **grōt-oz*, m., seen in Du. *groet*, G. *gruss*, a greeting. Dor. *greet-ing*.

GREET (2), to weep, cry, lament. (E.) In Northern E. only. ME. *greeten*, Havlok, 164, 241, 285. AS. *grētan*, *grētan*, to weep; Grein, i. 525. + Icel. *grēta*; Dan. *græde*; Swed. *gråta*; Goth. *grētan*, to weep, pl. t. *gai-grōt*. Teut. type **grātan*, with reduplic. pt. t. Perhaps allied to Skt. *hrad*, to resound, roar, *hrād-as*, noise.

GREGARIOUS, associating in flocks. (L.) 'No birds of prey are *gregarius*.' Ray, On the Creation, pt. i. (R.).—L. *gregarius*, belonging to a flock (with suffix *-ous*).—L. *grēg*, base of *grex*, a flock; with suffix *-arius*. Cf. Irish *grag*, a herd of horses; W. *gre*, a flock; Stokes-Fick, p. 117. Also Gk. *grēgion*, to assemble (Pellwitz). Dor. *gregarious-l*, *gregarious-ness*; from the same source, *ag-greg-ate*, *con-greg-ate*, *grēg-ate*, *grēg-ale*, *grēg-ion*.

GRENADE, a kind of war-missile. (F.-Span.-I.) Formerly also *granado*, which is the Span. form. 'Granado, an apple filled with delicious grains; there is also a warlike engine, that being filled with gunpowder and other materials, is wont to be shot out of a wide-mouthed piece of ordnance, and is called a *granado* for the likeness it hath with the other *granado* in fashion, and being fully stuffed as the other *granado* is, though the materials are very different.' Mount's Gloss. ed. 1674. Spelt *granados*, Evelyn, Diary, June 1, 1667.—OF. *grenade*, 'a pomegranet; also a ball of wildfire, made like a pomegranet.' Cot.—Span. *granada*, a pomegranate, a hand-grenade.—Span. *granado*, full of seeds.—L. *grānatus*, full of seeds.—L. *grānum*, a grain. See **GRAIN**, **GARNET**. Dor. *grenad-ier* (spelt *granadier*, Evelyn, Diary, June 29, 1678).

GREY, the same as **GRAY**, q. v.

GREYHOUND, a swift slender hound. (E.) 'Grehoundes he hadde as swift as fowel in flight.' Chaucer, C. T. 190. Also spelt *grehound*, Ancrer Kiwle, p. 332, last line. AS. *grēghund*, Voc. 276. 3; where *grig* = *grig*- (Icel. *grig*), for Teut. **grājoz*. Cf. Icel. *grēghund*, a greyhound; composed of *grēg*, a dog, and *hund*, a hound. The Icel. *grēg* is also used alone in the sense of greyhound or dog; and the Icel. *grēghaka* means a bitch. ¶ Whatever be the source of Icel. *grēg*, there is no pretence for connecting it with K. *gray*, adj., for which the Icel. word is *grár*.

GRIDDLE, a pan for baking cakes. (F.-I.) ME. *gredil*, a gridiron (in the story of St. Lawrence), Ancrer Kiwle, p. 122. Called a *gridle* (≡ *griddle*) in North. F.-AF. *gridil* (OF. *greil*). Used to gloss L. *craticula* in Neckam; see Wright, Vol. Vocab. i. 102, l. 9. So also AF. *griddle*, glossed by 'roasting-iron'; Nominal, ed. Skeat, l. 488. [Cf. Norm. dial. *gridil*, Moisy.]—Late L. *craticula*, for L. *craticula*, a griddle, dimin. of *crātis*, a hurdle. [W. *grēdyl* is from E.] See **CRATE**, and see **GRILL**. Dor. From the same ME. *gredil*, by a slight change, was made the ME. *gredire*, a griddle, P. Plowman, C. iii. 130. Very likely, this was at first a mere change of *l* to *r*, but the latter part of the word thus became significant, the ME. *ire* meaning 'iron'; hence our *grid-iron*, spelt *gyrdiron* in Levins, 163, 39.

GRIDE, to pierce, cut through. (E.) A favourite word with Spenser; see F. Q. ii. 8. 36; Sheph. Kal. February, l. 4; Virgil's *Cnat*, 254. And cf. *gridding sword*; Milton, P. L. vi. 329. A mere metathesis of *grid*, ME. *girden*, to strike, pierce, cut through, used by Chaucer, and borrowed from him by later poets. 'Thurgh *gird* [pierced through] with many a grevous bloody wound'; Chaucer, C. T. 1012. See **GRID** (2). ¶ The same word is used metaphorically in the phrase 'to *gird* at', i.e. to strike at, try to injure; see Shak. 2 Hen. IV. i. 2. 7; so also a *gird* is a cut, a sarcasm, Tam. Shrew, v. 2. 58.

GRIDIRON; see under **GRIDDLE**.
GRIEF, great sorrow. (F.-L.) In early use. ME. *grief*, *gref*; spelt *gref*, Floriz and Blancheflur, ed. Lambly, 187.—OF. *grif*, *gref*, adj. burdensome, heavy, sad; as sb., *grief* (Godefroy).—L. *gruam*, acc. of *gravis*, heavy, sad, grave. See **GRAVE** (2). Dor. *grive*, &c. See below.

GRIEVE, to afflict; to mourn. (F.-L.) ME. *grēven* (with *u*=*v*), Rob. of Glouc. p. 41, l. 969; P. Plowman, C. v. 95.—OF.

greuer, to grieve, burden, afflict. — *L. grauare*, to burden. — *L. grauis*, heavy (above). *Dor. griu-on* (ME. *griuous*, P. Plowman, C. xvii. 77); *griw-on-ly*, *griw-on-ness*; *griw-oner*, ME. *greuance*, Gower, C. A. i. 286, ib. iii. 1. 296; and see above.

GRIFFIN, **GRIFFON**, an imaginary animal. (F. — L. — Gk.) *Griffin* is a weakened spelling; a better spelling is *griffou*. ME. *griffon*, Chaucer, C. T. 2135 (A. 2133); King's Almsdean, 496. — F. *griffon*, 'a griffe, or griffon'; Cot. Formed, with suffix *-on*, from Late L. *griffus*, a griffin. — *L. gryphus*, an extended form of *gryps*, a griffin. — Gk. *griffon* (stem *griffon*), a griffin, a fabulous creature named from its hooked beak. — Gk. *griffon*, curved, also, hook-nosed, hook-beaked. Allied to *G. krauen*, to claw (Frellwitz).

GRIG (1), a small lively eel. (Scand.) 'A grigge, a young eel. A merie grigge,' Minshew, ed. 1627. 'Anguillule, a grig, or little eel'; Cot. Cf. Lowland Sc. *crike*, *erick*, a tick, a louse (Jamieson). Probably Scandinavian. — Scand. dial. *krik*, also *krik*, a little creature, esp. a crawling creature; allied to *kriika*, to creep (Rietz); Norw. *krek*, a creeping thing; *krekka* (pt. t. *krek*), to creep. [Distinct from *G. krieken*.] (2) The phrase *as merry as a grig* is probably due to this word, though it was early changed to (or confused with) the equivalent phrase *as merry as a Greek*; see quotations in Nares, amongst which we may note 'she's a merry Greek indeed'; Troulus, i. 2. 118; 'the merry Greeks', id. iv. 4. 58. *Merrygreek* is a character in Udall's Roister Doister; A. D. 1553. Cf. L. *graciri*, to live like Greeks, i.e. effeminately, luxuriously; Horat. Sat. ii. 2. 11.

GRIG (2), a cricket. (E.) Prov. E. *grig*; see E. D. D. Prob. due to prov. E. *erick*, to make a sharp noise; and to E. *ericket*, q. v. Cf. Du. *kriek*, a cricket. Apparently of imitative origin; and distinct from *Grig* (1).

GRILL, to broil on a gridiron. (F. — L.) Extended to *grilly* by Butler. 'Than have them *grilled* on the embers'; Hudibras, pt. iii. c. 2. l. 15 from end. — F. *griller*, 'to broil on a gridiron, to scorch'; Cot. — F. *gril*, 'a gridiron'; id. Formerly spell *grill*, Godefroy. — Late L. acc. *gratidulum*, a mass, form of *gratidula*, a small gridiron, Martial, xiv. 221 (whence F. *grille*, a grating). These are diminutives from *L. cratis*, a hurdle. See **Grate** (1), **Crate**, **Griddle**.

GRILLES, the young salmon on its first return to the river from the sea. (F. — OHG.) The forms in the N. E. D. suggest that the older form *grilles* was a plural, so that *grise* = *grills*. An Act of 23 Edw. IV. c. 2, mentions 'grilleux ou salmons' (N. E. D.). And perhaps *grill* represents OF. *gride*, *grille*, grayish, applied (like the variant OF. *grisel*) to a horse. If so, it is from OF. *gris*, gray. — OHG. *gris*, gray. ¶ Some refer *grile* to Irish *greabach*, 'a kind of fish', but (if connected) the derivation may run the other way.

GRIM, fierce, angry-looking. (E.) ME. *grim*, Chaucer, C. T. 11458 (F. 11467). AS. *grim*, fierce, cruel, severe, dire, Grein, i. 527; for *grem*, and allied to AS. *gram*, angry, furious, hostile; id. i. 523. Cf. also AS. *grimtan*, to rage, roar, grunt, + Du. *grinnig*, angry; cf. *grimmue*, to foam with rage; Icel. *grinnur*, grin, stern; *graur*, wrathful; Dan. *grim*, ugly, grim; *grim*, wrathful; + G. *grimmig*, furious; *grimmun*, to rage; *grimm*, fury; *gram*, hostile. From Teut. root **grem-* (2nd grade, **gram-*). B. Further allied to Gk. *gráphō*, *xpáphō*, *xpáphō*, *xpáphō*, to neigh; see Brugmann, i. § 572.

GRIMACE, an ugly look, smirk. (F. — Teut.) 'Annotations of grimaces'; Butler, Hudibras, iii. 2. 1004. 'Grimace and affectation'; Dryden, Poet. Epist. to H. Higden, l. 10. — F. *grimace*, 'a crald look'; Cot. Of uncertain origin; but probably from G. *grimm*, fury, or from Icel. *grinnur*, Norw. *grinn*, angry, furious; cf. EFries. and Low G. *grimmachen*, to laugh maliciously. (Körting, § 4355.) *Dor. grimace*, verb.

GRIMALKIN, a cat. (E.; partly OHG.) See Nares, who suggests that it stands for *gray malin*, 'a name for a feld, supposed to resemble a grey cat.' He is probably right. See MacL. i. 1. 8. [Cf. the proverb 'All cats are grey in the dark.'] In this view, *Malin* is for *Maldin*, dimin. of Maud (Matilda), with suffix *-in*. The name Maud, AF. *Mult*, is from OHG. *Mult-hilt*; from *makt*, might, and *hilt*, battle. The ME. *Malin*, as a dimin. of Maud, was in very common use; see Chaucer, C. T. 4450 (B. 30). It was a name for a slut or loose woman. The Prompt. Parv. (1440) has: 'Malkyne, or Maut, propra name, Molt, Mawde, Matildis, Matilda.'

GRIME, dirt that soils deeply, smut. (Low G.) In Shak. Com. of Errors, iii. 2. 106. As a verb, K. Lear, ii. 3. 9. — WFlem. *grim*, grime (De Bo); cf. MDu. *grimsel*, *grimel*, smut, smut (Kilian); *grimmelen*, to soil, begrime (Oudemans). Also Dan. *grim*, *grimm*, lamplblack, soot, grime; whence *grimit*, streaked, begrimed (Ferrals); MDan. *grim*, smut on a kettle (Kalkar); Swed. dial. *grima*, a spot or smut on the face; Rietz. Probably allied farther to AS. *griwian*, to smear (D. Alf. Hom. i. 384, ii. 368) and to Gk. *grai-cu*, to anoint, to smear. See **Chrim**. *Dor. grim-y*.

GRIN, to snarl, grimace. (E.) ME. *grenneu*, Ancrén Riwe, p. 212; Layamon, 29550. AS. *grennian*, to grin; Grein, i. 525. + OHG.

grennan, to mutter, MHG. *grennen*, to grin. From a Teut. base **gran-*; whence also Icel. *grænja*, to howl. β. Perhaps influenced by derivatives from a Teut. base **grin-*; whence Du. *grijnen*, to weep, cry, fret, grumble; *grinsen*, to grumble, to grin; Dan. *grine*, to grin, smiler; Swed. *grina*, to distort the face, grimace, grin; G. *grinsen*, to grin, grimace, weep, cry, growl; all of the latter set being related to E. *groan*; see **Groan**. *Dor. grin*, sb.

GRIND, to reduce to powder by rubbing. (E.) ME. *grinden*, Chaucer, C. T. 14280 (B. 3264); Ancrén Riwe, p. 70. AS. *grindan*, Grein, i. 528. Teut. type **grindau-*, pt. t. **grindau-*, pp. **grindau-*; whence also Du. *grint*, gravel, grit. *Dor. grind-er*, *grind-stone*; also *grist*, q. v.

GRIP, sb., a firm grasp; vb., to grasp firmly. (E.) 1. ME. *gripe*; pl. *gripen*, Layamon, l. 15273; vol. ii. p. 215. The pl. *grippis* is in the Kings (Quair, st. 171). AS. *gripe*, a grip (Bosworth). 2. ME. *grippen*; 'he gript his mantel'; Will. of Palerne, 744. ONorthumb. *grippa*; whence *gegripple*, pt. t. Luke, ix. 39. β. Both from *grip*, weak grade of Teut. **gripan-*, to gripe (below).

GRIPE, to grasp, hold fast, seize forcibly. (E.) In Shak. Macb. iii. 1. 62; K. John, iv. 2. 190. ME. *gripen*, P. Plowman, B. iii. 248. AS. *gripan*, to seize; Grein, i. 529. + Du. *gripen*; Icel. *gripa*; Dan. *gribe*; Swed. *gripa*; Goth. *gripan*; G. *greifen*. Teut. type **gripan-*, pt. t. **griap*, pp. **gripan-*. Cf. Lithuan. *graiyti*, to grasp at. And see **Grope**. *Dor. gripe*, sb., *gripes*.

GRISE, **GRIZE**, a step. (Shak.) See **Grece**.

GRISSETTE, a gay young Frenchwoman of the lower class. (F. — MHG.) Borrowed (1723) from F. *griset*, orig. a cheap dress of gray colour, whence they were named. — F. *gris*, gray. — MHG. *gris*, gray; cf. G. *gris*, a gray-haired man. See **Grizzly**. ¶ Hence also F. *gris*, the fur of the gray squirrel; Chaucer, C. T. 194.

GRISKIN, the loin of a pig; prov. E. (Scand.) The lit. sense is 'a little pig' (still found in Angus); it is formed by the dimin. suffix *-kin* from the once common word *gris* or *grise*, a pig. 'Botlie my gees and my grys' — both my geese and pigs; P. Plowman, B. iv. 51. 'Gryer, awyne, or pygge, porcellus', Prompt. Parv. p. 211; and see Way's note. — Icel. *gris*, a young pig; Dan. *gris*, a pig; Swed. *gris*, a pig. Cf. OSax. *gris*, gray.

GRISLED, the same as **Grizzled**, q. v.

GRISLY, hideous, horrible. (E.) ME. *grisly*, Chaucer, C. T. 1973 (A. 1971). AS. *grislit*, horrible (see Clark Hall); perhaps shortened from *angrislit*, terrible, Ps. lxxxviii. 8 (ed. Spelman). Formed with suffix *-lie* (like) from *gris-an*, *gris-an* (i. e. *gris*), to shudder. 'And for helle *grise*' — and shudder at the thought of hell; Laws of Cnut, i. 25; see Ancient Laws, ed. Thorpe, vol. i. p. 374. + Du. *af-grislyk*, horrible; *af-griszen*, horror; Low G. *grisen*, *grislit*, to shudder (Berghaus).

GRIST, a supply of corn to be ground. (E.) ME. *grist*. 'And moreover . . . gnyd att the Citeis myllis . . . as long as they may have sufficient *grist*'; Eng. Gilds, ed. Toulmin Smith, pp. 335, 336. AS. *grist*, as a gloss to L. *molitoria*; Wright's Vocab. i. 34, col. 2. It represents a type **grist(d)-st-*, from the verb *grindan*, to grind. See **Grind**. ¶ Cf. *blā-st* from *blow* (as wind), *Moosau* (= *blā-st-ma*) from *blaw* (to flourish). The *i* was shortened before *st*; cf. *fiſt*. *Dor. grist-lr*.

GRISTLE, cartilage. (E.) 'Seales have *gristle*, and no bone'; Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xi. c. 37; vol. i. p. 345 a. The word *gristly* occurs in the preceding clause. It was especially used with reference to the nose. 'Gristle of the nose, cartilago'; Prompt. Parv. 'Nase-gristles', i.e. gristles of the nose (speaking of many people together); O. Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, i. 251. AS. *gristle*, as a gloss to *cartilago*; Alfrie's Gloss, in Voc. 18. 22. O. Merc. *naes-gristle*, gloss to *cartilago*; Voc. 10. 20. Cf. OFries. *gristel*, *gristel*, *gristel*, *gristel*; Richtofen. β. The word may be the dimin. of *grist*, and derivable from *grind*; with reference to the necessity of crunching it if eaten. So also Du. *kuarsheen*, gristle, from *kuarsen*, to crunch (Wedgwood). See **Grist**. ¶ The AS. *grist* (O. E. Texts, p. 112, l. 56) also means 'gristle', but has a different vowel; cf. NFries. *grüsel*, *grüsel* (Outzen), OHG. *crustula*, gristle (Schade). These may be connected with Du. *gruizen*, to crush, EFries. *gruizen*, to crunch; from a Teut. root **grem-*, noted by Franck, s. v. *griesen*. Cf. **Grit** (2). *Dor. grist-lr*.

GRIT (1), gravel, coarse sand. (E.) Formerly *greet*. 'Greete, sabulum'; Levins, 89, 11. 'Sublioniere, a sand-bed . . . a place full of sand, greet, or small gravel'; Cotgrave. ME. *greet*, Ancrén Riwe, p. 70. AS. *grit*, grit, dust; Grein, i. 527. OFries. *grit* + Icel. *grit*; G. *grit*; Swed. dial. *grat*, gravel. Closely allied to **Grout**, q. v. See **Grit** (2). ¶ The short vowel is due to confusion with *grit* (2). *Dor. grit-y*, *grit-i-ness*; see also *groots*, *groot*.

GRIT (2), coarse out-meal. (E.) Usually in pl. *grits*. The oldest sense is bran or chaff. From AS. *grutan*, pl.; as in *huete grytan*, wheat-grits, Voc. 141. 20. Cf. MDu. *grutte*, 'barlie', Hexham; G. *grütze*, l., grit, groats. Teut. type **grut-jom*, fem.; from **grut-*, weak

grade of *grout* (2nd grade *grout*). Idg. root **ghrud*, to crush, pound (whence Lith. *grauti*, to crush, pound, O. Church Slav. *grud-a*, a clod).

¶ **GRIT** (1). AS. *grūt*, is from the prime grade **grūt*.
GRIZLY, GRIZZLED, of a grey colour. (F. — MIIG.; with E. suffix.) Shak. has *grizzled*, Hamlet, i. 2. 240 (in some copies *grizly*); also *grizzle* as sb., a tinge of gray, Tw. Nt. v. 168. Formed with suffix *-ly* (or *-ed*) from ME. *grisel*, a gray-haired man. 'That olde *grisel* is no fole' [fool]; Gower, C. A. iii. 356; bk. viii. 2407. *Grisel* is formed, with suffix *-el*, from F. *gris*, gray. — MIIG. *gris*, gray; cf. G. *gris*, a gray-haired man. Der. From the same source, *grizette*, q.v.

¶ **GROAN**, to moan. (E.) ME. *gronen*, Chaucer, C. T. 14892 (B. 4076); Aenon Riwle, p. 326. AS. *grānian*, to groan, lament; Grein, i. 524. Teut. type **grain-ijan* from a root **grai-*, as in OHG. *grinan*, G. *grinen*, to groan, weep, growl. Der. *grain-ing*.

¶ **GROAT**, a coin worth ad. (O. Low G.) ME. *grotes*, Chaucer, C. T. 7546 (D. 1964); P. Plowman, B. iii. 137 (and see the note). — O. Low G. *groat*, a coin of Bremen, described in the Bremen Wörterb. ii. 550. The word (like Du. *groot*) means 'great'; the coins being greater than the small copper coins (*Schwaren*) formerly in use in Bremen. Cognate with E. *great*. See *Great*.

¶ **GROATS**, the grain of oats without the husks. (E.) ME. *grotes*, Liber Cure Cocorum, ed. Morris, p. 47. In the A. S. Leechdoms, iii. 292, appears the weak pl. *groutan* [miswritten *gratan* in the late MS.]. This represents a weak sb. closely allied to AS. *grut*, an atom, particle, whence ME. *grotes*, bits, in Havelok, 472. The AS. *grut* is from **grut-*, weak grade of **grūt-*; see *Grit* (2). Cf. AS. *grūt*, coarse meal, whence E. *grout*, coarse meal, groats, dregs. See *Groat*.

¶ **GROCER**, a dealer in tea and sugar. (F. — L.) Formerly also spelt *grosser*, as in Holinshed's Chron. Rich. II. an. 1382 (R.); Hakluyt's Voyages, vol. i. p. 193. Spelt *grocer*, Libell of Eng. Pollicy, i. 346; AF. *grossour*, Liber Custumiarum, i. 304. A. In old times, those whom we now call *grocers* were called *spicers*. Dealers were of two kinds, as now; there were wholesale dealers, called *grossers* or *engrossers*, and retail dealers, called *regulators*; see Liber Albus, ed. Riley, p. 547, note 1. Thus the word *grosser*, properly 'a whole-sale dealer' is now spelt *grocer*, and means 'a spicer'. B. Borrowed from OF. *grossier*, 'a grocer; merchant grossier', that sells only by great, or utters his commodities by wholesale; Cot. — OF. *gross*, fem. *grosse*, great. See *Gross*. Cf. Norm. dial. *grossier*, a spicer, a grocer (Moisy). Der. *grocer-y*, formerly *grossery*, from OF. *grosserie*, 'great work; also *grossery*, wares uttered, or the uttering of wares, by whole-sale'; Cot.

¶ **GROG**, spirits and water, not sweetened. (F. — L.) 'O'er *grog* or ale'; Byron, The Island, ii. 19. 4. An abbreviation of *rogram*. It derived its name from Admiral Edward Vernon, who wore *rogram* breeches, and was hence called "Old Grog." About 1745 [rightly, Aug. 1740], he ordered his sailors to dilute their rum with water. . . He died 30 Oct., 1757; Haydn, Dict. of Dates. See *Grogram*.

¶ **GROGRAM**, a stuff made of silk and mohair. (F. — L.) Formerly *rogram*, a more correct form (Skinner). 'He shall have the *rogram* at the rate I told him'; Ben Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 1. 9. Spelt *grogram* in Cavendish, Life of Wolsey (ab. 1557), ed. 1893, p. 147. So called because of a coarse grain or texture. — OF. *grogram*, 'the stuff *grogram*'; Cot. — F. *gross*, gross, great, coarse; and *grain*, grain. See *Gross* and *Grain*. Der. *grog*, q.v.

¶ **GROIN**, the fold or depression between the abdomen and each of the upper thighs. (E.) In Shak. 2 Hen. IV. ii. 4. 227. But *groin* is an incorrect variant of *grine* or *gryne*, a common form in the 16th century, from the still older form *grind* or *grynd*. Thus Cotgrave has: '*Aines*, f., the *grine* or *gryne* of man or woman.' Palsgrave has: '*Grynde* bytwene the thyghe and the belly, *nyne*.' Spelt *grynde* in Lanfranc's Chirurgie, p. 41 (ab. 1400). Prob. from AS. *grynde*, an abyss; the lit. sense being 'depression'. Teut. type **grundjōm*, from **grunduz*, ground; see *Ground*. Cf. prov. E. *grindle*, a small gutter (E. D. D.); Bavar. *grund*, a valley. See Notes on E. Etym., p. 124. Der. *groin-ed*, i.e. having angular curves which interset or fork off.

¶ **GRONWELL**, a plant. (F. — L.) The letter *w* is a modern insertion; Cotgrave, s.v. *grenil*, gives *gronill*, *gronell*; Palsgrave has *gronell*; the Prompt. Parv. has *gronally* or *gronelly* *sede*; *gronell* occurs in the 14th century, in Reliquie Antiquie, i. 52, l. 1; and the Cath. Angl. has both *gronelle* and *gronelle*. [The *gronwell* or *Lithospermum* is remarkable for its hard, stony seeds; whence *Lithospermum* (stony seed) as the name of the genus.] — OF. *grenil*, *grunil*, *grunil* (Godefroy). Origin uncertain. 1. The form *grenil* seems to rest upon L. *grānus*, a grain; cf. **grānus solis*, gromyle; Voc. 587. 9. 2. *Gronil* perhaps is from OF. *gruma*, stone of a grape (Godefroy), Prov. *grum*, the same (Mistral). — L. *grānus*, a little heap. (Körting;

§ 4372.) ¶ Roquefort gives OF. *grumal*, 'pelote, peloton'; dimin. of *grume*, used to mean all kinds of grain. Cotgrave also gives *grum* as a Languedoc word synonymous with F. *grain*, grain. It would seem that the L. *grānus* came to mean a mere clod of earth. Cf. Span. *grumillo*, a small clod, a curl; from *grumo*, a clod. We may note that *grumwell* is also called in L. *gray millet* or (in Cotgrave) *graymill*, which is merely the F. *grumil* ingeniously made partly significant, and was clearly suggested by the fact that *grumwell* was sometimes called *milium solis* as well as *grānus solis*; see Cath. Anglicum.

¶ **GROOM**, a servant, lad. (F.) Now esp. used of men employed about horses; but orig. of wider use. It meant a lad, servant in waiting, or sometimes, a labourer, shepherd. ME. *grom*, *grome*; Chaucer, Ho. of Fame, iii. 135; 1st Plowman, C. ix. 227; Havelok, 790; Aenon Riwle, p. 422; Polit. Songs (C. S.), p. 237, l. 3. β. Of uncertain origin; Strattmann cites the MDu. *grom* and Olcel. *gromr*, a boy, as parallel forms; but neither of these forms are authorized or have any obvious etymology, and may be borrowed from ME. *grome*, which occurs in the Aenon Riwle (ab. 1225). γ. It seems to be from an OF. **grome*, only found in the dimin. form *gromet*; or else it was shortened from the form *gromet* itself. Godefroy has OF. *gromet*, *grummet*, *grommet*, *gourmet* (F. *gourmet*), a servant, valet, groom. Cf. Span. *grumete*, a ship-boy. Referred by Diez to L. *grānus*, a small heap, a clod. See Notes on E. Etym., p. 125. See *Grume*, *Grummet*.

¶ **GROOVE**, a trench, furrow, channel. (Du.) In Skinner; rare in early books. 'Groove, a channel cut out in wood, iron, or stone'; Keatsy, ed. 1715. Also: 'Groove or Grove, a deep hole or pit sunk in the ground, to search for minerals'; id.; see Manlove's poem on Leadmines (E. D. S. Glos. B. 8, ll. 18, 22, and the Glossary), printed A.D. 1653. Cf. ME. *grofe*, a mine; Wars of Alex., 5394. — Du. *groef* (Du. *oe* — F. *oo*) or *groeve*, a trench, channel, groove; also, a mine, quarry. — Du. *graven* (pt. t. *groef*), to dig; cognate with AS. *græfan*. See *Grave* (1). ¶ The ME. *grofe* may be from Icel. *gröf*, a pit (cognate with Du. *groef*); but mod. F. *groove*, a channel, first found in 1650, is borrowed from the 2nd grade of the Dutch verb.

¶ **GROPE**, to feel one's way. (E.) ME. *gropen*, C. T. 646 (A 644); used in the sense of 'grasp'. King Alisaunder, ed. Weber, 1957. AS. *grāpian*, to seize, handle, Grein, i. 524; a weak verb, and unoriginal. Teut. type **grāpjan*, from **grāpiti*, f. sb., as seen in AS. *grāp*, the grip of the fingers, grasp of the hand; id. From **grāp*, 2nd grade of Teut. **grāpjan*, AS. *grāpian*, to gripe. See *Gripe*. β. Similarly the Icel. *gríp*, grip, grasp, is allied to *grípa*, to gripe; and the OHG. *grēifa*, a two-pronged fork (cited by Fick, iii. 111) to OHG. *grīfan*, to gripe. And see *Grasp*. Der. *grop-ing-ly*.

¶ **GROSS**, fat, large. (F. — L.) Very common in Shak.; Merry Wives, iii. 3. 43, &c. 'This *gross* imagination'; Frit's Works, p. 140, col. 2. Spelt *gross* in Palsgrave. — OF. *gross* (fem. *grosse*), 'grosse, great, big, thick'; Cot. — L. *grossus*, thick (a late form). Der. *gross-ly*, *gross-ness*, *gross-beak* or *gross-benk* (F. *gross bec*, great beak, the name of a bird), *grosser*, q.v., *grossery*; also *gross*, sb., *engross*, *in-gross*, *gro-gram*, *grog*.

¶ **GROT**, a cavern. (F. — Ital. — L. — Gk.) 'Umbrageous *grot*s and caves'; Milton, P. L. iv. 257. — F. *grotte*, 'a grot, cave'; Cot. — Ital. *grotta*, 'a cave, a grot'; Florio. (Cf. Prov. *croto* (Mistral), formerly *cropta*, cited by Littré.) — Late L. *crypta*, l. *crypta*, a crypt, cave, grotto. From Greek; see *Crypt*. And see *Grotto*. Doublet, *crypt*; also *grotto*. Der. *grot-escape*, q.v.

¶ **GROTTO**, a cavern. (Ital. — L. — Gk.) A corruption of the older form *gratula*. 'And in our *gruttes*'; Pope, tr. of Homer's Odyssey, b. x. 480. (Pope had his own *gratto* at Twickenham.) 'A *grutta*, or place of shade'; Bacon, Essay 45 (Of Building). — Ital. *gratto*, a grotto, whence F. *grotte*. See *Grot*.

¶ **GROTESQUE**, ludicrous, strange. (F. — Ital. — L. — Gk.) 'Grotesque and wild'; Milton, P. L. iv. 136. 'And this *grotesque* design'; Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 1044. — OF. *grotesque*; pl. *grotesques*, 'pictures wherein all kinds of odd things are represented'; Cot. — Ital. *grutesco*, 'antick work'; Florio. [So called because such paintings were found in old crypts and grottoes.] — Ital. *grotta*, a grotto. See *Grot*, *Grotto*. ¶ Sir T. Herbert uses the Ital. form. 'The walls and pavements, . . . by rare artificers carved into story and grotesque work'; Travels, ed. 1665, p. 147.

¶ **GROUND**, the surface of the earth. (E.) ME. *grund*, *ground*, Chaucer, C. T. 455; Havelok, 1079; Layamon, 2296. AS. *grund*; Grein, i. 530. — Du. *grond*; Goth. **grundus*, only in the comp. *grundu-wadiz*, a ground-wall, foundation; Luke, vi. 48, 49; OHG. *grunt*, G. *grund*. Teut. type **grunduz*; also **grunthaz*, as in Icel. *grunnr*, bottom (Dan. Swed. *grund*). We also find Gael. *grund*, Irish *grunn*, ground, bottom (from Norse or E.). Der. *ground*, verb (Chaucer, C. T. 416, A 414); *ground-less*, *ground-less-ly*, *ground-less-ness*, *ground-ling*, q.v., *ground-sill*, q.v.; also *ground-floor*, *-ivy*, *-plan*, *-rent*, *-swell*, *-work*. Also *grounds*, q.v.

GROUNDLING, a spectator in the pit of a theatre. (E.) In Shak. Hamlet, iii. 2. 12; Beaum. and Fletcher, Prothetta, i. 3. 32. A term of contempt; made by suffixing *-ling*, a double dimin. ending (*-ling*), to the sb. *ground*. 2. There is also a fish called the *groundling*, so called because it keeps near the bottom of the water; the Low I. (name is *gründlink* (Berghaus).

GROUNDS, dregs. (E.) In Minshew, ed. 1627. 'Grounds, the settling or dregs of drink'; Kersey, ed. 1715. This peculiar use of the word occurs also in Gael. *grunndas*, lees, dregs; Irish *gruindas*, dregs, *grunndas*, lees, dross; but both borrowed from E. See *GROUND*.

GROUNDSSEL, a small plant. (E.) Corruptly written *grunesel* in Levins. Better *groundswell*, as in Holland's Pliny, b. xxv. c. 13. AS. *grundeswylige*, *grundeswelve*, *grundeswile*, with numerous references; Cockayne's Leechdoms, iii. 329. 'Scenecio. *grundeswylige*'; Wright's Vocab. i. 68, col. 2, l. 1. β. The lit. sense would thus seem to be 'ground-swallower', i.e. occupier of the ground, abundant weed; as if from AS. *grund*, ground, and *swelgan*, to swallow; but this seems to be, after all, only a popular etymology, as a much older form appears in *gundae-swelgin*, f. pinal. gloss. 976 (also spelt *gundae-swelgie*, *gundeswelve*, O.E. Texts, pp. 97, 98). Thus the orig. sense was 'swallower or absorber of pus'; from AS. *grund*, pus; and in fact the leaves are still used for reducing abscesses.

GROUNDSILL, the timber of a building next the ground; a threshold. (E.) Spelt *grunsell*, Milton, P. l. i. 460. 'And so syll downe deed on the *groundsill*'; Berners, tr. of Froissart, vol. i. c. 176 (R.). Compounded of *ground* and *sill*; see *SILL*.

GROUP, a cluster, assemblage. (F.—Ital.—C.) 'Group, in painting, a piece that consists of several figures'; Kersey, ed. 1715. 'The figures of the groups'; Dryden, Parallel of Painting and Poetry, ed. Yonge, 1882, p. 164. —F. *groupe*, a group; not in Cot.—Ital. *gruppo*, a knot, heap; group, lag of money.—Teut. type **kroppaz*, as seen in G. *kropf*, a crop, craw, maw, wen on the throat; i.e. a bunch. Cf. Icel. *kroppr*, a hunch or bunch on any part of the body. See *CROP*, of which *group* is a doublet. Der. *group-in*, group, verb.

GROUSE, the name of a bird. (F.?) 'Grouse, a fowl, common in the North of England'; Kersey, ed. 1715. 'Prof. Newton has kindly sent me an earlier instance of the word. 'Attagen, perdix Asclepias, the Heath-cock or Grouse. . . Huius in Anglia duas habemus species, quarum maior vulgo dicitur, the black game, . . minor vero, the grey game'; Charleton, Ornithomasticon Zoicon, London, 1668, p. 73. Earlier examples are given in N.E.D. In Household Ordinances (1531), as given in Archaeologia, iii. 157, we have the pl. forms 'grouses and peions' [pigeons]. In Household Ordinances (1547), ed. 1790, p. 220, the pl. is *grouses*. In 1674, the pl. is *grouses*. It is possible that *grouse* was at first a plural form, from a sing. *grow* or *grau*. Of unknown origin; though the form seems to be French. Giraldus Cambrensis, Topog. Hib. (Opera, Rolls Series, v. 47), has: 'galline campestres, quas vulgariter *grutas* vocant.' Cf. Cotgrave, s.v. *griesche*, has 'the hen of the *grice* or moorgame.' This seems to be a mistake, as the form *grice* is otherwise unknown.

GROUT, coarse meal; in pl. grounds, dregs. (E.) Holland, tr. of Pliny, bk. xx. c. 7 (v. ii. p. 46) has: 'dile *grout*, or barley meale.' AS. *grūt*, groats, coarse meal; Codex Diplomaticus, ed. Kemble, Charter 235 (vol. i. p. 311). + Du. *gruit*, dregs. Cf. Icel. *grautr*, porridge; Dan. *grød*, boiled groats; Swed. *grüt*, thick papp; G. *grütze*, groats. Allied to Lithuan. *grudas*, corn. Also to *groat*, q.v.; *grit*, q.v. Der. *gru-el*, q.v.

GROVE, a collection of trees. (E.) In Shak. M. N. Dr. iii. i. 390. ME. *groue* (with u for v), Chaucer, C. T. 1480 (A 1478); Layamon, 469. AS. *grāf*, a grove (Lye); but the word is very scarce. Leo refers to Codex Diplomaticus, ed. Kemble, Charter 305 (vol. ii. p. 100; see also vol. iii. p. 436). It is both masc. and neut. Teut. types **grubins*, **grubim*; from a root **greib*, which is wholly unknown. No cognate forms appear: unless we may compare Norw. *greiv-la*, a tree whose branches spread out wide like horns, *greiv-la*, v., to branch out, &c. (Ross).

GROVEL, to fall flat on the ground. (Scand.) In Shak. K. John, ii. 305. (Not found earlier.) The formation of the verb to *grovel* was due to a singular grammatical mistake. *Groveling* was in use as an adverb with the suffix *-ing*, but this was readily mistaken for the pres. part. of a verb, and the *-ing* being dropped, the new verb to *grovel* emerged. β. Spenser uses the form *groveling* only. 'Streight downe againe herselfe, in great despite She *groveling* threw to ground'; F. Q. ii. i. 45. 'And by his side the Goddess *groveling* Makes for him endless mone'; F. Q. iii. i. 38. 'Downe on the ground his carkas *groveling* fell'; F. Q. iii. 5. 23. In the last instance, the sense is 'flatly' or 'flat'. γ. The ME. *groveling* or *grovelings* is a mere adverb. 'Graveling to his fete they felle'; Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, A. 1120. 'Groveling, or grovelingus, adv. Supine, resupine'; Prompt. Parv. p. 215. After which is added: 'Groveling, nom. Suppinus, resupinus'; showing that, in A.D. 1440, the

word was beginning to be considered as being sometimes a nom. pres. part. Note also: 'Therfor *grovelingus* thou shall be layde'; Towneley Myst. p. 40. Way notes that in Norf. and Suff. the phrase 'to lie *grubbing*', or with the face downwards, is still in use. δ. The correct ME. form is *groffing* or *groffingus*, where the *-ing* or *-ings* is the adv. suffix that appears in other words, such as *dark-ling*, *flat-ling*; see *DARKLING*, *HEADLONG*. The former part of the word could be used alone, with exactly the same adverbial sense; as 'they fillen *gruf*'; Chaucer, C. T. 951 (A 949). The phrase is of Scand. origin. —Icel. *grüsa*, in the phr. *liggja á grüfu*, to lie grovelling, to lie on one's face, *symja á grüfu*, to swim on one's belly. Cf. also *grüfa*, verb, to grovel, couch, or cower down. Also *grüfa*, to grovel, which justifies the E. verb, though proof of direct connexion between the words is wanting; Swed. dial. *gruva*, flat on one's face; *liggja á gruve*, to lie on one's face; Rietz. Root uncertain; perhaps related to Grub. Der. *gruvel-er*.

GROW, to increase, become enlarged by degrees. (E.) ME. *grouen*, P. Plowman, B. xx. 56; C. xiii. 177. AS. *grōwan*, pt. t. *grōw*, pp. *grōwen*; Grein, i. 529. + Du. *groejen* (weak); Icel. *gróa*; Dan. *groe*; Swed. *gro*. β. Esp. used of the growth of vegetables, &c., and hence closely connected with the word *green*, which is from the same root. Teut. root **grō*, **gra*. See *GREEN* and *GRASS*. γ. The AS. word for the growth of animals is properly *wexan*, mod. E. *wax*, q.v. Der. *grower*; *growth*, (Othello, v. 2. 14, not an AS. word, but of Scand. origin, from Icel. *gröðr*, *gröðl*, growth.

GROWL, to grumble. (F.—Teut.) In Skinner, ed. 1671; and in Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 195. Lowl. Sc. has the form *gurle*. Wyclif, Select Works, ed. Arnold, ii. 249, has: 'A mete, not defed [digested] makith mannīs bōdi to *groule* [rumble]. —AF. *grouler*, to make a noise like a crane; Nominate, ed. Skeat, i. 837; Picard *grouler*, to murmur, grumble (Corbillet). —EFries. *grullen*; Wilem. *grallen*, to rumble (De Ho); Du. *grollen*, to grumble, + G. *grollen*, to bear ill-will against, to be angry, also, to rumble (as thunder). β. Of imitative origin; see *GRUMBLE*. And see *grol* in Frauck. Der. *groul*, sb., *groul-er*.

GROWTH, sb.; see under *Grow*. **GRUB**, to grope in the dirt. (E.) ME. *grubben*, *grubben*. 'To *grubbe* vp metel'; Chaucer, Atlas Prima, l. 29. 'So depe the *grubbed* and so fast'; Legends of the Holy Rood, ed. Morris, p. 94, l. 268. Cf. EFries. *grubbelu*, to grope about. From Teut. type **grubjan*; from **grub*, weak grade of **graban*, to dig; see *GRAVE* (1). From the same grade are Low G. *grubbelu*, to grope about; G. *grübeln*, OHG. *grublin*, to rake, dig, grub up; and ON. *grýfta*, a pit. Cf. G. *grövel*. Der. *grub*, sb., an insect; *grubber*, *grubby*.

GRUDGE, to grumble, murmur. (F.) ME. *gruchen*, *gruchen*, *gruechen*, to murmur. 'Why *gruechen* we?'; Chaucer, C. T. 3060 (A 3058). The weakened form *grugee* occurs in The Dictes and Sayings by Lord Rivers, pr. by Caxton, 1477, fol. 17, back, l. 8. 'zif be gomes *grueche*' = if the men murmur, P. Plowman, B. vi. 219. Spelt *grochi*, Aenbite of Inwyt, p. 67; *gruechen*, Aucten Riwle, p. 186. The earliest spelling was *gruechen*, then *gruggen*, and finally *grudge*, Tempest, i. 2. 249.—OF. *grancier*, *grousser*, *groucher*, to murmur, Godefroy; later *gruger*, 'to grudge, repine'; Cot. Cf. Low L. *grousser*, to murmur, found in a passage written A.D. 1358 (Ducange). Godefroy also gives the spelling *grouchen*, evidently an older form. β. Of uncertain origin, but prob. Scandinavian; cf. Icel. *krytja* (pt. t. *kruiti*), to murmur, *kruir*, a murmur; Swed. dial. *kruitta*, to murmur (Rietz); Norw. *grutta*, to grunt, to growl (Ross); MDan. *kruitta*, to grumble (Kalkar). γ. Different from mod. F. *gruger*, to crunch. Der. *grudge*, sb., *grudgingly*.

GRUEL, liquid food, made from meal. (F.—O. Low G.) 'Or casten al the *gruuel* in the fyr'; Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 711.—OF. *gruel* (Burguy) > mod. F. *gruuu*.—Late L. *grütellum*, a dimin. of *grütum*, meal, in a Carolingian text (Brachet).—O. Low G. *grüt*, cognate with AS. *grūt*, groats, grout, coarse meal. See *GROUT*.

GRUESOME, horrible, fearful. (Scand.) Also *gruesome*, *grusome*, *grousum*. 'Death, that *grusome* carl'; Burns, Verses to J. Rankine. And see Jamieson's Sc. Dict., s.v. *grousum*. 'Gruesome, horridus'; Levins, 162. 10.—Dan. *grusom*, cruel; (Kalkar has MDan. *grusommelig*, cruel, violent); Norw. *grusam*, frightful, also timid (Aasen).—Dan. *gru*, horror, terror; with Dan. suffix *-som*, as in *virksom*, active. Cf. Dan. *grue*, to dread, *gruelig*, horrible; Norw. *gruva*, to dread; Swed. *gruflig*, dreadful, dismal, horrid, dire. + Du. *gruwaam*, terrible, hideous; MIIG. *grüwesam*, *grüsam*, G. *grusam*, cruel, horrible. Further allied to E. dial. *grouwze*, EFries. *grüsen*, G. *grausen*, to shiver, shudder.

GRUFF, rough, surly. (Dutch.) A late word. 'Such an one the tall, . . . such an one the *gruff*'; Spectator, no. 433. First in Lowl. Sc., in 1533; and in 1563 we find '*grof* stans', coarse, rough stones, in Winyet's Works, i. 114 (S. T. S.).—Du. *grof*, coarse, plump, loud, blunt, great, heavy. + EFries. and Westphal. *grof*; EFries.

gruff, coarse; Swed. *grof*, coarse, big, rude, gross; Dan. *grov*, the same; G. *grob*, coarse; OIlg. *grof*, *grof*. *β*. The OIlg. form shows that the initial *g* stands for *ge* (= AS. *ge* = Goth. *ga*), a mere prefix. The syllable *-rob* may perhaps be allied to the weak grade corresponding to AS. *hrōf*, rough. Der. *gruffly*, *gruffness*.

GRUMBLE, to growl, murmur. (F. - G.) In Shak. Temp. i. 2. 249; &c. = Picard *grumeler*, *grumeler* (Corbillet); F. *grommeler*, 'to growl, repine'; Cot. - Low and prov. G. *grummelen*, to grumble; frequentative of the verb *grumen*, *grumen*, or *grommen*; cf. Bavarian *sich grumen*, to be vexed, fret oneself, Schmeller, 997; MDu. *grummelen*, frequent, of Du. *grommen*, to grumble, growl. From **grumm*, weak grade of Teut. **gruman*, to rage, as in MHG. and AS. *grimman*, to rage, str. vb. *β*. The orig. sense is 'to be angry', and the word is closely connected with G. *gram*, vexation; see further under *Grim*. Der. *grumbly*, *grumbly-ly*.

GRUME, a clot, as of blood. (F. - L.) Very rare; first used in 1619 (N. E. D.). Eken has *groume*, a lump; Decades, p. 145 (1555); ed. Arber, p. 182. Commoner in the adj. *grum-ous*. *Grumous*, full of clots or lumps; Kersey, ed. 1715. - OF. *grume*, 'a knot, bunch, cluster'; Cot. Cf. F. *grumeau*, a clot of blood; id. - L. *grūmus*, a little heap or hillock of earth. Der. *grum-ous*.

GRUMMET (1), **GROMET**, a ship's boy, cabin-boy. (F.) Rare in books. 'In everie ship . . . a boye, which is called a *gromet*'; Lambard, Peramb. of Kent, ed. 1816, p. 110. - OF. *gromet*, a servant, groom; see further under *Groom*.

GRUMMET (2), **GROMMET**, a ring of rope. (F. - C.) 'Grommets, little rings on the upper side of the yard, to which the caskets are fastened'; Coles (1684). Spelt *grummets*; Capt. J. Smith, Works, ed. Arber, p. 793 (1626). - OF. *gromette* (Hatzfeld), s. v. F. *gourmette*, the curb of a bridle (affected by F. *gourmet*, to curb). According to Thurneysen, p. 102, the OF. *gromette* is from Bret. *chann gromm*, lit. 'hutch chain', the chain of a curb; where *gromm* is the fem. of Bret. *gromm*, bent, W. *crum*. Celt. type **krumblos*, bent; Stokes-Pick, p. 100.

GRUNSEL, used for *Groundell*, q. v.

GRUNT, to make a sound like a pig. (E.) ME. *grunten*, Ancrén Riwle, p. 326. AS. *grunnellan* (O. E. Texts, p. 559), an extension of *grunian*, to grunt, found in Ælfric's Grammar (Bosworth). + Dan. *grunite*, to grunt; Swed. *grymta*, to grunt; (F. *grunzen* + L. *grunire*, (L. *grunire*; Gk. *γρῦν*). *β*. All of imitative origin; cf. Gk. *γρῦν*, the noise made by a pig. Der. *grunt-er*.

GUAIACUM, a genus of trees in the W. Indies; also, the resin of the lignum vitae. (Span. - Haytl.) In Minshew, ed. 1627, and in Kersey, ed. 1715. Latinised from Span. *guayaco* or *guayacan*, lignum vitae. From the language of Hayti; see Frampton, tr. of Monardes, Joyfull Newes, p. 10, back. *Gua-* in Haytian is a prefix or article (K. Eden, p. 168). See Notes on E. Etym., p. 347.

GUANACO, a kind of Peruvian sheep. (Span. - Peruv.) Spelt *guanoes*, pl. in E. G., tr. of Acosta (1604); bk. i. c. 21, p. 70. - Span. *guanaco*, 'a beast in the West Indies, like a great sheep'; Pineda. - Peruv. *guanacu*, a wild sheep; see Skeat, Notes on E. Etym., p. 343.

GUANO, the dung of a certain sea-fowl of S. America, used for manure. (Span. - Peruvian.) See E. G., tr. of Acosta, 1604, p. 311 (bk. iv. c. 37); Prescott, Conq. of Peru, c. 5. - Span. *guano* or *huano* (Pineda). - Peruvian *guanu*, dung; see Skeat, Notes on E. Etym., p. 343.

GUARANTEE, GUARANTY, a warrant, surety. (F. - OHG.) *Guarantee* appears to have been misused in place of *guaranty*, *garanty*, or *garantty*, probably owing to the use of words such as *lessee*, *fessfee*, and the like; but the final *-ee* is (in the present case) incorrect. Blount's Nomo-lexicon gives the spellings *garanty* and *waranty*. Cotgrave has *garrantie* and *warrantie*. - AF. *guarantie*; OF. *garrantie* (better *garantie*), 'garrantie, warrantie, or warrantise', Cot. f. fem. form of *garanti*, warranted, pp. of *garantir*, to warrant. - OF. *garant*, also spelt *guarant*, warrant (Burguy), and explained by Cotgrave as 'a vouchee, warrant, warrantor, supporter, maintainer'. See further under *Warrant*. ¶ The OHG. *w* became in OF. first *w*, then *gu*, and finally *g*. Thus OF. *garant* and E. *warrant* are the same word. Der. *guarantee*, vb.

GUARD, to ward, watch, keep, protect. (F. - Teut.) Common in Shak. both as verb and sb. [He also has *guardage*, Oth. i. 2. 70; *guardant*, Cor. v. 2. 67; *guardian*, Macb. ii. 4. 35. But the verb does not seem to be much older, though the sb. is in Iydgate, De Deguil. Pilgrimage, 8793. Rich. cites *guardens* (= guardians) from Surrey, tr. of Virgil's *Æn.* b. ii. l. 1013 (E. version).] - OF. *garder*, 'to keep, ward, guard'; Cot. also spelt *guarder*, as in the Chanson de Roland, l. 9; and, in the 11th century, *warder*. - OSax. *wardon*, to watch; cognate with E. *ward*, vb. See further under *Ward*. ¶ The sb. *guard* is older than the verb; from OF. *garde*, *garde*; from OTeut. **wardā*, a guard. Der. *guard-age*, *guard-ant*, *guard-ian* (= OF. *garden*, which Cot. explains by 'a warden, keeper, garden');

guard-ed, *guard-ed-ly*, *guard-ad-ness*; *guard-room*, *guard-ship*. Doublet, *ward*; the doublet of *guardian* is *warden*, q. v.

GUAVA, a genus of trees and shrubs of tropical America. (Span. - W. Indian.) The Span. name *guayaba* is no doubt borrowed from the W. Indian name; see Skeat, Notes on E. Etym., p. 347. Spelt *guayva* in 1593; Eng. Garner, ed. Arber, v. 532; in an account of Drake's expedition to Panama, &c. The pl. is spelt *guayavos* in E. G., tr. of Acosta, bk. iv. c. 24 (1604). The *guava* is found within the tropics in Mexico, the W. Indies, and S. America.

GUDGEON, a small fresh-water fish. (F. - L. - Gk.) In Shak. Merch. of Ven. i. 1. 102. ME. *gogione*. 'Gogione, fische; gogion, gobio'; Prompt. Parv. - F. *goujon*, 'a gudgeon-fish, also the pin which the truckle of a pully runneth on; also, the gudgeon of the spindle of a wheele; any gudgeon'; Cot. - L. *göbionem*, acc. of *göbion*, a by-form of *göbion*, a gudgeon. - Gk. *κόβιον*, a kind of fish, gudgeon, tench. The Sicilian name was *κόβορ* (Liddell and Scott).

GUELDER-ROSE, a species of *Viburnum*, bearing large white ball-shaped flowers. (Du. and F.) So named from some resemblance of the flower to a white rose. See *Rose*. The word *guelder* stands for *Guldere*, the F. spelling of the province of Gelderland in Holland.

GUERDON, a reward, recompense. (F. - OHG.) In Chaucer, C. T. 7460 (1) 1878. He also has the verb *guerdonen* = to reward; Pers. Tale, Group I, l. 283, Six-text ed.; but this is derived from the sb. *Guerdones* occurs in Iydgate, Complaint of Black Knight, l. 399. - OF. *guerdon*, 'guerdion, recompense, meed'; Cot. Equivalent to Ital. *guiderdone*, a guerdon. - Low L. *uiderdunum*, which, according to Littré, is found in the time of Charles the Bald. *β*. This is a singular hybrid compound from OIlg. *wider* (G. *wieder*), against, back again, and the L. *dunum*, a gift; but the whole word is a mere adaptation of OIlg. *widarlin*, a recompence. *γ*. The OIlg. word has its exact cognate in the AS. *widan*, a recompence, Grein, ii. 697; which is compounded of the prefix *wid-*, against, back again (connected with F. *with-* in the word *with-stand*) and the sb. *lean*, payment, which is from AS. *lēon*, to lend; and *lēon* is also allied to E. *loan*. See *With*, *Donation*, and *Loan*. ¶ The same notion of 'back' occurs in the synonymous words *re-ward*, *re-compence*, *re-muneration*.

GUERRILLA, GUERRILLA, an irregular warfare carried on by small bands of men. (Span. - OHG.) We speak of 'guerrilla warfare', making the word an adj., but it is properly a sb. - Span. *guerrilla*, a skirmish, lit. a petty war; dimin. of *guerra*, war (= F. *guerre*). - OIlg. *uerra*, discord, the same word as E. *war*. See *War*.

GUESS, to form an opinion at hazard, to conjecture. (Scand.) The insertion of *u* was merely for the purpose of preserving the *g* as hard. ME. *gessen*; Chaucer, C. T. 82. - Dan. *gisse*; Swed. *gissa*, to guess; MDan. *gidze*, *gibe*, *geise* (Kalkar); NFriesic *geze*, *gedze* (Outzen); the oldest form being *geize* = **geiza*, from the base **gei-*. *β*. Closely related to Dan. *gjelte*, to guess; the mod. Icel. *gizka* = **git-ska*, a denominative vb. from a base **git-isko*, for **get-isko*. i.e. acquisitive, is from Icel. *geta* (1), to get, (2) to guess. The latter word is cognate with AS. *gitan*, and mod. E. *get*; and it is highly probable that *guess* meant originally 'to be ready to get', being a secondary (desiderative) verb formed from *get*. See *Get*. Der. *guess*, sb.; *guess-work*.

GUEST, a stranger who is entertained. (E.) The *w* is inserted to preserve the *g* as hard. The word is prob. Anglian or Scand., as the AS. *gi > y*. ME. *gest*, Hampole, Pricke of Conscience, 1374; also *gist*, Ancrén Riwle, p. 68. AS. *gast*; also *gist*, *giest*; Grein, i. 373. Cf. Icel. *gestr*; Dan. *gast*; Swed. *gäst*. + Du. *gast*; Goth. *gasts*; G. *gast*. Teut. type **gastiz*; ldg. type **ghastis*, whence L. *hostis*, a stranger, guest, enemy; Russ. *gost*(e), a guest, alien. *β*. The orig. sense appears to be that of 'alien', whence the senses of 'enemy' and 'guest' arose. See *Hostile*. Der. *guest-chamber*, Mark, xiv. 14. From the same root, *host* (2), *hostile*.

GUIACUM, a genus of trees. See *Guaiacum*.

GUIDE, to lead, direct, regulate. (F. - Teut.) ME. *gyden*, Chaucer, C. T. 13470 (B 1670). [The ME. form *gyen* is also common (C. T. 1952); see *Guy*.] The sb. is *gyde*, (C. T. 806 (A 804)). - OF. *guider* (14th cent.), from older *guier*, to guide; the *d* being inserted by the influence of OProv. *guider* (Bartsch). Cf. also Ital. *guidare*; and Span. *guiar*. Romanic type **guidire*. - OSax. *wisan* (AS. *witan*), to pay heed to; OHG. *wizan*. - Teut. root **wit-*, **wit*; ldg. root WEID, to know; whence also AS. *wis*, wise, knowing, *wisa*, a leader, director, *wisian*, to guide, lead, show the way. See *Wit*, *Wise*. Der. *guide*, sb., *guide-post*, *guid-on*, *guys*, *guy-rope*.

GUIDON, a pennon; or a bearer of a pennon. (F. - Teut.) 'With guidons trail'd on earth'; Sandys, Travels (1632), p. 84. - F. *guidon*, 'a standard, or banner, under which a troop of men of arms do serve; also, he that bears it'; Cot. - F. *guid-er*, to guide; as pointing the way. See above.

GUILD, GILD, an association of men of one class for mutual

aid. (E.) The insertion of *y*, though common, is quite unnecessary, and is unoriginal. See English Gilds, ed. Toulmin Smith, Early Eng. Text Soc., 1870. ME. *gilde*, *yilde*; in the pl. *yildes* = gilds, occurs in Layamon, 32001. Cf. AS. *gýldscipe*, a guild, *gýlida*, a member of a guild, in Thorpe's Ancient Laws, Æthelst. v. 8, 6; vol. 1, p. 236. These words are formed from AS. *gild*, a payment, a guild (from the fee paid); also spelt *gield*, *gyld*, *gyld*; from the AS. *gildan*, to pay, whence also mod. E. *yield*; see *Yield*; cf. also Icel. *gilda*, a payment, a guild, from *gjalda* (pres. t. *geld*); to pay; Goth. *gild*, a tribute-money, Lu. xx. 22. ¶ The hard *g* is remarkable, as the AS. form would rather have given *yild*. It is usually referred to the influence of Icel. *gildi*, but we must not forget the possible influence of Latin and AF., which adopted the word very early. The N. E. D. cites L. *gildis*, ab. 1009, 11, *gildam* ab. 1189; and AF. forms with *g* appear early likewise. It is unlikely that L. *g* was sounded as *y*, and it is certain that AF. *gu* was hard. Der. *guld-hall*, ME. *gild-halle*, *yildhale*, Chaucer, C. T. 372 (A. 379).

GUILDER, a Dutch coin. (Du.) In Shak. Com. Errors, i. 1, 8; iv. 1, 4. A corrupt form of Du. *gulden*, a guild, 'a piece of 20 stivers' (Sewel). Hexham has *Carrius-gulden*, 'a Charles gilder'; *Philippus gulden*, 'a Philip's gilder'; the former evidently refers to Charles V. Cf. G. *gulden*, *gulden*, a florin; as the name implies, the coin was at first of gold, though afterwards made of silver. The MHG. name was *guldin*, or *guldin flenninc*, the golden penny (L. *aurus denarius*). Goth. *gultheins*, golden. From Teut. adj. type **gulthiaz*, golden; formed with suffix *-inaz* = L. *-inus*, from Teut. **gulth-on*, gold. See Gold. **GUILLE**, a wile, cunning, deceit. (F. - Teut.) In early use. ME. *gile*, *gyle*; Layamon, 3198, 16382 (later text); and common later. - OF. *guile*, *guille* (Godfrey). From a Teut. source; see *Wile*. Der. *guile-ful* (ME. *gileful*, Wyclif, Job, xlii. 7, Ps. v. 7), *guile-ful-ly*, *guile-ful-ness* (ME. *gilefulness*, Wyclif, Eccles. xxxviii. 3); *guile-less*, *guile-lessness*. Doublet, *wile*.

GUILLEMOET, a sea-bird. (F. - Teut.) A. *guillemoet* or *sean-heu*; Ray, Willughby's Ornithol., p. 324 (1678); N. E. D. 'Wilmoet', *Noddy*, *Gullies*; Hakluyt's Voy. iii. 76. - F. *guillemoet* (1555; Hatfield). Dimin. of F. *Guillaume*, as *willmot* and prov. F. *willmot* (guillemoet) are of William. - OHG. *Wilhelm*. In the Norm. dialect *roi Guillemoet* means our William I. (Robin).

GUILLOTINE, an instrument for beheading men. (F. personal name.) Named after the supposed inventor, a physician named Joseph Ignatius Guillotin, who died in 1814. The first person executed by it was a highway robber named Pelletier, April 25, 1793; Haydn, Dict. of Dates. Der. *guillotine*, verb.

GUILT, crime, punishable offence. (E.) The *g* is inserted to preserve the *g* as hard. ME. *gilt*, Gower, C. A. ii. 122 (bk. iv. 3610); Chaucer, C. T. 5057 (B 637); commonly also *gult*, as in Ancrén Riwe, p. 258. AS. *gylt*, a crime; *gylt*, *gylt*. Teut. type **gultia*, m. Some have connected it with AS. *geldan*, to pay; but this seems to be inadmissible. No cognate word is known. Der. *guilt-less* = ME. *gultless*, Chaucer, C. T. 5063 (B 643); *guilt-less-ly*, *guilt-less-ness*; also *guilt-y* = AS. *gyltig*, Matt. xxiii. 18; *guilt-i-ly*, *guilt-i-ness*.

GUINEA, the name of a (former) gold coin. (African.) 'So named from having been first coined of gold brought by the African company from the coast of Guinea in 1663, valued then at 20s.; but worth 30s. in 1695. Not coined since 1813. Reduced at various times; in 1717 to 21s.;' Haydn, Dict. of Dates. Der. *guinea-fowl*, *guinea-hen*, named from the same country. ¶ The *guinea-pig* is from S. America, chiefly Brazil; so that the name is an erroneous one, as in the case of *turkey*.

GUIPURE, a kind of lace; a kind of gimp. (F. - Teut.) First in 1843; see N. E. D. - F. *gypure*, which Cotgrave defines as 'a grosse black thread, covered or whipt about with silk.' - F. *gypure*, to cover (thus) with silk; Godfrey gives the pp. *gypure* = Teut. **gypuran*, to wind; as in Goth. *weipan*, to crown (whence *weip*, a wreath); G. *weifen*, to reel, to wind. Cf. MDan. *gimpe*, fringe; mod. Dan. *gimpe*, to whip about with silk (Larsen).

GUISE, way, manner, wise. (F. - OIIG.) ME. *gise*, *gise*, Chaucer, C. T. 995 (A 993). Also *guise*, *guise*; first used in Layamon, 19641. later text, where the earlier text has *wise*. - OF. *guise*, way, wise; cf. Prov., Port., Span., and Ital. *guisa*. [The *g* stands for an older *w*.] - OHG. *uisa*, MHG. *uise* (G. *weise*), a way, wise, *guise*; cognate with AS. *wise*, whence E. *wise*, sb. See *Wise* (2). Doublet, *wise* (2).

GUIAR, a musical stringed instrument. (F. - L. - Gk.) In Skinner, ed. 1671. 'Give me my *guittara*.' Ben Jonson, Gipsies Metam. § 1 (end); from Span. *guitarra*, [= F. *guitare* (Littre). - L. *cithara* (accented as in Gk.). = Gk. *κύθαρα*, a kind of lyre. ¶ The ME. form of the word is *giterne*, Chaucer, C. T. 3333. This also is of F. origin; Cotgrave gives 'Giterne, or Giterre, & giterne.'

GULES, the heraldic name for red. (F. - L.) ME. *gules*; Gawain and Grene Knt., 619. Richardson cites: 'And to bere armes than

are ye able Of gold and gules sete with sable.' Squier of Low Degre, l. 203, in Kibson's Metrical Romances, vol. iii. At p. 484 of Robt. of Glouc., ed. Icarne, is a footnote in which we find: 'that bere the armes of gules with a white croya.' - F. *gules*, 'gules, red, or sanguine, in blazon,' Cot.; OF. *gules*, *goules*, *goules*; AF. *gules*, *gules*, P. Langtoft, ii. 439, answering to Late L. *gula*, 'gules.' ¶ Ducange shows that L. *gula* also meant 'skins of ermine dyed red.' Cf. also OF. *guler*, to border with fur; *engouler*, *engoult*, *engoult*, trimmed with fur. Cf. 'murium rubricatis pelliculas, quas gulas vocant,' S. Bernard, Epist. 42. c. 2. The origin of Late L. *gula* (in this sense) is doubtful.

GULF, a hollow in the sea-coast, a bay, a deep place, whirlpool. (F. - Ital. - Gk.) Formerly spelt *goulfe*, *gulph*. 'Hast thou not read in bookes Of fell Charybdis goulfe?' Turberville, Pyndara's Answer to Tymetes. ME. *goulf*; 'the goulf of Venysse,' Mandeville, Trav. ch. v. p. 54. Milton has the adj. *gulphic*, Vacation Exercise, l. 92; Spenser has *gulphing*, Virgil's Gnat, 512. - F. *golfe* (formerly also *goulfe*), 'a gulph, whirlpool,' Cot. - Ital. *golfo*, a gulf, bay. - Late Gk. *κύλιν*, variant of Gk. *κύλιν*, the bosom, lap, a deep hollow, bay, creek. [Cf. the various senses of L. *sinus*.] Der. *gulph-y*, *en-gulph*.

GULL (1), a web-footed sea-bird. (C.) 'Timon will be left a naked gull, which flashes now a Phoenix,' Timon, ii. 1, 31. - Corn. *gullan*, *gullan*, a gull (Williams); W. *guyllan*; Bret. *gulan*; Gael. and Irish *foileann*, Gael. *foileann*, Irish *foileann*, Old Irish *foileann*. Celtic type **uolainon*. The prob. source was 'wailer,' from its cry; cf. Bret. *guel*, a. to weep. Stokes-Fick, p. 285.

GULL (2), a dupe. (Low G.) 'Yond gull Malvollio,' Tw. Nt. iii. 2, 73. There seems to have been a false notion that the Tw. Nt. was a stupid bird. Thus a person who outwits dupes is called a *gull-catcher*, Tw. Nt. ii. 5, 204; and it is possible that popular etymology wrongly associated this word with *Gull* (1); cf. *owl*, *goose*, *dotted*. But it is probably quite a distinct word, and borrowed from Du. or Low G. - Low G. *gull*, adj., soft, mild, good-natured, open-hearted (Berghaus); MDu. *gull*, 'a great wench without wit,' Hexham; EFries. *gult*, soft, mild, liberal (Koolman). Der. *gull*, verb, Tw. Nt. ii. 3, 145; *gull-ible*.

GULLET, the throat. (F. - L.) ME. *gulet*, *gullet*; Chaucer, C. T. 12477 (C 543). 'Gulet, or throte, guttur, gluma, gula,' Prompt. Parv. - F. *goulet*, 'the gullet,' Cot. Dimin. of OF. *gole*, *goule* (mod. F. *goulet*), the throat. - L. *gula*, the throat. Brugm. i. § 499. From the same source we have *gules*, q. v. Doublet, *gully*, q. v.

GULLY, a channel worn by water. (F. - L.) In Capt. Cook's Third Voyage, b. iv. c. 4 (R.). Formerly written *gullet*. 'It inetheth afterward with another gullet,' i. e. small stream; Holsbush, Desc. of Britain, c. 11 (R.). - F. *goulet*, 'a gullet, . . . a narrow brook or deep gutter of water,' Cot. Thus the word is the same as *Gullet*, q. v.

GULP, to swallow greedily and quickly. (E.) 'He has gulped me down, Lance,' Icarus, and Fletcher. Wit without Money, A. i. sc. 2. ME. *gulpen*, *gloppen*, *gluppen*; 'Thi Gloton hedde i-gloupen' (v. r. *ygloppid*, *ygulpid*) a galoun'; P. Plowman, A. v. 191. Of imitative origin. Cf. EFries. and Du. *gulpen*, to swallow eagerly; MDu. *golen*, *gulpen*, to quaff (Hexham); Du. *gulp*, a great billow, wave, draught, gulp. β. Further allied to Swed. *glupande*, Dan. *glubende*, voracious; Swed. *glup-sk*, Dan. *glub-sk*, ravenous. From Teut. root **glop-*, as in Swed. dial. *giopa* (pt. t. *giop*, pl. *giupum*), to swallow, Norw. *giopa* (pt. t. *giop*), to swallow. Der. *gulp*, sb.

GUM (1), the flesh of the jaws. (E.) ME. *gome*. In Legends of the Holy Kood, ed. Morris, p. 218, l. 250, where it means 'palate.' 'Gome in mannys mowthe, pl. *gommys*, *Gingiva*, vel *gingive*, plur.' Prompt. Parv. AS. *goma*, the palate, jaws; Grein, i. 523-4 Icel. *gömr*, the palate; Swed. *gömr*, the palate; OHG. *gomo*, G. *gumen*, the palate. β. Allied to Gk. *γῶμωρ*, gaping; Lith. *gumrys*, the palate. See Brugm. i. § 196; where the AS. *ō* is explained as from *ou*. Der. *gum-boul*.

GUM (2), the hardened adhesive juice of certain trees. (F. - L. - Gk. - Egypt.) ME. *gomme*, Chaucer, Good Women, 121; P. Plowman, B. ii. 226. - F. *gomme*, *gum*. - L. *gummi*. - Gk. *κόμμι*, *gum*; but not orig. a Gk. word. Prob. of Egyptian origin; cf. Coptic *komē*, *gum*; Ptolemy, Dict., p. 67. Der. *gum-y*, verb; *gummi-ferous*, from L. suffix *-fer*, bearing, which from *ferre*, to bear; *gummi-y*, *gummi-i-ness*.

GUN, an engine for throwing projectiles. (Scand.) ME. *gonne*, Chaucer, Ho. of Fame, 1643; P. Plowman, C. xxi. 293; King Alisaunder, ed. Weber, 3268. See note by Way in Prompt. Parv. p. 218. [W. *gun*, Irish *gunna*, *gun*, are from E.] Shortened from Icel. *Gunnhildr*, a fem. proper name (whence *Gunnild* in Havleok), a name once given to war-engines, and appropriately enough, because the element *gunn* (Icel. *gunnr*) signifies 'war,' and *hildr* signifies 'battle.' This is confirmed by an account of munitions at Windsor Castle in 1330-1 (Exchequer Accts. Q. R. Bundle 18, no. 34), which mentions 'una magna ballista de cornu que vocatur Domina Gunnilda.' In ME. *Gunne* would be the regular pet-name for *Gunnhildr*. A *Gunnild* is

mentioned in the A. S. Chron. an. 1045 (MS. D); and *Gunn* is now a surname. Cf. also *gunnyde gunst*, a spark of a gun; Politt. Songs, ed. Wright, p. 237. ¶ In Incl. poetry, *gunn-eldr* (war-fire) meant 'a sword, and *gunn-máni* (war-moon) meant 'a shield'. Der. *gunn-er*, *gunn-er-y*, *gunn-barrel*, *-boat*, *-carriage*, *-cotton*, *-powder*, *-shot*, *-smith*, *-stock*; also *gunn-wale*, q. v.

GUNNY, a coarse kind of sacking for bags. (Hind.—Skt.) See Yule.—Hind. and Marathi *gūn*, *gūni*, a sack, sacking.—Skt. *gūni*, a sack. Perhaps orig. made of hide; cf. Skt. *gāus* (stem *gō-*), an ox (Uhlenbeck).

GUNWALE, the upper edge of a ship's side. (Scand. and E.) Corruptly pronounced *gunnel* [gun'l]. In Skinner, ed. 1671. 'Gunwale, or *Gunnell* of a Ship, a piece of timber that reaches from the halfdeck to the forecable on either side'; Kersey, ed. 1715. 'Wales or *Wails*, those timbers on the ship's sides, which lie outmost, and are usually trod upon, when people climb up the sides to get into the ship'; id. β. Compounded of *gun* and *wale*; see *Wale*. So called because the guns used once to rest upon it; cf. 'some guns, that went with a swivel upon their *gunnals*'; Dampier, Voy., ed. 1729, i. 400. The sense of *wale* is 'stick' or 'beam', and secondly, 'the mark of a blow with a stick'.

GURGULE, to flow irregularly, with a slight noise. (Ital.—L.) 'To gurguling sound Of Lifty's tumbling streams'; Spenser, Mourning Muse of Thestylis, l. 3. Imitated from Ital. *gorgolare*, 'to gurgle vs water doth running', Florio; also *gorgogliare*, to gurgle, purl, bubble, boil; cf. *gorgoglio*, a warbling, the gurgling of a stream. The latter answers to a L. type *gurgulire*, formed as if from *L. gurgolio*, the gullet. See *Gorge*. Brugmann, i. § 499. ¶ To be distinguished from *gargle*, though they were confused.

GURNARD, GURNET, a kind of fish. (F.—Prov.—L.; with Teut. suffix.) 'Gurnard, lysche'; Prompt. Parv. 'Gurnarde, a lysche, *gournault*'; Palsgrave. See Levins. Shak. has *gurnet*, i Hen. IV, iv. 2. 13. Cotgrave has: 'Gournault, a gurnard fish'; but the E. word answers rather to OF. *gornard* (Godefroy), F. *gournard* (the suffixes *-ard*, *-ult*, *-ault* being convertible); and this again stands, by the not uncommon shifting of r, for *grounard*. The latter form is represented in Cotgrave by '*Grounaut*, a gurnard', marked as being a Languedoc word; cf. Prov. *gournan*, *grounau*, a gurnard (Mistral), from Prov. *gourguet*, *grouguet*, to grunt (which shows that the word is really of Prov. origin). β. Again, we find another form of the word in MF. *grougnard* (mod. F. *groggnard*), explained by Cotgrave as 'grunting'; and, in fact, the word *gurnard* means 'grunter'. Godefroy has OF. *grougnart*, *grougnard*, 'grondant'. 'The *gurnards*... derive their popular appellation from a grunting noise which they make when taken out of the water'; Eug. Cyclop. s. v. *Tripla*. γ. The F. *groggnard* is formed by the suffix *-ard* (< OHG. *hard*, *hart*) from F. *grogner*, for OF. *grogir*, *grogir*, to grunt.—L. *grunnire*, to grunt. See *Grunt*. The Prov. word is similar.

GUSH, to flow out swiftly. (E.) ME. *guschen*, Morte Arthure, ed. Brock, 1130. Cf. EFries. *gusen*, to gush out; Low G. *gusen* (Berghaus). Allied to MDu. *guyven*, to gush out (Kilian); Icel. *gusa*, to gush, spurt out, a derivative of the strong verb *giösa* (pt. i. *gúvus*, pp. *gösin*), to gush, break out as a volcano. Also Du. *gushen*, to gush; 'het bloed *gushde* nyt zyne wonde, the blood did gush out of his wound'; Sewel. From Idg. *gheud*, to pour (Gk. *xi-iv*); whence *gheud*, to pour (L. *fundere* (F. *fuse*), Goth. *gintan*, G. *giessen*, Icel. *giöta*, Swed. *giöta*, Dan. *gyde*, AS. *geotan*, to pour). See *Gut*, *Geyser*, and *Fuso*. ¶ The final *s* suggests a Teut. base **gut-sk*, extended from **gut-*, weak grade of Teut. **geut-*, Idg. **gheut-*. Der. *gush-ing*, *gush-ing-ly*; *gust* (1), q. v.

GUSSET, a small insertion of cloth in a garment, for the purpose of enlarging it. (F.) Particularly used of a piece of chain-mail protecting a joint in armour (see gloss. to Fairholt's Costume), or an insertion in the armhole of a shirt. ME. *guschet*, Wallace, bk. ii. 63. The word occurs in Du Wes; see Palsgrave's Dict., p. 906, col. 3.—F. *gusset*, 'a gusset'; the piece of armour, or of a shirt, whereby the arme-boole is covered'; Cot. β. Named from some fancied resemblance to the husk of a bean or pea; the word being a dimin. of F. *gousse*, 'the huske, swad, cod, hull of beanes, [e]ase, &c.'; Cot. † Ital. *guscio*, a shell, husk; a word of unknown origin.

GUST (1), a sudden blast or gush of wind. (Scand.) In Shak. Mer. of Ven. iv. 1. 77.—Icel. *gust*, a gust, blast; cf. also *giösta*, a gust. Cf. Swed. dial. *gust*, a stream of air from an oven (Rietz); Norw. *gust*, a gust.—Icel. *gus*, weak grade of *giösa*, to gush. See *Gush*. Der. *gust-y*, *gust-i-ne*.

GUST (2), relish, taste. (L.) In Shak. Tw. Nt. i. 3. 33; and in Spenser, F. Q. vii. 7. 39.—L. *gustus*, a tasting, taste (whence F. *gout*); *giustare*, to taste.—G. *gusto*, to choose; whence also Skt. *gust*, to enjoy, like, Gk. *gύvew*, to taste, and E. *choose*. See *Choose*. Doublet, *gusto*, the Ital. form of the word. Der. *dis-gust*, q. v.

GUT, the intestinal canal. (E.) [The same word as prov. E. *gut*,

a water-course, wide ditch; ME. *gote*, Prompt. Parv. p. 205; see Way's note.] ME. *gutte*, *gotte*; F. *gout*, B. i. 36; Rob. of Glouc. p. 289, l. 5865. AS. *gut*; pl. *gutas*; 'receptacula viscerum'; A. S. Gloss. in Mone's Quellen und Forschungen, i. 1830, p. 333, l. 198. β. The orig. sense is 'channel'; cf. Swed. *guta*, a mill-lead (Rietz); Dan. *gyde*, a lane; MDu. *gote*, a channel (Hexham); G. *gosse*, a drain; ME. *gote*, prov. F. *gut*, a drain, water-course. γ. All from the Idg. weak grade **ghud-* (Trut. **gut-*) of **gheud*, to pour; see *Gush*, *Fuso*. δ. Not connected with *gutter*, which is of Latin origin. Der. *gut*, verb.

GUTTA-PERCHA, a solidified juice of certain trees. (Malay.) 'Made known in England in 1843'; Laydon, Dict. of Dates. The trees yielding it abound in the Malayan peninsula and in Borneo.—Malay *gatah*, *gutah*, gum, balsam (Marsden's Malay Dict., p. 283); and *percha*, the name of the tree producing it (though now obtained from other trees). Hence the sense is 'gum of the Percha-tree.' β. The spelling *gutta* is obviously due to confusion with the L. *gutta*, a drop, with which it has nothing whatever to do. 'Gutta in Malay means gum, *percha* is the name of the tree (Isanandra *gutta*), or of an island from which the tree was first imported (Phlo-percha)'; Max Müller, Lect. on Language, 8th ed. i. 231. The former seems to be right; see C. P. G. Scott, Malayan Words in F.

GUTTER, a channel for water. (F.—L.) ME. *gotere*; Prompt. Parv. The pl. *goteres* is in Trevisa, l. 181.—OF. *gutierte*, *goutiere*; see quotations in Littré, s. v. *goutiérie*, a gutter; cf. Span. *gotera*, a gutter. β. Esp. used of the duct for catching the drippings of the eaves of a roof; from OF. *gote*, *goute* (mod. F. *goutte*), a drop.—L. *gutta*, a drop. See *Gout* (1). Der. *gutter*, verb.

GUTTURAL, pertaining to the throat. (F.—L.) In Cotgrave.—F. *guttural*, 'guttural, belonging to the throat'; Cot.—L. *gutturālis*; formed with suffix *-ilis* from *guttur*, the throat. Der. *guttural-ly* (2).

GUY (1), a hideous creature, a fright. (F.—Ital.—Teut.) Orig. an effigy of Guy Fawkes; carried about and burnt on Nov. 5; see Hone, Every-day Book, i. 1430.—F. *Guy*.—Ital. *Guido*; a name of Teut. origin.

GUY (2), **GUY-ROPE**, a rope used to steady a weight. (F.—Teut.) A nautical term. Spelt *guy* in Capt. J. Smith, Works, ed. Arber, p. 795. Dunbar has *guy* = a guide; p. 278, l. 1 (S. T. S.). In Skinner, ed. 1671. 'Guy, a rope made use of to keep anything from falling or bearing against a ship's side, when it is to be hoisted in'; Kersey's Dict., ed. 1715.—OF. *guy*, *guy*, a guide; cf. Span. *guia*, a guide, leader, guy.—F. *guier*, to guide; earlier form of F. *guider*, to guide. See *Guide*.

GUZZLE, to swallow greedily. (F.) 'Guzzle, to drink greedily, to tipple'; Kersey, ed. 1715. Cotgrave explains OF. *martiner* by 'to quaff, swill, *guzzle*'. Prob. suggested by OF. *goussier*, *goussier*, to vomit, also to prattle, talk (Godefroy); whence (in Cotgrave) the comp. *desgoussier*, 'to gulp, to swallow down.' But OF. *desgoussier* had both senses. Cf. also F. *s'égoussier*, to make one's throat sore with shouting; clearly connected with OF. *goussier*, the throat (Godefroy), and F. *gosier*, the throat. β. Littré connects *gosier* with Lorraine *gosse*, the throat, the stomach of fatted animals. Remoter source unknown; see Körting, § 4237. Der. *guzzler*.

GYMNASIUM, a place for athletic exercises. (L.—Gk.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674.—L. *gymnasium*.—Gk. *γυμνάσιον*, an athletic school; so called because the athletes were naked when practising their exercises.—Gk. *γυμνάσιον*, to train naked, to exercise.—Gk. *γυμνός*, more commonly *γυμνός*, naked. See Prellwitz. Der. From the same source are *gymnast* = Gk. *γυμναστής*, a trainer of athletes; *gymnastic*, *gymnastics*; also *gymnick*, from L. *gymnicus*, Gk. *γυμνικός*, Milton, Samson Agon. 1324; also *gymno-sophist*, Ben Jonson, Fortunato Isles (Merefool), from L. pl. *gymno-sophista*, Gk. pl. *γυμνο-sophισται*, lit. 'naked sophists.' Also *gymnotus*, an electric eel; lit. 'naked back', from the absence of dorsal fins upon it; short for *gymno-nötus*, from Gk. *γυμνός*, naked, and *νötus*, back.

GYNARCHY, government by a woman. (Gk.) Spelt *gumarchy* by Lord Chesterfield (Todd). Coined from Gk. *γυν-ή*, a woman, and *-αρχία*, *-αρχή*, rule, from *ἀρχω*, to rule; cf. *olig-archy*, *tetra-archy*, &c. See *Queen*.

GYPSUM, a mineral containing sulphate of lime and water. (L.—Gk.—Arab.) 'Gypsum, parget, white-lime, plaster; also, the parget-stone'; Kersey, ed. 1715.—L. *gypsum*, chalk.—Gk. *γύψος*, for *γύψος*, chalk; Herod. vii. 69. β. Prob. of Eastern origin; cf. Pers. *jubsin*, lime; Arab. *jib*, plaster, mortar; Rich. Dict. p. 494.

GYPSEY, GIPSY, one of a certain nomad race. (F.—L.—Gk.—Egypt.) Spelt *gipsen* by Spenser, Mother Hubbard's Tale, l. 86; see *Giption* in Narces. This is a mere corruption of ME. *Egyptien*, an Egyptian. Chaucer calls St. Mary of Egypt 'the *Egyptien* Marie'; C. T., B 500 (l. 4920); and Skelton, swearing by the same saint, says 'By Mary *Gipsy*!' Garland of Laurell, 1455.—OF. *Egyptien*, *Egyptien*.—Late L. *Egyptianus*, formed with suffix *-anus* from L. *Egyptus*, an

Egyptian.—Gk. *Αἰγύριος*, an Egyptian.—Gk. *Αἰγύριος*, Egypt. From the name of the country. **gyr**. The supposition that they were Egyptians was false; their orig. home was India. Der. Hence perhaps *gyf*, a college scout (at Cambridge); cf. *Gip* (dog's name) in David Copperfield. The common fable that *gyf* is from Gk. *γύψ*, a vulture, is unsupported.

GYRE, a circle, circular course. (L.—Gk.) 'Or hurtle round in whirling gyre,' Spenser, *F. Q.* ii. 6. 8; cf. iii. 1. 23.—*L. gyrus*, a circle, circuit.—*Gk. γύρος*, a ring, circle; cf. *γύρος*, adj. round. Der. *gyrate*, from *L. gyrātus*, pp. of *gyrāre*, to turn round, formed from *gyrus*; *gyrat-ion*, *gyrat-ory*.

GYRFALCON, GERFALCON, a bird of prey. (F.—Teut. and L.) 'Gyrfalcon, a bird of prey,' Kersey, ed. 1715; spelt *gerfalcon* in Cotgrave; *gyrfalcon* in Trevisa, i. 323, to translate *L. gyrofalco*. a. The prefix is French, the word being from OF. *gerfaucon*, *gyrfaucon* (Godefroy), MF. *gerfaut*, 'a gerfalcon, the greatest of hawks, called also falcon *gerfaut*;' Cot. Cf. Ital. *gerfalco*, *gyrfalco*, *gyrfalco*, a gerfalcon.—Low *L. girofalcon*, a gerfalcon; *gyrfalco*, in 55 Hen. III. Excerpta Historica, p. 20; and (corruptly) *gyrfalco* (as if named from his circling flight; see **GYRE** above). The right form is *gyrfalco*.—MHG. *gyrfalk*; where *gir* is from OHG. *gîr*, for *giri*, greedy (whence also *G. gier*, a vulture; and *valke* represents *L. falco*, a falcon. See **Gier-eagle**.

GYRON, a term in heraldry. See **Giron**.

GYVES, fetters. (AF.—E.) In early use; only in the plural. ME. *gyves*, *gyues* (with *u* for *v*); Layamon, 15338; P. Plowman, C. xvi. 254. The *g* was orig. hard; we find 'gyuyves de ferro' in Records of Nottingham, iii. 100 (1505); *ghuyves* (for *gyuyves*), Allit. Morte Arthure, 3631. From AF. *gyuives*, pl., spelt *gyuives*, Fr. Chron. of London, p. 89. Of unknown origin; presumably Teutonic, and perhaps E.; probably from AS. *wilde*, a thong, cord; see Layamon, 15338, 22833 (N. E. D.).

H

HA, an exclamation. (E.) 'A ha! the fox!' Chaucer, C. T. 15387 (B 4571). When reduplicated, it signifies laughter. 'Ha! ha! ha!' Temp. ii. 1. 36. Common in Shak. as an exclamation of surprise. Of onomatopoeitic origin; see also **Ah**.+OFries. *haha*, to denote laughter; MHG. *hā*, G. *he*; MIG. *hūhū*; OF. *ha*.

HABERDASHER, a seller of small wares. (AF.) 'An haberdasher,' Chaucer, C. T. 363 (A 361). 'The haberdasher heapeth wealth by hattes' (Gascogne, Fruits of War, st. 64). 'Haberdasher, a hatter, or seller of hats; also, a dealer in small wares;' Kersey. 'A haberdasher, mercier; a poor, petty haberdasher of small wares, mercer;' Sherwood, index to Cotgrave. a. So named from selling a stuff called *haperlas* in Anglo-French, of which (possibly) hats were sometimes made. In the Liber Albus, ed. Riley, p. 225, is mentioned 'la charge de haperlas;' in the E. version by Riley, 'the load of haperlas.' And again, at p. 230, we find 'les fees de leyne d'Espagne, wadmaler, mercerie, canevases, . . . feute, lormerie, peil, haberdassherie, esquireux, . . . et des autres choses qe l'em acument par fee, vi. d.:' thus Englished by Riley: 'the fixed charge upon wool of Spain, wadmaler, mercery, canvas, . . . felt, lymere, pile, haberdassherie, squirrel-skins, . . . and upon other articles that pay custom at a fixed rate, is six pence.' β. The word is probably of Teutonic origin; but its history is not known. Der. *haberdasher-y*.

HABERGEON, a piece of armour to defend the neck and breast. (F.—OHG.) ME. *habergeon*, Chaucer, C. T. 76; *hauerberion*, Wyclif, 1 Kings, xvii. 5.—OF. *hauhergeon*, *hauberjon*, a small hauberk (Suppl. to Godefroy); dimin. of OF. *haubere*; see **Hauberk**.

HABITAMENT, dress, attire. (F.—L.) 'The whiche funnysshynge his people with all habylmentys of warre;' Fabian's Chron., Charles VII. (of France); ed. Ellis, p. 553.—F. *habillement*, 'apparel, clothing;' Cot. Formed with suffix *-ment* from *habiller*, 'to clothe, dress, apparel;' Cot. β. The verb *habiller* signified orig. 'to get ready,' from the F. *habile*, able, ready; which is from the *L. habilis*, manageable, fit. See **Able**. Der. from the same source, *dis-habille*, q.v.

HABIT, practice, custom, dress. (F.—L.) ME. *habit*, *abit*; the latter spelling being common. Spelt *habit*, P. Plowman, B. prol. 3; *abit*, id. C. prol. 3; Ancien Kivle, p. 12, l. 8.—OF. *habit*, 'a garment, raiment, . . . also, an habit, a fashion settled, a use or custom gotten;' Cot.—*L. habitum*, acc. of *habitus*, condition, habit, dress, attire.—*L. habitus*, held in a certain condition, pp. of *habere*, to have, hold, keep. See Brugmann, i. § 638. Der. *habit*, verb; pp. *habited*, i.e. dressed, Wint. Tale, iv. 4. 557; *habit-u-al*, from MF. *habitual* (mod. F. *habituel*), explained 'habitual' by Cotgrave, and from Late *L. habitu-ūlis*,

formed with suffix *-ūlis* from *habitu*, for *habitus*, habit; *habit-u-al-ly*, *habitu-ate*, from *L. habituatus*, pp. of *habitare*, to bring into a certain habit or condition. Also, from the same source, *habit-ude*, q.v., *habitable*, q.v., *habit-at*, q.v., *habit-ation*, q.v., *habit-il-ment*, q.v. From the *L. habere* are also numerous derivatives, as *ex-hibit*, *in-hibit*, *in-habit*, *pro-hibit*; *ab-ile*, *ab-ili-ty*, *dis-hab-ile*; *debt*; *proben*; *binance*, *malady*.

HABITABLE, that can be dwelt in. (F.—L.) In Milton, P. L. viii. 157; earlier, in Gower, C. A. iii. 104; bk. vii. 586.—F. *habitable*, 'inhabitable;' Cot.—*L. habitabilis*, habitable; formed with suffix *-ibilis* from *habitare*, to dwell, frequentative form of *L. habere*, to have (supine *habit-um*). See **Habit**. Der. *habitabl-y*, *habitable-ness*, *inhabitable*.

HABITANT, an inhabitant. (F.—L.) In Milton, P. L. viii. 99; x. 588. Spelt *habitant* in Palsgrave.—F. *habitant*, 'an inhabitant;' Cot.; pres. part. of F. *habiter*, to dwell.—*L. habitare*, to dwell (above). Der. *in-habitant*.

HABITAT, the natural abode of an animal or plant. (L.) A word coined for use in works on natural history. It means 'it dwells (there).—*L. habitat*, 3 pers. s. pres. of *habitare*, to dwell.

HABITATION, a dwelling. (F.—L.) In Shak. Mids. Nt. Dr. v. 17. ME. *habitation*, Chaucer, C. T. 2928 (A 2926).—F. *habitation*, 'a habitation;' Cot.—*L. habitationem*, acc. of *habitiatio*, a dwelling.—*L. habitare*, to dwell. See **Habitable**.

HABITUDE, usual manner, quality. (F.—L.) In Shak. Complaint, 114.—F. *habitude*, 'custom, use;' Cot.—*L. habitudo*, condition; formed with suffix *-udo* from *habit*, pp. stem of *habere*, to have.

HACIENDA, a farm, estate, farmhouse. (Span.—L.) Since 1760; chiefly with relation to former Spanish colonies.—Span. *hacienda*, an estate, orig. employment; OSpan. *facienda*.—*L. facienda*, neut. pl. things to be done; from the gerundive of *facere*, to do. See **Fact**.

HACK (1), to cut, chop, mangle. (E.) ME. *hakken*. 'To hakke and hewe;' Chaucer, C. T. 2867 (A 2865). 'Hacked of his heaved'—hacks off his head; Ancien Kivle, p. 298. AS. *hackian*, to cut; in comp. *to-haccian*, of which the pt. t. *to-haccode* occurs in St. Veronica, ed. Goodwin, p. 36, l. 22.—Du. *hakken*, to hew, chop; Dan. *hakke*, to hack, hoe; Swed. *kacka*, to chop; G. *hacken*, to chop, cleave. Teut. type, **hakkon*, or **hakkjan*. Mr. Oliphant calls attention to ONorlunb. *hackaule*, troublesome, in Early Eng. Psalter, Surtees Soc., Ps. xxviii. 13. Hence, perhaps, our 'hacking cough.'

HACK (2), a hackney. See **Hackney**.

HACKBUT, an arquebus, an old kind of musket. (F.—O. Low G.) In Hollinshed, IIist. Scotland, an. 1583; *hackbuter*, a man armed with a hackbut, id. an. 1544. Rich. says that 'the 33 Hen. VIII. c. 6, regulates the length in stock and gun of the *hackbut* or *demiquogue*, and sets forth who may keep and use them.' Also spelt *hackbut*, less correctly.—MF. *haquebute*, 'an haquebute, or arquebuse, a caliver;' Cot. β. A less correct form of *hackbush*, formerly *hakebuse*, as in Naval Accounts of Hen. VII (1485), p. 50; see **Arquebus**. A mere corruption of Low G. *hakebuisse*, Du. *hakbus* (*haeckbuse* in Hexham), an arquebus; due, apparently, to some confusion with OF. *bute*, to thrust.

HACKERY, a bullock-cart. (Hindi—Skt.?) Anglo-Indian. See Suppl. to Yule, who suggests Hindi *chakra*, a wheel, a cart; from Skt. *chakra*, a wheel. Forbes gives Hindi *chakkā*, a kind of carriage, car.

HACKLE (1), **HATCHEL**, an instrument for dressing flax or hemp. (E.) Also spelt **Heckle**, q.v.

HACKLE (2), long shining feathers on a cock's neck; or a fly for angling, dressed with such feathers. (E.) It appears to be the same word as the above; see N. E. D.

HACKNEY, **HACK**, a horse let out for hire. (E.) ME. *hakney*, Chaucer, C. T. 16027 (G 559); P. Plowman, B. v. 318. Late *L. hackneus*, as early as 1292; 'pro *hackneio* ferente nocturnam et res alias;' Expenses of John of Brabant; in The Camden Miscellany, vol. ii. p. 2. Cf. AF. *un hakenei*, Stat. Realm, i. 288 (1340); *sur hakenei*, P. Langtoft's Chron. ii. 250 (1307). *Hackneus* means 'belonging to Hackney,' spelt *hakeneia* in 1199, Rotuli Curie Regis, ed. Palgrave, i. 216; ME. *hakney* (Middlesex); Inquis. p. Mortem (1285). See Supplement. Der. *hackney-ed*.

HADDOCK, a sea-fish. (E.) ME. *haddoke*. 'His morus, a haddock;' Wright's Vocab. i. 222, col. 2. Spelt *haddock*, Prompt. Parv.; and in Liber Albus, p. 376. Of unknown origin; the Gael. *adag*, a haddock, is a borrowed word from English; similarly, the OF. *hadot*, 'a salt haddock' (Cotgrave), is plainly a less original form. The suffix *-ock* is perhaps diminutive, as in *hill-ock*. The Irish name is *codog*.

HADES, the abode of the dead. (Gk.) Spelt *Ades*, Milton, P. L. ii. 964.—Gk. *Αἴδης*, *ᾗδης* (Attic), *Αἰδώς* (Homeric), the nether world. 'Usually derived from a, privative, and *hēō*, to see [as though it meant 'the unseen']; but the aspirate in Attic makes this very

doubtful; Liddell and Scott. See Homer, II. i. 3. And see the account in Frellwitz.

HADJI, HAJJI, one who has performed the pilgrimage to Mecca. (Arab.) First in 1612. = Arab. *hājī*, 'a Christian who has performed the pilgrimage to Jerusalem, or a Muhammadan [who has performed] that to Mecca;' Rich. Dict., p. 549. Orig. the latter.

HEMATITE, HEMORRHAGE; see Hematite, Hemorrhage.

HAFT, a handle. (E.) ME. *haft*, *heft*. 'Los in the *haft*' = loose in the handle; Polit. Songs, ed. Wright, p. 339. Spelt *haft*, Wyclif, Deut. xix. 5; *heft*, Prompt. Parv. AS. *haft*, a handle; Grein, ii. 20. + Du. *heft*, *hecht*; Icel. *hefti* (pron. *hefti*); G. *heft*, a handle, hilt, portion of a book. β. The orig. sense is 'that which is seized, or caught up;' cf. the pp. seen in Icel. *haftr*, one who is taken, a prisoner, and Goth. *hafsts*, joined together; with which compare L. *captus*, taken. γ. All from the verb seen in AS. *hebban*, L. *capere*. See **Heave**.

HAG, an ugly old woman. (E.) ME. *hagge*; P. Plowman, B. v. 191. The pl. *haggens* is in the Ancru Riwle, p. 216. The AS. form is fuller, viz. *hagstis*, *hagstesse*, used to translate L. *pythonissa*, a prophetic or witch; Wright's Vocab. I. 60, col. 1. In the same column, we also find: 'Tisiphone, walcyræn; Parca, hagetesse;' on which Mr. Wright remarks: 'The Anglo-Saxon of these words would appear to be transposed. *Hagetesse* means properly a fury, or in its modern representative, a *hag*, and would apply simply to Tisiphone, while *walcyræn* was the name of the three fates of the A. S. mythology.' + G. *hexe*, a witch; OHG. *hizissa*, apparently short for *hagazissa*, also *hagazussa*. β. The suffix *-esse*, OHG. *-zissa*, contains a feminine ending; the base is possibly (as has been suggested) the AS. *haga* ('G. *hag*'), a hedge, bush; it being supposed that witches were seen in bushes by night. See **Hedge**, and **Haggard**. Schade refers the AS. *-esse* to *teswian*, to harm, from *tesu*, *tesu*, harm; thus *-esse* = 'harmer'. Der. *hag-gard* (2), q.v.; and even *haggard* (1) is from the same base.

HAGGARD (1), wild, said of a hawk. (F.-G.) Orig. the name of a wild, untamed hawk. 'As *hagard* hauke;' Spenser, F. Q. I. 11. 19. 'For *haggard* hawks mislike an empty hand;' Gascoigne's Flowers, Memorials, John Vaughan's Theme, I. 26. = OF. *hagard*, 'hagard, wild, strange, froward . . . Faucon *hagard*, a hagard, a falcon that preyed for herself long before she was taken;' Cot. β. The orig. sense is 'living in a hedge,' hence, wild. Formed with suffix *-ard* (of G. origin, G. *-hart*), from MHG. *hag* (OHG. *hur*), a hedge; see **Hedge**, **Haw**. See Hatzfeld.

HAGGARD (2), lean, hollow-eyed, meagre. (F.-G.) 'With *haggard* eyes they stare;' Dryden, tr. of Virgil, Georg. iv. 370. Altered sometimes to *haggad*, as if 'hag-like.' 'The ghostly prudes with *haggad* face;' Gray, A Long Story, 4th stanza from end. Wedgwood cites from Lestrang's Fables: 'A *haggad* carrion of a wolf and a jolly sort of dog with good flesh upon 's back fell into company.' A peculiar use of the word above; 'wild,' hence 'gaunt.' See Hatzfeld.

HAGGIS, a dish commonly made in a sheep's maw, of the minced lungs, heart, and liver of the same animal. (Scand.) with AF. suffix. ME. *hagus*, *hageys*, *hakkys*, Prompt. Parv. Also spelt *haggus*, *haggus*, *hakrys*; see notes to Prompt. Parv., and to the Catholicus Anglicus, p. 169; also the account in Jamieson. The AF. form is *hagiz*; see Wright's Vocab. I. 172, l. 6: 'Estre le *hagiz* du pocenet,' to take the haggis out of the pot. Formed, with AF. suffix *-iz*, *-eis*, from the verb *hag*, to cut, found also in the E. frequentative *haggle*; see **Haggle** (1); cf. Norm. dial. *haguer*, to cut up (Moisy). Cf. also Du. *haksel*, minced meat, and Low G. *haks un pluks*, a kind of hash or mince. ¶ The Gael. *taigais*, a haggis, is merely borrowed from English.

HAGGLE (1), to cut awkwardly, mangle. (Scand.) 'York, all *haggled* over;' Hen. V. iv. 6. 11. A frequentative of Lowland Sc. *hag*, to cut, to hew. = Icel. *haggun*, to hew, from a base **haggon* (Norw. § 72, note 8); Swed. dial. *hagga*, to hew (Kietz); allied to E. *hew*; see **Hew**.

HAGGLE (2), to be slow in making a bargain. (Scand.) Cotgrave explains OF. *harceler* by 'to vex, harry, . . . also, to *haggle*, hucke, hedge, or pautler long in the buying of a commodity.' He similarly explains *baguigner* by 'to chaffer, . . . dodge, *haggle*, brabble, in the making of a bargain.' It is plain that *haggle* is a weakened form of the same word. β. It seems probable that *haggle* is ultimately the same as the word above. Similarly we have Du. *hakkelen*, to mangle, to stammer; explained by Sewel as 'to hackle, mangle, fault;' also Du. *hakkeleren*, to wrangle, cavil; both derivatives of Du. *hakken*, to hack. Der. *haggl-er*; and see **Higgle**.

HAGIOGRAPHA, holy writings. (Gk.) A name given to the last of the three Jewish divisions of the Old Testament, contain-

ing Ps., Prov., Job, Dan., Ez., Nehem., Ruth, Esther, Chron., Cant., Lam., and Eccles. = Gk. *ἀγιογρᾶφα* (*βιβλία*), books written by inspiration. = Gk. *ἀγιο-*, for *ἀγος*, devoted to the gods, sacred, holy; and *γράφειν*, to write. β. *ἀγος* is allied to Skt. *yaj*, to worship. For *γράφειν*, see **Graphio**. Der. *hagiograph-y* (in Minshew), *hagiograph-er*; cf. *hagio-logy*, sacred literature.

HA-HA, HAW-HAW, a snuk fence. (F.) 'Leap each *ha-ha* of truth and common sense;' Mason, Ep. to Sir W. Chambers, l. 14. = F. *kaha*, an obstacle that interrupts one suddenly; called *ha! ha!* because it laughs at the man's surprise who meets it. = F. *ha!* interjection of laughter. ¶ With the pron. *haw-haw* compare E. *spaw* for *spa*. 'Just by the *haw-haw*;' Murphy, Three Weeks after Marriage, A. i. sc. 1 (1776).

HAIL (1), frozen rain. (E.) ME. *hæzel*, Layamon, 11975; spelt *hæwel* in the later text. Later *hayl* (by loss of *z* or *w*), Chaucer, Good Women, Cleop. 76. AS. *hagl*, *hagol*; Grein. + Icel. *hagl*; Du., Dan., Swed. *hugel*; G. *hagel*. Teut. types **hag(a)loz*, m., **hag(a)lou*, n. Allied to Gk. *ἀέτης*, a round pebble; so that *hail-stone* is tautological. Der. *hail*, verb, ME. *hailen*, I prompt. Parv.; also *hail-stone*, ME. *hail-stone*, Wyclif, Wisdom, v. 23 (later text).

HAIL (2), to greet, call to, address. (Scand.) ME. *heilen*. 'Heilyn, or greilyn, *saluto*;' Prompt. Parv. Spelt *heylæn* (for *heglen*), Ormulum, 2814. A verb formed from Icel. *heill*, sb., prosperity, good luck; a sb. formed from Icel. *heill*, adj., hale, sound. This sb. was particularly used in greeting, as in *far heill*, farewell! β. The usual Icel. verb is *heilsa*, to say hail to one, to greet one, whence ME. *hailen*, to greet. In F. Plowman, B. v. 101, we have: 'I *hailse* hym hendelic, as I his frende were' = I greet him readily, as if I were his friend; and, in this very passage, the Bodley MS. reads: 'I *haille* him;' Cf. Swed. *häls*, hale, Dan. *heil*, hale, whole. See **Hale** (1), and **Whole**.

HAIL! (3), an exclamation of greeting. (Scand.) 'All *hail*, great master! I grave sir, *hail*, I come!' Temp. I. 2. 189. 'Hail be pwe, mary' = Lat. *ave Maria*; Myr's Instructions for Parish Priests, ed. Peacock, l. 422. = Icel. *heill*, hale, whole, adj., *heill*, good luck, sb. See **Hail** (2). β. Similar is the use of AS. *was hail*, lit. be whole, may you be in good health; but the AS. *hail* produced the E. *whole*, and the Northern E. *hale*. See **Wassail**.

HAIR, a filament growing from the skin of an animal. (E.; but influenced by F.) ME. *herr*, *her*, Chaucer, C. T. 591 (A 589); Ancru Riwle, p. 424. AS. *hær*, *hær*, Grein, ii. 24. + Du. *haar*; Icel. *hár*; Dan. *haar*; Swed. *hår*; G. *haar*, OHG. *hār*. Teut. type **hærom*, n. β. But this would have given a mod. E. *form* *her* or *here*; cf. *heares* in Spenser, F. Q. iv. 8. 4. The form now in use is due to the influence of ME. *heire*, *heyre*, a hair shirt; P. Plowman, B. v. 66; from OF. *haire*, a hair shirt; and this OF. form is from OHG. *hārra* (< **hār-jā*), hair-cloth, a fem. derivative from OHG. *hār*, hair. γ. The AS. *hær* is further related to Icel. *huldr*, hair (Teut. type **hazdoz*); and to Lith. *kassa*, plaited hair; L. *cirere*, to card wool. Der. *hair-y*, ME. *heer*, Wyclif, Gen. xxvii. 11; *hair-i-ness*; *hair-less*; also *hair-breadth*, *-cloth*, *-fowder*, *-splitting*, *-spring*, *-stroke*, *-trigger*, *-worm*.

HAIRIF, HAYRIF, goose-grass; *Galium Aparine*. (E.) AS. *hege-rife*, goose-grass. = AS. *hege*, a hedge (see **Hay** (2)); and *-rife*, prob. allied to *Rife*, and meaning 'abundant.'

HAKE, a sea-fish of the cod family. (Scand.) 'Hake, fische, *squitta*;' Prompt. Parv. = Norw. *hakefisk* (lit. hook-fish), a fish with hooked under-jaw, esp. of salmon and trout (Aasén); from Norw. *hake*, a hook; see **Hook**. β. Compare AS. *hacod*, glossed by L. *lucius*; Wright's Vocab. I. 55, col. 2; whence Prov. E. *haked*, a large pike (Cambridgeshire); Blount's Gloss, allied to G. *hecht* MHG. *hechel*, OHG. *hachit*, a pike. We may explain AS. *hacod* as furnished with sharp teeth; from Teut. **hak-*, to pierce, as in OHG. *hecken*, MHG. *hecken* (from **hak-jan-*), to pierce, sting; see **Hook**.

HAKIM, a physician, doctor. (Arab.) 'The Doctors are named *hakeems*;' Sir T. Herbert, Trav. (ed. 1638), p. 234. = Arab. *hakim*, wise; also a doctor, physician. = Arab. root *hakama*, he exercised authority; Rich. Dict., p. 577.

HALBERD, HALBERT, a kind of pole-axe; a combination of spear and battle-axe, with a long handle. (F. - MHG.) In Shak. Com. Errors, v. 185; and in Naval Accounts (1497); ed. 1896, p. 99. An AF. *halebarde* occurs in 1372; Antiq. Repertory, ii. 27, col. 2. Ben Jonson has *halberdiers*, Every Man, Act. Wheatley, iii. 5. 14. = OF. *halebarde*, 'an halberd;' Cot. = MHG. *helmbarde*, later *halebarde*, mod. G. *hellebarde*, an axe with which to split a helmet, furnished with a conveniently long handle, derived from MHG. (and G.) *helm*, a helmet; and MHG. (and G.) *barte*, OHG. *barta*, a broad axe. The latter element is derived from G. *bart*, a beard; just as Icel. *skeggja*, an axe, is from *skegg*, a beard; and see **Barb** (1). Cf. Icel. *barða*, a halberd. β. The former element has also been explained as 'long handle'; from MHG. *halm*, a helve, handle; see **Helm** (1); but

this explanation is no longer favoured; see Kluge and Darmesteter. The *haltherd* may have been from the jagged and irregular shape of the iron head. Der. *halberd-ier*, (OF. *halbordier*, 'an halberdier'; Cot.)

HALCYON, a king-fisher; as adj., serene. (L.—Gk.). 'Halcyon days'—calm days, 1 Hen. VI, i. 2, 131. It was supposed that the weather was always calm when the kingfishers were breeding. 'They lay and sit about midwinter, when daies be shortest; and the time whilst they are broody, is called the *halcyon* daies; for during that season, the sea is calme and navigable, especially in the coast of Sicilie.' Holland's Pliny, b. x. c. 32. = L. *halcyon*, commonly *alcyon*, a kingfisher. = Gk. *ἁλκυών*, *ἁλκυών*, a kingfisher. β. The aspirate seems to be wrong, and due to association with Gk. *ἁλς*, sea, combined with *κύων*, 'conceiving'; by popular etymology; but the Gk. name is clearly cognate with L. *alcedo*, the true L. name for the bird.

HALE (1), whole, healthy, sound. (E.). 'For they bene hale enough, I trowe'; Spenser, Sheph. Kal. July, 107. A Northern E. form; spelt *hale* in Cursor Mundi, 24888. It is the Northern form corresponding to AS. *hāl*, whence ME. *hual*, E. *whole*. See **Who's**.

HALE (2), **HAUL**, to drag, draw violently. (F.—OHG.). ME. *halien*, *halen*; whence mod. E. *hale* and a later form *haul*; it appears as *hail* in 1581. Spelt *halie*, P. Plowman, B. viii. 95; *hale*, Chaucer, Parl. of Foulis, 151. = F. *haler*, to pull; which first appears in the 12th cent. (Hatzfeld). = OHG. *halōn*, *halōn* (G. *hale*), to summon, to fetch. + OFries. *halin*, to fetch; OSax. *halin*, to bring, fetch; Du. *halen*, to fetch, draw, pull; Low G. *halen* (whence Dan. *hale*, Swed. *hal*), to pull, haul. Allied to AS. *ge-halan*, to acquire, get; 1. *calāre*, to summon; Gk. *καλῆν*, to summon. See **Calenda**. Der. *haul*, sb., *haul-er*, *haul-age*; also *halyard*, q. v. **HAL** is the older form; we find 'halles bine to gruuile'—haled him to the ground, Layamon, 25888 (later text); *haul* first occurs in the pp. *hauled*, Life of Icket, ed. W. H. Black, l. 1497.

HALF, one of two equal parts of a thing. (E.). ME. *half*; 'half a bushel'; Chaucer, C. T. 4242 (A 4244). OMer. *half*; AS. *healf*, Northumb. *halfs*, Luke, xix. 8; where the later AS. text has *half*. + Du. *half*; Icel. *hálfir*; Swed. *half*; Dan. *halv*; Goth. *halbs*; G. *halb*, OHG. *halp*. β. In close connexion with this adj. we find ME. *half*, AS. *healf* (Gen. xiii. 9), Icel. *hálfa*, Goth. *haltha*, OHG. *halpa*, used with the sense of 'side', or 'part'; and this may have been the orig. sense. It occurs, e.g. in the Goth. version of 2 Cor. iii. 10, where the Gk. ἐν τούτῳ τῷ μέρῳ is translated by *in thizai halbai*. γ. A late example of the sb. is in the phrase *left half*—left side, or left hand, P. Plowman, B. ii. 5. It survives in mod. F. *behalf*; see **Behalf**. Cf. Skt. *kalp-ya* (causal of *kāp*), to arrange, to distribute (Uhlenbeck). Der. *halve*, verb, ME. *haluen* (= *halven*), Wyclif, Ps. liv. 24; *halv-ed*: *half-blood*, *half-breed*, *half-bred*, *half-brother*, *half-sister*, *half-moon*, *half-pay*, *half-way*, *half-witted*, *half-yearly*. Also *half-penny*, in which the *f* (as well as the *l*) has long been lost in pronunciation; spelt *halpny*, P. Plowman, B. vi. 307. Also *be-half*.

HALIBUT, a large flat-fish. (E.). 'Halibut, a fish like a plaice'; Kersey's Diet., ed. 1715. Cotgrave translates OF. *flatelet* by 'a halibut (fish)'. Spelt *halbyut* in Fabyan's Chron., ed. Ellis, p. 587. Compounded of ME. *hali*, holy (see **Holy**), and *butte*, a flounder, plaice, which occurs in Havelok, 759. See **Butt** (4). So called because excellent eating for holidays; the sense being 'holy (i.e. holiday) plaice'. The fish often attains to a large size, and weighs as much as 400 lbs. The cognate languages have similar names for it. + Du. *halibot*; from *heilig*, holy, and *bot*, a plaice. Cf. Swed. *halgfimtra*, from *helig*, holidays, and *fimtra*, a flounder; Dan. *helle-flynder*, from *hellig*, holy, and *flynder*, a flounder.

HALIDOM, a holy relic. (E.) ME. *halidom*, *halidom*. 'That dar y swere on the *halidom*?' Rob. of Brunne, Handlyng Synne, l. 5629. AS. *haligdōm*; 'on þām haligdōme swerian', swear on the halidom, Laws of Æthelred, sec. 3, c. 2; in Thorpe, Anc. Laws, i. 293.—AS. *hālig*, holy; and *-dōm*, suffix, orig. the same as *dōm*, doom. See **Holy** and **Doom**. + Du. *heilgdom*; Icel. *heilgðimr*, Dan. *heilgdom*; G. *heiligtum*. ¶ By my halidom (with *-dam* for *-dom*) was imagined to refer to our Lady (Dame).

HALIMOTE, a court of a lord of a manor, held in a hall. (E.) ME. *halimote*, *halimot*. 'Vel *halimote*?' Laws of Hen. I., in Thorpe, Anc. Laws, i. 517. Lit. 'hall-moot': from ME. *hal*, hall; and AS. *gemōt*, ME. *imot*, a moot, a meeting. See **Hall** and **Moot**. For the form of the word, cf. **Handwork**.

HALL, a large room. (E.) ME. *halle*, Chaucer, C. T. 2523 (A 2521). OMer. *hall*; AS. *heall*, *heal*, Grein, ii. 50; the acc. *healle* occurs in Mark, xiv. 15, where the latest text has *halle*. + Du. *hal*; Icel. *hall*, *höll*; OSwed. *hall*. (The G. *halle* is a borrowed word.) Teut. type **hallā*, f. for **halina*; from **hal*, 2nd grade of **hela-*, to cover, shelter; cf. AS. *helan*, to hide, conceal, cover; just as the L. *cella* is allied to L. *cēlāre*, to conceal, cover; the orig. sense being

'cover,' or place of shelter. See **Cell**. Der. *hall-mark*, *guild-hall*, *hallimote*. **HAL** Quite unconnected with L. *aula*.

HALLELUJAH, the same as **Alleluiah**, q. v.

HALLIARD, the same as **Halyard**, q. v.

HALLOO, HOLLOW, to shout. (F.) ME. *halowen*, to chase with shouts; Chaucer, Book Duch. 379; Rich. Redeles, iii. 228; cf. 'Hallow, schymmannys crye, *Colema*?' Prompt. Parv.—OF. *halloer*, to pursue with shouts (Godefroy). Of imitative origin. Cotgrave has F. *halte*, 'an interj. of cheering or setting on a dog,' whence *halter*, 'to hallow, or incourage dogs with hallowing.'

HALLOW, to sanctify, make holy. (E.) ME. *halpien*, Layamon, 17496; later *halwe*, P. Plowman, B. xv. 557; *halwe*, *hallow*, Wyclif, John, xi. 55. AS. *halgan*, to make holy; from *hālig*, holy. See **Holy**. And see below.

HALLOWMASS, the feast of All Hallows or All Saints. (Hybrid; E. and L.). In Shak. Rich. II, v. i. 80. A familiar abbreviation for All Hallows' Mass = the mass (or feast) of All Saints. In Eng. Gilds, ed. Toulmin Smith, p. 351, we have the expression *alle halowene tyd*—all hallowes' tide; and again, the *tyrne of al halowene* = the time of all hallowes. β. Here *halowes* is the gen. pl. of *hallow*, ME. *halwe*, a saint; just as *halowene* is the ME. gen. pl. of the same word. The pl. *halwes* (= saints) occurs in Chaucer, C. T. 14. γ. The ME. *halwe* = AS. *hālgā*, definite form of the adj. *hālig*, holy; so also the ME. *halowene* = AS. *hālgena*, definite form of the gen. pl. of the same adj. See **Holy**, and see **Mass** (2). 2. Similarly, *halloven en*—all hallowes' even.

HALLUCINATION, wandering of mind. (L.). 'For if vision be abolished, it is called *caecitas*, or blindness; if depraved, and receive its objects erroneously, *hallucination*;' Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. iii. c. 18, § 4. Also in Minshew, ed. 1627. Formed, by analogy with F. *hals*, in *-tion*, from 1. *hallucinatio*, *allucinatio*, or *ālucinatio*, a wandering of the mind.—1. *hallucināri*, *allucināri*, or *ālucināri*, to wander in mind, dream, rave. Cf. Gk. *ἀλῶν*, *ἀλῶν*, to wander in mind; *ἡλῶς*, distraught. Der. *hallucinate*, verb, *hallucinatory*.

HALM, the same as **Haulm**, q. v.

HALO, a luminous ring round the sun or moon. (F.—L.—Gk.) 'This *halo* is made after this manner;' Holland's Plutarch, p. 681 (R.). = F. *halo* (16th c.); Hatzfeld. = L. acc. *halō*, from nom. *halōs*, a halo. = Gk. *ἅλως*, a round threshing-floor, in which the oxen trod out a circular path; a halo.

HALSER (in Minshew), the same as **Hawser**, q. v.

HALT (1), lame. (E.) ME. *halt*, Havelok, 543. OMer. *halt*, AS. *healt*, Northumb. *halt*, Luke, xiv. 21. + Icel. *halt*, *halt*; Swed. *halt*; Goth. *halts*; OHG. *halz*. Teut. type **haltz*. Cf. L. *claudus*, lame. Der. *halt*, verb = ME. *halten*, AS. *healtian* (Ps. xvii. 47); *halt-ing*, *halt-ing-ly*.

HALT (2), as sb., a sudden stop; as a verb, to stop quickly at the word of command. (F.—G.) 'And in their march soon made a *halt*;' Sir W. Davenny, The Dream, st. 19. A military term. Dr. Murray says it first came in as an Ital. term, without initial *h*; and Richardson quotes the form *alt* from Milton, P. L. vi. 532, where mod. editions have *halt*. The *h* is due to F. = F. *halte* (Hatzfeld). Cf. Ital. *alto*; as in *fare alto*, to make a halt, to stop. = G. *halt*, halt! lit. hold! from *halten*, to hold, check, cognate with E. *hold* (1), q. v. The word has passed, from G., into several languages.

HALTER, a rope for leading a horse, a noose. (E.) ME. *halter*, Gower, C. A. ii. 47; bk. iv. 1357. Also *halter* = *halter*, in O. Eng. Hom., ed. Morris, i. 53, l. 18. AS. *healfster* (rare); the dat. on *healfste* = with a halter, occurs as a translation of L. in *camo* in Ps. xxxi. 12 (Camb. MS.), ed. Spelman; also spelt *halfter*; we find 'capistrum, helfter,' Wright's Vocab. i. 84, col. 1; cf. Thorpe's Analecta, p. 28, l. 1. + MDu. *halfter* (Hexham); G. *halfter*, a halter; OHG. *halfta*; O. Low G. *halfta* (Schade). Teut. types **halftz*, **halftz* (Frank). From the base **halb-*, apparently signifying 'to hold'; see **Helve**. Lit. 'something to hold by'; cf. L. *cap-istrum*, a halter, from L. *capere*, to take hold. Der. *halter*, verb.

HALVE, to divide in half. (E.) See **Half**.

HALLYARD, HALLIARD, a rope for hoisting or lowering sails. (E.) Both spellings are in Kersey's Dict., ed. 1715. A form due to popular etymology, as if the ropes were so called because fastened to the yards of the ship from which the sails are suspended, and so *hale* or draw the yards into their places. But the *d* is excrement; from ME. *halier*, lit. 'a haler,' or 'hauler.' 'Oon upyte with a *haliers*;' Riley, Mem. of London, p. 370 (A.D. 1373); *halliers*, Hakluyt, Voy. iii. 847. See **Hale** (2).

HAM, the inner or hind part of the knee; the thigh of an animal. (E.) ME. *hamme*, *hamme*; the pl. is spelt both *hammen* and *hammes*, Ancren Riwle, p. 122. AS. *hamme*; 'poples, hamme'; Wright's Vocab. i. 44, col. 2; 'suffragines, hamme' (pl.); id. + Du. *kam*; Icel. *hām* (gen. *hamar*); OHG. *hamma*, prov. G. *hamme*. β. Connected by

Brugmann (i. § 421) with Gk. *σχιμν*, the lower part of the leg. (But see *Gambol*.) Der. *ham-string*, sb., Shak. Troil. i. c. 154; *ham-string*, verb.

HAMADRYAD, a dryad or wood-nymph. (L.—Gk.) Properly used rather in the pl. *Hamadryades*, whence the sing. *hamadryad* was (incorrectly) formed, by cutting off the suffix *-es*. Chaucer, C. T. 2930 (A 2938), has the corrupt form *hamadrydes*. = L. pl. *hamadryades* (sing. *hamadryas*), wood-nymphs. = Gk. pl. *Ἀμαδρυάδες*, wood-nymphs; the life of each nymph depended on that of the tree to which she was attached. = Gk. *ἄμα*, together with (i.e. coexistent with); and *δρῦς*, a tree. *Ἀμα* is co-radicate with *same*; and *δρῦς* with *tree*. See *Same* and *Tree*.

HAME, one of the two bent sticks round a horse collar. (E.) Usually in the pl. *hames*. ME. *hame*; Catholicon Anglic. (1483). In Wright's Vocab. i. 168, the AF. *estetes* is glossed by *humes*; and *bocles* by *heru-humes*; cf. prov. E. *barham* (E. D. D.). + Du. *kaam*. Cf. MDn. *hamme*, 'a cratch of wood to tie beasts to, or a yoke'; Hexham. Further allied to Skt. *camyā*, the pin of a yoke; Pers. *sim, saym*, 'the neck-yoke of oxen'; Rich. Dict., p. 866. (Horn, § 764; Uhlenbeck.) Cf. *Hem* (1).

HAMLET, a small village. (F.—O. Low G.) ME. *hamlelet*, of three syllables; Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 269; spelt *hamelot*, Harboure, Bruce, iv. 195; *hamillel*, id. ix. 493 (Edinb. MS.); *hamlet*, id. ix. 493 (Camb. MS.). = AF. *hamelot*, Year-books of Edw. I. 1292-3, p. 25; dimin. of OF. *hamel* (whence mod. F. *hameau*). *Hamel* is used by Froissart, ii. 2, 232 (Littre). The suffix *-el* is also dimin.; the base being *ham*. = OFrisc *him*, a home, dwelling; cognate with AS. *him*, whence E. *home*. See *Home*. ¶ The fact that the word is French explains the difference of vowel.

HAMMER, a tool for driving nails. (E.) ME. *hamer*, *hammer*; Chaucer, C. T. 2510 (A 2508); Iavelok, 1877. AS. *hamor*, Grein, i. 11. + Du. *hamer*; Icel. *hamarr*; Dan. *hammer*; Swed. *hammare*; i. *hammer*; OLG. *hamer*. β. Of doubtful origin; Curtius (i. 161) connects it with Church Slavonic *kameti* (Russ. *kamene*), a stone, perhaps orig. 'a stout implement'; Icel. *hamarr* also means 'a rock'. Der. *hammer*, verb, K. John, iv. 1. 67; *hammer-head* (a kind of shark).

HAMMERCLOTH, the cloth which covers a coach-box. Hybrid; Du. and E. 1. The N.E.D. quotes, from Mann and Housell, Exp. (1465), p. 315, 'My mayster boot (bought) . . . xij elles of *hamer-clothe*'. Also, from Archæol. xvi. 91 (Document of the time of Queen Mary), '*Hammer-clothes*, with our arms and badges of our colours . . . apperteneing unto the same wagon.' Of unknown origin. β. But perhaps the form *hammer* is an E. adaptation of the Du. word *kemel* (which was not understood); with the addition of E. *cloth*. Du. *kemel* (1) heaven, (2) a tester of a bed, roof of a coach, canopy, lais, baldachin (Calisch). 'Den *kemel* van een koutse, the seating of a coach'; Hexham; explained by Sewel as 'the tester of a coach'. = f. also MDn. *kemelen*, 'to hide, cover, adorn'; Hexham. Also W'flem. *kemelwagen*, a triumphal car (De Bo). γ. Cognate with Swed., Dan., and G. *himmel*, heaven, a canopy, tester. See *kemel* in Frauck.

HAMMOCK, a piece of strong netting slung to form a hanging bed. (West Indian.) 'Those beds which they call *hamacs*, or Brasill beds'; Hakluyt's Voyages, iii. 641. 'Cotton for the making of *hamacs*, which are Indian beds'; Raleigh, Discovery of Guiana, xl. 1596, p. 32 (Tudd). 'Beds or *hamacks*'; Sir T. Herbert, Travels, x. 6 (id.). Columbus, in the Narrative of his First Voyage, says: 'a great many Indians came to-day for the purpose of bartering their cotton, and *hamacs*, or nets, in which they sleep' (Webster). Cf. *hamac*, *hamaca*, a hammock. Of West Indian origin; prob. Caribbean. 'den *hamacca*', ed. Arber, p. 192; *hamaca*, p. 230. ¶ Ingeniously corrupted in Dutch to *hangmat*, i.e. a hanging mat; but the older Du. form was *hammak* (Sewel).

HAMPER (1), to impede, hinder, harass. (E.) ME. *hamperen*, *isampren*; the pp. is *hampered* and *hampred*, Will. of Palerne, 441, 604. 'For, I trow, he can *hampre* thee'; Rom. of the Rose, 6426. A difficult word; but it seems to be a nasalised form allied to Low G. *sapern*, Efrics. *hapren*, to stop short. Cf. Alsace *hapern*, *hampren*, to hesitate, proceed with difficulty; *hampert*, 'it goes hard' (E. Martin). Low G. *hampern*, occasional form of *happern*, *happeln*, to be stuck ast (Berghaus); Du. *haperen*, to stop, stagnate, flag, fail; *de machine hapert*, the machine flags, is hampered; *er hapert iets aan*, there is a hitch; Pomeran. *happern*, *happern*, to meet with difficulties; Swed. dial. *happin*, to stammer; *happe*, to back a horse; Dan. *happe*, to tutter. Cf. *Hopple*. Der. *hamper*, a fetter (rare).

HAMPER (2), a kind of basket. (F.—G.) 'An *hamper* of gold'; Fabryen's Chron., an. 1431-2; ed. Ellis, p. 607. 'An *hamper* of gold'; Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 20. 'Cophinus, *hamper*'; Voc. 59. 10. A shortened form of *Hanaper*, q.v. 'Clerk of the *Hamper* or *hanaper* (Clericus *hanaperii*) is an officer in Chancery (Anno 2 Edw. v. c. 1) otherwise called *Warden of the Hamper* in the same statute';

Blount's Law Lexicon. —OF. *hanapier*; Low L. *hanapierum*, a large vessel for keeping cups in. —OF. *hanap* (Low L. *hanapus*), a drinking-cup. —OFranchish *hanap* (Du. *naf*); OHG. *hanap* (MHG. *napp*), a drinking-cup. + AS. *hanap*, as a gloss to L. *clatus* (*cyathus*); Wright's Vocab. i. 24, col. 2. Doublet, *hanaper*.

HAMSTER, a species of rodent, allied to the rat. (G.) 'The skins of *hamsters*'; Topsell, Four-footed Beasts, ed. 1658, p. 413. = G. *hamster*, 'German marmot'; Flügel.

HANAPER, the old form of *Hamper* (2). Cf. '*hanspers*, or *hamper*, canistrum'; Prompt. Parv., p. 246. 'The *Hanaper* officer in the Court of Chancery derives his name from the *hanaperium*, a large basket in which writs were deposited'; &c.; Way's note.

HAND, the part of the body used for seizing and holding. (E.) ME. *hand*, *hond*, Chaucer, C. T. 843 (A 841). AS. *hand*, *hond*; Grein, ii. 11. + Du. *hand*; Icel. *hönd*, *hand*; Dan. *haand*; Swed. *hand*; Goth. *handus*; G. *hand*; OHG. *hant*. Teut. type **hantus*, fem. Root uncertain. Some connect it with Goth. *hantian*, to seize, a strong verb (pt. t. *hant*, pp. *hantans*), only found in the compounds *frakinthan*, to take captive, *winthan*, to take captive. Der. *hand*, verb, Temp. i. 1. 25; *hand-er*; *hand-harrow*, *hand-bill*, *hand-book* (imitated from G. *handbuch*, see Treuch, Eng. Past and Present); *hand-breadth*, Exod. xxv. 25; *hand-cart*; *hand-fil* (Wyclif has *handfullis*, pl., Gen. xxxvii. 7); *hand-gallop*; *hand-glass*, *hand-grenade*, *hand-kerchief* (see *Kerchief*), *hand-less*, *hand-maid* (16th. xvi. 1), *hand-maiden* (Lanke, i. 48), *hand-spike*, *hand-staves* (Ezek. xxxix. 9), *hand-weapon* (Numl. xxxv. 18), *hand-writing*. And see *hand-cuff*, *hand-i-cap*, *hand-i-craft*, *hand-i-work*, *hand-le*, *hand-sel*, *hand-some*, *hand-y*.

HANDCUFF, a manacle, shackle for the hand. (E.) In Todd's Johnson, without a reference; rare in books. The more usual word (in former times) was *hand-fetter*, used by Cotgrave to translate OF. *manette*, *manicle*, and *manotte*. From *hand* and *cuff*. ¶ Too late to be an adaptation of ME. and AS. *handcops*, a handcuff. We find '*manica*, bond-cops' in a vocabulary of the 12th century; Wright's Vocab. i. 95, col. 2.

HANDICAP, a race for horses of all ages. (E.) In a *handicap*, horses carry different weights according to their ages, &c., with a view to equalising their chances. The word was formerly the name of a game. 'To the Miter Tavern in Woodstrete . . . Here some of us fell to *handycap*, a sport that I never knew before'; Pepys' Diary, Sept. 18, 1660. Orig. the same as the *Nrwe Feire*, described in P. Plowman, B. v. 327; which shows that it was a custom to barter articles, and to settle by arbitration which of the articles was more valuable, and how much (by way of 'amends') was to be given to the holder of the inferior one. From this settlement of 'amends' arose the system known as *handicapping*. The etymology is from *hand* f. *cap* (= hand in cap); from the mode of drawing lots. See the N.E.D. and my Notes on P. Plowman; also N. and Q., June 23, 1855.

HANDICRAFT, manual occupation, by way of trade. (E.) Cotgrave translates OF. *mestier* by 'a trade, occupation, mystery, *handicraft*'. A corruption of *handicraft*; the insertion of *i* being due to an imitation of the form of *handiwork*, in which *i* is a real part of the word. AS. *handicraft*, a trade; Canons under K. Edgar, sect. xi; in Thorpe's Ancient Laws, ii. 246. See *Hand* and *Craft*. Der. *handicrafts-man*.

HANDIWORK, HANDYWORK, work done by the hands. (E.) ME. *handiwerk*, *handiwerk*; spelt *hondiwerk*, O. Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, i. 129, l. 20. AS. *handgeweorc*, Deut. iv. 28. = AS. *hand*, hand; and *geweorc*, a collective form of *weorc*, work. See *Hand* and *Work*. ¶ The prefix *ge-* in AS. is extremely common, and makes no appreciable difference in the sense of a word. In later E., it is constantly rendered by *i-* or *y-*, as in *y-cleft*, from AS. *ge-cleofed*.

HANDLE, to treat, manage. (E.) ME. *handlen*, Chaucer, C. T. 8252 (E 376). AS. *handlian*, Gen. xxvii. 12. Formed with suffix *-l* and causal *-ian* from AS. *hand*, *hand-fil* Du. *handelen*, to handle, trade; Icel. *höndla*; Dan. *handle*, to treat, use, trade; Swed. *handla*, G. *handeln*, to trade. All similarly formed. See *Hand*. Allied to *handle*, sb., lit. a thing by which to manage a tool; the dat. pl. *handlen* occurs early, in St. Juliana, ed. Cockayne and Brock, p. 59; from AS. *handle*, a handle, Corpus Gloss. 1904. Cf. Dan. *handel*, a handle.

HANDSEL, HANSEL, a first instalment or earnest of a bargain. (Scand.) 1. In making bargains, it was formerly usual to pay a small part of the price at once, to conclude the bargain and as an earnest of the rest. The lit. sense of the word is 'delivery into the hand' or 'hand-gift'. The word often means a gift or bribe, a new-year's gift, an earnest-penny, the first money received in a morning, &c. See *Hansel* in Halliwell. ME. *hansel*, P. Plowman, C. vii. 375; B. v. 326; *hansell*, Rich. Redeles, iv. 91. 2. Another sense of the word was 'a giving of hands,' a shaking of hands by

way of concluding a bargain; see *handsal* in Icel. Diet. Cf. AS. *handsalen*, a delivery into the hand; cited by Lye from a Glossary (Cot. 136); see Voc. 449. 29. [The AS. word is rare, and the word is rather to be considered as Scand.] = Icel. *handsal*, a law term, the transaction of a bargain by joining hands; 'hand-shaking was with the men of old the sign of a transaction, and is still used among farmers and the like, so that to shake hands is the same as to conclude a bargain' (Vigfusson); derived from Icel. *hand*, hand, and *sal*, a sale, bargain. Cf. Dan. *handsel*, a handsel, earnest; Swed. *handsöl*. Der. *handsel* or *hansel*, verb, used in Warner's Albion's England, h. xii. c. 75. l. 7; spelt *hanselle*, Cath. Angl. (1483).

HANDSOME, comely, orig. dexterous. (E.) Formerly it signified able, adroit, dexterous; see Trench. Select Glossary: Shaks. has it in the mod. sense. ME. *handsom*. 'Handsom, or esy to hond werke, esy to han hand werke, *manualis*.' Prompt. Parv. = AS. *hand*, hand; and suffix *-sum*, as in *wynsum*, winsome, joyous; but the whole word *handsom* does not appear. †Du. *handzaam*, tractable, serviceable. β. The suffix *-sum* is a weaker grade of Du. *-zaam*, G. *-sam* (in *lang-sam*); see *-some*, suffix. Der. *handsome-ly*; *handsomeness*; Troll. ii. l. 16; spelt *hansom-nesse* in Palsgrave.

HANDY (1), dexterous, expert. (E.) 'With handy care,' Dryden, Baucis and Philemon, l. 61. From *hand* and *-y*. 'Some-what different from ME. *hendil*, which occurs in King Horn, ed. Lumby, 1336. 'Theonone bode 3c his *hendil* children'—then ye are his dutiful children; Ancien Riwe, p. 186; from AS. *hendig*, appearing in the comp. *hist-hendig*, having skillful hands (Grein); which is composed of AS. *hist*, skill, and *hendig*, an adj. regularly formed from the sb. *hand* by the addition of the suffix *-ig* and the consequent vowel change from *a* to *e*. See *Hand*. †Du. *handig*, handy, expert; cf. Dan. *hendig*, usually *behendig*, expert, dexterous; Swed. *händig*, dexterous; Goth. *handugis*, clever, wise. Cf. G. *behnd*, agile, dexterous; and see *Handy* (2).

HANDY (2), convenient, near. (E.) Also from *hand* and *-y*. 'Very handy and convenient,' T. Fuller, Pisgah Sight, l. 400 (N.E.D.). 'Altho' though he lives no *handy*, He never now drops in to sup.' Hood's Own, i. 44. 'Different in form from ME. *hende*. 'Nade his help *hende* ben'—had not help been near him; William of Palerne, 2512. AS. *gehende*, near; 'sumor is *gehende*—summer is nigh at hand; Luke, xxi. 30; 'he was *gehende* þam seipe'—he was nigh unto the ship, John, vi. 19. [The prefix *ge-* could always be dropped, and is nearly lost in mod. English.] The AS. *gehende* is an adv. and prep., formed from *hand* by suffixed *-e* (for *-jo-*) and vowel-change. See *Handy* (1).

HANDYWORK, the same as *Handiwork*, q.v.

HANG, to suspend; to be suspended. (E.) Here two E. verbs and the ON. *hengja* have been mixed together. See the full account in the N. E. D. A. Trans. and weak verb, pt. t. and pp. *hanged*. 'Born to be *hanged*.' Temp. i. 1. 35. But the pt. t. is generally turned into *hung*, as in 'hung their eyelids down,' l. 11. Hen. IV. iii. 2. 81. ME. *hangen*, *hangen*; also *hangen*, *hungen*. 'Hanged hym after'—he hanged himself afterwards; P. Plowman, B. i. 68; pp. *hanged*, id. B. prol. 176. AS. *hangian*, *hangian*, but with intransitive sense, Grein, ii. 14; the pt. t. *hangula* occurs in Beowulf, ed. Grein, 2085. Cf. Icel. *hengja*, to hang up (weak verb). G. *hängen* (weak verb). Teut. type **hangjan-*. B. ME. *hangen*, pt. t. *heng* (sometimes *hing*), pp. *hungen*. 'And theon *heng* a broche of gold ful schene,' Chaucer, C. T. 160. 'By ounces *henge* his lokkes that he hadde,' id. 679. The ME. infin. *hangen* is conformed to the causal and Icel. forms, the AS. infin. being always contracted. AS. *hān*, to hang, but transitive in sense (contr. from *hānan* or *hanghan*); pt. t. *hēng*, pp. *hungen*; Grein, ii. 95. Cf. Icel. *hanga*, to hang, intr.; pt. t. *hēkk*, pp. *hangun*; Goth. *hahan*, pt. t. *hahān* (formed by reduplication), pp. *hahāns*; G. *hängen*, pt. t. *hēng*, *hing*, pp. *gehungen*. Allied to L. *hucurari*, to hesitate, delay, and Skt. *cuṣk*, to hesitate, be in uncertainty, doubt, fear. Brugmann, i. § 420. 'The Du. *hangen*, Dan. *hange*, Swed. *hänga*, are forms used with both trans. and intrans. senses. Der. *hang-er*, (1) one who hangs, (2) a suspended sword, orig. part of a sword-belt whence the sword was suspended, Hamlet, v. 2. 157; *hang-er-on*, *hang-ing*; *hang-ings*, Tam. Shrew. ii. 351; *hang-man*, Meas. iv. 2. 18; *hang-dog*, Pope, Donne Versified, Sat. iv. 267.

HANGNAIL, for *angnail*, a form of *Agnail*, q.v.

HANK, a skein or coil of thread or yarn. (Scand.) Cotgrave translates OF. *bobine* by 'a skeane or hank of gold or silver thread.' 'An *hank*.' Catholicism Angl. (1483). Cf. prov. E. *hank*, a skein, a loop to fasten a gate, a handle (Halliwell). The rare ME. verb *hanken*, to fetter, occurs in Cursor Mundi, 16044.—Icel. *kank*, the hasp or clasp of a chest; *hink*, a hank, coil; Dan. *kank*, a handle, ear of a vessel; Swed. *kank*, a string, tie-band. Also Low G. *kank*, a handle (Lübbers); G. *hinkel*, a handle, ring, ear, hook. β. The orig. sense seems to be 'a loop,' or 'hasp,' or 'hook,' and the sb.

is a nasalised form allied to Icel. *kaki*, a hook, G. *kaken*, a hook, AS. *haca*, a fastening of a door. See *Hatch* (1), *Hook*.

HANKER, to long importunately. (E.) Not in current use. 'And felt such bowel-hankering' To see an empire, all of kings'! Butler, Hudibras, pt. iii. c. 2. l. 239. Cf. prov. E. *hank*, to hanker after (North); Halliwell. This verb is a frequentative allied to prov. E. *hake*, to wander about, loiter, hanker after; also to tease; further allied to prov. E. *hake*, a hook, and to *hank* (above). And see *hanker* in the E. D. D. †MDu. *auckereu* (surely for *hankereu*), 'to long or desire much after anything'; Hexham. Cf. WFlam. *hankeren*, with the same sense as mod. Du. *hankeren*, to hanker after, formerly *houkeren* (= *hankeren*); see Sewcl. 'Perhaps it has often been associated with the verb to hang.'

HANSEATIC, pertaining to the Hanse Towns in Germany. (F.—OHG.) 'The chief cities of the *Hans*;' Hakluyt, Voy. l. 155. The *Hanse* towns were so called because associated in a league. = OF. *hanse*, 'the hanse; a company, society, or corporation, league, chant; a' Cot.—OHG. *hansa*, mod. G. *hansa*, an association, league (Flügel). †Goth. *hansa*, a band of men, Mk. xv. 16; Luke, vi. 17. †AS. *hās* [for **hans*], a band of men; Beowulf, 924. The Finnish *kansa*, people, was borrowed from Teutonic. 'The league began about A.D. 1140 (Haydon).

HANSEL, the same as *Handsel*, q.v.

HANSON, a kind of cab. (E.) Modern. An abbreviation for 'Hanson's patent safety cab.' From the name of the inventor (1834). *Hanson* is prob. a variant of *Hanson* (son of Hans); see *Barley's* Surnames.

HAP, fortune, chance, accident. (Scand.) ME. *hap*, *happ*; P. Plowman, B. xli. 108; Layamon, 816, 3857.—Icel. *happ*, hap, chance, good luck. Cf. AS. *gæhap*, pt. t. *gæhapp*; Ælfric's Colloquy in Voc. 92. 8; also AS. *mægenhap*, full of strength, *midhæp*, full of courage, Grein, ii. 219, 259. 'The W. *hap*, luck, hap, chance, must be borrowed from here; but the Old Irish *hob*, Irish *hob*, victory, triumph, is cognate. Der. *happ-y*, orig. luck, Prick of Conscience, 1334; *happ-ly*, *happ-iness*; *hap-less*, Gascogne, Fruits of War, st. 108; *hap-less-ly*; *hap-ly*, Shak. Two Gent. i. 1. 32 (*happily* in the same sense, Men. iv. 2. 98); *hap-hazard*, Holland, tr. of l. ivy, p. 578 (K.); *happen*, verb, q.v.; *mis-hap*, *per-haps*.

HAPPEN, to befall. (Scand.) ME. *happenen*; Gower has *happeth*—it happens; C. A. iii. 62; bk. vi. 185. 'xrif me þe lyffe *happene*'—if life be granted me; Morte Arthure, ed. Brock, 1269. β. The form *happen* is an extension of the commoner form *happ* (mod. E. *hap*); 'In any cas that mighte falle or *happe*,' Chaucer, C. T. 587 (A 585). The latter verb is formed directly from the sb. *hap* above. 'With the ending *-enen* compare Goth. verbs in *-nan*.

HARAKIRI, a form of suicide. (Japan.) Also known as 'happy dispatch;' 'but lit. suicide by disembowment.—Jap. *hara*, belly; *kiri*, to cut (N. E. D.).

HARANGUE, popular address. (F.—OHG.) In Milton, P. L. xi. 663. ME. *arung*, Katis Raving, l. 244.—MF. *harangue*, 'an oration, . . . set speech, long tale;' Cot. Cf. Span. *aranga*, Ital. *aranga*, *arringa*, an harangue. β. The Ital. *arringa* signifies a speech made from an *arango*, which Florio explains by 'a pulpit'; *arringa* also meant an *arango*, lists, place of declamation. The more lit. sense is a speech made in the midst of a *ring* of people.—OHG. *kring* (mod. G. *ring*), a ring, a ring of people, an arena, circus, lists; cognate with E. *ring*. See *Ring*. 'The vowel *a* (for *i*) reappears in the sb. rank; see *Rank*, *Range*. The prefix *har-* in *har-* and *a-* in Span. and Ital. are due to the OHG. *har-*, now dropped. Der. *harangue*, verb, Butler, Hudibras, pt. iii. c. 2. l. 438.

HARASS, to torment, vex, plague. (F.—OHG.) Also spelt *harras*. 'To harass and weary the English;' Bacon, Life of Hen. VII. ed. Lumby, p. 61 (spelt *harrasse* in K.).—MF. *harrasser*, 'to tire, or toile out, . . . vex, disquiet;' Cot. β. OF. of disputed origin; but it seems best to suppose it to be an extension of OF. *harer*; *harer* *un chien*, to hound a dog at, or set a dog on a beast'; Cot.—OHG. *haren*, to cry out; allied to Goth. *hazjan*, to praise. Der. *haras*, sb., Milton, Samson, 237; *harasser*.

HARBINGER, a forerunner. (F.—OHG.) In Shak. Macb. i. 4. 45. See Trench. Select Glossary. The *n* stands for *r*, and the older form is ME. *herbergeour*, one who provided lodgings for a host or army of people. This sense is retained in Bacon, who says, 'There was a *harbinger* who had lodged a gentleman in a very ill room.' Apophthegms, no. 54 (or 63). 'The fame anon thrugh Rome town is born.' By *herbergeour*, that werten him before.' Chaucer, C. T. 5417 (B 995). In the title of the legend of St. Julian, in Bodley MS. 1596, fol. 4v, he is called 'St. Julian the gode herberowr,' i.e. the good harbourer. *Herbergeour* is formed (by help of the suffix *-our*, L.—*ānren*, denoting the agent) from the OF. *herberger*, 'to harbour, lodge, or dwell in a house;' Cot. (and see Godfrey).—OF. *herberge*, 'a

house, harbour, lodging; cf. Cot.; mod. F. *auberge*. — MHG. *herberge*, OHG. *herberga*, a lodging, harbour; see further under **Harbour**.

HARBOUR, a lodging, shelter, place of refuge. (Scand.) ME. *harberwe*, Chaucer, C. T. 767 (A 765); whence mod. E. *harbour* by change of *-erwe* to *-our*, and the use of *or* to represent the later sound of *er*. The *w* stands for an older *j*, and this again for *g*; the spelling *herberge* is in Layamon, 28878. — Icel. *herberg*, a harbour, inn, lodging, lit. a 'host-shelter'; derived from Icel. *heri*, an army, and *berg*, and grade of *bjarga*, to save, help, defend. Cf. MSwed. *herberge*, an inn; derived from *her*, an army, and *berga*, to defend (Ihre). — OHG. *herberga*, a camp, lodging; from OHG. *heri* (G. *heer*), an army, and *bergan*, to shelter; whence come mod. F. *auberge*, Ital. *albergo*, an inn, and mod. E. *harbinger*, q. v. *β*. For the former element, see **Harry**. For the latter element, cf. Goth. *hairgan*, AS. *beorgan*, to preserve; and see **Bury**. ¶ It is usual to cite AS. *herberga* as the original of *harbour*; but it is hardly native; though the word may have been borrowed very early. Der. *harbour*, verb, ME. *herberwen*, P. Ploverman, B. xvii. 73, from Icel. *herberga*, to shelter, *harberwa*, a verb formed from the sb. *herberg*; also *harbour-er*; *harbour-age*, K. John, ii. 234; *harbour-less*; *harbour-master*; also *harbinger*, q. v.

HARD, firm, solid, severe. (E.) ME. *hard*, Chaucer, C. T. 229 (and common). AS. *heard*, John, vi. 60; (OFries. *hard*, + Du. *hard*; Dan. *hård*; Swed. *hård*; Icel. *hárðr*; Goth. *hardus*; G. *hart*. Teut. type **hardiz*; allied to Gk. *hárís*, strong; cf. *κρῆνός*, *κρῆνός*, valiant, stout. See Brugmann, i. § 792. Der. *hard-ly*, *hard-ness* = AS. *hardnes*, Mark, x. 5; *hard-en* = ME. *hardene*, Ormulum, 1574, 18219, which is an extension of the commoner MF. *harden*, of which the pp. *ghardet* occurs in Chaucer, C. T. 10559 (F. 245); *hard-en-ed*; *hard-ship*, ME. *hardschipe*, Aucrén Riwe, p. 6, l. 9; *hard-ware*, *hard-featured*, *hard-fisted*, *hard-handled*, *hard-headed*, *hard-hearted*, *hard-mouthed*, *hard-visaged*; also *hard-y*, q. v.

HARDOCK, HORDOCK, prob. the corn-bluebottle; *Centaurea cyaneus*. (E.) *Hardokes*, pl., King Lear, iv. 4. 4 (1623); the quartos have *hordokes*. The same as *haudoks*, used in Fitzherbert's Husbandry to mean the corn-bluebottle; see Glossary, and Pref. p. xxx. Mr. Wright (note to K. Lear) shows that *hardhake* meant the *Centaurea nigra*. Both plants were called, indifferently, *knobweed*, *knawweed*, and *loggerhead*. Named from the hardness of the head of the *Centaurea nigra*, also called *knawweed*, *iron-weed*, *iron-head*, &c. See Plant-names, ed. Britten and Hoadland. ¶ No kind of dock is suitable for a wreath, or grows among corns.

HARDS, fibres of flax. (E.) ME. *herdes*. 'Itempen herdes', Chaucer, Rom. Rose, 1233. AS. *herdun*, pl. 'Stuppa, heordan'; Corp. Gloss. 1008. + MDu. *herde*, *herde* (Kilian); later *hede* (Hexham); OFries. *hede*. Teut. type **hizdōn*; cf. Meed. ¶ Not allied to *hard*. Der. *hard-en*, adj.

HARDY, stout, strong, brave. (F.—OHG.) ME. *hardi*, *hardy*, P. Ploverman, B. xix. 285; the comp. *hardiere* is in Layamon, 4348, later text. — OF. *hardi*, 'hardy, daring, stout, bold'; Cot. *Hardi* was orig. the pp. of OF. *hardir*, of which the compound *enhardir* is explained by Cotgrave to mean 'to hearten, embolden'. — OHG. *hartan* (MHG. *herien*), to harden, make strong. — OHG. *harti* (G. *hart*), hard; cognate with AS. *heard*, hard. See **Hard**. Der. *hard-ly*, *hardi-ness*, P. Ploverman, B. xix. 31; *hardi-head*, Spenser, F. Q. i. 4. 38; *hardi-hood*, Milton, Comus, 650. ¶ *Hardi-ly*, *hardi-ness*, *hardi-head*, *hardi-hood* are all hybrid compounds, with E. suffixes; showing how completely the word was naturalised.

HARE, the name of an animal. (E.) ME. *hare*, Chaucer, C. T. 13626 (B 1886). AS. *hara*, as a gloss to L. *lepus*, Ælfric's Gloss., in Voc. 119. 11. + Dn. *haas*; Dan. and Swed. *hare*; Icel. *hári* (formerly *here*); G. *hase*; OHG. *haso*. Teut. types **hazon-*, **hason-*, m. 1dg. type **has-on*; cf. OPRuss. *sasnis* (for **hasnis*), V. *wein-ach*, f. (Rhys); and Skt. *gāṇa*, orig. *gāsa*, a hare. See Stokes-Fick, p. 74; Brugmann, i. § 826. Uhlenbeck connects Skt. *gāṇas* with AS. *hasu*, gray. Der. *hare-brained*, 1 Hen. IV. v. 2. 19; *hare-lip*, K. Lear, iii. 4. 123; *hare-lipped*; *hare-ier*, q. v.; *hare-bell*, q. v.

HAREBELL, the name of a flower. (E.) In Cymb. iv. 2. 222. The word does not appear among AS. names of plants; but we find ME. *hare-belle*, Voc. 713. 9. Certainly compounded of *hare* and *bell*; but, owing to the absence of reason for the appellation, it has been supposed to be a corruption of *hair-bell*, with reference to the slenderness of the stalk of the true 'hair-bell', the *Campanula rotundifolia*. The apparent absence of reason for the name is, however, rather in favour of the etymology from *hare* than otherwise, as will be seen by consulting the fanciful AS. names of plants given in Cockayne's Leechdoms, vol. iii. To name plants from animals was the old custom; hence *hare's beard*, *hare's ear*, *hare's foot*, *hare's lettuce*, *hare's palaces*, *hare's tail*, *hare-thistle*, all given in Dr. Prior's Popular Names of British Plants; to which add AS. *haran-hyge* (hare's foot trefoil), *haran-spedel* (now called viper's bugloss), *haran-wyrt* (hare's wort), from Cockayne's Leechdoms. The spelling *hair-bell* savours of

modern science, but certainly not of the principles of English etymology. ¶ A similar modern error (invented in 1851, by Fox Talbot) is to derive *fox-glove* from *fox's glove* (with the silly interpretation of *fox's* as being 'the good folks' or *faires*), in face of the evidence that the AS. name was *foxes glifa* = the glove of the fox.

HAREM, the set of apartments reserved for females in large Eastern houses. (Arab.) Not in Todd's Johnson. Spelt *haram* in Sir T. Herbert's Travels, ed. 1634, p. 62 (N. E. D.); and in Moore's Lalla Rookh; 'And the light of his haram was young Nourmahal.' Also in Byron, Bride of Abydos, c. i. st. 14. — Arab. *haram*, women's apartments; lit. 'sacred'; Palmer's Pers. Dict. col. 197. — Arab. root *harama*, he prohibited; the *haram* is the place which men are prohibited from entering; Rich. Dict., p. 563.

HARICOT, (1) a stew of mutton, (2) a kidney bean. (F.) *Haricot*, in cookery, a particular way of dressing mutton-cutlets; also, a kind of French beans; 'Kersey's Dict., ed. 1715. — F. *haricot*, 'mutton sod with little turneps, some wine, and toasts of bread crumbled among,' &c.; Cotgrave (who gives two other methods of preparing it, showing that it was sometimes served with 'chopped herbs'). *β*. See Littre, who discusses it; it is found that the sense of 'bean' is later, whilst the sense of 'minced mutton with herbs' is old. Perhaps the bean was so named from its use in the dish called *haricot*, or from their being cut up; cf. Du. *snijboon*, French bean, from *snijden*, to cut. *γ*. Of unknown origin, but presumably Teutonic. Hatzfeld quotes *felwes de haricot*, *haricot beas* (1642), *hericog de mouton*, *haricot* of mutton, 14th c. Perhaps connected with OF. *haligoter*, *harigoter*, to cut in pieces; *haligote*, *harigote*, a piece, a rag (Godefroy).

HARE! listen! (E.) ME. *herke*, Coventry Mysteries, 55 (Stratmaun). The imp. mood of ME. *herken*; 'And herke why,' Chaucer, C. T. 9187 (F. 1323). Cf. *herken*, inf., O. E. Hom. i. 31, l. 6. OFries. *herkia*, *harkia*. Closely allied to ME. *herken*, to hearken. See **Hearken**.

HARLEQUIN, the leading character in a pantomime. (F.—Ital.) 'The joy of a king for a victory must not be like that of a *harlequin* upon a letter from his mistress'; Dryden (in Todd's Johnson; no reference). He also has: 'Those nauseous *harlequins*'; Epil. to Man of Mode, l. 3. — F. *arlequin*, a *harlequin*; spelt *harlequin* in the 16th cent. — Ital. *arlecchino*, a *harlequin*, buffoon, jester. *β*. It seems best to connect it with the OF. *hierlekin* or *helliequin* (13th century) for which Littre gives quotations. This word was used in the phrase *la maison hierlekin* (Low l. *harlequini familia*) which meant a troop of demons that haunted lonely places, called in Middle-English *Hurlewynnes kynne* or *Hurlewynnes myne* = Hurlerwain's kin or troop, mentioned in Richard the Redeles, i. 90, and in the Prologue to the Tale of Beryn, l. 8. The orig. signification of OF. *helliequin* (see Godefroy) seems to have been 'a troop of demons,' sometimes also a demon, a devil. Cf. also Ital. *Alichino*, the name of a demon in Dante, Inf. xxi. 118. The origin of the name is wholly unknown. See note to Rich. Redeles, ed. Skeat, i. 90. ¶ I shall here venture my guess. Perhaps *helliekin* may have been of Teut. origin; thus OHG. *hella cunni*, OFriesic *helle kin* (AS. *helle cyn*, Icel. *heljar kyn*) would mean 'the kindred of hell' or 'the host of hell,' hence a troop of demons. The sense being lost, the OF. *maison* would be added to keep up the idea of 'host,' turning *hierlekin* into (apparently) a personal name of a single demon. The change from *helliekin* to *harlequin*, &c., arose from a popular etymology which connected the word with *Charles Quint* (Charles V.); see the story in Max Müller, Lectures, ii. 581. It may also have been confused with OF. *herle*, *hierle*, tumult.

HARLOT, a wanton woman. (F.—Tent.) Orig. used of either sex indifferently; in fact, more commonly of men in Mid. Eng. It has no very bad sense, and means little more than 'fellow.' 'He was a gentil *harlot* and a kind'; Chaucer, C. T. 649 (A 647). 'A sturdy *harlot* [a stout fellow] wente ay hem behinde'; id. 7336 (D 1753). 'Dauwe dydyke with a dosen *harlotes* of portours and pykeporces and pyldele tolt-drawers' — Davy the ditcher with a dozen fellows who were porters and pick-purses and hairless (?) tooth-drawers; P. Ploverman, C. vii. 369. 'Beggen ase on *harlot*' = beg like a vagabond, Aucrén Riwe, p. 356. Undoubtedly of Romance origin. — OF. *harlot*, *arlot*, explained by Godefroy as 'fripon, coquin, ribaud,' a vagabond; for which Diez gives a reference to the Romance of Tristan, i. 173 (where it is misprinted *berlot* by Michel). *β*. The Prov. *arlot*, a vagabond, occurs in a poem of the 13th century; Bartsch, Chrestomathe Provençale, 207. 20; and Mistral explains Prov. *arlot* by 'pillard, ribaud, goudat qui suivait les armées.' Florio explains Ital. *arlotto* by 'a lack-Latin, a hedge-priest,' and *arlotto* as a *harlot* in the modern E. sense. Dugange explains Late L. *arlotus*, *erlotus*, to mean a glutton. *γ*. Of disputed origin, but presumably Teutonic, viz. from OHG. *heri*, *hari* (G. *heer*), an army, and a suffix *-lot*. This suffix occurs in Du. *labber-lot*, a blackguard, which Franck mentions in connexion with Du. *leuteren*, to loiter, linger, the sense of *lot* being

'loiterer.' The fem. of *lot* occurs in WFlem. *lutte*; De Bo explains *dronke-lutte* as a drunken woman, a slut; and *jenuew-lutte* as a gin-drinking woman. Allied to OHG. *lotar*, MHG. *lotar*, *lotter*, useless, vagabond-like, OIG. *lotar*, a frivolous fellow; cf. prov. *G. lotter-bube*, a vagabond (Fügler); Javarr. *lotter* (Schmeller). Thus *her-lot* meant 'army-loiterer, a camp-follower.' [We find also W. *herlot*, a stripling, lad; but this is merely the E. word borrowed; the Cornish not only borrowed the E. *herlot* unchanged (with the sense of 'rogue'), but also the word *harlutry*, corruption, which is plainly the ME. *karlotrie*, with a suffix (*-rie*) which is extremely common in French. See Williams, Cornish Lexicon, p. 211. Der. *harlut-ry* = ME. *karlotrie*, of which one meaning was 'ribald talk'; see Chaucer, C. T. 563, 3147 (A 561, 3145). The suffix *-ry* is of F. origin, as in *caval-ry*, *bribe-ry*, &c.]

HARM, injury, wrong. (E.) ME. *harm*, P. Plowman, C. xvi. 113; spelt *herm*, Ancræn Kniwe, p. 116. AS. *hearn*, *herm*, grief of mind, also harm, injury; Grein, ii. 60. + Icel. *harmr*, grief; Dan. *harme*, wrath; Swed. *harm*, anger, grief, pity; G. *harm*, grief. Teut. type **harmoz*, m. Cf. Russ. *zharma*, shame. Brugmann, ii. § 72. Der. *harm*, verb, ME. *harmen*, spelt *hearmen* in O. Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, p. 263, l. 7; *harmful*, Wyclif, Prov. i. 22; *harmful-ly*, *harmful-ness*; *harm-less* = ME. *harmles*, Will. of Palerne, 1671; *harm-less-ly*, *harm-less-ness*.

HARMONY, concord, esp. of sounds. (F.—L.—Gk.) ME. *armonie*, Gower, C. A. iii. 90; bk. vii. 165. 'There is a melodye in heven, whiche clerkes clejen *armony*.' Testament of Love, ii. 9. = F. *harmonie*. = L. *harmonia*. = Gk. *ἁρμονία*, a joint, joining, proportion, harmony. = Gk. *ἁρμος*, a fitting, joining. = Gk. *ἁρμωσ*, *ἁρμωσεν* (fut. *ἁρμω*), to fit, join together. = *ἁρμω*, to fit; whence also E. *arm*, *article*, &c. Der. *harmon-i-c*, Milton, P. L. iv. 687; *harmon-i-cs*, *harmon-i-c-al*, *harmon-i-c-al-ly*; *harmon-i-ous*, Temp. iv. 119; *harmon-i-ous-ly*, *harmon-i-ous-ness*; *harmon-i-ess* (Cudworth), *harmon-i-er*, *harmon-i-ist*, *harmon-i-un* (about A.D. 1840).

HARNESS, equipment for a horse. (F.—C.) In old books, it often means body-armour for soldiers; i Kings, x. 11; &c. ME. *harnes*, *harnes*, Chaucer, C. T., A 1613; spelt *herneys*, P. Plowman, B. xv. 215. 'He dide quyke *harnesche* hors' he commanded horses to be quickly harnessed, King Alisander, 4708. = OF. *hurneis*, *hurnis*, armour. Of unknown origin. [The G. *harnisch*, Du. *harnas*, &c., are borrowed from French; so also the Bret. *harnez*, old iron, armour (Thunnesen). Der. *harnes*, verb, = OF. *harneschier*.

HARP, a stringed musical instrument. (E.) ME. *harpe*, Gower, C. A. iii. 301; bk. vii. 704; Layamon, 4898. AS. *hearpe*, Grein, ii. 62; and see *Alfred*, tr. of Boethius, c. xxxv. § 6 (b. iii. met. 12). + Du. *harpe*; Icel. *harpa*; Swed. *harpa*; Dan. *harpe*; G. *harfe*; OIG. *harpha*. Teut. type **harpōn*. f. Root unknown. Der. *harp-er* = AS. *hearpere*, in *Alfred*, as above; *harp*, verb, AS. *hearpian*, id.; also *harpschord*, q. v.

HARPOON, a dart of striking whales. (F.—L.—Gk.) 'Some fish with *harpons*' (late edd. *harpoons*), Dryden, Act of Love, 875. Also spelt *harpon* in J. Davis, Voyages, 1599, p. 137 (Hakluyt Soc.). The dart is also called 'a harpling-iron' in Kersey's Dict. = F. *harpon*, orig. 'a crampiron wherewith masons fasten stones together' (Cotgrave); hence, a grappling-iron (whence also Du. *harpon*). = OF. *harpe*, 'a dog's claw or paw'; Cot.; cf. 'se harper l'un à l'autre, to grapple, grasp, hasp, clasp, embrace, cope, close together, to scuffle or fall together by the ears'; id. [Cf. Span. *arpon*, a harpoon, *arpeo*, a grappling-iron, *arpar*, to tear to pieces, rend, claw. Also Ital. *arpagone*, a harpoon, *arpea*, a cramp-iron, clamp, *arpicare*, to clamber up, *arpino*, a hook, *arpino*, a hinge, pivot, hook, tenter.] β. The OF. *harpe*, claw, is from Late L. *harpe*, a sickle-shaped sword. = Gk. *ἁρπη*, a sickle (Körting, § 4501). Allied to OLat. *sarper*, to prance; Russ. *serp*, 'a sickle.' Der. *harp-er*.

HARPICHOORD, an old harp-shaped instrument of music. (F.—Teut. and Gk.) Also spelt *harpsicon* or *harpsicord*. 'On the *harpsicon* or virginals'; Particella Sacra, ed. 1633, p. 144 (Todd). 'Harpsichord or Harpsicord, a musical instrument'; Kersey. Spelt *harpsichord* in Minshew, ed. 1627. The corrupt forms of the word are not easy to explain; in particular, the letter *s* seems to have been intrusive. = OF. *harpechorde*, 'an arpsichord or harpsichord'; Cot. Compounded of OF. *harpe*, a harp (from a Tonic source); and *chorde*, more commonly *corde*, a string. See **Harp**, **Chord**, and **Cord**. Cf. Ital. *arpicordo* (Florio).

HARPY, a mythological monster, half bird and half woman. (F.—L.—Gk.) In Shaks. Temp. iii. 3. 83. 'Trevisa speaks of 'be *arplies*;' tr. of Higden, ed. 363. = OF. *harpie*, or *harpye*, 'a harpy'; Cot. = L. *harpyia*, chiefly used in pl. *harpyie*, Verg. Aen. iii. 226. = Gk. pl. *ἁρπυιαι*, harpies; lit. 'the spoilers.' = Gk. *ἁρπ*, the base of *ἁρπάζειν*, to seize; allied to L. *raper*, to seize. See **Rapacious**.

HARQUEBUS, the same as **Arquebus**, q. v.

HARRIDAN, a worn-out wanton woman. (F.) In Pope,

Macer, a Character, l. 24. It seems to be a variant of MF. *haridelle*, which Cot. explains by 'a poor tit, or lean ill-favored jade'; i.e. a worn-out horse. Some connect this with MF. *hardelle*, a herd; 'also, a girl, a young maid, lasse,' Cot. Of unknown origin; cf. Körting, § 4548. [It is remarkable that Godefroy has OF. *harrebanne*, a debauched woman.]

HARRIER (1), a hare-hound. (E.) Formerly *harier*, more correctly. So spelt in Minshew, ed. 1627. The word occurs also in Blount, Ancient Teumens, p. 39 (Todd). Formed from *hare*, with suffix *-ier*; cf. *bow-er* from *bow*, *law-er* from *law*.

HARRIER (2), a kind of falcon. (E.) 'A sort of puttock called a *ken-harrier*;' Ray, Collection of Words, pref. p. 3 (E. D. S.). Named from its *harrying* or destroying small birds. See **Harpy**.

HARROW, a frame of wood, fitted with spikes, used for breaking the soil. (E.) ME. *harwe*, P. Plowman, B. xix. 268; spelt *haru*, *harow*, *harwe*, Cursor Mundi, 12388. NFries. *harwe*. Not found in AS. + Icel. *herfi*, a harrow; Dan. *harv*, a harrow; *harve*, to harrow; Swed. *harf*, a harrow; *harfva*, to harrow. Apparently allied to MDan. *harge*, Du. *hark*, Swed. *karka*, G. *hark*, a rake. [The F. *herce*, a harrow, is a different word; see **Hearse**. Der. *harrow*, verb, ME. *harwen*, P. Plowman, C. vi. 19.]

HARRY, to ravage, plunder, lay waste. (E.) Also written *harrow*, but this is chiefly confined to the phrase 'the *harrowing* of Hell,' i.e. the despoiling of hell by Christ. ME. *herzien*, later *herien*, *herwen*, *harwen*. 'By him that *harwed* helle'; Chaucer, C. T. 3512. 'He that *heried* helle'; Will. of Palerne, 3725. AS. *hergian*, to lay waste, (Grein, ii. 38. Lit. to 'over-run with an army'; cognate with Icel. *herja*, Dan. *hærga*, OHG. *harjūn*, to ravage. Teut. type **harjjan*, to harry; from **harjaz*, an army, which appears in AS. *here*, an army, a word particularly used in the sense of 'destroying host'; Grein, ii. 35. β. The AS. *here* is cognate with Icel. *herr*, Dan. *her*, Swed. *här*, G. *heer*, and Goth. *harjis*, a host, army. Allied to OPruss. *karjis*, an army (Uhlenbeck); OSlav. *kara*, strife; Lithuan. *karas*, war, army. Der. *harrier* (2).

HARSE, rough, bitter, severe. (Scand.) MF. *harsk*, rough to the touch, Morte Arthur, ed. Broek, 1084. 'Harske, or harske, as sundry frutys,' Prompt. Parv. = Dan. *harsk*, rancid; Swed. *harsk*, rank, rancid, rusty; MSwed. *harsk* (Ihre). + G. *harsch*, harsh, rough. β. Cf. Lithuan. *kartus*, harsh, bitter (of taste); see **Hard**. Der. *harsch-ly*, *harsch-ness*.

HART, a stag, male deer. (E.) ME. *hert*, Chaucer, C. T. 11503 (F 1191); spelt *heort*, Layamon, 26762. AS. *heort*, *heort*, Grein, ii. 69; also *herut*. + Du. *hert*; Icel. *hertir*; Dan. *hert*; Swed. *här*; G. *hirsch*, OIG. *hirsz*. Teut. stem **herut-*, i.e. 'horned.' Allied to L. *ceruus*, a hart, W. *caru*, a hart, stag, horned animal; OSlav. *kraua*, Russ. *korova*, a cow; cf. Gk. *κεῖρας* (for **kepafo*), horned; from the base which appears in the Gk. *κέρας*, a horn, and is related to F. *horn*. The orig. sense is 'horned animal.' See further under **Horn**. See Stokes-Fick, p. 79. Der. *harts-horn*, so called because the horns of the hart abound with ammonia; *harts-tongue*.

HARVEST, the ingathering of crops, the produce of labour. (E.) Sometimes used in the sense of 'autumn'; see Wyclif, Jude, 12; Shaks. Temp. iv. 116. ME. *heruest* (with *v* for *u*), P. Plowman, B. vi. 292, 301. AS. *harfest*, autumn, (Grein, ii. 24) the orig. sense being 'crop.' + Du. *herfst*, autumn; Icel. *haust*, autumn (contracted form); Dan. *host*, harvest, crop (contr. form); Swed. *höst*, autumn (contr. form); G. *herbst*, autumn, harvest; MHG. *harvest*, OHG. *herpist*. β. All with a suffix *-is-taz* (= *-us-taz*) from Teut. base *harb-*, allied to the base *kapn-* of the cognate Gk. *καπνός*, fruit. = *Q*SLERP, to shear; as in L. *carp-ere*, to pluck, gather, Lith. *kerp-u*, I shear. Brugmann, i. § 631. Cf. Gk. *καίρειν*, to shear; and see **Shear**. Der. *harvest*, verb; *harvest-er*; *harvest-home*, 1 Hen. IV. i. 3. 35; *harvest-moon*, Cor. i. 3. 39; *harvest-tine*, *harvest-time*.

HASEL, the name of a tree; see **Hazel**. **HASH**, a dish of meat cut into small slices. (F.—G.) 'Hash, cold meat cut into slices and heated again with spice, &c.' Kersey, ed. 1715. An abbreviation of an older form *hache* or *hachee*, in Cotgrave. = OF. *hachis*, 'a hachey, or hachie'; a sliced gallinaufrey or minced meat; Cot. = OF. *hacher*, 'to hack, shred, slice'; id. = OF. and F. *hache*, an ax. = OHG. **happja*, whence OIG. *heppa*, MHG. *hepe*, a bill, a sickle. See **Hatchet**. Der. *hash*, vb., perhaps directly from F. *hacher*; and see *hatch* (3).

HASHISH, **HASHEESH**, an intoxicating drink. (Arab.) See **Assassin**.

HASLETS, **HARSLETS**, **HASTELETS**, the inwards of a pig, &c., for roasting. (F.—L.) ME. *hastelets*, *haslettes*; Gwaine and the Grene Knt., l. 1612. = OF. *hastelet*, meat roasted on a spit. = (OF. *haste*, a spit. = L. *hasta*, a spear, a spit; see **Hastate**.

HASP, a clasp. (E.) ME. *haspe*, Chaucer, C. T. 3470. 'Hespe of a dore, *presulum*.' Prompt. Parv. [Haspe stands for *haspe*, by the same change as in *clasp* from ME. *clapsen*, *aspen* from AS. *aps*.] AS.

haspe, as a gloss to *sera* (a bolt, bar), in Voc. 326. 36. + Icel. *haspa*; Dan. *haspe*, a hasp, reel; Swed. *haspe*, a hasp; G. *haspe*, a hasp; *haspel*, a staple, reel, windlass; cf. Du. *haspel*, a windlass, reel. β . All from a Teut. type **hap-sin-*, f. Cf. Low G. *happen*, *happen*, to snatch, clutch; F. *happer*, to lay hold of; NFries. *happe*, to snatch at. The scuse of *hasp* is 'a catch.'

HAUSSOCK, a stuffed mat for kneeling on in church. (E.) *Hassock*, a straw-cushion used to kneel upon; Kersey, ed. 1715. Also in Phillips, New World of Words, 1706, in the same sense; see Trench, Select Glossary. So called from the coarse grass of which it was made; ME. *hasok*. 'Hasok, ulphus'; Prompt. Parv.; see Way's Note, showing the word to be in use A.D. 1147; whilst in 1465 there is mention of 'segges, soddes, et *hassockes*' = sedges, sods, and *hassocks*. Forby explains Norfolk *hassock* as 'coarse grass, which grows in rank tufts on boggy ground.' AS. *hasuue*, a tump or clump of coarse grass or sedge; in Kemble, Cod. Dipl. iii. 223. α Distinct from *W. hess*, pl. sedges.

HASTE, shaped like the head of a spear. (L.) Modern, and botanical. = L. *hastatus*, spear-like; formed from *hasta*, a spear, which is co-radicate with E. *gad*. See **GAD** (1).

HASTE, HASTEN, to go speedily; **HASTE**, speed. (F. - Teut.) The form *hastu* appears to be nothing more than an extended form of the verb *to haste*; the pt. t. and pp. *hastened* (or *hastened*) do not occur in early authors; one of the earliest examples is that of the pp. *hastened* in Spenser, Shep. Kal. May. 152. Strictly speaking, the form *haste* (pt. t. *hasted*) is much to be preferred, and is commoner than *hasten* both in Shak. and in the A. V. of the Bible. ME. *hasten* (pt. t. *hasted*), where the *h* is merely the sign of the infinitive mood, and was readily dropped. Thus Gower has: 'Cupide . . . Syh [saw] Phebus *hasten* him so sore, And for he sholde him *haste* more, . . . A dart throughout his herte he caste'; C. A. i. 336; bk. iii. 1697. 'To *hasten* hem'; Chaucer, C. T. 8854; (E. 978). 'But *hasteth* yow' = make haste, id. 17383 (E. 72). 'He *hasteth* wel that wysly can abyde; and in wicked *haste* is no profit'; id., Six-text, B. 2244. β . It is hard to say whether the vb. or sb. first came into use in English; both occur in the Cursor Mundi, 5198, 26737; where we also find the phr. *in hast* = in haste, 13402. Neither is found in AS. = OF. *haste* (F. *hâte*), sb. = WGer. **hau(f)-*, violence; as seen in OFries. *hæst* (Richtofen, s. v. *hast*), AS. *hæst*, violence, fury. Cf. AS. *hæste*, violent, vehement, OIlg. *heisti*, violent; also Goth. *haifis*, I, strife; Icel. *heipt* (= *heift*), war. α Du. *haast*, G. *hast*, Swed. *hast*, haste, are all borrowed from French. Der. *hast*, y, Will. of Palerne, 475; *hast*-ly, *hast*-iness. β We also find ME. *hastif*, hasty, Allit. Poes. ed. Morris, iii. 520; this is from OF. *hastif*, adj. formed from the OF. *haste* (mod. F. *hâte*), haste, which was borrowed from the Teutonic (as above).

HAT, a covering for the head. (L.) ME. *hat*, Chaucer, C. T. 472; 1390 (A. 470, 1388). AS. *hat*; 'Galerus, vel pileus, *fellen hat*'; Voc. 118. 14; 'Calamanea, *hat*'; id. 153. 22. + Icel. *hatt*, a hood, later *hatt*; Swed. *hatt*; Dan. *hat*. Tent. type **hattuz*, m. If it is related to *hood*, this form stands for an earlier type **haduz*. Der. *hatt*-er, *hat-band* (Minshew).

HATCH (1), a hall-door, wicket. (E.) A word presenting some difficulty. 'Leap the *hatch*'; King Lear, iii. 6. 76. It is the same as North of E. *heck*, an enclosure of open-work, of slender bars of wood, a lay-rack; a *heck-door* is a door only partly pannelled, the rest being latticed (Halliwell); cf. Lowland Sc. *heck* or *heck*, a rack for cattle, a frame for cheeses (Jamieson). It seems to have been specially used of anything made with parallel bars of wood. Palgrave has: '*Hatche* of a door, *heg*.' In a 15th-cent. vocabulary we find: 'Illoc ostium, *a hatche*'; Voc. 778. 14. Also: 'Illoc ostium, *hæc*'; id. 608. 4. AS. *haec*, f. (gen. *hæcce*); 'to þære caldan wude hæcce', to the old wood hatch; Thorpe, Diplom. Ævi Saxon. p. 395. + Du. *hac*, a fence, rail, gate, Swed. *hick*, a coop, a rack. Teut. type **hakiu*, f. Prob. named from being lightly fastened with a hook. Cf. AS. *haca*, a fastening of a door; Epinal Gloss. 803. All, probably, from the same source as *hook*; cf. prov. F. *hatch*, to fasten (Halliwell); and see Shak. Per. iv. 2. 37. See **HAKE** and **HOOK**. Der. *hatch*-es, q. v.; also *hatch-way*.

HATCH (2), to produce a brood by incubation. (E.) ME. *hachen*. 'This bird [bird] . . . hopith for to *hache*'; Richard the Redles, Pass. iii. l. 44. The pt. t. *hachte* occurs in The Owl and Nightingale, l. 105. Not found earlier; but prob. E. + Swed. *hacha*, to hatch, to breed; Dan. *hække*, to breed, whence *hækkebuur*, a breeding-cage (lit. a hatch-bower), and *hækkefugl*, a breeder (lit. a hatch-fowl). In German, we have *hecken*, to hatch, MIIG. *hecken*. Origin unknown.

HATCH (3), to shade by minute lines, crossing each other, in drawing and engraving. (F. - G.) *Hatch*, to draw small strokes with a pen; Kersey, ed. 1715. A certain kind of ornamentation on a sword-hilt was called *hatching*, and is spelt *hachyng* in 1389; see

Riley, Memorials of London, p. 513; hence '*hatched* in silver', Shak. Troil. i. 3. 65; 'my sword well *hatcht*'; Beaum. and Fletcher, Bonduca, ii. 2. = F. *hacher*, 'to hatch', . . . also to hatch a hill'; Cot. = F. *hache*, an ax. = OIlg. **happia*, whence OHG. *happa*, a bill, a sickle. See **HAH**. Der. *hatch-ing* (perhaps sometimes confused with *etching*); and see *hatch-et*.

HATCHES, a frame of cross-bars laid over an opening in a ship's deck. (E.) ME. *haches*, Chaucer, Good Women, 648; Will. of Palerne, 2770. Merely the pl. of *Hatch* (1), q. v. Der. *hatch-way*, from the sing. *hatch*.

HATCHET, a small axe. (F. - G.) ME. *hachet*. 'Axe other [or] *hatchet*'; P. Plowman, B. iii. 304. Spelt *hachet*, John de Garlande; in Wright's Vocab. i. 137. = F. *hachette*, 'a hatchet, or small axe'; Cot. Dimin. of F. *hache*, 'an axe'; id.; see **Hatch** (3), and **HAH**.

HATCHMENT, the escutcheon of a deceased person, publicly displayed. (F. - L.) In Shak. Hamlet, iv. 5. 214. Well known to be a corruption of *atchment*, the shortened form of *achievement* (mod. E. *achievement*), the heraldic name for the same thing. Dryden uses *achievement* in the true heraldic sense; Palamon and Arcite, l. 1620; *achievement* is in Ferne (1586); and *hachement* in Hall (1548). See N. E. D. See **ACHIEVE**.

HATE, extreme dislike, detestation; to detest. (E.) A. The sb. is ME. *hate*, Chaucer, C. T. 14506 (B. 3778). AS. *hate*, Grein, ii. 39; the mod. E. sb. takes its vowel from the vb. (AS. *hatan*). + Du. *haat*; Icel. *hatr*; Swed. *hat*; Dan. *had*; Goth. *hatis*; G. *hass*, hate. These forms suggest a Teut. type **hatoz*, neut., gen. **hatoz*; 1dg. type **kodos*, gen. **kodos*; whence a form **hatoz* in W. Germanic. Cf. Gk. *hêvêv*, to vex; W. *enadu*, displeasure. Stokes-Fick, p. 68. B. The verb is AS. *hatan*, OFries. *hata*, OSax. *hanton*, OHG. *hazzin*; allied to Goth. *hatan*, to hate; from the same base as *hat*. Der. *hat-er*; *hate-ful*, Chaucer, C. T. 8608 (E. 732); *hate-ful-ly*, *hate-ful*; also *hat-red*, q. v.; from the same source, *hainous*, q. v.

HATED, extreme dislike. (E.) ME. *hatred*, P. Plowman, B. iii. 140; fuller form *hatreden*, Pricke of Conscience, 3363. Not found in AS.; but the suffix is the AS. suffix *-ræden*, signifying 'law', 'mode', or 'condition', which appears in *fréondræden*, friendship (Gen. xxxv. 4), &c.; see **KINDRED**. And see **Hate**.

HAUBERK, a coat of ringed mail. (F. - OIlg.) Orig. armour for the neck, as the name implies. ME. *hauberk*, Chaucer, C. T. 2433 (A. 2431); *hauberk*, King Alisaunder, 2372. = OF. *haubere*, *halbere* (Burguy) = OIlg. *halsberc*, *halsberge*, a hauberk; = OIlg. *hals* (G. *hals*), the neck, cognate with AS. *heals*, I., *collum*, the neck; and OIlg. *bergan*, to protect, cognate with AS. *beorgan*, to protect, hide. See **Collar** and **Bury**. Der. *haubergeon*, q. v.

HAUGH, a piece of alluvial land beside a river. (E.) Northern; also *hagh*, as in *Greenhagh*. AS. *heath*, a nook, a corner; see N. E. D. α From the dat. case *heale*, *hale*, we have ME. *hale*, a nook; common in place-names as a suffix, and often written *hall*.

HAUGHTY, proud, arrogant. (F. - L.) A. The spelling with *gh* is a mistake, as the word is not E.; it is a corruption of ME. *haulein*, loud, arrogant. 'I peine me to have an *hautein* speech' = I endeavour to speak loudly; Chaucer, C. T. 12264 (C. 330); cf. Rob. of Glouc., l. 1504. 'Myn *hauteyn* lierte' = my proud heart; Will. of Palerne, 472. β . The corruption arose from the use of the adj. with the E. suffix *-ness*, producing a form *hautein-ness*, but generally written *hauteinesse*, and easily misdivided into *hauti-ness* (like *naughtiness*). 'For heo [she, i. e. Cordelia] was best and fairest, and to *hauteinesse* drow lest' [drew least]; Rob. of Glouc. p. 29 (where the best MS. has *hauteinesse*); l. 687. Later forms *hauteyn*, Book of St. Alban's, fol. a. 5, *hauteyn* in *Palgrave*; = OF. *hautein*, also spelt *haultain* by Cotgrave, who explains it by 'hautey, proud, arrogant.' = OF. *haut*, formerly *halt*, high, lofty; with suffix *-ain* = L. *-anus*. = L. *altus*, high; see **Altitude**. Der. *haughti-ly*; *haughti-ness* (for *hautein-ness* = *hautein-ness*, as explained above).

HAUL, to hale, draw; see **Hale** (2). This spelling occurs early. 'I-hauled hi were . . . out of the lond'; Beket, l. 1407.

HAULM, HALM, HAUM, the stem or stalk of grain. (E.) Little used, but an excellent E. word. 'The *haume* is the strawe of the wheat or the rie'; Tussers Husbandry, sect. 57, st. 15 (E. D. S.). 'Halm, or stobyl [stubble], *Stipula*'; Prompt. Parv. Omerc. *halm*; Vesp. Psalter, l's. lxxxii. 14 (lxxxiii. 13); AS. *healm*, in the compound *healm-strew*, lit. *halm*-straw, used to translate L. *stipulam* in Ps. lxxxii. 12, ed. Spelman. + Du. *halm*, stalk, straw; Icel. *halmr*; Dan. and Swed. *halm*. + Russ. *soloma*, straw; L. *culmus*, a stalk; *calamus*, a reed (borrowed from Gk.); Gk. *kalamos*, a reed; *kalâm*, a stalk or straw of corn; W. *calaf*, a stalk. See Brugmann, i. § 72; Stokes-Fick, p. 73. β . From the same root as **Culminate**, q. v.

HAUNCH, the hip, bend of the thigh. (F. - OHG.) ME. *hanche*, Morte Arthur, ed. Brock, 1100; spelt *haunche*, Aucrén Rivle, 280. = F. *hanche*, 'the haunch or hip'; Cot. Cf. Span. and Ital. *anca*, the

haunch; the F. word was also sometimes *spelt anche* (Cotgrave). Of Teut. origin; from Frankish **hankū*, fem., represented by MDu. *hancke*, 'the haunch or the hip', Illexham; whence also O. North F. *hanke*, Norm. dial. *hanque*, hexham (Maisy). Korting, §§ 663, 4479.

HAUNT, to frequent. (F.) ME. *haunten*, *hauten*, to frequent, use, employ. 'That *haunten* folie' = who were ever after folly; Chaucer, C. T. 12398 (C 464). 'We *haunten* none tauerens' = we frequent no taverns; Pierce Plowman's Crele, ed. Skeat, 106. 'Haunted' Man-metric = practised Mohammedanism, Rob. of Brumme, tr. of Langtoft, p. 320. The earliest use of the word is in Hali Meidenhad, ed. Cockayne, p. 25, l. 15. — OF. *hanter*, 'to haunt, frequent, resort unto'; Cot. β. Origin unknown, and much disputed. Suggestions are: (1) Icel. *heimta*, lit. to fetch home, to draw, claim, recover; but neither form nor sense suit: (2) Bret. *hent*, a path: (3) a unsalised form of L. *habitare*, to dwell (Littré): (4) a Late L. form **ambiliare* (not found), to go about, from L. *ambulo*, a going about (Scheler). The last seems to me the most likely; there are many such formations in F. Der. *haunt*, sb.

HAUTBOY, a kind of musical instrument. (F. — L.) [Also called *oboe*, the Ital. name.] In Shak. 2 Hen. IV, iii. 2, 351; where the old edd. have *haeboy*. Spelt *hautboy* (sic) in Ben Jonson, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry, where the L. has *tibia*; Ars Poet. 202. Spelt *hobois*, *hoboy* in Cotgrave. — MF. *hautbois* (or *hautbois*), 'a hobois, or hoboy'; Cot. — OF. *haut*, later *haut*, high, from L. *altus*, high; and F. *bois* < Late L. *boculus*, wood. See **Altitude** and **Bush**. Thus the lit. sense is 'high wood'; the *hautboy* being a wooden instrument of a high tone. Doublet, *oboe*.

HAUT-GOUT, a high flavour. (F. — L.) Spelt *haugou* in Howell's Letters, vol. i. § 5, let. 38. — F. *haut*, high; *gout*, taste. — L. *altus*, high; *gustus*, taste; see **Gust** (2).

HAVE, to possess, hold. (E.) ME. *hauen*, pt. t. *haddre*, pp. *hail* (common). AS. *habban*, pt. t. *hafde*, pp. *gehafd*, 1 Du. *hebbou*, Icel. *hafa*; Swed. *hafva*; Dan. *have*; Goth. *haban*; G. *haben*. Teut. stem **habh-*. Cf. cognate, as some hold, with L. *habere*, to have, the Idg. stem is **habh-*. Streitherg, § 206, p. 307.

HAVEN, an inlet of the sea, harbour, port. (E.) ME. *hauen* (with *n* for *v*), Chaucer, C. T. 409 (A 407); spelt *hauene*, Layamon, 8566. Late AS. *hafene* (acc. *hafenan*), A. S. Chron. an. 1031. — Icel. *hafu*; Dan. *havn*, Swed. *hauu*, 1 Du. *hauen*; G. *hafen*. β. Allied to AS. *haf* (Grein, ii. 19), Icel. and Swed. *haf*; Dan. *hav*, MllG. *hab*, the open sea, main.

HAVERSACK, a soldier's bag for provisions. (F. — G.) Lit. 'ant-bag' or 'ant-sack'. A late importation. It occurs in Sinollett's tr. of Gil Blas, b. ii. c. 8 (K.). — F. *haversac*, a haversack, knapsack (Hamilton). — G. *haversack*, *haversack*, a sack for oats. — G. *haber*, *haber*, oats (cognate with Icel. *hafu*, Du. *haver*, Swed. *hafre*, Dan. *havre*, oats) from MllG. *habere*, OllG. *habaro*, oats; and G. *sack*, cognate with E. *sack*.

HAVILDAR, a sepooy non-commissioned officer, corresponding to a sergeant. (Pers. — Arab.) So in Yule. From Pers. *hauil-dar*, a military officer of inferior rank; Rich. Diet., p. 585. — Arab. *hawāla* (hac), commission, charge; and Pers. *dar*, holding (as in *sur-dar*).

HAVOC, general waste, destruction. (F. — Teut.) 'Cry *havoc*', Shak. Cor. iii. 1. 275; Jul. Cæs. iii. 1. 273; 'cries on *havoc*', Hamlet v. 2. 375. 'Pell-mell, *havoc*, and confusion'; 1 Hen. IV, v. 1. 82. 'They entrid into Ylion and pillyd hit, and after did cry *havoc* upon all the treasures'; Caxton, Troy-book, fol. 175. 'To crye *havoc*' occurs in 1419; Excerpta Historica, p. 322. From the AF. phrase *crier havoc*; Black Book of Admiralty, l. 45. An Eng. adaptation of OF. *havot*, pillage, plunder (Godefroy), used in precisely the same way; esp. in the phrase *crier havoc*, to cry out 'plunder', of which Godefroy gives two examples. It is clearly connected with OF. *have*, a handful (Godefroy), which Cotgrave explains by 'a gripe, or handfull, also a booty, or prey'; from the OF. verb *haver*, 'to hooke, or to grapple with a hook'; Cot. Cf. *haver*, 'a little hooke'; Cot.; *havey*, the same (Godefroy). W. de Biblesworth explains *havet* by 'a flesh-hook'; Wright, Vocab. i. 172. Apparently from the Teut. base **haf-* seen in Goth. *hafjan*, to heave, lift up; see **Heave** and **Haft**. 'To cry *havoc*' was to give the signal for seizing upon the spoil. Notes on E. Etym., p. 128. Der. *havoc*, verb (rare). Hen. V, i. 2. 173, where a cat is said to 'tear and *havoc* more than she can eat'.

HAW, a hedge; a berry of the haw-thorn. (E.) The sense of 'inclosure' or 'hedge' is the orig. one. In the sense of 'berry', the word is really a short form for *haw-berry* or *hawthorn-berry*; still it is of early use in this transferred sense. ME. *hawe*. Chaucer uses *hawe*, lit. a haw-berry, to signify anything of no value, C. T. 6241 (C 659); but he also has it in the orig. sense. 'And eke ther was a polkat in his *hawe*' = there was a polcat in his yard; C. T. 12789 (C 855). AS. *haga*, an enclosure, yard, house, Grein, ii. 5; whence the usual change to later *hage*, *haz*, *hawe*, by rule. 1 Icel. *hagi*,

a hedged field, a pasture; Swed. *hage*, an enclosed pasture-ground; Dan. *have* [for *hage*], a garden; Du. *haag*, a hedge; whence 's Gravenhage', i.e. the count's garden, the place called by us the *llague*. Teut. type **hagom*, m. Allied to G. *hag*, a fence, hedge; and further, to W. *cae*, an enclosure. See **Quay**. Stokes-Fick, p. 66. Der. *haw-fish*; *haw-thorn* = AS. *hagþorn*, which occurs as a gloss to *alba spina*, Vesp. 139. 23; ONorthumb. *hagþorn*, Matt. vii. 16. Also *hedge*, q. v.

HAWK (1), a bird of prey. (E.) ME. *hawk*, Chaucer, C. T. 4132, 5997 (A 4134, D 415). Earlier *hauek* (= *hawk*), Layamon, 3258. AS. *hafoc*, more commonly *heafoc*, Grein, ii. 42. 1 Du. *hawe*; Icel. *hawk*; Swed. *hök*; Dan. *høg*; G. *habicht*, OHG. *haphn*. β. All probably from the Teut. base **hab*, to seize, hold; see **Heave**, and cf. L. *capere*. Cf. Low L. *capus*, a falcon, from L. *capere*; and L. *accipiter*, a hawk. Der. *hawk*, verb, ME. *hauken*, Chaucer, C. T. 7957 (E 81); *hawek*, q. v.

HAWK (2), to carry about for sale. (O. Low G.) Not in early use. Rich. quotes from Swift, A Friendly Apology, the line: 'To hear his praises *hawk'd* about.' The verb is a mere development from the sb. *hawker*, which is an older word. See **Hawker**.

HAWK (3), to force up phlegm from the throat, to clear the throat. (E.) 'Without *hawking* or spitting'; As You Like It, v. 3. 12. Apparently an imitative word; cf. W. *hucki*, to throw up phlegm; *hock*, the throwing up of phlegm; Dan. *hark*, *harska*, to hawk. And (perhaps) Norw. *hauka*, to shout, call out (Aasen); F. *hoquet*, hiccough.

HAWKER, one who carries about goods for sale, a pedlar. (O. Low G.) Minshew tells us that the word was in use in the reign of Hen. VIII; it is much older, in E., than the verb to *hawk*. 'Hawkers', be certain deceitful fellows, that goe from place to place buying and selling brasse, pewter, and other merchandise, that ought to be vttered in open market. . . You finde the word An. 25 Hen. VIII, cap. 6, and An. 33 eiusdem, cap. 4; Minshew. 'Those people which go up and down the streets crying newbooks and selling them by retail, are also called *Hawkers*;' Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674. [The earliest trace of a similar word is in P. Plowman, B. v. 227, where the trade of the pedlar is denoted by *hokkerie*, spelt also *hukkerie* and *hukrie*; where the base of the word is the same as that of the word *huckster*.] β. A word introduced from abroad; cf. Low G. *höker*, a retail-dealer, Du. *houker*; MDu. *houkeren*, to sell by retail, to huckster; *houkelaar*, a huckster, retailer (Scwcl). We find also Dan. *höker*, a chandler, huckster, *hökeri*, a hawker's trade, *hökre*, to hawk; Swed. *hökeri*, higgling, *hökare*, a chandler, cheese monger. Also G. *höcker*, a retailer of goods. See further under **Huckster**.

HAWSE, HAWSE-HOLE. (Scand.) 'Hawse', two large round holes in a ship, under the head or beak, through which the cables pass, when the ship lies at anchor; Phillips, ed. 1706. Cf. 'I was forced to cut cable in the hawse'; Eng. Garner, vii. 83 (ab. 1606). So called because made in the 'neck' or bow of the ship. — Icel. *hál*, *hals*, the neck; also (as a sea-term) part of the bow of a ship or boat. Cf. Du. *hals*, neck; *halsblok*, a hawse-block; Dan. and Swed. *hals*, neck, also a tack (as a sea-term). Also AS. *heals*, G. *hals*, Goth. *hals*, neck; cognate with L. *collum*, neck. ¶ Distinct from *hawser*: see below.

HAWSER, HALSER, a small cable. (F. — L.) 'Hawser', a three-stroud [strand] rope, or small cable; Kersey. In Sherwood's index to Cotgrave, *halser* means a tow-rope by which boats are drawn along. In Grafton's Chion, Rich. III, an. 3, we read: 'He wayed up his ancours and *halsed* up his sayles.' 'Two *hawser* poor boy-rope'; (1373) Kiley's Mem. of London, p. 369. 'With well-weathered *halsers* raise Their white sails'; Chapman, tr. of Od. ii. 609. From the old verb *hause*, to lift, raise, as in Rom. of Partenay, 3083. — OF. *halcier*, F. *hawser* (Hatzfeld), to raise. — Late L. *altiare*, to elevate. — L. *altus*, high. See **Altitude**. Similarly the Mllal. *alzaniere*, 'a halsier [hawser] in a ship' (Florio) is from Ital. *alzare*, to raise. ¶ Often associated with *hawse* (above), though of different origin.

HAWTHORN, from *haw* and *thorn*; see **Haw**. **HAY** (1), grass cut and dried. (E.) Formerly used also of uncut growing grass. ME. *hey*, *hay*; Chaucer, C. T. 16963 (H 14). 'Vpon grene *hey*' = on green grass; Wyclif, Mark, vi. 39. From OMerc. *hig* (faenum), Vesp. Psalter, xxxv[i]. 2. AS. *hig*, grass, *hey*; 'ofer þæt grene *hig*' = on the green grass; Mark, vi. 39. 1 Du. *hooi*; Icel. *hey*; Dan. and Swed. *hög*; Goth. *hawi*, grass; G. *heu*, MHG. *houwe*. β. The true sense is 'cut grass'; the sense of 'growing grass' being occasional. The Teut. type is **hau-rom*, n. From the base **haw(w)* of the verb to *haw*, i.e. to cut. See **Hew**. Der. *hay-cock*, *hay-maker*. But not ME. *hay-ward*, where *hay* = hedge (below).

HAY (2), a hedge. (E.) ME. *heie*, *heye*; 'bi the *heie*', by the hedge; Owl and Night, 817. AS. *hege*; see Corpus Gloss, 606. Teut. type **hagiz*; allied to **Haw**. Cf. OF. *haie*, a hedge, of Low

G. origin. **Der.** *hay-ward*, an officer who had charge of fences and enclosures; P. Plowman, C. vi. 16, and note.

HAZARD, chance, risk. (F.—Span.—Arab.) ME. *hasard*, the name of a game of chance, generally played with dice; Chaucer, C. T. 12525 (C 591). Earlier, in Havelok, 2326.—F. *hasard*, 'hazard, adventure'; Cot. The orig. sense was certainly 'a game at dice' (Littre). B. We find also Span. *azar*, an unforeseen accident, hazard, MSpan. *azar*, 'as a sb., a prick or note in a die, a hucklebone'; also *azar en el dado*, 'a game at dice called hazard'; Minshew. Cf. MItal. *zara*, 'a game at dice called hazard, also a hazard or a nick at dice'; Florio. It is probable that F. *has*, Span. *a*, answers to the Arab. article *al*, turned into *az* by assimilation. Thus the F. word is from Span., and the Span. from Arab. *al zahr*, the die, a word only found in the vulgar speech; see Devic's Supplement to Littre. Bnt Arab. *zahr* is a word of doubtful authority; and the etym. is uncertain. **Der.** *hazard*, verb, *hazardous*.

HAZE, vapour, mist. (Low G.) Not in early use. The earliest trace of the form *haze* is in Ray's Collection of Northern-English Words, 1691 (1st ed. 1674). It gives: 'it hazes, it mists, or rains small rain.' As a sb., it occurs in Phillips, ed. 1706: 'Haze, a Kime or thick Fog.' 'Hazy weather' is in Dampier's Voyages, ed. 1684 (K.). and 'thick and hazy' occurs in 1625 (N. E. D.). Apparently due to the Low G. phrase *de Haze Broutet*, i. e. a mist or haze is rising; see Bremen Wörterbuch. *Broutet*=brews, is brewing. Berg-haus enters the phrase under *Haze*, a hare; but does not explain the connexion. Rietz gives *häs*, a slight shower of rain, as a Swed. dial. word. Note also prov. K. *haar*, a cold sea-fog or mist (E. D. D.); Du. dial. *harrig*, foggy, misty (Hockenoogen). **Der.** *hazy*, *hazy-ness*.

HAZEL, the name of a tree or shrub. (E.) ME. *hasel*. 'The *havel* and the *haz-borne*' [haw-thorn]; Gawayne and the Grene Knight, ed. Morris, 744. AS. *hasel*. 'Corulus, hasel. *Saginus*, hwit hasel'; Wright's Vocab. i. 32, col. 1. 'Abellana, hasel, vel hasel-huitt'; [hazel-nut]; id. 33, col. 2 (Voc. 137, 16, 139, 17). + Du. *hazelaar*; Icel. *hasl*, *hæli*; Dan. and Swed. *hasel*; G. *hasel*; O.H.G. *hasala*. + L. *corulus* (for *corulus*); W. *calt*; Orlsh *coll* (for *corul*). Stokes-Fick, p. 92. Teut. type **hasalaz*; Idg. type **kosolos*. **Der.** *hazel-nut*=AS. *haselhuitt*, as above; *hazel-twigs*, Tam. Shrew, ii. 255.

HE, pronoun of the third person. (E.) ME. *he*; common. AS. *he*; declined as follows. Masc. sing. nom. *he*; gen. *his*; dat. *him*; acc. *hine*. Fem. sing. nom. *heo*; gen. and dat. *hire*; acc. *hi*. Neut. sing. nom. and acc. *hit*; gen. *his*; dat. *him*. Plural (for all genders): nom. and acc. *hit*, *he*; gen. *hira*, *heora*; dat. *him*, *heom*. + Du. *his*, *OSax*, *he*, *hi*; allied to Goth. neut. *hi-ta*. Allied to Lith. *szis*, *this*, *i-ti-ta*, on this side, Gk. *i-tai*, there, *keivos*, that one. Brugmann, i. §§ 83, 604. **Der.** *hence*, *her*, *hither*.

HEAD, the uppermost part of the body. (E.) ME. *hed*, *heed*; earlier *heud* (= *head*), from which it is contracted. 'His *heed* was halld' [bald]; Chaucer, C. T. 198. In P. Plowman, B. xvii. 70, it is spelt *hed*; but in the corresponding passage in C. xx. 70, the various readings are *hede*, *head*, and *heude*. AS. *heafod*, Mark, vi. 24, where the latest MS. has *heafod*. + Du. *hoofd*; Goth. *hambith*; G. *haupt*; O.H.G. *houbit*. Also O.Icel. *haufod*, later *hufod*; Dan. *hoved*; Swed. *hufvud*. Teut. types **haubud*, **haubud*, **haubud*; which have no equivalents. The L. *caput* (with short *a*) is allied to AS. *hafela*, *hafola*, head. **Der.** *head*, vb.; *head-ache*, *band* (Isa. iii. 20), *-dress*, *-gear*, *-land*, *-less*, *-piece* (K. Lear, iii. 2, 26), *-quarters*, *-stall* (Tam. Shrew, iii. 2, 58), *-stone* (Zech. iv. 7), *-strong* (head-strong in Palsgrave), *-tire* (I. Psalms, iii. 6), *-way*, *-wind*. Also *head-ling*, a late word; *head-man* (All's Well, iv. 3, 342); *head-y* (2 Tim. iii. 4), *head-ly*, *head-ness*. Also *head-ling*, q.v.

HEADLONG, rashly; rash. (E.) Now often used as an adj., but orig. an adv. ME. *hedling*, *heddling*, *hedlynges*, *heddyngyng*; Wyclif, Deut. xxii. 8; Judg. v. 22; Matt. viii. 32; Luke, viii. 33. 'Heore hors *hedlyng* mette' = their horses met head to head; King Alisaundre, 2261. The suffix is adverbial, answering to the AS. suffix *-ling*, which occurs in *bae-ling*, backwards. In this suffix, the *-l* is separable; the common form being *-nug*; as in *fer-inga*, suddenly.

HEAL, to make whole. (E.) ME. *helen*. 'For he with it coude bothe *hele* and dere'; i. e. heal and harm, Chaucer, C. T. 10554 (F 240). AS. *helan*, to make whole; very common in the pres. part. *helend*=the healing one, saviour, as a translation of *Jesus*. Regularly formed (with *i*-mutation of *a* to *e*) from AS. *hæl*, whole; see **Whole**. + Du. *heelen*, from *heel*, whole; Icel. *heila*, from *heil*; Dan. *hele*, from *heel*; Swed. *hela*, from *heil*; Goth. *hailan*, from *hails*; G. *heilen*, from *heil*. **Der.** *heal-er*, *heal-ing*; and see **Health**.

HEALTH, soundness of body, or of mind. (E.) ME. *helth*, P. Plowman, C. xvii. 137. AS. *hælb* (acc. *hælb*), Ælfric's Hom. i. 466, l. 8; ii. 306, l. 21. Formed from AS. *hæl*, whole. Teut. type **halitha*, l. The suffix *-th* denotes condition, like L. *-itas*. Not a very common word in old writers; the more usual form is ME. *hele*

(P. Plowman, C. vi. 7, 10), from AS. *hælu*, Grein, ii. 22. **Der.** *health-y*, *health-ly*, *health-ness*; *healthful*, *health-ful-ly*, *health-ful-ness*; *health-some*, Romeo, iv. 3, 34.

HEAP, a pile of things thrown together. (E.) ME. *heep* (dat. *heepes*, *hepe*), Chaucer, C. T. 577 (A 575); P. Plowman, B. vi. 190. AS. *hæp*, a heap, crowd, multitude; Grein, ii. 56. + Du. *hoop*; (whence Icel. *húpr*; Dan. *hob*; Swed. *hop*); G. *haufe*, O.H.G. *hūfo*. + Russ. *hupa*, a heap, crowd, group; Lithuanian *kaupas*, a heap (Fick, iii. 77). Brugmann, i. § 421 (?). **Der.** *heap*, vb., AS. *hæpian*, Luke, vi. 38. Doublet, *hope* (2).

HEAR, to perceive by the ear. (E.) ME. *heren* (sometimes *hure*), pt. t. *herde*, pp. *herd*; Chaucer, C. T. 851 (A 849); 13448 (B 1708). O.Merc. *hēran*; AS. *hýran*, pt. t. *hýrde*, pp. *gehýred*; Grein, ii. 132. + Du. *hooren*; Icel. *heyra*; Dan. *høre*; Swed. *höra*; Goth. *haurjan*; G. *hören*, O.H.G. *hōrjan*. Teut. type **haurjan-*. Cf. Gk. *a-kou-ew*, to hear. ¶ It does not seem possible so to ignore the initial *h* as to connect it with the word *ear*, though there is a remarkable similarity in form between Goth. *haurjan*, to hear, and Goth. *auso*, the ear. See **Ear**. **Der.** *hear-er*, *hear-ing*, *hear-ay*, q.v., *hearken*, q.v.

HEARKEN; see under **Hark**. **HEARSAY**, a saying heard, a rumour. (E.) From *hear* and *say*. 'I speake unto you since I came into this country by *hearsay*'. For I *heard say* that there were some money thieves, &c.: i. v. Latimer, Ser. on the Gospel for St. Andrew's Day (R.). The verb *say*, being the latter of two verbs, is in the infinitive mood, as in A.S. 'Ful oft time I haue *herd sein*'; Gower, C. A. i. 367; bk. iii. 2622. 'He . . . seogan *kyrde*' = he heard say; Beowulf, ed. Grein, 875.

HEARSE, a carriage in which the dead are carried to the grave. (F.—L.) Much changed in meaning. ME. *herse*, *herce*. First (perhaps) used by Chaucer, 'Adoun I fel when that I saugh the herse'; Complaint to Pity, st. 3. 'Heeres on a dede corce (herce vpon dede corcys), *Pirama*, *piramis*'; Prompt. Parv. p. 236. Mr. Way's note says: 'This term is derived from a sort of pyramidal candlestick, or frame for supporting lights, called *hercia* or *herpica*, from their resemblance in form to a harrow, of which mention occurs as early as the xth century. It was not, at first, exclusively a part of funeral display, but was used in the solemn services of the holy week . . . Chaucer appears to use the term *herse* to denote the decorated bier, or funeral pageant, and not exclusively the illumination, which was a part thereof; and towards the 16th century, it had such a general signification alone. Hardyng describes the honourable falsely bestowed upon the remains of Richard II. when cloths of gold were offered 'upon his *herse*' by the king and lords; &c. See the whole note; also Kock, Church of our Fathers, ii. 495. The changes of sense are (1) a harrow, (2) a triangular frame for lights in a church service, (3) a frame for lights over a tomb, (4) a frame to support a pall, (5) a carriage for a dead body; the older senses being quite forgotten.—O.F. *herse*, 'a harrow, also, a kind of portcullis, that's stuck, as a harrow, full of sharp, strong, and outstanding iron pins' [which leads up to the sense of a frame for holding candles]; Cot. Mod.F. *herse*, Ital. *erpic*, a harrow.—L. *hirpicem*, acc. of *hirpex*, a harrow, also spelt *irpex*. ¶ A remarkable use of the word is in Berners' tr. of Fioisart, cap. cxxx, where it is said that, at the battle of Crecy, 'the archers ther stode in maner of a *herse*', i. e. drawn up in a triangular form, the old F. harrow being so shaped. See Specimens of English, ed. Skeat, p. 160. **Der.** *re-herse*.

HEART, the organ of the body that circulates the blood. (E.) ME. *herte*, properly dissyllabic. 'That dwelled in his *herte* sike and sore, Gan fallen, when the *herte* felde deth'; Chaucer, C. T. 2806, 2807 (A 2804). AS. *heorte*, fem. (gen. *heortan*), Grein, ii. 69. + Du. *hart*; Icel. *hjartr*; Swed. *hjertr*; Dan. *hjertr*; Goth. *harto*; G. *herz*, O.H.G. *herza*. Teut. type **her-ton-* (i) which afterwards became fem. + Irish *eridhe*; Russ. *serdits*; L. *cor* (gen. *cord-is*); Gk. *κῆρ*, *καρπία*; W. *cradd*; Lith. *szirdis*, Streiberg, § 80; Stokes-Fick, p. 95. **Der.** *heart-ache*, Hamlet, iii. i. 62; *heart-blood*=ME. *herte-blod*, Havelok, 1819; *heart-breaking*, Ant. i. 2. 74; *heart-broken*, *heart-burn*, *heart-burning*, l. i. l. i. 280; *heart-ease*, *heart-ent*, 3 Hen. VI, ii. 2. 79; *heart-felt*, *heart-less*=ME. *herteles*, Wyclif, Prov. xii. 8; *heart-less-ly*, *heart-less-ness*, *heart-rending*, *heart-sick*, *heart-sickness*, *heart-whole*. Also *heart's-ease*, q.v., *heart-y*, q.v.

HEARTH, the floor in a chimney or which the fire is made. (E.) ME. *herth*, *herthe*; a rare word. 'Herthe, where fyre ys made'; Prompt. Parv. AS. *heorð*, as a gloss to *foeulære*; Wright's Vocab. i. 27, col. 1 (Voc. 127, 4). + Du. *haard*; M.Dan. *haerd* (Kalkar); Swed. *hard*, the hearth of a forge, a forge; G. *herd*, a hearth; O.H.G. *heri*, ground, hearth. Teut. type **herthaz*, m. 1dg. base **her-*; cf. L. *cremāre*, to burn. **Der.** *hearth-stone* (in late use).

HEART'S-EASE, a pansy. (E.) 'Heart's-ease, or Pansey, an herb'; Kersey, ed. 1715. 'Hartyssease, a floure'; Palsgrave. Lili. *ease* of *heart*, i. e. pleasure-giving.

HEARTY, cordial, encouraging. (E.) ME. *herety*. 'Herety,

cordialis; Prompt. Parv. An accommodation of the older ME. *herly*. '3e ian herly hate to oure hole peple' = ye have hearty hate against our whole people; Alexander and Dindimus, ed. Skeat, 961. Der. *heartily*, *heartiness*.

HEAT, great warmth. (E.) ME. *hete*, Chaucer, C. T. 16876 (G 1408). AS. *hētu*, *hēto*; Grein, ii. 24; from **haitin*, heat, fem. Formed from the adj. *hāt*, hot. β. The Icel. *hiti*, heat, Du. *hitte*, G. *hitze*, are not precisely parallel forms; but are formed from the weak grade *hit-*. See further under HOT. Der. *heat*, verb. — AS. *hētan*, in The *Shirine*, ed. Cockayne, p. 16, l. 15; formed rather from the adj. *hāt*, hot, than from the sb.; *heat-er*.

HEATH, wild open country. (E.) ME. *heke* (but the final e marks the dat.); Chaucer, C. T. 6; spelt *heth*, P. Plowman, B. xv. 451. AS. *hæth*, Grein, ii. 18. + Du. *heid*; Icel. *heidr*; Swed. *hed*; Dan. *hede*. Goth. *haithi*, a waste; G. *heide*. Teut. type **haithjā*, f. Further allied to W. *coed*, a wood; L. *cētum* in comp. *bū-cētum*, a pasture for cows; where *bū* is allied to *bov*, a cow. Stokes-Pick, p. 76. Der. *heath-y*; also *heath-en*, q. v.

HEATHEN, a pagan, unbeliever. (E.) Simply orig. 'a dweller on a heath'; see Trench, Study of Words; and cf. L. *pāgānus*, a pagan, lit. a villager, from *pāgus*, a village. The idea is that dwellers in remote districts are among the last to be converted. ME. *heathen*. 'Heathen is to mene after *hele* and vntilte erthe' = heathen takes its sense from heath and mutilated land; P. Plowman, B. xv. 451. AS. *hēðen*, a heathen; Grein, ii. 18. — AS. *hæð*, a heath. See **Heath**. β. So also Du. *heiden*, a heathen, from *heid*, a heath; Icel. *heðinn*, from *heðr*; Swed. *hedan*, from *hed*; Dan. *heden*, from *hede*; Goth. *haithwa*, a heathen woman, *haithwaikin*, wild, from *haithi*; G. *heidun*, from *heide*. And note AS. *hēðan*, a wild creature, monster; B. Kewell, 986. Der. *heathen-don* = AS. *hēðan-don*, Grein, ii. 19; *heathen-isk*, *heathen-iskly*, *heathen-ness*, *heathen-ise*, *heathen-ism*.

HEATHER, a small evergreen shrub. (E.) Usually associated with *heath*. But *heather* is quite a late form; and the old name is *Hadder*, *heath* or *jung*; Ray, N. Country Words (1691). ME. *haddy*; Wallace, v. 300. So that the words seem to be distinct. ¶ MDan. *heide* meant (1) a heath; (2) ling (Kalkar).

HEAVE, to raise, lift or force up. (F.) ME. *heuen* (with u for v); Chaucer, C. T. 552 (A 550); earlier form *hebben*, Rob. of Glouc., p. 17, l. 8; or l. 38. From AS. *hef*, a pres. stem of AS. *hebban*, Grein, ii. 28; pt. t. *hāf*, *hū*, *hāfan*; orig. a strong verb, whence the later pt. t. *have*, occasionally found. Cf. OFries. *heva*, to heave; + Du. *heffen*; Icel. *heffa*; Swed. *hefva*; Dan. *hefte*; Goth. *hafjan*; G. *heben*, OHG. *heffan*. Teut. type **həfjan*, pt. t. **hāf*; corresponding to L. *capio*, I seize; cf. Gk. *καίω*, a handle. ¶ Distinct from *have*. Der. *heav-er*, *heav-offering*; also *heav-y*, q. v.

HEAVEN, the dwelling-place of the Deity. (E.) ME. *heuen* (with u for v); Chaucer, C. T. 2563 (A 2561). AS. *heofon*, *heofon*, *hefon*, Grein, ii. 63. + OSax. *hehhan*. Cf. AS. *hān*-*heofon*, a ceiling; so that the sense may have been 'canopy' or 'cover'. β. Another word for 'heaven' is the Icel. *himinn*; Goth. *himins*, heaven; and G. *himmel*, heaven (with altered suffix). The two forms can hardly be connected. Der. *heaven-ly* = AS. *heofonlic*; *heavenly-minded*; *heaven-ward*, *heaven-wards*, as to which see **Towards**.

HEAVY, hard to heave, weighty. (E.) ME. *heui*, *heuy* (with u for v); Chaucer has *heuy* and *heuenesse*; P. T. 11134, 11140 (F 822, 828). AS. *heffig*, heavy; Grein, ii. 29; lit. 'hard to heave', from AS. *huf*, stem of *hebban* (pt. t. *hāf*), to heave; + Icel. *hugfir*, heavy; from *huffa*, to heave; OHG. *hepfig*, *hebig* (obsolete), heavy; Low G. *hevig*. Der. *heui-ly*, *heui-ness* = AS. *heffiges* (Gien).

HEBDOMADAL, weekly. (L. — Gk.) 'As for *hebdomadal* periods or weeks'; Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, B. iv. c. 12, § 11. — L. *hebdomadalis*, belonging to a week. — L. *hebdomada*, stem of *hebdomas*, a number of seven, a week; with suffix *-ilis*. — Gk. *ἑβδομάς*, a number of seven, a week; cf. *ἑβδόμη*, seventh. — Gk. *ἑβδ* (for **septa*), seven; cognate with E. *seven*. See **Seven**.

HEBETUDE, dullness, obtuseness. (L.) 'Hebetudo, bluntness, dullness'; Bailey (1735). — L. *hebetudo*, bluntness. — I. *hebes* (*hebet-*), blunt, dull.

HEBREW, a descendant of Abraham. (F. — L. — Gk. — Heb.) In Merch. of Ven. i. 3, 58, 179. — F. *hébreu*, spelt *hebreu* in Cotgrave. — L. *hebraeus*. — Gk. *ἑβραῖος*. — Heb. *יְהוּדִי*, a Hebrew (Gen. xiv. 13); of uncertain origin, but supposed to mean one of a people dwelling in *Heber*, i.e. in the land 'beyond' the Euphrates; from Heb. *āvar*, he crossed over.

HECATOMB, a sacrifice of a large number of victims. (F. — L. — Gk.) Lit. a sacrifice of a hundred oxen. In Chapman's tr. of Homer's Iliad, b. i. l. 60. — MF. *hecatombe*; Cot. — L. *hecatombē*. — Gk. *ἑκατόμβη*, a sacrifice of a hundred oxen; or any large sacrifice. — Gk. *ἑκατόν*, hundred (cognate with Skt. *śata*, l. *centum*, AS. *hund*); and *βοῦν*, an ox (cognate with E. *cow*). See **Hundred** and **Cow**.

HECKLE, HACKLE, HATCHEL, an instrument for dress-

ing flax or hemp. (E.) ME. *hekle*, *hackle*. 'Hekele, mataxe'; Prompt. Parv. 'I heckell (or heckyll) flaxe'; Palgrave. 'Ilec mataxe, a hekle'; Wright's Vocab. i. 209, col. 2 (Voc. 668, 32). EFries. *hakil*, *hakil*; + Du. *hekel*, a heckle; Dan. *hegle*, a heckle; Swed. *häckla*; G. *hackle*. Teut. type **hakili*, fem.; from a Teut. base **hak-*, to pierce, bite, as in OHG. *hacken*, MITG. *hechen* (for **hakjan*), to pierce, bite as a snake; cf. AS. *hacod*, a snake (fish), from its sharp teeth. Cf. **Hack** (1).

HECKLE, a verb. (F. — L. — Gk.) ME. *hekle* (2), q. v. **HECKLE**, continued; applied to a fever. (F. — L. — Gk.) 'My fits are like the fever *hectik* fits'; Gascoigne, Flowers, The Passion of a Lover, st. 8. Shaks has it as a sb., to mean 'a constitutional fever'; Hamlet, iv. 3. 68. — Y. *hectique*, 'sick of an hectic, or continuall fever'; Cot. — Late L. **hecticus*, for which I find no authority, but it was doubtless in use as a medical word. — Gk. *ἡετικός*, hectic, consumptive (Galen). — Gk. *ἡεω*, a habit of body; lit. a possession. Gk. *ἡεω*, fut. of *ἔχω*, to have, possess. — √ **SECT**, to hold in, stop; whence also Skt. *śak*, to hold in, stop, bear, undergo, endure, &c. Der. *hectic*, sh.

HECTOR, a bully; as a verb, to bully, to brag. (Gk.) 'The hectoring kill-worm Hercules'; Butler, Hudibras, pt. ii. c. 1. l. 352. From the Gk. *Hektor* ('Eetrop'), the celebrated Trojan hero. The lit. sense of Gk. *ἔεω* is 'holding fast'; from the Gk. *ἔχω*, to hold. See **Hectic**.

HEDGE, a fence round a field, thicket of bushes. (E.) ME. *hegge*, Chaucer, C. T. 15224 (B 4408). AS. *hecg* (dat. *hegge*); A. S. Chron. an. 547; Cart. Saxton, ed. Birch, i. 339; iii. 532. Teut. type **hagjā*, f.; formed from *hag*- with suffix *-jā*, causing vowel-change of *hag* to *hēg*; i.e. it is a secondary form from AS. *haga*, a hedge, preserved in mod. E. in the form *haw*; see **Haw**. + Du. *hegge*, *heg*, a hedge; cf. *huag*, a haw; Icel. *hegg*; a kind of tree used in hedges; cf. *hag*, a haw (see Icel. Dict. p. 774); G. *hecke*. Der. *hedge*, verb (Prompt. Parv. p. 232), *hedge-bill*, *hedge-born*, i. Hen. VI. iv. 1. 43; *hedge-hog*, Temp. iii. 2. 10; *hedge-pit*, Mach. iv. 1. 2; *hedge-priest*, L. L. L. 2. 545; *hedge-ron*, Milton, L'Allegro, 58; *hedge-school*; *hedge-sparrow*, N. Lear, i. 4. 235; also *hedge-er*, Milton, Comus, 293. See **Heed**, to take care, attend to. (E.) ME. *heden*, pt. t. *hede*; 1. layman, 17801; Allit. Poems, cl. Morris, A. 1050 (or 1051). AS. *hēdan*, to take care; pt. t. *hēdde*; Grein, ii. 29. A weak verb, formed by vowel change from a sb. **hād*, care, not found in AS. but occurring in OFries. *hāde*, *hāde*, care, protection, and allied to G. *hut*, OHG. *huota*, heed, watchfulness, cf. OSax. *hūdan*, to heed; Du. *hoeden*, to heed, guard, from *hoede*, guard, care, protection; G. *hüten*, to protect (OHG. *huaten*), from G. *hut* (OHG. *huota*), protection. β. For the vowel-change, cf. *blead* (AS. *blēdan*) from *blōd* (AS. *blād*). Brugmann, i. § 754. Prob. allied to **Hood**. The notion of 'guarding' is common to both words. Der. *heed*, sh. — ME. *hede*, Chaucer, C. T. 305 (A 303); *heed-ful*, *heed-ful-ly*, *heed-ful-ness*, *heed-less*, *heed-less-ly*, *heed-less-ness*.

HEEL (1), the part of the foot projecting behind. (F.) MF. *heel*, *heele*; Wyclif, John, xiii. 18. AS. *hela*, the heel; Grein, ii. 30. We find also the gloss: 'Calx, hēla, hōh nīpewærd' = the heel, the lower part of the heel; Wright's Vocab. i. 283, col. 2 (Voc. 266, 8). + Du. *hiel* (from OFriesic *hēle*); Icel. *heili*; Swed. *hæl*; Dan. *hæl*. β. It is probable that AS. *hela* is a contraction of **hēla*-*ila*, with the usual vowel-change from *hē* (followed by *i*) to *ē*; this would make the word a diminutive of AS. *hēa*, which also means 'the heel'; and is a commoner word. See **Hough**. Der. *heel-piece*.

HEEL (2), to lean over, incline. (E.) A corrupted form; the word has lost a final d, whilst the vowel has been lengthened. It is modified from ME. *hēlden*, *hēlden*. Cf. the EFries. *hēle*, Du. and Swed. forms. Palgrave has: 'I hēle, I lean on the one side, as a bote or ship, or any other vessel, is *inclined de costé*'. Sytle fast, I reclie [advise] you, for the bote begynneth to *hēle*. 'Hēldyn, or bowyn, inclino, flecto, deflecto'. Prompt. Parv. p. 234; see Way's note. β. The ME. *hēlden* or *hēlden* was frequently transitive, meaning (1) to pour, esp. by tilting a vessel on one side; and (2) intransitively, to heel over, to incline. Wyclif has: 'and whanne the boxe of alabastre was brokun, she *hēlede* it [poured it out] on his heed'; Mark, xiv. 3. AS. *hēldan*, *hēldan*, to tilt, incline, intrins. to bow down; Grein, ii. 131. 'Pā gestaōladest . . . eorðan swā fæste, pæt hio on ānige healle ne *hēldæ*' = Thou hast founded the earth so fast, that it will not *heel over* on any side; Ælfred's Metres, xx. 164. It is a weak verb, related to the (participial) adjective *heald*, inclined, bent down, which occurs in *nīe-heald*, bent downwards; Grein, ii. 295. + Icel. *halla* (for **haldin*), to lean sideways, heel over, esp. used of a ship; from *hallr* (cf. **haldin*), leaning, sloping; Dan. *hælde*, to slant, slope, lean, tilt (both trans. and intrins.); cf. *hæld*, an inclination, slope; Swed. *halla*, to tilt, pour, cf. EFries. *hella*, to heel over. The adj. is AS. *heald*, OFries. *hald*, Icel. *hallr*, OHG. *hald*, inclined, bent forward; Teut. type **haldhōz*. Allied to AS. *hald*, G. *hold*, faithful, true (to a master), Goth. *hulhis*, gracious; Teut. type **hulthōz*. Cf.

Goth. *wija-kalthei*, inclination of will, partiality (which see in Uhlenbeck).

HEFT, a heaving. (E.) In Shak. Wint. Ta. ii. 1. 45. Formed from the verb to *heave*, and closely allied to *haft*. Cf. *Heft* also occurs as another spelling of *haft*.

HEGEMONY, leadership. (Gk.) Chiefly modern. = Gk. *ἡγεμονία*, leadership. = Gk. *ἡγεμον*, a leader. = Gk. *ἡγέομαι*, I lead. = Gk. *ἡγέω*, as in *ἡγεγον*, a nor. of *ἡγέω*, to lead, cognate with *L. agere*. = *AG*, to drive. See *Agent*.

HEGIRA, the flight of Mohammed. (Arab.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. 'The era of the *Hegira* dates from the flight of Mohammed from Mecca to Medina, on the night of Thursday, July 15, 622. The era begins on the 16th;' Haydn, Dict. of Dates. = Arab. *hijrah*, separation (here flight); the Mohammedan era; Palmer's Pers. Dict. col. 605. From the Arab. root *hajara*, he separated, he went away. Cf. Arab. *hajr*, separation, absence; id. Cf. *Ullence*, pronounce the *k* word as *hejra*, with soft *g* and no *i*.

HEIFER, a young cow. (E.) ME. *hayfare*, *hekfere*. 'Juvenca, *hayfare*;' Wright's Vocab. i. 177, l. 4; 'Hec juvenca, a *hekfere*;' id. 250, col. 2. (Voc. 142. 14; 758. 3, with *k* for *h*.) AS. *heahfore*. 'Amnicula, vel vaculla, *heahfore*;' also, 'Altium, *fat heahfore* [a fat heifer];' id. p. 23, col. 2. (Voc. 120. 29, 35). Also spelt *heahfr*; Voc. 274. 20. β. The first syllable (*heah* or *heah*) is prob. the same as AS. *heah*, high; but the rest is obscure. The forms *-fore*, *-fru*, may be referred to AS. *faran*, to go; hardly to AS. *fear*, bull.

HEIGH-HO, an exclamation of weariness. (E.) Also, in Shak., an exclamation of joy; As You Like It, iv. 3. 169; id. 7. 180, 182, 190; iii. 4. 54. 'But sung *hey-howe*;' The Freer and the Boy (Hazlitt); E. E. Pop. Poetry, iii. 62, l. 50. Compounded of *heigh*, a cry to call attention, Temp. i. 1. 6; and *ho!* interjection. Both words are of natural origin, to express a cry to call attention.

HEIGHT, the condition of being high; a hill. (E.) A variant of *hight*, a form common in Milton, P. L. i. 24, 92, 282, 552, 723; &c. *Height* is common in Shak. Merch. Vcu. iv. 1. 72; &c. ME. *highte*, *hyghte*, as in Chaucer, C. T. 1. 786 (where it rhymes with *lyghte*); also *heȝpe* (= *hyghte*), Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, l. 317; *heighth*, Mandeville's Travels, p. 40. AS. *heahōu*, *hēhōu*, also *hiehōu* (Bosworth), from *heah*, high, + Du. *hoogte*, height; Icel. *hæð*; Swed. *höjd*; Dan. *høide*; Goth. *hauhitha*. See *High*. Der. *height-en*, Shak. Cor. v. 6. 22; formed by analogy with *length-en*, *strength-en*, &c.; not an orig. form.

HEINOUS, hateful, atrocious. (F. — O. Low G.) Properly trisyllabic. ME. *heinous*, *hainous*; Chaucer, Troilus, li. 1617. = OF. *hainous*, odious; formed with suffix *-ous* (— *I. -osus*, mod. F. *-eux*) from the sb. *haine*, hate. = OF. *hainr*, to hate. From an O. Low G. form, well exemplified in Goth. *hainjan* (= *hainian*), to hate; OFries. *haina*. See *Hate*. Der. *heinous-ly*, *heinousness*.

HEIR, one who inherits property. (F. — I.) The word being F. the *h* is silent. ME. *heire*, *heyre*; better *heir*, *heyr*; Chaucer, C. T. 5186 (B 766); also *eyr*, Will. of Palerne, 128; *eyr*, Havelok, 410. = OF. *heir*, *eyr* (later *hoir*), an heir. = Late L. *hērēm*, for *L. hērēdem*, acc. of *hērēs*, an heir. See Brugmann, i. § 477. Der. *heir-dom*, *heir-ship*, hybrid words, with F. suffixes; *heir-apparent*, i. Hen. IV. i. 2. 65; *heir-ess*, with F. suffix, Blackstone's Comment, b. iv. c. 15 (R.). *heir-less*, Wint. Ta. v. 1. 10; *heir-presumptive*, *heir-male*; also *heir-loom*, q. v.

HEIR-LOOM, a piece of property which descends to an heir along with his inheritance. (Hybrid; F. and E.) 'Which he heir-loom left unto the English throne;' Drayton, Polyolbion, s. 11 (near the end). Also (in 1424) in E. W. Wills, p. 56. Compounded of *heir* (see above); and *loom*, a piece of property, furniture, the same word as *loom* in the sense of a weaver's frame. See *Loom* (1).

HELICAL, relating to the sun. (L. — Gk.) A term in astronomy, used and defined in Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, l. iv. c. 13. § 7; 'We term that . . . the *helical* [ascension of a star], when a star which before, for the vicinity of the sun, was not visible, being further removed, beginneth to appear.' = Late L. *hēliacus*, Latinised from the Gk. *ἡλιακός*, belonging to the sun. = Gk. *ἥλιος*, the sun; allied to *L. sol*. See *Solar*. Der. *helical-ly*.

HELIOCENTRIC, considered with reference to the sun as a centre. (Gk.) An astronomical term; in Kersey, ed. 1715. Coined from *helio* = Gk. *ἥλιος*, for *ἥλιος*, the sun; and *centric*, adj. coined from Gk. *κέντρον*, centre. See *Helioal* and *Centre*. β. Similar formations are *heliography*, equivalent to topography, from *γραφειν*, to write; *heliolatry*, sun-worship, from *λατρεין*, service, worship; *heliotrope*, q. v.

HELIOTROPE, the name of a flower. (F. — I. — Gk.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674; Ben Jonson, Sejanus, iv. 5. = F. *heliotrope*, 'the herbe turnsole;' Cot. = L. *heliotropium*. = Gk. *ἡλιότροπον*, a heliotrope. = Gk. *ἥλιος*, for *ἥλιος*, the sun; and *τροπῶν*, 2nd grade of

τροπῶν, to turn; lit. 'sun-turner,' or the flower which turns to the sun. See *Helioal* and *Turner*.

HELIX, a spiral figure. (L. — Gk.) = *Helix*, barren or creeping ivy; in anatomy, the outward brim of the ear; in geometry, a spiral figure; Kersey, ed. 1715. = L. *helix*, a volute, spiral; kind of ivy. = Gk. *ἑλίξ*, anything twisted, a tendril, spiral, volute, curl. = Gk. *ἑλίσσειν*, to turn round. = Gk. root *fel*; allied to *L. vol* in *volute*, to roll. See *Volute*. Der. *helices*, the pl. form; *helic-al*, *helic-al-ly*. **HELL**, the place of the dead; the abode of evil spirits. (E.) ME. *helle*; Chaucer, C. T. 1202 (A 1200). AS. *hel*, a fem. sb. gen. *helle*; Grein, ii. 29. + Du. *hel*; Icel. *hel*; G. *Hölle*, OHG. *hella*; Goth. *halja*, hell. Tent. type **haljā*, f.; from *hal-*, 2nd grade of the Teutonic base **hel-*, to hide, whence AS. *helan*, G. *hehlen*, to hide; so that the orig. sense is 'that which hides or covers up.' The AS. *helan* is allied to *L. celare*, to hide, from the root **kel*, to hide, whence also *L. cella*, E. *cell*. Der. *hell-ish*, *hell-ish-ly*, *hell-ish-ness*; *hell-fire* = AS. *helle-fyr*, Grein, ii. 31; *hell-hound*, ME. *helle-hund*, Sainte Marquerite, ed. Cockayne, p. 6, l. 4 from bottom.

HELLEBORE, the name of a plant. (F. — I. — Gk.) Also spelt *ellebore*, as frequently in Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xxv. c. 5. = OF. *ellebore*, 'hellebore;' Cot. Properly *hellebore*. = L. *helleborus*. = Gk. *ἑλλεβορος*, the name of the plant. Of uncertain origin.

HELM (1), the instrument by which a ship is steered. (E.) Properly used of the tiller or handle of the rudder. ME. *helme*; Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, ii. 149. AS. *helma*, masc., Ælfred's tr. of Boethius, cap. xxxv. § 4; Ilib. iii. pr. 12. + Icel. *hjalm*, a rudder; G. *helm*, a helve, handle. β. Closely allied to ME. *halm*, a handle, Gwaine and Grene Knt., l. 330. Another kindred word is *helve*. See *Helve*. Der. *helms-man*; where *helms* = *helm's* (the possessive case).

HELM (2), **HELMET**, armour for the head. (E.) ME. *helm*, Chaucer, C. T. 2611 (A 2609). AS. *helm*, masc., (1) a protector, (2) a protection, helm; Grein, ii. 31. + Du. *helm* (also *helmet*), a helm, casque; Icel. *hjalmr*, a helmet; Dan. *hjelme*; Swed. *hjelme*; G. *helm*; Goth. *hilmis*. Tent. type **hel-moz*, m., lit. 'a covering' β. All formed with suffix *-mo* from the base *hel-* (Tent. *hel-*), a grade of the root **kel*, to cover, protect. See *Hell*. Der. *helm-ed*, Chaucer, C. T. 14376 (B 3560); *helm-et*, a dimin. form, with suffix *-et* of F. origin, from OF. *helmet*.

HELMINTHOLOGY, the natural history of worms. (Gk.) A scientific word. Coined from Gk. *ἐλμύνθo-*, decl. stem of *ἐλμύνω*, a worm; and *-λογία*, a discourse, from *λέγω*, to speak. The Gk. *ἐλμύνω* is also found as *ἐλμύς*, i. e. 'that which curls about,' from the same source as *ἐλ-ξ*, a helix. See *Helix*. Der. *helminthology-cal*.

HELOT, a slave, among the Spartans. (L. — Gk.) 'The Helots;' Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, (1638); p. 16. The pl. *helots* answers to L. pl. *hēlotēs*, borrowed from Gk. *ἑλωτες*, pl. of *ἑλώς*, a helot, bondsman; fabled to have menut originally a man of Helos ('Elaos'), a town of Laconia, whose inhabitants were enslaved under the Spartans. Der. *helot-ism*.

HELP, to aid, assist. (E.) ME. *helpen*, pt. t. *halp*, pp. *holpen*; Chaucer, C. T. 10244 (B 2370). AS. *helfan*, pt. t. *healp*, pp. *holp*; Grein, ii. 33. + Du. *helfen*; Icel. *hjelpa*; Dan. *hjelpe*; Swed. *hjelpa*; Goth. *hilpan*; G. *helfen*, OIIG. *helfan*. Tent. type **helfan* (pt. t. **halp*, pp. **hulpanoz*). Allied to Lithuan. *szelpi*, to help. Der. *help*, sb. = AS. *helpe* (Grein); *help-er*, *help-ful*, *help-ful-ness*, *help-less*, *help-less-ly*, *help-less-ness*; also *help-meet*, a coinage due to a mistaken notion of the phrase *an help meet* (Cic. ii. 18, 20); later form *help-mate*; thus Rich. quotes from Sharp's Sermons, vol. iv. ser. 12: 'that she might be a *help-mate* for the man.'

HELVE, a handle of an axe. (E.) ME. *helve* (= *helve*), Wyclif, Deut. xix. 5; spelt *helve* (for *helve*), Ormulum, 9948. AS. *helf*, of which the dat. *helfe* occurs in Gregory's Pastoral, ed. Sweet, p. 166, l. 8; also *helfe*, as in 'Mannbrim, haft and *helfe*;' Wright's Vocab. i. 35, col. 1 (Voc. 142. 21). + MDu. *helve*, a handle; Oudemans; Low G. *helf*, a handle; Pomeran. *helfter*. Allied to *Helim* (1) and *Halter*.

HEM (1), the border of a garment. (E.) ME. *hem*; pl. *hemmes*, Wyclif, Matt. xxiii. 5. AS. *hemu*, *hem*; 'Limbs, stemming vel hem;' Wright's Vocab. i. 26, col. 1 (Voc. 125. 13). Orig. 'an enclosure;' cf. OFries. *ham*, *hem*; NFries. *ham*, an enclosure; EFries. *ham*, an enclosure surrounded by ditches. Der. *hem*, verb, chiefly in the phr. *to hem in* (cf. G. *hemmen*, to stop, check, hem, from Fries. *ham*; Swed. *hänma*, to withhold, keep in), Shak. Troilus, iv. 5. 193.

HEM (2), a slight cough to call attention. (E.) 'Cry hem!' when he should groan, Much Ado, v. 1. 16; cf. As You Like It, i. 3. 19. An imitative word, formed from the sound. Allied to *Hum*. In Dutch, we also find the same word *hem*, used in the same way. Der. *hem*, verb, As You Like It, i. 3. 18.

HEMATITE, an ore of iron. (F. — L. — Gk.) The sesqui-oxide

of iron; so called because of the red colour of the powder (Webster). 'The sanguine load-stone, called *hematites*.' Holland's *Pliny*, b. xxxv. c. 16. — *OF.* *hematite* (Supp. to Godefroy). — *L.* *hematites*; *Pliny*. — *Gk.* *αἱματῖνος*, blood-like. — *Gk.* *αἷμα*, stem of *αἷμα*, blood.

HEMI-, half. (*Gk.*) From a *L.* spelling (*hēmi-*) of the *Gk.* prefix *hēmi-*, signifying half; cognate with *L.* *hēmi-*, half. See *Semi-*.

HEMICRANIA, megrim; see *Megrim*.

HEMISPHERE, a half sphere, a half globe. (*F.* — *L.* — *Gk.*) In Cotgrave. — *MF.* *hemisphere*, 'a hemisphere'; Cot. — *L.* *hēmisphaerium*. — *Gk.* *ἡμισφαῖον*, a hemisphere. — *Gk.* *ἡμι-*, prefix, signifying half; and *σφαῖρα*, a ball, sphere. See *Hemi-* and *Sphere*. Der. *hemispheric* — *cf.* Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Errors*, b. ii. c. 1, § 13.

HEMISTICH, half a line, in poetry. (*L.* — *Gk.*) Not from *F.* *hemistiche* (Cotgrave), but directly from *L.* *hēmistichium*, by dropping the two latter syllables. Kersey has: '*Hēmistichium*, a half verse.' — *Gk.* *ἡμιστίχον*, a half verse. — *Gk.* *ἡμι-*, half; and *στίχος*, a row, order, line, verse. See *Hemi-* and *Distich*.

HEMLOCK, a poisonous plant. (*L.*) *ME.* *hemlok*; spelt *humloke*, *humlok*, Wright's *Vocab.* i. 226, col. 1, 265, col. 1; *hemelok*, id. i. 191, col. 2 (Voc. 711. 34; 786. 16; 645. 21). — *AS.* *hemlic*, *hymlic*; Gloss to Cockayne's *Saxon Leechdoms*; early form *hymblican*, *Epinal Gloss*, 185. Of unknown origin.

HEMORRHAGE, a great flow of blood. (*F.* — *L.* — *Gk.*) Spelt *hemorrhagy* by Ray, *On the Creation*, pt. 1 (R.). — *MF.* *hemorrhagie*, 'an abundant flux of blood'; Cot. — Late *L.* *hemorrhagia*, Latinised from *Gk.* *αἱμορραγία*, a violent bleeding. — *Gk.* *αἷμα*, for *αἷμα*, blood; and *ρρᾶν*, a grade of *ρρᾶν*, I break, hurt; the lit. sense being 'a bursting out of blood.' *Gk.* *ρρᾶν* is allied to *F.* *urak*.

HEMORRHOIDS, EMERODS, painful bleeding tubercles round the margin of the anus. (*F.* — *L.* — *Gk.*) '*Hemorroids* de vayne in the fundament'; Sir T. Eliot, *Castel of Ithel*, b. iii. c. 9. — *MF.* *hemorrhoid*, 'an issue of blood by the veins of the fundament'; Cot. — *L.* *hemorrhoides*, *hemorrhoids*, pl. of *hemorrhoida*. — *Gk.* *αἱμορροῖδες*, pl. of *αἱμορροῖς*, adj. liable to flow of blood. — *Gk.* *αἷμα*, for *αἷμα*, blood; and *ρρᾶν*, to flow, cognate with *Skt.* *srū*, to flow, and allied to *E.* *stream*. Der. *hemorrhoid-al*. Doublet, *emeroide*.

HEMP, a kind of plant. (*L.* — *Gk.*) *ME.* *hemp*, *havelok*, 782. Contracted from a form *hemp*; the *n* becoming *m* by the influence of the following *p*. *AS.* *kenep*, *kenep*; Cockayne's *S.* *Leechdoms*, i. 124. li. 1, 3, and note. [*cf.* *Du. kenep*; *Icel. kampa*; *Dan. kampa*; *Swed. kampa*; *G. hanf*; *OHG. hanf*.] All from *L.* *cannabis*; (*Gk.* *κάνναβις*; *hemp*. *cf.* *Skt. gajasa*, *hemp*; prob. not an Idg. word. *β.* The *L.* word is merely borrowed from *Gk.* 'Grimm and Kuhn both consider the *Gk.* word borrowed from the East, and the Teutonic one from the *L.* *cannabis* which certainly made its way to them'; Curtius, i. 173. The word was borrowed so early that it suffered consonantal change. Der. *hemp-en*, with adj. suffix, as in *gold-en*; *Hen. V.* iii. chor. 8. Also *cannas*, *q.v.*

HEN, the female of a bird, especially of the domestic fowl. (*E.*) *ME.* *hen*, Chaucer, C. T. 15445, pt. 1 *henness*, id. 14872 (B 4629, 4056). *AS.* *heun*, *hen*, *hæn*; Grein, ii. 23. Teut. type **hanyā*, *f.*; from *AS.* *hana*, a cock; Grein, ii. 11. 4-17a. *hen*, fem. of *hann*, a cock; *Icel. hena*, fem. of *hani*; *Dan. hene*, fem. of *hane*, a cock; *Swed. henna*, fem. of *hane*; *G. henne*, fem. of *hahn*, a cock. *cf.* Goth. *hana*, a cock. *β.* Thus *hen* is the fem. of a word for cock (obsolete in English), of which the old Teutonic type was **han-ou-*. *γ.* The *AS.* *hana* means, literally, 'singer,' the suffix *-a* denoting the agent, as in *AS.* *hant-a*, a hunter. — *✓KAN*, to sing; whence *L.* *canere*, to sing. Der. *hen-bane*, *Prompt. Parv.* p. 235; lit. 'fowl-poison'; see *Bane*. Also *hen-coop*, *hen-barrier*, a kind of hawk (see *Harrier*); *hen-pecked*, i.e. pecked by the hen or wife, as in the *Spectator*, no. 176: 'a very good sort of people, which are commonly called in scorn the *henpecked*.' 'My *henpecked* sire'; Dryden, tr. of Virgil, *Past.* iii. 49.

HENCE, from this place or time. (*E.*) *ME.* *hennes*, P. *Plowman*, B. iii. 108; whence the shorter form *hens*, occurring in *Lydgate's Minor Poems*, p. 220. In the modern *hens*, the *-ce* merely records that the *ME.* *hens* was pronounced with voiceless *s*, not with a final *z*-sound. *β.* In the form *hennes*, the suffix *-s* was due to a habit of forming adverbs in *-s* or *-es*, as in *twy-es*, twice, *need-es*, needs; an older form was *hene*, *havelok*, 843, which is found as late as in Chaucer, C. T. 2358 (A 2356). *γ.* Again, *hene* represents a still older *heuen* or *heonen*, spelt *heone* in *Aucien Kiele*, p. 230, l. 8. *AS.* *heonana*, *hionana*, hence; Grein, ii. 67. Here *heonana* stands as usual for an older **hianan*. A shorter form appears in the *AS.* *heona* (for *hina*), hence; Grein, ii. 67; closely allied to *hi-ne*, acc. masc. of the pron. *hi*, he. See *He*. *¶* Similarly, *L.* *hinc*, hence, is connected with *L.* *hic*, this. Der. *henceforth*, compounded of *hence* and *forth*, and answering to *AS.* *forð heonan*, used of time; see examples in Grein, ii. 68, li. 1-4: *hence-forward*, comp. of *hence* and *forward*.

HENCHMAN, a page, servant. (*E.*) In *Shak. Mids. Nt. Dr.* ii. 1. 121. 'Compare me the few . . . disciples of Jesus with the

solemn pomp . . . of such as go before the bishop, of his *hensmen*, of trumpets, of sundry tunes, &c.; Udal, in *St. Mark*, c. 11. vv. 1-10. 'And every knight had after him riding Three *hensmen* on him awaiting'; The Flower and the Leaf, l. 252 (a poem wrongly ascribed to Chaucer, and belonging to the fifteenth century). *ME.* *hensman*; the pl. *hensmen* occurs in 1392, in the Earl of Derby's Expedition (Camden Soc.), p. 163; cf. p. 280. Spelt *henstman* in 1402. The full (Latinised) form *hengestman* occurs in the *Issue Roll* for 1380 (Easter); see N. E. D. *β.* We also find *Henstman* as a proper name in *Willis*, (in the *Clergy List*, 1873); showing that the right etymology is from *ME.* *hengest* (cognate with *Du.* and *G.* *hengst*, *Swed.* and *Dan.* *hingst*), a horse, and *E. man*. We find similar formations in *Icel.* *hestvörðr* (lit. horse-ward), a mounted guard (Cleashy); and in *Swed.* *kingstridare* (lit. horse-rider), 'a groom of the king's stable, who rides before his coach'; *Widgren's Swed. Dict.* In this view, the sense is simply 'groom,' which is the sense required in *The Flower* and the Leaf. *γ.* The *ME.* *hengest* occurs in *Layamon*, l. 3546, and is from *AS.* *hengest*, a horse (Grein, ii. 34), once a common word. It is cognate with *Icel.* *hest*, *Swed.* and *Dan.* *hingst* and *höst*, *G.* *hengst*; from an orig. Teutonic **sangistoz*. The orig. sense of *hensman* was 'horseman'; then 'a page,' usually a young man of high rank. See *A Student's Pastime* (index). *¶* I find in *Blount's Nomoclexicon*, ed. 1691, the following: '*Henchnan*, qui equo imitatur bellicosus, from the *G.* *hengst*, a war-horse: with us it signifies one that runs on foot, attending upon a person of honor or worship.' [Mentioned] Anno 3 Edw. 4. cap. 5, and 24 Hen. 8. cap. 13. It is written *henman*, anno 6 Hen. 8. cap. 1.'

HENDECAGON, a plane figure of eleven sides and angles. (*Gk.*) So called from its eleven angles. — *Gk.* *ἑνδεκά*, eleven; and *γωνία*, an angle. *ἑνδεκά* = *έν*, one, and *δεκά*, ten. See *Heptagon*.

HENDECASYLLABIC, a term applied to a verse of eleven syllables. (*Gk.*) From *Gk.* *ἑνδεκά*, eleven (= *έν*, one, and *δεκά*, ten); and *σύνλλαβή*, a syllable. See *Decasyllabic*.

HENNA, the Egyptian privet; also a dye made from the leaves to stain the nails, &c. (*Arab.*) 'Their women . . . with a certain colour in their hand called *hanna* which will stain'; *Parclaus*, *Pilgrimage*, 1614, p. 637 (N. E. D.). — *Arab.* *hinnā*, the dyeing or colouring shrub; *Lawsonia inermis*; *Rich. Dict.* p. 582.

HENT, a seizure, an intention. (*E.*) In the latter sense, *Shak. Hamlet* iii. 3. 88. 'A doubt of *henti*!' See *Hint*.

HEP, HIP, the fruit of the dog-rose. See *Hip* (2).

HEPATIC, pertaining to the liver. (*F.* — *L.* — *Gk.*) Spelt *epatiche*, *Book of St. Alban's*, fol. C 5, back, l. 7. '*Hepaticus*, obstructions of the liver'; *Blount's Gloss*, ed. 1674. — *MF.* *hepatique*, 'hepatic', of or belonging to the liver'; Cot. — *L.* *hepaticus*. — *Gk.* *ἡπατικός*, belonging to the liver. — *Gk.* *ἡπαρ*, stem of *ἡπαρ*, the liver. — *L.* *icere*, the liver; *Skt.* *yakri*, the liver. Der. *hepatic-al*; *hepatic-a*, a flower, the liver-wort; see *hepaticus*, *hepatique* in Cotgrave.

HEPTAGON, a plane figure with seven sides and angles. (*Gk.*) In *Blount's Gloss*, ed. 1674. So called from its seven angles. — *Gk.* *ἑπτά*, seven, cognate with *E.* *seven*; and *γωνία*, an angle, allied to *γωνία*, a knee. See *Seven* and *Knee*. Der. *heptagon-al*.

HEPTAHEDRON, a solid figure with seven bases or sides. (*Gk.*) Spelt *heptaedron* in *Kersey*, ed. 1715. — *Gk.* *ἑπτά*, seven, cognate with *E.* *seven*; and *ἔδρα*, a seat, base, from the same base as *E.* *seat* and *sit*. See *Seven* and *Sit*.

HEPTARCHY, a government by seven persons. (*Gk.*) In *T. Fuller*, *Worthies of England*, ch. 3. Applied to seven Old-English kingdoms, viz. those of *Kent*, *Sussex*, *Wessex*, *Essex*, *Northumberland*, *Mercia*, and *East Anglia*. The term is not a good one; see *Freeman*, *Old Eng. Hist. for Children*, p. 40. — *Gk.* *ἑπτά*, for *ἑπτά*, seven; and *-αρχία*, government. See *Seven* and *Anarchy*.

HER, possessive and objective case of the fem. of the third pers. pronoun. (*E.*) *ME.* *hire*, the usual form; also *here*, Chaucer, C. T. 4880 (B 460); *hure*, P. *Plowman*, C. iv. 45-48. *AS.* *hire*, gen. and dat. case of *hio*, she; the possessive pronoun being made from the gen. case, and indeclinable; see *Sweet's A. S. Reader*, *Grammat. Introduction*. The word is to be divided as *hi-re*, where *hi-* is to be referred to a Teut. pronominal base, signifying 'this'; and *-re* is the usual *AS.* fem. inflection in the gen. and dat. of adjectives declined according to the strong declension. See *He*. Der. *her-s*, *ME.* *hires*, Chaucer, C. T. 4647 (B 227); not found much earlier; *her-self*.

HERALD, an officer who makes proclamations. (*F.* — *OHG.*) *ME.* *herald*, *herand*; Chaucer, C. T. 2601 (A 2599); P. *Plowman*, B. xviii. 16. — *OF.* *heralt*, *herant*, a herald; *Low L.* *heraldus*; cf. *Ital.* *araldo*, a herald; *OHG.* *herolt* (*G. herold*), a herald (from *OF.*). *β.* Nevertheless, the *OF.* word is of Teut. origin; and prob. from *OHG.* *harān*, to proclaim, cry aloud; with the usual *F.* suffix *-alt* for *-ald* < *G.* *-wald* (Toynbee, *Gr.* § 692. xx); the sense being 'crier' or 'proclaimer.' *cf.* *OHG.* *fora-karo*, a herald; from *for-harān*, to proclaim. *γ.* The *OHG.* *harān* is cognate with *Goth.* *harjan*, *AS.*

herian, to praise. Körtig, § 4491. *Dor. herald-ic*; also *herald-ry*, *Mids. Nt. Dr. iii. 2. 213*, spelt *heraldie*, Gower, C. A. i. 173; bk. ii. 399.

HERB, a plant with a succulent stem. (F.—L.) The word being of F. origin, the *h* was probably once silent, and is still sometimes so considered; there is a tendency at present to sound the *h*, the word being a short monosyllable. *ME. erbe, herbe*, Chaucer, C. T. 14972, 14955 (B 4156, 4139); King Alisaunder, 331.—F. *herbe*, 'an herb'; *Cot.—L. herba*, grass, a herb; properly herbage, food for cattle. *β*. Supposed to be allied to OL. *herba*, food, and to Gk. *φωβή*, pasture, fodder, forage, *φωβω*, to feed. *Dor. herb-less, herb-ac-cous*, in Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Errors*, b. ii. c. 6, § 15, from *L. herbaceus*, grassy, herb-like; *herb-age*, from F. *herbage*, 'herbage, pasture' (*Cot.*), answering to a L. form **herbaticum*; *herb-al*; *herb-al-ist*, Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Errors*, b. ii. c. 6, § 4; *herb-ar-ium*, from *L. herbārium*, a book describing herbs, a herbal, but now applied to a collection of plants; *herbivorous*, herb-devouring, from *L. vorare*, to devour (see *Voracious*). And note *Mk. herbe*, a herb-garden, from *L. herbārium* through the French; a word discussed under *Arbour*.

HERD (1), a flock of beasts, group of animals. (E.) *ME. heerde, herde*. 'Heerde, or flock of beasts'; *Prompt. Parv.* p. 236. 'Ane herde of heorten' = a herd of harts; *Layamon*, 305. *AS. heord, herd, hyrd*, (1) care, custody, (2) herd, flock, (3) family; *Grein*, ii. 68. *†Icel. hærð*; *Dan. hord*; *Swed. hjord*; *G. heerde*; *Goth. haurda*. *Teut. type *herdā*, f. *CF. Skt. cardhaś*, a herd, troop. *Brugmann*, i. § 797. *Dor. herd, vb.*, *ME. herdien*, to draw together into a herd, *P. Plowman*, c. xiv. 148; *herd-man*, *ME. herdeman, kirdeman*, *Ormulum*, 6852; later form *herd-s-man*, *Shak. Wit. Ta. iv. 4. 344*. *Dor. herd* (2).

HERD (2), one who tends a herd. (E.) Generally used in the comp. *shep-herd, cow-herd*, &c. *ME. herde, Chaucer*, C. T. 605 (A 603); *Will. of Palerne*, 6; spelt *hurde*, *P. Plowman*, C. x. 267. *AS. hærde, hærde*; *Grein*, ii. 77. *†Icel. hærðir*; *Dan. hærde*; *Swed. herde*; *G. hirt, hirt*; *Goth. haurdeis*. *Teut. type *herdyc*, i. e. keeper of the herd (**herdā*). See above. *CF. Lithuan. herdzis*, a cow-herd. *Dor. cow-herd, goat-herd, shep-herd*.

HERE, in this place. (E.) *ME. her, heer*; *Chaucer*, C. T. 1610, 1612. *AS. hær*; *Grein*, ii. 34. *†Du. hier*; *Icel. hær*; *Dan. hær*; *Swed. här*; *G. hier*; *OHG. hiar*; *Goth. hēr*. *β*. All from the pronominal base III (*Fick*, iii. 74); so that *here* is related to *he* just as *where* is related to *who*. See *He*. *Dor. here-about*, *Temp. ii. 2. 41*; *hereabouts*; *hereafter*; *ME. her-after*, *Genesis* and *Exodus*, ed. Morris, 243; *here-by*, *Mk. her-by*, *Owl and Nightingale*, 127; *here-in*, *Mk. her-inne*, *Havelok*, 458; *here-of*, *Mk. her-of*, *Havelok*, 255; *here-tofore*, 1 Sam. iv. 7; *here-unto*, 1 Pet. ii. 21; *here-upon*, answering to *ME. her-on*, *P. Plowman*, b. xiii. 130; *here-with*, *Malachi*, iii. 10.

HEREDITARY, descending by inheritance. (L.) In *Shak. Temp. ii. 1. 223*; and in *Cotgrave*, to translate *MF. hereditaire*. Englished from *L. hereditarius*, *hereditary*.—*L. hereditus*, *hereditus*.—*L. hereditus*, decl. stem of *heres*, an heir. See *Heir*. *Dor. hereditary-ly*. From the same base we have *heredit-ble*, a late and rare word, for which *heritable* (*MF. heritable*) was formerly used, as in *Blackstone's Comment*, b. ii. c. 5 (R.); also *heredita-ment*, in *Fabyan's Chron.*, ed. Ellis, p. 650; *heredit-y* (*F. heredité*, *L. acc. hereditatem*).

HERESY, the choice of an opinion contrary to that usually received. (F.—L.—Gk.) The word means, literally, no more than 'choice'. *ME. heresye*, *Ayenbite* of *Inwyt*, p. 267 (see Spec. of English, ed. Morris and Skeat, p. 103, l. 149); *eresie*, *Wyclif*, Acts, xxiv. 14; *Ancren Riwle*, p. 82.—OF. *heresie*, 'heresie, obstinate or wicked error'; *Cot.—L. type *hiresia*, from *L. heresis*.—Gk. *αἵρεσις*, a taking, choice, sect, *heresy*.—Gk. *αἵρεσις*, to take, *αἵρεσθαι*, to choose. *Dor. heretic*, q. v.

HERETIC, the holder of a heresy. (F.—L.—Gk.) *ME. eretik, heretik*, *Wyclif*, Tit. iii. 10.—OF. *heretique*, 'an heretic'; *Cot.—L. hereticus*.—Gk. *αἱρετικός*, able to choose, heretical.—Gk. *αἵρεσις*, to take, *αἵρεσθαι*, to choose. See *Heresy*. *Dor. heretic-al*.

HERIOT, a tribute paid to the lord of a manor on the decease of a tenant. (E.) See *Blackstone's Comment*, b. ii. c. pp. 6, 28; and see *Harriot* in *Blount's Law Lexicon*; and *Heriot* in *Jamieson's Scot. Diet.* [Sir D. Lyndesay speaks of a *heriold hors*, a horse paid as a heriot, *The Monarchie*, b. iii. l. 4734; but this represents *AS. heregield*, *war-tax*.] *ME. heriet*; 'And [h]is beste best [beast] to heriet'; S. E. *Legendary*, ed. Horstmann, p. 445, l. 480. From *AF. heriel*, *Year-books* of Edw. I (1392-3), p. 213. From *AS. herigeatu*, lit. military apparel; *Grein*, ii. 36. The *herigeatu* (*-geatu*, *-geatwe*) consisted of 'military habiliments or equipments, which after the death of the vassal, escheated to the sovereign or lord, to whom they were delivered by the heir'; *Thorpe's Ancient Laws*, b. ii. glossary, s. v. In later times, horses and cows, and many other things were paid as *heriots* to the lord of the manor. 'And þam cinge minne *herigeatwa*, fower sweord, and fower sperra, and fower seylas, and fower beagas, s. fower hors, and twa sylfene feta; i. e. And [I bequeath]

to the king my *heriots*, viz. four swords, and four spears, and four shields, and four torques, . . . four horses, and two silver vessels; Will dated about 946-955; in *Thorpe's Diplomatarium Aevi Saxonici*, p. 499.—*AS. hær*, an army (hence, belonging to war); and *geatu*, pl. *geatwe*, apparel, adornment; *Grein*, i. 495.

HERITAGE, an inheritance. (F.—L.) In early use. *ME. heritage*, *Itali Meidenhad*, ed. Cockayne, p. 25, last line but one; *King Horn*, ed. Lumby, 1281; also *eritage*, *Alexander* and *Dindimus*, ed. Skeat, 981.—OF. *heritage*, 'an inheritance, heritage'; *Cot.* Formed, with suffix *-age* (answering to *L. -aticum*) from OF. *heriter*, to inherit.—*L. hereditare*, to inherit; the loss of a syllable is exemplified by *Low L. heritator*, used for *hereditator*; it would seem as if the base *heri-* was substituted for *heredi-*.—*L. herede*, decl. stem of *heres*, an heir; see *Heir*. *Dor.* from same source, *herit-able*, *herit-or*.

HERMAPHRODITE, an animal or plant of both sexes. (L.—Gk.) In *Gascoigne*, *The Steele Glas*, l. 53. See Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Errors*, b. iii. c. 17.—*L. hermaphroditus*.—Gk. *ἑρμαφρόδιτος*; a coined word, made up from Gk. *Ἑρμῆς*, *Hermes* (Mercury), as representing the male principle; and *Ἀφροδίτη*, *Aphrodite* (Venus), the female. Hence the legend that *Hermaphroditus*, son of *Hermes*, and *Aphrodite*, when bathing, grew together with *Salmacis*, the nymph of a fountain, into one person; see *Ovid*, *Met.* iv. 383. *Dor. hermaphrodit-ic, -ic-al, -ism*; also *hermaphrodisim*.

HERMENEUTIC, explanatory. (Gk.) A modern word. From Gk. *ἑρμηνεύω*, skilled in interpreting.—Gk. *ἑρμηνεύω*, an interpreter; of which a shorter form is *ἑρμηνεύω*. Connected (perhaps) with *L. sermo*, speech (*Prellwitz*). *Dor. hermeneutic-al, hermeneutic-ly, hermeneutics* (the science of interpretation).

HERMETIC, chemical, &c. (Gk.) 'Their seals, their characters, hermetic rings'; *Ben Jonson*, *Underwoods*, lxi. An Execration upon *Vulcan*, l. 73.—*Low L. hermeticus*, relating to alchemy; a coined word, made from the name *Hermes* (= Gk. *Ἑρμῆς*); from the notion that the great secrets of alchemy were discovered by *Hermès Trismegistus* (*Hermes the thrice-greatest*). *Dor. hermetic-al, hermetic-ly*. *†Hermetically* was a term in alchemy; a glass bottle was said to be *hermetically* (i. e. perfectly) sealed when the opening of it was fused and closed against the admission of air.

HERMIT, one who lives in solitude. (F.—L.—Gk.) *ME. eremite, heremite*; in early use. [It first appears in *Layamon*, 18763, where the earlier text has *eremite*, the later *heremite*. This form was taken directly from *L. heremitus*, the later form *hermite* being from the French. *Heremite* occurs in *P. Plowman*, B. vi. 190, and even as late as in *Holinshead's Description of Britain*, b. i. c. 9 (R.).] The shorter form *armite* also occurs in *Layamon*, 18800; and *hermyte* is in *Berners' tr. of Froissart*, vol. ii. c. 204 (R.). = *F. hermite*, 'an hermit'; *Cot.—Late L. heremitus*, for *heremita*, in *P. Plowman*, B. xv. 281; but usually *eremita*.—Gk. *ἐρημίτης*, a dweller in a desert.—Gk. *ἐρημία*, a solitude, desert.—Gk. *ἐρημος*, deserted, desolate. Root uncertain; perhaps allied to *Goth. arms*, poor (*Prellwitz*). *Dor. hermit-age*, *Spenser*, *F. Q. i. 1. 34*, spelt *hermytage*, *Maunder's Travels*, p. 93, from *F. hermitage*, 'an hermitage'; *Cot.* Also *hermit-ic-al*, spelt *hermiticall* in *Holinshead*, *Desc. of Britain*, b. i. c. 9 (R.), from *L. heremiticus* (better *eremiticus*), solitary.

HERN, the same as *Heron*, q. v.

HERNIA, a kind of rupture; a surgical term. (L.) In *Kersey*, ed. 1715; *hernia* in *Chaucer*, C. T. *Pers. Tale* (l. 423).—*L. hernia*, a rupture, hernia.

HERO, a warrior, illustrious man. (F.—L.—Gk.) In *Hamlet*, ii. 2. 270.—*MF. heroe*, 'a worthy, a demigod'; *Cot.—L. heroiem*, acc. of *heros*, a hero.—Gk. *ἥρως*, a hero, demi-god. ¶ The mod. *F. heros* is now accommodated to the spelling of the L. nom. The *L. acc.* is, however, still preserved in the *Span. heroe*, *Ital. eroe*. *Dor. hero-ic*, spelt *heroicke* in *Spenser*, *F. Q. v. i. 1*, from *MF. herōique* (*Cot.*), which from *L. herōicus*; *hero-ic-al-ly, hero-ism*; also *hero-ine*, q. v.

HEROINE, a famous woman. (F.—L.—Gk.) In *Minshew*. 'A *heroine* is a kinde of prodigy'; *Evelyn*, *Memoirs*; *Mrs. Evelyn* to Mr. Bohun, Jan. 4, 1672 (R.).—*MF. heroïne*, 'a most worthy lady'; *Cot.—L. herōine*.—Gk. *ἡρώς*, f. of *ἥρως* *heros* (above).

HERON, a long-legged water-fowl. (F.—OHG.) *ME. heroune*, *Chaucer*, *Parliament of Foules*, 346. Also *hayron*, *Wright's Vocab.* i. 177; (*Voc.* 625, 4). 'Heern, byrde, heryn, herne, aiden'; *Prompt. Parv.* p. 237.—OF. *hairon*, 'a heron, herne, hermsaw'; *Cot.* (*Mod. F. heron*; *Ol'rov. aigras*; *Ital. ashirone, airon*; *Span. arcon*).—OHG. *heiger, heiger*, a heron; with suffixed -on (*Ital. onni*). Allied to *Swed. häger*, a heron; *Dan. heire*, a heron; *Icel. hegr*, a heron; *OHG. hehara*, *G. hüher, heher*, a jackdaw; *AS. hīgora*, a magpie; *Gk. κίσσα* (for **kis-ya*). *Skt. kiki*, a jay (*Prellwitz*); of imitative origin. *Brugmann*, i. § 86, 639. ¶ The *AS. name* was *kræga*, *Wright's Vocab.* i. 29, col. 1 (*Voc.* 637); with which cf. *G. rieber*, a heron; *Du. reiger*; allied to Gk. *κρίων*, a creaking, *κρίων*, to creak. *Dor. heron-er, ME. heronere*, *Chaucer*, *Troilus*, iv. 413;

from OF. *haironier*; Cotgrave explains *faulcon haironier* as 'a heron, a faulcon named only to the heron.' Also *heron-ry*. And see *Heronshaw, Egret*.

HERONSHAW, HERNSHAW, (1) a young heron, (2) a herony. (F. — OHG.) Spenser has *herushaw*, a young heron; F. Q. vi. 7. Two distinct words have been confused here. 1. *Hernshaw*, a heron, is a corruption of *heronewe*; the name *heronew* for the heron is still common in Lincolnshire and Yorkshire. Mr. Peacock's Glossary of Manley and Corringham (Lincoln) words has: '*Heronewe*, the common heron. "There were vewed at this present survey certayne *heronewe*s which have allwayes used to brede there to the number of iiii."—Survey of Glastonbury, temp. Hen. VIII, *Mon. Ang.* i. 11. See Chaucer, *Squieres Tale*, F. 68.' The etymology of this *heronewe* is given by Tyrwhitt, who cites the F. *heroueu* from 'the glossary,' meaning probably that in Urry's ed. of Chaucer; but it is verified by the fact that the OF. *herumel* (older form of *heroueu*) occurs in the Liber Custumarii, p. 304, and means 'a young heron.' And again, Palgrave has '*heroueu*, an *herushaw*; see p. 187. The suffix *-el* is a double dimin., as in *lion-el*, later *lioncen*. For *ew* < F. *eu*, cf. ME. *bew-tee*: F. *beau-té*. 2. *Hernshaw* in its other sense is due to a (false) popular etymology, as if it were from *heron*, and *shaw*, a wood. This sense is given by Cotgrave, who explains OF. *haironier* by 'a heron's nest, or ayrle; as *herushaw*, or *shaw* of wood wherein *herons* breed.' Hence *heronshaw* (1) is (F. — OHG.); *heronshaw* (2) is hybrid.

HERRING, a small fish. (L.) ME. *hering* (with one r), Havelok, 758. AS. *hæring*; the pl. *hæringas* is in Ælfric's Colloquy, in Thorpe's *Analecta*, p. 24; also *hæring*, Wright's Vocab. i. 56, l. 4 (Voc. 94, 13; 181. 4). + Du. *haring*; G. *haring*; OHG. *haring* (Kluge). β. The explanation that the fish is named 'from its appearance in large shoals,' from the Teut. type **harjōz*, an army (as seen in Goth. *harjis*, AS. *here*, G. *heer*), seems to be phonetically impossible. The word remains unexplained.

HESITATE, to doubt, stammer. (L.) Spelt *hesitate*, *hesitate* in Minshew, ed. 1627. [Perhaps suggested by the sb. *hesitation*, which occurs in Cotgrave to translate F. *hesitation*, whereas he explains *hesite* only by 'to doubt, fear, stick, stammer, stagger in opinion.'] — L. *hesitāre*, pp. of *hesitare*, to stick fast; a frequentative formed from *hesum*, supine of *hærire*, to stick, cleave. + Lithuanian *gaisztī*, *gaisztoti*, to tarry, delay (Nesselmann); Fick, i. 576. — G. *hais*, to stick, cleave; where the *gh* is not palatal. Brugmann, i. § 627. Der. *hesitat-ion*, *hesit-ant-y*; from the same root, *ait-her*, *co-her*, *in-her-ent*.

HESPERIAN, western. (L. — Gk.) 'Your feigned Hesperian orchards.' Massinger, *Virgin Martyr*, A. iv. sc. 3 (where it refers to the Hesperides). — L. *Hesperis*, western; with suffix *-an*. — L. *Hesperia* — Gk. *Ἑσπερία*, the western land; fem. of *ἑσπερίος*, evening, western. — Gk. *ἑσπερος*, evening; + L. *vesper*, evening; see *Vesper*. Der. Closely allied to the adj. *ἑσπερίος* is the fem. *ἑσπερίς*, whence the pl. *ἑσπεrides*, the daughters of Night, who dwell in a western isle, and guarded a garden with golden apples; Hesiod, Th. 215.

HEST, a command. (E.) ME. *hest*, *hesce*, a command; also, a promise; Chaucer, C. T. 1376 (F. 1064). The final *t* is properly excrement, as in *whit-t*, *again-t*, *amang-t*, *unids-t*, from ME. *whites*, *againes*, *amonges*, *amidde*. AS. *hes*, a command, Grein, i. 24; Teut. type **haitiz*, f. (> *haissiz*, with *s* for *h*). — AS. *hātan*, to command; Teut. type **haitan*; + Icel. *heita*, a vow, from *heita*, to call, promise; OHG. *heiz* (G. *geheiss*), a command, from OHG. *heizan* (G. *heissen*), to call, bid, command. Cf. Goth. *haitan*, to name, call, command.

HEREOCLITE, irregularly inflected. (L. — Gk.) A grammatical term; hence used in the general sense of irregular, disorderly. 'There are hence *heroclitēs* in religion now adidies.' Howell, *Familiar Letters*, vol. iv. let. 35. — L. *heroclitus*, varying in declension. — Gk. *ἑρεοκλίτης*, other, otherwise or irregularly inflected. — Gk. *ἑρεο-*, decl. stem of *ἑρεος*, other; and *-κλίτης*, formed from *κλίνειν*, to lean, hence, to vary as a case does, cognate with L. *lean* (1).

HERETODOX, of strange opinion; heretical. (Gk.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. Compounded from Gk. *ἑρεπο-*, decl. stem of *ἑρεος*, another, other; and *δόξα*, opinion, from *δοκεῖν*, to think. Der. *heretodox-y*, Gk. *ἑρεποδοξία*.

HERETOGENEOUS, dissimilar in kind. (Gk.) Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674, gives the adjectives *heterogene*, *heterogeneous*, and the sb. *heterogeneity*. Compounded from Gk. *ἑτερο-*, decl. stem of *ἑτερος*, another, other; and *γενος*, kind, kin, cognate with E. *kin*. Der. *heterogeneous-ly*, *-ness*; *heterogene-it-y*.

HETMAN, a captain; in Cossacks, or in Poland. (Pol. — G.) First in 1710, in Whitworth, Acc. of Russia (ed. 1758, p. 19). — Polish *hetman* (Russ. *ataman*), a captain. — G. *hauptman*, a captain. — G. *haupt*, head; and *mann*, man.

HEW, to hack, cut. (E.) ME. *hewen*, Chaucer, C. T. 1424 (A. 1422). AS. *heawan*, to hew; Grein, ii. 62; + Du. *houwen*; Icel. *hoggva*; Swed. *hugga*; G. *hauen*; OHG. *houwan*. Teut.

type **hawwan-* + Russ. *kovat*, to hammer, forge; Lith. *kauti*, to fight; cf. Lith. *kauti*, battle. Allied to L. *cidere*, to strike, pound, beat. Brugmann, i. § 639. The root appears to be KEU, to strike, beat. Der. *he-wer*; also *any* (1), q.v.; *hoe*, q.v.

HEXAGON, a plane figure, with six sides and angles. (L. — Gk.) *Hexagonal* is in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. *Hexagon* in Minshew, ed. 1627. Named from its six angles. — L. *hexagonum*, a hexagon. — Gk. *ἑξάγωνος*, six-cornered. — Gk. *ἑξ*, six, cognate with E. *six*; and *γωνία*, an angle, corner, allied to *γωνία*, knee, cognate with E. *knee*. See *Six* and *Knee*. Der. *hexagon-al*, *hexagon-ally*.

HEXAMETER, a certain kind of verse having six feet. (L. — Gk.) 'This provoking song in hexameter verse.' Sidney's *Arcadia*, b. i. (R.). 'I like your late English hexameters.' Spenser, letter to Harvey, qu. in Globe ed. of Spenser, p. xxviii. — L. *hexameter*; also *hexamētrus*. — Gk. *ἑξαμέτρος*, a hexameter; properly an adj. meaning 'of six metres' or 'feet.' — Gk. *ἑξ*, six, cognate with E. *six*; and *μέτρον*, a measure, metre. See *Six* and *Metre*.

HEY, interjection. (E.) ME. *hei*, legend of St. Katharine, l. 579; *hay*, Gawayn and Grene Knight, 1445. A natural exclamation. + G. *hei*, interjection; Du. *hei*, hey! ho!

HEYDAY (1), interjection (G. or Du.). In Shak. Temp. ii. 2. 190. 'Heyday, what Hans Fluterkien is this! what Dutchman does build or frame castles in the air?' Ben Jonson, *Masque of Augurs*. 'Ioly rutterkin, heyday!' Skelton, *Magnificat*, 757. Horrified either from G. *heiden*, ho! hallo! or from Du. *hei daer*, ho! there. It comes to much the same thing. 'The G. du, Du. daer, are cognate with E. *there*. β. But note that Cotgrave has MF. *hede*, 'interj. of perceiving or surprising, ha! are you there?'; cf. OF. *hé dea*, *hé diu*, interj. (Godefroy, s. v. *deu*). ¶ The interj. *hey* is older; see above.

HEYDAY (2), frolicsome wildness. (E.) 'At your age the heyday in the blood is tame.' Hamlet, iii. 4. 69. I take this to be quite a different word from the foregoing, though the commentators confuse the two. In this case, and in the expression 'heyday of youth,' the word may well stand for *high day* (ME. *hey day*); and it is not surprising that the old editions of Shakespeare have *highday* in place of *heyday*; only, unluckily, in the wrong place. viz. Temp. ii. 2. 190. So also 'in the heyday of blood'; Macklin, *Lave-a-la-Mode*, A. i. (Sir Archy); 'in the heyday of youth'; Smollett, *Hann. Clinker*, 1771, i. 50. Cf. 'that sabbath day was an high day'; *Julin*, xix. 31. For the old spellings of *high*, see *High*.

HIATUS, a gap, defect, &c. (L.) In Bailey's Dict., vol. ii. ed. 1731. — L. *hiatus*, a gap, chasm; cf. *hiatus*, pp. of *hiare*, to yawn, gape; cognate with E. *yawn*. See *Yawn*. Doublet, *chasm*, q.v.

HIBERNAL, wintry. (F. — L.) In Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Errors*, h. iv. c. 12, § 10, where it is spelt *hybernal*. — F. *hibernal*, 'wintry'; Cot. — L. *hibernalis*, wintry (Wisdom, xvi. 29, *Vulg.*); lengthened from L. *hibernus*, wintry. β. *Hibernus* is allied to Gk. *ἡβερνός*, wintry, *ἡβερνός*, winter; and to L. *hi-ems*, winter, Gk. *χι-ών*, snow, Skt. *hi-ma-s*, cold, winter; and the form of the root is GIEH. Der. from same source, *hibern-ate*.

HICCOUGH, HICCUP, HICKET, a spasmodic inspiration, with closing of the glottis, causing a slight sound. (E.) Now generally spelt *hiccough*. Spelt *hiccup* (riming with *prick up*), Butler's *Hudibras*, pt. ii. c. 1. 346. Also *hicket*, as in the old edition of Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Errors*, h. iv. c. 9, § 5; and in Minshew. Also *hickock*; Florio explains Ital. *linghiozzio* by 'yawnings, hickocks.' Also *hickock*; Cotgrave has: '*Innoct*, the hickock, or yexing;' also '*Hocnetter*, to yex, or clock [cluck], to have the hickup or hickock.' β. It seems to be generally considered that the second syllable is *cough*, but it is ascertained (see N. E. D.) that *hiccough* is an accommodated spelling, due to popular etymology. The evidence takes us back to the forms *hick-ock*, *hick-et*, both formed from *hick* by the help of the usual dimin. suffixes *-ock*, *-et*. Cf. F. *hoyu-et*, the hiccough, in which the final *-et* is certainly a dimin. suffix; Walloon *hikett*, a hiccough, *hikel*, a shaking (Remacle). γ. The former syllable *hie*, *hik*, or *hick* is of imitative origin, to denote the spasmodic sound or jerk; and is preserved in the prov. E. *hick*, to hiccough. It is not peculiar to English. + MDu. *huck-up*, 'the hick or hock'; also *hick*, 'the hick-hock'; Hexham; Du. *hick*, the hiccough, *hikken*, to hiccough; Dan. *hikke*, the hiccough; also, to hiccough; Swed. *hicka*, the hiccough; also, to hiccough. And cf. W. *ig*, a hiccough, sob; *igio*, to sob; Breton, *hik*, a hiccough, called *hik* in the dialect of Vannes, whence (perhaps) F. *hoquet*. δ. All from an imitative base HIK, variant form of KIK, used to denote convulsive movements in the throat; see *Chinough*.

HICKORY, an American tree of the genus *Caryn*. (N. Amer. Indian.) Short for *pohickery*, recorded in 1653 as the Amer. Indian name; Virginian *powohickora* (Trumbull).

HIDALGO, a Spanish nobleman of the lowest class. (Span. — L.) The word occurs in Terry, *Voyage to East India*, ed. 1655, p. 169 (Todd); *fidalgo*, Sir T. Herbert's *Travels*, ed. 1665, p. 116. — Span.

hidalgo, a nobleman; OSpan. *fidalgo*, Port. *fidalgo*, a nobleman; also MSpan. *hijodalgo* (Minshcu). Lit. 'son of something', i.e. a son to whom a father has left an estate. (So Körtling; the explanation from *filius italicus* is baseless.) *β. Hijo*, OSpan. *fijo*, is from L. *filium*, acc. of *filius*, son; see *Filial*; *-dalgo* is from L. *dē aliquo*, of something.

HIDE (1), to cover, conceal. (E.) ME. *hiden*, *huden*; Chaucer, C. T. 1479 (A 1477); Ancrén Riwle, p. 130. AS. *hýdan*, Grein, ii. 125. + Gk. *κεκρυπτο*, to hide. And cf. L. *custos*, a custodian (see *Custody*); W. *cuiddo*, to hide (base cond.). — √ KFEUDII, to hide. Der. *hid-ing*. Brugmann, i. § 699.

HIDE (2), a skin. (E.) ME. *hyde*, Pricke of Conscience, l. 5299; *hude*, Ancrén Riwle, p. 120. AS. *hýd*, the skin; Grein, ii. 125. + Du. *huid*; Icel. *húð*; Dan. and Swed. *hud*; OHG. *hū*; G. *haut*. + L. *cutis*, skin; Gk. *κῡρος*, *σῡρος*, skin, hide; OPruss. *heuto*, hide. — √ SKEU, to cover; Pick, i. 816. See *Sky*. Der. *hide-bound*, said of a tree the bark of which impedes its growth, Milton's *Areopagitica*, ed. Hales, p. 32, l. 2; also *hide* (3).

HIDE (3), to flog, castigate. (E.) Colloquial; 'to skin' by flogging. Cf. Icel. *hýða*, to flog; from *húð*, the hide. Der. *hid-ing*.

HIDE (4), a measure of land. (E.) '*Hide of land*,' Blount's Law Dict., ed. 1691. Of variable size; estimated at 120 or 100 acres; or even much less; see Blount. Low L. *hida*; Ducange. AS. *hid*; Alfréd's tr. of Beke, b. iii. c. 24; b. iv. c. 13, 16, 19. (See Kemble's Saxons in England, b. i. c. 4; and the Appendix, showing that the estimate at 120 or 100 acres is too large.) *β.* This word is of a contracted form, the full form is *higid*; Thorpe, Diplomatarium Aevi Saxonici, p. 657; Kemble, Codex Diplomaticus, no. 243. This form *higid* is equivalent to *hwise*, another term for the same thing; and both words orig. neut. (as *heda* was) an estate sufficient to support one family or household. They are, accordingly, closely connected with AS. *hwean*, domestics, those of one household, and with the Goth. *hweis-fraun*, the master of a household; see further under *Hind* (2). ¶ Popular etymology has probably long ago confused the *hide* of land with *hide*, a skin; but the two words must be kept entirely apart. The former is AS. *higid*, the latter AS. *hýd*.

HIDEIOUS, ugly, horrible. (F.—L.—Gk.) The central *e* has crept into the word, and it has become trisyllabic; the true form is *hideos*. It is trisyllabic in Shak. Merry Wives, iv. 3. 34. ME. *hideos* (the invariable form); Chaucer, C. T. A 3520; he also has *hideosly*, C. T. A 1701.—OHG. *hidos*, *hidas*, *hideos*, later *hiden*, hideous; the earliest form is *hidos*. *β.* Of uncertain origin; if the former *s* in *hidos* is not an inserted letter, the probable original is L. *hispidus*, roughish, an extended form of L. *hispidus*, rough, shaggy, bristly. (Körtling, § 4581.) Der. *hideous-ly*, *hideous-ness*.

HIE, to hasten. (E.) ME. *hien*, *hyen*, *higen*; P. Plowman, B. xx. 322; cf. Chaucer, C. T. 10605 (F 291). The ME. *hie* or *hye*, *haste*, is also found; id. 4629 (B 209). AS. *higian* (*higian*), to hasten; Grein, ii. 72. *β.* Allied to Du. *hijgen*, to pant; which seems to be of imitative origin.

HIERARCHY, a sacred government. (F.—Gk.) Gascoigne has the pl. *hierarches*; Steel Glas, 993; cf. Arber, p. 77; spelt *hierarches*, Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, i. 1. § 4.—F. *hierarchie*, 'an hierarchy'; Cot.—Gk. *ἱεραρχία*, the power or post of an *ἱεραρχος*—Gk. *ἱεραρχος*, a steward or president of sacred rites.—Gk. *ἱερα*, for *ἱερός*, sacred; and *ἀρχος*, to rule, govern. *β.* The orig. sense of *ἱερός* was 'vigorous'; cognate with Skt. *ishiras*, vigorous, fresh, blooming (in the Peterb. Dict.); see Brugmann, i. § 851. For *ἀρχος*, see *Arch-*, prefix. Der. *hierarchie-cal*; we also find *hierarch* (Milton, P. L. v. 468). Der. Gk. *ἱεραρχος*.

HIEROGLYPHIC, symbolical; applied to picture writing. (L.—Gk.) 'The characters which are called hieroglyphicks.' Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 1051 (R.). 'An hieroglyphical answer.' Raleigh, list of the World, b. iii. c. 5. s. 4 (R.).—L. *hieroglyphicus*, symbolical.—Gk. *ἱερογλυφικός*, hieroglyphic.—Gk. *ἱερό*, decl. stem of *ἱερός*, sacred; and *γλυφικός*, to hollow out, engrave, carve, write in incised characters. See *Hierarchy* and *Glyptic*. Der. *hieroglyphic-al*, *-al-ly*; also the sb. *hieroglyph*, coined by omitting *-ic*.

HIEROPHANT, a revealer of sacred things, a priest. (Gk.) In Warburton's Divine Legation, b. ii. s. 4 (R.).—Gk. *ἱεροφάντης*, teaching the rites of worship.—Gk. *ἱερα*, for *ἱερός*, sacred; and *φάνειν*, to show, explain. See *Hierarchy* and *Phantom*.

HIGGLE, to chaffer, bargain. (E.) 'To higgles thus;' Butler, Hudibras, pt. ii. c. 2. l. 491. And used by Fuller, Worthies, Northumberland (R.). A weakened form of *haggle*; see *Haggle* (2). Der. *higgl-er*.

HIGH, tall, lofty, chief, illustrious. (E.) ME. *heigh*, *high*, *hey*, *hy*; Chaucer, C. T. A 316; P. Plowman, B. x. 155. AS. *hēah*, *hēh*; Grein, ii. 44. + Du. *hoog*; Icel. *hár*; Swed. *hög*; Dan. *høj*; Goth. *hauks*; G. *hoch*; OHG. *haut*; Teut. type **haukuz*. *β.* The orig. sense is 'knoblike, humped or bunched up'; cf. G. *hügel*, a bunch, knob, hillock; Icel. *haugr*, a mound. The still older sense is simply

'rounded'; cf. Lith. *kaukaras*, a hill, *kaukas*, a boil, a swelling; Skt. *kucha-s*, the female breast. √ KEUK, to bend, make round; cf. Skt. *kuch*, to contract, bend. Der. *height*, q. v.; *high-ly*; also *high-born*, K. John, v. 2. 79; *high-bred*; *high-coloured*, Ant. and Cleop. ii. 7. 4; *high-fed*; *high-flown*; *high-handed*; *high-minded*, i Hen. VI. i. 6. 12; *high-minded-ness*; *high-ness*, Temp. ii. 1. 172; *high-priest*; *high-road*; *high-spirited*; *high-way*=ME. *hegh weye*, P. Plowman, B. x. 155; *high-way-man*; *high-wrought*, Othello, ii. 1. 2; with numerous similar compounds. Also *high-land* (below); and see *how* (2).

HIGHLAND, belonging to a mountainous region. (E.) 'A generation of highland thieves and redshanks;' Milton, Observ. on the Art of Peace (quoted in Todd). AS. *hēnland*, a high land; from *hēah*, high, and *land*, land; Cædmon, Exod. 385. Der. *highland-er*; *highlands*.

HIGHT, was or is called. (F.) Obsolete. A most singular word, presenting the sole instance in English of a passive verb; the correct phrase was *he hight*=he was (or is) called, or he was named. 'This gristly beast, which lion *hight* by name'—which is called by the name of lion; Mids. Nt. Dr. v. 140. ME. *highte*. 'But ther as I was wont to *highte* [be called] Arcite, Now *highte* I Philostrate;' Chaucer, C. T., A 1557. Older forms *hätte*, *hette*. 'Clarice *hätte* that maide'—the maid was named Clarice; Floriz and Blanchefleur, ed. Lumby, l. 479. 'Thet *hette* (Alec and Josue)—that were named Caleb and Joshua; Ayeenbite of Inwyt, p. 67. And see Stratmann's Dict., s. v. *hāten*. From AS. *hāte*, I am called, I was called; pres. and pt. passive or middle, of AS. *hātan*, active verb, to bid, command, call; Grein, ii. 16, 17. + Icel. *heiti*, I am named, from *heita*, to call; G. *ich heisse*, I am named, from *heissen*, to call. *β.* Best illustrated by Gothic, which has *haitan*, to call, name, pt. t. *haitait*; whence was formed the passive pres. tense *haitinda*, I am called, he is called; as in 'Thomas, sael *haitada* Didymus' = Thomas, who is called Didymus; John, xi. 16. See *Hest*.

HILARITY, cheerfulness, mirth. (F.—L.—Gk.) 'Restraining his ebriety unto hilarity;' Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. v. c. 23, § 16.—F. *hilarité*, mirth; omitted by Cotgrave, but see Littré.—L. *hilaritatem*, acc. of *hilaritas*, mirth.—L. *hilaris*, *hilarus*, cheerful, gay. Not an orig. L. word; but borrowed.—Gk. *ἰαρός*, cheerful, gay. Cf. Gk. *ἰαρός*, propitious, kind; *ἰαγῆ*, I am gracious.—√ SEL; whence F. *silly*. Brugmann, iv. § 594. Der. Hence the late word *hilari-ous*, formed as if from a L. *hilariorius*; *hilariorius* does not occur in Todd's Johnson. From same source, *ex-hilarate*. ¶ *Hilary* term is so called from the festival of St. Hilary (L. *Hilarius*); Jan. 13.

HILDING, a base, menial wretch. (E.) In Shak. used of both sexes; Tam. Shrew, ii. 26; &c. [Not derived, as Dr. Schmidt says, from AS. *healdan*, to hold; which is impossible.] We also find *hilding*, *hilding*, *hilding*, applied to a worthless horse, a jade (N. E. D.). Prob. from ME. *heltten*, to incline, to bend down. Cf. ME. *heltende*, a bending aside; AS. *hýlding*, a bending (Voc. 382. 2). See *Heel* (2).

HILL, a small mountain. (E.) ME. *hil* (with one l.); Havelok, 1287; also *hul*, Ancrén Riwle, p. 178. AS. *hýll*; Grein, ii. 132. 'Collis, *hýll*;' Wright's Vocab. i. 54, col. 1 (Voc. 177. 24). And see Northumbrian version of St. Luke, xxiii. 30.—MDn. *hil*, *hille*; Oudemans. *β.* Further allied to Lithuan. *kálnas*, L. *collis*, a hill; *culmen*, a top; Gk. *κόλονος*, a hill. Brugmann, i. § 633. See *Culminate*, and *Holm*. From √ QEL, to be elevated, rise up. Der. *hill-ly*, *hill-ness*; dimin. *hill-ock*, in Shak. Venus and Adonis, 237. ¶ Not connected with G. *hügel*, a hill; for that is related to F. *how*, a hill; see *How* (2).

HILT, the handle of a sword. (E.) In Shak. Hamlet, v. 2. 159; it was common to use the pl. *hills* with reference to a single weapon; Jul. Caesar, v. 3. 43. ME. *hilt*; Layamon, 6506. AS. *hilt*, Grein, ii. 75; *helt*, O. E. Texts. + Icel. *hýlle*; Dan. *hýlle*; North Fries. *heelt*; OHG. *helza*, a sword-hilt. Cf. OF. *helt* (from Teutonic). Perhaps allied to Low G. *helft*, an ax-handle, and to *Helve*. Der. *hilt-ed*.

HIM, the objective case of *he*; see *He*.

HIN, a Hebrew liquid measure. (Heb.) In Exod. xxix. 40, &c. Supposed to contain about 6 quarts.—Heb. *hîn*, a hin; said to be a word of Egyptian origin.

HIND (1), the female of the stag. (E.) ME. *hind*, *hynde*; P. Plowman, B. xv. 274. AS. *hind*, fem.; Grein, ii. 76. + Du. *hinde*, a hind, doe. + Icel., Dan., and Swed. *hind*; OHG. *hinda*, MHG. *hinde*; whence G. *hindin*, a doe, with suffixed (fem.) *-in*. Perhaps allied to Gk. *νεῖ-ās*, a young deer. Der. *hind-berry*, a wild raspberry.

HIND (2), a peasant. (E.) In Spenser, F. Q. vi. 8. 12. The *d* is excrement. ME. *hine*, Chaucer, C. T. 605 (A 603); *hyne*, P. Plowman, B. vi. 133. AS. **hina*, a domestic; but the word is unauthenticated as a nom. sing., and was orig. a gen. pl.; so that *hina* really stands for *hina man*=a man of the domestics. We find *hina ealdor*=elder of the domestics, i.e. master of a household; Alfréd's

tr. of Beda, iii. 9. *B.* Further, *kina* stands for *kigna*, gen. pl. of *kiwan* (pl. nom.), domestic; Grein, ii. 78. Cf. *kiwen*, a family; *kiuraden*, a household; also Cf. *hai-rath*, marriage; Goth. *keiwa-franja*, master of a household. Allied to *L. ciuis*, a citizen. Brugmann, i. § 609.

HIND (3), adj. in the rear. (E.) We say 'hind feet', i.e. the two feet of a quadruped in the rear. But the older expression is 'hinder feet', as in St. Brandan, ed. Wright, p. 30, the positive degree not being used; we also find *hynderere*, *hynderer*, Wyclif, Gen. xvi. 13; *hynderet*, Chaucer, C. T. 624 (A 622). AS. *hindan*, only as adv., at the back of; *hindeward*, hindwards, backwards; *hinder*, adv. backwards; Grein, ii. 76. † Goth. *hindar*, prep. behind; *hindana*, prep. beyond; G. *hinter*, prep. behind; *hinten*, adv. behind; (111G.) *hindaro*, comp. adj., hinder. We also find Goth. *hindunists*, hindmost. All from the base which appears in AS. *hin-an* (*heon-an*), hence; while the comp. suffix *-der* answers to Gk. *-tero-*. See **Hence**, **He**, **Behind**. Der. *hind-ward*, Wyclif, Ps. xlix. 17, lxxix. 4; also *hind-most*, q. v.; *hinder*, verb, q. v.; *be-hind*.

HINDER, to put behind, keep back, check. (E.) ME. *hindren*, *hynderen*; Gower, C. A. i. 311; bk. iii. 937. It also has the sb. *hinderer*; i. 330; iii. 111; bk. iii. 1526; bk. vii. 803. AS. *hindrian*; A. S. Chron. an. 1003 = AS. *hinder*, adv. behind; cf. *hind*, behind. † Icel. *hindra*, to hinder; G. *hindern*. See **Hind** (3). Der. *hinder-er*; also *hinder-ance* (for *hinder-ance*), with F. suffix *-ance*; 'damages, hurt, or hinderances'; Frith's Works, p. 15; and see La Belle Dame aux Mers, 602.

HINDMOST, last. (E.) In Shak. Sonnet, 85, l. 2: Hen. VI. iii. 1, 2; cf. *kenmost*, Barlowe, Bruce, viii. 245. The suffix is the word most, and the compound is of late formation. B. Distinct from AS. *hindma*, hindmost; Grein, ii. 76; where the suffix *-ma* is the same as that seen in *L. opti-mus*, *opti-mus*, best; see **Aftermost**; cf. Goth. *hindmista*, hindmost, Matt. vii. 12; to be divided as *hind-mista*; cf. Goth. *fru-na*, first. See **Hind** (3). ¶ Also spelt *hindernost*, as in Holsatian, Hist. Scotland, an. 1290 (R.). And again, we have ME. *hind-r-est*, as in Chaucer, C. T. 624 (A 622).

HINGE, the joint on which a door turns. (E.) The *i* was formerly *e*. ME. *henge* (with hard *g*), a hinge; with dimin. form *hengel*, a hinge. 'As a door is turned in his *hengis*' [earlier version, in *his heng*]; Wyclif, Prov. xxi. 14. 'Hengyl of a door'; Prompt. Parv. p. 235. 'Hic ganser, a hengyllie'; Wright's Vocab. i. 261, col. 1 (Voc. 779, 3). *B.* So called because the door hangs upon it; from ME. *hengen*, to hang. 'Henged on a tree'; Havelok, 1429. *Hengen* is a later variant (cf. Icel. *hengja*) of ME. *hangan*, to hang; see **Hang**. Cf. AS. *henge-clif*, a steep cliff, and *stone-henge*; Dan. dial. *hinge*, *henge*, a hinge (Dan. *hængsel*); Low G. *henge*; MDu. *henge*, *hengene*, a hinge (Du. *hængsel*). For the sound, cf. *singe*, singing. Der. *hinge*, verb.

HINT, a slight allusion. (E.) a. The verb is later than the sb. 'As I have *hinted* in some former papers'; Tatler, no. 267. First found in 1648. Only the sb. occurs in *Slmk.*, where it is a common word; Oth. i. 3, 142, 166. Esp. used in the phrases 'to take the *hint*', or 'upon this *hint*'. *B.* *Hint* properly signifies 'a thing taken', i.e. a thing caught or apprehended; being a derivative of the ME. *henten* (pp. *hent*), to seize upon. Palsgrave has: 'I *hente*, I take by violence'; also spelt *hinten*. Cf. *hint*, sb., a sudden seizure, Duubar, Feuyt Friar, l. 88. 'Hlyntyd, raptyus; Hlyntyn, or revyn, or hentyn, rapio, arripio'; Prompt. Parv. p. 240. The earlier spelling of the verb was *hentten*, pt. t. *hentte*, Chaucer, C. T. 700 (A 698); the pp. *hent* occurs even in Shak. Meas. iv. 6, 14. AS. *hentan*, to seize, to hunt after; Grein, ii. 34. Cf. Goth. *-hinthan*, to seize. See **Hunt**. Der. *hint*, verb.

HIP (1), the haunch, upper part of the thigh. (E.) ME. *hupe*, *hupe*, *hippe*. 'About hire *hipes* large'; Chaucer, C. T. 474 (A 472). 'Hupes had hue faire'—she had fair hips; Alisaunder, l. 190; printed with Will. of Palerne, ed. Skeat. AS. *hype*; Gregory's Pastoral, ed. Sweet, p. 383, l. 2. † Du. *heup*; (Dan. *høfte*; Swed. *höft*; from G. *hüfte*); Goth. *hups*; OllG. *huf*. *B.* The suffixed *-i* or *-te* in some of these words stands for the Idg. suffix *-to-*; the older Teut. type is **hupia-*. Perhaps allied to Gk. *hūbos*, the hollow near the hips of cattle. Der. *hip-bone*, AS. *hype-bin*; Wright's Vocab. i. 44, col. 1, last line (Voc. 159, 24). *B.* The word *hipped*, depressed, is connected with *hypochondria*; see **Hippish**.

HIP (2), also **HEP**, the fruit of the dog-rose. (E.) ME. *hepe*. 'And swete as is the bremble flour [that] bereth the rede *hepe*'; Chaucer, C. T. 13677 (B 937). AS. *heope* (Voc. 133, 36); whence the comp. *hēop-brimel*, a hip-bramble; Wright's Vocab. i. 33, col. 1; to translate *L. rubus* (Voc. 138, 37). † Dan. *hylen*, pl.; MDan. *hyben-torn*, hip-thorn; MllG. *hiefe*, OllG. *hinfo*, a bramble-bush.

HIPPICAL, hypochondriacal. (Gk.) In Byron, Beppo, st. 64. The word is merely a colloquial substitute for *hypochondriacal*, of which only the first syllable is preserved. Hence *hippish* is for *hyp-ish*. See Somerville's poem entitled 'The Hipp.'

HIPPOCAMPUS, a kind of fish. (Gk.) *Hippocampus* ends a line in W. Browne's Britannia's Pastorals, bk. ii. song 1. It has a head like a horse, and a long flexible tail; whence the name.—Gk. *ἵππος*, *ἵππος*, a horse, a monster, with a horse's head and fish's tail.—Gk. *ἵππο*, for *ἵππο*, a horse; and *ἵππος*, masc. of *ἵππος*, a caterpillar, also a sea-monster, allied to *ἵππο-τεν*, to bend.

HIPPOFOTAMUS, the river-horse. (L.—Gk.) ME. *ypotamus*, Alexander and Diomedes, ed. Skeat, 157. Also *ypotamus*, King Alisaunder, 6554. Both corrupted from *L. hippopotamus*.—Gk. *ἵππος*, *ἵππος*, the river-horse of Egypt; also called *ἵππος ὁρῶν* = river-dwelling horse.—Gk. *ἵππο*, for *ἵππο*, a horse; and *ὥρῶν*, a river. *B.* The Gk. *ἵππος* has a dial. by-form *ἵππος*, cognate with *L. equus*, a horse; see **Equine**. *ὥρῶν* is 'running' water; cf. Gk. *ὥρῶν*, flight, *ὥρῶν*, 1 fly (Irellwitz). *B.* From the same Gk. *ἵππος* we have *hippo-drome*, a race-course for horses; *hippo-phagy*, a feeding on horse-flesh; *hippo-griff*, a monster, half horse, half griffin; &c.

HIRE, wages for service. (E.) ME. *hyre*, Chaucer, C. T. 509 (A 507); also *hure*, *hyre*, *hyre*, P. Plowman, A. ii. 91; B. ii. 122. AS. *hyr*, fem. (gen. *hyre*). Luke xix. 23. † Du. *huur*, wages, service; Swed. *hyra*, rent, wages; Dan. *hyre*, hire; prov. G. *heuer*, hire (Flügel's Dict.). Teut. type **hūr-jā*, f. Der. *hire*, verb, AS. *hýran*, Matt. xx. 7; *hire-ling*, AS. *hýrling*, Mark, i. 20.

HIRSUTE, rough, shaggy, bristly. (L.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674; and in Iacon, Nat. Hist., § 616.—*L. hirsutus*, rough, bristly. Allied to Gk. *χίρπος*, dry, hard; *L. hirsutus*, to bristle. See **Horror**. Der. *hirsute-nus* (Todd).

HIS, of him, of it. (E.) Formerly neut. as well as masc. AS. *his*, gen. m. and n. of *he*, he. See **He**, **Ita**.

HISS, to make a sound like a serpent or a goose. (E.) Wyclif has *hissing*, a hissing, 2 Chron. xxix. 8; and *hisse*, v. Isa. v. 26. The *L. sibilat* is glossed by *hyssey*, i.e. hisses; Wright's Vocab. i. 180, l. 1 (Voc. 627, 15). † ME. *hischen*, to hiss; Kilian, Oudemans, Norw. *hysse*; MSwed. *hysa*, a noise to drive away pigs (Ihre); Gascon *hissa*, to hiss (Moncaut). *B.* Formed from the sound; the Du. *sisen*, G. *zischen*, to hiss, are even more expressive; cf. *fizz*, *whizz*, *whistle*. Der. *hiss*, sb.; *hiss-ing*, Jer. xvii. 16, &c.; and see *hiss*, *hush*.

HIST, an interjection enjoining silence. (E.) In Shak. Romeo, ii. 2, 159. In Milton, Il Penseroso, 55, the word *hist* appears to mean 'to summon by saying *hist*,' so that 'And the mute silence *hist* along' = summon (and bring) along the mute Silence by saying *hist*. Also *ist*, st. Cf. Dan. *hys*, interj. silence! *hysse*, to hush.

HISTOLOGY, the science which treats of the minute structure of the tissues of plants and animals. (Gk.) A modern scientific term. Coined from Gk. *ἵστωρ*, for *ἵστωρ*, a web; and *-λογία*, from *λόγος*, a discourse, from *λέγω*, to speak. *B.* The orig. sense of *λόγος* is a ship's mast, also the bar or beam of a loom, which in Greek looms stood upright; hence, a warp or web. *B.* So called because standing upright; from Gk. *ἵστωρ*, to make to stand, set, place; from *ἵστωρ*, to stand; see **Stand**.

HISTORY, also **STORY**, a narrative, account. (L.—Gk.) *Story* (q. v.) is an abbreviated form. Gower has *histoire*, C. A. iii. 48; bk. vi. 1383. Falsyau gave to his Chronicle (printed in 1516) the name of 'The Concordance of *Histoires*'. In older authors, we commonly find the form *storie*, which is of F. origin. *Histoire* is Englished directly from *L. historia*, a history.—Gk. *ἱστορία*, a learning by enquiry, information, history.—Gk. *ἱστορ*, stem of *ἵστωρ* or *ἵστωρ*, knowing, learned; for **ἵστωρ*, from the weak grade *ἵδ* of *εἶδω*, to know.—*WEID*, to know; see **Wit**. Der. *histori-an*, formerly *historien*, Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, l. i. c. 24; *histori-c-al*, Tyndal's Works, p. 266, col. 2; *histori-c-al-ly*; *histori-c*; *histori-o-grapher*, a writer of history (from Gk. *ἱστορεῖν*, to write), Gascoigne's Steel Glas, 981; *histori-o-graphy*.

HISTRIONICAL, relating to the stage. (L.) In Minshew. 'And is a *histrionical* contempt'; Ben Jonson, Magnetic Lady, A. iii. sc. 4. Coined with suffix *-al* from *L. histrionicus*, of or belonging to a player.—*L. histrioni*, decl. stem of *histrion*, a player, actor. From Etruscan *hister*, a player; Livy, vii. 2.

HIT, to light upon, to strike, to attain to. (Scand.) ME. *hitten*, P. Plowman, B. xii. 108; xvi. 87; Layamon, l. 1550.—Icel. *hitla*, to hit upon, meet with; Swed. *hitla*, to find, discover, light upon; Dan. *hitte*, to hit upon. Der. *hit*, sb.

HITCH, to move by jerks, catch slightly, suddenly. (E.) ME. *hichen*. 'Hytchen, hychyn, kythen, or remeyvn, Amosen, move, remove'; Prompt. Parv. p. 239; where the word would have been printed as *kychen* or *kychen*. We also find 'Hatchyd [read *hachyd*], or remeyvd, *hichid*, *hychyd*, *Anotus*, *remotus*' ibid. Cf. Lowland Scotch *hatch*, *hatch*, to move by jerks; Jamieson. Also prov. E. *hitch*, *hutch*, to jerk, to hitch; *huck*, to draw near, to hitch (E.D.D.). Of obscure origin. Perhaps related to prov. E. *huck*, to lurch up; Du. *hukken*, to squat, to crouch, also to stick; as *het huck*, there is an

obstacle (or hitch); Calisch. If so, it is allied to *huckster*. See Phil. Soc. Trans. 1903, p. 150. Der. *hitch*, sb.

HITHE, HYTHE, a small haven. (E.) ME. *hithe*; as in *Garleke-hithe*, P. Plowman, B. v. 324; and see Prompt. Parv., p. 242, note 1. AS. *hȳð*, a haven; Grein, ii. 126. Teut. type **hūhja*, f.

HITHER, to this place. (E.) ME. *kider*, *hither*, Chaucer, C. T. 674 (A 672); the right form in Chaucer being probably *hider*, since he rhymes *hider* with *slider*; C. T. 1265 (A 1263). [So also ME. *fader*, *moder* are now *fukher*, *mothor*.] AS. *hider* (common); Grein, ii. 71. + Icel. *híðra* (for *híðra*); Goth. *híðrā*. + L. *citra*, on this side. β. From the Teutonic pronominal base *hi-* (see **He**); with a suffix allied to the Idg. comparative suffix *-ter*. Der. *hither-to*; *hither-ward*, ME. *hiderward*, P. Plowman, B. vi. 323.

HIVE, a basket for bees. (E.) The old sense is 'hood.' ME. *kyue* (with *u* for *v*), Chaucer, C. T. 15398 (B 4582). Spell *kyfe*, Wright's Vocab. i. 223, col. 2 (Voc. 706. 41). AS. *hȳf*, f.; Voc. 123. 16; 'Aluearin, hȳfi' Corpus gloss. 133. Teut. type **hūfz*. + Du. *kuif*, a hood, a hive (see **Frank**); Dan. dial. *kyue*. Allied to L. *cūpa*, a tub, a cnp. See **Cupola**.

HO, HOA, a call to excite attention. (E.) 'And cried ho!' Chaucer, C. T. A. 1706. Merely a natural exclamation; cf. Icel. *hō*, interj. *hō*, also Icel. *hōa*, to shout out ho!

HOAR, white, grayish white. (E.) ME. *hor*, *hoor*; Chaucer, C. T. 3876, 7764 (A 3878, D 2182); P. Plowman, B. vi. 85. AS. *hōr*, Grein, ii. 14. + Icel. *hōrr*, hoar, hoary; G. *hehr*, exalted, OHG. *hēr*, proud, lofty, orig. 'reverend.' Teut. type **hāraz* (= *hai-raz*), lit. 'shining'; hence, white. The base *hā* appears in Goth. *hais*, a torch, G. *hei-ter*, orig. 'bright', Icel. *hei-b*, brightness; cf. Skt. *kētus*, a sign, a meteor (Kluger). ¶ To be kept distinct from Icel. *hār*, which is the E. *high* (the *r* being merely the sign of the nom. case), and also from E. *hair*. Der. *hoar-y*, occurring in the comp. *horlocket*, having hoar locks, Layamon, 25845; *hoar-i-ness*; also *hoar-frost*, ME. *hoorfrost*, Wyclif, Exord. xvi. 14; also *hoar-hoimd*, q. v.

HOARD, a store, a treasure. (E.) ME. *hord*, Chaucer, C. T. 3262; Gower, C. A. iii. 155; bk. vii. 2094. AS. *hord*, Grein, ii. 96. + Icel. *hóld*; G. *hori*; Goth. *huzd*, a treasure. β. The Teutonic type is **huzdo*, due to Idg. **h₂udh-dh₂w-*; a thing hidden; from **h₂udh*, weak grade of **KEUDH₁*, whence Gk. *κρύπτειν*, AS. *hryd-an*, to hide. See **Hide** (1). Brugmann, i. 699. Der. *hoard*, verb, AS. *hordian*, in Sweet's A. S. Reader; cf. Goth. *huzdjan*, to hoard; *hoard-er*, AS. *hordere* (Bosworth).

HOARDING, HOARD, a fence enclosing a house while builders are at work. (F.—In; or Du.) Rare in books; it is difficult to say how long it may have existed in F. as a builder's term. *Hoard* occurs in 1757 (N. E. D.). Either taken directly from Du. *horde*, a hurdle; or from OF. *hoard*, 'a scaffold', in Froissart (Godefroy, s. v. *hoart*), which is borrowed from it. The suffix *-ing* is, of course, English. Cf. Picard *houardage*, a scaffold (Corbillet); AF. *hurdys*, a scaffold, in Liber Albus; p. 477. The true E. word is **Hurdle**, q. v.

HOAREBOUND, HOREHOUND, the name of a plant. (E.) The true *hoarhound* is the white, *Marrubium vulgare*; the first part of the word is *hoar*, and the plant is so called because its bushy stems are covered with white woolly down; Johns, Flowers of the Field. The final *d* is excretic; the MF. form being *horehume*. 'Marrubium, *horehume*;' Wright's Vocab. i. 139 (Voc. 554. 2). AS. *hārkhūne*; or simply *hūne*; for numerous examples of which see Cockayne's A. S. Leechdoms, iii. 334; where we also find: 'the syllable *hār*, hoary, describes the aspect, so that a "black horehound" shows how we have forgotten our own language.' The words are also found separate; *pa hāran hūnan*. We also find *hwite hāre hūnan*, white horehound, an early indication of the black horehound, *Ballota nigra*, a very strong-smelling plant. β. The first syllable is obvious; see **Hoar**. The second syllable is unexplained. ¶ It thus appears that the right names should have been *hoar houn* and *black houn*; white *hoarhound* involves a reduplication; and *black hoarhound*, a contradiction.

HOARSE, having a rough, harsh voice. (E.) The *r* in this word is probably intrusive, and is (generally) not sounded; still, it was inserted at an early period. ME. *hoos*, *hos*, *hous*; all three spellings occur in P. Plowman, B. xvii. 324 (and various readings); *hous*, Chaucer, Book of the Duchesse, 347. AS. *hās*, Grein, ii. 14. + Dan. *has*; Swed. *häs*; Du. *heesch*; G. *heiser*. β. All from a Teutonic type **hāisaz*; or (if the *r* be original) **hāisraz*; perhaps the latter is indicated by the Icel. form *häss*. See N. E. D. Der. *hoarsely*, *hoarseness*.

HOARY, white; see **Hoar**.

HOAX, to trick, to play a practical joke. (Low L.) In Todd's Johnson; not found in early writers. The late appearance of the word suggests that it is a corruption of *hoous*, used in just the same sense. 'Legerdmain, with which these jugglers *hoous* the vulgar'; Nalson, in Todd. 'This gift of *hoous-pocussing*;' L'Estrange (Todd). See **Hoous-Poous**. Der. *hoax*, sb.

HOB (1), **HUB**, the nave of a wheel, part of a grate. (E.) The true sense is 'projection.' Hence *hub*, 'the nave of a wheel (Oxfordshire); a small stack of hay, the mark to be thrown at in quoits, the hilt of a weapon; up to the hub, as far as possible;' Halliwell. The mark for quoits is the same word as *hub*, 'a small piece of wood of a cylindrical form, used by boys to set on end, to put half-pence on to chuck or pitch at;' Halliwell. *Hob* also means the shoe (projecting edge) of a sledge. The *hub* of a fire-place is explained in the N. E. D. as having been orig. 'a boss or mass of clay behind the fire-place.' EFries. *hobbe*, a rough tump of grassy land rising out of water; *hubbil*, a projection. + Du. *hobbel*, a knob; G. *hübel*, OHG. *hübel*, a hillock. [Cf. Du. *heuvel*, a hill; AS. *hryfer*, a hump.] Lith. *kup-stas*, a tump of grass. Der. *hob-nail*, a nail with a projecting head, 1 Hen. IV, ii. 4. 398; 2 Hen. VI, iv. 10. 63; *hob-nail-ed*.

HOB (2), a clown, a rustic, a fairy. (F.—OHG.) 'The *hobbes* as wise as grauest men;' Drant's tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry (R.). 'From elves, *hobs*, and fairies That trouble our dairies;' Beaumont and Fletcher, Monsieur Thomas, iv. 6. See Nares; also *Hob* in Atkinson's Cleveland Glossary, where, however, the suggestion of identifying *hob* with *elf* is to be rejected. It is quite certain that *Hob* was a common personal name, and in early use. 'To beg of *Hob* and Dick;' Cor. ii. 3. 123. That it was in early use is clear from its numerous derivatives, as *Hobbs*, *Hobbins*, *Hobson*, *Hopkins*, *Hopkinson*, β. That *Hob*, strange as it may seem, was a popular corruption of *Robin* is clearly borne out by the equally strange corruption of *Hodge* from *Roger*, as well as by the name of *Robin Goodfellow* for the *hobgoblin* Puck; (Mids. Nt. Dr. ii. 1. 40). Robert Bruce was nicknamed 'kyng *Hobbe*;' Polit. Songs, p. 216. γ. The name *Robin* is French, and, like *Robert*, is of OHG. origin; Littré considers it as a mere pet corruption from *Robert*, a name early known in England, as being that of the eldest son of Will. I. Der. *hob-goblin* (see *goblin*); spelt *hobgobling* in Palgrave, who translates it by F. *goblin*.

HOBBLE, to limp, walk with a limp. (E.) ME. *hobelen* (with one *b*), P. Plowman, A. i. 113; P. Plowman's Crede, 106; and see Harboure's Bruce, iv. 447. Practically, the frequentative of *hop*; so that the lit. sense is 'to hop often.' + Du. *hobbelen*, to toss, ride on a hobby-horse, stammer, stutter (all with the notion of repetition of uneven motion); frequent. of *hoben*, to toss up and down; allied to *huppen*, *huppen*, to hop, skip. Cf. EFries. and Westphal. *hobelen*, to hobble; OF. *hober*, to move, lester (one's); prov. G. *hoppeln*, to hop, hobble (Flügel). See **Hop** (1). Der. *hobbile*, sb.

HOBLEDEHOY, a youth approaching manhood. (E.) A jocular word, very variously spelt (see N. E. D.). Palgrave, in 1540, has *hobledcheye*; Cotgrave explains F. *marmaille* as 'young rascals . . . a troop of . . . unprofitable *hobderholes*.' The true origin is unknown. Perhaps suggested by E. *hobbie*, expressive of clumsy movement, and *hoy* is an interjection. Cf. F. *hober*, 'to remove from place to place, a rustic word;' Cot. Low G. *hop-hei*, an assembly of common people who dance about; Alsace *hoppetikhopp*, a giddy, slightly, eccentric man (Martin); Low G. *hupperling*, a boy who jumps about, and cannot be still. *Hobby* was also a pet name for *Robert*; see **Hobby** (1).

HOBBY (1), **HOBBY-HORSE**, an ambling nag, a toy like a horse, a favourite pursuit. (F.—OHG.) See *Hobby* in French, Select Glossary. A *hobby* is now a favourite pursuit, but formerly a toy in imitation of a prancing nag, the orig. sense being a kind of prancing horse. In Hamlet, iii. 2. 142. 'They have likewise excellent good horses, we term the *hobbies*;' Holland, Camden's Ireland, p. 63. A corruption of ME. *hobin*, a nag; Barbour's Bruce, ed. Skeat, xiv. 68, 500; [whence OF. *hobin*, 'a hobby, a little ambling and short-maned horse;' Cot.] β. But this ME. *hobin* was a horse's name (see N. E. D.); of which *Dobbin* is a familiar variant. And *Hobin* is but an F. variant of F. *Robin*; see further under **Hob** (2).

HOBBY (2), a small species of falcon. (F.—Du.) Obsolete. Cotgrave translates MF. *hobrenu* by 'the hawk teamed a hobby.' ME. *hobi*, *hoby* (with one *b*). 'Hoby, hawk;' Prompt. Parv.; pl. *hobies*, Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, cap. xviii; see Spec. of English, ed. Skeat, p. 204. Like other terms of falconry, it is of F. origin; being from OF. *hobet*, a hobby, allied to the MF. *hobreau* mentioned above. So named from its movement.—OF. *hober*, 'to stirre, move, remove from place to place;' Cot.—MDu. *hoben*, to toss, move up and down. See **Hobble**. ¶ This etymology is confirmed by noting that the OF. verb *hober* was sometimes spelt *auber* (Cot.); corresponding to which latter form, the hobby was also called *aubereau* (Cot.).

HOBGOBLIN, a kind of fairy. (F.—OHG.) In Miensheu, ed. 1627; and in Mids. Nt. Dr. ii. 1. 40; *hobgobling* in Palgrave. Compounded of *hob* and *goblin*. See **Hob** (2) and **Goblin**.

HOBNAIL, a kind of nail. See **Hob** (1).

HOBNOB, HABNAB, take or leave, in any case, at random. (E.) Compounded of *hob* and *nab*, derived respectively from AS. *habban*, to have, and *nabban*, not to have. 1. In one aspect it means

in Wright's Vocab. i. 163, l. 17; the spellings *holin*, *holis* both occur in the Ancræn Riwle, p. 418, note 1. AS. *holen*, *holegn*; Cockayne's A. S. Leechdoms, iii. 332. + W. *celyn*; Corn. *celin*; Bret. *arlen*, holly; Gael. *cullionn*; Irish *cuilleann*, holly. Idg. type **holenno*-; Stokes-Fick, p. 91. *β*. The base of the AS. word is also preserved in Du. *hult*, Low G. *hults*, holly; and from the older form (*hulis*, *huls*) of the G. word the F. *houe* is derived. Der. *holm*-oak, q. v.

HOLLYHOCK, a kind of mallow. (E.) It should be spelt with one l, like *holch*. ME. *holihoc*, to translate L. *althæa* and OF. *ymalve*, in a list of plants; Wright's Vocab. i. 140, col. 1, l. 6 (Voc. 556. 24). [Here the OF. *ymalve* = mod. F. *guimauve*, the marsh mallow (Cot.).] Also spelt *holihocce*, *holihoke*; see Cockayne's Leechdoms, iii. 332, col. 1, bottom. Compounded from ME. *holi*, holly; and *hocco*, *hoke*, *hoc*, a mallow, from AS. *hoc*, a mallow; id. Minshen, ed. 1627, gives 'Holie hocke, i. e. malua sacra.' *β*. The mallow was also called in AS. *holclaf*. Cf. W. *hocs*, mallows; *hocs* *benidigaid*, hollyhock, lit. 'blessed mallow' (where *benidigaid* is equivalent to L. *benedictus*); but this W. form is merely borrowed from the AS. nom. pl. *hoccas*. *γ*. 'Of hagiological origin; another name was *caulis Sancti Cuthberti*.' N. E. D.

HOLM, an islet in a river; flat land near a river. (Scand.) 'Holm, a river-island; Coles, ed. 1684. 'Holm, in old records, an hill, island, or fenny ground, encompassed with little brooks; Phillips, ed. 1706. The true sense is 'a mound, or any slightly rising ground; and, as such ground often has water round it, it came to mean an island. Again, as a rising slope is often situated beside a river, it came to mean a bank, wharf, or dockyard, as in German. The most curious use is in AS., where the main sea itself is often called *holm*, from its convex shape; the later senses are Scandinavian. ME. *holm*. 'Holm, place besydone a water, *Hulmus*.' Prompt. Parv. p. 243; see Way's note, which is full of information about the word. [The Low L. *hulmus* is nothing but the Teutonic word Latinised.] Icel. *hölmr*, *hölm*, *holmr*, an islet; 'even meadows on the shore with ditches behind them are in Icelandic called *holms*.' Dan. *holm*, a holm, quay, dockyard; Swed. *holme*, a small island; whence G. *holm*, a hill, island, dockyard, wharf (Flügel). + L. *culmen*, a mountain-top; cf. L. *collis*, a hill. See **Culminate** and **Hill**.

HOLM-OAK, the evergreen oak. (E.) Cotgrave translates MF. *yeuse* by 'the holme oak, barren scarlet oak, French oak.' The tree is the *Quercus Ilex*, or common evergreen oak, 'a most variable plant, . . . with leaves varying from being as prickly as a holly to being as even at the edge as an olive; Eng. Cyclop. s. v. *Quercus*. Whether because it is an evergreen, or because its leaves are sometimes prickly, we at any rate know that it is so called from its resemblance to the holly. *β*. The ME. name for holly was *holin*, sometimes phonetically varied to *holm* or *holy*. 'Holme, or holy;'. Prompt. Parv. p. 244; and see Way's note. 'Hollie, or Holmtree' Minshen. The form *holm* is in Chaucer, C. T. 2923 (A 2921). Thus *holm-oak* = holly-oak. See **Holly**.

HOLocaust, an entire burnt sacrifice. (L.—Gk.) So called because the victim offered was burnt entire. It occurs early, in the Story of Genesis and Exodus, ed. Morris, 1319, 1326, where it is plainly taken from the Vulgate version of Gen. xii. 8. = L. *holocaustum*; Gen. xii. 8. = Gk. *ὁλοκαυστον*, neut. of *ὁλοκαυστος*, *ὁλοκαυτος*, burnt whole. = Gk. *όλο-*, for *όλος*, entire, and *καίω* (fut. *καύσω*), to burn. *β*. The Gk. *όλος* is cognate with Skt. *sarva*(s), all. Brugmann, i. § 319. For *καίω* see **Caustic**.

HOLOTHURIAN, belonging to the genus of sea-slugs; as sb., a sea-slug, sea-cucumber, *trepaug*. (L.—Gk.) Modern. = Modern L. *holothuria*, neut. pl. of Gk. *ὁλοθούριον*, a kind of zoophyte (Aristotle).

HOLSTER, a leather case for a pistol. (Du.—G.) Merely 'a case,' though now restricted to a peculiar use. In Butler, Hudibras, pt. i. c. 1. l. 391. = Du. *holster*, a pistol-case, holster; also, a soldier's knapsack (Sewel). *β*. The word is not orig. E., though we find *holstrad* = covered, Rom. of the Rose, 6146; and AS. *holstor*, a hiding-place, case, covering, Grein, ii. 67; as well as Icel. *hulstr*, a case, sleath; Goth. *hulstr*, a veil, 4 Cor. iii. 13. *γ*. But any real connexion with these words is very doubtful; as the Du. word appears to have been borrowed (with change of *st* to *s*) from G. *holfter*, *hulfter*, a holster; MHG. *hulfter*, a quiver; from OHG. *hulft*, a cover, case (Frank, Kluge). Hexham has MDu. *hulftse*, 'a galloch to wear with shoes or boots.'

HOLT, a wood, woody hill. (E.) 'Holt, a small wood, or grove; Kersey, ed. 1715. ME. *holt*, Chaucer, C. T. 6. 'Hoc virgultum, a holt'; Wright's Vocab. i. 270, col. 1 (Voc. 796. 29). AS. *holt*, a wood, grove; Grein, ii. 95. + Du. *hout* (MDu. *holt*), wood, timber; Icel. *holt*, a copse; G. *holz*, a wood, grübe, also wood, timber. Teut. stem **hulto-*, idg. stem **kaldo-*. Allied to OIrish *coll*, *coill* (for **cald-*), a wood; W. *cell*, a grove; Russ. *koloda*, a log; Gk. *κόλδος*, a twig. Stokes-Fick, p. 82.

HOLY, sacred, pure, sainted. (E.) The word is nothing but ME.

hool (now spelt *whole*) with suffix *-y*. ME. *holi*, *holy*; Chaucer, C. T. 178; AS. *hätig*; Grein, ii. 7. + Du. *heilig*; Icel. *heilagr*, often contracted to *helgr*; Dan. *hellig*; Swed. *helig*; G. *heilig*; Goth. *heilag*, neut., in an inscription. Teut. type **hailagoz*, a derivative of Teut. **hailas*, whole (AS. *hät*) or of **hailoz* or **hailiz*, sb., a good omen. Cf. Irish *cél*, W. *coel*, an omen; Stokes-Fick, p. 88. See **Whole**. Der. *holi-ly*; *holi-ness*, AS. *hätigues*; *holi-day*, q. v.; *holly-hock* (for *holy hock*), q. v.; *hail-but* (= *holy but*), q. v.

HOMAGE, the submission of a vassal to a lord. (F.—L.) In early use. In Rob. of Glouc. p. 46, l. 5; l. 1061; P. Plowman, B. xii. 155. = OF. *homage*, later *hommage*, the service of a vassal. = Late L. *homitiūm* (also *hominatiūm*), the service of a vassal or 'man.' = L. *homo* (stem *homin-*), a man; hence, a servant, vassal. See **Human**. ¶ The AS. *guma*, a man, is cognate with L. *homo*; see **Bridgroom**.

HOME, native place, place of residence. (E.) MF. *hoom*, *home*; Chaucer, C. T. 2367 (A 2365); P. Plowman, B. v. 365; vi. 203; common in the phrase 'to go home.' AS. *hām*, home, a dwelling; Grein, ii. 9. The acc. case is used adverbially, as in *hām cuman*, to come home; cf. L. *ire domum*. + Du. *heem*, a farm; *heim*, in the comp. *heimelijc*, private, secret; Icel. *heimr*, an abode, village, *heima*, home; Dan. *hem*, home; also used adverbially, as in E.; Swed. *hem*, home; and used as adv.; G. *heim*; Goth. *haima*, a village. + Lithuanian *kėmas*, OPruss. *caimas*, a village (Fick, iii. 75). Teut. types **haimoz*, **haimiz*. Some compare Skt. *kshēmas*(s), safety, safe abode, from *kshi*, to dwell; but this is to be rejected. Cf. Brugmann, i. § 920. Der. *home-bred*, Rich. II. i. 3. 187; *home-farm*; *home-felt*; *home-keeping*, Two Gent. of Verona, i. 1. 2; *home-less*, AS. *hāmleas* (Grein); *home-less-ness*; *home-ly*, Chaucer, C. T. 330 (A 328); *home-li-ness*, ME. *hominesse*, Chaucer, C. T. 8305 (E 429); *home-made*; *home-sick*; *home-sick-ness*; *home-spun*, Mids. Nt. Dr. iii. 1. 79; *home-stall*; *home-stead* (see **Stead**); *home-ward*, AS. *hāmweard*, Gen. xxiv. 61; *home-wards*.

HOMER, a large Hebrew measure. (Heb.) As a liquid measure, it has been computed at 80 gallons (more or less). Also used as a dry measure. = Heb. *hōmēr*, a homer, also a heap or mound (with initial *cheth*); from the root *hāmār*, to unilate, surge up, swell up.

HOMESTEAD, a dwelling-place, mansion-house, with its enclosures. (E.) In Bp. Hall, Contemplations, New Test. b. ii. cont. 3. § 6 (Todd). 'Both house and *homestead* into seas are borne; Dryden (quoted in Todd; no reference). Compounded of *home* and *stead*.

HOMICIDE, man-slaughter; a man-slayer. (F.—L.) 1. Chaucer has *homicide* in the sense of manslaughter; C. T. 12591 (C 657). = F. *homicide*, 'manslaughter;'. Cot.—L. *homicidium*, manslaughter. = L. *homi-*, short for *homin-*, stem of *homo*, a man (see **Home**); and *-cidere*, for *cadere*, to cut, to kill. 2. Chaucer also has: 'He that hateth his brother is homicide;'. Pers. Tale, De Ira, § 4 (I 565). = F. *homicide*, 'an homicide, man-killer;'. Cot.—L. *homicida*, a man-slayer; similarly formed from *homi-* and *-cidere*. Der. *homicidal*.

HOMILY, a plain sermon, discourse. (F.—L.—Gk.) In As You Like It, iii. 2. 164. And see Pref. to the Book of Homilies. ME. *omely*, Trevisa, tr. of Higden, ii. 183. = OF. *omelie* (F. *homélie*, Hatzfeld). = L. *homilia*, a homily. = Gk. *ὁμιλία*, a living together, intercourse, converse, instruction, homily. = Gk. *ὁμιλος*, an assembly, throng, concourse. = Gk. *ὁμι-*, short for *ὁμις*, for *ὁμός*, like, same, cognate with E. *same*; and (possibly) *ἄμα*, *εἰς*, a crowd, band, from *εἰς*, to press or crowd together, compress, shut in. Der. *homiletic*, from Gk. *ὁμιλητικός*, sociable, an adj. allied to *ὁμιλία*, used in E. as the adj. belonging to homily; hence *homiletic-al*, *homiletic-s*. Also *homil-ist* (= *homily-ist*).

HOMINY, maize prepared for food. (West Indian.) 'Milke *Homini*'; Capt. J. Smith, Works, p. 886. 'From Indian *auhūminia*, parched corn;'. Webster. Trumbull gives *appūminnōnash*, with the same sense.

HOMMOCK, a hillock; see **Hummock**.

HOMOEOPATHY, a particular treatment of disease. (Gk.) The system is an attempt to cure a disease by the use of small doses of drugs such as would produce the symptoms of the disease in a sound person. Hence the name, signifying 'similar feeling.' Proposed (ab. 1796) by Dr. Hahnemann, of Leipzig (died 1843). Englisht from Gk. *ὁμοιοπάθεια*, likeness in feeling or condition, sympathy. = Gk. *ὁμοιο-*, for *ὁμοιος*, like, similar; and *πάθειν*, aorist infin. of *πάσχειν*, to suffer. The Gk. *ὁμοιος* is from *ὁμός*, same, like. See **Same** and **Pathos**. Der. *homoeopath-ic*, *-ist*.

HOMOGENEOUS, of the same kind or nature throughout. (Gk.) 'Homogeneous, of one or the same kind, congenerous;'. Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. 'Of homogeneous things;'. State Trials, Earl of Stafford, an. 1640 (R.). Englisht from Gk. *ὁμογενής*, of the same race. = Gk. *ὁμο-*, for *ὁμός*, cognate with E. *same*; and *γένος*, race, cognate with E. *kin*. See **Same** and **Kin**. Der. *homogeneous-ness*.

HOMOLOGOUS, agreeing, corresponding. (Gk.) 'Homolo-

gous, having the same reason or proportion': Phillips, ed. 1706. Englished from Gk. *ὁμόλογος*, agreeing, lit. saying the same.—Gk. *ὁμός*, for *ὁμοί*, cognate with *E. same*; and *λόγος*, a saying, from *λέγω*, to say. See **Same** and **Logic**. Der. so also *homology*, agreement, from Gk. *ὁμολογία*.

HOMONYMOUS, like in sound, but differing in sense. (I.—Gk.) Applied to words. In Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674.—1. *homonym-us*, of the same name; with suffix *-ous*.—Gk. *ὁμώνυμος*, having the same name.—Gk. *ὁμός*, for *ὁμοί*, cognate with *E. same*; and *ὄνομα*, *ὄνομ*, *ῥο* form of *ὄνομα*, a name, cognate with *E. name*. See **Same** and **Name**. The Gk. *ὄ* is due to the double *o*. Der. *homonymous-ly*; also *homonymy*, sb., from F. *homonymie*, 'a word of divers significations'; Cot. Hence *homonym-y*. ¶ Similarly we have *homo-phonous*, like-sounding; from Gk. *φώνη*, a voice, sound.

HONE, a stone for sharpening various implements. (E.) *'Hoone*, barbers instrument, cos'; Prompt. Parv. p. 245. AS. *hūn*, a hone, but only found in the sense of 'stone'; as in 'to *þærce hūne*'; lǿrech, Cart. Saxon. ii. 458; whence the derived verb *hēnan*, to stone, John, x. 32. ¶ Icel. *heinn*, a hone; Swed. *hena*, a hone (Widgren); MDan. *hen*. Teut. type **hainu*, f. Cf. Skt. *śi*, to sharpen. Brugmann, i. § 200.

HONEST, honourable, frank, just. (F.—L.) MF. *honest*, frequently in the sense of 'honourable': Chaucer, C. T. 246; *honeste*, King Alisaundra, ed. Weber, 158.—OF. *honeste* (Littre); later *honeste*, 'honest, good, virtuous'; Cot. mod. F. *honnête*.—L. *honestus*, honourable; for *honestus*, related to *L. honos*, honour. See **Honour**. Der. *honest-ly*; *honest-y*, MF. *honester*, Chaucer, C. T. 6849 (D 1267), from OF. *honest* (Stc. Lullalie, l. 18), from L. acc. *honestatem*, from uom. *honestus*, honourableness.

HONEY, a fluid collected by bees from plants. (E.) ME. *hony*, Robt. of Glouc., p. 43, l. 1013; P. Plowman, B. xv. 56; *huni*, Ancræn Riwle, p. 404. AS. *hūnig*, Maik, i. 6. ¶ Du. *hōnig*; Icel. *hunnig*; Dan. *honning*; Swed. *honing*; G. *honig*, Milt. G. *honig*, OllG. *hōnang*. Teut. type **hunnigam*, neut. Allied to Gk. *κηρός*, pale yellow, Skt. *kanaka-m*, gold. Der. *honey-bug*, Mid. Nt. Dr. iii. l. 171; *honey-bee*, Hen. V, l. 2. 187; *honey-camb*, q.v.; *honey-dew*, Titus, iii. l. 112; *honey-ed*, Hen. V, l. 1. 50; *honey-moon*, 'the first sweet month of matrimony', Kersey, ed. 1715; *honey-mouthed*, Wint. Ta. ii. 2. 331; *honey-suckle*, q.v.; *honey-tongued*, l. i. l. v. 2. 334.

HONEYCOMB, a mass of cells in which bees store honey. (E.) ME. *honeycomb*, Chaucer, C. T. 3698. AS. *hūnig-camb*; Bosworth, l. 156.—AS. *hūnig*, honey; and *camb*, a comb. See **Honey** and **Comb**. ¶ The likeness to a comb is fanciful, but there is no doubt about the word. It seems peculiar to E.; cf. G. *hönig-scheibe*—a 'shive' or slice of honey, a honey-cake; Swed. *höningskaka*, Dan. *höningskage* (honey-cake); Icel. *hunningsmjör* (honey-string); Du. *hönigraat* (honey-mass). Der. *honeycomb-ed*.

HONEY-MOON, the first month after marriage. (E.) Wedded love was compared to the full moon, that soon wanes; Holoet, 1552. See N. E. D. There was at first no reference to the period of a month.

HONEY-SUCKLE, the name of a plant. (E.) So named because *honey* can be easily sucked or sucked from it. MF. *hōnysucke*, Prompt. Parv. p. 245; also *hūnysuckes*, Voc. 558. 15. Extended from AS. *hūnig(s)-rice*, Voc. 298. 23. See **Honey**, **Suckle**.

HONOUR, respect, excellence, mark of esteem, worth. (F.—L.) In early use. ME. *honour*, Chaucer, C. T. 46; earlier *houre*, Layman, 6084 (later text). The verb *honouren* is in Robt. of Glouc., p. 14, l. 16; l. 325.—AF. *honur*; OF. *honur*, *honor*.—L. *honorem*, acc. of *honos*, *honor*, honour. Der. *honour*, v., *honour-able*, Chaucer, C. T. 12574 (C 640); *honour-able-y*, *honour-able-ness*, *honour-ed*, *honour-less*; *honour-our-y*, used by Addison (Todd), from L. *honourarius*; also *honest*, q.v. ¶ The spelling *honour* assumes that the word is from the l. nominative, which is not the case. But it is now more phonetic.

HOOD, a covering, esp. for the head. (E.) ME. *hood*, Chaucer, C. T. 105; P. Plowman, B. v. 329; *had*, Ancræn Riwle, p. 56. AS. *hūd*, a hood; Voc. 199. 18; spelt *hūd*, Epinal Gloss. 239. ¶ Du. *hoed*, a hat; Panvran. *hūd*, *hoed*, a hat; G. *hut*, OllG. *hūt*, *hūt*, a hat. ¶ Allied to F. *hood*; cf. G. *hüten*, to protect. Also to **Hat**. Der. *hood-ed*; *hood-mun-hind*, Hamlet, iii. 4. 77; *hood-wink*, Romeo, l. 4. 4; lit. to make one wink or close his eyes, by covering him with a hood.

HOOD-HEAD, *uñix*. (F.) AS. *hūd*, state, quality; cognate with Goth. *hūdis*, manner, way; and Skt. *hūtu(s)*, a sign by which a thing is known, from *hū*, to perceive, know (Vedic). Brugmann, ii. § 104. The form *-head* (as in *God-head*) may be compared with the OFries. *hād*, *hāde*, OSax. *hād*, cognate with AS. *hād*.

HOOF, the horny growth which sheathes the feet of horses, &c. (E.) ME. *hoof*, *huf*; dat. sing. *hufe*, Trick of Conscience, 4179; pl. *hoves*, Gawayn and the Grene Knight, 459. AS. *hōf*, to translate L. *ungula*; Wright's Vocab. i. 43. col. 2, 71. col. 2 (Voc. 158. 20). ¶ Du. *hoef*; Icel. *húfr*; Dan. *hov*; Swed. *huf*; G. *huf*. Teut. type

**hūfōz*, m. Allied to Skt. *ṛapha-s*, a hoof, esp. a horse's hoof. Der. *hoof-ed*, *hoof-less*.

HOOK, a bent piece of metal, &c. (E.) ME. *hok*, Iavelok, 1102; pl. *hokes*, P. Plowman, B. v. 603. AS. *hōc*, Ælfric's Homilies, i. 362; also *hooc*; 'Arpago, vel palum, *hooc*'; Wright's Vocab., i. 16, col. 2. ¶ Du. *hook*; also with *a-grade*, Du. *haak*; Icel. *haki*, Dan. *hage*, Swed. *hake*, a hook, clasp, hinge, G. *haken*, a hook, clasp, AS. *haca*, a hook. See **Hake**. Der. *hook*, v.; *hook-ed*, ME. *hoked*, P. Plowman, B. prol. 53; *hook-er*, *hook-well*, 2 Hen. IV, iv. 3. 45; also *arqubus*, q.v. ¶ Hence 'by hook or by crook'; Spenser, F. Q. v. 2. 27.

HOOKAH, HOOKA, a kind of pipe for smoking. (Arab.) 'Divine in *hookas*, glorious in a pipe'; Byron, The Island, c. ii. st. 19.—Arab. *hugga(h)*, a casket, bowl, a pipe for smoking; properly, the bottle through which the fumes pass. Cf. Arab. *hugg*, a hollow place. Palmer's Pers. Dict. col. 201; Rich. Dict. p. 575.

HOOP (1), a pliant strip of wood or metal bent into a band. (E.) MF. *hoop*, *hope*, *hoope*. 'Hoipe, hope, cunens, circulus'; Prompt. Parv. p. 245. 'Hic circulus, a *hope*'; Wright's Vocab. i. 276, col. 1. AS. *hōp*, a hoop; rare, but found in 110ly Rool, ed. Napier, p. 22, l. 9, and l. 14; p. 24, l. 6. ¶ Du. *hoep*, a hoop. Teut. type **hūpōz*, m. Der. *hoop*, verb; *hoop-er*.

HOOP (2), **WHOO**, to call out, shout. (F.—Teut.) *Whoop* is a late spelling; as in Spenser, F. Q. vi. 8. 11; and Palsgrave has: 'I *whoop*, I call, *je huppe*'. MF. *hoopen*, to call out; Chaucer, C. T. 15406 (B 4590); P. Plowman, B. vi. 174.—OF. *hooper*, 'to hoop unto, or call afar off'; Cot. OF. imitative origin; from F. *hoop*! interj. used in calling to dogs (Hatzfeld); cf. Goth. *hwaipan*, to hoast; Romans, xi. 18. Doublet, *whoop*; see **Whoop**; and cf. **Hoot**. Der. *hoop-ing-rough*, a cough, accompanied with a *hoop* or convulsive noisy inspiration; formerly called the *chinough*. See **Chinough**. ¶ Also spelt *whooping-rough*, but this makes no real difference.

HOOPPE, the name of a bird. (L.) a. The old name for the bird was *houpe* or *hoope*, as in Minshew's Dict., ed. 1627; spelt *houpe* in 1580 (N. E. D.). This is the F. form; from F. *huppe*, OF. *hūpe*, *huppe*; spelt *huppe* in Philip de Thau, The Bestiary, l. 1263, pr. in Wright's Popular Treatises on Science, p. 119. b. Also called *hooprop* in 1668 (N. E. D.), in imitation of the L. name. Cf. also OF. *pupin*, a hoopoe; Low G. *huppup* (Dannell). All from l. *upupe*, a hoopoe; the initial *h* in the mod. L. form being borrowed from the *h* in the F. form. y. Called *trōp* in Greek; both L. *up-up-a* and Gk. *trōp* are words of onomatopoeic origin, due to an imitation of the bird's cry. ¶ The bird has a remarkable tuft on its head; hence F. *huppe*, a tuft of feathers. But the tuft is named from the bird; not vice versa.

HOOT, to shout in derision. (Scand.) MF. *houter*, whence the pp. *houted*, *houted*—hooted at; P. Plowman, B. ii. 218; also *huten*, Ormulum, 2034. OF Scand. origin; the original being preserved in MSwed. *huta*, in the phrase *huta ut en*, lit. to hoot one out, to cast out with contempt, as one would a dog (Ihre); Swed. *huta ut*, to take one up sharply; Norw. *huta*, to shout, hoot (with *u*), a cry to a dog (Aasen). Hence also Norm. dial. *houter*, as a variant of *houper*, to whoop. b. Formed from the Swed. interj. *hūt*, begone! a word of imitative origin; cf. Nuw. *hūt* (above), W. *hūt*, off! away! Irish *ut*, out! psha! Gael. *ut*! interjection of dislike. So also Milt. *hūzen*, *hūzen*, to call to the pursuit, from the interjection *hū* (mod. G. *hū!*), hallo! So also Dan. *hūje*, to shout, hoot, halloo, from *hū!*, hallo! OF. *huer*, to shout. The regular modern form would be *hūt*, but the expressive *h* has been preserved. Der. *hoot*, sb.; cf. *hū*, in the phrase *hūe and cry*; see **Hue** (2).

HOP (1), to leap on one leg. (E.) Formerly used of dancing on both legs. ME. *hoppen*, *huppen*. 'At every bridal wolve he singe and *hoppe*', i. e. dance; Chaucer, C. T. 4373 (A 4375). 'To *hoppe* alowte'—to dance about, P. Plowman, C. xviii. 279. AS. *hoppian*, to leap, dance; Ælfric's Homilies, i. 202, l. 18. ¶ Du. *hopen*, to hop; Icel. *hoppa*, to hop, skip; Swed. *hoppa*, to leap, jump, hop; Dan. *hoppe* (the same); cf. G. *hüpfen* (the same). Teut. type **huppjan-*, from lǿg. base **pup-n-*; allied to Russ. *kupite*, to boil. Brugmann, i. § 421 (7). Der. *hop*, sb. (we still sometimes use *hop* in the old sense of 'a dance'); *hop-er* (of a mill), ME. *hoper* or *hopper*, Chaucer, C. T. 4034 (A 4036); *hop-scutch*, a game in which children hop over lines scratched or traced on the ground (see **Scotch**); *hop-ple*, a fetter for horses, causing them to hop or progress slowly, a frequentative form. Also *hobb-le* (= *hop-ple*); see **Hobble**. Also *grass-hopper*, q.v.

HOP (2), the name of a plant. (Du.) In Cotgrave, to translate MF. *hambelon* (= F. *hambelon*). Also in Minshew's Dict., ed. 1627, 'Hoopes, humulus, lupulus'; Levins, ed. 1570. 'Hoopes in bierre' [beer]; Sir T. Elyot, Castel of Helth, b. ii. c. 21. The pl. *hoppis* occurs as early as 1502, in Arnold's Chron., ed. 1811, pp. 236, 246; and hops are frequently mentioned in the Northernland Household-

book, 1512. 'Hoppe, sede for beyre (v. r. bere), *Hummulus, secundum extraneos*' (i. e. it is a foreign word): Prompt. Parv. (1440). — MDu. *Frank*, Du. *hop*, the hop-plant. + G. *hopfen*, the hop. β. We also find AS. *hymel*, Icel. *humal*, Swed., Dan. *humle*, MDu. *homel*, the hop (Kilian); whence the Late L. *humulus*, now used as the botanical name. [The F. *houblon* is of Wallon origin, and ultimately from the Dutch.] But these can hardly be related words. ¶ An old note of the word occurs in an Old Westphalian gloss: 'volubilis major, *hoppe*;' Mone, Quellen, p. 292. Cf. O. Low G. *hoppo*, *hupo*, the hop (Gallie). Dr. F. Scott writes:—'One of the Westminster Abbey documents, temp. Henry I or late 11th century, begins—"Hec est firma . . . ad panem vi. cumbas . . . xx *hopis* de brasio." Der. *hop-vine*, *hop-bind* (corruptly *hop-bine*).

HOPE (1), expectation; as a verb, to expect. (E.) The verb is weak, and seems to be derived from the sb. ME. *hope*, sb., Chaucer, C. T. 88. ME. *hopen*, verb, sometimes in the sense 'to expect'; as, 'Our manncle, I *hope* he wil be deed'—I fear he will be dead; Chaucer, C. T. 4027 (A 4029). See P. Plowman, C. xviii. 313, and the note. AS. *hopa*, sb., in Ælfric's Hom. i. 350, l. 24; i. 568, l. 8; also used in the comp. *tihopa*, *hope*, Grein, ii. 545; *hopian*, v. to hope, Grein, ii. 96. + Du. *hoop*, sb., *hopen*, v.; Dan. *haab*, sb., *haabe*, v.; Swed. *hoff*, sb., whence the reflexive verb *hoppas*, to hope; MHG. *hoffe*, sb., represented by mod. G. *hoffung*; G. *hoffen*, to hope. Der. *hope-ful*, *hope-ful-ly*, *hope-ful-ness*; *hope-less*, *-ly*, *-ness*.

HOPE (2), a troop. (Du.) Only in the plur. *forlorn hope*, North's Plutarch, ed. 1631, p. 372. The plur. also occurs in An Eng. Garner, vii. 128, where Sir F. Vere describes the battle of Nieuport (S.W. of Ostend) in the year 1600; here it is at once connected with *du. verloren hoop*; see **FORLORN**. Here *hoop* = band, troop, as in 'een *hoop krijgs-volk*, a troupe or band of soldiers; Hexham. Cf. *verloren hoop* (Kilian). It is now obsolete in Dutch. The usual sense of Du. *hoop* is *heap*; see **HEAP**.

HOPLITE, a heavy-armed foot-soldier. (Gk.) Modern. From Gk. *ὁπλίτης*, a hoplite = Gk. *ὅπλον*, a weapon, piece of armour; with suffix *-της* (E. *-ite*); allied to *ὁπλοῦμαι*, I prepare for myself, and to *ἔχω*, I am busy with (Pretlitz).

HOPPLE, to fetter a horse, &c. (E.) 'To *hopple* an horse, to tie his feet with a rope;' Kersey (1721); and in Colles (1684). 1. It. to make to hopple, or hobble; see E. D. D. Cf. MDu. *hoppelen*, to hobble; see **HOBLE**, and **HOP**.

HORDE, a wandering troop or tribe. (F. — Turk. — Tatar.) Spelt *hoord* in Sir T. Herbert's Travels, ed. 1665, p. 61; and in Hakluyt, Voy. i. 491. = F. *horde*, first in use in the 16th century (Littre) = Turk. *urdu*, a camp (Zenker, p. 117); cf. Pers. *urda*, 'a court, camp, horde of Tartars;' also *urda*, a camp, an army; Rich. Pers. Dict., pp. 56, 201. — Tatar *urda*, a royal camp, horde of Tatars (Tatars); see l'aveit de la Courteille, p. 54. First applied to the Tatar tribes.

HORDOCK: see **HARDOCK**.

HOREHOUND, a plant; see **HOARHOUND**.

HORIZON, the circle bounding the view where earth and sky seem to meet. (F. — L. — Gk.) In Shak. 3 Hen. VI. iv. 7. 81. [But we also find ME. *orizonte*, Chaucer, Treatise on the Astrolabe, prol. l. 7. This is (through the OF.) from the L. acc. *horizontem*.] = F. *horizon*, 'a horizon'; Cot. = L. *horizon* (stem *horizont-*). = Gk. *ὁρίζων*, the bounding or limiting circle; orig. the pres. pt. of the vb. *ὁρίζω*, to bound, limit. = Gk. *ὅρος*, a boundary, limit; perhaps allied to Gk. *ἔπος*, an enclosure (Pretlitz). Der. *horizantal*, *horizont-al-ly*.

HORN, the hard substance projecting from the heads of some animals. (E.) MF. *horn*, Chaucer, C. T. 116. AS. *horn*, Grein, ii. 98. + Icel., Dan., and Swed. *horn*; Du. *horen* [for *horn*, the *h* being due to the trilling of the r]; G. *horn*; Goth. *haurn*. Teut. type **hornom*, n. + W., Gael., and Irish *corn*; L. *cornu*. β. The Celtic forms are from the Idg. base **kor-no-*; Stokes-Pick, p. 79. Further allied to Gk. *κέρ-α*, a horn; and to **HART**. Der. *horn-beam*, a tree; *horn-bill*, a bird; *horn-blende*, a mineral term, wholly borrowed from the *horn-blende*, where *-blende*, i. e. a 'deceitful' mineral, yielding little ore, is from *blenden*, to dazzle, lit. to make blind; *horn-book*, L. L. i. v. 1. 49; *horn-ed*, Mids. Nt. Dr. v. 243, spelt *hornyd* in Prompt. Parv. p. 247; *horn-owl* or *horn-ed owl*; *horn-pipe*, Wint. Tale, iv. 3. 47; a dance so called because danced to an instrument with that name, mentioned in the Rom. of the Rose, 4250; *horn-stone*; *horn-work*, a term in fortification, named from its projections; *horn-less*; *horn-y*, Milton, P. R. ii. 267; also *horn-et*, q. v. From the same source are corn (2), *corn-er*, *corn-et*, &c.

HORNET, a kind of large wasp. (E.) So called from its resounding hum. In Holland's Pliny, b. xi. c. 21. AS. *hrynnet*, *hrynnet*; the pl. *hrynnyta* occurs in Exod. xxiii. 28. 'Crabro, *hrynnet*;' Ælfric's Gloss, De Nominibus Insectorum. Formed, with suffix *-et*, from *horn*, a horn, by regular vowel-change; cf. *hrynnet* = horned, Grein, ii. 133. The vowel has, however, reverted in mod. E. to the

original *o*, for clearness. See **HORN**. + EFries. *hōrnetje*; Westphal. *hōrnetje*; Low G. *hōrnetke* (Schambach). Cf. OSax. *horn-bero*, a hornet, lit. a 'horn-bearer'; AS. *horn-bera*, a trumpeter. Hexham has MDu. *hōrner*, *hōrnet*, a hornet, *hōrnetoren*, a wasp; from *horn*, a horn. ¶ It is curious that Gk. *hornisse*, OIG. *hornax* (without vowel-change) is referred to a Teut. type **hurnzatos* (cf. Du. *horz-elen*, to buzz), allied to L. *crabro* (for **eras-ro*), a hornet, Lith. *szirszū* (gen. *szirszū-ens*), a hornet; lit. 'a buzzer'; see Brugmann, i. § 626.

HOROLOGE, an instrument for telling the hours, a clock. (F. — L. — Gk.) In Shak. Oth. ii. 3. 135. Nearly obsolete. ME. *orloge*, Chaucer, C. T. 14860 (B 4044). — OF. *horologe*, *horloge*; 'Horloge, a clock or dyall'; Cot. — L. *horologium*, a sun-dial, a water-clock. = Gk. *ὥρολόγιον*, the same. = Gk. *ὥρα*, for *ᾠρα*, a season, period, hour; and *-λογιον*, formed from *λέγειν*, to tell. See **Hour** and **Logie**. Der. *horolog-y*, *horolog-i-c-al*.

HOROSCOPE, an observation of the sky at a person's nativity. (F. — L. — Gk.) A term in astrology. In O'grave. [The 'baucer uses the L. term *horoscopus*; Treatise on the Astrolabe, ed. Skcat, pt. ii. § 4.] = F. *horoscope*, 'the horoscope, or ascendant at a nativity'; Cot. = L. *horoscopus*, a horoscope; from *horoscopus*, adj., that shows the hour. = Gk. *ὥροσκοπος*, a horoscope; from the adj. *ὥροσκώπος*, observing the hour. = Gk. *ὥρα*, for *ᾠρα*, season, hour; and *σκοπεῖν*, to consider, related to *σκέπτομαι*, I consider. See **Hour** and **Sceptic**. Der. *horoscop-y*, *horoscop-i-c*, *horoscop-ist*.

HORRIBLE, dreadful, fearful. (F. — L.) ME. *horribil*, also written *orribil*, Chaucer, C. T. 4893 (B 473). — OF. *horrible*, 'horrible, terrible'; Cot. — L. *horribilis*, terrible, lit. to be trembled at; formed with suffix *-bilis* from *horrere*, to tremble, shake. See **Horror**. Der. *horrid-ly*, Chaucer, C. T. 14535 (B 3807); *horrible-ness*.

HORRID, dreadful. (L.) Directly from Latin. Spenser uses it in the L. sense of 'rough.' 'His haughty helmet, *horrid* all with gold'; F. Q. i. 7. 31. — L. *horridus*, rough, bristly, &c. = L. *horrere*, to be rough. See **Horror**. Der. *horrid-ly*, *horrid-ness*.

HORRIFY, to make afraid, scare. (L.) A late word; not in Johnson. Coined by analogy with words in *-fy* (mostly of F. origin), from L. *horrificare*, to cause terror. = L. *horrificus*, causing terror. = L. *horri-*, from *horrere*, to dread; and *-fic-*, for *facere*, to make. Der. From L. *horrificus* has also been coined the adj. *horrific*, Thomson's Seasons, Autumn, 782. See **Horror**.

HORROR, dread, terror. (F. — L.) Formerly also spelt *horrou* (Minshew), because at first taken from the French. Sir T. Elyot has *horrou*; Castel of Helth, bk. iii. ch. 1; and so in Chaucer, C. T. Pers. Tale (I 224). We find 'sad *horror*' in Spenser, F. Q. ii. 7. 23; and *horrors* in Hamlet, ii. 1. 84, in the first folio edition. — OF. *horrou*; later *horrou*, 'horror'; Cot. = L. *horrōrem*, acc. of *horror*, terror, dread. = L. *horrere*, to bristle, be rough; also, to dread, with reference to the bristling of the hair through terror. Cf. Skt. *hr̥sh*, to bristle, said of the hair, esp. as a token of fear or of pleasure. Thus *horrere* is for **hirsere* (cf. L. *hirsutus*, rough, shaggy); from ✓ **GHERS**, to be rough. Der. From L. *horrere* we have *horrent* (from the stem of the pres. part.); also *horri-ble*, q. v., *horri-d*, q. v.; *horri-fy*, q. v.; and *horri-fic*. Cf. *hirsute*, *urchin*.

HORSE, the name of a well-known quadruped. (E.) The final *e* merely marks that the *s* is hard, and is not to be pronounced as *z*. ME. *hors*; pl. *hors* (unchanged), also *hors-es*, as now. Chaucer, C. T. 74, 10504 (A 74, F 190). 'Thei sellen bothe here *hors* and here harneys'—they sell both their horses and their harness; Mandeville's Travels, p. 38. AS. *hors*, neut.; pl. *hors*, Grein, ii. 98. + Icel. *hross*, also *hors*; Du. *ros*; G. *ross*, MHG. *ros*, *ors*, OHG. *hros*. β. Teut. type **harsom*, n.; Idg. stem **kurs-o-*; prob. allied to *kurs-us*, pp. of L. *currere*, to run, whence also L. *cursor* with the sense of 'horse.' See **Coursier**. γ. This supposition is made more probable by the fact that the same base will account for AS. *horse*, swift, Grein, ii. 98; cf. MHG. *rosch*, swift. Brugmann, i. § 516; ii. § 662. Der. *horse*, verb, Wint. Ta. i. 2. 288; *horse-back*, ME. *hors-bak*, Gower, C. A. iii. 256; bk. vii. l. 4908; *horse-block*, *horse-breaker*, *horse-fly*, *horse-guards*; *horse-hair*, Cymb. ii. 3. 33; *horse-leech*, Hen. v. ii. 3. 57; *horse-man*, Wint. Ta. iv. 3. 67; *horse-man-ship*, Hen. v. iii. 7. 58; *horse-power*, *horse-race*, *horse-racing*; *horse-shoe*, Merry Wives, iii. 5. 123; *horse-tail*, *horse-trainer*, *horse-whip*, sb. and vb. Also numerous other compounds, as *horse-bread*, *horse-flesh*, *horse-pond*, all readily understood. Also *horse-chestnut*, said to be so called because the nuts were ground and given to horses; the word also occurs in several plant-names, as *horse-foot*, *horse-knop*, *horse-radish*, *horse-tail*, *horse-thistle*, *horse-tongue*, *horse-velch*. Also *wal-rus*.

HORSE-COURSER, HORSE-SCORSER, a jobbing dealer in horses. (Hybrid; in E. and F. — L.) The latter form is corrupt; see examples in Nares, s. v. *Horse-coursier*, *Scorsie*. And *coursier* is for *cosser*, *coiser*; 'Ille mangat, a cosyr'; Voc. 684. 40. And cf. Gloss. to Elyot's Glossary, ed. Croft, s. v. *Skocor*. From

AF. *cosour* (1310), a broker, in Riley, Mem. of London, p. xxii. — Late L. *coēditorem*, acc. of *coēdator*, a broker (Dac.). Cf. L. *coēdā*, a broker. See my Notes on E. Etym., p. 136.

HORTATORY, full of encouragement. (L.) 'He animated his soldiers with many hortatory orations;' Holland, Ammanius, p. 202 (R.). Formed as if from L. **hortātorius*, a coined word from *hortātor*, an encourager. — L. *hortā-*, as in *hortātor*, to encourage; prob. connected with *hortiri* (pres. tense *hortior*), to urge, incite. Perhaps allied to F. *years* (Prellwitz, s. v. *yaipa*). Der. So also hortative (Minshcu), a better form, from L. *hortativus*, encouraging; also *ex-hort*, q. v.

HORTICULTURE, the art of cultivating gardens, gardening. (L.) First in Phillips, ed. 1678. From L. *horti*, gen. of *hortus*, a garden; and *culture*, Englished form of L. *cultura*, cultivation. See **Culture**. L. *hortus* is allied to F. *yard*; see **Yard** (1). Der. *horticultur-al*, *horticultur-ist*.

HOSANNA, an expression of praise. (Gk. — Heb.) In Matt. xxi. 9, 15; &c. It is rather a form of prayer, as it signifies 'save, we pray.' — Gk. *ᾠσαννά*, Matt. xxi. 9. — Heb. *hoshānā nūi*, save, we pray; Ps. cxviii. 25. — Heb. *hoshānā*, save, from *yā-hā*, to save; and *nā*, a particle signifying entreaty.

HOSE, a covering for the legs and feet; stockings. (E.) ME. *hose*, pl. *hosen*; (Chaucer, C. T. 458 (A 456); Ancien Kiwle, p. 420. AS. *hosa*, pl. *hosan*; 'Caliga vel ocrea, hosa'; Wright's Vocab. i. 81, col. 2 (Voc. 327. 29). + Du. *hose*, hose, stocking, spout, water-spout; Icel. *hosa*, the hose covering the leg between the knee and ankle, a kind of gaiter; Dan. *hose*, pl. *hoser*, hose, stockings; G. *hose*, breeches (whence OF. *hose*). Perhaps cf. Skt. *kūsha-s*, a sheath. Der. *hos-i-er*, where the inserted *i* answers to the *y* in *law-y-er*, *bow-y-er*; *hos-i-er-y*.

HOSPICE, a house for the reception of travellers as guests. (F. — L.) Modern; chiefly used of such houses in the Alps. — F. *hospice*, a hospice. — L. *hospitium*, a hospice. — L. *hospit-*, decl. stem of *hospes*, a guest; also, a host. See **Host** (1), **Hospital**.

HOSPITABLE, showing kindness to strangers. (F. — L.) In K. John, ii. 244; Cor. i. 10. 26. — F. *hospitable*, 'hospitable'; Cot. Coined, with suffix *-able*, from Late L. *hospitāre*, to receive as a guest; Ducauge. — L. *hospit-*, stem of *hospes*, a guest, host. See **Host** (1). Der. *hospitā-ly*, *hospitable-ness*.

HOSPITAL, a building for receiving guests; hence, one for receiving sick people. (F. — L.) ME. *hospital*, *hospitall*; Mandeville's Travels, ed. Halliwell, p. 81; *hospitall*, Eng. Gilds, ed. T. Smith, p. 350, l. 25. — OF. *hospital*, 'an hospital, a spittle'; Cot. — Late L. *hospitāle*, a large house, palace, which occurs A.D. 1243 (Brachet); a sing. formed from L. pl. *hospitālia*, apartments for strangers. — L. *hospit-*, stem of *hospes*; see **Host** (1). Der. *hospitall-er*, ME. *hospitaller*, Chaucer, C. T. Persones Tailor, De luxuria (l. 891); *hospitall-ly*, ME. *hospitall-ly*, Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 96. Doubtless, *hospitall*, *hospital*.

HOST (1), one who entertains guests. (F. — L.) ME. *host*, *hoste*, Chaucer, C. T. 749 (A 747). — OF. *hoste*, 'an hoste, inn-keeper'; Cot. Cf. Port. *hospede*, a host, a guest. — L. *hospitem*, acc. of *hospes*, (1) a host, entertainer of guests, (2) a guest. β. The base *hospit-* is commonly taken to be short for **hosti-pot-*, where *hosti-* is the decl. stem of *hostis*, a stranger, a guest, an enemy; see **Host** (2). Again, the stem *-pot-* is supposed to have meant 'lord,' being allied to L. *pot-ens*, powerful; cf. Skt. *pāti-*, a master, governor, lord; see **Possible**. γ. Thus *hospes* = **hospitopolis*, guest-master, a master of a house who receives guests. Cf. Russ. *gospodē*, the Lord, *gospodār*, governor, prince; from *goste*, a guest, and *-pōle* — Skt. *pāti-*, a lord, Brugmann, i. § 240. Der. *host-ess*, from OF. *hostesse*, 'an hostesse', Cot.; also *host-ell*, q. v., *host-ell-er*, q. v., *host-ell*, q. v.; and from the same source, *hospitall*, q. v., *hospice*, q. v., *hospitable*, q. v.

HOST (2), an army. (F. — L.) The orig. sense is 'enemy' or 'foreigner.' ME. *host*, Chaucer, C. T. 1028 (A 1026); frequently spelt *ost*, Will. of Palerne, 1127, 1197, 3767; Cursor Mundi, 6160. — OF. *host*, 'an host, or army, a troop'; Cot. — L. *hostem*, acc. of *hostis*, a stranger, an enemy; hence, a hostile army, host. + Russ. *goste*, a guest, visitor, stranger, alien; AS. *gest*; see **Guest**. Der. *host-ile*, Cor. iii. 3. 97; from F. *hostile*, which from L. *hostilis*; *host-ile-ly*, *host-ile-ly*, K. John, v. 2. 247; from F. *hostilité*, which from L. acc. *hostilitatem*. Doublet, *guest*.

HOST (3), the consecrated bread of the eucharist. (L.) 'In as many *hostes* as be consecrate;' Jip. Gardner, Of the Presence in the Sacrament, fol. 35 (R.). And in Holland's Plutarch, p. 1097 (R.). ME. *oste*, Rob. of Brunne, Handlyng Synne, l. 8849. Coined by dropping the final syllables of L. *hostia*, a victim in a sacrifice; afterwards applied to the host in the eucharist. β. The old form of *hostia* was *fovia* (Festus), and it signified 'that which is struck or slain.' — L. *hostire* (old form *fovere*), to strike.

HOSTAGE, a person delivered to the enemy as a pledge for the performance of the conditions of a treaty. (F. — L.) In early use.

ME. *hostage*, Layamon, 4793, 8905 (later text only). — OF. *hostage*, 'an hostage, pawn, surety.' Cot.; mod. F. *otage*. Cf. Ital. *ostaggio*; OProv. *ostage*, Bartsch, Chrestomathia Prov. col. 173, l. 18. Perhaps from a Late L. **obsiditium*, acc. of **obsiditius*, not found, yet preserved also in Ital. *stallio*, a hostage, and regularly formed from Late L. *obsidatus*, the condition of a hostage, hostage-ship. *Obsidatus* is formed by analogy with *principitus* from *princep-*, stem of *princeps* from L. *obsid-*, stem of *obses*, a hostage, one who remains behind with the enemy. — L. *obsidere*, to sit, stay, abide, remain. — L. *ob*, at, on, about; and *sedere*, to sit, cognate with E. *sit*. See **Sit**. ¶ Another explanation is from a Late L. form **hospitacum*, a receiving as a guest; from L. *hospit-*, for *hospes*, a host; see **Host** (1). So Korting. The words may have been confused.

HOSTEL, an inn. (F. — L.) Now commonly *hotel*, q. v. ME. *hostel*, Genesis and Exodus, ed. Morris, 1307; Sir Gawayn and the Grene Knight, 805. — OF. *hostel*, an inn. Regularly contracted from Late L. *hospitāle*; see **Hospital**. Doubtless, *hostel*, *hospital*, *spital*, Der. *hostel-ry*, ME. *hostel-ry*, Chaucer, C. T. 23; *hostler*, q. v.

HOSTLER, OSTLER, a man who takes care of horses at an inn. (F. — L.) **Hostler*, the horse-groom, but properly the keeper of an *hostelry*; Coles, ed. 1684. Orig. the inn-keeper himself, and so named from his *hostel*. ME. *hostler*, Chaucer, C. T. 241. — OF. *hostelier*, 'an inn-keeper'; Cot. — OF. *hostel*; see **Hostel**.

HOT, very warm, fiery, ardent. (E.) The vowel was formerly long. ME. *hot*, *hot*, Chaucer, C. T. 687. 'Nether cold, nether hot'; Wyclif, Rev. iii. 16. AS. *hāt*, hot; Grein, ii. 15. + Du. *keet*; Icel. *heitr*; Swed. *het*; Dan. *helt*; G. *heiss*, Ollig. *heiz*. Teut. type **haito*. The weak grade **hit-* appears in Icel. *hit*, heat; G. *hitze*. Cf. also Goth. *hata*, a torch, *heiti*, fever; Lithuan. *kaitra*, heat. Der. *hot-bed*, *hot-blooded*, Merry Wives, v. 5. 2; *hot-headed*; *hot-house*, Meas. ii. 1. 66; *hot-ly*, *hot-spar*. Also *heat*, q. v.

HOTCH-POT, HODGE-PODGE, a farrago, confused mass. (F. — Du.) *Hodge-podge* is a mere corruption; the old term is *hatch-pot*. The intermediate form *hatch-potch* is in Sir T. Herbert's Travels, ed. 1665, p. 336. 'A hatchpot, or mingle-mangle.' Minshcu. 'An hatchpotte, incision.' Jevins. 'A hatchpotte of many meates.' Palsgrave. ME. *hatchpot*, Chaucer, Tale of Melibee, C. T. B 2447. — F. *hatchpot*, 'a hatch-pot, or gallimaufrey, a confused mingle-mangle of divers things jumbled or put together'; Cot. Cf. F. *koher*, 'to shake, wag, jog, nod, nod'; — MDu. *hutsopot* (Hexham); *hutsopot*, 'hodge-podge, beef or mutton cut into small pieces'; Sewel. So called from shaking or jumbling pieces of meat in a pot. — MDu. *huts-*, base of *hutsen*, to shake, jolt (Oudemans); and Du. *pot*, a pot. From *hutsen* was also formed the frequentative verb *hutselen*, 'to shake up and down, either in a tub, bowl, or basket'; Sewel. The verb *hutsen* was also spelt *hutsen* (Sewel), which comes still closer to the French; so also Fries. *hutsen*, *hutsen*, to shake up. Cf. WFlam. *hutsen*, to shake up (De Bo). See **Hustle** and **Pot**.

HOTEL, an inn, esp. of a large kind. (F. — L.) A modern word; borrowed from mod. F. *hôtel* — OF. *hostel*. See **Hostel**.

HOTTENTOT, a native of the Cape of Good Hope. (Du.) The word is traced in Wedgwood, who shows that the Dutch gave the natives this name in ridicule of their peculiar speech, which sounded to them like stuttering. He cites the word from Schouten (1653). *En* is Dutch for 'and'; hence *hot en tot* = 'hot' and 'tot'; where these words indicate stammering. Cf. *hateren*, to stammer, *lateren*, a stammerer, in Hexham's Du. Dict., 1647; *lateren* to tattle (Sewel); Pomeran. *kūlentut*, a quack (a derivative name). See also Phil. Soc. Trans. 1866; p. 15.

HOUDAH, HOWDAH, a seat to be fixed upon an elephant's back. (Hind. — Arab.) Used in works of travel; and in The Surgeon's Daughter, c. xiv, by Sir W. Scott. — Hind. *haudah* (Forbes). — Arab. *hawdaj*, a litter carried by a camel, in which Arabian ladies travel; a seat to place on an elephant's back; Kich. Dict. p. 1694; Palmer's Pers. Dict. col. 709. (See Yule.)

HOUGH, HOCK, the joint in the hind-leg of a quadruped, between the knee and fetlock, corresponding to the ankle-joint in man; in man, the back part of the knee-joint. (E.) Now generally spelt *hock*; but formerly *hough*. 'Unto the camel's hough;' 2 Esdras, xv. 26 (A.V.). Cotgrave translates F. *jarret* by 'the hamme, or hough.' ME. *houch*, Wallace, ed. Jamieson, i. 322. The pl. *hoses* occurs in Sir Gawayn and the Grene Knight, l. 1357. AS. *hōh*, the heel; Grein, ii. 92. + Icel. *hō-*, in the comp. *hōsinu* = hock-sinew. Teut. type **hankhoz*. The E. *heel* is related; see **Heel**. β. *Hock* is a later form; and may have arisen in the comp. 'hough-sinew,' spelt *hōsinu* in AS., and *hōzene*, *hōzene* in OFriesic. (AS. *hōzēn*). See G. *heckse* (in Kluge); and see **Hox**. Allied to L. *coxa*, the hip; Skt. *kaksha-s*, the arm-pit. Der. *hough*, verb, to cut the ham-string of a horse, Josh. xi. 6, 2 Sam. viii. 4; often altered to *hoss*, sometimes spelt *hock*; see Shak. Wint. Ta. i. 2. 244; *hoss*, Wyclif, Josh. xi. 6 (later version).

HOUND, a dog. (E.) ME. *hound*, *hund*; P. Plowman, B. v. 261; Havelok, 1994. A. S. *hund*, Matt. vii. 6; Du. *hond*; Icel. *hundr*; Dan. and Swed. *hund*; G. *hund*; Goth. *hunda*. Teut. type **hundaz*, m. Further allied to L. *can-is*, a dog, Gk. *κυνος* (genitive *κυν-ος*), Skt. *qan*, a dog; also Irish *cu*, Gael. *cu*, W. *ci*, a dog; Russ. *suka*, a bitch; Lith. *szù* (stem *szun-*), a dog. Brugmann, l. § 609. The final *d* may have been suggested by confusion with Teut. **henthaz-*, to catch. See **Hunt**. Der. **hound**, verb, in Otway, Caius Marius, Act iv. sc. 2 (R.); *hound-fish*, Chaucer, C. T. 9699 (l. 1825); *hound-tongue*.

HOUR, a certain definite space of time. (F.—L.—Gk.) ME. *houre*, Chaucer, C. T. 14733 (l. 3613).—AF. *houre*, Statutes of the Realm, p. 30 (1275); OF. *hore* (mod. F. *heure*).—L. *hōra*.—Gk. *ōra*, a season, hour; cf. *ōpos*, a season, a year. Allied to *year*. See **Year**. Der. *hour-ly*, adj. Temp. iv. 108, adv. Temp. i. 2. 402; *hour-glass*, Merch. of Ven. i. 1. 25; *hour-plate*, Also (from L. *hōra*) *hor-ary*, Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674; *hor-ail*, Prior, Alma, c. 3. Also *horo-logs*, *horo-scope*, which see.

HOVEL, a nymph of Paradise. (F.—Pers.—Arab.) 'With Paradise within my view And all his *houers* beckoning through'; Byron, The Giaour; see note 39 to that poem. Also in Dr. Johnson's Irene, iv. 5. 10.—F. *houir*.—Pers. *hūrī*, a virgin of Paradise; *hūrī*, *hūr*, a virgin of Paradise, a black-eyed nymph; so called from their fine black eyes.—Arab. *hūr*, pl. of Arab. *hawrī*, fem. of *ahwar*, having fine black eyes; Rich. Arab. Dict. pp. 585, 33; Palmer's Pers. Dict. col. 206.—Arab. root *hawra*, to be black-eyed like a doe. (Devic.)

HOUSE, a dwelling-place; a family. (E.) ME. *hous*, Chaucer, C. T. 252. AS. *hūs*, Matt. xii. 25, + Du. *hūs*; Icel. *hús*; Dan. *hus*; Swed. *hus*; Goth. *hūs*, in the comp. *gud-hūs*, a house of God; G. *haus*, OHG. *hūs*. Teut. type **hūsom*, n. β. Probably allied to **Hoard** and **Hide** (1). From **kueudh*, to hide. Brugm. l. § 796. Der. *house*, verb, now 'to provide a house for,' as in Gower, C. A. iii. 18 (bk. vi. 498), but the ME. *housen* also meant 'to build a house,' as in Rob. of Glouc. p. 21, l. 13 cf. **housyn*, or puttyn yn a howse, *domifero*; **housyn*, or makyn howsyns, *domifico*; Prompt. Parv. p. 251; *house-breaker*, *house-breaking*; *house-hold*, ME. *houshold*, Chaucer, C. T. 5681 (l. 99), so called because held together in one house; *house-holder*, ME. *housholder*, Chaucer, C. T. 341; *house-keeper*, Cor. i. 3. 55, Macb. iii. 1. 97; *house-keeping*, L. L. l. 104; *house-leek*, ME. *hous-leek*, Prompt. Parv. p. 251; *house-less*, K. Lear, iii. 4. 26; *house-maid*, *house-steward*, *house-warming*, *house-wife*, *spelt housewife*, Ancrén Riwle, p. 416, also *housewife* or *housewife*, Wyclif, 3 Kings, xvii. 17, and frequently *housewife*, as in Shak. Cor. i. 3. 76, Romeo, iv. 2. 43; *house-wife-ry*, or *house-wife-ry*, Oth. ii. 1. 113, with which cf. **housewifery*, *yeconomia*; Prompt. Parv. See also **Husband**, **Hussy**, **Hustings**, **Hoard**.

HOUSEL, the eucharist or sacrament of the Lord's Supper. (E.) The orig. sense is 'sacrifice.' ME. *housel*, Rom. of the Rose, 6386; P. Plowman, C. xxii. 394. AS. *hūsle* (for **hūs-ud*), the eucharist; Gicin, ii. 112, + Goth. *hūsle*, a sacrifice, Matt. ix. 13. The orig. sense was prob. 'holy rite.' Allied to Lith. *szwentas*, holy, consecrated; Zend *spñta*, holy. Brugmann, l. § 377. Der. *houzel*, verb, ME. *houzelen*, P. Plowman, C. xxii. 3; *unhouzel* d. Hamlet, i. 5. 77.

HOUSINGS, trappings of a horse. (F.—Arab.) Unconnected with *house*, but probably often supposed to be related to it; the old form was *houss*, the addition *-ings* being English. 'The cattle used for draught . . . are covered with *houssings* of linen'; Evelyn, Diary, end of May, 1645. 'A velvet bed of state drawn by six horses, *houss'd* with the same'; Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 22. 1658. 'Spread on his back, the *houss* and trappings of a beast'; Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metam. h. xii. 582. 'Housers, the cloth which the king's horseguards wear behind the saddle'; 'Coles' Dict., ed. 1684. 'A house of a horse'; Cath. Angl. (1483).—OF. *houce* (Godefroy); F. *housse*, 'a short mantle of course cloth (and all of a piece) worn in ill weather by country women about their head and shoulders; also a footcloth for a horse; also a coverlet'; Cot. Cf. Low L. *hūca*, a long tunic; *housta*, a long tunic, coverlet for a horse, also spelt *hūsta*, *hūstia*. Ducange dates *hūcin* in A. D. 1326, and *hūcin* in A. D. 1259, so that the word is of some antiquity. The sense is clearly 'covering.' β. Perhaps from OHG. *hulst*, a cover (Schade), + Icel. *hulstr*, AS. *heolstor*, Goth. *hulstir*, a cover. From **hul-*, weak grade of Teut. **helan-*, to cover, hide; cf. AS. *helan*, to hide, OHG. and Du. *hullen*, to cover. γ. But Devic suggests as the origin Arab. *hūshak*, a covering, veil (Mém. de la soc. de ling. de Paris, V. 37). Körtling, § 4666. Cf. Arab. *ghushwak*(s), a veil, covering; Rich. Dict. p. 1052. ¶ The W. *hus*, a covering, is borrowed from E. *hous*.

HOVEL, a small hut. (F.—Teut.) ME. *hovell*, *hovil*. 'Hovylle, lyllyle howse, Teges'; Prompt. Parv. p. 250. *Hovyl* for *swyne*, or *ozer* beasts; *ibid*. Perhaps from an AF. **hovet*; cf. OF. *hovet*, a penthouse (Godefroy), a double diminutive. Apparently

(like OF. *hovet*, a cap, helmet, from OF. *huvu*, a cap, covering for the head) from AS. *hūfe*, a hood; cf. OHG. *hūba* (G. *haube*), a hood; MDu. *huyve*, a tilt of a cart, a coil (Hexham); Norw. *hūva*, Icel. *hūfa*, a hood. Note prov. E. *hovet*, *hovet*, a finger-stall; from AS. *hūfe*. See **Elve**.

HOVER, to fluctuate, hang about, move to and fro. (E.) In Macb. i. 1. 12. 'Hover, to stay, wait for.' 'Will you hover till I come!'; E. D. S. Gloss. B. 22, p. 96. A frequentative, with suffix *-er*, of ME. *hōven* (= *hōven*), sometimes used in precisely the same sense, and once a common word. 'O night! alas! why wiltow [with thou] not over us *hove*?' Chaucer, Troil. iii. 1427; also in P. Plowman, C. xxi. 83 (see the note); 'Where that she *hovet* and abode'; Gower, C. A. iii. 63; bk. vi. 1848; 'He *hovet* and abode'; Seven Sages, ed. Wright, 2825; 'He *hovet*' = he waited, Rob. of Glouc. p. 172, l. 12. In the earliest examples, it had the sense of 'lover,' or 'be poised.' In the *Destiny*, l. 69, it is said of the eagle that 'he *hovet* in the sunne,' he soars or is poised in the sunlight. 'The o in ME. *hōven* was long (N. E. D.). The origin is unknown; but if the orig. idea was that of soaring or being lifted up, it may be related to *hūf*, the strong grade of AS. *hebban*, to heave. See **Heave**. ¶ The W. *hōfio*, to hover, to fluctuate, to suspend, was borrowed from English.

HOW (1), in what way. (E.) ME. *how*, *hou*, *hu*; spelt *hu*, Ancrén Riwle, p. 182, l. 20; also *how*, *id*, p. 256, l. 10; also *whow*, P. Plowman's Crede, l. 141. AS. *hū*; Green, ii. 110. 4 OFries. *hū*, *hū*, *how*; Du. *hoe*; Goth. *hōwian*. β. The Goth. form shows that the word is closely related to the pronoun *hōu*, which is Goth. *hōus*, AS. *hū*. Cf. Gk. *hōu*, how; and G. *wie*. See **Who**, **Why**. Der. *how-be-it*, Hen. V. i. 2. 91, Cor. i. 9. 70; *how-ever*, K. John, i. 173; *how-so-ever*, Hamlet, i. 5. 84.

HOW (2), a hill. (Scand.) Chiefly in place-names; as Silver *How*, near Grasmoor. ME. *how*; Hampole's Psalter mentions '*houys* . . . and hills'; P. lxxi. 3.—Icel. *haugr*, a how, mound; Swed. *hög*, a heap, pile, mound; Dan. *høj*, a hill. Allied to E. *high*, Goth. *hanka*. Cf. I. *hīr*, Swed. *hög*, Dan. *høj*, high; also Lithuan. *haukaras*, a hill. See **High**.

HOWDAH, the same as **Houdah**, q. v.

HOWITZER, a short light cannon. (G.—Bohemian.) Sometimes spelt *howitz*; a mod. word, in Todd's Johnson. Borrowed from G. *haubitze*, a howitzer; a word formerly spelt *kaufnitz*.—Bohemian *kaufnice*, orig. a sling for casting a stone; Jungmann, Bohem. Dict. l. 662. The F. *obus*, a bomb-shell, is from the same G. word.

HOWL, to yell, cry out. (E.) ME. *houlen*, Chaucer, C. T. 2819 (A. 2817); Gower, C. A. ii. 265. An imitative word; and prob. native; cf. MDu. *huylen*, to howl; Dan. *hyle*; Icel. *hyla*; Swed. *ylas*; G. *heulen*. Similar forms are L. *ululāre*, to shriek, howl (whence OF. *kuller*); Gk. *ulāos*, I bark (said of a dog), I howl or cry out (said of a man); *ululōn*, a cry. ¶ As Schell remarks, the *h* in OF. *kuller* was due to German influence. Der. *howl*, sb.; cf. *hurler*, *hurl*, q. v. And see **Owl**.

HOX, to hamstring. (E.) ME. *hoxe*, Wyclif, Josh. xi. 6. To cut the *hox* or hamstring; this sb. occurs in Wyclif, 2 Sam. vii. 4; and is short for *hoxen*, *huxen*, or *hock-shin*, lit. 'hock-sinew'; AS. *hōksinu*.—AS. *hōh*, heel, also hock, hough; and *sinnu*, a sinew. See **Hough** and **Sinew**.

HOY (1), a kind of sloop. (Du.) In Spenser, F. Q. ii. 10. 64. 'Equyptt a *hoye*, and set hir under sayle'; Gascoigne, Fruits of War, st. 136. 'An *hoye* of Dordelyrgh'; Paston Letters, iii. 388.—MDu. *hoer* (Verwijs), variant of MDu. *heu*, *hande*, 'a boat or a ship' (Hexham); a kind of flat-bottomed merchantman, a hoy; whence also MF. *heú*, explained by Cotgrave to mean 'a Dutch hoy.' Of uncertain origin.

HOY (2), interj. stop! (E.) A nautical term. 'When one ship hails another, the words are, What ship, *hoy*? that is, stop, and tell the name of your ship'; Pegge, Anecdotes of the English Language, p. 16 (Todd). Also an exclamation, sometimes of joy; ME. *hoy*, P. Plowman, C. ix. 123. Cf. Du. *hui*, *huy*! come! well! Dan. *hui*, hallo! See **Ho**. Der. *ah-hoy*, q. v.

HOYDEN, the same as **Hoiden**, q. v.

HUB, the projecting nave of a wheel; a mark at which quoits are cast; &c. (E.) The orig. sense is 'projection.' *Hubs*, naves of wheels; Marshall's Leicestershire and Warwickshire Words, ed. 1790 (E. D. S.). Also (in many dialects), the back of a grate, or the side-ledge of it; see N. E. D. The same word as *hub*; see **Hob** (1).

HUBBUB, a confused noise. (C.) Another spelling is *whooobub*, Wint. Ta. iv. 4. 629; Two Noble Kinsmen, ed. Skeat, ii. 5. 35. Spenser has 'shrieking *hubbubs*'; F. Q. iii. 10. 43; also 'a terrible yell and *hubbub*'; View of State of Ireland, p. 632 (Globe ed.). An imitative word; and perhaps suggested by Gael. *ub* interj. of aversion; Irish *abu*! a warcry. *Hubbub* was confused with E. *hoop-hoop*, and *whooobub* with E. *whooop-hoop*. See **Hoop** (2).

HUCKABACK, a sort of linen cloth. (Low G.) 'Hucknack, a

sort of linen cloth that is woven so as to lie partly raised; 'Bailey, vol. ii. ed. 1731. First in 1690 (N. E. D.). The word bears so remarkable a resemblance to Low G. *hukkebakk*, G. *huckeback*, pick-a-back, that it seems reasonable to suppose that it at first meant 'peddler's ware'; see **HUCKSTER**. Cf. Pomeran. *eenen hukbak drigen*, to carry one pick-a-back; Low G. *hokaboken*, to carry on the back (Lilbén). Weigand (i. 828) explains G. *Huckepack* as (1) a humped back for carrying a thing; (2) a burden borne on the back.

HUCKLE-BERRY, a berry of the *Gaylussacia*, a low berry-bearing shrub, common in N. America. (E.) In Hawthorne, Twicetold Tales, ed. 1851; I. xvi. 249: 'a lot of huckleberries.' The same as *whortleberry*, formerly *hurtleberry*. Spelt *hurtleberry*; Babcock's book, p. 123, l. 82. See **Whortleberry**.

HUCKLE-BONE, the hip-bone. (F.) 'The hip . . . wherein the joint doth move The thigh, 'tis called the *huckle-bone*;' Chapman, tr. of Homer, Iliad, v. 297. 'Ache in the *huckle-bones*;' Sir T. Elyot, Castel of Helth, b. iv. c. 6. *Huckle* is the dimin. of prov. Eng. *huck*, which is a mere variant of *hock*; thus *huck-le = hock-le*. See K. D. D. And see **Hough**. Dunbar has *huckebanis*, hip-bones or hock-bones; flying with Kennedy, 181. ¶ In dialects, the *hock*, orig. the heel, is confused with the ham and the hip.

HUCKSTER, a peddler, hawk, retailer of small articles. (O. Low G.) Properly a feminine form, the corresponding masc. form being *hawker*, as now spelt, though *huckster* answers better to *hucker*. We have the expression 'she hath holden *huckery*,' i. e. followed a huckster's trade; P. Plowman, B. v. 227. But the A.S. distinction in gender between the terminations *-er* and *-ster* was lost at an early period, so that the word was readily applied to men. 'Hucksters, *huckstere*, auxonator, auxonatrix, auxonarius, *huckstare* of frute, colibista.' Prompt. Parv. p. 252. *Huckster*, as a gloss to *institor*; Wright's Vocab. i. 123. 'For þatt tæc turneðun Goddes hus instill hucksterness boje' = for that they turned God's house into a huckster's booth; Ormulum, 15816, 7. β. An O. Low G. word, but it does not appear in A.S. The related words are Du. *henker*, a retailer, *heuken*, to retail; also 'heukeren, to sell by retail, to huckster; *henkelaar*, a huckster, retailer.' Sewall's Du. Dict. Also Swed. *hökare*, a cheesemonger (Widgren); Dan. *hökere*, a chandler, huckster, hoker, the huckster's trade; *hökerske*, a 'huxteress' (this form is the Dan. equivalent of E. *huckster*); *hökre*, to huckster. γ. The word was imported, about A.D. 1200, probably from the Netherlands; the termination *-ster* being Dutch as well as English, as shown by Du. *spin-ster*, a spinster, &c. δ. The etymology is much disputed; but it is well illustrated by Hexham's MDu. Dict., which gives us *hucken*, to stoop or bow; *een hucker*, a stooper, bower, or bender; *ouder eenen swaen last hucken*, to bow under a heavy burden; *een hucker*, a huckster, or a mercer. Compare also the Ecl. *hokra*, to go bent, to crouch, creep, slink about, on which it is noted that 'in modern usage *hokra* means to live as a small farmer, whence *hokr*, in *bü-hokr*, small farming.' Vigfusson. Nothing could be more fitting than to describe the peddler of olden times as a croucher, creeper, or slinker about; his bent back being due to the bundle upon it. (See Sir W. Scott's description of Bryce Snailsfoot in The Pirate.) ε. Cf. also MDu. *hnycken*, *hukun*, Du. *hukken*, to stoop down, crouch (Oudemans); Icel. *húka*, to sit on one's hams, with its deriv. *hokra*; Low G. *hukun*, to crouch (Brem. Wört.); *hoker*; a huckster (Lilbén). So also G. *hucke* is properly the bent back, whence G. *huckeback*, pick-a-back; G. *hocken* is to squat, also to carry on the back, and G. *hücker* means (1) a hump on the back, and (2) a huckster. See **Hawker**.

HUDDLE, to throw together confusedly, to crowd together. (F.) Used in late authors in the sense of performing a thing hastily; see examples in Todd; but it simply meant, originally, to hide in a heap, hence to crowd up, or to crowd; see Merch. of Ven. iv. 1. 28; Much Ado, ii. 1. 252. 'To *huddle* up together;' Minshew. Not found in early writers; but the equivalent form to *huddle* (the suffixes *-er*, *-le* being similarly used to express a frequentative) is represented by ME. *hodren* - *hoderen* (with one d). 'For scattered erthi Scottis, and *hodred* in per hottes' = for thy Scots are scattered, and huddled (dispersed) in their huts; Rob. Maunton, tr. of Laughton, ed. Icarne, p. 273. β. But again, this ME. *hoderen* also had the sense of 'cover'; as in 'hodur and haype' - cover and wrap up; Le Bone Florence, 112, in Ritson's Mss. Romances, vol. iii; and the true notion of *huddle* or *hudder* was to crowd together for protection or in a place of shelter, a notion still preserved when we talk of cattle being huddled together in rain. So also Low G. *hulern*, to huddle oneself up (Schambach), Kuthessen *hultern*, to cover up warm. γ. From Teut. base **hud-*, weak grade allied to ME. *huden*, to hide, Ancrer Riwle, p. 174, more frequently written *hiden*, whence mod. E. *hide*; see **Hide** (1). Thus to *huddle* is to hide closely, to crowd together for protection, to crowd into a place of shelter. Cf. also the ME. sb. *huddels* (= A.S. *hyðels*), a hiding-place; Ancrer Riwle, p. 146; Wyclif, Deut. xxvii. 15. δ. The notion of doing things hastily may have

been due to the influence of Du. *hustelen*, 'to do a thing unskilfully'; Hexham. This is allied to G. *husteln*, to bungle, of which the Alsatian form is *hudden*; cf. Swed. *hulta*, Dan. *hulte*, to bungle.

HUE (1), show, appearance, colour, tint. (E.) ME. *hewe*, often a dissyllabic word; Chaucer, C. T. 396 (A 594); but properly monosyllabic, and spelt *heu*, Havelok, 2918. AS. *hiw*, *hiow*, appearance, Grein, ii. 78. - Swed. *hy*, skin, complexion; Goth. *hiwi*, form, show, appearance, 2. Tim. iii. 5. Teut. type **hiwjon*, n. Cf. Skt. *chavi*, skin, complexion, beauty. Der. *hue-d*, ME. *hewed*, Chaucer, C. T. 11557 (F 1245); *hue-less*.

HUE (2), clamour, outcry. (F. - Teut.) Only in the phr. *hue and cry*, Merry Wives, iv. 5. 92; 1 Hen. IV, ii. 4. 556. See *Hue and cry* in Blount's Nomolexicon; he notes that 'hue is used alone, anno 4 Edw. I. stat. 2. In ancient records this is called *hutesum* et *clamor*;' for the latter phrase he cites a passage from the Close Rolls, 30 Hen. III. m. 5. ME. *hue*, a loud cry; Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, i. 872 (or 873). - OF. *hu*, a cry (Godefroy); *huier*, 'to hoot, . . . make hue and cry;' Cot. Cotgrave also gives *hufe*, 'a shouting, . . . outcry, or hue and cry.' Of Teut. origin. - MllG. *hū*, interj.; *hūzen*, to hoot; MSwed. *huta*, to hoot; see **Hoot**.

HUFF, to puff, bluster, bully. (E.) 'A *huff*, a huffing or swaggering fellow. *Huff*, to puff or blow, to rant or vapour;' Kersey's Dict., ed. 1715. 'And still you *huff* it;' Ben Jonson, Every Man, i. 2. 35. Hence *huffer*, a braggart; 'By such a braggadocio *huffer*;' Butler, Hudibras, pt. ii. c. 3. l. 1034. The old sense was 'to blow' or 'puff up.' 'When as the said winde within the earth, able to *huff* up the ground, was not powerful enough to breake forth and make issue;' Holland's Pliny, b. ii. c. 85. β. Of imitative origin; we find *huf*, *puh*, and *huf*, *puh* in Reliq. Antiq. i. 240, to represent forcible blowing; cf. *puh*. Cf. Lowl. Sc. *hauch*, a forcible puff; *hech*, to breathe hard. See **Puff**, **Whiff**. Dor. *huff*, at draughts, simply means 'to blow'; it seems to have been customary to blow upon the piece removed; Jamieson gives 'blaw, to blow, also, to huff at draughts; 1 *blaw*, or *blow* you, 1 take (i. e. huff) this man.' (So also in Danish; *blæse en brikke*, to huff (lit. blow) a man at draughts.) Also *huffer*, in Hudibras, as above; *huff-ish*, *huff-ish-ly*, *huff-ish-ness*, *huffy*, *huff-i-ness*.

HUG, to embrace closely. (Scand.?) In Shak. Merch. of Ven. ii. 6. 16; Rich. III, i. 4. 252; &c. (Quite distinct from *hug*, to shrink, shudder; Palgrave has: '1 *hugge*, I shrink me in my bed. It is a good sporte to se this lytle boye *hugge* in his bedde for cold.') β. Of uncertain origin. Perhaps (but with a change of sense) from Icel. *hugga*, to soothe, to comfort; *hugga barnið*, to soothe a child; allied to *huga*, to mind; *hugna*, to please; cf. Swed. *hugna*, to delight, gratify; Dan. *hug*, to like. Kalkar has MDan. *hugge*, to console, to encourage. This is not far from the sense of *hug*, in Comus. 164: 'and *hug* him into snare,' i. e. entice, lure.

HUGE, very great, vast. (F.) ME. *hughe*, Chaucer, C. T. 2953 (A 2951); P. Plowman, B. xi. 242; Will. of Palerne, 2569. Oddly spelt *hogge*; 'an hogge geant;' Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 31. l. 17. The etymology is much disguised by the loss of an initial *a*, mistaken for the E. indef. article; the right word is *ahuge*. (The same loss occurs in ME. *arow*, now always *vow*, though this is not quite a parallel case, since *vow* has a sense of its own.) - OF. *ahuge*, huge, vast; a 12th-century word. In the account of Goliath, in Les Livres des Rois, we find: 'E le fer de la lance als cenx, e la hanste fud grosse e *ahuge* cume le suble as teissures' = and the iron of his lance weighed six hundred (shekels), and the shaft (of it) was great and huge as a weaver's beam; Bartsch, Chrestomathie Française, ed. 45. l. 36. Also *ahoge*, *ahoge* (Godefroy). β. Of unknown origin; but perhaps connected with OHG. *irhohen* (E. *erhoken*), to exalt; and the OHG. *hoh*, Icel. *hár*, AS. *hāh*, high. Cf. Norw. *hanga*, to heap up; Icel. *hugur*, a hill, whence OF. *hoge*, *hogne*, a hill; Norm. dial. *hug*, arrogant (Moisy). See **How** (2). Der. *hugely*; *hug-ness*, Cymb. i. 4. 157.

HUGGER-MUGGER, secrecy. (E. and Scand.) In Hamlet, iv. 5. 84, in plur. in *hugger-mugger*. A reduplicated form; orig. *hucker-mucker*, as in More, Dialogue, ii. 52 b, iv. 121 b (N. E. D.). The F. prefix *hucker* is unmeaning, but rises to *mucker*, from ME. *mukren*, *mokeren*, to heap up, hoard, conceal, from Norw. *mukka*, a heap. See **Muck**.

HUGUENOT, a French protestant. (F. - G.) 'Huguenots, Calvinists, Reformists, French Protestants;' Blount's Gloss. ed. 1674. And in Minshew. - F. *Huguenots*, s. pl. 'Huguenots, Calvinists, Reformists;' Col. As if from some person of the name of *Huguenot*. This name was in use as a Christian name two centuries before the time of the Reformation. 'Le 7 octobre, 1387, Pâcal Huguenot de Saint Julien en Limousin, docteur en decret;' Hist. Litt. de la France, t. xxiv. p. 307 (Littre). *Huguenot* is a dimin. of *Hugues*, Hugh. - MllG. *Hūg*, Ilugh. β. But this form was due to popular etymology; and was perverted from G. *eidgenoss*, a confederate, or

from the equivalent Low G. form *edgenoot* (MDu. *edigenoot* in Hexham). Wedgwood cites the Swiss Romance forms *inguenot*, *higenot*, a protestant, also from G. Cf. Kötting, § 321f.

HULK, a heavy ship. (Late L. -Gk.) Sometimes applied to the body of a ship, by confusion with *hull*; but it is quite a different word, meaning a heavy ship of clumsy make; Shak. Troil. ii. 3. 277. The hulks were old ships used as prisons. ME. *hulke*. 'Hulke, schype, Hulcus.' Prompt. Parv. p. 252. 'Hulke, a schype, heurque; Palsgrave. 'Orque, a hulk or huge ship.' Cot. Late AS. *hule*; 'Liburna, hulke.' Voc. 181. 38. -Late L. *hulka*, a heavy merchant-ship, a word used by Walsingham; see quotation in Way's note to Prompt. Parv.; also spelt *hulcus*, as quoted above. Also spelt (more correctly) *holcus*; DuCange. -Gk. *δολος*, a ship which is towed, a ship of burden, merchantman. -Gk. *δολειν*, to draw, drag; whence also *δολος*, a dragging, *δολος*, a furrow, a machine for dragging ships on land; from the base **dolk-*. Allied to L. *coltus*, a furrow, AS. *culh*, a plough. Brugmann, i. § 645. Der. *hulk-ing*, *hulk-y*, i.e. bulky or unwieldy. ☞ Not the same word as ME. *hulke*, a hovel, Wyclif, Isaiah, i. 8; which is from AS. *hule*, a hut; Wright's Vocab. i. 58.

HULL (1), the husk or outer shell of grain or of nuts. (E.) ME. *hule*, *hole*, *hool*. 'Hole, hole, hall, or huske, Siliqua.' Prompt. Parv. p. 242. 'Hull of a beane or pence, escosse. Hull or barcke of a tree, escorce.' Palsgrave; and see Way's note in Prompt. Parv. *Pence hole* (or *pence hule*) = *pence-shell*; P. Mowman, B. vii. 194. In two MSS.; see the footnote. AS. *hulu*, a husk; see index to Napier's glosses. Allied to G. *hülse*, a husk. From Teut. **hul-*, weak grade of **helen-*, to hide, to cover, as in AS. *helan*. Lit. 'covering.' See Hall. Allied words are OSaxon *bihullan*, to cover, Icelandic, 1406 (Cotton MS.); Du. *hullen*, to put a cap on, mask, disguise; Goth. *hulan*, to hide, cover; G. *ver-hüllen*, to wrap up; Icel. *hylja*, to hide, cover; Swed. *hölja*, to cover, veil; Dan. *hülle*, to wrap. Der. see *housings*.

HULL (2), the body of a ship. (F.) Not in very early use. First in 1571. 'She never saw above our voyage, Luce, And, credit me, after another, her hull will serve again;' Beaumont and Fletcher. Wit Without Money, i. 2. 17. The *hull* is, literally, the 'shell' of the ship, being the same word with the above; see *Hull* (1). β. But it is probable that its use with respect to a ship was due to some confusion with ME. *hull*, Du. *hol*, the hold of a ship; see *Hold* (2). Cf. 'Hole (hulle) of a schyppe, Carina.' Prompt. Parv. Der. *hull*, verb, to float about, as a ship does when the sails are taken down. Shak. Tw. Nt. i. 5. 217; Rich. III. iv. 4. 438; Hen. VIII. iii. 4. 109. So in Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674, we find: 'Hull, the body of a ship, without rigging. Hulling is when a ship at sea takes in all her sails in a calm.'

HUM (1), to make a low buzzing or droning sound. (E.) ME. *hummyn*; Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1199; Palladius on Husbandry, ed. Lodge, vii. 124. Of imitative origin. +G. *hummyn*, to hum. Cf. also Du. *hummelen*, to hum; the frequentative form; and *Hem* (2). Also MSwed. *hum*, a rumour (Jhre). Der. *hum* (2), q. v.; *hum-bug*, q. v.; *hum-drum*, q. v.; *humble-bee*, q. v.; also *hum-ing-bird*, Pope's Dunciad, iv. 446, and in Evelyn's Diary, July 11, 1654; called a *hum-bird*. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. vi. c. 8. § 10.

HUM (2), to trick, to cajole. (E.) A particular use of the word above. In Shak. *hum* not only means to utter a low sound, as in Temp. ii. 1. 317, but also to utter a sound expressive of indignation, as in 'turns me his back And hums,' Mach. iii. 6. 42; 'to bite his lip and hum At good Cominius,' Cor. v. 1. 49. See Richardson and Todd, where it further appears that applause was formerly expressed by *humming*, and that to *hum* was to applaud; from applause to flattery, and then to cajolery, is not a long step. See the passage in Ben Jonson, The Alchemist, Act i. sc. 1, where Subtle directs his dupe to 'cry hum Thrice, and then buzz as often,' showing that the word was used in a jesting sense. β. Wedgwood well points out a similar usage in Port. *zumbir*, to buzz, to hum, *zambar*, to joke, to jest; to which add Span. *zumbiar*, to hum, resound, joke, jest, make one's self merry, *zumbon*, waggish. Der. *hum*, sb. a hoax (Todd); *hum-bug*, q. v. Cf. *humk!* interj., Beaum. and Fletcher, Mons. Thomas, i. 2.

HUMAN, pertaining to mankind. (F.-L.) Formerly *humaine*, but now conforming to the L. spelling. 'All *humaine* thought,' Spenser, F. Q. vi. 3. 51. 'I mercaylye not of the inhumanities that the *human* people committeth;' Golden Booke, ltit. 11, § 2. -MF. *humain*, 'gentle, . . . humane, manly;' Cot. -L. *hūmānus*, human; perhaps for **hūmānus* (Jhrén); allied to L. *homo*, a man. See *Homage*. Der. *human-ly*, *human-ise*, *human-ise-at-ion*, *human-ist*, *human-kind*; also *human-ity*, ME. *humanitee*, Chaucer, C. T. 7968 (E. 92), from OF. *humanité*, which is from L. acc. *hūmānitātem*, nom. *hūmānitas*; hence *humanit-ar-ian*. And see *Humane*. ☞ The accent distinguishes *human*, of French origin, from *humane*, taken directly from Latin.

HUMANE, gentle, kind. (L.) In Shak., *humane* (so spelt) does duty both for *human* and *humane*, the accent being always on the former syllable; see Schmidt, Shak. Lexicon. Hence it has the sense of 'kind;' Temp. i. 2. 346. We have now differentiated the words, keeping the accent on the latter syllable in *humane*, to make it more like the L. *hūmānus*. We may therefore consider this as the L. form. Both L. *hūmānus* and F. *humain* have the double sense (1) human, and (2) kind. See *Human*. Der. *humane-ly*, *humane-ness*.

HUMBLE, lowly, meek, modest. (F.-L.) ME. *humble*, Chaucer, C. T. 8700 (E 824). Spelt *umble* in O. Kentish Sermons, in An O. Eng. Miscellany, ed. Morris, p. 30. = (OF. and F.) *humble*, 'humble;' Cot. (With excrement b.) = L. *humilis*, acc. of *humilis*, humble; lit. near the ground. -L. *humus*, the ground; *humus*, on the ground. Cf. Gk. *χαμαί*, on the ground; Russ. *zemlia*, earth, land. Brugmann, i. § 604. Der. *humbl-y*; *humble-ness*, formerly *humblasse*, Chaucer, C. T. 1783 (A 1781). Also, from l. *humilis*, *humili-ty*, q. v., *humili-ate*, q. v. Also, from L. *humus*, ex-hume, q. v. And see *Chameleon*.

HUMBLE-BEE, a humming bee. (E.) To *humble* is to hum; or more literally, to hum often, as it is the frequentative form, standing for *humu-le*; the b being excrement. 'To *humble* like a bee;' Minshew. ME. *humblen*, for *hummeten*. 'Or elles lyk the last *humblings* after the clappe of a thundringe;' Chaucer, Illo. of Fame, 1039. Hence *humbl-be* or *humbl-bee*; Reliquie Antiquæ, ed. Wright and Halliwell, i. 81. 'Ilic tabanus, a *humbl-bee*;' Wright's Vocab. i. 255 (Voc. 767. 20). +Du. *hummelen*, to hum, a frequentative form; *hummel*, a humble-bee, a drone, G. *hummel*, a humble-bee; *hummelen*, to hum; Swed. *humla*, a humble-bee. See *Hum* (1).

HUMBLE-PIE; see under *Umbles*.

HUMBUG, a hoax, a piece of trickery, an imposition under fair pretences. (E.) 'Humbug, a false alarm, a bugbear;' Dean Milles MS. (written about 1760), cited in Halliwell. The word occurs in a long passage in The Student, vol. ii. p. 47, ed. 1751, cited in Todd. An alleged earlier trace of the word is on the title-page of an old jest-book, viz. 'The Universal Jester, or a pocket companion for the wits; being a choice collection of merry conceits, drolleries, . . . bon-mots, and humbuzs;' by Ferdinand Killigrew, London, said to be about 1735-40; but it is no older than 1754 (N. E. D.). See the Slang Dictionary, which contains a good article on this word. It is probably a compound of *hum*, to cajole, to hoax, and the old word *bug*, a spectre, bugbear, ghost; the orig. sense being 'sham bugbear' or 'false alarm,' as given by Dean Milles. [The N. E. D. makes *hum*, v., to cajole, a shortened form of *humbug*, but it is of the same date at least; and see *Hum* (1).] See *Hum* (2) and *Bug*. Der. *humbug*, verb, as in 'humbugged, egad!' Smollett, Peregrine Pickle, ch. 85 (1751); *humbug*, sb., improperly used for *humbugger*.

HUMDRUM, dull, droning. (E.) Used as an adv., with the sense of 'idly' or 'listlessly' in Butler. 'Shall we, quoth she, stand still hum-drum?' Hudibras, pt. i. c. 3. l. 112. But it is properly an adj., signifying monotonous, droning, tedious, as in 'an old humdrum fellow;' Addison, Whig Examiner (1710), No. 3 (Todd); and is thus found as early as 1553. The sb. *humdrum*, a dull fellow, is in Ben Jonson, Every Man, i. 1. Merely formed, as a reduplicated word, from *hum*, a humming noise, and *drum*, a droning sound, made to rhyme with *hum*. See *Hum* (1).

HUMERAL, belonging to the shoulder. (L.) 'Humeral muscle, the muscle that moves the arm at the upper end;' Kersey, ed. 1715. -Late L. *humeralis*, belonging to the shoulder; cf. l. *humérale*, a cape for the shoulders. -L. *humerus*, better *umerus*, the shoulder. +Gk. *ὑμῶς*, the shoulder; Goth. *ansa*, the shoulder; Skt. *amā-s*, the shoulder. Brugmann, i. § 163.

HUMID, moist. (F.-L.) In Milton, P. L. iv. 151; and in Cotgrave. -F. *humide*, 'humid, moist.' Cot. -L. *hūmīdus*, better *ūmīdus*, moist. -L. *hūmīdus*, better *ūmīdus*, to be moist; allied to *ūmēns*, moist, *ūmīdus*, *ūmīdus*, moist. +Gk. *ὑγρός*, moist; Icel. *voðr*, moist. Brugmann, i. §§ 658, 667. Der. *humid-ness*, *humid-ity*, Merry Wives, iii. 3. 43; and see *Humour*.

HUMILIATE, to make humble. (L.) A late word, really suggested by the sb. *humiliation*, used in Chaucer, C. T. Pers. Tale (l. 480). The verb is formed from l. *humiliātus*, pp. of *humiliāre*, to humble. -L. *humilis*, decl. stem of *humilis*, humble. See *Humble*. Der. *humiliat-ion* (formed by analogy with other words in -at-ion) from l. acc. *humiliat-ionem*, nom. *humiliatio*.

HUMILITY, humbleness, meekness. (F.-L.) ME. *humilitee*, Chaucer, C. T. 13405 (B 1665). -OF. *humiliteit*, later *humilité*. -L. acc. *humilitātem*, from nom. *humilitās*, humility. -L. *humilis*, decl. stem of *humilis*, humble. See *Humble*.

HUMOUR, moisture, temperament, disposition of mind, caprice. (F.-L.) See Trench, Select Glossary, and Study of Words. 'Hic

knew the cause of every malady, And wher engendred, and of what humour; Chaucer, C. T. 423 (A 421). [The four humours, according to Galen, caused the four temperaments of mind, viz. choleric, melancholy, phlegmatic, and sanguine.]—OF. *humor* (Littre), later *humour*, 'humour, moisture'; Cot. 1. *humorem*, acc. of *humor*, better *umor*, moisture.—L. *humore*, better *umore*, to be moist. See **HUMID**. Der. *humour*, verb; *humor-ous*, *humor-ous-ly*, *humor-ous-ness*, *humor-ous-ly*, *humor-ist*; from the same source, *humectant*, moistening (rare).

HUMMOCK, HOMMOCK, a mound, hillock, mass. (E.) 'Common among our voyagers,' Rich.; who refers to Anson, Voyage round the World, b. ii. c. 9; Cook, Second Voyage, b. iii. c. 4. 'Round *hoommocks* or *hillokes*,' R. Eden, ed. Arber, p. 381 (1555). It appears to be related to *hump* and *hunch*. Cf. *Effric*, *hummel*, variant of *humpel*, *humpel*, a hillock; *Du. komp*, a hump, hunch; 'een *komp kaas*, a lurch [i.e. hunch] of cheese'; Sewel. 'Hompelig, rugged, craggy,' id. So too Low G. *humpel*, a little heap or mound; Bremen Wörterb. ii. 669. *Hummuck* is formed with dimin. -*ock*, as in *hill-ock*; whilst *Effric*, *hummel* is formed with the dimin. -*el*. See **Hump, Hunch**.

HUMP, a lump, bunch, esp. on the back. (E.) 'Hump, a hunch, or lump, *Westmoreland*;' Halliwell. Of O. Low G. origin, and may be claimed as E., though not in early use. 'Only a natural hump' [on his back]; Addison, Spectator, no. 558. 'The poor hump-backed gentleman'; id. no. 559. 'Du. *hump*, a hump, lump; cf. Low G. *humpel*, a small heap, Bremen Wörterb. ii. 669; Dan. *humpel*, a humpback; Norw. *hump*, a knoll; a hillock; Swed. dial. *hump*, a clot or piece of earth, &c.; Low G. *humpel*, *humpel*, a hunch of bread (Berghaus). Cf. also Skt. *kulja-s*, hump-backed. Der. *hump-backed*; *hump-ock*, q.v.; *hunch*, q.v.

HUNCH, a hump, lump, a round or ill-shaped mass. (E.) A variant of *hump*. *Hunch-backed* occurs in the later quarto edd. of Shak. Rich. III. iv. 4. 87 (Schmidt). 'They crooked inind within *hunch'd* out thy back'; Dryden, qu. in Todd (no reference); it occurs in *Ædipus*, l. 6, by Dryden and Lee (N. E. D.). A palatalised form of prov. L. *hunk*, a lump, which agrees with W. Flem. *hunker*, as in *hunker bread*, a hunch of bread (De Vo). And see Fraucq, s.v. *hunk*. Der. *hunch*, vb., *hunch-backed*.

HUNDRED, ten times ten. (E.) ME. *hundert*, Chaucer, C. T. 2155 (A 2153) also *hundreth*, Pricke of Conscience, 4524. AS. *hundred*, Grein, ii. 111. A compounded word.—AS. *hund*, a hundred, Grein, ii. 111; and *-red*, with the sense of 'reckoning or rate, to denote the rate of counting; cf. Icel. *hund-ræð*, which orig. meant 120; and G. *hund-ert*. This suffix is allied to Goth. *rahts*, number (L. ratio); cf. Goth. *garathian*, reckon, number, Matt. x. 30; and see **Bate** (v.). Thus the word grew up by the unnecessary addition of *-red* (denoting the rate of counting) to the old word *hund*, used by itself in earlier times. β. Dismissing the suffix, we have the cognate OHG. *hund* (also once used alone), Goth. *hund*; cf. also W. *cant*, Gael. *ciad*, Irish *cead*, L. *centum*, Gk. *hecaton*, Lith. *szimtas*, Russ. *sto*, Pers. *sad*, Skt. *catam*, all meaning a hundred. γ. All from an Idg. type **h₂ntom*, prob. a doctored form of **h₂ntom*, a decad; and allied to Goth. *taikuntis-hund*, a hundred, which Brugmann explains as *dekausō dekas* (a decad of decads). See Brugmann, i. § 431, ii. § 179. And see Ten. ¶ The ME. *hundreth* is a Scand. form, from the Icel. *hundrað*. Der. *hundred-th*, *hundred-fold*, *hundred-weight*, often written *wt.*, where *c* = L. *centum*, and *wt* = Eng. weight.

HUNGER, desire of food. (E.) ME. *hungre*, Chaucer, C. T. 14738 (B 3618). AS. *hungor*, Grein, ii. 111. +Icel. *hungr*; Swed. and Dan. *hungre*; Du. *honger*; G. *hunger*; Goth. *hūnra*; *hunger*; whence *huggerjan* (= *hungerian*), to hunger. Teut. types **hungeris*, **hunkruis*, m. Allied to Lith. *kanka*, suffering. Brugm. i. § 639. Der. *hunger*, verb = AS. *hungran* (with vowel-change of *u* to *y*); *hungry* = AS. *hungrig* (Grein); *hungri-ly*; *hunger-hiten*, Job, xviii. 12.

HUNT, to chase wild animals. (E.) ME. *hanten*, *honten*, Chaucer, C. T. 1640. AS. *hantian*; see *Ælfric's* Colloquy, in Voc., p. 92. Properly 'to capture'; a secondary verb related to *hentan*, to seize, also a weak verb; Grein, ii. 34. β. We also find Goth. *hantian*, captivity, Eph. iv. 8; formed from the weak grade (*hantian*) of the verb *hantian* (pt. t. *hantih*), to seize, capture, only used in the comp. *fra-hantian*, with pp. *fra-hantians*, a captive, Luke, iv. 19. It would hence appear that *hunt* is a variant of *hantih*, though the variation is not easy to explain. 'On an apparent pre-Teutonic change of *nt* to *nd* in these and some other words, see Prof. Napier in *Mod. Quart. Lang. & Lit.*, July, 1898, p. 130; cf. Brugmann, i. § 701.—N. E. D. Der. *hunt*, sb.; *hunt-er*, Chaucer, C. T. 1638, later form of AS. *hunta*, a hunter, in *Ælfric's* Colloquy; *hunt-er-ess*, with F. suffix -*ess*, As You Like It, iii. 2. 4; *hunt-ing*, sb., *hunt-ing-bow*, *hunt-ing-seat*; *hunt-s-man* (= *hunt's man*), Mid. Nt. Dr. iv. 1. 143;

hunts-man-ship; *hunts-up* (= *the hunt is up*, i.e. beginning), Rom. iii. 5. 34, replaced by *the hunt is up*, Tit. Andron. ii. 5. 1.

HURDLE, a frame of twigs interlaced or twined together, a frame of wooden bars. (E.) ME. *hurdle*; pl. *hurdles*, K. Alisaunder, 6104. AS. *hyrdel*, 'cleta, cratis, *hyrdel*;' 'crates, i.e. slecta, *hyrdel*;' Wright's Vocab. i. 26. col. 2. 34. col. 1 (Voc. 126. 16; 140. 23). Also OMcE. *hyrdil*, Voc. 16. 7. A dimin. from a Teut. base **hurd-*; see the cognate words. +Du. *hurdle*, a hurdle; Icel. *hurð*; G. *hürde*, MHG. *hür*; Goth. *haurds*, a door, i.e. one made of wicker-work, Matt. vi. 6. Further allied to L. *crātis*, a hurdle, Gk. *καράλας*, a (woven) basket, from *κέρτ*, to weave; whence also Skt. *hṛt*, to spin, *hṛt*, to connect together. Cf. also Skt. *hṛta-s*, a mat. Brugmann, §§ 529, 633; also Stokker-Fick, p. 80, where we find Irish *cerille*, glossed by L. 'glomus.' Der. *hurdle*, verb, pp. *hurdléd*, Milton, P. L. iv. 186. Doublet, *crate*, q.v.

HURDY-GURDY, a kind of violin, but played by turning a wheel. (E.) 'Hum! plays, I see, upon the *hurdy-gurdy*.' O'Hara's play of Midas, Act i (1764). Suggested by *hurdy-gurdy*, a confused noise; cf. also *hurdum-durdum*, with the same sense. Note also: 'Som vesp strange wafferynge, chiterynge, *harrynge* and *garrynge*, i.e. some people use a strange babbling, chiteryng, snarling and growling; Trevisan, tr. of Higden, ii. 159. Cf. Lowland Sc. *hur*, to snarl; *gurr*, to snarl, growl, purr; Jamieson. 'R is the dog's letter, and *hurrik* in the sound'; Ben Jonson, Eng. Grammar. The word seems to have been fashioned on the model of *hurdy-burdy*.

HURL, to throw rapidly and forcibly, to push forcibly, drive. (Scand.) 'And *hurltes* [Tyrrwhitt has *hurltes*] al from est till occide't = and whirled him from east to west; Chaucer, C. T. Group B, 297 = l. 4717. 'Int' whichen the flood was *hurtil'd*;' Wyclif, Luke, vi. 49, in six MSS.; but seventeen MSS. have *hurtil'd*. So again, in Luke, vi. 48, most MSS. have *hurtil'd*, but eight have *hurtil*. In the Aucrén Rible, p. 366, we find 'mid a lute *hurlung*' with a slight collision; where another reading is *hurthung*. β. It is plain that *hurl* was often confused with *hurle*, both being used in the sense of to push violently, jostle, strike with a forcible collision. For those who wish to make the comparison, further references are (1) for *hurten*; Polit. Songs, ed. Wright, p. 211; Poems and Lives of Saints, ed. Furnivall, xxiii. 52; Will. of Palerne, 1243; Legends of the Holy Rood, p. 140; Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, li. 44, 25, 376, 413, 874, 1204, 1211; Destruction of Troy, 1266; Robt. Glouc. p. 487; l. 9974; Valyian's Chron., an. 1380- (R.); Spenser, F. Q. i. 5. 2. &c.; (2) for *hurten*, Wyclif, Jerem. xlviii. 12; Prompt. Par. 1253; Will. of Palerne, 3013; Pricke of Conscience, 1787; Chaucer, Legend of Good Women, Cleopatra, 59; &c. &c. Nevertheless, they seem to have no etymological connection. *Hurl* is not found in AS., nor earlier than 1225; so that it is prol. of Scand. origin. Explained by Swed. dial. *hurle*, to whirl, to whirl round; whence *hurrel*, a whirl, *hurrel-wind*, a whirlwind. So also Dan. *hurle*, to buzz; whence *hurle*, to whirl (Larsen); Norw. *hurle*, to whirl, hum; *hurle*, to buzz; cf. Icel. *hurr*, a noise. And cf. *Effric*, *hurrel*, a gust of wind; *hurrel*, to blow in gusts; *hurrel-wind*, a whirlwind. We likewise find E. *hurleblast*, a hurricane; *hurlepool*, a whirlpool; *hurlewind*, a whirlwind. See **Hurry**. And compare **Whirl**, of which *hurl* is perhaps a 'weak-grade' form. Der. *hurle-er*.

HURLY-BURLY, a tumult. (F. and E.) In Mach. i. 1. 3; as adj., 1 Hen. IV. v. 1. 78. Spelt *hurly-burly*, in Bale's Kynges Johan, p. 63 (before 1560). A duplicated word, the second syllable being an echo of the first, to give more fulness. 'The simple form *hurly* is the original; see K. John, iii. 4. 169; 2 Hen. IV. iii. 1. 25.—OF. *hurle*, a howling, great noise, orig. fem. pp. of *hurle*, 'to howl, to yell'; Cot. Cf. Ital. *urlore*, to howl, yell. Both these forms are corrupt, and contain an inserted r. The OF. form was orig. *huller*, to howl, also in Cot.; cf. Bartsch, *Chrestomathie* Française, col. 354, l. 24; and the current Ital. form, *urlare*, to shriek, also to howl or yell as a wolf (Florio).—L. *ululāre*, to howl; *ulula*, an owl. ¶ The MF. *hurlyburly*, a heedless, hasty person, used by Rabelais, does not seem to be immediately connected. But we may note M. Dan. *kulder-bulder*, noise, racket (Kalkar); Swed. *kuller om buller*, pell-mell. The mod. E. *hullabaloo* seems to be a corruption.

HURRAH, an exclamation of joy. (G.) Spelt *hurra* in Addison, The Drummer (near the end). From G. *hurra*, MHG. *hurra*. Of imitative origin; see **Hurl**. The older word is **Huzzah**, q.v.

HURRICANE, a whirlwind, violent storm of wind. (Span.—Caribbean.) Formerly *hurricane*. 'The dreadful spout, Which shipmen do the *hurricane* call;' Shak. Troilus, v. 2. 172.—Span. *huracan*, a hurricane; spelt *huracan* in Pineda, v. 2. 172.—Caribbean *huracan*, as written by Littre, who refers to Oviedo, Hist. des Indes. 'Great tempests which they caule *huracanas* or *huracanacas*;' Eden, ed. Arber, p. 216. See also Washington Irving's Life of Columbus, b. viii. c. 9 (Trench); Rich. quotes from Dampier's Voyages, v. li.

pt. ii. c. 6, that hurricanes are 'violent storms, raging chiefly among the Caribbee islands.' Hence also Port. *furacão*, a hurricane.

HURRY, to hasten, urge on. (Scand.) Quite different from *hurry*, with which Richardson confuses it. In Shak. Romeo, v. i. 65; Temp. i. 2. 131. Extended by the addition of *y* from an older form *hur*, just as *seury* is from *skirr*. It is probably the same word with the rare ME. *horien*, to hurry. 'And by the hondes hym hent and horyed hym withinne'—and they [the angels] caught him [Lot] by the hand, and hurried him within; Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, i. 883.—MSwed. *hurra*, to swing or whirl round (Ihre); Swed. dial. *hurra*, to whirl round, to whiz; Swed. dial. *hur*, great haste, hurry (Rietz); Dan. *hurra*, to buzz, to hum; Icel. *hur*, a noise. β . Of imitative origin, and a weaker form of the more expressive and fuller form *whir*; see **Whir**, **Whiz**. Ben Jonson says of the letter R that it is 'the dog's letter, and kurreth in the sound.' Der. *hurry*, sb.

HURST, a wood. (E.) In Drayton's Polyolbion, s. 2, l. 187: 'that, from each rising *hurst*.' ME. *hurst* (Stratmann). Very common in place-names in Kent, e.g. *Pens-hurst*, *As. kyrs*, i.e. Hurst in Kent; Thorpe, Diplomatarium, p. 65.—MHG. *hurst*, a shrub, thicket; Low G. *horst*; EFries. *horst*; MDu. *horst*, *horst*, the wood of osiers or withes; Hexham. Perhaps allied to **Hurdle**.

HURT, to strike or dash against, to injure, harm. (F.) In early use. ME. *hurten*, *hurten*, used in both senses (1) to dash against, push; and (2) to injure. Ex. (1) 'And he him *hurte*th [pusheth] with his hors adoun, Chaucer, C. T. 2618 (Six-text, A 2616), according to 4 MSS.; 'heo *hurten* heora hafden'—they dashed their heads together, Layamon, 1878. (2) 'That no man *hurte* other—that none injure other; P. Plowman, B. x. 366. In the Ancien Riwle, it has both senses; see the glossary.—OF. *hurter*, later *hurier*, 'to knock, push, jur, jolt, strike, dash, or hit violently against'; Cot. 'Se *hurter* à une pierre, to stumble at a stone,' id. β . Hardly of Celtic origin; and not from W. *kyrdin*, to ram, push, impel, butt, make an assault, *kyrdin*, a push, thrust, butt; see Thurneysen, p. 81. We find also OProv. *urtar*, *hurtar* (Gloss. to Bartsch, Chrest. Provençal), Ital. *urtare*, to knock, hit, dash against; perhaps from a late L. type **urtāre*, as if from **urtum*, unused supine of *urgere*, to urge, to press on. See Körtig, § 9924. ¶ MDu. *hurten*, and Low G. *hurten*, to push, are from F. Der. *hurt*, sb., Ancien Riwle, p. 112, Chaucer, C. T. 10785 (F 471); *hurt-ful*, *hurt-fully*, *hurt-ful-ness*; *hurt-less*, *hurt-less-ly*, *hurt-less-ness*.

HURTLE, to come into collision with, to dash against, to rattle. (F.; with E. suffix.) Nearly obsolete, but used in Gray's Fatal Sisters, st. 1; imitated from Shak. Jul. Cæsar, ii. 2. 22. ME. *hurten*, to jostle against, dash against, push; see references under **Hurt**. To these add: 'And he him *hurte*th with his hors adoun; Chaucer, C. T. 2618 (Six-text, A 2616), in the Ellesmere MS., where most other MSS. have *hurte*th. β . In fact, *hurt-le* is merely the frequentative of *hurt* in the sense 'to dash.' And this *hurt* is the ME. *hurten*, to dash, also to dash one's foot against a stone, to stumble. 'If any man shal wandre in the day he *hurte*th not,' i.e. stumbles not; Wyclif, John, xi. 9. Du Wes has MF. *hurtele*, 'to hurtle together'; perhaps from E.; see Palsgrave, p. 948, col. 2. See further under **Hurt**.

HURTLEBERRY, a bilberry. (E.) Iakluyt has *hurtliberies*, Voy. i. 477. Also called *huckleberries*, *hurts*, *horts*, *hearts*, *hurtleberries*; cf. Plant-names (F. D. S.). Spelt *hurtes*, A. Hoerde, Udyctary, ed. Furuivall, p. 267. AS. *heorðorþerge*, a berry of the buckthorn; AS. Leechdoms, iii. 331; but cf. Voc. 33. 12, 203. 22, 409. 13, 443. 28. From AS. *heorol*, a hart; and *berge*, *berie*, a berry. See **Hart** and **Berry**.

HUSBAND, the master of a house, the male head of a household, a married man. (Scand.) The old sense is 'master of a house.' ME. *husbonde*, *husbonde*. 'The *husbonde*... warneð his hus þus'—the master of the house guardeth his house thus; OFng. Homilies, ed. Morris, i. 247. 'Till a vast *husbandis* hous'—to an empty [waste] house of a farmer; Barbour's Bruce, vii. 151. AS. *hūsbonða*; 'æt hira *hūsbonðum*'—from their fellow-dwellers in the same house; Exod. iii. 22. Not a true AS. word, but borrowed from Scandinavian.—Icel. *hūsbonði*, the master or 'goodman' of a house; a contracted form from *hūsbandi*.—Icel. *hús*, a house; and *búandi*, dwelling, inhabiting, pres. part. of *búa*, to abide, dwell. See **Boor**, **Busk**. Der. *husband-man*, ME. *husbonde-man*, a householder, Wyclif, Matt. xx. 1; *husband-ry*, ME. *husbonderye*, P. Plowman, B. i. 57, spelt *husbondrye*, Chaucer, C. T. 9172 (E 1296).

HUSE, to enjoin silence. (E.) Chiefly used in the imp. mood and in the pp. ME. *husen*, *husen*; and *husht* was at the place. Chaucer, C. T. 2983, ed. Tyrwhitt; spelt *husht*, *husht* in Six-text, A 2981. 'The weren the cruel clariouns ful wiht [Camb. MS. *husht*] and full stille'; Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, ii. ii. met. 5, l. 16 (or 25). 'After iangling wordes cometh "*husht*" pees, and be stille'; Test. of Love, bk. i. ch. 5, l. 90. β . The word is purely imitative, from

the use of the word *husk* or *husht* to signify silence (*husht* being afterwards looked upon as a pp.); and it is seen that *whist* is but another expression of the same kind. See **Whist**. Cf. Low G. *husse busse*, an expression used in singing children to sleep; Bremen Wörterb. ii. 678; Hamburg *hüssen*, to hush to sleep (Riechy). So also G. *husch*, hush! quick! Pomeran. *hüsch*, Dan. *hys*, hush! also Swed. *kyssa*, Dan. *husse*, MDan. *hüsse*, to hush. And see **Hist**. Der. *husk-money*, Guardian, no. 26, April 10, 1713. ¶ In the form *husht*, the *t* was at first an integral part of the word, just as in *whist*. 'I *husht*, I styll', Palsgrave; 'to *husht*, silere'; Levius.

HUSK, the dry covering of some fruits, &c. (E.) ME. *huske*. 'Huske of frute or ojer lyke'; Prompt. Parv. p. 254. 'The note [nut] of the haselle hath an *husk* with-outen.' Maudeville, Trav. ch. xviii. p. 188. The *k* is a dimin. suffix. From AS. *hūs*, a house. Cf. Low G. *huske*; (1) a little house; (2) core of an apple (Berghaus); Pomeran. *hüskhen*, the same; EFries. *hüske*, a little house, core of an apple, small case; MDu. *hüsken*, a little house, case, husk of fruit (Kilian). And note AS. *piśan hōsa*, pea-shell, as a gloss to L. *siliqua*; Corpus Gloss. 1867. Der. *husk*, verb, to take off the shells; *husk-ed*.

HUSKY, hoarse, as applied to the voice. (E.) A peculiar use of *husky*, i.e. full of husks (N. E. D.). 'Husky, or ful of huskes, *siliquibus*.' Hulot (1552). And see the other examples. But perhaps influenced by prov. E. *hask*, dry, parching, tart, hoarse (E. D. D.); *husk*, hoarse, dry, also hoarseness (id.). Der. *husk-i-ness*.

HUSSAR, a cavalry soldier. (G.—Hungarian.—Servian.—Gk.—L.) 'Hussars, Hussars, Hungarian horsemen'; Coles' Dict. ed. 1684. 'After the manner of the Hussars'; Spectator, no. 576. 'Hussars, light cavalry in Poland and Hungary, about 1600. The British Hussars were enrolled in 1759; Haydn, Dict. of Dates.—G. *Husar*.—Hungar. *huszar*, a free-booter, later, a light horseman.—Serv. *хусар*, a hussar, free-booter, robber, sea-robber; Popović.—Late Gk. *κουρσάρος*, a corsair, pirate (Ducange).—Late L. *curārius*, a corsair.—L. *cur-sus*, a course. See **Corsair**; of which *hussar* is a doublet. ¶ The word is older than the story about Matthias Corvinus (1458); see N. & Q. S. ii. 156; Miklosich, p. 148.

HUSSIE, a case containing thread, needles, and other articles for sewing. (E.) 'Hussie, that is, house-wife; a roll of flannel with a pin-cushion attached, used for the purpose of holding pins, needles, and thread'; Peacock, Gloss. of words used in Manley and Corringham, co. Lincoln. Spelt *husswife* in Garrick, Miss in her Teens, Act 2, sc. 1 (1747). 'The sense is 'housewife's companion.' [It is remarkably like Icel. *húvi*, a case; but this is accidental.] From **House** and **Wife**. The ME. word was *nedyl-hous*; i.e. needle-house; Voc. 650. 37.

HUSSY, a pert girl. (E.) 'The young *hussys*'; Spectator, no. 242. *Hussy* is a corruption of *hussive*; cf. 'Doth Fortune play the *hussive* with me now?' Hen. V., v. 1. 85. And again, *hussive* stands for *house-wife*—woman who minds a house; from *house* and *wife* in the general sense of woman; cf. 'the good *housewife* Fortune,' As You Like It, i. 2. 33; 'Let *housewives* make a skilful of my helm'; Oth. i. 3. 273. Cf. ME. *howsyf*, mater familias; Voc. 794. 9. See **House** and **Wife**. And see **Hussie**.

HUSTINGS, a platform used by candidates for election to parliament. (Scand.) The modern use is incorrect; it means rather a 'council,' or assembly for the choice of such a candidate; and it should rather be used in the singular *husting*. Minshus has *hustings*, and refers to 11 Hen. VII. cap. 21. ME. *husting*, a council; 'hulden muel *husting*'—they held a great council; Layamon, 2324. AS. *hūsting*, a council (of Danes); A. S. Chron. an. 1012. Not an AS. word, but used in speaking of Danes.—Icel. *hústing*, 'a council or meeting, to which a king, earl, or captain summoned his people or guardsmen.'—Icel. *hús*, a house; and *þing*, (1) a thing, (2) as a law term, 'an assembly, meeting, a general term for any public meeting, esp. for purposes of legislation; a parliament, including courts of law.' Cf. Swed. *ting*, a thing, an assembly; *hålla ting*, to hold assizes; Dan. *ting*, a thing, court, assize. β . The Icel. *hús* is cognate with E. *house*; and *þing* with E. *thing*. See **House** and **Thing**.

HUSTLE, to push about, jostle in a crowd. (Du.) It should have been *hustle*, but the change to *hustle* was inevitable, to make it easier of pronunciation. In Johnson's Dict., but scarce in literature. First in 1684.—Du. *hustelen*, to shake up and down, either in a tub, bowl, or basket; *onder malkanderen hustelen*, to huddle together [lit. to hustle one another]; Sewel. A frequentative form of MDu. *husten*, Du. *hutsen*, to shake, jog, jolt. 'Hustelen, or hustsen, to shake something in a hat'; Hexham. Cf. Lowland Sc. *hutch*, *hott*, to move by jerks, *hott*, to jolt; prov. G. *hölze*, a eradle, a swing (Schede). See **Hotchpot**.

HUT, a cottage, hovcl. (F.—OHG.) ME. *hutte*. 'For scatted er þi Scottis, and hodred in 1867 hottes'—for scattered are thy Scots,

and huddled in their huts; Rob. Manning, tr. of Langtoft, ed. Hearne, p. 273. — *F. hütte*, 'a cote [cot] or cottage'; Cot. — OHG. *hutta*, *G. hütte*, a hut, cottage; whence also Span. *huta*, a hut; and probably Du. *hut*, Dan. *hytte* (since these words have not the Low G. *d* for IlG. *t*). — Swed. *hydda*, a hut; MDan. *hutte*, a hut, *hutte*, a nook (Kalkar). From Teut. **hud-*, weak grade of **hued-*, to hide. See Hide (1), Hod.

HUTCH, a box, chest, for keeping things in. (F. — Low L.) Chiefly used now in the comp. *rabbit-hutch*. Shak. has *bolting-hutch*, a hatch for bolted (or bouted) flour; 1 Hen. IV. ii. 4. 495. Milton has *hutch'd* = stored up; Comus, 719. ME. *huche*, *hucche*, P. Plowman, B. iv. 116; Hampole's Psalter, Ps. 131 (132). 8. — OF. (and F.) *huche*, 'a hatch or binne'; Cot. — Low L. *hūtic*; 'quadam cista, vulgo *hūtica* dicta'; DuCange. β. Of unknown origin; but prob. Teutonic; and prob. from OIIG. *huotau*, MHG. *hueten*, to take care of, from OHG. *hnota*, heed, care, cognate with E. *heed*. See Heed.

HUZZAH, a shout of approbation. (E.) — Loud *huzzas*; 'Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 256. 'They made a great *huzz*, or shout, at our approach, three times'; Evelyn's Diary, June 30, 1665. Of imitative origin; cf. G. *hussa*, *huzza*; *hussa rufen*, to shout *huzza*. We find also Dan. *hurra*, hurrah! Swed. *hurra*, hurrah! *hurrah*, a cheer (*rop* = a shout); *hurra*, v., to salute with cheers; MlIG. *kurra*, hurrah! Cf. Dan. *kurra*, to hum, to buzz. See Hurrah, Hurry.

HYACINTH, a kind of flower. (F. — L. — Gk.) In Cotgrave and Minshew; and in Milton, P. L. iv. 701. Spelt *hyacin* in Daniel, Sonnet 34. — *F. hyacinthe*, 'the blew or purple jacinth, or hyacinth flower; we call it also crow-toes'; Cot. — L. *hyacinthus*, Gk. *ἵακινθος*, an iris or larkspur (not what is now called a hyacinth); said, in Grecian fable, to have sprung from the blood of the youth Hyacinthos; but, of course, the fable is later than the name. Cf. Brugmann, i. § 280. Der. *hyacinthine*, i. e. curling like the hyacinth, Milton, P. L. iv. 301; Pope, Ode, v. 274. Doublet, *jacinth*.

HYADES, a group of stars in Taurus. (Gk.) In G. Douglas, tr. of Virgil, bk. iii. ch. 8. l. 21. — Gk. *ἡάδες*, pl., the Hyades; lit. 'little pigs'; allied to Gk. *ῥῆ*, a sow; see Sow (2). Called in Latin *uulæ*, with the same sense. ¶ Connected in popular etymology with *uēr*, to rain; hence Virgil has 'pluuiaque Hyadas'; Aen. iii. 516.

HYÆNA, the same as *Hyena*, q. v.

HYALINE, crystalline, glassy. (L. — Gk.) See Milton, P. L. vii. 619. — L. *hyalinus* = Gk. *ὑάλινος*, glassy; see Rev. iv. 6. — Gk. *ὑάλος*, ὑάλος, crystal.

HYBRID, mongrel, an animal or plant produced from two different species. (L. — Gk.) 'She's a wild Irish born, sir, and a *hybride*!' Ben Jonson, New Inn, A. ii. 3. (Host); also spelt *hybride* in Minshew. — L. *hibrida*, *hybrida*, a mongrel, hybrid; esp. with reference to a wild boar and a sow; Pliny, bk. viii. c. 53. β. Sometimes derived from Gk. *ὑβριδ-*, stem of *ὑβρίω*, insult, wantonness, violation; but this is doubtful. Rather, from Gk. *ῥῆ*, for *ῥῆ*, a sow; and *ἵβρι-*, only known from the comp. *ἵβρι-καλον* — *χοῖρον*, i. e. hogs (Hesychius). So M. Warren, in Amer. Journal of Philology; vol. v. no. 4.

HYDATID, a cyst containing a watery fluid. (Gk.) The pl. *hydatides* occurs in 1683; Phil. Trans. xii. 284. — Gk. *ὑδαρίς*, stem of *ὑδαρίω*, a watery vesicle. — Gk. *ὑδάρ*, stem of *ὑδωρ*, water. See Hydra.

HYDRA, a many-headed water-snake. (L. — Gk.) In Shak. Cor. iii. 1. 93. — L. *hydra* = Gk. *ὑδρα*, a water-snake; also written *ὑδρος*; from the base *ὑδ-* which appears in *ὑδωρ*, water. — Skt. *udra-*, a water-animal, otter; cited by Varisus, i. 308; Russ. *vidra*, an otter; Lithuan. *udra*, an otter; AS. *uter*, an otter. See Otter and Water. Brugmann, i. § 572. Der. *hydra-headed*, Hen. V. i. 1. 35; also *hydrant*, barbarously coined, with L. suffix *-ant*; also *hydr-ate*.

HYDRANGEA, a kind of flower. (Gk.) A coined name, referring to the cup-form of the capsule, or seed-vessel; Johnson's Gardener's Dict., 1877. First in 1753. Made from Gk. *ὑδρ-*, for *ὑδωρ*, water; and *ἄγγειον* or *ἀγγος*, a vessel.

HYDRAULIC, relating to water in motion, conveying or acting by water. (F. — L. — Gk.) 'Hydraulic', pertaining to organs, or to an instrument to draw water, or to the sound of running waters (Bacon); Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. Bacon has *hydraulicks*, Nat. Hist. § 103. — F. *hydraulique*, 'the sound of running waters, or music made thereby'; Cot. — L. *hydraulicus* = Gk. *ὑδραυλικός*, belonging to a water-organ. — Gk. *ὑδραυλίς*, an organ worked by water. — Gk. *ὑδρ-*, for *ὑδωρ*, water; and *αἰδός*, a tube, pipe; from the base *af*, to blow; cf. *ἀφμι*, I blow. ¶ For a description of what the *hydraulic organ* really was, see Chappell's Hist. of Music.

HYDRODYNAMICS, the science relating to the force of water in motion. (Gk.) A scientific term; coined (in 1738) from

Gk. *ὑδρ-*, from *ὑδωρ*, water; and Late L. *dynamicus*, a word of Gk. origin. See Water and Dynamic.

HYDROGEN, a very light gas. (F. — Gk.) F. *hydrogène* (1787). Spelt *hydrogene*, E. Darwin, Botanic Garden, c. iii. l. 260 (note); 1791. A scientific term; coined from *hydro-*, for Gk. *ὑδρ-*, from *ὑδωρ*, water; and *-gène*, for Gk. root *γεν-*, to produce, generate. The name means 'generator of water.' See Water and Genesis.

HYDROPATHY, the water-cure. (Gk.) First in 1843. Coined from *hydro-*, standing for Gk. *ὑδρ-*, from *ὑδωρ*, water; and Gk. *πάθ-ος*, suffering, hence, endurance of treatment. See Water and Pathos. Der. *hydro-pathic*, *hydro-pathist*.

HYDROPHOBIA, fear of water. (L. — Gk.) In Kersey's Dict., ed. 1715; spelt *hydrophobia*, a French form, in Minshew. First in 1547. A symptom of the disease due to a mad dog's bite. Coined from Gk. *ὑδρ-*, from *ὑδωρ*, water; and Gk. *φύβ-ος*, fear, fright, allied to *φύβουμι*, I flee.

HYDROPSY, the old spelling of *Dropsy*. (F. — L. — Gk.) ME. *ydropsie*, Wyclif, Luke, xiv. 2; where the later text has *dropsie* (with loss of y). — MF. *hydropsie*, 'dropsie'; Cot. — L. *hydrōpsis*, *hydrōpsia*. — Late Gk. **ὑδρῶσις*, not found; extended from Gk. *ὑδρῶς*, dropsy, a disease due to excess of water. — Gk. *ὑδρ-*, for *ὑδωρ*, water. See Water.

HYDROSTATICS, the science which treats of fluids at rest. (Gk.) In Kersey, ed. 1715; first in 1660. Coined from *hydro-* — Gk. *ὑδρ-*, from *ὑδωρ*, water; and E. *statics*. See Water and Statics.

HYENA, a sow-like quadruped. (L. — Gk.) Also spelt *hyana*; Milton, Samson, 748. (Older authors use the French form, as *hyen*, Shak. As You Like It, iv. 1. 156. ME. *hyene*, Chaucer, I. a Response de Fortune au Plaintif, st. 2. — L. *hyæna* = Gk. *ὑæνα*, a hyena, lit. 'sow-like'; thought to resemble a sow. — Gk. *ῥῆ*, stem of *ῥῆ*, a sow, cognate with E. *sow*; with fem. adj. suffix *-aia*. See Sow (2).

HYGIENE, sanitary science. (F. — Gk.) *Hygiene* occurs in 1671 (N. E. D.). — F. *hygiène*; in Diet. Acad. 1762. — Gk. *ὑγιεινή* (*τέχνη*), fem. of *ὑγιής*, healthful. — Gk. *ὑγιής*, healthy.

HYMEN, the god of marriage. (L. — Gk.) In Shak. Temp. iv. 1. 23. — L. *hymen* = Gk. *ἕμην*, the god of marriage. Der. *hymenean* or *hymenean*, Milton, P. L. iv. 711, from MF. *hymenean*, 'of or belonging to a wedding', Cot., from L. *hymeneus*, Gk. *ὑμέναιος*, another name of Hymen, though the proper signification is a wedding-song; later turned into *hymen-eal*, as in 'hymenical rite', Pope's Homer, II. xviii. 570. Allied to *hymn*; Brugmann, i. § 294.

HYMN, a song of praise. (F. — L. — Gk.) ME. *ymne*, Wyclif, Matt. xxvi. 30; in which the *p* is excessant after *m*, as in ME. *solempne* = *solemn*; — OF. *ymne* (Littre), later *hymne*, 'a hymn'; Cot. — L. *hymnum*, acc. of *hymnus*. — Gk. *ῥῆ*, *ῥῆ*, a song, festive song, hymn. β. Some explain *ῥῆ* as 'a stiching or joining together' (cf. *Rhapsody*), and connect it with Skt. *syāman*, a thread (Macdonell) and E. *seam* (1) and *sew*; Brugmann, i. § 294. Der. *hymnology*.

HYPALLAGE, an interchange. (L. — Gk.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674; and in Pattenham, Eng. Poetics, ed. Arber, bk. iii. ch. 15, p. 183. — L. *hypallage*, 'a rhetorical figure, by which the relations of things seem to be mutually interchanged; as, *dare classibus austris* (= to give the winds to the fleet) instead of *dare classes austris* (to give the fleet to the winds); Virgil, Aen. iii. 61; White. — Gk. *ὑπαλλαγή*, an interchange, exchange, hypallage. — Gk. *ὑπ-*, for *ὑπέρ*, under (see Sub-); and *ἀλλαγή*, a change, from *ἀλλάσσειν*, to change; from Gk. *ἀλλ-*, another, other. See Alien, Eise.

HYPER-, prefix, denoting excess. (L. — Gk.) 1. *hyper*. for Gk. *ὑπέρ*, above, beyond, allied to L. *super*, above. See Super- 1. Hence *hyper-balon*, a transposition of words from their natural order, lit. 'a going beyond,' from *balveur*, to go, cognate with E. *come*; *hyper-critical*, coined from *hyper-* and *critical*; *hyper-borean*, extreme northern (Minshew), from L. *boreus*, Gk. *βορέας*, the north wind; *hyper-utrical*, &c. And see below.

HYPERBOLE, a rhetorical exaggeration. (L. — Gk.) In Shak. I. l. v. 2. 407. — L. *hyperbole*. — Gk. *ὑπερβολή*, excess, exaggeration. — Gk. *ὑπέρ*, beyond (see Hyper-); and *βάλλειν*, to throw, cast. Der. *hyperbolical*, Cor. i. 9. 51. Doublet, *hyperbola*, as a mathematical term.

HYPHEN, a short stroke (—) joining two parts of a compound word. (L. — Gk.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. — L. *hyphe*, which is merely a Latinised spelling of Gk. *ὑφίρ*, together, lit. 'under one'. — Gk. *ὑφ-*, for *ὑπέρ*, under (see Hypo-); and *έν*, one, thing, neuter of *είς*, one, which is prob. allied to L. *sim-* in *sim-plex*.

HYPNOTISM, the process of artificially producing a deep sleep. (Gk.) Introduced in 1842; due to *hypnotic*, adj., which occurs as early as 1625. 'Hypnotics, medicines that cause sleep'; Kersey,

ed. 1721. — Gk. *hypnōtōs*, sleepy, narcotic. — Gk. *hypnō-eiv*, to put to sleep. — Gk. *hypnos*, sleep, for **sup-nos*, where *sup-* is the weak grade of **SWEP*, to sleep; cognate with L. *somnus* (< **swep-nus*); see *Somniferous*. Brugmann, I. § 97, 121.

HYPPO-, prefix, lit. 'under.' (Gk.) (Gk. *hypo*, under; cognate with L. *sub*. See *Sub*.)

HYPPOCHONDRIA, a mental disorder, inducing gloominess and melancholy. (L. — Gk.) The adj. *hypochondriac* occurs in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. Named from the spleen, which was supposed to cause hypochondria, and is situate under the cartilage of the breast-bone. — L. *hypochondria*, sb. pl., the parts beneath the breast-bone. — Gk. *hypoχondria*, pl. sb., the same. — Gk. *hypo*, under, beneath; and *χondros*, a corn, grain, groat, gristle, and esp. the cartilage of the breast-bone (cognate with G. *graud*, gravel, and allied to E. *grind*). Der. *hypochondria-c*, *hypochondria-c-al*; also *hypo*, to depress the spirits, *hypo-ic*. See *Hippish*.

HYPPOCRISY, pretence to virtue. (F. — L. — Gk.) ME. *ipocrisie*, Chaucer, C. T. 12344 (C 410); *ypocrisie*, P. Plowman, B. xv. 108r. — OF. *hypocrisie*, dissimbling; Cot. — L. *hypocrisis*, in 1 Tim. iv. 2 (Vulgate). — Gk. *hypokrisis*, a reply, answer, the playing of a part on the stage, the acting of a part, *hypocrisy*. — Gk. *hypoχrīsthai*, I reply, make answer, play a part. — Gk. *hypo*, under; and *ephrōsthai*, I contend, dispute, middle voice of *epheiv*, to judge, discern. See *Critic*. Der. from the same source, *hypocrite*, ME. *ypocryte*, Chaucer, C. T. 10828 (F 514), F. *hypocrite*, L. *hypocrita*, *hypocritēs*, from Gk. *hypoχrīstis*, a dissimbler, Matt. vi. 2; *hypocrit-ic*, *hypocrit-ic-al*, *hypocrit-ic-al-ly*.

HYPPOGASTRIC, belonging to the lower part of the abdomen. (F. — L. — Gk.) Spelt *hypogastrick* in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. 'The hypogaster or paunch; Minshew. MF. *hypogastrique*, 'belonging to the lower part of the belly; Cot. — Late L. *hypogastricus*. — Gk. *hypoγαστρικος*, the lower part of the belly. See *Hypo-* and *Gastric*.

HYPOTASIS, a substance, personality of each Person in the Godhead. (F. — L. — Gk.) In Kersey's Dict., ed. 1715; and in Minshew, ed. 1672. 'The hypotastical union is the union of humane nature with Christ's Divine Person; Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. — L. *hypotasis*. — Gk. *hypoτάσις*, a standing under, prop, groundwork, subsistence, substance, Person of the Trinity. — Gk. *hypo*, under; and *τάσις*, a placing, a standing, from **STĀ*, to stand. See *Hypo-* and *Stand*. Der. *hypotastic* = Gk. *hypoτάστικος*, adj. formed from *hypoτάσις*; *hypotastic-al*.

HYPOTENUSE, **HYPOTHENUSE**, the side of a right-angled triangle which is opposite the right angle. (F. — L. — Gk.) *Hypotenuse* in Kersey, ed. 1715; but it should rather be *hypotenuse*. — F. *hypotenuse*. — L. *hypotenusa*. — Gk. *hypoθηνουσα*, the subtending line (*hypotenuse*, a line, being understood); fem. of *hypoθηναι*, pres. pt. of *hypoθηναι*, to subtend, i. e. to stretch under. — Gk. *hypo*, under; and *τείνειν*, to stretch, from **TEN*, to stretch. See *Subtend*.

HYPOTHEC, a kind of pledging or mortgage. (F. — L. — Gk.) A law term. The adj. *hypothecary* is in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. *Hypothec* is Englished from MF. *hypothèque*, 'an engagement, mortgage, or pawning of an immovable; Cot. — L. *hypotheca*, a mortgage. — Gk. *hypoθήκη*, an under-prop, also a pledge, mortgage. — Gk. *hypo*, under; and base *θη-*, to place, from **DHE*, to place. See *Hypothesis*. Der. *hypothec-ate*, to mortgage; *hypothec-al-ion*.

HYPOTHESIS, a supposition. (L. — Gk.) In Minshew, ed. 1672. The pl. *hypotheses* is in Holland's Plutarch, p. 623 (K.). — Late L. *hypothesis*. — Gk. *hypothesis*, a placing under, basis, supposition. — Gk. *hypo*, under; and base *θε-*, to place, from **DHE*, to place. See *Hypothesis* and *Thesis*. Der. *hypothetic*, adj. = Gk. *hypoθετικός*, supposed, imaginary; *hypothetic-al*, *hypothetic-al-ly*.

HYSON, a kind of tea. (Chinese.) First mentioned in 1740. In the Amoy dialect called *chhun-té*, lit. 'spring tea', from *chhun*, spring, and *té*, tea (Douglas). Said to have been orig. from *hi chhun*, lit. 'blooming spring'; i. e. early crop. From Amoy *hi*, blooming; *chhun*, spring; Chinese *hei-chun*.

HYSSOP, an aromatic plant. (F. — L. — Gk. — Heb.) Spelt *hyssop* in Minshew. ME. *ysop*, Wyclif, Hebrews, ix. 19. — OF. *hyssop*, 'hisop'; Cot. — L. *hyssopus*. — Gk. *hyssoaron*, an aromatic plant, but different from our hyssop; Heb. ix. 19. — Heb. *ezobh*, a plant, the exact nature of which is not known; see Concise Dict. of the Bible.

HYSTERIC, convulsive, said of fits. (F. — L. — Gk.) Kersey has *hysteric* and *hysterical*; only the latter is in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. — MF. *hysterique*; 'affection hysterique, the suffocation of the matrix'; Cot. — L. *hystericus*; whence *hysterica passio*, called in E. 'the mother'; see K. Lear, ii. 4. 56. — Gk. *hystericus*, suffering in the womb, hysterical. — Gk. *hystera*, the womb; allied to Skt. *ulāra-m*, the belly, the womb; which see in Uhlenbeck. Brugmann, I. § 706. Der. *hysteric-al*, *-al-ly*; *hysteric*, *hysteric*.

I

I, nom. case of first personal pronoun. (E.) ME. (Northern) *ik*, *i*; (Southern) *ich*, *uch*, *i*. AS. *ic*. + Du. *ik*; Icel. *ek*; Dan. *jeg*; Swed. *jag*; Goth. *ik*; G. *ich*; O.H.G. *ih*. + Russ. *ia*; Lith. *asz*; L. *ego*; Gk. *ἐγώ*, *ἐγών*; Skt. *aham*. Idg. base E.G.H. -EG-; see Brugmann, II. § 434; Streitberg, § 183. See *Me*, which is, however, from a different base.

I-, prefix with negative force. (L.) Only in *i-gnoble*, *i-gnominy*, *i-gnore*, as an abbreviation of L. *in*; see *In-* (3).

IAMBIC, a certain metre or metrical foot, denoted by \cup -, for short followed by long. (L. — Gk.) 'Iambick, Elegiac, Pastoral'; Sir P. Sidney, Apologie for Poetrie (1595); ed. Arber, p. 28. — L. *iambicus*. — Gk. *ιαμβικός*, iambic. — Gk. *ιαμβος*, an iamb or iambic foot, also iambic verse, a lampoon. Origin doubtful. \cup Iamb is sometimes used to represent Gk. *ιαμβος*.

IBEX, a species of goat. (L.) *Ibex* in Minshew. A scientific name. — L. *ibex*, a kind of goat, chamois.

IBIS, a genus of wading birds. (L. — Gk. — Egyptian.) 'A fowle in the same Egypt, called *ibis*'; Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. viii. c. 27. 'Sikouyes, that thei clepe *ibis*'; Mandeville's Trav. ch. 5, p. 45. — L. *ibis*. — Gk. *ίβις*; an Egyptian bird, to which divine honours were paid; Herod. ii. 75, 76. Of Egyptian origin; cf. Coptic *hippen* (Peyron), occurring as a bird-name in Levit. xi. 17, Deut. xiv. 16, where the LXX version has *ibis*, and the Vulgate has *ibis*.

ICE, any frozen fluid, esp. water. (E.) ME. *ys*, *is*; spelt *is* (= *iis*), P. Ploughman's Crede, 436; *ys* (dat. case), Robt. of Glouc. p. 1674. 1. 4; 1. 9511. AS. *is*, *ice*; Grein, ii. 147. + Du. *ijs*; Icel. *is*; Dan. *is*; Swed. *is*; G. *eis*; O.H.G. *is*. Teut. type **isom*, neut. Der. *iceberg*, found in 1774, but not in Todd's Johnson; in which the latter element is the Du. and Swed. *berg*, Dan. *bjerg*, G. *berg*, a mountain, hill; whence Du. *ijsberg*, Swed. *isberg*, Dan. *isbjerg*, G. *eisberg*, an iceberg. We prob. borrowed it from Dutch. Also *ice-blink*, from Dan. *isblink*, Swed. *isblink*, a field of ice extending into the interior of Greenland; so named from its shining appearance; from Dan. *blinke*, to gleam; see *Blink*. Also *ice-bat*, *ice-bound*, *ice-cream* (abbreviated from *ice-cream*), *ice-feld*, *ice-float*, *ice-floe*, *ice-house*, *ice-island*, *ice-land*, *ice-moun*, *ice-puck*, *ice-plant*. Also *ice*, vii., *ice-ing*. Also *ice-y* = AS. *isig*; Grein, ii. 147; *ice-ily*, *ice-iness*. And see *Isotope*.

ICENEUMON, an Egyptian carnivorous animal. (L. — Gk.) In Holland's Pliny, b. viii. c. 24; Gosson, School of Abuse, ed. Arber, p. 38 (1579). — L. *ichneumon* (Pliny). — Gk. *ἰχνημων*, an ichneumon; lit. 'a tracker'; so called because it tracks out the eggs of the crocodile, which it devours. See Aristotle, Hist. Animals, 9. 6. 5. — Gk. *ἰχνημων*, to track, hunt after. — Gk. *ἰχνη*, a track, footstep. Der. From the same source is *ichno-graphy*, a design traced out, ground-plan, a term in architecture (Vitruvius).

ICHOR, the fluid in the veins of gods. (Gk.) 'The sacred ichor'; Pope, tr. of Homer, II. v. 516. — Gk. *ἰχὼρ*, juice, the blood of gods. Der. *ichor-ous*.

ICHTHYOGRAPHY, a description of fishes. (Gk.) A scientific term. Coined from Gk. *ἰχθυόω*, decl. stem of *ἰχθύς*, a fish; and *γραφειν*, to describe. B. So also *ichthyology*, spelt *ichthyology* by Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. iii. c. 24. § 1; from Gk. *ἰχθύς*, a fish, and *λόγος*, a discourse, from *λέγειν*, to speak of.

ICICLE, a hanging point of ice. (E.) ME. *isikel*; spelt *ysikel*, *iseykel*, *isycle*, *isechel*. P. Plowman, B. xvii. 227; C. xx. 193. Compounded of ME. *ys*, *ice* (see *Ice*); and *isyl*, also used alone in the same sense of 'icicle', as in Prount, Parv., p. 259. Ievins also has *ickles* = icicles. AS. *igicel*, compounded of *is*, *ice*, and *gicel*, a small piece of ice; orig. written *ises gicel*, where *ises* is in the gen. case. 'Stiria, *ises gicel*'; Alfric's Gloss., in Wright's Vocab. I. 21, col. 2 (Voc. 117. 14). B. *Gicel* appears in the older form *geicilas*, Epinal Gloss. 954, which is cognate with Icel. *jökull*, used by itself to signify 'icicle'; cf. Low G. *is-hekel*, *is-jükel*, icicle. γ . Icel. *jökull* is the dim. of Icel. *jaki*, a piece of ice, cognate with Irish *ig*, W. *ia*, *ice* (from an O'Celtic type *yagi-*); Stokes-Pick, p. 222. Cf. also Pers. *yakk*, *ice*; Rich. Dict. p. 1705; Horn, § 1126. Also prov. E. *ickie*, an icicle; and the comp. *ice-shockle*. Thus the word really is *ice-ice-l*, though the second *ice* is not the same word with the first. ∇ Observe that *ice* in *ice-ice-l* is totally different from *ice* in *art-ice-l*, *part-ice-l*.

ICONOCLAST, a breaker of images. (Gk.) 'Iconoclasts, or breakers of images'; Bp. Taylor, Of the Real Presence, xii. § 28. A coined word; from Gk. *εικων*, for *εἰκων* (Latinised as *icōn*), an image; and *κλάστης*, a breaker, one who breaks, from *κλάειν*, to break. Der. *iconoclast-ic*.

ICOSAHEDRON, a solid figure, having twenty equal triangular faces. (Gk.) Spelt *icosaedron* in Kersey's Dict., ed. 1715. Coined

from *Gk. deos*, twenty; and *idea*, a base, lit. a seat, from base *id-*, to sit, cognate with *E. sit*. Der. *ideated*-al.

IDEA, a (mental) image, notion, opinion. (L.-Gk.) 'Idea is a bodiless substance,' &c.; Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 666. 'The *faïre Idee*,' Spenser, Sonnet 45. = L. *idea*, = Gk. *idea*, the look or semblance of a thing, species. = Gk. *idea*, to see. = WEID, to see; cf. Skt. *vid*, to perceive, know. See *Wit*, verb. Der. *ide-al*, from *ME. idel*, 'ideal' (Cot.), which is from *L. idealis*; hence *ide-al-ly*, *ide-al-ise*, *ide-al-ism*, *ide-al-ist*, *ide-al-ist-ian*, *ide-al-ist-ic*, *ide-al-ist-ity* (most of these terms being rather modern).

IDENTICAL, the very same. (L.) 'Of such propositions as in the schools are called *identical*,' Digby, Of Man's Soul, c. 2 (R.) Coined by adding *-al* to the older term *identie*, spelt *identick* in Kersey's Dict., ed. 1715. 'The heard's th' *identique* beard you knew;' Butler, Hudibras, pt. ii. c. 1. l. 149. *Identie* is formed as if from a Late L. **identicus*, suggested by the older *identitās*; see *Identity*. Der. *identic-al-ly*, *-ness*.

IDENTITY, sameness. (F.-Late L.-L.) 'Of identity and of diversity;' Holland's Plutarch, p. 54 (R.); and in Minshew. = F. *identité*, 'identity, likeness, the being almost the very same;' Cot. = Late L. *identitatem*, acc. of *identitas*, sameness; a word which occurs in Marcianus' *apellia*. = L. *identis*, occurring in *identidem*, repeatedly; with suffix *-tis*. = L. *idem*, the same; for **is-dem* > *iz-dem*; Brugmann, ii. § 416. = L. *i-*, from base *I*, pronominal base of the 3rd person; and *-dem*, from base *DE*, likewise a pronom. base of the 3rd person. Der. From the same L. *identis* we have *identif-y* = F. *identifier* (Littré); whence *identif-y-at-ion*; see *identical*.

IDES, the 15th day of March, May, July, and October, and the 13th of other months. (F.-L.) 'The *ides* of March;' Jul. Caesar, i. 2. 18. 19. = F. *ides*, 'the *ides* of the month;' Cot. = L. *idūs*, the *ides*. Rob. of Hurnne has the Lat. form *Idus*; tr. of Langtoft, p. 341.

IDIOM, a mode of expression peculiar to a language. (F.-L.-Gk.) 'The Latine and Greek *idiom*;' Milton, Of Education (R.) Spelt *idiome* in Minshew. = F. *idiome*, 'an idiom, or proper form of speech;' Cot. = L. *idioma*, = Gk. *idiōma*, an idiom, peculiarity in language. = Gk. *idiōia*, I make my own. = Gk. *idiō*, decl. stem of *idiōs*, one's own, peculiar to one's self. (See *Prelwitz*.) Der. *idiom-atic*, from *idiōmat*, stem of *idiōma*; *idiom-at-ic-al*, *idiom-at-ic-ly*. Also *idio-pathy*, a primary disease not occasioned by another, from *idiō*, for *idiōs*, and *-path*, as seen in *pathōis*, to suffer (see *Pathos*); *idio-path-ic*, *idio-path-ic-ly*. And see below.

IDIOSYNCRASY, peculiarity of temperament, a characteristic. (Gk.) 'Whether quails, from any *idiosyncrasy* or peculiarity of constitution,' &c.; Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. iii. c. 28, last section. Cf. F. *idiosyncrasie*. = Gk. *idiosynkrasia*, a peculiar temperament or habit of body. = Gk. *idiō*, for *idiōs*, peculiar to one's self; and *synkrasis*, a mixing together, blending. For Gk. *idiōs*, see *Idiom*. The Gk. *idiosynkrasis* is compounded of *syn*, together, and *krasis*, a mingling; see *Crisis*.

IDIOT, a foolish person, one weak in intellect. (F.-L.-Gk.) See *Trench*, Study of Words. ME. *idiot*, Chaucer, C. T. 5893 (U 311). = F. *idiot*, 'an idiot (sic) or natural fool;' Cot. = L. *idiōta*, an ignorant, uneducated person. = Gk. *idiōtēs*, a private person, hence one who is inexperienced or uneducated. (See I Cor. xiv. 16, where the Vulgate has *locum idiōtā*, and Wyclif 'the place of an *idiote*.) = Gk. *idiōia*, I make my own. = Gk. *idiō*, for *idiōs*, one's own. See *Idiom*. Der. *idiot-ic*, *idiot-ic-ly*, *idiot-ic-nl-ly*, *idiot-ism* (= *idiom*); also *idiot-y*, in Kersey's Dict., ed. 1715, formed from *idiot* as *prophes-y* is from *prophet*.

IDLE, unemployed, useless, unimportant. (F.-L.-Gk.) ME. *idel*, Chaucer, C. T. 2507 (A 2505); hence the phr. in *idel* = in vain, id. 12576 (C 642). AS. *idel*, vain, empty, useless; Grein, ii. 135. = Du. *idel*, vain, frivolous, trifling; (whence Dan. and Swed. *idel*). = G. *eitel*, vain, conceited, trifling; OHG. *ital*, empty, useless, mere. The orig. sense seems to have been 'empty' or 'clear;' cf. Low G. *idel*, pure, unmixed (Lübbin); cf. Gk. *idōpōs*, pure, airless, a clear sky. See *Ether*. Der. *id-ly*, *idle*, verb; *id-ler*, *idle-ness*, Ormulum, 4736, from AS. *idelnes*, Grein, ii. 135.

IDOL, a figure or image of a god. (F.-L.-Gk.) ME. *idole*, Chaucer, C. T. 15753 (G 285). = OF. *idole*; see Sherwood's index to Cot. = L. *idolum*, 1 Cor. viii. 4 (Vulg.); also *idolā*. = Gk. *eidōlon*, an image, likeness. = Gk. *eidōma*, I appear, seem; cf. Gk. *eidōn*, I saw, *idōn*, to see. = WEID, to see; cf. Skt. *vid*, to perceive; and see *Wit*, verb. Der. *idol-atry* (contraction of *idolō-latry*), ME. *ydolatry*, Chaucer, C. T. Pers. Tale, De Avaritia, § 2 (I 748), from F. *idolatrie* = Late L. *idolatria*, shortened form of *idololatria*, from Gk. *eidōlolatρεία*, service of idols, Coloss. iii. 5; composed of *eidōlo-*, for *eidōlon*, and *latρεία*, service, from *λάτρεω*, hire. Also *idolater*, from OF. *idolatre*, 'an idolater' (Cot.); also *idolatre* in OF., whence ME. *idolatre*, an idolater, Chaucer, C. T. Pers. Tale, De Avaritia, § 3 (I 749); the OF. *idolatre* is developed from OF.

idolatr-ic, explained above. Hence also *idolatr-ess*, *idolatr-ise*, *idolatr-ous*, *idolatr-ou-ly*. Also *idol-ise* (Kersey), *idol-ise-er*; see *idyl*.

IDYLL, **IDYLLIC**, a pastoral poem. (L.-Gk.) 'Amatorious *idylls*;' Holland's Pliny, bk. xviii. ch. 2 (il. 596). 'Idyl, a poem consisting of a few verses;' Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674. = L. *idyllium*. = Gk. *eidōllion*, a short descriptive pastoral poem; so called from its descriptive representations. = Gk. *eidōs*, shape, figure, appearance, look. = Gk. *eidōma*, I appear, seem (above). Der. *idyll-ic*.

IF, a conjunction, expressive of doubt. (E.) ME. *if*, Chaucer, C. T. 145; *if*, P. Plowman, B. prol. 37; *giff*, Barbour, Bruce, l. 12. AS. *gif*, *if*; Grein, i. 505. Cf. Icel. *ef*, *if*; OFries. *ief*, *gef*, *ef*, *if*; OSax. *ef*, *if*; Goth. *iba*, *ihai*, interrog. particle, *jabai*, *if*. Cf. also Du. *of*, OFries. *of*, OSax. *of*, G. *ob*; OHG. *iba*, condition, stipulation, whence the instrum. case *iba*, *ipu*, used in the sense of 'if,' lit. 'on the condition'; also OHG. *upi*, *upa*, *ube*, mod. G. *ob*, whether. β. The OHG. *ibu* is the instrumental case of *iba*, as said above; so also the Icel. *ef*, *if*, is closely related to and once a case of Icel. *ef* (*if*), doubt, hesitation, whence also the verb *efa* (*ifa*), to doubt. See Kluge, s. v. ob. ¶ The guess of Horne Tooke, that AS. *gif* is the imperative mood of AS. *gifan*, to give, has been copied only too often. It is plainly wrong, (1) because the AS. use of the words exhibits no such connexion, and (2) because it fails to explain the cognate forms.

IGNITION, a setting on fire. (F.-L.) 'Not a total *ignition*;' Sir T. Browne, Works, b. ii. c. 2. § 6. = F. *ignition*, 'a burning, firing;' Cot. Coined (as if from L. **ignitio*, a burning) from L. *ignitus*, pp. of *ignire*, to set on fire. = L. *ignis*, fire. = Skt. *agni*, fire; base **egni-*. Cf. Russ. *ogone*, Lith. *ugnis*, fire; base **ogni-*, Brugmann, i. § 148. Also see *Ingle* (2). Der. Hence *ignite*, a later word, though perhaps formed directly from L. pp. *ignitus*; *ignite-ible*. Also *igneous*, Englished from L. *igneus*, fiery, by the common change from L. *-us* to *-ous*. Also, directly from the Latin, *ignis fatuus*, lit. 'foolish fire,' hence, a misleading meteor; see *Fatuus*. 'Fuller (Comment. on Ruth, p. 38) would have scarcely spoken of "a meteor of foolish fire," if *ignis fatuus*, which has now quite put out "firedrake," the older name for these meteors, had not been, when he wrote, still strange to the language, or quite recent to it;' Trench, Eng. Past and Present, lect. iv. (ed. 1875).

IGNOBLE, not noble, mean, base. (F.-L.) In Shak. Rich. III, ii. 7. 127. = F. *ignoble*, 'ignoble;' Sherwood's index to Cotgrave. = L. *ignobilis*. = L. *-is*, short for *-in-*, not; and *gnobilis*, later *nobilis*, noble. See *I-* and *Noble*. Der. *ignobl-y*, *ignoble-ness*. And see *Ignominy*.

IGNOMINY, disgrace, dishonour. (F.-L.) In Shak. I Hen. IV, v. 4. 100. = F. *ignominie*, 'ignominy;' Cot. = L. *ignominia*, disgrace. = L. *-i-*, short for *-in-*, not; and *gnomin-*, decl. stem of *gnūmen* (as in *a-gnūmen*, *co-gnūmen*), something by which one is known; from *gnū-scere*, to know; see *Know*. ¶ Distinct from L. *nūmen*, a name; see *Name*. Der. *ignomini-ous*, *ignomini-ous-ly*, *-ness*. See *Ignore*.

IGNORE, not to know, to disregard. (F.-L.) In Cotgrave. = F. *ignorer*, 'to ignore, or be ignorant of;' Cot. = L. *ignōrāre*, not to know. = L. *-i-*, short for *-in-*, not; and the base *gnō-*, seen in *gnō-scere*, later *noscere*, to know. See *Know*. Der. *ignorant*, in the Remedy of Love, st. 34, pr. in Chaucer's Works, ed. 1561, fol. 323 b, from F. *ignorant* (Cot.), which from L. *ignōrāns*, stem of pres. pt. of *ignōrāre*; *ignorant-ly*; also *ignorance*, in early use, Ancrer Riwle, p. 278, l. 7, from F. *ignorance* (Cot.), which is from L. *ignōrāntia*, ignorance. Also *ignoramus*, formerly a law term; 'Ignōrāmus (i. e. we are ignorant) is properly written on the bill of indictments by the grand enquest, empannelled on the inquisition of causes criminal and publick, when they mislike their evidence, as defective or too weak to make good the presentment;' Blount's Law Dict. 1691 (from Cowel, 1607).

IGUANA, a kind of American lizard. (Span.-Caribbean.) 'The *iguana*' is described in a translation by E. G. of Acosta's Hist. of the Indies, p. 313. Spelt *iuanna* in Eden, ed. Arber, p. 167. Also called *guano*. = Span. *iguana*. β. Eden (ed. Arber, pp. 85, 106) gives *iuanna* as the (Caribbean) name in Hayti; he spells it *yuana* at p. 220. Littré gives *yuana* as a Caribbean word, cited by Oviedo in 1525.

IGUANODON, a fossil dinosaur, with teeth like an iguana. From *iguana*, and Gk. *idōn-ter*, stem of *idōōs*, a tooth.

IL- (1), the form assumed by the prefix *il-* (= L. *in*, prep.) when followed by *l*. Exx.: *il-laps*, *il-lation*, *il-lision*, *il-lude*, *il-luminate*, *il-lusion*, *il-lustrate*, *il-lustrous*. See *In-* (2).

IL- (2), the form assumed by the L. prefix *in-*, used in a negative sense, when followed by *l*. Exx.: *il-legal*, *il-legible*, *il-legitimate*, *il-liberal*, *il-litig*, *il-limittable*, *il-literate*, *il-logical*. See *In-* (3).

ILIAC, pertaining to the smaller intestines. (F.-L.) 'The *iliac* passion is most sharpe and grievous;' Holland, tr. of Pliny,

b. xxx. c. 7. — *F. iliaque*, 'of or belonging to the flanks;' Cot. Formed from Late L. *iliacus*, adj. (Lewis); from L. *ilia*, sb. pl. the flanks, groin. β. But interpreted as if from Late L. *ileos*, for Gk. *ἰλεός*, a severe pain in the intestines; from Gk. *ἰλεῖν*, *ἰλεῖν*, to press hard. See also *Jade* (3).

ILIAD, an epic poem by Homer. (L.—Gk.) Called 'Homer's *Iliads*' by the translator Chapman. — L. *Iliad*, stem of *Ilios*, the *Iliad*. — Gk. *Ἰλιάδ*, stem of *Ἰλιάς*, the *Iliad*. — Gk. *Ἰλιος*, *Ἰλιον*, *Ilios*, *Ilion*, the city of *Ilios*; commonly known as *Troy*. — *Ἰλιος*, *Ilios*, the (mythical) grandfather of *Priam*, and son of *Tros* (whence *Troy*).

ILK, same. (E.) Hence, of that *ilk*, of the same (territorial) name; e.g. Guthrie of that *ilk*, i.e. Guthrie of Guthrie. ME. (Northern) *ilk*; AS. *ilca*, m., the same. From the pronominal stem *i-* (as in Goth. *i-s*, L. *i-s*, he), and AS. *lic*, like. Cf. *such*, which (North. *swilk*, *quilk*).

ILL, evil, bad, wicked. (Scand.) The comp. and superl. forms are *Worse*, *Worst*, q.v. ME. *ill*, *ille*, Ormulum, 6647; common as adv., *Havelok*, 1165; chiefly used in poems which contain several Scand. words. — Icel. *illr*, adj. *ill*; also written *illr*; Dan. *ilde* (for *ille*), adv. *ill*, badly; Swed. *illa*, adv. *ill*, badly. [It is not allied to the AS. *yfel*, whence the mod. E. *evil*.] Der. *ill*, adv., *ill*, sb.; *illness*, Macb. i. 5. 21 (not in early use); *ill-blood*, *ill-breid*, *ill-breeding*, *ill-favoured*, *ill-natured*, *ill-starred*, *ill-will*.

ILLAPSE, a gliding in, sudden entrance. (L.) Rare. 'The *illapse* of some such active substance or powerful being, *illapsing* into matter,' &c.; Hale, Origin of Mankind, p. 321 (R.) Coined (in imitation of *lapse*) from L. *illapsus*, a gliding in. — L. *ill* (for *in*), in; *lapsus*, a gliding, from the same stem as the pp. of *labi*, to glide. See *Il*-(1) and *Lapse*. Der. *illapse*, vb.

ILLATION, an inference, conclusion. (F.—L.) 'Illation, an inference, conclusion;' Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674; and in Cotgrave. — F. *illation*, 'an illation, inference;' Cot.—L. acc. *illatōnem*, from nom. *illatio*, a bringing in, inference. — L. *ill* = *in*, prefix, in; and *lat*, as in *latus* = *latus*, borne, brought (= Gk. *ἄλσος*, borne), from *TEL*, to lift. See *Il*-(1) and *Tolerate*. ¶ Since *latus* is used as the pp. of *ferre*, to bear, whence *in-fer-ence*, the senses of *illation* and *inference* are much the same. Der. *illative*, *illative-ly*.

ILLEGAL, contrary to law. (L.) 'Not an illegal violence;' Milton, Reason of Church Government, b. ii (R.) And in Selden, Table Talk, ed. Arber, p. 75. From *Il*-(2) and *Legal*. Der. *illegal-ty*, from F. *illegality*, 'illegality;' Cot.; *il-gal-ly*, *illegal-isa*.

ILLEGIBLE, not to be read. (F.—L.) 'The secretary poured the ink-box all over the writings, and so defaced them that they were made altogether illegible;' Howell, Dodona's Grove, ed. 1645, p. 55 (N. E. D.). Coined from *Il*-(2) and *Legible*. Der. *illegibly*, *illegible-ness*; also *illegibil-ity*.

ILLEGITIMATE, not born in wedlock. (L.) In Shak. Troil. v. 7. 18. From *Il*-(2) and *Legitimate*. Der. *illegitimate-ly*, *illegitimacy*.

ILLIBERAL, niggardly, mean. (F.—L.) In Marlowe, Faustus, i. 1. Bacon has *illiberalitie*; Essay vii (Of Parents). From *Il*-(2) and *Liberal*. Der. *illiberal-ly*, *illiberal-ty*.

ILLICIT, unlawful. (F.—L.) 'Illicitus, Illicite, unlawful;' Blount's Gloss., ed. 1684. — F. *illicite*, 'illicitous;' Cot.—L. *illicitus*, not allowed. — L. *il* = *in*, not; and *licitus*, pp. of *licere*, to be allowed, to be lawful. See *Licence*. Der. *illicit-ly*, *illicit-ness*.

ILLIMITABLE, boundless. (L.) In Spenser, Hymn of Heavenly Love, l. 57; Milton, P. L. ii. 892. From *Il*-(2) and *Limitable*; see *Limit*. Der. *ilimitably*, *ilimitable-ness*.

ILLISION, a striking against. (L.) In Holland's Plutarch, p. 867 (R.); and Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. iii. c. 27, part 10. Formed (by analogy with F. sbs. from L. accusatives) from L. *illisio*, a striking or dashing against; cf. *illisus*, pp. of *illidere*, to strike against. — L. *il* (for *in*, upon); and *ledere*, to strike, hurt. See *Il*-(1) and *Lesion*.

ILLITERATE, unlearned, ignorant. (L.) In Shak. Two Gent. iii. l. 296. — L. *illiteratus*, less correctly *illiteratus*, unlettered. — L. *il* = *in*, not; and *litteratus*, *litteratus*, literate. See *Il*-(2) and *Literate*. Der. *illiterate-ly*, *illiterate-ness*.

ILLOGICAL, not logical. (L. and Gk.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. From *Il*-(2) and *Logical*; see *Logio*. Der. *illogical-ly*, *illogical-ness*.

ILLUDE, to deceive. (L.; or F.—L.) 'I cannot be illuded;' Sir T. More, Works, p. 166 q. Cf. F. *illuder*, 'to illude, delude, mock;' Cot.—L. *illudere*, pp. *illusus*, to make sport of, mock, deceive. — L. *il* = *in*, on, upon; and *ludere*, to play. See *Il*-(1) and *Ludicrous*. Der. *illus-ion*, q.v.; also *illus-ive*, Thomson, to Seraphina, l. 2; *illus-ive-ly*, *illus-ive-ness*.

ILLUMINATE, to enlighten, light up. (L.) In the Bible, A. V., Heb. x. 32; Shak. Jul. Caesar, i. 3. 110. But properly a pp., as in Bacon, Adv. of Learning, b. i. 7. § 3; C. Douglas, tr. of Virgil,

prol. to bk. xii. l. 54. [Older writers use *illumine*; see Dunbar, Thissill and Rois, st. 3. We also find the shortened form *illum*, Hamlet, i. 1. 37. Both from F. *illuminer*; Cot.] — L. *illuminatus*, Heb. x. 32 (Vulgate); pp. of *illuminare*, to give light to. — L. *il*, for *in*, on, upon; and *luminare*, to light up, from *lumin*, for *lumen*, light. See *Il*-(1) and *Luminary*. Der. *illuminat-ion*, *illuminat-ive*, *illuminat-or*, also *illumine* (see above), for which Gower uses *enlumine*, C. A. iii. 86 (bk. vii. 64), whence the short form *illum* (see above), with which cf. *refume*, Oth. v. 2. 13.

ILLUSION, deception, false show. (F.—L.) In Chaucer, C. T. 11446 (F 1134). — F. *illusion*, 'illusion;' Cot.—L. acc. *illūsionem*, from nom. *illūsio*, a deception; cf. *illūsus*, pp. of *illudere*, to mock. See *Illude*; which also see for *illusive*.

ILLUSTRATE, to throw light upon. (L.) In Shak. Hen. VIII, iii. 2. 181; and in Palsgrave. Properly a pp.; see L. L. L. iv. 1. 65; v. 1. 128. — L. *illustratus*, pp. of *illustrare*, to light up, throw light on. — L. *il*, for *in*, upon; and *lustrare*, to enlighten. See *Illustrious*. Der. *illustrat-or*, *illustrat-ion*, *illustrat-ive-ly*, *illustrat-ive-ly*; and see below.

ILLUSTRIOUS, bright, renowned. (F.—L.; or L.) In Shak. L. L. L. 1. 1. 178. A badly coined word; either from F. *illustre*, by adding *-ous*, or from the corresponding L. *illustris*, bright, renowned. [Its form imitates that of *industrious*, which is correct.] β. The L. *illustris* is derived from *il*, for *in*, on, upon; and *-lustris*, for *-lucis*, from *lucere*, to shine. — L. *lustris*, as in *lustris*, bright. See *Luoid*. Brugmann, i. § 760. Der. *illustrat-ive-ly*, *illustrious-ly*.

IM-(1), prefix. (F.—L.) In some words, *im-* stands for *em-*, the OF form of L. *im-*, prefix. Exx.: *im-brue*, *im-mure*, *im-part*.

IM-(2), prefix. (E.) For E. *in*; as in *in-bed*, for *in-bed*. But due to the influence of *Im*-(1).

IM-(3), prefix. (L.) *im-* (for *in*), in; when b, m, or p follows. Exx.: *im-bue*, *im-merge*, *im-migrate*, *im-mil*, *im-pel*, &c.

IM-(4), prefix. (F.—L.; or L.) Negative prefix; for L. *in-*, not. Exx.: *im-material*, *im-mature*, *im-migrate*, *im-memorial*, *im-model*, *im-moderate*, *im-moral*, *im-mortal*, *im-movable*, *im-mutable*, *im-palpable*, *im-parity*, *im-partial*, *im-passable*, *im-passive*, *im-patient*, *im-peccable*, *im-penetrable*, *im-penitent*, *im-perceptible*, *im-perfect*, *im-perishable*, *im-personal*, *im-pertinent*, *im-perturbable*, *im-piety*, *im-pious*, *im-placable*, *im-pollute*, *im-politic*, *im-ponderable*, *im-possible*, *im-potent*, *im-practicable*, *im-probable*, *im-proper*, *im-provident*, *im-prudent*, *im-pure*; for which see *material*, &c.

IMAGE, a likeness, statue, idol, figure. (F.—L.) In Chaucer, C. T. 420 (A 418). And in St. Katherine, l. 1476. — F. *image*, 'an image;' Cot.—L. *imaginari*, acc. of *imago*, a likeness. Formed, with suffix *-ago*, from the base *im-* seen in *im-itari*, to imitate. See *Imitate*. Der. *image-ry*, Chaucer, Ho. of Fame, iii. 100; *ymagerie*, Gower, C. A. ii. 320; bk. v. 5771; also *imag-ine*, q.v.

IMAGINE, to conceive of, think, devise. (F.—L.) ME. *imaginer*; Chaucer, C. T. 5309 (B 889). — F. *imaginer*, 'to imagine, think;' Cot.—L. *imaginari*, pp. *imaginatus*, to picture to one's self, imagine. — L. *imāgin*, stem of *imago*, a likeness; see *Image*. Der. *imagin-er*: *imagin-able*, Sir T. More, Works, p. 1193 d; *imagin-ably*, *imagin-able-ness*; *imagin-ar-y*, Com. of Errors, iv. 3. 10; *imaginat-ion*, ME. *imaginacioun*, Chaucer, C. T. 15223 (B 4407); *imaginat-ive* = ME. *imaginatif*; Chaucer, C. T. 11406 (F 1094); *imaginat-ive-ness*. **IMAM**, **IMAUM**, a Muhammadan priest. (Arab.) Arab. *imām*, a leader, chief, prelate, priest. — Arab. root *amma*, 'he tended towards;' Rich. Dict., p. 163.

IMBALM, the same as *Embalm*, q.v. (F.) Milton has *imbalm'd*, Areopagitica, ed. Hales, p. 6. l. 7.

IMBANK, the same as *Embank*, q.v. (F. and E.)

IMBARGO, the same as *Embargo*, q.v. (Span.) In Coles' Dict. ed. 1684.

IMBARK, the same as *Embark*, q.v. (F.) In Minshew, ed. 1627.

IMBECILE, feeble. (F.—L.) 'We in a manner were got out of God's possession; were, in respect to Him, become imbecile and lost;' Barrow, Sermons, vol. ii. ser. 22 (R.) [Formerly a rare word as an adj.; but the verb to *imbecill* (accented on the penultimate) was rather common; see note below.] *Imbecility* is in Shak. Troil. i. 3. 114. — MF. *imbecille*, 'weak, feeble;' Cot.—L. *imbecillum*, acc. of *imbecillus*, feeble. Root unknown. Der. *imbecil-ity*. ¶ The examples in R. show that the verb to *imbecill* or *imbecill*, to weaken, enfeeble, was once tolerably well known. It also meant 'to diminish' or 'subtract from,' and was repeatedly confused with the verb to *embezzle*, to purloin. An example from Udal, on the Revelation of St. John, c. 16, shows this sense. It runs as follows: 'The second plague of the second angel is the second judgement of God against the regiment of Rome, and this is *imbecelyng* and diminishing of their power and domynion, many landes and people fallynge from them.' The quotations (in R.) from Drant's tr. of Horace, b. i. sat. 6 and sat. 5, introduce the lines: 'So tyrannous a monarchie *imbecelyng*

freedom, than [then]; and: 'And so *imbecill* all their strength that they are naught to me.' These lines completely establish the accentuation of this verb, and further illustrate its sense. See *Embezzle*. The old word *bezzle*, to squander, is, however, the real original of *im-bezzle*; from OF. *besier*, to destroy, waste.

IMBED, to lay, as in a bed. (E.; with F. prefix.) In Todd's Johnson. From *Im-* (2) and *Bed*. For *in-bed* or *em-bed*.

IMBIBE, to drink in. (F.—L.; or L.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. Cf. *imbibing* in Chaucer, C. T., G 814.—MF. *imbiber*, in use in the 16th cent.—L. *imbibere*, to drink in.—L. *im-, in-, in-, in-, and bibere*, to drink. See *Bib*. ¶ Or taken immediately from Latin. Der. *imbibition*, once a common term in alchemy; see Ben Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1 (Subtle). Der. *imbue*, q. v.; *imbue*, q. v.

IMBITTER, to render bitter. (E.; with F. prefix.) 'Why loads he this *imbitter'd* life with shame?' Dryden, tr. of Homer's Iliad, b. i. l. 494. From *Im-* (1) and *Bitter*.

IMBODY, the same as *Embody*. (E.; with F. prefix.) In Milton, P. L. i. 574; Comus, 468. See *Im-* (1).

IMBORDER, to border. (F.) From *Im-* (1) and *Border*. In Milton, P. L. i. 438.

IMBOSOM, the same as *Embosom*. (E.; with F. prefix.) In Milton, P. L. iii. 75, v. 597. See *Im-* (1).

IMBOWER, to shelter with a bower. (E.; with F. prefix.) From *Im-* (1) and *Bower*. In Milton, P. L. i. 304.

IMBRICATED, bent and hollowed like a gutter-tile; covered with scales that overlap. (L.) A term in botany. Both *imbricated* and *imbrication* are in Kersey, ed. 1715. Plouret (1656) has *imbricate*, i. e. formed like a gutter-tile.—L. *imbricatus*, pp. of *imbricare*, to cover with a gutter-tile.—L. *imbric*, stem of *imbrex*, a gutter-tile.—L. *imbric*, decl. stem of *imber*, a shower of rain.—Gk. *ἀπὸς*, foam; Skt. *abrah*, a rain-cloud. Brugmann, l. § 466. Der. *imbrical-ion*.

IMBROGLIO. (Ital.) In Gray, A Long Story, l. 66.—Ital. *imbroglia*, perplexity, trouble, intrigue; hence, a confused heap.—Ital. *imbrogliare*, to entangle, perplex, confuse.—Ital. *im-* (for *in*), in; *broglia*, a hroll, confusion; see *Broll* (2).

IMBROWN, to make brown. (E.; with F. prefix.) From *Im-* (1) and *Brown*. In Milton, P. L. iv. 246.

IMBRUE, IMBREW, EMBRUE, to moisten, drench. (F.—L.) [Mine eyes] With tears no more *imbrue* your mistress face; Turberville, The Lover Hoping Assuredly. 'Imbrow'd in guilty blood,' Spenser, F. Q. i. 7. 47. 'With moist *embrace*;' Lydgate, Stans Puer, l. 38.—(OF. *embruer*; Cot. gives '*embruer*, to imbrue or bedale himself with.' Variant of OF. *embruever*, *embruever*, to moisten; allied to MItal. *imbruever*, which Torriano gives as equivalent to *imbuire*, 'to sink into, to moist or wet, to embrue'; Florio. Cf. mod. Ital. *imbruever*, to imbrue. β. The OF. *embruever* is formed, like mod. F. *abreuer*, from a causal verb *-beuer*, to give to drink, turned into *-breuer* in the 16th century, and thence into *-bruer*. See *abreuer* in Brachet. γ. This causal verb (as if l. **biberare*) is founded on OF. *bevre* (F. *boire*), to drink; in l. *bibere*, to drink. δ. Hence *imbrue* is the causal of *imbibere*, and signifies 'to make to imbrue,' to soak, drench. See *Imbibe*. ¶ Probably it has often been confounded with *imbue* (below). Unconnected with L. *brev*, with which it is sometimes supposed to be allied.

IMBUE, to cause to drink, tinge deeply. (L.) 'With noysome rage *imbrued*;' Spenser, Rules of Rome, st. 24, l. 6. Cf. Milton, P. L. viii. 216.—L. *imbuer*, to cause to drink in.—L. *im-, for in, in; and -buer*, a causal form, apparently allied to L. *bibere*, to drink. Cf. Norm. dial. *embu*, saturated with wet (Moisy). ¶ Early exx. have only the pp. *imbrued*, suggested by the L. pp. *imbruitus*.

IMITATE, to copy, imitate a likeness of. (L.) *Imitate* and follow his passion; Sir T. More, Works, 1346 b.—L. *imitatus*, pp. of *imitari*, to imitate. *Imitári* is a frequentative form of **im-are*, not found; cf. *Image*. Root uncertain. Der. *imitation*, *imitat-ion*, *imitat-ive*, *imitat-iv-ly*, *imit-a-ble*, *imit-a-bil-ly*.

IMMACULATE, spotless. (L.) 'The noisive pure and immaculate lambe,' Udal, on St. Matt. c. 26, v. 26; Shak. Rich. II. v. 3. 61. And in Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 79.—L. *immaculatus*, unspecked.—L. *im- in-, not; and maculatus*, pp. of *maculare*, to spot, from *macula*, a spot. See *Mall* (1). Der. *immaculate-ly*, *immaculate-ness*.

IMMANENT, indwelling. (L.) In Sir D. Lyndesay, Satyre, l. 3466.—L. *immanent*, stem of pres. pt. of *immanere*, to dwell within.—L. *im-, for in, within; and manere*, to remain, dwell. See *Manston*.

IMMATERIAL, not material. (F.—L.) In Shak. Troil. v. 1. 35.—MF. *immaterial*, 'immaterial'; Cot. See *Im-* (4) and *Material*. ¶ The final syllable has been changed to *-al*, to make it nearer the Latin. Der. *immaterial-ly*, *-ise*, *-ism*, *-ist*, *-ly*.

IMMATURE, not mature. (L.) In Milton, P. L. vii. 277. See *Im-* (4) and *Mature*. Der. *immature-ly*, *-ness*, *immatur-ed*.

IMMEASURABLE, not to be measured. (F.—L.) 'Their immeasurable outrage;' Sir T. More, Works, p. 590 b. See *Im-* (4) and *Measurable*. Der. *immeasurable-ness*, *immeasurabl-y*. Doublet, *immense*.

IMMEDIATE, without intervention, direct, present. (F.—L.) 'Their authority is so lygh and so immediate of [not to] God;' Sir T. More, Works, p. 893 d.—MF. *immediat*, 'immediate'; Cot. See *Im-* (4) and *Mediate*. Der. *immediate-ly*, *-ness*.

IMMEMORIAL, beyond the reach of memory. (F.—L.) 'Their immemorial antiquity;' Howell, Familiar Letters, b. ii. let. 59 (K.); let. 60, ed. 1678; dated 1630.—F. *immemorial*, 'without the compass, scope, or reach of memory'; Cot. See *Im-* (4) and *Memorial*. Der. *immemorial-ly*.

IMMENSE, immeasurable, very large. (F.—L.) In Milton, P. L. i. 790; and in Daniel, Musophilus, st. 27 from end.—F. *immense*, 'immense'; Cot.—L. *immensus*, immeasurable.—L. *im- in-, not; and mensus*, pp. of *metiri*, to measure. See *Im-* (4) and *Mete*. Der. *immense-ly*, *immense-ness*, *immens-ly*, *immens-ur-able*, from *mensurus*, fut. pp. of *metiri*; *immens-ur-abil-ly*.

IMMERGE, to plunge into. (L.) 'Immerged, or Immersed, dipt in or plunged;' also 'Immerse, to plunge or dip over head and ears;' Kersey, ed. 1715. *Immerse* occurs as a pp. in Bacon, Nat. Hist. s. 114.—L. *immergere*, pp. *immersus*, to plunge into.—L. *im- in-, in, into; and mergere*, to plunge, sink. See *Im-* (3) and *Merge*. Der. *immerse*, from pp. *immersus*; *immers-ion*.

IMMIGRATE, to migrate into a country. (L.) 'Hitherto I have considered the Saracens, either at their immigration into Spain about the ninth century,' &c.; Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, Diss. i.; ed. 1840, vol. i. p. xviii. The verb is in Cockeram (1623).—L. *immigratus*, pp. of *immigrare*, to migrate into. See *Im-* (3) and *Migrate*. Der. *immigration-ly*, *immigrant*.

IMMINENT, projecting over, near at hand. (L.) 'Against the sinne imminent or to come;' Sir T. More, Works, p. 370 b. ME. *imminent*, libell of E. Polyeie, l. 739.—L. *imminent*, stem of pres. part. of *imminere*, to project over.—L. *im- in-, upon, over; and minire*, to jut out. See *Eminent*. Der. *imminent-ly*, *imminence*, Shak. Troil. v. 10. 13.

IMMIT, to send into, inject. (L.) 'Immit, to send in, to put in;' Cockeram (1642). *Immission* is in Sp. Taylor, Great Exemplar, pt. ii. dis. 12 (K).—L. *immittere*, pp. *immissus*, to send into. See *Im-* (3) and *Missile*. Der. *immiss-ion*, from pp. *immissus*.

IMMOBILITY, steadfastness. (F.—L.) 'The earth's settledness and immobility;' Wilkins, That the Earth may be a Planet, b. ii. prop. 5 (K).—F. *immobilité*, 'steadfastness'; Cot.—L. *ac immobilitatem*, from L. *immobilitas*, immobility.—L. *immobilitas*, immovable. See *Im-* (4) and *Moble*.

IMMODERATE, not moderate. (L.) 'Immoderate slepe;' Sir T. Elyot, Castell of Helthe, bk. ii. ch. 30. Sir T. More has *immoderately*; Works, p. 87 a, l. 1.—L. *immoderatus*, not moderate. See *Im-* (4) and *Moderate*. Der. *immoderate-ly*.

IMMODEST, not modest. (F.—L.) In Spenser, F. Q. b. ii. c. 6. st. 37.—F. *immodeste*, 'immodest'; Cot.—L. *immodestus*. See *Im-* (4) and *Modest*. Der. *immodest-ly*, *immodest-y*.

IMMOLATE, to offer in sacrifice. (L.) Cotgrave has *immolated*, to explain F. *immoler*.—L. *immolatus*, pp. of *immolare*, to sacrifice; lit. to throw meat upon a victim, as was the custom.—L. *im- in-, upon; and mola*, meal, cognate with F. *meal*. See *Im-* (3), *Meal* (1). Der. *immolation-ion*, from F. *immolation*, 'an immolation, sacrifice'; Cot.

IMMORAL, not moral, wicked. (F.—L.) In Kersey, ed. 1715. From *Im-* (4) and *Moral*. Der. *immoral-ly*, *-ity*.

IMMORTAL, not mortal. (F.—L.) ME. *imortal*, Chaucer C. T. 5059 (B 639).—MF. *imortal*, 'immortal'; Cot.—L. *immortalis*. See *Im-* (4) and *Mortal*. Der. *immortal-ly*, *immortal-ty*. 1 Hen. VI. i. 2. 148; *immortal-ly*, Shak. Lucrece, 725.

IMMOVABLE, not movable. (F.—L.) ME. *immoovable*; Test. of Love, bk. iii. ch. 4. 1. 207. From *Im-* (4) and *Movable*; see *Move*. Der. *immovable-ness*, *immovabl-y*.

IMMUNITY, freedom from obligation. (F.—L.) In Hall's Chron. Edw. IV. an. 10. § 19. Wyclif has *ymunité*, 1 Macc. x. 34.—F. *immunité*, 'immunity'; Cot.—L. *immunitatem*, acc. of *immunitas*, exemption.—L. *immūnis*, exempt from public services.—L. *im- in-, not; and munis*, serving, obliging (whence also *communis*, common). Cf. L. *mūnus*, duty; see *Common*.

IMMURE, to shut up in prison. (F.—L.) In Shak. L. L. l. i. 126; Merch. Ven. ii. 7. 52. Shak. also has *immures*, sb. pl. fortifications, walls, Troilus, prol. l. 8; spelt *emures* in the first folio. Similarly *immure* stands for *emure*.—MF. *immurer*, 'to immure, or wall about'; Cot.—F. *em-*, from L. *im- in-, in, within; and F. murer*, 'to wall'; Cot., from L. *murare*, to wall, from *murus*, a wall. See *Im-* (1) and *Mural*.

IMMUTABLE, not mutable. (F.-L.) 'Of an immutable acceit,' Sir T. More, Works, p. 838 h [not p. 839]; and in Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 25. - F. *immutabilis*, with same sense as *immutable*, which is the better form; both are in Cotgrave. - L. *immutabilis*. See **Im-** (4) and **Mutable**. Der. *immutabil-ty*, *immutability*, *immutably*.

IMP, a graft, offspring, demon. (Late L. - Gk.) Formerly used in a good sense, meaning 'scion' or 'offspring.' 'Well worthy imp,' Spenser, F. Q. i. 9. 6. 'And thou, most dreaded imp of highest Jove,' id. Intro. to b. i. st. 3. ME. *imp*, *ympe*, a graft on a tree; *ympe*, to graft. 'I was symtyme a fere [fir], And the conentes [convent's] gardyner, for to graffe ympe; On limytoures and listres lacynges I ympe,' P. Flowman, B. v. 136-8. 'Of feble trees ther comen wretched impes,' Chaucer, C. T. 1396 (B 3146). The pl. sb. *impes* occurs in the Ancien Riwle, p. 378, l. 24; and the pp. *i-impes*, i. e. grafted, in the same, p. 360, l. 6. (The verb is due to the sb.) AS. *impian*, to graft; Geseft, § 12; in Anglia, ix. 262. AS. *impian*, s. pl., grafts; Gregory's Past. Care, ed. Sweet, p. 381, l. 17. - Late L. *impotus*, a graft, occurring in the Lex Salica; see the text called Lex Emendata, c. xviii. § 8. - Gk. *impotus*, engrafted; James, i. 21. - Gk. *impotus*, to implant. - Gk. *impotus* for *impotus*, in; and *impotus*, to produce, from *impotus*. See **In** and **Be**. From the same source are W. *impia*, to graft, *imp*, a graft, scion; Dan. *ympe*, Swed. *ympe*, G. *impfen*, OHG. *impfian*, *impfen*, to graft; also F. *enter*, to graft; showing that the word was widely spread at an early period. Der. *imp*, vb. Rich. II, ii. 1. 292, ME. *impen*, AS. *impian*, as above.

IMPACT, a striking against, collision. (L.) Modern. 'The quarrel [crossbow-bolt] by that impact driven, True to its aim, fled fatal,' Southey, Joan of Arc, b. viii. l. 228. - L. *impactus*, pp. of *impingere*, to impinge. See **Impinge**. '¶ The right form of the sb. should rather have been *impaction*. The word *impacted* occurs in Holland's Pliny, b. xx. c. 21. 'Impacted, dashed or beaten against, cast or put into;' Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674.

IMPAIR, to make worse, injure, weaken. (F.-L.) 'Whose praise herely no whit impaired is,' Spenser, Colin Clout, l. 755. ME. *empairer*, also written *empairer*; Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. iv. pr. 2, l. 35; b. iv. pr. 6, l. 170. - OF. *empairer* (Burguy); later *empairer*, 'to impair.' Cot. - Late L. *impairare*, to make worse. - L. *im- + in*, with an intensive force; and L. *prior*, worse; a comparative form from a lost positive, and of uncertain origin. Cf. **Pessimist**.

IMPALE, the same as **Empale**, q. v. (F.-L.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674; and in Minshew, ed. 1627. In Shak. it means 'to surround,' Troilus, v. 7. 5; but it is the same word. Der. *impalement*.

IMPALPABLE, not palpable. (F.-L.) In Holland's Plutarch, p. 913 (R.); and in Cotgrave. - F. *impalpable*, 'impalpable;' Cot. See **Im-** (4) and **Palpable**. Der. *impalpability*.

IMPANEL, **IMPANNEL**, the same as **Empanel**, q. v. **IMPARTITY**, want of parity. (F.-L.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. From **Im-** (4) and **Parity**; cf. L. *imparitatis*. See **Par-** (No MF. *imparit* in Cotgrave; but OF. *imparit* is in Godefroy.)

IMPARK, **EMPARK**, to enclose for a park. (F.) 'Impark, to enclose . . . a piece of ground for a park;' Kersey, ed. 1715. 'Not . . . held nor *emparked* within any laws or limits;' Bp. King, Vine Palatine, 1614, p. 32 (Todd). - AF. *emparker*, Stat. Realm, i. 197. - F. *en*, for *in*, in; and F. *parc*, from Late L. *parcus*. See **Park**.

IMPART, to give a part, to communicate. (F.-L.) 'The secret thoughts imparted with such trust,' Surrey, Prisoned in Windsor, l. 37; see Specimens of English, ed. Skeat, p. 220. - MF. *impartir*, 'to impart;' Cot. - L. *impartire*, *impartire*, to bestow a share on. - L. *im-*, for *in*, on, upon; and *partire*, *partiri*, to share, from *parti*, decl. stem of *pars*, a part. See **Part**. Der. *impartibility*.

IMPARTIAL, not partial. (F.-L.) In Shak. Rich. II, i. 1. 115. From **Im-** (4) and **Partial**. Der. *impartial-ty*, *impartiality*.

IMPASSABLE, not to be passed through. (F.-L.) In Milton, P. L. x. 254. From **Im-** (4) and **Passable**; see **Pass**. Der. *impassability*, *impassable-ness*.

IMPASSIBLE, incapable of feeling. (F.-L.) 'This most pure part of the soul, . . . diuine, impassible, and incorruptible;' Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, b. iii. c. 24. § 2. 'Impassibility is in Sir T. More's Works, p. 1329 b. - F. *impassible*, 'impassible, senseless;' Cot. - L. *impassibilis*, incapable of passion or suffering. - L. *im-*, not; and *passibilis*, capable of suffering, allied to *passus*, pp. of *pati*, to suffer. See **Im-** (4) and **Passion**, **Patient**. Der. *impassibility*, *impassible-ness*, *impassibility*.

IMPASSIONED, roused to strong feeling. (F.-L.) In Milton, P. L. ix. 678. From the prefix *im-* = *in*, with an intensive force; and **Passion**. Der. A similar formation is *impassionate*, rarely used.

IMPASSIVE, not susceptible of feeling, not showing feeling. (F.-L.) In Milton, P. L. vi. 455. From **Im-** (4) and **Passive**. Der. *impassively*, *impassiveness*; Burton has *impassionate* in a like sense; Anat. of Melancholy, l. 3. i. 3.

IMPATIENT, not patient. (F.-L.) ME. *impacient*. 'Impacient is he that wol nat been y-aught;' Chaucer, C. T. Pers. Tale, De Superbia, l. 407. - F. *impatience*, 'impatience;' Cot. See **Im-** (4) and **Patient**. Der. *impatience*, *impatience*, *impatience-ty*.

IMPAWN, to pledge. (F.-L.) In Shak. Hen. V, i. 2. 21; Hamlet, v. 2. 155, 171. From **Im-** (1) and **Pawn**, a substitute for F. *em-* = L. *im-*, in; and *pawn*; see **Im-** (1) and **Pawn**.

IMPEACH, to charge with a crime. (F.-L.) The orig. sense is 'to hinder;' and it was once so used. 'The victorie was much hindered and impeached;' Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 308 (R.). 'To impeach and stop their breath;' Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xi. c. 3. ME. *empechen*; 'no man [schall] *empeche* hem;' Wyclif, Works, ed. Arnold, iii. 294. - OF. *empecher*, 'to hinder, let, stop, bar, impeach;' Cot. β. Littré and Scheler connect it with Prov. *empegar*, which they cite; from Late L. *impedicare*, to fetter. *Impedicare* is from the prefix *im-* = *in*, on; and *pedica*, a fetter, from *pedi-*, decl. stem of *pēs*, a foot; see **Im-** (1) and **Foot**. γ. At the same time some (at least) of the senses of OF. *empecher* are due to OF. *empechar*, Span. *empechar*, Ital. *impacciare*, to delay; these represent a Late L. frequent form **impactiare*, a derivative from *impingere*, pp. *impactus*, to fasten upon. *Impingere* is compounded of *im-* = *in*, in, on; and *pingere*, to fasten. See **Pact**, and see **Despatch**. Der. *impeach-er*, *impeach-able*, *impeach-ment*, spelt *impeachment*, Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, b. i. c. 15 (end); *empeachment*, Dictes of the Philosophers, pr. by Caxton, fol. 13, back, l. 5.

IMPEARL, to adorn with pearls. (F.) In Milton, P. L. v. 747. From **Im-** (1) and **Pearl**.

IMPECCABLE, not liable to sin. (L.) 'Impeccable, that cannot offend or do amiss;' Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. - L. *impeccabilis*, faultless. - L. *im-* for *in-*, negative prefix; and *peccabilis*, peccable. See **Im-** (4) and **Peccable**. Der. *impeccability*.

IMPECUNIOUS, in want of money. (L.) 'Put him out, an impecunious creature;' Ben Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, A. v. sc. 2 (Ananides). - L. *im-* for *in-*, not; and *pecūniōsus*, rich, from *pecūnia*, money; see **Pecuniary**.

IMPEDE, to obstruct. (L.) In Macbeth, i. 5. 29. 'The sb. *impediment* is commoner, and earlier; Hoccleve, De Regimine Principum, l. 1807. - L. *impedire*, to tangle the feet, obstruct. - L. *im-* = *in*, in; and *ped-*, stem of *pēs*, a foot; see **Im-** (3) and **Foot**. Der. *impediment*, *impedi-tive*.

IMPEL, to drive forward, urge. (L.) 'The flames *impell'd*;' Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, st. 230. And in Caxton, Eneydos, ch. xxii. p. 78, l. 17. - L. *impellere*, pp. *impulsus*, to urge on. - L. *im-* = *in*, on, forward; and *pellere*, to drive. See **Im-** (3) and **Pulsate**. Der. *impell-ent*, *impell-er*; and (from pp. *impulsus*) *impulse*, Milton, P. L. iii. 120; *impuls-ion*, id. Sams. Agon. 422; *impuls-ive*, *impuls-ive-ly*, *impuls-ive-ness*.

IMPEND, to hang over, be near. (L.) Milton has *impending*, P. L. ii. 177, v. 891. 'Vengeance *impending* on you;' Massinger, The Old Law, A. v. sc. 1. - L. *impendere*, to hang over. - L. *im-* = *in*, on, over; and *pendere*, to hang. See **Im-** (3) and **Pendant**. Der. *impending*; also *impend-ent*, from the stem of the pres. part.

IMPENETRABLE, not penetrable. (F.-L.) In Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, b. i. c. 23. § 5; Shak. Merch. Ven. iii. 3. 18. - MF. *impenetrable*, 'impenetrable;' Cot. See **Im-** (4) and **Penetrate**. Der. *impenetrability*, Milton, P. L. vi. 400; *impenetrability-ty*.

IMPENITENT, not penitent. (F.-L.) Sir T. More has both *impenitent* and *impenitence*; Works, p. 573 a. From **Im-** (4) and **Penitent**. Der. *impenitent-ly*, *impenitence*; *impenitency*, Bible A. V. heading to Isa. ix.

IMPERATIVE, authoritative. (F.-L.) In Palgrave (Of Verbs). - MF. *imperatif*, 'imperative, imperious; the imperative mood in grammar;' Cot. - L. *imperātīvus*, due to a command. - L. *imperātum*, a command; neut. of *imperāre*, pp. of *imperāre*, to command. - L. *im-* = *in*; and *parāre*, to make ready, order. See **Im-** (3) and **Parade**. Der. *imperative-ly*; and see **Imperial**.

IMPERCEPTIBLE, not perceptible. (F.-L.) 'Hang on such small imperceptible strings' [not things]; Cowley, Davids, b. iv. l. 323. - F. *imperceptible*, 'imperceptible;' Cot. See **Im-** (4) and **Ferocive**. Der. *imperceptibility*, *imperceptible-ness*, *imperceptibility-ty*.

IMPERFECT, not perfect. (F.-L.) Really of French origin, but conformed to the Latin spelling. ME. *imparfit*, *imparfit*, *imparfit*; P. Flowman, B. xv. 50; Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. iii. pr. 9, l. 16. - OF. *imparfait* (Hatfield); *imparfait* (Cotgrave) = L. *imperfectus*. See **Im-** (4) and **Perfect**. Der. *imperfect-ly*, *imperfect-ness*, *imperfect-ion*.

IMPERIAL, relating to an empire. (F.-L.) MF. *imperial*,
U

Gower, C. A. iii. 61; bk. vi. 1785. —OF. *emperial* (Burguy); later *imperial* (Cot.). —L. *imperiālis*, belonging to an empire. —L. *imperiūm*, an empire. See **Empire**. Der. *imperial-ly*, *imperial-ism*, *imperial-ist*; also from L. *imperiūm* *imperi-ous*, Hamlet, v. 1. 236, Oth. ii. 3. 276; *imperi-ous-ly*, *imperi-ous-ness*.

IMPERIL, to put in peril. (F.—L.) In Ben Jonson, *Magnetic* 1. 1, at the end of Act ii; Prober's second speech; Spenser, F. Q. iv. 4. 10. From **Im-** (1) and **Peril**.

IMPERISHABLE, not perishable. (F.—L.) In Milton, P. L. vi. 435. —MF. *imperissable*, 'unperishable'; Cot. See **Im-** (4) and **Perish**. Der. *imperishable-ly*, *imperishable-ness*, *imperishable-ly*.

IMPERSONAL, not personal. (F.—L.) In Lewis. Ben Jonson treats of *impersonal* verbs; Eng. Grammar, h. i. c. 16. —F. *impersonnel*, 'impersonal'; Cot. —L. *impersonālis*. See **Im-** (4) and **Person**. Der. *impersonal-ly*, *impersonal-ty*.

IMPERSONATE, to personify, to personate or represent a person's qualities. (L.) 'The masques . . . were not only furnished by the heathen divinities, but often by the virtues and vices *impersonated*.' Warton, *Hist. Eng. Poetry*, sect. lxi; ed. 1840, iii. 400. From L. *im-* = *in*, used as a prefix; and *personate*. See **Im-** (3) and **Person**. Der. *impersonation*.

IMPERTINENT, not pertinent, trifling, rude. (F.—L.) ME. *impertinent*; Chaucer, C. T. 7930 (F. 54). —F. *impertinent*, 'impertinent, unfit'; Cot. —L. *impertinent*, stem of *impertinens*, not belonging to. See **Im-** (4) and **Pertinent**, **Pertain**. Der. *impertinence*, Milton, P. L. viii. 195; *impertinency*, K. Lear, iv. 6. 178; *impertinent-ly*.

IMPETURBABLE, not easily disturbed. (L.) In Ash's Dict., ed. 1775. —L. *imperturbabilis*, that cannot be disturbed. See **Im-** (4) and **Perturb**. Der. *imperturbability*.

IMPERVIOUS, impassable. (L.) In Cowley, Ode upon Dr. Harvey, st. ii. l. 6; and in Milton, P. L. x. 254. —L. *imperiūm*, impassable; the L. —us being turned into E. —ous, as in *arduous*, *conspicuous*, &c. —L. *im-* = *in* (= E. *un-*), not; *per*, through; and *uia*, a way. See **Viaduct**. Der. *imperiuous-ly*, *imperiuous-ness*.

IMPETRATE, to procure by entreaty. (L.) 'Impetrate, to obtain'; Cockeram (1642); and in Minshew. —L. *impetrātus*, pp. of *impetrāre*, to procure. —L. *im-*, for *in*, prep.; to; *petrāre*, to bring to pass, to achieve, perhaps orig. 'to act as father,' and allied to *pater*, father.

IMPETUS, sudden impulse, violent push. (L.) In Boyle's Works, vol. i. p. 138 (K.). —L. *impetus*, an attack, impulse; lit. 'a falling on.' —L. *im-* = *in*, on, upon; and *petere*, to seek, tend, lit. to fly or fall. —VET. to fall, fly; cf. *Skt. pat*, to fly; see **Im-** (3). Der. *impetu-ous*, Caxton, Troy-book, leaf 174 back, l. 19, from F. *impetueus*, which is from L. *impetuosus*; *impetu-ous-ly*, *impetu-ous-ness*, *impetu-ous-ty*.

IMPIETY, want of piety. (F.—L.) In Shak. Much Ado, iv. 1. 105. —F. *impiété*, 'impiety'; Cot. —L. *impietatem*, acc. of *impietis*. See **Im-** (4) and **Piety**. And see **Impious**.

IMPINGE, to strike or fall against. (L.) 'Impinge, to hurl or throw against a thing'; Blount's Gloss, ed. 1678. —L. *impingere*, pp. *impactus*, to strike upon or against. —L. *im-* = *in*, on; and *pangere*, to fasten, also to strike. See **Pact**. Der. *impact*, q. v.

IMPIOUS, not pious, wicked. (F.—L.) In Shak. Hamlet, i. 2. 94. Coined from **Im-** (4) and **Pious**. [The OF. word is *impie*.] Der. *impious-ly*, *-ness*; and see *impiety*.

IMPLACABLE, not to be appeased. (F.—L.) 'Bearing implacable anger'; Sir T. More, Works, p. 83 a. —F. *implacable*, 'unplacable'; Cot. —L. *implacabilis*. See **Im-** (4) and **Placable**. Der. *implacability*.

IMPLANT, to plant in. (F.—L.) In Milton, P. L. xi. 23; and Barnes, Works, p. 323, col. 1. —F. *implanter*, 'to implant, to fix, or set into'; Cot. —L. *im-* = *in*, in; and *plantare*, to plant. See **Im-** (1) and **Plant**. Der. *implant-at-ion*.

IMPLEAD, to urge a plea or suit at law. (F.—L.) In Acts, xix. 38 (A. V.); and Fuller, *Hist. of Waltham Abbey*, § 16 (p. 10, ed. 1655). ME. *empledren*, *empledren*, Trevisa, tr. of *Illegden*, vii. 481. —AF. *emplier*, St. Realms, i. 49 (1278); MF. *emplier*, 'to sue, to plead'; Cot. See **Im-** (1) and **Plead**. Der. *implead-er*.

IMPLEMENT, a utensil, tool. (Late L.—L.) In Hamlet, i. 1. 74. —Late L. *implementum*, an accomplishing, filling up; furniture, necessities, an instrument. —L. *implere*, to fill, discharge, execute. —L. *im-* = *in*, in; and *plere*, to fill; see **Im-** (3) and **Full**.

IMPLICATE, to involve. (L.) Cot. has *implication*, to translate F. *implication*; the verb is noted by Cockeram (1642); and the pp. form *implicatus* occurs as early as 1536. —L. *implicatus*, pp. of *implicare*, to involve. —L. *im-* = *in*, in; and *plicare*, a fold. See **Im-** (3) and **Ply**. Der. *implicat-ion*, from F. *implication*; also *implicat*, Milton, P. L. vii. 323, from L. *implicatus*, also a pp. of *implicare*; *implicat-ly*, *-ness*; and see *imply*.

IMPLORE, to entreat, beg earnestly. (F.—L.) In Spenser, F. Q. iii. 11. 18; used as a sb., id. ii. 5. 37. —F. *implorer*, 'to implore'; Cot. —L. *implorāre*, to implore. —L. *im-* = *in*, on, upon; and *plorāre*, to wail. See **Im-** (3) and **Deplore**. Der. *implor-ing-ly*.

IMPLY, to mean, signify. (F.—L.) 'It *implyeth* fyrst repugnance.' Sir T. More, Works, p. 112 b. A coined word; from **Im-** (1) and **Ply**, as if from an OF. *emplier*; but the OF. form was *emplier*, later *emplier*. [According to stress, an *implier* would answer to L. *implicare*, inf., whilst *emplier* would answer to L. *implicō*; but Godefroy gives no example of the stem *emplier*.] Doublets, *implicate*, q. v.; *employ*, q. v.

IMPOLITE, not polite. (L.) 'I never saw such *impolite* confusion at any country wedding in Britain'; Drummond, Trav. (let. 3. 1744), p. 76 (Todd). First in 1612. —L. *impolitus*, unpolished, rude. See **Im-** (4) and **Polite**. Der. *impolite-ly*, *-ness*.

IMPOLITIC, not politic. (L. and L.—Gk.) 'They [the merchants] do it so *impolitically*.' Bacon, Report on the Petition of the Merchants (K.). Spelt *impolitick* in Phillips and Kersey. From **Im-** (4) and **Politic**. Der. *impolitic-ly*.

IMPONDERABLE, without sensible weight. (L.) Modern. The older word is *imponderous*; Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, h. ii. c. 5. § 10. From **Im-** (4) and **Ponderable** or **Ponderous**.

IMPORT, to bring in from abroad, to convey, signify, interest. (F.—L.; or L.) In the sense 'to bring in from abroad,' the word is Latin. 'It *importeth* also plaine and open blasphemy.' Sir T. More, Works, pp. 325, 326 a. —F. *importer*, 'cela importe moult, that imports much, that is of great consequence'; Cot. —L. *importāre*, to import, bring, introduce, cause. —L. *im-* = *in*, in; and *portare*, to carry; see **Port** (1). Der. *import*, sb.; *import-un*, L. L. v. 1. 104, from F. *importun*, pres. pt.; *important-ly*, *importance*, Wint. Ta. v. 2. 20, from F. *importance*; also *import-er*, *import-at-ion*.

IMPORTABLE, intolerable. (F.—L.) Obsolete. In the Prayer of Manasses (A. V.); Spenser, F. Q. ii. 8. 35; and earlier, in Chaucer, C. T. 9020 (E 1144). —F. *importable*, 'intolerable'; Cot. —L. *importabilis*, that cannot be borne. See **Im-** (4) and **Port** (1).

IMPORTRUNE, to molest, urge with eager solicitation. (F.—L.) In Ant. and Cleop. iv. 15. 19; Mens. i. 1. 57. Formed from ME. *importune*, adj., molesting, troublesome; cf. 'And for he will be *importune* unto no wight, ne onerous'; Rom. of the Rose, 5632. —OF. *importun*, 'importunate, urgent, earnest with, troublesome'; Cot. —L. *importūnus*, unfit, unsuitable, troublesome, grievous, rude. β. The L. *importūnus* (with prefix *im-* = *in*, not) and *opportūnus* (with prefix *ob*) are both related to L. *portus*, a harbour, with reference to approach or access to it; so that *importūnus* = hard of access, unsuitable, &c. Cf. L. *Portūnus*, the protecting god of harbours. See **Port** (2). Der. *importun-ly* (Levinus), from F. *importunilt* 1. acc. *importuniltatem*; also *importun-ate* (Levinus), a coined word; *importun-at-ly*, *importun-at-ness*.

IMPOSE, to lay upon, enjoin, obtrude, palm off. (F.—L. and Gk.) In Spenser, F. Q. v. 8. 49. —F. *imposer*, 'to impose'; Cot. —F. *im-* = L. *im-* = *in*, on, upon; and *poser*, to place; see **Im-** (1) and **Pose**. ¶ The F. *imposer* was confused with L. *impōnere* (below). Der. *impos-ing*, *impos-ing-ly*.

IMPOSITION, a laying on, tax, deception. (F.—L.) 'Thy fader sette on us . . . grete *imposicions*'; Caxton, Golden Legend, *llist* of Roboam. —F. *imposition*. —L. acc. *impositionem*, from nom. *impositio*, a laying on; cf. *impositus*, pp. of *impōnere*, to lay on. —L. *im-* = *in*, on; and *pōnere*, to put, lay; see **Im-** (3) and **Position**. Der. from same source: *impost*, from F. *impost*, 'an impost, custom' (Cot.), which from L. pp. *impositus*; *impostor*, Temp. i. 2. 477, from L. *impostor*, a deceiver; *impost-ure*, Hall's Chron. Hen. VI, an. 26. § 2, from F. *imposture*, 'imposture, guile' (Cot.).

IMPOSSIBLE, not possible. (F.—L.) ME. *impossible*, Chaucer, C. T. 6270 (D 688). —F. *impossible*, 'impossible'; Cot. —L. *impossibilis*. See **Im-** (4) and **Possible**. Der. *impossibility*.

IMPOSTHUME, an abscess. (F.—L.—Gk.) 'A boyle or *imposthume*'; Sir T. Eliot, Cast of Helth, b. ii. c. 25. Also (better) spelt *apostume*, as in *Prompt. Parv.* —OF. *apostume*, an apostume, an inward swelling full of corrupt matter; Cot. Also (better) spelt *aposteme*; Cot. —L. *apostēma*, an abscess. —Gk. ἀποστήμα, a standing away from; hence, a separation of corrupt matter. —Gk. ἀπό, from, cognate with E. *off*; and ὄστρον, base of ὄστρον, I set, place, stand, from ὄστρον, to stand. See **Apo** and **Stand**. Der. *imposthum-ate*, *imposthum-at-ion*. ¶ Here the prefix *im-* is due to mere corruption; the right form was *aposteme* or *apostem* (N. E. D.).

IMPOSTOR, **IMPOST**; see under **Imposition**.

IMPOTENT, not potent, feeble. (F.—L.) ME. *impotent*; Gower, C. A. iii. 383; bk. viii. 3127. —F. *impotent*, 'impotent'; Cot. —L. *impotens*, acc. of *impotens*, unable. See **Im-** (4) and **Potent**. Der. *impotent-ly*, *impotence*, *impotency*.

IMPOUND, to put into a pound, as cattle. (E.) In Shak. Hen. V, i. 2. 160. From *Im-* (2) and *Pound* (2). Der. *impound-er*.

IMPOVERISH, to make poor. (F.-L.) 'Him and his subjects still impoverishing.' Drayton, Barons' Wars, b. v. st. 8; and in Baret. From OF. *impoveris*, stem of pres. part. of *empovir*, to impoverish (Godefroy). -F. *em-*, for *in-*, extremely; and OF. *povre*, poor. See *Poor*. Der. *impoverish-ment* (Cotgrave).

IMPRACITABLE, not practicable. (Late L.-Gk.) In Phillips, ed. 1706, and Kersey, ed. 1715; see Taiter, no. 187, § 3. From *Im-* (4) and *Practicable*. Der. *impracticable-ly*, *impracticableness*, *impracticability*.

IMPRECATE, to invoke a curse on. (L.) [The sb. *imprecation* (from F. *imprecation*) is in earlier use than the verb, and occurs in Pattenham, Eng. Poetrie, ed. Arber, bk. iii. ch. 19; p. 221. 'The imprecation of the vestall nun Tuccia.' Holland, tr. of Priny, b. xxviii. c. 2.] -L. *imprecatus*, pp. of *imprecari*, to call down by prayer. -L. *im-* = *in*, upon, on; and *precari*, to pray. See *Im-* (3) and *Pray*. Der. *imprecate-in* (above); *imprecator-ly*.

IMPREGNABLE, not to be taken or seized upon. (F.-L.) 'Impregnable cities and strong holds.' Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, b. i. c. 27, § 10. [The *g* is inserted much as in *sovereign*, and was sometimes silent; or *gn* was pronounced as *ny*.] Caxton has *imprenable*, Golden Legend, of Moses, § 5 from end. -OF. *imprenable*, 'impregnable.' Cot. -F. *im-* = *in-*, negative prefix; and F. *prendre*, to take, from L. *prehendere*, to seize. See *Comprehend*. Der. *impregnable-ly*, *impregnability*.

IMPREGNATE, to render pregnant. (L.) Milton uses *impregn*, P. L. iv. 500, ix. 737; this is a more abbreviation. Sir T. Elyot, has *impregnat*, Vulgar Errors, bk. iii. ch. 12, § 9. -L. *impregnatus*, pp. of (an unused) *impregnare*, to make pregnant. -L. *im-* = *in*, in; and *pregnare*, seen in *pregnans*, *prægnans*, pregnant. See *Im-* (3) and *Pregnant*. Der. *impregnation-ly*.

IMPRESSE, an heraldic device, with a motto. (F.-Ital.-L.) In Shak. Rich. II, iii. 1. 25. Also sept *impresa* (Nares). -MF. *imprese* = Ital. *impresa*, 'an impresa, an emblem; also an enterprise.' Florio. Fem. of *impresa*, undertaken (hence, adopted), pp. of *imprendere*, to undertake. -L. *in*, in; and *prehendere*, to lay hold of; see *Prehensile*. Doublet, *emprise*, an enterprise; Spenser, F. Q. ii. 4. 12, from F. *emprise*, fem. pp. of *emprendre*, to undertake, Cot. Der. *impresario*, an undertaker, stage manager, from Ital. *impresa*, an undertaking.

IMPRESS, to imprint, make an impression, press. (L.) MF. *impressen*, Chaucer, Troil. iii. 1543; Gower, C. A. i. 257; bk. ii. 2900. The sb. *impression* is in Chaucer, C. T. 3613. -L. *impressare*, frequentative of *imprimere*, to impress. -L. *im-* = *in*, upon; and *primere*, to press. See *Im-* (3) and *Press*. Der. *impress-ly*, sb., Two Gent. iii. 2. 6; *impression*, (Gower, C. A. ii. 14; bk. iv. 389; *impressible*, *impressibility*, *impress-ible-ness*, *impress-ive-ly*, *impress-ive-ness*. [But *impress-ment*, a seizing of provisions or sailors for public service, is a coined word allied to the *press* in *Press-gang*; see *Press* (2).]

IMPRINT, to print upon, impress deeply. (F.-L.) 'Imprinted that fear so sore in their ymaginacyon.' Sir T. More, Works, 1196 d [not 1197]. ME. *emprinten*, Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, bk. v. met. 4. l. 12. -OF. *emprintre*, 'a stamp, print.' Cot. Orig. fem. of pp. of *emprintre*, 'to print, stamp.' id. = L. *imprimere*, to impress (above). -F. The OF. verb is *emprintre*. Der. *imprint*, sb. (first in 1480).

IMPRISON, to put in prison. (F.-L.) ME. *emprisonen*, Rob. of Glouc., ed. W. A. Wright, l. 9521. For *emprison* = OF. *emprisonner*, 'to imprison.' Cot. -F. *em-* = *in-*, in; and F. *prison*, a prison. See *Im-* (1) and *Prison*. Der. *imprison-ment*.

IMPROBABLE, not probable. (F.-L.) In Shak. Tw. Nt. iii. 4. 141. -F. *improbable*, 'improbable.' Cot. See *Im-* (4) and *Probable*. Der. *improbable-ly*, *improbability*.

IMPROMPTU, off hand; a thing composed extempore. (F.-L.) 'They were made *ex tempore*, and were, as the French call them, *improvisus*.' Dryden, A Discourse on Satire; in Dryden's Poems, ed. 1856, p. 366. -F. *improvisus*. 'L'Impromptu de Versailles' is the title of a comedy by Molière. -L. *in promptu*, in readiness; where *promptus* is the abl. of *promptus*, a sb. formed from *promere*, to bring forward. See *In* and *Prompt*.

IMPROPER, not proper. (F.-L.) ME. *improper*. 'Improperlich he demeth fame.' Gower, C. A. i. 21; prol. 537. -F. *impropre*, 'unproper.' Cot. From *Im-* (4) and *Proper*. Der. *improper-ly*; so also *impropriety*, in Selden's Illustrations to Drayton's Polyolbion, s. 2, note to l. 110, from *im-* and *propriety*.

IMPROPRIATE, to appropriate to private use. (L.) 'Canst thou *improprie* to thee Augustus' worthy praise?' Drant, tr. of Horace, Ep. to Quinctius (Ep. l. 16, l. 29). Coined from L. *im-* = *in*, in, hence to (a person); and *proprius*, to appropriate, from *proprius*, one's own; see *Im-* (3) and *Proper*. Der. *impropriation*.

IMPROVE, to make better. (F.-L.) In Shak. Jul. Cesar, ii. 1. 159. 'Approve and improve, improvement and improvement,' are used in our old law as respectively equivalent; Richardson. See Blount's Nomocanon. *Improve* is altered from the late ME. *enproven* (see Skelton, Philip Sparowe, 793), which was a parallel form to ME. *approven*, 'to approve, to benefit. -AF. *emprover*, to benefit, parallel to OF. *aprover*, *aproner*, to benefit. These are formed (with prefix *em-* for *in-*, or prefix *a-* for *ad-*) from OF. *pro*, sb. profit, benefit; which is allied to Ital. *prode*, sb. benefit, and Ital. *profic*, adj. good, valiant. See *Frowess*. The AF. forms *emprover*, *emprover*, both occur in Britton. ¶ Not allied to *prove*, with which it was confused in form. Der. *improvable*, *improvable-ly*, *improvable-ness*, *improving-ly*, *improvement*, Bacon, Essay 34, Of Riches.

IMPROVIDENT, not provident. (L.) In Shak. i Hen. VI, ii. 1. 58. From *Im-* (4) and *Provident*; see *Provide*. Der. *improvident-ly*, *improvident*. Doublet, *imprudent*.

IMPROVISE, to recite extemporaneously, bring about on a sudden. (F.-Ital.-L.) Quite modern. Not in Todd's Johnson. -F. *improviser* = Ital. *improvvisare*, to sing extempore verses. -Ital. *improvisio*, sudden, unprovided for. -L. *improvisus*, unforeseen. -L. *im-* = *in*, negative prefix; and *prævisus*, pp. of *prævidere*, to foresee. See *Im-* (4) and *Provide*. Der. *improviser*, *improvis-ale*, *improvisat-ore* (Ital.), *improvisat-ion*; we even find *improvisat-ive*, Chambers, Cyclop. of Eng. Literature, 1860, ii. 499, col. 2.

IMPRUDENT, not prudent. (F.-L.) In Chaucer, C. T., B 309. Milton has *imprudent*, P. L. xi. 686. -F. *imprudent*, 'imprudent.' Cot. -L. *imprudent*, stem of *imprudens*, not prudent. See *Im-* (4) and *Prudent*. Der. *imprudent-ly*, *imprudent*.

IMPUDENT, shameless. (F.-L.) In Spenser, F. Q. iii. 12. 5; Chaucer, C. T., l. 1397. -F. *impudent*, 'impudent.' Cot. -L. *impudent*, stem of *impudens*, shameless. -L. *im-* = *in*, not; and *puens*, modest, properly pres. part. of *puere*, to feel shame (a word of doubtful origin). Der. *impudent-ly*, *impudence*, from F. *impudence*, 'impudence' (Cot.).

IMPUGN, to attack, call in question. (F.-L.) In rather early use. ME. *impugnen*; P. Plowman, B. vii. 147. -F. *impugner*, 'to impugn, fight or strive against.' Cot. -L. *impugnare*, to fight against. -L. *im-* = *in*, against; and *pugnare*, to fight. See *Im-* (1) and *Pugnacious*. Der. *impugner*, *impugn-able*.

IMPULSE, **IMPULSION**, **IMPULSIVE**; see *Impel*.

IMPUNITY, safety from punishment. (F.-L. and Gk.) 'As touching both the *impunitie* and also the recompense of other the informers.' Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 1035 (R); and in Cotgrave. -F. *impunité*, 'impunity.' Cot. -L. *impunitus*, acc. of *impunitus*, impunity. -L. *impāni*, decl. stem of *impānis*, without punishment. -L. *im-* = *in*, not; and *poena*, penalty, from Gk. *ποινή*. See *Im-* (4) and *Pain*.

IMPURE, not pure. (F.-L.) 'Impure and uncleane.' Tyndall, Works, p. 193, col. 2. -F. *impur*, 'impure.' Cot. -L. *impūrus*. See *Im-* (4) and *Pure*. Der. *impure-ly*, *impure-ness*, *impur-ity*, Shak. Lucrece, 854.

IMPUTE, to place to the account of, reckon against as a fault, ascribe, charge. (F.-L.) In Levins. 'Th' imputed blame,' Spenser, F. Q. ii. 1. 20. And in Caxton, Eneydos, ch. 20; p. 73. -F. *imputer*, 'to impute, ascribe, or attribute unto.' Cot. -L. *imputare*, to bring into a reckoning. -L. *im-* = *in*, in; and *putare*, to reckon, suppose, orig. to cleanse. See *Im-* (1) and *Putative*. Der. *impute-er*, *imputable*, *imput-able-ly*, *imputable-ness*, *imputabil-ity*, *imputal-ion*, Merch. Ven. i. 3. 13; *imputat-ive*, *imputat-ive-ly*.

IN, prep. denoting presence or situation in place, time, or circumstances. (E.) ME. *in*; passim. AS. *in*; passim. -D. *in*; Icel. *in*; Swed. and Dan. *in*; Goth. *in*; G. *in*; W. *yn*; OFrisch in (Fick, l. 486); OPruss. *en*; L. *in*; Gk. *ἐν*, *ἐν*. β. L. *in* is a weakened form of *en*, as in O.L. *endo*; cf. Gk. *ἐν*, *ἐν*. Der. *in-ward*, from AS. *inwera*, a comparative adj., Grein, ii. 143; *in-moost*, ME. *inmost* (written for *inmost*), Castel of Love, ed. Weymouth, l. 809 (Stratmann), from AS. *inmest*, an authorised form (Bosworth). ¶ The form *inmost* is doubly corrupt, having an inserted *r*, and a substituted *o* for *e*; the correct form is *inmost* = AS. *inmest* above. Even this is a dubious superlative, with the suffix *-est* added to the formative *-m*, which in itself denotes the superlative (as in Latin *prī-mus*); see this explained under *Aftermost*, *Foremost*. Similarly *inmost* should rather have been *inmest*. Der. (continued): *in-ward*, q. v.; also *there-in*, *where-in*, *with-in*, *in-as-much*, *in-so-much*; and cf. *in-ter*, *in-to*; also *inn*, q. v.

IN- (1), prefix, in. (E.) In some words, the prefix *in-* is purely E., and is merely the prep. *in* in composition. Exx.: *in-born*, *in-brathe*, *in-bred*, *in-land*, *in-lay*, *in-let*, *in-ly*, *in-mate*, *in-side*, *in-sight*, *in-snare*, *in-stall*, *in-step*, *in-twine*, *in-twist*, *in-weave*, *in-wrap*, *in-wrought*. See *In*.

IN- (2), prefix, in. (L.; or F.—L.) In some words, the prefix is not the E. prep. *in*, but the cognate L. form. Exx.: *in-augurate*, *in-carere*, *in-carnate*, *in-evidence*, &c. These words are rather numerous. β . Sometimes the L. word has passed through F. before reaching E. Exx.: *in-cise*, *in-cite*, *in-cline*, *in-dication*, &c. \S **IN-** (2) becomes *il-* before *l*, as in *il-lusion*; *im-* before *m* and *p*, as in *im-bue*, *im-peril*; *ir-* before *r*, as in *ir-rogate*.

IN- (3), prefix, with negative force. (L.; or F.—L.) In numerous words, the prefix *in-* has a negative force, from L. neg. prefix *in-*, which is cognate with E. *un-* (with the same force), Old Irish *an-*, Skt. *an-* (frequently shortened to *a-*), Gk. *án-* (often shortened to *á-*), Zend *an-*, *a-*. See **UN-** (1), **AN-**, **A-** (9). β . In many words, the L. word has reached us through the medium of French. Exx.: *in-capable*, *in-certainty*, *in-clement*, *in-compatible*, &c. \S **IN-** (3) becomes *i-* before *gn*, as in *i-gnoble*; *il-* before *l*, as in *il-legal*; *im-* before *m* and *p*, as in *im-mense*, *im-pure*; *ir-* before *r*, as in *ir-rational*.

INABILITY, lack of ability. (F.—L.) ME. *inabilité*; in A. Goodly Balade, a poem wrongly ascribed to Chaucer, l. 68; see Chaucerian Poems, p. 407. See **IN-** (3) and **Able**.

INACCESSIBLE, not accessible. (F.—L.) In Shak. Temp. ii. 1. 37.—F. *inaccessible*; Cot. From **IN-** (3) and **Accessible**; see **Accede**. Der. *inaccessibility*, *inaccessibility*.

INACCURATE, not accurate. (L.) 'Very inaccurate judgments;' Warburton, Divine Legation, b. ii. s. 6 (R.). *Inaccuracy* is in Bailey's Dict., vol. ii. ed. 1731. From **IN-** (3) and **Accurate**. Der. *inaccuracy*, *inaccuracy*.

INACTION, want of action. (F.—L.) In Bailey, vol. ii. ed. 1731. From **IN-** (3) and **Action**; see **Act**. Der. *inaction*, *inactive*; *in-activity*, Swift, Horace, b. iv. ode g, l. 2.

INADEQUATE, not adequate. (L.) In Phillips, ed. 1706. From **IN-** (3) and **Adequate**. Der. *inadequately*, *inadequateness*, *inadequacy*.

INADMISSIBLE, not admissible. (F.—L.) In late use. Used by Burke, On a Regicide Peace, lct. 1, note (R.)=F. *inadmissible*, 'unadmittable'; Cot. From **IN-** (3) and **Admissible**; see **Admit**.

INADVERTENT, unattentive, heedless. (L.) Spelt *inadvertant* in Bailey, vol. ii. ed. 1731; first found in 1653. *Inadvertence* is in earlier use; Colles' Dict., ed. 1684; first found in 1568; *inadvertency* in Sp. Taylor, vol. i. ser. 5 (R.). *Inadvertent* is of L. origin; *inadvertence* is from the F. *inadvertence*, 'inconsideration'; Cot. See **IN-** (3) and **Advert**. Der. *inadvertently*; also *in-advertence*, *in-advertency*, as above.

INALIEABLE, not alienable. (F.—L.) In Howell, Letters, vol. ii. let. x. § 4.—F. *inalienable*, 'unalienable'; Cot. From **IN-** (3) and **Alienable**; see **Alien**.

INAMORATO, a lover. (Ital.—L.) In Greene, Upstart Courtier, fol. D 4 (1592).—MItal. *inamorato*, a lover, spelt *inamorato* in Florio; pp. of *inamorate*, to enamour.—L. *in, in*; and *amor*, stem of *amor*, love, allied to *amare*, to love; see **Enamour**. Der. *inamorata*, fem. of the same.

INANE, empty, void, silly, useless. (L.) 'We speak of place, distance, or bulk in the great *inane*' [i.e. void, used as a sh.]; Locke, On Human Underst. b. ii. c. 15. s. 7. [Not from F., but suggested by F. *inanité*, 'emptiness, inanity' (Cot.), which is from L. *inānitas*, acc. of *inānus*, emptiness.]—L. *inānus*, void, empty. Of uncertain etymology. Der. *inane*; *inane*; *inane*, q.v.

INANIMATE, lifeless. (L.) 'Inanimate, without life'; Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674. And in Cockeram (1642).—L. *inanimatus*, lifeless. See **IN-** (3) and **Animate**. Der. *inanimateness*.

INANITION, emptiness, exhaustion from lack of food. (F.—L.) Spelt *inanition*, in Lafranc's Surgery, p. 100 (1380). 'Repletion and inanition may both doe harme'; Burton, Anat. of Melancholy, p. 235 (R.).—F. *inanition*, 'an emptying'; Cot. Allied to the pp. *inānus* of L. *inānitas*, to empty; from *ināniti*, decl. stem of *inānus*, empty. See **INANITION**.

INAPPLICABLE, not applicable. (L.) Bailey has *inapplicableness*, vol. ii. ed. 1731. From **IN-** (3) and **Applicable**; see **Apply**. Der. *inapplicability*, *inapplicableness*.

INAPPRECIBLE, not appreciable. (L.) A rather late word; not in Todd's Johnson. First in Webster (1828). From **IN-** (3) and **Appreciable**; see **Appreciate**.

INAPPROACHABLE, not approachable. (F.—L.) A late word; not in Todd's Johnson, but in Webster (1828). From **IN-** (3) and **Approachable**; see **Approach**.

INAPPROPRIATE, not fit. (L.) Late; not in Todd. From **IN-** (3) and **Appropriate**. Der. *inappropriate*, *inappropriateness*.

INAPT, not apt. (F.—L.) First in 1744; but *ineptitude* is in Howell, Familiar Letters, b. i. s. 1. let. g; dated 1619. From **IN-** (3) and **Apt**. \S Note that *ineptitude* is a correct spelling, from

L. *ineptitudo*; so too the L. adj. is *ineptus*, not *inaptus*. Der. *inaptly*, *inaptitude*. Doublet, *inept*, q. v. (a better form).

INARTICULATE, not distinct. (L.) 'The inarticulate sounds of music'; Giles Fletcher, Poems; Pref. to the Reader.—L. *inarticulatus*, indistinct. From **IN-** (3) and **Articulate**. Der. *inarticulately*, *inarticulation*.

INARTIFICIAL, without artifice. (L.) 'An inartificial argument'; Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. i. c. 7. § 2.—L. *inartificialis*, not according to the rules of art. From **IN-** (3) and **Artificial**; see **Artifice**. Der. *inartificially*.

INASMUCH, seeing that. (E.) Merely the three words in as much run together. We find North, E. in *als mekil als*, Cursor Mundi, 1556; also *inasmuche*. As Wyclif's Works, ed. Arnold, ii. 206. Cf. 'be als muche as that ryvere may serve'—by as much as that river, &c.; Maundeville's Travels, ed. Halliwell, p. 45.

INATTENTION, lack of attention. (F.—L.) 'This universal indolence and inattention among us'; Tatler, no. 187. From **IN-** (3) and **Attention**; see **Attend**. Der. *inattention*, *inattentive*.

INAUDIBLE, not audible. (L.) In Shak. All's Well, v. 3. 41. See **IN-** (3) and **Audience**. Der. *inaudibly*, *inaudibility*.

INAUGURATE, to consecrate, install, enter upon or invest with an office formally, begin formally. (L.) 'The seat on which her kings inaugurated were'; Drayton, Polyolbion, s. 17. l. 188. Properly a pp., as in 'being inaugurated and invested in the kingdom'; Holland, tr. of Livy, v. p. 14 (R.). 'Which is the inauguration?' Neuman and Fletcher, Valentinian, s. 5. 1.—L. *inaugurāre*, pp. of *inaugurare*, to consult the divining birds, practise augury, inaugurate.—L. *in-* prep. *in*, for, towards; and *augurare*, to act as augur. See **IN-** (2) and **Augur**. Der. *inauguration* (above); *inaugural*—or; *inaugural*.

INAUSPICIOUS, not auspicious. (L.) In Shak. Romeo, v. 3. 111.—See **IN-** (3) and **Auspice**. Der. *inauspiciously*, *inauspiciousness*.

INBORN, born within one, native. (E.) 'And straight, with inborn vigour, on the wing'; Dryden, Mrs. Anne Killigrew, l. 191. Late AS. *inborn*, in-born. From *in*, prep.; and *born*, pp. of *bear*. See **IN-** (1) and **Bear** (1). So also *inborn*, inborn.

INBREATHED, breathless. (E.) 'Dead things with in-breathed sense'; Milton, At a Solemn Musick, l. 4. See **IN-** (1) and **Breathe**.

INBRED, bred within, innate. (E.) 'My inbred enemy'; Milton, P. L. ii. 785. From *in*, prep.; and *bred*, pp. of **Breed**.

INCA, a royal title. (Peruvian.) 'The Indian Inca'; Howell, Fam. Letters, and Intro. Poem, l. 19. Dryden has the pl. *Incas*; Fables, Dedication, § 7.—Peruv. *inca*, a title. Cf. Peruv. *capay kapay Inca*, king of Peru (*capay*=only; *kapay*=lord); Peruv. *Dict. Inca* was orig. the chief of a tribe (Oviedo). Garcilasso de la Vega explains *capay Inca* as 'sole lord'; and complains that the Span. form *inca* is corrupt.

INCAGE, to put in a cage. (F.—L.) Better *encage*. In Shak. Rich. II. ii. 1. 102.—F. *encager*, 'to incage, to shut within a cage'; Cot.—F. *en-cage*, *in*, in, and *cage*, a cage. See **IN-** (2) and **Cage**.

INCALCULABLE, not to be counted. (L.) 'Do mischiefs incalculable'; Burke, On Scarcity (R.). From **IN-** (3) and **Calculable**; see **Calculate**. Der. *incalculably*.

INCANDESCENT, glowing hot. (L.) *Incanescence* is in Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674.—L. *incandescent*, stem of pres. part. of *incandescere*, to glow.—L. *in*, towards; and *canescere*, inceptive form of *candere*, to glow. See **IN-** (2) and **Candle**. Der. *incandescence*.

INCANTATION, a magical charm. (L.) ME. *incantacion*, Gower, C. A. iii. 45; bk. vi. 1309.—OF. *incantation*; see N. E. D.—L. *incantationem*, acc. of *incantatio*, an enchanting; cf. *incantatus*, pp. of *incantare*, to sing charms. See **Enchant**.

INCAPABLE, not capable. (F.—L.) In Drayton, Moses his Birth, b. i. l. 250; Milton, P. L. ii. 140, v. 505; Shak., Sonnet 113.—F. *incapable*, 'unable'; Cot. From **IN-** (3) and **Capable**. Der. *incapability*; and see below.

INCAPACITY, want of capacity. (F.—L.) In Minshew.—F. *incapacité*, 'incapacity'; Cot. Cf. L. *incapax*, incapable. From **IN-** (3) and **Capacity**; see **Capacious**. Der. *incapacitate*; *incapacitated*, Burke, Thoughts on the Present Discontents, ed. E. J. Payne (Clar. Press), p. 63, l. 3.

INCARCERATE, to put in prison. (L.) In Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674. As a pp. in Roy, Rede Me, ed. Arber, p. 48, l. 6.—L. *in*, in; and *carcerare*, pp. of *carcerare*, to imprison, from *carcer*, a prison; a word of uncertain origin. Der. *incarceration*.

INCARNADINE, to dye of a red colour. (F.—Ital.—L.) In Shak. Macb. ii. 2. 62; see Nares, F. *incarnadin*, 'carnation', of a deep, rich, or bright carnation; Cot.—Ital. *incarnadino*, 'carnation or flesh colour'; Florio. Also spelt *incarnatio* (Florio), as in mod. Italian.—Ital. *incarnadino*, incarnate, of flesh colour.—L. *incarnatus*, incarnate. See **Incarnation**.

INCARNATION, embodiment in flesh. (F.—L.) ME. *incarnacion*, Rob. of Glouc. p. 9; l. 197.—F. *incarnation*.—Late L. *incarnatiōnem*, acc. of *incarnatio*; cf. *incarnatus*, pp. of *incarnare*, to clothe with flesh.—L. *in*, in; and *carne*, stem of *caro*, flesh. See **CARNAL**. Der. *incarnate*, Merch. Ven. ii. 2, 29, from pp. *incarnatus*; *incarnat-ive*, i. e. causing flesh to grow, Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xxvii. c. 11 (near end).

INCASE, the same as **ENCASE**. (F.—L.) In Pope, tr. of Homer, Od. i. 333.

INCAUTIOUS, not cautious. (L.) 'You treat adventurous, and incautious tread;' Francis, tr. of Horace, b. ii. ode i (R.). From **IN-** (3) and **CAUTIOUS**; see **CAUTION**. Der. *incautiously*, *ness*.

INCENDIARY, one who sets fire to houses, &c. (L.) 'Others called him . . . incendiarius;' Holland, tr. of Suetonius, p. 238.—L. *incendiarius*, setting on fire.—L. *incendium*, a burning.—L. *incendere*, to kindle. See **INCENSE** (1). Der. *incendiarism*.

INCENSE (1), to inflame. (L.) 'Much was the knight incensed;' Spenser, F. Q. v. 3. 36.—L. *incensus*, pp. of *incendere*, to kindle, inflame.—L. *in*, in, upon; and *cadere*, to burn (found also in comp. *accendere*), allied to *candere*, to glow. See **IN-** (2) and **CANDLE**. Der. *incense-ary*, q. v.; *incense-ment*, Twelfth Nt. iii. 4. 260.

INCENSE (2), spices, odour of spices burned. (F.—L.) ME. *encens*, Chaucer, C. T. 2279 (A 2277).—F. *encens*, 'incense, frankincense;' Cot.—L. *incensum*, incense, lit. what is burnt; orig. neuter of *incensus*, pp. of *incendere*; see **INCENSE** (1). Der. *frank-incense*, *censer*.

INCENTIVE, provoking, inciting. (L.) 'Part incentive reed Provide, pernicious with one touch to fire;' Milton, P. L. vi. 519. [Yet not connected with L. *incendere*, to kindle.]—L. *incentivus*, that which strikes up or sets a tune; hence, that provokes or incites; cf. L. **incentus*, unused pp. of *incutere*, to blow or sound an instrument.—L. *in*, into; and *canere*, to sing. See **ENCHANT**, **CHANT**.

INCEPTIVE, beginning. (L.) In Phillips' Dict. ed. 1706. Formed, with suffix *-ive* (=L. *-ivus*), from *inceptum*, supine of *incipere*, to begin, lit. to seize on.—L. *in*, out; and *capere*, to seize; see **IN-** (2) and **CAPABLE**. Der. *inceptive-ly*; and see **INCIPIENT**.

INCERTITUDE, uncertainty. (F.—L.) In Holland, tr. of Pliny, bk. xviii. c. 25, p. 586 h.—F. *incertitude*, 'uncertainty;' Cot.—L. *in*, not; and *late*, L. *certitudo*, certainty (Duc.), from *certus*, sure. See **CERTAIN**.

INCESSANT, ceaseless. (L.) In Levins. And in Shak. Hen. V. ii. 2. 38.—L. *incessant-*, stem of *incessans*, unceasing.—L. *in*, negative prefix; and *cessans*, pres. pt. of *cessare*, to cease. See **IN-** (3) and **CEASE**. Der. *incessant-ly*.

INCEST, impurity. (F.—L.) In early use. ME. *incest*, Aucrén Riwle, p. 204, l. 20.—F. *inceste*, 'incest;' Cot.—L. *incestus* (gen.-ūs), sb. incest.—L. *incestus*, adj., unchaste.—L. *in*, not; and *castus*, chaste. See **IN-** (3) and **CHASTE**. Der. *incest-u-ous*, Hamlet, i. 2. 157; *incest-u-ous-ly*.

INCH (1), the twelfth part of a foot. (L.) ME. *inche*, Prompt. Parv. p. 261. Older spelling also *unche*; 'feouwer *unche* long;' Layamon, 23970. AS. *ynce*; Laws of Æthelberht, 67; in Thorpe's Ancient Laws, i. 18.—L. *uncia*, an inch; also, an ounce. See **OUNCE** (1), which is the doublet. Der. *inch-meal*, Temp. ii. 2. 3 (see **PLECOEAL**); *inch-thick*, Wint. Tale, i. 2. 186. The AS. *y-ū*, derived from *ū* by vowel-change; the changes from L. *u* to AS. *y*, and thence to ME. *i*, are quite regular.

INCH (2), an island. (Gael.) In Shak. Macb. i. 2. 61; Henry, Wallace, bk. ix. 1147.—Gael. *innis*, an island.—Irish *innis*, an island; W. *ynys*; Bret. *enez*; Corn. *enys*. Cf. L. *insula*.

INCHOATE, just begun. (L.) First in 1534 (N.E.D.).—L. *inchoatus*, more correctly *inchoatus*, pp. of *inchoare*, to begin.

INCIDENT, falling upon, liable to occur. (F.—L.) In Levins; and in Shak. Timon, iv. i. 21. Also used as sb. Lydgate *incidentes*, sb. pl., Troye Book, bk. v. last ch.; fol. Ddij, back.—F. *incident*, 'an incident, circumstance;' Cot.—L. *incident*, stem of pres. pt. of *incidere*, to befall.—L. *in*, on; and *cadere*, to fall. See **CADENCE**. Der. *incident-al*, *-ly*, *-ness*; *incidence*; *incident-y*, Wint. Tale, i. 2. 403.

INCIPIENT, beginning. (L.) Found in 1669. 'Incipient apoplexies;' Boyle, Works, vol. iv. p. 641 (R.).—L. *incipiens*, stem of *incipiens*, pres. pt. of *incipere*, to begin; see **INCEPTIVE**. Der. *incipient-ly*, *incipience*.

INCIRCLE, the same as **ENCIRCLE**. (F.—L.) In Kersey, ed. 1715.

INCISE, to cut into, gash. (F.—L.) 'But I must be incised first, cut, and opened;' Beaumont and Fletcher, Mad Lover, ii. 1. 17.—F. *inciser*, 'to cut into, make an incision;' Cot.—L. *incisus*, pp. of *incidere*, to cut into.—L. *in*, into; and *cadere*, to cut. See **IN-** (2) and **CESURA**. Der. *incis-ion*, L. L. L. iv. 3. 97, from F. *incision* (Cot.); *incis-ive*, from F. *incisif*, 'cutting,' Cot.; *incis-ive-ly*, *incis-ive-ness*; *incis-or*, from L. *incisor*; *incis-or-y*.

INCITE, to rouse, instigate. (F.—L.) In K. Lear, iv. 4. 27.—

F. *inciter*, 'to incite;' Cot.—L. *incitäre*, to urge forward.—L. *in*, towards, forwards; and *citäre*, to urge. See **IN-** (2) and **CITE**. Der. *incite-ment*, from F. *incitement*, 'an inciting;' Cot.; *incit-at-ion*, spelt *incitation*, Sir T. More, Works, p. 551 c.

INCIVIL, uncivil, rude. (F.—L.) In Shak. Cymb. v. 5. 292.—F. *incivil*, 'uncivil;' Cot.—L. *inciviliis*, rude. From **IN-** (3) and **CIVIL**. Der. *incivil-ly*, Com. Errors, iv. 4. 49, from F. *incivillité*, 'incivility;' Cot.

INCLEMENT, not clement. (F.—L.) In Milton, P. L. iii. 426.—F. *inclement*, 'unclement;' Cot. From **IN-** (3) and **CLEMENT**. Der. *inclement-ly*; *inclement-y*, used by Cot. to translate F. *inclement*.

INCLINE, to lean towards, bow towards. (F.—L.) ME. *enclinen*, Gower, C. A. i. 168; bk. ii. 271; also in Chaucer, C. T. 13908 (B 3092).—F. *incliner*, 'to incline;' Cot.—L. *inclinare*, to incline.—L. *in*, towards; and **clinäre*, to lean, cognate with L. *lean*. See **LEAN** (1). Der. *inclin-at-ion*, Hamlet, iii. 3. 39, ME. *inclination*, Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 91, from F. *inclination*, 'an inclination;' Cot.; also *inclin-able*, Cor. ii. 2. 60.

INCLOSE, the same as **ENCLOSE**. (F.—L.) In Spenser, F. Q. iii. 2. 31; Dunbar, Thistle and Rose, st. 23. Der. *enclos-ure*, Milton, P. L. iv. 133. See **INCLUDE**.

INCLUDE, to shut in, contain. (L.) In Barnes, Works, p. 228, col. 2.—L. *includere*, pp. *inclusus*, to shut in.—L. *in*, in; and *cludere*, to shut. See **IN-** (2) and **CLOSE** (1). Der. *inclus-ion*; *inclus-ive*, Rich. III. iv. i. 59; *inclus-ive-ly*.

INCOGNITO, in concealment. (Ital.—L.) In Dryden, Kind Keeper, Act i. sc. 1; and in Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674.—Ital. *incognito*, unknown.—L. *incognitus*, unknown.—L. *in*, not; and *cognitus*, known. See **IN-** (3) and **COGNITION**. ¶ Shortened to *inco*, Tatler, no. 230.

INCOHERENT, not coherent. (L.) 'Two incoherent and uncombining dispositions;' Milton, On Divorce, b. i. c. 1. 'Besides the incoherence of such a doctrine;' id. h. ii. c. 2. See **IN-** (3) and **COHERE**. Der. *incoherent-ly*, *incoherence*.

INCOMBUSTIBLE, that cannot be burnt. (L.) 'Stories of incombustible napkins;' Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. iii. c. 14, § 3. From **IN-** (3) and **COMBUSTIBLE**; see **COMBUSTION**. Der. *incombustible-ness*, *incombustibility*.

INCOME, gain, profit, revenue. (E.) Properly, the 'coming in,' and hence, accomplishment, fulfilment. ME. *income*, coming in; Cursor Mundl. 11127. 'Pain pays the income of each precious thing;' Shak. Lucrèce, 334. From **IN-** (1) and **COME**.

INCOMMENSURABLE, not commensurable. (F.—L.) In Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674.—F. *incommensurable*, 'unmeasurable;' Cot.—L. *incommensurabilis*. See **IN-** (3) and **COMMENSURATE**. Der. *incommensurabil-y*, *incommensurable-ness*, *incommensurability*.

INCOMMENSURATE, not commensurate. (L.) In Boyle, Works, vol. iv. p. 780 (K.). From **IN-** (3) and **COMMENSURATE**.

INCOMMODE, to cause inconvenience to. (F.—L.) In Florio (1594), s.v. *Incommodare*.—F. *incommoder*, 'to incommode, hinder;' Cot.—L. *incommodare*, to cause inconvenience to.—L. *incommodus*, inconvenient.—L. *in*, not; and *commodus*, convenient. See **IN-** (3) and **COMMODIOUS**. Der. *incommod-i-ous*, North's Plutarch, p. 77 (R.); *incommod-i-ous-ly*, *-ness*; also *incommod-i-ty*, Sir T. Elyot's Castel of Helth, b. ii. c. 31.

INCOMMUNICABLE, not communicable. (F.—L.) In Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674.—F. *incommunicable*, 'uncommunicable;' Cot. See **IN-** (3) and **COMMUNE**. Der. *incommunicabil-y*, *incommunicable-ness*, *incommunicability*; so also *incommunic-at-ive*.

INCOMMUTABLE, not commutable. (F.—L.) 'The incommutable deyte;' Caxton, Golden Legend; Pentecost, § 1.—F. *incommutable*; Cot. See **IN-** (3) and **COMMUTE**. Der. *incommutabil-y*, *incommutable-ness*, *incommutability*.

INCOMPARABLE, matchless. (F.—L.) In Shak. Timon, i. i. 10; and Lydgate, Troye Book, bk. i. ch. 6, fol. 11 4 (end).—F. *incomparable*, 'incomparable;' Cot. See **IN-** (3) and **COMPARE**. Der. *incomparabil-y*, *incomparable-ness*.

INCOMPATIBLE, not compatible. (F.—L.) In Beaumont and Fletcher, Four Plays in One, Triumph of Love, sc. 1. l. 7.—F. *incompatible*, 'incompatible;' Cot. From **IN-** (3) and **COMPATIBLE**. Der. *incompatibil-y*; *incompatibility*, from F. *incompatibilité* (Cot.).

INCOMPETENT, not competent. (F.—L.) In Minshew.—F. *incompetent*, 'incompetent, unfit;' Cot. See **IN-** (3) and **COMPETENT**. Der. *incompetent-ly*, *incompetence*; also *incompetenc-y*, used by Cot. to translate F. *incompetence*.

INCOMPLETE, not complete. (L.) 'A most imperfect and incomplete divine;' Milton, Animad. upon Remonstrants Defence against Smeectymnus (R.). ME. *incomplete*, Wyclif, Works, ed. Arnold, iii. 342, l. 9.—L. *incompletus*. See **IN-** (3) and **COMPLETE**. Der. *incomplete-ly*, *-ness*.

INCOMPREHENSIBLE, not to be comprehended. (F.—L.)

'How *incomprehensible* are his waies;' Frith, Works, p. 84, col. 2, last line. And in Wyclif, Jerem. xxxii. 10. — *F. incomprehensibilis*; Cot. From *In-* (3) and *Comprehensible*; see *Comprehend*. Der. *incomprehensibilis*, *incomprehensibility*; so also *incomprehensiveness*.

INCOMPRESSIBLE, not compressible. (I.-) In Bailey, vol. ii. ed. 1731. From *In-* (3) and *Compressible*; see *Compress*. Der. *incompressibility*.

INCONCEIVABLE, not to be conceived. (F.-I.-) First in 1631. Bailey has *inconceivable-ness*, vol. ii. ed. 1731. A coined word; see *In-* (3) and *Conceive*. Der. *inconceivably*, *inconceivableness*.

INCONCLUSIVE, not conclusive. (I.-) First in 1707. See Todd's Johnson. From *In-* (3) and *Conclusive*; see *Conclude*. Der. *inconclusively*, *-ness*.

INCONSIDERATE, ill-constructed, crude, rude. (I.-) 'Carol *inconsiderate* rhythms;' Phillips, Cyder, bk. ii. — *L. inconsideratus*, ill put together. — *L. in-*, not; *conditus*, pp. of *condere*, to put together, from *con-*, for *cum*, together, and *-dere*, to put, place, allied to Gk. *ti- θ - μ* , I place. See *Thesis*. Brugmann, i. § 573.

INCONGRUOUS, inconsistent, unsuitable. (L.) In Cotgrave, to translate *F. incongrue*. — *L. incongruus*; with *-ous* for *-us*. From *In-* (3) and *Congruous*; see *Congruous*. Der. *incongruity*, in Minshew, and used by Cot. to translate *F. incongruité*.

INCONSEQUENT, not following from the premises. (L.) Kersey has *inconsequent*, ed. 1715; Bailey has *inconsequentness*, vol. ii. ed. 1731. — *L. inconsequent-*, stem of *inconsequens*, *inconsequent*. See *In-* (3) and *Consequent*. Der. *inconsequently*, *-ness*; *inconsequence*, *inconsequence-y*; also *inconsequent-ial*, *inconsequent-ial-ly*.

INCONSIDERABLE, unimportant. (F.-I.-) In Milton, P. R. iv. 457. From *In-* (3) and *Considerable*; see *Consider*. Der. So also *inconsider-ate*, Shak. K. John, ii. 67; *inconsider-ate-ly*, *inconsider-ate-ness*; *inconsider-ation*, in Cotgrave, to translate *F. inconsideration*.

INCONSISTENT, not consistent. (L.) 'Though it be *inconsistent* with their calling;' Howell, Foreign Travel, ed. 1642, s. 18; ed. Arber, p. 76. From *In-* (3) and *Consistent*; see *Consist*. Der. *inconsistent-ly*, *inconsistence*, *inconsistence-y*.

INCONSOLABLE, not to be consoled. (F.-I.-) In Minshew. — *F. inconsolable*, 'inconsolable'; Cot. — *L. inconsolabilis*. See *In-* (3) and *Console*. Der. *inconsolably*.

INCONSTANT, not constant. (F.-I.-) 'Inconstant man;' Spenser, F. Q. i. 4. 26. ME. *instantant*, Hoccleve, Letter of Cupid, l. 101. — *F. inconstant*, 'inconstant'; Cot. See *In-* (3) and *Constant*. Der. *inconstant-ly*; *inconstancy*, used by Cot. to translate *F. inconstance*.

INCONSUMABLE, that cannot be consumed. (I.-) 'Coats, *inconsumable* by fire;' Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. iii. c. 14, § 4. A coined word. See *In-* (3) and *Consume*.

INCONTESTABLE, not contestable. (F.-I.-) 'By necessary consequences, as *incontestable* as those in mathematics;' Locke, Of Human Understanding, b. iv. c. 3, s. 18 (R.). — *F. incontestable*, 'not to be contested or stood on'; Cot. See *In-* (3) and *Contest*. Der. *incontestably*.

INCONTINENT (1), unchaste. (F.-I.-) In Shak. As You Like It, v. 2. 42. — *F. incontinent*, 'incontinent, immoderate'; Cot. — *L. incontinent-*, stem of *incontinens*. — *L. in-*, not; and *continens*, containing, pres. pt. of *continere*, to contain. See *In-* (3) and *Contain*. Der. *incontinent-ly*; *incontinence*, used by Cot. to translate *F. incontinence*; also *incontinence-y*, spelt *incontinentie* in Sir T. More, Works, p. 297 f.

INCONTINENT (2), immediately. (F.-I.-) In Spenser, F. Q. i. 9. 19. ME. *incontinent*, Generydes, l. 1571. — *F. incontinent*, 'adverb, incontinently, instantly'; Cot. Lit. 'immoderately;' and due to the word above. Der. *incontinent-ly*, Oth. i. 3. 306.

INCONTROLLABLE, not to be controlled. (F.-I.-) 'An *incontrollable* conformity;' Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. iv. c. 12, § 15. A coined word. See *In-* (3) and *Control*. Der. *incontrollably*.

INCONVERTIBLE, not to be gained. (I.-) In Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. vii. c. 13, § 4 [not c. 23]. A coined word. See *In-* (3) and *Convert*. Der. *inconvertibility*, *inconvertibility-y*.

INCONVENIENT, not suitable, inconvenient. (F.-I.-) 'I wene that non *inconvenient* shalt thou fynde betwene Goddes fowretting and liberte of arbitrement;' Test. of Love, b. iii. c. 3. 77. 'Withouten any *inconvenience* thereof to follow;' id. c. 4. 139. — *F. inconvenient*; Cot. — *L. inconvenient-*, stem of *inconveniens*, unsuitable. See *In-* (3) and *Convenient*. Der. *inconvenient-ly*, *inconvenience*, *inconvenience-y*.

INCONVERTIBLE, not convertible. (I.-) 'And accompanieth the *inconvertible* portion;' Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. ii. c. 5,

§ 8 [reference in R. wrong]. — *L. inconvertibilis*, unchangeable. See *In-* (3) and *Convert*. Der. *inconvertibility*.

INCONVINCIBLE, not convincible. (L.) 'Yet it is not much less injurious unto knowledge, obstinately and *inconvincibly* [inconvincedly, R.] to side with any one;' Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. i. c. 7, § 6. A coined word; from *In-* (3) and *Convince*. Der. *inconvincibly*.

INCONY, adj., rare, fine, delicate, pretty, very dear. (E.) In Shak. L. I. L. iii. 1. 136; iv. 1. 144; Marlowe, Jew of Malta, iv. 5 (or 6). Perhaps for *incony* in *where in is intensive, as in ME. in-ly*, very; and *conny* (also *canny*) is North E., meaning skilful, gentle, pleasant, dainty, &c. (E.D.D.). From *E. can*, I know (how); cf. Icel. *kunnigr*, knowing, wise; Swed. *kunnig*, skilful.

INCORPORATE, to form into a body. (L.) In Shak. Romeo, ii. 6. 37. Orig. a pp. as in Mids. Nt. Dr. iii. 2. 208; and much earlier (spelt *incorpora*) in Trevisa, tr. of Higden, i. 329. — *L. incorporatus*, pp. of *incorporare*, to furnish with a body. — *L. in-*, in; and *corpor-*, decl. stem of *corpus*, a body. See *In-* (2) and *Corporal* (2). Der. *incorporal-ism*, Sir T. More, Works, p. 1045 h; so also *incorporal*, Milton, P. L. i. 789; *incorporal-ly*.

INCORRECT, not correct. (F.-I.-) In Hamlet, i. 2. 95. — *F. incorrect*, 'incorrect'; Cot. — *L. incorrectus*, uncorrected. See *In-* (3) and *Correct*. Der. *incorrect-ly*, *-ness*; so also *incorrectible*, in Minshew, and used by Cot. to translate *F. incorrigibile*; *incorrigible-ness*, *incorrigibility*.

INCORRUPT, not corrupt. (L.) 'The most iuste and *incorrupt* iuge' [judge]; Joye, Exposition of Daniel, c. 7. And in Trevisa, tr. of Higden, vii. 149. — *L. incorruptus*, uncorrupted. See *In-* (3) and *Corrupt*. Der. *incorrupt-ly*; *incorrupt-ism*, Sir T. More, Works, p. 1345 d; *incorrupt-ness*; also *incorrupt-ible*, Bible, 1551, 1 Cor. xv. 52, from *F. incorruptible*, Cot.; *incorruptib-ly*, *incorruptible-ness*.

INCRASSATE, to make thick. (I.-) 'Liquors which time hath *incrassated* into jellies;' Sir T. Browne, Urn-burial, c. iii. § 3. — *L. incrassatus*, pp. of *incrassare*, to make thick. — *L. in-*, in, into; and *crassare*, to thicken, from *crassus*, thick. See *Crass*. Der. *incrassation*, *incrassative*.

INCREASE, to grow in size, to augment. (F.-I.-) ME. *incresen*, Prompt. Parv. p. 261. Earlier, *incresen*, Chaucer, C. T. 13394 (B 1654). — *AF. encreus-*, a stem of *encreistre*, to increase; Stat. Realm, p. 284. — *F. en-*, in, and *AF. encre-*, stem of *encreistre*, to grow (OF. *croistre*, *F. croître*). 'Un arbrus ki en munt fu *encreant*' — a small tree which was growing on the mount; Vie de St. Auban, ed. Atkinson, 1172. Cf. *L. encrecere*, to increase. — *L. in-*, in; and *encrecere*, to grow. See *In-* (2) and *Crescent*. Der. *increase*, sb, Bible, 1551, Ezek. xxxiv. 27. And see *increment*.

INCREDIBLE, not credible. (F.-I.-) 'Reloysing *incredibly*;' Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, b. ii. c. 2; Shak. Tam. Shrew, ii. 308. — *F. incredible*, 'incredible'; Cot. — *L. incredibilis*. From *In-* (3) and *Credible*; see *Cred*. Der. *incredibly*, *incredibility*; so also *incred-ul-ous*, 2 Hen. IV, iv. 5. 154, from *L. incredulus*, by change of *-us* to *-ous*, as in numerous other instances; *incredul-ly*; *incredul-ity*, from *F. incredulité*, 'incredulity'; Cot.

INCREMENT, increase. (I.-) Used by Bp. Taylor, Liberty of Prophesying, § 16. 'Increment, incrementum;' Levins, ed. 1570. — *L. incrementum*, increase. Formed with suffix *-mentum* from *increre*, base of *encrecere*, to increase. See *Increase*.

INCROACH, the same as *Encroach*. (F.) In Minshew; and in Cotgrave, to translate MF. *enjaucher*.

INCURST, to cover with a crust. (F.-I.-) 'The chapell is *incursted* with such precious materials;' Evelyn, Diary, Nov. 10, 1644. 'Incurstate, incurstare;' Levins, ed. 1570. — *F. incurster*, 'to set a scab or crust on'; Cot. — *L. incurstus*, to cover with a crust. — *L. in-*, in, on; and *crusta*, a crust. See *In-* (2) and *Crust*. Der. *incurst-ation*, Monst's Gloss, ed. 1674. Cf. better than *encrest*.

INCUBATE, to sit on eggs to hatch them. (I.) The verb is late, and suggested by the sb. *incubation*. 'The daily *incubation* of ducks;' Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. iii. c. 7, § 9. — *L. incubatus*, pp. of *incubare*, to lie upon, sit upon eggs. See *Incubus*. Der. *incubat-ion*, *incubat-or*.

INCUBUS, a nightmare, oppressive weight. (L.) 'Ther is noon other *incubus* but he;' Chaucer, C. T. 6464 (D 880). — *L. incubus*, a nightmare. — *L. incubare*, to lie upon. — *L. in-*, upon; and *cupare*, to lie down, lit. to be bent down. Cf. Gk. *κῠβηται*, to stoop down.

INCULCATE, to enforce by admonitions. (I.-) 'To *inculcate*, inculcare;' Levins. — *L. inculcatus*, pp. of *inculcare*, lit. to tread in. — *L. in-*, in; and *calcare*, to tread. See *Calk*. Der. *inculcat-ion*.

INCULPABLE, not culpable. (I.-) 'As one that was *inculpable*;' Chapman, Homer's Iliad, b. iv. l. 103; and in Minshew. — *L. inculpabilis*. See *In-* (3) and *Culpable*. Der. *inculpab-ly*.

INCULPATE, to bring into blame. (L.) First in 1799. Not in Todd's Johnson. — Late L. *inculpāre*, to bring blame upon, accuse; Ducange. — L. *in*, upon; and *culpa*, blame; see **In-** (2) and **Culpable**. Der. *inculpation*, *inculpator-y*.

INCUMBENT, lying upon, resting upon as a duty. (L.) 'Aloft, incumbent on the dusky air;' Milton, P. L. i. 226. — L. *incumbent*, stem of pres. pt. of *incumbere*, to lie upon; a nasalised form allied to *incubere*, to lie upon. See **Incubus**. Der. *incumbent*, sb., one who holds an ecclesiastical office; see Minshew, and Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674; *incumbent-ly*, *incumbency*.

INCUMBER, the same as **Encumber**. (F.—L.) In Minshew; and in Milton, P. L. vi. 874, ix. 1051.

INCUR, to become liable to, bring on. (L.) In Shak. Merch. Ven. i. 1. 361. — L. *incurrere*, to run into, fall into, run upon, attack, befall, occur. — L. *in*, upon; and *currere*, to run. See **In-** (2) and **Current**. Der. *incur*, q. v.

INCURABLE, not curable. (F.—L.) ME. *incurable*, P. Plowman, B. x. 327; Gower, C. i. A. 119; bk. iv. 3509. — F. *incurable*; Cot.—L. *incurābilis*. — L. *in*, not; and *cūrābilis*, curable, from *cūrāre*, to cure. See **In-** (3) and **Cure**. Der. *incurably*, *incurable-ness*, *incurability*.

INCURSION, an inroad, encounter. (F.—L.) In Shak. i Hen. IV. iii. 2. 108. — F. *incursion*, 'an incursion, inroad'; Cot.—L. *incursiōnem*, acc. of *incursio*, an attack; allied to L. *incursus*, pp. of *incurrere*, to attack. See **Incur**.

INCURVATE, to bend, crook. (L.) In Cockeram, pt. ii. s. v. bow. 'Incurvation, a crook'ing or bowing'; Kersey, ed. 1715. — L. *incurvātus*, pp. of *incurvare*, to bend into a curve. — L. *in*, in, into; and *curvare*, to curve, from *curvus*, crooked; see **In-** (2) and **Curve**. Der. *incurvation*.

INDEBTED, being in debt. (F.—L.) In Luke, xi. 4 (A. V.). ME. *endeitid*; Chaucer, C. T. 16202 (G. 734). — OF. *endeitid*, MF. *endeitid*, 'to bring into debt'; Cot.—F. *en*, in, into; and OF. *dette*, MF. *dette*, a debt. See **In-** (2) and **Debt**. Der. *indebted-ness*.

INDECENT, not decent. (F.—L.) In Spenser, b. ii. c. 9. st. i. — F. *indecent*, 'indecent'; Cot.—L. *indecent*, stem of *indecentus*, unbecoming. See **In-** (3) and **Decent**. Der. *indecent-ly*, *indecent-y*.

INDECISION, want of decision. (F.—L.) Used by Burke (R.). — F. *indécision*, 'an indecision'; Cot. See **In-** (3) and **Decide**. Der. *indecision*, *indecisive-ly*, *indecisiveness*.

INDECLINABLE, that cannot be declined. (L.) A grammatical term. In Palsgrave, Introd. p. xxvii. — L. *indeclinābilis*, indeclinable. — L. *in*, neg. prefix; and *declināre*, to decline, inflect a substantive. See **In-** (4) and **Decline**. Der. *indeclinability*.

INDECORUM, want of propriety. (L.) 'To enterprising merie ists in a serious matter is an indecorum'; Gascoigne, On Verse, ed. Arber, p. 32. And in Minshew's Dict., ed. 1627. — L. *indecorum*, what is unbecoming; neut. of *indecorus*, unbecoming. See **In-** (3) and **Decorum**. Der. *indecorous*, used by Burke (R.); directly from L. *indecorus*, with *-ous* for *-us*; hence *indecorous-ly*.

INDEED, in fact, in truth. (L.) ME. *in dede*, in reality, according to the facts. 'And how that at this proces fil in dede' — and how all this series of events happened in reality; Chaucer, C. T. 14327 (B. 3511). We find nearly the modern usage in the following. 'Made her owne weapon do her finger blede, To fele if pricking were so good in dede'; Sir T. Wyatt, Of his Love that pricked her finger with a needle. From *in*, prep.; and *dede*, dat. case of *dead*. See **In** and **Dead**.

INDEFATIGABLE, that cannot be wearied out. (F.—L.) In Milton, P. L. ii. 408; and in Minshew. — F. *indefatigable*, 'indefatigable'; Cot.—L. *indefatigābilis*, not to be wearied out. — L. *in*, negative prefix; and *fatigare*, to weary out, from *fatigāre*, down, extremely, and *fatigare*, to weary. See **In-** (3) and **Fatigue**. Der. *indefatigably*, *indefatigable-ness*.

INDEFENSIBLE, not to be defeated or made void. (AF.—L.) An AF. law-term. Spelt *indefensible* in Cockeram (1642). 'An indefensible title'; Burnet, Hist. Reformation, an. 1553 (R.). Also spelt *indefensible*; Talbot, no. 187. From **In-** (3) and **Defensible**; see **Defiance**, **Defeat**. Der. *indefensibility*, *indefensibility-ly*.

INDEFENSIBLE, not defensible. (L.) Used by Sir T. More, Works, p. 151. From **In-** (3) and **Defensible**. See **Defend**. Der. *indefensibility*.

INDEFINABLE, that cannot be defined. (L.) Modern. Added by Todd to Johnson's Dict. From **In-** (3) and **Definable**. See **Indefinite**.

INDEFINITE, not definite, vague. (L.) 'It was left somewhat indefinitely'; Bacon, Life of Hen. VII. ed. Iauay, p. 102, l. 25. From **In-** (3) and **Definite**. See **Define**. Der. *indefinitely*, *indefiniteness*. **INDELIBLE**, not to be blotted out. (F.—L.) In Cotgrave. Misspelt for *indeleble*. Owing to the lack of E. words ending in *-ible*, it has been made to end in *-ible*, by analogy with *terr-ible*, *horr-ible*,

and the like. The correct spelling *indeleble* often occurs (see Rich. and Todd) and is given in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. 'Might fix any character indeleble of disgrace upon you'; Bacon, Letters, ed. 1657, p. 13 (Todd). — MF. *indelebilis*, 'indeleble'; Cot.—L. *indelebilis*, indeleble. — L. *in*, not; and *delēbilis*, destructible, from *delēre*, to destroy. See **In-** (3) and **Delate**. Der. *indelebl-y*, *indeleblity*.

INDELICATE, not delicate, coarse. (F.—L.) 'If to your nice and chaster cars That term *indelicate* appears'; Churchill, The Ghost, b. iii. l. 283. *Indelicacy* is in the Spectator, no. 286. From **In-** (3) and **Delicate**. Der. *indelicate-ly*, *indelicate-y*.

INDEMNIFY, to make good for damage done. (F.—L.) 'I believe the states must at last engage to the merchants here that they will indemnify them from all that shall fall out on this occasion'; Sir W. Temple, to Lord Arlington (R.). Cf. MF. *indemnifier*, 'to indemnize, or indemnify'; Cot. [A clumsy and ignorantly formed compound, made as if from an OF. *indemnifier* or Late L. *indemnificāre*, neither of which is used; the true words being OF. *indemniser* and Late L. *indemnissimus*.] — L. *indemnissimus*, decl. stem of *indemnissus*, unharmed; and F. suffix *-ier* = L. *-ficāre*, forms due to L. *facere*, to make; see **Fact**. β. L. *indemnissus* is from *in*, neg. prefix; and *dammum*, harm, loss; see **In-** (3) and **Damage**. Der. *indemnification*. And see **Indemnity**.

INDEMNITY, security from loss, compensation for loss. (F.—L.) 'Sufficiently provide for *thindennity* [i.e. the indemnity] of the wytnes'; Sir T. More, Works, p. 970 b. — F. *indennuité*, 'indemnity'; Cot.—L. *indemnissimus*, acc. of *indemnissus*, security from damage. — L. *indemnissimus*, decl. stem of *indemnissus*; see **Indemnify**.

INDEMONSTRABLE, not demonstrable. (L.) 'Undiscernable, and most commonly *indemonstrabile*'; Itp. Taylor, Liberty of Prophesying, s. 2. — L. *indemonstrābilis*, not to be shown. — L. *in*, not; and *demonstrābilis*, demonstrable, from *demonstrāre*, to show. See **In-** (3) and **Demonstrate**.

INDENT (1), to notch, cut into points like teeth. (Law L.) A law term. In making duplicates of deeds, it was usual to cut or indent the edges exactly alike so that they would tally with each other upon comparison. The deeds with edges so cut were called *indentures*, and the verb to *indent* came also to mean to execute a deed or make a compact. See *indentura* in Ducange. 'Shall we buy treason, and *indent* with fears. When they have lost and forfeited themselves?' i Hen. IV. i. 3. 87. It was also used as a term in heraldry, as in the following. 'His baner, . . . the which was goulles, . . . bordred sylver *indented*.' Berners, tr. of Froissart, vol. i. c. 60 (R.). Hence used in a general sense. 'With indented glides;' As You Like It, iv. 3. 113. — Law L. *indenture*, to notch or cut into teeth; whence also MF. *indenter* (Cotgrave). — L. *in*, in, into; and *dent*, stem of *dens*, a tooth, cognate with F. *Tooth*, q. v. Der. *indenture*, Hamlet, v. 1. 119 (= Law L. *indentura*, Ducange), formed with F. suffix *-ure* (= L. *-ūra*) by analogy with F. sbs. such as *blesure* from *bleser*, &c. Also *indentation* (in one sense).

INDENT (2), to make a dint in. (E.) 'Deep scars were seen *indented* on his breast'; Dryden, Juvenal, v. 151. From E. *in*, prep.; and *dent*, a dint. See **Dent**. Suggested and much affected by *indent* (1), though really a different word. Der. *indentation*.

INDEPENDENT, not dependent. (L.) The *Independents* formed a sect famous in history. 'Robert Brown preached these views [i.e. such views as they held] in 1585. . . A church was formed in London in 1593, when there were 20,000 *independents*. . . Cromwell, himself an Independent, obtained them toleration.' Haydn, Dict. of Dates. From **In-** (3) and **Dependent**; see **Depend**. Der. *independent-ly*, *independence*, *independency*.

INDESCRIPTIBLE, not to be described. (L.) A late word; added by Todd to Johnson's Dict. From **In-** (3) and **Describable**; see **Describe**.

INDESTRUCTIBLE, not to be destroyed. (L.) 'Primitive and *indestructible* bodies'; Boyle, Works, vol. i. p. 538 (R.). From **In-** (3) and **Destructible**; see **Destruct**. Der. *indestructibility*, *indestructible-ness*, *indestructibility-ly*.

INDETERMINATE, not fixed. (L.) 'Any sterre . . . *indeterminat*'; Chaucer, Astrolabe, pt. ii. § 17 (rubric). — L. *indeterminātus*, undefined. — L. *in*, not; and *determinātus*, pp. of *determināre*, to define, limit, fix; see **In-** (3) and **Determine**. Der. *indeterminate-ly*, *indetermination*; so also *indeterminable*, *indeterminably*; and *indeterminad*.

INDEX, a hand that points out, a table of contents to a book. (L.) See Nares. In Shak. Rich. III. ii. 2. 149; Troil. i. 3. 343; Hamlet, iii. 4. 52. [The L. pl. is *indices*; the F. pl. is *index*.] — L. *index* (stem *indic-*), a discoverer, informer, index, indicator; allied to *indicare*, to point out. See **Indicate**. Der. *index*, verb (modern), *indexing*, Pope, Dunciad, ii. 279.

INDIAMAN, a large ship employed in trade with India; from India and man. See **Indigo** and **Man**.

INDIAN RUBBER, INDIA-RUBBER, caoutchouc, so named from its rubbing out pencil marks, and because often brought from the W. Indies; from *India* and *Rubber*. ¶ The use of *Indian* with reference to the *West Indies* was once common; see Temp. ii. 2. 34; Pope, *Horace*, Ep. i. l. 69. See **INDIGO**.

INDICATE, to point out, show. (L.) In Kersey's Dict., ed. 1715; first in 1651. *Indication* is earlier, in Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 479.—L. *indicatus*, pp. of *indicare*, to point to, point out.—L. *in*, towards; and *dicere*, to proclaim, make known. From *dic*, weak grade of *DEIK*, to show; whence also E. *Token*, q. v. Der. *indicat*-er, *indicat*-ory, *indicat*-ion; also *indicat*-ive, a grammatical term, used in the F. grammar prefixed to *Palgrave's* F. Dict., p. xxxi; *indicative*-ly; also *index*, q. v.

INDICT, to accuse. (L.; rather F.—L.) The spelling is Latin; but the pronunciation is invariably *indite* [i. e. rhyming with *bite*], showing that it is really French. See further under **INDITE**. *Shak.* has *indict* (old editions *indite*) in Hamlet. ii. 2. 464; Oth. iii. 4. 154. Der. *indict*-able; *indict*-ment, Wint. Ta. iii. 2. 11; and see **INDITION**.

INDITION, a cycle of 15 years. (F.—L.) Lit. an imposition of a tax, an impost, tax. Specially applied to the period called the *Indiction*, 'a cycle of tributes orderly disposed for 15 years, not known before the time of Constantine . . . In memory of the great victory obtained by Constantine over Maxentius, 8 Cal. Oct. 312, the council of Nice ordained that the accounts of years should be no longer kept by the Olympiads, but by the Indiction, which has its epocha 1 Jan. 313. It was first used by the Latin church in 342 [Sept. 1]. Haydn, Dict. of Dates. Given and explained in Minshew and Mount.—F. *indiction*, 'a term of 5, 10, or 15 years used by the ancient Romans in their numbering of years; also an imposition, tax, or tallage.' Cot.—L. *indictionem*, acc. of *indictio*, an imposition of a tax; cf. L. *indictus*, pp. of *indicare*, to appoint, impose.—L. *in*, in; to; and *dicere*, to say, speak, tell, appoint. See **In**-(2) and **Diction**.

INDIFFERENT, impartial, neutral, unimportant. (F.—L.) In *Palgrave*; and *Ecclesi.* xlii. 5 (A. V.). See Bible Wordbook and *Nares*. And see *Shak.* Rich. II. ii. 3. 116; *Jul. Caesar* i. 3. 115; *Tam. Shrew*, iv. 1. 94.—F. *indifferent*, 'indifferent, equal, tolerable, in a mean between both.' Cot.—L. *indifferent*-, stem of *indifferens*, indifferent, careless. From **In**-(3) and **Different**; see **Differ**. Der. *indifferent*-ly, *Jul. Caesar*, i. 2. 87; *Titus Andron.* i. 430; *Hamlet*. iii. 2. 41; and *See Genus*.

INDIGENOUS, native, born in, naturally produced in. (L.) 'Negroes . . . not indigenous or proper natives of America.' Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Errors*, b. vi. c. 10. § 7.—L. *indigenus*, native; by change of -us to -ous, as in very numerous instances.—L. *indi*-, for *indu*, Old L. extension from the prep. *in* (cf. Gk. *ēvdōn*, within); and *gen*-, as in *geni*-tus, born, pp. of *gignere*, to beget, formed from *GEN*, to beget. See **Genus**.

INDIGENT, destitute, needy, poor. (F.—L.) ME. *indigent*; the sb. *indigence* is in Chaucer, C. T. 4524 (B 104); Gower, C. A. iii. 153; bk. vii. 2028.—F. *indigent*, 'indigent'; Cot.—L. *indigent*-, stem of *indigens*, a needy person, lit. needing; orig. pres. pt. of *indigere*, to need, to be in want.—L. *ind*-, shortened from *indu*, an Old L. extension from the prep. *in* (cf. Gk. *ēvdōn*, within); and *egere*, to be in want. β. *Egere* is allied to *egus*, adj., only found in comp. *indigens*, needy. Cf. Gk. *dxip*, poor, needy (rare); *Theocritus*, 16. 33. Both L. and Gk. words appear to be from *EGE*, to be in want; *Pick*, i. 482. Der. *indigent*-ly, *indigence*.

INDIGESTED, not digested, undigested. (L.) *Indigested* in the sense of 'undigested' is now commonly so written, as if to distinguish it from *undigested*, applied to food; but the words had once the same sense. 'Hence, heap of wrath, foul indigested lump,' 2 Hen. VI. v. 1. 157. The shorter form *indigest* also occurs; 'monsters and things indigest'; *Shak.* *Sonnet* 114, l. 5.—L. *indigestus*, (1) undigested, (2) indigested.—L. *in*-, not; and *digestus*, pp. of *digere*, to arrange, digest. See **In**-(3) and **Digest**. Der. *indigest*-ible (cf. *digestible* in Chaucer, C. T., A 437), from F. *indigestible*, 'indigestible.' Cot., from pp. *indigestus*; *indigest*-ibl-; also *indigest*-ion, from F. *indigestion*, 'indigestion.' Cot.

INDIGNATION, anger at what is unworthy. (F.—L.) ME. *indignation*. 'The hates and indignations of the accursed Ciprian'; Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. i. pr. 4. l. 74.—F. *indignation*, 'indignation'; Cot.—L. *indignationem*, acc. of *indignatio*, displeasure; cf. *indignatus*, pp. of *indignari*, to consider as unworthy, be displeased at.—L. *indignus*, unworthy.—L. *in*-, not; and *dignus*, worthy. See **In**-(3) and **Dignity**. Der. So also *indignant*, *Spenser*, F. Q. iii. 5. 23, from L. *indignans*-, stem of pres. part. of *indignari*; *indignant*-ly; also *indignity*, *Spenser*, F. Q. iv. 7. 36, from MF. *indigneté*, 'indignity' (Cot.), from L. *indignitatem*, acc. of *indignitas*, unworthiness, indignity, indignation.

INDIGO, a blue dye obtained from a certain plant. (F.—Span.—L.—Gk.—Pers.—Skt.) Most of it comes from India, whence the name. The mod. name *indigo* is French, a word borrowed from Spanish. Holland uses the Span. form. 'There cometh from India . . . store enough not only of *indico*;' tr. of Pliny, b. xxxv. c. 7.—F. *indigo*.—Span. *indico*, *indigo*; lit. 'Indian.'—L. *Indicum*, *indigo*; neut. of *Indicus*, Indian.—Gk. *ἰνδύω*, *indigo*; neut. of *ἰνδύω*, Indian.—Pers. *Hind*, Indian.—Skt. *Indu*, 'indigo'; the name is due to the *Indus*, a large river.—Skt. *indhu*, the river Indus, a river. ¶ The Persian changes initial *s* into *k*; see *Max Müller*, *Lectures*, i. 365.

INDIRECT, not direct, crooked. (F.—L.) In *Shak.* *Merch. Ven.* iv. 1. 350; *Caxton*, *Chesse*, bk. iv. c. 2.—F. *indirect*, 'indirect, not right'; Cot.—L. *indirectus*. See **In**-(3) and **Direct**. Der. *indirect*-ly, -ness, *indirect*-ion, *Hamlet*, ii. 1. 66.

INDISCERNIBLE, not discernible. (L.) Spelt *indiscernu* in Kersey, ed. 1715. From **In**-(3) and **Discernible**; see **Discern**. Der. *indiscern*-ly.

INDISCREET, not discreet. (F.—L.) ME. *indiscret*; spelt *indyscrete* in Myrc's Instructions for Parish Priests, ed. Peacock, l. 825.—F. *indiscret*, 'indiscret'; Cot.—L. *indiscretus*, unseparated, indiscriminate; also, that does not discern or distinguish. See **In**-(3) and **Discreet**; also **Discern**. Der. *indiscret*-ly, -ness; also *indiscretion*, from F. *indiscretion*, 'indiscretion'; Cot. See below.

INDISCRIMINATE, confused. (L.) 'The use of all things indiscriminate'; Bp. Hall, b. v. sat. 3. l. 25. Here it is used as an adverb.—L. *indiscriminātum*, adv., without distinction.—L. *in*-, not; and *discriminatio*, with a distinction.—L. *discrimin*-, decl. stem of *discrimen*, a separation, distinction. See **In**-(3) and **Discriminate**. Der. *indiscriminate*-ly.

INDISPENSABLE, that cannot be dispensed with. (L.) In *Bale's* *Apology*, fol. 133 (R.). From **In**-(3) and **Dispensable**; see **Dispense**. Der. *indispensab*-ly, *indispensable*-ness.

INDISPOSED, disinclined, unwell in health. (F.—L. and Gk.) 'The indisposed and sickly'; K. Lear, ii. 4. 112.—MF. *indisposé*, 'sickly, crazed, unhealthful, ill-disposed'; Cot.—F. *in*—L. *in*-, not; and MF. *dispos*, 'nimble, well disposed in body'; Cot.; from the verb *disposere*. See **In**-(3) and **Dispos**. Der. Hence the verb *indispose*, which is quite modern; *indisposed*-ness. ¶ But *indisposition*, *Timon*, ii. 2. 139, from F. *indisposition*, Cot., is wholly Latin; see **Disposition**.

INDISPUTABLE, not disputable, certain. (F.—L.) 'Indisputably certain'; Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Errors*, b. v. c. 12. § 1. From **In**-(3) and F. *disputable*, 'disputable'; Cot.; see **Dispute**. Der. *indisputab*-ly, *indisputable*-ness.

INDISSOLUBLE, not dissolvable. (F.—L.) 'The indissoluble knot'; *Udal*, on St. Matthew, c. 19; vv. 1-9.—F. *indissoluble*, 'indissoluble'; Cot.—L. *indissolubilis*.—L. *in*-, not; and *dissolubilis*, that may be dissolved, from *dissolvere*, to dissolve. See **In**-(3) and **Dissolve**. Der. *indissolub*-ly, *indissoluble*-ness, *indissolubility*.

INDISTINCT, not distinct. (F.—L.; or L.) In *Aut.* and *Cleop.* iv. 14. 10.—F. *indistinct*, 'indistinct'; Cot.—L. *indistinctus*. From **In**-(3) and **Distinct**. Der. *indistinct*-ly, -ness; so also *indistinguish*-able, *Shak.* *Troil.* v. 1. 33; *indistinguish*-ly.

INDITE, to dictate for writing, compose, write. (F.—L.) It should rather be *endite*. ME. *enditen*, Chaucer, C. T. 1874 (A 1872). 'Indyted or endyted of clerly speche, Dictatus'; *Prompt. Parv.* p. 261. 'Indyted be [by] lawe, for trespass, Indictatus'; id.—OF. *enditer*, MF. *enditer*, 'to indict, accuse, impeach'; Cot. Spelt *enditer*, with the sense 'to point out'; Bartsch, *Chrest. Française*,—Late L. *indictare*, to accuse; frequentative of L. *indicare*, to proclaim, enjoin, impose.—L. *in*-, upon; and *dicere*, to say; see **Diction**. It would seem that the senses of the related words *indicare*, to point out, and *dicere*, to dictate, have influenced the sense of *indite*. ¶ The spelling *indict* is reserved for the sense 'to accuse.' Der. *indit*-er, *inditment*. Doublet, *indict*, q. v.

INDIVIDUAL, separate, pertaining to one only. (L.) 'If it were not for two things that are constant . . . no individual would last one moment'; Bacon, *Essay* 58, Of Vicissitude. Formed, with suffix -al, from L. *individuus*, indivisible, inseparable; hence, distinct, apart.—L. *in*-, not; and *dividus*, divisible, from *dividere*, to divide; see **In**-(3) and **Divide**. Der. *individual*-ly, *individual*-ise, *individual*-isat-ion; -ism, -ity; also *individu*-ate (rare), *individu*-al-ion; and see below.

INDIVISIBLE, not divisible. (F.—L.) 'That indivisible point or centre'; Hooker, *Ecdl. Polity*, ed. Church, b. i. sect. viii. subsect. 8. Also in *Cotgrave*,—F. *indivisible*, 'indivisible.' Cot.—L. *indivisibilia*. From **In**-(3) and **Divisible**; see **Divide**. Der. *indivisib*-ly, *indivisible*-ness, *indivisibility*.

INDOCILE, not docile. (F.—L.) 'Hogs and more indocile beasts'; Sir W. Petty, *Adv. to Hartlib* (1648), p. 23; *Todd*.—F. *in*-

docile, 'indocible'; Cot.—*L. indocilis*, not teachable. See **IN-** (3) and **Docile**. Der. *indocility*.

INDOCTRINATE, to instruct in doctrine. (L.) 'His indoctrinating power'; Milton, *Apology for Smectymnus* (R.). Coined as if from Late *L. indoctrinare*, not found.—*L. in*, in; and *doctrina*, learning. See **IN-** (2) and **Doctrine**. Der. *indoctrination*.

INDOLENCE, idleness. (F.—*L.*; or *L.*) Also *indolency*. 'Indulgence or Indolency'; Kersey, ed. 1715. Only indolence is given in Coles and Blount, and occurs in Holland's *Plutarch*, p. 480 (R.). *Indolence* and *indolent* both occur in the *Spectator*, no. 100; the former is from *F. indolence*. *Indolency* is Englished from *L. indolentia*, freedom from pain; hence, ease.—*L. in*, neg. prefix; and *dolent*, stem of *dolens*, pres. part. of *dolere*, to grieve. See **IN-** (3) and **Dolour**. Der. *indolent* (later than *indolence*); *indolent-ly*.

INDOMITABLE, untamable. (L.) 'It is so fierce and indomitable'; Sir T. Herbert, *Travels*, p. 383 (R.). A coined word; from *L. in*, not; and *domitare*, frequentative of *domare*, to tame, cognate with *E. tame*; see **IN-** (3) and **Tame**. Der. *indomitably*.

INDORSE, the same as **Endorse**. (L.) ¶ The OF. is *endorser*; the Late *L. is indorsare*. Der. *indors-er*, *indors-e*, *indors-ment*.

INDUTABLE, not to be doubted. (F.—*L.*) 'He did not indutably believe'; Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Errors*, b. i. c. 1. § 6.—*F. indutabile*, 'undoubted'; Cot.—*L. indubitabilis*, indubitable.—*L. in*, not; and *dubitabilis*, doubtful, from *dubitare*, to doubt. See **Doubt**. Der. *indubitably*, *indubitableness*; so also *in-dubious*.

INDUCE, to lead to, prevail on. (L.) 'Inducteth in many of them a love to worldly things'; Sir T. More, *Works*, p. 880 h; Caxton, *Eneydos*, ch. 24; p. 90.—*L. inducere*, to lead in, conduct to.—*L. in*, towards; and *ducere*, to lead. See **IN-** (2) and **Duct**. Der. *induc-er*, *induc-ible*; *induce-ment*, Spenser, *F. Q.* vii. 6. 32; also *induct*, q.v.

INDUCT, to introduce, put in possession. (L.) 'Inducted and brought in thither'; Holland, tr. of *Lyvy*, p. 1029 (R.); and in *Palsgrave*.—*L. inductus*, pp. of *inducere*, to bring in; see above. Der. *induct-ion*, from *F. induction*, 'an induction, entry, or leading into' (Cot.), from *L. inductum*, acc. of *inductio*, an introducing; *induct-ive*, *induct-ive-ly*. ¶ *Induction* was formerly used for 'introduction' (as in Sackville's *Induction* to the *Mirror* for Magistrates).

INDUE (1), to invest or clothe with, supply with. (L.) 'Infinite shapes of creatures there are bred . . . Some fit for reasonable sowles' *view*; Spenser, *F. Q.* iii. 6. 35. 'Indue'd with robes of various hue'; Dryden, tr. of *Ovid's Metam.* b. xi. l. 264; where the Lat. has '*induitur* uelamina mille colorum', *Metam.* xi. 589.—*L. induere*, to put into, put on, clothe with. And see Higden's *Polychronicon*, iii. 453, where *induegence* occurs in the 15th cent. translation, and Higden has *induit*. β. Connected with *induitus*, clothes, *ex-uitus*, spoils; the prefix is *ind-* rather than *in-*, there being no connexion with *Gk. ἐνδύω*, *ēndýōw*, to put on. See **Exuvius**. Der. *indue-ment* (rare). And see below.

INDUE (2), a corruption of **Endue**, to endow, q.v. (F.—*L.*) This word is distinct from the above, but some of our best writers seem to have confused them. For instances, see Shak. *Tw. Nt.* i. 5. 105, *Oth.* iii. 4. 146, &c.; Spenser, *F. Q.* ii. 2. 6. See Todd's Johnson. The mistake chiefly arises in the phrase 'indued with,' miswritten for 'endued with,' in the sense of 'endowed with'; see Shak. *Two Gent.* v. 4. 153, *Com. Errors*, ii. 1. 22. Dryden uses 'indued with' correctly, as in the instance cited under **Indue** (1).

INDULGENCE, permission, licence, gratification. (F.—*L.*) ME. *indulgence*, P. *plowman*, B. *vil.* 193; Chaucer, *C. T.* 5666 (D 84).—*F. indulgence*, 'indulgence'; Cot.—*L. indulgentia*, indulgence, gentleness.—*L. indulgent-*, stem of pres. part. of *indulgere*, to be courteous to, indulge. β. Origin doubtful; it is not even certain whether the prefix is *in-* or *ind-*. Béal explains *indulgentia* as from '*indu-licentia*'; but *Precellwitz* connects it with *Gk. ἐνδύω*, continuous, *Goth. iulgas*, steadfast, and *E. long*; see **Long** (2). Der. *indulgent-*, *Ant.* and *Cleop.* i. 4. 16, from *F. indulgent*, 'indulgent'; Cot. Hence the (later) verb *indulge*, Dryden, tr. of *Persius*, *Sat.* v. 74, answering to *L. indulgere*.

INDURATE, to harden. (L.) *Indurated* occurs four times, and *induration* twice, in *Barnes*, *Works*, p. 282. Properly a pp., as in Tyndal, *Works*, p. 28, col. 1; 'for their hearts were indurate'; cf. Caxton, *Golden Legend*, *Moses*, § 10.—*L. induratus*, pp. of *indurare*, to harden. See **Endure**. Der. *indurat-ion*, MF. *induracioun*, Chaucer, *C. T.*, G 855.

INDUSTRY, diligence. (F.—*L.*) In Shak. *Two Gent.* i. 3. 22; spelt *industrie*, Spenser, *F. Q.* i. 10. 45.—*F. industrie*, 'industry'; Cot.—*L. industria*, diligence.—*L. industrius*, diligent. β. Of uncertain origin; perhaps for '*industrius* = *indu-struus*', from *indu*, OLat. extension from *in*, in; and the base *stru-*, occurring in *struere*, to arrange, build (hence, to toil); see **Instruct**. Der. *industri-al*, *industri-ally*; also *industri-ous*, Temp. iv. 33, from *F. industrieux*,

'industrious' (Cot.), which from *L. industri-ōsus*, abounding in industry; *industri-ōsus-ly*.

INDWELLING, a dwelling within. (E.) 'The personal indwelling of the Spirit'; South's *Sermons*, vol. v. ser. 7 (R.). From **IN-** (1), and **Dwelling**, sb. formed from **Dwell**. Der. So also *indwell-er*, Spenser, *F. Q.* vii. 6. 55.

INEBRATE, to intoxicate. (L.) In *Levins*.—*L. inēbriātus*, pp. of *inēbriāre*, to make drunk.—*L. in*, in, used as an intensive prefix; and *ēbriāre*, to make drunk, from *ēbri-uo*, drunk. See **Ebriety**. Der. *inebriat-ion*, Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Errors*, b. v. c. 23, part 16; also *in-ebriety*.

INEDITED, unpublished. (L.) First in 1760; see Todd. From **IN-** (3) and **Edit**.

INEFFABLE, unspeakable. (F.—*L.*) In *Tindale*; 2 *Cor.* ix. 15; and in Caxton, *Golden Legend*; Holy Sacrament, § 1.—*F. ineffable*, 'ineffable'; Cot.—*L. ineffabilis*, unutterable.—*L. in*, not; and *effabilis*, utterable, from *effari*, to speak out, utter.—*L. ef* < *ex*, out; and *fari*, to speak; see **Fame**. Der. *ineffab-ly*, Milton, *P. L.* vi. 721.

INEFFACEABLE, not to be effaced. (F.—*L.*) Modern; not in Todd's Johnson.—MF. *ineffapable*, 'uneffaceable'; Cot. See **IN-** (3) and **Efface**. Der. *ineffaceab-ly*.

INEFFECTIVE, not effective. (L.) 'An ineffective pity'; Bp. Taylor, vol. i. ser. 12 (R.). From **IN-** (3) and **Effective**; see **Effect**. Der. *ineffective-ly*; so also *ineffect-u-al*, Milton, *P. L.* ix. 301; *ineffectual-ly*, *mess*. And see below.

INEFFICACIOUS, that has no efficacy. (F.—*L.*) In *Phillips*, ed. 1706. From **IN-** (3) and **Efficacious**; see **Efficacy**. Der. *inefficacious-ly*; so also *inefficient*, a late word, added by Todd to Johnson's Dict.; whence *inefficient-ly*, *inefficiency*.

INELEGANT, not elegant. (L.) In *Levins*; and Milton, *P. L.* v. 335.—*L. inelegant-*, stem of *inelegans*. See **IN-** (3) and **Elegant**. Der. *inelegance*, *ineleganc-y*.

INELIGIBLE, not eligible. (F.—*L.*) Modern; not in Todd's Johnson. From **IN-** (3) and **Eligible**. Der. *ineligib-ly*, *ineligibility*.

INELOQUENT, not eloquent. (F.—*L.*) In Milton, *P. L.* viii. 219.—MF. *ineloquent*, 'uneloquent'; Cot. See **IN-** (3) and **Eloquent**.

INEPT, not apt, inept, foolish. (F.—*L.*) In *Cotgrave* and *Blount's Gloss*, ed. 1674.—MF. *inepte*, 'inept, unapt'; Cot.—*L. ineptus*, improper, foolish.—*L. in*, not; and *aptus*, fit, proper. See **Apt**. Der. *inept-ly*, *inept-i-tude*. Doublet, *inept*, q.v.

INEQUALITY, want of equality. (F.—*L.*) 'But only considering the inequality'; Sir T. Elyot, *The Governour*, b. iiii. c. 1. end.—MF. *inequalitē*, 'inequality'; Cot.—Late *L. inequalitās*.—*L. in*, not; and *equalitas*, equality, from *equalis*, equal. See **IN-** (3) and **Equal**. ¶ The adj. *inequal* (for *unequal*) is in Chaucer, *C. T.* 2273 (A 2271).

INERT, dull, inactive. (L.) 'Inertly strong'; Pope, *Dunciad*, iv. 7.—*L. inert-*, stem of *iners*, unskilful, inactive.—*L. in*, not; and *ars* (gen. *art-is*), art, skill. See **Art**. Der. *inert-ly*, *inert-ness*; also *inert-in* = *L. inertia*, inactivity.

INESTIMABLE, that cannot be valued, priceless. (F.—*L.*) In Shak. *Rich.* iii. i. 4. 27; Chaucer, tr. of *Boethius*, bk. v. pr. 3. 137. From **IN-** (3) and **Estimable**; see **Estimate**. Der. *inestimab-ly*.

INEVITABLE, that cannot be avoided. (F.—*L.*) 'Inevitable destiny'; Sir T. More, *Works*, p. 645 d.—MF. *inevitabile*, 'inevitable'; Cot.—*L. inevitabilis*, unavoidable.—*L. in*, not; and *evitabilis*, avoidable, from *evitare*, to avoid; from *i.* ē, out, away; and *vitare*, to shun (of doubtful origin). Der. *inevitab-ly*, *inevitableness*.

INEXACT, not precise. (L.) Modern; not in Todd; coined from **IN-** (3) and **Exact**. Der. *inexact-ly*, *inexact-ness*.

INEXCUSABLE, not excusable. (F.—*L.*) In *Bible*, 1551, and in *Tindale*; *Rom.* ii. 1.—*F. inexcusable*, 'unexcusable'; Cot.—*L. inexcusabilis*, *Rom.* ii. 1 (Vulgate).—*L. in*, not; and *excūsare*, to excuse. See **IN-** (3) and **Excuse**. Der. *inexcusab-ly*, *inexcusableness*.

INEXHAUSTED, not spent. (L.) In Dryden, *On Mrs. Anne Killigrew*, l. 28. From **IN-** (3) and **Exhausted**; see **Exhaust**. Cf. *L. inexhaustus*, *inexhausted*. Der. *inexhaust-ible*, in Cowley's *Pref.* to *Poems*, on his *Davidels*; *inexhaustib-ly*, *inexhaustibility*.

INEXORABLE, unrelenting. (F.—*L.*) In Shak. *Merch.* Ven. iv. 1. 128; *Romeo*, v. 3. 38.—*F. inexorable*, 'inexorable'; Cot.—*L. inēxōrabilis*, that cannot be moved by entreaty.—*L. in*, not; and *exōrabilis*, easily entreated, from *exōrire*, to gain by entreaty; which is from *ex*, from, and *ōrire*, to pray. See **Adore**, **Oral**. Der. *inexorab-ly*, *inexorable-ness*, *inexorability*.

INEXPEDIENT, unfit. (F.—*L.*) In *Phillips*, ed. 1706. From **IN-** (3) and **Expedient**; see **Expedite**. Der. *inexpedient-ly*, *inexpedience*, *inexpedienc-y*.

INEXPERIENCE, want of experience. (F.-L.) In Milton, P. L. iv. 931. = *MF. inexperience* (Godefroy, Supp.). = *L. inexperience*, want of experience. See **In-** (3) and **Experience**. Der. *inexperientia*.

INEXPERT, not expert. (F.-L.) In Tindale, Heb. v. 13. = *OF. inexpert* (Godefroy). = *L. inexpertus*, untired. = *L. in-*, not; and *expertus*, experienced. See **Expert**. Der. *inexpertus*, *-ness*.

INEXPIABLE, that cannot be expiated. (F.-L.) In Levins; and in Milton, Samson, 839. = *MF. inexpiabilis* (Supp. to Godefroy). = *L. inexpiabilis*. = *L. in-*, not; and *expiabilis*. See **Expiate**. Der. *inexpiabilis*, *-ness*.

INEXPLICABLE, that cannot be explained. (F.-L.) In Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, b. ii. c. 12, § 2; and Hamlet, iii. 2. 13. = *F. inexplicable*, 'inexplicable.' Cot. = *L. inexplicabilis*. = *L. in-*, not; and *explicare*, to unfold, explain. See **Explicate**. Der. *inexplicabilis*, *-ness*.

INEXPRESSIBLE, that cannot be expressed. (L.) In Milton, P. L. v. 595; viii. 113. From **In-** (3) and **Expressible**; see **Express**. Der. *inexpressibilis*; so also *inexpressive*, *inexpressive-ly*, *-ness*.

INEXTINGUISHABLE, that cannot be quenched. (F.-L.) In Hawes, Pastime of Pleasure, ch. xlv. st. 3. From **In-** (3) and **Extinguish**. ¶ The old form is *inextinguishable*, Sir T. More, Works, p. 825 g. From *F. inextinguible* (Cot.), *L. inextinguibilis*, Matt. iii. 12 (Vulgate). Der. *inextinguibilis*.

INEXTRICABLE, that cannot be extricated. (F.-L.) In Cotgrave; and Milton, P. L. v. 528. = *F. inextricable*, 'inextricable.' Cot. = *L. inextricabilis*. = *L. in-*, not; and *extricare*, to extricate. See **In-** (3) and **Extricate**. Der. *inextricabilis*.

INFALLIBLE, quite certain. (F.-L.) In Shak. Meas. iii. 2. 119; see Palsgrave, 896, l. 7. = *F. infallible*, 'infallible.' Cot. From **In-** (3) and **Fallible**. Der. *infallibilis*, *infallibility*.

INFAMY, ill fame, vileness. (F.-L.) In Spenser, F. Q. vi. 6. 1; Caston, Eneydos, ch. xxvi. p. 93. = *F. infamia*, 'infamy.' = *L. infamia*, ill fame. = *L. infamia*, of ill report disreputable. = *L. in-*, not; and *fama*, fame; see **Fame**. Der. So also *infamatus*, accented *infamous*, Spenser, F. Q. i. 12. 27, from *in* and *famus*.

INFANT, a babe, person not of age. (L.) [The ME. *enfant* (shortened to *fant*), P. Plowman, B. vii. 94], from *F. ensant*, has been supplanted by the law Lat. form.] In Spenser, F. Q. vi. 9. 14. = *L. infant*, stem of *infans*, a babe, lit. one who cannot speak. = *L. in-*, not; and *fans*, speaking, pres. part. of *fari*, to speak. See **Fame**. Der. *infans*, Temp. i. 2. 484, suggested by *F. enfance*, infancy; *infant-ile*, from *MF. infante* (Cot.), which is from *L. infans*, *infans*; *infant-ile*, from *MF. infante*, 'infantine,' Cot.; *infant-icide* = *F. infanticide*, 'child-murdering' (Cot.), from *L. infanticidium*, child-murder; and this from *L. infans*, decl. stem of *infans*, and *-cid-* (= *caedere*) to kill; see **Cesura**; *infanticide-al*; and see **Infantry**. Also *infante*, a prince of Portugal or Spain who is not the heir to the throne (Port. *infante*); *infanta*, a princess (Port. *infanta*).

INFANTRY, a band of foot-soldiers. (F.-Ital.-L.) 'The principal strength of an army consisteth in the infantry or foot.' Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII. ed. Lumby, p. 72. = *F. infanterie*, 'the infantry or footmen of an army.' Cot. = *Ital. infanteria*, 'infantry, soldiers on foot.' Florio. ¶ The lit. sense is 'a band of infants,' i.e. of young men or servants attendant on knights. = *Ital. infante*, an infant. = *L. infans*, acc. of *infans*, an infant; see **Infant**.

INFATUATE, to make foolish, besot. (L.) In Skelton, Speke Parrot, l. 377. Properly a pp., as 'There was never wicked man that was not infatuate.' Bp. Hall, Contemplations on O. T. b. xviii. c. 4. par. 7. = *L. infatuatus*, pp. of *infatuare*, to make a fool of. = *L. in-*, as intensive prefix; and *fatuus*, foolish; see **Fatuous**. Der. *infatuatus*.

INFECT, to taint. (F.-L.) Properly a pp., as 'the pryuce, whose mynd in tender youth infect, shal rilyly fall to mischief.' Sir T. More, Works, p. 39 b. So also *infect* in Chaucer, C. T. 322 (A 320), where Tyrwhitt has 'in suspect.' Hence ME. *infecten*, to infect, Prompt. Parv. p. 261. = *OF. infect*, 'infect, infected.' Cot. = *L. infectus*, pp. of *infectus*, to put in, dip, mix, stain, tinge, infect. = *L. in-*, in; and *facer*, to make, put; see **Fact**. Der. *infect-ion*, *infect-i-ous*, *infect-i-ously*, *infect-i-ous-ness*; *infect-ive* (Levins), from *L. infectus*.

INFELICITY, misfortune. (F.-L.) ME. *infelicitee*, Complaint of Crescide, st. 6. = *OF. infelicite* (omitted by Cot.). = *L. infelicitatem*, acc. of *infelicitas*, ill luck. See **In-** (3) and **Felicit**. Der. *infelicitas*.

INFERR, to bring into, deduce, imply. (F.-L.) In Sir T. More, Works, p. 840 h. = *MF. inferre*, 'to infer, imply.' Cot. = *L. inferre*, to bring into, introduce. = *infer*. = *L. in-*, into; and *ferre*, to bring, cognate with *E. bear*; see **Bear**. Der. *infer-able*, or *infer-ible*, *infer-ence*, *infer-ent-i-al*, *infer-ent-i-al-ly*.

INFERIOR, lower, secondary. (F.-L.) Now conformed to the L. spelling. Spelt *inferiour* in some ed. of Spenser, F. Q. iii. 2. 54 (R.); and in Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, bk. i. c. 1, § 7. Spelt *inferiour* in Levins. = *MF. inferior*, 'inferiour, lower.' Cot. = *L. inferiorum*, acc. of *inferior*, lower, compar. of *inferus*, low, nether. ¶ Strictly, *infer-i-our* is a double comparative; *inferus* itself is a comp. form, answering to Skt. *adhara*(s), lower, from *adhas*, adv. underneath, low, down. Der. *inferior-ity*; and see **Infernal**.

INFERNAL, hellish. (F.-L.) ME. *infernal*, Chaucer, C. T. 2686 (A 2684). = *F. infernal* (Burguy). = *L. infernalis*, belonging to the lower regions, infernal. = *L. inferus*, lower; extended from *inferus*, low. See **Inferior**. Der. *infernal-ly*.

INFEST, to disturb, harass, molest. (F.-L.) In Spenser, F. Q. ii. 1. 48. = *F. infester*, 'to infest.' Cot. = *L. infestare*, to attack, trouble. = *L. infestus*, attacking, hostile. For *in-fest-us*; probably allied to *infundere*, to offend; see **Offend**.

INFIDEL, faithless, unbelieving; a heathen. (F.-L.) 'Oute of the harnes of the infidelles;' Berners, tr. of Froissart, vol. ii. c. 40 (R.). = *OF. infidèle*, 'infidell.' Cot. = *L. infidelis*, faithless. = *L. in-*, not; and *fidelis*, faithful. See **In-** (3) and **Fidelity**. Der. *infidel-ity*, from *F. infidelit*; 'infidelity.' Cot.

INFINITE, endless, boundless. (L.) ME. *infinit*, Chaucer, C. T. 2829 (A 2827). = *L. infinitus*, infinite. See **In-** (3) and **Finite**. ¶ The ME. form is *infini*; but there was (see Hatzfeld) an older form *infinit*, from which the ME. word was really taken. Der. *infinit-ly*; *infinit-2* (ME. *infinitus*), from *F. infinitus*, which from *L. acc. infinitum*, *infinit-ude*, from *F. infinitale* (Cot.); *infinit-ive*, from *F. infinitif* (Shawwood's index to Cot.), from *L. infinitus*, the unlimited, indefinite, in mood (in grammar); also *infinit-esimal*, a late and coined word, in which the suffix is imitated from that of *cent-esimal*, q. v.; *infinit-esimal-ly*.

INFIRM, feeble, weak. (L.) 'Infirmit of purpose.' Mach. ii. 2. 52. ME. *infirme*, Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, bk. v. met. 2. 1. 3. = *L. infirmus*, not firm, weak. See **In-** (3) and **Firm**. Der. *infirm-ly*; also *infirm-ness*, q. v., *infirm-ity*, q. v.

INFIRMARY, a hospital for the infirm. (F.-L.) Modified from ME. *fermery*, so as to bring it nearer to the Lat. spelling. The ME. *fermery* shortened from *enfermerie*, occurs in the Prompt. Parv. p. 157. = *OF. enfermerie*, 'an hospital.' Cot. = Late L. *infirmaria*, 'hospital.' = *L. infirmus*; see **Infirm**.

INFIRMITY, feebleness. (F.-L.) ME. *infirmite*, spell *infirmite*, Wyclif, 2 Cor. xi. 30. = *F. infirmite*, 'infirmity.' Cot. = *L. infirmilitatem*, acc. of *infirmilitas*, weakness. = *L. infirmus*; see **Infirm**.

INFIX, to fix into. (L.) 'Infixed into his flesh.' Sir T. More, Works, p. 1114 a. = *L. infixus*, pp. of *infigere*, to fix in. = *L. in-*, in; and *figere*, to fix; see **Fix**.

INFLAME, to cause to burn, excite. (F.-L.) In Shak. K. John, v. 1. 7; and in Palsgrave. Modified from *OF. enflamber*, 'to inflame' (Cot.), so as to bring it nearer to *L. inflammare*, to act in a flame. = *L. in-*, in; and *flamma*, a flame. See **Flame**. Der. *inflamm-able*, from *F. inflammable*, 'inflammable' (Cot.), formed from *L. inflammare*; *inflamm-a-bility*; *inflamm-a-tion*, 2 Hen. IV. iv. 3. 103; *inflamm-a-t-ory*.

INFLATE, to blow into, puff up. (L.) In Palsgrave; and in Sir T. Elyot, Castel of Hluth, b. ii. c. 7 (Of Fylberdes). Orig. a pp., as in The Complaint of Crescide, st. 7 (l. 463). = *L. inflatus*, pp. of *inflare*, to blow into. = *L. in-*, into; and *flare*, cognate with *E. Blow* (1), q. v. Der. *infla-tion*, Lanfranc, Chirurgie, p. 204, l. 16; from *F. inflation*, 'an inflation.' Cot.

INFLECT, to bend, bend in, modulate the voice; (in grammar) to vary the terminations. (L.) 'Somewhat inflected,' i. e. bent; Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. iii. c. 1. § 4. And in Cockeram (1642). = *L. inflectere*, to bow, curve, lit. bend in. = *L. in-*, in; and *flectere*, to bend; see **Flexible**. Der. *inflection* (better spelt *inflex-ion*, as in Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. iii. c. 1. § 2), from *L. inflexio*; cf. *inflex-ns*, pp. of *inflectere*; *inflex-ion-al*; *inflex-ive*.

INFLEXIBLE, that cannot be bent. (F.-L.) In Lanfranc, Chirurgie, i. 2. 1. p. 24; and Milton, Samson, 816. = *F. inflexible*, 'inflexible.' Cot. = *L. inflexibilis*, not flexible. See **In-** (3) and **Flexible**. Der. *inflexibil-ly*, *inflexibility*.

INFLECT, to lay on, impose. (L.) In Spenser, F. Q. vi. 8. 22. = *L. inflectus*, pp. of *inflectere*, to inflict. = *L. in-*, upon; and *figere*, to strike. See **Amot**. Der. *inflection*, Meas. i. 3. 28; *inflect-ive*, from *MF. inflectif*; 'inflective.' Cot.

INFLORESCENCE, mode of flowering, said of plants. (F.-L.) A modern botan. term. = *F. inflorescencia* (Littre). Coined from *L. inflorescere*, stem of pres. part. of *inflorescere*, to burst into blossom. = *L. in-*, in; and *florescere*, to flourish; see **Flourish**.

INFLUENCE, an inspiration, authority, power. (F.-L.) Properly a term in astrology; see quotation from Cotgrave below. 'O influences of this heavens hie;' Chaucer, Troil. iii. 618. = *OF.*

influence, 'a flowing in, and particularly an influence, or influent course, of the planets; their virtue infused into, or their course working on, inferior creatures'; Cot. - Late *L. influentia*, an inundation, lit. a flowing into. - *L. influent-*, stem of pres. part. of *influeri*, to flow into. - *L. in*, in; and *fluere*, to flow; see *Fluid*. Der. *influence*, verb; *influential*, from *L. influenti-*; *influential-ly*; *influent*, *q. v.* Doublet, *influenza*.

INFLUENZA, a severe catarrh. (Ital. - *L.*) 'The new influenza'; Foote, *Lame Lover*, A. i. (ab. 1770). - *Ital. influenza*, lit. influence, also (according to Littré) an epidemic catarrh. A doublet of *Influence*, *q. v.*

INFLEX, a flowing in, abundant accession. (*L.*) Formerly used as we now use 'influence.' 'That dominion, which the stars have . . . by their *influentes*;' Howell, *Foraine Travell*, sect. vi; ed. Arber, p. 36. - *L. inflexus*, a flowing in. - *L. inflexus*, pp. of *influeri*, to flow in; see *Influence*.

INFOLD, to inwrap. (*E.*) Sometimes written *enfold*, but badly. In Shak. Macb. i. 4. 31. From *In-* (1) and *Fold*.

INFORM, to impart knowledge to. (*F. - L.*) ME. *enformen*, Gower, C. A. i. 87; bk. i. 1340. - OF. *enformer* (Godefroy); MF. *informar*, 'to inform'; Cot. - *L. informare*, to put into form, mould, tell, inform. - *L. in*, into; and *forma*, form; see *Form*. Der. *inform-er*; *inform-ant*; *inform-ation*, ME. *enformacion*, Gower, C. A. iii. 145; bk. vii. 1780.

INFORMAL, not formal. (*L.*) In Shak. Meas. v. 236. From *In-* (3) and *Formal*; see *Form*. Der. *informal-ly*, *informal-ity*.

INFRACTION, a violation, esp. of law. (*F. - L.*) Used by Waller (Todd's Johnson; without a reference); and in Cockeram (1642). - *F. infractio*, the same as *infraction*, 'an infraction, infringement'; Cot. - *L. infractio*, acc. of *infractio*, a weakening; cf. *infractus*, pp. of *infringere*; see *Infringe*.

INFRANGIBLE, that cannot be broken. (*F. - L.*) In Minshew; and in Holland's tr. of Plutarch, p. 661 (R.). - *F. infrangible*, 'infrangible, unbreakable'; Cot. See *In-* (3) and *Frangible*. Der. *infrangibility*.

INFREQUENT, not frequent. (*L.*) In Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, b. iii. c. 22. - *L. infrequent-*, stem of *infrequens*, rare. See *In-* (3) and *Frequent*. Der. *infrequent-ly*, *infrequency*.

INFRINGE, to break into, violate, esp. law. (*L.*) In Shak. L. L. i. v. 3. 144, 146. - *L. infringere*, to break into. - *L. in*, into; and *frangere*, to break. See *Fracture*. Der. *infringe-ment*.

INFURIATE, to enrage. (*L.*) Properly a pp., as in Milton, P. l. vi. 486. - Late *L. infuriatus*, pp. of *infuriare*, to rouse to fury (Ducauge). [Perhaps suggested by *Ital. infuriato*, pp. of *infuriare*, 'to grow into fury or rage'; Florio. - *Ital. in furia*, 'in a fury, ragingly'; Florio. - *L. in*, in; and *furia*, properly a Fury, hence, fury. See *Fury*.

INFUSE, to pour into. (*F. - L.*) In Shak. Merch. Ven. iv. 1. 132, 137. The pp. *infusus* is in Palladius on Inshandry, iii. 755. - *F. infusus*, 'to infuse'; Cot. - *L. infusus*, pp. of *infundere*, to pour into. - *L. in*, in; and *fundere*, to pour; see *Fuse* (1). Der. *infusion*, Wint. Ta. iv. 4. 816; *infus-ori-um*, *infus-ori-al*.

INFUSIBLE, not fusible. (*F. - L.*) In Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. ii. c. 1. § 11. From *In-* (3) and *Fusible*; see *Fuse* (1).

INGATHERING, a gathering in. (*E.*) In Bible, ed. 1551, and A. V.; Exod. xxiii. 16. From *In-* (1) and *Gather*.

INGENDER, the same as *Engender*. (*F. - L.*) In Minshew; and Milton, P. l. ii. 794, iv. 809, x. 530.

INGENIOUS, witty, skilful in invention. (*F. - L.*) In Caxton, Golden Legend, St. Machaire, § 1; and in Shak. Tam. Shrew, i. 1. 9. Shak. often uses it indiscriminately with *ingenious* (Schmidt). Cf. *ingeniously*, Timon, ii. 2. 230. - *F. ingenieus*, 'ingenious, witty, inventive'; Cot. - *L. ingeniosus*, clever. - *L. ingenium*, temper, natural capacity, genius. See *Engine*, *Genius*. Der. *ingeniously*, *-ness*. And see below.

INGENUOUS, frank, honourable. (*L.*) In Shak., who confuses it with *ingenious* (Schmidt); see *L. L. i. 2. 29*; iv. 2. 80. - *L. ingenuus*, inborn, free-born, frank, candid; with change of *-us* to *-u*. - *L. in*, in; and *gen-*, base of *gignere*, to beget (pt. t. *gen-u*), from *GEN*, to beget. Der. *ingeniously*, *-ness*; also *ingenu-ly*, Ben Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, Act iii. sc. 3 (some edd., sc. 9, Macilente's speech), from *F. ingenuité*, 'ingenuity' (Cot.), which is from *L. acc. ingenuitatem*. And see above.

INGLE (1), fire. (*C.*) Burns has *ingle-lawe*, blaze of the fire, The Vision, st. 7. Spelt *ingill*, G. Douglas, tr. of Virgil, bk. v. ch. 11. 117. - Gael. and Irish *aingeal*, fire; allied to *L. ignis*, Skt. *agni*, fire. See *Ignition*.

INGLE (2), a darling, paramour. (*Du. or Fries. - L. - Gk.*) See Nares. Spelt *engle*; Iken Jonson, Poetaster, A. i. (Ovid sen.). - MDu. *ingel*, *engel*, an angel; Koolman notes *FFries. engel*, an angel, as being commonly used as a term of endearment and as a female

name; cf. Low G. *muin engel*, the usual term of endearment between a married couple (Berghaus); whence *E. my ningle* (Nares). - *L. angelus*. - Gk. *ἄγγελος*; see *Angel*.

INGLORIOUS, not glorious. (*F. - L.*) In Shak. K. John, v. 1. 65. - *F. inglorieux*, 'inglorious'; Cot. - Late *L. ingloriosus*, formed from *L. inglorius*, inglorious. See *In-* (3) and *Glory*. Der. *ingloriously*, *-ness*. Cf. Perhaps borrowed directly from *L. inglorius*, like *arduous* from *L. arduus*, &c.

INGOT, a mass of metal poured into a mould, a mass of unwrought metal. (*E.*) See my note to Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 2. 17. ME. *ingot*, Chaucer, C. T. 16677, 16691, 16696, 16701 (G 1200-33); where it means 'a mould in which metal is cast'; see the passages. But the true sense is that which is still preserved, viz. 'that which is poured in,' a mass of metal. From AS. *in*, in; and *guten*, poured, pp. of *gēotan*, to pour, shed water, fuse metals; Grein, i. 504. Cf. Du. *ingieten*, Swed. *ingjuta*, to pour in. β. The AS. *gōtan* is cognate with Du. *gieten*, G. *giessen*, Icel. *gjóta* (pp. *gōtan*), Dan. *gyde*, Swed. *gjuta* (pp. *guten*), Goth. *gutan*, to pour, shed, fuse; all from *GHĒUD*, to pour, seen also in *L. fundere* (pt. t. *fudi*, pp. *fusus*); which is an extension of *GHĒU*, to pour. See *Fuse*, *Chyle*. γ. A. From the E. *ingot* is derived the F. *lingot*, an ingot, which stands for *lingot*, by that incorporation of the article which is not uncommon in French; cf. *lendemain* (= le en demain), *loriot* (from *L. aureolus*), *luette* (from *L. uua*), *lierre* (from *L. hedera*). And again, from *F. lingot* (found in 1405) was formed the Low Lat. *lingotus*, which is not an early word, but assigned by Ducauge to A. D. 1440. This Low Lat. word has been by some fancifully derived from *L. lingua*, the tongue; owing to a supposed resemblance of a mass of molten metal to the shape of the tongue; much as the countryman described the size of a stone as being 'as big as a lump of chalk.' B. Scheler hesitates to accept the derivation here given, from the notion that the AS. verb *gēotan* soon became obsolete. This is quite a mistake, as it is still extant; see 'Yote, to pour,' in Halliwell, and cf. Cleveland *yetling*, a small from pan; and more E. dialect words from the same source might be adduced. The ME. verb *yeten* was long in use also; see examples in Stratmann, s. v. *yeten*, 3rd ed., p. 262. 'I lyes mase [mace] he toke in his honde tho', 'That was made of yoten bras,' i. e. brass formed in a mould; Rich. Coeur de Lion, ed. Weber, 370. 'The lazar tok forth his coupe [cup] of gold; Bothe were yoten in o mold,' i. e. both the lazar's cup and another were cast in one mould; Amis and Amiloun, ed. Weber, 202. 'Mawmez ingot of golde' = idols cast out of gold; Juliana, ed. Cockayne, p. 38, l. 13. C. Moreover, there was a derivative sb. *gote*, a channel; see Prompt. Parv., p. 205, and note; it occurs in the statutes 33 Hen. VIII, c. 33, 2 and 3 Edw. VI, c. 30; still in use in the forms *gote*, *gut*, *gut*, *gut*, in various parts of England; cf. Du. *goot*, a gutter; Low G. *güte*, *güte*, a can for pouring out, the beak of such a can; *güte*, a pouring out; see Bremen Wörterb. ii. 502. D. And note particularly that the whole word *ingot* has its parallel in the cognate (yet independent) G. *einguss*, 'infusion, insinuation, pouring in, potion, drink (given to horses); as a technical term, jet, ingot'; Flügel's G. Diet. Cf. also Swed. *ingöte*, the neck of a mould for casting metals (Öman); Low G. *ingöte* = G. *einguss* (Berghaus). The objection that the ME. pp. was usually *yuten* rather than *guten*, is not fatal; cf. *E. give* with ME. *yuven*, *yiven*.

INGRAFT, **ENGRAFT**, to graft upon. (*F. - L. - Gk.*) See *Engrafted* and *Engraft* in Schmidt, Shak. Lexicon. Spelt *ingraft*, Milton, P. l. xi. 35. Coined from *In-* (1) or *In-* (2) and *Graft*, *q. v.*

INGRAILED, a term in heraldry; see *Engrailed*.

INGRAIN, to dye of a fast colour. (*F. - L.*) ME. *engreyenen*, P. Plowman, B. ii. 15, xiv. 20; cf. P. Plowman's Crede, l. 230. See the excellent note by Mr. Marsh, in his Lect. on the E. Language, ed. Smith, p. 55, on the signification of *to dye in grain*, or of a fast colour. And see Shak. Tw. Nt. i. 5. 255. Hamlet, iii. 4. 90; Milton, II Pens. 33. Comus, 750. - *F. en grain*, in grain; Cot. gives 'graine, the seed of herbs, a grain wherewith cloth is dyed in grain, scarlet die, scarlet in graine.' β. The *F. en - in*, in; the *F. graine* is from Late *L. grana*, the dye produced from cochineal, which appears also in Span. and Ital. *grana*, grain, seed, cochineal. So named from the resemblance of the dried cochineal to fine grain or seed; from *L. grana*, a grain; see *Grain*.

INGRATITUDE, to commend to the favour of. (*L.*) In Bacon, Life of Hen. VII, ed. Lumby, p. 93, l. 2. Coined from *L. in*, into; and *gratitudo*, favour; see *Gratitudo*. Cf. Ital. *ingratiare*, 'to enrage'; *ingratiarsi*, 'to ingratiate, or to insinuate ones self into favour' (Torriano).

INGRATITUDE, want of gratitude. (*F. - L.*) ME. *ingratitude*, Ayenbite of Inwyt, ed. Morris, p. 18, l. 4. - *F. ingratitude*, 'ingratitude'; Cot. - *L. ingratitude*, unthankfulness. - *L. ingrati*, from the decl. stem of *ingratus*, unpleasant, unthankful. See *In-* (3) and

Grateful. Der. *ingrate*, Tam. Shrew, l. 2. 270, from *ingrat* = *L. ingratus*; whence *ingrateful*, Tw. Nt. v. 80.

INGREDIENT, that which enters into a compound. (F.—L.) In Shak. Wint. Ta. ii. 1. 43.—F. *ingredient*, 'an ingredient, a beginning or entrance; also, in physics, a simple put into a compound medicine'; Cot.—L. *ingredient*, stem of pres. pt. of *ingredi* (pp. *ingressus*), to enter upon, begin.—L. *in*, in; and *gradi*, to walk; see **Grade**. And see **Ingress**.

INGRESS, entrance. (L.) In Holland, Pliny, b. xxi. c. 14; and in Palladius on Husbandry, bk. i. 964.—L. *ingressus*, an entering.—L. *ingredi*, to enter upon (above).

INGUINAL, relating to the groin. (L.) A medical term; used in 1681.—L. *inguinalis*, belonging to the groin.—L. *inguin*, stem of *inguen*, the groin.

INGULF, the same as **Engulf**. (F.) Spelt *ingulfe* in Minshew.

INHABIT, to dwell in, occupy. (F.—L.) In Shak. Tw. Nt. iii. 4. 391. ME. *enhabiten*, Wyclif, Acts, xvii. 26.—F. *inhabiter*, 'to inhabit'; Cot.—L. *inhabitare*, to dwell in.—L. *in*, in; and *habitare*, to dwell; see **Habit**. Der. *inhabit-able*; *inhabit-ant*, Mach. i. 3. 41; *inhabit-er*, Rev. viii. 13 (A. V.).

INHALE, to draw in the breath. (L.) A late word. In Thomson, Spring, 834.—L. *inhālāre*, to breathe upon.—L. *in*, upon; and *hālāre*, to breathe. ¶ The E. sense assumes the L. verb to mean 'to draw in breath', which is not the case. *Inhale* is used in contrast with *Exhale*, q. v. Der. *inhal-at-ion*.

INHARMONIOUS, not harmonious. (F.—L.—Gk.) A mod. word; in Cowper, The Task, l. 207. Coined from **In**—(3) and **Harmonious**; see **Harmony**. Der. *inharmounious-ly*, -ness.

INHERENT, existing inseparably, innate. (L.) 'A most inherent baseness'; Shak. Cor. iii. 2. 123.—L. *inherent*, stem of pres. pt. of *inherere*, to stick fast in.—L. *in*, in; and *herere*, to stick. See **Hesitate**. Der. *inherent-ly*; *inherence*, from F. *inherence*, an inherence; *inherence-y*. Somewhat rarely, *inhere* is used as a verb.

INHERIT, to possess as an heir, come to property. (F.—L.) 'Inherite, or recieve in heritage, Heredito'; Prompt. Parv. p. 261.—OF. *enheriter*, to inherit (Godefroy).—Late L. *inhereditāre*.—L. *in*, in; and *hereditāre*, to inherit.—L. *heredi* or *heredis*, decl. stem of *heres* or *hæres*, an heir. See **Heritage**, **Heir**. Der. *inherit-able*, *inherit-or*, *inherit-ress*; *inherit-ance*, K. John, l. 72.

INHIBIT, to check, restrain. (L.) In Palgrave; and in Shak. All's Well, i. 1. 157; Oth. i. 2. 79.—L. *inhibitus*, pp. of *inhibere*, to have in hand, check.—L. *in*, in; and *habere*, to have. See **Habit**. Der. *inhibit-ion*, Dunbar, Thirissill and Koils, st. 10, from F. *inhibition*, 'an inhibition'; Cot.; *inhibit-or-y*.

INHOSPITABLE, not hospitable. (F.—L.) In Levins; and in Shak. Per. v. 1. 254.—F. *inhospitable*, 'unhospitable'; Cot. See **In**—(3) and **Hospitable**. Der. *inhospitabl-y*, *inhospitable-ness*; so also *in-hosp-it-ality*.

INHUMAN, not human, barbarous, cruel. (F.—L.) Also written *inhumane* in old authors; Shak. Merch. Ven. iv. 1. 4. Cf. *inhumayne* in Caxton, Golden Legend, St. Vincent, § 2.—F. *inhumain*, 'inhumane, ungentle'; Cot.—L. *inhumānus*. See **In**—(3) and **Human**. Der. *inhuman-ly*, *inhuman-i-ty*.

INHUME, to inter, deposit in the earth. (F.—L.) In Minshew, ed. 1627.—F. *inhumer*, 'to bury, inter'; Cot.—L. *inhumare*, to bury in the ground.—L. *in*, in; and *humus*, the ground. See **Humble**. Der. *inhum-at-ion*, Sir T. Browne, Urn Burial, c. 1, § 4.

INIMICAL, like an enemy, hostile. (L.) 'Inimical to the constitution'; Brand, Essay on Political Associations, 1796; Todd's Johnson.—L. *inimicilis*, extended from *inimicus*, unfriendly.—L. *in*, not; and *amicus*, a friend; see **In**—(3) and **Amity**. Der. *inimical-ly*.

INIMITABLE, that cannot be imitated. (F.—L.) 'For the native and inimitable eloquence'; Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, b. i. c. 23, § 6.—F. *inimitable*, 'unimitable'; Cot.—L. *inimitabilis*.—L. *in*, not; and *imitabilis*, that can be imitated; see **In**—(3) and **Imitate**. Der. *inimitabl-y*.

INIQUITY, wickedness, vice, crime. (F.—L.) ME. *iniquite*, Chaucer, C. T. 4778 (B 358)—F. *iniquité*, 'iniquity'; Cot.—L. *iniquitatem*, acc. of *iniquitas*, injustice, lit. unequalness.—L. *in*, not; and *æquitas*, equality, uniformity, justice; see **In**—(3) and **Equity**. Der. *iniquit-ous*, *iniquit-ous-ly*.

INITIAL, commencing, pertaining to the beginning. (L.) In Phillips, ed. 1706.—L. *initialis*, incipient.—L. *initium*, a beginning.—L. *initium*, supine of *inire*, to enter into.—L. *in*, into; and *ire*, to go, from *¶ I*, to go. Der. from same source, *commence*, q. v. And see **Initiate**.

INITIATE, to instruct in principles. (L.) The participial form occurs in Shak. Macb. iii. 4. 143; 'the initiate fear that wants hard use'—L. *initiatūs*, pp. of *initiare*, to begin.—L. *initium*, a beginning (above). Der. *initiat-ion*, *initiat-ive*, *initiat-or*.

INJECT, to throw into, cast on. (L.) 'Applied outwardly or

injected inwardly'; Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xxvi. c. 15. 'The said injection'; id. b. xx. c. 22 (Of Horehound).—L. *inicietus*, pp. of *iniciere* (*injicere*), to throw into.—L. *in*, into; and *iacere*, to throw; see **Jet**. Der. *inject-ion*.

INJUDICIOUS, not judicious. (F.—L.) In Phillips, ed. 1706; and Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience, dec. 3, cas. 9 (R.). From **In**—(3) and **Judicious**. Der. *injudicious-ly*, -ness; so also *in-judicial*.

INJUNCTION, an enjoining, order. (L.) 'After the special injunction of my lord and master'; Bale, Image, pt. 1; and in Shak. Merch. of Venice, ii. 9. 17. Formed, by analogy with F. sbs. in -ion, from L. *injunctionem*, acc. of *iniciutio*, an injunction, order; cf. *iniciutus*, pp. of *iniciungere*, to join into, enjoin. See **Enjoin**.

INJURE, to hurt, harm. (F.—L.) (Really made from the sb. *injury*, which was in much earlier use.) In Shak. As You Like It, iii. 5. 9. Cf. F. *injurier*, 'to wrong, injure, misuse'; Cot.—Late L. *iniuriare*; for L. *iniuriāre*, to do harm to.—L. *iniuriā*, an injury.—L. *iniurius*, wrongful, unjust.—L. *in*, neg. prefix; and *iuri*, stem of *iuri*, law, right; see **Just**. Der. *injur-y*, ME. *injurie*, Wyclif, Col. iii. 25, from AF. *injurie*, Phil. de Thaum, Bestiary, l. 395, rather than from OF. *injure*, an injury (the usual form), both forms answering to L. *iniuria*, an injury; *injurio-ous*, *injurio-ly*, -ness. And see below.

INJUSTICE, want of justice. (F.—L.) 'If he be sene to exercise *injustice* or wrong'; Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, b. iii. c. 4.—F. *injustice*, 'injustice'; Cot.—L. *iniustitia*. See **In**—(3) and **Justice**.

INK, a fluid for writing with, usually black. (F.—L.—Gk.) 'Inke, encustum'; Prompt. Parv. p. 261. Older form *enke*, Wyclif, Jer. xxxvi. 18.—AF. *enke*, A. Neckam, in Wright's Vocab. i. 116, last line; OF. *enque*, ink (Littré); the mod. F. form being *encre*, with inserted *r*.—L. *encustum*, the purple red ink used by the later Roman emperors; neut. of *encustus*, burnt ink, encastic.—Gk. *ἐγκαυστός*, burnt ink. See **Encastic**. ¶ Littré remarks that the accent on the L. *encustum* varied; from *encustum* was derived the OF. *engue*, whilst from *encustum* was derived the Ital. *inchostro* (ink). Der. *ink-y*; *ink-holder*, *ink-stand*; *ink-horn*, Ezek. ix. 2 (A. V.), but otherwise almost obsolete.

INKLE, a kind of tape. (Du?) In Shak. L. L. L. iii. 140; Wint. Ta. iv. 4. 208. 'White *ynkell*'; Harman, Cavat (E.E.T.S.), p. 65. Spelt *inkyll* in Arnold's Canon; ed. 1811, p. 237; 'brod *enkell*', broad tape; Wills and Inventories from Durham, p. 103 (1582). Prob. from MDu. *inkel* (Oudemans), Du. *enkel*, single (as opposed to double), which may have been applied to a commoner sort of tape. No certain connexion is known; but Wflem. *inkel-ooge* or *enkelooge*, lit. 'single-eye' is a term in lace-making, referring to the edging of the lace (De Ho). Koolman has *enkel duken*, a single coverlet; cf. Dan. *enkel-garn*, single yarn (Jensen).

INKLING, a hint, intimation. (Scand?) In Shak. Ilen. VIII, ii. 1. 140; Cor. i. 1. 59. 'What cause hee hadde so to thynke, harde it is to saye, whyther hee, being toward him, any thynge knewe that hee suche thynge purposed, or otherwise saw any *inklynge* thereof; for hee was not likely to speake it of noughte'; Sir T. More, Works, p. 38 a. *Inklung* is a verbal sb. formed from the ME. verb *incle*. 'To incle the truthe'; Alisaunder, ed. Skeat, 616 (in Appendix to Will. of Palerne). '[Alexander] herd a *nyngk-ling* [whispered mention] of his name'; Wars of Alexander, l. 2968; where a *nyngkling* = an *ynkling*. Origin unknown; perhaps allied to Swed. *enkel*, single, Dan. *enkel*. Cf. Swed. *enkel ord*, a single word; Dan. *enkelts bemærkning*, a few stray remarks; MDu. *enkelinge*, 'a falling or a diminishing of notes'; Ilexham. Kilian has MDu. *'eenckelen den sanc* [song], ornate cantum symphonia; . . . voce remittente canere.' See **Inkle**.

INLAND, an inner part of the country. (E.) Orig. a sb., signifying a place near some great town or centre, where superior civilisation is supposed to be found. The counties lying round London are still, in a similar spirit, called 'home' counties. Used in contrast to *upland*, which signified a remote country district where manners were rough. See Shak. Tw. Nt. iv. 1. 53; Hen. V. i. 2. 142; &c. Cf. AS. *inland* (a legal term), a domain; see Laws of King Edgar, i. 1, in Thorpe, Ancient Laws, i. 263; also p. 432, last line but one.—AS. *in*, within; and *land*, land, country. Cf. Icel. *inlandr*, native. See **In** and **Land**. Der. *inland*, adj. As You Like It, ii. 7. 96; *inland-er*, Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. iii. c. 11, l. 7 (end).

INLAY, to lay within, ornament with inserted pieces. (E.) In Shak. Merch. Ven. v. 59; Cymb. v. 5. 352. From **In** and **Lay**. Der. *inlay-er*; *inlaid* (pp. of the verb).

INLET, a place of ingress; a small bay. (E.) The orig. sense is 'admission' or 'ingress'; hence, a place of ingress, esp. from the sea to the land. Spelt *inlate*: 'The king o' blis will haf *inlate*' = the king of glory will have admission, must be admitted; Cursor Mundi,

18078. From AS. *in*, in; and *létan*, to let. Cf. the phr. 'to let in.' +C. *inless*, place of ingress; Low Gk. *inlās* (Schambach). See **In** and **Let** (1).

INLY, adj., inward; adv., inwardly. (F.—L.) As adj. in Two Gent. ii. 7. 18; commonly an adv., Temp. v. 200. ME. *inly* (chiefly as adv.), Chaucer, Troil. i. 640. AS. *inlic*, adj. inward, Alfred, tr. of Bede, b. iii. c. 15; whence *inlice*, adv. inwardly.—AS. *in*, in; and *lic*, like; see **In** and **Like**.

INNATE, one who lodges in the same place with another, a lodger, co-inhabitant. (F.) In Minshew; and Milton, P. L. ix. 495, xii. 166. First in 1589. From **In**, prep. within; and **Mate**, a companion, q. v.

INNMOST, INNERMOST; see under **In**.

INN, a large lodging-house, hotel, house of entertainment. (E.) ME. *inn*, in; Ancrén Riwle, p. 260, l. 6; dat. *inne*, P. Plowman, B. viii. 4. AS. *in*, *inn*, sb.; Grein, ii. 140. Allied to AS. *in*, *inn*, adv. within; AS. *in*, prep. in; see **In**. +Icel. *inni*, an inn; cf. *inni*, adv. indoors; *inn*, adv. indoors; from *in*, the older form of *i*, prep. in. Der. *inn*, verb (see **Inning**); *inn-holder*; *inn-keeper*, i Hen. IV. iv. 2. 51.

INNATE, in-born, native. (L.) 'Your *innat* sapience;' Hoccleve, De Regimine Principum, 2130. Also formerly spelt *innatit*; see examples in Nares.—L. *innātus*, in-born; pp. of *innasci*, to be born in.—L. *in*, in; and *nasci*, to be born; see **Native**. Der. *innate-ly*, *-ness*.

INNAVIGABLE, impassable by ships. (F.—L.) In Cockeram (1642). 'The *innavigable* flood;' Dryden, tr. of Virgil, vi. 161.—F. *innavigable*.—L. *innavigabilis*. From **In**—(3) and **Navigable**.

INNER, INNERMOST; see under **In**.

INNING, the securing of grain; a turn at cricket. (F.) As a cricket term, invariably used in the pl. *innings*, though only one side has an *inning* at a time (first in 1746). Merely a peculiar use of the verbal sb. formed from the verb to *inn*, i. e. to house or secure corn when reaped, also to lodge. Cf. 'All was *inned* at last into the king's barn;' Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII. ed. Lumby, p. 65, l. 6. The verb to *inn* is from the sb. **Inn**, q. v. Cf. AS. *innung*, a dwelling; Liber Scintillarum, 11. 18.

INNOCENT, harmless, not guilty. (F.—L.) ME. *innocent*, Chaucer, C. T. 5038 (B 618). *Innocence* also occurs, id. 11905 (F 1601).—F. *innocent*, 'innocent'; Cot.—L. *innocent*, stem of *innocens*, harmless.—L. *in*, not; and *nocens*, harmful, pres. part. of *nocere*, to hurt; see **In**—(3) and **Noxious**. Der. *innocent-ly*, *innocence*; *innocency*, Gen. xx. 5 (A. V.). And see **Innocuous**.

INNOCUOUS, harmless. (L.) Sir T. Browne has *innocuously*, Vulg. Errors, b. iii. c. 28, § last. Englished from *innocuus*, harmless; by change from *-ius* to *-ous*, as in numerous instances.—L. *in*, not; and *nocuus*, harmful, from *nocere*, to harm; see **Innocent**. Der. *innocuous-ly*, *-ness*. Doublet, *innocuous*.

INNOVATE, to introduce something new. (L.) In Levins, Shak. has *innovation*, Hamlet. ii. 2. 347; *innovator*, Cor. iii. 1. 175.—L. *innovatus*, pp. of *innovare*, to renew.—L. *in*, in; and *novare*, to make new, from *novus*, new; see **In**—(2) and **Novel**. Der. *innovat-ion*, *innovat-or*.

INNOXIOUS, harmless. (L.) 'Benign and of *innoxious* qualities;' Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. iv. c. 13, § 25.—L. *innoxius*, harmless. From **In**—(3) and **Noxious**. Der. *innoxious-ly*.

INUENDO, INUENDO, an indirect hint. (L.) The spelling *inuendo*, though not uncommon, is incorrect. '*Inuendo* is a law term, most used in declarations and other pleadings; and the office of this word is only to declare and ascertain the person or thing which was named uncertain before; to say, he (*inuendo*, the plaintiff) is a thief; when as there was mention before of another person;' Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674.—L. *inuendū*, i. e. by intimation; gerund of *innuere*, to nod towards, intimate.—L. *in*, in, towards; and *nuere*, to nod. See **In**—(2) and **Nutation**.

INNUMERABLE, that cannot be counted. (F.—L.) ME. *innumerable*, Aeneid of Iwyt, p. 267, l. 17.—F. *innumerable*, 'innumerable'; Cot.—L. *innumabilis*.—L. *in*, not; and *numabilis*, that can be counted, from *numere*, to number; see **Number**. Der. *innumeral-ly*.

INNUTRITIOUS, not nutritious. (L.) *Innutrition*, sb., first found in 1706; the adj. appears to be of the same date. From **In**—(3) and **Nutritious**. Der. So also in *-nutrition*.

INOBSEVANT, not observant, heedless. (L.) *Inobservance* is used by Bacon (R.).—L. *inobservant*, stem of *inobservans*; from **In**—(3) and **Observe**; see **Observe**. Der. *inobservance*.

INOCULATE, to engraft, introduce into the human system. (L.) 'The Turkish *inoculation* for the small pox was introduced to this country under the name of *ingrafting* (R); he refers to Lady Mary W. Montagu's Letters, let. 31. But *inoculate* in old authors signifies to engraft; see Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xix. c. 8, sect. on

'grafting herbs;' and Hamlet, iii. 1. 119.—L. *inoculatus*, pp. of *inoculare*, to engraft, insert a graft.—L. *in*, in; and *oculus*, an eye, also a bud or burgeon of a plant; see **Eye**. Der. *inoculat-ion*.

INODOROUS, not odorous. (L.) In Kersey, ed. 1715.—L. *inodorus*, inodorous. From **In**—(3) and **Odorous**; see **Odour**.

INOFFENSIVE, giving no offence. (F.—L.) In Milton, P. L. v. 245, viii. 164. From **In**—(3) and **Offensive**; see **Offend**. Der. *inoffensive-ly*, *-ness*.

INOFFICIAL, not official. (F.—L.) Modern; but once in 1632. From **In**—(3) and **Official**; see **Office**. Der. *inofficial-ly*.

INOPERATIVE, not operative. (F.—L.) In South's Sermons, vol. vi. ser. 4 (R.). From **In**—(3) and **Operative**.

INOPPORTUNE, not opportune, unfitting. (F.—L.) 'An *inopportune* education;' Bp. Taylor, Great Exemplar, pt. iii. ad s. 15. From **In**—(3) and **Opportune**. Der. *inopportune-ly*.

INORDINATE, unregulated, immoderate. (L.) Skelton has *inordinat*. Why Come Ye Nat to Court, 1228; and *inordinatly*, 701. And see Chaucer, C. T. (I 414).—L. *inordinatus*, irregular.—L. *in*, not; and *ordinatus*, pp. of *ordinare*, to set in order, from *ordin*, stem of *ordo*, order; see **Order**. Der. *inordinate-ly*, *-ness*; *inordinat-ion*.

INORGANIC, not organic. (F.—L. and Gk.) Formerly *inorganical*; Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. 'Organical or *inorganical*;' Burton, Anat. of Melancholy, p. 26 (R.). From **In**—(3) and **Organic**; see **Organ**. Der. *inorganical-ly*; *inorganic-ly*.

INQUEST, a judicial inquiry. (F.—L.) 'And settheth thoru enquest [MS. *anquest*] he let thorough the contrieis anquest;' Becket, i. 387; in S. Eng. Legendary, p. 117.—OF. *enquest*, 'an inquest'; Cot.—L. *in*, *inquesta*, sb.; from *inquesta*, fem. of *inquestus*, late substitution for *inquisitus*, pp. of *inquirere*, to search into. See **Inquire**. Doublet, *inquiry*.

INQUIETUDE, want of rest, disquiet. (F.—L.) In Phillips, ed. 1658.—MF. *inquietude*, 'disquiet'; Cot.—L. *inquietudo*, restlessness.—L. *in*, not; and *quiescō*, rest, from *quiesco*, quiet. See **Quiet**.

INQUIRE, ENQUIRE, to search into or after. (L.) The spelling *inquire* is Latin, but the word is really a modification of the ME. *enquire*, (also) *enqueren* (see quot. under **Inquest**); from OF. *enquerre* (Godefroy). Spelt *inquire*, Spenser, F. Q. b. ii. introd. st. 4.—L. *inquirere*, pp. *inquisitus*, to search into. See **Enquire**. Der. *inquir-er*, *inquir-ing*, *inquir-ing-ly*; *inquir-y*, Spenser, F. Q. vi. 4. 24; also *inquit-ion*, Temp. i. 2. 35, from F. *inquisit-ion*. *inquisitionem*, acc. of *inquisitio*, a searching for, from pp. *inquisit-us*; *inquisit-ion-al*; *inquisit-or* (Levins), from *in*, *inquisit-us*, a searcher; *inquisit-or-al*, *inquisit-or-al-ly*; *inquisit-ive*, ME. *inquisitif*, Gower, C. A. l. 226; bk. ii. 1987, an OF. spelling of *inquisitius*, searching into; see *inquisit-ive-ly*, *-ness*. And see **Inquest**.

INROAD, a raid into an enemy's country. (E.) 'Many hot *inroads* They make in Italy;' Ant. and Cleop. i. 4. 50. 'An *inroad*, an invasion;' Baret (1580). Compounded of *in*, prep., and *road*, the Southern E. equivalent of North E. *raid*, a riding, from AS. *rād*, a riding. See **Road**, **Raid**, **Ride**. ¶ The change from AS. *ā* to *later* *oa* is the usual one.

INSANE, not sane, mad. (L.) In Mach. i. 3. 84.—L. *insānus*, not sane. See **In**—(3) and **Sane**. Der. *insane-ly*, *insan-i-ty*.

INSATIABLE, not satiable. (F.—L.) 'Gredyns *insatiable*;' Hoccleve, De Regimine Principum, l. 1172.—F. *insatiable*, 'insatiable, unsatiable'; Cot.—L. *insatiabilis*.—L. *in*, not; and *satiare*, to satiate. See **In**—(3) and **Satiate**. Der. *insatiab-ly*, *insatiable-ness*, *insatiabil-ty*. Also *insatiate*, Skelton, Colyn Cloute, 1181; from L. *insatiatus*, not sated.

INSCRIBE, to engrave as on a monument, engrave, imprint deeply. (L.) In Shak. Hen. VIII. iii. 2. 315.—L. *inscribere*, pp. *inscriptus*, to write upon.—L. *in*, upon; and *scribere*, to write. See **Scribe**. Der. *inscrib-er*; also *inscription*, Merch. Ven. ii. 7. 4, from F. *inscription*. *in*, *in*, acc. of *inscriptio*, an inscription, from pp. *inscriptus*; *inscript-ive*.

INSCRUTABLE, that cannot be scrutinised. (F.—L.) 'God's *inscrutable* will;' Barnes, Works, p. 278, col. 1.—F. *inscrutable*, 'inscrutable'; Cot.—L. *inscrutabilis*.—L. *in*, not; and *scrutabilis* (not found), formed from *scrutari*, to scrutinise. See **Scrutiny**. Der. *inscrutab-ly*, *inscrutable-ness*, *inscrutabil-ty*.

INSECT, a small invertebrate animal, as described below. (F.—L.) 'Wel may they all be called *insecta*, by reason of those cuts and *divisions*, which some have about the necke, others in the breast and belly, the which do go round and part the members of the body, hanging together only by a little pipe and fistulous conueiance;' Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xii. c. 1.—F. *insecte*, 'an insect'; Cot.—L. *insectum*. 'Iure omnia *insecta* appellata ab *insectis*, quæ nunc ceruicium loco, nunc pectorum atque alii, præcincta separant membra, tenui modo fistula coherentia;' Pliny, b. xii. c. 1, § 1.—

L. insectus, pp. of *insecare*, to cut into. = *L. in*, into; and *secare*, to cut. See **Section**. ¶ The *L. insectum* is a rendering of Gk. *ἐντομω*, an insect. Der. *insect-ile*; *insect-vorous* (from *L. vorare*, to devour).

INSECURE, not secure. (L.) Bp. Taylor has 'insecure apprehensions'; 'The Great Exemplar, pt. i. ad s. 2; also 'insecurities and inconveniences'; id. ib. pt. i. ad s. 6 (R.). = *L. insecurus*, not secure. See **In** (3) and **Secure**. Der. *insecure-ly*, *insecure-ly*.

INSENBATE, void of sense. (L.) In Milton, *P.* l. vi. 787; and Skelton, Works, l. 209. = *L. insensatus*, irrational. = *L. in*, not; and *sensus*, gifted with sense, from *sensus*, sense; see **In** (3) and **Sense**.

INSENSIBLE, devoid of feeling. (F.-L.) In Levins; and Shak. Cor. iv. 5. 239. = *F. insensible*, 'insensible.' = *L. insensibilis*. From **In** (3) and **Sensible**; see **Sense**. Der. *insensibly*, *insensibility-ly*. So also *in-sensit*.

INSEPARABLE, not separable. (F.-L.) In Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetry, ed. Arber, p. 49, l. 36. = *F. inseparable*, 'inseparable.' Cot. = *L. inseparabilis*. From **In** (3) and **Separable**; see **Separate**. Der. *inseparably*, *inseparable-ness*, *inseparability-ly*.

INSERT, to join into, introduce into. (L.) 'I have . . . inserted'; Sir T. More, Works, p. 1053 f. = *L. insertus*, pp. of *inserere*, to insert, introduce into. = *L. in*, into; and *serere*, to join, bind, connect; see **In** (2) and **Series**. Der. *insert-ion*.

INSESSORIAL, having feet (as birds) formed for perching on trees. (L.) Scientific and modern. Formed, in imitation of *L. assessor*, a sifter, from *in-sess-ivus*, pp. of *insidere*, to sit upon. = *L. in*, upon; and *sedere*, to sit; see **Sit**.

INSERINE, the same as **ENSHRINE**. (E. and L.)

INSIDE, the inward side or part. (E.) Sir T. More, Works, p. 1256 f, has 'on the outside' opposed to 'on the inside.' Formed from **In** and **Side**.

INSIDIOUS, ensnaring, treacherous. (F.-L.) In Mount's Gloss, ed. 1674. = *F. insidiusus*, 'deceitful.' Cot. = *L. insidiosus*, cunning, deceitful. = *L. insidia*, sb. pl. (1) troops of men who lie in wait, (2) a plot, snare, cunning wiles. = *L. insidere*, to sit in, take up a position, lie in wait. = *L. in*, in; and *sedere*, to sit, cognate with *F. sit*; see **In** (2) and **Sit**. Der. *insidiously*, *-ness*.

INSIGHT, the power of seeing into. (E.) ME. *insight*, *insiht*. 'Salomon, which hadde of every thing *insight*' = Solomon, who had insight into everything; Gower, C. A. i. 80; bk. iv. 2340. Spelt *insihit*, Iayamon, 30497. From **In** and **Sight**. + Du. *inzicht*, insight, design; G. *einblick*, insight, intelligence.

INSIGNIA, signs or badges of office. (L.) Borrowed from *L. insignia*, pl. of *insigne*, a distinctive mark, which was orig. the neut. of the adj. *insignis*, remarkable. See **Ensign**.

INSIGNIFICANT, poor, mean, vile. (L.) 'Little insignificant monk'; Milton, A Defence of the People of England (R.). From **In** (3) and **Significant**; see **Sign**. Der. *insignificantly*, *insignificance-ly*. So also *in-significant*.

INSINCERE, not sincere. (F.-L.) 'But ah! how insincere are all our joys'; Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, st. 209. From **In** (3) and **Sincere**. Der. *insincerely*, *insincer-ly*.

INSINUATE, to introduce artfully, hint. (L.) In Levins; and in Shak. Rich. II. iv. 165. = *L. insinuatius*, pp. of *insinuare*, to introduce by winding or bending. = *L. in*, in; and *sinuare*, to wind about, from *sinus*, a bend. See **Sinuous**. Der. *insinuat-ing*, *insinuat-ing-ly*; *insinuat-ion*, K. John, v. 1. 68, from *F. insinuation*, 'an insinuation,' Cot.; *insinuat-or*, *insinuat-ive*.

INSIPID, tasteless. (F.-L.) 'His salt, if I may dare to say so, [is] almost insipid,' spoken of Ilorace; Dryden, Discourse on Satire; Poems, ed. 1850, p. 377, l. 7. = *F. insipide*, 'unsavoury, smackless.' Cot. = *L. insipidus*, tasteless. = *L. in*, not; and *sapidus*, well-tasting, savoury. See **Savour**. Der. *insipid-ly*, *insipid-ly*.

INSIST, to dwell upon in discourse. (F.-L.) In Shak. Jul. Cas. ii. 1. 245. = *F. insister*, 'to insist on'; Cot. = *L. insistere*, to set foot on, persist. = *L. in*, upon; and *sistere*, to set, causal verb formed from *stare*, cognate with *E. Stand*.

INSNARE, the same as **ENSNARE**. (E.)

INSOBRIETY, intemperance. (F.-L.) In Howell, Familiar Letters, vol. iii. let. 26 (end). From **In** (3) and **Sobriety**; see **Sober**.

INSOLENT, contemptuous, rude. (F.-L.) ME. *insolent*, Chaucer, C. T. Pers. Tale, De Superbia (I 399). = *F. insolent*, 'insolent, malapert, saucy.' Cot. = *L. insolent*, stem of *insolens*, not customary, unusual, haughty, insolent. = *L. in*, not; and *solens*, pres. part. of *solere*, to be accustomed, to be wont (root unknown); or from *L. in*, against, and *sol-*, weak grade of the vb. to swell (AS. *swellan*). Der. *insolent-ly*; *insolence*, Court of Love, l. 936; Chaucer, C. T. I 391; *insolency*, in the Bible Wordbook.

INSOLIDITY, want of solidity. (F.-L.) Used in 1578. From **In** (3) and **Solidity**; see **Solid**.

INSOLUBLE, not soluble, that cannot be solved. (F.-L.) *Insolubles*, in the sense of 'insoluble problems,' occurs in Sir T. More, Works, p. 355 b; cf. p. 165, col. 2. See Wyclif, Heb. vii. 16 (earlier version). = *F. insoluble*, 'insoluble.' Cot. = *L. insolubilis*. See **In** (3) and **Soluble**. Der. *insolub-ly*, *insoluble-ness*, *insolubility-ly*. And see below.

INSOLVENT, unable to pay debts. (L.) In Kersey's Dict., ed. 1715. 'If his father was insolvent by his crime'; Bp. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, b. iii. c. 2. Formed from *L. in*, not; and *solvent*, stem of *solvens*, pres. part. of *solvere*, to solve, to pay; see **Solve**. Der. *insolvenc-y* (Kersey).

INSOMNIA, sleeplessness. (L.) First as *insomnie*; in Cockeram (1623). = *L. insomnia*. = *L. in-somnis*, adj., sleepless. = *L. in*, not; and *somnus*, sleep. See **Somnolence**.

INSOMUCH, to such a degree. (E.) 'Insomuch I say I know you are'; As You Like It, v. 2. 60. From **In**, **So**, and **Much**; see **Inasmuch**.

INSPECT, to look into, examine. (L.) In Kersey, ed. 1715; Cockeram (1623) has *inspected*. [But the sb. *inspection* is in much earlier use, and occurs in Gower, C. A. iii. 46; bk. vi. 1349.] = *L. inspectare*, to observe; frequent of *inspicere*, to look into. = *L. in*, in; and *specere*, to spy; see **Spy**. Der. *inspect-or*, *inspect-or-ship*; also *inspect-ion* = *F. inspection*, 'an inspection' (Cot.), from *L. inspectio*, acc. of *inspectio*, a looking into.

INSPIRE, to breathe into, infuse, influence. (F.-L.) ME. *inspiren*, Chaucer, C. T. 6; Gower, C. A. iii. 216; bk. vii. 4003. = *OF. inspirer*, later *inspirer*, the latter being the form in Cotgrave. = *L. inspirare*, to breathe into, inspire. = *L. in*, into; and *spirare*, to breathe; see **Spirit**. Der. *inspir-able*, *inspir-at-ion*, Robert of Brunne, Handlyng Synne, l. 7746, *in-spir-al-or-y*, *inspir-er*; also *in-spirit* (Pope, To Mrs. M. B. l. 13), from *in* and *spirit*.

INSPISSATE, to make thick, as fluids. (L.) 'The sugar doth inspissate the spirits of the wine'; Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 726. = *L. inspissatus*, pp. of *inspissare*, to thicken. = *L. in*, into, here used as intensive prefix; and *spissare*, to thicken, from *spissus*, dense.

INSTABILITY, want of stability. (F.-L.) 'For some, lamenting the instability of the English people'; Hall's Chron. Hen. IV, an. 1. § 15. = *F. instabilité*, 'instability'; Cot. = *L. instabilitatem*, acc. of *instabilitas*. = *L. instabilis*, unstable. See **In** (3) and **Stable**, adj.

INSTALL, **INSTAL**, to place in a stall, seat, or office. (F.-L. = OHG.) Though the word might easily have been coined from Eng. elements, yet, as a fact, it was borrowed. 'To be installed or inthronised at Yorke'; Hall's Chron. Hen. VIII, an. 22. § 9. = *F. installer*, 'to install, settle, establish, place surely in'; Cot. = *Low L. installare*, to install. = *L. in*, in; and *Low L. stallum*, a stall, seat, place to sit in; Duengne. β. The *Low L. stallum* is from OHG. *stal*, G. *stall*, a stall, place, cognate with *E. stall*. See **Stall**. Der. *install-at-ion*, from MF. *installation* (Cot.); *instal-ment*, formerly used in the sense of installation, Shak. Rich. III, iii. 1. 163; a coined word.

INSTANCE, solicitation, occasion, example. (F.-L.) 'At his instance'; Chaucer, C. T. 9485 (E 1611). = *F. instance*, 'instance, earnestness, urgency, importunity'; Cot. = *L. instantia*, a being near, urgency. = *L. instant*, stem of *instans*, present, urgent; pres. part. of *instare*, to be at hand, press, urge. = *L. in*, upon, near; and *stare*, to stand, cognate with *E. Stand*, q. v. Der. *instant*, adj., urgent, Luke, xxii. 23, from *L. instant*, stem of *instans*; *instant-ly* = urgently, Luke, vii. 4; also *instant*, sb. = moment, Spenser, F. Q. ii. 5. 11, from *F. instant*, 'an instant, moment' (Cot.), from the same *L. instant*. Also *instant-ae-eous*, Thomson, To the Memory of Lord Talbot, l. 27, coined as if from a *L. *instant-aeus*, made by analogy with *L. moment-aeus*; *instant-ae-eous-ly*.

INSTATE, to put in possession. (F.-L.) In Shak. Meas. v. 249. Coined from *in-*, equivalent to *F. en-*, prefix; and *state*. See **In** (2) and **State**. Der. *re-instate*.

INSTEAD, in the place. (E.) ME. *in stede*, Mandeville's Travels, ch. 21, ed. Halliwell, p. 227. We also find on *stede* nearly in the same sense. 'And he to him on *suus stede*' = and he took him in place of a son, received him as a son; Genesis and Exodus, ed. Morris, 2637. From AS. *on stede*, lit. in the place. 'On þāra negla stede' = in the place of the nails; John, xx. 25. See **In** and **Stead**.

INSTEP, the upper part of the foot, rising from the toes to the ankle. (E.) In The Spectator, no. 48. A somewhat rare word; formerly also spelt *instup* or *instop*. 'Coupedie, the *instup*'; Cot. Minshew, ed. 1627, refers, under *Instep*, to *Instop*; and also gives: 'the *instop* of the foot,' as well as 'Instuppe, vide *Instoppe*.' But Palgrave, in 1530, has the form *insteppe*; and A. Borde, ad. 1542, has *instep*, Intro. of Knowledge, ed. Furnival, p. 189, l. 26. β. It would seem that *instep* and *instop* (or *instup*) were both in use; the former

must be from *in*, prep. in, and ME. *steppen*, to step. The latter may contain the strong grade *stōp-* of AS. *steppan*, to step; cf. AS. *stōp-el*, a footprint, OSax. *stōp-o*, a step. The reference seems to be to the movement of the instep in walking. See **Step**.

INSTIGATE, to urge on, incite. (L.) In Shak. Merry Wives, iii. 5. 77; and in Levens. — L. *instigātus*, pp. of *instigare*, to goad on, incite. — L. *in*, in, on; and *-stīg-*, to stick, prick, sting, allied to L. *instigare*, to prick or scratch out, to quench. See **Sting**, **Distinguish**. See Brugmann, i, § 633. Der. *instigat-ion*, Wint. Ta. ii. 1. 163, from F. *instigation*, 'an instigation'; Cot.; *instigat-or*; and see **instinct**.

INSTILL, to infuse drop by drop. (F.—L.) 'A faythfull preacher . . . doth instill it into us;' Fryth, Works, p. 166, col. 2. — F. *instiller*, 'to drop, trill, drizzle'; Cot. — L. *instillāre*, to pour in by drops. — L. *in*, in; and *stilla*, a drop. See **Still** (2). Der. *instill-at-ion*, from F. *instillation*, 'an instillation'; Cot.

INSTINCT, a natural impulse or instigation, esp. that by which animals are guided aright. (F.—L.; or L.) 'A secrete inward instincte of nature;' Sir T. More, Works, p. 521 c. — F. *instinct*, 'an instinct or inclination'; Cot. [Or perhaps derived from Latin.] — L. *instinctum*, acc. of *instinctus*, an instigation, impulse; cf. *instinctus*, pp. of *instingere*, to goad on, instigate. — L. *in*, in; and *stingere*, to stick, prick; see **Instigate**. Der. *instinct-ive*, *instinct-ive-ly*, Temp. i. 2. 148; also *instinct*, adj., = instigated, moved, Pope, tr. of Iliad, b. xviii. l. 442, from L. pp. *instinctus*.

INSTITUTE, to establish, set up, erect, appoint. (L.) In Shak. i Hen. VI, iv. 1. 162; Tam. Shrew, i. 1. 8; and in Palsgrave. — L. *institutus*, pp. of *instituere*, to set, plant, establish. — L. *in*, in (with little force); and *statuere*, to place, from *status*, a position. See **Statute**, **State**. Der. *institut-ion*, *institut-ion*, Mess. for Meas. i. 1. 11, from F. *institution*, 'an institution'; Cot.; *institut-ion-al*, *institut-ion-ar-y*, *institut-ion*.

INSTRUCT, to inform, teach, order. (L.) 'But instructe hem,' i. e. them; Lord Rivers, Dictes and Sayings, pr. by Caxton, fol. 4; l. 7. Properly a pp. as in 'informed and instructe in all thynges'; Caxton, Golden Legend, Conv. of St. Paul, § 6. — L. *instructus*, pp. of *instruere*, to build into, instruct. — L. *in*, into; and *struere*, to build; see **Structure**. Der. *instruct-ible*; *instruct-ion*; L. L. L. iv. 2. 81, from F. *instruction*, 'an instruction'; Cot.; *instruct-ive*, *instruct-ive-ly*, *-ness*; *instruct-or*, *-ress*; and see **instrument**.

INSTRUMENT, a tool, machine producing music, contract in writing, a means. (F.—L.) ME. *instrument* = a musical instrument, Chaucer, Parl. of Foules, 197. — F. *instrument*, 'an instrument, implement, engine'; &c. — Cot. — L. *instrumentum*, formed with suffix *-mentum*, and prefix *in-*, from *struere*, to build; see **Instruct**. Der. *instrument-al*, *instrument-al-ly*, *instrument-al-ty*, *instrument-al-ist*, *instrument-al-ion*.

SUBJECTION, want of subjection. (F.—L.) A late word; added to Johnson by Todd. From **In-** (3) and **Subjection**.

INSUBORDINATE, not subordinate. (L.) Quite modern. From **In-** (3) and **Subordinate**. Der. *insubordinat-ion*.

INSUFFERABLE, intolerable. (F.—L.) 'Perceiving still her wrongs insufferable weie;' Drayton, Polyolbon, s. 6. l. 141. Coined with prefix *in-* (= not) and suffix *-able* from **Suffer**, q. v. Der. *insufferab-ly*, Milton, P. L. ix. 1084.

INSUFFICIENT, not sufficient. (L.) Chaucer has *insufficient*, C. T. D. 1960. Shak. has *insufficiency*, Wint. Ta. i. 1. 16; also *insufficiency*, Mid. Nt. Dr. ii. 2. 128. — L. *insufficient*, stem of *insufficiens*. From **In-** (3) and **Sufficient**; see **Suffice**. Der. *insufficient-ly*, *insufficiency*, *insufficiency*.

INSULAR, belonging to an island. (L.) In Cotgrave, to translate *F. insulaire*, = L. *insularis*, insular. — L. *insula*, an island. Perhaps allied to Gael. *innis*, an island; see **Inoh** (2). Der. *insular-ly*, *insular-ty*; also *insul-ate*, from L. *insulatus*, made like an island; *insul-at-or*, *insul-at-ion*. And see **Iale**, **Isolet**.

INSULT, to treat with indignity, affront. (F.—L.) In Shak. Rich. II, iv. 254. — F. *insulter*, 'to insult'; Cot. — L. *insultare*, to leap upon or against, scoff at, insult; frequent. f. m. of *insilire*, to leap into, spring upon. — L. *in*, upon; and *salire*, to leap. See **Salient**. Der. *insult*, sb. — MF. *insult*, 'an affront'; Cot.; *insult-er*, *insult-ment*, Cymb. iii. 5. 145.

INSUPERABLE, insurmountable. (F.—L.) In Caxton, Eneydos, ch. xii. p. 44; and Milton, P. L. iv. 138. — F. *insuperable*, 'insuperable'; Cot. — L. *insuperabilis*, insurmountable. — L. *in*, not; and *superare*, to surmount, from *super*, above. See **Super-**. Der. *insuperab-ly*, *insuperabili-ty*.

INSUPPORTABLE, intolerable. (F.—L.) Accented as *insupportable*, Spenser, F. Q. i. 7. 11. — F. *insupportable*, 'unsupportable'; Cot. — F. *in* < L. *in*, not; and F. *supportable*, from *supporter*, to support; see **Support**. Der. *insupportab-ly*, *insupportable-ness*.

INSUPPRESSIBLE, that cannot be suppressed. (L.) A

coined word; first in 1610. Also used by Young, On Orig. Composition (K.). Shak. has *insuppressive*, Jul. Cæs. ii. 1. 134. From **In-** (3) and **Suppress**.

INSURE, to make sure, secure. (F.—L.) ME. *ensure*, Chaucer, C. T. 12971 (B 1231; Petworth MS.; most MSS. have *assure*). — AF. *enseurer* (Godefroy); used instead of OF. *asseurer* (Cot.), *asseurer* (Burguy), by the substitution of the prefix *en* (< L. *in*) for the prefix *a* (< L. *ad*). The form *-seurer* is from OF. *seur*, sure. See **In-** (2) and **Sure**; also **Assure**. Der. *insur-able*, *insur-er*, *insur-ance*; *insur-anc-er*, Dryden, Threnodia Augustalis, 186.

INSURGENT, rebellious. (L.) A late word, added by Todd to Johnson's Dict. — L. *insurgent*, stem of pres. part. of *insurgere*, to rise up. — L. *in*, upon; and *surgere*, to rise; see **Surge**. Der. *insurgenc-y*; and see **insurrection**.

INSURMOUNTABLE, not surmountable. (F.—L.) In Phillips, ed. 1696. — F. *insurmountable*, 'unsurmountable'; Cot. — F. *in* < L. *in*, not; and *surmountable*, from *surmonter*, to surmount; see **Surmount**. Der. *insurmountab-ly*.

INSURRECTION, rebellion. (F.—L.) In Shak. i Hen. IV, v. 1. 79. — OF. *insurrection* (Hatzfeld). — L. *insurrectionem*, acc. of *insurrectio*, an insurrection; cf. *insurrectus*, pp. of *insurgere*, to rise up, rebel; see **Insurgent**. Der. *insurrection-al*, *insurrection-ar-y*, *insurrection-ist*.

INTACT, untouched. (L.) In Bailey, ed. 1721. — L. *intactus*, untouched. — L. *in*, not; and *tactus*, pp. of *tangere*, to touch; see **Tangent**, **Tact**, **Intangible**.

INTAKE, an enclosure from a moor. (Scand.) Northern; see E. D. D. — Norw. *intak*, a taking in; from *inn*, in, and *taka*, to take. See **Take**. Cf. Swed. *intaga*, an enclosed space that was formerly part of a common; *intaga*, to take in (Wiedegren).

INTANGIBLE, that cannot be touched. (L.) 'Intangible or Intangible;' Kersey, ed. 1715. From **In-** (3) and **Tangible**.

INTAGLIO, an engraving, esp. a gem in which the design is hollowed out. (Ital.—L.) Evelyn has *intaglias*, Diary, 1 Mar., 1644; and *intaglios*, 23 Oct., 1654. — Ital. *intaglio*, an engraving, sculpture, carving. — Ital. *intagliare*, to cut into, engrave. — Ital. *in* < L. *in*, in; and *tagliare*, to cut, from *late L. talare*, to cut, esp. to cut twigs, from *tala*, a rod, stick, bar, twig. See **Entail** and **Tally**. Der. *intagli-at-ed*.

INTEGER, that which is whole or entire; a whole number. (L.) In Kersey, ed. 1715, as an arithmetical term; first in 1509. — L. *integer*, adj. whole, entire; lit. untouched, unharmed. — L. *in*, not; and *tag-*, base of *tangere*, to touch; see **Tangent**. Der. *integr-al*, Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674, formed from *integr-um*, neut. of *integer* used as sb.; *integr-al-ly*, *integr-ate*, *integr-at-ion*, *integr-ant*; also *integr-i-ty*, Sir T. More, Works, p. 1337 h, from F. *intégrité* (Cot.) < L. *integrîtatem*, acc. of *integrîtus*, soundness, blamelessness. Doublet, *entire*, q. v.

INTEGUMENT, a covering, skin. (L.) In Chapman, tr. of Homer, II. xxii. l. 7 from end. — L. *integumentum*, a covering. — L. *in*, upon; and *tegere*, to cover. See **Tegument**. Der. *integument-ar-y*.

INTELLECT, the thinking principle, understanding. (F.—L.) ME. *intellect*, Chaucer, C. T. 2805 (A 2803). — OF. *intellect*, 'the intellect'; Cot. — L. *intellectum*, acc. of *intellectus*, perception, discernment; cf. *intellectus*, pp. of *intelligere*, to discern; see **Intelligence**. Der. *intellect-u-al*, Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, b. iii. c. 24. § 2; *intellect-u-al-ly*; *intellect-ion*, *intellect-ive*.

INTELLIGENCE, intellectual skill, news. (F.—L.) ME. *intelligence*, Gower, C. A. iii. 85; bk. vii. 28. — F. *intelligence*; Cot. — L. *intelligentia*, perception. — L. *intelligent*, stem of *intelligens*, pres. part. of *intelligere*, to understand, lit. 'to choose between.' — L. *intel-*, for *inter*, between, before following; and *legere*, to choose; see **Legend**. Der. *intelligence-er*, Rich. III, iv. 4. 71; *intelligence-ing*, Wint. Ta. ii. 3. 68; also *intelligent*, Wint. Ta. i. 2. 378, from L. *intelligent*, stem of *intelligens*; *intelligent-ly*, *intelligent-i-ty*; also *intelligible*, Wyclif, Wisdom, vii. 23, from F. *intelligible*, 'intelligible' (Cot.), from L. *intelligibilis*, perceptible to the senses, Wisdom, vii. 23 (Vulgate); *intelligib-ly*, *intelligibili-ty*.

INTEMPERANCE, want of temperance, excess. (F.—L.) Spelt *intemperance*, Spenser, F. Q. ii. 4. 36. — F. *intemperance*, 'intemperance'; Cot. — L. *intemperantia*, want of mildness or clemency, intemperance, excess. See **In-** (3) and **Temperance**. Der. *intemper-ate*, Mens. v. 98, and in Levens, from L. *intemperatus*, untempered; *intemper-ate-ly*, *intemperate-ness*.

INTEND, to fix the mind upon, purpose. (F.—L.) ME. *entenden*, Gower, C. A. i. 12; prol. 253; later spelt *intend*, to bring it nearer Latin. — F. *entendre*, 'to understand, conceive, apprehend,' Cot.; whence *entendre* à, 'to study, mind, heed', id. — L. *intendere*, to stretch out, extend, stretch to, bend, direct, apply the mind. — L. *in*, towards; and *tendere*, to stretch; see **Tend**. Der. *intend-out*,

Kersey, ed. 1715, from MF. *intendant*, one of 'the four overseers or controllers of the exchequer, at first brought in by king Francis the First' (Cot.), formed as a pres. part. from L. pres. part. *intendens*; *intend-anc-y*; *intend-ed*; *intend-ment*, As You Like It, i. 1. 140; also *intense*, q. v.; *intent*, q. v.

INTENSE, highly increased, esp. in tension, severe. (L.) In Milton, P. L. viii. 387, — *L. intensus*, stretched out, pp. of *intendere*, to stretch out; see **INTEND**. Der. *intense-ly*, *intense-ness*, *intense-ly*; *intense-ly* (from F. suffix *-ier* < L. *-icare*, for *facere*, to make); *intense-ive*, *intense-ive-ly*, *intense-ive-ness*.

INTENT, design, intention. (F.—L.) ME. *entente*, Chaucer, C. T. 960 (A 958); Ancren Riwle, p. 252, note a. Later, *intent*, Gower, C. A. ii. 262; bk. v. 4038. — F. *entente*, 'intention, purpose, meaning.' Cot. *Entente* is a participial sb. formed from the vb. *entendre*; see **INTEND**. Der. the adj. *intent* (Milton, P. L. ix. 786) is directly from L. *intensus*, pp. of *intendere*; *intent-ly*, *intent-ness*. Also *intent-ion*, Wint. Ta. i. 2. 138 (spelt *intencyon* in Prompt. Parv.), from F. *intention*, 'an intention, intent', from L. *intentionem*, acc. of *intendere*, endeavour, effort, design; *intent-ion-al*, *intent-ion-al-ly*, *intention-al*.

INTER, to bury. (F.—L.) ME. *enterrere*. 'And with great dule entyrt we he;' Harboure's Bruce, xix. 244. Later, *inter*, K. John, v. 7. 99. — F. *enterrer*, 'to inter, bury'; Cot. — Late L. *inter-rare*, to put into the ground, bury. — L. *in*, in; and *terra*, the earth; see **TERRACE**. Der. *inter-ment* — ME. *enterrment*, Gower, C. A. ii. 319, bk. v. 5727, from F. *enterrment*, 'an interring'; Cot.

INTER-, prefix, among, amongst, between. (L.) *Inter-*, prefix; from *inter*, prep. between, among. A comparative form, answering to Skt. *antar*, within; and closely connected with *I. interus*, interior. See **INTERIOR**. In a few cases, the final *r* becomes *l* before *i* following, as in *intel-lact*, *intel-ligence*. Most words with this prefix are purely Latin, but a few, as *inter-uewe*, are hybrid. In some cases, *inter-* stands for the F. *entre*.

INTERACTION, mutual action. (L.); and F. — L. Modern; not in Todd's Johnson. Coined from **Inter-** and **Action**.

INTERCALATE, to insert between, said of a day in a calendar. (L.) In Raleigh, Hist. of World, b. ii. c. 3. s. 6. *Intercalation* is explained in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. — L. *intercalatus*, pp. of *intercalare*, to proclaim that something has been inserted. — L. *inter*, between, among; and *calare*, to proclaim; see **CALENDAR**. Der. *intercalat-ion*; also *intercalat* = L. *intercalaris*; *intercalat-y* = L. *intercalarius*.

INTERCEDE, to go between, mediate, plead for one. (F.—L.) Milton has *intercede*, P. L. xi. 21; *intercession*, P. L. x. 228; *intercessour*, P. L. iii. 219. — MF. *interceder*; 'interceder pour, to intercede for'; Cot. — L. *intercedere*, lit. to go between. — L. *inter*, between; and *cedere*, to go; see **INTER-** and **CEDE**. Der. *interced-ed*, *interced-ent-ly*; also (like pp. *intercessus*) *intercession* = F. *intercession*, 'intercession'; Cot.; *intercession-al*; *intercessor*, formerly *intercessour*, from F. *intercesseur*, 'an intercessor' (Cot.), which is from L. acc. *intercessorem*; hence *intercessor-i-al*, *intercessor-y*.

INTERCEPT, to catch by the way, cut off communication. (F.—L.) Orig. a pp.; thus Chaucer has *intercept* — intercepted; On the Astrolabe, pt. ii. § 39, l. 24. 'To intercept, intercypere'; Levin's (1570). — F. *intercepter*, 'to intercept, forestall'; Cot. — L. *interceptus*, pp. of *intercipere*, lit. to catch between. — L. *inter*, between; and *capere*, to catch, seize. See **INTER-** and **CAPABLE**. Der. *intercept-ed*; *intercept-ion*, Hen. V. ii. 2. 7.

INTERCESSION, **INTERCESSOR**; see **INTERCEDE**. **INTERCHANGE**, to change between, exchange. (F.—L.) Formerly *entchange*. 'Full many strokes . . . were entchanged twixt them two'; Spenser, F. Q. iv. 3. 17. — F. *entchangeur*; *entchangeur*, to interchange; Cot. — F. *entre* < L. *inter*, between; and *changer*, to change. See **INTER-** and **CHANGE**. Der. *interchange-able*; *interchange-ably*, Rich. II. i. 1. 146; *interchange-ment*, Tw. Nt. v. 162.

INTERCOMMUNICATE, to communicate mutually. (L.) In Phillips (1706). Coined from **Inter-** and **Communicate**; see **COMMUNE**. Der. *intercommunical-ion*; so also *intercommun-ion*.

INTERCOSTAL, lying between the ribs. (F.—L.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. — F. *intercostal*, 'between the ribs'; Cot. From L. *inter*, between; and *costa*, a rib. See **INTER-** and **COSTAL**.

INTERCOURSE, commerce, connexion by dealings, communication. (F.—L.) In Milton, P. L. li. 1031, vii. 571. Spelt *entercourse* in Fabyan's Chron., an. 1271-2; ed. Ellis, p. 368. Modified from F. *entercours*, intercourse; omitted by Cotgrave, but in use in the 16th century in the sense of 'commerce'; see Littre. — Late L. *intercursus*, commerce; *i. intercursus*, interposition. See **INTER-** and **COURSE**. Der. So also *inter-current*, *inter-currence*.

INTERDICT, a prohibitory decree. (L.) A law term, from Law Latin. [The F. form *entredit* is in early use; Rob. of Glouc.,

p. 495, l. 6 (and note), l. 10173; *entredite*, Gower, C. A. i. 259; bk. ii. 2979. Hence the ME. verb *entrediten*, Rob. of Glouc., p. 495, l. 10184.] 'An interdite, that no man shal rede, ne syngen, ne crystene children, ne burye the dedde, ne receyve sacramente'; Caxton, tr. of Reynard the Fox, ch. 28; ed. Arber, p. 70, last line. — Law L. *interdictum*, a kind of excommunication, Ducange; *L. interdictum*, a decree of a judge. — L. *interdictus*, pp. of *interdicere*, to pronounce judgment between two parties, to decree. — L. *inter*, between; and *dicere*, to speak, utter. See **INTER-** and **DICTION**. Der. *interdict*, vb.; *interdict-ion*, Mach. iv. 3. 106; *interdict-ive*, *interdict-or-y*.

INTEREST (1), profit, advantage, premium for use of money. (F.—L.) Differently formed from the word below. 'My well-won thrift, Which he calls interest'; Merch. Ven. i. 3. 52. — OF. *interest* (mod. F. *intérêt*), 'an interest in, a right or title unto a thing; also interest, or use for money'; Cot. — L. *interest*, it is profitable, it concerns; 3 p. s. pres. indic. of *interesse*, to concern, lit. to be between. — L. *inter*, between; and *esse*, to be. See **INTER-** and **ESSENCE**. ¶ Littre remarks that the F. has considerably modified the use of the L. original; see his Dict. for the full history of the word. He also bids us observe that the Span. *interés*, Port. *interesse*, Ital. *interesse*, interest, are all taken from the infinitive mood of the L. verb, not from the 3 p. s. pres., as in French; cf. Late L. *interesse*, interest. Besides this, the use of this sb. helped to modify the verb below; q. v. ¶ Spenser has the Ital. form *interest*, F. Q. vii. 6. 33; cf. *intress*, Chaucer, Fortune, 71; *intresse*, Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 170.

INTEREST (2), to engage the attention, awaken concern in, excite in behalf of another. (F.—L.) A very curious word; formed (by partial confusion with the word above) from the pp. *interess'd* of the obsolete verb *interess*. 'The very same confusion occurs in the formation of **Disinterested**, q. v.' The war so long continued between The emperor Charles and Francis the French king, Have *interess'd*, in either's cause, the most OF the Italian princes; Massinger, Duke of Milan, i. 1. 'Thy thy the Capitol, And all our gods, but that the dear republic. Our sacred laws, and just authority Are *interess'd* therein, I should be silent'; Ben Jonson, Sejanus, iii. 1. 'To *interest* themselves for Rome, against Carthage'; Dryden, On Poetry and Painting, § 13 (K.). 'To *interest* or *interest*, to concern, to engage'; Kersey, ed. 1715. — MF. *interess*, 'interested, or touched in'; Cot. Cf. Ital. *interessare* (pp. *interessato*), Span. *interessar* (pp. *interesado*), to interest. — L. *interessare*, to concern; see **INTEREST** (1). Der. *interest-ed* (really a reduplicated pp.), first used in 1665; *interest-ing* (first in 1711), *interest-ly*; also *disinterest-ed*, q. v.

INTERFERE, to interpose, intermeddle. (F.—L.) A word known in the 15th cent., but not much used. Chiefly restricted to the peculiar sense of hitting one leg against another; said of a horse; see Palgrave, s. v. *Entferren*. 'Entferren, intermesco'; Prompt. Parv. 'To *interferre*, to lacke one foot or legge against the other, as a horse doth'; Minshew, ed. 1627. 'To *entferre*, to rub or dash one heel against the other, to exchange some blows'; Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. — MF. *entferre*, 'to interchange some blows; to strike or hit, at once, one another; to *interferre*, as a horse'; Cot. — F. *entre*, between; and *ferre*, to strike. — L. *inter*, between; and *ferre*, to strike. See **INTER-** and **FERULE**. Der. *interfer-ar*, *interference*.

INTERFUSE, to pour between. (L.) Milton has *interfus'd*, P. L. vii. 89. — L. *interfusum*, pp. of *interfundere*, to pour between. See **INTER-** and **FUSE** (1). Der. *interfus-ion*.

INTERIM, an interval. (L.) At least 14 times in Shak.; see Jul. Caesar, ii. 1. 64; &c. — L. *interim*, adv. in the mean while. — L. *inter*, between; and *im*, allied to *in*, demonstr. pronoun.

INTERIOR, internal. (L.) In Shak. Rich. III. i. 3. 65. — L. *interior*, compar. of *internus*, which is itself a comparative form. Thus *interior* (like *inferior*) is a double comparative. The L. *internus* and *intimus* correspond to Skt. *antara-* (interior) and *antima-*, Ved. *antama-* (last), which are, respectively, compar. and superl. forms. The positive form appears in L. and E. in Brugmann, i. § 466. Der. *interior*, sb., Merch. Venice, ii. 9. 28; *interior-ly*; and see **INTERNAL**.

INTERJACENT, lying between. (L.) In Kersey, ed. 1715. *Interjacency* is in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. — L. *interiacens*, stem of pres. part. of *interiacere*, to lie between. — L. *inter*, between; and *iacere*, to lie. See **INTER-** and **JACIT**. Der. *interjacency*.

INTERJECTION, a word thrown in to express emotion. (F.—L.) In Shak. Much Ado, iv. 1. 22; and in Palgrave, — F. *interjection*, 'an interjection'; Cot. — L. *interjectionem*, acc. of *interiectio*, a throwing between, insertion, interjection; cf. *interiectus*, pp. of *intericere*, to cast between. — L. *inter*, between; and *icere*, to cast; see **INTER-** and **JET** (1). Der. *interjection-al*; also *interject*, verb (rare).

INTERLACE, to lace together. (F.—L.) In Spenser, F. Q. v. 3. 23; and in Sir T. More, Works, p. 739 b. Spelt *entrelace* in Baret (1580); and Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, iii. pr. 12. 118. Modified from MF. *entrelasser*, 'to interlace'; Cot. — F. *entre*, between; and

laser, lacer, to lace; Cot. See **Inter-** and **Lace**. Der. *interlace*-ment.

INTERLARD, to place lard amongst. (F.—L.) 'Whose grain doth rise in flakes, with fatness interlarded'; Drayton, *Polyolbion*, s. 26, l. 255. Caxton has *entrelarded*, Troy-bk, fol. 62, l. 7.—F. *entrelarder*, 'to interlard, mingle different things together'; Cot. See **Inter-** and **Lard**.

INTERLEAVE, to insert blank leaves in a book between the others. (Hybrid: L. and E.) In *The Spectator*, no. 547, § 2. Coined from **Inter-** and **Leave**, the latter being a coined verb from the sb. **Leaf** (pl. *leaves*).

INTERLINE, to write between the lines. (L.) 'I interline, I blot, correct, I note'; Drayton, *Matilda*, l. 36; and in *Cotgrave*, to translate F. *entreligner*.—Late L. *interlineare*, to write between lines for the purpose of making corrections; used A.D. 1278; DuCange.—L. *inter*, between; and *linea*, a line. See **Inter-** and **Line**. Der. *interline-ar*, from Late L. *interlinearis*; whence *interline-ar-y*, Milton, *Arcopagitica*, ed. Hales, p. 41, l. 3; *interline-at-ion*.

INTERLINK, to connect by uniting links. (Hybrid; L. and Scand.) 'With such infinite combinations interlinked'; Daniel, *Defence of Rhyme*, § 19. Coined from L. *inter* and *link*. See **Inter-** and **Link**.

INTERLOCUTION, a conference, speaking between. (F.—L.) 'A good speech of interlocution'; Bacon, *Essay* 32, Of Discourse.—F. *interlocution*, 'an interlocution, interposition'; Cot.—L. *interlocutiōnem*, acc. of *interlocutio*,—L. *inter*, between; and *locutus*, pp. of *loqui*, to speak; see **Inter-** and **Loquacious**. Der. So also *interlocut-or*, Bp. Taylor, *Great Exemplar*, pt. iii. s. 11 (R.), from L. *inter* and *locutor*, a speaker; *interlocut-or-y*.

INTERLOPER, an intruder. (Hybrid; L. and E.) 'Interlopers in trade'; Minshew's Dict., ed. 1627. 'Interlopers, leapers or runners between; it is usually applied to those merchants that intercept the trade or traffick of a company, and are not legally authorised'; Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674.—L. *inter*, between; and E. dial. *loper*, a runner (as in *loud-loper*), from E. dial. *lope*, dial. form of F. *leap*. See **Inter-** and **Leap**; and see **Elope**. ¶ Low G. and D. *enterloper* are said to be from E. Der. *interlope*, vb., coined from the sb.

INTERLUDE, a short piece played between the acts of a play. (L.) In Shak. *Mids. Nt. Dr.* i. 2. 6; and in G. Douglas, ed. Small, v. i. p. 45, l. 18. ME. *entluden*, Gawaine and G. Knight, 472; *entluden*, Robt. of Brunne, *Handlyng Synne*, 893v.—Anglo-Lat. *interludium* (DuCange). Coined from L. *inter*, between; and *ludus*, a play, or *ludere*, to play; see **Inter-** and **Ludicrous**. Der. *interlud-er*.

INTERLUNAR, between the moons. (L.) 'Hid in her vacant interlunar cave'; Milton, *Samson Agon.*, 80. Applied to the time when the moon, about to change, is invisible. Coined from L. *inter*, between; and *luna*, moon. See **Inter-** and **Lunar**.

INTERMARRY, to marry amongst. (Hybrid; L. and F.) See examples in R. from Bp. Hall and Swift. Coined from L. *inter*, amongst; and *marry*, of F. origin; see **Inter-** and **Marry**. Der. *intermarri-age*.

INTERMEDDLE, to mingle, meddle, mix with. (F.—L.) ME. *entremellen*; 'Was entremelled ther among'; Rom. of the Rose, 906.—OF. *entremedier*, a variant of *entremesler*, 'to intermingle, interlace, intermix'; Cot. [For this variation, see *mesler*, *medler*, in Godefroy].—OF. *entre*, from L. *inter*, amongst; and OF. *medler*, to meddle. See **Inter-** and **Meddle**. Der. *intermeddl-er*.

INTERMEDIATE, intervening. (F.—L.) In Kersey, ed. 1715.—F. *intermediat*, 'that is between two'; Cot.—L. *inter*, between; and *mediatus*, pp. of *mediare*, to halve. See **Inter-** and **Mediate**. Der. *intermediate-ly*.

INTERMINABLE, endless. (L.) In Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. v. pr. 6, l. 29.—L. *interminabilis*, endless.—L. *in-*, not; and *terminare*, to terminate, from *terminus*, an end. See **In-** (3) and **Term**. Der. *interminabil-y*, *interminable-ness*.

INTERMINGLE, to mingle together. (Hybrid; L. and E.) In Shak. *oth.* iii. 3. 25; earlier, in Surrey, tr. of Virgil, *Æn.* b. iv. l. 691. From L. *inter*, amongst; and *minge*. See **Inter-** and **Mingle**.

INTERMIT, to interrupt, cease for a time. (L.) In Shak. *Jul. Cæs.* i. 1. 59.—L. *intermittere*, to send apart, interrupt.—L. *inter*, between; and *mittere*, to send; see **Inter-** and **Missile**. Der. *intermitt-ent*, as in 'an intermittent ague', Holland, tr. of Ammianus, p. 420, from the pres. part.; *intermitt-ing-ly*; also *intermiss-ion*, Macb. iv. 3. 232, from F. *intermission* (Cot.) < L. *intermissiōnem*, acc. of *intermissio*, allied to *intermissus*, pp. of *intermittere*; *intermiss-ive*, 1 Hen. VI. i. 1. 88.

INTERMIX, to mix together. (L.) Shak. has *intermixed*; Rich. II. v. 5. 12. Coined from L. *inter*, among, and *mix*, of L. origin; see **Inter-** and **Mix**. Der. *inter-mixture*, from *inter-* and *mixture*, q. v.

INTERNAL, being in the interior, domestic, intrinsic. (L.) In Spenser, *F. Q.* iii. 10. 59. Coined with suffix *-al*, from L. *internus*, inward; extended from *inter-*, inward; see **Inter-**. Der. *internal-ly*. Allied to *denizen*, q. v., *entails*, q. v.

INTERN, to confine within certain limits. (F.—L.) Modern.—F. *internier*, to relegate into the interior (Hamilton).—F. *interne*, internal.—L. *internus* (above).

INTERNECINE, thoroughly destructive. (L.) 'Internecine war'; Butler, *Iludibras*, pt. i. c. 1. l. 774.—L. *internecinus*, thoroughly destructive.—L. *interneci-o*, utter slaughter.—L. *inter*, thoroughly (see Lewis); and *necare*, to kill. See **Inter-** and **Neoromancy**.

INTERPELLATION, an interruption, summons, hindrance. (F.—L.) In Minshew, ed. 1627.—F. *interpellation*, 'an interruption, disturbance'; Cot.—L. *interpellatiōnem*, acc. of *interpellatio*, an interruption, hindrance; cf. *interpellatus*, pp. of *interpellare*, to drive between, hinder.—L. *inter*, between; and *pellere*, to drive; see **Inter-** and **Pulsate**.

INTERPOLATE, to insert a spurious passage. (L.) 'Although you admit Caesar's copy to be therein not interpolated'; Drayton, *Polyolbion*, s. 10; Illustrations (end).—L. *interpolatus*, pp. of *interpolare*, to furnish up, patch, interpolate.—L. *interpolus*, *interpolis*, polished up.—L. *inter*, between, here and there; and *polire*, to polish. See **Inter-** and **Polish**. Der. *interpolat-ion*, from F. *interpolation*, 'a polishing'; Cot.

INTERPOSE, to put between, thrust in, mediate. (F.—L. and Gk.) In Shak. *Jul. Cæs.* ii. 1. 98.—F. *interposer*, 'to interpose, to put or set between'; Cot. See **Inter-** and **Pose**. Der. *interpos-er*, *Merch. Ven.* iii. 2. 329.

INTERPOSITION, intervention, mediation. (F.—L.) 'By reason of the often interposition'; Sir T. More, *Works*, p. 1291 d.—F. *interpositio*, 'an interposition, or putting between'; Cot. See **Inter-** and **Position** (which is not from *pose*).

INTERPRET, to explain, translate. (F.—L.) ME. *interpreten*, Wyclif, 1 Cor. xiv. 27; *interpretour* is in verse 28.—F. *interpréter*, 'to interpret'; Cot.—L. *interpretari*, to expound.—L. *interpret-*, stem of *interpretis*, an interpreter; properly an agent, broker, factor, go-between. β. Of uncertain origin; the former part of the word is L. *inter*, between; the base *-pret-* is perhaps allied to L. *pretium*, price. Der. *interpret-able*, *interpret-er* (in Wyclif, as above); also (cf. L. pp. *interpretatus*) *interpret-ion* = F. *interprétation*, 'an interpretation' (Cot.); *interpretal-ive*, *interpretal-ive-ly*.

INTERREGNUM, an interval between two reigns. (L.) 'Interregnum or Interregnum'; Kersey, ed. 1715.—L. *interregnum*.—L. *inter*, between; and *regnum*, a reign, rule. See **Inter-** and **Reign**.

INTERROGATE, to examine by questions, question. (L.) In Minshew, ed. 1627. Shak. has *interrogatory*, K. John, iii. 1. 147; shortened to *interrogatories*, *Merch. Ven.* v. 298.—L. *interrogatus*, pp. of *interrogare*, to question.—L. *inter*, thoroughly (see Lewis); and *rogare*, to ask; see **Rogation**. Der. *interrogat-or*, *interrogat-or-y*; *interrogat-ion* = F. *interrogation*, 'an interrogation' (Cot.), from L. acc. *interrogatiōnem*; *interrogat-ive*, from L. *interrogatiūs*; *interrogat-ive-ly*.

INTERRUPT, to break in amongst, hinder, divide continuity. (L.) 'Your tale fails to interrupt or break'; Hoccleve, *De Regimine Principum*, l. 1231.—L. *interruptus*, pp. of *interrumpere*, to burst asunder, break up, hinder.—L. *inter*, between; and *rumpere*, to break. See **Inter-** and **Rupture**. Der. *interrupt-ed-ly*, *interrupt-ive*, *interrupt-ive-ly*; also *interruption*, ME. *interruption*, Gower, C. A. i. 37 (prol. 985) = F. *interruption* (Cot.), from L. acc. *interruptionem*.

INTERSECT, to cut between, cross as lines do. (L.) 'Intersecteth not the horizon'; Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Errors*, b. vi. c. 7. § 4.—L. *intersectus*, pp. of *intersecare*, to cut apart.—L. *inter*, between, apart; and *secare*, to cut. See **Inter-** and **Section**. Der. *intersect-ion*.

INTERSPERSE, to disperse amongst, set here and there. (L.) 'Interspersed, bestrewn, scattered or sprinkled between'; Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674.—L. *interspersus*, pp. of *interspergere*, to sprinkle amongst.—L. *inter*, amongst; and *spargere*, to scatter; see **Sparse**. Der. *interspers-ion*.

INTERSTELLAR, lit. between the stars. (L.) 'The interstellar sky'; Bacon, *Nat. Hist.* § 354. Coined from L. *inter*, amongst; and E. *stellar*, ad. dependent on L. *stella*, a star; see **Stellar**.

INTERSTICE, a slight space between things set closely together. (F.—L.) 'For when the airy interstices are filled'; Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Errors*, b. ii. c. 5. § 14.—MF. *interstices*, in use in the 16th century; Littre.—L. *interstitium*, an interval of space.—L. *inter*, between; and *status*, pp. of *stare*, to place, a causal verb formed from *stare*, to stand; see **State**. Der. *interstiti-al*, from L. *interstitium*.

INTERTWINE, to twine amongst. (Hybrid; *L.* and *E.*) In Milton, *P. R.* iv. 405. From *L. inter*, amongst; and *E. Twine*, *q.v.* ¶ So also *inter-twined*.

INTERVAL, space or period between. (*F.-L.*) *ME. inter-nalle*, Chaucer, *C. T.* (B 2723). — *OF. interalle*, 'an interval'; *Cot.* — *L. intervalum*, lit. the space between two palisades; or the space within the breastwork of a camp. — *L. inter*, between; and *uallum*, a rampart, whence *E. wall*. See *Inter- and Wall*.

INTERVENE, to come between, interpose. (*F.-L.*) In Bacon, *Adv. of Learning*, bk. i. 4. 1. — *F. intervenir*, 'to interpose himself'; *Cot.* — *L. intervenire*, to come between. — *L. inter*, between; and *venire*, to come, cognate with *E. Come*, *q.v.* Der. *intervent-ion* = *F. intervention*, 'an intervention' (*Cot.*); and *L. acc. intervencionem*, allied to *L. pp. intervenus*.

INTERVIEW, a mutual view or sight, a meeting. (*F.-L.*) In Shak. *L. L. L.* ii. 167; spelt *entrevue* in 1520; Royal Letters, ed. Ellis, i. 166. — *OF. entrevue* (Supp.), a verbal sb. allied to *entrevoir*, pp. of *entrevoir*; cf. 'entrevoir, to behold or visit one another'; *Cot.* — *F. entre*, from *L. inter*, between; and *OF. veni*, pp. of *voir*, from *L. videre*, to see; see *View*.

INTERWEAVE, to weave together. (Hybrid; *L.* and *E.*) The pp. *interwoven* is in Milton, *P. R.* ii. 263. Coined from *L. inter*, between; and *Weave*, *q.v.*

INTESTATE, without a will. (*L.*) 'Or dieth intestate,' *P. Plowman*, B. xv. 134. — *L. intestatus*, that has made no testament or will. — *L. in*, not; and *testatus*, pp. of *testari*, to be a witness, to make a will; see *Testament*. Der. *intestacy*.

INTESTINE, inward, internal. (*F.-L.*) In Shak. *Com. Errors*, i. 1. 11. — *F. intestin*, 'intestine, inward'; *Cot.* — *L. intestinus*, adj. inward. B. Formed from *L. intus*, adv. within; cognate with *adj. inward*. These are extensions from *L. in*, *Gk. ἐν*, in; see *In*. Der. *intestines*, pl. sb., in Kersey, ed. 1715, from *F. intestin*, 'in intestine' (*Cot.*), which is from *L. intestinum*, neut. of *intestinus*. Also *intestinal*, from *F. intestinal* (*Cot.*). Cf. *Entrails*.

INTRAL, the same as *Enteral*, *q.v.*, but with *E. prefix*. (*E.*) Spelt *intrall* in Kersey, ed. 1715; and in Phineas Fletcher, *Purple Island*, c. 5. st. 7. Der. *intralment*.

INTIMATE, to announce, hint. (*L.*) In Shak. *L. L. L.* ii. 129. Properly a pp., as; 'their enterprise was intimate and published to the king'; Hall's *Chron. Hen. IV.* an. i. § 11. — *L. intimatus*, pp. of *intimare*, to bring within, to announce. — *L. intimus*, innermost; superl. corresponding to comp. *interior*; see *Interior*. Der. *intimati-ion*, from *F. intimation*, 'an intimation'; *Cot.* And see *Intimate* (2).

INTIMATE (2), familiar, close. (*L.*) The form of this word is due to confusion with the word above. A better form is *intime*, as in; 'requires an *intime* application of the agents'; Digby, *On Bodies*, b. 5. s. 6. This is *ME. intime*, 'inward, secret, hearty, especial, dear, intirely affected' (*Cot.*), from *L. intimus*, innermost, closely attached, intimate; see above. Der. *intimate-ly*, *intimacy*.

INTIMIDATE, to frighten. (*Late L.-L.*) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. [Probably suggested by *ME. intimidare*, 'to fear, to scare'; *Cot.*] — *Late L. intimidare*, pp. of *intimidare*, to frighten; in the *Acta Sanctorum* (Ducange). — *L. in*, intensive prefix, from the prep. *in*; and *timidus*, timid, fearful; see *Timid*. Der. *intimidati-ion*, from *F. intimidation*, 'a fearing, a scaring'; *Cot.*

INTITUED, entitled. (*F.-L.*) In Shak. *L. L. L.* v. 1. 8; and in Caxton, *Godfrey of Bologne*, rubric to ch. i. — *F. intituler*, 'intituled or intituled'; *Cot.*; *intituler*, 'to intitle'; *id.* See *Entitle*.

INTO, prep. denoting passage inward. (*L.*) *ME. into*, Chaucer, *C. T.* 243. (A 2429). — *Jaymon*, 5150. — *AS. in to* (two words), where *in* is used adverbially, and *to* is the preposition. Cf. *up to*, *down to*. 'Ne gā þā mid jūm enne in to done' = go not thou into judgment [lit. towards to judgment] with thy servant; Psalm cxlii. 2 (metrical version); Grein, ii. 140. See *In* and *To*.

INTOLERABLE, not tolerable. (*F.-L.*) 'For longer to endure it is intolerable'; Lament of Mary Magdalen, st. 54; and see st. 10. — *F. intolérable*, 'intolerable'; *Cot.* — *L. intolerabilis*; see *In-* (3) and *Tolerable*. Der. *intolerab-ly*, *intolerable-ness*. So also *intolerant*, a late word, in Todd's Johnson; *intolerance* = *F. intolerance*, 'impatience'; *Cot.*

INTOMB, the same as *Entomb*. (*F.-L.* and *Gk.*; with *E. prefix*.) In Shak. *Macb.* ii. 4. 9 (first folio).

INTONE, to chant. (*Late L.-L.* and *Gk.*) Formerly *entone* (from *OF. entoner*); G. Douglas, tr. of Virgil, bk. vii. ch. 12. 5. 'Ass intones to ass'; Pope, *Dunciad*, ii. 253. — *Late L. intonare*, to sing according to tone. — *L. in*, *tonum*, according to tone; where *tonum* is acc. of *tonus*, not a true *L.* word, but borrowed from *Gk. τῶνος*; see *Tone*. Der. *intonati-ion*. ¶ Note that *intonation* was also formerly used in the sense of 'loud noise.' Thus Minshew (ed. 1627) has: '*Intonation*, loud noise or sound, a thundering.'

This is from the classical *L. intonāre*, to thunder forth, compounded of *in* (used as intensive prefix) and *tonāre*, to thunder, which is from *On. tonus*, thunder. See *Thunder*.

INTOXICATE, to make drunk. (*Late L.-L.* and *Gk.*) In Shak. *Hen. V.* iv. 7. 39. *Intoxicated* in Palsgrave. Lydgate has *intoxicate* = venommed. Troy-Book, bk. ii. c. 24: fol. Q3, back, col. 1. Used as a pp. in Fryth's Works, p. 77: 'their mynde is so intoxicat.' — *Late L. intoxicatus*, pp. of *intoxicare*, to poison. — *L. in*, into; and *toxicum*, poison, a word borrowed from *Gk. τοξικόν*, poison in which arrows were dipped, from *τόξον*, a bow; of which the pl. *τόξα* = (1) bow and arrows, (2) arrows only. Der. *intoxicat-ion*.

INTRA, prefix, within. (*L.*) *intra*, on the inside, within; for **interā*, abl. fem. of **internus*, whence the compar. *interior*; see *Interior*.

INTRACTABLE, not tractable. (*F.-L.*) In Minshew, ed. 1627. — *F. intractable*, 'intractable'; *Cot.* — *L. intractabilis*. See *In-* (3) and *Tractable*. Der. *intractab-ly*, *intractable-ness*.

INTRAMURAL, within the walls. (*L.*) Modern; not in Todd's Johnson. — *L. intra*, within; and *mārus*, a wall; see *Mural*.

INTRANSITIVE, not transitive. (*L.*) In Kersey, ed. 1715. — *L. intransitivus*, that does not pass over to another person; used of verbs in grammar. See *In-* (3) and *Transitive*. Der. *intransitive-ly*.

INTREAT, the same as *Entreat*. (*F.-L.*; with *E. prefix*.) Minshew, ed. 1627, gives both spellings; and see the Bible Word-book and Nares. Spelt *intreats* in Palsgrave.

INTRENCH, the same as *Entrench*. (*F.-L.*; with *E. prefix*.) In Shak. *1 Hen. VI.* i. 4. 9. Der. *intrenchment*.

INTREPID, dauntless, brave. (*L.*) 'That quality [valour] which signifies no more than an intrepid courage'; Dryden; Dedication to Virgil's *Aeneid*. — *L. in*, in; and *trepidus*, fearless. — *L. in*, not; and *trepidus*, restless, alarmed; see *In-* (3) and *Trepidation*. Der. *intrepid-ly*; *intrepid-ty*, *Spectator*, no. 122.

INTRICATE, perplexed, obscure. (*L.*) In Shak. *Com. Errors*, v. 269. 'With mundane affections intricate.' Roy, *Kede me*, ed. Arber, p. 91. i. 15. — *L. intricatus*, pp. of *intricare*, to perplex, embarrass, entangle. — *L. in*, in; and *tracere*, pl. sb., hindrances, vexations, wilks (whence also *Extricate*). Der. *intricate-ly*, *intricate-ness*; *intricate-ly*, Milton, *P. L.* viii. 182. And see *Intrigue*.

INTRIGUE, to form secret plots. (*F.-Ital.*) '*Intriguing* fops'; Dryden, *Abraham and Achitophel*, pt. ii. l. 521. — *F. intriguer*, formerly also spelt *intriguer*, 'to intrigue, perplex, pester, insnare'; *Cot.* — *Ital. intrigare*, 'to inticate, entrap'; Florio. — *L. intricare*, to perplex; see above. Der. *intrigue*, sb.; *intriguer*.

INTRINSIC, inward, genuine, inherent. (*F.-L.*) A mistake for *intrinsec*. *Intrinsec* was formerly in use, as in Minshew, ed. 1627. Shak. has *intrinsec*, *K. Lear* ii. 2. 81; and *intrinsec*, Antony, v. 2. 307. '*Intrinsec* or *Intrinsec*, inward or secret'; Kersey, ed. 1715. — *MF. intrinsecus*, 'intrinsecal, inward'; *Cot.* — *L. intrinsecus*, inward; lit. following towards the inside. — *L. intrin*, allied to *intrā*, inward; and *secus*, lit. following, connected with *l. secundus*, second, and *sequi*, to follow. Brugmann, i. § 413 (2). See *Intra* and *Second*. ¶ Similarly *Extrinsic*, *q.v.* Der. *intrinsecal* (for *intrinsec-al*), *intrinsecal-ly*.

INTRO, prefix, within. (*L.*) *intra*, an adv. closely allied to *L. intra*, within; from *interus*, inner. See *Interior*.

INTRODUCE, to lead or conduct into, bring into notice or use. (*L.*) 'With which he introduced and bringeth his readers into a false understanding'; Sir T. More, Works, p. 341 e. 'Who hath introduced the [e] to do this'; Caxton, Troy-Book, fol. 248, l. 5. — *L. intruducere*, pp. *intruductus*, to bring in. — *L. intra*, short for *inters*, orig. abl. of *internus*, inward (see *Interior*); and *ducere*, to lead; see *Duke*. Der. *introduction*, Chaucer, *C. T.* 16854. (G. 1386), from *F. introduction* < *L. acc. introductionem* (non-*intruductio*); *introduci-ty*, *introduci-ory*, Chaucer, *On the Astrolabe*, prol. 73; *introduci-ory-ly*.

INTROIT, an antiphon sung as the priest approaches the altar. (*F.-L.*) 'The *introite* of the masse'; Caxton, *Golden Legend*; The Purification, § last. — *OF. introit*, *F. introit* (Hatfield). — *L. introitum*, acc. of *introitus*, lit. entrance. — *L. introitus*, pp. of *introire*, to enter. — *L. intra*, within; *intro*, to go.

INTROMISSION, a letting in, admission. (*L.*) '*Intromission*, a letting in'; Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. A rare word. Formed, by analogy with *F. sbs. in-ion*, from *intromissionem*, supine of the verb *intromittere*, to introduce. — *L. intra*, within (see *Introduce*); and *mittere*, to send; see *Mission*. Der. Sometimes the verb *intromit* is used, but it is not now common.

INTROSPECTION, a looking into. (*L.*) In Kersey, ed. 1715. Formed, by analogy with *F. sbs. in-ion*, from *L. acc. introspectionem*, from *non. introspectio*, a looking into. — *L. intra*,

within (see **Introduce**); and the base *spec-*; cf. *spectus*, pp. of *specere*, to look; see **Spy**.

INTRUDE, to thrust oneself into. (L.) In *Hamlet*, iii. 4. 31. — *L. intrudere*, to thrust into, obtrude (oneself). — *L. in*, into; and *trudere*, to thrust. See **Thrust**. Der. *intruder*; also *intrusion*, Sir T. More, Works, p. 640 = *F. intrusion*, 'an intrusion' (Cot.), allied to *L. pp. intrusus*; *intrusive*, Thomson, Liberty, pt. i. l. 299; *intrusive-ly*, *intrusive-ness*.

INTRUST, to give in trust, commit to one's care. (Scand.; with *E. prefix*.) Sometimes *entrust*, but *intrust* is much better, as being purer English; the latter part of the word being of Scand. (not *F.*) origin. In Dryden, Character of a Good Parson, l. 57. Compounded of **In** and **Trust**.

INTUITION, a looking into, ready power of perception. (*F.*—*L.*) Used by Bp. Taylor in the sense of 'looking upon'; Great Exemplar, pt. i. s. 36; and Rule of Conscience, b. iv. c. 2 (R.). [*Intuitive* is in Cotgrave, and in Milton, P. L. v. 488.] = *MF.* (and *F.*) *intuitio* (Hitzfeld). Formed by analogy with *tuition*; allied to *L. intuitus*, pp. of *intueri*, to look upon. — *L. in*, upon; and *tueri*, to look; see **Tuition**, **Tutor**. Der. *intuitive* = *F. intuitif*, 'intuitive' (Cot.); *intuit-ive-ly*.

INTUMESCENT, a swelling. (*F.*—*L.*) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. — *F. intumescere*, a swelling, puffing; Cot. Formed (as if from a Late *L. *intumescencia*), from *L. intumescere*, stem of pres. pt. of *intumescere*, to begin to swell. — *L. in*, intensively; and *intumescere*, inceptive form of *tumere*, to swell. See **Tumid**.

INTWINE, another form of **Entwine**, q. v. (*E.*) Really a better form, as being purer English. ¶ So also in *twist*; see **Entwist**.

INUNDATION, an overflowing of water, a flood. (L.) In *Palsgrave*; and in Shak. K. John, v. 1. 12; v. 2. 48. [Imitated from *F. inundation*.] = *L. inundationem*, acc. of *inundatio*, an overflowing; cf. *inundatus*, pp. of *inundare*, to overflow, spread over in waves. — *L. in*, upon, over; and *unda*, a wave. See **Undulate**.

Der. *inundate*, vb., really suggested by the sb., and of later date.

INURE, to habituate, accustom. (*F.*—*L.*) In Shak. Tw. Nt. ii. 5. 160. Also *enure*, as in Spenser, F. Q. iv. 2. 29; v. 9. 39; vi. 8. 14; and *Sonnet* 14, l. 7. 'A fayre company, and well enured to the warre'; Caxton, Four Sons of Aymon, ch. viii. p. 187. — *OF.* *enourer*, to work; whence *pp. enouré* *u*, employed in. — *L. inoperare*, to effect; from *in*, in, and *operare*, to work, from *opera*, work. See **Operate**.

β. The word may have also been influenced by the phrase in (*F. en*), i. e. in operation, in work, in employment; which was formerly common. Thus, in Ferrex and Porrex, Act iv. sc. 2, we have: 'And wisdom wilke me without protract [delay] In speedie wise to put the same in ure,' i. e. in operation, not in use; see the passage in Morley's Library of Eng. Literature, Plays, p. 59, col. 1. And again, 'I wish that it should streight be put in ure'; *Id.* Act v. sc. 1. γ. Hence was also formed the verb *ure*, used in the same sense as *inure*. 'Ned, thou must begin Now to forget thy study and thy books, And ure thy shoulders to an armour's weight'; *Edw. III.*, Act i. sc. 1, l. 159 (in the Leopold Shakspeare, p. 1038).

δ. The etymology of *ure* is from the *OF.* *oure*, *oeuvre*, *œuvre*, *œuvre*, work, action, operation. Mr. Wedgwood well remarks upon the similar sound-changes by which the *F.* *num-œuvre* has become the *E.* *man-ure*.] Der. *inure-ment* (rare). ¶ The word *ure* here treated of is quite distinct from *ME.* *ure*, fate, destiny, luck, as used in *Harbour's* Bruce, l. 312, il. 434, &c.; see glossary to my edition. In this case, *ure* is the *OF.* *eur*, *aur* (mod. *F.* *heur* in *bun-heur*), from *L. augurium*; see **Augur**.

URN, to put into a sepulchral urn. (*F.*—*L.*; or *L.*) In Shak. *Hamlet*, i. 4. 49. See **In** (1) and **Urn**.

INUTILITY, uselessness. (*F.*—*L.*) In Cotgrave, = *F. inutilité*, 'inutility'; Cot. — *L. inutilitatem*, from nom. *inutilis*. See **In** (3) and **Utility**.

INVADE, to enter an enemy's country, encroach upon. (*F.*—*L.*) 'And straight invade the town'; *Lord Surrey*, tr. of *Æneid*, b. ii. l. 336. = *F. invader*, 'to invade'; Cot. — *L. invadere*, to go into, enter, invade. — *L. in*, in, into; and *vadere*, to go. See **Wade**. Der. *invader*; *invasion*, K. John, iv. 2. 173 = *i.* invasion, 'an invasion' (Cot.), from *L. invasionem*, acc. of *invasio*; cf. *pp. invasus*; also *invas-ive*, K. John, v. 1. 69.

INVALID, not valid. (*L.*; or *F.*—*L.*) A. Accented *invalid*, Milton, P. L. viii. 116. — *L. invalidus* (below). B. Accented *invalid*, and pronounced as a *F.* word, when used as a sb. 'As well stow'd with gallants as with invalids'; *Tatler*, no. 16. = *F. invalide*, 'impotent, infirm'; Cot. — *L. invalidus*, not strong, feeble. — *L. in*, not; and *validus*, strong; see **Valid**. Der. *invalid-ate*, *Burnet*, *Owen* Time, an. 1680 (K.); *invalid-at-ive*; *invalid-ity*.

INVALUABLE, that cannot be valued. (*F.*—*L.*) 'For rareness of invaluable price'; *Drayton*, *Moses*, his Birth and Miracles, bk. i. l. 550. From **In** (3) and **Valuable**. Der. *invaluab-ly*.

INVARIABLE, not variable. (*F.*—*L.*) In Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Errors*, b. i. c. 6, § last. = *F. invariable*, 'unvariable'; Cot. From **In** (3) and **Variable**. Der. *invariab-ly*, *invariab-ness*.

INVASION, an entry into an enemy's country. (*F.*—*L.*) See **Invade**.

INVECKED, **INVECTED**, in heraldry, the reverse of *engrailed*, said of an edge indented with successive cusps. (L.) Formerly used with a slightly different meaning; see the diagram in the *Booke of St. Albans*, pt. ii. fol. d. 4 (1486). Lit. 'carried in.' — *L. invecus*, carried inwards, pp. of *invehere* (below).

INVEIGH, to attack with words, rail. (L.) In Shak. *Lucrece*, 1254. The close connexion of *inveigh* with the sb. *inveective* at once points out the etymology. In this word, the *L. h* is expressed by the guttural *gh*, just as the *AS. h* was replaced by the same combination; see *Mätzner*, *Eng. Gram.* l. 249. Cf. *Spain. invehir*, to inveigh. — *L. invehere* (pp. *invecus*), to carry into or to, to introduce, attack, inveigh against. — *L. in*, into; and *vehere*, to carry; see **Vehicle**. Der. *inve-ive*, sb. from *F. invective*, 'an invective' (Cot.); also, as adj., as in 'inveetive monycyns'; *Caxton*, *Eneydos*, ch. 16, p. 65, l. 1, from *L. adj. invecivus*, scolding, from the *pp. invecus*; hence *inve-ive*, adj.; *inve-ive-ly*, *As Von Like* II, ii. l. 58. Also *invecked* (above). Also (obs.) *inveet*, to inveigh, from the *pp. invecus*; as in 'Fool that I am, thus to inveet against her'; *Beaumont and Fletcher*, *Faithful Friends*, iii. 3.

INVEIGLE, to seduce, entice. (*AF.*—*L.*) 'Achilles hath inveigled his fool from him'; *Shak. Troil.* ii. 3. 99. 'Yet have they many baits and gulfish spells To inveigle and invite the unwary sense'; *Milton*, *Comus*, 537, 538. And see *Spenser*, *F. Q.* i. l. 32. 'The sayd duke of Gloucester inveiglyd so the arbysshop of Caunterbury'; *Fabyan*, ed. Ellis, p. 668. [Indirectly from *F. envigler*, to blind; cf. *E. avegle*, to cajole, seduce, in *Froude's Hist.* v. 132 (A. D. 1547); and *State Papers*, ix. 287 (A. D. 1543).] = *AF. envoglier*, to blind, in *Will. of Waddington's* *Manuel des Peches*, l. 10639; and in *N. Bozon*. Altered, ignorantly, from *F. aveugler*, to blind. = *F. aveugle* (*AF. envogler* in *Bozon*), adj., blind. — Late *L. *aboculus*, acc. of **aboculus*, blind. [Ducange has *avoculus*, also *aboculus*, adj.] = *L. ab*, without; *oculus*, eye. ¶ *Baret* (1580) has: 'inveigle ones minde, occacare animum'. Der. *inveigle-ment* (rare).

INVENT, to find out, devise, feign. (*F.*—*L.*) In *Spenser*, *F. Q.* iii. 5. 10; with the sense 'to find.' = *F. inventer*, 'to invent'; Cot. — *L. inveni-us*, pp. of *invenire*, to come upon, discover, invent. — *L. in*, upon; and *venire*, to come, cognate with *E. Come*, q. v. Der. *invention*, *ME. invencion*, Testament of Cresseide, st. 10 = *F. invention*, 'an invention' (Cot.), from *L. inventionem*, acc. of *inventio*; *inventive* = *F. inventif*, 'inventive' (Cot.); *inven-ive-ly*, *inven-ive-ness*; *invent-ive*, *ME. inventor*, Sir T. Elyot, *The Governour*, b. i. c. 20, § 11 = *F. inventor*, from *L. acc. inventorem*; *invent-or-y*, *Cor.* i. l. 21.

INVERSE, inverted, opposite. (*F.*—*L.*) *ME. invers*, *Gower*, *C. A.* iii. 3; *bk. vi.* 70. = *OF. invers*, 'inverse' (Cot.). = *L. inversus*, pp. of *invertere*; see **Invert**. Der. *inverse-ly*, *invers-ion*, Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Errors*, b. iii. c. 15, § 6, formed by analogy with *F. sbs. in-ion*, from *L. acc. inversionem*.

INVERT, to turn upside down, reverse. (L.) In Shak. *Temp.* iii. 1. 70. — *L. invertere*, to invert. — *L. in*, signifying motion towards, or up; and *vertere*, to turn. See **Verse**. Der. *invert-ad-ly*; also *inverse*, q. v.

INVERTEBRATE: see **In** (3) and **Vertebrate**. (L.)

INVEST, to dress with, put in office, surround, lay out money. (*F.*—*L.*) 'This girdle to invest'; *Spenser*, *F. Q.* iv. 5. 18. = *F. investir*, 'to invest, imbue, install'; Cot. — *L. investire*, to clothe, clothe in or with. — *L. in*, in; and *vestire*, to clothe, from *vestis*, clothing; see **Vest**. Der. *invest-ment*, *Hamlet*, i. 3. 128; *invest-iture*, in *Tyndal's* Works, p. 362 [misnumbered 374] = *F. investitura* (Cot.), resembling *L. investitura*, fem. of fut. part. of *investire*.

INVESTIGATE, to track out, search into. (L.) 'She [Prudence] doth investigate and prepare places apt and convenient'; *Sir T. Elyot*, *The Governour*, b. i. c. 22, § 2. — *L. investigatus*, pp. of *investigare*, to track out, search into a track. — *L. in*, in; and *vestigare*, to trace. See **Vestige**. Der. *investigation*, *ME. investigacion*, *Libell of E. Policy*, l. 904; *investigat-ive*, *investigat-or*, *investigat-or-y*; also *investigat-ible*. ¶ Note that *investigat-ible* also sometimes means 'unsearchable', from *L. investigabilis*, unsearchable (distinct from *investigabilis*, that may be investigated); where the prefix *in-* has a negative force.

INVETERATE, grown old, firmly established or rooted. (L.) In Shak. *Temp.* i. 2. 122; *Rich. II.* i. 1. 14. — *L. inveteratus*, pp. of *inveterare*, to retain for a long while. — *L. in*, with intensive force; and *vet-*, decl. stem of *vetus*, old. See **Veteran**. Der. *inveterat-ly*, *inveterate-ness*, *inveterac-y*.

INVIDIOUS, envious, productive of odium. (L.) 'Invidious crimes'; *Dryden*, tr. of *Virgil*, *Æn.* xi. 518. Formed by analogy

with adjectives in *-ous* (of F. origin) from L. *invidiosus*, envious, productive of odium. — L. *invidia*, envy. See **Envy**. Der. *invidious-ly*, *invidiousness*.

INVIGORATE, to give vigour to. (L.) 'This polarity... might serve to invigorate and touch a needle.' Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Errors*, b. ii. c. 2, § 6. A coined word, formed as if from a L. **invigorare* (not found); from *in*, prefix, and *vigor*, vigour. See **Vigour**.

INVINCIBLE, unconquerable. (F.—L.) In Shak. Cor. iv. 1. 10; and Caxton, Golden Legend, St. Vincent, § last. — F. *invincible*, 'invincible.' Cot.—L. *imvincibilis*. — L. *in-*, not; and *vincibilis*, vincible. See **In-** (3) and **Vincible**. Der. *invincibly*, *invincibility*, *invincibility-ty*.

INVOLABLE, that cannot be violated or profaned. (F.—L.) In Sir T. More, Works, p. 527 g; and in Spenser, F. O. iv. 10. 35. — F. *invivable*, 'invivable.' Cot.—L. *inviolabilis*. — L. *in-*, not; and *violabilis*, that may be violated, from *violare*. See **In-** (3) and **Violate**; and see below. Der. *invivably*, *invivability-ty*.

INVOLATE, not profaned. (L.) In Spenser, tr. of Virgil's *Georg.* 1. 425; ME. *involat*, Hoccleve, De Regim. Principum, l. 3696. — L. *inviolatus*, unhurt, inviolate. — L. *in-*, not; and *violatus*, pp. of *violare*, to violate; see **In-** (3) and **Violate**.

INVISIBLE, that cannot be seen. (F.—L.) ME. *invisible*, Chaucer, Legend of Good Women, 1021; Gower, C. A. ii. 247; bk. v. 3574. — F. *invisible*; in Sherwood's index to Cotgrave. — L. *invisibilis*. See **In-** (3) and **Visible**. Der. *invisibly*, *invisibly-ty*.

INVITE, to ask, summon, allure. (F.—L.) 'God invited men unto the following of himselfe.' Sir T. More, Works, p. 1205 c. — F. *inviter*, 'to invite.' Cot.—L. *invitare*, to ask, bid, request, invite. Allied to **vit-*, willing; as seen in *in-vit-*, unwilling; Brugmann, i. § 343. Der. *invitation*, Merry Wives, i. 3. 50 < F. *invitation*, 'an invitation.' Cot.; *invit*, *er*, *inviting-ly*.

INVOCATE, to invoke. (L.) In Shak. Rich. III. i. 2. 8. — L. *invocatus*, pp. of *invocare*; see **Invoke**. Der. *invocation*, ME. *invocacion*, Gower, C. A. iii. 46 (bk. vi. 1320), from F. *invocation*, 'an invocation' (Cot.), from L. *accusationem*.

INVOICE, a particular account of goods sent. (F.—L.) 'Invoice, is a particular of the value, custom, and charges of any goods sent by a merchant in another man's ship, and consigned to a factor or correspondent in another country.' Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. The word is certainly a corruption of *invoys*, an English plural of F. *envoi*, OF. *envoy*, a sending. See **Invoy**, an invoice, in N.E.D. Compare the phrases in Littré: 'par le dernier envoi, j'ai reçu' = 'by the last conveyance, I have received, &c.'; 'j'ai reçu votre envoi' = 'I have received your last consignment'; 'lettre d'envoi', an invoice. See **Envoy**. ¶ A somewhat similar example occurs in the pronunciation of 'bourgeois' type, called by printers *burgeois*.

INVOKE, to call upon. (F.—L.) 'Whilst I invoke the Lord, whose power shall me defend.' Lord Surrey, Psalm 55, l. 27; and in Shak. Hen. V. i. 2. 104. — F. *invoker*, 'to invoke.' Cot.—L. *invocare*, to call on. — L. *in*, on; and *vocare*, to call, allied to *voc-*, stem of *vox*, voice; see **Voice**. Doublet, *invocate*, q. v.

INVOLUNTARY, not voluntary. (L.) In Pope, Imit. of Horace, Odes, iv. 1. l. 38; and Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, bk. iii. c. 1, § 3. — L. *involuntarius*. See **In-** (3) and **Voluntary**. Der. *involuntarily*, *involuntarily-ness*.

INVOLUTE, involved, rolled inward. (L.) 'Involute and Evolute Figures, certain geometrical figures.' Kersey, ed. 1715. — L. *involutus*, pp. of *involvere*; see **Involve**. Der. *involution*, from F. *involution*, 'an involution, enwrapping, enfolding.' Cot., from L. *involutum*, acc. of *involutio*, a rolling up.

INVOLVE, to infold, wrap up. (F.—L.) 'That reuerendie studie is involved in so barbarous a language.' Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, bk. i. c. 14, § 1. In Hoccleve, De Regimine Principum, l. 2657. — F. *involver*, 'to involve.' Cot.—L. *involvere*, to roll in or up. — L. *in*, in; and *volvere*, to roll; see **Voluble**. Der. *involverment*, *involver*, an envelope, from F. *involvere*, L. *involutum*; and see **Involute**.

INVULNERABLE, not vulnerable. (F.—L.) In Spenser, F. O. vi. 4. 4. — F. *invulnerable*, 'invulnerable.' Cot.—L. *invulnerabilis*. See **In-** (3) and **Vulnerable**. Der. *invulnerably*, *invulnerability-ty*.

INWARD, internal. (F.) ME. *inward*, adj., St. Juliana, p. 44, l. 12; commonly adv., as in Aueren Kivle, p. 272. [The adv. is also *inwards*, id. p. 92.] AS. *inward*, *inwardward*, adj.; Grein, i. 143. — AS. *innan*, *inne*, adv. within, formed from prep. *in*, in; and suffix *-ward*, with the notion of 'towards'; see **Toward**, **Towards**. Der. *inwardly*, adv., where *s* answers to ME. adverbial suffix *-es*, orig. the inflection of the gen. case; *inward-ly*, AS. *inwardlice*; Grein, i. 144. Also *inward*, sb. pl., Milton, P. L. xi. 439.

INWEAVE, to weave in, intertwine. (E.) Milton has *inwove*, P. L. iii. 352; *inwoven*, P. L. iv. 693. Compounded of **In-** (1) and **Weave**.

INWRAP, the same as **Enwrap**, q. v. (E.)

INWREATH, to wreath amongst. (E.) Milton has *inwreath'd*, P. L. iii. 361. From **In-** (1) and **Wreath**.

INWROUGHT, wrought in or amongst. (E.) 'Inwrought with figures dim;' Milton, Lycidas, 105. From **In-** (1) and **Wrought**, i. e. worked.

IODINE, an elementary body, in chemistry. (Gk.) First in 1814. So named from the violet colour of its vapour. Formed, with suffix *-ine* (as in *chlor-ine*, *brom-ine*), from Gk. *iōd-ēs*, contr. form of *iōdēs*, violet-coloured. — Gk. *io-*, a violet; and *-ēs-ōs*, appearance. See **Violet** and **Idyl**. Der. *iodide*.

IOTA, a jot. (Gk.) The name of the Gk. letter *i*. See **Jot**.

IPECACUANHA, a medicinal West-Indian root. (Port. — Brazilian.) So defined in Bailey's Dict., vol. ii, ed. 1731. — Port. *ipecacuanha*, given in the Eng. Port. part of Vieyra's Dict. Cf. Span. *ipecacuana*. Both Port. and Span. words are from the Guarani (Brazilian) name of the plant, *ipé-kaa-guaña*; where *ipé* = *peb*, small; *kaa*, plant; *guaña*, causing sickness (Cavalcanti). See Notes on E. Etym., p. 337. ¶ Spelt *ipecacuanha* in *Historia Naturalis Brazilie*, 1648; p. 17.

IR- (1), prefix. (L.; or F.—L.) The form assumed by the prefix *in-* (= prep. *in*), when the letter *r* follows. See **In-** (2). Exx.: *ir-radiate*, *ir-rigate*, *ir-rision*, *ir-ritate*, *ir-ruption*.

IR- (2), prefix. (L.; or F.—L.) For *in-*, negative prefix, when the letter *r* follows. See **In-** (3). Exx.: all words beginning with *ir-*, except those given under **Ir-** (1).

IRE, anger. (F.—L.) In Chaucer, C. T. 7587 (l. 2005). — F. *ire*, 'ire.' Cot.—L. *ira*, anger (of doubtful origin). Der. *ir-ful*, Com. Errors, v. 151; *ir-asc-ible*, in Palgrave, from F. *irascible*, 'choleric' (Cot.), which from L. *irascibilis*, adj. formed from *irasci*, to become angry; *irascibly*, *irascibility-ty*.

IRIS, a rainbow. (L.—Gk.) In Shak. All's Well, i. 3. 158. — L. *iris*, a rainbow. — Gk. *ἴρις*, *iris*, the messenger of the gods; *ἴρις*, a rainbow (Homer). Root uncertain. Der. *irid-esc-ent*, a colored word, as if from pres. part. of a *l*. verb *irid-esc-ere*, to become like a rainbow, formed with inceptive suffix *-esc-* from *irid-*, stem of *iris* (gen. *iridis*); hence *iridescence*; also *iridi-nm* (from the decl. stem *iridi-*). *Iris*, a flower, is the same word; and see *orice*.

IRK, to weary, distress. (E.) Now used impersonally, as in Shak. As You Like It, ii. 1. 22. A. Formerly used personally. ME. *irken*, (1) to make tired, (2) to become tired. Of these, the transitive (orig.) sense does not often appear, though preserved in the mod. phrase 'it irks me,' and in the word *irksome* = tiring. 'Irksome, fastidious; Irksomness, fastidium; Irky, fastidio, accidior.' Prompt. Parv. The intrans. sense is common. 'To preche also how myght not yrke' = 'you must not grow weary of preaching; Myrc, Instructions for Parish Priests, 526. Irked shrunk back, drew back; Gawain and Grene Knight, 1573. 'Swa þat na man mocht irk withalle' = 'so that none may grow tired withal; Pricke of Conscience, 8918. 'Men schuld yrke to telle them alle.' Rob. of Brunne, Chron. (Rolls Series), l. 11122. B. We also find ME. *irk* = tired, oppressed. 'Owre frendis of us wille some be irke' = 'our friends will soon be tired of us; Sir Isumbras, 118. 'Syr Arther was irke', i. e. tired; Antars of Arthur, st. vi. 'Thof he was irk [tired];' Cursor Mundi, 6425. Hence *for-irked*, for *for-irked*, very weary; Gen. and Exodus, 3658. Palgrave has: 'I waxe yrke, *Il me ennuye*.' C. The verb *irken*, to be tired, is from the adj. *irk*, tired, weary, sluggish; apparently a back-formation from the AS. *irgþ* (which came to be pronounced as *irþ*; cf. *length*, *strength*) with the meaning 'sluggishness'; see *irgþ* in Toller. And *irgþ*, *irgþ* was formed (with suffix *þ*) from AS. *earg*, inert, sluggish, weak, timid; cognate with Lowl. *scarg*, *ergh*, timid, Icel. *arg*, Du. *erg*, G. *arg*, cowardly. Cf. G. *es* *irgert* *nich*, it irks me. See Phil. Soc. Trans. 1903, p. 151. Der. *irk-some*, *irk-some-ness*, in the Prompt. Parv., as above.

IRON, a common metal. (E.; or C.) ME. *iren*, Chaucer, C. T. 502 (A 500); *yzen* (for *izen*), Aeneide of Inwyt, p. 139, l. 31. AS. *iren*, both adj. and sb., Grein, ii. 145; older form *isē*, both adj. and sb., id. 147; also *isēn*, adj., *Ēlfrēd*, tr. of Gregory, p. 165; shortened form of **isēn-en*, as the Goth. form shows. — Du. *ijzer*, formerly *yzē*; Icel. *járn*, contracted from the old form *isarn*; Dan. and Swed. *jern*; O.H.G. *isarn*; M.H.G. *isēn*, *isen*; G. *Eisen*; Goth. *isarn*, sb.; *isarnin*, adj. And of W. *haearn*, Irish *isarn*, and the Celtic forms are likewise from an O.Celtic **isarno-*, **isarno-*; see Stokes-Fick, p. 25. And it is suggested that the Teut. forms were borrowed from Celtic. Cf. also Goth. *isē*, L. *aes*, brass; Skt. *ayas*, iron. Der. *iron-bound*, *-dull*, *-founder*, *-greys*, *-handed*, *-hearted*,

-master, -mould (see mould (3)), -ware, -work, -witted, Rich. III, div. 2. 28. Also *iron-monger*, *n.v.*

IRONMONGER, a dealer in iron goods. (E.) In Minshew's Dict., 1627; Peppy's Diary, Feb. 6, 1668-9; Beaumont and Fletcher, Cupid's Revenge, iv. 3; also *ironmanger*, York Mysteries, p. xxii. See **Iron** and **Monger**. Der. *iron-monger-y*.

IRONY, dissimulation, satire. (F.-L.-Gk.) *Ironia*, a speaking by contraries, a mock, a scoff; Minshew's Dict., ed. 1627, -F. *ironie* (not in Cotgrave, but cited by Minshew) -L. *ironia* -Gk. *ἰρωνία*, dissimulation, irony. -Gk. *ἰρωνία*, a dissembler, one who says less than he thinks or means. β. This Gk. word is a pres. part. from *ἰρωνέω* (*epōnāz*, *epōnāz*), I ask, I question; and is an Ionic form. Cf. *ἰρωνία*, Ionic for *ἰσῶν*, I ask; *ἰσῶν*, enquiry (base **rew*); see Prellwitz. Der. *ironi-c-al*, *ironi-c-al-ly*.

IRRADIATE, to throw rays of light upon, light up. (L.) In Cockeram (1623); Milton, P. L. iii. 53. -L. *irradiatus*, pp. of *irradiare*, to cast rays on. -L. *ir-in*, on; and *radius*, a ray. See **Ir** (1) and **Ray**. Der. *irradiat-ion*; also *irradiant*, from stem of pres. pt. of *irradiare*; *irradiance*, Milton, P. L. viii. 617.

IRRATIONAL, not rational. (L.) In Milton, P. L. ix. 766, x. 708; and in Henryson, The Cock and Fox. -L. *irratiōnālis*. See **Ir** (2) and **Rational**. Der. *irrational-ly*, *irrational-i-ty*.

IRRECLAIMABLE, that cannot be reclaimed. (F.-L.) First in 1662 (in its present sense). Coined from **Ir** (2) and **Reclaim**. Der. *irreclaim-ly*.

IRRECONCILABLE, that cannot be reconciled. (F.-L.) In Minshew, ed. 1627; in Cotgrave; and in Milton, P. L. i. 122. -F. *irreconcilable*, 'irreconcilable'; Cot. -F. *ir-<L. ir-in*, not; and *reconciliare*, 'to reconcile'; Cot. See **Ir** (2) and **Reconcile**. Der. *irreconcil-ly*, *irreconcilable-ness*.

IRRECOVERABLE, that cannot be recovered. (F.-L.) In Shak. 2 Hen. IV, ii. 4. 360. Milton has *irrecoverably*, Samson Agon. 81. Coined from **ir-**, for *in-*, not; and *recovered*, 'recoverable'; Cot. See **Ir** (2) and **Recover**. Der. *irrecover-ly*. Doublet, *irrecoverable*.

IRRECOVERABLE, irrecoverable. (F.-L.) 'Ye [yea], what *irrecoverable* damage?' Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, b. i. c. 27. § 11. -OF. *irrecoverable*, 'unrecoverable'; Cot. -L. *irrecoverabilis*. -L. *ir-in*, not; and *recuperare*, to recover. See **Ir** (2) and **Recover**. Doublet, *irrecoverable*.

IRREDEEMABLE, not redeemable. (F.-L.) A coined word; first in 1609. From **Ir** (2) and **Redeem**. Der. *irredeem-ly*.

IRREDUCIBLE, not reducible. (L.) In Boyle's Works, vol. i. p. 50 (R.); first in 1633. From **Ir** (2) and **Reduce**. Der. *irreduc-ly*, *irreducible-ness*.

IRREFRAGABLE, that cannot be refuted. (F.-L.) In More's Works, p. 1031, col. 1; and Minshew, ed. 1627. -MF. *irrefragable*, 'irrefragable, unbreakable'; Cot. -L. *irrefragabilis*, not to be withstood. -L. *ir-in*, not; and *refragari*, to oppose, thwart, withstand. β. *Refragari* is of doubtful origin. Perhaps from *re-*, back, and *frag-*, base of *frangere*, to break; the orig. sense perhaps being 'to break back'; but see **Irrefrag**. ¶ The lang. appears also in L. *suffragium*, prob. from the same root. Der. *irrefrag-ly*, *irrefragable-ness*, *irrefragability*.

IRREFUTABLE, that cannot be refuted. (F.-L.) In Kersey, ed. 1715; first in 1620. From **Ir** (2) and **Refute**. Der. *irrefut-ly*.

IRREGULAR, not regular. (F.-L.) In Shak. K. John, v. 4. 54; and in Cath. Anglicum (1483). -OF. *irregulier* -L. *irregulāris*. See **Ir** (2) and **Regular**. Der. *irregular-ly*; *irregular-i-ty*, from MF. *irregulāritas*, 'irregularity'; Cot.

IRRELEVANT, not relevant. (F.-L.) Used by Burke (R.). From **Ir** (2) and **Relevant**. Der. *irrelevant-ly*, *irrelevance*.

IRRELIGIOUS, not religious. (F.-L.) In Shak. Merry Wives, v. 5. 242. -MF. *irreligieux*, 'irreligious'; Cot. -L. *irreligiōsus*. See **Ir** (2) and **Religious**. Der. *irreligious-ly*; *irreligious-ness* (Bible Wordbook). So also *ir-religion*, Holland's Pliny, b. ii. c. 7, ed. 1634, p. 41.

IRREMEDIABLE, that cannot be remedied. (F.-L.) In Minshew, ed. 1627; first in 1547. -MF. *irremediable*, 'remediless'; Cot. -L. *irremediabilis*. -L. *ir-*, for *in-*, not; and *remediabilis*, remediable, from *remedium*, a remedy. See **Ir** (2) and **Remedy**. Der. *irremedi-ly*, *irremediable-ness*.

IRREMISABLE, that cannot be remitted or forgiven. (F.-L.) 'Your sinne is *irremissible*.' Fryth, Works, p. 3, col. 1. -MF. *irremissibile*, 'unremittable'; Cot. -L. *irremissibilis*, unpardonable. See **Ir** (2) and **Remit**. Der. *irremissible-ness*.

IRREMOVABLE, not removable, firm. (F.-L.) In Shak. Wint. Tale, iv. 4. 518. Coined from **ir-in**, not; and *removable*; see **Ir** (2) and **Remove**. Der. *irremov-ly*.

IRREPARABLE, that cannot be repaired. (F.-L.) In Shak. Temp. iv. 140; and Hoccleve, De Regim. Principum, l. 2082. -MF. *irreparable*, 'irreparable, unrepairable'; Cot. -L. *irreparabilis*. See **Ir** (2) and **Repair**. Der. *irrepar-ly*, *irreparable-ness*.

IRREPREHENSIBLE, free from blame. (F.-L.) In Minshew, ed. 1627; ME. *irreprehensibly*, Wydlif; Tim. iii. 2 (earlier text). -MF. *irreprehensibilis*, 'irreprehensible, blameless'; Cot. -L. *irreprehensibilis*, unblamable. See **Ir** (2) and **Reprehend**. Der. *irreprehens-ly*, *irreprehensible-ness*.

IRREPRESSIBLE, not repressible. (F.-L.) Modern; added by Todd to Johnson. Coined from **ir-in**, not; and *repressible*. See **Ir** (2) and **Repress**. Der. *irrepress-ly*.

IRREPROACHABLE, not reproachable. (F.-L.) In Kersey, ed. 1715; first in 1634. -MF. *irreproachable*, 'unreproachable'; Cot. -F. *ir-in*, not; and MF. *reprochable*, 'reproachable'; Cot. See **Ir** (2) and **Reproach**. Der. *irreproach-ly*.

IRREPROVABLE, not reprovable, blameless. (F.-L.) In Minshew, ed. 1627. -MF. *irreprovable*, 'unreprovable'; Cot. See **Ir** (2) and **Reprove**. Der. *irreproach-ly*, *irreprovable-ness*.

IRRESISTIBLE, that cannot be resisted. (F.-L.) In Milton, P. L. vi. 63. Coined from **Ir** (2) and *resistible*; see **Resist**. Der. *irresist-ly*, *irresistible-ness*, *irresistibility*.

IRRESOLUTE, not resolute. (L.) In Shak. Hen. VIII, i. 2. 209; first in 1573. Coined from **Ir** (2) and **Resolute**. Der. *irresolute-ly*, *irresolute-ness*; also *irresolut-ion*.

IRRESPECTIVE, not respectful. (F.-L.) 'God's absolute *irrespective* decrees of election?' Hammond, Works, v. i. p. 462 (R.). From **Ir** (2) and *respect*; see **Respect**. Der. *irrespect-ly*.

IRRESPONSIBLE, not responsible. (L.) 'Such high and *irresponsible* licence over mankind?' Milton, Tenure of Kings (R.). From **Ir** (2) and *responsibile*; see **Respons**. Der. *irrespons-ly*, *irresponsibility*.

IRRETRIEVABLE, not retrievable. (F.-L.) 'The condition of Gloriana, I am afraid, is *irretrievable*.' Spectator, no. 423. From **Ir** (2) and *retrievable*; see **Retrieve**. Der. *irretriev-ly*, *irretrievable-ness*.

IRREVERENT, not reverent. (F.-L.) In Milton, P. L. xii. 101. -MF. *irreverent*, 'unreverent'; Cot. -L. *irreverent*, stem of *irreverens*, disrespectful. -L. *ir-in*, not; and *reverens*, respectful, properly pres. part. of *revereri*, to revere. See **Revere**. Der. *irreverent-ly*; *irreverence*, Chaucer, C. T. Pers. Tale, De Superbia, sect 1 (1301).

IRREVOCABLE, that cannot be recalled. (F.-L.) In Spenser, F. Q. vi. 2. 15; and in Palgrave. -F. *irrevocabile*, 'irrevocable'; Cot. -L. *irrevocabilis*. -L. *ir-in*, not; and *revocabilis*, revocable, from *revocare*, to recall. See **Revoke**. Der. *irrevocab-ly*, *irrevocable-ness*.

IRRIGATE, to water. (L.) 'Irrigate, to water ground.' Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. And earlier, in Minshew, ed. 1627. -L. *irrigatus*, pp. of *irrigare*, to moisten, irrigate, flood. -L. *ir-in*, upon, or as an intensive prefix; and *rigare*, to wet, moisten. Der. *irrigat-ion*; also *irrigat-ion*, Milton, P. L. iv. 255, from L. *irriguus*, adj. irrigating, allied to *irrigare*.

IRRISION, mocking, scorn. (F.-L.) Rare; in Minshew, ed. 1627. -MF. *irrisio*, 'irrisio, mocking'; Cot. -L. *irrisio*, acc. from *irrisio*, a deriding; cf. *irrisus*, pp. of *irridere*, to laugh at. -L. *ir-in*, at; and *ridere*, to laugh. See **Risible**.

IRRITATE, to provoke. (L.) 'Irritate [provoke] the myndes of the dauncers.' Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, b. i. c. 19. -L. *irritatus*, pp. of *irritare*, perhaps, to cause to snarl, also to provoke, tease, irritate. β. Prob. a frequentative from *irire*, also spelt *irire*, to snarl as a dog, which seems to be an imitative word. Der. *irritat-ion* = F. *irritation*, 'an irritation' (Cot.), from L. acc. *irritatō*; *irritat-ion*, *irritat-ion*; *irritat-ion*, from the stem of pres. pt. of *irritare*; also *irrit-able*, in Minshew, ed. 1627, from L. *irritabilis*; *irrit-ly*, *irrit-able-ness*, *irrit-ability*.

IRRUPTION, a bursting in upon, sudden invasion. (F.-L.) 'An *irruption*, or violent bursting in'; Minshew, ed. 1627. -F. *irruption*, 'an irruption, a forcible entry'; Cot. -L. *irruptionem*, acc. of *irruptio*, a bursting into. -L. *ir-in*, in, upon; and *ruptio*, a bursting; cf. *ruptus*, pp. of *rumpere*, to burst. See **Rupture**. Der. *irrupt-ive*, *irrupt-ive-ly*, from pp. *irruptus* of *irrumper*, to burst in.

IS, the 3 pers. pres. of the verb substantive. (E.) AS. *is*; see further under **Are**, **Esse**.

ISINGLASS, a glutinous substance made from a fish. (Du.) 'Ising-glass, a kind of fish-glue brought from Island [Iceland], used in medicines.' Kersey's Dict., ed. 1715. Spelt *ising-glass* in 1663 (N. E. D.). A singular perversion of MDu. *hyzenblas*, mod. Du. *huitblad*. 'Isingglass, *hyzenblas*.' Sewel's Eng.-Du. Dict.; 1754. The lit. sense is 'sturgeon-bladder'; isingglass being obtained from

the bladder of the sturgeon (*Acipenser sturio*).—MDu. *huys*, a sturgeon; *blaes*, a bladder (Kilian).—G. *hausenblas*, isinglass; from *hausen*, a kind of sturgeon (answering to MDu. *huysen*); and *blasen* (=Du. *blazen*), a bladder, from *blasen*, to blow, allied to *Blast*.

ISLAM, the religious system of Mohammed. (Arab.) 'The revolt of Islam'; Shelley.—Arab. *islām*, lit. 'submission', or 'resignation';—Arab. root *salam*, he was resigned; whence also *salaam*, *Muslem*, *Muslman*.

ISLAND, an isle, land surrounded by water. (F.) The *s* is ignorantly inserted, owing to confusion with *isle*, a word of F. origin; see below. In Spenser, F. Q. ii. 6. 11, the word is spelt *island* in the Globe edition, but *iland* in the passage as quoted in Richardson. ME. *iland*, *ilond*, *yland*, *yland*; spelt *yland* in Octovian Imperator, l. 539 (Weber's Met. Romances, iii. 179); *ilond*, Layamon, l. 1133 (later text). AS. *igland*, Grein, ii. 136. β. The AS. *ig-land* is compounded of *ig*, an island, and *land*, land; prob. by association with *ea-land*, an island, from *ea*, water. Grein (ii. 136) gives *ieg*, *ieg* as equivalent forms, with references; the word is also written *eg* in Mercian (id. i. 133); and in Eng. local names appears as *-ea* or *-ey*, as in *Batters-ey*, *Aldern-ey*, *Angles-ey*. γ. Cognate words are: Du. *eiland*, an island, formerly written *eyland* (Sewel); Icel. *eyland*; Swed. *iland*, used as a proper name for an island in the Baltic Sea; G. *eiland*. 8. Dropping the syllable *-land*, we also find AS. *ig*, *ieg*, Mercian *eg* (as above); Icel. *ey*, an island; Dan. and Swed. *ö*, an island; also G. *aue*, a meadow near water. All from Teut. **agwiz*, fem. of **agwiz*, adj., belonging to water; an adj. formed from Teut. **ahwa*, water, represented by AS. *æa*, OHG. *aha*, Goth. *ahwa*, a stream, cognate with L. *aqua*, water. See **AQUATIC**. Thus the AS. *æa* signifies 'water'; whence *ieg*, *ig*, 'a place near water', lit. 'aqueous'; and *ig-land*, an island. Der. *island-er*, Temp. ii. 2. 37.

ISLE, an island. (F.—L.) Quite distinct from the F. *island*, in which the *s* was ignorantly inserted. It is singular that, in the word *isle*, the *s* was formerly dropped, thus tending still further to confound the two words. ME. *ile*, *yle*; Rob. of Glouc., p. 1. l. 3; Wyclif. Deeds [Acts], xxviii. 1.—OF. *ille*, *ile*; MF. *isle*, 'an isle'; Cot. mod. F. *île*.—L. *insula*, an island. See **INSULAR**. Der. *is-let*, in Dryden's Polyolbion, s. 24, note, from MF. *islette*, 'a little island' (Cot.), a dimin. form. And see **ISOLATE**.

ISOCHRONOUS, performed in equal times. (Gk.) In Phillips' Dict., ed. 1706 (s. v. *Isocronon*). Imitated from Gk. *isochronos*, consisting of an equal number of times (a grammatical term).—Gk. *isos*, for *isos*, equal; and *chronos*, time, whence also E. **Chronicle**. β. The Gk. *isos* or *isos* is perhaps allied to Gk. *ebros*, form; Brugmann, i. 8. 345 (Cf.). Cf. Skt. *ishu-*, adv., equally. Der. *isochron-ism*.

ISOLATE, to insulate, place in a detached situation. (Ital.—L.) The word occurs in the Preface to Warburton's Divine Grace, but was censured in 1800 as being a novel and unnecessary word (Todd). And see note in Trench, Eng. Past and Present. Todd remarks, further, that *isolated* was properly a term in architecture, signifying detached. It was thus at first a translation of Ital. *isolato*, detached, separate, formed as an adj. (with pp. form) from *isola*, an island.—L. *insula*, an island; also, a detached house or pile of buildings, whence *insulatus*, insulated, answering to Ital. *isolato*. See **INSULAR**. ¶ The F. *isolé* is likewise borrowed from the Ital. *isolato*; the E. word was not taken from F., but directly from the Italian. Der. *isolate-ion*. Doublet, *insulate*.

ISOCELES, having two sides equal, as a triangle. (L.—Gk.) In Phillips' Dict., ed. 1706.—L. *isocēles*.—Gk. *isocēlē*, with equal legs or sides.—Gk. *isos*, for *isos*, equal (see **ISOCHRONOUS**); and *celos*, a leg, which see in **PRELITIZ**.

ISOTHERMAL, having an equal degree of heat. (Gk.) Modern.—Gk. *isos*, for *isos*, equal; and *thermē*, heat; with adj. suffix *-al*. See **ISOCHRONOUS**, **Thermometer**.

ISSUE, that which proceeds from something, progeny, produce, result. (F.—L.) ME. *issue*. 'To me and to myn issue'. P. Plowman, C. xix. 259. 'An issue large'; Chaucer, Troil. v. 205.—OF. *issuē*, 'the issue, end, success, event'; Cot. A fem. form of *issu*, 'issued, flown, sprung, proceeded from'; pp. of *issir*, 'to issue, to go, or depart out'; id.—L. *exire*, to go out; from *ex*, out, and *ire*, to go; see **EXIT**. The F. pp. *issu* answers to Folk-L. **exūtus*, for L. *exitus*. Der. *issue*, verb, borrowed from the sb.; 'we issued out' is in Surrey's tr. of Virgil, where the L. text has 'issuat ire'. Æneid, ii. 27; ME. *issuē*, Rich. Coeur de Lion, 4432. [The ME. Northern verb was *isch*, common in Harbours of Bruce, and borrowed from the F. vb. *issir*.] Also *issu-er*, *issue-less*, Wint. Ta. v. 1. 174.

ISTHMIUS, a neck of land connecting a peninsula with the mainland. (L.—Gk.) In Minshew, ed. 1627; spelt *istmus* in Cotgrave, to translate MF. *isthme*.—L. *isthmus*.—Gk. *isthmus*, a narrow passage, neck of land; allied to *thēpa*, a step; from *thē*, to go.

IT, the neuter of the third personal pronoun. (E.) Formerly also *hit*, P. Plowman, A. i. 85, C. ii. 83; but *it* in the same, B. i. 86.

AS. *hit*, neuter of *hē*; see **HE**.—Icel. *hit*, neut. of *hinn*; Du. *het*, neut. of *hij*; Goth. *hitā*. ¶ The *er* form. case *its* was just coming into use in Shakespeare's time, and occurs in Temp. i. 2. 95, &c., but the usual form in Shak. is *his*, as in AS. We also find *it* in Shak. (with the sense of *its*) in the first folio, in 13 passages, Temp. ii. 1. 163, &c. See the articles in The Bible Wordbook and in Schmidt's Shak. Lexicon. *Its* does not once occur in the Bible, ed. 1611, which has *it* where mod. editions have *its* in Levit. xxv. 5; but first appears in Florio's Ital. Dict. (1598), s. v. *Spontaneamente*. The use of *hit* for *his* (= *its*) occurs early, viz. in the Anteus of Arthur, st. viii. l. 11, and in Allit. Poems, B. 264. The AS. neuter form is *hit*, nom.; *hit*, gen.; *hit*, dat.; *hit*, acc. Der. *it-self*; see **SELF**.

ITALICS, the name given to letters printed thus—in sloping type. (L.) So called because invented by Aldo Manuzio (Aldus Manutius), of Venice, about A. D. 1500. Aldo was born in 1449, and died in 1515. Letters printed in this type were called by the Italians *corsivi* (cursive, or running hand), but were known to other nations as *Italics*; see Eng. Cyclop. s. v. Manuzio.—L. *Italicus*, Italian.—L. *Italia*, Italy (Gk. *Italia*). The initial *I* is long. Der. *italic-ise*.

ITCH, to have an irritating sensation in the skin. (E.) Like *if* (= ME. *yif*, *yi*—AS. *gi*) this word has lost an initial ME. *y* or *3*—AS. *g*. ME. *ichen*, *ischen*, *ychen*, *ychen*; see Prompt. Parv. pp. 259, 538. The pp. occurs in Chaucer, C. T. 3684, where the Six-text (A 3682) has the various spellings *icched*, *yched*, and *yched*. AS. *giccan*, for **gycan*, to itch; in AS. Leechdoms, ed. Cockayne, vol. iii. p. 50, l. 13; whence AS. *gykha*, an itching, in Ælfrie's Hom. i. 86.—Du. *juken*, to itch; whence *juiking*, *jeukie* (AS. *gykha*), an itching; G. *jucken*, to itch; OHG. *juechan*. Teut. type **jukjan*—or **jukhan*—Der. *itch*, sb., *itchy*.

ITEM, a separate article or particular. (L.) The mod. use of *item* as a sb. is due to the old use of it in enumerating particulars. Properly, it is an adv. meaning 'also' or 'likewise'; as in Shak. Tw. Nt. i. 5. 265: 'as, item, two lips, indifferent red; item, two grey eyes'; &c.—L. *item*, in like manner, likewise, also; closely related to *ita*, so; cf. *is*. Cf. Skt. *itām*, thus; *itāh*, thus; *iti*, thus.

ITERATE, to repeat often. (L.) Bacon has *iterations* and *iterate* in Essay 25 (Of Dispatch). Shak. has *iteration*, Oth. v. 2. 150 (folio ed.); *iteration*, 1 Hen. IV. i. 2. 101.—L. *iterātus*, pp. of *iterāre*, to repeat.—L. *iterum*, again; a comparative adverbial form (with suffix *-ter*) from the pronom. base *I* of the third person; see **ITEM**. Cf. Skt. *itara* (s. v.), other. Der. *iteration*, *iterate*.

ITINERANT, travelling. (L.) 'And glad to turn itinerant'; Butler, Hudibras, pt. iii. c. 2. l. 92.—L. *itinerant*, stem of pres. pt. of the verb *itinerāre*, to travel.—L. *itiner*, stem of *iter*, a journey.—L. *it-um*, supine of *ire*, to go.—*it*, to go; cf. Skt. *it*, to go. Der. *itinerant-ly*, *itinerancy*, *itineracy*. Also *itinerary* (Leviens), from L. *itinerārium*, an account of a journey, neut. of *itiner-ārius*, belonging to a journey, from the base *itiner*—with suffix *-arius*.

IVORY, a hard white substance chiefly obtained from the tusks of elephants. (F.—L.) ME. *iuorie*, *iuorie* (with *v* for *u*), Chaucer, C. T. 7323 (D 1741). Also spelt *euory*, Trevisa, i. 79.—AF. *iuorie*, Charleagne, ed. Michel, l. 353; OF. *iuorie*, ivory, a 13th-century form, cited by Littré; later *ivoire*, 'ivory'; Cot. [Cf. Prov. *euori*, Bartsch, Chrestomathie Provençale, 39. 20, whence perhaps the MF. form *euory*. Also Ital. *avorio*, *avolio*.]—L. *eboreus*, adj. made of ivory.—L. *ebor*, stem of *ebur*, sb. ivory. β. Supposed by some to be connected with Skt. *ihāra*, an elephant. Der. *ivory*, adj., *ivory-black*, *ivory-nut*.

IVY, the name of a creeping evergreen. (E.) 'If moot go pypen in an ivy-leaf'; Chaucer, C. T. 1840 (A 1838). AS. *ifig*, *ivy*; see Gloss. to AS. Leechdoms, ed. Cockayne; also *ifega*, an old form in the Corpus glossary, l. 718. [The AS. *f* between two vowels was sounded as *v*, and the change of AS. *-ig* to E. *-y* is regular, as in AS. *stān-ig*, E. *stone-ig*;—OHG. *ebakevi*, *ivy* (cited by Kluge); G. *epheu*. β. The AS. *ifig* seems to be a compound word. The syllable *if* is equivalent to Du. *ei*—in *ei-loef*, *ivy* (lit. ivy-leaf); and to OHG. *ela(h)*—in *ebakevi*; but the orig. sense is unknown. Der. *ivy-mantled*, *ivy-cd*.

IWIS, certainly. (E.) ME. *ywis*, *iwis*; Chaucer, C. T. 3277, 3705. Common in Shak., as in Merch. Ven. ii. 9. 68, Tam. Shrew, i. 1. 62, Rich. III. i. 3. 102. AS. *gewis*, adj. certain; *gewislic*, adv. certainly; Grein, i. 43.—Du. *gewis*, adj. and adv., certain, certainly; G. *gewis*, certainly. Cf. Icel. *wis*, certain, sure. β. All from Teut. type **wissaz*, for **wittaz* (Idg. **wid-tōz*), pp. from the base *wit*—in Teut. **wit-an*, to know. See **WIS** (1). From **WID** or **WEID**, to know. ¶ It is to be particularly noted that the ME. prefix *i-* (= AS. *ge-*) was often written apart from the rest of the word, and with a capital letter. Hence, by the mistake of editors, it is sometimes printed *i wis*, and explained to mean 'I know'. Hence, further, the imaginary verb *wis*, to know, has found its way into many dictionaries.

IZARD, a kind of antelope. (F.) Modern.—F. *izard*; perhaps of Iberian origin (Hatsfeldt).

IZZARD, the letter Z. (F.—Gk.) Written *ezod* in 1597 (N. K. D.). *izzard* in Goldsmith, *She Stoops to Conquer*, A. iv.—F. *ezed*, a P. name for the letter (see my Notes on E. Etym., p. 140); Prov. *izédo*, *izéto* (Mistral).—Gk. *ζῆτα*, the name of the 6th letter of the Gk. alphabet.

J

JABBER, to chatter, talk indistinctly. (F. l.) Formerly *jaber* or *jable*. 'Whitsoever the Jewes would *jaber* or laugle agayn'; Sir T. More, Works, p. 665 c. 'To *iabli*, multum loqui'; Levins, ed. 1570. ME. *jabber*, to chatter; see under *Taleryn* in Prompt. Parv. And cf. *gibber*, Hamlet, i. l. 116. *Talber*, *Talble* are imitative words, similar to *gubber*, *gabble*, which are from the base *gab*, seen in Icel. *gabbu*, to mock, scoff. More immediately, they may be referred to OF. *jaber*, given by Godefroy as a variant of *gaber*, to mock. Cf. also MF. *javioier*, to gabble, prate, or prattle; Cot. Of imitative origin. See **Gabble**; and cf. Du. *gabberen*, 'to jabber' (Sewel). Der. *jabbier*.

JABIRU, a large wading bird of tropical America. (Brazil.) From the Tupi-Guarani (Brazilian) *jabiru*; see Hist. Nat. Brasilicæ, 1648, i. 200.

JACAMAR, a bird of the family *Galbula*. (F.—Brazil.) F. *jacamar* (with c as s), Brisson.—Tupi-Guarani (Brazilian) *jacamar-ciri*; Hist. Nat. Brasilicæ, 1648, i. 202; Newton, Hist. Birds.

JACANA, a gallinaceous aquatic bird. (Brazil.) From Tupi-Guarani (Brazilian) *jacana*; written *jacana* (for *jacana*); see Newton, Hist. Birds, and Hist. Nat. Brasilicæ, 1648, i. 190.

JACINTH, a precious stone. (F.—L.—Gk.). In the Bible, Rev. ix. 17; xxi. 20. 'In Rev. ix. 17, the hyacinthine, or dark purple, colour is referred to, and not the stone; as in Sidney's Arcadia (B. i. p. 59, l. 28), where mention is made of "Queen Helen, whose *Jacynth* hairs curled by nature," &c.' Bible Wordbook, ed. 1866. [But I should explain "*Jacynth* hairs" like "*hyacinthine* locks" in Milton, P. L. iv. 301, to be moved "hair curling like the hyacinth," without reference to colour.] ME. *jacynth*, Wyclif, 2 Chron. li. 7 (earlier version), *jacynth* (later version). 'Gower has *jacynthus* C. A. iii. 112; bk. vii. 842.—OF. *jacynth*, 'the precious stone called a jacinth'; Cot.—Late L. *jacintus*, *hincintus*, for *hyacinthus*, a jacinth, Rev. xxi. 20 (Vulg. Gk.).—Gk. *ῥαβδωτός*; Rev. xxi. 20. See **Hyacinth**. ¶ *Jacynth* is for *hyacinth* like *Jerome* for *Hierome* or *Hieronimus*, and *Jerusalem* for *Hierusalem*.

JACK (1), a snuffy fellow, sailor. (F.—L.—Gk.—Heb.). The phrase 'thou Sir John' is in Chaucer, C. T. 14816 (B. 4000); on which Tyrwhitt remarks: 'I know not how it has happened, that in the principal modern languages, John, or its equivalent, is a name of contempt, or at least of slight. So the Italians use *Gianni*, from whence *Joan*; the Spaniards *Juan*, as *bobo Juan*, a foolish John; the French *Jean*; with various additions; and in English, when we call a man a *John*, we do not mean it as a title of honour. Chaucer, in l. 3708, uses *Jacke fool*, as the Spaniards do *bobo Juan*; and I suppose *jack-ass* has the same etymology.' 'Go for the window, *Jacke fool*, she said'; Chaucer, C. T. 3708. This ME. *Jacke* has been supposed to have been borrowed from the F. *Jacques*; but it is hard to believe that this common French name should have been regarded as an equivalent to the E. common name *John*, since it really answers to *Jacob*. Indeed, a strong case has been made out by Mr. E. B. Nicholson (in his *Pedigree of Jack*, 1894) for regarding it as short for *Jacken* (found in 1327) which is a variant of *Yankin*, the regular dimin. of *Yahn*, and so used by Chaucer, C. T. 1172. See further under **Zany**. B. It is difficult to tell to what extent the various senses of the word *jack* depend upon the name above. a. It is, however, clearly to be traced in the phrase *Jack o' the clock*, Rich. II. v. 60, where it means a figure which, in old clocks, used to strike upon the bell. β. In a similar way, it was used to name various implements which supplied the place of a boy or attendant, as in *doof-jack* and in the *jack* which turns a spit in a kitchen. γ. Similarly, it denoted the key of a virginal; Shak. Sonnet 128. δ. Hence perhaps also a familiar name for the small bowl aimed at in the game of bowls; Shak. Cymb. ii. 1. 2. ε. And for a small pike (fish), as distinct from a full-grown one, and in many other instances (see N. K. D.). Der. *Jack-o'-lent* = *Jack* of Lent, a puppet thrown at in Lent, Merry Wives, iii. 3. 27; *Jack-an-lantern* = *Jack* o' lantern, also called *jack-with-the-lantern*, an ignis fatuus (see Todd's Johnson); *Jack-pudding*, Milton, Defence of the People of England, c. 7 (K.), compound of *Jack* and *pudding*, just as a buffalo is called in French *jean-pottage* (John-

pottage) and in German *Hans-wurst* (Jack-sausage); *Jack-an-apes* (for which see below); *Jack-by-the-hedge*, 'an herb that grows by the hedge-side, Kersey, ed. 1715, l. c. *Silymbrium Alliaris*, see Lyte, Tr. of Dodoens, bk. v. c. 72; *jack-ass*; *jack-daw*, Pliny, b. x. c. 29 (and not a corruption of *chough-daw*, as it has been desperately guessed to be: cf. ME. *joynette*, 'a proper name for a woman, a piannat, or megapathy' [magpie], Cot. Also *jack-screw*, a screw for raising heavy weights, &c.).

JACKANAPES, a tame ape, a man who displays tricks like an ape; used as a term of contempt. Tyndall has *Jack an apes* (*Jacke a napes* in ed. 1528); Works, 1572, p. 132, col. 1, l. 11. 'He gynneth and he gupis As it were *jack naps*'; Skelton, Why Come ye nat to Court, l. 651. History shows that the orig. form was *Jack Napes*, and it is first known as a nick-name of Wm. de la Pole, duke of Suffolk (murdered in 1450), whose badge was an ape's clog and chain, such as was usually attached to a tame ape. It is possible that, at the same time, there was a covert meaning in *Napes* (which also then meant *Naples*), because he advocated the king's marriage with Margaret, daughter of René, titular king of Jerusalem, Sicily, and *Naples*, which made him unpopular.

JACK (2), a coat of mail, a military coat worn over the coat of mail. (F.—L.—Gk.—Heb.) 'Jacke of defence, iuk of fence, garment, Baltheus'; Prompt. Parv. p. 256, and note, showing that the word was in use as early as 1375. 'Jacke, harness, iacq, iacque'; Palsgrave.—OF. *Jaque* 'James also a lack, or coat of mail, and thence, a lack for the body of an Irish grey-hound ... put on him when he is to coap' [with a wild boar]; Cot. Cf. Ital. *giaco*, a coat-of-mail, Span. *jaco*, a soldier's jacket; also Du. *jak*, G. *jacke*, Swed. *jacka*, a jacket, jerkin. β. Of obscure origin. Most likely Dugange is right in assigning the origin of it to the *Jacquerie*, or revolt of the peasantry nicknamed *Jacques Bonhomme*, A. D. 1358. That is, it is from the OF. name *Jacques* = L. *Jacubus* = Gk. *Ἰακώβος* = Heb. *Y'aqob*, Jacob, lit. 'one who seizes by the heel'.—Heb. root *yaqab*, to seize by the heel, to supplant. ¶ In some instances, *jack* (1) and *jack* (2) were doubtless confused; as, e.g., in *black-jack*. Der. *jack-et*, q. v.; also *jack-boots*, boots worn as armour for the legs, in the Spectator, no. 435; *black-jack* (Nares, s. v. *jack*).

JACKAL, a kind of wild animal. (Turk.—Pers.). In Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, st. 82, l. 227; Sir T. Herbert, Travels, ed. 1665, p. 115. Spelt *Jacal* in Sandys, Trav. p. 205.—Turk. *çakal*.—Pers. *shanghāt*; Palmer's Pers. Diet. col. 383. Cf. Skt. *ççūla-s*, a jackal, a fox.

JACKET, a short coat. (F.—L.—Gk.—Heb.) 'In a blew jacket' Spenser, Motier Hubberd's Tale, l. 205. Palsgrave has *jacket*.—OF. *jaquette*, 'a jacket, or short and sleeveless country-coat'; Cot. Dimin. of OF. *jaque*, 'a jack, or coat of mail'; Cot. See **Jaok** (2). Der. *jack-et*.

JACOBIN, a friar of the order of St. Dominic. (F.—L.—Gk.—Heb.) 'Now frere menour, now *Jacobyen*'; Kom. of the Rose, l. 6338.—F. *jacobin*, 'a Jacobin'; Cot.—Low L. *Jacobinus*, adj. formed from *Jacobus*; see **Jaok** (2). B. Hence one of a faction in the French revolution, so called from the *Jacobin club*, which first met in the hall of the Jacobin friars in Paris, Oct. 1789; see Haydn, Dict. of Dates. C. Also the name of a hooded (friar-like) pigeon; F. *Jacobine*, fem. of *Jacobin*. Der. *Jacobin-le-al*, *Jacobin-leu*.

JACOBITE, an adherent of James II. (L.—Gk.—Heb.) Formed with suffix *-ite* (= L. *-ita*), from *Jacobus*, James. See **Jaok** (2). Der. *Jacobin-ism*.

JACONET, a cotton fabric. (Hind.—Skt.) At first imported from India; spelt *Jaconot* in 1769. 'Corrupted from Urdu [Hind.] *Jaganūthi*, from *Jaganūth* (Juggernaut) or *Jaganūthpuri* in Cuttack, where it was originally manufactured'; N. E. D. See **Juggernaut**. (Hind. *pār* = a town.)

JADE (1), a surly nag, an old woman. (Scand. l.) ME. *jade* (MS. *Jade*), Chaucer, C. T. 14818 (B. 4002). Also found as *jad*, *Jad* (E. D. D.). 'Cf. unknown origin; unless it can be a variant of Lowl. Sc. *yad*, *yad*, *yace*, which seems probable; see E. D. D. If so, it is from Icel. *jalda*, a mare; cf. prov. Swed. *jälde*, a mare (Kietz). Der. *jade*, *jade*, v. to tire, spurn, Antony, iii. 1. 34.

JADE (2), a hard dark green stone. (F.—Span.—L.) In Bailey's Dict., vol. ii. ed. 1731. Cf. F. *jade*, Span. *jade*, *jade*. Florio's Ital. Dict. gives the form *iada*. The jade brought from America by the Spaniards was called *pietra de iada*, because it was believed to cure pain in the side (see Pineda, s. v. *pietra*); for a similar reason it was called *nephritis* (from Gk. *νεφρός*, kidney). Hence F. *jade* is from Span. *iada*, also *ijar*, the flank; cf. Port. *ilhal*, *ilhargu*, the flank, side.—L. *ilia*, pl., the flanks. Körting, § 4708.

JAG, a notch, a pointed shield. (F. l.) 'Jagge, or dagge of a garment'; Prompt. Parv. p. 255. 'I jagge or cutte a garment; Jagge, a cutting; Palsgrave. Cf. *iaggen*, to pierce, strike through; Morle Arthur, 2087. Apparently coined as a parallel form to *dag*;

and as *dag* may have been (in some of its senses) suggested by *F. dagur*, a dagger (see *Morte Arthur*, 2102), so *jag* may have been suggested by an OF. **jagare*, variant of *zagare* or *azagare* or *archegnie*, an assauger (Cot., Godefroy). Godefroy and Cotgrave quote the dimin. form *jagayette*; and *archegnie* occurs in Froissart; see *Assauger*. Der. *jagg-ed*, spelt *iagde* in Gasconique, Steel Glas, 1161; whence to *iagged*, Skelton, *Edinour Rummyng*, l. 124; *jagg-edness*, *jagg-y*.

JAGGERY, a coarse brown sugar. (Port. - Canarese - Skt.) Spelt *jaggar*, Hlaktyt, Voy, ii. pt. 1. 252. - Port. *jagara*, *jagra*. - Canarese *sharkara* (H. H. Wilson). - Skt. *garkara*. See **SUGAR**.

JAGUAR, a S. American beast of prey. (Brazilian.) In a translation of Buffon's *Nat. Hist.*, London, 1792. The word is Brazilian; see Buffon, *Quadruped*, t. iii. pp. 279, 293 (Littre). '*Jagua* in the Guarani [Brazilian] language is the common name for tigers and dogs. The generic name for tigers in the Guarani language is *Jaguaré*;' Clavigero, *Hist. of Mexico*, tr. by Cullen, ii. 318 (ed. 1787). Cavalcanti gives Brazil, *yimara*, a dog, *yimara-eti*, *imara-eti*, a jaguar; Granada, in his *Vocab. Kioplatense*, gives '*jaguar*, tigre.' See my Notes on F. Eym., p. 338.

JAIL, another spelling of **GAOL**, q. v. (F. - L.).
JALAP, the root of a Mexican plant. (Mexican.) '*Jalap*, the root of a kind of Indian night-shade;' Phillips Dict., ed. 1706. And in Coles, ed. 1684. Named from *Jalapa* or *Xalapa*, in Mexico. From Aztec *Xalapā*, lit. 'sand by the water'; from *xal* (tr), sand, (tr), water, and *pan*, on, near; where *-li*, *-tl* are suppressed in composition. See my Notes on F. Eym., p. 332.

JALOUSIE, a blind made with slats sloping upward from without. (F. - L. - Gk.) First in 1824. - F. *jalousie*, 'jealousie; also a lattice window, or grate to look through;' Cot. So called because it prevents strangers from seeing in. - F. *jalous*, jealous; see **JEALOUS**.

JAM (1), to press, squeeze tight. (F.) '*Jam*, to squeeze;' Halliwell. '*Jammed* in between the rocks;' Swinburne, *Travels through Spain* (1779), let. 3, p. 8. '*Jam*, to render firm by treading, as cattle do land they are foddered on;' Marshall's *Rural Economy of Norfolk* (E. D. S. Gloss. B. 3). 'The same word as *cham*, or *champ*.' '*I chamme a thyng small bytwyne my tethe, or champe*;' Palgrave. '*Champ* [with excrement &c.] to tread heavily, Warwickshire; to bite or chew, Suffolk;' Halliwell. Whence also: '*Champ*, hard, firm, Sussex;' id.; i. e. *cham* or *jammed* down, as if by being trodden on; and see F. E. D. See **CHAMP**, which is of imitative origin. ¶ For the common and regular change from *ch* to *j*, see **JAW**, **JOWL**.

JAM (2), a conserve of fruit boiled with sugar. (F.) In Johnson's Dict., and in Ashe (1775). Apparently from **JAM** (1). The following quotation suggests that it may mean a soft substance, resembling what has been chewed. 'And if we have any stronger meate, it must be *chammed* afore by the nurse, and so putte into the babe's mouth;' Sir T. More, *Works*, p. 241 h. See **CHAMP**.

JAMB, the side-post of a door. (F. - L.). '*Jam* of the door, the side-post. This word is also used in the South, where they say the *jam* of the chimney;' Ray. Collection of North-Country Words, 1691. Spelt *jaumbe* in Cotgrave. 'Yea, the *jambes*, posts, principals, and standards, all of the same metall;' Hollar, tr. of Pliny, b. xxxiii. c. 3, § 7. And in Baret (1580). - F. *jambe*, 'the leg or shank, ... the jambine or side-post of a door;' Cot. Cf. Ital. *gamba*, Span. *gamba*, the leg; Port. *gambas*, pl. the legs. - Late L. *gamba*, a hoof; Vegetius, i. 56, near the end; 3. 20. From an older form *camba*, which appears in the book of Cerne (see **GAMBOL**), and in O. Spanish (Díez, whom see). Closely allied to O. Celtic **kambos*, crooked (Stokes-Pick); so that the word was orig. used of the bent leg or the knee. Cf. W. *cann*, crooked. And see **HAM**. Der. *giamb-eux*, leggings, graves, Spenser, F. Q. ii. 6, 29; *jambheux*, Chaucer, C. T., B. 2065; pl. from an AF. **jambel*; from OF. *jambe*.

JANE, a twilled cotton cloth; see **JEAN**.

JANGLE, to sound discordantly, to quarrel. (F. - Scand.) '*A jangling of the bells*;' Shak. Per. ii. 1. 45. Hence *jangle* to make discordant; 'like sweet bells *jaugled*;' Hamlet, iii. 1. 166. ME. *janglen*, to quarrel, talk loudly. '*To jangle* and to jape;' P. Plowman, B. ii. 94. Spelt *gangle*, Alisaunder, ed. Weber, 7413. - OF. *jangler*, 'to jangle, prattle, talk saucily or scurvily;' Cot. β. Of Scand. origin. - Swed. dial. and Norw. *jangla*, to quarrel; cf. Du. *jangelen*, to importune (Sewel), a frequentative form with suffix *-el* from Du. *jancken*, to howl, yelp as a dog (Sewel). Cf. Low G. *jancken*, to yelp as a dog; Bremen Wörterb., ii. 636; also Westphal. *jüngelen*, to play out of time. Of imitative origin; cf. L. *gannire*, to yelp as a dog, talk loudly. Der. *jangl-er*, *jangl-ing*; see **JINGLE**.

JANIZARY, JANISSARY, a soldier of the old Turkish footguard. (F. - Ital. - Turkish.) Bacon speaks of 'the Janizaries'

in Essay 19, Of Empire, near the end. There is an earlier reference to them in Sir T. More, *Works*, p. 279 f. '*Janissaries*, an order of infantry in the Turkish army: originally, young prisoners trained to arms; were first organised by Orkan, about 1330, and remodelled by his son Amurath I. 1360. . . A firman was issued on 17 June, 1826, abolishing the Janizaries;' Haydn, Dict. of Dates. And see Gibbon, *Roman Empire*, c. 64. - MF. *Janissaires*, 'the Janizaries;' Cot. - M. Ital. *ianiczeri*, 'the Turkes gads;' Florio. Of Turkish origin; the word means 'new soldiery;' from Turk. *yeni*, new, and *cheri*, soldiery (Devic). The F. represents *saghir* noon, a nasal letter peculiar to Turkish. And *cheri* is from Pers. *charik*, auxiliary forces (Zenkner); see Rich. Dict., p. 537.

JANUARY, the first month of the year. (L.) ME. *January* (MS. *January*), Chaucer, C. T. 9267 (E 1393). Englished from L. *Januarius*, January, named from the god *Janus*. *Janus* (for **Dionus*) is allied to *Diāna* (Breal).

JAPAN, a name given to certain kinds of varnished work. (Japan.) Properly '*Japan* work,' where *Japan* is used adjectively. Named from the country; see Yule. Pope playfully alludes to 'shining altars of *Japan*;' Rape of the Lock, iii. 107. Der. Hence *Japan*, verb, to varnish like Japan work, to polish; *japan-er*, a polisher of shoes, shoe-black, Pope, Imit. of Horace, Epist. i. 1. 156.

JAPE, to jest, mock, befool. (F. - Scand.) Obsolete. In Chaucer, C. T. 1731; P. Plowman, B. i. 67. Apparently suggested by OF. *japer* (Hatzfeld), *F. japper*, to bark as a dog, to yap, of imitative origin; but in sense answering rather to OF. *jaber* (Godefroy), variant of *gaber*, 'to mock, fool, gull, cheat,' Cot.; which has just the same sense as *jape*. Rouquart has *gap=gab*, mockery. - Icel. *gabba*, to mock; *gabbi*, mockery. Puitspelu gives Lyons dial. *japia*, foolish stories. See **GABBLE, JABBER**.

JAR (1), to make a discordant noise, creak, clash, quarrel. (E.) 'All out of ioynt ye *iar*;' Skelton, Duke of Albany, l. 378. And see Shak. Tam. Shrew, iii. 1. 39, 47; v. 2. 1. *Jar* stands for an older form *char*, only found in the prov. E. *char*, to chide, and in the derivative *charken*, to creak like a cart or barrow (Prompt. Parv.), also to creak like a door (Gower, C. A. ii. 102); cf. also AS. *ceorrian*, *ceorian*, to murmur, MDu. *harren*, *herren*, 'to creak [creak] like a cart,' Hexham; OIG. *kerran*, to give a loud harsh sound; cf. **JARGON** and **GARULOUS**. Der. *jar*, sh., spelt *jare*, Spenser, F. Q. iii. 3. 23.

JAR (2), an earthen pot. (F. - Span. - Arab.) '*A great jar*;' Ben Jonson, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry; l. 28. And in Cotgrave. The Latinized form *jarros* occurs in The Earl of Derby's Expedition (Camden Soc.), p. 228. l. 18. - OF. *jare*, 'a jarre,' Cot.; mod. F. *jarre*. [Cf. Span. *jarra*, a jug, pitcher; Ital. *giarra*, *giarra*; 'a jarre;' Florio.] - Span. *jarra*, *jarro*, a jar (Pineda); *jarro* (Minsheu). - Arab. *jarrah*, a jar (Devic); cf. Pers. *jarrah*, a little cruise, or jar; Rich. Dict. p. 504, col. 2. Probably borrowed by the Spanish from the Arabs.

JARGON, a confused talk. (F. - L.) ME. *jargon*, *jergon*, chattering. 'And ful of *jargon*;' very talkative; Chaucer, C. T. 9722 (E 1848). Particularly used of the chattering of birds; Gower, C. A. ii. 264; bk. v. 4103; Rom. of the Rose, 716. - F. *jargon*, 'gibberish, fustian language,' Cot.; *jargonneur*, 'to speak fustian, jangle, chatter,' id. The word is old, and appears also as OF. *gergon*, *jargon* (Godefroy). Cf. Span. *gerigonza*, *jargon*; *gerigonzar*, to speak a jargon; Ital. *gergo*, *jargon*. β. All perhaps from an imitative base *garg-* (cf. *garg-le*, *gurg-le*), prob. allied to L. *garrare*; see **JAR** (1). This extended form *GARG*, answering to a Teut. base *KARK*, is exactly represented in English by MF. *charken*, to creak as a cart, and the AS. *ceorrian*, to gnash the teeth (Alfred's Homilies, i. 132). An attenuated form of *charken* is the ME. *chirken*, to chirp, to make a harsh noise. 'Al ful of *chirking* [-jargon] was that sory place;' Chaucer, C. T. 2006 (A 2004).

JARGONELLE, a variety of pear. (F. - Ital. - Arab. - Pers.) In Johnson's Dict. - F. *jargonelle*, a variety of pear, very stony or gritty (Littre). Formed (according to Littre) as a dimin. from F. *jargon*, a yellow diamond, a small stone. - Ital. *giargone*, a sort of yellow diamond; E. *zircon*. - Arab. *zargūn*. - Pers. *zargūn*, gold-coloured, from *zar*, gold, and *gūn*, colour; see Devic, Supp. to Littre, and Yule.

JASEY, JAZY, a wig made of worsted or tow. (Jersey.) 'The old gentleman in the flaxen *jazy*;' Scott, Redgauntlet, ch. xxi [not xx]. For *Jersey*, because made of Jersey yarn; see Forby, Vocab. of E. Anglia. See **JERSEY**.

JASMINE, JESSAMINE, a genus of plants. (F. - Pers.) Spelt *jasmin*, *jessamin*, *jelamine*, *jese*, in Cotgrave. Milton has *jessamine*, P. L. iv. 698; Lycidas, 143. The spelling *jasmin* agrees with MF. *jasmin*; Cot. *Jessamin*, *jelamine* answer to the Ital. forms *gesmino*, *gelamino*. The Span. form is *jazmin*. All are from Pers. *yāsmīn*, *jāsmīn*; of which another form is *yāsmīn*, *jessamine*; Rich. Pers. Dict. p. 1703; Palmer's Pers. Dict. col. 715.

JASPER, a precious stone. (F.—L.—Gk.—Arab.) ME. *Jaspre*, *Jasper*. 'What is better than gold: *Jaspre*?' Chaucer, C. T., Tale of Melibeus, B 2297. Also spelt *Jaspis*, Gower, C. A. iii. 112; bk. vii. 841.—OF. *jaspire* (see Littré), an occasional spelling of OF. and F. *jaspé*, 'a jasper stone'; Cot. [Thus the *r* is an addition, and no real part of the word.]—L. *inspidem*, acc. of *iaspis*, a jasper.—Gk. *iarnis*.—Arab. *yash*, *yash*, also spelt *yashk*, jasper; whence Pers. *yashp*, *yashp*, jasper; Rich. Pers. Dict. p. 1707; Palmer's Pers. Dict. col. 719. Cf. Heb. *yāshpēh*, a jasper.

JAUNDICE, a disease caused by bile. (F.—L.) In Shak. Merch. Ven. i. 1. 85. The *d* is purely excrement, as commonly in F. words after *n*; cf. sound from F. son. ME. *Jaunys*, Pricke of Conscience, l. 700; spelt *jaundys*, Trevisa, ii. 113; further corrupted to *jaundres*, in a 15th-cent. tr. of Higden, on the same page as the last reference.—OF. (and F.) *jaunisse*, so spelt in the 13th cent. (Littré); but Cot. gives it as *jaunisse*, 'the jaundices.' Formed with suffix *-isse* (= L. *-itia*) from F. *jaune*, yellow; because the disease is characterized by yellowness of the skin and eyes. The oldest spelling of *jaune* is *jaine* (Littré).—L. *galbinus*, also *galbinius*, greenish yellow.—L. *galbus*, yellow. The likeness of L. *galbus* to G. *gelb* is so close as to suggest that it is of Teutonic origin; the true L. form being *helans*. See Yellow. DER. *jaundic-ed*.

JAUNT, a tiring ramble, an excursion. (F.) It would seem from the ex. in Shak. that *jaunt* and *jaunce* are equivalent terms. *Jaunt* is a wild and fatiguing ramble, Romeo, ii. 5. 26; where another reading is *jaunce*; cf. *geunee*, fatiguing journeys, in Ben Jonson, A Tale of a Tub, A. ii. (111ts). It also means to ramble, row, ii. 5. 53, where another reading for *jaunting* is *jaunming*. Again, Shak. has: 'Spurred, galled, and tired by *jaunting* Bolingbroke, i.e. hard-riding Bolingbroke. This *jaunce* is from ME. *jancer*, of which Cotgrave says: '*Jancer un cheval*, to stirre a horse in the stable till he sweat with-all, or as our *jaunt*; an old word.' Not found in OF. Cf. E. dial. *junkit*, jaded; Swed. dial. *jank*, useless trouble, slow motion (Kietz); Norw. *janko*, to stagger. DER. *jaunt*, vb., to ramble. Cf. I suggest that *jaunt* arose from *jaunts*, a corrupt form of *jaunce*, taken as a plural form.

JAUNTY, JANTY, genteel, stylish, fantastical. (F.—L.) 'We owe most of our *jaunty* fashions now in vogue to some ancient beau among them' [the French]; Guardian, no. 149; dated 1713. As if formed with suffix *-y* from the verb *jaunt*, to ramble idly about; but formerly *jaunty* or *jaunte*, also *jaunte*, variants of *gentel*, and used in the same sense. See therefore *Genteel*. F. Exx.: 'This *jaunte* sleightness to the French we owe'; T. Shadwell, Timon, p. 71 (1688). 'A *jaunty* [genteel] part of the town'; Spectator, no. 503. 'Turn you about on your heel with a *jaunte* air'; Farquhar, The Inconstant, Act 1. Cf. also 'Sae jimpny laed her *genty* waist'; Burns, Bonnie Ann. DER. *jaunt-i-ness*, Spectator, no. 530.

JAVELIN, a kind of spear or dart. (F.—C.) Used in the sense of hoar-spear, Shak., Venus, 616. '*Javelyn*, a spear, *javelot*'; Palsgrave.—MF. *javelin*, m., *javeline*, f., 'a javeling, a weapon of a size between the pike and partizan'; Cot. Cf. MF. *javelot*, 'a gleave, dart, or small javelin'; Cot. Also Span. *jablina*, Ital. *giavellotto*, a javelin. F. Perhaps of Celtic origin. The Breton *gavin* and *gavlod* are merely borrowed from the French; but the origin is shown by the Irish *gabhlá*, a spear, lance; *gabhlach*, forked, divided, peaked, pointed; *gabhlán*, a branch, a fork of a tree; *gabhlóg*, any forked piece of timber; *gabhal*, (Irish *gabul*, a fork. Cf. Gael. *gabhal*, a fork; *gabhlach*, forked, pronged; *gabhlóg*, a small fork, two-pronged instrument; *gabhlán*, a prong, small fork, weeding-hook. Also W. *goff*, a fork; *gafnach*, a fork, a dart. See Gaff. Y. Hence may also be explained the ME. *gavelok*, a javelin, dart, in King Alisaunder, l. 1620; AS. *gafeluc*, Voc. 143. 6; also MITG. *gahilut*, a javelin (from F.). See Thurneysen, p. 63; Machain, s. v. *gabhal*.

JAW, part of the mouth. (F.—L.) ME. *jawe*; 'Joue or chekebone, Mandibula'; Prompt. Parv. 'git drow [drew] I him out of *le Jowes*, scilicet faucibus, of hem þat gapeden'; Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. i. pr. 4. l. 70. 'Pe ouer *taue*' = the upper jaw, Trevisa, iii. 109; with various readings, *joue*, *genoue*.—AF. *jowe*, glossed 'cheek'; W. de Libbesworth, in Wright's Voc. i. p. 145; Norm. dial. *joe*, Guernsey *joue* (Moisy); F. *joue*, the cheek; OF. *joe* (with *o* for later *ou*), Chanson de Roland, l. 3921; corresponding to Ital. *gota*, 'a cheek, a jaw' (Florio), Prov. *gouta*; which Diez derives from Late L. *gavata*, L. *gabata*, a kind of platter, a bowl; from the rounding of the jaw. Körtling, § 4103. Cf. Palsgrave has *chawebone*; this alteration to *chaw* is later, and due to association with the verb *to chew*. Somewhat similar is the M.Dn. *kouwe*, the cavity of the mouth, from MDu. *kouwen* (Du. *kaansen*), to chew; Kilian. DER. *jaw-bone*, Bible, 1551, Judg. xv. 15; *jaw-teeth*; *jaw-fallen*, Fuller, Worthies, Essex (R.); *lantern-jaw-ed*.

JAY, a bird with gay plumage. (F.—OHG.) ME. *jay*, *Jay*; Chaucer, C. T. 644; King Alisaunder, l. 142.—MF. *jay* (older

spellings *gay*, *gai*), a jay; Cot. Mod. F. *gai*; Gascon *gai*; Norm. dial. *gai*. So also Span. *gayo*, a jay, *gayo*, a magpie. (B.) Hardly from OHG. *gāhi* (MHG. *gāhe*, G. *jäh*), adj., quick, lively (Kluge). But rather allied to *gay*, OF. *gai*; and to be derived from OHG. *wīhi*, fine, beautiful. Körtling, § 1718.

JEALOUS, suspicious of rivalry, tender of honour. (F.—L.—Gk.) ME. *jalous*, Chaucer, C. T. 1331 (A. 1329). Earlier *gelus*, Ancien Kivle, p. 90, where it occurs to translate L. *zēlōtes*.—OF. *jalous*, later *jaloux*, 'jealous'; Cot. Cf. Ital. *geloso*, Span. *zeloso*, *jealous*.—Late L. *zēlōsus*, full of zeal; related to L. *zēlōtes*, one who is jealous.—L. *zēlus*, zeal.—Gk. *zēlos*, zeal; see Zeal. DER. *jealous-ly*; *jealous-y*, ME. *jalousye*, Chaucer, C. T. 12300 (C. 366), from F. *jalousie*; also *jalousie*, q. v. Doublet, *zealous*.

JEAN, JANE, a twilled cotton cloth. (F.—Ital.) 'Gene fustian'; in 1589; II. Hall, Society in Eliz. Age, p. 210. Cf. ME. *Gene*, Genoa; spelt *Genae* in The Paston Letters, ii. 293.—MF. *Genes*, Genoa.—Ital. *Genova*, Genoa; whence it was brought.

JEER, to mock, scoff. (F.—L.?) In Shak. Com. Errors, ii. 2. 22. 'He saw her toy, and gibe, and gear'; Spenser, F. Q. ii. 6. 21. 'There you named the famous jeer, That ever jeered in Rome or Athens'; Beaumont and Fletcher, Nice Valour, v. 1 (Soug). It seems to have been regarded as a foreign word; see Ben Jonson, Staple of News, iv. 1. 5: 'Let's jeer a little. Jeer? what's that? Expect, sir, i. e. wait a bit, and you will find out. Not found before 1553. B. The origin of the word is doubtful. If it were a slang term, it might be a corruption of Du. *scheren*, *scheeren*. From the Du. *gek*, a fool, and *scheeren*, to shear, was formed the phrase *den gek scheeren* (lit. to shear the fool), to mock, jeer, make a fool of one. Soon these words were run together, and the word *gekscheeren* was used in the sense of jeering. See Sewel's Dn. Dict., which gives the above forms, as well as the sb. *gekscheeren*, 'a jeering, fooling, jesting.' *Ist lant my niet gekscheeren*, I will not be trifled with.' This is still preserved in mod. Du. *gekscheeren*, to jest, banter, and in the phrase *het is geen gekscheeren*, it is no laughing matter. The phrase was also used as *scheeren den gek*, to play the fool; whence simply *scheeren*, 'to gibe, or to jest' (Hexham). Y. But it accords better with phonetic laws to derive it from OF. (or AF.) *giere*, an occasional variant of OF. *chiere*, whence E. *cheer*. Godefroy has: '*S'auncus hons te fait d'amere giere*', if any man makes you bitter cheer (jeers at you). Again, in his Supplement: '*Mas faites bale, giere, ioie, solas, et ris*, but dance, make cheer and joy, and pleasure, and laughter. From the phr. *faire male chere*, to make ill cheer, to frown upon. See Cheer. Cf. See my Note; Phil. Soc. Trans., 1902. DER. *jeer*, sb., Oth. iv. 1. 83.

JEHOVAH, the chief Hebrew name of the Deity. (Heb.) In Exod. vi. 3.—Heb. *yahwāh*, or more correctly *yahwē* (not pronounced); see article on *Jehovah* in the Concise Dict. of the Bible.

JEJUNE, hungry, meagre, empty. (L.) 'We discourse *jejunely*, and falsely, and unprofitably'; Bp. Taylor, pref. to Great Exemplar.—L. *ieiūnus*, fasting, hungry, dry, barren, trifling, poor. Of uncertain origin. DER. *jejunely*, *jejunely-ness*.

JELLY, anything gelatinous, the juice of fruit boiled with sugar. (F.—L.) In Hamlet, i. 2. 205. ME. *Jely*; Lydgate, Hous. Shepe, and Goos; l. 70. Hence *geli-loth*; Earl of Derby's Expeditions (Camd. Soc.), p. 234. Sometimes spelt *gelly*.—F. *gelée*, 'a frost, also gelly'; Cot. Properly the fem. form of *gelf*, frozen, pp. of *geler*, 'to freeze, to thicken or congeal with cold'; Cot.—L. *gelāre*, to congeal.—L. *gelu*, frost. See Gelatine, Gellid, Congeal. DER. *jelly-fish*.

JEMADAR, a native officer in a sepoy regiment. (Hind.—Arab. and Pers.) See Yule.—Hind. *jama dār*, a jemadar.—Arab. *jama'at*, a body of men (from Arab. root *jama'a*, he collected); and Pers. *dār*, a holder, master. See N. E. D.; and Rich. Dict., pp. 518, 646.

JENNET, GENNET, a small Spanish horse. (K.—Span.—Arab.) *Jennets*; Shak. Oth. i. 1. 113. 'A breeding jennet'; Shak. Venus, 260. 'We have x. thousand of other mounted on *gennettes*'; Berners, tr. of Froissart, vol. i. c. 236. '*Jennettes* of Spayne'; Squire of Lowe Degre, l. 749.—MF. *genette*, 'a genet, or Spanish horse'; Cot.—Span. *ginete*, a nag; but the orig. sense was a horse-soldier, esp. a light-armed horse-soldier. Minshew (1623) has: '*ginete*, a light horseman that rideth a *la gineta*'; also '*calagor a la gineta*, to ride with the legs crossed up in short stirrups, with a target and a ginnet lance.' Of Moorish origin. The word is traced by Dozy (Glos. p. 276) to Arab. *zanūta*, a tribe of Barbary celebrated for its cavalry; see Devic, Suppl. to Littré.

JENNETING, an early apple. (F.—L.—Gk.—Heb.) 'In July come . . . plumes in fruit, *genniting*, quaddins'; Bacon, Essay 46, Of Gardens. 'Contrarivise, pomgranat-trees, fig-trees, and apple-trees, lue a very short time; and of these, the haste kin or *jenniting*, continue nothing so large as those that bear and ripen later'; Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xvi. c. 44. So called because they were ripe about St. John's day (June 24) in France and Italy; but in England sometimes later. See Hogg's Fruit Annual, pp. 361, 522. Cf. *per-*

Jonettes [Jeannot pears] in P. Plowman, C. xiii. 221, and the note. Sometimes spelt *geniton* (N. E. D.). = F. *Jeannot*, *Jeannet*; from *Jean*, John. Cotgrave has: '*Pomme de S. Jean*, or *Hastivel*, a soon ripe apple called St. John's apple.' Cf. G. *Johannisapfel*, 'John apple, geniting'; Flügel. See *Jack* (1). ¶ Commonly said to be a corruption of *June-eating apples*!

JEOPARDY, hazard, peril, danger. (F.—L.) ME. *jupartie*, later *jeopardy* or *jeopardy*. 'Hath lost his own good thurgh *jupartie*'; Chaucer, C. T. 16211 (G 743). The various readings in this line are *Iupartie*, *Iopardy*, *Iopardye*, and *Iopardye*. Spelt *Iupartie*, Chaucer, *Troilus*, ii. 465. The original sense was a game in which the chances are even, a game of hazard, hence hazard or chance; as in: 'To putte that sikernes in *jupartie* = to put in hazard that which is secure; *Troil.* iv. 1512. = OF. *jeu parti*, lit. a divided game. 'A *jeu parti* is properly a game, in which the chances are exactly even. See Froissart, v. i. c. 234; *Il n'estoit pas à jeu parti* contre les François (= for they were unequal in numbers to the French) (Johnes' translation)'; and vol. ii. c. 9, si nous les voyons à *jeu parti*. From hence it signifies anything uncertain or hazardous. In the old French poetry, the discussion of a problem, where much might be said on both sides, was called a *jeu parti*. See *Poesies du Roy de Navarre*, *chanson* xviii. — Tyrwhitt's note to Chaucer, C. T. 16211. — Late L. *iocus partitus*, an alternative, a phrase used when a choice was given, of choosing one side or the other; see Ducange. = L. *iocus*, a joke, jest, sport, play, game; and *partitus*, divided, pp. of *partiri*, to part, from *part-*, stem of *par-*, a part. See *Joke* and *Part*. Der. *jeopard*, to hazard (coined by dropping -y), *Judges*, v. 18, ME. *Iupartien*, Chaucer, *Troil.* iv. 1566; *jeopardie*, vb.; also *jeopard-ous*, spelt *jeopardous* in Hall's Chron. Hen. VIII, an. 25, § 10; *jeopardously*. ¶ Observe the AF. diphthong *eo*, representing the F. *eu*.

JEERBOA, a small round quadruped. (Arabic.) Mentioned in an E. translation of Buffon's *Nat. Hist.*, London, 1792. The animal takes its name from the strong muscles in its hind legs. = Arab. *yarbū*, '(1) the flesh of the back or loins, an oblique descending muscle; (2) the jerboa, an animal much resembling the dormouse, which makes prodigious bounds by means of its long hind legs; see *Nat. Hist.* of Aleppo, by Russell'; Rich. Pers. Dict. p. 1705, col. 2. **JEERED, JERID**, a wooden javelin, used in a game. (Arab.) 'The hurl'd on high *jeered*.' Byron, *Giaour*, ix. = Arab. *jarid*, a palm-branch stripped of its leaves, a lance. Rich. Dict., p. 505.

JERK, to give a sudden movement, throw with a quick action. (E.) Cotgrave has: '*Pouetter*, to scourge, lash, *yerke*, or *jerke*.' In Shak. as a sb., J. L. l. iv. 2. 129. 'A *yerke*, verb.' Levens, ed. 1570. 'With that which *yerks* [lashes] the hams of every jade'; *bp.* Hall, *Satires*, b. iii. sat. 5, l. 26. Lowland Sc. *yerke*, to beat, strike smartly; a smart blow. 'To *yerke* or *gerke*'; Minshew, ed. 1627. 'A *gerke* or *yerke* of a rod or whip'; Minshew's Span. Dict. (E. index). Halliwell also gives: '*Girk*, a rod; also, to beat. β. Another form is *jert*. Cotgrave has: '*Attainte*, a reach, hit, blow, stroke, . . . a gentle nip, quip, or *jert*, a sleight *gird*, or taxation'. γ. Moreover, the words *jert* and *jert* were regarded as equivalent; thus Sherwood has, in his index to Cotgrave: 'A *jert* or *gird*, *Attainte*'. The words *jerk*, *jert*, and *gird* are probably all connected, and all had once the same meaning, viz. to strike, esp. with a whip or rod. δ. The only one of these three forms found in ME. is *gurdin*, *girden*, to strike; see *gurdin* in Strattmann. See *Gird* (2). ¶ It may be added that the usual meaning of *jerk* in old authors is to whip, to lash; as partly shown above. Der. *jerk*, sb.

JERKED BEEF, dried beef. (Peruvian.) The beef thus called is cut into thin slices and dried in the sun to preserve it. The process is explained in Capt. Basil Hall's *Extracts* from a Journal written on the coasts of Chili, Peru, and Mexico, vol. i. c. 4. The name is a singular corruption of *charqui*, the S. American name for it, which is a Peruvian word. 'The male deer and some of the coarser kind of the Peruvian sheep were slaughtered; . . . and their flesh, cut into thin slices, was distributed among the people, who converted it into *charqui*, the dried meat of the country'; Prescott, *Conquest of Peru*, c. v. β. An earlier form is *jerkin beef*. 'Their fish and flesh they boyle . . . or broyle . . . or else . . . putting it on a spit, they turne first the one side, then the other, till it be as drie as their *ierkin beefe* in the West Indies'; Capt. J. Smith, *Works*, ed. Arber, p. 63. = Peruv. *charqui*, to make jerked (or hung) beef. Cf. Peruv. *charqui*, sb., a slice of flesh or hung beef or dried beef. Still common in the form *charqui*, sb., dried flesh, unsalted, in long strips; Granada, *Vocabulario Rioplatense*. See my Notes on Eng. Etym., p. 343.

JERKIN, a jacket, short coat. (Low G.) 'With *Dutchkin* dublets, and with *Jerkins* jacks'; Gascoigne, *Steel Glass*, l. 1161 (in Spec. of Eng. ed. Skent). Similar forms are Westphal. *jürken*, a kind of overcoat; EFries. *jurken*, a child's frock. The origin is unknown; but perhaps it is from some name. Thus under EFries. *Djurs*, Koolman notes that EFries. *Djurko*, *Djurko* is their form of

Du. *Dirk* (G. *Dirtrich*, Theodoric), whence also the surnames *Djurken* and *Jurken*. *Jurkin* may represent *Djurken*, whilst the forms *jürken* (above) may come from *Jurken*; so also may the late Da. *jurk*, a frock (Sewel). β. I prefer the solution suggested by Berg-haus; that Low G. *Juri* is a pet name for *George*, and that it also takes the dimin. form *jürken*, and in Hamburg *Jürken*; cf. OF. *Georget*, a sort of casaque (Godfrey). And cf. E. *jacket* (Atheneum, Jan. 10, 1903); Phil. Soc. Trans., 1903, p. 153.

JERSEY, fine wool, a woollen jacket. (Jersey.) '*Jersey*, the finest wooll taken from other sorts of wooll, by combing it'; Kersey, ed. 1715. Lit. 'Jersey wool', to turn; and *sold*, sun. = L. *gyrāre*, to turn round, from *gyrus* = Gk. *γῆρος*, a circle; and *sōlem*, acc. of *sōl*, sun. See *Gyro* and *Solar*.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE, a kind of sunflower. (Ital. — L.) 'There is a soup called Palestine soup. It is made, I believe, of artichokes called *Jerusalem artichokes*, but the Jerusalem artichoke is so called from a mere misunderstanding. The artichoke, being a kind of sun-flower, was called in Italian *girasole*, from the Latin *gyrus*, circle, and *sol*, sun. Hence Jerusalem artichokes and Palestine soups! Max Müller, *Lect.* on Language, 8th ed. ii. 404. — Ital. *girasole*, a sun-flower. — Ital. *girare*, to turn; and *sōle*, sun. = L. *gyrāre*, to turn round, from *gyrus* = Gk. *γῆρος*, a circle; and *sōlem*, acc. of *sōl*, sun. See *Gyro* and *Solar*.

JESSAMINE, the same as *Jasmine*, q. v.

JESSES, straps of leather or silk, with which hawks were tied by the legs. (F.—L.) In Shak. *Oth.* iii. 3. 261. 'That like an hawk, which feeling herself freed from bells and *jesses* which did let her flight'; Spenser, *F. Q.* vi. 4. 19. '*Jesses* for a hawk, *get*'; *Palsgrave*. ME. *ges*, both s. and pl. 'Me ofhault thane uogel be the *ges*,' one restrains the bird by the *jess*; Avenhite of Iuvy, p. 254. '*Gesse* made of leder' [leather]; *Book of St. Albans*, fol. 155, back. = OF. *ges*, *gies*, nom., *get*, *giel*, acc.; pl. *ges*, *gies* (Godefroy, s. v. *giel*); MF. *jeets*, pl. '*Gest*, a cast or throw, as at dice; les *jeets* d'un oiseau, a hawk's *jesses*'; Cot. So called from their use in letting the hawk fly. = L. *iactare*, noun, a cast, throw (acc. *inactum*). = L. *iactus*, pp. of *iactare*, to throw. Cf. also OF. *jeter*, MF. *jeeter*, 'to cast, hurl'; id. = L. *iactare*, to hurl, throw, frequentative of *iactare*, to throw. See *Jet* (1).

JEST, a joke, fun. (F.—L.) In Shak. *Temp.* iv. 241. Orig. a story, tale. ME. *geste*, a story, a form of composition in which tales were recited. 'Lat see wher [whether] thou canst tellen aught in *geste*'; Chaucer, C. T. 13861 (B 212). '*I cannot geste*' = I cannot tell tales like a *gestour*, or professed tale-teller; id. 17354 (I 43). *Geste* = a tale, a saying; Allit. *Poems*, ed. Morris, A. 277. = OF. *geste*, an exploit, a history of exploits, romance, tale; *chansons de geste*, heroic poems; see Burguy. = L. *gesta*, used for *re-gesta*, a deed, exploit, lit. 'a thing performed'; or from L. *gesta*, neut. pl. = L. *gestus*, pp. of *gerere*, to carry on, do, perform. See *Gesture*. Der. *jest*, vb., *jesting-ly*; also *jest-er* = ME. *gestour*, a reciter of tales, as in: '*And gestours* for to tellen tales'; Chaucer, C. T. 13775 (B 2036). From L. *gerere* are also formed *gest-nre*, *gest-i-cu-late*, *con-gest-ion*, *di-gest*, *in-di-gest-ion*, *sug-gest*, *re-gist-er*; also *bell-ger-ent*, *con-ger-ies*, *ex-ger-ate*.

JESUIT, one of the Society of Jesus. (F.—Span.—L.—Gk.—Heb.) In Cotgrave. The order was founded in 1534 by Ignatius Loyola; see Haydn, *Dict.* of Dates. = MF. *Jesuite*, a Jesuite; Cot. = Span. *Jesuita* (the order being of Spanish foundation). Formed with suffix *-ita* = L. *-ita* as in L. *erem-ita*. (Gk. *-ites* as in *epipitres*, a hermit from L. *tesis*, for *tesis*, q. v. Der. *jésuit-ic*, *jésuit-ical*, *jésuit-al-ly*, *jésuit-ism*; all words with a sinister meaning, craft being commonly attributed to the Jesuits.

JESUS, the Saviour of mankind. (L.—Gk.—Heb.) In Wyclif's Bible. = L. *Iesus* (Vulgate). = Gk. *Ἰησοῦς*. = Heb. *Yeshua* (Jeshua, Nehem. viii. 17, a later form of Joshua); contracted form of *Yehoshua* (Jehoshua, Numb. xiii. 16), signifying 'Jehovah is salvation' or 'Saviour.' = Heb. root *yasha*, to be large; in the Hiphil conjugation, to save. Der. *Jesit*, q. v. Doublets, *Jeshua*, *Jeshua*, *Jeshua*. In ME. commonly written in a contracted form (*Ihs*), which by editors is often printed *Jhesus*. This is really an error, the *h* standing for the Gk. *H* (long *ē*), so that '*Ihs*' = *Iesus*. So also '*Ihu*' = *Iesu*. In Gk. capitals, it is *ΙΗC*, where *Η* = long *ē* and *Χ* = *being* a form of the Gk. *sigma*; the mark above signifying that the form is contracted. In later times *ΙΗC* became *ΙΗΣ*. Lastly (the *Ι* being misunderstood) the ingenious fiction arose that *IHS* meant *Iesus Hominum Salvator* = Jesus Saviour of Men. The mark, being then unmeaning, was turned into a little cross, as on modern altars.

JET (1), to throw out, fling about, spout. (F.—L.) In Tudor-English it commonly means to fling about the body, to strut about, to stalk about proudly. 'How he *jets* under his advanced plumes'; Tw. Nt. ii. 5. 36. 'Thou must yet stately goe, *jetting* up and downe';

Ralph Roister Doister, A. iii. sc. 3. l. 121 (in Spec. of Eng. ed. Skeat). ME. *guten, isten*; see Prompt. Parv. pp. 192, 258, and Way's notes; also Hoccleve, De Regimine Principum, 428. 'I iste, I make a countenance with my legges, i.e. *lambyes*; I iste with facyon and countenance to sette forth myselfe, i.e. *bragging*.' Palsgrave. — OF. *jetter*, also *getter*, 'to cast, hurl, throw, fling, dart or send out violently, put or push forth.' Cot. — L. *iacere*, to fling, frequent of *iacere*, to throw; whence *iacere* *ad*, to boast. Der. *jet*, sb., ME. *get*, in early use in the sense of 'fashion'; cf. *Get*, or *maner* of costume, Modus, consuetudo. Prompt. Parv.: 'al of the newe Iste' — all in the new fashion, Chaucer, C. T. 684 (A 682); this answers to OF. *jet* or *get* (mod. F. *jet*), which Cot. explains by 'a cast or throw, as at dice.' [The mod. sense of *jet* is a spout of water, as in Pope, Dunciad, ii. 177.] Hence also *jetum*, Spectator, no. 412, for Ital. *getto*, a jet, by confusion with F. *jet d'eau* — a spout of water, a fountain (where F. *eau* = L. *aqua*, water). Also *jet-nam*, q.v., *jet-ye*, q.v. From L. *iacere* (pp. *iacitus*) are numerous derivatives; as, *ab-ject*, *ad-ject*, *con-ject*, *re-ject*, *de-ject*, *e-ject*, *inter-ject*, *in-ject*, *ob-ject*, *pro-ject*, *re-ject*, *sub-ject*; also *ad-jacere*, *circum-jacere*, *sub-jacere*, *in-jaculatus*; also *accusare* (1), *agistment*, *gist*, *joist*, *josses*.

JET (2), a black mine or used for ornaments. (F. — L. — Gk.). His bill was black, and as the *Jet* it shoon; Chaucer, C. T. 14867 (B 4051). — OF. *juet* (Hatzfeld, s. v. *juet*), *juet* (Godefroy); MF. *jet*, *juet*; 'jet'; Cot. — L. *gagula*, acc. of *gagula*, jet (whence the forms *guyet*, *juet*, jet in successive order of development); see Trevisa, ii. 17, where the L. has *gagula*, Trevisa has *gagula*, and the later E. version has *iste*. Described in Pliny, xxvi. 19. — Gk. *γέρυς*, jet; so called from *γέρυς*, a town in Lydia, in the S. of Asia Minor. Der. *jet-black*; *jet-ty*, Chapman, tr. of Homer, II. ii. 629; *jet-ty-ness*.

JETSAM, JETSON, JETTISON, things thrown overboard from a ship. (F. — L.). 'Jetsam is a thing cast out of the ship, being in danger of wreck, and beaten to the shore by the waters, or cast on the shore by mariners; Coke, vol. vi. fol. 106. a.' Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674, (s. v. *jetsam*); used in Minshew, — AF. *getson*, Black Book of the Admiralty, i. 96, 170; OF. *getson* (Godefroy). — L. *iaculamentum*, acc., a casting. — L. *iacere*, to cast out. Cf. F. *faire le jet*, to throw the lading of a ship overboard; Cot. See **JET** (1).

JETTY, a projection, a kind of pier. (F. — L.). Lit. 'thrown out.' ME. *gettey*; Lydgate, Troy-book, fol. N. i. back, col. 2, l. 2 (bk. ii. c. 2). The same as *Jetty*, q.v. — OF. *gette*, MF. *jetite*, 'a cast, hurl, throw, fling, also a jetty or jutting; also, the bank of a ditch, or the earth cast off it when it is made.' Cot. Properly the fem. of the pp. of OF. *geter*, F. *jetter*, to throw. See **JET** (1).

JEW, a Hebrew. (F. — L. — Gk. — Heb.). ME. *Jewes*, pl. Jews; Chaucer, C. T. 12409 (C 475); earlier *Jews*, *Gious*, Ancien Riwe, p. 106. — AF. *Jeu*, *Giu*, a Jew; F. *Juif*; Cotgrave. — Late L. *Judeum*, acc. of *Judeus*. — Gk. *Ιουδαίος*, an inhabitant of Judea. — Gk. *Ιουδαίος*, Judea. — Heb. *Yehūdāh*, Judah, son of Jacob; lit. 'celebrated' or 'illustrious'. — Heb. root *yadāh*, to throw; in the Hithpael conjugation, to praise, celebrate. Der. *Jew-ness* (with F. suffix); *Jew-ry*, ME. *Jewerie*, Chaucer, C. T. 13419 (B 1679), earlier *Jewerie*, Ancien Riwe, p. 394, signifying 'a Jew's district, from OF. *Juierie* (Littre) — mod. F. *Juiverie*. Also *Jew-harp*, Hakluyt, Voy. iii. 665. l. 21, sometimes called *Jew-trump*, as in Beaumont and Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, A. v. sc. 2. l. 10; a name given in derision, prob. with reference to the harp of David.

JEWEL, a precious stone, valuable ornament. (F. — L.). ME. *iouel*, Aenbite of Inwyt, p. 112, l. 6; *iuel*, id. p. 77, l. 1. — AF. *iuel*, *iouel*; OF. *juel*, *jouel*, *jewel* (Godefroy); later *jouwa*, 'a jewel'; Cot. Origin disputed; either (1) from Late L. *iocula*, usually in pl. *iocula*, jewels (lit. trinkets), from L. *iocula*, to play (OF. *jouer*, *jouer*). — L. *iocum*, play; see **JOKE**. Or (2) a dimin. (with suffix -*ula*) of OF. and F. *joie*, joy, pleasure; so that the sense is 'a little joy'; i.e. a toy, trinket. Cf. Span. *jouet*, a jewel, trinket, dimin. of *joua*, a jewel, present (answering in form to F. *joie*, though not used in same sense). Also Ital. *gioiello*, jewel, dimin. of *gioia*, (1) joy, (2) a jewel. See further under **JOY**. The use of Span. *joua* and Ital. *gioia* in the sense of 'jewel' supports the latter etymology; hence some think that the word was misunderstood in the middle ages, so that 'jewel' was translated into Late L. in the form *iocula*, preserving the sense of 'toy'; but missing the etymology, which was thought to be from L. *iocum* instead of from *gaudium*, the sense of the two words being not very different. See Toynbee, §§ 75, 143; Körtling, §§ 1188, 5182. Der. *jewell-er*, with which cf. MF. *joyailler*, 'a jeweller'; Cot.; *jewellery* or *jewel-ry*, with which cf. MF. *joyaillerie*, 'jewelling, the trade or mystery of jewelling, Cot.

JIB (1), the foremost sail of a ship. (Du.). 'Jib, the foremost sail of a ship.' Ash's Dict., ed. 1775. First, spelt *gibb*, in 1661. Perhaps so called because really shifted from side to side; the sb. being derived from the verb. See **JIB** (2). Der. *jib-boom* (Ash).

JIB (2), to shift a sail from side to side. (Du.). 'Jib, to shift

the boom-sail from one side of the mast to the other.' Ash's Dict., ed. 1775. 'To jib round the sail.' Cook, Third Voyage, b. ii. c. 3 (R.). Also spelt *jibs*. 'Jibbing, shifting the boom-sail from one side of the mast to the other (Falconer)'. Id. Also spelt *gybs*. 'Gybing, the act of shifting the boom-sail, &c.; id.; cf. Dan. *gybbe*, 'to gybe, a naut. term'; Ferrall (from E. or Du.). — Du. *gijpen* (of sails), to turn suddenly; Calisch. Sewel gives: 'Gyben, 't overlaan den zeylen (the overturning of a sail) a sail's being turned over by an eddy wind.' Cf. Jutland *gippe*, to shift the sails; Swed. dial. *gippa*, verb, used of a sudden movement or jerk; thus, if a man stands on the lower end of a slanting plank, and a sudden weight falls on the upper end and tips it up, he is *gippad*, i.e. jerked up; Reitz. Cf. Swed. *guppa*, to move up and down, to rock. And see **GIBBET**.

JIB (3), to move restively, as a horse. (F. — Scand.). 'Jib, said of a draught-horse that goes backwards instead of forwards.' Halliwell. A very early use of a compound from this verb occurs in ME. *regibben*, to kick. 'Hit *regibbet* anon, ase ut kelf and idel' — it kicks back again, like a fat and idle calf; Ancien Riwe, p. 138. Cf. 'Wynsyng of an horse, *regibment*.' Palsgrave. — OF. *giber*, 'se débattre des pieds et des mains, s'agiter, lutter', i.e. to struggle with the hands and feet, Roquefort; *giber*, to shake (Godefroy). Whence OF. *regiber* (Roquefort), mod. F. *regimber*, to kick; accounting for the ME. *regibben*. Cf. also OF. *giper*, to kick (as a horse); Godefroy; Burgundy *gipai*, to gambol (Mignard). β. Of Scand. origin; cf. Swed. dial. *gippa*, to jerk. See **JIB** (2).

JIBBAH, the same as Jubbah. (Arab.) See **JUPON**.

JIBE, the same as Gibe, q.v. (Scand.).

JIG, a lively tune or dance. (F. — MHG.). As sb. in Shak. Much Ado, ii. 1. 77; Hamlet, ii. 2. 522. As vb. Hamlet, iii. 1. 150. — OF. *gige*, *gigue*, a sort of wind instrument, a kind of dance (Roquefort); but it was rather a stringed instrument, as noted by Littre and Burguy; which may be verified by consulting Dante's use of the Ital. *giga* in Paradiso, iv. 118. Cf. Norm. dial. *giguer*, to dance (Moisy); Span. *giga*, a jig, lively tune or dance; Port. *giga*, a jig; Ital. *giga*, 'a fiddle, a croud, a kit, a violin' (Florio). — MHG. *gige*, mod. G. *grige*, a fiddle. Der. *jig*, verb, *jig-maker*, Hamlet, iii. 2. 131. Doublet, *gig*, q.v.

JILT, a flirt, inconstant woman. (L.). 'Where dilatory fortune plays the jilt; Otway, The Orphan, i. 1. 66. 'And who is jilted for another's sake'; Dryden, tr. of Juvenal, Sat. v. 530. A contraction of *jillett*. 'A jillett brak his heart at last'; Burns, On a Scotch Bard, Gone to the W. Indies, st. 6. A diminutive (with suffix -*et*) of *jill*, a personal name, but used in the same sense as *jill* or *flirt*. Hence the compounds *flirt-jill*, Romeo, ii. 4. 162; and *Jill-Gillian*, Beaumont and Fletcher, The Chances, iii. 1. (Landlady). Cf. 'Bagasse, a baggage, queane, jill, punke, flirt'; Cot. *Gill* is short for *Gillian*, i.e. *Juliana*; see **GILL** (4). See **Gillott**, **Gillett**, in Bardsley, Dict. of Surnames. Der. *jilt*, verb.

JINGLE, to make a clinking sound. (F.) ME. *gingelen*, *ginglen*; Chaucer, C. T. 170. A frequentative verb from the base *jing*, by-form of prov. E. *jink*, to chink, to jingle, allied to and probably the same word as *chink*, a word of imitative origin; see **CHINK** (2). A fuller form appears in *jangle*; hence Palsgrave has *gyngle-geangle*; see **JANGLE**. Der. *jingle*, sb.

JINN, a demon. (Arab.) Formed from the Arab. pl. *jinnat* (demons); so that the form is properly a plural. The Arab. sing. is *jinni*, *jinniy*, which is Englished as *jinnet* or (more frequently) as *genie* (as if connected with L. *genius*).

JINRIKSHA, a light two-wheeled vehicle drawn by one or more men. (Japan.) See *Jennyrickshaw* in Yule. — Japan. *jinnrikshaw*; from *jinn*, a man; *rikki*, strength; and *sha*, a car. 'A car drawn by strength of man.'

JOB (1), to peck with the beak, as a bird. (F.?) *Bequade*, a peck, *job*, or bob with a beak; Cot. 'Jobby wythe the bylle' — to job with the beak; Prompt. Parv. Prob. of imitative origin; cf. *chap*, *dab*, *bob*. Cf. Irish and Gael. *gab*, the beak or bill of a bird.

JOB (2), a small piece of work. (F. — C.?) In Pope, Epilogue to Satires, l. 104; ii. 40; Donne versified, Sat. iv. 142. He also has the verb. And judges *job*, Moral Essays, to Bathurst, 142. Spelt *jobb* in Kersey, ed. 1715. First in 1627. It seems to be equivalent to *gab*, 'Gab, a portion, a lump; hence the phrase, to work by the gab'; Halliwell. Dimin. forms are seen in: 'Gobbet, a morsel, a bit; a large block of stone is still called a *gobbet* by workmen'; Halliwell. 'Jobbet, *Jobbet*, a small load, generally of hay or straw, Oxfordshire'; id. And see E. D. D. β. In earlier authors, only *gobbet* is found; ME. *guber*, Chaucer, C. T. 698. — OF. *gob*, lit. a mouthful. 'L'avalla tout de *gob*, at one gulp, or as one gobbet, he swallowed it'; Cot. Cf. *gobber*, 'to ravine, devour, swallow great morsels, let down whole gobbets'; Cot. OF. Celtic origin; cf. Gael. and Irish *gab*, the bill or beak of a bird, also, ludicrously, the mouth. See **Gobbet**, and **Job** (1). Der. *job*, verb; *jobb-er*, *jobb-ry*.

JOCKEY, a man who rides a race-horse. (F.—L.—Gk.—Heb.) 'As jockins use;' Butler, *Hudibras*, pt. iii. c. i. l. 6 from end. 'Whose jockey-rider is all spurs;' id. pt. iii. c. ii. last line. A Northern E. pronunciation of *Jack*, dimin. of *Jack* as a personal name; see **Jack** (1). A name given to the lads who act as grooms and riders. *Jocky*, for *Jack*, occurs in Skelton, *Works*, ed. 1792, i. 185, l. 91. *Der. jocky*, verb; *jockeyism*, *jockey-ship*.

JOCOSE, merry. (L.) *Jocosa* is in Kersey, ed. 1715. *Jocosity*, in Mount's Gloss., ed. 1674.—L. *jocundus*, sportive.—L. *jocus*, a joke, sport. See **Joke**. *Der. jocular-ly*, *jocosity*.

JOCULAR, droll. (L.) 'My name is *Jokhied*, . . . An airy jocular spirit;' Ben Jonson, *Masques*, The Fortunate Isles.—L. *jocularis*, jocular.—L. *joculus*, a little jest; dimin. of *jocus*, a jest; see **Joke**. And see **Juggle**. *Der. jocular-ly*, *jocular-ly*.

JOCUND, merry, pleasant. (F.—L.) *MÉ. inconde*, *Jocunde*; Chaucer, C. T. 16064 (G 596).—OF. *jocund*, pleasant, agreeable (Godefroy); Roquefort gives the derived adj. *jocundeux*, and the derived sb. *jocundité*.—L. *jucundus*, pleasant, agreeable; from *L. iuvare* (pt. t. *iuvare*), to help, aid; so that the orig. sense was 'helpful.' See **Adjutant**. *Der. jocund-ly*, *jocund-ly*.

JOG, to push slightly, jolt. (E. F.) Prob. imitative. Cf. Kentish *jok*, to jolt, shake; E. D. D. Cooper's *Thesaurus* (1565) has: 'Succutio, To shake a thynge, to iogge vp.' Not found earlier. De Ho gives the W' Flem. *djokken*, to jolt, to jog, as equivalent to *F. choquer*, to knock; cf. also Low G. *jukeln*, *jukkern*, to jog up, to ride badly (Berghaus); Norw. and Swed. dial. *jukka*, to jog up and down in riding. Cf. also *E. skog*, as used in Hen. V. ii. 1. 47. And see **Shook**. *Der.* Hence jog as a neuter verb, to move by jolts, ride roughly, trot, Wint. Ta. iv. c. 132, Tam. Shrew, iii. 2. 213; *jog-trot*; *joggle*, frequentative form.

JOHN DORY, the name of a fish. (F.—L.) *John Dory* is the vulgar name of the fish also called *dory*. It occurs in Todd's *Johnson*, spelt *John Dory*, *dory*, and *doree*. 1. *Dory* or *doree* is merely borrowed from the F. *dorée*, the vulgar F. name of the fish, signifying 'golden' or 'gilded', from its yellow colour. *Dorée* is the fem. of the pp. of the verb *dorer*, to gild.—L. *deaurare*, to gild, lit. 'cover with gold.'—L. *de*, prep. of, with; and *aurum*, gold. See **Aureole**. 2. The prefix *joh-* is nothing but the ordinary name of yellow; but there is no reason why Englishmen should have prefixed expression as *jaune dorée*. This suggested corruption is not a 'well-known fact,' but given as a mere guess in Todd's *Johnson*. 3. In fact, the prefixing of the name *John* was due to the popularity of an extremely well-known ballad, entitled *John Dory*, pr. in 1609; see Kitson's *Anc. Songs*. It is alluded to in Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Chances*, A. iii. sc. 2. See **Nares**.

JOIN, to connect, unite, annex. (F.—L.) *MÉ. ioynen*, *ioignen*; P. Plowman, B. ii. 136. A. ii. 1065.—OF. *joign-*, pr. pl. stem of *joindre*, to join.—L. *iungere*, pp. *iunctus*, to join (base *iug-*).—YEUIG, to join; cf. Skt. *yuj*, to join, connect; also Gk. *ζεύωμαι*, to join, yoke. From the same root is *E. yoke*; see **Yoke**. *Der. join-er*, Sir T. More, *Works*, p. 345 d; *join-er-ry*; *joind-er* (from *F. joindre*), Tw. Nt. v. 160; and see *join-er*, *join-er*, *join-er*, *join-er*. From *F. joindre* we have *ad-join*, *con-join*, *dis-join*, *en-join*, *re-join*, *sub-join*. From *L. iungere* (pp. *iunctus*) we have *ad-iunct*, *con-iunct-ure*, *con-iunct-ion*, *dis-iunct-ion*, *in-iunct-ion*, *sub-iunct-ure*, whilst the L. base *iug-* appears in *con-jug-al*, *con-jug-ate*, *sub-jug-ate*, *jug-ul-ar*.

JOINT, a place where things are joined, a hinge, seam. (F.—L.) *MÉ. ioynit*, P. Plowman, B. xvii. 175. C. x. 442; 'out of ioynite,' id. C. x. 215.—F. *joint*, 'a joint, joining;' Cot.—OF. *joynit*, pp. of *joindre*, to join; see **Join**. *Der. joint*, adj. (from the pp.); *joint-ly*, *joint-stock*; *joint*, verb, Ant. and Cleop. i. 2. 96; *joint-ure*, Merry Wives, iii. 4. 50, from MF. *joindre*, 'a joining, coupling, yoking together' (Cot.), from *L. iunctura*, from the pp. stem of *iungere*, to join; *joint-ress* (short for *joint-ure-ess*), Hamlet, i. 2. 20.

JOIST, one of a set of timbers which support the boards of a floor. (F.—L.) Sometimes called *jist* (with *i* as in *Christ*); and vulgarly *jice*, rinning with *mice*. 'They were fayne to lay pavesses [large shields] and targes on the joistes of the bridg to passe over;' Bernal's, tr. of Froissart, vol. i. c. 415 (R.). *MÉ. giste*, *giste*, *gysier*, balke, Trabels; Prompt. Parv. p. 196. 'The gistes;' Wright's Vocab. i. 170 (Walter de Bibbesworth). 'Gysit that gothe over the florthe, soline, giste;' Palsgrave.—OF. *giste*, 'a bed, couch, lodging, place to lie on' (Cot.); also a joist, as in Palsgrave; mod. F. *giste*. So called because these timbers form a support for the floor to lie on.—OF. *gisir*, to lie, lie on. See **Gist**, which is related. *Der. joint*, verb.

JOKE, a jest, something mirthful. (L.) 'Joking decides great things;' Milton, tr. of Horace (in *Minor Poems*).—L. *jocus*, a joke, jest. Cf. OF. *joguer*; in Ducange, s. v. *locare*. Brugmann, i. § 302.

Der. joke, vb.; and see *joc-ose*, *joc-ul-ar*. The Du. *jok*, a joke, is merely borrowed (like the E. word) from Latin.

JOLE, another form of **Jowl**, q. v. (E.)

JOLLY, merry, plump. (F.—Scand. or L.) *MÉ. Joly*, *joly*, *joli*, Chaucer, C. T. 2263. It also has *joly*, id. 4368 (A 4370); *iolinesse*, id. 10603 (F 289); *iolite*, id. 10592 (F 278). The older form is *Jolif* or *Jolif*; King Alisaunder, l. 155.—OF. *jolif*, later *joli*, 'jolly, gay, trim, fine, gallant, neat;' Cot. β. Perhaps the orig. sense was 'festive.'—Icel. *jól*, Yule, a great feast in the heathen time; see *jól* in Icel. Diet. See **Yule**. γ. But this solution is by no means certain. Perhaps from Late L. 'gaudium, joyful; from *gaudium*, joy, *gaudire*, to rejoice' (P. Meyer). *Der. jolly-ly*, *joli-ly*, *jolli-ness*.

JOLLY-BOAT, a small boat belonging to a ship. (Scand.) In Todd's *Johnson*. Apparently, the element *jolly* is the adj. above, but this may have been substituted for *Dan. jolle*, a yawl, jolly-boat; Swed. *julle*, a yawl; cf. Du. *jol*, a yawl, skiff. See **Yawl**. *Boat* is then a needless addition, due to the corruption into the E. adj. *jolly*. β. Perhaps suggested by *jolyon*, which seems to have been a sort of boat. 'Grete boat and jolyon;' Naval Accts. of Hen. VII (1896), p. 181. And this is (doubtfully) derived from Port. *galeota*, a galliot; see *Galleat* in Yule; and see **Galliot**.

JOLT, to shake violently, to jerk. (E.) Formerly also *jolnt*. Cotgrave explains *F. heurte* as 'a shock, knock, jar [jar], jolt, push;' and *heurtier* as 'to knock, push, jar, jolt, strike.' Also found in the comp. *jolt-head*, a thick-headed fellow, Two Gent. iii. 1. 290; Tam. Shrew, iv. 1. 169. 'Taste de beef, a jolt-head, joln-noll, jogger-head, one whose wit is as little as his head is great;' Cot. In North's *Mutarch*, p. 133 (R.), or p. 138, ed. 1631, we find some verses containing the word *jolt-head*, as well as the expression 'this heavy jolting pate,' said of Jupiter, when regarded as a stupid tyrant. β. The frequent association of *jolt* with *head* or *pate* suggests a connexion with *jolt* or *jout* in the sense of 'head.' *Jol*, or *heud*, *jolle*, Caput; Prompt. Parv. 'Halle of a fyshe, teste;' Palsgrave. 'Ther they jollente [beat on the head] Jewes thorowe;' MS. Calig. A. ii. f. 117; cited in Halliwell. 'They may jolt hurus [knock heads] together;' As You Like It, i. 3. 59. 'How the knave jolts it [viz. a skull] to the ground;' Hamlet, v. 1. 84. 'I jolle one aboute the cares, I soufflette;' Palsgrave. Cf. prov. *E. jow, jout*, to knock (the head); *jollock*, to jolt. We may also compare prov. *E. jost*, to jerk, spelt *jote* in Palsgrave. It may be added that *jolt* seems to have acquired a frequentative sense, 'to knock often,' and was soon used generally of various kinds of jerky knocks. 'He whipp'd his horses, the coach jolted again;' Rambler, no. 34 (R.). See further under **Jowl**. *Der. jolt*, sb.

JONQUIL, a kind of narcissus. (F.—Span.—L.) In Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715. Accented *jonquil*, Thomson's Seasons, Spring, 548. —Mod. F. *jonquille*, a jonquil. So named from its rush-like leaves; whence it is sometimes called *Narcissus juncifolius*.—Span. *jonquillo*, jonquil.—Span. *juno*, a rush.—L. *iuncus*, a rush. See **Junket**. ¶ So also Ital. *giunchiglia*, a jonquil; from *giuncu*, a rush.

JORDAN, a put, chamber-pot. (J.—Gk.—Heb. ?) *MÉ. Jordan*, Chaucer, C. T. 12239 (C 305); see Tyrwhitt's note. Also *Jurdon*, *Jordeyne*; see Prompt. Parv. and Way's note; p. 267. Halliwell explains it as 'a kind of pot or vessel formerly used by physicians and alchemists. It was very much in the form of a soda-water bottle, only the neck was larger, not much smaller than the body of the vessel; &c.'—Late L. *iurdanus*; as in Prompt. Parv. β. Origin uncertain; but it may very well have been named from the river Jordan (L. *Jordanus*, Gk. *Ιορδάνης*, Heb. *Yarden*, i. e. flowing down). 'We must remember this was the time of the Crusades. It was the custom of all pilgrims who visited the Holy Land to bring back a bottle of water from the Jordan for baptismal purposes. . . . It was thus that *Jordan* as a surname has arisen. I need not remind students of early records how common is *Jordan* as a Christian name, such cognomens as 'Jordan de Abington' or 'Jordan le Clerc' being of the most familiar occurrence;' Bardsley, Our English Surnames, p. 53. 'Thus *Jordan* may be short for 'Jordan-bottle.' Halliwell further explains how the later sense (as in Shakespeare) came about; the bottle being, in course of time, occasionally used for baser purposes. ¶ Not from *Dan.* or *Swed.* *jord*, earth; the adj. from which is *jordisk*, and means 'terrestrial.' **JOSS**, a Chinese figure of a deity. (Port.—L.) 'Critic in jars and jesses;' Epilogue to A Jealous Wife, by Colman (1761). 'Not Chinese; but a corruption of Port. *deus*, God. Cognate with Span. *deu*, OF. *deus*.—L. *Deus*, God; nom. case. See **Deity**.

JOSTLE, **JUSTLE**, to strike or push against. (F.—L.; with E. suffix.) [Not in P. Plowman, as said in R.] 'Thou justled none too nigh;' Roister Doister, iii. 3. 129 (In Spec. of Eng., ed. Skeat). Formed, with E. frequentative suffix *-le*, from *jut* or *jout*; see **Joust**.

JOT, a tittle. (L.—Gk.—Heb.) In Spenser, Sonnet 57. Spelt

jote in Udall, Prol. to Ephesians, and Phae's Virgill, *Æn.* b. xi; see Richardson. Englished from *L. iōta*, Matt. v. 18 (Vulgate).—Gk. *iōta*, the name of the Gk. letter *ι*.—Heb. *yod* (י), the smallest letter of the Heb. alphabet. *β*. Hence also *Yod* *jo*, *Span.* and *Ital. jota*, a jot, little. See the Bible Word-book. Der. *jo*, verb, in the phr. 'to jot down'—to make a brief note of. ¶ Not the same word as prov. *Jo*, *jot*, to jolt, jog, nudge; which appears as *jotte* in Palsgrave.

JOURNAL, a day-book, daily newspaper, magazine. (F.—L.) *Journall*, a boke, *journall*; Palsgrave. Properly an adj., signifying 'daily.' 'His *journall* greeting.' Meas. for Meas. iv. 3. 92. 'Their *journall* labours;' Spenser, *F. Q.* i. 11. 31.—*F. journal*, adj., 'journall, daily.' Cot.—*L. diurnalis*, daily; from *diūs*, a day. See **DIURNAL**, **DIARY**. Der. *journal-ism*, *journalist*, *journalist-ic*. And see *journal*, *ad-journ*. Doublet, *diurnal*.

JOURNEY, a day's travel, travel, tour. (F.—L.) *ME. Jornee*, *Journee*. It means 'a day's travel' in Chaucer, *C. T.* 2740 (A 2738). Spelt *journee*, Ancien Riwle, p. 352, l. 29.—*F. journee*, 'a day, or whole day; also... a daies worke or labour; a daies journey, or travell;' Cot. *β*. *F. journee* answers to *Span. jornada*, *Ital. giornata*, Late *L. jornata*, a day's work; all formed with the fem. ending of a pp. as if from a verb **jornāre*, from the stem *jorn-* (<*diurn-*), which appears in Late *L. jorn-āle* (= *E. journal*).—*L. diurn-us*, daily. See **JOURNAL**. Der. *journey*, verb, Rich. III. ii. 2. 146; *journeyman*, Rich. II. i. 3. 274.

JOUST, JUST, to tilt, encounter on horseback. (F.—L.) *ME. Iusten*, *Iusten*; Chaucer, *C. T.* 96; P. Plowman, B. xviii. 82.—OF. *jouster*, 'to just, tilt, or tourney;' Cot. (mod. *F. jouter*). [*Cf. Ital. giustare*, *Span. justar*, to tilt.] *β*. The orig. sense is merely 'to meet' or 'to approach,' a sense better preserved in OF. *adjouter*, to set near, to annex; (not *E. adjust*). [The hostile sense was easily added as in other cases; cf. *E. to meet* (often in a hostile sense), to encounter, and *ME. assembler*, to fight, contend, so common in Barbour's Bruce. So also *F. rencontrer*.]—Late *L. iustāre*, to approach, cause to approach, join; see DuCange.—*L. iustāre*, near, close, hard by; whence OF. *jouste*, 'near to, hard by;' Cot. *γ*. The form *iustāre*—*iūg-is-iū*, fem. abl. of the superl. form of adj. *iūg-is*, continual; from base *iūg-* of *iungere*, to join.—*√UEUG*, to join; see **JOIN**. Brugmann, i. § 760 (1), note 1. Der. *joust*, sb., *ME. Iuste*, *Iuste*, P. Plowman, B. xvii. 74. Also *jost-le*, g.v.

JOVIAL, mirthful. (F.—L.) In the old astrology, Jupiter was 'the joyfullest star, and of the happiest augury of all;' Trinch, Study of Words. 'The heavens, always jovial,' i.e. propitious, kindly; Spenser, *F. Q.* ii. 12. 51.—OF. *jovial*, 'jovial, sanguine, born under the planet Jupiter;' Cot.—*L. Jovialis*, pertaining to Jupiter.—*L. Jovis*, for OLat. *Jouis*, Jove, only used in later Lat. in the form *Iu-piter* (= Jove-father), Jupiter. *β*. Again *Jouis* stands for an older *Dious* (cf. *Osān* dat. *Diuv-ei*), allied to *diēs*, day, and to *deus*, God, cf. Gk. *Διός*, gen. case of *Zeús*. See **DEITY**, **TUESDAY**. Brugmann, i. § 520, 223. *Cf. Skt. div*, to shine, whence *deva*, a deity, *daiva*, divine; also *Skt. dyu-*, inflectional base of *Dyaus*. See Max Müller, Lect. on Lang. vol. ii. Der. *jovial-ly*, *jovial-ness*, *jovial-ty*.

JOWL, JOLE, the jaw or cheek. (F.) 'Cheek by jowl;' Mids. Nt. Dream, iii. 2. 338. *β*. A corruption of *chowl*; cf. *cheek and chowl*, and *cheek for chowl* in E. D. D. [We also find *chowl* in a somewhat different sense. 'The *choule* or crop adhering unto the lower side of the bill [of the pelican], and so descending by the throat; a bag or sachel very observable;' Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. v. c. 1. § 5. 'His chyn with a *chol* loll'de' = his chin wagg'd with the hanging flesh beneath it; Piers Ploughman's Crede, l. 224 (in Spec. of Eng. ed. Skeat).] *γ*. There is also a form *chawl*, meaning (apparently) 'jaw.' 'Bothe his *chawl* [jowl] and his chynne;' Ali-sander, fragment A, ed. Skeat, 1119 (in App. to Wm. of l'Alerne). This *chawl* is a corruption of an older form *chawel* = *chavel*. Thus in the Cursor Mundi, l. 7510, when David describes how he slew the lion and the bear, he says: 'I seok þam be þerdes sna þat I þair *chaffes* raue in twa' = I shook them by the beads so that I reft their chaps in twain; where other MSS. read *chawelis*, *chaulis*, and *chawles*. So also: '*Chawylbone*, or *chowl-bone* or *chawle-bone*, Mandibula;' Prompt. Parv. p. 70; and see Way's note, who cites: 'A chafte, a chawylle, a chekebone, *maxilla*;' and '*Brancus*, a gole, or a chawle.' And again: 'And þat deor to-dede his *chaffes* [later text, *chawles*] = and the beast opened (?) his jaws; Layamon, 6507.—AS. *ceafas*, the jaw; pl. *ceafas*, jaws, chaps; Grein, i. 157. 'David... his *ceafas* to-ter' = David taw asunder the chaps (of the bear); Ælfric on the Old Testament; Liber Regum. 4. Osax. *kafas*, pl. the jaws. Allied to Icel. *kjafir*, the mouth, jaw, esp. of a beast; for **kjaf-ir*; cf. Swed. *kjift*, jaw, Dan. *kjæft*. The *l* in AS. *ceaf* is a mere suffix, and the word must have originated from a Teutonic base **kaf-*. See **CHAFER**. *δ*. But the connexion of *chowl* with *chawl* is doubtful, and the word cannot be said to be satisfactorily solved; see N. E. D.

¶ The change from *ch* to *j* is well illustrated by the Norfolk *jug-by-jole* = cheek by jowl = Ayrshire *cheek for chow*, cheek by chowl; see E. D. D.

JOY, gladness, happiness. (F.—L.) *ME. Joye*, *ioye* (disyllable), Chaucer, *C. T.* 1873 (A 1871); earlier, in Ancien Riwle, p. 218.—OF. *joye*, *joie*, 'joy, mirth;' Cot. *Cf. Ital. gioia*, joy; Gascon *goy*.—*L. neut. pl. gaudia*, which was turned into a fem. sing. as in other cases (see **ANTIPHON**); from sing. *gaudium*, joy.—*L. gaudire*, to rejoice. See **GAUD**. Der. *joy*, verb, 2 Cor. vii. 13 (A. V.); *joy-ful*, *ME. joifull*, Gower, C. A. i. 191, bk. ii. 937; *joy-ful-ly*, *joy-ful-ness*; *joy-less*, *joy-less-ly*, *joy-less-ness*; *joy-ous*, *ME. joy-ous*, Shoreham's Poems, ed. Wright, p. 120, l. 14; *joy-ous-ly*, *joy-ous-ness*.

JUBBAH, a kind of tunic. (Arab.) See **JUPON**.

JUBILATION, a shouting for joy. (L.) In Cotgrave; *ME. Iubilacion*, Wyclif, Ps. c. 5.—*F. jubilation*, 'a jubilation, exultation;' Cot.—*L. iubilātionem*, acc. of *iubilatio*, a shouting for joy; cf. *L. iubilātus*, pp. of *iubilāre*, to shout for joy.—*L. iubilum*, a shout of joy. *β*. There is nothing to connect this with the following word; the resemblance is accidental. Nevertheless, the words were confused at an early date. Der. *jubilant*, from pres. pt. of *iubilāre*.

JUBILEE, a season of great joy. (F.—L.—Heb.) *ME. Jubilee*, Chaucer, *C. T.* 7444 (D 1862).—OF. *jubilé*, 'a jubilee, a year of releasing, liberty, rejoicing;' Cot.—*L. iubilaeus*, the jubilee, Levit. xxv. 11; masc. of adj. *iubilaeus*, belonging to the jubilee; Levit. xxv. 28. An alteration of *L. *iubilaeus* (due to the influence of *L. iubilum*, a shout of triumph), which is the true rendering of Late Gk. *ἰοβηλαῖος*, adj. formed from *ἰοβηλαῖος*, jubilee (Josephus, Antiq. iii. 12. 3).—Heb. *yobel*, a blast of a trumpet, a shout of joy; orig. a blast on a ram's horn. Distinct from the word above.

JUDGE, an arbitrator, one who decides a cause. (F.—L.) *ME. Iuge*, *uge*, Chaucer, *C. T.* 15931 (G 463).—*F. juge*, 'a judge;' Cot.—*L. iudicem*, acc. of *iudex*, a judge. *β*. The stem is *iū-dic-*, and signifies 'one who points out what is law;' from *iūs*, law, and *-dic-*, to point out, make known. For *iūs*, see **JUST**. For *dic-*, see **INDICATE**. Der. *judge*, verb, *ME. Iugen*, *iuggen*, Rob. of Glouc., p. 345, l. 7082; *judge-ship*; *judg-ment*, *ME. iugment* (three syllables), Chaucer, *C. T.* 807 (A 805); *judgment-day*, *judgment-seat*; and see *judicature*, *judicial*, *judicious*. Also *ad-judge*, *pre-judge*.

JUDICATURE, judgment. (F.—L.) In Cotgrave and Palsgrave.—*F. judicature*, 'judicature;' Cot.—*L. iudiciāria*, office of a judge; cf. *iudiciāl-us*, pp. of *iudiciāre*, to judge.—*L. iudic-*, stem of *iudex*, a judge. See **JUDGE**. Der. (from *L. iudiciāre*) *judic-able*; (like pp. *iudiciātus*), *judicial-ive* (*L. iudiciātus*), *judicial-or-y* (*L. iudiciāturus*).

JUDICIAL, pertaining to courts of law. (F.—L.) In Cotgrave; and in Wyclif, Nehem. iii. 30.—OF. *judiciel*, 'judicial;' Cot.—*L. iudiciālis*, pertaining to courts of law.—*L. iudici-um*, a trial, suit, judgment.—*L. iudici-*, decl. stem of *iudex*, a judge. See **JUDGE**. Der. *judicial-ly*; *judicial-y* (*L. iudiciātus*); and see below.

JUDICIOUS, full of judgment, discreet. (F.—L.) In Shak. Macb. iv. 2. 16.—*F. judicieux*, 'judicious;' Cot.—*L. *iudiciōsus*, not found, but regularly formed with suffix *-ōsus* from *L. iudici-*, decl. stem of *iudex*, a judge. Der. *judiciōus-ly*, *judicious-ness*.

JUG, a kind of pitcher. (Heb.) 'A *jugge*, poculum;' Levins, ed. 1570. 'A *jugge* to drink in;' Minshew, ed. 1637. Of uncertain origin. Mr. Wedgwood's suggestion is probably right; he connects it with '*Jug* or *Judge*, formerly a familiar equivalent of Joan or Jenny.' In this case, the word is of jocular origin; which is rendered probable by the fact that a drinking-vessel was also called a *jack*, and that another vessel was called a *jill*. 'A *jack* of leather to drink in;' Minshew. *Jacks* seem to have been the earlier word, and *jill* was used in a similar way to go with it. 'Be the *jacks* fair within, the *jills* fair without;' Tam. of Shrew, iv. 1. 51; on which Steevens remarks that it is 'a play upon the words, which signify two drinking-measures as well as men and maid-servants.' *β*. The use of *Jug* or *Joan* appears in Cotgrave, who gives: '*Johannette*, Jug, or Jinny;' and again: '*Jannette*, Judge, Jenny, a woman's name.' [How *Jug* came to be used for *Joanna* is not very obvious; but yet names are liable to strange confusion. The forms *Jug* and *Judge* are more like the Heb. *Judith* (Gen. xvi. 34).] Similarly, Wedgwood cites '*Susan*, a brown earthenware pitcher,' used in the district of Gower (Philol. Proceedings, iv. 223). Cf. also 'a *jack* of beer,' Dodsley's O. Plays, ed. Hazlitt, vii. 218, ix. 441. As *Jug* was a female name, we also find *jug*, a mistress, as a term of endearment; id. iv. 183, vi. 511, vii. 400, xii. 115. ¶ The curious word *jubbe*, in the sense of bottle, occurs in Chaucer, *C. T.* 13000 (B 1260); but *jug* can hardly be a corruption of it.

JUGGERNAUT, the name of an Indian idol. (Hindi—Skt.) See Sonthey, Course of Kachama, c. xiv; and see Yule.—Hindi *Jagan-nātha*, vernacularly *jagannāth*, a name esp. applied to *Kṛṣṇa*, as

worshipped at Puri in Orissa (H. H. Wilson). = Skt. *jagānātha*, lord of the world. = Skt. *jagat*, world; *nātha*, protector, lord.

JUGGLER, one who exercises sleight of hand. (F.-L.) ME. *Jogelour*, *igeldour*, Chaucer, C. T. 7049, 10533 (D 1467, F 219). 'Ther saugh I pleyen igeldours, Magiciens, and tregetours'; Chaucer; Ho. Kaue, iii. 169. = Skt. *jagat*, with the sense of 'buffoon'; Ancren Riwle, p. 210, l. 30. = OF. *jogitor*, *jogleur*, *jongleur* (Burguy); later *jongleur*, with inserted *n*; hence *jongleur*, a juggler; Cot. = L. *ioculator*, acc. of *ioculator*, a jester = L. *ioculāri*, to jest. = L. *ioculus*, a little jest, dimin. of *iocus*, a joke; see *Joke*. Der. *jugglery*, ME. *Juglerie*, Chaucer, C. T. 11577 (F 1265). Hence also was developed the verb *juggle*, formerly *igulen*, used by Tyndall, Works, p. 101, col. 2, l. 7 from bottom (see Spec. of Eng. cd. Skeat, p. 169, l. 70, p. 170, l. 101); *juggling*, *juggle*, sb.

JUGULAR, pertaining to the side of the neck. (L.) Also *jugulary*. 'Jugularie, of or belonging to the throat'; Minshew, ed. 1627. Formed with suffix *-ar* or *-ary* (L. *-arius*) from *igul-un* or *igul-us*, the collar-bone (so called from its joining together the shoulders and neck); also, the hollow part of the neck above the collar-bone; also the throat. Dimin. of *igulam*, that which joins, a yoke. = **YUEUG**, to join. See **Yoke**.

JUICE, sap, fluid part of animal bodies. (F.-L.) ME. *Juse*, *iuse*; Gower, C. A. ii. 265; bk. v. 4120; spelt *Juys*, S. E. Legendary. St. Cuthbert, l. 52. = OF. *jus*, 'juice, liquor, sap, pottage, broth'; Cot. = L. *iūs*, broth, soup, sauce, pickle; lit. 'mixture'. + Skt. *yūsha-*, soup. = **YUEU**, to bind, mix; cf. Skt. *yū*, to bind, join, mix; Gk. *Yun*, leaven. Der. *juicy*, *juiceless*, *juiceiness*.

JUJUBE, the fruit of a certain tree. (F.-L.) GK. = Pers. *Jūba*. The tree is the *Rhamnus zizyphus* or *Rhamnus jujuba*. 'Juibes, or iubeb-fruit'; Minshew, ed. 1627. See Lanfranc, Cirurgie, p. 74, l. 14. = OF. *jūibes*, 'the fruit or plum called jujubes'; Cot. A pl. form. = Late L. *jūjuba* (Ital. *gingiuba*, Florio); altered form of the pl. of L. *zizyphum*, the jujube; fruit of the tree *zizyphus*. = Gk. *ζίζυφον*, fruit of the tree *ζίζυφον*. = Pers. *zayzafun*, *zizafun*, *zizafun*, the jujube-tree; Rich. Diet. p. 793.

JULEP, a sweet drink, demulcent mixture. (F.-L.) = Span. = Arab. = Pers. 'This cordial julep here'; Milton, Comus, 672. 'Good wine . . . made in a julep with sugar'; Sir T. Elyot, Castel of Helth, b. iii. c. 18. See Lanfranc, Cirurgie, p. 76, l. 9. = F. *julep*, 'a julep, or juleb, a drink made either of distilled waters and syrups mixed together; or of a decoction sweetened with honey and sugar, or else mingled with syrups'; Cot. = Span. *julepe*, *julep*. = Arab. *jūlib*, *julep*; from Pers. *gulib*, rose-water, also, *julep*; Rich. Diet. pp. 512, 1239. = Pers. *gul*, a rose; and *āb*, water; id. pp. 1238, 1.

JULY, the name of the seventh month. (F.-L.) Chaucer, Treat. on the Astrolabe, calls the month *Julius*, *July*, *Juylle*; pt. l. § 10. *July* is from AF. *Julie*, L. *Julius*, a name given to this month (formerly called *Quintilis*) in honour of Caius Julius Caesar, who was born in this month. Hence the E. form was accented as *Jūly* (rhyming with *newly*) as late as in Dr. Johnson's time; cf. 'Then came hot *Jūly*, hoyleing like to fire'; Spenser, F. Q. vii. 7. 36. Now *Jūly*, prob. to distinguish it more clearly from *Jūne* (N. and Q., 9 S. x. 426). ¶ *Quintilis* is from *quintus*, fifth, because this was formerly the fifth month, when the year began in March. *Quintus* is from *quinque*, five; see **Five**.

JUMBLE, to mix together confusedly. (L.) 'I *jumble*, I make a noyse by removing of heavy thynges. I *jumble*, as one dothe that can [not] play upon an instrument, *je brouille*'; Palsgrave. Here it means to make a confused noise. Cf. prov. E. *jum*, a jolt; whence *jumble*, *jumble*, to jolt (frequentative). Of imitative origin. ¶ Chaucer uses the equivalent form *jompren*. 'Ne *jompren* eek no discordant thing yere' = do not jumble discordant things together; Troilus, ii. 1037. But Sir T. More uses the word in the sense of 'to mingle harmoniously'; as in: 'Let vs . . . see how diffinition of the church and hys heresies will *jumper* and agree together among themselves'; Works, p. 612 n. Compare this with the phr. 'to *jump* together' (= to agree with). Der. *jumble*, sb.; *jumble-ing*.

JUMP (1), to leap, spring, skip. (Scand. f.) In Shak. As You Like It, ii. 1. 53, and in Palsgrave; but not found earlier. The frequentative form *jumper* occurs in Sir T. More, and *jompren* in Chaucer; see quotations s. v. **Jumble**. Hence the word *jump* may have been known to our dialects at an earlier date. Cf. Sc. *jump* (pt. t. *jump*) in E. D. D. Perhaps it is of Scand. origin. Cf. *Jutland jumper*, to be in oscillating motion, also, to jump, spring (Feilberg); allied to Swed. dial. *jūmpa*, to jog up and down, as in riding (Rietz). Note also Swed. dial. *gūmpa*, to spring, jump, or wag about heavily and clumsily (Rietz); Swed. *gūmpa*, to move up and down; Dan. *gūmpa*, to jolt; *gūmpa*, to wriggle (Rietz); Norw. *gūmpa*, to swing oneself about (Ross); Norw. *gūmpa*, to see-saw, *gūmpa*, a nag (Larsen). As Rietz remarks, there must have been a strong verb **gūmpa*, pt. t.

**gūmp*, pp. *gūm*; inn. + MHG. *gumpen*, to jump; *gumpeln*, to play the buffoon; *gumpeln*, to jump, dimin. form of prov. G. *gampen*, to jump, spring, hog, sport; see Schmeller's Bavarian Dict.; cf. MHG. *gumpelmann*, a buffoon, jester, one who plays antics; mod. G. *gimpel*, a simpleton. But the history of the verb is very obscure. Der. *jump*, sb., used in the sense of 'lot' or 'hazard'; Anthony, iii. 8. 6. Also *jump* (2).

JUMP (2), exactly, just, pat. (Scand. f.) 'Jump at this dead hour'; Hamlet, i. 1. 65; cf. v. 2. 386; Oth. ii. 3. 392. From the verb above, in the sense to agree or tally, commonly followed by *with*, but also used without it. 'Both our inventions meet and *jump* in one'; Tam. Shrew, i. 1. 195. 'They *jump* not on a just account'; Oth. i. 3. 5. See **Jump** (1).

JUNCTION, a joining. (L.) Used by Addison, Spectator, no. 165, § 5: 'Upon the *junction* of the French and Bavarian armies.' Formed, by analogy with F. sbs. in *-ion*, from L. *iunctiōnem*, acc. of *iunctio*, a joining; cf. L. *iunctus*, pp. of *iungere*, to join. See **Join**.

JUNCTURE, a union, critical moment. (L.) 'Signes workings, planets *iunctures*, and the elevated poule' [pole]; Warner, Albion's England, b. v. c. 27. 'Juncture, a joyning or coupling together'; Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. = L. *iunctura*, a joining; cf. *iunct-*, stem of pp. of *iungere*, to join. See **Join**. ¶ The sense of 'critical moment' is probably of astrological origin; cf. the quotation from Warner.

JUNE, the sixth month. (L.) Chaucer, On the Astrolabe, pt. i. § 10, has *Junius* and *Jun*; the latter answering to F. *Jun*. Enghlished from L. *Jūnius*, the name of the sixth month and of a Roman gens or clan.

JUNGLE, country covered with trees and brushwood. (Hind. = Skt.) Not in Johnson; first in 1776 (N. E. D.). = Hind. *jāngal*, wood, jungle (Forbes). = Skt. *jāṅgala*, adj. dry, desert. Hence *jungle* = waste land. ¶ The Skt. short *a* is sounded like *u* in *mid*; hence the E. spelling. Der. *jungly*.

JUNIOR, younger. (L.) In Levins, ed. 1570. = L. *iūnior*, comparative of *iunior*, young; so that *iunior* stands for *iuniorior*. Cf. Skt. *yuvan*, young. See **Juvenile**. Der. *junior-ship*, *junior-i-ty*.

JUNIPER, an evergreen shrub. (L.) In Levins, ed. 1570. Spelt *juniper*; Spenser, Sonnet 26; *iemper*, Palladius on Husbandry, bk. i. l. 397. = L. *iūniperus*, a juniper-tree. Of doubtful origin. Der. *gin* (3), q. v.

JUNK (1), a Chinese three-masted vessel. (Port. = Malay.) 'China also, and the great Atlantic, . . . which have now but *junks* and canoes' [canoes]; Bacon, New Atlantis, ed. 1639, p. 12. Also in Sir T. Herbert's Travels, ed. 1665, pp. 42, 384. = Port. (and Span.) *junko*, a junk. = Malay *jōng*, also *jōng*, a junk; Javanese *jōng*. ¶ Not allied, as often said, to Chinese *ch'uan*, 'a ship, boat, bark, junk, or whatever carries people on the water'; Williams, Chinese Dict., 1874, p. 120; unless the Chinese word is borrowed from Malay.

JUNK (2), pieces of old cordage, used for mats and oakum. (Port. = L.) 'Junk, pieces of old rope'; Ash's Dict., ed. 1775. 'Junk, a sea-word for any piece of old cable'; Kersey's Dict., ed. 1715. = Port. *junko*, a rush; (in a ship) the junk; Vieyra's Dict. [As if so called from rush-made ropes; but there is no obvious connexion.] = L. *iuncus*, a rush. B. Salt meat is also facetiously termed *junk* by the sailors, because it is as tough as old rope. ¶ *Junk*, a lump (Halliwell), is a different word, being for *chunk*, a log of wood; see **Chunk**.

JUNKET, a kind of sweetmeat. (F. = Ital. = L.) Also spelt *juncate*; Spenser, F. Q. v. 4. 49. In Shak. Tam. Shrew, iii. 2. 250; Milton, L'Allegro, 102. The orig. sense was a kind of cream-cheese, served up on rushes, whence its name. Also used as a name for various delicacies made of cream. Cf. *Juncate*; Voc. 590. 44. 'Milke, crayme, and cruddes, and eke the *Juncate*'; I. Russell, Boke of Nurture, l. 93; in Babes Book, p. 124. = MF. *juncate*, 'a certain spoon-meat, made of cream, rose-water, and sugar'; Cot. = Ital. *giuncata*, 'a kind of fresh cheese and cream, so called because it is brought to market upon rushes; also a junket'; Florio. [Cf. MF. *jouchie*, 'a bundle of rushes; also, a green cheese or fresh cheese made of milk that curdled without any rennet, and served in a fraile [basket] of green rushes'; Cot.; Norm. dial. *jonquette*, a junket (Moisy).] Formed as a pp. from Ital. *giuncare*, 'to strewe with rushes'; Florio. = Ital. *giuncu*, a rush. = L. *iuncus*, acc. of *iuncus*, a rush. Der. *junket*, v. b., *junket-ing*, Spectator, no. 466. From the same source, *yonquil*, q. v., *junk* (2).

JUNTA, a congress, council. (Span. = L.) In Howell's Letters, vol. i. sect. 3, let. 21. = Span. *junta*, a junta, congress. = L. *iuncta*, f. of *iunctus*, pp. of *iungere*, to join; see **Join**. And see **Junto**.

JUNTO, a knot of men, combination, confederacy, faction. (Span. = L.) 'And these to be set on by plot and consultation with a *junto* of clergymen and licensers'; Milton, Colasterion (R.).

Erroneously used for *junta* (above); as if from Span. *junta*, united, conjoined. — *L. iunctus*, pp. of *iungere*, to join.

JUPON, a tight-fitting tunic, a skirt. (F. — Arab.) ME. *gipoun*, Chaucer, C. T. 75; *Jupon*, Allit. Morte Arthure, 905. — OF. *Jupon*, *gippon*, 'a short cassock'; Cot.; also *Juppon*. Extended form of F. *jupé*, MF. *juppe*, 'a gaberline, cassock', Cot.; OF. *Jupe*, *Juppe*. — Arab. *jubbā*(?), 'a waistcoat with cotton quilted between the outside and lining'; Rich. Dict. p. 494; whence also *L. jubbah*, *jibbah*, a kind of tunic. See Notes on F. *etym.* p. 149.

JURIDICAL, pertaining to a judge or to courts of law. (L.) Blount, in his Glossographia, ed. 1674, has *juridical* and *juridick*. First in 1502. Formed with suffix *-al*, from *L. iuridic-us*, relating to the administration of justice. — *L. iuri-*, decl. stem of *iūs*, law; and *dicere*, to proclaim. See **Just** and **Diction**. Der. *juridical-ly*.

JURISDICTION, authority to execute laws. (F. — L.) ME. *Jurisdiction*, Chaucer, C. T. 6907 (D 1319). — F. *jurisdiction*, 'jurisdiction'; Cot. — *L. iurisdictionem*, acc. of *iurisdiction*, administration of justice. — *L. iuris*, gen. of *iūs*, justice; and *dictio*, a saying, proclaiming. See **Just** and **Diction**.

JURISPRUDENCE, the knowledge of law. (F. — L.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. — F. *jurisprudence*; Cot. — *L. iurisprudentia*, the science of law. — *L. iur-*, gen. of *iūs*, law; and *prudentia*, skill, prudence. See **Just** and **Prudence**.

JURIST, a lawyer. (F. — L.) '*Jurist*, a lawyer'; Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. First in 1481. — F. *juriste*, a lawyer; Cot. — Late *L. iurista*, a lawyer. Formed, with suffix *-ista* (Gk. *-ιστης*), from *iur-*, stem of *iūs*, law. See **Just**.

JUROR, one of a jury. (F. — L.) In Shak. Hen. VIII, v. 3. 60. ME. *iurours*, P. Plowman, B. vii. 44. — AF. *iurour*, Yearbooks of Edw. I, 1292-3, p. 43. [Cf. F. *jureur*, 'a swearer or depositor, a juror'; Cot. — *L. iurātorē*, acc. of *iurātor*, a swearer. — *L. iurā-*, stem of *iurare*, to swear; with agential suffix *-tor*. See **Jury**.]

JURY, a body of sworn men. (F. — L.) 'I durst as wel trust the truth of one iudge as of two *juries*'; Sir T. More, Works, p. 988 d. ME. *iuries*, Allit. Morte Arthure, 662. — F. *jurée*, 'a jury', Cot.; lit. a company of sworn men. Properly the fem. pp. of F. *juror*, to swear. — *L. iurare*, to swear; lit. to bind oneself by an oath. Cf. Skt. *yū*, to bind; *yās*, health (Macdonell). Dor. *jury-man*, Tw. Nt. iii. 2. 17. From same source, *con-jury*. And see **Juror**.

JURY-MAST, a temporary mast. (F. — L.?) '*Jury-mast*, a yard set up instead of a mast that is broken down by a storm or shot, and fitted with sails, so as to make a poor shift to steer a ship'; Kersey, ed. 1715. And in Capt. J. Smith, Works, p. 221 (1616). Perhaps short for *ajury mast*, where *ajury* = OF. *ajurie*, aid, succour (Godfrey). From *L. adjuvāre*, to aid; see **Aid**. Cf. *iuvare*, remediate; Prompt. Parv. Also mod. Prov. *ajulaire*, *ajulaire*, auxiliary (Mistral); OF. *ajuer*, one who aids (Rouffort).

JUST (1), righteous, upright, true. (F. — L.) ME. *Just*, *iust*; Wyclif, Luke, i. 17. — F. *juste*, 'just'; Cot. — *L. iustus*, just. Extended from *iās*, right, law, lit. what is fitting; with suffix *-tus*. See **Jury**. Der. *just* exactly, Temp. ii. 1. 6; *just-ly*, *just-ness*; and *see justice*, *justify*.

JUST (2), the same as **Joust**, q. v. (F. — L.)
JUSTICE, integrity, uprightness; a judge. (F. — L.) ME. *Iustice*, *iustice*, generally in the sense of judge; Chaucer, C. T. 316. — OF. *justice*, (1) justice, (2) a judge (Burguy); the latter sense is not in Cotgrave. — *L. iudicia*, justice; Late *L. iustitia*, a tribunal, a judge; Ducauge. — *L. iusti* = *iustus*, for *iustus*, just; with suffix *-tia*. See **Just** (1). Der. *justice-ship*, *justice-er*, K. Lear, iii. 6. 59; *justice-ary*, from Late *L. iustitiarius*.

JUSTIFY, to show to be just or right. (F. — L.) ME. *Iustificen*, *iustificen*; Wyclif, Matt. xii. 37; Gower, C. A. i. 84; bk. i. 1250. — F. *justifier*, 'to justify'; Cot. — *L. iustificare*, to justify, show to be just. — *L. iusti* = *iustus*, for *iustus*, just; and *-facere*, used (in composition) for *facere*, to make. See **Just** and **Fact**. Der. *justifiable*, *justifi-able-y*, *justifi-able-ness*, *justifi-er*; also *justificat-ion*, Gower, C. A. i. 169; bk. ii. 296; Wyclif, Rom. v. 16, from F. *justification*, from *L. acc. iustificat-ionem*, allied to the pp. *iustificatus*; also *justificat-ive*, *justificat-ory*.

JUSTLE, the same as **Jostle**, q. v. In Temp. v. 158.
JUT, to project. (F. — L.) '*Jutling*, proleptus'; Levins. '*For-jetter*, to jut, lean out, hang over'; Cot. A phonetic variant of **Jet** (1), q. v. Der. *jut-y*, sb. a projection, Macb. i. 6. 6, from MF. *jettée*, 'a cast . . a jetty, or jutting'; Cot.; hence *jut-t-y*, vb. to project over, Hen. V, iii. i. 13. See **Jetty**.

JUTIA, a substance resembling hemp. (Bengali. — Skt.) '*The jute of commerce is the product of two plants of the order of Tiliaceae, viz. Corchorus capsularis and Corchorus olitorius . . the leaves . . are employed in medicine . . dried leaves prepared for this purpose being found in almost every Hindu house in some districts of Bengal . . Its recognition as a distinct plant [from hemp] dates from the year 1795,*

when Dr. Roxburgh, Superintendent of the East India Company's Botanical Garden at Seebpur, forwarded a bale prepared by himself, under its present name of *jute*.' Overland Mail, July 30, 1875, p. 17 (which contains a long article on Jute). — Bengali *jūt*, *jūt*, 'the fibres of the bark of the *Corchorus olitorius*, much used for making a coarse kind of canvas, and the common *gunni* bags; it is also sometimes loosely applied to the plant'; H. H. Wilson, Gloss of Indian Terms, p. 243. From *jhūta*, vulgarly *jhuto*, the native name in Orissa (Yule). Perhaps from Skt. *jūta-*, more commonly *jātā*, the matted hair of Īśva, a braid of hair.

JUVENILE, young. (F. — L.) '*Juvenile* is in Bacon's Essays, Of Vicissitudes, § last; *juvenilitie* in Minshew, ed. 1627. — F. *juvenile*, 'youthful'; Cot. — *L. iuvenilis*, youthful. — *L. iuuenis*, young; cognate with E. *Young*, q. v. Der. *juvenile-ness*, *juvenil-i-ty*. Cf. *juvenal* (from *L. iuuenalis*, by-form of *iuvenilis*), jocularly used, L. L. i. 2. 8. And see *junior*.

JUSTAPOSITION, contiguity, nearness. (F. — L.) In Kersey, ed. 1715. — F. *justaposition* (1690); Italtid. A coined word, from *L. iuxta*, near; and F. *positio*, position. See **Joust** and **Position**.

K

KAFTAN, a Turkish robe. See **Caftan**.

KAIL, **KALE**, a cabbage. (North. E. — L.) *Kail* or *kule* is the North E. form of *cole* or *cole-wort*. Spelt *kail* in Milton, Apology for Smectymnus (R.). '*Cale, oler*'; Cath. Anglicum (1483). ME. *caul*; AS. *cāwl*, *cawel*. — *L. caulis*, a stalk, a cabbage; whence were also borrowed Icel. *kál*, Dan. *kul*, Swed. *kål*; see **Cole**.

KAILS, nine-pins. (O. Low G.) Perhaps obsolete. Formerly also *keyles*. '*A game call'd nine-pins, or kails*'; Ben Jonson, Chloridia. '*Quille*, the keel of a ship, also a *keyle*, a big peg, or pin of wood, used at nine-pins or *keyles*'; Cotgrave. Spelt *keyles*; Reliquiae Antiquae, i. 292; *cuylis*, id. ii. 224. Of O. Low Ger. origin: *Vu. kegel*, 'a pin, nail'; *mid kegels spelen*, to play at nine-pins; Sewel. (It may be observed that *kails* were shaped like a cone.) Cf. Dan. *kegle*, a cone; *kegler*, nine-pins; Swed. *keglan*, a pin, cone; both borrowed from Low G. — O. Ilt. *chegil*, G. *kegel*, a cone, nine-pin, bobbin (whence F. *quille*). B. Evidently a dimin. form; from a Teut. base **kegil-*. Related to *Du. krg*, *hagge*, a wedge; Swed. dial. *kage*, stubs, stumps.

KALEIDOSCOPE, an optical toy. (Gk.) Modern. Invented by Sir D. Brewster, and named by him in 1817. Coined from Gk. *kal-ōs*, beautiful, *eidōs*, for *eidos*, appearance, and *skopō-eiv*, to behold, survey. Thus the sense is an instrument for 'beholding beautiful forms'.

KALENDAR, **KALENDS**; see **Calendar**, **Calends**.

KALI, soda-ash; see **Alkali**.

KANGAROO, the name of a quadruped. (Australian.) '*The kangaroo is one of the latest discoveries in the history of quadrupeds*'; tr. of Buffon's Nat. Hist. London, 1792. '*The animals called by the natives kangaroo or kanguru*'; Cook, Journal, Aug. 4, 1770. But the name is no longer in use in the Australian dialects, which change rapidly. See Austral. English, by E. E. Morris. Der. *kangaroo-rat*.

KAVASS, an armed constable. (Turk. — Arab.) Modern. From Turk.-Arabic *qawwās*, lit. a bowmaker; from Arab. *qaws*, a bow; Rich. Dict. pp. 1152, 1153.

KAYAK, a light Greenland canoe. (Eskimo.) An Eskimo word; common in all the dialects (N. E. D.).

KAYLES, ninepins; see **Kails**.

KEDGE (1), to warp a ship. (F. — L.) '*Kedge*, to set up the foresail, and to let a ship drive with the tide, lifting up and letting fall the kedge-anchor, as often as occasion serves'; Kersey's Dict. ed. 1714. And see the longer description in Todd's Johnson. '*A caggying cable*'; Naval Accounts, Henry VII, 1485, ed. 1896, p. 12. Allied to *edge*, to fasten, to tie, which seems to be a variant of *catch*. Cf. *catch-anchor*, under *catch*, sb. (3), in N. E. D. See **Catch**. Cf. also: '*let fall a kedge auker*'; Hakluyt, Voy. iii. 107 (last line). Der. *kedge-er*, *kedge-anchor*. '*Kedge-anchors*, or *Kedgers*, small anchors used in calm weather, and in a slow stream'; Kersey. So called because used to assist in *kedging*; see Todd's Johnson.

KEDGE (2), **KIDGE**, cheerful, lively. (E.) '*Kedge*, brisk, lively'; Ray's Gloss., ed. 1691; see reprint, ed. Skeat (Eng. Dial. Soc.), pref. p. xviii. Also called *kidge* (Forby). An East Anglian word. '*Kygege*, or *ioly*, *kydye*, *kyde*, jocundus, hilaris, verosus'; Prompt Parv. Cf. prov. E. *cadgy*, cheerful; and perhaps Swed. dial. *kägge*, wanton, *käigas*, to be eager.

KEEL (1), the bottom of a ship. (Scand.) ME. *kele* (rare). 'The shippe [Noah's ark] was . . . thrifty cubite high from the *kele* to the haeches vnder the cabans; i.e. from the *bottom* to the hatches; where [instead of *kele* - bottom, from F. *cul*] another reading is *kele* = keel; Trevisa, tr. of Higden, ii. 233. Of Scand. origin; answering to Icel. *kjálr*, Dan. *kjæl*, Swed. *köl*, the keel of a ship; Tent. type **keluz*. ¶ Distinct from AS. *ceol*, a ship, OHG. *kiel*, MLG. *kiel*, a ship. But Du. and G. *keel*, a keel, are borrowed from Scand. Der. *keel-ede*, *keel-age*; also *keel-on*, q.v. Also *keel-hand*, q.v.

KEEL (2), to cool. (L.) 'While greasy Joan doth *keel* the pot; i.e. L. L. v. 2. 930. The proper sense is not to *scum* the pot (though it may sometimes be so used) but to *keep it from boiling* over by stirring it round and round; orig. merely to cool it or keep it cool. 'Keel, to keep the pot from boiling over; A Tour to the Caves, 1781; see Eng. Dial. Soc. Gloss. B. v. 'Faith, Doricus, thy brain boils; *keel* it, *keel* it, or all the fat's in the fire; Marston, [Induction to] What You Will, 1607; in An. Drama, ii. 199 (Nares). ME. *kele*, to cool, once a common word; see Urmlum, 15874; OEng. Homilies, i. 141; Prompt. Parv., p. 270; Court of Love, 775; Gower, C. A. ii. 360; bk. v. 6908. AS. *celan*, to cool, = AS. *cel*, cool; see **COOL**. ¶ Note the regular change from *o* to *e*, as in *ful*, foot, pl. *fect*, *set*; so also *feol* from *fool*, &c.

KEEL-HAUL. (Du.) Also *keelhale*, 'to punish in the seaman's way, by dragging the criminal under water on one side of the ship and up again on the other'; Johnson. 'Hauling under the keel.' Capt. Smith, Works, p. 790. Formerly called *keel-raking* (Phillips). A less severe punishment was *ducking at the main-yard* (Phillips). From *keel* (1) and *hale* (2); like Du. *kielhalen*, G. *kielholen*. The E. word was imitated from Dutch. See N. E. D.

KEELSON, KEELSON, a piece of timber in a ship next to the keel. (Scand.) 'Keelson, the second piece of timber, which lies right over the keel'; Kersey, ed. 1715. Spelt *kelson*, Chapman, tr. of Homer, Iliad, i. 426, = Swed. *kälsan*, the keelson; Dan. *kjælsvin*; Norw. *kjælsull* (Ansen); whence G. *kielschwein*, a keel-sow. β. For the former syllable, see **KEEL**. The latter syllable wholly agrees, in appearance, with Swed. *svin*, Dan. *svin*, G. *schwein*, which = E. *swine* (see **SWINE**). And such may have been the original sense; for animal names are strangely applied. Perhaps a better sense is given by Norw. *kjælsull*, where *ull* answers to G. *schuelle*, E. *sill*; see **SILL**. It is not known in which direction the alteration was made.

KEEN, sharp, eager, acute. (E.) ME. *kene*, Chaucer, C. T. 1968 (A 1966); Itravelok, 1832. AS. *cin*; Grein, i. 157. Here *z* comes from an older *z*, the orig. sense is 'knowing' or 'skillful'. + Du. *keen*, bold, stout, daring; Icel. *kean* (for *kann*), wise; OIIG. *keani*, *kuani*, MLG. *kuene*, G. *künn*, hold. Teut. type **kannjan*, able, wise; from *kinn*-*z*, grade of the Teut. root **ken* (cf. GEN), to know; see **KEN**, Can (1). Der. *keen-ly*, *keen-ness*, Merch. of Ven. iv. 1. 125.

KEEP, to regard, have the care of, guard, maintain, hold, preserve. (L.) ME. *kepen*, pt. t. *kepte*, pp. *kept*; Chaucer, C. T. 514 (or 512). AS. *cēpan* (weak verb), to keep, guard, observe, heed; also to seize, lay hold of, &c. Teut. **karpjan*; root unknown; prob. allied to AS. *gēpian*, fit, suitable. [Distinct from AS. *cēpan*, variant of *cypian*, to buy (see **CHIEP**).] In Ælfred's Homilies, i. 412, we find 'gif he dysgyra manna herunga cēpō on arfastum weorcum = if he seek after the praises of men in pious works. 'Geome fæc indugan cēpōn' = they earnestly avoided the appointed day; Ælf. Hom. ii. 172. 'Cēpōn heora timan' = they observe (or keep) their times; id. ii. 324. Der. *keep*, sb., *keep-er*, *keep-er-ship*; *keep-ing*, As You Like It, i. 1. 9; also *keep-sake*, i.e. something which we keep for another's sake, first known in 1790, and added by Todd to Johnson's Dict.

KEG, a small cask or barrel. (Scand.) Formerly also spelt *cag*, *Caque*, *Cuque*, a *cag*; Cot. And in Sherwood's Index to Cotgrave, we find: 'A *kegge*, canque; voyez a *Cag*.' = Icel. *kuggi*, a keg; Swed. *kugge*, 'a cag, rundlet, runlet'; Tauchnitz, Swed. Dict.; Norw. *kegg*, a keg, a round mass or heap, a big-bellied animal or man (whence *fur*, *kegg-bellied*, pot-bellied). And see **KALLS**, which is probably related.

KELP, a kind of large sea-weed; hence, the calcined ashes of sea-weed. (E.) Formerly *kelp* or *kilpe*. 'As for the reits [sea-weeds] *kilpe*, tangle, and such like sea-weeds, Nicander saith they are as good as treacle. Sundry sorts there be of these reits, going under the name of *Alga*.' Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xxiii. c. 6. ME. *culp*; 'as *culpes* of the see waggeth with the water; Trevisa, tr. of Higden, ii. 181. Not found in AS.

KELPIE, in Scotland, a fabulous demon assuming various shapes, usually that of a horse. (C.) 'Be thou a *kelpie*.' Burns, Let. to Mr. Cunningham, Sept. 10, 1792. And see Brand, Antiq., ed. Ellis, ii. 513; the *kelpie* is a kind of horse, that makes a bellowing or neighing sound, and browses beside a lake. Prob. from Gael. *calpach*, *colpach*, a heifer, bullock, colt; *colpa*, a cow, a horse; Irish *colpach*,

colpa, a cow, a colt. And perhaps the Gael. word is from Icel. *kálfr*, a calf (Maclean). See my Notes on E. Etym. p. 150.

KEELSON, the same as **KEELSON**, q.v. (Scand.)

KEILT, the same as **CELT**, q.v.

KEMB, to comb. (E.) See **Unkempt**.

KEN, to know. (Scand.) Not F., but Scand. ME. *kennen*, to know, discern. 'That *kenne* might alle, that all might know; Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, C. 357. = Icel. *kenna*, to know; Swed. *känna*; Dan. *kende*. + Du. *kennen*; G. *kennen*. β. The sense 'to know' is causal, but it is not the original sense. The verb is, etymologically, a causal one, signifying to make to know, to teach, show; a sense frequently found in ME. 'Kenne me on Crist to bileve' = teach me to believe in Christ; P. Plowman, B. i. 81. Such is also the sense of AS. *cennan*, Grein, i. 156; and of Goth. *kannjan*, to make known, John, xvii. 26. Teut. type **kannjan*, to make known, causal of the verb which appears as *cennan* in AS. and *kannan* in Gothic, with the sense 'to know.' For further remarks, see **CAN** (1). Der. *ken*, sb., Cymb. iii. 6. 6; a coined word, not in early use; *kenn-ing*, the range of sight, as far as one can see.

KENNEL (1), a house for dogs, pack of hounds. (F.-L.) Properly 'a place for dogs'; hence, the set of dogs themselves. ME. *kenel* (with one n). Prompt. Parv.; Sir Gawayn and Grene Knight, 1140. = Norm. French **kenil*, answering to OF. *chenil*, a kennel. β. The Norman form is proved by the *k* being still preserved in English, and by the Norman F. *kenet*, a little dog, occurring in a Norman poem cited in W. F. note in Prompt. Parv., p. 271, where the ME. *kenel* also occurs. This *kenet* is dimin. of a Norman F. *ken*, answering to Picard *kien*, OF. *chien* (Litttré), mod. F. *chien*, a dog. So also in OF. *chen-il*, the former syllable = the same OF. *chen*. γ. From late L. *cuvile*, 'domus canis'; Voc. 108. 29. = L. *can-*, base of *canis*, a dog; with the termination *-ile*, occurring in *cu-ile*, a house or place for sheep, a sheepfold, from *cu-is*, a sheep; cf. Ital. *cuvile*, a kennel. See **Canine**. Der. *kennel*, vb.; *kennell'd*, Shak. Venus, 913.

KENNEL (2), a gutter. (F.-L.) In Shak. Tam. Shrew, iv. 3. 98. A later form of the ME. *canel* or *canell*, of which ME. *chanell* (= mod. E. *channel*) is a variant with palatalisation. = AF. *canal*, a channel; in Charlemagne, ed. Michel, l. 556. = L. *canālis*, acc. of *canalis*, a canal; hence, a channel or kennel. See **Channel**, of which *kenel* is a doublet; also **Canal**.

KERAMIC, the same as **CERAMIC**, q.v.

KERBSTONE, CURBSTONE, a stone laid so as to form part of the edging of stone or brick-work. (Hybrid; F.-L.; and F.) 'Kerbstoue, a stone laid round the brim of a well'; Kersey's Dict., ed. 1715. A phonetic spelling of *curbstone*; so called from its curbing the stone-work, which it retains in its place. See **Curb** and **Stone**.

KERCHIEF, a square piece of cloth used to cover the head; and later, for other purposes. (F.-L.) Better spelt *kerchief*. Spelt *kerchiefe* in Shak. Merry Wives, iii. 3. 62, iv. 2. 74. ME. *couverchief* (= *couchchief*), Chaucer, C. T. 6172 (1 590); also spelt *couchchief* (= *couchchief*), id. 455 (A 453). Also *kerchief*, Chaucer, Parl. of Foules, 272. = OF. *couver-chief*, later *couver-chief*; cf. *Couver-chief*, a kerchief; Cot. = OF. *covrir*, later *covrir*, to cover; and *chief*, *chief*, the head, which is from L. *caput*, the head. See **Cover** and **Chief**. ¶ A word of similar formation is *curfew*, q.v. Der. *hand-kerchief*, *pucket-hand-kerchief*.

KERMES, the dried bodies of insects used in dyeing crimson. (Arab. - Skt.) See **Crimson**.

KERN (1), **KERNE**, an Irish soldier. (Irish.) In Shak. Macb. i. 2. 13, 30; v. 7. 17. 'The *kerne* . . . whom only I took to be the proper Irish soldiour'; Spenser, View of the State of Ireland; in Globe ed. of Spenser, p. 640, col. 1. = Irish *ceatharn*, a troop, but used in the sense of *ceatharnach*, (a single) soldier; from (Irish) *ceithern*, a troop (Macbairn). Cp. L. *catena*, a troop. See **Cateran**. (Stokes-Pick, p. 76).

KERN (2), another spelling of **Quern**, q.v.

KERNEL, a grain, the substance in the shell of a nut. (F.) ME. *kirnel* (badly *kirnelle*), P. Plowman, B. xi. 253; *curnel*, id. C. xiii. 146. AS. *cyriel*, to translate L. *grānum*; Voc. 138. 22. Formed (with dimin. suffix and vowel-change from Teut. **u* to *y*) from AS. *corn*, grain. Teut. stem. **kurnil-*. See **Corn**.

KEROSENE, a lamp-oil made from petroleum. (Gk.) Ill coined from Gk. *kerps*, wax; with suffix *-ene*.

KERSEY, coarse woollen cloth. (E.) In Shak. L. L. v. 2. 413. 'Carsey cloth, *cre-y*.' Palgrave, 'Pro tribus unis de *kersey*.' Earl of Derby's Expedition, 1390 (Camd. Soc.), p. 89, l. 3. The word is certainly English, and the same word as the personal name *Kersey*; named from *Kersey*, 3 miles from Hadleigh, in the S. of Suffolk, where a woollen trade was once carried on. A little weaving still goes on at Hadleigh. The place of the manufacture of *kersey* is now

the North of England, but it was once made in the South (Phillips' Dict.). AS. *Ceres-ig*, 'Cae's island'; Birch, Cat. Saxon. iii. 603. ¶ *F. carizé*, 'kerse' (Cot.), Du. *karsai*, Swed. *kerings*, are all from the E. word.

KERSEYMERE, a twilled cloth of fine wool. (Cashmere.) A modern corrupt spelling of *casimere*, an old name for the cloth also called *Cashmere*. See **Cashmere**, **Cashmere**. The corruption is clearly due to confusion with *kersey*, a coarse cloth of a very different texture.

KESTREL, a base kind of hawk. (F.—L.) In Spenser, F. Q. ii. 3. 43; spelt *castrel*, Beaumont and Fletcher, 'Illegitim. I. 1; *kastril*, Ben Jonson, Epicoene, iv. 4; see Nares. The *i* is excrement (as after *s* in *whills-i*, amongs-*i*); it stands for *kastril*, *kastril*, short for *casserel*, *kerserel*.—OF. *quercerelle*, 'a kastrell'; Cot. Also *crasserelle*, *cracerelle*, 'a kastrell', id. Probably for *quercerelle*, the regular dimin. of *quercelle*, 'a kastrell', id. Cot.—L. *quercidula*, a kind of teal; see Diez and Scheler. Prob. of imitative origin. β. See also, in Cotgrave, the forms *cerelle*, a teal; *ceredde*, a kastrel, teal; *cerelle*, a kastrel; mod. F. *cerelle*. The form *cerelle* is mod. F. *cerelle*; see Littré, under *cerelle*, *cerelle*, *sarcelle*; Diez under *cerelle*, the Spanish form. The Ital. *tristarello*, a kastrel (Florio), represents a form **tristarello*; cf. Burgundian *crastel*, a kastrel, a form cited by Wedgwood. (See my letter to The Academy, Oct. 7, 1882, p. 262.)

KETCH, a small yacht or hoy. (F.—L.) 'Ketch', a vessel like 'a hoy, but of a lesser size'; Kersey, ed. 1715. 'We stood in for the channel; about noon we saw a sail having but one mast; I judged it to be a ketch; I put, drawing nearer, found it was a ship in distress, having lost her main and mizen masts.' Randolph's Islands in the Archipelago, 1687, p. 103 (Todd). Formerly also catch; Capt. J. Smith, Works, ed. Arter, p. 51. Supposed to be a particular use of catch, from the verb to catch. See **Catch**; and see **Catch**, sh. '2) in N. E. D.

KETCHUP, a sauce. (Malay.) 'Shall I use ketch-up?' W. King, Art of Cookery, let. 8; in Eng. Poets (1810); ix. 252. Spelt *ketchup* in 1711 (N. E. D.).—Malay *ketchup*, *kichup*, a sauce; see. (In Du. spelling *keijng*.) See C. P. G. Scott; Malayan Words in English. Perhaps ult. of Chinese origin; see N. E. D.

KETTLE, a metal vessel for boiling liquids. (Scand.—L.) ME. *ketel* (with one *t*), Prompt. Parv.; Wyclif, Levit. xl. 35. As the *t* is hard, it is prol. from Icel. *ketill*, a kettle; we find also AS. *cetel*, AS. *leechdoms*, ii. 86; spelt *ketel* in the Fynal Glossary, 168. Cf. also Du. *ketel*, G. *kessel*. The Mess-Goth form is *kattis*, occurring in the gen. pl. *katilf* in Mark, vii. 4 (Gk. *ye xatav*, Lat. *aramentorum*, A. V. 'brass vessels'). β. *ketil*, a small bowl, also found in the form *catinulus*; dimin. form of L. *catinus*, a bowl, a deep vessel for cooking food. The L. *catinus* is a kindred word to Gk. *κύριος*, a cup, *κύριος*, a small cup; see **Cotyledon**. ¶ From the L. *catillus* were also borrowed Icel. *ketill*, Swed. *kittel*, Dan. *kedel*, Du. *ketel*, G. *kessel*, and even Russ. *котел*. Der. *kettle-drum*, Hamlet, i. 4. 11.

KEX, hemlock; orig. a hollow stem. (C.) 'Bundles of these empty kexes'; Beaumont and Fletcher, Elder Brother, iii. 5. 13. ME. *kex*, *kix*; P. Plowman, B. xvii. 210; Prompt. Parv. In Walter de Bibbesworth, the *kex* seems to mean 'dry stalks'; and translates OF. *le fenele*; Wright, Vocab. vol. i. p. 157. Cf. prov. E. *kegges*, tall umbelliferous plants; answering to Corn. *cegas*, hemlock. Prob. of Celtic or Latin origin; cf. Welsh *cegid*, hemlock; L. *caicula*, hemlock. ¶ Hence also prov. E. *keckies*—*kexes*, in Shak. Hen. V. v. 4. 52; a pl. sb. of which the proper singular form is not *kecky*, but *kex*. See Way's note in Prompt. Parv., s. v. *kex*. Note also that *kex* really—*kexes*, and is itself a plural; *kexes* being a double plural. W. *ceys*, pl., is merely the E. word borrowed.

KEX, that which opens or shuts a lock. (E.) Formerly called *key*, riming with *may*, Merch. of Ven. ii. 7. 59; and with *correy*, Shak. Sonnet 52. ME. *keye* (riming with *playe*), to play; Chaucer, C. T. 9918 (E. 2044). AS. *cæg*, *cæge*, Grein, i. 156; whence ME. *keye* by the usual change of *g* into *y*, as in *dry* from *as dryg*; OFr. *cai*, *kei*, a key. Der. *key-board*, *key-hole*, *key-note*, *key-stone*.

KHALIF, **KHALIFA**, the same as **Calif**, q. v.
KHAN, a prince, chief, emperor. (Pers.—Tatar.) Common in Mandeville's Travels, spelt *Chan*, *cha*, *Chane*, *Chan*, *Chan*; pp. 42, 215, 216, 224, 225.—Pers. *khan*, lord, prince (a title); Palmer's Pers. Dict., col. 212. But the word is of Tatar origin; the well-known title *Chingis Khan* signifies 'great khan' or 'great lord', a title assumed by the celebrated conqueror Temaghi, who was proclaimed Great Khan of the Moguls and Tatars, A. D. 1205. He is always known by the sole title, often also spelt *Gengis Khan*, corrupted (in Chaucer) to *Cambuscan*. See Intro. to Chaucer's Prioresse's Tale, &c., ed. Skeat, p. xlii. Der. *khan-ate*, where the suffix is of L. origin.

KERDIVE, a prince. (F.—Pers.) A Turkish title given to the

governor of Egypt; the word itself is, however, not Turkish, but borrowed from Persian.—F. *Khédive*.—Pers. *khadiv*, *khidiv*, *khadiv*, a king, a great prince, a sovereign, Rich. Dict. p. 601; spelt *khidiv*, a king, Palmer's Dict. col. 216, where the name for the viceroy of Egypt is given as *khidiv*. Cf. Pers. *khoda*, God (Vuller, p. 663).

KHIDMUTGAR, **KITMUTGAR**, a male servant who waits at table; in India. (Hind.—Pers.—Arab.) First in 1765.—Hind. *khidmatgar*, a male domestic who waits at table (Forbes).—Pers. *khidmat-gar*, the same; lit. 'rendering service'; Rich. Dict., p. 601. Formed with Pers. *-gar*, agential suffix, from Arab. *khidma*, service, employment, from Arab. root *khadama*, he served; ib. (See **Yule**).

KIBBE, a chilblain. (C.) In Hamlet, v. 1. 153. 'She halted of [owing to] a kibe'; Skelton, Elynour Remyng, l. 493. 'He haltith often that hath a kibe'; id. Garland of Laurell, l. 502. 'Gibbus, kibe', Voc. 586, 25. 'Kibis on the fete'; Lanfranc, Chirurgie, p. 5 (ab. 1400).—W. *ribi*, a kibe (D. Silvan Evans); also *cibous*, 'chilblains, kibes'; Spurrell. β. Explained in Pugh's Welsh Dict. as standing for *cib-gust*, from *cib*, a cup, seed-vessel, husk, and *gust*, a humour, malady, disease. Thus the sense would appear to be 'a malady in the shape of a cup,' from the swelling or rounded form.

KICK, to strike or thrust with the foot. (Scand.) ME. *kiken*, Chaucer, C. T. 6523 (D. 941); P. Plowman, C. v. 22. [W. *cicio*, to kick, given in the Eng.-Welsh portion of Spurrell's Dict., and Gael. *cig*, to kick, are both from E.] We find also prov. E. *kink*, to kick, also to jerk, twist the body, to sprain.—Norw. *kikka*, for *kinka*, to over-drive a horse, so as to sprain him; *killa*, to jerk, to go jerkily, like a capricious horse; *kikk*, a spraining or straining of a sinew (Ross). Evidently related to **Kink**. Cf. Swed. *kik-kasta*, to throw. *kinkhoost*, the chincoon, hoop-convex. A *kink* is a twist in a rope; hence, a hitch, jerk, kick, sprain. See **Kick**, **kink**, in E. D. D.

KICKSHAW, a delicacy, fantastical dish. (F.—L.) 'Any pretty little tiny kickshaw'; 2 Hen. IV. v. 1. 29. The pl. is *kick-shaws*. 'Art thou good at these kickshaws?' Twelfth N. i. 3. 122. At a later time, *kickshaws* was incorrectly regarded as being a pl. form. *Kickshaw* is a curious corruption of F. *quelque chose*, lit. something, hence, a trifle, small delicacy. This can be abundantly proved by quotations. 'Fricandeaux, trout, skinlesse, and dainty puddings, or *quelchoses*, made of good flesh and herbs chopped together, then rolled up into the form of liveries, &c., and so boiled'; Cotgrave's F. Dict. 'I made bold to set on the board *kickshaws*, and variety of strange fruits'; Featley, Dippers Dipt, ed. 1645, p. 199 (Todd). 'Fresh salmon, and French *kickshaw*'; Milton, Autumnerous upon Remoustrant's Defence (R.). 'Nor shall we then need the monsieurs of Paris to send [our youth] over back again transformed into mimicks, apes, and *kickshaws*'; Milton, Treatise on Education (Todd). 'As for French *kickshaws*, Cellery, and Champagne, Ragous, and Fricasces, in truth we've none'; Rochester, Works, 1777, p. 143. 'Some foolish French *quelcheshaw*, I warrant you. *Quelcheshaw*, oh! ignorance in supreme perfection! He means a *kek shaw*!'; Dryden, King Keeper, A. iii. sc. 1.—F. *quelque chose*, something.—L. *quid-que*, of what kind, with suffix *-quam*; and *causa*, a cause, thing. *Quid* answers to E. *which*; *quam* is fem. acc. of *qui*, answering to E. *who*. See **Which**, **Who**, and **Cause**.

KID, a young goat. (Scand.) ME. *kid*, Chaucer, C. T. 3260, 9238 (E. 1364); Ormulum, 7804.—Norw. and Dan. *kid*, a kid; Swed. *kid*, in Widen's Swed. Dict. also *kidling*; Icel. *kid*, *kidling*, a kid. 4 OIG. *kizz*, MHG. and G. *kizze*, a kid. Der. *kid*, verb; *kid-ling*, with double suffix *-ing*; *kid-fox*, a young fox, Much Ado, ii. 3. 44; also *kid-nap*, q. v.

KIDDLE, a kind of weir formed of basket-work, placed in a river to catch fish. (AF.) AF. *kidil*, pl. *kidens*, Statutes of the Realm, i. 316 (1351); MF. *quideau*, 'a wicker engine whereby fish is caught'; Cot. F. *quideau*; which cannot be derived from F. *quider* (Hatzfeldt), though it may have been modified by it. Cf. E. *kit*, a tub, basket for fish; prov. E. *kid*, a tub, basket. See **Kit** (1).

KIDNAP, to steal children. (Scand.) 'People that lye in wait for our children, and may be considered as a kind of kidnappers within the law'; Spectator, no. 311 (Richardson, Johnson). 'Thou practisest the craft of a kidnapper'; said by Giant Maul, in Bunyan, Pilg. Prog. pt. 2. Compounded of *kid*, a child, in thieves' slang; and *nap*, more commonly *nab*, to steal. *Kid* is of Scand. origin; see **Kid**. *Nap* is also of Scand. origin; from Dan. *nappe*, to snatch, Swed. *nappa*, to catch, to snatch, lay hold on; see **Nab**. Der. *kid-napper*.

KIDNEY, a gland which secretes the urine. (E.) 'And the two *kidneys*'; Wyclif, Exod. xxix. 13 (earlier version); and 'two *kidneris*'; (later version). But the ending *-eris*, *-ers* seems to be a substitution for *-eren*, *-eren* (see N. E. D.); and, in the same passage, three MSS. have *kideneris*. In W. de Bibbesworth, we find the sing. form *kidenei*; Wright's Voc. vol. i. p. 149. Comparing *kidenei*, pl. *kidenei*, with ME. *ei*, *ey*, an egg, pl. *eyren*, eggs, we see the probability that ME. *ei* (pl. *eyren*) constitutes the second element in

kid(e)n-ey. *β*. This ME. *ei* is from AS. *æg* (pl. *āgru*, whence ME. *aire*, later *aire-n*, a double pl. form). The meaning 'egg'; from the shape. Cf. Du. *ei*, an egg, pl. *eijeren*. The former element is unknown; perhaps it represents an AS. adj. form **ealden*, or an AS. **ealdan*, formed from AS. *eald*, a bag, husk, which in ME. also meant 'belly'. Cf. prov. F. *kid*, a pod, husk; *kiddon*, a kidney; Swed. dial. *kudde*, a pod. *¶* The ME. *nerre*, a kidney, seems to be a different word; from Icel. *nyra*, Dan. *nyre*, cognate with G. *niere*, a kidney. *Der. kidney-bean*. The phrase 'of his kidney' means 'of his size or kind'; see Merry Wives, iii. 5, 116.

KILDERKIN, a liquid measure of 18 gallons. (Du. - F. - Span. - Arab. - L.) In Lewis, ed. 1570; spelt *kylterkin*. 'Take a *kilderkin* . . . of 4 gallons of beer'; Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 46. The size of the measure appears to have varied. A corruption (by change of the liquid *n* to *l*) of MDu. *kinderken*. Spelt *kylterken* in Palsgrave; *kilderkyne* in 1390; see Riley, Memorials of London, p. 517; but *kilderkin* in 1598 and 1691; *kynterkyne* in 1530 (N. E. D.). Kilian gives: '*Kinderken*, *kinneken*, the eighth part of a vat'. In mod. Du., *kinnetje* means 'a firkin', which in English measure is only half a kilderkin. *β*. The form resembles that of Du. *kinderkin*, 'a little child'; Sewel: formed, with dimin. suffix *-ken* (= F. *-chen* - G. *-chen*), from Du. *kind*, a child; but the real origin is very different. It is ascertained to be a derivative, with the same suffix *-ken*, from a Du. spelling of OF. *quintal*, 'a quintal, or hundredweight'; Cot. See further under **QUINTAL**. 'See Grimm, Wirt., s.v. *Kindelein* (2); Verwijs and Verdam, s.v. *Kinderkin* (2)'; N. E. D.

KILL, to slay, slay. (E.) ME. *killen*, more commonly *cullen*; a weak verb. Spelt *cullen*. P. Plowman, A. i. 64; *cullen* (various reading, *killen*), id. B. i. 66. The old sense appears to be simply 'to hit' or 'strike'. 'We kylle of this heued' = we strike off thy head; Allit. Poesie, ed. Morris, B. 876. 'Paul a word cule þe ful herde up o þine herte' = though a word *stroke* thee full hard upon the heart; Ancræn Riwle, p. 136, l. 13; with which compare: 'þe cul of þer eaz' = the stroke of the axe; id. p. 128, l. 1. 'Ofte me hine culde'; often people struck him; Layman, l. 20319. If a native word, it answers to an AS. type **cyllan*, from the weak grade, **cwal*, of *cweal-an*, to die; of which F. *quell* is the causal form. The sense 'to strike' is somewhat against this; but there is a parallel form in Erics. *cullen*, to vex, strike, beat; which suits very well; cf. also OHG. *chullen*, to vex, kill, martyr; allied to *quellan*, with the same sense. For the loss of *w*, cf. *dull*, which is related to *dwell*. See **QUILL**. *¶* It bears some resemblance to Icel. *kalla*, to hit on the head, to harm; from *kollr*, top, summit, head, crown, shaven crown, pate; cf. Norweg. *kylla*, to poll, to cut the shoots off trees; from Norweg. *koll*, the top, head, crown; Aasen. But this hardly seems the right solution. *Der. kill-er*.

KILN, a large oven for drying corn, bricks, &c.; bricks piled for burning. (I.) *Kylene*, *Kyll*, for malt drying, Ustrina; Prompt. Parv., p. 274; *kulne*, Reliquie Antiquæ, ii. 81. AS. *cýln*, a drying-house; 'Siccatorium, *cýln*, vel ast'; Wright's Vocab. i. 58 (where *ast* = *ast* = E. *oast* in *oast-house*, a drying-house). Also spelt *cýline* in the Corpus glossary, l. 906. *β*. Merely borrowed from L. *culina*, a kitchen; whence the sense was easily transferred to that of 'drying-house'. The Icel. *kylna*, Swed. *küna*, a kiln, are from the same source; so also W. *cýlyn*, *cyl*, a kiln. See **CULINARY**.

KILOGRAMME, KILOGRAM, a weight containing 1000 grammes; about 2.205 lb. avoirdupois. (F. - Gk.) F. *kilogramme* (1795). - F. *kilo-*, for Gk. *χίλος*, a thousand; and F. *gramme*, for Gk. *γρᾶμμα*, a letter, also taken to mean a small weight.

KILOMETRE, a length of 1000 metres; nearly five furlongs. (F. - Gk.) F. *kilomètre* (1795). - F. *kilo-*, for Gk. *χίλος*, a thousand; and F. *mètre*, a metre. See **METRE**.

KILT, a very short petticoat worn by the Highlanders of Scotland. (Scand.) The sb. is merely derived from the verb *kilt*, to tuck up, added by Todd to Johnson's Dict.; he makes no mention of the sb. 'Her tartan petticoat she'll kilt', i. e. tuck up; Burns, Author's Earnest Cry, st. 17. 'Kilt, to tuck up the clothes'; Brockett's North-Country Words. G. Douglas translates Virgil's *Nuda genu* (En. i. 320) by *kiltit*. 'To kyle, succingere'; Cath. Anglicum (1483). - Dan. *kilte*, to tuck up; Swed. dial. *kilta*, to swathe or swaddle a child (Rietz); MSwed. *upkilta*, to tuck up (Ihre). Cf. Icel. *kiltung*, a skirt. *β*. There is an allied sb., signifying 'lap', occurring in Swed. dial. *kilta*, the lap; cf. Icel. *kjálta*, the lap, *kjálta-barn*, a baby in the lap, *kjálta-rakki*, a lap-dog.

KIMBO; see this discussed under **AKIMBO**.

KIN, relationship, affinity, genus, race. (E.) ME. *kun*, *kyne*, *kin*. 'I have no *kun* here' = I have no kindred there. P. Plowman, A. vi. 118, where some MSS. have *kyne*; spelt *kyne*, id. B. v. 639. AS. *cýnn*; Grein, i. 177. - OSax. *kunne*; Icel. *kyne*, kin, kindred, tribe; cf. *kygni*, acquaintance; Du. *kunne*, sex; Goth. *kin*, kin, race, tribe. *β*. Teut. type **kunjom*, neut. From Teut. **kun*, weak grade of the

root **KEN**, equivalent to Idg. **GEN*, to generate; whence L. *genus*. See **GENUS**, **GENERATE**. *Der.* from the same source are *kind*, q.v., *kindred*, q.v., *king*, q.v. Also *kins-man* = *kin's man* = man of the same kin or tribe, Much Ado, v. 4. 112; *kins-woman*, id. iv. 1. 305; *kins-folk*, I.uke, ii. 44.

KIND (1), sb., nature, sort, character. (E.) ME. *kund*, *kunde*, *kind*, *kind*; Chaucer, C. T. 2453 (A 2451); spelt *kunde*, Ancræn Riwle, p. 14, l. 10. AS. *cýnd*, generally *gcynd*, Grein, i. 387, 388; the prefix *g-* making no difference to the meaning; the most usual sense is 'nature'. Teut. type **kundiz*, fem.; from **kun-*, base of **kun-jom*, kin, with suffix *-di-* - Idg. *-ti-*. See **KIN**. *Der. kind-ly*, adj., ME. *kyndli* - natural, Wyclif, Wisdom, xii. 10, and so used in the Litany in the phr. 'kindly fruits'; whence also *kindli-ness*. Also *kind* (2) below.

KIND (2), adj., natural, loving. (E.) ME. *kunde*, *kind*; Chaucer, C. T. 8478 (E 602). 'For þe *kunde* folk of þe lond' = for the native people of the land; Rob. of Glouc. p. 40, l. 937. A common meaning is 'natural' or 'native'. AS. *cýnde*, natural, native, in-born - more usually *gcynde*, where the common prefix *g-* does not alter the sense; Grein, i. 178, 388. Teut. type **kind-az*, from the sb. **kundiz*; see the sb. above. *Der. kind-ness*, ME. *kindenesse* (four syllables), Chaucer, C. T. 5533 (B 1113); *kind-ly*, adv.; *kind-hearted*, Shak. Sonnet 10.

KINDLE (1), to set fire to, inflame. (Scand.) ME. *kindlen*; Chaucer, C. T. 12415 (C 481); Havelok, 915; Ormulun, 13442. Formed from Icel. *kynda*, to light a fire, *kindle*; Swed. dial. *kinda*, *kynda*, *kýnda*, to kindle. *β*. But Icel. *kyndill*, Swed. dial. *kyndel*, a torch, has evidently been affected by AS. *candel*, a candle (from L. *candela*); as shown by Icel. *kyndill-messa*. Candelmas; adapted from AS. *candel-messe*, Candelmas, at the time of the introduction of Christianity into Iceland. *Der. kind-er*.

KINDLE (2), to bring forth young. (E.) 'The cony that you see dwell where she is kindled'; As You Like It, iii. 2. 358. ME. *kindlen*, *kundlen*. 'That is the uttre nondunge that *kundlof* wreðe' = it is the outward temptation that produces wrath, Ancræn Riwle, p. 194, l. 20: where we also find, immediately below, the sentence: 'thus beoð theeo inre nondunges the seouen heared-sunnen and here fule *kundles*' = thus the inward temptations are the seven chief sins and their foul progeny. Cf. also: 'Kýndlyn, or byrnye forthe yowre kyndelyngis, *Foto, effito*'. Prompt. Parv., p. 275. And in Wyclif, Luke, iii. 7, we find 'kyndlis of eddis' in the earlier, and 'kyndlyngis of eddis' in the latter version, where the A. V. has 'generation of vipers'. *β*. The verb *kindlen*, to produce, and the sb. *kindel*, a generation, are due to the sb. *kind*; see **KIND** (1). We may probably regard the sb. *kindel* as a derivative of *kind*, and the verb as formed from it. Both words refer, in general, to a numerous progeny, a litter, esp. with regard to rabbits, &c.

KINDRED, relatives, relationship. (E.) The former *d* is excrement, the true form being *kindred*, which occurs occasionally in Shakespeare; as, e.g. in Much Ado, ii. 1. 68 (first folio). 'All the *kindred* of Marius'; Shakespeare's Plutarch, ed. Skeat, p. 47, l. 27. ME. *kinrede*, Chaucer, C. T. 2792 (A 2790); spelt *kinreden*, St. Juliana, ed. Cockayne, p. 60, l. 13. Composed of AS. *cýn*, kin (see **KIN**), and the suffix *-reden*, signifying 'condition', or more literally 'rule'. The AS. *cýnreden* does not appear, but we find the parallel word *kinreden*, a household, Matt. x. 6; and the same suffix is preserved in E. *kat-red*. *Riden* is connected with the Goth. *garairiden*, rule, and the adj. *Ready*, q.v. *Der. kindred*, adj., K. John, iii. 4. 14.

KINE, cows. (E.) Not merely the plural, but the double plural form; it is impossible to regard it as a contraction of *cows*, as some have absurdly supposed. *α*. The AS. *cū*, a cow, made the pl. *cý*, with the usual vowel-change of *ū* to *y*; cf. *mās* (E. *mousse*), pl. *mýs* (E. *mice*). Hence the ME. *ky* (= cows); Barbour, Bruce, vi. 405; and still common in Lowland Scotch. The *kye* stock, rowing 'in the loam'; Burns, The Two Dogs, l. 5 from end. *β*. By the addition of *-en*, a weakened form of the AS. plural-ending *-an*, was formed the double plural *ky-en*, so spelt in the Trinity-College MS. of P. Plowman, B. vi. 142, where other MSS. have *kyene*, *kyne*, *kyn*, *ken*. Hence *kine* in Gen. xxiii. 15; &c. See **COW**. Cf. *ey-en* for *ey-en* (AS. *ēg-an*), old pl. of *eye* (AS. *ēage*). Also MDu. *koeyen*, pl. of *koey*, a cow. *γ*. Or *kine* may represent the AS. gen. pl. *cýna*, used with numerals; the evidence is insufficient.

KINEMATIC, relating to motion. (Gk.) From Gk. *κίνημα*, stem of *κίνηω*, moving; from *κίνηω*, to move; with adj. suffix *-ic*.

KINETIC, causing motion. (Gk.) From *κίνηω*, moving; from *κίνηω*, to move.

KING, a chief ruler, monarch. (E.) ME. *king*, a contraction of an older form *kinig* or *kyning*. Spelt *king*, Ancræn Riwle, p. 138, last line; *kinig*, Mark, xv. 2 (Latton MS.). AS. *cýning*, also *cýnig*, *cýnig*, *cýnig*, Mark, xv. 2; Grein, i. 179. - AS. *cýn*, a tribe, race; kin; with suffix *-ing*. The suffix *-ing* means 'belonging to',

and is frequently used with the sense 'son of,' as in 'Ælfred Æþelwulfing' = Ælfred son of Æþelwulf; A. S. Chronicle, an. 871. Thus *cyn-ing* = son of the tribe, i. e. chosen of the tribe, or man of rank. OSax. *kuning*, a king, from *kuni*, *kunni*, a tribe; OFriesic *kinig*, *kenig*, from *ken*, a tribe; Icel. *konungr*, a king, with which cf. Olcel. *konr*, a noble, Icel. *hyn*, a kind, kin, tribe; Swed. *konung*; Dan. *konig*; Du. *konig*; G. *könig*, MHG. *künic*, OHG. *chuning*, *kuninc*; from MHG. *künne*, OHG. *chunni*, a race, kind. See *Kin*. *β*. Or else *cyn-ing* is 'son of a noble,' from AS. *cyn-e*, royal; the ultimate result is the same. See below. Der. *king-crab*, *king-craft*, *king-cup*, Spenser, *Shepherd's Calendar*, April, l. 141; *king-fisher* (so called from the splendour of its plumage), Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Errors*, b. iii. c. 10; *king-less*, Rob. of Glouc. p. 105 (l. 2269); *king-ly*, a double diminutive, with suffixes *-li* and *-et*; *king-like*, *king-by*, ME. *kingly*, Lydgate's *Minor Poems*, p. 20; *king-li-ness*. Also *king's bench*, so called because the king used to sit in court; *king's evil*, Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xx. c. 4 (end), and in Palsgrave, so called because it was supposed that a king's touch could cure it. And see *kingdom*.

KINGDOM, the realm of a king. (E.) ME. *kingdom*, *kyngdom*; P. Plowman, B. vii. 155. Evidently regarded as a compound of *king* with suffix *-dom*; and AS. *cyningdom* occurs thrice in the poem of Daniel. But, as a fact, the commoner form was *kingdom*; 'þene kinedom of hecune' = the kingdom of heaven, Ancræn Riwle, p. 148, l. 3. AS. *cyning*, a kingdom; Grein, l. 179. *β*. The former is cognate with OSax. *kuningdom*, ONorse *konungdóm*. The latter was formed (with suffix *-dóm*) from the adj. *cyng*, royal, very common in composition, but hardly used otherwise. This adj. answers nearly to Icel. *konr*, a man of royal noble birth; and is related to *Kin* and *King*. Thus the alteration from ME. *king-* to E. *king-* makes little practical difference. ¶ So also, for *king-ly*, there is an AS. *cyntlic*, royal; Grein, l. 179.

KINK, a twist in a rope. (Du.) 'Kink, a twist or short convolution in a rope;' Brockett, *Gloss. of North Country Words*, ed. 1846. = Du. *kinck*, a twist in a rope; but prob. of Scand. origin. Cf. Norw. and Swed. *kinck*, a twist in a rope; also Low G. *kinke*, a twist in a thread. *β*. From a Teut. base *KEIK*, to bend; appearing in Icel. *kinna*, to kink at the knee through a heavy burden, *keitr*, bent backwards, *keikja*, to bend backwards. The base is well preserved in Norw. *kika*, *ke*, twist, *keika*, to bend back or aside, *kinke*, to writhe, twist, *kinke*, a twist (Asen). ¶ There is an ultimate relation to Chinook, q. v. And see *Klok*.

KIOSK, a 'turkish open summer-house, small pavilion. (F. = Turk. = Pers.) In Byron, *Corsair*, l. 11. Spelt *kyosque* in French. = Turk. *kiosk*, *kiosk* (with *k* pronounced as *ki*), a kiosque; Zenker's *Diet.* p. 774. = Pers. *kiosk*, a palace, a villa; a portico, or similar projection in a palace, *Rick*, *Diet.* p. 1217; a palace, *kiosk*, Palmer's *Diet.* col. 496. Devic remarks that the *i* is due to the Turkish practice of inserting a slight *i* after *k*.

KIPPER, to cure or preserve salmon. (E.) This meaning is quite an accidental one, arising from a practice of curing *kipper-salmon*, i. e. salmon during the spawning season. Such fish, being inferior in kind, were cured instead of being eaten fresh. 'Kipper-time, a space of time between May 3 and Twelfth-day, during which salmon-fishing in the river Thames was forbidden;' Kersey, ed. 1715. But some explain *kipper* to mean a salmon before spawning. It answers exactly, in form, to AS. *cypera*, a kind of salmon; though the precise sense is not known. 'Eow fin lysted leax ofwe cyperan, You wish to catch a salmon or a kipper; Metres of Boethius, xiv. 12.

KIRK, a church. (North. E. = Gk.) The North E. form; see Barns, *The Two Dogs*, l. 19. ME. *kirke*, P. Plowman, B. v. 1; Ormulum, 3531. Cf. Icel. *kirka*; Dan. *kirke*; Swed. *kyrka*; borrowed from AS. *circa*, *circa*, a church. OF. *gkir*, *gkir*. See *Churo*.

KIRTLE, a sort of gown or petticoat. (L.; with E. suffix.) Used rather vaguely. ME. *hirtel*, Chaucer, C. 7, 332; *hirtel*, Ancræn Riwle, p. 10. AS. *cirtel*, to translate L. *pallia*; Ælfric's *Gloss.*, in *Voc.* 107. 36. Also ONorthern *hirtel*, to translate L. *tunica*; Matt. v. 40 (Lindisfarne MS.); = Icel. *kyrtill*, a kirtle, tunic, gown; Dan. *hirtel*, a tunic; Swed. *hirtel*, a petticoat. *β*. Evidently a diminutive with suffix *-el*, for *-il*. From L. *cirtus*, short; which also appears in Du. *kirt*, G. *kurz*, short. See *Curt*.

KISMET, fate, destiny. (Turk. = Pers. = Arab.) First in 1849. = Turk. *gismet*, fate. Pers. *gismet*, fate. = Arab. *qisma*(?), a portion; fate, destiny. = Arab. *roq'asama*, be divided.

KISS, a salute with the lips, osculation. (E.) ME. *cos*, *kos*, *cus*, *kus*; later *kiss*, *kiss*. The vowel *i* is really proper only to the verb, which is formed from the *ab.* by vowel-change. 'And he cam to þesum, to kisse him; And þesum seide to him, Judas, with a coss thou betrayest manyis sone;' Wyldf. Luke, xxii. 47, 48. The form *kusse* is as late as Skelton, *Phylip Sparowe*, 361. In the Ancræn Riwle, p. 102, we find *cos*, nom. sing., *cosses*, pl., *cosse*, dat. sing.;

as well as *cus*, verb in the imperative mood. AS. *cos*, *ab.*, a kiss, Luke, xxii. 48; whence *cyssan*, to kiss, id. xxii. 47. = Du. *kyss*, *ab.*, whence *kussen*, vb.; Icel. *koss*, *ab.*, whence *kyssa*, vb.; Dan. *kyss*, *ab.*, *kyss*, vb.; Swed. *kyss*, *ab.*, *kyssa*, vb.; G. *kuss*, MHG. *kus*, *ab.*, whence *küssen*, vb. *β*. All from a Teut. type **husuz*, *ab.* Cf. Goth. *hukjan*, to kiss; EFries. *küh*, a kiss. Der. *kiss*, verb; as shown above.

KISTVAEN, the same as *Cistvaen*, q. v.

KIT (1), a vessel of various kinds, a milk-pail, tub; hence, an outfit. (Du.) 'A *kit*, a little vessel, *Cantharus*;' Levin. 'Hoc millicetrum, a *kyt*;' *Voc.* 696. 14. In Barbour's *Bruce*, b. xviii. l. 168, we are told that Gib Harper's head was cut off, salted, put into 'a *kyt*, and sent to London. = M1n. *kitte*, 'a great wooden bowl, or tankard;' Hexham; Du. *kit*, 'a wooden can;' Sewel. Cf. Norw. *kitte*, a large corn-bin in the wall of a house (Asen). *Kit*, an outfit, a collection, set, lot, is the same word (N. E. T.).

KIT (2), a small violin. (F. = L. = Gk.) 'I'll have his little gut to string a *kit* with;' Beaumont and Fletcher, *Philaster*, Act v. sc. 4 (4th Citizen). Abbreviated from MF. *quiterne*, a cittern, or cithara, Cot.; OF. *quiterne* (Rouffort); which is borrowed from L. *cithara*. See *Cithern*, *Gittern*. Godefroy, s. v. *quiterneur*, a player on a cittern, quotes the by-form *quiterneur*. The form is North. F.; Norm. dial. *quiterne*, Moisy, ed. 1895.

KIT-KAT KIT-KAT, the name given to portraits of a particular size. (Personal name.) A. A portrait of about 8 by 36 in. in size is thus called, because it was the size adopted by Sir Godfrey Kneller (died 1723) for painting portraits of the members of the *Kit-kat* club. *β*. This club, founded in 1703, was so named because the members used to dine at the house of Christopher *Kat*, a pastry-cook in King's Street, Westminster [or in Shire Lane, near Temple Bar; see *Spectator*, no. 9, and note in Morley's edition;] Haydn, *Diet.* of Dates. 'Immortal made, as *Kit Kat* by his pies;' W. King, *Art of Poetry*, letter viii; pr. in 1708. *γ*. *Kit* is a familiar abbreviation of *Christopher*, a name of Gk. origin, from Gk. *Χριστο-φόρος*, lit. 'Christ-bearing.'

KITCHEN, a room where food is cooked. (L.) The *t* is inserted. ME. *kichen*, *kychene*, *kechene*, Will. of Palerne, 1681, 1707, 2171; *kychyne*, P. Plowman, B. v. 261. Spelt *kuchene*, Ancræn Riwle, p. 214. AS. **cyena*, *coquina*; *Voc.* 283. 12. = Late L. *cucina*, for L. *cogina*, a kitchen, = L. *cognere*, to cook; see *Cook*. Der. *kitchen-ward*, *kitchen-stuff*, *kitchen-garden*.

KITE, a voracious bird; a toy for flying in the air. (L.) ME. *kyt*, *kyt* (disyllabic); Chaucer, C. T. 1181 (A 1170). AS. *cyta*; we find the entry 'Intio (*sic*), *cyta*' in Ælfric's *Gloss.* (Nomina Aulium); and in the *Corpus Glossary*, 333. The L. *butio* is properly a bittern; but doubtless *butio* is meant, signifying a kind of falcon or hawk. The *y* was long, as shown by the modern sound; cf. E. *mice* with AS. *mȳs*. *β*. Teut. type **kut-jon*, an agential form. Prob. from its swift flight; cf. Norw. *kuta* (pt. t. *kaut*), to run, go swiftly (Asen). *γ*. The toy called a *kite* is mentioned in Butler, *Hudibras*, pt. ii. c. 3. l. 414; and is named from its hovering in the air.

KITH, kindred, acquaintance, sort. (E.) Usual in the phrase 'kith and kin.' ME. *caðde*, *kyþe*, *kith*; see Gower, C. A. ii. 267, bk. v. 4180; P. Plowman, B. xv. 497. AS. *cyðra*, native land, *cyð*, relationship; Grein, l. 181, 182. = AS. *cūð*, known; pp. of *cunnau*, to know; see *CAN* (1) and *Kyðe*.

KITLING, a kitten. (Scand.) Palsgrave has *kylling* (1530). = Icel. *ketling*, a kitten; dimin. of *köttr* (stem *kattu-*), a cat. Cognate with E. *cat*; see *Cat*. ¶ The ME. *kitling*, *ketling*, also meant a whelp, or young of any animal; perhaps it was influenced by L. *cattulus*, a whelp. It first appears in 'the *kyllinges* of lions;' E. Eng. *Psalter*, lvi. 5; where the Vulgate has *cattulorum lionum*.

KITTEN, a young cat. (F. = L.) ME. *kyton*, P. Plowman, C. i. 204, 207; *kytoun*, id., B. prof. 190, 202. From an AF. *kytoun*, variant of OF. *chiton*, a kitten, used by Gower, *Mirour de l'Omme*, l. 8221. Again, AF. *kytoun* is a variant of *Mour. F. caton*, Northern form of F. *chaton*, a kitten, formed from F. *chat*, a cat, with suffix *-on* (C. L. -*onem*). = Folk-L. *cattum*, acc. of *cattus*, for L. *cattus*, a cat. See *Cat*. Cf. MF. *chattoun*. 'Chattoun, a kitling or young cat;' Cot. For the *i*-sound, cf. Low G. *katte*, *kitte*, *ketin*, *kitin*, f., a female cat; *kitten*, a kitten (Schambach). ¶ The true E. form is *kit-ling*; see above. Note also the old verb *to kittle*, to produce young as a cat does. Cf. Norw. *kytling*, a kitling or kitten, *kytla*, to kittle or kitten; Asen. 'I *kyttel*, as a catte dothe, *ie chatonne*. Gossyppe, whan your catte *kytleth*, I praye you let me have a *kytlinge* (*chattoun*); Palsgrave; cf. Way's note in *Prompt. Parv.* p. 277.

KIWI, the apteryx, a wingless bird. (Maori.) First in 1835. The native name in New Zealand; so called from the note of the bird. See *Austral English*; by E. E. Morris.

KLEPTOMANIA, an irresistible propensity to theft. (Gk.)

Spelt *cleptomani* in 1830. — Gk. κλεπτο-, for κλεπτή, a thief; and *mania*, frenzy; see *Mania*.

KNACK, a snap, quick motion, dexterity, trick. (E.) 'The more quiete *knackes* that they make' — the more clever tricks they practise; Chaucer, C. T. A 4051 (Harl. MS.). On which Tyrwhitt remarks: 'The word seems to have been formed from the *knacking* or snapping of the fingers made by jugglers.' For this explanation, he refers us to Cotgrave. '*Malassier des mains*, to move, *knack*, or wrangle the fingers, like a juggler, plaiser, jester, &c.:' Cot. '*Nique*, a *knick*, tick, snap with the teeth or fingers, a trifle, nifle, bable [bauble], matter of small value;' id. '*Faire la nique*, to threaten or defie, by putting the thumb nail into the mouth, and with a jerke (from the upper teeth) make it to *knack*;' id. The word is clearly (like *crack*, *click*) of imitative origin; cf. EFries. *knakken* (base *knakan*), pt. t. *knook*, *knük*, to snap, make a snapping noise. † Du. *knakken*; Norw. *knaka*, Swed. *knaka*, Dan. *knage*, to crack. [Gael. *cnac*, a crack, is from E. *crack*.] The senses are (1) a snap, crack, (2) a snap with the finger or nail, (3) a jester's trick, piece of dexterity, (4) a joke, trifle, toy. See Shak. Mids. Nt. Dr. i. 1. 34; Tam. Shrew, iv. 3. 67; Wint. Tale, iv. 4. 360, 439. ¶ A similar succession of ideas is seen in Du. *knap*, a crack; *knappen*, to crack, snap; *knapp*, clever, nimble; *knaphandig*, nimble-handed, dexterous. See *Knop*. Der. *knick-knack*, q. v. ¶ The F. *nique* (above) is from Du. *knikken*, to crack slightly, an attenuated form of *knakken*. And see *Knook*.

KNACKER, a dealer in old horses. (E.) Now applied to a dealer in old horses and dogs' meat. Prob. it meant at first a dealer in *knacks*, i. e. trifles or worthless articles. See *Knack*, above. 2. We also find: '*Knacker*, one that makes collars and other furniture for cart-horses;' Ray, South and East Country Words, 1691 (E. D. S. Gloss. B. 16). Perhaps from Icel. *knakkr*, a man's saddle; cf. *knakkmar*, a saddle-horse.

KNAG, a knot in wood, a peg, branch of a deer's horn. (E.) 'I schall lyt hyunge on a *knagge* — I shall hang it on a peg; Le Boue Florence, l. 1795; in Kitson, Metrical Romances, v. iii. 'A *knagge* in wood, *Bosse*;' Sherwood's Index to Cotgrave. We read also of the 'sharp and branching *knags*' of a stag's horn; Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 1039. Not found in AS. EFries. *knagge*, a knot in wood, a stump. Cf. also Low G. *knagge*, knot, peg (Lübben); Norw. *knagg*, a knag, short branch; Swed. *knagg*, a knag, knot; Dan. *knag*, a peg, cog. We also find Irish *cnag*, a knob, peg, *cnag*, a knot in wood; Gael. *cnag*, a pin, peg, knob; borrowed from E. Der. *knag-gy*.

KNAP, to snap, break with a noise. (E.) 'He hath *knapped* the spear in soulder;' Ps. xli. 9, in the Bible of 1535, also of 1551; still preserved in the Prayer-book version. 'As lying a gossip as ever *knapped* ginger;' Merch. Ven. iii. 1. 10. 'Thow can *knup* down [knock down] caponis;' Henryson, Wolf and Fox. Not in AS.; EFries. *knappen*. Of imitative origin; cf. EFries. *knap*, a cracking, a snap. † Du. *knappen*, to crack, snap, catch, crush, eat; whence *knapper*, (1) hard gingerbread, (2) a lie, untruth [this brings out the force of Shakespeare's phrase]; Dan. *kneppe*, to snap, crack with the fingers; *knep*, a snap, crack, fillip. Cf. Swed. *knep*, a trick, artifice; *bruka knep*, to play tricks; which illustrates the use of the parallel word *knack*, q. v. Der. *knap-sack*.

KNAPSACK, a provision-bag, case for necessities used by travellers. (Du.) 'And each one fills his *knapsack* or his scrip;' Drayton, The Battle of Agincourt, 6th st. from end. — Du. *knapsack*, a knapsack; orig. a provision-bag. — Du. *knap*, eating, *knappen*, to crack, crush, eat; and *zak*, a bag, sack, pocket. Cf. Westphalian *knapp*, a piece of bread (Frank). See *Knop* and *Snack*.

KNAP, a hill-top; **KNAPWEED**, knopweed; see *Knop*.

KNAR, a knot in wood. (E.) See *Gnarled* and *Knur*.

KNAVE, a boy, servant, sly fellow, villain. (E.) The older senses are 'a boy' and 'servant.' ME. *knave* (with *u* for *v*). 'A *knave* child' = a male child, boy; Chaucer, C. T. 8320, 8323 (E 444, 447). 'The kokes *knave*, that wasshed the dishes;' — the cook's boy, that washes the dishes; Ancien Riwe, p. 380, l. 8. AS. *cnafa*, a boy, another form of *cnaga*, a boy; *cnaga* occurs in Matt. xii. 18, and in Ps. lxxxv. 15, ed. Spelman, where another reading (in the latter passage) is *cnafa*. † Du. *knapp*, a lad, servant, fellow; Icel. *knafi*, a servant-boy; Swed. *knufvel*, a rogue (a dimin. form); G. *knabe*, a boy; OHG. *knappo*, also *knabo*, as to which see Streitberg, § 131 (5). β. The origin of the word is doubtful; but it is generally supposed that the initial *kn* corresponds to the weak grade of the GEN, to beget. Cp. *Genus*. And see *Knight*. Der. *knau-ish*, Chaucer, C. T. 17154 (H 205); *knau-ish-ly*; *knau-er-y*, Spenser, F. Q. ii. 3. 9.

KNESAD, to work flour into dough, mould by pressure. (E.) ME. *kneden*, Chaucer, C. T. 4092 (A 4094); Ormulum, 1486. AS. *cnedan*, to knead, very rare; in the ONorthumbrian versions of

Luke, xiii. 21, the L. *fermentetur* is glossed by *sie gedarsied vel gecnoden* in the Lindisfarne MS., and by *sie gedarsied vel cneden* in the Rushworth MS.; hence we infer the strong verb *cnedan*, with pt. t. *cnæd*, and pp. *cnæden*. We also find the form *gecnædan*, Gen. xviii. 6; where the prefix *ge-* does not affect the force of the verb. The verb has become a weak one, the pp. passing from *cnoden* to *kneden* in the 15th century, as shown by the entry: '*Knoden, knedid, Pistus*;' Prompt. Parv. p. 280. † Du. *kneden*; Icel. *knöda*, Swed. *knäda* (both from the weak grade); G. *kneten*, OHG. *cnætan*. Teut. type **knedan-*, pt. t. **knud*, pp. **knædanaz*. Further allied to Russ. *gnëstie*, *gnësti*, to press, squeeze, from an Idg. base **gnē-*, to press. Der. *knæd-ing-trough*, ME. *kneding-trough*, Chaucer, C. T. 3548.

KNEE, the joint of the lower leg with the thigh. (E.) ME. *kne*, *knee*; pl. *knees*, Chaucer, C. T. 5573 (B 1153); also *cnœ*, pl. *cnœn* (= *kneen*), Ancien Riwe, p. 16, last line but one. AS. *cnēd*, *cnœn*, a knee; Grein, i. 164. † Du. *knie*; Icel. *kné*; Dan. *knæ*; Swed. *knä*; G. *knie*, OHG. *cnūiu*; Goth. *knūi*. Teut. type **knewom*, neut. Allied to L. *genu*; Gk. *γῆνυ*; Skt. *jānu*, knee. β. The Idg. related bases are **genu-* (as in L.), **gonu-* (as in Gk.), and **gneu-* (answering to Teut. **kneu-*). The loss of vowel in the weak grade is well illustrated by the Gk. *γῆνυ-μερος*, fallen upon the knees. Der. *knēd*, *knēe-pan*; also *knuel*, q. v. And see *geni-culate*, *geni-fection*, *penitagon*, *hexagon*, &c.

KNEEL, to fall on the knees. (E.) ME. *knelen*, Havelok, 1320; Ormulum, 6138. AS. *cneculan*, to kneel, various reading for *gecnecowan* in Caons under k. Edgar; see N. E. D. and Thorpe, Anc. Laws, ii. 282, § xvi. † Du. *knien*; Low G. *knellen* (Lübben); whence Dan. *knæle*, to kneel. Formed from *knee* (AS. *cnœw*) by adding *-l-*, to denote the action.

KNELL, **KNOLL**, to sound as a bell, toll. (E.) 'Where bells have *knolled* to church;' As You Like It, ii. 7. 114; 'I *knolle* a belle, *Je frappe du batout*;' Palgrave. ME. *knillen*; 'And late she the belles *knille*;' Myrc's Instructions for Parish Priests, ed. Peacock, l. 779. 'Knyllinge of a belle, *Tintillucio*;' Prompt. Parv. p. 279. The orig. sense is to beat so as to produce a sound. AS. *cnyllan*, to beat noisily; in the ONorthumb. version of Luke, xi. 9, we find: '*cnyllan* and ontynded bið iow' = knock and it shall be opened to you (Rushworth MS.). We find also AS. *cnyl*, a knell, the sound of a bell (Bosworth). The AS. verb = Teut. **knul-jan*, whence ME. *knillen*, of which *knell* and *knoll* are later variants (prob. of imitative origin). From a Teut. base **knel-* (whence **knal*, **knul-* by gradation); as in the OHG. strong verb *er-knellan*, to resound. Cp. Du. *knallen*, to give a loud report; *knal*, a clap, a report; Dan. *knalde* (= *knalle*), to explode; *knalde med en ydsk*, to crack a whip; *knald* (= *knall*), a crack; Swed. *knalla*, to make a noise, to thunder; *knall*, a report, loud noise; G. *knallen*, to make a loud noise; *knall*, a report, explosion; Icel. *gnella*, to scream. β. All words of imitative origin, like *knack*, *knup*, *knock*. ¶ We find also W. *cnill*, a passing-bell, *cnul*, a knell; borrowed from E. Der. *knell*, sh. Temp. i. 2. 402.

KNICKERBOCKERS, loose knee-breeches. (Du.) First in 1859. 'The name is said to have been given to them because of their resemblance to the knee-breeches of the Dutchmen in Cruikshank's illustrations to W. Irving's Hist. of New York;' N. E. D. This book came out under the pseudonym of Dietrich *Knickerbocker*.

KNICK-KNACK, a trick, trifle, toy. (E.) A reduplication of *knack* in the sense of 'trick,' as formerly used; or in the sense of 'toy,' as generally used now. 'But if you use these *knick-knacks*,' i. e. these tricks; Beaumont and Fletcher, Loyal Subject, ii. 1 (Theodore). The reduplication is effected in the usual manner, by the attenuation of the radical vowel *a* to *i*; cf. *click-click*, *ding-dong*, *pit-a-pat*. Cf. Du. *knikken*, to crack, snap, weakened form of *knakken*, to crack. See further under *Knack*.

KNIFE, an instrument for cutting. (E.) ME. *knif*, *cnif*; pl. *knives* (with *u* = *v*), Chaucer, C. T. 233. The sing. *knif* is in the Ancien Riwe, p. 282, last line but one. AS. *cnif*, a knife (late), Voc. 329. 17. EFries. *knif*, also *knip*. † Du. *knijf*; Icel. *knifur*, *knif*; Dan. *kniv*; Swed. *knif*; G. (provincial) *knief*, a hedging-bill, clasp-knife (Flügel); Low G. *knif*, *knip* (Lübben). β. The root is uncertain; if we may take **knip-* as the Teut. base, we may perhaps connect it with the verb which appears in Du. *knippen*, to pinch, nip; G. *knipen*, to pinch, *knipfen*, to nip, squeeze. See *Nip*. ¶ The F. *cnif* is of Teut. origin. Der. *knif-edge*.

KNIGHT, a youth, servant, man at arms. (E.) ME. *knight*; see Chaucer's *Knights Tale*. AS. *cnicht*, a boy, servant; Grein, i. 165; OMerc. *cnicht* (O. E. Texts). † Du. *knecht*, a servant, waiter, whence Dan. *knegt*, a servant, knave (at cards); Swed. *knegt*, a soldier, knave (at cards); G. *knecht*, a man-servant. 'Orig. uncertain; the AS. suffix *-iht*, *-iht* is adjectival, as in *stān-ih* = stony. Probably *cn-ih* is from *cn-*, weak grade of *cn-*, Idg. *gn-*, as in Gk. *γῆν-ος*, kin; cf. Gk. *γῆν-ῆτος*, legitimate, allied to *γῆν-ος*. Thus *cn-ih* may = **cyn-ih*, i. e. belonging to the 'kin' or tribe; it would thus signify

one of age to be admitted among the men of the tribe. Der. *knicht*, verb, *knicht-ly*, Wydlif, a Macc. viii. 9, with which cf. AS. *cniclic*, boyish (Bosworth); *knicht-kood*, ME. *knichtkood*, P. Plowman, B. prol. 112, from AS. *cnic-kād*, lit. boyhood, youth (Bosworth); *knicht-errant*, a Hen. iv. v. 4. 24; *knicht-errant-r-y*.

KNIT, to form into a knot. (E.) ME. *knitten*, Chaucer, C. T. 1130 (A 1128); P. Plowman, B. prol. 169. AS. *cnytan*, *cnutian*; 'Necto, ic enytle'; Ælfric, Gram. ed. Zupitza, p. 214; the comp. *be-cnutian* is used in Ælfric's Homilies, i. 476, l. 5. Formed by vowel-change from Teut. **knut*, base of AS. *cnotta*, a knot; Icel. *knýta*, *knýta*, to knit; cf. *knútr*, a knot; Dan. *knytte*, to tie in a knot, knit; Swed. *knäta*, to knit, tie; *knut*, knot. See **KNOT**. Der. *knitt-er*, *knitt-ing*.

KNÖB, allied to **Knop**, q. v. (E.) In Levins; and Chaucer, C. T. 635 (A 633). Cf. Low G. *knobbe*, a knob; Du. *knobbel*. Der. *knobb-ed*, *knobb-y*, *knobb-i-ness*.

KNOCK, to strike, rap, thump. (E.) ME. *knocken*; Chaucer, C. T. 3432. AS. *cnucian*, later *cnoken*, Matt. vii. 7; Luke, xi. 10. Also *ge-cnucian*, *ge-cnucian*, AS. Leechdoms, i. 168, note 8. Icel. *knoka*, to knock. An imitative word; from Teut. **knuk*, weak grade allied to **knak*. See **Knack**. Cf. Low G. *knuk*, a knock. Der. *knuck*, sb., *knock-knuck*, *knock-er*.

KNOLL (1), the top of a hill, a hillock, mound. (E.) ME. *knol*, a hill, mount; Genesis and Exodus, ed. Morris, i. 4129. AS. *cnoll*, 'hætra munta cnollas' = the tops of the hills; Gen. viii. 5. Icel. *knoll*, a bump; from its roundness; Dan. *knold* (for **knoll*), a knoll; Swed. *knöl*, a bump, knob, hunch, knot; G. *knollen*, a knoll, clod, lump, knot, knob, bulb (provincially, a potato); MHG. *knolle*. And cf. Swed. dial. *knall*, a knoll. We also find W. *cnol*, a knoll, hillock; from E.

KNOLL (2), the same as **Knell**, q. v. (E.)

KNOP, **KNOB**, a protuberance, bump, round projection. (E.) *Knob* is a derivative, yet occurs in Chaucer, C. T. 635 (A 633), where we find the pl. *knobbes*, from a singular *knobbē* (dissyllabic). *Knop* is in Exod. xxv. 31, 33, 36 (A. V.). The pl. *knoppis* is in Wydlif, Exod. xxvi. 11; spelt *knoppes*, Rom. of the Rose, 1683, 1685, where it means 'rose-buds'. It also occurs in the sense of a hill-top (N. E. 1); E. D. 11. [It is perhaps allied to *knop*, in the sense of 'hill-top'; as in: 'some high knop or tuft of a mountaine'; Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xi. c. 11.] Icel. *knop*, a knob, pommel, button, bud; allied to *knop*, a knob, button, knot, tie; Dan. *knop*, a knob, bud; Swed. *knopp*, a knob; allied to *knop*, a knob; G. *knopf*, a knob, button, pommel, bud. Teut. stem **knuppo*; and Du. *knop* is from Teut. stem **knau*; both from a Teut. base **knup* (Frank). β. With a different vowel, we find E. *knop* (as above), from AS. *cnæpp*, a hill-top, Luke, iv. 29; Numb. xiv. 44; allied to Icel. *knapp*, a knot, stud, button; MSwed. *knapp*, a button; Dan. *knop*, a knob, button; Low G. *knaf*, a hill (Schambach). And this may be allied to *knaf*, to strike; cf. *bump*. See **Knaf**. *Knaf*, in the sense of 'to beat,' occurs in King Lear, ii. 4. 125. Der. *knop-weed* or *knop-weed*.

KNOT, a tight fastening, bond, cluster. (E.) ME. *knottē* (dissyllabic), Chaucer, C. T. 10715 (F 401). AS. *cnotta*, a knot; Ælfric's Hom. ii. 386, l. 22. Icel. *knót*, Low G. *knutte*. Teut. type **knutton* (whence E. *knit*); from a base **knup*. β. We also find OHG. *knodo*, a knob, from a Teut. type **knūfon*. Idg. type **gnūton*; as well as OHG. *knoto*, G. *knuten*, a knob, a knot, from a Teut. type **knūfon*. Idg. type **gnūfon*. γ. Also (with a long vowel), Icel. *knútr*, a knot, Swed. *knut*, Dan. *knude*. δ. Also (with original *a*) Icel. *knöttir*, a ball; Teut. type **knattuz*. For this change, cf. *knop*, *knaf*; see **Knop**. ¶ Not connected with L. *nōdus*, a knot. Der. *knol*, verb; *knit*, q. v.; *knott-y*, *knol-less*, *knol-grass*.

KNOUT, a whip used as an instrument of punishment in Russia. (Russian—Scand.) Not in Todd's Johnson. —Russ. *knute*, a whip, scourge; but spelt as in French. Not a Slavonic word. —Swed. *knut* (Icel. *knútr*), a knot. See **Knót** (γ). Der. *knout*, verb.

KNOW, to be assured of, recognise. (E.) ME. *knowen*; pt. t. *knæw*, Chaucer, C. T. 5474 (B 1054); pp. *knownen*, id. 5310 (B 890). AS. *cnāwan*, pt. t. *cnāwe*, pp. *cnāwes*; gen. used with prefix *ge*, which does not affect the sense; Grein, i. 386. Icel. *kná*, I know how to, defective verb; OHG. *chnāwan*, to know, only in the compounds *bi-chnāwan*, *ir-chnāwan*, *int-chnāwan*; cited by Fick, iii. 41. —Russ. *znate*, to know, Oslavon. *zna-ti*; L. *nōscere* (for *gnōscere*), to know; Gk. *γινώσκω* (fut. *γνώσκει*), a reduplicated form; Skt. *jñā*, to know. Cf. also Pers. *far-zūn*, knowledge; Orlish *gnāth*, known, accustomed; W. *gnawd*, a custom. β. All from **gnē*, **gnū*, to know, secondary forms from *gnē* (GEN), to know; whence CAN (1), **Ken**, **Keen**, &c. Brugmann, i. § 304. Der. *know-ing*, *know-ing-ly*; also *know-ledge*, q. v.

KNOWLEDGE, assured belief, information, skill. (E.) ME. *knowlege*, Chaucer, C. T. 12960; spelt *knoweliche*, *knowleche* in Six-text ed., B 1220. In the Cursor Mundi, 12162, the spellings are *knawlege*, *knawlege*, *knawleche*, *knowleche*. The *d* is a late insertion;

and *-lege* is for older *-leche*. For *know*, see above. As to the suffix, it is of verbal origin; the *ch* is a palatalised form of *c* as usual; and the ME. suffix *-leche* represents the AS. suffix *-læcan*, as in *nēah-læcan*, to draw nigh. β. The origin of this *-læcan* is not quite certain; I regard it as representing *-lācan*, from the substantival suffix *-lāc*, preserved in E. *Wedlock*, q. v. γ. The AS. *-lāc* corresponds to Icel. *-leikr*; and we find a related word in Icel. *kunnleikr*, knowledge. Der. *acknowledge*, a bad spelling of *a-knowledge*; see **Acknowledge**.

KNUCKLE, the projecting joint of the fingers. (E.) ME. *knokil*. 'Knokyl of an honde, knokil-bone, Condilus;' Prompt. Parv. 'Knokylle-bone of a legge, Coxa;' id. 'The knokyle of the fete;' Rel. Antiq. i. 190 (ab. 1375). Not found in AS.; the alleged form *cnucel*, due to Sommer, appears to be a fiction. Yet some such form probably existed, though not recorded; it occurs in OFrisic as *knokle*, *knokle*. Icel. *knokkel*, a knuckle (Sewel); dimin. of *knokke*, *knake*, a bone, or a knuckle (Hexham); Low G. *knukkel*; Dan. *knokkel*; Swed. *knoge*, a knuckle (in which the dimin. suffix is not added); G. *knöchel*, a knuckle, joint; connected with *knuchen*, a bone. Note MDu. *knake*; Hexham has: 'De knoest, knake, ofte Werre van een boom, die knobb or knot of a tree.' All from a Teut. base **knuk*; perhaps allied to **Knock**. And cf. **Knop**.

KNURR, **KNUR**, a knot in wood, wooden ball. (E.) 'A knur, bruscum, gibbus;' Levins, 190. 16. 'Dose, a knol, knot, or knur in a tree;' Cot. ME. *knor*. 'Without knot or knor, or any signe of goute;' Tale of Beryn, ed. Furnivall, l. 2514. Not found in AS., but prob. a native word. EFrisc. *knure*. Cf. also MDu. *knorre*, a hard swelling, knot in wood (Kilian, Oudemans); Dan. *knort*, a knot, gnarl, knag; Swed. dial. *knurr*, *knurra*, a round knob on a tree; G. *knorren*, a hunch, lump, protuberance, knot in reed or straw; prov. G. *knor*, a knob, knot (Flügel). β. It is evidently allied to ME. *knarre*, a knot in wood; see Wydlif, Wisd. xiii. 13; see **Gnarled**.

KOPJE, a small hill. (Du.) Common in S. Africa. —Du. *kopje*, lit. 'little head'; dimin. of *kop*, head. Cf. E. *cop*, AS. *cop*, top, esp. of a hill; G. *kopf*, head.

KORAN, the sacred book of the Mohammedans. (Arab.) Also *Alecoran*, where *al* is the Arabic def. article. Bacon has *Alecoran*, Essay 16 (Of Atheism). —Arab. *qurān*, Palmer's Pers. Dict., col. 469; explained by 'reading, a legible book, the *qurān*,' Rich. Pers. and Arab. Dict. p. 1122. —Arab. root *qar'a*, he read; Rich. Dict. p. 1121. ¶ The *a* is long, and bears the stress; but Ilyrou has *kórān*, Corsair, ii. 2.

KOUMISS, a fermented liquor prepared from mare's milk. (F. —Russ. —Tatar.) Spelt *chumis* in 1607; Topcell, Fourfooted Beasts, p. 312. —F. *koumiss*, —Russ. *kymys*; Keiff. —Tatar *kumis* (N. E. 1). **KRAAL**, a Kafir village. (Du. —Port. —L.) 'This shows the *koral*, or *kraal*, to be a village;' Voyages (1745); vol. ii. p. 120 (note); under the date 1714. —Du. *kraal*. —Port. *curral*, an enclosure for cattle, a fold for sheep; Span. *corral*. —Port. *corr-o*, a ring in which to bait bulls; with suffix *-al*. —L. *currere*, to run; see **Current**. From the Span. phrase *correr toros*, to run bulls, to hold a bull-fight (Diez). Körting, § 2705.

KYTHE, **KITHE**, to make known. (E.) In Burns, Hallowe'en, st. 3. ME. *kythen*, *kithen*; Chaucer, C. T. 5056 (B 636). AS. *cýþau*, to make known; formed by regular vowel-change from *cūð*, known, pp. of *cunnan*, to know. See **Unouth**, **Can** (1).

L

LAAGER, a camp, a temporary lodgement surrounded by waggons. (Du.) African Du. *lager*; Du. *leger*; cf. G. *lager*, a camp, MHG. *leger*. See **Leaguer**, **Lair**.

LABEL, a small slip of paper, &c. (F.) Various uses. In heraldry, it denotes a small horizontal strip with (usually) three pendants or tassels. Also, a strip or slip of silk, parchment, or paper. ME. *label*; Chaucer, On the Astrolabe, pt. i. § 22; where it denotes a movable slip or thin rule of metal, used on the front of the astrolabe, revolving on a central pin, and used as a sort of pointer. —OF. *label*, also *lambel* (F. *lambreau*), in the heraldic sense; see Hatzfeld. Cotgrave has: '*Lambel*, a label of three points; *Lambeau*, a shread, rag, or small piece of stuffe or of a garment.' Of uncertain origin; perhaps allied to Olat. *lamberare*, to tear in pieces (Ascoli). Körting, § 3399. β. But the OF. *label* may be of Teut. origin; from OHG. *lappa* (G. *lappen*), a flap, rag, shred; see **Lap** (1). Der. *label*, verb; Twelfth Night, i. 5. 265.

LABELLUM, a pendulous petal. (L.) A botanical term. —L. *labellum*, a little lip. For **labrellum*, dimin. of *labrum*, a lip, akin to *labium*, a lip; see **Labial**.

LABIAL, pertaining to the lips. (L.) 'Which letters are labial?'. Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 198. [The labial letters are *p, b, f, v, w*; closely allied to which is the nasal *m*.] = Late L. *labialis*, belonging to the lips; coined from L. *labium*, the lip. See **LIP**.

LABIATE, having lips or lobes. (L.) A botanical term. Coined, as if from a L. pp. *labiatus*, from L. *labium*, the lip. See **LABIAL**.

LABORATORY, a chemist's workroom. (L.) 'Laboratory, a chemist's workhouse'; Kersey, ed. 1715. And in Ben Jonson, Mercury Vindicated. Shortened from *laboratory*, by loss of *e*. 'Laboratory, a work-house'; Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674. Cf. MF. *laboratoire*, 'an laboratory, or workhouse'; Cot. Formed, as if from a L. **clabōrātūrium*, from *clabōrāre*, to take pains, compounded of L. *cl*, out, extremely, and *labōrāre*, to work. See **ELABORATE**, **LABOUR**.

LABORIOUS, toilsome. (F.-L.) ME. *laborious*; Gower, Conf. Amant. ii. 90; bk. iv. 2636. = F. *laborieux*, 'laborious'; Cot. = L. *labōrius*, toilsome; formed with suffix *-ius* from *labōr*, decl. stem of *labor*. See **LABOUR**. Der. *laboriosus*, *l.-ness*.

LABOUR, toil, work. (F.-L.) ME. *labour* (accented on -our); Chaucer, C. T. 2195 (A 2193). = OF. *labour*, later *labur* = L. *labōrem*, acc. of *labor* (oldest form *labū*), labour, toil. β. Perhaps allied to *labāre*, to totter, to sink, from the idea of struggling with a heavy weight (lūral). Der. *labour*, verb, ME. *labouren*, Chaucer, C. T. 186; *labour-ed*; *labour-er*, ME. *laborer*, Chaucer, C. T. 1411 (A 1409); and see *labor-i-ous*, *labor-at-ory*. ⚡ The spelling with final -our, answering to OF. -our, shows that the derivation is not from the noun, *labur*, but from the acc. *labōrem*.

LABURNUM, the name of a tree. (L.) In Holland, tr. of Pliny, l. xvi. c. 18. = L. *laburnum*; Pliny, xvi. 18. 31.

LABYRINTH, a place full of winding passages, a maze. (F.-L.) = (Gk.) In Shak. Troil. ii. 3. 2. = F. *labyrinthe*; Cot. = L. *labyrinthus* = Gk. *λαβύρινθος*, a maze, place full of lanes or alleys. Prob. of Egypt. origin. ⚡ Cotgrave spells the F. word 'labyrinthin'; so also Late L. *labyrinthin*, Trevisan, i. 9; by confusion with L. *labor*. Der. *labyrinthine*, *labyrinth-i-an*.

LAC (1), a resinous substance. (Hind.-Skt.) A resinous substance produced mainly upon the banyan-tree by an insect called the *Coccus lacca*. 'Lacca, a kind of red gum'; Kersey's Diet., ed. 1715. = Hind. *lak*, the same as Pers. *lak*, *lak*, 'the substance commonly called gum-lac, being the nidus of an insect found deposited on certain trees in India, and from which a beautiful red lake is extracted, used in dyeing'; Richardson's Pers. Diet. p. 1272. = Skt. *lakṣhā*, lac, the animal dye; also *lakṣaka*, lac; *raktā*, lac, from *rakta*, pp. of the verb *rañj*, to dye, to colour, to reddish; cf. Skt. *rañga*, colour, paint (Benley). Doublet, lake (2). Der. *lacquer*, *gum-lac*, *shel-lac*.

LAC (2), a hundred thousand. (Hind.-Skt.) Imported from India in modern times; we speak of 'a lac of rupees' = 100,000 rupees. = Hind. *lakh*, a hundred thousand. = Skt. *lakṣā*, a lac, a hundred thousand; orig. 'a mark'; cf. Skt. *lakṣ*, to mark. According to II. II. Wilson, the reference is to the great number of *lacca* insects in a nest. See **LACK** in Yule. See **Lao** (1).

LACE, a cord, tie, platted string. (F.-L.) ME. *las*, *laas*, King Alisaunder, 7698; Chaucer, C. T. 394 (A 392). = OF. *las*, a snare; MF. *lags* (F. *lacs*); cf. *lags courant*, a noose, running knot; Cot. = L. *laqueum*, acc. of *laqueus*, a noose, snare, knot. β. Perhaps allied to L. *lacere*, to allure, used in the comp. *alliere*, to allude, *elicere*, to draw out, *delicere*, to entice, delight. See **DELIGHT**. Der. *lace*, verb, Spenser, F. Q. v. 5. 3. Doublet, *lasso*. ⚡ The use of *lace* in the orig. sense of 'snare' occurs in Spenser, *Muiopotmos*, 427. **LACERATE**, to tear. (L.) In Cotgrave to translate F. *lacerer*; and in Minshew, ed. 1627. = L. *lacerātus*, pp. of *lacerare*, to tear, rend. = L. *lacer*, mangled, torn. ⚡ Gk. *laxēpos*, torn; cf. *laxis*, a rent. Der. *lacerat-ion*, *lacerat-ive*.

LACHRYMAL, **LACRIMAL**, pertaining to tears. (L.) The usual spelling *lachrymal* is false; it should be *lacrimal*. In anatomy, we speak of 'the lachrymal gland.' Spelt *lachrymal* in Holland, tr. of Pliny, bk. xxix. c. 6; p. 367; we find 'lachrymable, lamentable', 'lachrymule, to weep', and 'lachrymatory, a tear-bottle' in Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674. All formed from L. *lacryma*, a tear, better spelt *lacrima* or *lacrima*. β. The oldest form is *lacrima* (Festus); cognate with Gk. *lakrupe*, a tear, and with E. *tear*. See **TEAR**, sb. Der. from the same L. *lacrima* are *lachrym-ose*, *lachrymal-ory*.

LACK (1), want. (E.) The old sense is often 'failing', 'failure', or 'fault'. ME. *lak*, spelt *lak*, Havelok, l. 191; the pl. *lakkes* is in P. Plowman, B. x. 262. Not found in AS, but cf. EFries. *lak*, defect, blame; OFries. *lek*, damage, harm, *lakia*, to attack. ⚡ Du. *lak*, blemish, stain; whence *laken*, to blame; Low G. *lak*, defect, blame; MSwed. *lack*, defect, blame. We also find Icel. *lacr*, defective, lacking. Der. *lack*, verb; see below.

LACK (2), to want, be destitute of. (E.) ME. *lakken*, Chaucer, C. T. 758, 11498 (A 756, F 1186); P. Plowman, B. v. 132. The verb is formed from the sb.; hence the verb is a *weak* one; and the pt. t. is *lakkede*, as in Chaucer. See therefore **LACK** (1) above.

LACKEY, another form of **Lacquer**, q. v.

LACKEY, **LACQUEY**, a footman, menial attendant. (F.-Span.?-Arab.) In Shak. As You Like It, iii. 2. 314; Tam. Shrew, iii. 2. 66. Also spelt *alakey* in Lowl. Sc. see Rolland, Court of Venus, ii. 1035 (S. T. S.). = MF. *laquey*, 'a lackey, footboy, footman'; Cot. Modif. *laquais*. There was also an OF. form *alakey*; see Littré, who shows that, in the 15th cent., a certain class of soldiers (esp. crossbow-men) were called *alagues*, *alacays*, or *laccays*. (The prefix *a-* suggests *al*, the Arab. def. article.) = Span. *lacayo*, a lackey; cf. Port. *lacaino*, a lackey, *lacaina*, a woman-servant in dramatic performances. β. The use of *a-* (for *al*) in OF. *alacays* suggests an Arab. orig. = Arab. *lakā*, worthless, slavish, and, as a sb., a slave. The fem. form *lakā*, mean, servile (applied to a woman) may account for the Port. *lacaina*. Allied words are *laki*, abject, servile, *lakā*, slovenly; *alke*, sordid, servile. See Richardson, Pers. Diet. pp. 1272, 1273, 129. γ. However, this is but a guess; the etymology is quite uncertain; Diaz connects it with Ital. *lecane*, G. *lecken*, to lick; see **LICK**. Der. *lackey*, verb, Ant. and Cleop. i. 4. 46; Spenser, F. Q. vi. 2. 15.

LACONIC, brief, pithy. (L.-Gk.) 'Laconical, that speaks briefly or pithily'; Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674. 'With Laconic brevity'; Baum. and Fletcher, Little Fr. Lawyer, v. 1 (Clarendon). = L. *laconicus*, Laconian. = Gk. *λακωνικός*, Laconian. = Gk. *λακων*, a Laconian, an inhabitant of Laconia, or Sparta. These men were proverbial for their brief and pithy style of speaking. Der. *laconic-al*, *laconic-al-ly*, *laconic-ism*; also *lacon-ism*, from Gk. *lacon*.

LACQUER, **LACKER**, a sort of varnish. (F.-Port.-Hind. = Skt.) 'Lacker, a sort of varnish'; Kersey, ed. 1715. 'Lacquer'd chair'; Pope, Horace, Ep. ii. 1. 337. 'The lack of Touquin is a sort of gummy juice, which drains out of the bodies or limbs of trees. . . The cabinets, desks, or any sort of frames to be lackered, are made of fir or pine-tree (sic). . . The work-houses where the lacker is laid on are accounted very unwholesome'; Daupier, Voyages, an. 1688; ed. 1699; vol. ii. pt. 1, p. 61. = MF. *lacre*, 'a confection or stuff made of rosin, brimstone, and white wax mingled, and melted together'; &c.; Cot. = Port. *lacre*, sealing-wax; allied to Port. *laca*, gum-lac. = Hind. *lakh*, lac. = Skt. *lakṣhā*, lac. See **Lao** (1). Der. *lacquer*, verb.

LACROSSE, a Canadian game; played with a *crosse*, or large stringed bat. (F.-L.) F. *la crosse*; from *la*, I, the, and *crosse*, a bent stick. = L. *illa*, f. of *ille*, that; Late L. type *eroccia*, *eroccea*, fem. of adj. formed from Late L. *croceus*, a hock.

LACTEAL, relating to milk, conveying chyle. (L.) 'Lacteal, Lacteous, milky'; Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674. 'Lactory [read lactary] or milky plants, which have a white and lacteous juice'; Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. vi. c. 10, § 2. Formed with suffix -al from L. *lacte-us*, milky. = L. *lact-*, stem of *lac*, milk. ⚡ Gk. *γαλακτ-*, stem of *γάλα*, milk. Der. *lacte-ous* (= L. *lacteus*); *lactes-cent*, from pres. part. of *lactescere*, to become milky; whence *lactescence*. Also *lacti-*, from *lacti-*, decl. stem of *lac*; whence also *lacti-ferous*, where the suffix is from L. *-fer*, bearing, from *ferre*, to bear, cognate with E. *bear*. Also *lactuce*, q. v.

LACUNA, a hiatus, gap in a MS. (L.) First in 1663. = L. *lacūna*, a hole, pit. = L. *lacu-s*, a lake; see **Lake** (1), **Lagoon**.

LACUSTRINE, pertaining to a lake. (L.) First in 1830. Formed from L. *lacus*, a lake; like L. *palustris*, from *palus*, a marsh. **LAD**, a boy, youth. (E.) ME. *ladde*, pl. *laddes*; Havelok, l. 1786; P. Plowman, B. xix. 32; Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, B. 36. Of obscure origin; perhaps (as suggested in N.E.D.) the orig. sense was 'one led', i.e. a follower, dependant. From ME. *lad*, led, pp. of *liden*, to lead. See **Lead** (1). (II. Bradley, in *Athenaeum*, June 1, 1894.) ⚡ Larsen has Dan. *aske-ladd* (Norw. *aske-ladd*) the youngest son in Norw. nursery tales, a (male) Cinderella; where *aske* = ash.

LADANUM, the same as **Laudanum**, q. v.

LADDER, a frame with steps, for climbing up by. (E.) ME. *ladder*, P. Plowman, B. xvi. 44; Rob. of Glouc. p. 333, l. 6830. The word has lost an initial h. AS. *hlædder*, *hlædder*, a ladder; Grein, ii. 80. ⚡ Du. *ladder*, a ladder, rack or rails of a cart; OHG. *hleitra*, G. *leiter*, a ladder, scale. β. Allied to Gk. *κλίμαξ*, a ladder; see **CLIMAX**. Named from sloping; see **Lean** (1). (✓KLEI.)

LADE (1), to load. (E.) 'And they laded their asses with the corn'; Gen. xlii. 26. Formerly a strong verb; we still use the pp. *laden* = loaded; Ant. and Cleop. iii. 11. 5; v. 2. 123. ME. *laden*, pp. *laden*, Genesis and Exodus, ed. Morris, l. 1800. AS. *hladan*, to heap together, to lade, to burden; also, to lade out (water); pl. t. *hlōd*, pp. *hladen*. ⚡ Du. *laden*; Icel. *hlada*, Dan. *lade*, Swed. *ladda*; Goth. *hlaithan* (in comp. *af-Mathan*; G. *laden*, OHG. *hladan*. β. All

from a Teut. base **lad* (not **lath*), to *lade* (Kluge). Allied to Russ. *ladat*, a load. Der. *lad-ing*, a load, cargo, Merch. Ven. iii. 1. 3. And see *Lade* (2). (Distinct from *Lade*.)

LADIE (2), to draw out water, drain. (E.) 'He'll *lade* it [the sea] dry,' 3. item. VI. iii. 2. 139. ME. *kladen*, *laden*; 'laded out that water'—lade out the water, Aynbite of Inwytt, p. 178, l. 19 [where *la* is written for *kl*]. AS. *kladan*, to heap together, to load, to lade out; Grein, ii. 79. 'Hlud water'—draw water; Exod. ii. 19. The same word as *Lade* (1). Der. *lad-le*, q. v.

LADLE, a large spoon. (E.) So called because used for *lading* or dipping out water from a vessel. ME. *ladel*, Chaucer, C. T. 2022; P. Plowman, B. xix. 274. AS. *kladil*; in Glosses, ed. Napier. Formed with suffix -*el* from AS. *kladan*, to lade; see *Lade* (2). **β**. The suffix -*el* in this case denotes the means or instrument, as in F. *set-le* (= AS. *set-l*), a seat, a thing to sit upon.

LADY, the mistress of a house, a wife, woman of rank. (E.) ME. *lady*, Chaucer, C. T. 88. Older spellings *ladī*, Layamon, 1256; *ladī*, *ladī*, Ancræn Riwe, pl. 4. 38; *lhedū* (= *hlēdū*), Aynbite of Inwytt, p. 24; *ladī*, Ormulum, 1807. AS. *klāfīge*, a lady; Grein, ii. 81; Onorhumb. *klāfīga*, in the margin of John, xx. 16, in the Lindisfarne MS. **β**. Of uncertain origin, the syllable *klāf* is certainly from the word *klāf*, a loaf; see *Loaf*, *Lord*. But the suffix -*ige* remains uncertain; the most reasonable guess is that which identifies it with a supposed **dige*, a kneader, from a verb cognate with Goth. *deigan*, to knead. This gives the sense 'bread-kneader,' or maker of bread, which is a very likely one; see *Lord*. Cf. Icel. *deiga*, a dairy-maid; and see further under *Dairy*, *Dough*.

β. The Icel. *ladī*, a lady, is merely borrowed from English. **β**. The term *Lady* was often used in a special sense, to signify the blessed Virgin Mary; hence several derivatives, such as *lady-bird*, *lady-fern*, *lady-finger*, *lady's-mantle*, *lady's-slipper*, *lady's-smock*, *lady's-tresses*. Cf. G. *Marien-küfer* (Mary's chaffer), a lady-bird; *Marien-blume* (Mary's flower), a daisy; *Marien-mantel* (Mary's mantle), lady's-mantle; *Marien-schuh* (Mary's shoe), lady's-slipper. Der. A. (in the general sense), *lady-love*, *lady-ship*, ME. *ladischip*, Gower, C. A. ii. 301, bk. v. 5208; written *ladischip* (= deference). Ancræn Riwe, p. 108; *lady-like*. **β**. (In the special sense) *lady-bird*, &c., as above. Also *lady-chapel*, *lady-day*, which strictly speaking are not compound words at all, since *lady* is here in the gen. case, so that *lady-chapel* = chapel of our Lady, and *lady-day* = day of our Lady. The ME. gen. case of this word was *lady* or *ladie*, rather than *ladies*, which was a later form; this is remarkably shown by the phrase 'in his lady grace'—in his lady's favour, Chaucer, C. T. 88; where Trywhitt wrongly prints *ladies*, though the MSS. have *lady*. The contrast of *Lady* day with *Lord's day* is striking, like that of *Fri-day* with *Thurs-day*, the absence of marking the fem. gender; the AS. gen. case is *hlāfīge-gan*.

LAG, sluggish, coming behind. (E.) 'Came too *lag* [late] to see him buried,' Rich. III. ii. 1. 90. Cf. prov. E. *lag*, late, last, slow; *lag-last*, a loiterer; *lag-teeth*, the grinders, so called because the last in growth; Halliwell. A difficult word, prob. due to confusion of *lag*, in other senses (see N. E. D.) with ME. *lah*, E. *lack*, failure, deficiency. Cf. prov. E. *lack*, to be absent, to loiter, *lackish*, slow, backward, *lacky*, *laggy*, a last turn, last of all; ME. Dan. *lakke*, to go slowly (Kalkar); Norw. *lagge*, to go slowly (Ross); Icel. *lakra*, to loiter, to lag behind. **β**. The obs. *lagg*, remnant of liquor in a cask, seems to answer to Norw. *lagg(a)hall*, with the same sense (Ross), which is prob. derived from Icel. *legg*, the end of a cask, and Norw. *lakd*, inclined. This may have influenced the form. Der. *lag*, verb, Spenser, F. Q. i. 1. 6; spelt *lagg* in Palsgrave; also *lagg-ing*, *lagg-er*; *lagg-end*; Hen. IV. v. 1. 24; *lagg-and* (a late word), where the suffix -*and* is French (of Teut. origin) and is affixed even to English bases, as in *drunk-and*.

LAGAN, wreckage lying on the bed of the sea. (F.—Scand.) 'Lagan, such a parcel of goods as the mariners in danger of shipwreck cast out of the ship; and because they sink, they fasten to a buoy.' Cowel, Interpreter (1701). He adds that they are called *ligan*, from Lat. *ligandū*, i. e. fastening. But they are called *lagan*,—AF. *lagan*, used by Edw. II in 1315 (Godefroy); whence Late L. *laganum*. Allied to Icel. *lāgn*, pl. *lagair*, a net laid in the sea.—Icel. *lag*, 2nd stem of *liggia*, to lie; see *Lie* (1). So called because sunk.

LAGER-BIER, a light German beer. (G.) From G. *lager-bier*, beer brewed for keeping.—G. *lager*, a store (see *Leaguer*); and *bier*, beer (see *Beer*).

LAGOON, **LAGUNE**, a shallow lake. (Ital. or Span.—L.) Ray speaks of 'the *lagune*, . . . about Venice' in 1673 (N. E. D.). And Dampier of a *lagune* in Mexico; New Voy. (1699), i. 241. We speak of 'the *laguons* of Venice';—Ital. and Span. *laguna*, a pool.—L. *lacina*, a pool.—L. *lacus*, a lake; see *Lake* (1).

LAIC, **LAICAL**, pertaining to the people. (L.—Gk.) 'A

Laic, or Lay-man;' Minshew, ed. 1627.—L. *laicus*; of Gk. origin. See *Lay* (3), the more usual form of the word.

LAIR, the den or retreat of a wild beast. (E.) ME. *lair*; the dat. case *laire*, occurs in OE. Homilies, ed. Morris, and Series, p. 103, l. 11, where it means 'bed.' Spelt *layere*, meaning 'camp,' Morle Arthure, ed. Brock, l. 2393. AS. *liger*, a lair, couch, bed; Grein, ii. 167; from AS. **lig*, base of *liggan*, to lie down. See *Lie* (1). + Du. *leger*, a bed, couch, lair; *liggen*, to lie.—MHG. *liggan*, OHG. *liger*, now spelt *lager*, a couch; OHG. *liggan*, to lie; Goth. *ligrs*, a couch; *ligan*, to lie. Doublet, *langer*.

LAITY, the lay people. (F.—L.—Gk.; F. suffix.) In Kersey, ed. 1715; *laity*, Cockeram (1642). A coined word; AF. *laïet*, lay property; Yearbooks of Edw. I. 1304-5, p. 411; from the adj. *lay*, with the F. suffix -*et*, due to L. acc. suffix -*item*. Formed by analogy with *du-ty* from *due*; &c. See *Lay* (3).

LAKE (1), a pool. (F.—L.) ME. *lac*; Layamon, 1280; also AF. *lac*, as in 'his meres and laces'—these meres and lakes; in MS. E. of the AS. Chron. an. 656; see Plummer's ed. p. 31.—L. *lacum*, acc. of *lacus*, a lake. The lit. sense is 'a hollow' or depression.—Gk. *laxos*, a hollow, hole, pit, pond. Doublet, *lack*. Der. *lac-oon*, q. v.

LAKE (2), a colour, a kind of crimson. (F.—Pers.—Skt.). A certain colour is called 'crimson lake.'—Vermilian, *lake*, or crimson; Ben Jonson, Expostulation with Inigo Jones, l. 11 from end.—F. *laque*, 'sanguine, rose or rubic colour.' Cot.—Pers. *lak*, lake produced from lac; Rich. Dict. p. 1253; Pers. *lak*, lac; see *Lao* (1).

LAMA (1), a high priest. (Thibetan.) We speak of the *Grand Lama* of Thibet. 'Offered to a living *Lama*;' Murphy, Orphan of China (1759). A. ii. sc. 2. First in 1654.—Thibetan *blama*, a priest, the *h* being silent; Jäschke, Dict. p. 650.

LAMA (2), the same as *Llama*, q. v.

LAMB, the young of the sheep. (E.) ME. *lamb*, *lomb*; Chaucer, C. T. 5037 (B617). AS. *lamb*, Grein, ii. 1541; pl. *lamburu* + Du. *lam*; Icel. *lambi*; Dan. *lam*; Swed. *lamm*; G. *lamm*; Goth. *lamb*. **β**. All from Teut. type **lambos*, neut.; root unknown. Der. *lamb*, verb, *lamb-like*, *lamb-skin*; also *lamb-k-in* (with double dimin. suffix), Hen. V. ii. 1. 133.

LAMBERT, flickering. (L.) 'Was but a *lambent* flame,' Cowley, Pindaric Odes, Destiny, st. 4.—L. *lambent*, stem of pres. part. of *lambere*, to lick, sometimes applied to flames; see Virgil, *Æn.* ii. 684. From **LAB*, to lick; whence also E. *labial*, *lip*, and *lap*, verb. See *Lap* (1).

LAME, disabled in the limbs, esp. in the legs. (E.) ME. *lame*, Wyclif, Acts, iii. 2; Havocok, 1938. AS. *lama* (weak form only), Matt. viii. 6. + Du. *lam*; Icel. *lami*; Dan. *lamb*, palsied; Swed. *lam*; MHG. *lam*; G. *lahm*. **β**. The orig. sense is maimed, bruised, broken; from the base LEM, to break (second grade LOM), preserved in Russ. *lomate*, to break; Fick, iii. 267. Cf. Icel. *lama*, to bruise, prov. E. *lam*, to beat; whence *laming*, a beating, Beaumont and Fletcher, King and No King, A. v. sc. 3. Der. *lame*, verb; *lame-ly*, *lame-ness*.

LAMENT, to utter a mournful cry. (F.—L.) Though the sb. is the orig. word in Latin, the verb is the older word in English, occurring in John, xvi. 20, in Tyndal's version, A. D. 1526.—F. *lamentier*, 'to lament'; Cot.—L. *lamentāri*, to wail.—L. *lamentum*, a mournful cry; formed with suffix -*mentum* from the base *la-*, to utter a cry, which appears again in *la-trāre*, to bark. **β**. Cf. Russ. *laiale*, to bark, snarl, scold. Of imitative origin. Der. *lament*, sb.; *lament-able*, Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 145; *lament-ation*, ME. *lamentacion*; Chaucer, C. T. 937 (A 935), from F. *lamentation*.

LAMINA, a thin plate or layer. (L.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674.—L. *lāmīna*, a thin plate of metal. Cf. *Omelette*. Der. *lamin-ar*, *lamin-a-ed*, *lamin-a-tion*.

LAMMAS, a name for the first of August. (E.) ME. *lammasse*; P. Plowman, B. vi. 291; see note on the line (Notes, p. 173). AS. *klāfmasse*, Grein, i. 80; AS. Chron. an. 921; at a later period spelt *klāmmas*, AS. Chron. an. 1009. G. *klāf* has: 'on þære tide calendas Augustus, on þære dage þe wē hātāð klāfmasse'; Orosius, V. xiii. § 2. **β**. The lit. sense is 'loaf-mass,' because a loaf was offered on this day as an offering of first-fruits; see Chambers, Book of Days, ii. 154.—AS. *klāf*, a loaf; and *masse*, mass. See *Loaf* and *Mass* (2). Another AS. name for *lammas* was *klāf-sening*, i. e. loaf-blessing; The Shrine, p. 112. **β**. Not from *lamb* and *mass*, as the fiction sometimes runs.

LAMMERGEYER, the bearded vulture. (G.) First in 1817.—G. *Lammerger*, lit. 'lamba-vulture.'—G. *lamm*, pl. of *lamm*, a lamb; *geier*, a vulture. See *Lamb* and *Gyrfalcon*.

LAMP, a vessel for giving light. (F.—L.—Gk.) In early use. ME. *lampe*; St. Margaret, ed. Cockayne, p. 20, l. 21.—OF. *lampe*, 'a lampe'; Cot.—L. *lampas*, = Gk. *lampas*, a torch, light.—Gk. *lampus*, to shine. Der. *lamp-black*; *lantern*, q. v.

LAMPPOON, a personal satire. (F.—O. Low G.) In Dryden,

Essay on Satire, l. 47. — *F. lampoon*, orig. a drinking song; so called from the exclamation *lampoon* = let us drink, frequently introduced into such songs. (See Littré, who gives an example.) — *F. lamper*, to drink; a popular or provincial word; given in Littré. Perhaps a nasalised form of *OF. lapper*, 'to lap or lick up'; Cot. Cf. *Picard lamper*, to drink. *OF. O. Low G.* origin; see **LAP** (1). **Der.** *lampooner*.

LAMPREY, a kind of fish. (*F. — L.*) *ME. lamprei, lampree*; *Havelok*, ll. 771, 897. — *AF. lamprey*, *Liber Albus*, p. 382; *OF. lampreio*, spelt *lampreio* in Cot. Cf. *Ital. lampreda*, a lamprey. — *Late L. lampreda*, a lamprey, of which an older form was *lampetra* (Ducange). **β.** So called from its cleaving to rocks; lit. 'licker of rocks'; coined from *L. lamb-ere*, to lick, and *petra*, a rock. See **Lambent** and **Petrify**. **¶** Scientifically named *Petromyzon*, i.e. stone-sucking.

LANCE, a shaft of wood, with a spear-head. (*F. — L.*) *ME. lance*; *P. Plowman*, B. iii. 303; *King Alisaunder*, l. 936. — *F. lancer*, 'a lance'; Cot. — *L. lancea*, a lance. Root uncertain. *Der. lancer*, verb, *Rich.* III, iv. 4. 22 (sometimes spelt *lanch*) = *ME. lanceen*, spelt *lawncyn* in *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 299; *lanc-er*, formerly written *lancser*, from *F. lancier*, 'a lancer'; also *lancery*, q. v., *lanc-et*, q. v., *lance-of-ate*, q. v. (But not *lancquet*.)

LANCEGAY, a kind of spear. (*Hybrid. F. — L.*; and *F. — Span.* — *Moorish*.) Obsolete. In *Chaucer*, C. T. 13682, 13751 (Six-text, B 1942, 2011). A corruption of *F. lance-zagaye*, compounded of *lance*, a lance (see **Lance**), and *zagaye*, 'a fashion of slender ... pike, used by the Moorish horsemen'; Cot. Cf. *Span. azagaya = al zagaya*, where *al* is the Arab. def. art., and *zagaya* is an *Osman* word for *assegai* or 'dart', a word of Berber or Algerian origin. See my note to *Chaucer*, loc. cit., and Way's note, *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 290. **¶** *Assegai* is from *Port. azagaa*.

LANCEOLATE, lance-shaped. (*L.*) A botan. term, applied to leaves which in shape resemble the head of a lance. — *L. lanceolatus*, furnished with a spike. — *L. lanceola*, a spike; dimin. of *lancea*, a lance; see **Lance**. **¶** Esp. applied to the leaf of the plantain; cf. *F. lanceole*, 'ribwort plantain' (Cot.).

LANCEOT, a surgical instrument. (*F. — L.*) *ME. lancet*, also spelt *lanaset*, *lancunt*, *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 290. — *OF. lancette*, 'a surgeon's lancet'; also, a little lance; Cot. Dimin. of *F. lance*; see **Lance**.

LANCE, another spelling of **Lance**, verb, and of **Launch**.

LAND, earth, soil, country, district. (*E.*) *ME. land, lond*; *Chaucer*, C. T. 4972 (B 492). *AS. land*; *Grein*, ii. 154. — *Du. land*; *Icel.*, *Dan.*, and *Swed. land*; *Goth. land*; *G. land*; *MIHG. land*. Teut. type *landam*, neut.; closely allied to Celtic type *landā*, whence *Irish lann*, land, open space, *W. llan*, a yard, churchyard; whence *F. lande*, a moor. See **Lawn** (1). **Der.** *land*, verb, *AS. landan* (= *landian*), *Grein*, ii. 168; *land-breeze*, *land-crab*, *land-flood*, *land-grave*, q. v., *land-holder*, *land-ing*, *land-lady*; *land-lord*, *Tyndal's Works*, p. 210, col. 1, *AS. land-blāford*; *lands-man* (= *land-man*, *Ant. and Cleop.* iv. 3. 11); *land-mark*, *Bible*, 1551, *Job*, xxiv. 2; *land-rail*, q. v.; *land-scape*, q. v.; *land-slip*, *land-steward*, *land-tax*, *land-waiter*, *land-ward*.

LANDAU, a kind of coach. (*G.*) Added by Todd to Johnson's Dict. In *F. Darwin*, *Botanic Garden*, pt. ii. c. i. 344. Named from *Landau*, a town in Bavaria. Here, *Landau = F. land*; for *-au*, see **Island**.

LAND-GRAVE, a count of a province. (*Du.*) '*Landgrave*, or *Landgrave*, the earl or count of a province, whereof in Germany there are four'; *Blount's Gloss.*, ed. 1674. Spelt *langraue*, *Fabyan Chron.*, ed. 1811, p. 328. — *Du. landgrau*, a landgrave. — *Du. land*, land, province; and *grau*, a count, earl. So also *G. landgraf*, from *land* and *graf*. **B.** The word was borrowed from the *Du.* rather than the *G.*, at any rate in the fem. form *landgravine*, which answers to *Du. landgravin* rather than to *G. landgravin*. See **Land** and **Margrave**. **Der.** *landgravin*, as above; *landgravi-ate*, 'that region or country which belongs to a landgrave'; *Blount*.

LANDRAIL, a kind of bird; see **Rail** (3).

LANDSCAPE, the prospect of a country. (*Du.*) In *Milton*, *L'Allegro*, l. 70. Formerly spelt *landskip*; see *Trench*, *Select Glossary*. '*The landskip* ... which is in the Dutch cabinet' (1648); *Bury Wills*, ed. Tymms, p. 216. And see *Blount's Gloss.*, ed. 1674, which gives it as a painter's term, to express 'all that part of a picture which is not of the body or argument'; answering somewhat to the mod. term *back-ground*. It was borrowed from the Dutch painters. — *Du. landschap*, a landscape, province; cf. *landschap-schilder*, a landscape painter. — *Du. land*, cognate with *E. land*; and *-schap*, a suffix = *AS. -scipe = E. -ship* (in *friend-ship*, *war-ship*), allied to the verb which in *Eng. is spelt shape*. See **Land** and **Shape**. **¶** The *Du. sch* is sounded more like *E. sh* than *E. sk*; hence the mod. sound.

LANE, an open space between hedges, a narrow passage or street

(*E.*) *ME. lane, lone*; *Chaucer*, C. T. 16126 (G 688); *P. Plowman*, A. ii. 192, B. ii. 216. *AS. lane, lone*, a lane; *Codex Diplomaticus*, ed. Kemble, vol. i. p. 1. l. 13; vol. iii. p. 33 (no. 849). [Cf. *Prov. E. lone* (Cleveland), *lounin* (Cumberland).] *OFrisic lone, lona*, a lane, way; *North Fries. lona, lana*, a narrow way between houses and gardens (Ouzten). — *Du. laan*, an alley, lane, walk. Teut. type **lanin-*, fem.

LANGUAGE, speech, diction. (*F. — L.*) *ME. langage*, *King Alisaunder*, l. 687; *Chaucer*, C. T. 4936 (B 516). — *F. langage*, language; formed with suffix *-age* (< *L. -itium*) from *langue*, the tongue. — *L. lingua*, the tongue. See **Lingual**, **Tongue**.

LANGUID, feeble, exhausted, sluggish. (*L.*) In *Blount's Gloss.*, ed. 1674. — *L. languidus*, languid. — *L. languere*, to be weak. See **Languish**. **Der.** *languid-ly*, *languid-ness*.

LANGUISSH, to become enfeebled, pine, become dull or torpid. (*F. — L.*) *ME. languishen*, *Chaucer*, C. T. 11262 (F 950); *Cursor Mundi*, 14138. — *F. languish*, stem of pres. part. of *languir*, 'to languish, pine'; Cot. — *L. languere*, to be weak; whence *languescere*, to become weak, which furnishes the *F.* stem *languish-*. **β.** From **Sila-*, to be slack or lax, whence also *E. lax*, q. v. See **Slack**. *Brugmann*, i. § 193; i. § 632. **Der.** *languish-ly*, *languish-ment*; and see *languid*, *languor*.

LANGUOR, dullness, listlessness. (*F. — L.*) *ME. languor*, *Will. of Palerne*, 918, 986; *languor*, *Cursor Mundi*, 3596. [Now accommodated to the *L.* spelling.] — *F. languor*, 'languor'; Cot. — *L. languorem*, acc. of *languor*, languor. — *L. languere*, to be weak. See **Languish**.

LANIARD, the same as **Lanyard**, q. v.

LANIFEROUS, wool-bearing. (*L.*) A scientific term in zoology. In *Coles* (1676). Coined from *L. lanifer*, producing wool.

— *L. lanis*, for *lanis*, wool; and *ferre*, to bear. **B.** The *L. lana* is allied to *Wool*, q. v. *L. ferre* is cognate with *F. bear*. **Der.** So also *lanigerous*, wool-bearing, from *L. lanis*, to carry.

LANK, slender, lean, thin. (*E.*) *ME. lank, lank*; spelt *lone*, *OF.* Homilies, ed. Morris, i. 249, l. 9; '*lone* he is ant leane'; he is lank and lean. *AS. lank*, slender; *Grein*, ii. 80. **β.** The orig. sense was 'bending'; weak; cf. *G. lanken*, to turn, bend; see further under **Link** (1). **Der.** *lank-ly*, *lank-ness*.

LANNER, a species of falcon. (*F.*) *MF. Lanier*, *Voc.* 761. 10; *lanier*, *Newton*, *Dict. of Birds*. — *OF. lanier*, 'a lanner'; Cot. Perhaps the same word as *OF. lanier*, cowardly. (N. E. D.)

LANSQUENET, a German foot-soldier; a game at cards. (*F. — G.*) Corruptly spelt *lansknicht* in old authors, by a popular blunder. See *Ben Jonson*, *Every Man*, ed. *Whentley*, A. ii. sc. 4. l. 21. '*Lansknicht, lansquenet*'; *Palsgrave*. — *F. lansquenet*, 'a lansknicht, or German footman'; also, the name of a game at cards; Cot. — *G.* (and *Du.*) *lands-knecht*, a foot-soldier. — *G. lands*, for *landes*, gen. case of *land*, land, country; and *knecht*, a soldier. *Land = E. land*; and *knecht = F. knight*. Thus the word is *Land's-knight*, not *lance-knight*. **¶** The term means a soldier of the flat or Low Countries, as distinguished from the men who came from the highlands of Switzerland; see *Revue Britannique*, no. for Sept. 1866, p. 29 (Littré).

LANTERN, a case for carrying a light. (*F. — L. — Gk.*) *ME. lanterne*, *Floriz* and *Blanchefleur*, ed. *Lumby*, l. 238. *F. lanterne*. — *L. lanterna*, *lanterna*, a lantern; the spelling *lanterna* occurs in the *Lindisfarne MS.*, in the *L.* text of *Jolin*, xviii. 3. *Lanterna = *lanterna*; not a true *L.* word, but borrowed from *Gk. λαμπτήρ*, a light, torch. — *Gk. λαμπρῶς*, to shine. See **Lamp**. **¶** Sometimes spelt *lanthorn* (Kersey), by a singular popular etymology which took account of the *horn* sometimes used for the sides of lanterns.

LANUGINOUS, covered with down or soft hair. (*L.*) In *Blount's Gloss.* (1681). From *L. lanuginus*, downy. — *L. lanugin*, stem of *lanugo*, down; from *lana*, wool. See **Wool**.

LANYARD, **LANIARD**, a certain small rope in a ship. (*F.*) The spelling *laniard* is the better one, since the word has nothing to do with *yard*. The *d* is excrement; the old spelling was *lanuier*. '*Lanniers, Lanniards*, small ship-ropes that serve to slacken or make stiff the shrouds, chains, &c.'; *Kersey*, ed. 1715. '*Laniers*, vox nautica'; *Skinner*, ed. 1671. '*Lanyer* of leather, *laniere*'; *Palsgrave*. — *MF. lanier*, 'a long and narrow band or strip of leather'; Cot. **β.** Origin uncertain; but *Cotgr.* has *lanieres*, 'hawk's lones', i.e. jesses; perhaps from *OF. lanier*, a species of falcon. See **Lanner**.

LAP (1), to lick up with the tongue. (*K.*) *ME. lappen, lapen*, *Wyclif*, *Judges*, vii. 7; *Gower*, C. A. iii. 215; bk. vii. 3671. *AS. lapian*, to lap; rare, but found in *Ælfric's Grammar*, *De Tertia Conj.* § 6; and in *Glosses* to *Prudentius* (Leo). The derivative *lapideler*, a dish, is in *Ælfric's Homilies*, ii. 244, l. 4. — *Icel. lapja*, to lap like a dog; *Dan. labe*, to lap; *MHG. lappen*, *OHG. lappan*, to lap up; *MDu. lappen*, *lappen*, 'to lap or lick like a dog'; Hexham. — *L. lambe* (with inserted *m*), to lick. All from **LAB*, to lap, lick

up; Brugmann, ii. § 632. Der. from the same base are *lab-i-al*, *lamb-ent*, *lip*.

LAP (3), the loose part of a coat, an apron, part of the body covered by an apron, a fold, flap. (E.) ME. *lappē* (dissyllabic), Chaucer, C. T. 688 (A 686); P. Plowman, B. li. 35, xvi. 255; often in the sense of 'skirt of a garment'; see Prompt. Parv. and Way's note. AS. *lappa*, a loosely hanging portion; 'life-lappa' = portions of the liver; Alfric's Gloss, in Voc. 160. 39. OFr. *lappa*, a piece of a garment. + Du. *lap*, a remnant, shred, rag, patch; Dan. *lap*, a patch; Swed. *lapp*, a piece, shred, patch; G. *lappen*, a patch, shred. β. The Teut. type is 'lappen', m.; allied to Icel. *lapa*, to hang down (not given in Cleasby, but cited by Fick and others). Cf. Gk. *λαβός*, a lobe of the ear, or of the liver (Prelwitz). See **LOBE**. Der. *lap-ful*; *lap-et*, i.e. part of a coat which laps over the facing (a mod. word, added by Todd to Johnson), formed with dimin. suffix -et; *lapp-et*, dimin. form with suffix -et, used by Swift (Johnson); *lap-dog*, Dryden, tr. of Juvenal, Sat. vi. 853; also *dew-lap*. Perhaps connected with *lap* (3). Cf. *lap-eared* = *lap-eared*, with hanging ears, applied to rabbits.

LAP (3), to wrap, involve, fold. (E.) Prob. derived from the word above; whence also ME. *bi-lappen*, to enfold; Ormulum, 14567. ME. *lappen*, to wrap, fold, Will. of Saleme, 1712; 'lapped in cloutes' = wrapped up in rags, P. Plowman's Crede, ed. Skeat, l. 438. β. The puzzling form *lappin* is misleading; thus in Wyclif, Matt. xxvii. 59, the L. *lappin* is translated in the later version by 'lappede it', but in the earlier one by 'wappede it'. But this ME. *lappin* is a later form of *wappen*, to wrap, by the frequent change of *w* to *l*; so that *wap* is a mere corruption or later form of *wrap*, prob. influenced by *lap*, to enfold. See **WRAP**.

LAPIDARY, one who cuts and sets precious stones. (L.) Cotgrave translates 'l. lapidaire' by 'a lapidary or jeweller'. 'Werk of the lapidarie'; Wyclif, Eccles. xiv. 13 (A. V. 11). Englished from L. *lapidarius*, a stone-mason, a jeweller. -L. *lapid-*, stem of *lapis*, a stone. Allied to Gk. *λίθος*, a bare rock, *λίθος*, a scale, flake. From the base LEI, to scale off, peel; seen in Gk. *λίανος*, to peel. Der. from the same source, *lapid-ly*, *lapid-ent*, *lapid-es-ence*, *lapid-es-ency*, Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, l. iii. c. 23. § 5. Also *di-lapid-ate*, v. γ.

LAPIS LAZULI, a silicate containing sulphur, of a bright blue colour. (L. and Arab.) From L. *lapis*, a stone; and *lazuli*, gen. of Med. L. *lāzūlus*, azure; see **AZURE**.

LAPSE, to slip or fall into error, to fail in duty. (L.) In Shak. Cor. v. 2. 19; the sb. *lapse* is in All's Well, ii. 3. 170. -L. *lapsūre*, to slip, frequentative of *labi* (pp. *lapsus*), to glide, slip, trip. Cf. F. *laps*, a slip. Allied to **SLEEP**. Cf. Skt. *lamb*, to hang down; Brugmann, i. § 553. Der. *lapse*, sb., from L. *lapsus*, a slip; hence also some senses of the vb.; cf. AF. *laps de temps*, lapse of time, Stat. Realm, l. 318 (1351). Also *col-lapsa*, e-*lapse*, il-*lapse*, re-*lapse*.

LAPWING, the name of a bird. (E.) ME. *lapewinke* (four syllables), Gower, C. A. ii. 329, bk. v. 6041; later *lapwinke*, Prompt. Parv. p. 288; spelt *lapewinche*, Aynbite of Inwyt, p. 61, l. 31. AS. *lāpawinc*; Voc. 260. 2. β. The first part is *lāpawin*, connected with *lāpawin*, to run, spring, leap; see **LEAP**. γ. The second part of the word is, literally, 'winker'; but we must assign to the verb *wink* its original sense. This orig. sense appears in the OJIG. *wincan*, MIIG. *winken*, to move from side to side, a sense preserved in Mod. G. *wanken*, to totter, stagger, vacillate, reel, waver, &c. Thus the sense is 'one who turns about in running or flight,' which is fairly descriptive of the habit of the male bird. 8. We find, however, an AS. form *lāpawinca* (OE. *Texis*, p. 504), which has not been explained. ¶ Popular etymology explains the word as 'wing-flapper'; but *lap* does not really take the sense of *flap*; it means, rather, to droop, hang down loosely; see **LEAP** (2). This interpretation is wrong as to both parts of the AS. form of the word, and is too general.

LARBOARD, the left side of a ship, looking from the stern. (E.) Cotgrave has: 'Babot, the larboard side of a ship.' It is also spelt *larboard* in Minshew, ed. 1627. The spelling is, however, probably corrupt; the ME. spelling appears to be *laddeborde*. In Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, C. l. 106, some sailors are preparing to set sail, and after spreading the mainsail, 'þay layden in on ladde-borde and the lofe wyynes'—they laid in [hauled in?] on the *larboard* and set right the loof (see Luff). Again, in the Naval Accounts of Henry VII, ed. Oppenheim, p. 193, we find *steeborde* and *laddeborde*; and, at p. 203, *laddeborde*; so that the former syllable was once *ladde*, or *ladde*. It was obviously altered to *leerboard* (Iaklyt, Voy. i. 4), or to *larboard* (Milton, P. J. ii. 1019) by the influence of *steeboard*, later *starboard*; see **STARBOARD**. β. The only word which answers in form to ME. *ladde* is Swed. *ladda*, to lade, load, charge, answering to Icel. *ladda*, AS. *kladan*, E. *lade*. We find Icel. *kladda seglum*—to take in sail. γ. Beyond this, all is uncertainty; we may conjecture that the sails, when taken down, were put on the left side

of the ship, to be out of the way of the steersman, who originally stood on the *starboard* (=stee-board) or right side of the ship. 8. But it is worth notice that Icel. *kladda* is *kladda boga*, lit. 'to lade oneself on the shoulders of a horse,' meant 'to mount a horse'; and one mounts a horse on the *loft* side. ¶ The F. *babord* = G. *backbord*, where *back* means 'behind' the steersman, who used his paddle on the right side of the ship.

LARCENY, theft, robbery. (F.—L.) In Cotgrave, who explains OF. *larcein* by 'larceny, theft, robbery.' An old law term; see Mount's Nomenclature. -OF. *larcein*, *larcin* (both forms are in Cotgrave); mod. F. *larcin*. The spelling *larcin* occurs in the Laws of William the Conqueror, § xiv; in Thorpe's Ancient Laws of England, l. 472; and *larcin* in Britton, bk. l. c. 25. [The suffix -y appears to be an E. addition, to conform the word to *forger-y*, *burglar-y*, *felon-y*, and the like; but it is unnecessary.] -L. *latrocinium*, freebooting, marauding, robbery; formed with suffix -*cinium* (occurring also in *strōcinium*) from *latro*, a robber. β. Curtius (l. 453) considers *latro* as borrowed from Gk. It is, rather, allied to Gk. *λάτρεω*, a hiring, used in a bad sense. The suffix -*tro* or -*trōs* denotes the agent, and the base is *le-* or *la-*, discussed by Prelwitz, s.v. *λάτρεω*. Der. *larcen-ist*.

LARCH, a kind of tree like a pine. (G.—L.) Spelt *larche* in Minshew, ed. 1627. Also spelt *larche* by Turner, Names of Herbes (1548), who seems to have introduced the spelling directly from G. *larche*, a larch, though the *ch* naturally took the E. sound. -G. *larche*. -L. *laricem*, acc. of *larix*, the larch-tree (whence Late Gk. *λάριξ*). The L. *larix* is for 'doris (cf. *lingua for dīgna*); cognate with Irish *dair*, W. *dar*, an oak (Stokes-Fick, p. 147); cf. Skt. *dāru*, wood, a kind of pine.

LARD, the melted fat of swine. (F.—L.) 'Larde de flesche, larda, vel lardum'; Prompt. Parv. p. 288.-OF. (and F.) *lard*, 'lard'; Cot.—L. *lardum*; also *lardo*, shortened form of *lardum* (also *lārda*), lard, fat of bacon. Akin to Gk. *λαρός*, pleasant to the taste, nice, dainty, sweet, *λαρός*, fat. Der. *lard*, verb, ME. *larden* (Prompt. Parv.), from F. *larder*, to lard (see note to Ben Jonson, Every Man, ed. Wheatley, A. iii. sc. 5, l. 174); *lard-er*, Gower, C. A. iii. l. 124; with which cf. AF. *larder*, OF. *lardier*, to tub to keep bacon in (Cotgrave), hence applied to a room in which bacon and meat are kept, called by Falsgrave a *larder-house*; *lard-y*, *lard-ac-e-ous*; *inter-lard*.

LARGE, great, bulky, vast. (F.—L.) In early use. ME. *large* (which usually has the sense of liberal), O. Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, i. 143, l. 32.—F. *large*. -L. *larga*, fem. of *largus*, large, long. Cf. OF. *larz*, *larg*, m. (superceded by *large*, f). Der. *large-ly*; *large-ness*, King Alisaunder, l. 6879; *large-heart-ed*; *large-hand-ed*; Timon of Ath. iv. 1. 11; and see *largess*, *en-large*.

LARGESSE, a liberal gift, donation. (F.—L.) ME. *largesse*, P. Plowman, A. vi. 112; Ancren Riwle, p. 166.—F. *largesse*, bounty; Cot.—Late L. 'largitia (not found) for L. *largitia*, a bestowing, giving; cf. L. *largitus*, pp. of *largiri*, to bestow.—L. *largus*, large, liberal; see **LARGE**.

LARIAT, a rope with a noose, a lasso. (Span.—L.) 'Lariats, or noosed cords'; W. Irving, Tour on the Prairies, 1835, p. 26.—Span. *la reata*, lit. 'the rope that ties together.'—L. *illa*, fem. of *ille*, he; and Span. *reata*, lit. 'to retie,' attach together, from L. *re-*, again, and *aptare*, to adjust, from *aptus*, fit. See **APT**.

LARK (1), the name of a bird. (E.) *Lark* also appears as *lawrock*; see Burns, Holy Fair, st. 1. ME. *larke*, Chaucer, C. T. 1493 (A 1491); spelt *lawrock*, Gower, C. A. ii. 264; bk. v. 4100. AS. *lawere*, later *lawere*, *lawere*, *lawere*. The spelling *lawere* is in Voc. 286. 17; *lawere* in Voc. 131. 28. *Lawere* is in the comp. *laweran-beorh*, a place-name cited in Kemble. But the oldest spelling is *lawrice*, Corpus Gloss. 1173. -Icel. *lawirki*, a lark; Low G. *lawerich* (Bremen Wörterbuch); OJIG. *lērēhka* & G. *lerche*; Du. *lawerich*, *lawerich*; Swed. *lärka*; Dan. *lærke*. β. The Icel. *lawirki*—skillful worker or worker of craft, from *la*, craft, and *virki*, a worker; cf. Icel. *la-virki*, craft, skill, *la-virki*, crafty, skillful; and (as to *virki*), *ill-virki*, a worker of ill, *spell-virki*, a doer of mischief. But the general Teut. form points rather to an original 'lawirakjōn' (N. E. D.), which may perhaps mean 'revealer of treachery'; from 'rakjan' (AS. *recan*, to relate, expound). Cf. *lawu*, a traitor, betrayer, Mark, xiv. 44; also Goth. *lrau*, an occasion, opportunity (Rom. vii. 8, 11), whence *lawjan*, *lawjan*, to betray. Such a name would point to some superstition which may have connected the bird with the rising sun; but no such legend is known. Thus the true origin remains wholly unknown; and the oldest spelling (*lawrice*) is obscure.

LARK (2), a game, sport, fun. (L.) Spelt *lark* in modern E., and now a slang term. Also used as *sky-lark*, and probably due to a peculiar use of **LARK** (1); from its cheerful note. ¶ Often (but perhaps wrongly) connected with ME. *lak*, *lok*; also *lark*, which is a Scand. form. See Will. of Palermo, 678; P. Plowman, B. xiv.

243; Ormulum, 1157, 2166; Ancrén Riwle, p. 152, note b; &c. (Stratmann). Cf. AS. *læc*, play, content, prey, gift, offering; Grein, ii. 148; Icel. *leikr*, a game, play, sport.

LARUM, short for **ALARUM**, q.v. In Shak. Cor. i. 4. 9.

LARVA, an insect in the caterpillar state. (L.) A scientific term. — *l. larva*, a ghost, spectre, mask; the insect's first stage being the mask (disguise) of its last one; a fanciful term. Root unknown. Der. *larv-nd*, Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674.

LARYNX, the upper part of the windpipe. (L.—Gk.) In Kersey, ed. 1715; and in P. Fletcher, Purple Island, c. 4, note 29. — *l. larynx*. — Gk. *larynx*, the larynx, throat, gullet; gen. case, *laryngos*. Der. *laryng-e-al*, *laryng-e-an*, *laryng-itis*.

LASCAR, a native E. Indian sailor. (Pers.) 'Lascars, or Indian seamen;' W. Dampier, A New Voyage, vol. ii. pt. i. p. 112 (1669). First in 1625. — Pers. *laskhar*, an army; whence *laskhari*, military; hence, a soldier, camp-follower; Rich. Pers. Dict. p. 1265. See Yule.

LASCIVIOUS, lustful. (L.) In Shak. Rich. II. ii. 1. 19; Lydgate, Assembly of Gods, l. 686. — Late L. *lasciviosus*, lustful. — L. *lascivius*, sb.; from L. *lascius*, lascivious. Lengthened from an older form **lascus* (not found), as *fest-ivus* is from *fest-us*. Cf. Skt. *laskh*, to desire, covet, akin to Gk. *ἀ-ἀσιος*, I desire, and to E. *lust*. See **Lust**. Der. *lascivious-ly*, *lasciviousness*.

LASH (1), to fasten firmly together. (F.—L.) 'Lash (in sea affairs), to fasten or bind up anything to the ship's sides;' Kersey, ed. 1715. 'Her ordnance being lashed so fast;' Capt. Smith, Works, ed. Arber, p. 674. — OF. *lacier*, variant of *lacier* (Godefroy), to fasten with a lace or string. — OF. *lache* (Godefroy), a lace, also a hinge. — Folk-L. *laciun*, for L. *laqueum*, acc. of *laqueus*, a snare. See **Laoe**. (f. Norm. dial. *lacher*, to fasten with thongs (Moisy). ¶ We also find Du. *lascchen*, to join, scarf together; *lasc*, sb., a piece, joint, seam, notch; Swed. *laska*, to stitch, *lask*, a scarf, joint; Dan. *lask*, to scarf, *lask*, a scarf; but it is not clear that they have influenced the E. word. See *laseh* in Franck. Der. *lash-ing*, sb.

LASH (2), a thong, flexible part of a whip, a stroke, stripe. (F.—L.) ME. *lache*. 'Lache, stroke, *ligula*, *flagrum*;' Prompt. Parv. p. 288. 'Whippes *lache*;' Chaucer, Parl. of Foules, 178. Perhaps formed from **Lash** (1). Cf. Norm. dial. *lascier*, to lash, whip with a cord (Le Héricher). β. Or, from OF. *lache*, a lace (Godefroy); see above. Der. *lask*, verb, to flog, scourge; cf. *Laschyng*, *laskyn*, betyn, *ligulo*, *verbero*;' Prompt. Parv.

LASS, a girl. (Scand.) ME. *lasse*, spelt *lass* in Cursor Mundi, l. 2608. ME. *lass* may be regarded as allied to Icel. *laskr* (base *lask*), weak; MSwed. *lask*, a person having no fixed abode; OSwed. *laska kona*, a spinster (cited by Vigfusson). — II. Bradley, in Athenæum, June 16, 1894. Cf. Slavonian *lask*, a woman (a term of contempt); Schmeller. β. Olcel. *laskr* is for **lat-kwaz*, allied to Goth. *lat-s*, idle, E. *late*, q.v.; Brugmann, i. § 85.

LAITUDE, weariness. (F.—L.) 'The one is callid cruditie, the other lassitude;' Sir T. Elyot, Castel of Helth, b. iv. c. i. — F. *lassitude*; Cot. — L. *lassitudo*, faintness, weariness. — L. *lassi*, for *lassus*, tired, wearied; with suffix *-itudo*. β. *Lassus* is for **lad-tus*, where *lad-* corresponds to *lat-* in Goth. *lats*, slothful, cognate with E. *late*. See **Lato**. Brugmann, i. § 197.

LAISO, a rope with a noose. (Span.—L.) Modern; not in Todd's Johnson. The pron. is that used in Texas, which is archaic. — OSpan. *lazo* (Minsheu, 1623); Span. *lazo*, a snare, slip-knot; and cf. F. *lacs*. — Folk-L. *laciun*, for L. *laqueum*, acc. of *laqueus*, a snare. See **Laoe**. ¶ Not from mod. Spanish, for the Span. *z* is sounded like our voiceless *s*. Der. *lasso*, verb.

LAST (1), latest, hindmost. (L.) *Last* is a contraction of *latest*, through the intermediate form *latst* (= *lat'st*), for which see Ormulum, l. 4168. See **Lato**. Cf. Du. *latst*, *last*, which is the superl. of *lat*, late.

LAST (2), a wooden model of the foot on which shoes are made. (E.) ME. *last*, late. 'Hec formula, *last*;' Voc. 654. 35; in a glossary of the 15th cent. 'Laste, sowtarys [shoemaker's] forme, formula;' Prompt. Parv. p. 298. AS. *last*, a foot-track, path, trace of feet; Grein, ii. 160; also AS. *laste*, a model of the foot; 'Calopodium, uel musticula, *laste*;' Voc. 125. 37. 4. Du. *last*, a last, shape, form; Icel. *lastir*, the foot below the ankle; Swed. *last*, a shoemaker's last; Dan. *last*, the same; G. *leisten*, the same; Goth. *laista*, a track, way, footstep; a Cor. xii. 18. β. The Teut. types are all from a base *lasti*, and the original sense is foot-track, trace of a man's path; cf. G. *gleise* (ge-*leise*), a track. Formed from Teut. **last*, as in Goth. *last*, I know (Phil. iv. 12); the trace being that whereby a man's path is known. This word *last* was orig. used in the sense 'I have experienced,' and it is the pt. t. of Goth. *laistan*, to track, to find out. From Teut. base **lasti*, to find out, whence E. *learn*; allied to L. *lira*, a furrow, a track, whence E. *de-lir-ions*. See **Learn**. Der. *last* (3).

LAST (3), to endure, continue. (E.) ME. *lasten*, Havelok, 538; also *lasten*, Prompt. Parv. p. 299. AS. *lastan*, to observe, perform, last, remain; the orig. sense being 'to follow in the track of,' from *last*, a foot-track; see **Last** (2). + Goth. *laistagan*, to follow, follow after; from *laista*, a foot-track; G. *leisten*, verb, to perform, follow out, fulfil, allied to *leisten*, sb., a form, model, shoemaker's last. Der. *last-ing-ly*, *ever-last-ing*. ¶ The train of ideas in *learn*, *last* (2), and *last* (3) is: trace (whence learn, know), follow out, fulfil, continue.

LAST (4), a load, a large weight, ship's cargo. (E.) ME. *last*. 'A thousand last quad yere' = a thousand cargoes of bad years; Chaucer, C. T. 13368 (B 1628); and see Deposition of Rich. II, ed. Skent, iv. 74. AS. *last*, a burden; Grein, ii. 81. — AS. *Madan*, to load; see **Lade**, **Load**. + Icel. *lest*, a load, from *lada*, to load; Dan. *last*, a weight, burden, cargo, from *lade*, to load; Swed. *last*, a burden, allied to *ladda*, to load; Du. and G. *last*, from *laden*, to load. Idg. type **klat-sto-* (-*sti*), from **klat-*, to lade; whence also Idg. **klat-to-*, as in Icel. *lass*, a cart-load, Swed. *lass*, the same.

LATCH, a catch, fastening. (E.) ME. *latche*, used by Walter de Bibbesworth to translate OF. *cliket*; Wright's Vocab. i. 170. [See *cliket* in Chaucer, C. T. 9920 (E 2046).] 'Latche, latche, latch, or snuckke, Clitiorium, vel pessula;' Prompt. Parv. p. 283. From ME. verb *lachen*, to seize, catch hold of, Will. of Palerne, 666, 671; P. Plowman, B. xviii. 324. AS. *laccan*, to seize, lay hold of, Grein, ii. 161; also *ge-laccan*, Ælfric's Homilies, i. 182, ii. 50. β. AS. *laccan* is a weak verb (pt. t. *lache*), from a base **lakk-*. It is perhaps ultimately connected with L. *laqueus*, a snare. ¶ The assertion in Trench's Select Glossary that *lace* and *latch* are 'the same word,' may be true for some senses of the latter; thus ME. *lache* occurs in the sense of 'snare' in Ch. Rom. Rose, 1624. The E. and F. words were prob. confused. For the F. word, see **Latochet**. Der. *latch*, verb, to fasten with a latch, merely formed from the sb., and not the same as ME. *lachen*; also *latch-key*.

LATCH, to moisten. (E.) In Shak. Mid. Nt. Dream, iii. 2. 36: 'But hast thou yet latched the Athenians eyes With the loue-luys, as I did bid thee doe?' ed. 1623. Oberon had bidden Puck to 'anoint his eyes;' ii. 1. 261. A variant of North E. *leck*, to moisten, which exactly represents AS. *laccan*, to moisten, water; *latch* has the vowel of prov. E. *lache*, a gutter, AS. *laen*, a stream, closely allied to *laccan*. Cf. MDu. *laken*, to flow (Oudemans), Swed. *laka* *jd*, to pour on to. See Notes on E. Ætym., p. 158.

LATCHET, a little lace, a thong. (F.—L.) In the Bible, Mark, i. 7, Isa. v. 27. The former *t* is intrusive. ME. *latchet*, as in 'Latchet of a schoo'; Prompt. Parv. p. 284. 'Latchet outlour loupe' = latchet or loop; Sir Gawayne and the Grene Knight, l. 591. — OF. *latchet*, Norman and Picard form of OF. *laet*, 'the lace of a petticoat, a woman's lace or lacing, also a snare or gigne;' Cot. Dmhin (with suffix *-et*) of OF. *lache* (Godefroy), variant of *las*, a snare. See **Laoe**. ¶ Observe that *latchet* is the dimin. of *lace*, and distinct from *latch* in most of its senses.

LATE, tardy, coming behind, slow, delayed. (E.) 1. ME. *lat*, rare as an adj. in the positive degree. 'A lat mon' — a man slow of belief; Joseph of Arimathea, ed. Skent, l. 695. The adv. is *late*, as in 'late ne rather' — late nor early, P. Plowman, B. iii. 73. 2. The compar. form is *later* or *latter*, spelt *lattere* in Layamon, l. 5911. 3. The superl. is *latest*, *latst*, or *last*, the intermediate form appearing in the Ormulum, l. 4168. AS. *lat*, slow, lazy; Grein, ii. 165. + Du. *laat*, late; Icel. *latr*, slow, lazy; Dan. *lad*, lazy, slothful; Swed. *lat*, lazy, idle; Goth. *lats*, slothful, Luke, xix. 22. β. G. *lass*, weary, indolent. Allied to L. *lassus* (= *lad-tus*), weary. β. All from the weak grade of Teut. base **let*, to let, let go, let alone; so that *late* means let alone, neglected, hence slothful, slow, coming behindhand. See **Let** (1). Brugmann, i. § 197. Der. *late-ly*, *late-ness*, *lat-iss*, *latt-er-ly*, *last* (1), q.v., *last-ly*. Also *let* (2). From the same source, *lassitude*, q.v.

LATEEN, triangular, applied to sails. (F.—L.) In Ash's Dict., ed. 1775. Vessels in the Mediterranean frequently have *lateen* sails, of a triangular shape. The E. spelling preserves the pronunciation of the F. word *latine*, the fem. of *latin*, Latin; the lit. sense being 'Latin sails,' i.e. Roman sails. See **Latin**. 'Voile *Latine*, a mizen or smack sail;' Cot. 'Latina, the mizen sail of a ship; also, the Latine toong;' Florio, Ital. Dict. ed. 1598. So also Span. *Latina* *vln*, a lateen sail; a *la Latina*, of a triangular form.

LATENT, lying hid, concealed. (L.) In Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674; and in Cockeram (1642). — L. *latent*, stem of pres. pt. of *latere*, to lie hid. Der. *latent-ly*, *latency*.

LATERAL, belonging to the side. (L.) In Milton, P. L. x. 705. 'A lateral view;' Ben Jonson, Underwoods, xxiii. l. 9. — L. *lateralis*, belonging to the side. — L. *later*, for **lates*, stem of *latius*, the side. + Irish *leth*, W. *lad*, side. Der. *lateral-ly*.

LATH, a thin slip of wood. (E.) In Shak. Tw. Nt. iv. 2. 136.

In the North of England, the form used is *lat*; see Ray, Halliwell, and the Holderness Glossary (E. D. S.). This corresponds with ME. *latte*, a lath. 'Hic asser, a *latt*.' Voc. 729. 4. AS. *latt*, pl. *latta*; 'Asseres, *latta*;' Elfric's Gloss., in Voc. 126. 14; also *latta*, pl. Voc. 185. 20. +Du. *lat*, a lath; G. *latte*, a lath, whence F. *latte* is borrowed. β. The exact correspondence of the dental sound in AS. *latt* and G. *latte* presents a difficulty. Perhaps the modern E. form was influenced by the W. *lath*, a rod, staff, yard, which is cognate with Irish *lath*, a rod, from a Celtic type **latō*. The pl. *lathes* occurs in 1350; Riley, Memorials of London, p. 261. Der. *latt-ice*, q. v., *latt-er*, q. v.

LATHE (1), a machine for 'turning' wood and metal. (Scand.) 'Could turn his wood, and oath, and faith, As many ways as in a *lathe*;' Butler, Hudibras, pt. iii. c. 2. ll. 375, 376. Cotgrave explains F. *tournoir* by 'a turner's wheel, a *lathe* or *lars*.' Prob. of Scand. origin; from a form represented by Dan. *lad*, as in *drie-lad*, a turning-lathe; which also means 'frame,' as in *væver-lad*, a loom (weaving-frame). This Dan. *lad* is prob. the same as Icel. *klad*, a pile, a stack; from *klada*, to lade; see **LAD** (2). β. We may also compare AS. *hlād-hwōgl* (lit. lade-wheel), an engine or wheel of a well, to draw water (Bosworth); also AS. *hlād-trendel*, a wheel for drawing water (id.), which are clearly derived from AS. *hladan*, to lade out water. A transference of name from the water-wheel to the lathe would be easy. ¶ The entry *lōd*, a lathe, in Vigfusson's Icel. Dict., is incorrect (N. E. D.).

LATHE (2), a division of a county. (E.) Kent is divided into five *lathes* or portions; see Pegge's Alphabet of Kentiads; E. D. S. Gloss. C. 3. AS. *lād*, a portion of land; 'ne gýrne ic pines, ne *lædes* ne landes' = I covet not thine, neither *lathe* nor land; Thorpe's Ancient Laws, i. 184. 'In quibusdam vero provinciis Anglie vocabatur *lath*, quod isti dicunt *lithings*;' id. i. 455, note 3; and see Glossary in vol. ii. +Icel. *lād*, land, landed possession. Teut. type **lādōm*, neuter. Cf. Goth. *un-lēds*, poor, lit. 'landless.'

LATHER, foam or froth, esp. when made with soap and water. (E.) ME. *lather*, for which Strattmann gives no reference; but we find the derived verb *latherien*, as in 'he *lþerode* a swote' = he was in a lather with sweat; Layamon, i. 7489 (later text). AS. *læþor*, lather, Voc. 456. 14; also in the comp. *læþor-wyrt*, lit. lather-wort, i. e. soap-wort; Gloss. to AS. Leechdoms, ed. Cockayne; whence the verb *læþrian*, to anoint, John, xi. 2 (Lindisfarne MS.). +Icel. *laðr*, foam, lather, froth, foam, scum of the sea, soap; whence *laðra*, *laðra*, to lather, also to drip with blood; *læðra*, to wash. Teut. type **laudrom*, neut. Idg. type **laudrom*, as in Gk. *λαυρόν*, for *λαυρόν*, a bath, from *λαύω*, Homeric *λαύω* (for *λαύω*), I wash (Prellwitz). Cf. L. *laure*, to wash; for which see **LAURE**. Der. *lather*, vb.

LATIN, pertaining to the Romans. (F.-L.) ME. Latin; Chaucer, C. T. 4939 (B 519); and earlier, in St. Juliana, p. 3. = F. *Latini*. = L. *Latinius*, Latin, belonging to Latium. = L. *Latium*, the name of a country of Italy, in which Rome was situated. Der. *Latinism*, *Latinist*, *Latin-ly*, *Latin-ise*. Also *latin-er* = *Latin-er*, an interpreter, Layamon, 14319; well known as a proper name. Also *latens*, q. v.

LATITUDE, breadth, scope, distance of a place N. or S. of the equator. (F.-L.) ME. *latitude*; Chaucer, C. T. 4433. = F. *latitude*. = L. *latitudo*, breadth. = L. *latus*, broad; from an OL. *stlatus*, appearing in *stlata*, a broad ship. See Brugmann, i. § 529 (2). Der. *latitudinal*, from stem *latitudin-* of the sb. *latitudo*; *latitudin-ar-i-an*, *latitudin-ar-i-an-ism*, *latitudin-ous*.

LATHEN, a mixed metal, a kind of brass. (F.-G.?) 'This latten bilbo; Merry Wives, i. 1. 165. ME. *lathon*, lath; Chaucer, C. T. 701 (A 699). = OF. *lathon* (13th cent., see Littré); mod. F. *lathon*. Cotgrave has: '*Lathon*, latten (metall)'. Cf. Span. *lathon*, latten, brass; Port. *latão*, brass; It. *lathone* (corrupted from *lathone* or *lathone*), latten, brass, yellow copper. β. According to Diez, the OF. *lathon* is from *latte*, a lath (also spelt *late*, as in Cotgrave); because this metal was hammered into thin plates. This is rendered probable by the Ital. *latte*, tin, a thin sheet of iron tinned, answering in form to Low L. *latte*, a lath (occurring in Voc. 729. 5); so also Span. *latas*, laths, *hoja de lata*, tin-plate, tinned iron plate [where *hoja* = foil, leaf]; also Port. *lata*, tin plate, *latas*, laths. γ. If this be right, these words are of G. origin viz. from G. *latte*, a lath; see **LATH**.

LATTER, another form of *later*; see **LATE**. (E.)

LATTICE, a network of crossed laths. (F.-G.) Here, as in other words, the final *-e* stands for *s*; a better form is *lattia*, as in Spenser, F. Q. iii. 12. 15. ME. *latis*, *latys*; Wyclif, Prov. vii. 6. = AF. *latis*, Liber Albus, p. 333. l. 4; F. *lattice*, lath-work (Hamilton). = F. *latte*, a lath. = G. *latte*, a lath; see **LATH**. Der. *lattice-work*.

LAUD, to praise. (L.) ME. *lauden*. 'If thou *laudest* and lovest any night;' Test. of Love, b. i. ch. 10. 76; 'lands it nought; P. Plowman, B. xi. 102. = L. *laudare*, to praise. = L. *laud*, stem of

laus, praise. Root uncertain. Der. *laud-er*, *laud-able*, *laud-able-ness*, *laud-ably*; also *laud-at-ory* (from pp. *laud-āre*); *laud*, sb., Troll. iii. 3. 179; Hamlet, iv. 7. 178. And see *allow* (9).

LAUDANUM, a preparation of opium. (L. - Gk. - Pers.) 'Laudanum or Opium Laudanum, a medicine so called from its excellent qualities;' Kersey, ed. 1715; and in Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, pt. ii. § 12. Kersey's remark refers to a supposed connexion with L. *laudire*, to praise; on which Mahn (in Webster) remarks: 'this word cannot be derived from L. *laudandum*, to be praised, nor was it invented by Paracelsus, as it previously existed in Provençal.' The name, in fact, was an old one; but was transferred from one drug to another. 'Laudanum, Laudanum, or Lobdanum, a sweet-smelling transparent gum gathered from the leaves of *Cistus Ledon*, a shrub, of which they make pomander; it smells like wine mingled with spices;' Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. Cf. MSpan. *laudano*, 'the gum labdanum used in pomanders;' Minshew (1623). Spelt *labdanum* in Cotgrave, s. v. *labdan*; but *laudanum* in Bullen's Dialogue (1578), p. 43. l. 13. Spelt *ladanum*, Ben Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2 (Perfumer). = L. *ladanum*, *ladanum*, the resinous substance exuding from the shrub *ladu*; Pliny, xxvi. 8. 30, § 47; xii. 17. 37, § 45. = Gk. *λῆδανον*, *λῆδανον*, the same. = Gk. *λῆδον*, an oriental shrub, *Cistus Creticus*. = Pers. *lādan*, the gum-herb *ladu*; Rich. Pers. Dict., p. 1251, col. 2, last line.

LAUGH, to make the noise denoting mirth. (E.) ME. *laughen*, Chaucer, C. T. 3847 (A 3849). Various spellings are *lauken*, *lauchen*, *laghen*, *leghen*, *liken*, &c.; see Strattmann. OMerc. *klekhan*, AS. *klekhan*, *klekhan*, *klekhan*, pt. t. *klek*; Grein, ii. 81. +Du. *laghen*; Icel. *kleja*, pt. t. *klej*; Dan. *lee*; Swed. *le*; G. *lachen*; Goth. *klahan*, pt. t. *klah*. β. All imitative words from a Teut. base HLAH, corresponding to an Aryan base KLAH, to make a noise. Cf. Lith. *kleg-iti*, to laugh, Gk. *κλάσσειν*, to cluck. Compare similar words as *κλάσειν*, to cry as a jackdaw, *κράσειν*, to caw, *κλάσειν*, to clash, *κράσειν*, to croak, &c.; L. *crociāre*, *glocire*; and Cf. E. *crake*, *crack*, *click*, *clack*, *cluck*, &c. Der. *laugh*, sb., *laugh-er*, *laugh-able*, *laugh-ably*, *laugh-able-ness*, *laugh-ing-ly*, *laugh-ing-gas*, *laugh-ing-stock*. Also, *laugh-ter*, Chaucer, Troil. ii. 1169, from AS. *leahtr*, Grein, ii. 82, cognate with Icel. *klitr*, Dan. *latter*, G. *lächter*.

LAUNCH (1), **LAUNCH**, to throw forward like a spear, hurl, send forth, send (a ship) into the water. (F.-L.) ME. *launcken*, to pierce, Destr. of Troy, 6811; variant of *launen*, to hurl, Will. of Palerne, l. 2755; cf. F. Plowman's Crele, 551. 'Lauency, lauency, or styng with a spere or blade-yrre, lance;' Prompt. Parv. = OF. *lanchier*, variant of *lancier*, Picard *lancher*, F. *lancer*, to throw, fling, hurl, dart; also, to pick, pierce; Cot. = F. *lance*, a lance; see **LANCE**. Doublet, *lance*, verb.

LAUNCH (2), the largest boat of a man of war, a kind of long-boat. (Span. - Port. - Malay.) Formerly *lanch*. 'The craft was . . a *lanch*, or long-boat;' Hampster, Voy. (ed. 1729), i. 2. = Span. *lancha*, 'the pinnacle of a ship'; Pineda. = Port. *lancha*, pinnacle of a ship; also *lanchara*. = Malay *lancher*, swift, nimble; *lanchar*, to proceed quickly. See Notes on F. Etym., p. 158.

LAUNDRESS, a washerwoman. (F.-L.) Formerly *laundress* (see below), formed by adding the F. suffix *-ess* to the old word *launder* or *launderer*, which had the same sense. ME. *launder*, Chaucer, Legend of Good Women, l. 358; spelt *launder*, *laynder*, *landar*, Barbour's Bruce, ed. Skeat, xv. 273, 292. = OF. *lavandier*, masc. one who washes; (whence the fem. *lavandiere*, 'a laundress or washing-woman'; Cot.). = Late L. *lavandarius*, one who washes; Dugange. = L. *lavand-ā*, things to be washed; from *lavare*, to wash; see **LAURE**. Der. *laundry* (= *launder-y*), spelt *laundry* in P. Plowman, B. xv. 182.

LAUREATE, crowned with laurel. (L.) ME. *laureat*, Chaucer, C. T. 14614 (B 3886). = L. *laureatus*, crowned with laurel. = L. *laurea*, a laurel crown; fem. form of adj. *laureus*, made of laurel, from *laurus*; see **LAUREL**. Der. *laureate-ship*.

LAUREL, the bay-tree. (F.-L.) In Shak. Troil. i. 3. 107. Formed, by the common substitution of *l* for *r*, from ME. *lauwer*, a laurel, Chaucer, C. T. 9340 (E 1466); spelt *lorer*, Gower, C. A. i. 337; bk. iii. 1716; *lorer*, Will. of Palerne, l. 2983. = F. *laurier*, 'a laurel, or bay-tree'; Cot. = Late L. *laurarius* (not found), an adjectival formation with suffix *-arius*. = L. *laurus*, a laurel-tree. Der. *laurell-ed*; also *laur-e-ate*; see above.

LAURUSTINUS, an evergreen shrub. (L.) Used by Evelyn in 1664. Really compounded of two separate words. = L. *laurus*, a laurel; *stinus*, a laurustinus.

LAVA, the matter which flows down a burning mountain. (Ital. - L.) In Keats, Lamia, l. 157. A late word; added by Todd to Johnson's Dict. = Ital. *lava*, 'a running gullet, streamer, or gutter suddenly caused by rain'; Florio's Ital. Dict., ed. 1598. = Ital. *lavare*, to wash. = L. *lavare*, to wash; see **LAURE**.

LAVATORY, a place for washing. (L.) In Levins; and in

Wyclif, Exod. xxx. 18. Cotgrave explains *F. lavatoire* as 'a lavatory, a place or vessel to wash in.' — *L. lavatorium*, a lavatory; neut. of *lavatorius*, belonging to a washer. — *L. laudator*, a washer. — *L. laudare*, to wash; see **LAVE**.

LAVE, to wash, bathe. (F.—L.) ME. *lauen*; 'And laueh hem in the laundrie' [laundry]; P. Plowman, C. xvii. 330; cf. Layamon, 7489. — *F. laver*, to wash. — *L. lavare*, to wash. — *Gk. lauein*, to wash. From the Idg. base LOU, to wash. See **LATHER**. Der. *lav-er* (Exod. xxxviii. 8), ME. *lavour*, *lavour*, Chaucer, C. T. 5869 (D 287), from OF. *laveoir*, *lavoer* (Godefroy), *lavoier*, 'a washing pool' (Cot.), from *L. lavatorium* (above). And see *laundress*, *lotion*. From the same base are *de-luge*, *al-luvial*.

LAVERER, to beat to windward, to tack. (Du.—F.—Du.) 'But those that 'gainst stiff gales *lavering* go'; Dryden, *Astraea Redux*, l. 65. — *Du. laveren*, *M.Du. lavaren*, *laveren*, 'to sail up and down', Hexham. — *MF. louver* (Littré); *F. luvoyer*. — *F. luf*, luff, weather-side. — *Du. loef*. See **LUFF**. See Notes on E. Etym., p. 159.

LAVERDER, an odoriferous plant. (F.—Late L.) Spelt *lavender* in Palsgrave; cf. Shak. Wint. Ta. iv. 104. 'Lavender, herbe, *Lavendula*'; Prompt. Parv. — *AF. lavendre*, Voc. 557. 9. — *Late L. lavendula*, as in Prompt. Parv. and Voc. 557. 9. Other forms are *lavandula*, *lavendula* (N.E.D.). Also *F. lavande*, 'lavender', Cot.; Ital. *lavanda*, *lavender*; Ital. *lavendula*, Span. *lavandula*. β. The plant was often laid with fresh-washed linen, and thus came to be associated (in popular etymology) with *L. lavare*, to wash. But the early form *lavendula* tends rather to associate it with *lavare*, to be livid, from its bluish colour. The exact source is unknown.

LAVISH, adj., profuse, prodigal. (F.—L.) α. The adj. is due to an obs. sb., also spelt *lavish*; also *lavas*, *lavess*, which is explained below. β. Examples of the adj. are as follows. 'In al other thing so light and *lavas* [are they] of their tong'; Sir T. More, Works, p. 250 b. 'Punishing with losse of life the *lavesses* of the tounge'; Brende, Quintus Curtius, fol. 67 (R.). 'Although some *lavish* lippes, which like some other best'; Gascoigne, In Praise of Lady Sandes, l. 7 (Poems, ed. Hazlitt, vol. i. p. 53). 'Lavish Nature'; Spenser, *Muloptoma*, l. 163. 'Spelt *lavas* in 'Romeus and Juliet', p. 20 (Halliwell); so also '*lavas* of their tyngrs'; Paston Letters, iii. 323. γ. The adj. arose from the use of *lavas*, sb., in the sense of lavishness or prodigality. 'There was no *lavas* [profusion, excess] in their speche'; Caxton, Golden Legend, fol. 364, back (N.E.D.). Whence also the vb., as in: 'Those who did prodigally *lavasse* out and waste their substance'; Udalr, tr. of Erasmus Apophthegms, Diogenes, § 161. The sb. is of F. origin. — *OF. lavas*, an inundation, abundant rain (Godefroy); cf. Rouchel *lavache*, as in *pluvior* & *lavacher*, to rain abundantly (Hécart). — *F. laver*, to wash; Norm. dial. *lavver*, to lavish, to squander (Moisy). — *L. lavare*, to wash. See **LAVE**. Compare 'He *lavex* hys gyftes as water of thyche'; *God lavishes* his gifts as (freely as one would take) water out of a ditch; Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, A. 607; see the whole passage, which treats of God's profuseness of reward to the souls in heaven. Der. *lavish-ly*, *lavishness*, *lavish-ment*; also *lavish*, verb (Levinus).

LAW, a rule of action, edict, statute. (Scand.) ME. *lawe* (two syllables), Chaucer, C. T. 1167 (A 1165). AS. *lagu*, a late word, used in place of the early AS. *lag*, law. Borrowed from prehistoric ON. **lagu*, answering to Icel. *lag* (below). Cf. OSax. *lag* (pl. *laga*), a statute, decree; Icel. *lag* (s. pl., but used in the sing. sense), for older **lagu*, a law; it is the pl. of *lag*, a stratum, order, due place, lit. 'that which lies' or is placed; Swed. *lag*; Dan. *lov*. Teut. type **lagom*, n. β. The sense is 'that which lies' or is in due order; from Teut. base **lag*, 'that grade of **hlegan*, to lie; see **LIE** (1). Der. *law-ful*, ME. *lawful*, Trevisa, iii. 193; *law-ful-ly*, ME. *lawfulliche*, P. Plowman, C. x. 59; *law-ful-ness*, see Owl and Nightingale, ed. Sttmmann, l. 1741; *law-giver*; *law-less*, ME. *lawles*, Trevisa, iii. 73; *law-less-ly*, *law-less-ness*; *law-book*, see Ormulum, l. 1953; *law-suit*; also *law-yeer*, q.v.

LAWN (1), a space of ground covered with grass in a garden. (F.—C.) Properly an open space, esp. in a wood; a glade (see **GLADE**). The spelling *lawn* is not old; the older spelling is invariably *lawnd*, which was still in use in the 18th century. 'Laund or *Lawn*, in a park, plain untill ground'; Kersey's Dict., ed. 1715. Spelt *lawnd* in Shak. Venus, 813; 3 Hen. VI, iii. 1. 2. ME. *laund*, Chaucer, C. T. 1691; (observe that Dryden substitutes *lawn* in his Palamon and Arcite, l. 845); P. Plowman, C. i. 8. — *OF. launde* (Godefroy), also *laund*, 'a land or laund, a wild, untill, shrubby, or bushy plain'; Cot. Cf. Ital. and Span. *launda*, a heath, tract of open country. — *OCeltic* **laundi*, fem.; whence Bret. *lann*, a bushy shrub, of which the pl. *launou* is only used to signify waste land, like the *F. landes*. The Bret. *lann* is also used in a variety of senses, corresponding to those of Gael. and Irish *lann*, and W. *llan*; one of these senses is *land* or territory, though most often used of an inclosure. Spurrell gives W. *llan*, 'an area, yard, church'; but the Gael. *lann*

means 'an inclosure, a house, a church, a repository, land'; and the Irish *lann* is 'land, a house, church, repository.' In fact, the Irish *lann* and *F. land* are cognate words; see **LAND**.

LAWN (2), a sort of fine linen. (F.—L.) In Shak. Wint. Ta. iv. 4. 209, 220. 'In the third year of the reign of Queene Elizabeth, 1562, beganne the knowledge and wearing of *lawne* and cambrick, which was then brought into England by very small quantities; Stow, King James, an. 1604 (R.). But this misleading statement is entirely wrong, as the word is known to English as early as 1415 (N. E. D.). It also occurs in Lydgate's London Lickpenmy, l. 66 (Minor Poems, p. 105); and in Henryson, Test. Cressid, 423. In 1502, *lawn* is enumerated among the wares of Flanders; Arnold's Chron., ed. 1811, p. 205. And Palsgrave (1530) has: '*Laune linnen*, crespé.' I understand *Laune linnen* to mean 'linen of Laon', formerly also *Lan*, not far N.W. of Khims; cf. '*Laune*, or fine linen cloth called cloth of Reines'; Baret. Linen manufacture was carried on at Laon for many centuries (*Romania*, xxix. 182). For the spelling *Lan*, see Calendar of State Papers, vi. 203, 224; and for OF. *Lan* (*laon*) see Ménage. — *L. Lauulum*, *Lugulanum*, a name of Celtic origin. Cf. *lauu* (2), from OF. *lau*, *lau*; *lauu* (2), from OF. *lauu*.

LAWYER, one versed in the law, one who practises law. (E.) ME. *lawyer*, *lawier*; P. Plowman, B. vii. 59. From *law*, with suffix *-yer*. This suffix originated in the use of the suffix *-ien* in place of *-en* in causal verbs, and veris derived from sbs. Thus, from the AS. *lufu*, love, was formed the vb. *lufigan* or *lufian*, to love, which became *lov-ien* in ME. Hence the sb. *lov-ier* or *lov-yeer*, a lover, another form of *lov-er* or *lov-ere*, a lover; see the readings in the Petworth and Lansdowne MSS. in Chaucer, C. T. A 1347. By analogy, from *laue*, law, was formed *law-ier* or *law-yeer*. So also *bow-yeer*, one who uses a bow; *saw-yeer*, one who uses a saw.

LAX, slack, loose, soft, not strict. (L.) In Milton, P. L. vii. 162. — *L. laxus*, lax, loose. — *L. base* LAG, to be weak; whence also *langu-ire*, to be languid, with inserted *n*. Allied to slack; see **SLACK**. Brugmann, i. § 193. Der. *law-ly*, *law-ness*; *law-ly*, from *F. laxité* (Cot.), which from *L. acc. laxitatem*; and see *law-ful*.

LAXATIVE, loosening. (F.—L.) ME. *laxatif*, Chaucer, C. T. 14949 (B 4133). — *F. laxatif*; *laxative*; Cot. — *L. laxativus*, loosening; cf. *laxatus*, pp. of *laxare*, to render lax. — *L. laxus*; see **LAX**. Der. *laxative-ness*.

LAY (1), to cause to lie down, place, set. (E.) The causal of *lie*, from which it is derived. ME. *leggen*; weak verb, pt. *laid*, pp. *laid*; Chaucer, C. T. 81, 3035 (A 3037). AS. *leggan* (where *cg = gg*), to lay; pt. *légde*, pp. *gelegd*; Grein, ii. 166. Formed (by vowel-change of a to e) from *lag*, orig. form of AS. *lag*, pt. *t. of legan*, to lay; see **LIE** (1). — *4 Du. leggen*, pt. *t. legde*, *laide*, pp. *gelegi*; 3rd. *legga*, pt. *t. legde*, pp. *legde*, *legde*; Dan. *legge*, pt. *t. legde*, pp. *legte*; Swed. *legge*, pt. *t. lade*, pp. *lagde*; Goth. *lagjan*, pt. *t. lagida*, pp. *lagide*; G. *legen*, pt. *t. legte*, pp. *gelegt*. Teut. type **lagjan*; from *lag*, 2nd grade of **legjan*, to lie. β. The form *lay* is due to the base *lag*, occurring in AS. *leg-ald*, *leg-od*, 2nd and 3rd pers. sing. of the present tense. Der. *lay-er*, q.v.

LAY (2), a song, lyric poem. (F.—OHG.) ME. *lai*, O. Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, i. 109. l. 167; *lay*, P. Plowman, li. viii. 66. — *OF. lai*, spelt *lay* in Cotgrave; cf. Prov. *lais*, a lay. 'The lay was regarded as specially belonging to the Bretons; Mr. Wedgwood cites from Marie de France: '*Les cuntes ke jo sai verais* Dunt li Breton unt fait lor *lais* Vus cunterai assez briefment'—the tales which I know to be true, of which the Bretons have made their *lays*, I will briefly relate to you. See further in note 24 to Tyrrwhitt's Introductory Discourse to the Cant. Tales; and see Chaucer, C. T. 11021 (F 709). Of doubtful origin; but most probably from OHG. *leih*, *leik*, a game, sport; also melody, song (see **SCHADE**). — *4 Icel. leir*; AS. *lae*, sport; Goth. *laiks*, dancing (L. xv. 25). Teut. type **laioz*, m.; whence also OSlav. *liti*, Russ. *lit*, a chorus, choir. ¶ Not from Celtic; and not from G. *lied*; see under **LARK** (2).

LAY (3), LAIC, pertaining to the laity. (F.—L.—Gk.) ME. *lay*; 'I erced men and lay' = learned men and laymen; Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 171, last line. — *OF. lai*, 'lay, secular, of the laity'; Cot. — *L. laicus*, belonging to the people (where the *E. laic*). — *Gk. laikos*, belonging to the people. — *Gk. laos* (Ionic *laos*, Attic *laos*), the people. Root uncertain. Der. *laic-od*, *lay-man*, Trevisa, v. 280; also *lay-ty*, used by Cotgrave (as cited above), formed with suffix *-ty* by analogy with words such as *chast-ty*, *quant-ty*, &c.

LAY FIGURE, a jointed wooden model of the human body, used by artists. (Du. and F.) Figure is from F. *figure*, *l. figurā*. *Lay* is properly a part of the older word *layman* (used in the same sense as *lay figure*). — *Du. leeman*, lit. 'joint man'; i.e. jointed figure; where *lee* is for *lade*, in compounds (Sewel); from MDu. *led*, *lid* (Hexham), *Du. lid*, a joint, limb, which is cognate with AS. *lið*, a limb, G. *g-lied*, Goth. *lihus*, a limb. See Franck. See Notes on E. Etym., p. 159.

LAYER, a stratum, row, tier, bed. (E.) *'Layer, a bed or channel in a creek, where small oysters are thrown in to breed; among gardeners, it is taken for a young sprout covered with mould, in order to raise its kind;'* Kersey, ed. 1715. *Lay-er*—that which lays, hence a mode of laying or propagating. It was extended to mean anything carefully laid in due order. See **LAY** (1). *¶* Distinct from *lair*, which is from the *intrans.* verb to lie. Der. *lay-er*.

LAZAR, a leper. (F.—L.—Gk.—Heb.) ME. *lazar*, Chaucer, C. T. 242. —F. *Lazare*. See Littré. —L. *Lazarus*. = Gk. *Adzapos*, the name of the beggar in the parable; Luke, xvi. 20; contracted from the Heb. name *Elezazar*. = Heb. *El'azar*, 'he whom God helps.' Der. *lazar-like*, Hamlet, i. 5. 72; *lazar-house*, Milton, P. L. xi. 479; also *lazar-etto*, from Ital. *lazzaretto*, a plague-hospital.

LAZY, slow, sluggish, slothful. (Low G.) In Shak. Temp. iii. 1. 28; spelt *lascie* in Spenser, Shep. Kal. Feb. 9; July, 33; *lascie* in Minshew, ed. 1637. We also find the verb to *laze*. *'S'endormir en sentinelle, to sleep when he hath most cause to watch; to laze it when he hath most need to look about him.'* Cot.; this is a back formation from the adj. Spelt *lasy* in 1549 (N. E. D.). Of obscure origin; but prob. from Low G. *lascia*, variant of *lousch*, languid, idle (Lübben); *lasing*, (Lazey, Dannel); Pomeran. *lasing*; Hamburg *lasing*, slow, tired; (Richy); cf. *lasciam*, lazy (Bremen); Du. *lasing*, idle (Calisch). Allied to **LOOSE**. The phonology offers difficulties; it does not appear to be connected with G. *lasing*, weary, lazy (though the sense corresponds); which is from G. *lasc*, cognate with E. *late*. Of course we did not borrow words from High German in the 16th century, except in very rare and peculiar instances, such as *carouse*. Der. *lazy-ly*, *lazy-ness*.

LEA (1). **LEY**, **LAY**, a tract of open ground. (E.) 'On the watry lea', i.e. plain; Spenser, F. Q. iv. 2. 16. Often spelt *ley*, *leigh*, in E. place-names, as in *Bromley*, *Ilwley*, *Head-leigh*. 'Thy rich leas'; Tempest, v. 1. 60. AS. *lēah*, *lēa*, gen. case *lēages*, also *lēage*; see Thorpe, Diplomatarium Aevi Saxonici, p. 109, l. 8. p. 292, l. 4; also p. 526, where the place-name *Head-leah* (Headleigh) occurs; also p. 658. β. Just as AS. *lēah* (= E. *leah*) is cognate with G. *flöh*, so *lea* is cognate with prov. G. *loh*, a morass, bog, wood, forest (Fügel), which also appears in place-names, such as *Hohen-lea*, i.e. high leas. So also we find the Low G. *loge*, which in place-names near Bremen signifies a low-lying tract, a grassy plain; Bremen Wörterb. iii. 80. So also *Water-loo* = water-lea. Teut. types *flankaz*, in., **lauhā*, f. Further cognates occur in Lithuanian *laukas*, an open field (Nesselmann); L. *licus*, a grove, glade, open space in a wood (?); Skt. *lāhā*-s, a region; Idg. type **lougos*. Orig. sense 'a clearing, cleared land.' Allied to **LUOID**. Brugmann, i. § 221. *¶* No connexion whatever with *lay* (1); but see below.

LEA (2). **LEY**, **LAY**, fallow land, arable land under grass, pasture-land. (E.) Often very difficult to distinguish from **LEA** (1). 'Lays, to fallow or to sow one's upland'; Fitzherbert, Husbandry, § 8. 'Lay, londre not telyd'; Prompt. Parv. Short for *ley-land*, from *ley*, adj. 'Thi lond that lith leie'; Gamelys, l. 161. AS. **lēge*; as in *lēh-hrycg*, 'lea rig'; Birch, Cart. Saxon. iii. 96. From *lēg*-, 3rd stem of *lēgan*, to lie; see **LIE** (1). Cf. Icel. *-lēgr*, as in *gras-lēgr*, lying in the grass. See N. E. D.

LEAD (1), to bring, conduct, guide, precede, direct, allure. (E.) ME. *leden*, pt. t. *laddie*, *ledde*, pp. *led*, *led*; Chaucer, C. T. 4777, 4862, 5066 (B 357, 442, 646). AS. *lēdan*, pt. t. *lēdde*, pp. *leded*; Grein, ii. 161; lit. 'to show the way.' = AS. *lād*, a way, path; Grein, ii. 150. = AS. *līdan*, strong verb, to travel, go; Grein, ii. 183; of which *lēdan* may be regarded as the causal form. + Icel. *leida*, to lead, from *leib*, a way; which from *lida*, to go, pass, move along; Swed. *leda*, to lead, from *led*, a way, course; which from *lida*, to pass, go out; Dan. *leden*, to lead, from *led*, a gate; which from *lida*, to glide on; G. *leiten*, to lead; causal of OHG. *lidan*, to go, go away, undergo, endure, suffer = mod. G. *leiden*, to suffer; cf. G. *begleiten* (= be-gleiten), to accompany, go on the way with. Cf. Du. *leiden*, to lead. β. Teut. type **laifjan*; from **laik*, and grade of **laikhan*, to travel, as in AS. *līdan*, Goth. *ga-leihan*, to go (pt. t. *ga-laiht*, pp. *ga-laihtans*). Der. *lead*, sb., *lead-er*, *lead-er-ship*, *lead-ing*-strings. And see *lode*, *lead*.

LEAD (2), a well-known metal. (E.) ME. *lede*; cf. dat. *lede*, Chaucer, Ho. of Fame, iii. 341; P. Plowman, B. v. 600; cf. Havelok, 934. AS. *lēad*; Grein, ii. 168. + Du. *lood*, lead, a plummet; M. Low G. *lōd* (whence Swed. *lod*, a weight, plummet; Dan. *lod*, a weight, plummet); G. *loth*, a plummet, bullet; MHG. *lōt*, lead. Teut. type **londan*, neut. Cognate with Old Irish *luaidhe*, Gael. *luaidh*, lead (Macbain). Der. *lead-en*, ME. *leden*, Chaucer, C. T. 16196 (G 728), with suffix as in *gold-en*; *lead-pencil*; also *lead*, vb., *lead-ed*.

LEAF, part of a plant, two pages of a book. (E.) ME. *leaf*, *lef*, pl. *leues* (= *leues*); Chaucer, C. T. 1840 (A 1838). AS. *lēaf*, pl. *lēaf*; Grein, ii. 168. Ofries. *lāf*, + OSax. *lōf*; Du. *loof*, foliages; Icel. *lauf*; Swed. *lōf*; Dan. *lof*, foliage; Goth. *laufs*, pl. *laufōs*; OHG. *laup*, MHG. *loup*, a leaf; OHG. *laup*, MHG. *loup*, leaves, G. *laub*, leaves,

foliage. β. All from Teut. types **laubon*, n., or **laubos*, m. Further allied to Russ. *lupite*, to peel, OSlav. *lupiti*, Lithuanian *lūpti*, to strip. Der. *leaf-age* (made in imitation of *foli-age*), *leaf-les*, *leaf-let*, *leaf-let*, *leaf-ly* (also *leavy*, i.e. *leav-y*, in ed. 1633 of Shak. Macb. v. 6. 1), *leaf-iness*, *inter-leaved*.

LEAGUE (1), a bond, alliance, confederacy. (F.—Ital.—L.) In Shak. Mer. Wives, iii. 2. 25. Spelt *lyge* in G. Douglas, tr. of Virgil, bk. iii. ch. 7, l. 63. = F. *lygue*, 'a league or confederacy'; Cot.—Ital. *liga*, variant of *lega*, 'a league, confederacy'; Florio; Late L. *liga* (sometimes *lega*), a league, confederacy. = L. *ligare*, to clasp, bind, fasten, tie, ratify an agreement. See **LIGAMENT**. Der. *league*, verb, Oth. ii. 3. 218; cf. 'se liguer l'un à l'autre, to make a league'; Cot. And see *ligature*.

LEAGUE (2), a distance of about three miles. (Prov.—L.—C.) The distance varied. 'A league or myle'; Levins, ed. 1570. Cotgrave, s. v. *lieue*, notes that German or long leagues are about 4 miles long, those of Languedoc, about 3 miles, and Italian or short leagues are about 1 mile. 'A hundred leagues from the place'; Berners, tr. of Froissart, Chron. vol. i. c. 81. 'The space of iii. leges'; Cesta Romanorum, c. 78; p. 397.—Prov. *legua*; OF. *legue*, a league (Godefroy, Suppl. s. v. *liue*); Bordeaux *legue* (Mistral); but the usual OF. form was *liue*, mod. F. *lieue*. Cf. Gascon *legu*; mod. Prov. *legu*; Ital. *lega* (Florio); Span. *legua*.—Low L. *līga*, which occurs A. D. 1217, Duncane; another form being *leuca*, which is the more original; L. *leuca* (more correctly *leuga*), a Gallic mile of 1500 Roman paces; a word of Celtic origin. β. The Celtic word remains in Bret. *leu* or *lew*, a league; in the district of Vannes, *leu*. From Celtic type *leugā*; Stokes-Fick, p. 244. Observe that the F. form from which the E. word is derived is a Southern F. or Provencal form; and the E. league of 3 miles coincides, as to length, with that of Languedoc. See Phil. Soc. Trans. 1903, p. 154. Der. *seven-league*-ed.

LEAGUER, a camp. (Du.) In All's Well, iii. 6. 27.—Du. *leger*, a lair; also, a camp, army. See **BELEAGUER**. Doublet, *lair*.

LEAK, to ooze through a chink. (Scand.) ME. *leken*. 'That humour ome may leake'—that the moisture may leak out; Palladius on Husbandry, ed. Lodge, b. vi. l. 33.—Icel. *leka* (pt. t. *lak*), to drip, dribble, leak as a ship. Cf. Swed. *läcka*; Dan. *läkke*, Du. *leken*, to leak, drop; G. *lecken*, to leak, run, trickle; AS. *leccan*, to wet, to moisten; Ps. vi. 6 (ed. Spelman); all weak verbs from the same root. Teut. type **lekan-*, pt. t. **lak*, pp. **lekanuz*. See **LEAK**. Cf. also AS. *lecc*, leaky; Westphal. *lek*, leaky; + Irish and Gael. *leagh*, to melt; W. *lalk*, moist; base **leg-*. Der. *leak*, sb., from Icel. *leki*, a leak; *leak-y*, Temp. i. 1. 51; *leak-iness*; also *leak-age*, a late word, with F. suffix *-age* (= L. *-aticum*). Also *lack* (1), *lack* (2).

LEAL, loyal, true. (F.—L.) Spelt *leale* in Levins, ed. 1570. A Northern word; in Burns, Hallowe'en, st. 3. ME. *lel*; 'And be lel to the lord'; Will. of Palerne, l. 5119.—AF. *leal*; see Vic de St. Anban, ed. Atkinson; OF. *leal*, mod. F. *loyal*. See further under **LOYAL**, of which it is a doublet.

LEAN (1), to incline, bend, stoop. (E.) ME. *leneu*, P. Plowman, B. prol. 9, xviii. 5. The trans. and intrans. forms are now alike; properly, the intrans. form is the more primitive, and the mod. E. verb may have arisen from this form only, as the causal form was rare. AS. *hleonan*, *hlinian*, intrans. weak verb, to lean, Grein, i. 85; whence *hleonan*, to make to lean, id. l. 81. + OSax. *hlinōn*, intrans. form; OHG. *hlinēn*, MHG. *lenen*, G. *lehnen*, intrans. form. All from Teut. root **hle-*, Idg. **KLEI-*; whence L. **clīnare*, obsolete, occurring in *inclinare*; see **INCLINE**; Gk. *κλίνειν* (with long *κ*), to make to bend, cause to lean. See **CLINICAL**. Der. From the same root, *in-cline*, *de-cline*, *re-cline*, *en-cline*, *ac-cliv-i-ty*, *de-cliv-i-ty*.

LEAN (2), slender, not fat, frail, thin. (E.) ME. *lene* (two syllables). 'As *lene* was his hors as is a rake'; Chaucer, C. T. 289. AS. *hlēne*, lean; used of Pharaoh's lean kine; Gen. xli. 3.—Low G. *leen*, lean. β. Perhaps the orig. sense was leaning, bending, stooping; hence weak, thin, poor. Cf. L. *declivus*, bending down, declining; *atēte declivus*, in the decline of life; Ofries. *lānig*, yielding, weak; OIrish *clēn*, sloping, bad. See **LEAN** (1). *¶* The occurrence of the initial *h* in AS. *hlēne* at once separates it from AS. *lēne*, adj. transitory, which is connected with *lend* and *loan*. Der. *lean-ly*, *lean-ness*.

LEAP, to bound, spring, jump. (E.) ME. *lepen*, pt. t. *leep*, *lep*, pp. *lopen*; Chaucer, C. T. 4376, 2689 (A 4378, 2687); P. Plowman, B. v. 198. AS. *hlēpan*, to run, leap, spring; a strong verb; pt. t. *hlēop*, pp. *gehlēpan*; Grein, ii. 82, and i. 24 (s. v. *āhlēpan*). Ofries. *hlāpa* (cf. prov. E. *lope*); OSax. *hlōpan*, to run; in comp. *āhlōpan*; Du. *loopen*, to run, flow; pt. t. *liep*; pp. *geleopen*; Icel. *klaupa*, to leap, jump, run; pt. t. *kljōp*, pp. *klauptinn*; Dan. *løbe*, to run; Swed. *lūpa*, to run; Goth. *klaupan*, to leap, only in comp. *us-klaupan*; pt. t. *klaihlauþ* (reduplicated); OHG. *kloufan*, MHG. *kloufen*, G. *laufen* (pt. t. *liep*, pp. *gelaufen*), to run. β. All from Teut. type **hlēpan-*, pt. t. **hle-klēp*, to leap, run. Der. *leap*, sb., AS. *hlēp*, Grein, ii. 89,

cognate with Icel. *laupa*, a leap, G. *lauf*, a course. Also *leap-frog*; *leap-year*, ME. *lepyer*, Mandeville's Travels, p. 77.

LEARN, to acquire knowledge of. (E.) ME. *lernen*, Chaucer, C. T. 310 (A 358). AS. *leornian*, to learn; Grein, II, 179. OSax. *līrnan*, to learn, contracted form of *līrnan*; OIlg. *līrnan*, G. *lernen*. Teut. type **līrnanjan*, in which LIS is the base, and *-n-* is a formative element used in certain verbs; see Streitberg, § 208. Cf. Goth. *full-nan*, to become full, and *bund-nan*, to become unbound, *af-lif-nan*, to be left remaining, *ga-kail-nan*, to become whole, *ga-wak-nan*, to become awake. β. From Teut. type **līz(ā)nuz*, pp. of **leisan*, to trace out, of which the pt. t. *lais* occurs in Gothic with the sense 'I know', i.e. 'I have found out'. Hence also Teut. **laizjan*, to teach, as in AS. *līran*, ME. *līren*, G. *lehren*, to teach; and Teut. **laizā*, sb., as in AS. *lār*, E. *lore*. See **LEAST** (2). **LORE**. Brugmann, i. § 903 (c). **Der.** *learn-ed*, orig. merely the pp. of the verb; *learn-ed-ly*, *learn-ed-ness*, *learn-er*, *learn-ing*.

LEASE (1), to let tenements for a term of years. (F.—L.) 'To lease or let *leas*, locare, dimittere; the *lease*, *letting*, locatio, dimissio;' Levins, ed. 1570. An AF. law term; see Blount's Nomolexicon, ed. 1691.—AF. *lesser*, Year-book of Edw. I (1292-3), p. 43; F. *laisser*, 'to leave, relinquish'; Cot. [Cf. Ital. *lasciare*, to quit.] *Laisser* is still used in the sense 'to part with' or 'let go' at a fixed price; see Littré. [The AF. form *lesser* at once accounts for E. *less-or*, *less-ee*.] = 1. *lasciare*, to slacken, let go. = L. *laxus*, lax, slack; see **LAX**. ¶ Not related to G. *lassen*, which = L. *laxus*; see **LET** (1). **Der.** *lease-hold*; also *less-or* (spelt *lessor* in Blount's Nomolexicon), signifying 'one who leases', with suffix *-or* of the agent; *less-ee* (spelt *lessee* in Blount), signifying 'one to whom a lease is granted', with suffix *-ee* in place of OF. *-ē* (< L. *-atus*), the pp. ending, with a passive sense.

LEASE (2), to glean. (E.) In Dryden, tr. of Theocritus, Idyl 3, l. 72. ME. *lesen*, P. Plowman, B. vi. 68. AS. *lesan*, to gather (Grein). + Du. *lezen*, to gather, read; Icel. *lesa*, to glean, to read; G. *lesen*; Goth. *lisan*, to gather; pt. t. *las*. Teut. type **lesan*, pt. t. **las*; allied to Lith. *lėsti*, to pick up with the bill.

LEASE (3), a pasture, meadow-land. (E.) ME. *lese*, pasture, Will. of Palerne, 175. AS. *lēs*, a pasture; gen., dat., acc. *lēswe*. Teut. type **lēswa*, fem. Prob. connected with *lēt-an*, to let alone; so that the sense was 'land not tilled.' See N. E. D. Doublet, prov. E. *leasow*; see E. D. D. ¶ Often confused with **LEA** (1).

LEASE, a thong by which a hawk or hound is held; a brace and a half. (F.—L.) 1. ME. *lees*, *leese*, *leece*. 'Alle they renne in to lees'—all they run in one leash; Chaucer, C. T. Pers. Tale, De Septem Peccatis (Six-text, Group I, 387). And see Prompt. Parv. p. 291. OF. *lesse* (mod. F. *laisse*), 'a leash, to hold a dog in'; Cot. Cot. also gives: 'Laise, the same as Lesse, also, a leash of hounds, &c.' Cf. Ital. *lascio*, a leash, band; also a legacy, will. = Late L. *laxa*, a leash, thong; lit. a loose rope; cf. **laxan*, a leas; Voc. 592. 5. = 1. *laxa*, fem. of *laxus*, loose, lax; see **LAX**. 2. The sense of 'three' arose from the application of the word to the number usually leashed together (Richardson); see Shak. i Henry IV, ii. 4. 7. 'A Brace of grehounds, of iij; a Lece of Grehounds, of iij;' Book of St. Alban's, fol. f. 6, col. 2. **Der.** *leash*, verb, Hen. V, prol. 7.

LEASING, falsehood, lying. (E.) In Ps. iv. 2, v. 6; A. V. ME. *lesynge*, *lesynge*; Chaucer, C. T. 1929 (A 1927). AS. *lēasing*, *lēasing*; a falsehood; Grein, II, 179; from AS. *lēasian*, to lie. = AS. *leas*, false, orig. empty; the same word with AS. *leas*, loose. Cf. Icel. *lausung*, falsehood; Du. *loos*, false; Goth. *laus*, empty, vain; *lausu-wurds*, loose-worded, speaking loose and random words, Tit. i. 10. See **LOOSE**.

LEAST; see under **LESS**.

LEAT, a duct, open water-course. (E.) See **LEAT** in E. D. D. From AS. *gr-lāt*, outlet, course; 'op hēra strata *gelato*, to the cross-roads; Earle, Land Charters, p. 292, l. 4; also *water-geldi*, a conduit; Voc. 211, 13. = AS. *lātjan*, to let, allow, let out; see **LET** (1). Cf. Wfism. *lant*, a leat; De Ho.

LEATHER, the prepared skin of an animal. (E.) ME. *lether*, Chaucer, C. T. 3250. AS. *leðer*, in comp. *geweald-leðer*, lit. 'wild-leather', i.e. a bridle; Grein, i. 478. 'Bulga, leþer-coddis,' i.e. leather bags; Ælfric's Glossa, in Voc. 117, 3. + Du. *leder*; Icel. *leðr*; Dan. *leder*; Swed. *läder*; G. *leder*. Teut. type **lethron*, neut.; Idg. type **lethron*, as in Olirish *lethar*, W. *leðr*. Stokes-Fick, p. 248. **Der.** *leather-n*, ME. *letheren*, P. Plowman, B. v. 192, formed with suffix *-en*, as in *gold-en*; also *leather-y*.

LEAVE (1), to quit, abandon, forsake. (E.) ME. *leuen* (with *u = v*), pt. t. *laifte*, *lfe*, pp. *laft*, *lft*; Chaucer, C. T. 8136, 14204, 10500 (E 250, B 3288, F 186). AS. *lefan*, Grein, ii. 162. The lit. sense is 'to leave a heritage, to leave behind one.' = AS. *lāf*, a heritage, residue, remnant. OFries. *lawa*, to leave. + Icel. *laifa*, to leave, leave a heritage; from *laif*, a leaving, patrimony. β. The Goth. form is

laibjan, only in comp. *bi-laibjan*, to leave behind; from the sb. *laiba*, a remnant. Teut. type **laibjan*, to leave; from **laib-*, as in AS. *lāf*, Icel. *laif*, Goth. *laiba*, above. And **laib-* is the stem of Teut. *leibōn*, to remain, as in AS. *be-līfan*, G. *be-lieben* from OHG. *bi-līban*. From the Idg. of LEIP, whence Gk. *λεῖπ-αρις*, persistent; the weaker grade **lip* is in skt. *lip*, to smear, Gk. *λεῖπ-ος*, grease, Russ. *lip-kil*, sticky, Lith. *lip-ti*, to adhere to, See **LIP**. Brugmann, i. § 17. ¶ The Gk. *λεῖπ-ων* answers to L. *linguere*, and to Goth. *leikwan*, G. *leihen*, to lend (orig. to let go). See **LOAN**. **Der.** *leave-ings*.

LEAVE (2), permission, farewell. (E.) In the phr. 'to take leave', the word is the same as *leave*, permission. The orig. sense was, probably, 'to take permission to go,' hence, 'to take a formal farewell.' Cf. 'to give leave.' We may, then, remember that the sb. is entirely independent of the verb above. ME. *leue*, *leuse* (with *u = v*). 'By your *leue*' = with your permission; Chaucer, C. T. 13377. 'But taketh his *leue*' = but takes his leave; id. 1210. AS. *lēaf*, permission; Grein, ii. 168; whence was formed the verb *lēfan* (OAnglian *lēfan*), to permit; ME. *leuen*, to permit, grant (now obsolete), one of the most troublesome words in old authors, as it is frequently confounded by editors with ME. *lenen*, to lend, and misprinted accordingly; see note to Chaucer's Prioress's Tale, ed. Skeat, l. 1873. The orig. sense of *leave* is 'that which is acceptable or pleasing,' or simply 'pleasure'; and the Teut. type is **laubā*, fem.; from **laub-*, 2nd grade of Teut. root **leub-*, whence AS. *lēaf*, pleasing, lief, dear; see **LIEF**. + Du. *-lof*, only in the comp. *oor-lof*, permission, *ver-lof*, leave; cf. also Icel. *leifi*, leave; *leifa*, to permit; *lofan*, permission; G. *ver-laub*, leave, furlough; *ver-laub*, leave, permission; *er-lauben*, to permit. See **Furlough** and **Love**.

LEAVEN, the ferment which makes dough rise. (F.—L.) ME. *leuain*, *leuain* (with *u = v*). 'He is the *leuain* of the bred' [bread]; Gower, C. A. i. 294; bk. iii. 446; cf. Prompt. Parv. p. 300. = F. *levain*, 'leaven'; Cot. = L. *leuimen*, an alleviation, mitigation; but used (here) in the orig. sense of 'that which raises.' [Ducange records the sense of 'leaven' for Late L. *leuimentum*, a parallel form to *leuāmen*.] = L. *leuare*, to raise. See **LEVER**. Similarly, Ital. *lievito*, leaven, is from Ital. *lievare*, to raise (< L. *leuāre*). **Der.** *leaven*, verb.

LECHER, a man addicted to lewdness. (F.—G.) In early use. ME. *lecher*, *lechor*; O. Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, i. 53, l. 27; Ancrén Riwle, p. 216; Rul. of Glouc. p. 119; l. 1529. = OF. *lecheur* (Godefroy), *lecheur* (Cotgrave), lit. one who licks up. = OF. *lecher*, to lick, to live in gluttony (Godefroy), mod. F. *lécher*, to lick. = OHG. *lechōn*, G. *lecken*, to lick; cognate with E. *lick*, q.v. **Der.** *lecherous*, P. Plowman, C. ii. 25; *lecher-ous-ly*, *lecher-ous-ness*; *lecher-y*, ME. *lecherie*, *leckerie*, Hali Meidenhad, ed. Cockayne, p. 11, l. 3. Cf. *lickerish*.

LECTERN, **LECTURN**, a reading-desk. (F.—L.) 'Leterone, lectorne, lectrone, lecturn, deske, Lectrurn'; Prompt. Parv. p. 299. Spelt *lecterne* in Minshew, ed. 1627. Adapted from OF. *lectrūn*, a lectern (Godefroy), with *e* added from the Late L. form. = Late L. *lecturn*, a reading-desk or pulpit (attributed to Isidore of Seville). For **leg-trum*; from *leg-ere*, to read (below). [Cf. L. *mulc-trum*, a milking-pail; from *mulg-ere*, to milk.] See **LEGEND**. Some forms, as OF. *leitrin*, F. *lutrīn*, were influenced by Late L. *lectrīnum*, by-form of *lecturn*. Hence *lectryne*, a lectern; Trevisa, tr. of Higden, vi. 447.

LECTION, a reading, portion to be read. (F.—L.) 'Other copies and various *lectiones*;' Milton, A Defence of the People of England. (R.) = OF. *lection*, a reading, a lesson (Godefroy). = L. *lectionem*, acc. of *lectio*, a reading; cf. L. *lectus*, pp. of *legere*, to read, see **LEGEND**. **Der.** *lection-ary*; and see below. Doublet, *leson*.

LECTURE, a discourse, formal reproof. (F.—L.) 'Wherof oure present *lecture* speaketh'; Sir T. More, p. 1301 c. = F. *lecture*, 'a lecture, a reading'; Cot. = Late L. *lectūra*, a commentary; cf. *lectus*, pp. of *legere*, to read; see **LEGEND**. **Der.** *lecture*, verb, *lecture-er*, *lecture-ship*.

LEDGE, a slight shelf, ridge, small moulding. (E.) Palsgrave has: 'Ledge of a shelve, *apuy*, i.e. support; also: 'Ledge of a dore, *barre*.' See **Legge** in Prompt. Parv. In Norfolk, a bar of a gate, or stile, of a chair, table, &c., is termed a *ledge*, according to Forby. A floor made of three or four upright boards, fastened by cross-pieces, is called a *ledger-door*; a *ledger* is a horizontal slab of stone, a horizontal bar, and is also called a *ligger* (Halliwell). A *ligger* is 'a lie, that which lies, from AS. *līgan*, to lie; and *ledge* is from a like source, as it was evidently formed from ME. *leggen* [gg = d], to lay, the causal of *liggen*, AS. *līgan* (above). So also MHG. *leike*, *legge*, a layer, stratum, from OHG. *lekan*, to lay. We may also note Norw. *lega*, a lying, couch, laid, a support upon which anything rests. See **Lay** (1), **Lie** (1).

LEDGER, a book in which a summary of accounts is preserved. (E.) Formerly called a *ledger-book*; Kersey, ed. 1715. Spelt *ligger* in 1538, with reference to a bible that was always to lie in the same place (N.E.D.). The word had other meanings, most of them involving the sense of 'lying still.' Thus a *ledger* was a horizontal slab of stone (Halliwell); *ligger* ambassadors were such as remained for some time at a foreign court; see *leiger* in Shaks. Mens. iii. 1. 59. A *ledger-bait* was a bait that was 'fixed or made to rest in one certain place'; I. Walton, Angler, pt. i. c. 8. 'A rusty musket, which had lien long in his shop'; Fuller's Worthies, London (R.). Formed, like *ledge* above, from ME. *leggen* [*gg = dj*] to lay, or from ME. *ligger* [*gg = d*], to lie; which were much confused. Cf. prov. E. *ligger*, to lie (E.D.D.). A similar formation occurs in Du. *legger*, 'one that lies down' (Sewel); hence mod. Du. *legger*, the nether mill-stone [answering to E. *ledger*, a horizontal slab of stone]; MDu. *leggen*, to lie, once in common use, though the true form is *ligger*, and the proper sense of *leggen* is to lay. We know how these words are constantly confused in English. 'Te hed *leggen*, to ly a-lect. Neet *leggen*, to lie down. Waar *legt* hy rhyds, where does he ly, or lodge?' Sewel. See **LIE** (1). ¶ Thus a *ledger-book* is one that lies always ready in one place. The etymology of the word was ill-understood, and it was confused with OF. *legier*, light; see **LEDGER-LINE**. Hence it was sometimes spelt *legier* (see Richardson); and Howell goes so far as to use a *legier* in the sense of a portable memorandum-book, apparently from thus mistaking the true sense. 'Some do use to have a small *leger-booke* fairly bound up table-book-wise, i.e. like a memorandum-book; Howell, Forraire Travell, sect. iv, ed. Arber, p. 27. N.B. The earliest quotation in the N.E.D. is dated 1481, with reference to 'a large copy of the breviary'; but Wylie, Hist. Henry IV, iv. 198, cites '10 portos, 3 *liggers*' in 1401.

LEDGER-LINE, in music; one of the short lines added above or below the stave to accommodate notes lying beyond the usual five lines. (Hybrid; E. and L.) Not in Todd's Johnson. Spelt *leger-line* in Ash's Dict., 1775. 'You add a line or two to the five lines, . . . those lines . . . being called *ledger-lines*;' Playford, Skill of Music, i. 6; ed. 1700 (N.E.D.). So called from lying flat; cf. *ledger*, a horizontal timber (N.E.D.). ¶ Not from F. *leger*, OF. *legier*, light; the F. name is *ligne additionnelle*.

LEE, a sheltered place, shelter; part of a ship away from the wind. (Scand.) ME. *lee*, shelter. 'We lurked vnlyr *lee*, we lay hid under shelter; Mort Arthur, ed. Brock, l. 1446. A-*lee*—on the lee; Deposition of Rich. II, ed. Skeat, iv. 74. 'The word and its use are perhaps both Scand.; the E. word is *lee*, a shelter, still in use provincially (E.D.D.), though *lee* also occurs. Prob. from Icel. *læ*, *lee*, used only by seamen; *sigla á hli*, to stand to leeward; *kle-borð*, the lee-side; Dan. *læ*; Swed. *lä*+Du. *li*. Cognate with AS. *læow*, a covering, protection, shelter; Grein, ii. 82; whence prov. E. *lee*, a shelter, also, as adj., warm; see **LEW**. β. From AS. *læo* was formed the sb. *læod*, *læowd*, a shelter (Grein, ii. 83); the same word as prov. E. *leuth*, shelter, warmth. With these forms we may compare Icel. *lifr*, warmth, *klær*, *klýr*, warm, *klýja*, to shelter. All from a Teut. type **læwoz*, adj. warm. ¶ Note the pronunciation *lee-ward*, for *lee-ward*, due to E. *lee*. Der. *lee-shore*, *lee-side*, *lee-way*. Also *lee-ward*, allied to MDu. *lyuward*, lee-ward (Sewel); the mod. Du. form being *lijwaarts*.

LEECH (1), a physician. (E.) In Shaks. Timon, v. 4. 84. ME. *leche*, Chaucer, C. T. 15524 (G 56). AS. *læce*, a physician; Matt. ix. 12; Lu. iv. 23. Connected with AS. *læcanian*, to heal; Grein, ii. 150. Cf. Icel. *læknir*, a physician; *lækna*, to cure, heal; Dan. *læge*, a physician; *læge*, to heal; Swed. *läkare*, a physician; from *läka*, to heal; Goth. *læikeis*, *læikeis*, a physician, Lu. iv. 23; connected with *læiknon*, *læiknon*, to heal; OHG. *lähki*, *lähki*, a physician; connected with OHG. *lähkinôn*, to heal. MITG. *lähchenen*, to employ remedies, MITG. *lähchen*, a remedy. β. The AS. *læce*, Dan. *læge*, Goth. *læikeis*, are all from a Teut. type **læhjoz*, a healer; from Idg. base **leg-*. γ. We may further compare Irish and Gael. *leigh*, Olrish *liag*, a physician.

LEECH (2), a blood-sucking worm. (E.) ME. *leche*, Prompt. Parv. p. 291. AS. *læce*; we find 'Sanguisaria, vel hirudo, lites' in Ælfric's Gloss, Nomina Insectorum; Voc. 121. 36. *Li*, the healer; and the same word as the above.

LEECH (3), **LEACH**, the border or edge of a sail at the sides. (Scand.) 'Leech, the edge of a sail, the goring;' Ash's Dict., ed. 1775. 'The leech of a sail, vox nautica;' Skinner, ed. 1671. 'Penna d'une voile, the leech of a sail;' Cot. Ultimately allied to Icel. *lik*, a leech-line; Swed. *lik*, a bolt-rope, *ständeren* *liken*, the leeches; Dan. *lik*, a bolt-rope, *ständeren* *liq*, a leech. +MDu. *lyken*, a bolt-rope (Sewel); Du. *lyk* (see Frank).

LEEK, a kind of onion. (E.) ME. *leek*, Chaucer, C. T. 3877

(A. 3879); P. Plowman, B. v. 82. AS. *leac*; Voc. 295. 22. +Du. *look*; Icel. *laukr*; Dan. *løg*; Swed. *lök*; G. *lauch*. Teut. types **laukoz*, m.; **laukom*, n. Root unknown; perhaps from Teut. type **lauk*, as in AS. *leac*, pt. t. of *lucan*, to weed, to pull up. Der. *gar-lic*, *char-look*, *hem-look*.

LEER, to cast side-glances. (E.) 'I leave or lere, as a dogge dothe undemeth a dore;' Palsgrave. Cf. Shaks. L. L. v. 2. 480, 2 Hen. IV. v. 6. 7; Troil. v. 1. 97. The verb is a later development from the ME. *lere*, meaning the cheek, also the face, complexion, mien. 'A lovely lady of lere' = a lady of lovely mien; P. Plowman, B. i. 3. It was orig. almost always used in a good sense, and with adjectives expressive of beauty, but in Skelton we find it otherwise in two passages. 'Her lovely lere is nothyng cleer, But vgly of chere' = her loathsome look is not at all clear, but ugly of aspect; Elynour Rummyng, l. 12. 'Your lothesum lere to loke ou'; and Poem against Ganesche, l. 5. Shakspeare has it in two senses; (1) the complexion, aspect, As You Like It, iv. 1. 67, Titus Andronic. iv. 2. 119; (2) a winning look, Merry Wives, i. 3. 50. At a later period it is generally used in a sinister sense. — AS. *lēor*, the cheek; hence the face, look, Grein, ii. 85. +OSax. *klior*, the cheek; MDu. *lier* (Oudemans); Icel. *klýr*, pl. the cheeks. Der. *leer*, sb., a side-glance.

LEES, dregs of wine. (F.) In A. V. Isa. xlv. 6, Jer. xlviii. 11. 'Verily the lees of wine are so strong'; Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xxiii. c. 2. ME. *lyes*, pl.; Chaucer, House of Fame, iii. 1040. Gower has *lie*, sing., sediment; Conf. Amant. i. 309; bk. iii. 895. A pl. sb., from a sing. not much used. — γ. *lie*, the lees, dregs, grounds, thick substance that settles in the bottom of liquor; Cot. Of unknown origin; the Late L. form is *līa*; the phr. 'fecula sive līa nīni' occurs in a MS. of the 10th century (Littre). Moncaut has Gascon *lie*, 'lie de vin'. Perhaps Celtic; cf. Bret. *lec'hid*, sediment, W. *llaidd*, mire. Körtig, § 5574; Thurneysen, p. 66.

LEET, a special court of record held by certain lords of manors. (E.) 'Ameyn in a corte or lete'; Prompt. Parv. Spelt *leta* in Law Latin (Cowell); and *lete* in AF., as in Stat. Realm, i. 342 (1353); Year-books of Edw. I., 1392, p. 297. *Lete* is perhaps the AF. spelling and adaptation of AS. *lēð*; for which see **LETHE** (2). β. Or perhaps it was adapted from Icel. *leith*, which, according to Vigfusson, means precisely 'a leet'. γ. Or perhaps a particular use of *leat*, q.v. Cf. Low G. *gelat*, G. *gelas*, room, space.

LEFT, a term applied to the (usually) weaker hand. (E.) ME. *left*, *lyft*, *lyst*. Spelt *lyst*, Chaucer, C. T. 2955 (A 2593); *lyft*, Will. of Palerne, 2961; *lyst*, Plowman, A. ii. 5; Layamon, 24461. Rare in AS., which has the term *winster* instead; see Grein, ii. 716. We do, however, find 'inanis, left', in a Gloss (Mone, Quellen, i. 443), and the same MS. has *senne* for *synne* (sin); so that left is the Kentish form of *lyft*, with the sense of 'worthless' or 'weak'; cf. AS. *lyft-ād*, palsy. NFrisic *left*, *leftier hand* (left hand); Outzen, +MDu. *lyst*, left (Oudemans); Kilian also gives the form *lycht*. β. The *t* is a suffix; cf. Ekries. *lyt*, weak. All from Teut. base **lud*; cf. Du. *lubbén*, to gild. See **LAD**. (So H. Sweet; in Anglia, iii. 155; 1880.)

Der. *left-handed*, -ness. **LEG**, one of the limbs by which animals walk, a slender support. (Scand.) ME. *leg* (pl. *legges*), Chaucer, C. T. 593 (A 591); Layamon, l. 1876 (later text, the earlier text has *sconken* = shanks). — Icel. *leggr*, a leg, hollow bone, stem of a tree, shaft of a spear; Dan. *læg*, the calf of the leg; Swed. *låg*, the calf or bone of the leg. Teut. type **lag-joz*. Cf. Icel. *hand-leggr* (lit. hand-stem), the fore-arm, *arm-leggr*, the upper arm; L. *lac-ertus*, the upper arm; Skt. *lah-ut-a*, a cudgel (Macdonell). Der. *leg-less*, *legg-ings*.

LEGACY, a bequest of personal property. (F.—L.) ME. *legacie*, 'Hir legacy and lamentation'; Henryson, Complaint of Creseide, l. 597; Wyclif, 2 Cor. v. 20 (earlier version). Cf. MF. *legat*, 'a legacy'; Cot. The ME. *legacie* also meant 'office of a legate'; cf. Trevian, tr. of Iliad, viii. 260. — OF. *legacie*, office of a legate (Godefroy). — Late L. *legātia* (Ducange). — L. *legātus*, a legate; see **LEGATE**. Cf. also L. *legātum*, a legacy, bequest; orig. neut. of pp. of L. *legāre*, to appoint, bequeath. — L. *leg-*, stem of *lex*, law. See **LEGAL**. Der. *legacy-hunter*; also *legat-ee*, a barbarously formed word, coined by adding the F. suffix *-é* (= L. *-ātus*), denoting the pp., to the stem of L. *legātus*, pp. of *legāre*.

LEGAL, pertaining to the law. (F.—L.) In Minshew's Dict., ed. 1627. — MF. *legal*, 'legally, lawful'; Cot. — L. *legālis*, legal. — L. *lig-*, stem of *lex*, law. Allied to L. *legere*, Gk. *laγevw*, to collect. Brugmann, i. § 134. (✓LEG.) Doublets, *leal*, *loyal*. Der. *legal-ly*, *legal-ise*; *legal-ity*, from F. *legalité*, 'lawfulness' (Cot.), which from Late L. acc. *legālītātē*. And see *legacy*, *legate*, *legislator*, *legitimate*; *allege*, *delegate*, *relegate*, *college*, *colleague*, *privilege*, &c.

LEGATE, a commissioner, ambassador. (F.—L.) ME. *legatē*, *legat*; Rob. of Glouc. p. 499; l. 10276; Layamon, l. 2450; AS. Chron. an. 1123 (Laud MS.). — OF. *legat*, 'a legat, the pope's ambassador'; Cot. — L. *legātus*, a legate, deputy; pp. of *legāre*, to

appoint, send. = *L. leg-*, stem of *lex*, law. See **Legal**. Der. *legatee*, *ship*; *legal-ion*, from MF. *legation*, 'a legateship' (Cot.), which from *L. acc. legationem*; also *legat-ion*, adj., Hen. VIII, iii. 2. 339.

LEGATEE; see under **Legato**.
LEGEND, a marvellous or romantic story. (F.-L.) ME. *legende*, Chaucer, C. T. 3143 (A 3141); P. Plowman, C. xii. 266. = OF. *legende*, 'a legend, a writing, also that be about the edge of a coin of coyne'; Cot. = Late L. *legenda*, as in *Aurea legenda* the Golden Legend; *lem*, sing. from *L. legenda*, neut. pl. of fut. pass. part. of *legere* (pp. *lectus*), to read, orig. to gather, collect. (Ck. *λέγω*, to collect, gather, speak, tell. β. From *ΛΕΓΩ*, to gather. Brugmann, i. § 134. Der. *legend-ary*; also (from *L. leg-ere*) *leg-ible*, *leg-id-ly*, *leg-ible-ness*, *leg-i-bili-ty*; together with numerous other words such as *lection*, *lecture*, *legion*, *lesion*; *ed-ict*, *ed-ict* (1), *cull*, *di-lig-ent*, *e-leg-ant*, *e-lect*, *pre-di-lect-ion*, *int-el-lig-ent*, *neg-lect*, *neg-lig-ent*, *re-col-lect*, *re-lect*, *pre-di-lect-ion*, *surri-legs*, &c. Also (from Gk. *Λέγειν*) *lexicon*, *dialect*, *ec-lect-ic*; *log-ic*, *log-arithm*, and the suffixes *-logue*, *-logy*, *syll-gism*.

LEGGERDEMAIN, sleight of hand. (F.-L.) 'And of *leggerdemain* the mysteries did know.' Spenser, F. Q. v. 9. 13. 'Perceive they *legger demaine*;' Sir T. More, Works, p. 813 g. Also in Lydgate, Dant of Macabre (The Trepourtour = OF. *legier de main*, lit. light of hand. The OF. *legier*, F. *léger*, light, slight, is from a Late L. type **leviarius*; from *L. levis*, light; whence also Span. *ligero*, Ital. *leggero*. The F. *de* is from *L. de*, prep. The F. *main* is from *L. manum*, acc. of *manus*, the hand; see **Manual**.

LEGER-LINE, in music; see **Ledger-line**.
LEGIBLE, that can be read. (F.-L.) In Minshew, ed. 1627. '*Legihyll*, *legibilis*;' Cath. Anglicum (1483). = OF. *legible*, 'legible, readable'; Cot. = L. *legibilis*, *legibile*, = L. *legere*, to read; see **Legend**. Der. *legh-ly*, *legible-ness*, *legibil-ty*.

LEGION, a large body of soldiers. (F.-L.) In early use. ME. *legion*, Layamon, 6034; later, *legion*, *legion*, = OF. *legion*, 'a Roman legion'; Cot. = L. *legiōnem*, acc. of *legio*, a Roman legion, a body of troops of from 4200 to 6000 men. = L. *legere*, to gather, select, levy a body of men. See **Legend**. Der. *legion-ary*.

LEGISLATOR, a law-giver. (L.) In Bacon, Life of Henry VII, ed. Lumby, p. 69, l. 30. = L. *legis-lātor*, lit. proposer of a law. = L. *legis*, gen. case of *lex*, a law; and *lātor*, a proposer of a law, lit. a carrier, bearer, allied to *lātor*, to bear, used as supine of *ferre*, to bear, but from a different root. β. For *L. lex*, see **Legal**. L. *lātum* stands for *lātum*, from *ΛΕΙΝ*, to lift; see **Tolerate**. Der. *legislat-ion*, *legislat-ive*, *legislat-ary*; hence was at last developed the verb to *legislate*. And see **Legist**.

LEGIST, one skilled in the laws. (F.-L.) 'A great tyrant and *legyste*;' Bernald, tr. of Froissart, vol. ii. c. 210 (R.). = OF. *legiste*, in use in the 13th century; mod. F. *légiste*; Littré. = Late L. *legista*, a legist. = L. *leg-*, stem of *lex*, law; with (Gk.) suffix *-ista*. See **Legal**.

LEGITIMATE, lawful, lawfully begotten, genuine, authorised. (L.) In Shak. K. John, i. 116. 'Without issu *legittymal*;' Fabyan's Chron., ed. Ellis, p. 253. = Late L. *legitimus*, gen. of *legitimare*, to declare to be lawful. = L. *legitimus*, pertaining to law, legitimate; formed with suffix *-imus* from *legi*, decl. stem of *lex*, a law; see **Legal**. Der. *legitimate-ly*, *legitimacy*, *legitim-ist* (from *legitimus*).

LEGUME, a pod. (F.-L.) A botanical term. In Todd's Johnson. Formerly, the L. *legumen* was used, as in Kersey's Dict., ed. 1715. = F. *legume*, pulse; in botany, a pod. = L. *legūmen*, pulse, bean-plant; applied to that which can be gathered or picked, as opposed to crops that must be cut. = L. *legere*, to gather; see **Legend**. Der. *legumin-ous*, from stem *legūmen* (of *legumen*).

LEISURE, freedom from employment, free time. (F.-L.) ME. *leiser*, *leiser*; Chaucer, Book of the Duchess, l. 172; Kobb. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 229, l. 1. = OF. *leisir* (Godefroy), later *loisir* (Cot.), leisure. The OF. *leisir* was orig. an infim. mood, signifying 'to be permitted'; Littré. = L. *licere*, to be permitted. See **Licence**. Der. *leisure-ly*. We may note the bad spelling; it should be *leis-er*, *leis-ir*, or *leisir*; but is now mispronounced.

LEMAN, LEMMAN, a sweetheart, of either sex. (E.) In Shak. Merry Wives, iv. 2. 172; Tw. Nt. ii. 3. 26. ME. *lemman*, Havelock, 1283; older form *lefmān*, Ancren Riwle, p. 90, l. 14. From AS. *lēf*, dear; and *mann*, a man or woman. See **Lief** and **Man**.

LEMMA, in mathematics, an assumption. (L.-Gk.) In Kersey's Dict., ed. 1715. First in 1570. = L. *lemma*. = Gk. *λήμμα*, a thing taken; in logic, a premiss taken for granted. = Gk. *ἐπι-λήμμα*, perf. pass. of *λαμβάνειν*, to take; base *λαβ-*, for **ελαβ-*; Brugmann, i. § 852.

LEMING, LEMING, a kind of Norwegian rat. (Norwegian.) Described as 'the leming or Lapland marmot' in a translation of Buffon's Nat. Hist., London, 1792; cf. Goldsmith, Nat.

Hist., 1774, ii. 283. Not in Todd's Johnson. = Norweg. *lemande*; also used in many various forms, as *lemande*, *limande*, *lemande*, *limande*, *lemming*, *lemmelde*, &c.; see Aasen; Swed. *lemet*; Icel. *limundur*; Swed. dial. *lemning*. There is also, according to Thre (Lexicon Laponicum), a Lapp form, *luomek*. β. Origin obscure; Aasen thinks that the word means 'lamming', i. e. spoiling, very destructive, and connects it with Norweg. *lemja*, to palsy, strike, beat; but this is 'popular etymology.' Perhaps it is of Lapp origin, after all.

LEMINISCATE, one of certain closed curves, resembling the figure 8. (L.-Gk.) First in 1781. From L. *lēmīscatus*, adorned with a ribbon; from the ribbon-like form. = L. *lēmīscus*, a pendent ribbon. = Gk. *ἀμυρικός*, a fillet. Said to be from Gk. *ἀμφορ*, wool; see **Wool**.

LEMON, an ovate fruit, with acid pulp. (F.-Late L.-Pers.-Malay.) Formerly *limon*; as in Levins, ed. 1570; *lymon*, Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 15. = F. *limon*, 'a lemon'; Cot. = Late L. *limōnem*, acc. of *limo*, a lemon. [The pl. *limōnes* occurs about A. D. 1200; Yule.] = Pers. *limū*, lemon, citron. = Malay *limau*; Javanese *limo*, lime, citron, lemon; Uhlenbeck (on Skt. *limbā*). The final -n may be Latin; whence, perhaps, Pers. *limūn*, *limānā*, a lemon, citron; Richardson's Pers. Dict., p. 1282, col. 1. Cf. Turk. *limān*; Arab. *laimān*, a lemon; Palmer's Pers. Dict. col. 517. Der. *lemon-ade*, from F. *limonade*.

LEMUR, a nocturnal mammal. (L.) First in 1795. From its habit of going about at night, it has been nicknamed 'ghost' by naturalists. = L. *lemur*, a ghost.

LEND, to let for hire, allow the use of for a time. (E.) The final *d* is excrement, as in *sound* from F. *son*. ME. *lenen*, pt. t. *lende*, *lente*, *lente*, pp. *lened*, *lent*, *lent*. Thns the mod. final *d* was easily suggested by the forms of the pt. t. and pp. 'Lend me your hand, lend me your hand; Chaucer, C. T. 3084 (A 3082). 'This land he hire lende' = he lent [granted] her this land; Layamon, l. 228. AS. *lēnan*, to lend, also to give, grant; Grein, ii. 163. = AS. *lēn*, a loan, Grein, ii. 163. = Du. *leenen*, to lend; from *leen*, a fee,ief; Icel. *lína*, to lend; from *lín*, a loan; Dan. *laane*, to lend; from *laan*, a loan; OIIG. *lēhanūn*, G. *lehenen*, to lend (a provincial word); from OIIG. *lēhon*, *lehen*, *lehn*, a fief. See further under **Loan**. Der. *lend-er*; *lend-ing*; K. Lear, iii. 4. 113.

LENGTH, extent, the quality of being long. (E.) ME. *lengthe* (two syllables), Chaucer, C. T. 83, 4428 (B 8). AS. *lengthu*; the dat. *lengthe* occurs in the AS. Chron. an. 1122. For **lengthu*. Formed with suffix *-th* and vowel-change of *a* to *e* from AS. *lang*, long. = Du. *lengte*, from *lang*; Dan. *længde*, from *lang*; Swed. *längd*, from *lång*; Icel. *lengd*, from *lungr*. See **Long**. Der. *length-en*, in which the final -en has a causal force, though this peculiar formation is conventional and unoriginal; in the ME. *lengthen*, the final -en merely denoted the infinitive mood, and properly produced the verb to *length*, as in Palgrave, and in Shak. 'The passionate Pilgrim', l. 210. Also *length-y*, *length-i-ly*, *length-iness*; *length-wise*, *length-ways*.

LENIENT, mild, merciful. (L.) In Milton, Samson, 659. = L. *lenient*, stem of pres. part. of *lenire*, to soften, soothe. = L. *lenis*, soft, mild. See **Lenity**, **Lithe**. Der. *lenient-ly*, *leniency*.

LENITY, mildness, clemency. (F.-L.) In Shak. Hen. V, iii. 2. 26, 6. 118. = OF. *lenité*, mildness (obsolete). = L. *lenitatem*, acc. of *lenitas*, softness, mildness. = L. *leni*, decl. stem of *lenis*, soft, gentle, mild; with suffix *-itas*. Root uncertain; but *re-lent* and *lithe* are related words. Der. *leni-ivē* = OF. *lenitif*, a 'lenitive' (Cot.), from Late L. *lenitivus*. And see **Lenient**.

LENS, a piece of glass used for optical purposes. (L.) In Kersey, ed. 1715. So called, from the resemblance in shape to the seed of a lentil, which is like a double-convex lens. = L. *lens*; see **Lentil**. Der. *lenticul-ary*, from L. *lenticula*, a little lentil.

LENT, a fast of forty days, beginning with Ash Wednesday. (E.) The fast is in the spring of the year, and the old sense is simply 'spring.' ME. *lenten*, *lente*, *lent*; spelt *leuten*, P. Plowman, B. xx. 359. AS. *lencen*, the spring; Grein, ii. 167. = Du. *lente*, the spring; G. *lenz*, spring; OIIG. *lenzin*, *lenzigen*. β. Supposed to be derived from AS. *lenz*, long, because in spring the days *lengthen*; Kluge suggests that the orig. Teut. type was **lengi-tiwo*, i. e. 'long day'; where *-tiwo* is allied to Skt. *dina*, Iith. *dēna*, a day. Der. *lenten*, adj., Hamlet, ii. 2. 329; here the suffix -en is not adjectival (as in *gold-en*), but the whole word is the ME. *lenten* fully preserved; so also *Lenten-tide* = AS. *lencen-tid*, spring-time, Gen. xlviii. 7.

LENTIL, an annual plant, bearing pulse for food. (F.-L.) ME. *lentil*; Genesis and Exodus, ed. Morris, l. 1488. = OF. *lentille*, 'the lentil or lentil'; Cot. = L. *lenticula*, a little lentil; double dimin. (with suffix *-cul-ē*) from *lenti*, decl. stem of *lens*, a lentil. See **Lens**. Der. *lenticul-ary*, resembling a lens or lentil.

LENTISK, the mastic-tree. (F.-L.) In Turner's Herbal (1562); and in Cotgrave. = F. *lentisque*, 'the lentiske or mastic-tree'; Cot. = L. *lentiscum*, *lentiscus*, a mastic-tree; named from the clamminess

of the resin yielded by it. — *L. lenti*, decl. stem of *lentus*, tenacious, sticky, pliant. See **Relevant** and **Litho**.

LEO, a lion. (L.—Gk.—Egypt.) As the name of a zodiacal sign; Chaucer, on the *Astrolabe*, ed. Skeat, l. 8. 2. We even find AS. *leo*, Grein, ii. 171. — *L. leo*, a lion; see **Lion**. Der. *leon-ine* = *F. leonin* (Cot.), from *L. leon-in-us*, from *leōn*, stem of *leo*.

LEOPARD, the lion-pard, an animal of the cat kind. (F.—L.—Gk.) ME. *leopard*, *leopardi*, P. Plowman, B. xv. 293. — OF. *leopard*, a leopard, or liblard, a beast ingendred between a lion and a panther; Cot.—L. *leopardus*, a leopard. — Gk. *λεοπαρδος*, *λεον-παρδος*, a leopard; supposed to be a mongrel between a lion and a panther and a lioness; Pliny, Nat. Hist. b. viii. c. 16. — Gk. *λεο-*, *λεοντα*, secondary form or decl. stem of *leōn*, a lion; and *παρδος*, a panther. See **Lion** and **Pard**.

LEPER, one afflicted with leprosy. (F.—L.—Gk.) The form of the word is founded on a mistake; the word properly means the disease itself (2 Kings, v. 11), now called *leprosy*; the old term for 'leper' was *leprous man*. 'And loo! a leprous man cam . . . And anon the lepre of him was clesid'; Wyclif, Matt. viii. 2, 3. And see Henryson, Test. of Cressid, ll. 438, 451, 474, 480, &c. — *F. lepre*, 'a leprosy'; Cot.—L. *lepra*, = Gk. *λεπρα*, leprosy. So called because it makes the skin scaly. — Gk. *λεπρος*, scaly, scabby, rough. — Gk. *λεπρος*, a scale, husk, rind. — Gk. *λεπρος*, to strip, peel, take off the husk or rind, scale. Cf. Russ. *lupit*, to scale, peel, bark; Lithuanian *lūpti*, to scale, peel. Der. *lepr-ous* = OF. *leprous*, from *L. leprosus*, *all*; whence was coined the sb. *leprosy*, Matt. viii. 3.

LEPIDOPTERA, s. pl., a certain order of insects. (Gk.) Modern, and scientific; due to Linnæus. Used of the butterfly, and other insects whose four wings are covered with very fine scales. Coined from Gk. *λεπίδο*, decl. stem of *λεπίς*, a scale; and *πτερόν*, pl. of *πτερός*, a wing. *Acivis* is from *λεπνός*, to scale (see **Leprosy**); and *πτερόν* is allied to *E. feather*, from *πτερόν*, weak grade of *πτερόν*, to fly; see **Feather**, **Fen**. Der. *lepidopter-us*.

LEPORINE, pertaining to the hare. (L.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1656. Either from *F. leporin*, 'of or belonging to a hare' (Cot.), or rather directly from *L. leporinus*, with the same sense. — *L. lepor*, for *leporin*, stem of *lepus*, a hare. See **Leveret**.

LEPROSY; see under **Lepor**. (F.—L.—Gk.)

LESION, an injury, wound. (F.—L.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. — MF. *lesion*, 'hurt, wounding, harm'; Cot.—L. *laesio*, acc. of *le*, an injury; cf. *laesus*, pp. of *laedere*, to hurt. Der. (from *L. laedere*), *col-lide*, *col-lis-ion*, *col-lide*, *col-lis-ion*.

LESS, smaller. (L.) Used as compar. of *little*, but from a different root; the coincidence in the first letter is accidental. ME. *less*, *lass*, adj., *les*, adv. 'The less lue' = the less love; Ancr. Kiwle, p. 92, l. 7. *Les* as adv., id. p. 29, l. 7. AS. *læsa*, adj., *læs*, adv.; Grein, ii. 164. — OFries. *læsa*, less. *B. Læsa* stands for *læsa*, by assimilation; Teut. type **læsa*-is-ou; and *læs* represents the Teut. type **læsa*-is, both formed (with comp. suffix -is-) from a base **læsa*, for **læsa*-o, small; allied to *Lith. læsa*, thin, small. From Idg. base **læsa*.

LEAST, the superl. form, is the ME. *lest*, adj., P. Plowman, B. iii. 24; *lest*, adv., Gower, C. A. i. 153; bk. i. 3285. AS. *læst* (whence *leat* by contraction), Grein, ii. 164; from the same base **læsa*, with the usual suffix -est (for *leat*, Gk. -εστος). Der. *less*, sb., *lessen*, a double comparative, Gen. i. 16; *lessen*, vb., from ME. *lassen*, Sir Gawain and the Grene Knight, l. 1800, *lassen* (for *lessen*). Prompt. Parv., p. 298; with a new suffix -en (as in *length-en*) added, after the loss of the ME. infin. suffix -en, -e. And see *lest*.

LESS, suffix. (F.) AS. *læs*, cognate with *Loose*, q. v.

LESSEE, LESSOR; see under **Lease**.

LESSON, a reading of scripture, portion of scripture read, a task, lecture, piece of instruction. (F.—L.) ME. *lesoun*, Chaucer, C. T. 9069 (F. 1193); spelt *lesoun*, Ancr. Kiwle, p. 282, l. 3. — OF. *leçon*, *F. leçon*, — *L. lectiōnem*, acc. of *lectio*, a reading; from *legere*, to read; see **Legend**, **Doublet**, **Lecton**.

LEST, for fear that, that not. (E.) Not for *least*, as sometimes erroneously said, but due to *less*. It arose from the AS. equivalent expression *læs læs*, as in the following sentence. 'Nelle we Æas race nā leng tōm, þy læs Æas hit cōw aþryt þync' — we will not prolong this story farther, lest it seem to you tedious; Sweet's A. S. Reader, p. 94, l. 211. Here *læs læs* is literally 'for the reason less than (i. e. quā minus)'; where *læs* (= for the reason) is the instrumental case of the def. article; *læs* = less, adv.; and *læs* (= that) is the indeclinable relative. *B.* At a later period *læs* was dropped, *læs* became *les*, and *læs* *læs*, conjoining, became one word *lest*, altered (regularly) to *late*, and lastly to *lest*, for ease of pronunciation. The form *lest* occurs in the Ancr. Kiwle, p. 58, l. 12, whilst the older expression *þy læs* þe occurs in O. Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, i. 117, l. 2 from bottom; so that the word took the form *lest* about the beginning of the 13th century. See **Nevertheless**.

LET (t), to allow, permit, suffer, grant. (E.) ME. *leten* (with one t), a strong verb; pt. t. *lat*, *let*, *let*; pp. *laten*, *leten*, *lete*. See Chaucer, C. T. 128, 510 (A. 508). AS. *lētan*, *litan*, to let, allow; pt. t. *lēt*, *leort*, pp. *lētten*; Grein, ii. 165. — Du. *laten*, pt. t. *liet*, pp. *gelaten*; Icel. *lata*, pt. t. *lēt*, pp. *littinn*; Dan. *lade*, pt. t. *lod*, pp. *lode*; Swed. *lata*, pt. t. *lät*, pp. *lätten*; Goth. *litan*, pt. t. *lailōt*, pp. *litan*; G. *lassen*, pt. t. *liess*, pp. *gelassen*. *B.* The Teut. type is **lētan*, pt. t. **lēt*, pp. **lētann*. Idg. *q* LE(1)D; from the weak grade **lad* comes E. *late*. See **Late**, Brugmann, i. § 478. Cf. Lith. *laiditi*, I let (base *laid*). And see **Let** (2).

LET (a), to hinder, prevent, obstruct. (E.) ME. *letten* (with double t), a weak verb. 'He letted nat his fellowe for to see' = he hindered not his fellow from seeing; Chaucer, C. T. 1804 (A. 1892). AS. *lettan*, to hinder; also *glettan*; Grein, ii. 168. A causal verb, with the sense 'to make late', just as *hinder* is derived from the *hind* in *behind*. — AS. *læt*, slow; see **Late**. — Du. *letten*, to impede; from *laet*; Icel. *letja*, from *lata*; Goth. *lajjan*, intrins., to be late, to tarry; from *lats*, slothful. Teut. type **lat-jan*; from **lat-*, slow. See above.

LETHAL, deadly, mortal. (F.—L.; or L.) Spelt *lethal* in Minshur, ed. 1627. — *F. lethal*, 'deadly, mortal'; Cot. [Or directly from Latin.] — *L. letalis*, better *letalis*, mortal. — *L. letum*, death. Der. *lethi-ferous*, deadly, from *lethi-*, for *letum*, and *-fer-us* = *fer-us*, bearing, from *ferre*, to bear.

LETHARGY, heavy slumber, great dulness. (F.—L.—Gk.) In Shak. Wint. T. iv. 4. 627. Spelt *lethargie*, Sir T. Elyot, Castel of Helth, b. ii. c. 34. — MF. *lethargie*, 'a lethargy'; Cot.—L. *lethargia*, = Gk. *λεθαργία*, drowsiness. — Gk. *λεθαργία*, forgetting, forgetful. — Gk. *λεθαργία*, oblivion. See **Letha**. Der. *lethargic*, from Gk. *λεθαργος*, drowsy; *lethargic-al*; *lethargic-ly*, G. Lear, i. 4. 249.

LETCHE, to moisten. (L.) AS. *leccan*, to moisten; see **Leach** (2). The usual spelling is *leach*, to remove by percolation; see N. E. D.

LETHE, forgetfulness, oblivion. (L.—Gk.) In Shak. Hamlet, i. 5. 33. — *L. lethē*, = Gk. *λεθη*, a forgetting; also *lethe*, the river of oblivion in the lower world. Allied to Gk. *λαθ-*, base of *λανθάνω*, to lie hid. Der. *leth-argy*, q. v.; *lethe-an*; *lethe'd*, Antony, ii. 1. 27.

LETTER, a character, written message. (F.—L.) ME. *lettre*, Genesis and Exod., ed. Morris, i. 993. — *F. lettre*, — *L. littera* (older forms *litan*, *littera*); a letter. Brugmann, i. § 930. Der. *letter-ed*, Will. of Palerne, i. 4088; *letter-founder*, *lettering*, *letter-press*; *letter-patient*, Rich. II., ii. 1. 202, where *patients* is the *F.* plural adjective.

LETTUCE, a succulent plant. (F.—L.) ME. *lettuce*, Palladius on Husbandry, b. ii. st. 29, l. 202; *lettus*, Cursor Mundi, 6099. Of obscure formation: it seems to be a plural form, from a singular *letu*, = AF. *letu*; Voc. 558, 27. — *L. lactuca*, lettuce; named from its juiciness; Varro, De Lingua Latina, v. 104. — *L. lact-*, stem of *lac*, milk. See **Lactate**. Cf. *F. laitue*.

LEUCOMA, a white opacity in the corner of the eye. (Gk.) In Phillips (1706). — Gk. *λευκωμα*, whiteness. — Gk. *λευκός*, to make white. — Gk. *λευκός*, white. Allied to **Luoid**.

LEVANT, the East of the Mediterranean Sea. (F.—Ital.—L.) *Levant* and *Ponent*, lit. rising and setting (with ref. to the sun) are old terms for East and West. 'Forth rise the *Leuant* and the *Ponent* winds'; Milton, P. L. x. 704. — *F. levant*, 'the Levant, the East'; Cot.—Ital. *levante*, 'the east wind, the country lying toward or in the east'; Florio. — *L. levant-*, stem of pres. part of *levare*, to raise, whence *s. levare*, to rise; see **Lever**. Der. *levant-inc*, Cf. slang E. *levant*, from Span. *levantar*, lit. to raise; *levantar la casa*, to break up house, move away.

LEVEE, a morning assembly. (F.—L.) 'The good man early to the levee goes'; Dryden, tr. of Juvenal, Sat. vi. l. 428. As if from *F. levee* (see **Levy**), but really an alteration of *F. lever*, infin. used as a sb. in the sense of *levee* (see Littré). — *F. lever*, to raise; see **Levy**.

LEVEL, an instrument by which a thing is determined to be horizontal. (F.—L.) ME. *level*, *level* (with a for v); P. Plowman, A. xi. 135; B. x. 179. — OF. *level*, preserved in the expression 'd'un level, level'; Cot. Later spelt *level*, afterwards corrupted to *ni-vau*; both spellings are in Cotgrave, who explains it by 'a mason's or carpenter's level or triangle'. It also gives the verb *niveler* (corruption of *niveler*), 'to level'. — *L. libellus*, a level; dimin. of *libra*, a level, balance; see **Librate**. ¶ Not an AS. word, as sometimes said. Der. *level*, verb, spelt *level* in Palgrave, of which the pp. *levelled* (= *levelled*) occurs in Sir P. Sidney, Apology for Poetry, ed. Arber, p. 55; *levelled*, *level*, verb.

LEVEUR, a bar for raising weights. (F.—L.) ME. *leveur* (with u = v), Rob. of Glouc. p. 126, l. 2680; *leveur*, Romance of l'artemay, ed. Skeat, l. 4177. — OF. *leveur* (Godefroy), MF. *leveur*, 'a raiser, lifter'; Cot. [Not quite the same word as *F. lever*, a lever, which

Cot. = *L. licentia*, freedom to act. = *L. licent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *licere*, to be allowable, to be permissible; see Brugmann, ii. § 587. Der. *licence*, or more commonly *license*, verb, 1 Hen. IV. i. 3. 123; *licens-er*, spelt *licenc-er*, Milton's *Areopagitica*, ed. Hales, p. 24. l. 8; also *licentious*, q.v., *licentious*, q.v. See also *leisure*, *le-lit*.

LICENTATE, one who has a grant to exercise a function. (L.) ME. *licentiat*, Chaucer, C. T. 220. Englished from Late L. *licentiatus*, pp. of *licentiare*, to license. = *L. licentia* (above).

LICENTIOUS, indulging in excess of freedom, dissolute. (F.-L.) 'A licentious liberty'; Spenser, F. Q. v. 5. 25. = OF. *licentieux* (Godefroy); F. *licencieux*. = *L. licentious*, full of licence. = *L. licentia*, licence. See **LICENSIOUS**. Der. *licentious-ly*, -ness.

LICHEN, one of an order of cellular flowerless plants; also, an eruption on the skin. (L.-Gk.) See Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xxvi. c. 4; p. 245. Also Kersey's Dict., ed. 1715. = *L. lichen*, in Pliny, Nat. Hist. xxvi. 4. 10, § 21; xxvii. 7. 63, § 117. = Gk. *λεῖχην*, lichen, tree-moss; also, a lichen-like eruption on the skin, a tetter. Generally connected with Gk. *λεῖχην*, to lick, to lick up; from its encroachment. Cf. Russ. *lišai*, a tetter, a lichen.

LICH-GATE, a church-yard gate with a porch under which a bier may be rested. (E.) In Johnson's Dict. 'The word is scarce, though its component parts are common. Chaucer has *lich-wake* [or rather *liche-wake* in 4 syllables] to signify the 'waking' or watching of a dead body; C. T. 2960 (A 2958). The lit. sense is 'corpse-gate'. MF. *lich*, the body, most often a dead body or corpse (sometimes lengthened to *liche* in two syllables, as above); see Layamon, 6682, 10434; Ormulum, 8183, 16300; St. Marbaret, ed. Cockayne, p. 5; Genesis and Exodus, ed. Morris, 2441, 2447, 2486, 4140; P. Plowman, B. x. 2. &c. AS. *lic*, the body, almost always used of the *living* body; Grein, ii. 179. The orig. sense is 'form', shape, or likeness, and it is from the same root as *like*, adj., with which it is closely connected; see *Like* (1). = Du. *lijk*, a corpse; Icel. *lík*, a living body (in old poems); also a corpse; Dan. *lig*, a corpse; Swed. *lik*, a corpse; Goth. *leik*, the body, Matt. v. 29; a corpse, Matt. xxvii. 52; G. *leiche*, OHG. *lih*, the body, a corpse; whence G. *leichen*, a corpse. Teut. type **likom*, n. And see *Gate*.

LICK, to pass the tongue over, to lap. (E.) ME. *licken*, *likken*; Wyclif, Luke, xvi. 21. AS. *liccian*, Luke, xvi. 21; Grein, ii. 180. = Du. *likken*, G. *lecken*. Teut. type **likh-* (whence F. *licker*). Allied to Goth. *laigōn*, only in the comp. *bi-laigōn*, Luke, xvi. 21. = Russ. *lizat*; L. *lingere*; Gk. *λεῖχεν*; Lith. *lisk*; Old Irish *lick*, I lick; Pers. *lick-tan*; Skt. *lik*, Vedic form *rik*, to lick. β. All from **LEIGIT*, to lick. Brugmann, i. § 604. Der. *licker*, q.v.

LICKERISH, LIQUORISH, fond of dainties; greedy; lecherous. (F.-G.) 'The liquorish hawk rejects the pelt with scorn'; Dryden, Wife of Bath, 319. Adaptations of MF. *likeros*; 'she had a *likeros* ye' [eye]; Chaucer, C. T. 3244. = AF. **likeros*; **likeros*, Northern variant of OF. *lickeros*, *lickeros*, lecherous; cf. Norman dial. *liquer*, *lequer*, for F. *licker*, to lick (Moisy). = North F. *lequer*, for F. *licker*, to lick. = OHG. *leichen* (G. *lecken*), to lick. See *Lecher*.

LICORICE, LIQUORICE, a plant with a sweet root, used in medicine. (F.-L.-Gk.) ME. *licoris*. In early use; Layamon, 17745; Chaucer, C. T. 3207. = AF. *licorice*, Liber Albus, p. 224; OF. *licorice*, spelt *licorece*, Vie de St. Gilles, 854; MF. *liquorice*, 'lickerice', in Cotgrave. [Littre gives also the corrupt (but old) spellings *realisne*, *regulisse*, whence mod. F. *reglisse*. So also in Ital., we have the double form *legorizia*, *regolizia*.] = *L. liquoritia*, liquorice, a corrupted form, the correct spelling being *glycyrrhiza*, which is found in Pliny, Nat. Hist. xlii. 9. 11. = Gk. *γλυκύριζα*, the liquorice-plant; so called from its sweet root. = Gk. *γλυκύς*, for *γλυκύν*, sweet; and *ρίζα*, a root, cognate with F. *wort*. The Gk. *γλυκύς* is often regarded as cognate with L. *dulcis*, sweet; but this is very doubtful.

LICTOR, an officer in Rome, who bore an axe and fasces. (L.) In Shak., Antony, v. 2. 214. = *L. licitor*; so called (perhaps) from the fasces or bundles of bound rods which he bore, or from binding culprits. Connected with *ligare*, to bind (Bréal). See **Ligament**. **LID**, a cover. (E.) ME. *lid* (rare, see exx. in Stratmann); spelt *lid*, Sir Cleges, l. 272, in Weber's Met. Romances, vol. i. AS. *līd*, Matt. xxvii. 60. = Du. *lid*, a lid; (not the same word as *lid*, a joint). = Icel. *líð*, a gate, gateway, gap, space, breach; OHG. *līt*, MHG. *lit*, a cover (whence G. *augen-lid*, eye-lid). Teut. type **līðom*, n. β. From **līð-*, weak grade of Teut. **līðan-*, **līðan-*, to cover; as in AS. *līðan*, to shut, cover, Grein, ii. 86; cf. OSax. *līðan*, to cover. Der. *lid-gate*, a swing-gate; also occurring as a poet's name, from a place-name in Suffolk.

LIE (1), to rest, lean, lay oneself down, repose, abide, be situate. (E.) A strong verb. ME. *liggen*, *liem*, pt. t. *lei*, *lai*, *lay*, pp. *leien*, *lein*, *lain*; Chaucer, C. T. 3651, 20; P. Plowman, B. iii. 175; i. 30,

iii. 38. AS. *liegan*, pt. t. *lag*, pp. *legen*; Grein, ii. 181. = Du. *liggen*, pt. t. *lag*, pp. *legen*. = Icel. *liggja*, pt. t. *lā*, pp. *leginn*; Dan. *ligge*; Swed. *ligga*; G. *liegen*, pt. t. *lag*, pp. *gelen*; Goth. *ligan*, pt. t. *lag*, pp. *legans*. Teut. type **lig-jan-* (except in Gothic); pt. t. *lag*, pp. *legans*. Teut. root **leg-*; Idg. **LEGII*. Further related to Russ. *ležu*, to lie; L. base *leg-*, to lie; in *lectus*, a bed; Gk. base *λεξ-*, appearing in aorist *λεξέ*, Homer, Iliad, xiv. 252; *λεξω*, a bed. ¶ As to the modern E. form, which depends on the AS. stem *lig-*, occurring in the 2nd and 3rd person sing. indic. and in the imp. sing., see Sweet, E. Gram. § 1293. The pp. *lien* occurs in Gen. xxvii. 10, Ps. lxxviii. 13. Der. *lay*, q.v., *law*, q.v.

LIE (2), to tell a lie, speak falsely. (E.) ME. *lijen*, *lien*, *lyen*, a strong verb; Layamon, 3034, Chaucer, C. T. 765 (A 763); pt. t. *leh*, Layamon, 12942, 17684; pp. *lowen*, P. Plowman, B. v. 95. AS. *liogan*, pt. t. *liog*, pp. *logen*; Grein, ii. 176. = Du. *liegen*, pt. t. *loog*, pp. *gelogen*; Icel. *lioga*, pt. t. *lag*, pp. *loginn*; Dan. *lyve*, pt. t. *løj*, pp. *ljet*; Swed. *lyga*, pt. t. *lig*, pp. *jugen*; Goth. *liugan*, pt. t. *lauh*, pp. *lugans*; G. *lügen*, pt. t. *log*, pp. *gelogen*. β. Teut. type **leugan-*, pt. t. *laug*, pp. *lugans*. Teut. root **laug-*; Idg. **LEUGII*. Cf. Russ. *lgať*, *lugať*, to lie; *loj*, *loje*, a lie. Der. *lie*, *al-*, = AS. *lyge*, *lige*; Grein, ii. 199; *li-* or cf. AS. *liogare*; *lying*, *liar-ly*.

LIEB, dear, beloved, loved, pleasing. (E.) Now chiefly used in the phr. 'I had as *lieb*', which is common in Shak.; see Hamlet, iii. 2. 4. ME. *lief*, *leef*, *lef*; Chaucer, C. T. 3790 (A 3792); vocative and pl. *leus* (= *leue*), id. 1138; compar. *leuer* (= *lewer*), id. 21; superl. *leuest* (= *lewed*). P. Plowman's Crede, ed. Skeat, l. 16. AS. *liof*, *liof*, vocative *liofa*, pl. *liofe*; compar. *liofra*, superl. *liofata*; Grein, ii. 174, 175 (a common word). = Du. *lief*, dear; Icel. *liáfr*; Swed. *ljuf*; Goth. *liubs*; G. *lieb*, MHG. *liep*, OHG. *liup*. Teut. type **leubos*; Idg. type **leubhos*. Cf. also Russ. *liubit*, agreeable; *liubit*, to love. β. All from Teut. base *LEUB-*, to be pleasing to; cf. L. *libet*, *libet*, it pleases; Skt. *liubh*, to covet, desire. = **LEUBH*, to desire. Der. (from the same root) *love*, *leave* (2), *believe*, *furlough*, *lib-idious*.

LIEGE, faithful, subject, true, bound by feudal tenure. (F.-OHG.) a. The etymology is disguised by a change both of sense and usage. We now say 'a *liege* vassal', i.e. one bound to his lord; it is easy to see that this sense is due to a false etymology which connected the word with L. *ligatus*, bound, pp. of *ligare*, to bind; see **Ligament**. β. But the fact is, that the older phrase was 'a *liege* lord,' and the older sense 'a lord entitled to feudal allegiance.' The phrase 'my *liege* man' occurs twice, and 'my *liege* men' once, in Will. of Palerme, ii. 174, 2663, 3004. The expression 'vr [our] *liege* lord' occurs in Koh. of Glouc. p. 457, l. 9376; and in Chaucer, C. T. 12271 (Six-text, C 327, where the MSS. have *liege* and *liege*); In Barbour's Bruce, ed. Skeat, v. 165, we find: 'Bot and I lif in *liege* pouste' = but if I survive in sovereignty entitled to homage; or, in free sovereignty. = OF. *liege*, *lieal*, or *loyal*; *Prinse liege*, a *liege* lord; *Seigneur liege*, the same; Cot. Also (better) spelt *liege* in the 12th cent. (Littre). = OHG. *lede*, *ladie*, also *līdic*, *līdig* (mod. G. *ledig*), free, unfettered, free from all obligations; which seems to have been the orig. sense. The expression *ligius* homo, quod Teutonice dicitur *ledighman* occurs A.D. 1253; Ducange. 'A *liege* lord' seems to have been a lord of a free band; and his *liege*, though serving under him, were privileged men, free from other obligations. β. Further: the OHG. *līdic* is cognate with Icel. *liðgr*, free, also ready, willing; and is prob. allied to OHG. *līdan*, to go, depart, experience, take one's way; cognate with AS. *līðan*, to go, travel. Also, the Icel. *liðgr*, ready, free, is from Icel. *līð*, to travel; see **Lead** (1). ¶ For further information on this difficult word, see Dietz, Scheler, and Littre; and the MDu. *ladig*, free, in Kilian. And see Körting, § 5206. *Leetcheit* (= *ledigheit*) is mooder van alle quaethede' = idleness is mother of all vices; O. Du. Proverb, cited in Oudemans. Ducange's attempt to connect the word with Late L. *litus*, a kind of vassal, is a failure.

LIEGER, LEIGER, an ambassador; see **Ledger**.

LIEN, a legal claim, a charge on property. (F.-L.) A legal word; not in Todd's Johnson; preserved as a law term from the 16th century. = F. *lien*, a band, or tie, . . . anything that fasteneth or fettereth; Cot. = L. *ligamen*, a band, tie. = L. *ligare*, to tie; see **Ligament**. And see **Liane**.

LIEU, place, stead. (F.-L.) In the phr. 'in lieu of' = in place of; Temp. i. 2. 123. = F. *lieu*, 'a place, room'; Cot. Spelt *lin* in the 10th century. (Littre). = L. *locum*, acc. of *locus*, a place; see **Locus**. Der. *lieu-tenant*, q.v.

LIEUTENANT, a deputy, vicegerent, &c. (F.-L.) ME. *lieutenant*, Gower, C. A. i. 73; bk. i. 947; P. Plowman, B. xvi. 47. = F. *lieutenant*, 'a lieutenant, deputy'; Cot. = L. *locum-tenens*, acc. of *locum-tenens*, one who holds another's place, a deputy. = L. *locum*, acc. of *locus*, a place; and *tenens*, pres. part. of *tenere*, to hold. See **Locus** and **Tenant**. Der. *lieutenancy*. ¶ The pron.

as *leftenant* is old; cf. *leftenant* in Barbour, Bruce, xiv. 139. Cf. OF. *lief*, for *lieu* (Godfrey).

LIFE, animate existence. (E.) ME. *lif*, *lyf*, gen. case *lyues*, dat. *lyus*, pl. *lyues* (with *u = v*); Chaucer, C. T. 2757, 2778, 14100 (A 2755, 2776, B 3284). AS. *līf*, gen. *līfe*, dat. *līfe*, pl. *līfan*; Grein, ii. 183. + Icel. *lif*, *lifa*; Dan. *liv*; Swed. *lif*; OHG. *līp*, *leip*, *leip*; mod. G. *leib*, the body. Cf. Du. *lijf*, the body. **β**. Teut. type **lībom*, n. This sb. is a derivative from Teut. root **līb* (weak grade **līb*), to remain, occurring in Icel. *lifa*, to be left, to remain, to live, AS. *līfan*, to be remaining, to live; OHG. *līban*, *līpan*, only used in the comp. *belīban*, MHG. *belīben*, G. *bleiben*, to remain, be left. **γ**. The sense 'remain' arose from that of 'to cleave'; and thus *life* is connected with Lithuanian *līpti*, to cleave, stick, Skt. *lip*, to anoint, smear, Gk. *ἀλείφω*, to anoint, *ἀλφ-αφί*, persistent; the form of the root being LEIP; Fick, i. 754. Der. *life-blond*, *life-boat*, *life-estate*, *life-guard*, q.v., *life-hold*, *life-insurance*, &c.; also *life-less*, *life-less-ly*, *life-less-ness*, *life-long*. Also *live*, *live-ly*, *live-lihood*, *live-long*. From the same source, leave (1). And see **ALIVE**.

LIFEGUARD, a body-guard. (Hybrid; F. and E.) 'The Cherethites were a kind of lifeguard to king David'; Fuller, Pisgah Sight of Palestine, ed. 1650, p. 217. From **LIFE** and **GUARD**. Cf. French, Eng. Past and Present. The word is not borrowed from the G. *Leibgarde*, a body-guard; and it is much to the purpose to observe that, if it were so, it would make no difference; for the G. *Leib* is the G. spelling of the word which we spell *life*, despite the difference in sense. 'The M.H.G. *līp* meant 'life' as well as 'body'.

LIFELONG, lasting for a life-time. (E.) Modern; suggested by *live-long*; see **LIVELONG**.

LIFT (1), to elevate, raise. (Scand.) ME. *līften*, to raise; Prompt. Parv. p. 302. P. Plowman, li. v. 359; Havocok, 1028; spelt *līften* (*līftens*), Ormulum, 2658, 2744, 2755, 6141, 7528, &c. The orig. sense is to raise *up*, to exit into the air = Icel. *lyfta* (pronounced *lyfta*), to lift; allied to *lyfta*, the air; Dan. *lyfte*, to lift; *lyft*, a loft, a cock-loft, orig. 'the air'; Swed. *lyfta*, to lift; *lyft*, a loft, garret, orig. 'the air'. Teut. type **līftuz*; from **līftuz*, the air; see **LOFT**. The *i = y*, mutation of *u* (q).

LIFT (2), to steal. (E.) 'But if night-robers lift [steal from] the well-stored hive'; Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, st. 228, l. 916. The sb. *lift*, a thief, occurs in Shaks. Troil. i. 2, 129. This sense arose from that of lifting up and carrying away; and the word is ult. the same as **LIFT** (1). See N. E. D. Skelton has: 'Convey it be [by] craft, lift and lay asyde'; Magnificence, l. 1373.

LIGAMENT, a band, the membrane connecting the moveable bones. (F.-L.) In Minshew, ed. 1627. ME. *ligament*, Lanfranc, Chirurgie, p. 24, l. 1. = F. *ligament*, 'a ligament, or ligature'; Cot. = L. *ligamentum*, a tie, band. = L. *ligā-re*, to tie; with suffix *-mentum*. Der. *ligament-al*, *ligament-ous*. From L. *ligare* we have also *ligature*, *liable*, *liane*, *liator*, *lien*, *lime-bound*, *ally*, *alligation*, *alloy*, *ally*, *league* (1), *oblige*, *rally* (1).

LIGAN, as if from L. *ligare*; corrupt form of **LAGAN**, q.v.
LIGATURE, a bandage. (F.-L.) In Minshew, ed. 1627; and in Lanfranc, Chirurgie, p. 177, l. 17. = F. *ligature*, 'a ligature, tie, band'; Cot. = L. *ligatura*, a binding, bandage; from *ligare*, to bind; see **LIGAMENT**.

LIGHT (1), illumination. (E.) ME. *light*, Chaucer, C. T. 1989, 1991 (A 1987, 1989). AS. *leht*, Grein, ii. 177 (cf. *lyktan*, *lyktan*, to shine, id. ii. 200); OMerc. *leht*, whence ME. *leht*, *lyght*. + Du. *licht*; G. *licht*, OHG. *liht*; Goth. *linhath*, light. **β**. Observe that the *t* is a mere suffix; Teut. type **leuk-ton*, n., related to **leuk-taz*, adj., 'bright', as in E. *light*, adj. The Goth. *linhath* ant-dates to Teut. type **leuk-a-thin*, *lygt*, type **leuk-o-ton*. **γ**. Neglecting the final *t*, we have cognate words in Icel. *lyfs* (Teut. type **leuk-som*), light, Icel. *lygi*, a flame (whence Lowland Scotch *loose*, a flame). Idg. root LIU-*q*; whence L. *lux*, light, l. *lumen* (= *luc-men*), light, *luna* (= *luc-sun*), moon; with numerous connected terms; also Gk. *leuk-os*, white, bright, *λύκος* (= *luc-vos*), a light, lamp, &c. Cf. Skt. *light*, to shine. See **LUcid**. Der. *light-house*. Also *light*, verb, ME. *lichten*, Chaucer, C. T. 2428. AS. *lyktan*, *lyktan*, Grein, ii. 200; whence *light-er*, sb. Also *light-en* (1), q.v., *light-ning*, q.v. Connected words are *leu-id*, *leu-fer*, *e-luc-idate*, *il-lu-minate*, *lu-nar*, *lu-natic*, *lu-ubration*, *tea* (1), q.v., *lustre*, *il-lu-strate*, *il-lu-strious*, *luminous*, *lynx*, &c.

LIGHT (2), active, not heavy, unimportant. (E.) ME. *light*, Chaucer, C. T. 9087 (E 1211); *lightly*, adv., id. 1463 (A 1461). AS. *leht*, adj., Grein, ii. 176; OMerc. *leht*, Matt. xi. 30 (Rushworth MS.). + Du. *licht*; Icel. *leht*; Dan. *let*; Swed. *lätt*; Goth. *lehts*, 2 Cor. i. 17; G. *leicht*, MHG. *licht*, OHG. *liht*, *liht*. Teut. type **lihtoz*, for **lihtyoz*, **lehtyoz*. Allied to Līth. *leugwas*, light; from Idg. base **leukh*(w). From the weak grade of the same we have Gk. *ελαφύς*, Skt. *lagh-u*(s), light. Allied further to Skt. *lagh*, to jump over. See Brugmann, i. § 684; Sievers, § 84. Thus the orig. sense is

'springy,' active, nimble; from which the other senses are easily deduced. Der. *light-ly*, *light-ness*, *light*, q.v., *light-fingered*, *light-headed*, *light-hearted*, *light-minded*, &c.; *light-some*, Rom. of the Rose, l. 936; *light-some-ness*; *light-en* (2), q.v.; *light-er*, q.v. From the same root we have (from L. *levis*) *lev-aut*, *lev-er*, *lev-ly*, *al-leviate*, &c. And see **LUNG**.

LIGHT (3), to settle, alight, descend. (E.) ME. *lighten*, *lykten*; 'adun heo guncen lyhten' they alighted down; Layamon, 26337; 'he lighte a-doun of lyard' he lighted down from his horse, P. Plowman, B. xvii. 64. **β**. The sense is to relieve a horse of his burden, and the word is identical with ME. *lighten* in the sense of to relieve of a burden. The derivation is from the adj. *light*, not heavy; see **Light** (2). **γ**. When a man alights from a horse, he not only relieves the horse of his burden, but completes the action by descending or alighting on the earth; hence *light* came to be used in the sense of to descend, settle, often with the prep. *on*. 'New lighted on a heaven-kissing hill'; Hamlet, iii. 4, 59; 'this murderous shaft hath yet not lighted'; Macb. ii. 3, 148. Hence this verb is (in sense) a doublet of **Lighten** (2), q.v., as well as of **Lighten** (3). Der. *light-er*, q.v. And see **ALIGHT**, verb.

LIGHTEN (1), to illuminate, flash. (F.) The force of the final *-en* is somewhat dubious, but appears to have arisen in the transitive form. L. *litrare*, to shine as lightning; 'it lightens'; Romeo, ii. 2, 120. ME. *lighten*, Prompt. Parv. p. 304; also *lighten-en*, to shine; Wyclif, Gen. i. 15. **β**. *Trans.* The trans. use is in Shaks. Hen. VIII, ii. 2, 79. Titus And. ii. 3, 227, with the sense 'to illuminate'. ME. *lighten*; as in 'that lighted has ur ded sa dim'; Cursor Mundi, 18600. From *light*, sb. with causal suffix *-en*, as in *length-en*, *strengthen*. We also find the simple form *light*, as in: 'the eye of heaven that lights the lower world'; Rich. II, iii. 2, 38. This is the ME. *lighten*, *lyght* (where the final *-en* is merely the mark of the infin. mood, often dropped); Chaucer, C. T. 2428 (A 2426). AS. *lyktan*, to illuminate; Grein, ii. 178. = AS. *leht*, light; see **Light** (1). Der. *lightn-ing*.

LIGHTEN (2), to make lighter, alleviate. (E.) The final *-en* is merely formative, as in *strengthen*, *length-en*, *short-en*, *weak-en*. It is intended to have a causal force. We also find the simple form *to light*, answering to ME. *lykten*, *lyght* (in which the final *-en* is merely the mark of the infin. mood, and is often dropped). 'Lyghtenys, or make wyghtys [weights] more esy, lightyn burdens, leuy weightis, Allevio'; Prompt. Parv. p. 304. 'To lykten over heaved' = to take the weight [of hair] off your head; Ancrén Riwe, p. 422. From the adj. *light*; see **Light** (2), and **Light** (3). So also Dan. *lette*, to lighten, from *let*, light.

LIGHTEN (3), to descend, settle, alight. (E.) 'O Lord, let thy mercy lighten upon us'; Te Deum, in the Prayer-book (L. 'fiat'). Here *lighten* is a mere extension of **Light** (3), q.v.

LIGHTER, a boat for unloading ships. (Du.) In Skinner, ed. 1671; and in Pope, Dunciad, ii. 287. 'Lyghter, a great boat'; Palsgrave. Probably borrowed from Du. *ligger*, a lighter (Sewell); spelt *lichter* in Skinner. Hence also *lighter-man*, from Du. *liggerman*, a lighter-man (Sewell). = Du. *lygt*, light (not heavy); see **Light** (2). **γ**. Thus the sense is the same as if the word had been purely English; it means 'unloader'; from the use made of these vessels. Der. *lighter-man* (as above); *lighter-age*.

LIGHTNING, an illuminating flash. (F.) 'Thi lightningis schynuden'; Wyclif, Ps. lxxvii (lxxviii). 19. Verbal sb. from **Lighten** (1).

LIGHTS, lungs. (E.) ME. *lightes*, Destruction of Troy, 10705; *ya likte* = the lights, Layamon, 6499, answering to AS. *ðra lyktan*, i.e. the light things. So called from their lightness. So also Russ. *legkija*, lights; from *legkij*, light. See **Light** (2).

LIGN-ALOES, the bitter drug aloes. (Hybrid; L. and Gk.) In Numbers, xxiv. 6 (A. V.). 'A kind of odoriferous Indian tree, usually identified with the *Aquilaria Agallochum* which supplies the aloes-wood of commerce. Our word is a partial translation of the L. *lignum aloës*, Gk. *ῥαλακίον*. The bitterness of the aloes is proverbial'; Bible Word-book, ed. Eastwood and Wright. Chaucer has: 'As bitter . . . as *lignè aloës*, or galle'; Troilus, iv. 1137. = L. *lignum*, wood; and *aloës*, of the aloes, gen. case of *alōē*, the aloe, a word borrowed from Gk. *ἀλόη*, the aloe. **γ**. On the true distinction between *aloe* and *aloes-wood*, see note to **ALOE**. And see **Ligneous**.

LIGNEOUS, woody, wooden, wood-like. (L.) 'Of a more ligneous nature'; Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 504. Formed by mere change of L. *-m* into E. *-ous* as in *ingenuous*, *arduous*, and many others, from L. *lignus*, wooden. = L. *lignum*, wood; a word of disputed origin. Der. from *ligni-* (for *ligno-*) we have *ligni-fer-ous* = wood-producing (from *ferre*, to bear); *ligni-fy* = to turn to wood; and from the stem *lign-* has been formed *lignite*, coal retaining the texture of wood, where the suffix *-ite* is Gk.

LIGULE, a strap-shaped petal. (L.) A mod. botanical term;

also applied to the flat part of the leaf of a grass. = *L. ligula*, a little tongue, a tongue-shaped extremity; by-form of *lingula*. Dimin. of *lingua*, a tongue; see *Lingual*. But Brugmann (i. § 604) derives *ligula* immediately from *lig-*, base of *ling-are*, to lick. See *Liolek*.

FIGURE, a precious stone. (*L.*—Gk.) In the Bible, A. V., Ex. xxviii. 19, xxxix. 12. 'Our translators have followed the Septuagint *λγυρον* and Vulgate *lignurus* in translating the Heb. *ishem* by *figure*, which is a precious stone unknown in modern mineralogy; Bible Word-book, by Eastwood and Wright. = *L. ligūrus*. = Gk. *λγυρον*, also spelt *λγυρον*, *λγκούρον*, *λγκούρον*, a sort of gem; acc. to some, a reddish amber, acc. to others, the hyacinth (Liddell).

LIKE (1), similar, resembling. (*E.*) M.E. *lyk*, *lik*; Chaucer, C. T. 414, 1973 (A 412, 1971). A.S. *lic*, in comp. *ge-lic*, like, in which form it is common; Grein, i. 422. The prefix *ge-* was long retained in the weakened form *i-* or *y-*; Chaucer has *ylithe* as an adv., C. T. 2528 (A 2526). + Du. *ge-lyk*, like; where *ge-* is a prefix; Icel. *líkr*, *glíkr*, like; where *ge-* = *ge-*, prefix; Dan. *lig*, Swed. *lik*; Goth. *ga-leiks*, Mark, vii. 8; G. *gleich*, MHG. *ge-lîch*, O.H.G. *ka-lîh*. β. All signifying 'resembling in form', and derived from the Teut. sb. **likom*, a form, shape, appearing in A.S. *lic*, a form, body (whence *leah-gate*). OSax. *lik*, Icel. *líkr*, Goth. *leik*, the body, &c. Cf. Lith. *lygas*, like; Skt. *linga(m)*, a mark, sign; W. *cyffe-lyb*, like, similar; Stokes-Pick, p. 251. Der. *like-ly*, M.E. *lykly*, Chaucer, C. T. 1174 (A 1172); *like-to-hood*, M.E. *liklihood*, id. 13526 (B 1786); *like-li-ness*, M.E. *likliness*, id. 8272 (F 396); *like-ness*, M.E. *liknes*, P. Plowman, B. i. 113, formerly *i-licnes*, Ancrén Riwle, p. 230, from A.S. *ge-licnes*; *like-wise*, short for *like wise* (see *Wise*, sb.); *like* (2), q. v.; *like*, sb.; *lik-en*, q. v. Der. All adjectives ending in *-ly* have adopted this suffix from A.S. *-lice*, the same word with the adverbial final *-a* added. The word *like-ly* = *like-like*, a reduplication.

LIKE (2), to approve, be pleased with. (*E.*) The mod. sense is evolved by an alteration in the construction. The M.E. verb *lyken* (or *liken*) signified 'to please', and was used impersonally. We have, in fact, changed the phrase *it likes me I like*, and so on throughout. Both senses are in Shak.; see Temp. iii. 1. 43, Hamlet, v. 2. 266. Chaucer has only the intrans. verb. 'And if you *lyketh*' = and if it please you; C. T. 779 (A 777); still preserved in the mod. phrase 'if you *like*'. That ought *lyken* you' = that ought to please you; id. 13866 (B 2128). A.S. *lician*, to please, rarely *lician*; Grein, ii. 182. The lit. sense is to be like or suitable for. = A.S. *lic*, *ge-lic*, like; see *Like* (1). + Du. *lijken*, to be like, resemble, seem, suit; from *ge-lyk*, like; Icel. *líka*, to like; from *líkr*, like; Goth. *leikau*, *ge-leikan*, to please; from *ga-leiks*, like; MHG. *licen*, *ge-licen*, to be like; from *ge-lic*, like (G. *gleich*). Der. *like-lyng*, M.E. *lykyng*, P. Plowman, B. xi. 20. Cf. Eng. Hounlides, ed. Morris, l. 271. Also *well-liking* = well-pleasing; Ps. xcii. 13, Prayer-book.

LIKEN, to consider as similar, to compare. (*E.* or Scand.) M.E. *liken*. 'The water is *likened* to the world'. P. Plowman, B. viii. 39, A. ix. 34. 'And *lykenes* hit to heven lyte' = and likens it to the light of heaven; Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, A. 500. But the orig. sense was perhaps *intransitive*, as in the case of Goth. verbs in *-nain*, and several Swed. verbs in *-na*; and the peculiar use and form of the word seem to be Scand. It is intrans. in Allit. Poems, B. 1064. = Swed. *likna*, (1) to resemble, (2) to liken; from *líka*, like; Dan. *ligne*, (1) to resemble, (2) to liken; from *lig*, like. See *Like* (1).

LILAC, a flowering shrub. (*F.*—Span.—Arab.—Pers.). 'The *lilac* tree'. Bacon, Essay 46. Spelt *lilac* in Kersey, ed. 1715. = M.F. *lilac*, Cot.; now spelt *lilac* = Span. *lilac*, *lila*; a lilac. Of Oriental origin. = Arab. *lilak*, *lilák* (Devic). Derived from the Pers. *lilaj*, *lilanj*, or *lilang*, of which the proper sense is the indigo-plant; Rich. Pers. Diet. p. 1282. Here the initial *l* stands for *n*, and the above forms are connected with Pers. *nîl*, the indigo-plant; whence *nîlak* (dimin. form, whence Arab. *lilak*), bluish; Rich. Diet. pp. 1619, 1620. Cf. Skt. *nîla*-4, dark-blue, *nîli*, the indigo-plant. Named from the bluish tinge on the flowers in some varieties (Devic).

LILLIPUTIAN, diminutive, very small. (*F.*) 'The stairs are of *lilliputian* measurement'; Dickens, American Notes (1850), p. 33. Formed with suffix *-ian*, from *Lilliput*, the name of an imaginary country in Gulliver's Travels, inhabited by pygmies six inches high. Coined by Swift (1726).

LILT, to sing cheerfully. (Scand.) Cf. M.E. *lilting-horn*, Chaucer, Ho. of Fame, 1223. The pp. *lilted* occurs in Early E. Allit. Poems, A. 1207. Connected with Norw. *lilla*, to sing in a high tone; OSwed. *lylla*, to lull to sleep (Rietz, s. v. *lulla*). = Swed. *lilla*, Dan. *lulle*, to hum, to lull. See *Lull*. See Notes on E. Etyim., p. 163.

LILY, a bulbous plant. (*L.*—Gk.) M.E. *lie*; Chaucer, C. T. 15555 (G 87). A.S. *lilie*, pl. *lilian*; Matt. vi. 28; *Elfric's* Gloss., Nomina Herbarum. = *L. lilium*; Matt. vi. 28. = Gk. *lelpeon*, a lily; the change of Gk. *p* to *L* being in accordance with usual laws.

¶ The more usual Gk. name is *spíron*, as in Matt. vi. 28. Der. *lil-ac-e-ous* = *L. lilicinus*.

LIMB (1), a member of the body, branch of a tree. (*E.*) M.E. *lim*, pl. *limes*; Chaucer, C. T. 4881 (B 461). A.S. *lim*, pl. *leoma*; Grein, ii. 188; Icel. *limr*; Dan. and Swed. *lem*. Teut. types **li-mom*, n.; **li-moz*, m.; allied to A.S. *li-þ*, Goth. *li-thus*, a limb. See *Lay figure*. Cf. Lith. *limb*, trunk, stature.

LIMB (2), the edge or border of a sextant, &c. (*L.*) 'Limb, in mathematics, the outermost border of an astrolabe; . . . in astronomy, the utmost border of the disk or body of the sun or moon, when either is in eclipse'; Kersey, ed. 1715. Kersey also gives the form *limbus*. = *L. limbus*, a border, edging, edge. Cotgrave gives M.F. *limbe de bouteille*, 'the mouth or brim of a bottle.' Doublet, *limbo*.

LIMBECK, the same as *Alembio*, q. v. Palsgrave has: 'Lem-byke for a stylatorie, *lembie*;' where *lembie* is a F. form.

LIMBER (1), flexible, pliant. (*E.*) Not found very early. 'With *limber* vows'; Wint. Tale, i. 2. 47. Richardson quotes an earlier and better example. 'Ne yet the bargeman, that doth rowe With long and *limber* oare'; Turberville, A Myrrour of the Fall of Iride. Cooper's Thesaurus has: '*Leuis*, soft, pliant, *limber*' (1505). Perhaps allied to *limp*, flexible, pliant; or to prov. E. *linnock*, flexible, pliant. The suffix *-er* is adjectival, as in *bitt-er*, *hai-er* (= A.S. *fæg-er*), &c.; see Mätzner, Eng. Gramm. i. 435. See *Limp* (1).

LIMBER (2), part of a gun-carriage consisting of two wheels and a shaft to which horses are attached. (*F.*) Taken up from prov. E. '*Limbers*, thills or shafts (Berkshire); *Limmers*, a pair of shafts (North)'; (Gosse's Prov. Eng. Glossary, ed. 1790; and see E. D. D.). It appears that *b* is excrement, and the form *limmers* is the older one. β. Further, *limmer* was formerly spelt *limour* (in 1480), and *limmour*, as in: 'The caris stand with *limmouris*'; Douglas, tr. of Virgil, bk. ix. ch. 6, l. 23. In Douglas, Palace of Honour, st. 33, the form used is *limmouris*, pl. of *limmour*, for *limmer*. The spelling *limours* seems to be an F. variant of F. *limons*, pl. of *limon*, 'the thill of a waine,' which was mostly used in the pl.; Cot. Similarly, *limour* may well represent F. *limonier*, as in 'Cheval *limonier*, a thill-horse,' Cot.

LIMBO, LIMBUS, the borders of hell. (*L.*) In Shak. All's Well, v. 3. 261. The orig. phrase was *in limbo*. Com. Errors, iv. 2. 33; or more fully, in *limbo patrum*, Illeg. VIII. v. 4. 67. = *L. limbus* (governed by the prep. *in*), abl. case of *limbus*, a border; see *Limb* (2). 'The *limbus patrum*, in the language of churchmen, was the place bordering on hell, where the saints of the Old Testament remained till Christ's descent into hell'; Schmidt. The Ital. word is also *limbo*, derived (not from the ablative, but) from the acc. *limbus* of the same L. word. Cf. P. Plowman, B. xvi. 84. Doublet, *limb* (2).

LIME (1), viscous substance, bird-lime, mortar, oxide of calcium. (*E.*) The orig. sense is 'viscous substance.' M.E. *lyme*, *liim*, *lyme*, 'Lyme, to take with byrds' [to catch birds with], viscous; *Lyne*, or mortar, *Calx*; Prompt. Parv. p. 305. And see Chaucer, C. T. 16274 (G 866). A.S. *lim*, bitumen, cement; Grein, ii. 188. + Du. *lijm*, glue, lime; Icel. *lim*, glue, lime, chalk; Dan. *lim*, glue; Swed. *lim*, glue; G. *leim*, glue; MHG. *lim*, bird-lime. + *L. limus*, mud, slime.

β. Teut. type **limoz*, idg. type **leimos*, from *√LEI*; of which the weak grade (*li*) appears in *L. li-nere*, to smear, daub; cf. Russ. *lite*, to pour, flow, cf. Skt. *li*, to melt, to adhere; allied to Skt. *ri*, to distil. See *Loam* (which is allied). Der. *lime*, verb, Ancrén Riwle, p. 226, Hanlet, iii. 3. 68; *lim-9*; *lime-kiln*, Merry Wives, iii. 3. 86; *lime-stone*, *lime-twigg*, Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 180. *Lime-rod*, spelt *lynard*, Chaucer, C. T. 6934 (B 3574).

LIME (2), the linden-tree. (*E.*) In Pope, Autumn, 25. A corruption of the earlier spelling *lime*, 'Linden-tree, or Lime-tree'; Kersey, ed. 1715. 'In the *lime-grove*' (modern ed. *lime-grove*); Shak. Temp. v. 10. The change from *lime* to *lime* does not seem to be older than about A. D. 1625. The form *lime* is in Bailey's Dict., vol. ii. ed. 1731; Bacon has 'the *lime-tree*'; Essay 46. β. Again, *lime* is a corruption of *lind*, the older name, by loss of final *d*. See *Linden*. Der. *lime-tree*.

LIME (3), a kind of citron. (*F.*—Span.—Arab. or Pers.—Malay.) First in 1638. 'Lime, a sort of small lemon'; Phillips, ed. 1706. = F. *lime*, a lime; Hamilton—Span. *lima*. = Arab. *limak* (below); Pers. *limē*, a lemon, citron; Rich. Diet. p. 1282. = Malay *limau*, Javanese *limo*, a generic name for a lime or citron. And see *Lemon*. Dozy gives Arab. *limā*, a lime; see Devic.

LIME-HOUND, a dog led by a cord; a dog used for hunting the wild boar. (*F.*—*L.*; and *E.*) *Lime-hound* is short for *liam-hound*, a hound held by a *liam* or leash. 'The string where with we leade a Grey hounde is called a *lease*, and for a hounde to be *hame*,' Turberville, Booke of Hunting, ed. 1575, p. 240. See Croft's Gloss. to Sir T. Elyot's The Governour. Spenser has *lime-hound*; F. Q. v. 2. 25. = OF. *liem*; F. *lien*; see Littré, s. v. *lien*; and cf. Norm.

dial. *lian*, a tie, a cord. = *L. ligamen*, a fastening; see *Lien*. And see *Hound*. See Notes on *E. Elym*, p. 164.

LIMIT, to assign a boundary; a boundary. (F.-L.) The verb is in older (general) use in E. than the sb. *limit*, though really the derived word. *ML. limiten*, to limit. 'To *limit* us or assign us'; Chaucer, *Tale of Melibee*, Six-text, B 2956. [Hence the sb. *limit-or*, Chaucer, C. T. 209.] = *F. limiter*, 'to limit'; Cot. = *F. limite*, a limit; id. = *L. limiten*, acc. of *limites*, a boundary; akin to *L. limen*, a threshold. Prob. allied to *L. limus*, transverse (Bréal). Der. *limit-ed*, *limit-ed-ly*, *limit-ed-ness*, *limit-less*, *limit-able*; also *limit-at-ion* = *F. limitation*, 'a limitation' (Cot.), from *L. acc. limitatiōnem*.

LIMN, to illuminate, paint. (F.-L.) *ML. limnen*, a contracted form of *luminen*. 'Lymnyd, or lunnydy, as bookys'; Prompt. Parv. p. 317. 'Lymnour, lumnour, Alluminator, illuminator'; id. β. Again, *luminen* is short for *enluminen*, by loss of the prefix. Chaucer has *enluminen* = enlightened; C. T. 7909 (E. 33). = *MF. enluminen*, 'to illuminate, enlighten'; . . . also to sleek, burnish; also to *limn*; Cot. = Late *L. illuminare*; for *L. illuminare*, to enlighten; see *ILLUMINATE*. Der. *limn-er* = *ME. lymnour*, as above, short for *enluminour*; 'Enluminour de livres, a burnisher of bookes, an alluminer'; Cot.

LIMP (1), flaccid, flexible, pliant, weak. (E.) 'Limp, limber, supple'; Kersey, ed. 1715. Scarce in books, but known to our E. dialects, and doubtless an old E. word. β. Allied words are perhaps 'Swiss *lampig*, *lampelig*, faded, loose, flabby, hanging,' and similar words, cited in Wedgwood. Also Bavarian *lampicht*, flaccid, *lampende* Ohren, hanging ears (answering to *E. top-ears*, as in 'a top-eared rabbit'); *lamp*, *lamp*, a rag, a hanging shred; from the verb *lampen*, to hang loosely down; Schmeidler, *Nav. Dict.* 1474. Cf. Skt. *lamba*, depending, *lambana*, falling; from the verb *lam*, to fall, hang downwards. Der. *limp-ness*; cf. *limber* (1).

LIMP (2), to walk lamely. (E.) In Shak. Merch. Ven. iii. 2. 130; and in Levens (1570). 'Palgrave has: 'limpe-hault, boiteux.' Not easily traced earlier, and the orig. form is uncertain. Allied to AS. *lemp-hælt*, limp-halting, halting, lame, of which the earliest form is *lemp-halt*, Epinal Gloss, 589; cf. *lemp-halt*, Corpus Gloss, 1250. Allied also to MDan. *limpe*, to limp (Kalkar); MII.G. *limphin*, to limp. Possibly connected with **LIMP** (1), rather than (as some think) with **LAME**. ¶ We also find Low G. *limpen*, to limp (Bremen Wörterbuch); which seems to be connected with *limp* by gradation. So also Dan. dial. *limpe*, to limp; *limpen*, lame.

LIMPET, a small shell-fish, which cleaves to rocks. (L.) Cotgrave explains OF. *berdin* by 'the shellfish called a *limpette* or a *limpet*'. HOLLAND, tr. of Pliny, b. xxii. c. 9, translates *L. mituli* by 'limpina'. ME. *limpet*, Durham Acc. Rolls (Sartees Soc.), p. 10 (1313). AS. *lempeda*, (properly) a lamprey. = Late *L. lemprida*, for *lamprida*, late form of *lampetra*, a lamprey; see **LAMPREY**, of which *limpet* is a doublet. We find in Wülker's Gloss, 438, 17: 'lemprida, *lempedu*;' where *lempeda* is the AS. form. See Notes on *E. Elym*, p. 164.

LIMPID, pure, clear, shining. (F.-L.) In Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674. 'Most pure and limpid juice'; Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Errors*, bk. ii. c. 1. § 16. = *F. limpide*, 'clear, bright'; Cot. = *L. limpidus*, limpid, clear. Allied to *L. lymph*, pure water; see **LYMPH**. Brugmann, l. § 102. Der. *limpid-ly*, *limpid-ness*.

LINCH-PIN, a pin to fasten the wheel on to the axle. (E.) Formerly also spelt *linch-pin*; see Kersey, ed. 1715; Coles, ed. 1684; Skinner, ed. 1671. [Linch appears to be a corrupted form, obviously by confusion with *link*.] The pl. *linches* in Will. of Shoreham's Poems, p. 109, means 'linch-pins'. AS. *lysis*, an axle-tree; Epinal Gloss, 8. 4. Du. *lins*, a linch-pin; whence *lunzen*, to put the linch-pin to a wheel; Low G. *lunse*, a linch-pin; Bremen Wörterbuch; G. *lünse*, a linch-pin. β. Cf. also OIlg. *lun*, a linch-pin.

LIND, **LINDEN**, the lime-tree. (E.) Here (as in the case of *asp*) the true sb. is *lind*, whence *linden* was formed as an adjective, with the suffix *-en* as in *gold-en*, *birch-en*, *beech-en*. The true name is *lind*, or, in longer phrase, *linden tree*. *Lind* was in time converted to *line*, and later to *lime*; see **LIME** (2). ME. *lind*, *lind*; Chaucer, C. T. 2924 (A 2922). AS. *lind*, Grein, ii. 128. 'Seno vel tilia, lind'; Ælfric's Gloss, *Nomina Arborum*. Hence the adj. *linden* (Grein, ii. 189), as in *linden bord* = the linden shield, shield made of lind. 4. Du. *linde*, *linde-boom*; Icel. *lind*; Dnn. *lind*, *lind-træ*; Swed. *lind*; G. *linde*, OIlg. *linda*. Teut. type **lendā*; Idg. base **swet*; the weak grade appears in Gk. *λάρν*, silver fir. Cf. Lith. *lenta*, a board.

LINEN, a thread, thin cord, stroke, row, rank, verse. (L.; or F.-L.) In all senses, the word is of L. origin; the only difference is that, in some senses, the word was borrowed from L. directly, in other senses through the French. We may take them separately, as follows. 1. *Line* = a thin cord or rope, a thread, rope of a ship. ME. *lyne*; P. Plowman, B. v. 355. AS. *lina*, a cord; Grein, ii. 189. = *L. linea*, a string of hemp or flax, hempen cord; properly

the fem. of adj. *lineus*, made of hemp or flax. = *L. linum*, flax. Prob. rather cognate with than borrowed from Gk. *λίον*, flax. [The G. *lein*, &c. are probably borrowed from Latin.] 2. *Line* = a verse, rank, row; Chaucer, C. T. 1553 (A 1551); P. Plowman, B. vii. 110. = *F. ligne*, a line. = *L. linea*, a line, stroke, mark, line of descent; the same word as above. Der. *line*, verb, in various senses; to *line* garments is properly to put linen inside them (see **LINEN**); also *lin-ing*, *lined*, q.v., *linear*, q.v., *lineage*, q.v., *lineament*, q.v. And see *linnet*, *linead*, *linsey-woolsey*, *lint*, *de-lineate*, *a-line*.

LINEAGE, race, family, descent. (F.-L.) ME. *lineage* (without the medial e), Chaucer, C. T. 1552 (A 1550); Romance of Partenay, 5033; *lineage*, Gower, C. A. i. 344; bk. iii. 1944. = *F. lignage*, 'a lineage'; Cot. [Here *l. ne* = *F. gn.*] Made with suffix *-age* (= *L. -aticum*) from *F. lignus*, a line. = *L. linea*, a line; see **LINO**.

LINEAL, belonging to a line. (L.) In Spenser, F. Q. iv. 11. 12. 'Lineally and in the genealogy'; 1 ydgate, Minor Poems, p. 17. = *L. linealis*, belonging to a line. = *L. linea*, a line; see **LINO**. Der. *lineal-ly*. Doublet, *linear*.

LINEAMENT, a feature. (F.-L.) 'In the liniaments and favor of his visage'; Sir T. More, Works, p. 61 b. = *MF. lineament*, 'a lineament or feature'; Cot. = *L. lineamentum*, a drawing, delineation, feature. = *L. lineare*, to draw a line; with suffix *-mentum*. = *L. linea*, a line; see **LINO**.

LINEAR, consisting of lines. (L.) In Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674. = *L. linearis*, belonging to a line. = *L. linea*; see **LINO**. Doublet, *lineal*, which is an older word. Der. *linear-ly*.

LINEN, cloth made of flax. (L.) Used as a sb., but really an adj., with adj. suffix *-en* as in *wool-en*, *gold-en*; the orig. sb. was *lin*, preserved in *lin-seed*. ME. *lin*, sb. *linen*, adj. The sb. is rare. 'The bondes . . . That were of ful strong line' = the bonds that were of very strong flax; Havelock, 539. The adj. is common. 'Clothid with lynnun cloth . . . he left the lynnun clothing'; Wyclif, Mark, xiv. 51, 52. It was also used as a sb., as now. 'In lynnun yclothed' = clothed in linen; P. Plowman, B. i. 3. = AS. *lin*, flax, linen; in comp. *lin-wad*, a linen garment; John, xiii. 6. Thence was formed the adj. *linen*, as in *linen kragel* = a linen cloth, John, xiii. 4. = *L. linum*, flax; cognate with Gk. *λίον*, flax. See **LINO**. And see *linseed*, *linnet*.

LING (1), a kind of fish. (E.) 'Lyng, fysshe'; Palgrave. Spelt *leenge* in Prompt. Parv. p. 296; and see Way's note. Spelt *leng*, Havelock, l. 832. Not found in AS., but answering to Teut. **lang-jung* = *L. from lang*, long; i.e. 'the long one'. EFries. *lang*, *lang-fisk*. So called from its slender shape. 4. Du. *lang*, a ling; from *lang*, long; Icel. *langa*, a ling; from *langr*, long; Norw. *langa*, *longa* (Aasen); Swed. *lång*; G. *länge*, a ling; also called *lingfish*, i.e. long fish.

LING (2), henth. (Scand.) 'Lyng, or heth'; Prompt. Parv. p. 305; and see Way's note. 'Jede in the lyng' = lying dead on the heath; Sir Degrevant, l. 336, in Thornton Romances, ed. Halliwell. (Not AS.) = Icel. *ling*, ling, heather; Dan. *lyng*; Swed. *lyng*, ling, heather; Swed. dial. *ling* (Rietz). Teut. type **lingwo*; cf. Swed. *lingon*, the whortleberry.

LINGER, to linger, tarry, hesitate. (E.) 'Of lingering doubts such hope is sprong, parly'; Surrey, *Itomus* sent mihl. l. 10; in Tottell's Miscellany, ed. Arber, p. 31. Formed by adding the frequentative suffix *-er* or *-r* to the ME. *lengen*, to tarry; with further thinning of *e* to *i* before *ng*. 'This ME. verb is by no means rare. 'I may no longer longe' = I may no longer linger; P. Plowman, B. i. 207. Cf. Will. of Palerne, 5421; Havelock, 1734. = AS. *langan*, to prolong, put off; Grein, l. 168; formed by the usual vowel-change (of *a* to *e*) from AS. *lang*, long; see **LONG**. Cf. Icel. *lengja*, to lengthen, from *langr*, long; G. *verlängern*, to prolong, from *lang*, long; Du. *lengen*, to lengthen, *verlengen*, to prolong.

LINGO, speech, language. (Prov.-L.) A contemptuous term. 'Well, well, I shall understand your *lingo* one of these days'; Congreve, *Way of the World*, A. iv. sc. 1 (Sir Wilfall). = Prov. *lingo*, *lingo*, speech (Mistral); *lingo* is the precise form used at Marseilles, and *lingua* is Gascon (Moneau). = *L. lingua*, tongue, speech (below). Cf. Port. *lingua*.

LINGUAL, pertaining to the tongue. (L.) A late word (with few exceptions); not in Todd's Johnson. Coined, as if from an adj. *linguilis*, from *L. lingua*, the tongue, of which the OL. form was *digna* (see Lewis's Dict.); cognate with *E. Tongue*, q.v. Der. (from *L. lingua*) *linguist*, q.v., *language*, q.v.

LINGUIST, one skilled in languages. (L.) In Shak. Two Gent. iv. 1. 57; and in Minshew, ed. 1627. Coined with suffix *-ist* (= *L. -ista*, from Gk. *-ιστ*), from *L. lingua*, the tongue; see **LINGUAL**. Der. *linguist-ic*, *linguist-ic-ly*.

LINIMENT, a salve, soft ointment. (F.-L.) The word occurs 3 or 4 times in Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xxii. c. 21. = *F. liniment*,

'a liniment, a thin ointment'; Cot. = *L. linimentum*, smearing-stuff, ointment. Formed, with suffix *-mentum*, from *linire*, to smear; allied to *linere*, to smear. Cf. Skt. *ṛi*, to distil, ooze, drop; *ṛi*, to melt, adhere. Brugmann, i. § 476 (5); ii. § 608.

LINING, a covering on the inner surface of a garment. (L.) In Shak. L. L. v. 2. 791. Formed, with E. suffix *-ing*, from the verb to *line*, meaning to cover the inside of a garment with *line*, i.e. *linen*; see **Line**, **Linen**.

LINK (1), a ring of a chain, joint. (Scand.) In Shak. Cor. i. 1. 73. Cf. 'Trough [truth] and mercy linked in a chain'; Lydgate, *Storie of Thebes*, pt. ii. (How truth is preferred). = Oicel. 'hlinkr, lecl. *hlekkr* (by assimilation); Dan. *lænke*; Swed. *länk* + AS. *hlence* (which would have given *linch*); as in the comp. sb. *wæhlence*, a slaughter-link, i.e. linked coat of mail, Grein, ii. 646. Teut. type **hlinkjōz*, m.; cf. also G. *gelenk*, a joint, link, ring; G. *lenken*, to turn, bend. Der. *link*, verb.

LINK (2), a torch. (Scand.) 'A link or torch.' Minshew's Dict., ed. 1627. 'Links and torches'; Shak. 1 Hen. IV, iii. 3. 48. 'I ynke, torches'; Palsgrave. Of obscure origin; but it is prob. the same as the word above, in the sense of 'length of rope'; cf. 'a link of sausages.' Such seems to be the sense in Shak. 2 Hen. IV, v. 1. 23: 'Now, sir, a new link to the bucket must needs be had.' Links for torches were made of handy lengths of rope.

LINN, a pool; also a cascade, torrent. (C.) Two words have been confounded: (1) AS. *llyn*, a torrent; Rushworth Gospels, John, xviii. 1; and (2) Gael. *linne*, Irish *linn*, W. *llyn*, a pool. See Notes on E. *klum*, p. 165.

LINNET, a small singing-bird. (F.-L.) ME. *lynnet*, Court of Love, l. 1412. = OF. *linette* (Godefroy); F. *linette*, 'a linnet'; Cot. [So called from feeding on the seed of flax and hemp, as is clearly shown by similar names in other languages, e.g. G. *hänfling*, a linnet, from *hanf*, hemp, G. *lein-flanke*, a linnet (cited by Wedgwood), lit. a lin-finch, flax-finch.] = F. *lin*, flax. = L. *linum*, flax; see **Linen**, **Line**. ¶ The E. name is *linnet*, Scotch *linnet*; see Complaint of Scotland, ed. Murray, p. 39, l. 24. From AS. *linetwige*, a linnet; Ælfric's Gloss, *Nomina Avium*. This name is also (probably) from L. *linum*, flax. So also W. *llynas*, a linnet; from *llyn*, flax.

LINSEED, flax-seed. (Hybrid; L. and E.) ME. *lin-seed*; spelt *lynne-seed* in P. Plowman, C. xiii. 190; *linseed* (to translate OF. *lynos*) in Walter de Bibbesworth; Wright's Vocab. i. 156. From ME. *lin* = AS. *lin*, flax, borrowed from L. *linum*, flax; and E. seed. See **Line**, **Linen**, and **Seed**. Der. *linseed-oil*, *linseed-cake*.

LINSEY-WOOLSEY, made of linen and wool mixed. (Hybrid; L. and E.) *Linsey-woolsey*, *linstema*, vel *linostema*; Cathol. Anglicum (1483). Used facetiously in Shak. All's Well, iv. 1. 13; Minshew (ed. 1627) has: '*linsey-woolsey*, i.e. of linen and woollen.' As if from ME. *lin*, linen; and E. wool; with *-sey* or *-sey* as a suffix twice over; cf. *tip-ty*; see **Linen** and **Wool**. But *linsey* may represent *linsene*, near *Kersey* (Suffolk); see **Kersey**. In fact, *linsene* was formerly *lynsey*, *lynsey*, *lynsey*; Skelton has the form *lynsey wolse*; see further in the Supplement.

LINSTOCK, **LINTSTOCK**, a stick to hold a lighted match. (Du.) In Dryden, *Annus Mirabilis*, l. 188; spelt *linstock* in Marlowe, Jew of Malta, v. 4. 4. '*Lint-stock*, a carved stick (about half a yard) with a cock at one end to hold the gunner's match, and a sharp pike at the other, to stick it anywhere'; Coles' Dict., ed. 1684. = Du. *lintstock*, 'a lint-stock'; Sewel. = Du. *lint*, a match; and *stok*, a stick, for which see **Stok**, + Dan. *lunte-stok*, a lint-stock; from *lunte*, a match, and *stok*, a stick; Swed. *lunt-stick*, from *lunta*, a match, an old bad book (fit to be burnt), and *stake*, a stick, candle-stick. β. The derivation of Du. *lint*, Swed. *lunt*, is uncertain; but it would appear from Kilian that Du. *lont*, a rag, tatter, MDu. *lontje*, was also used in the same sense as *lint*, MDu. *lontje*. Perhaps *lont* arose from *lontje*; cf. MDu. *lontje*, a match, rag, with MDu. *lontje*, a rag, tatter; and Swed. *lunta*, a match, with Swed. *lumpur*, rag (only used in the plural). See *lont*, s.v. *lunta*; and see **Lump**.

LINT, scraped linen. (F.-L.; or L.) 'Lynz, schauynge of lynen clothe, *Carpas*.' Prompt. Parv. p. 306. Spelt *lynnet* in Lanfranc, Chirurgie, p. 83; but *lyn* (flax) in Barbour, Bruce, bk. xvii. 612. Either from F. *lin*, flax, with F. suffix *-et* or *-ette* (cf. OF. *linette*, lincied, in Godefroy); or perhaps borrowed directly from L. *linteum*, a linen cloth. = L. *linteus*, made of linen. = L. *linum*, flax. See **Line**, **Linen**. ¶ And see Du. *lint* in Franck.

LINTEL, the head-piece of a door or casement. (F.-L.) ME. *lintel*, *lynlet*; Wyclif, Exod. xii. 22. = OF. *linel* (see Littré), later F. *lintelle*, 'the lintel, or head-piece, over a door'; Cot. = Late L. *linellus*, a lintel; which (as Diez suggests) stands for **linellus*, dimin. of L. *linies* (stem *limit-*), a boundary, hence a border; see **Limit**. Prob. confused with *linen*, a threshold. ¶ A similar contraction is found in Span. *linde*, from L. acc. *limitem*, a boundary.

LION, a large and fierce beast of prey. (F.-L. = Gk. = Egypt.)

In early use. In Layamon, 1463, we find *leon* in the earlier text, *lion* in the later. A still earlier form was *leo*, but this was borrowed from the Latin directly; see **Leo**. = OF. *lion*, *lion*. = L. *lōnēs*, acc. of *leo*, a lion. = Gk. *λέων*, a lion. Also Gk. *Λαίωρα*, for **Λαίωρα*, a lioness; from Egypt. *labai*, *lavai*, a lioness; which was also the name of the hieroglyphic for L. Cf. Heb. *lābi*, a lion; also of Egypt. origin. See Notes on E. Etym., p. 105. We also find G. *lōw*, OHG. *leo*, *lewo*; Russ. *lev*; Lithuanian *lėvas*, *lavas*; Du. *lennu*; acc. Der. *lion-ess*, As You Like It, iv. 3. 115, from F. *lionness*; *lion-haired*; also *lion-ise*, orig. to show strangers the lions which used to be kept in the Tower of London. See Capt. Smith, Works, ed. Arber; p. 872.

LIP, the muscular part forming each of the upper and lower edges of the mouth. (E.) ME. *lippe*, Chaucer, C. T. 128, 133. AS. *lippa*. 'Labium, upperward lippa' = upper lip; Ælfric's Gloss., in Voc. 157. 22. 'Labrum, nether lippe' = nether lip; id. + Du. *lip*; Dan. *læbe*; Swed. *læpp*; G. *lippe*, *leffe*; OHG. *lefs*, *leffur*. Further allied to L. *lab-rum*, *lab-um*, the lip; Pers. *lab*, the lip, Palmer's Pers. Diet. col. 511. See Brugmann, i. § 503. Perhaps allied to *lambere*, to lick (Bréal). The AS. *lippe* represents a Teut. type **leþ-jon*, m. Der. *lip-ede*; from the same root are *lab-ial*, *lab-iale*, *leþ-ent*.

LIQUEFY, to make liquid. (F.-L.) Also 'to become liquid,' but this is a later sense. 'The disposition not to liquefy' = to become liquid; Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 840. = MF. *liquefier*; but only found in Cot. as a pp.; he gives '*liquefi*,' dissolved, melted, made liquid.' β. The E. *liquefy* is formed by analogy with other words in *-fy*, which answers to F. *-fier* = L. *-ficare*, used in place of *facere*, to make. But in the intrans. sense the word corresponds to L. *liquefi*; to become liquid, used as pass. of *liquefacere*, to make liquid. = L. *liquor*, from *liquere*, to be fluid; and *facere*, to make. See **Liquid** and **Fact**. Der. *liquefaction*, Minshew, ed. 1627; allied to *liquefactus*, pp. of *liquefacere*.

LIQUESCENT, melting. (L.) Modern; in Todd's Johnson; and in Bailey, vol. ii. = L. *liquescent*, stem of pres. pt. of *liquefacere*, to become liquid; inceptive form of *liquefi*, to be liquid. See **Liquid**. Der. *liquefactive*, de-*liquefactive*.

LIQUEUR, a cordial. (F.-L.) In Pope; Dunciad, iv. 317. A modern F. form of the older term *Liquor*, q.v.

LIQUID, fluid, moist, soft, clear. (F.-L.) 'The playne [flat] and liquide water'; Tyndal, Works, p. 265, col. 2. = F. *liquide*, 'liquid, moist, wet'; Cot. = L. *liquidus*, liquid, moist. = L. *liquere*, to be liquid or moist or clear. See Bréal. Der. *liquid*, sb., *liquid-ity*, *liquid-ness*; also *liquid-ate*, q.v.; *liquor*, q.v., *liquefy*, q.v.

LIQUIDATE, q.v.; to make clear, or pay off an account. (L.) Bailey has *liquidated*, vol. ii. ed. 1727. = *Liquidate*, to make moist or clear; Blount, Gloss., 1681. = Late L. *liquidatus*, pp. of *liquidare*, to clarify, make clear. = L. *liquidus*, liquid, clear; see **Liquid**. Der. *liquidation* = F. *liquidation*; *liquidat-or*.

LIQUOR, anything liquid, moisture, strong drink. (F.-L.) The word is really K., but has been accommodated to the orig. L. spelling; yet we retain somewhat of the F. pronunciation, the *qu* being sounded as (k). ME. *licour*, Chaucer, C. T. l. 3; spelt *licur*, Ancien Kivle, p. 164, l. 13. = AF. *licur*, Tristan, l. 136; F. *liqueur*, 'liquor, humor'; Cot. = L. *liquorem*, acc. of *liquor*, moisture. = L. *liquere*, to be liquid; see **Liquid**. Doublet, *liqueur*.

LIQUORICE, the same as **Licorice**, q.v.

LIRA, an Italian silver coin. (Ital. = L.) First in 1617. = Ital. *lira*. = L. *libra*, a pound. Doublet, *libra*.

LISP to pronounce imperfectly, utter feebly, in speaking. (E.) ME. *lisp*, *lipen*; Chaucer, C. T. 266 (Six-text, 264, where § MSS. have *lipen* for *lisp*). = AS. **ulipian*, to lisp; in Æ-wilpian, in Napier's Additions. = AS. *ulip*, imperfect in utterance, lisp. Voc. 8. 29; also spelt *ulip*; Voc. 92. 11. + Du. *lippen*, to lisp; Dan. *læppe*, to lisp; Swed. *lipa*; G. *lipeln*, to lip, whisper. β. An imitative word, similar to *Whisper*, q.v. Der. *lisp*, sb.; *lip-ing-ly*.

LISSOM, pliant, agile. (E.) A contr. form of *lithesome*; from E. *lithe*, with suffix *-some*. See **Lithe**.

LIST (1), stripe or border of cloth, selvage. (E.) ME. *list*, *listen*; Chaucer, C. T. 266 (Six-text, 264, where § MSS. have *lipen* for *lisp*). = AS. **ulipian*, to lisp; in Æ-wilpian, in Napier's Additions. = AS. *ulip*, imperfect in utterance, lisp. Voc. 8. 29; also spelt *ulip*; Voc. 92. 11. + Du. *lippen*, to lisp; Dan. *læppe*, to lisp; Swed. *lipa*; G. *lipeln*, to lip, whisper. β. An imitative word, similar to *Whisper*, q.v. Der. *lisp*, sb.; *lip-ing-ly*.

LISSOM, pliant, agile. (E.) A contr. form of *lithesome*; from E. *lithe*, with suffix *-some*. See **Lithe**.

LIST (2), a list, roll, catalogue; also, a list, or selvage; 'With a bridle list' = with a broad strip of cloth; P. Plowman, B. v. 524. AS. *liste* = 'Lembus, list'; Corp. Gloss., 1228. Teut. type **list-jōn*, f. + Du. *lijst*, list, a border; G. *leiste*, list, border; OHG. *lista*, whence Ital. *lista*, F. *liste*, Der. *list* (2).

LIST (3), a catalogue. (F.-L.) In Shak. Hamlet, i. i. 98, i. 2. 32. = F. *liste*, 'a list, roll, catalogue; also, a list, or selvage'; Cot. The older sense is the latter, viz. border; hence it came to mean a strip, roll, list of names. = OHG. *lista*, G. *leiste*, a border; cognate with AS. *liste*, whence *list*, a border. See **List** (1).

¶ Thus *list* (1) and *list* (2) are the same word, but the latter is used in the F. sense. Der. *list*, verb, *en-list*.

LIST (3), gen. used in the pl. *lists*, q.v.

LIST (4), to choose, to desire, have pleasure in. (K.) In Shak.

1 Hen. VI, i. 5. 22. Often used as an impers. verb in older authors. ME. *listen, lusten*; 'if thee list' or 'if thee list' = if it pleases thee; Chaucer, C. T. 1185; cf. T. 1054 (A 1183, 1052). AS. *lystan*, to desire, use impersonally; Grein, i. 200. Formed (by regular vowel-change from *u* to *y*) from AS. *lust*, pleasure; see **LUST**. 4 Du. *lusten*, to like; Icel. *lysta*, to desire; Dan. *lyste*; Swed. *lysta*; Goth. *lustōn*; G. *gelisten*. Teut. type **lustjan*; from **lustuz*, sb. Der. list, sb., Oth. i. 1. 108. And see *list-less*.

LIST (5), an inclination (of a ship) to one side. (E.) A variant of *lust*, desire, inclination, which was formerly used in the same sense. 'The ship at low water had a great *list* to the offing;' T. James, Voy. (1633), p. 82 (N. E. 1.). 'Lust of a ship;' Phillips (1658); prov. E. *list* (E. D. D.). Cf. Dan. *lyst*, inclination. See **LIST** (4).

LIST (6), to listen. (E.) In Hamlet, i. 5. 22. ME. *listen, lusten*. 'Listeth, lordes;' Chaucer, Sir Thopas, l. 1. 'And lust hu ich can be bitelle;' Owl and Night, 263. AS. *hlystan*, Grein, ii. 90. = AS. *hlyst*, hearing, the sense of hearing, id. Teut. type **hlystiz*, idg. type **hlystis*; cf. Icel. *Must*, the ear; W. *clust*, the ear; Skt. *gr̥h̥st*, hearing, obedience (Uhlenbeck). All from **KLEUS*, extended form of **KLEU*, to hear, whence L. *clū-ere*, Gk. *κλέειν*, Skt. *gru*, to hear. See **Loud**.

LISTEN, to harken, give ear. (E.) In Shaks. Macb. iv. 1. 89; ii. 2. 29. We also find *list*, as above. So we also find both ME. *lusten* or *listen*, and *lusten* or *listen*. 1. 'Or lysteneth to his reson, P. Plowman, R. xiv. 307; where the Trinity Mus. has *listeth*, ed. Wright, i. 9534. Here *list* (*eth*) stands for the older *listen*, the *e* being inserted for greater ease of pronunciation, and still retained in mod. E. spelling, though seldom sounded. We further find the pl. t. *lustede*, Layamon, 2635; and the pp. *lusted*, id. 25128. This form *lust* (*en*) is derived from an AS. form **hlystan* (see below) by an insertion of *h*, due to confusion with the closely allied **LIST** (5). AS. *hlystan*, used in the same sense. The AS. **hlystan* is inferred from G. North. *lysta* (for **hlysta*) in Matt. xiii. 18; cf. AS. *hlystan*, to listen (Bosworth). Here *lysta* represents a Teut. type **hlystjan*, and *hlystan* represents a Teut. type **hlystjan*; both from Teut. **hlyst*, weak grade of **hlyst*, to hear; **KLEUS* (above). Cf. Swed. *lyssna*, to listen; Ffries. *lystern*, Westphal. *lystern*.

LISTLESS, careless, uninterested. (E.) The list. sense is 'devoid of desire.' Not immediately derived from the verb *list* (see **LIST** (4)), but put in place of the older form *lustless*. We find *lustless* in Prompt. Parv. p. 307; but *lustless* in Gower, C. A. i. 111; bk. iv. 3262. Formed from *lust* with the suffix *-less*. See **Lust** and *-less*. Cf. Icel. *lystlauss*, having no appetite, from *lyst* - *lust*, *lust*. Der. list-lessly, list-lessness.

LISTS, the ground enclosed for a tournament. (F.) Scarcely used in the singular. Used to translate OF. *lies* in the Rom. of the Rose, 4199; and most affected by the influence of that world. ME. *listes*, pl. sb., the lists, Chaucer, C. T. 63, 1864. Really the *F. list*, a stripe, border, which took up the further sense of limit or boundary; as in Eng. Gilds (E. T. S.), p. 44: 'Any brother or sister that duellen wy[h]outen the *listys* of thre myle from the cyte.' See therefore **LIST** (1). β. Note also OF. *liste*, lice (mod. *F. lice*), 'a list or tiltyard' Cot. Cf. Ital. *liccia*, a barrier, palisade, list; Span. *liza*, a list for tilting; Port. *liza*, *lignia*, list, enclosed ground in which combats are fought; whence Low Lat. *licia*, s. pl., barriers, palisades; *licia durli*, the lists. Hatzfeld thinks this OF. *lice* may be derived from a Romance type **listen*, formed from OHG. *lista* (G. *leiste*), a border. If so, it is closely related to E. *list* (1); and this explains the way in which the two were so readily confused.

LITANY, a form of prayer. (F. - L. - Gk.) ME. *letanie*, Ancrén Riwle, p. 20, l. 4; altered to *litanie*, *litany*, to bring it nearer to the L. spelling. - OF. *letanie*, a litany; so spelt in the 13th century (Littré); mod. *F. letanie*. - L. *litania*. = Gk. *litania*, a prayer. = Gk. *litanein*, to pray. = Gk. *litaneōs*, a suppliant; from *litaneō*, supplication, prayer, allied to *litaneō*, *litaneō*, I pray, beg, beseech.

LITERAL, according to the letter. (F. - L.) 'It hath but one simple literal sense;' Tyndal, Works, p. 1, col. 2. - OF. *litteral*, MF. *litteral*, 'litteral'; Cot. - L. *litteralis*, literal. - L. *littera*, a letter; see **Letter**. Der. *litteral-ly*, -ness; also *litteral-ry*, Englished from L. *litterarius*, belonging to learning; and see **Literature**.

LITERATURE, the science of letters, literary productions. (F. - L.) In Wyntoun, Chron. v. 3633. - MF. *litterature*, 'literature, learning'; Cot. - L. *litteratura*, scholarship; allied to the pp. form *litteratus*, learned. - L. *littera*, a letter; see **Letter**. Der. *litterate*, from L. *litteratus*; *litteratur*-ed, Hen. V. iv. 7. 157.

LITHARGE, protoxide of lead. (F. - L. - Gk.) Lit. 'stone-silver.' ME. *litarge*, Chaucer, C. T. 631, 16243 (A 629, G 775). = OF. *litarge*, *lit. litarge*, 'litargie, white lead'; Cot. - L. *lithargyrum*. = Gk. *lithargyron*, litharge. = Gk. *lith*, base of *lithos*, a stone (root *argno*); and *argyros*, silver (see **Argent**).

LITHE, pliant, flexible, active. (E.) ME. *lithe*, Chaucer, Ho. of

Fame, l. 118. AS. *lith* (for **lithē*), gentle, soft; Grein, ii. 183; *lith*, gentle, id. 182. 4 G. *ge-lith*, *ge-linde*, OHG. *lindi*, soft, tender. Teut. type **lithjōz*. β. Shorter forms appear in Icel. *litur*, soft, L. *lētis*, gentle, *ten-tus*, pliant; see **Lent**. Der. *lithe-some*, *lithe-some*. And see *leuty*, *leutish*, *re-ut*.

LITHE, foul, pestilential, of the air. (E.) 'Two Talbots winged through the lither skie;' 1 Hen. VI, iv. 7. 21. Also explained as 'yielding,' owing to the influence of *lithe*, which is unconnected; but see 'lither eir' in P. Plowman, C. xvi. 220. ME. *lither*, *lither*; AS. *lyðre*, evil, poor, bad (hence, dull). See Stratmann and E. D. D. Cf. G. *liederlich*, vicious.

LITHOGRAPHY, writing on stone. (Gk.) Modern. Coined from Gk. *litho*, decl. stem of *lithos*, a stone; and *graphein*, to write. Der. *lithograph-er*, *lithograph-ic*, *lithograph*. Also *lith-lith*, *lith-ion*.

LITHOTOMY, the operation of cutting for stone. (L. - Gk.) Englished from Late L. *litho omia*, the form given in Kersey's Dict., ed. 1715. = Gk. *lithotomia*. = Gk. *litho*, decl. stem of *lithos*, a stone; and *tomē*, 2nd grade of *tem*, base of *teipon*, to cut; see **Tom**. Der. *lithotomist*.

LITIGATION, a contest in law. (F.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. Formed, by analogy with *F. words* in *-ion*, from Late L. *litigatio*, a disputing. = L. *litigare*, to dispute. = L. *lit*, stem of *lit*, strife, law-suit; and *-ig*, weakened form of *agere*, to drive, conduct (see **Agent**). β. The L. *lit* was in OI. *stis* (Festus). Der. *litigate*, a late verb, really due to the sb.; *litigant* = L. *litigant*, stem of pres. pp. of *litigare*; also *litigious*, q. v.

LITIGIOUS, contentious. (F. - L.) In old authors it also means 'debatable' or 'doubtful'; see French Select Glossary. *Litigious* = precarious; Shak. Pericles, iii. 3. 3. = *F. litigieux*, 'litigious, debatable'; Cot. = L. *litigiosus*, (1) contentious, (2) doubtful. = L. *litigum*, strife; cf. *litigare*, to dispute; see **Litigation**. Der. *litigiously*, *litigiousness*.

LITMUS, a kind of dye. (Du.) Spelt *litmus-blau* in Phillips, ed. 1706. It appears in AF. as *lytemose*, Liber Albus, p. 238. Put for *lakmose*; prob. by association with the old E. word *lit*, to dye. = Du. *lakmose*; blue dye-stuff (Sewel). = Du. *lak*, lake; and *mose*, pulp. Hence also G. *lakmose*, litmus. See **Lac**.

LITRE, a unit of capacity in the metric system. (F. - Late L. - Gk.) It contains about 14 pints. = *F. litre* (1793). = Late L. *litra*. = Gk. *litra*, a pound. See **Librate**, **Lira**.

LITTER (1), a portable bed. (F. - L.) ME. *litere*, Cursor Mundi, 13817; Wyclif, Isa. lxxv. 20. Spelt *lytier* in Caxton, Reynard the Fox, ed. Arber, p. 61, l. 1. = AF. *litier*, Livere de Reis, 86; (OF. *litier* (F. *litière*), 'a horse-litter'; Cot. = Late L. *lectaria*, a litter. = L. *lectus*, a bed. Cf. Gk. *litraion*, a bed, *litraion*, a couch. = L. and Gk. base LEGH, to lie; see **Lie** (1). Allied to **Leetern**.

LITTER (2), materials for a bed, a heap of straw for animals to lie on, a confused mass of objects scattered about; &c. (F. - L.) Really the same word as the above; with allusion to beds of straw for animals, and hence a confused heap. Thus Cotgrave has: '*Litiere*, a horse-litter, also litter for cattell, also old dung or manure.' See **Litter** (1). β. Hence also *litter* in the sense of 'a brood'; see the various senses of *lytere* in Prompt. Parv.; and cf. *F. accoucher*, and E. 'to be in the straw.' And see Wright, Vocab. p. 156. Der. *litter*, verb, Temp. i. 2. 282.

LITTLE, small. (E.) ME. *titel*, *lutel* (with one t); Chaucer, C. T. 492 (A 490); Havelok, 481; Layamon, 9124. AS. *lytel*, *lytel*, Grein, ii. 201. 4 OSax. *luttli*; Du. *luttel*, little, few; MHG. *lützel*; OHG. *luzzil*; Teut. type **luttliōz*. β. All from a base L. EUT, to deceive, in connexion with which we also find AS. *lytig*, deceitful, Ælfric's Colloguy, in Voc. 101, 2; also AS. *lot*, deceit, Grein, i. 194; and the Goth. *luta*, deceitful, *luta*, dissembler, *lutin*, to betray. γ. Further, the Teut. base L. EUT meant orig. to stoop, to bow down (hence to creep, or sneak); as in AS. *lutan*, to stoop, 'lout', incline to; see **Lout**. Der. *little-ness*. It is remarkable that the Icel. *littill*, Swed. *liten*, Goth. *littils*, little, are unrelated; being from a base **leit*. The forms *less*, *least*, are from a different source. But see **Loiter**.

LITTORAL, belonging to the sea-shore. (L.) Spelt *littoral* in Kersey; *littoral* in Blount, ed. 1674. Mere Latin. = L. *littoralis*, better *littoralis*, belonging to the sea-shore. = L. *litior*, for **litos*, stem of *litus*, the sea-shore.

LITURGY, public worship, established form of prayer. (F. - Late L. - Gk.) Spelt *liturgie* in Minshew, ed. 1627. = MF. *liturgie*, 'a liturgy, or form of service'; Cot. = L. *liturgia*. = Gk. *leitourgia*, public service. = Gk. *leitourgos*, performing public service or duties. = Gk. *leitro*, for *leitros*, public; and *ergon*, work, cognate with E. **Work**. β. *leitros*, *leitros*, public, is derived from *laos*, *laos*, the people; whence E. **Laio**, **Laity**. Der. *liturgi-c*, *liturgi-cal*, *liturgi-ist*.

LIVE (1), to continue in life, exist, dwell. (E.) ME. *liuen*, *liuen*

(with *u* for *v*); Chaucer, C. T. 508 (A 506); Havelok, 355. AS. *līfan*; Grein, ii. 185; also *libban*, *līd*. 179; where *bō* stands for *f*-*l* *līu*, *leben*; also used as sb., with sense of 'life'; Icel. *lífa*, to be left, to remain behind, also to live; Dan. *leve*; Swed. *leva*; Goth. *liban*; G. *leben*, to live (whence *leben*, sb. life); MHG. *leben*, *lepen*, to live (also spelt *libjan*, *lijjan*); allied to *b-lāben*, MHG. *beliben*, OHG. *b-līban*, to remain, be left. From Teut. stem **lib-*, weak grade of **leib-*, to remain. *β*. The sense of 'live' is unoriginal; the older sense is to remain, to be left behind. See further under *Life*. Der. *live-er*, *live-ing*; and see *live* (2).

LIVE (2), adj. alive, having life, active, burning. (E.) 'Upon the next live creature that it sees'; Mids. Nt. Dr. ii. 1. 172. The use of this adj. is really due to an attributive use of *live*, aphetic form of *alive*, which is not a true adj., but a phrase consisting of a prep. and a dat. case; see *Alive*. *β*. The use as an adj. arose the more easily owing to the currency of the words *live-ly* and *live-ish*. The former is still in use, but the latter is obsolete; it occurs as *live-ish* in Gower, C. A. iii. 93; bk. vii. 257. Der. *live-stock*.

LIVELIHOOD, means of subsistence. (E.) A. Cotgrave translates *V. patrimonium* by 'patrimony, birthright, inheritance, livelihood.' And Trayton speaks of a man 'Of so fair livelihood, and so large rent'; The Owl. The metre shows that the word was then, as now, trisyllabic. *β*. But it is a singular corruption of the ME. *livelode*, *livelode*, i.e. life-leading, means of living; due to confusion with *livelihood* in the sense of 'liveliness,' as used (quite correctly) in Shak. Venus, 26; All's Well, i. 1. 58. *γ*. Again *livelode* is better spelt *lifode*, as in P. Plowman, B. prol. 30. Cf. *lyfode*, *lyfode*, *lynelode*, or *wayssome*, *Donatium*; Prompt. Parv. p. 308; indeed, we find *livelode* as late as in *Levens*, ed. 1570. An older spelling is in St. Marikar, ed. Cockayne, p. 20, l. 16, where we find *lifode*, meaning 'way of life,' lit. leading of life. *δ*. Late AS. *lifod*, course of life; Rule of St. Benedict, ed. Schröer, c. 1; p. 13, l. 24. Compounded of AS. *lif*, life; and AS. *lād*, a leading, way, also provisions to live by, Grein, ii. 150. Another sense of AS. *lād* is a course, as preserved in mod. E. *lade*. See *Life* and *Lode*.

LIVELONG, long-lasting, long as it is. (E.) 'The *livelong* night'; Mael. ii. 3. 68. Orig. *lif-long*, i.e. 'dear long'; but altered to *live-long* at the end of the 16th cent., where *live* represents the verb to live, the *i* being short. Sometimes understood as *live-long* (with long *o*) as connected with *life*. Really from *lif* and *long*. *β*. Cf. 'Alte *lif* longe daye'; Soudan of Babylon, l. 832; 'Al that *live* longe nyght'; H. Lovelich, The Holy Grail, c. xxix. l. 319.

LIVELY, vigorous, active. (E.) A corruption of *lyfely*. 'Lyely, lyfely, or gwyk, or fulle of lyf, *Vivax*.' Prompt. Parv. p. 308. Chaucer uses *lyfely* in the sense of 'in a life-like manner,' C. T. A 2087. AS. *lyflic*. Compounded of *Life* and *Like*. Der. *live-ness*, in Holinshed, Conquest of Ireland, c. 9 (R.). Cf. *live-ly*, adv., in a life-like manner, Two Gent. iv. 4. 174; Chaucer (as above).

LIVER, an organ of the body, secreting bile. (E.) ME. *liver* (with *u* for *v*); Chaucer, C. T. 7421 (D 1839) AS. *lifer*, Grein, ii. 184; Du. *leuer*; Icel. *lif*; Dan. *lever*; Swed. *lever*; G. *leber*, MHG. *lebere*, OHG. *lepara*, *lipara*. Cf. Russ. *liver*, the pluck (of animals); (from Teut.). Teut. type **librā*, *l*; cognate with Armenian *leard*, liver; but not with *l. icern*. Brugmann, i. §§ 280, 557 (2). Der. *live-coloured*; also *live-wool*, Prompt. Parv. p. 309.

LIVERY, a thing delivered, as e.g. a uniform worn by servants; a delivery. (F.-L.) ME. *liveré* (with *u* for *v*, and trisyllabic); Chaucer, C. T. A 263.-AF. *liveré* (Britton). *γ*. *F. liveré*, 'a delivery of a thing that's given, the thing so given, hence, a livery'; Cot. Properly the fem. of the pp. of *liverer*, to deliver, give. Cf. Ital. *liverare*, to deliver.-Late L. *liberāre*, to give, give freely; a particular use of *liberāre*, to set free; see *Liberate*. Der. *livery-man*; *livery-stable*, a stable where horses are kept at livery, i.e. at a certain rate or on a certain allowance; *livery-ed*. The word is fully explained in Spenser, View of the State of Ireland, Globe ed., p. 623, col. 2 and Prompt. Parv. p. 308.

LIVID, black and blue, discoloured. (F.-L.) 'Purple or livid spots'; Bacon, Life of Hen. VII, ed. Lumby, p. 12, l. 31.-F. *livide* (Cot.)-L. *lividus*, leaden-coloured, bluish.-L. *livere*, to be bluish. Cf. W. *lliw*, Irish L. colour, hue. Brugmann, i. § 94. Der. *lividness*.

LIZARD, a kind of four-footed reptile. (F.-L.) ME. *lesarde*, Prompt. Parv. p. 298; *lesarde*, P. Plowman, B. xviii. 335.-OF. *lesard*, m., *lesarde*, f., 'a lizard'; Cot.-L. *lacerta*, a lizard; also *lacertus*. Root unknown. Cf. *Alligator*.

LLAMA, a Peruvian quadruped. (Peruvian.) See Prescott, Conquest of Peru, c.v. 'Llama, according to Garcilasso de la Vega, is a Peruvian word signifying *stock*; see Garcilasso, Com. Real. parte i. lib. viii. c. xvi.' note in Prescott. But the Peruv. Dict. gives 'llama, camero de la tierra,' i.e. sheep of the country. Cf. 'Llamas, or sheepe of Peru'; Hakluyt, Voy. iii. 735.

LLANO, a treeless plain in S. America. (Span.-L.) Usually in the pl. *llanos*; spelt *lanos* in F. G., tr. of Acosta, b. iii. c. 20.-Span. *llano* (pl. *llanos*), a plain.-Span. *llano*, plain, flat.-L. *planus*, flat. See *Plain*.

LO, interj. see, behold. (E.) ME. *lo*, Chaucer, C. T. 3019 (A 3017). AS. *lū*, lo! Grein, ii. 148. *β*. *Lo* is gen. considered as equivalent to *look*; and we actually find a MF. *lo* (with close *o*), prob. from *lū*, short for AS. *lōc*, look thou! But this would have become *loo* in modern E., and is obsolete; though it may have affected the sense of the surviving form. The AS. *lū* is a natural interjection, to call attention. Cf. Gk. *δαλῆ*, a loud cry, *δαλῆειν*, to utter a war-cry, L. *lū-trāre*, to bark; &c.

LOACH, LOCHE, a small river-fish. (F.) ME. *loche*; Prompt. Parv. p. 310. Also *loche-fish*, Stat. of the Realm, i. 355 (1357).-F. *loche*, 'the loach'; Cot. Cf. Norm. dial. *loque*, a loach, a slug (Moisy); Ital. *locca*, *loccia*, 'a cob, or gudgeon-fish'; Florio. Of unknown origin.

LOAD, a quantity carried, a burden. (E.) Most probably this word has been extended in meaning by confusion with the unrelated verb to *lade*. *Load* is common in Shakespeare both as a sb. and verb, but in ME. it is a sb. only, and is identical with *Lode*, q.v., notwithstanding the difference in sense. The AS. *lād* means only way, course, journey; but ME. *lode* has also the sense of 'burden.' An early example of this is 'hōrs and *lode*,' Aucrén Riwle, p. 268; cf. also *carte-lode*, a cart-load, in Havelok, l. 895. It should be particularly noticed, however, that the derived verb to *lead* is constantly used in prov. E. in the sense 'to carry corn'; and, in the Prompt. Parv. p. 62, we find: 'Cartyn, or *lede* wythe a carte, *Carrucio*.' Chaucer has *ylad*-carried, Prologue, 530. 'Se genent scart . . . lade ladan,' the tenant shall carry loads'; Birch, Cart. Saxon. iii. 102. Hence *load*=ME. *lode*=AS. *lād*, a derivative from the 2nd grade of the verb *līhan*, to go, travel. See *Lode*, *Lead* (1). Der. *load*, vb.

LOAD-STAR, LOAD-STONE, the same as *Lode-star, Lode-stone*.

LOAF, a mass of bread; also of sugar. (E.) ME. *lof*, *loof*. 'A *pece-lof*'-a loaf made of peas; P. Plowman, B. vi. 181; pl. *loones* (-*loves*); Wyell, Matt. iv. 3. AS. *lūf*, a loaf; Grein, ii. 79.-Icel. *leifr*; Goth. *lūf*; G. *laib*, MHG. *leip*. Cf. also Lithuanian *lūpas*, Lettish *lūpas*, bread; Russ. *khleb*, bread; prob. borrowed from Teutonic. *β*. Perhaps named from its 'rising,' when leavened; cf. AS. *lūfan*, to rise high; NFries. *lūf*, a loaf; MSwed. *lof* (Ihre). Der. *loaf-sugar*; *loafy*, *loafy*, *lannus*.

LOAM, a mixed soil of clay, sand, &c. (E.) ME. *lam*, *lat*, *lame*; Cursor Mundi, 11985; where one MS. has *ele* (clay). AS. *lām*; Grein, ii. 153; Du. *leen*; G. *lehm*, OHG. *leim*. *β*. Teut. types **laino-*, **lainu-*, from the base *le-*, and grade of **lei-* (> **li-*), as in *līm*, lime, to which *loam* is closely allied. See *Lime* (1). *γ*. So akin to Icel. *leir*, loam (Teut. type **lei-zom*). Der. *loam-y*, ME. *lami*, Hali Meidenhead, ed. Cockayne, p. 47, l. 28.

LOAN, a lending, money lent. (E.) ME. *lone*, Chaucer, C. T. 7445 (D 1861); P. Plowman, B. xx. 284. This corresponds to an AS. *lōn*, but we only find *lōn*, Grein, ii. 163; *Elfric's* Homilies, ii. 176, last line. We once find *lōn-land* for *lōn-land*, Kemble, Cod. Dipl. iii. 165; from Norse.-Icel. *lān*, a loan; Dan. *laan*, a loan; Swed. *lån*. Cognate with AS. *lēn*, a loan (whence E. *lend*, q.v.); Du. *leen*; G. *lehn*. *β*. These words answer to Teut. types **lainu-*, **lainu-*, n.; from **lainu-*, and grade of the verb appearing in Goth. *leihan*, to lend (Luke, vi. 34). AS. *lōn*, for *līkan*, to lend, give (Grein, ii. 187). Icel. *lji*, to lend, G. *leihen*, OHG. *leihen*. *γ*. The Teut. base **leih-* answers to Idg. *q*LEIQ, whence the L. *linguere* (pt. t. *liquo*), to leave; which is closely related to Gk. *leivare*, Skt. *rick*, to leave; Orlish *lee-in*, I leave. *¶* Quite distinct from AS. *lean*, Icel. *laen*, G. *lohn*, a reward; see *Luore*. Der. *len-d*, q.v.

LOATH, disliking, reluctant, unwilling. (E.) ME. *loth* (opposed to *loef*, dear, willing), Chaucer, C. T. 1839 (A 1837); Havelok, 261. AS. *lōth*, hateful (very common), Grein, ii. 150.-Icel. *leith*, loathed, disliked; Dan. *led*, loathsome; Swed. *led*, odious; OHG. *leit*, odious; orig. mournful. *β*. All from a Teut. type **leitnoth*, mournful, in which -*thoz* is prob. a suffix. Allied to G. *leiden*, to suffer; but prob. not to AS. *līhan*, to travel (pt. t. *līð*), as usually said (Kluge). Der. *loath-ly*=AS. *lōthlic*, Grein, ii. 151; *loathe*, verb =AS. *lōthian*, *Elfric's* Hom. ii. 506, l. 24; *loath-ing*, sb., ME. *lokyng*, Prompt. Parv. p. 316; *loath-some*, ME. *lothsum*, Prompt. Parv. p. 314, spelt *laithsum*, Cursor Mundi, 23229 (Gött. MS.), where the suffix -*some*=AS. -*sun* as in *win-some*, also *loath-some-ness*.

LOBBY, a small hall, waiting-room, passage. (Low L.-G.) In Hamlet, ii. 2. 161, iv. 3. 39. Bacon (1553) has: 'Our recluses neuer come out of their *lobbies*.' Reliques of Rome, 53. [Hence we may suppose that it was a monastic term, and was taken up into E. directly from the Low L.]-Low L. *lobia*, a portico, gallery, covered

way, Ducange; also spelt *lobium*. Also *laubia*; as if from a Teut. type **laubja*.—MILG. *laube*, an arbour, a bower, also an open way up to the upper story of a house. The latter sense will be at once intelligible to any one who has seen a Swiss *châlet*; and we can thus see also how it easily passed into the sense of a gallery to lounge or wait in. The same word as mod. G. *laube*, a bower. So called from being formed orig. with branches and foliage.—MILG. *lobb*, *lopp*, OILG. *laup*, mod. G. *laub*, a leaf; cognate with E. *leaf*, q.v. Doublet, *lodge*.

LOBE, the flap or lower part of the ear, a division of the lungs or brain. (F.—Late L.—Gk.) In Cotgrave.—F. *lobe*, 'the lap or lowest part of the ear, also a lobe or lappet of the liver'; Cot.—Late L. *lobum*, acc. of *lobus*, not given in Ducange, but it may (I suppose) be found in old works on medicine as a transliteration of the Gk. word; Cooper's Thesaurus (1865) has *lobus*.—Gk. *λοβός*, a lobe of the ear or liver; allied to L. *legula*, the lobe of the ear. Brugmann, i. § 667. Der. *lob-ate*, mod. and scientific; *lobed*.

LOBELLIA, a genus of herbaceous plants. (Personal name.) First in 1739; but named after Matthias de Lohel (1538–1616), botanist and physician to James I. (N.E.D.).

LOBSTER, a kind of crustacean. (L.) ME. *lopstere*, *loppester*, *loppister*. 'A *loppyster* or a crabbe'; Voc. 624. 12; 'Hic polipus, *loppister*'; id. 642. 22. AS. *loppestre*; Voc. 181. 2; a corruption of an earlier form *lopus*; Voc. 30. 36. β. The word had no sense in AS. *lopus* being a mere corruption of L. *locusta*, meaning (1) lobster, (2) locust; see **LOCUST**. Hence the entry: '*Locusta*, *lopus*'; in Voc. 30. 36.

LOCAL, belonging to a place. (F.—L.) Spelt *local* in Frith, Works, p. 139, last line.—F. *local*, 'locality'; Cot.—L. *localis*, local.—L. *locus*, a place; see **LOCUS**. Der. *local-ly*, *local-ise*, *local-is-ation*, *local-ity*, Mount's Gloss., ed. 1674; also *loc-ate*, q.v.

LOCATE, to place. (L.) A late word, added by Todd to Johnson's Dict.—L. *locatus*, pp. of *locare*, to place.—L. *locus*, a place; see **LOCAL**. Der. *locat-ion*, in Coekram, ed. 1623; *locat-ive*.

LOCH, a lake. (Gaelic.) In place-names, as *Loch Lomond*, *Loch Ness*.—Gael. and Irish *loch*, a lake, arm of the sea; cf. Corn. *lagen*; Bret. *laguenn*, *lagen*.—L. *lacus*; see **LAKE**. Doublet, *lake*, *lough*.

LOCK (1), a contrivance for fastening doors, an enclosure in a canal; &c. (E.) ME. *loke*, Prompt. Parv. p. 311; pl. *loken*, also *locum*, *lokes*, Layamon, 59. 6. AS. *loca*, pl. *locan*; Grein, ii. 191; allied to *loc*, a hole.—L. *loka*, a lock, latch; *lok*, a cover, lid of a chest; Swed. *lock*, a lid; cf. G. *loch*, a dungeon, hole; orig. a locked-up place. β. All from Teut. **luk-*, weaker grade of the strong verb **lukan*, to lock, enclose, appearing in the AS. strong verb *lucan*, to enclose, Grein, ii. 194; also in Icelandic *luka*, to shut, finish (strong verb); MHG. *luchen*, to shut; Goth. *gafukan*, to shut, shut up. Der. *lock*, verb, ME. *lokken*, *locken*, Chaucer, C. T. 5899, D 317; (observe that this verb is a secondary formation from the sb., and not to be confused with the old strong verb *luken*, *looken* = AS. *lukan*, now obsolete, of which the pp. *loken* occurs in Chaucer, C. T. 14881, B 4065); also *lock-er*, a closed place that locks = ME. *lokere*, Prompt. Parv. p. 311, answering to Old English *loker*, a chest (Kilian); also *lock-jaw*, for *locked-jaw*; *lock-keeper*; *lock-smith*; *lock-up*. And see *lock-et*.

LOCK (2), a tuft of hair, flock of wool. (E.) ME. *lok*; pl. *lokkes*, *lockes*, Chaucer, C. T. 81. AS. *locc*, loc, Grein, ii. 191; pl. *locus*.—Dn. *lok*, a lock, tress, curl; Icel. *lokkir*; Dan. *lok*; Swed. *lock*; OILG. *lo-k*, G. *locke*. β. The form of the Teut. type is **lukkoz*, n.; 1dg. type **luggnos*; from a Teut. base **luk*, weak grade of Teut. **luk*, 1dg. type **lugg*; whence also Icel. *lykkir*, a loop, bend, crook. From the same root are Gk. *λόκος*, a plant twig, withy; *λύγχερ*, to bend; Lith. *luginas*, pliable.

LOCKET, a little gold case worn as an ornament. (F.—Scaud.) ME. *loket*, Polli. Songs, ed. Wright, p. 154. The old sense is a small lock, something that fastens. 'With wooden lockets 'bout their wrists', with reference to the pillory; Butler, Hudibras, pt. i. c. 1. 1. 808.—F. *loquet*, 'the latch of a door'; Cot. Cf. Guernsey dial. *loquet*, 'cadensis'. Dimin. of OF. *loc*, a lock; Codeford. Borrowed from Icel. *loka*, a lock, latch; see **LOCK** (1).

LOCKRAM, a cheap kind of linen. (F.—Breton.) In Shak. Cor. ii. 1. 225; see Nares and Halliwell. 'A *lockram* kercher'; Bury Wills, ed. Tymms (Camd. Soc.), p. 147 (1586).—F. *laccramen*, the name given to a sort of unbleached linen; named from the place in Brittany where it is manufactured; Dict. de Trévoux.—F. *laccramen*, also called *S. Ronan*, the name of a place in Basse Bretagne, a few miles N. by W. from Quimper.—Bret. *Loch-ronan*, the Bret. name for the same place. The sense of the name is 'St. Ronan's cell'; from Bret. *lók*, a cell, and *Ronan*, St. Ronan; see Legonidec's Bret. Dict., where this very name is cited as an instance of the use of *Lo-* as a prefix in place-names. Cf. *doctas*, similarly named;

'dowlas and lockram' are mentioned in 1529, Act 21 Hen. 8. c. 14.

LOCOMOTION, motion from place to place. (L.) 'Progression or animal locomotion'; Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. iii. c. 1, § 2. Coined from L. *loci*, abl. of *locus*, a place; and *motio*. See **LOCUS** and **MOTION**. Der. *locomot-ive*, adj., Kersey's Dict., ed. 1715; hence *locomotive*, sb. = locomotive engine, the first of which was used A.D. 1814, Haydn, Dict. of Dates.

LOCUS, a place. (L.) '*Locus*, a place, room, or stead'; Phillips, ed. 1706. He also gives instances of its technical use in astronomy and philosophy.—L. *locus*, a place; a later form of OL. *stlocus*, a place. Prob. allied to Skt. *sthala-m*, firm ground, also, a place. Brugmann, i. § 585. Cf. G. *stelle*, a place. See **STALL**. Der. *loc-al*, q.v., *loc-ate*, *al-locate*, *allow* (1), *col-locate*, *dis-locate*, *lieu-tenant*, *loco-motive*; also *couch*.

LOCUST, a winged insect. (L.) In Kersey, ed. 1715, it also means 'a fish like a lobster, called a long-oister'; see **LOBSTER**. ME. *locust*, Cursor Mundi, 6041; Wyclif, Rev. ix. 3.—L. *locusta*, a shell-fish; also a locust. Doublet, *lobster*, q.v.

LODE, a vein of ore. (F.) In Halliwell. Also spelt *load*, as in Carew's Survey of Cornwall, p. 10 (R.). An old mining term. The lit. sense is 'course'. AS. *lād*, a way, course, journey; *on lāde* = in the way, Beowulf, ed. Grein, i. 1987. Teut. type **laidā*, f.; closely allied to **laidjan*, to lead; see **LEAD** (1).—Icel. *leið*, a lode, way, course; Dan. *lad*, a gate; Swed. *led*, a way, course. Der. *lode-star*, *lode-stone*; also *lead* (1).

LODESTAR, LOADSTAR, the pole-star. (E.) Lit. 'way-star'; i.e. the star that shows the way, or that leads. ME. *lodesterre*, Chaucer, C. T. 2061 (A 2059). Compounded of *lode*, a way, course; and *star*. See **LODE** and **STAR**.—Icel. *leiðar-stjarna*; from *leiðar*, for *leið*, a way, and *stjarna*, a star; Swed. *led-stjärna*; G. *leitstern*.

LODESTONE, LOADSTONE, an ore that attracts pieces of iron. (E.) 'For lyke as the *lodestone* draweth unto it yron'; Udall, on S. Mark, c. 5, v. 21. And see Robinson's tr. of More's Utopia (1556), ed. Arber, p. 32. Spelt *lodestone*, *loadstone*, in Minshew, ed. 1627. Compounded of *lode* and *stone*, similarly to *lodestar*; see above.—Icel. *leiðarstein*; from *leiðar*, for *leið*, a lode; and *steinn*, stone.

LODGE, a small house, cottage, cell, place to rest in. (F.—Low L.—G.) ME. *loge*, *logge*; Chaucer, C. T. 14859 (D 4043); Seven Sages, ed. Weber, 2603.—OF. *loge*, a lodge, cote, shed, small house; Cot. Cf. Ital. *loggia*, a gallery, a lodge.—Low L. *laubia*, a porch; cf. *lobia*, a gallery. 'We find in an act of A.D. 904, "In palatio quod est fundatum iuxta basilica beatissimi principis apostolorum, in *laubia* . . . ipsius palatii";' Brachet (see Ducange).—Teut. type **laubja*; cf. OHG. *lumba* (MILG. *loube*, G. *laube*), an arbour, a hut of leaves and branches.—OILG. *laup* (MHG. *laub*, G. *laub*), a leaf; cognate with E. *leaf*, q.v. Der. *lodg-verb*, ME. *loggen*, Chaucer, C. T. 14997 (B 4181), Ancren Riwle, p. 264; from OF. *loger*, 'to lodge, lie, sojourn' (Cot.); *lodg-ing*—ME. *logging*, Chaucer, C. T. 15001 (B 4185); *lodg-er*; *lodg-ment*, in Kersey, ed. 1715. Doublet, *lolly*, q.v.

LOFT, a room in a roof, attic, upper room. (Scand.) See Bible Word-book. ME. *loft*, Gawain and the Grene Knight, ed. Morris, l. 1096. The proper sense of *loft*, is 'air', as in **Aloft**, q.v. The peculiar sense is Scand.—Icel. *loft* (pron. *loft*), meaning (1) air, sky, (2) an upper room, balcony; cf. the prov. F. *sky-parlour* as applied to an attic; Dan. *loft*, a loft, cock-loft; Swed. *loft*, a garret.—AS. *loft*, air, sky, Grein, ii. 198; whence ME. *loft*, sky, P. Plowman, B. xv. 351; Goth. *luftins*, the air; Du. *luft* [for *loft*], air, sky; G. *luft*, the air. Root unknown. Der. *loft-y*, Shak. Lucrece, 1167, Rich. II, iii. 4. 35; *loft-ly*; *loft-ness*, Isa. ii. 17; also *loft*, q.v.; *a-loft*, q.v.

LOG (1), a block, piece of wood. (L.) 'A long log of timber'; Sir T. More, Works, p. 54 § 2. *Logges*, bushes; Du Wes, Sup. to Palsgrave, p. 914, col. 1. ME. *logge* (1398). An obscure word; perhaps allied to prov. E. *lug*, ME. *logge*, a long stick, a pole. The prov. E. *lug* also means tree-trunk. Cf. E. *elog*. Der. *log-cabin*, *log-hut*; *log-man*, Temp. iii. 1. 67; *logg-er*, a small log (with dimin. suffix -et, of F. origin), Ben Jonson, Tale of a Tub, A. iv. sc. 5, Puppys 5th speech; *logg-ers*, another spelling of *logg-ers*, the name of a game, Hamlet, v. 1. 100; *log-wood*, so called because imported in logs, for which reason it was also called *black-wood*, as appears from Kersey's Dict. and the Stat. 23 Eliz. c. 9, cited in Wedgwood; also *log* (2), q.v.; *logg-er-head*, q.v.

LOG (2), a piece of wood with a line, for measuring the rate of a ship. (E.) In Kersey, ed. 1715. The same as **LOG** (1). But Swed. *logg*, a log (as a sea-term), whence *log-lina*, log-line, *log-bok*, log-book, *logga*, to heave the log (Wiedegren). Dan. *log-line*, *log-bog*, *logge*, Dan. *log*, *log-lin*, *log-bok*, *loggen*, do not seem to be old words, and were prob. taken from E. Der. *log-board*, *book*, *line*, *reel*.

LOG (3), a Hebrew liquid measure. (Heb.) The twelfth part of a *kin*. In Levit. xiv. 10. = Heb. *log*, a word which orig. signified 'a basin'; Smith, Dict. of the Bible.

LOGARITHM, the exponent of the power to which a given number or base must be raised in order to produce another given number. (Gk.) In Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674; and in Ben Jonson, Magnetic Lady, A. i. sc. 1 (Compass). Logarithms were invented by Napier, who published his work in 1614; Haydn. Coined from Gk. *log*, stem of *lógos*, a word, a proportion; and *arithmós*, a number; the sense being 'ratio-number.' See **Logio** and **Arithmetico**. Der. *logarithmic*, *-ic*, *-al*, *-ic-al*.

LOGGER-HEAD, a dunce; a piece of round timber (in a whale-boat) round which a line is passed to make it run more slowly. (E.) In Shak. It means a blockhead; I. L. L. iv. 3. 204. The word evidently means much the same as *log-head* and is a similar formation to *block-head*; the difficulty is to account for the syllable *-er*. However, the prov. E. *logger* means a clog fastened to a horse's leg, to hamper its movements. See **Log** (1) and **Head**.

LOGIC, the science of reasoning correctly. (F.—L.—Gk.) MF. *logike*, Chaucer, C. T. 288 (A 286).—OF. *logique*, 'logic'; Cot.—L. *logica* (= *ars logica*), logic; properly fem. of *logicus*, logical.—Gk. *λογική* (= *λογική τέχνη*), logic; properly fem. of *λογικός*, belonging to speaking, reasonable.—Gk. *λόγος*, a speech.—Gk. *λέγω*, to collect, gather, select, tell, speak.—L. *legere*, to collect, select, read; see **Legend**. Der. *logic-al*, *logic-al-ly*, *logic-i-an* (Levins). Also (from Gk. *λογιστής*, a calculator, *λογιστικός*, skilled in calculating), *logistic*, *logistic-al*. Also *logo-machy*, a strife about words—Gk. *λογομαχία*, I Tim. vi. 4, from Gk. *λόγος*, for *λόγος*, and *μάχημα*, I fight or contend. From the same Gk. source we have numerous words, as *ana-logue*, *apo-logue*, *cata-logue*, *deca-logue*, *dia-logue*, *ec-logue*, *epi-logue*, *mono-logue*, *pro-logue*; also *syn-log-ism*; also *log-arithm*; also *ana-logy*, *apo-logy*, *eymo-logy*, *eu-logy*; also all scientific terms in *logy*, such as *bio-logy*, *concho-logy*, &c. And (from *λέγω*), *dia-lect*, *ec-lectic*, *lex-ico*.

LOIN, part of an animal just above the hip-bone. (F.—L.) ME. *loine*, *loine*; Prompt. Parv. p. 312; Polit. Songs, ed. Wright, p. 191, in a song written temp. Edw. II.—OF. *loigne*, *loigne* (Godefroy), also *lange*, 'the loine or flank'; Cot.—Late L. **lumbes* (not found), fem. of an aij. **lumbus*, formed from L. *lumbus*, the loin. ¶ We may note that the AS. *lenden*, pl. sh., the loins, is cognate with the L. word; hence came MF. *lendus*, *lendus*, the loins, in Wyclif, Matt. iii. 4, &c. See **Lumber**.

LOITER, to delay, linger. (Du.) **Loyter* and *goe a-begging*; Tyndal's Works, p. 217, col. 1; see Trench, Select Glossary, where the orig. had sense of the word is noted; and see **Palgrave**. ME. *loiteren*. **Loytorn*, or *hyn ydyt*, *Ocioir*; Prompt. Parv. p. 311.—(Du. and MDu.) *loiteren*, to linger, loiter, trifle, waver; also MDu. *loiteren*, to delay, linger, act negligently, deceive, waver, vacillate (Kilian, Oudemans); cf. MFlemish *lutsen*, with the same senses (Kilian); WFlem. *lutteren*, to loiter (De Bo); Norw. *lutra*, to loiter. Perhaps allied to **Lout**. Der. *loiter-er*.

LOLL, to lounge about lazily. (E.) ME. *lollen*: 'And wel loseliche lollith there' = and very idly he lounges there; P. Plowman, B. xii. 213. 'He that lollith is lame, other his leg out of loynte, Other nymed in som membre' = he who lounges is lame, or his leg is out of joint, or he is maimed in some member; id. C. x. 215. See also id. B. v. 192; P. Plowman's Crede, ed. Skeat, l. 224. Cf. Icel. *lolla*, 'segniter agere', Haldórsson; MDu. *lollen*, to sit over the fire. 'Wie sit *lolt* of sit en vrit Verlet sijn werck, vergeet sijn tijt' = he who sits and warms himself, or sits and woons, neglects his work and loses his time; Cats, ed. 1828, l. 428, a; cited by Oudemans. Kilian also gives *lollebancke*, a sleeping-bench, as a Zealand word. The older sense was prob. to 'dole', to sleep, hence to brood over the fire, to lounge about. It appears to be allied to *lull*, i. e. to sing to sleep; see **Lull**. Der. *loll-er*; and see **Lollard**.

LOLLARD, a name given to the followers of Wyclif. (MDu.) The history of the word is a little difficult, because it is certain that several words have been purposely mixed up with it. 1. In the first place, the ME. word most commonly in use was not *lollard*, but *loller*—one who lolls, a louter, an idle vagabond. 'Ismele a loller in the wind, quod he'; Chaucer, C. T. 12913 (B. 1173). That 'louter' is the true sense of this form of the word, is clear from a passage in P. Plowman, C. x. 188–218, the whole of which may be consulted. The most material lines are: 'Now kyndliche, by Crist, both such callid *lollers*. As by english of oure eldres of olde menne techyng; He that *lollith* is lame, other his leg out of loynte Other nymed in som membre, i. e. such fellows are naturally called *lollers* in the English of our forefathers; he that *lolls about* is lame, or broken-jointed, or maimed; see **Loll**. 2. At the same time, the name *lollard* was also in use as a term of reproach; and this was a MDu. term, Latinised as *Lollardus*. It had been in use before

Wyclif. Ducange quotes from Johannes Hocsemius, who says, under the date 1399: 'Eodem anno quidam hypocritae gyrovagi, qui *Lollardi* sive Deum laudantes vocabantur, per Hannoniem et Urabantiam quasdam mulieres nobiles deciperunt;' i. e. In this year certain vagabond hypocrites, called *Lollards* or God-praisers, deceived certain nobelwomen in Hainault and Brabant. He adds that Trithemius says in his Chronicle, under the date 1315: 'ita appellatus a Gualtero Lohard, Germano quodam.' This latter statement makes no difference to the etymology, since *Lohard* as a surname (like our surnames Fisher, Baker, or Butcher) is precisely the same word as when used in the sense of 'God-praiser.' The lit. sense is 'a singer,' one who chants.—MDu. *lollaerd* (1) a number of prayers or hymns (L. *musicator*), one who hums; (2) a Lollard; Kilian, Oudemans. This is a mere dialectical variation of a form *lull-ard*, formed regularly from the MDu. *lullen* (also *lollen*), to sing, hum, with the suffix *-ard* as in E. *drunk-ard*, *stugg-ard*, &c., denoting the agent. This MDu. *lullen* is our E. word *lull*, q.v. Hexham has: '*lol*, or *lule*, a harmonious sound.' 8. Besides the confusion thus introduced, it was common to compare the *Lollards* to tares, by help of a bad pun on the L. *lolia*, tares; this has, however, nothing to do with the etymology. See my note on Chaucer, C. T. B 1173, in the Priors' Tale, &c. (Clarendon Press). ¶ Since *loll* and *lull* are allied words, it makes no very great difference to which verb we refer *loller* and *Lollard*; still *loller* = *loll-er*, and *Lollard* = *lull-er*.

LONE, solitary, retired, away from company. (E.) Not in early use; the word does not appear in Minshew or Levins, and I find no example much earlier than Shakespeare, who has: 'a poor lone woman;' 2 Hen. IV. ii. 1. 35. It probably was at first a colloquial or vulgar word, recommended by its brevity for more extended use. It is known to be a short form of *alone*, as has generally been explained by lexicographers; even Shakespeare brings it in as a pun: 'a long loan for a poor lone woman to bear.' Observe: 'I go alone, Like to a lonely dragon;' Cor. iv. 1. 30. Todd cites a slightly earlier instance: 'Moreover this Glyceic is a lone woman;' Kyffin, transl. of Terence, ed. 1588; but *Palgrave* has '*lone*, only, *sol*,' and see P. Plowman, B. xvi. 20. See **Alone**. β. Other examples of loss of initial a occur in the words *menad*, *purtenance*, *limbeck*, *vanguard*. Der. *lone-ly*, Cor. iv. 1. 30; *lone-li-ness*, Hamlet, iii. 1. 46; also *lone-some*, spelt *lonesom* in Skinner, ed. 1671; *lone-some-ness*; also *lone-ness*: 'One that doth weare himself away in lone-ness,' Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, A. i. sc. 2 (Amarillis).

LONG (1), extended, not short, tedious. (F.) ME. *long*, Northern *lang*; Chaucer, C. T. 3021 (A 3019); Pricke of Conscience, l. 632. AS. *lang*, *long*; Grein, li. 156. 4 Du. *lang*; Icel. *langr*; Dan. *lang*; Swed. *lång*; Goth. *luggers* (= *langers*); G. *lang*; L. *longus*. Brugmann, i. § 642. Der. *long*, adv.; *long-boat*, *long-measure*, *long-run*, *long-sight-ed*, *long-stop*, *long-suffering*. Also *a long* (1), *a long* (2), and *be-long*, verb (see N. E. D.). Also (from L. *longus*) *long-evity*, q.v., *long-itude*, q.v. Also *length*, q.v.; *ling* (1), q.v.; *ling-er*, q.v., *lunge*, q.v. Cf. **Lumber** (1).

LONG (2), to desire, yearn; to belong. (F.) Often used with *for* or *after*. Very common in Shak. ME. *longen*, *longien*. 'Than *longen* folk to goon on pilgrimages' = then people desire, &c.; Chaucer, C. T. 12. AS. *langian*, impers. vb. with acc. of person. '*Langað þu áwilt*, dost thou desire ought?' 'Hæleð *langode*' = the heroes longed; Grein, li. 157. [Distinct from *langian*, to grow long.] 4 OSax. *langōn*, impers.; Icel. *langa*, impers. and pers.; OHG. *langōn*, impers. Cf. G. *verlangen*, to long for. Not allied to *long* (1), but rather to G. *gelingen*, to succeed, prosper; to AS. *lungre*, quickly; and Gk. *λαμπρός*, light, nimble. See **Kluge**; and Brugmann, i. § 684. But the N. E. D. connects it with *long* (1). Der. *long-ing*, sb.; *long-ing*, adj.; *long-ing-ly*.

LONGEVITY, length of life. (L.) 'In *longevity* by many conceived to attain unto hundreds' [of years]; Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, B. iii. c. 9. § 1. Spelt *longevitie* in Minshew, ed. 1627. Coined, by analogy with F. words in *-ité* (= E. *-ity*), from L. *longa-vitas*, long life. = L. *long*, stem of *longus*, long; and *avitas*, full form of the word commonly written *etnas*, age. See **Long** and **Age**.

LONGITUDE, lit. length; distance in degrees from a given meridian. (F.—L.) '*Longitudes* and latitudes'; Chaucer, On the Astrolabe, Prolog. l. 57. = F. *longitude*. = L. *longitúdo* (gen. *longitúdinis*), length, long duration; in Late L. *longitudo* = L. *longi*, for *longo*, decl. stem of *longus*, long; with suffix *-tudo*. See **Long**. Der. *longitudin-al* (from stem *longitúdo*); *longitudinal-ly*.

LOO, a game at cards. (F.) Spelt *lu* in Pope, Rape of the Lock, c. iii. l. 62 (l. 350). Formerly called *Lanterloo* (Engl. Cycl. Suppl.). 'Pam in *lanterloo*;' Farquhar, Sir Harry Wildair, li. 2 (1701). = F. *lanteurel* or *lanturru*, interj. nonsense; fiddlestick! fudge! (Hamilton); also a game at cards, *jeu de la bête* (i. e. loo); see Littre and Hamilton. [The more usual F. name for loo is *mouche*.] β. The expression was orig. the refrain of a famous vaudeville in the time of Cardinal

Richelieu (died 1642); hence used in order to give an evasive answer. As the expression is merely nonsensical, it admits of no further analysis.

LOOBY, a simpleton, a lubber. (E.) ME. *loby*, Rich. the Redeles, ii. 170. Allied to **LUBBER**, q.v.

LOOF, another spelling of **LOUF**, q.v.

LOOK, to behold, see. (E.) ME. *loken*, *lokien*; Chaucer, C. T. 1067. AS. *lūcan*, to look; Grein, ii. 192. +OSax. *lōkan*, to look; cf. prov. G. *lügen*, to look out, OHG. *luōgen*, MHG. *luogen*, to mark, behold. Brugmann, i. § 421 (7). Der. *look*, sb., ME. *loke*, Chaucer, C. T. 3342; *look* interj.; *look-er*, *look-out*, *look-ing*, *look-ing-glass*.

LOOM (1), a machine for weaving cloth. (E.) In Spenser, *Muipoptmos*, l. 272. ME. *lome*, a tool, instrument; P. Plowman, C. vi. 45; and see Prompt. Parv., p. 312. The pl. *lomen*=implements for tilling the soil, occurs in the Ancien Riwle, p. 384. AS. *gelōma*, a tool, implement, Alfred, tr. of Bede, iv. 28, ed. E. E. T. S., p. 366, l. 23; cf. AS. *aud-lōma*, a tool, implement, utensil; Voc. 549. 9. The mod. E. *loom* has the sense of ME. *welome*, a weaving loom; see Test. Eboracensis, i. 191; Records of Nottingham, ii. 22 (1404).

LOOM (2), to appear faintly or at a distance. (Scand.) The orig. sense is to glimmer or shine faintly. Rare; and usually used of a ship. 'Looming of a ship, is her perspective [appearance] or shew. Hence it is said, such a ship looms a great sail, i.e. she appears or seems to be a great ship;' Kersey's Dict. ed. 1715. So also Skinner, ed. 1671, who adds: 'she looms but small, i.e. looks small. The orig. sense may have been 'to come slowly towards'; answering to EFr. *lōmen*, Swed. dial. *lōma*, to move slowly; cf. MHG. *lōmen*, to be weary, from the adj. *lōmi*, slack. Kilian has MDu. *lōme*, slow, inactive. From Teut. base **lōm-*, and grade of **lām-*, as in E. *lame*. See **LAME**, **LOON** (2). Der. *loom-ing*, sb.

LOON (1), **LOWN**, a base fellow. (E.) Spelt *loos* in Macbeth, v. 3. 11; *loos* in Oth. ii. 3. 95. The latter passage is 'he called the tailor loon,' cited from an old ballad. In the Percy Folio MS., ed. Hales and Furnivall, ii. 324, l. 52, the line appears as: 'therefore he called the tailor cloose.' Lowl. Sc. *loos*, used frequently by Dunbar (see Small's Glossary); see *loos* in E. D. D. Cf. MDu. *loen*, 'homo stultus'; Kilian.

LOON (2), a water-bird, diver. (Scand.) A corruption of the Shetland name *loom*; see Gloss. of Shetland Words by T. Edmondston; Phil. Soc. 1866.—Icel. *lōmr*, a loon; Swed. and Dan. *lovi*; Norw. *lovi*. Prol. from the tame or awkward motion of such birds on land; cf. Swed. dial. *lōma*, EFr. *lōmen*, to move slowly; see **LOOM** (2). For derogatory use of the names of birds, cf. *booby*, *gull*, *goose*, *owl*, &c.

LOOP, a leud, a bend in a cord leaving an opening. (C.) Spelt *loope* in the Bible of 1551, Exod. xxvi. 4. 5. The ME. *loope* is also used in the sense of 'loop-hole'; but it is prob. the same word, denoting a small hole in a wall shaped like a loop in a piece of string. In this sense it occurs in P. Plowman, C. xxi. 288; and Romance of Partenay, l. 1175. The pl. *loups*, loops, occurs in the allit. Troy-book (see Glossary). Palsgrave has: 'Lōupe in a towne-wall, crueue; Lōupe to holde a button, fermeu.' G. Douglas has *loupis*, Fr. bk. v. ch. 5. 66; and *loupit*, looped, id. 15. Jamieson has lowl. Scotch loops, the windings of a river. The word appears to be Northern, and borrowed from Gaelic.—Gael. *lob*, a bend, loop, noose, winding, meander; *lobh*, a fold, corner, or angle, a turn of a stream, a bending of the shore; Macleod. Cf. Irish *lob*, a loop, bow, staple, plait, fold, thong, meander; and note the sense of 'thong' in Cath. Anglicum, which has: 'a *loupe*, Amentum.'—Gael. and Irish *lob*, to bend; cf. Irish *lobha*, bent (Windisch). And see Macchain. Der. *loop*, verb; *loop-hd*, full of holes, K. Lear, iii. 4. 31; *loop-hole*, Shaks. Lear. 1383, the older term being ME. *loope*, as above; *loop-hol-nd*. But the N. E. D. connects *loop-hole* with Du. *loopen*, MDu. *lūpen*, to lunk (hence, to slip).

LOOSE, free, slack, unfastened, unconfined. (Scand.) ME. *lous*, loose, Chaucer, C. T. 4064 (A 4064); where the Camb. MS. has *los*, and the Petworth MS. has *lous*. Spelt *loose*, *lous*, in the Ancien Riwle, p. 228, note d. a. The form *lous* is Scand.; from Icel. *laus* (Swed. *lōm*, *lōn*); it is the Norse equivalent of ME. *lous*, false; see Prompt. Parv. p. 298. The latter is from AS. *lās*, (1) loose, (2) false; cognate with Icel. *laus*, loose, vacant, Dan. and Swed. *lās*, loose. +OSax. *lōn*, MDu. *loor*, (1) loose, (2) false (Oudemans); the mod. Du. separates the two senses, having *loos*, loose, and *loos*, false. Further cognate words appear in Goth. *laus*, empty, vain; G. *lo*, loose. Teut. type **laus-*; from **laus*, and grade of Teut. **lōus-*, to lose. See **LOSE**; and see **LOSEN**. See Notes on E. Etym., p. 173. Der. *loose-ly*, *loose-ness*. Note that *-less* (AS. *lās*) is the commonest suffix in E.; see *-less*. And see **LEASING**.

LOOSE, LOOSEN, to make loose, set free. (E.) The suffix *-en* is due to analogy with words like *lengthen*, *strengthen*, and has been added. ME. *loosen*, *loosenen*, *loosenen*; where the final *n* merely

marks the infinitive mood, without having the causal force which is implied by the final *n* at present. 'The bondis of alle weren *loosed*' = the bonds of all were loosed; Wyclif, Acts, xvi. 26. From the adj. above. +OSax. *lōsian*, 'to make free.' So also Du. *lossen*, to loosen, release; Icel. *leysa*, to loosen; Swed. *lösa*; Dan. *løse*; G. *lösen*; Goth. *lausjan*; all from the adjective.

LOOT, plunder, booty. (Hindi.—Skt.) A modern term, imported from India.—Hindi *lūt* (with cerebral *ṭ*), loot, plunder. The cerebral *ṭ* shows that an *r* is elided.—Skt. *lūtram*, short form of *lūptam*, booty, spoil.—Skt. *lup*, to break, spoil; the neut. pp. *luptam* is also used in the sense of 'booty,' like the deriv. *lūptam*; see Benfey, p. 798. = *REUP*, to break; whence L. *rumper*, G. *rauben*, and E. *rob*. See **Rob**, **Rapture**. Cf. Horn, Pers. Dict., § 608. ¶ Thus *loot* = that which is robbed. Der. *loot*, verb.

LOOVER, the same as **LOUVER**, q.v.

LOP, to maim, to cut branches off trees. (E.) In Levins, ed. 1570; and in Shak. Cymb. v. 4. 141. Spelt *loppe* in Palsgrave. Ducange quotes *loppure* as an Anglo-Latin word; Birch (Cant. Saxon. iii. 240) has 'at *loppede* thorne'; as if from an AS. verb *loppian*, to lop. Der. *lop*, sb., small branches cut off, Henry VIII, i. 2. 96. And see *glib* (3), *left*.

LOQUACIOUS, talkative. (L.) In Milton, P. L. x. 161. A coined word, formed by adding *-ious* to L. *loquax*, stem of *loquax*, talkative. [Prob. suggested by the sb. *loquacity*, which had previously been introduced into the language from F. *loquacité*, 'loquacity'; Cot. *Loquacity* occurs in Minsheu, ed. 1627.] = L. *loqui*, to speak. Der. *loquacious-ly*, *ness*. Also *loquac-ity*, from F. *loquacité*, which from L. acc. *loquacitatem*. From the same root are *col-loquial*, *e-loqu-euce*, *ob-loqu-y*, *soliloqu-y*, *ventriloqu-ist*; also (like L. pp. *locuti-us*) *al-locuti-ion*, *circum-locuti-ion*, *e-locuti-ion*, *inter-locuti-ion*, *pro-locutor*.

LORD, a master, ruler, peer. (E.) ME. *lowerd* (= *loverd*), Havelok, l. 96; gen. contracted to *lord*, Chaucer, C. T. 47. AS. *hlāford*, a lord; Grein, ii. 80. Fuller form *hlāfweard* (misprinted *hlāfweard*), Ps. civ. 17 (ed. Thorpe). B. Thus the word is a compound, and the former syllable is AS. *hlāf*, a loaf. It also appears that *-ord* stands for *weard*, a warden, keeper, master; whence *hlāfweard* = loaf-keeper, i.e. the master of the house, father of the family. See **Loaf** and **Weard**. The simple word *weard* is used nearly synonymously with the comp. *hlāfweard*; and cf. *hordweard*, a treasure-keeper, lord (Grein). Der. *lord*, verb (gen. used with *it*), 2 Hen. VI, iv. 8. 47; *lord-ed*, Temp. i. 2. 97; *lord-ing* with dimin. suffix *-ing*, Wint. Ta. i. 2. 62 = ME. *lowerd-ing*, Layamon, 27394; *lord-l-ing* (with double dimin.), Bp. Hall's Satires, b. ii. sat. 2. l. 12 = ME. *lowerd-ing*, Layamon, 12664, later text; *lord-ly* = ME. *lordliche*, P. Plowman, B. xiii. 302; *lord-li-ness*, Shak. Ant. v. 2. 161; *lord-ship* = ME. *lordship*, P. Plowman, B. iii. 206.

LORE, learning, doctrine. (E.) ME. *lore*, Chaucer, C. T. 529, 4424 (A 527, B 4). [The final *e* is unessential, and due to the frequent use of the oblique cases.] AS. *lār*, lore; gen. dat., acc. *lāre*; Grein, ii. 158. +Du. *leer*, doctrine; G. *lehre*, MHG. *lære*, OIG. *lērā* (whence Dan. *lære*). Teut. type **lār-*, f.; cf. Goth. *lairjan*, to teach; *lairisins*, doctrine. From **lār-*, and grade of **lōr-*, to trace out. See further under **Learn**.

LOREL, a variant of **LOSEL**, q.v.

LOGNETTE, an opera-glass. (F.) F. *lognette*. = F. *logner*, to spy.

LORIKEET, a small lory. (Malay; with Span. suffix.) From *lory*, q.v.; with dimin. suffix *-keet*, borrowed from *parakeet*.

LORIMER, a maker of hits and spurs. (F.—L.) Also *loriner*; both forms are in Blount's Gloss. (1681). 'Lorimer that maketh byttes,' Palsgrave.—OF. *lorimer*, *lorenier* (Godefroy); F. *lormier*.—OF. *lorain*, rein, bridle, bit.—Late L. *lōrānum*, a rein, bit.—L. *lōrum*, a thong.

LORIOT, the golden oriole. (F.—L.) 'Loriot, a bird otherwise called a witwall'; Kersey, ed. 1715. = F. *loriot*, the bird called a witwall, yellowpeake, highway; Cot. Corruptly written for *Foriot*, *Foriol*, the prefixed *f* being the def. article (= L. *ille*). Cotgrave has: '*Oriol*, a heighaw, or witwall; also spelt *Oriol*, id. The latter form is the same as E. *Oriole*, q.v.

LORY, old pp. of the verb to lose. (E.) See **LOSE**, **Forlorn**.

LORY, a small bird of the parrot kind. (Malay.) In Webster. Also called *lory*, and (better) *lory*, *lory*.—Malay *lōri*, a bird of the parrot kind, also called *nāri*; Marsden's Malay Dict., p. 311. *Nāri*, the lory, a beautiful bird of the parrot kind, brought from the Moluccas; id. p. 350.

LOSE, to part with, be separated from. (E.) The mod. E. *lose* appears to be due to confusion between three ME. forms, viz. (1) *loien*, (2) *lōsen*, (3) *lōsen*. 1. *Loien* is recorded in Stratmann, p. 405; it occurs in the sense 'to be lost,' or 'to perish,' as in O. Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, i. 117, li. 28, 35; and in Layamon, 20538, it

is used exactly in the sense of 'lose' = AS. *losian*, to become loose, to escape, Grein, ii. 194. From *los*, weak grade of *leosan*, to lose. 2. ME. *lōsen*, to loose, set free, is from the adj. *los*, loose; see **LOOSE**. 3. The ME. *leosan*, more commonly *leosen*, is in Struttman, at p. 394. This is the verb which invariably has the force of 'lose', but it should rather have produced a mod. E. *leste*. It is a strong verb, with pl. *lees*, and pp. *loren*, *loren*; see Chaucer, C. T. 1217, 3536; P. Plowman, B. v. 499. AS. *lōsan*, to lose; pt. *lōs*, pp. *loren*; only used in comp. *for-loosan*, to lose entirely, Luke, xv. 4, 9; Grein, i. 328. +Du. *liezen*, only in comp. *ver-liezen*, to lose; pt. *verloor*, pp. *verloren*; G. *lieren*, only in comp. *ver-lieren*, to lose; Luke, xv. 8, with which cf. *fra-liusan*, to perish, 1 Cor. i. 18. β. All three forms are from different grades of the Teut. verb **leusan-*, to lose; pt. *l*, *lau*, pp. *loren*. From the Teut. base LEUS, to lose; become loose (Fick, iii. 273). This base is an extension of **leu-*, to set free, whence Gk. *λύω*, to set free, release; L. *luere*, to set free. A still older sense, 'to set free by cutting a bond', is suggested by Skt. *lā*, to cut, clip; Benfey, p. 799. ¶ Note the double form of the pp., viz., *lost*, *loren*; of which *lost* (= *lo-est*) is formed from ME. *losten*; but *loren* (= *lo-er-en*) is the regular strong pp. of *leosan* = AS. *lōsan*. Der. *lo-er*, *lo-er-ing*; from the same Teut. base are *loose*, vb., also spelt *loosen*, q.v., *loose*, adj.; *loosing*, q.v.; *loren*, *for-loren*; *loss*, q.v. From the root LEU we also have *solve*, *solution*, *ana-ly-sis*, *para-ly-sis*, *paltry*.

LOSEL, LOREL, a worthless fellow, a scamp. (E.) In Shak. Wint. Tale, ii. 3. 109. ME. *lovel*, P. Plowm. B. vi. 124; also *lorel*, id., vii. 136. Cf. AS. *lo-san*, to perish. From Teut. **lus-*, weak grade of **leusan-*, AS. *lōsan*, to lose, of which the pp. was *lo-en* (for older **lo-er-en*); whence *lo-el*. See **LOSE** (above). The sense is 'devoted to perdition'; for the suffix, cf. AS. *uac-ol*, watchful.

LOSS, a losing, damage, waste. (F.) ME. *los*, Chaucer, C. T. 4447 (B 27). AS. *lus*, destruction; *in lose wurdan*, i.e. perished, Alfred, tr. of Iheia, lib. v. c. 9 (or c. 10). On Northumb. *los*, Matt. vii. 13 (Lindisfarne MS.). From Teut. **lus-*, weak grade of **leusan-*, AS. *lōsan*, to lose; see **LOSE**.

LOT, a portion, share, fate. (E.) ME. *lot*, a share; Rich. Cœur de Lion, 4262, in Weber's Met. Romances. AS. *lot*; Matt. xxvii. 35; Luke, xxiii. 34; also *lōt*, Grein, ii. 90. The AS. *lot*, n. (Teut. type **lut-*) is from *lut-*, the weak grade of Teut. **leutan-*, AS. *lōtan*, to cast lots, a strong verb. +Du. *lot*, a lot; *loten*, to cast lots; Icel. *hluta*, a part, share; from the strong verb *hljóta*, to obtain by lot; Dan. *lot*, a lot; Swed. *lott*, a lot; *lotta*, to cast lots. Cf. also G. *loos*, a lot; *loosen*, to cast lots; Goth. *hlauts*, a lot, Mark, xv. 24; from Teut. **hlaut*, and grade of **leutan-* (above). Der. *lot*, vb.; *lot-er-y*, q.v.; *al-lot*, q.v.

LOTH, reluctant; the same as **Loath**, q.v.

LOTION, a washing, external medicinal application. (L.) 'Lot-ion, a washing or rinsing'; Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. Formed, by analogy with F. words in *-ion*, from L. *lūtio*, a washing; cf. *lūtus*, pp. of *laure*, to wash; see **Lave**. Bruggmann, i. § 352 (3).

LOTO, LOTTO, the name of a game. (Ital.—Teut.) Modern; the spelling *lotto* is the correct Ital. spelling; *lotto* is a F. form of the Ital. word.—Ital. *lotto*, a lot, lottery. Of Teut. origin; cf. OHG. *hlōz* (G. *loos*), a lot; see **Lot**.

LOTTERY, a distribution by lot or chance. (Ital.—Teut.) In Levins, ed. 1570; and in Shak. Merch. Ven. i. 2. 32, li. 1. 15.—Ital. *lotteria*, *lotteria*, 'a lottery'; Torriano (1688).—Ital. *lotto* (above). ¶ The F. *loterie* is borrowed from Italian, but is in much later use; thus it is omitted by Cotgrave, and Sherwood's index to Cotgrave only gives *balotage*, *sort*, as equivalent words to E. *lottery*.

LOTUS, the Egyptian water-lily. (L.—Gk.) 'Lotus, or Lotus, the lotus-tree'; Kersey, ed. 1715. Minshew, ed. 1627, speaks of the *lotus-tree* or *lotus-tree*. It is spelt *lotus* by Chapman, tr. of Odyssey, ix. 163.—L. *lūtus*, *lūtus*.—Gk. *λῶτος*, a name given to several shrubs; (1) the Greek lotus; (2) the Cyrenean lotus, an African shrub, the eaters of which were called *Lotophagi* = Lotus-eaters, from Gk. *φαγείν*, to eat; (3) the lily of the Nile; see Liddell and Scott. Der. *Lotophagi*; *lotus-eater*.

LOUD, making a great sound, noisy. (E.) ME. *loud*; more common in the adv. form *loudly* = loudly; Chaucer, C. T. 674, 15339 (A 672, B 4523). AS. *lūd*, loud, Grein, ii. 88. +Du. *luid*; G. *laut*, OHG. *lūt*. β. Teut. type **lūdōz*, for **hlūdōz* (with accent on o); allied to the lg. type **hlūd* (with weak grade *kle*) as seen in L. *-clutus*, in comp. *in-clutus*, renowned; Gk. *κλυτός*, renowned; Skt. *grāta*, heard, from *gru*, to hear, Gk. *ἀκούειν*. +KLEU, to hear. Bruggmann, i. § 100, 113. Der. *loud-ly*, *loud-ness*; from the same root is *cli-ent*.

LOUGH, a lake. (Irish.) The written Irish form of *loch*.—Irish *loch*, a lake, longh, arm of the sea; see **Loch**.

LOUNGE, to loiter about, move about listlessly. (F.—L.) In Skinner's Dict., ed. 1671; not before 1508. 'A very flourishing society of people called loungers, gentlemen whose observations are mostly itinerant'; The Guardian, no. 124, dated Aug. 3, 1713. The verb seems to have been suggested by the term *lungis*, defined in Minshew, ed. 1627, as meaning 'a slimme, a tall and dull slangam, that hath no making to his height'; and even as late as in Kersey, ed. 1715, we find *lungis* explained as 'a drowsy or dreaming fellow.' It was once a well-known term, and occurs in Decker's *Satiro-mastix*; Beniam. and Fletcher, Knight of the Burning Pestle, Act ii. sc. 3, speech 1; Lyly's *Euphues* and his England, ed. Arber, p. 325; and the *Play of Misogonus*, written about 1550; see Nares and Halliwell.—F. *longis*, 'a lungis'; a slimme, slow-back, dreaming, luske [idle fellow], drowsie, grangill; a tall and dull slangam, that hath no making to his height, nor wit to his making; also, one that being sent on an errand is long in returning; Cot. Cf. Norm. dial. *longis*, or *seint-longis*, a dolt, a slow fellow (Moisy). β. Littré supposes that the sense of F. *longis* was due to a pun, having reference to L. *longus*, long; see **Long**. For, strictly, *Longis* was a proper name, being the OF. form of L. *Longius*, or *Longinus*, the name of the centurion who pierced the body of Christ. This name *Longinus* first appears in the Apocryphal Gospel of Nicodemus, and was probably suggested by the Gk. *λόγος*, a lance, the word used in John, xix. 34; hence the Picard form *longin*, with the sense of F. *longis*. See my note to P. Plowman, C. xxi. 82. See the word **Lunge**, which is certainly due to L. *longus*. Der. *long-er*.

LOUSE, the name of an insect. (E.) ME. *lous*, pl. *lys* or *lis*; P. Plowman, B. v. 197, 198. AS. *lūs*, as a gloss to L. *pediculus*; Ælfric's Gloss, Nomina Insectorum; the pl. form was *lys*. +Du. *luis*; Dan. *lus*, pl. *lus*; Swed. *lus*, pl. *lūs*; Icel. *lús*, pl. *lūs*; G. *laus*, pl. *läuse*. All from Teut. **lūs*, fun. Cf. W. *lleuen*, a louse; Stokes-Fick, p. 256. Der. *lous-y*, *lous-i-ness*; *louse*, v.

LOUT, a clown, awkward fellow. (E.) The lit. sense is 'stooping' or 'slouching'. In Levins; and in K. John, ii. 509, iii. 1. 220. Sidney has: 'this loutish clown'; Arcadia, b. i. (K.). From the old verb *lout*, to stoop, bow; 'he humbly louted'; Spenser, F. Q. i. 10. 44. ME. *louten*, to stoop, bow down; Chaucer, C. T. 14168 (B 3352); P. Plowman, B. iii. 115. AS. *lūtan*, to stoop, str. vb.; pt. *lūt*; Grein, ii. 197. +Icel. *lūta*, to bow down; whence *lūt*, adj. bent down, stooping, which may have suggested our modern *lout*; Swed. *luta*, to lean; Dan. *lude*, to stoop. Teut. type **lūt-*, pt. *lūt*, pp. *lutnoz*. Der. *lout-ish*, *lout-ish-ness*, *lout-er*.

LOUVER, LOOVER, an opening in the roofs of ancient houses. (F.—Teut.) ME. *louer*, Prompt. Parv. p. 315; see Way's note. He cites: 'A loouer, or tunnell in the roofe, or top of a great hall, to avoid smoke, fumariunt, spiramentum'; Barcl. Also in P. Plowman, C. xxi. 288; Romance of l'artemay, 1175. In the latter passage we find: 'At louers, lowpes, archers had plente, To cast, draw, and shete, the difference to be'—it (the town) had plenty of archers at openings and loop-holes, to cast, draw (bow), and shoot.—OF. *louier*, a louver; see Godefroy, who has *louier*, *louier*, *louer*, with three instances in which it is used to translate Late L. *lūdium*.—Romanic type **lūdrium*, adj. form due to Late L. *lūdium*, a louver. (For the intercalated v, cf. F. *pouvoir*, from OF. *poir* = Span. *poder*.) β. The orig. sense was prob. an opening over a fireplace; from Icel. *hlōð*, n. pl. a hearth, a fireplace; ult. allied to Icel. *hláða*, to lade, to pile, build up. See **Lade**. (See Academy, Dec. 1894.)

LOVAGE, an umbelliferous plant. (F.—L.) In Levins, ed. 1570, and in Cotgrave. Spelt *lovage* in Palsgrave; and ab. 1400, in Henslow's Medical Works of 14th cent., p. 8. l. 18. From OF. *levesche* (mod. F. *livèche*), 'common lovage, Lombardy lovage'; Cot.; spelt *livesche*, *liuuesche*, *luuesche*, *luuache* in Godefroy; cf. *luuesche*, as in Voc. 555, 11, whence the E. form. Cf. Ital. *levistico*, lovage.—L. *ligusticum*, lovage, a plant indigenous to Liguria; whence its name.—L. *ligusticus*, belonging to Liguria.—L. *Liguria* (prob. formerly **Ligusia*), a country of Cisalpine Gaul, of which the principal town was *Genoa*, the modern Genoa. Similarly, we have *Etruscan* from *Etruria* [Etrusia?].

LOVE, affection, fondness, attachment. (E.) ME. *love* (with u for v), Chaucer, C. T. 1137, 1161 (A 1135, 1159). AS. *lyfu*, love; Grein, ii. 196. From the weak grade (**luf*) of Teut. base **leub-*. +Goth. *lubb*; OHG. *luba*; cf. G. *liebe*, OHG. *liupa*, love; Russ. *liubov*, love; Skt. *lubbha-*, covetousness, lubb, to desire. Closely allied to **Lief**. (¶LEUBH). Der. *love*, verb, ME. *louen* (= *luven*), older forms *louien*, *luuien*, AS. *lyfian*, *lyufan*, Grein, ii. 195; also *love-able*, *love-er* (Chaucer, C. T. A 1347), *love-ing*, *love-ing-ness*, *love-ing-kind-ness*, also *love-ly*, ME. *luudlich*, Ancrer Riwle, p. 428, l. 25; *love-li-ness*; also *love-less*, *love-bird*, *love-knot*, *love-lack*, *love-forn*. Also *be-love*, ME. *bi-lyfen*, to love greatly.

LOW (1), inferior, deep, mean, humble. (Scand.) ME. *low*, pl.

LOWE; Chaucer, C. T. 17310 (H 361); older spellings *lowh*, Ancræn Riwle, p. 140, l. 2; *lah*, Ormulun, 15246, *loogh* (in the comp. *biogh*=below), Allit. Poems, B. 116. Late AS. *lāh*, in l. 8 of The Grave; in Thorpe's *Analecta*, p. 153.—Icel. *lāgr*, low; Swed. *låg*; Dan. *lav*—Du. *lang*. β. The orig. sense is 'that which lies down, or lies low (as we say)'. From Icel. *lāgr*, 3rd (pt. pl.) stem of *liggja*, to lie. See **LIE** (1). Der. *low-ness*, P. Ploverman's Crede, ed. Skeat, l. 513; *low-ly*, Chaucer, C. T. 99, *low-li-ness*; *low-er*, verb—to make or become more low, formed from the comparative of the adj. (cf. *better*), Shak. Ant. i. 2. 129; *low-church*, *low-land*, *low-lander*, *low-spirited*. Also *be-low* (= by low).

LOW (2), to bellow as a cow or ox. (E.) ME. *loowen*, *lowen*, Wyclif, Job, vi. 5; Jer. li. 52. AS. *lōwan*, to bellow, resound; Grein, ii. 88. +Du. *loosjen*, to low; MHG. *loewen*, OHG. *lōjan*, to low. Cf. L. *clā-māre*, to exclaim, cry out; Gk. *κλ-μαρ-μαρ*, perf. pass. of *καλ-ειν*, to call. Der. *low-ing*, i Sam. xv. 14.

LOW (3), a hill. In place-names; as *Lud-low*, *Bart-low*, *Trip-low*. AS. *lāw*, a hill, a slope; also spelt *lāw*, Grein, ii. 81. It also means a mound, a grave.—Goth. *lāw*, a grave, tomb; allied to Goth. *lains*, a hill. From Teut. base **lai-*, and grade of **klei-* (Jdg. KLEI), to incline, slope. Hence it is related to L. *clivus*, a hill; *climare*, to lean; and G. *lean*, verb. See **LEAN** (1).

LOW (4), flame. (Scand.) In Burns, The Weary Pund o' Tow, l. 10. ME. *lojhe*, Ormulun, 16185.—Icel. *logi*, a flame; NFries. *lowe* (Outzen); MDan. *loge*, Dan. *lue*. From Teut. **luh*, weak grade of **leuk-* (Jdg. LEUK), to shine; allied to L. *lux*; see **LUCID**.

LOWER (1), to let down, abase, sink. (E.) See **LOW** (1).

LOWER (2), to frown, look sour. (E.) ME. *loeren*, Chaucer, C. T. 6848 (D 1266); P. Plowman, B. v. 132; spelt *lowen*, K. Horn, ed. Lumby, l. 270. Not found in AS.—EFries. and Low. G. *luren*, to lower, frown, peer; MDu. *loeren* (with *oe* for *u*, Franck), 'to leere, to frown'; Hexham. Also G. *lauern*, to lurk, lie on the watch; a sense which appears in the E. derivative *lurk*; see **LURK**. **LOYAL**, faithful, true. (F.—L.) Common in Shak.; as in Rich. II, i. 1. 148, 181.—F. *loyal*, 'loyal, faithful, also lawful'; Cot.—L. *lōgulus*, legal.—L. *leg-*, stem of *lex*, law. See **LEGAL**, **DOUBLETS**, **lead**, **legal**. Der. *loyal-ly*, *loyal-ty*, *loyal-ist*.

LOZENGE, a rhombus; a small cake of flavoured sugar, &c., orig. of a diamond shape. (F.—Prov.—L.) Formerly spelt *lozenge*; and esp. used as an heraldic term, to denote a shield of a diamond shape; see Romaine of the Rose, l. 893, where the OF. word is also *lozenge*. The word *lozenge* in Chaucer, Ho. of Fame, 1317, is prob. the same word.—OF. *lozenge*, *lozenge*, 'a lozenge, a lozenge, a little square cake of preserved herbs, flowers, &c.' Cot. Mod. F. *lozan*; Prov. *lozanse* (Mistral).—OProv. *lauza*, Prov. *lauzo* (Gascon *lauzo*), a square stone, a tomb-stone (Mistral); Low L. *lauza*, *lauza*, the same. Allied to Span. *laude*, a tomb-stone (Pineda).—L. acc. *lapidum*, from nom. *lapis*, a stone, also a tomb-stone, gravestone. See **LAPIDARY**. ¶ See N. and Q. 9. s. 84. The phonology is quite regular; the L. *d*, between two vowels, becomes OP. *v*, mod. Prov. *s*, as in L. *laudare*, to praise, OP. *lauzar*, mod. Prov. *lauza*. With Span. *laude* < L. *lapidum*, compare Span. *raudo*, rapid < L. *rapidum*. But *lauza* may represent an adj. form **lapidea*. Cf. also Span. *losa*, a flag-stone, marble-slab, a square stone used for paving; whence *losar*, to pave; OF. *lauze*, Port. *lousa*, a flat-stone, a slate for covering roofs; all from Prov. *lousa*. Thus the word meant grave-stone, square slab; and finally a flat square cake.

LUBBER, a clumsy fellow, dolt. (E.) ME. *lobre*, *lobur*, P. Plowman, A. prol. 52; B. prol. 55; where some MSS. have *loby*. Palsgrave has: 'I lubber, I playe the lubber.' We find similar forms in Du. *lobbes*, a booby; Swed. dial. *lubber*, a thick, clumsy, lazy man (Rietz); *lubba*, the same, from *lubba*, v., to be slow or dull; MDu. *lobben*. 'a lubbard, a clown'; Norw. *lubbi*, *lubba*, one of round thick figure, *lubben*, short and thick. Cf. W. *lobb*, a dolt, lubber; *llabi*, a stripping, looby; Pomeranian *lobbe*, a lubber; EFries. *lobbe*, *lob*, a flabby lump. Shak. has *lob*, Mids. Nl. Dr. ii. 1. 16, which is exactly the W. word; also to *lob down* = to droop, Hen. V. iv. 2. 47. Der. *lubber-ly*, Merry Wives, v. 5. 195. And see **LUMP**.

LUBRICATE, to make smooth or slippery. (L.) Used by Ray, On the Creation, pt. ii. (K.) Kersey, ed. 1715, has *lubricitate*, to make slippery. The adj. *lubrick* occurs in Cotgrave to translate F. *lubrique*; and the sb. *lubricity*, for F. *lubricité*.—L. *lubricatus*, pp. of *lubricare*, to make slippery.—L. *lubricus*, slippery (whence F. *lubricité*). Allied to **SLIP**, q. v. Der. *lubricant-ly*, *lubricat-er*; also *lubricity*—F. *lubricité*, as above.

LUCIO, a fish, prob. the pike. (F.—L.) 'Lucie, fische, Lucius.' Prompt. Parv., and see Chaucer, C. T. 352 (A 350).—OF. *lus*, 'a pike'; Cot.—L. *lucius*, a fish, perhaps the pike. It is probable that *luc* in Shak. Merry Wives, i. 1. 16, means a louse; by a pun upon the word; see note in Schmidt.

LUCID, bright, shining, clear. (L.) 'Lucid firmament;' Spenser, Mother Hubbard's Tale, l. 1259. [There is no MF. *lucide* in Cot.; the E. word was taken directly from Latin.]—L. *lucidus*, bright, shining.—L. *lūcere*, to shine; L. *lūc-*, stem of *luc*, light. From **LEUK* or **REUK*, to shine; whence also Skt. *ruçh*, to shine, *ruçh*, light, Gk. *λευκός*, white, &c. Der. *lucid-ly*, *lucid-ness*, *lucid-i-ty*. Also *luci-fer*, Chaucer, C. T. 14005 (B 3189), from L. *luci-fer* (bringer of light, morning-star), from L. *luci-*, decl. stem of *luc*, and *fer-re*, to bring. Also *lucifer*, Ben Jonson, Epigram 76, l. 8, from L. *lūcent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *lūcere*, to shine. Also *lucubration*, q. v. From the same root we have *lu-nar*, *lu-min-ous*, *lu-min-ary*, *e-lu-cid-ate*, *il-lu-min-ate*, *limn*, *pel-lu-cid*, *lu-s-trat-ion*, *il-lu-s-trate*, *trans-lu-cent*, *lu-natic*, *lustre* (1), *lynx*. And see **LIGHT** (1).

LUCK, fortune, chance, good hap. (MDu.) 'Lukke and good happe;' Caxton, Hist. of Troye, leaf 216, back, l. 7. Not found in AS.—Du. *luk*, *geluk*, good fortune, happiness.—MHG. *gelücke*, good fortune; whence G. *glück* (for *glück*). Prob. allied to G. *locken*, MHG. *locken*, OIIG. *lōkin*, to entice, allure, decoy; cf. the Shetland word *luck*, to entice, to entreat (Edmondston). The EFries. *luk*, Swed. *lycka*, Dan. *lykke*, are all from G. Der. *luck-y*, Much Ado, v. 3. 32; *luck-i-ly*, *luck-i-ness*, *luck-less*, *luck-ess-ly*, *ness*.

LUCKE, gain, profit. (F.—L.) ME. *luere*, Chaucer, C. T. 16870 (G 1402).—F. *luere*.—L. *lucrum*, gain. Allied to Irish *luach*, value, price, wages, hire; G. *lohn*, a reward; Gk. *λίστα*, booty; Russ. *lof*, catching of prey, *lovite*, to capture. All from **LEU*, to win, capture as booty; Fick, i. 755. Der. *luc-at-ise*, from F. *lucratis*, 'lucrative', Cot. < L. *lucrātus*, from *lucratus*, pp. of *lucrari*, to gain, which is from *lucrum*, sb.; also *lucrative-ly*, *ness*.

LUCUBRATION, a production composed in retirement. (L.) 'Lucubration, a studying or working by candle light;' Phillips' Dict. ed. 1706. Coined in imitation of F. words in *-tion*, from L. *lūcubrāto*, a working by lamp-light, night-work, lucubration.—L. *lūcubrāre*, to bring in lamps, to work by lamp-light.—L. *lūcubrum*, a faint light (isidore); formed from *lūc-*, stem of *luc*, light. See **LUCID**, **LIGHT** (1).

LUDICROUS, laughable, ridiculous. (L.) 'Some ludicrous schoolmen;' Spectator, no. 191, l. 1. Formed (like *arduous*, &c.) immediately from L. *lūdicus*, done in sport; by change of *-us* to *-ous*.—L. *lūdi*, for *ludo*, decl. stem of *lūdus*, sport.—L. *lūdere*, to play. Root unknown. Der. *ludicrous-ly*, *ness*; also (from *lūdere*) *al-lude*, *col-lude*, *e-lude*, *de-lude*, *inter-lude*, *pre-lude*; and (like pp. *tāsus*), *al-lus-ion*, *col-lus-ion*, *de-lus-ion*, *il-lus-ion*.

LUFF, **LOOF**, to turn a ship towards the wind. (F.?) The pp. *loofed* is in Shak. Ant. iii. 10. 18. 'To loof, usually pron. to luff;' Phillips' Dict. ed. 1706. Shak. prob. took the word from North's *Plutarch*, since we find 'he was driven also to loof off to have more room' in the description of the battle of Actium; see Shakespeare's *Plutarch*, ed. Skeat, p. 212, note 1. The verb answers to Du. *loffen*, to luff, to keep close to the wind. B. But the verb is due to an older sb., found in ME. more than once. This is the ME. *lof*, a 'loof', the name of a certain contrivance on board ship, of which the use is not quite certain. We find it in Layamon, ll. 7859, 9744; the pl. being *loves* (= *loves*), 20949, 30922; see Sir F. Madden's remarks in vol. iii. p. 476 of his edition; and cf. OF. *lof*, *loef*, *loof* in Godefroy, used in the same sense. See also Richard Cœur de Lion, l. 71; Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, C. 106; Ancræn Riwle, p. 104, l. 1 (though this passage is of doubtful meaning). The word seems to have had different senses at different times; thus the mod. Du. *loef* is 'weather-gage', like mod. E. *luff*; but Kilian explains the MDu. *loef* by *sealmis*, i. e. a thole-pin. In Falconer's Marine Dict. we find *loef* explained as 'the after-part of a ship's bow'; whilst in Layamon and other passages in ME. we find (as Sir F. Madden says) that it is 'applied to some part of a ship, the agency of which was used to alter its course.' Sir F. Madden quotes from the Supplement to Ducauge, s. v. *dracena*, which L. word is used as equivalent to F. *loof*, and explained by *gubernaculum*. The reader should consult Sir F. Madden's note. The *loof* was certainly, as Mr. Wedgwood remarks, 'a timber of considerable size, by which the course of the ship was directed.' It was not, however, what we now call a rudder. C. In my opinion, the passages in which the word occurs go to prove that it was orig. a kind of paddle, which in large ships became a large piece of timber, perhaps thrust over the after-part of a ship's bow (to use Falconer's expression) to assist the rudder in keeping the ship's head right. D. In any case, we may perhaps infer that the orig. sense was 'paddle'; and the word may be an English one, though we may have also be-borrowed the word, in the 16th century, from the cognate Du. *loef*. Cf. also Dan. *lav*, luff, weather-gage; *love*, to luff; Swed. *lof*, weather-gage; but these may have been borrowed from Dutch. We find, however, the cognate Bavarian *laffen*, the blade of an oar, flat part of a rudder (Schmeller). These words are further to be connected with Icel. *löf*, the flat hand,

Goth. *lōfer*, the flat hand, palm of the hand, the Lowland Scotch form being *loof*. **RECAPITULATING**, we may conclude that the flat or palm of the hand was the original *loof* which, thrust over the side of the primitive canoe, helped to direct its course when a rude sail had been set up; this became a paddle, and, at a later time, a more elaborate piece of mechanism for keeping the ship's head straight; which, being constantly associated with the idea of the wind's direction, came at last to mean 'weather-gage,' esp. as in the *loof hounden*, to keep the luff, *de loef afvinnen*, to gain the luff, *te loef*, windward; &c. A similar idea is seen in *L. palma*, (1) the palm of the hand, (2) the blade of an oar. The verb is from the older sb. **¶** Napier's Collection of Glosses contains the entry: 'Redimicula, *lōfas*,' 5241; otherwise, *lōf* is unrecorded. We must not connect *Du. loef*, luff, with *Du. lucht*, air; nor with our own word *loft*. **DER. a-loof**, q. v.

LUG, to pull, haul, drag. (Scand.) 'To *lugga*, trahere, vellere,' Levinus. The old sense was 'to pull by the hair.' In Gower, iii. 148 (bk. vii. 1892), we have: 'And be the chin and be the cheke She *luggeth* him rieht as hir liste,' i. e. she pulls him by his beard and whiskers as she pleases. So also: 'to-lugged of manye'—pulled by the hair by many people; P. Plowman, B. ii. 216.—Swed. *lugga*, to pull by the hair; cf. Swed. *lugg*, the fore-lock; Norw. *lugga*, to pull by the hair; *lugg*, the hair of the head. **¶** Perhaps a variant (with *h* for *g*) appears in Low G. *luken*, to pull, esp. to pull by the hair; Brem. Wörterbuch, iii. 97; cf. prov. E. *lout*, to weed, pull up weeds (see *louters*—weeders, in Halliwell), from AS. *lucan*, str. vb., to pull up weeds; cf. Dan. *luge*, the same. 'Ceorl of his acore *tych* yfel weod mōig'—a peasant lugs many an evil weed out of his field; Ælfred's tr. of Boethius, met. xii. 28. **DER. lugg-age** (with F. suffix -age), Temp. iv. 231. And see **LUGSAIL**. **¶** The alleged AS. *gelugian*, due to Sommer, is unauthorised.

LUGSAIL, a sort of square sail. (Hybrid; Scand. and E.) '*Lugsail*, a square sail hoisted occasionally on a yard which hangs nearly at right angles with the mast;' Ash's Dict., ed. 1775. [It does not mention *lugsail*, which appears to be a later word; the Dan. *lugg*, *Du. logger*, a lugger, may be borrowed from E.] Apparently from the verb to *lug*, it being so easily hoisted by a mere pull at the rope which supports the yard. **DER. lugg-er**, a ship rigged with *lugsails*; unless the derivation runs the other way; in which case the *lugsail* is named from the *lugg*, which may be from *Du. logger*, 'slow ship,' from *Du. log*, *EFries. lug*, slow. (Uncertain.)

LUGUBRIOUS, mournful. (L.) Spelt *lugubrosus* and *lugubrious* in Kersey, ed. 1715; but *lugubrosus* only in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. Suggested by *L. lūgubris*, mournful.—*L. lūgare*, to mourn. Cf. Gk. *λυγρός*, sad; prob. also Skt. *ruj*, to break, bend. **DER. lugubrious-ly**, -ness.

LUKEWARM, partially warm, not hot. (E.) '*Leuke warme* or blodde warme;' Palsgrave. *Luke* means 'tepid,' and can correctly be used alone, as by Sam Weller in Dickens, Pickwick Papers, ch. 33: 'let me have mine penn'orth o' brandy and water luke.' It is sufficient to trace this word alone. **ME. leuk**, *leuke*, luke, warm, tepid. 'Als a *leuke* bath, nouthen hate ne calde;'—as a tepid bath, neither hot nor cold; Pricke of Conscience, l. 7481 (Harl. MS.). 'Tha blod com forð *luke*'—the blood came forth warm; Layamon, 27557. Not in AS. Cf. *Du. leuk*, lukewarm; *EFries. lūk*, luke, tepid, weak, slack. Root uncertain; see *Du. leuk* in Franck. **¶** Distinct from the older word *lew*, with the same sense, but perhaps affected by it. 'Thou art *lew*, nether cold nether hoot;' Wyclif, Rev. iii. 16, where one MS. has *leuk*. This *lew* is closely allied to AS. *lēo*, *kleow*, a shelter, a place that is protected from cold wind. &c., allied to the mod. E. *lee*; see **LEE**. **DER. luke-warm-ly**, *luke-warm-ness*.

LULL, to sing to rest, quiet. (E.?) **ME. lullen**, Chaucer, C. T. 8429, 9697 (E 553, 1823). Earlier, in Walter de Bibbesworth, l. 9; in Wright, Vocab. i. 143. Not in AS. **Swed. lulla**, to hum, to lull; Dan. *lulle*, to lull; MDu. *lullen*, to sing in a humming voice, sing to sleep; Oudemans; WFlem. *lullen*, the same; De Bo. **¶** Purely an imitative word, from the repetition of *lu, lu*, which is a drowsier form of the more cheerful *la! la!* used in singing. Cf. G. *lallen*, to lisp as children do, to babble (lit. to say *la la*); so also Gk. *λαλεῖν*, to speak. **DER. lull**, sb.; *lull-a-by*; and see **LULL**, *lull-ard*, *lull*.

LUMBAGO, pain in the loins. (L.) In Phillips' Dict., ed. 1706. = *L. lumbago* (a rare word), pain in the loins. = *L. lumb-us*, the loin. See **LUMBAR**.

LUMBAR, belonging to the loins. (L.) '*Lumbar* or *Lumbary*, belonging to the loins;' Phillips, ed. 1706.—*L. lumbāris*, adj., only found in the neut. *lumbāre*, used as sb. to signify 'apron;' Jerem. xiii. 1 (Vulgate). = *L. lumbus*, the loin. Cf. AS. *lenden*, pl. the loins, Matt. iii. 4; *Du. lendenen*, s. pl.; Swed. *länd*, Dan. *lænd*, the loin; G. *lende*, the haunch. Root unknown. Brugmann, i. § 360. **DER.** (from *L. lumbus*) *lumb-ago*; also *loin*, q. v.

LUMBER (1), cumbersome or useless furniture. (F.—G.) See Trench, Select Glossary, where we find: 'The *lumber-room* was orig. the Lombard-room, or room where the Lombard banker and broker stowed away his pledges. . . . As these would naturally often accumulate here till they became out of date and unserviceable, the steps are easy to be traced by which the word came to possess its present meaning.' So in Webster, Northward Ho, A. v. sc. 1: 'for though his apparel lie i' the Lombard,' 'To put one's clothes to *lumber*, pigeoni dare;' Skinner's Dict., ed. 1671. '*Lombarden*, an usurer or broker, so called from the Lombards . . . hence our word *lumber*, which signifies refuse household stuff. *Lombard* is also used for a bank for usury or pawns;' Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674; so also in Fuller, Church Hist., III. v. 10. Minshew, ed. 1627, gives *Lumbar*, *Lombar*, or *Lombard*, 'a bank for usury or pawns.' He also gives: '*Lumber*, old baggage of household stuff, so called of the noise it maketh when it is removed, *lumber*, *lumber*, &c.,' and if any reader prefer this fancy, he may do so; see **LUMBER** (2). But, on the other hand, Butler uses *lumber* to mean 'money for pledges;' as: 'The *lumber* for their proper goods recover;' Upon Critics, l. 94. And the word had reference to quite small articles; as 'a brasse ladle, and other *lomber*;' Unton Inventories, p. 27. 'A panne of brasse, with other *lomber*;' Will of R. Morton (1488); pr. by E. M. Thompson. **¶** The Lombards were early known as lenders of money on pawn; see P. Plowman, C. vii. 241, B. v. 242, and the note.—F. *Lombard*, 'a Lombard;' Cot. **OF. Lombart**, a usurer (Godefroy). (It also formerly meant a pawnbroker's shop; Littré)—Late L. *Longobardus*, *Langobardus*; for G. *Langbart*, Long-beard; a name given to the men of this tribe (Litté). See **Long and Beard**. **¶** Or the sb. may have been originally due to the verb to *lumber*, to rumble, to move heavy furniture, make a noise thus; cf. *lumber*, v., in Palsgrave, and Swed. *lud*, *lomra*, to roar. See N. E. D. The word may have been influenced by both sources. See **LUMBER** (2). **DER. lumber-room**.

LUMBER (2), to make a great noise, as a heavy rolling object. (Scand.) 'The *lumbering* of the wheels;' Cowper, John Gilpin, st. 6 from end. 'I *lumber*, I make a noise above ones head, *je fais bruit*. You *lumbered* so above my head I could not sleep for you;' Palsgrave. 'They *lumber* forth the lawe;' Skelton, Colin Clout, l. 95. A frequentative verb of Scand. origin; preserved in Swed. dial. *lomra*, to resound, frequent of *ljumma*, or *ljomma*, to resound, thunder; from *ljumma*, a great noise; Rietz. [Similarly *lumber* (with excrement b) stands for *lumm-er*, where -er is the frequentative suffix.] **¶** The Swed. *ljumma* is cognate with Icel. *ljúmr*, a sound, tune, voice; but differs from AS. *lūma*, a loud noise (Grein), in the suffix and quantity. The Goth. *ljūma* means 'hearing;' Mk. vii. 35. y. Swed. *ljumma*, Icel. *ljúmr*, Goth. *ljūma*, are from the Teut. base **kleu-*, to hear; **¶** *KLĒU*. See **LOUD**.

LUMINARY, a bright light. (F.—L.) 'O radiant *Luminary*;' Skelton, Prayer to the Father of Heaven, l. 1.—OF. *luminarie* (Litté); later *luminare*, 'a light, candle, lampe;' Cot.—L. *lūmināre*, a luminary, neut. of *lūmināris*, light-giving.—*lūmin-*, stem of *lūmen* (= 'lū-men), light. Cf. L. *lūcere*, to shine; see **LUcid**. And see **LUMINOUS**.

LUMINOUS, bright, shining. (F.—L.) 'Their sunny tents, and houses *luminous*;' Giles Fletcher, Christ's Triumph after Death; ii. st. 31.—F. *lumineux*, 'shining;' Cot.—*lūminōsus*, luminous.—L. *lūmin-*, stem of *lūmen*, light; see **LUMINARY**. **DER. luminous-ly**, -ness. Also (from L. *lūmen*) *lūmin-ary*, *il-lumin-ate*. And see **LUcid**. **¶** Perhaps taken directly from Latin.

LUMP, a small shapeless mass, clot. (Scand.) **ME. lompe**, *lompe*; 'a *lompe* of cheese'—a lump of cheese; P. Plowman, C. x. 150. OF Scand. origin; cf. Swed. dial. *lump*, a piece heven off a log (Rietz); Norweg. *lump*, a block, knop, stump (Aasen). **¶** Allied words are *Du. lompe* (MDu. *lompe*), a rag, tatter, lump; *Du. lompe*, clumsy, dull, awkward; *EFries. lump*, clumsy, thick, vile, lumpy; Swed. and Dan. *lumpen*, shabby, mean. Perhaps allied to **LIMP** (2) by gradation; cf. Dan. dial. *lump*, Low G. *lumpen*, to limp. **DER. lump-ing; *lump-ish*, Two Gent. iii. 2. 62; *lump-y*, *lump-fish*. Also *lunch*, q. v.**

LUNAR, belonging to the moon. (L.) In Minshew, ed. 1627. [The older word was *lunary*, used by Cot. to tr. F. *lunaire*.] = L. *lūnāris*, lunar.—L. *lūna* (< **lounā*), the moon, lit. light-giver. Cf. L. *lūcere*, to shine; see **LUcid**. Brugmann, i. § 218. **DER.** (from L. *lūna*) *lun-ate*, i. e. moon-shaped, crescent-like; *lun-at-ion*, in Kersey, ed. 1715; *lun-at-ic*, q. v.; *lun-ette*, in fortification, a small work gen. raised before the courtin in ditches full of water; Phillips = F. *lunette*, dimin. of F. *lune*, the moon. Also *inter-lunar*.

LUNATIC, affected with madness. (F.—L.) **ME. lunatik**, P. Plowman, C. x. 107; used as sb. id. B. prol. 123.—F. *lunatique*, 'lunatick;' Cot.—L. *lūnāticus*, insane; lit. affected by the moon, which was supposed to cause insanity.—L. *lūnātus*, moon-like.

— *L. luna*, the moon; see **Lunar**. **Der.** *lunar-y*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 49, iii. 1. 14.

LUNCH, a lump, large piece of bread, &c. (Scand.) '*Lunches*, slices, cuts of meat or bread'; Whitty Glossary. Minshew (ed. 1627) mentions *lunch*, as being equivalent to 'gobbet, or pecee.' 'Cheese an' bread . . . in *lunches*'; Burns, Holy Fair, st. 23. Rietz has Swed. dial. *lunch*, a ball of flour in broth. The word is a variant of *lump*; just as *lunch*, *hunch*, are variants of *bump* and *hump*; see those words. Similarly, Swed. *linka*, to limp. And see **Lump**. **Der.** *lunch-eon*, q. v.

LUNCHEON, **LUNCH**, a slight meal between breakfast and dinner. (Scand.) *Lunch*, in the modern sense, seems at first to be an abbreviation of *luncheon*, though we shall trace the latter back to *lunch* in the sense mentioned in the article above. Cotgrave translates *OF. caribot* by 'a *luncheon*, or big piece of bread, &c.'; also *OF. horion* by 'a dust, cuff, rap, knock, thump, also, a *luncheon*, or big piece.' 'A *lunch*, or a *luncheon* of bread'; *Gazophylacium Anglicanum* (1686). We may suspect the spellings *lunch-ton*, *lunch-eon*, to be merely literary English for *lunch-in*. 'A huge *lunshin* of bread, i. e. a large piece'; Thoresby's (Yorkshire) Letter to Ray, 1703 (E. D. S. Gloss. B. 17, p. 103). And this *lunshin* is probably nothing but *lunching*, with *n* for *ng*. At any rate, *luncheon*, *luncheon*, or *lunshin*, is nothing but an old provincial word, and a mere extension of *lunch*, a lump, without, at first, any change of meaning. It was easily extended to mean a slight meal, just as we now say 'to take a snack'; i. e. a snatch of food. Quite distinct from **Uncheon**, q. v. **Der.** *lunch*, verb.

LUKE, a leash; as, the *lune* of a hawk. (F.—L.) '*Lunes*, or small thongs of leather'; Strutt, Sports, bk. i. c. 2. § 9. Prob. a variant of *ME. loigne*, the same; *Rum. Kose*, 3882.—*OF. loigne*, *loigne*, a lute.—Late *L. longa*, a thong; formed from *L. longus*, long; see **Long**. Cf. *MF. longe*, 'a hawk's lute or leash'; Cot.

LUNG, one of the organs of breathing. (L.) Gen. in the pl. *lungs*. *ME. lung* (sing.). Gower, C. A. iii. 100; bk. vii. 465; *lungs* (pl.), id. iii. 99; bk. vii. 452. Also *longs*, pl.; Chaucer, C. T. 2754 (F. 2753). *AS. lungas*, fem. sing.; pl. *lungum*. 'Pulmo, 2754 (F. 2753). *AS. lungas*, 306. 18. 4 Du. *long*, s. pl. *lungs*, lights; *ICel. lung*, neut. sing.; usually in pl. *lungs*; Dan. *lung*; *pl. lungar*; Swed. *lunga*; *G. lungen*, pl. *β*. Allied to *AS. lungre*, quickly (orig. *lightly*). Grein, ii. 196; also to *F. light* (2), which is allied to *Gk. ἁλγος*. Skt. *laghur*, light; see **Light** (2). Thus the *lungs* are named from their lightness; indeed, they are also called *lights*. Finally, *lungs*, *light*, *lewy* are all from the same root. Cf. also Russ. *legion*, lung, as compared with Russ. *legiti*, light; Port. *leves*, lights, from *leve*, light. Brugmann, i. § 691. **Der.** *lung-wort*, *AS. lungumwort*, Gloss. to Cockayne's A. S. Leechdoms.

LUNGE, a thrust, in fencing. (F.—L.) In Todd's Johnson; formerly *longe*, used by Smillet (Johnson). 'I have my passes, . . . My *longes*'; Dekker, Wonder of a Kingdom, A. i. sc. 1; spelt *longes*, Butler, Hud. pl. iii. c. 1. 159. The *E. a longe* is a mistaken substitute for *F. allonge* (formerly also *allonge*), 'a lengthening,' Cot. So named from the extension of the body in delivering the thrust.—*F. allonger* (formerly *allonger*), to lengthen; cf. Ital. *allongare*, *allungare*, to lengthen (Florio). Compounded of *F. à* (i. e. *ad*) and **longäre*, only in comp. *à-longäre*, to lengthen; see **Elongate**.

LUPINE, a kind of pulse. (F.—L.) The pl. is both *lupines* and *lupins* in Holland, tr. of Pliny, h. xxii. c. 25. *ME. lupines*, pl. *lanfranc's Chirurgie*, p. 88. l. 20.—*F. lupini*, 'the pulse lupines'; Cot.—*L. lupinum*, a lupine, kind of pulse; neut. of *lupinus*, wolfish, though the reason of the name is not apparent; perhaps 'because it exhausts the soil' (Webster).—*L. lupus*, a wolf; see **Wolf**.

LURCH (1), to lurk, dodge. (Scand.) Merely a variant of *lurk*, due to a palatalized pronunciation; see **Lurk**. It means to lie in wait, lurk; Merry Wives, ii. 2. 26. **Der.** *lurch-er*, 'one that lies upon the lurch, or upon the catch, also a kind of hunting-dog,' Phillips, ed. 1706; 'false *lurchers*,' Roy, Rede Me, ed. Arber, p. 98, l. 7.

LURCH (2), the name of a game. (F.—G.) The phr. 'to leave in the *lurch*' was derived from its use in an old game; to *lurch* is still used in playing cribbage. 'But rather leav' him in the *lurch*.' Butler, Hudibras, pt. ii. c. 3. l. 1151. The game is mentioned in Cotgrave.—*F. louchre*, 'the game called Lurch, or, a Lurch in game; il demoura louchre, he was left in the lurch'; Cot. He also gives: '*Ourchre*, the game at tables called lurch.' *β*. This suggests that *louchre* stands for *Pouchre*, the initial *P* being merely the def. article; but this is doubtful, as we find also Ital. *lureio*, 'the game lurch'; Torriano. *γ*. Apparently from *OF. lurcher*, deceived, duped (Godefroy).—*Bavar. lürzen*, to deceive; *lürz*, left (of the hands), perverse, beaten at draughts; Schmeller, i. 1503. **Der.** *lurch-v.*, to cheat, rob; see Coriolanus, ii. 2. 105.

LURCH (3), to devour; obsolete. (F.—G.) Bacon says that proximity to great cities '*lurcheth* all provisions, and maketh every

thing dear'; Essay xlv, Of Building. That is, it absorbs them, lit. gulps them down. 'To *lurch*, devour, or cate greedily, *Ingurgito*.' Baret, Alvearie. '*Lurcher*, an exceeding eater'; *Palgrave*. Perhaps a peculiar use of *lurch* (2), as if to devour before others. Cf. '*I lurchte*, as one doth his fellows at meate with cynge to hastily'; *Palgrave*. But influenced by Ital. *lurchare*, to lurch or devour greedily; Torriano; Late *L. lurchäre*, to devour greedily; *L. lurchäre*, the same; *L. lurch*, a glutton.

LURCH (4), a sudden roll sideways. (Scand.?) Not in Todd's Johnson. '*A lee lurch*, a sudden jerky roll of a ship to the leeward, as when a heavy sea strikes her on the weather side'; Cot. Dict. A sea term. Of obscure origin; but probably due to *lurch* (1) in the sense of to stoop or duck like one who skulks or tries to avoid notice. See **Lurch** (1).

LURE, a bait, enticement, decoy. (F.—G.) *ME. lure*, *Chaucer*, C. T. 17021 (H 72). The pp. *lured*, enticed, occurs in *F. Plowman*, B. v. 439; cf. *Chaucer*, C. T. 5997 (I 415). A term of the chase; and therefore of *F. origin*.—*OF. loerre, loirre* (see Littre), later *lurre*, 'a falconer's lure'; Cot.—Teut. type **laurum*, n.; as in *MIIG. luder* (*G. luder*), a bait, decoy, lure. **Der.** *lure*, vb.

LURID, wan, gloomy. (L.) *Lurid*, pale, wan, black and blew; Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674.—*L. luridus*, pale, yellow, wan, ghastly. Prok. allied to *Gk. χλωρος*, green (Pretzlitz); see **Chlorine**. **LURK**, to lie in wait, skulk, lie hid. (Scand.) *ME. lurken, larken*, *Chaucer*, C. T. 16126 (I 658); *F. Plowman*, B. i. 216. *OF. Scand. origin*.—*Norw. lurka*, to sneak away, to go slowly; Swed. dial. *lurka*, to do anything slowly; *EFries. lurken*, to shuffle along. *β*. The *-k* appears to be a suffix; cf. *Norw. and Swed. lurka*, 12m. *lurk*, to lurk, outwit, *G. lauern*, to lurk. See **Lower** (2). Doublet, *lurch* (1); perhaps *lurch* (4).

LURY, *perhaps Lory*, q. v.

LUSCIOUS, delicious, very sweet, fulsome, nice. (F.—L.?) Also spelt *luscious*, Spenser, *F. Q.* ii. 1. 2. 54; and in Skimmer. Wedgwood cites from *Palgrave*: '*Fresche or luscious*, as meate that is nat well seasoned or that hath an unpleasante sweetness in it, *fada*.' 'The strong may eate good *luscious* meate'; Drant, tr. of Horace, bk. ii. sat. 4 (1566). It seems to be formed from prov. *F. lush*, sweet, juicy, abundant, said of vegetation (*E. D. D.*). *β*. Possibly influenced by *ME. lucius*, variant of *lucius*, short for *delicious*; as in 'with *lucius* drinks'; Robson, Three Met. Romances, p. 17; cf. 'with *lucius* drinks', id. p. 38. So also: '*lucious* quails'; Bp. Hackett, Cent. of Sermons, fol. p. 515. And it may also have been influenced by *ME. lush*, pleasant. How lush and lusty the grass looks; Temp. ii. 1. 52. See **Lush**. **Der.** *lusciousness*.

LUSH, fresh, luxuriant, juicy, said of vegetation. (F.—L.) 'Then green and voyd of strength and lush and foggy is the blade'; Golding, tr. of Ovid, Metam. xv. leaf 182 (1603). Cf. Tempest, ii. 1. 52. A parallel form to *lush*, relaxed, tender, soft and watery (*E. D. D.*). And see *N. E. 1*.—*MF. lasche*, 'slack, flagging, weak,' Cot.—*MF. lascher* (*F. licher*), to slacken.—Late *L. fascäre*, for *l. fascäre*, to slacken.—*L. lacus*, lax; see **Lax**.

LUST, longing desire. (F.) The old sense is 'pleasure.' *ME. lust*, *Chaucer*, C. T. 192. *AS. lust*, pleasure; Grein, ii. 196.—*Du. lust*, delight; *ICel. lyst, lusti*; Dan. *lyst*; Swed. *lust*; Goth. *lustus*; *G. lust*. Allied to Skt. *lusk*, to desire; *Gk. ἀλαίστιος*. Brugmann, i. § 518 (2). **Der.** *lust*, verb. *K. Lear*, iv. 6. 166, the older form being *lust*—*AS. lystan*; *lust-y*, *ME. lust-y*, *Chaucer*, C. T. 80; *lust-i-ly*, *lust-i-ness*; *lust-ful*, *Aynbite* of Iwuyt, p. 80; *lust-ful-ness*, O. Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, i. 21; *lust-less* (= *lust-less*), Gower, C. A. ii. 111, bk. iv. 3262; Prompt. Parv. p. 307; *lust-less-ness*.

LUSTRATION, a purification by sacrifice, a sacrifice. (L.) 'The doctrine of *lustrations*, amulets, and charms'; Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. i. c. 11. sect. 12. Formed, by analogy with *F. words* in *-tion*, from *L. lustratio*, an expiation, sacrifice.—*L. lusträre*, to purify.—*L. lustrum*, an expiatory sacrifice. See **Lustre** (2).

LUSTRE (1), splendour, brightness. (F.—Ital.—L.) '*Lustre* of the diamante'; Sir T. More, Works, p. 73c. Spelt *luster* in Minshew, ed. 1627.—*F. lustre*, 'a luster, or gloss'; Cot.—*Ital. lustro*, 'a lustre, a glasse, a shining'; Florio; cf. Late *L. lustrum*, a window; lit. a place for admitting light; connected with *L. lusträre*, to enlighten, illumine. *β*. This verb *lusträre* appears to be quite distinct from *lusträre*, to purify; for which see **Lustre** (2). It is prob. formed from a lost adjective **lustrus*, shining, an abbreviation of **luc-strus*; in any case, it is to be connected with *lucäre*, to shine; see **Lucid**. **Der.** *lustr-ous*, All's Well, ii. 1. 41; *lustrum-ly*; *lustr-less*; also *lustering*, q. v.

LUSTRE (2), **LUSTRUM**, a period of five years. (F.—L.) Spelt *lustrum* in Minshew, ed. 1627; which is the *L. form*. In *Du Wes*, Sup. to *Palgrave*, p. 1078, we find the pl. *lustres*, both *L.* and *F.*—*OF. and F. lustre*, 'a term of . . . fifty months'; Cot.—*L. lustrum*, an expiatory offering, a lustration; also a period of five

years, because every five years a *lustrum* was performed. *β*. The orig. sense is 'a washing' or purification; connected with *L. lurre*, to cleanse, purify, and *laure*, to wash; see *Lave*. Der. *lustr-al*, adj.; *lustr-alion*, q. v.

LUTE (1), a stringed instrument of music. (F.—Prov.—Span.—Arab.) ME. *lute*, Chaucer, C. T. 12400 (C 466). It is not easy to say how the word came to us; but prob. it was through the French, viz. OF. *lute*.—Prov. *lute*.—Span. *lute*.—Arab. *al 'ūd* (below). The forms are: OF. *lute*, pl. *lutes* (Hatzfeld); MF. *lut* (Cot.), mod. F. *luth*; Prov. *luth*, Span. *lauta*, Port. *alouda*, Ital. *luto*, *luto*; also MDu. *lute* (Kilian), Du. *luit*, Dan. *lut*, G. *laute*. *β*. The Port. form *alouda* clearly shows the Arab. origin of the word, the prefix *al* being the Arab. def. article, which in other languages appears merely as an initial *l*. The sb. is Arab. '*ūd* (with initial *ain*), wood, timber, the trunk or branch of a tree, a staff, stick, wood of aloes, lute, or harp; Rich. Dict. p. 1035, col. 1. Der. *lute-string*, Much Ado, iii. 2. 61; and in Palsgrave.

LUTE (2), a composition like clay, loam. (F.—L.) Chaucer has *enluting*, Six-text, Group G, l. 766, on which see my note. We also find the pp. *lutid*, i.e. protected with lute; see Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 99; Massinger, A Very Woman, iii. 1. 38. OF. *lut*, 'clay, mould, loam, dust'; Cot.—L. *lutum*, mud, mire; lit. that which is washed over or washed down.—L. *lure*, to wash, lave; see *Lave*. Der. *lut-ing*.

LUTESTRING, a lustrous silk. (F.—Ital.—L.) In Skinner, ed. 1671. 'The price of *lutestring*,' Spectator, no. 21. A curious corruption of *lustring* or *lustrine*. *Lustring* or *lustrine*, a sort of silk; Kersey.—F. *lustrine*, lustring; Hamilton.—Ital. *lustrino*, lute-string (a shining silk), tinsel; Meadows. *β*. So called from its glossiness.—Ital. *lustrare*, to shine.—L. *lustrāre*, to shine; see *Lustrare* (1). *β*. Distinct from *lute-string* under lute (1).

LUXATION, dislocation. (F.—L.) In surgery.—F. *luxation*, 'a luxation; a being out of joint'; Cot.—L. *luxātiōnem*, acc. of *luxatio*, a dislocation.—L. *luxare*, to dislocate.—L. *luxus*, adj., out of joint. Cf. Gk. *Λαφός*, bent sideways, oblique. Brugmann, ii. § 635. Der. *luxate* (Davies); from pp. *luxāt-us*.

LUXURY, free indulgence in pleasure, a daintiness. (F.—L.) ME. *luxurie*, Chaucer, C. T. 12418 (C 484).—AF. *luxurie*, Phil. de Thaan, Bestiary, 566; F. *luxure*, 'luxury'; Cot.—L. *luxuria*, luxury. An extended form from L. *luxus*, pomp, excess, luxury. Der. *luxuri-ous*, Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. i. pr. 4, l. 224; *luxuri-ous-ly*, *ness*; *luxuri-ate*, from L. *luxuriatus*, pp. of *luxuriare*, to indulge in luxury; *luxuri-ant*, Milton, P. l. iv. 260, from L. *luxuri-ant*, stem of pres. pt. of *luxuriare*; *luxuri-ant-ly*, *luxuri-ance*, *luxuri-ancy*.

LY, a common adj. and adv. ending. (E.) As an adj. ending, in *man-ly*, &c.; the AS. form is *-lic*. As an adv. ending, the AS. form is *-lice*. The suffix *-lic* is the same word as AS. *lic*, like; see *Like*.

LYCANTHROPY, a belief in werewolves. (Gk.) From Gk. *λυκάνθρωπος*, a madness in which one imagines himself a wolf.—Gk. *λύκος*, *paros*, a man-wolf, werewolf.—Gk. *λύω*, a wolf; *άνθρωπος*, a man. See *Wolf*. Der. From Gk. *λύκος* we also have *lyco-podium*, a genus of cryptogamous plants; where *-podium* is from Gk. *πόδιον*, the foot; from the claw-like shape of the root; N. E. D.

LYDDITE, an explosive. (E.) Named from Lydd, a place in Kent; see N. and Q. 9 S. v. 185 (1900).

LYE, a mixture of ashes and water, water impregnated with alkaline salt imbibed from wood-ashes. (E.) '*Ley* for waschynge, *lye*, *lye*, Lixivium,' Prompt. Parv. p. 394; *leze*, dat. Aynbite of Inwytt, p. 145, l. 22. AS. *lēah*, f. gen. *lēage*, 'lie, lee' [lye], AS. Leechdoms, ii. 338, 397. *β*. Du. *loog*; G. *lauge*, OHG. *longa*. Teut. type **laugi*, f. *β*. Further allied to *laug*, *laug*, a bath; from a Teut. base LAU, to wash, akin to L. *lavare*, to wash; see *Lave* and *Lather*.

LYM, a lime-hound. (F.—L.) In Shak., K. Lear, iii. 6. 72. Short for *lime-hound*, q. v.

LYMPH, a colourless fluid in animals. (L.) A shortened form of *lymph*, the older term. '*Lymph*, a clear humour;' Kersey, ed. 1715.—L. *lymph*, water, lymph; also, a water-nymph. *β*. The spelling with *y* is due to a supposed derivation from the Gk. *λύπη*, a nymph, which is false. The word is rather to be spelt *lymp*, *lympa*, and to be connected with L. *limpidus*, clear; see *Limpid*. Brugmann, i. § 102, 763 (b). Der. *lymph-at-ic*, Evelyn's Diary, Jan. 10, 1677; from F. *lymphatique* (Cot.), L. *lymphaticus*.

LYNCH, to punish summarily, by mob-law. (E.) Not from John Lynch (Haydn), but from Charles Lynch, his brother, a Virginia planter (1736-96), who 'undertook to protect society... in the region where he lived, on the Staunton river, by punishing with stripes or banishment such lawless or disaffected persons as were accused.'—Cent. Dict. The name *Lynch* is from AS. *hline*, a ridge of land; see *Link* (1). Der. *lynch-law*.

LYNX, a keen-sighted quadruped. (L.—Gk.) ME. *lynx*; Aen-

bite of Inwytt, ed. Morris, p. 87, l. 6.—L. *lynx*.—Gk. *λύξ*, a lynx; allied to *λεωσεν* (for **λεω-γυν*), to see, *λεωσος*, bright, and named from its bright eyes.—*β*. *γ* REUK, to shine; cf. Skt. *ruch*, to shine, *loch*, to see. The corresponding Teut. base is LEUH, to shine, whence G. *luchs*, Swed. *lo*, OSax. *lohs*, Du. *loech*, AS. *lōw*, a lynx. Cf. also Lith. *luzia*, a lynx, Russ. *ruis*, Polish *rys*, and prob. Zend *raozha*. See A Student's Pastime, p. 393. See *Lucid*. Der. *lynx-eyed*.

LYRE, a stringed musical instrument. (F.—L.—Gk.) In Milton, P. l. iii. 17; he also has *lyrick*, P. R. iv. 257.—F. *lyre*, 'a lyra [sic], or harp'; Cot.—L. *lyra*.—Gk. *λύρα*, a lyre, lute. Der. *lyre-bird*; *lyr-ic*, spelt *lirick* in Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetry, ed. Arber, p. 45, last line; *lyr-ic-al*, *lyr-ic-al-ly*, *lyr-ate*.

M

MACADAMISE, to pave a road with small, broken stones. (Hybrid; Gael. and Heb.; with F. suffix.) '*Macadamising*, a system of road-making devised by Mr. John Macadam, and published by him in an essay, in 1819,' &c.; Haydn, Dict. of Dates. *Macadam*—son of Adam; from Gael. *mac*, son; and Heb. *ādām*, a man, from the root *ādām*, to be red.

MACARONI, **MACCARONI**, a paste made of wheat flour. (Ital.—L.) 'He doth learn to make strange sauces, to eat anchovies, *macaroni*, *bovelli*, *fagioli*, and *caviare*;' Ben Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, A. ii (Mercury). '*Macaroni*, gobbets or lumps of boiled paste,' &c.; Minshew, ed. 1627.—Mital. *macaroni*, 'a kinde of paste meate boiled in broth, and drest with butter, cheese, and spice;' Florio. The mod. Ital. spelling is *maccheroni*, properly the plural of *maccherone*, used in the sense of a 'macaronic' biscuit. *β*. Of somewhat doubtful origin; but prob. to be connected with Mital. *maccare*, 'to bruise, to batter,' i.e. to pound; cf. Ital. *macco*, 'a kind of dish made of beans boiled to a mash'; Torriano.—L. *māc-*, base of *maciāre*, to macerate. See *Macerate*. *γ*. Thus the orig. sense seems to have been 'pulp'; hence anything of a pulpy or pasty nature. Der. *Macaron-ic*, from F. *macaronique*, 'a macaronick, a confused heap or huddle of many several things' (Cot.), so named from *macaroni*, which was orig. a mixed mess, as described by Florio above. Cf. Ital. *maccherone*, 'Macaronics'; Baretti. The name *macaroni*, according to Haydn, Dict. of Dates, was given to a poem by Theophilus Foienigo (otherwise Merilinus Coccaius) in 1509; *macaronic* poetry is a kind of jumble, often written in a mixture of languages. And see *macaron*. *Macaroni*, a fop, a dandy, belongs here. Garrick has 'rake and *macaroni*;' Bon Ton, A. i. sc. 1 (Sir J. Trolley). Florio has: '*macaroni*, a gul, a dolt, a loggerhead,' so that the E. word for 'fop' should have ended in *-e*. See the long extract under *macaroni* in Davies, Suppl. Glossary.

MACARON, a kind of cake or biscuit. (F.—Ital.—L.) In Alburnazar, A. ii. sc. 3 (Davies). Formerly *macaron*, as in Cotgrave.—F. *macaron*; pl. *macarons*, 'macarons, little fritter-like buns, or thick lozenges, compounded of sugar, almonds, rose-water, and musk, pounded together and baked with a gentle fire; also (the same as) the Ital. *macaroni*;' Cot.—Ital. *macarone*, a macaroon. See further under *Macaroni*. *β*. The sense of the word has been somewhat altered.

MACAW, a kind of parrot. (Brazil.) Gay has *mockaw*, The Toilette, l. 9. Spelt *macaw* by Willughby, Ornithologia (1676), p. 73; but *macaw* by Charleton, Onomasticon (1668), p. 66.—Brazil. *macao*; see *Macaw* in Newton, Dict. of Birds.

MACE (1), a kind of club. (F.—L.) In early use. ME. *mace*, King Alisaunder, 1901.—AF. *mace*, Stat. Realm, i. 231; OF. *mace*, *mache* (Burguy), mod. F. *masse*, a mace.—L. **matea*, a beetle, only preserved in the dimin. *mateola*, a beetle, mallet; Pliny, 17. 18. 29. Körtig, § 6000. Der. *mace-bearer*.

MACE (2), a kind of spice. (F.—L.—Gk.) A pl. form *maces* occurs in Sir T. Eliot, Castel of Helth, b. ii. c. 10; cf. 'item, in *maces*;' Earl of Derby's Expedition, 1392-3; p. 221, l. 25.—AF. *maces*, Liber Albus, p. 230.—F. *mace*, 'the spice called mace'; Cot.; OF. *maceis*, *maceis*, *maceys* (Godefroy); so that the E. form should be *maces*, sing., not plural. *β*. The etym. is very obscure; the L. *maceis* or *maceis* (gen. *maccidis*) is a doubtful word, the name of a fictitious spice in Plautus (Lewis). It is possible that the F. *maceis* was confused with OF. *macer*, of which Cot. says that it 'is not mace, as many imagine, but a reddish, aromatic, and astringent rind of a certain Indian root.' This OF. *macer* is the word concerning which we read in Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xii. c. 8, that 'the *macir* is likewise brought out of India; a reddish bark or rind it is of a great root, and beareth the name of the tree itself.' Cf. L. *macir*,
A 3

i.e. 'macir,' Pliny.—Gk. *μακρ*; doubtless a borrowed word from the East.

MACERATE, to soften by steeping, to soak. (L.) In Spenser, Virgil's *Gnat*, l. 94.—L. *maceratus*, pp. of *macerare*, to steep; a frequentative from a base *mac-* from an Idg. base **mak-*. Der. *macerat-ion*.

MACHICOLATION, an opening in the floor of a projecting gallery of a tower, for pouring down molten lead and the like. (Low L.) Coined from Late L. *machicolare*, to provide with machicolations; cf. MF. *machicolis*, *machecoulis*, 'the stones at the foot of a parapet (especially over a gate) resembling a grate, through which offensive things are thrown upon assailants'; Cot. Of uncertain origin; perhaps from MF. *mache*, as in MF. *mache-rave*, 'a turnip-eater'; Cot., and other words, but here meaning 'bruising' or 'killing'; and OF. *cois*, MF. *cois*, adj., gliding, or as sb., a groove; L. type **ciliatius*, from *cilare*, to strain; see *Cullis* and *Portoullis*. Here *mache* (F. *mâche*) is from the OF. *macher*, *macher*, to chew, also used in the sense of to crush, to murder (see OF. *macher* in Godefroy). Hence it may mean 'a groove for crushing foes.' The OF. *macher* is from L. *masticare*; see **Masticato**.

MACHINE, a contrivance, instrument. (F.—L.—Gk.) In Shak. Hamlet, i. 2, 124; first in 1549.—F. *machine*,—L. *machina*,—Gk. *μηχανή*, a device, machine; cf. *μηχάνω*, means, contrivance. β. From the base *μηχ*, 2nd grade of the Idg. **MAGH1*, Teut. *MAG*, to have power, whence also the E. verb *may*; Curtius, i. 416. See **May** (1). Der. *machin-er-y*, *machin-ist*; *machin-ate*, from L. *machinatus*, pp. of *machinari*, to contrive, which is from the sb. *machina*; *machin-at-ion*, K. Lear, i. 2, 122, v. 1. 46; AF. *machinacion*, Stat. Realm, i. 342 (1353); *machin-at-or*.

MACKEREL, the name of a fish. (F.—L.—?) MF. *mackerel*, Havelok, 758.—OF. *mackerel*, in Neckam's *Treatise de Utensilibus*; Wright's *Vocab.* i. 98, l. 1; *mackerelle*, Liber Albus, p. 235. (Mod. F. *maqueron*.) From Late L. *maquerellus*; of unknown origin. ¶ The suggestion in Malin's Webster, that the F. *maqueron*, a mackerel, is the same word as OF. *maqueron*, a paudar (Cotgrave), from 'a popular tradition in France that the mackerel, in spring, follows the female shades, which are called *vierges* or *maids*, and leads them to their mates,' is one which is open to doubt. It may be that the story arose out of the coincidence of the name, and that the name was not derived from the story. The etymology of OF. *maqueron*, a paudar, is from the Teut. source preserved in Du. *mackelaar*, a broker, paudar, from Du. *makelen*, to procure, bring about, frequentative form of *maken*, to make.

MACKINTOSH, a waterproof overcoat. (Gael.) From the name of the inventor.

MACROCOSM, the whole universe. (Gk.) In Phillips, ed. 1706; and in Howell's *Letters*, vol. i. let. 34 (1621). ME. *macrocosme*, Lydgate, *Assembly of Gods*, 995. Spelt *macrocosmus* in Blount's *Gloss*, ed. 1674. Coined from Gk. *μακρο-*, *fur* *μακρος*, long, great; and *κόσμος*, the world. See **Microcosm**.

MACULATE, to defile. (L.) Used as a pp. in The Two Noble Kinsmen, ed. Skeat, v. 1. 134.—L. *maculatus*, pp. of *maculare*, to spot.—L. *macula*, a spot; a dimin. form. Der. *maculat-ion*. Shak. Troil. iv. 4. 66; *im-maculate*, q.v. And see *mail* (1).

MAD, insane, foolish. (E.) The vowel was at first long. ME. *mad*, spelt *maed* in Li Beau Discreus, l. 2001, in Ritson's *Met. Romances*, vol. ii.; *made* in The Seven Sages, ed. Wright, 2091. Cf. *maidschipe* = madness; Ancren Riwle, p. 148, l. 1. The ME. *mad* is from AS. (*ge-mædd*), maddened, shortened to (*ge-mædd*) (*cf. ful*), pp. of *ge-mædan*, to madden, to drive mad. Cf. AS. *ge-mæda*, mad, Corpus Gloss. 2105. + OSax. *ge-mæd*, foolish; OHG. *ga-meit*, *gi-meit*, vain; Icel. *meidd*, pp. of *meiða*, to maim, hurt; Goth. *ga-meids*, bruised, maimed; Luke, iv. 19, xiv. 13, 21. β. Thus the Teut. sense appears to be 'maimed.' Teut. type **maiboz*, Idg. type **moitós*, pp. from the root MEI, to change; cf. L. *mutare*, to change; see **Mutable**. ¶ Not connected with Ital. *matto*, mad (see **Mate** (2)); nor with Skt. *matla-s*, mad (pp. of *mad*, to be drunk). Der. *mad-ly*, *mad-ness*; also ME. *maiden*, to be mad, Wyclif, John, x. 20 (*obsolete*); also *mad-en*, to make mad, for which Shak. uses the simple form *mad*, Rich. II, v. 5, 61, &c.; *mad-cap* (from *mad* and *cap*). K. John, i. 84; *mad-house*; *mad-man*, L. L. l. v. 2. 338; *mad-wort*.

MADAM, my lady, a lady. (F.—L.) In early use. ME. *madame*, King Alisaunder, 269.—F. *madame* = *ma dame*, my lady.—L. *ma domina*, my lady. See **Dame**. Doublet, *madonna*.

MADDER, the name of a plant. (E.) ME. *madir*, *mader* (with one d); Prompt. Parv. AS. *mædere*, in Cockayne's *Leechdoms*, iii. 337; cf. *feld-madder*, field-madder, Cor. 300. io. + Icel. *maðra*; Du. *mæde*, *mæe*. Cf. Skt. *madhura*, sweet, tender; whence fem. *madhurā*, the name of several plants (Benfey). See **Mead** (1).

MADIRA, a sort of wine. (Port.—L.) In Shak. i Hen. IV, i. 2. 128. So named from the island of *Madeira*, off the N. W.

coast of Africa. The name is Port., and signifies that the island was well-wooded.—Port. *madeira*, wood, timber. Cf. Span. *madera* (the same).—L. *materia*, stuff, wood, timber; see **Matter** (1). See **Dicz**, p. 465; also Ilakluyt, Voy. vol. ii. pt. 2, p. 7.

MADAMOISELLE, miss; lit. my damsel. (F.—L.) Milton, *Apology for Smeatymus*, speaks slightly of 'grooms and *madamosselles*' (R.). Spelt *madamosselle*, Caxton, Blanchardyn, ch. 16.—F. *mademoiselle*, spelt *madamoiselle* in Cotgrave.—F. *ma*, my; and *demoiselle*, formerly *danoiselle*, a damsel. See **Madame** and **Damsel**.

MADONNA, my lady, Our Lady. (Ital.—L.) In Shak. Tw. Nt. i. 5. 47.—Ital. *madonna*—Ital. *ma*, my; and *donna*, lady.—L. *maen*, my; and *domina* lady, dame. See **Dame**. Doublet, *madame*.

MADREPORE, the common coral. (F.—Ital.—L. and Gk.) Modern; not in Todd's Johnson.—F. *madrepore*, *madrepore*—Ital. *madrepore*, explained in Meadows as 'a petrified plant.' β. Of somewhat uncertain origin; but prob. the first part of the word is Ital. *madre*, mother, used in various compounds, as *madre-selva* (lit. mother-wood), *honeysuckle*, *madre-bosco* (lit. mother-bush), *woodbine* (Florio), *madre perla*, mother of pearl (Florio); from L. *matrem*, acc. of *mater*, mother; see **Mother**. γ. The part *-pora* appears to be from the Gk. *ῥωπος*, a light, friable stone, also a stalactite. Hence *madre-pore*—mother-stone, a similar formation to *madre perla* (lit. mother-pearl). ¶ If this be right, it has nothing to do with F. *madré*, spotted, not with *poré*. But it has certainly been understood as connected with the word *pora*, as shown by the numerous similar scientific terms, such as *cateipora*, *tubipora*, *denti-pora*, *gemma-pora*, &c.; see the articles in Engl. Cycl. on *Madrephyllia* and *Madrepore*. It does not follow that the supposed connexion with *pora* was originally right; it only shows that this sense was substituted for that of the Gk. *ῥωπος*. In fact, the Ital. *poro* (*ῥωπος*) was misunderstood as representing L. *porus* in 1599; N. E. D.

MADRIGAL, a pastoral song. (Ital.—L.—Gk.) Melodious birds sing *madrigals*; cf. Marlowe, *Passionate Shepherd*; cited in Shak. Merry Wives, iii. 1. 18, 23.—Ital. *madrigale*, pl. *madrigali*, *madriali*, 'madrigals, a kind of short songs or ditties in Italian'; Florio. It stands for **mandrigale*, and means 'a shepherd's song'; cf. *mandriole*, *mandriano*, 'a herdsman, a grasper, a drover'; [also] as *madrigale*; Florio.—Ital. *mandra*, 'a herd, drove, flocke, folde'; Florio.—L. *mandra*, a stall, stable, sty.—Gk. *μάνδρα*, an inclosure, fold, stable.—Skt. *mandurā*, a stable for horses; prob. from *manu*, to sleep. ¶ The suffix *-gale*—L. *-calis*. Perhaps through F. *madrigal*.

MENAD, a priestess of Bacchus. (Gk.) From Gk. *μαῖνᾱς*, stem of *μαῖναι*, mad, raving; as sb., a female Bacchanal.—Gk. *μαῖνομαι*, I am mad, I rave; allied to *μαῖναι*, madness; see **Mania**.

MAGAZINE, a storehouse, store, store of news, pamphlet. (F.—Ital.—Arab.) In Milton, P. l. iv. 816. Spelt *magasin*, Ilakluyt, Voy. ii. pt. 1, p. 234.—MF. *magazin*, 'a magazin'; Cot.; mod. F. *magasin*—Ital. *magazzino*, a storehouse. [Cf. Span. *magacen*, also *almagacen*, where all is the Arab. article.]—Arab. *makhzan* (pl. *makhāzin*), a storehouse, granary, cellar; Rich. Diet. p. 1366. Cf. also *khizāna*, a magazine, treasure-house; from *khazn*, a laying up in store; id. pp. 609, 610. Der. *magazine*, vb., to store; North, *Examein*, 1740, p. 222.

MAGGOT, a grub, worm. (E.) ME. *magot*, *magot* (with one g), given as a variant of *make*, *mathe*, worm yn the fleshe; Prompt. Parv. p. 321. Cf. *maked* in Wright's *Vocab.* i. 255, col. 1, to translate L. *tarinus* [misprint for *tarnus*] or *simax* [= L. *cimex*]. *Maggot* is an AF. perversion of ME. *madokk*, a maggot; see Voc. 594. 3; Lafrance's *Cirurgie*, p. 44, l. 18; Henslow, *Medical Words of the 14th Cent.* p. 141; also *madok*, O. Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, i. 326. A dimin. from AS. *maþa*, *maþa*, a worm; Voc. 122. 3; 205. 8. + Du. *made*; G. *made*, OHG. *maðo*; Goth. *maþa*, a worm. Cf. Icel. *maðkr*, a maggot; Dan. *madikk*, *madikke*, a maggot. See **Mawkish**. Der. *maggot-y*.

MAGI, priests of the Persians. (L.—Gk.—Pers.) In P. Plowman, C. xxii. 85. Borrowed from L. *magi*, Matt. ii. 1 (Vulgate).—Gk. *μάγοι*, Matt. ii. 1; pl. of *μάγος*, a Magian, one of a Median tribe (Herod. i. 101), hence, an enchanter, wizard, juggler. Properly, one of the priests or wise men in Persia who interpreted dreams, &c. (Liddell). β. From OPers. *magu-* (nom. *magus*), Pers. *mugh*, *mūgh*, one of the Magi, a fire-worshipper; Hom. § 984; Rich. Diet. p. 1527. Der. *mag-i-c*, q.v. ¶ It is interesting to note that the word *magus*, which Sir H. Rawlinson translates by 'the Magian,' occurs in cuneiform characters in an inscription at Behistan; see Schlegel, *Indogerm. Chrestomathie*, p. 151; Nineveh and Persepolis, by W. S. W. Vaux, ed. 1851, p. 405.

MAGIC, enchantment. (F.—L.—Gk.—Pers.) ME. *magike*, sb., Chaucer, C. T. 4634 (B 214).—F. *magique*, adj., 'magically'; Cot.

—*L. magicus*, magical. —Gk. *μαγικός*, magical. —Gk. *μάγος*, one of the Magi, an enchanter. See **Magi**. β. The sb. *magic* is an abbreviation for 'magic art', *L. ars magica*. Der. *magical*, *magically*; *magician*, *Mf. magicien*, Chaucer, C. T. 14213 (B 3397), from *F. magicien*, 'a magician'; Cot.

MAGISTERIAL, master-like, authoritative. (L.) In Phillips, ed. 1706. Coined with suffix *-al*, from *L. magisteri-us*, magisterial, belonging to a master. —*L. magister*, a master. See **Magistrate**. Der. *magisterial-ly*, *magisterial-ness*.

MAGISTRATE, a justice of the peace. (F.—L.) *Mf. maistrat* (= *majestrat*), Wyclif, Luke, xxiii. 13. —*F. uagistrat*, 'a magistrate, ruler'; Cot. —*L. magistrātus*, (1) a magistracy, (2) a magistrate. —*L. magister*, a master. See **Master**. Der. *magistrac-y*.

MAGNANIMITY, greatness of mind. (F.—L.) *Mf. magna-nimite*, Chaucer, C. T. 15578 (G 110). —*F. magnanimité*, 'magnanimity'; Cot. —*L. magnanimitas*, acc. of *magnanimitas*, greatness of mind. —*L. magnu-*, stem of *magnus*, great; and *animi*, for *animus*, the mind; with suffix *-itas*. See **Magnate** and **Animus**.

MAGNANIMOUS, high-minded, noble. (L.) In Shak. All's Well, iii. 6. 70. Formed by changing *-us* to *-ous*, as in *arduous*, &c. From *L. magnanimus*, great-souled. —*L. magnu-*, stem of *magnus*, great; and *animus*, the mind. Der. *magnanimous-ly*.

MAGNATE, a great man, noble. (L.) A late word; not in Todd's Johnson. From Late *L. magnātem*, acc. of *magnus*, a prince (Judith, v. 26). —*L. magnu-*, stem of *magnus*, great. β. *L. magnus* is cognate with Gk. *μέγας*, great, Skt. *mahant-*, great, and *L. nuch*; see **Much**. ¶ *Magnate* is a Hungarian and Polish use of the *L.* word; the *F. magnat* (in Littre, but little used), is more strictly, due to the pl. *magnates* = *L. magnatēs*. For derivatives from *L. magnus*, see **Magnitude**.

MAGNESIA, the oxide of magnesium. (Late L.—Gk.) The name *magnesia*, apparently formerly applied to *manganese*, occurs in Chaucer, C. T. 16923 (G 1455); and in Ben Jonson's Alchemist, Act ii (Sutley). Added by Todd to Johnson's Dict. Coined from some supposed resemblance to the mineral called by a similar name in Gk., from *L. Magnesia*, fem. of *Magnēsios*, of or belonging to the country called Magnesia. —Gk. *Μαγνησίος*, belonging to Magnesia, in Thessaly; whence *λίθος Μαγνητίος* or *λίθος Μάγνησιος*, lit. Magnesian stone, applied to (1) the magnet, (2) a metal that looked like silver. See Schade, p. 1395. Der. *magnēs-ium*. See **Magnet**.

MAGNET, the loadstone, a bar having magnetic properties. (F.—L.—Gk.) *ME. magneite*, Prompt. Parv. p. 325. —*AF. magneite*, Bozon, p. 51; *OF. magneite* (Godefray), also found as *manete*, in a F. MS. of the 13th cent.; see Littre, s.v. *magnétique*. —*L. magnēta*, acc. of *magnēs*, for *magnēs lapis* = Magnesian stone, the loadstone. —Gk. *Μάγνης* (stem *Μάγνηρ*), Magnesian; also *Μαγνητίος*, whence *λίθος Μαγνητίος*, the Magnesian stone, magnet. See **Magnesia**. ¶ Spenser has the *L.* form *magnēs*, *F. Q. i. 12. 4*. Der. *magnet-ic*, *magnet-ical*, *magnetic-al-ly*, *magnet-ism*, *magnet-ize*.

MAGNIFICENT, doing great things, pompous, grand. (L.) In Shak. I. 1. 1. 1. 193. —*L. magnificēnt-*, stem of *magnificēns*, doing great things. —*L. magni-*, for *magnus*, great; and *-fic-*, for *fac-*, base of *facere*, to do; with suffix *-nt* of a pres. part. See **Magnify**. Der. *magnificēnt-ly*; *magnificence* (Chaucer) = *F. magnificēnce*, 'magnificence'; Cot. So also *magnificēnt-al*, A. V. i Chron. xxii. 5, from *L. magnificēns*, grand.

MAGNIFY, to enlarge, praise highly. (F.—L.) *ME. magnifien*, Wyclif, Matt. xxiii. 5. —*F. magnifier*, 'to magnify'; Cot. —*L. magnificāre*, to make large. —*L. magni-*, for *magnus*, great; and *-fic-*, for *fac-*, base of *facere*, to make, do. See **Magnate** and **Facit**.

MAGNILOQUENCE, elevated or pompous language. (L.) Modern; added by Todd to Johnson's Dict. Coined, by analogy with *F.* words in *-ence* (= *L. -entia*), from *L. magniloquentia*, elevated language. —*L. magni-*, for *magnus*, great; and *loquentia*, discourse, from *loquēnt-*, stem of pres. part. of *loqui*, to speak. See **Magnate** and **Loquacious**. Der. *magniloquent*, a coined word.

MAGNITUDE, greatness, size. (L.) In Minshew, ed. 1627. [There is no *F. magnitudo*.] —*L. magnitūdo*, greatness. —*L. magni-*, for *magnus*, great; with suffix *-itudo*, expressive of quality. See **Magnate**. ¶ The derivatives from *L. magnus* are numerous, viz. *magn-animity*, *magn-animous*, *magn-ate*, *magnificent*, *magni-fy*, *magniloquence*, *magnitūdo*. From the base *mag-* of the same word we have also *mag-istrate*, *mag-isterial*, *master*, *majesty*, *major*, *mayor*. And see **Much** and **May** (1).

MAGNOLIA, the name of a genus of plants. (F.) 'A genus of plants named in honour of Pierre Magnol, who was professor of medicine and prefect of the botanic garden of Montpellier [in France]. He was born in 1638, and died in 1715'; Engl. Cycl. See his *Botanicum Monspelienae*, 1686.

MAGPIE, the name of a bird. (Hybrid; F.—L.—Gk.; and F.—L.) 1. Called *magpie-jie* in Macbeth, iii. 4. 125. We also find

prov. *E. maggoty-pie*; and *madge*, meaning (1) an owl, (2) a magpie. The prefixes *Mag*, *Magot*, *Maggoty* (like *Madge*) are various forms of the name *Margaret*; cf. *Robin* as applied to the red-breast, *Jenny* to the wren, *Philip* to the sparrow. *Mag* may be taken to be short for *Magot* = *F. Margot*, which is (1) a familiar form of *F. Marguerite*, and (2) a name for the magpie. —*F. Margot*, for *Marguerite*. —*L. margarita*, a pearl. —Gk. *μαργαρίτης*, a pearl, a word of Eastern origin; cf. Pers. *murwārid*, a pearl; Kich. Dict. p. 1366; Skt. *mañjarī*, a pearl. 2. The syllable *pie* = *F. pie*, from *L. pica*, a magpie; see **Pie** (1).

MAGUEY, the American aloe. (Cula.) According to Oviedo, it is of Cuban origin. ¶ Not Mexican, which has no *g*. The Mex. name is *mell*.

MAHARAJAH, a title of some Indian princes. (Skt.) From Skt. *mahī-rājā*, m., lit. 'great king'. —Skt. *mahī-*, for *mahant-*, great, allied to *L. magnus*, great; and *rājā*, king, allied to *L. rex*, king.

MAHDI, an Arabian Messiah. (Arab.) From Arab. *mahdī*, one who is (divinely) guided; from *ma*, prefix, and *hady*, to guide. Cf. *kādī*, a guide (Kich. Dict., pp. 1661, 1670).

MAHLSTICK, the same as **Maulstick**, q.v.

MAHOGANY, the name of a tree and a wood. (W. Indian.) See *mahogany* in index to Roswell's Life of Johnson. Added by Todd to Johnson's Dict.; 'said to have been brought to England by Raleigh, in 1595'; Haydn, Dict. of Dates. Spelt *mahogany* in 1671, with a reference to Jamaica. Of W. Indian origin; but from what dialect is unknown.

MAHOMETAN; see **Mohammedan**.

MAHOUT, an elephant-driver. (Hind.) 'The *mahout* of his elephant had been pulled off his seat'; Thackeray, Vanity Fair, ch. iv. —Hind. *mahūwat*, an elephant-driver (Forbes). And see **Yule**.

MAID, MAIDEN, a girl, virgin. (F.—L.) 1. *Mayde* occurs in Rob. of Glouc. p. 13, l. 297. It is not common in early ME., and is, practically, merely a corruption of *maiden*, by the loss of final *n*, rather than a form derived from AS. *maeo* or *maeoð*, a maiden (Grein, ii. 216). 2. The usual early ME. word is *maiden* or *meiden*, Ancr. Riwle, pp. 64, 166. AS. *maegen*, a maiden (Grein, ii. 216); also *mæden*, Mark, v. 41; later text, *maide*. β. AS. *maegen*, cognate with OHG. *magatin*, is formed from *maeg-* (for *maeoð*) by adding the suffix *-in* (cf. *L. -inus*); see March, A. S. Gram. art. 228. γ. *Maeged* is cognate with Goth. *magaths*, a virgin, maid (= *G. mag*), where the suffix *-as* answers to the Idg. suffix *-to-s*. The base *mag-* is allied to Goth. *magas*, a boy, a child, Luke, ii. 43; also to Icel. *mógr*, a boy, youth, son. 6. The orig. sense of *magus* is 'a growing lad,' one increasing in strength; from the Teut. base *MAC*, to have power, whence also *nicht, naui*. See **May** (1). See Stokes-Fick, p. 198. Der. *maiden-hood* = AS. *maidenhūd*, Grein, ii. 216; also spelt *maiden-head* = ME. *meidenheud* or *maydenheud*, Gower, C. A. ii. 230, bk. v. 3068, which is a mere variant of *maiden-hood*; *maiden-ly*, Mids. Nr. Dr. iii. 2. 217; Skelton, Garden of Laurel, l. 865; *maiden-li-ness*; *maiden-hair*; also *maid-child*, Levit. xii. 5.

MAIL (1), steel network forming body-armour. (F.—L.) 'For though thyn housbonde armed be in *maille*'; Chaucer, C. T. 9078 (E 1202); the pl. *mayles* is in the Anturs of Arthur, st. xxx. Cf. 'macula, mayl'; Voc. 594. 18. —*OF. maille*, 'maile, or a link of maile, whercof coats of maile be made; . . . any little ring of metall; . . . also, a mash [mesh] of a net'; Cot. —*L. macula*, a spot, speck, hole, mesh of a net, net. See **Maculate**.

MAIL (2), a bag for carrying letters. (F.—OHG.) *ME. male*, a bag, wallet; Chaucer, C. T. 3117, 12854 (A 3175, C 920); Havelok, 48. —*OF. male* (mod. *F. malle*), 'a male, or great budget'; Cot. —*OHG. malaha*, MHG. *malhe*, a leathern wallet. Cf. Gael. and Irish *mala*, a bag, sack (from E.). —Gk. *μαλύς*, a hide, skin. Der. *mail-bag*, *mail-coach*, *mail-cart*.

MAIL (BLACK), a forced tribute. (Scand.) *Mail* is a Scottish term for rent. Jamieson cites the phr. *burrow-mailles*, duties payable within boroughs, from the Acts of Jas. I. c. 8 (A. D. 1424). *Black-mail* is mentioned in the Acts of Jas. VI. c. 21 (1567), and in the Acts of Elizabeth, an. 43, cap. 13, as a forced tribute paid to moss-troopers; see Jamieson and Blount. Spelman is right in supposing that it meant black rent or black money, a jocose allusion to tribute paid in cattle, &c., as distinct from rent paid in silver or white money; Blount shows that the term *black money* occurs in 9 Edw. III. cap. 4, and white money is not uncommon. Blount also cites the term *black-rents*. A Northern form. —Icel. *mál*, speech, law-suit, agreement; *máli*, agreement, payment. Cognate with AS. *maþel*, *mál*, a meeting, speech; Goth. *mahtā*, a meeting-place.

MAIM, a bruise, injury, crippling hurt. (F.—OHG.) Also spelt *makim* in Law-books; Blount's Nomolexicon, ed. 1691. *ME. maim*, pl. *maimes*, Aynbite of Inwyrt, p. 135, l. 27; the phr. *y-maymed* is in the preceding line. The verb occurs also in Chaucer, C. T. 6714

(D1132). = AF. *makaym*, Liber Albus, p. 288; OF. *mehain* (Godefroy); MF. *mehain*, 'a maim, or . . . abatement of strength . . . by hurts received'; Cot. Whence the verb *mehaigner*, 'to maim'; id. Cf. Ital. *magna*, a defect, blemish; whence *magnarum*, 'to spoil, vitiate'. β. Of uncertain origin; Bret. *machañ*, mutilation (whence *machañ*, 'to maim, mutilate'), is borrowed from F. (Thurmesen). Some derive the Ital. word from OHG. *mann*, a man, and **kannjan*, to mutilate, from the OHG. adj. *kann*, maimed (Körting). In the OF. form, the prefix is *me-*; see *Mis-* (2). Der. *main*, verb.

MAIN (1), sb., strength, might. (F.). To be distinguished from *main* (2), though both are from the same Idg. root. ME. *main*, dat. *maine*, Gower, C. A. iii. 4; bk. vi. 90; also *mein*, as in 'with al his *mein*', Floriz and Blanchefflor, ed. Lumby, l. 17. AS. *mægen*, strength; Grein, ii. 217. + Icel. *megin*, strength; OSax. *megin*, strength; OHG. *megin*. Also OHG. *magan*, Icel. *magn*. Teut. types **maginom*, **maganom*, n.; from Teut. base **mag-*; see *May* (1).

MAIN (2), adj., strong, great. (Scand.) In Shak. Rich. III. v. 3. 299. ME. *mayn*, Wars of Alex. 3018. *Maine saile* (= main-sail) occurs in the Bible of 1551, Acts, xxvii. 40. = Icel. *megn*, strong, mighty; allied to *megin*, strength (above). Cf. Icel. *meginland*, main-land; *megin-sjargr*, main sea, the main. Der. *main-ly*; also *main-deck*, -mast, -sail (Palsgrave), -spring, -stoy, -top, -yard; main-land (Palsgrave).

MAINOIR. (F.—L.) In the phr. 'taken with the mainour,' or later, 'taken in the manner'; see 1 Hen. IV, ii. 4. 347. See note to *Manner*. We find *pris ou mainour* (where *ou = F. avec*), Stat. of the Realm, i. 30, an. 1275. Moutin, in his Nomolexicon, explains *mainour* as meaning 'the thing that a thief steals'; and 'to be taken with the mainour,' as 'with the thing stolen about him, *flagrante delicto*'. It is lit. 'with the manoeuvre, and therefore refers rather to the act than the thing'; see Cotgrave, s.v. *flagrant*; E. Welthe, Travels, 1590, ed. Arber, p. 28. The Anglo-F. *mainour*, also *mainour* (Stat. Realm, i. 161) answers to OF. *manœuvre* (Littré). See *Manoeuvre*.

MAINTAIN, to keep in a fixed state, keep up, support. (F.—L.) ME. *maintenen*, *mayntenen*, K. Alsaunder, l. 1592. = F. *maintenir*, 'to maintain'; Cot.—L. *manū tenere*, to hold in the hand; or more likely, in Late Latin, to hold by the hand, to support or aid another, as shown by the use of ME. *maintenen*, to aid and abet, P. Plowman, B. iii. 90, and note. = L. *manū*, abl. case of *manus*, the hand; and *tenere*, to hold. See *Manual* and *Tenable*. Der. *maintain-able*, *maintain-ance*; *mainten-ance*, ME. *maintenauce*, spelt *maintenauce* in Shoreham's Poems, p. 100, l. 19, from OF. *maintenance*, 'maintenance'; Cot.

MAIZE, Indian corn or wheat. (Span.—W. Indian.) 'Indian *maiz*'; Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 49; and in Essay 33. Also in Dampier's Voyages, an. 1681 (R.). = Span. *maiz*, *maize*. = W. Indian *mahiz*, *mahis*, in the old Carib dialect of the island of Hayti (S. Domingo); see K. Eden (ed. Arber), pp. 67, 116, 118; Acosta, Hist. Indies, bk. iv. c. 16.

MAJESTY, grandeur, dignity. (F.—L.) ME. *magestee*, Chaucer, C. T. 4320 (A. 4322); E. E. Psalter, Ps. 71. 20. = OF. *majesté*, *majeste*, later *majesté*, 'majesty'; Cot.—L. *maiestätē*, acc. of *maiestätis*, dignity, honour. = L. *māies*, related by gradation to *maior*, comp. of *mag-nus*, great, with the addition of a comparative suffix; see Brugmann, ii. § 135. The sense of *maiestätis* is the 'condition of being greater, hence, dignity. See *Major*, *Magnitude*. Der. *majest-ic*, a coined word, Temp. iv. 118; *majest-ic-al*, L. L. v. 2. 102; *majest-ic-al-ly*, 1 Hen. IV, ii. 4. 479.

MAJOLICA, usually with ware; decorative enamelled pottery. (Ital.—Span.—L.) From Ital. *maiolica*, also *maiorica*, 'the earth we call porcelain, whereof China dishes are made'; Florio. = Span. *mayolica*, *mayorica*, formerly *mayolica* (Ducange), whence the first specimens came. From L. *maior*, greater.

MAJOR, greater; the title of an officer in the army. (L.) Early used (as an adj.) as a term in logic, as in 'this *maior* or first proposition'; Eryth, Works, p. 147, col. 1. 'The *major* part'; Cot. ii. l. 64. = L. *maior*, greater; comparative of *mag-nus*, great; see *Magnitude*. Der. *major-ship*, *major-generall*; *major-domo*, spelt *mayordomo* in Puttenham, Art of Poetrie, b. iii. c. 4. (ed. Arber, p. 158), imitated from Span. *mayor-domo*, a house-steward (see *Domestic*); also *major-ity*, 1 Hen. IV, iii. 2. 109, from F. *majorité*, 'majority'; Cot. Doublet, *mayor*.

MAJUSCULE, a capital or uncial letter; not a minuscule. (L.) From L. *māiusculus*, somewhat larger; allied to *maior*, greater; see *Major*.

MAKE, to fashion, frame, cause, produce. (F.) ME. *maken*, *makien*; pt. t. *makede*, *made*, pp. *maeked*, *maek*; Chaucer, C. T. 9. 33. 396. AS. *macian*, pt. t. *macode*, pp. *macod*; see Sweet, A. S. Reader; also *ge-macian* (Grein) + Du. *maken*; G. *machen*. OHG. *machōn*, to make. Allied to *Match* (1). Der. *make*, sb., Gower,

C. A. ii. 204; bk. v. 3096; *make-er*, P. Plowman, B. x. 240; *make-peace*, Rich. II, i. 1. 160; *make-shif*, *make-weight*; and see *match* (1). **MALACHITE**, a hard green stone. (Gk.) 'Malachites, *Molochites*, a kind of precious stone of a dark green colour, like the herb mallows'; Phillips, ed. 1706. Formed with suffix *-ites* (= Gk. *-ίτης*) from Gk. *malachē*, a mallow. See *Mallow*.

MALADMINISTRATION, bad administration. (F.—L.) Spelt *maladministration* in Swift, Sentiments of a Church of Eng. Man, s. 2 (R.). = F. *male*, fem. of *mal* (= L. *malus*), bad; and F. *administration*. See *Malice* and *Administer*. ¶ So also *mal-administrat*, *mal-adroit*, *mal-apt*, *mal-conformation*, *mal-content*, &c.; these have the same F. adj. (or mal, adv.) as a prefix.

MALADROIT, clumsy. (F.—L.) F. *maladroit*; for *mal* (L. *male*), ill, badly; and *adroit*. See *Adroit*.

MALADY, disease, illness. (F.—L.) ME. *maladie*, *maladye*, Chaucer, C. T. 421, 1375 (A. 419, 1373). Also earlier, in O. Eng. Miscellany, ed. Morris, p. 31, l. 13. = AF. *maladie*, Edw. Conf. 1511; F. *maladie*, 'malady'; Cot.—F. *malade*, sick, ill; oldest spelling *maladbe* (Littré). Cf. Prov. *malaptes*, *malawes*, *malaudes*, sick, ill; Bartsch, Chrestomathie. = L. *male habitus*, out of condition; cf. *male habens*, sick, Matt. iv. 24 (Vulgate). = L. *male*, adv., badly, ill, from *malus*, bad; and *habitus*, held, kept, kept in a certain condition, pp. of *habere*, to have. See *Malice* and *Habit*. ¶ The usual derivation is that given by Diez, who imagined F. *malade* to answer to *male aptus*; there appears to be no authority for the phrase, which (like *ineptus*) would mean 'foolish' rather than 'ill'. See Körting, § 5833.

MALAPERT, saucy, impudent, ill-behaved. (F.—L.) The true sense is 'ill-skilled,' 'ill-bred'. In The Court of Love, 737 (after A. D. 1500); also in Chaucer, Troil. iii. 87. = OF. *mal apert*, insolent (see Godefroy). = OF. *mal < L. male*, adv., badly, ill; and *apert*, 'expert, ready, dexter, prompt, active, nimble; feat, handsome in that he does'; Cot. Also spelt *apert*, expert; from L. *expertus*, expert; see *Expert*. [The OF. *apert*, 'open, evident,' is a different word, and der. from L. *aper-tus*, open; but the OF. *apert* and *apert* were much confused, as, e.g. in Godefroy, though kept apart by Cotgrave.] ¶ By a complete confusion of L. *aper-tus* and *expertus*, we find OF. *expert* used in the sense of 'open.' Der. *malapert-ly*, *malapert-ness*.

MALARIA, miasma, noxious exhalation. (Ital.—L. and Gk.) Modern. Not in Tudd's Johnson. = Ital. *mal'aria*, for *mala aria*, bad air. *Mala* is fem. of *malus*, bad, from L. *malus*, bad; see *Malice*. *Aria* represents Late L. *aria*, for *æria*, f. of *æria*, adj. formed from L. *ær*, air, Gk. *ἀήρ*. See *Air*.

MALCONTENT, **MALECONTENT**, discontented. (F.—L.) In Shak. 3 Hen. VI, iv. 1. 10, 60. = OF. *malcontent*, 'male-content'; Cot.—F. *mal*, adv., from L. *male*, badly; and F. *content*. See *Malice* and *Content*.

MALE, masculine. (F.—L.) ME. *male*. 'Male and female'; Wyclif, Matt. xix. 4. Cf. Chaucer, C. T. 5704 (D 122). = OF. *male* (later *male*), 'a male, Cot. (who gives both spellings); mod. F. *mâle*; earliest spelling *mascle* (Hatzfeld). = L. *masculum*, acc. of *masculus*, male; formed with suffixes *-cu-* and *-lu-* from *mas*, stem of *mās*, a male creature, man (gen. *mās-is* = *mās-is*). See *Masculine*. Der. *mascul-ine*, *mallard*. ¶ Nowise connected with *female*.

MALEDICTION, a curse, execration. (F.—L.) In Shak. K. Lear, i. 2. 160. Spelt *malediccion* in the Bible of 1551, Gal. iii. 10. = F. *malediction*, 'a malediction'; Cot.—L. *maledictiōnem*, acc. of *maledictio*, a curse; cf. *maledictus*, pp. of *maledicere*, to speak evil against. = L. *male*, adv., badly; and *dicere*, to speak. See *Malice* and *Diction*. Doublet, *malison*.

MALEFACTOR, an evil-doer. (L.) 'Heretik or any *malefactor*'; Sir T. More, Works, p. 941 b; and in Dictes of the Philosophers, pr. by Caxton, fol. 11 b, l. 18. = L. *malefactorē*, acc. of *malefactor*, an evil-doer. = L. *male*, adv., badly; and *factor*, a doer, from *facere*, to do. See *Malice* and *Fact*. Der. So also *malefaction*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 621, from *factiōnem*, acc. of *factio*, a doing.

MALEVOLENT, ill-disposed to others, envious. (L.) Lit. 'wishing ill.' In Shak. 1 Hen. IV, i. 1. 97. = L. *malevolens*, stem of *malevolens*, wishing evil. = L. *male*, adv., badly, ill; and *volens*, pres. pt. of *velle*, to wish. See *Malice* and *Voluntary*. Der. *malevolent-ly*; *malevolence*, from OF. *malvolence* (Godefroy).

MALFORMATION, an ill formation. (F.—L.) Coined from *mal* and *formation*; see *Maladministration*.

MALIC, made from apples. (L.) Formed with suffix *-ie* (L. *-ie-us*) from L. *malum*, an apple. + Gk. *μήλον*, a fruit, an apple.

MALICE, ill will, spite. (F.—L.) ME. *malice*, Rob. of Glouc. p. 570; l. 12027. = F. *malice*. = L. *malitia*, badness, ill will. = L. *malis*, for *malus*, bad; with suffix *-ia*. Root unknown. Der. *malicious*, ME. *malicious*, K. Alsaunder, 3323, 5045, from F. *malicieux*; *malicious-ly*, *ness*.

MALIGN, unfavourable, malicious. (F.—L.) 'The spirit

malig; Milton, P. L. iii. 553; cf. iv. 503, &c. ME. *maligne*; in Shocham's Poems, p. 72, l. 25. [The derived verb *malig*, to curse, is found in Sir T. More, Works, p. 37 b.] = OF. *malig*, fem. *maligine*; 'malignant'; Cot. (mod. F. *malin*) = L. *malignus*, ill-disposed; wicked; for '*malig*-gen-us, ill-born; like *benignus* for '*beni*-gen-us. = L. *malis*, for *malus*, bad; and *gen*-, base of *figurate*, to produce. See *Malice* and *Generate*. Der. *malig*, verb (as above), due to L. *malig*, to act spitefully; *malig*-ly, *malig*-er; also *malig*-ant, Temp. i. 2, 257, from L. *maligant*, stem of pres. pt. of *maligare*, to act spitefully; *malig*-ant-ly; *malig*-ant-ry, Tw. Nt. ii. 1, 4; *malig*-ity, ME. *maligite*, Chaucer, Persones Tale, De Invidia (Six-text, I 513), from F. *maliguité* < L. *maliguitatem*, acc. of *maliguitas*, malignity.

MALINGER, to feign sickness. (F.-I. and G.) Modern. Not in Todd's Johnson. Coined from F. *malinger*, adj. diseased, sickly, or 'sore, scabby, ugly, loathsome'; Cot. = F. *mal*, badly; and OF. *haingre*, *haingre*, Norm. dial. *haingre*, thin, emaciated (Godefroy, Moisy). = L. *malis*, adv. badly, from *malus*, bad; and G. *hanger*, thin, lean. Cf. *körte*, § 306; where another solution is offered, viz. from L. *mal*- (for *male*), and the suffix -ing- (of G. origin); § 5825; which fails to explain the *k*.

MALISON, a curse. (F.-L.) In early use. ME. *malison*, spelt *malisun* in Havelok, 436. = AF. *malicoun*, Polit. Songs, ed. Wright, p. 234; OF. *malison*, in Godefroy. A doublet of *malediction*, just as *benison* is of *benediction*; see *Malediction* and *Benison*.

MALIKIN, a kitchen wench. (F.-OIG.) In Chaucer, C. T. B 30 (see note); P. Plowm. B. i. 182 (see note). Orig. a reduced form (not of Mary, but) of *Matilda*. 'Malyske, or Mawt, Molt, Mawde, propry name, *Matilda*;' Prompt. Parv. Dimin. of AF. *Mald*, *Maud*, *Matilda*. = OHG. *Makt-kilt*; where *makt* means 'might', and *kilt*, 'battle'. Cf. *Macbeth*, i. 1. 8. Der. *Gri-malkin*.

MALL (1), a large wooden hammer or beetle. (F.-L.) Also *maul*. It occurs in the Spectator, no. 195, near the beginning; and in Spenser, F. Q. i. 7. 51. ME. *malte*, St. Brander, ed. Wright, p. 48; spelt *mealle* in O. Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, i. 253, l. 12; *malle*, Hampole, Pricke of Conscience, 6572. = OF. *mail*, *mal*, *maul* (Godefroy); F. *mail*, 'a mail, mallet, or beetle'; Cot. = L. *malleum*, acc. of *malleus*, a hammer. [The vowel *a* in the E. word was perhaps suggested by the L. form.] Der. *mall* (2), q. v.; *mall*-e-able, q. v., *mall*-et, q. v.

MALL (2), the name of a public walk. (F.-L.) Preserved in the name of the street called *Pall Mall*, and in *The Mall* in St. James's Park. In Pope, Rape of the Lock, v. 133. 'To walk in the Mall'; Parsons, Wapping Old Stairs, l. 9. Named from MF. *pale-maille*, 'a game wherein a round bow bowle is with a mallet struck through a high arch of iron,' &c. [i.e. the game imitated in mod. croquet]; Cot. A representation of the game is given in Knight's Old England, vol. ii. fig. 2152. = MItal. *palamaglio*, 'a stick with a mallet at one end to play at a wooden ball with; also, the name of such a game'; Florio. Better spelt *pallamaglio*, as in Baret's Dict. Lit. 'a ball-mallet' or 'ball-mall.' = Ital. *palla*, a ball; and *maglio* (= F. *mail*), a mace, mail, hammer. β. A hybrid word; from OIG. *palla*, *pallo* (MHG. *ballo*, G. *ball*), a ball, cognate with E. *Ball*, q. v.; and L. *malleum*, acc. of *malleus*, a hammer; see *Mall* (1). ¶ It is contended that Ital. *pallamaglio* really meant 'mallet-ball', not 'ball-mallet'; if so, it was misunderstood. See my Notes on E. Etym., p. 204; s. v. *Pall-mall*.

MALLARD, a wild drake. (F.-L.) ME. *malard*. 'Malarde, anas;' Prompt. Parv. = OF. *malard*, also *maslard*, 'a mallard, or wild drake'; Cot. Formed with suffix -ard (of G. origin); and certainly from OF. *masle* (mod. F. *malle*), male; see *Male*. β. The suffix -ard (= Goth. *hardus*, G. *hart*, hard) was much used in forming masculine proper names, to give the idea of force or strength; hence it was readily added to OF. *masle*, producing a form *masl-ard*, in which the notion of 'male' is practically reduplicated. See Intro. to Hatzfeld, Etym. Dict. § 147. γ. As this etymology, given by Diez, offers some difficulty, Hatzfeld suggests that *Mallard* (in Godefroy) was a proper name, playfully given to the bird; and that this name is from OHG. *Madal-hard*, a proper name cognate with AS. *Matelheard* (Birch, Cart. Saxon. i. 280). And in fact the ME. form *maudard*, 'mallard' occurs in the Liber Cure Curorum, p. 27. But it represents the OF. *madlarde*, i. wild duck (Godefroy), f. of *madlard*; from AF. *madle*, male, variant of OF. *masle* (above). For AF. *di* = OF. *di*, cf. *medlar*, *medley*.

MALLEABLE, that can be beaten out by the hammer. (F.-L.) In Shak. Per. iv. 6. 152; and even in Chaucer, C. T. 16598 (G 1130). = OF. *malleable*, 'malleable, hammerable, pliant to the hammer'; Cot. Formed with suffix -able from obs. L. *malleare*, to hammer, of which the pp. *malleatus* occurs. = L. *malleus*, a hammer; see *Mall* (1). Der. *malleabili-ty*, *malleable-ness* (see Locke, On Hum. Underst.

b. iii. c. 6. s. 6, c. 10. s. 17); *malleat-ed*, Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674, from L. pp. *malleatus*; *malleat-ion*.

MALFACIO, mischief; lit. 'malfaction.' (Span.-L.) In Hamlet, iii. 2. 147. = Span. *malhecho*, 'a misdeed; an evil deed'; Minshew. = Span. *mal*, evil; *hecho*, done, pp. of *hacer*, to do. = L. *male*, ill; *factus*, pp. of *facere*, to do. See *Fact*.

MALLET, a small mall, a wooden hammer. (F.-L.) 'Bearing great mallets of iron and steel;' Berners, tr. of Froissart, vol. i. c. 422 (R.). ME. *mallet*, Romance of Partenay, 4698; *maliet*, Wyntoun, Chron. iii. 104. = F. *mallet*, 'a mallet or hammer'; Cot. Dimin. of F. *mail*; see *Mall* (1).

MALLOW, the name of a plant. (L.) ME. *malwe*; Prompt. Parv. AS. *malwe*, *mealewe*; Voc. 135. 27; 297. 27. Not a Teut. word, but borrowed from L. *malua*, a mallow. † Gk. *μαλάκη* (for **μαλ-άκη*), a mallow. β. Named from its supposed emollient properties; cf. Gk. *μαλάσσειν* (= **μαλακ-ειν*), to make soft, from *μαλακός*, soft, mild. Der. *marsh-mallow*, AS. *mersc-mealewe*, Voc. 296. 21. Also *malu-ac-e-ous* (= L. *maluaceus*, adj.). † Mr. Wedgwood shows that the Arabs still use mallows for poultices to allay irritation. And see *Malaohitte*.

MALM, a kind of earth. (E.) Common in prov. E. AS. *malme*, as seen in *mealm-ikt*, sandy, chalky; *mealm-stin*, malin-stone, maum-stone. † Icel. *malmr*, sand; Goth. *malma*, sand. Teut. base **mal-m*, from *mal*-an, to grind, allied to L. *mal-ere*, to grind. See *Meal* (1).

MALMSEY, a strong sweet wine. (F.-Gk.) In Shak. I. L. L. v. 2. 233. Spelt *malmssey* in Tyndall, Works, p. 229, col. 2. Also called *malvesy*, Chaucer, C. T. 13000 (B 1260). = AF. *malvesy* (Ducange); OF. *malvoisie*, 'malmesie'; Cot. From *Malvasia*, now called *Napoli di Malvasia* (see Black's Atlas), the name of a town on the E. coast of Laedacemonia in the Morea; for *Monemvasia* (Gk. *μον-μβασία*), lit. 'single entrance.' = Gk. *μῶν-η*, fem. of *μῶν*, single; *ἡ-βασία*, entrance, from *ἔν*, in, *βαίω*, to go. Cf. Span. *malvasia*, Ital. *malvasia*, *malvesy*. ¶ The second *m* in *Malmsey* is due to the form *Monemvasia*.

MALT, grain steeped in water, and dried in a kiln, for brewing. (E.) ME. *malt*, Chaucer, C. T. 3989 (A 3991). AS. *mealt*, Voc. 196. 22; whence *mealt-his*, a malt-house, Voc. 185. 24. From Teut. **malt* (AS. *mealt*), 2nd grade of **meltan*, strong verb, to melt; hence, to steep, soften. † Du. *mout*; Icel. *malt*, whence the weak verb *malta*, to malt (not the same as E. *melt*); Dan. and Swed. *malt*; G. *malz*, malt; cf. MHG. *malz*, soft, weak. Cf. Skt. *mṛdā-s*, L. *molliis*, soft. See *Melt*. Der. *malt*, vb., ME. *malten*, Prompt. Parv.; *malt-horse*, Com. Errors, iii. 1. 32; *malt-house*; *malt-worm*, 1 Hen. IV. ii. 1. 83; also *malt-ster*, ME. *malte-ster*, Prompt. Parv. ¶ The suffix -ster was once looked upon as a fem. termination, as in *brew-ster*, *baxter* for *bake-ster*, *web-ster*, *spin-ster*; and the baking, brewing, weaving, and spinning were once all alike in the hands of females. See *Spinster*.

MALTREAT, to treat ill. (F.-L.) 'Yorick indeed was never better served in his life; but it was a little hard to maltreat him after;' Steine, Tristram Shandy, vol. ii. c. 17, not far from the end. = F. *maltraiter*, to treat ill. Cf. Ital. *maltrattare*, to treat ill. = L. *male*, adv., ill, badly; and *tracere*, to treat, handle. See *Malice* and *Treat*. Der. *maltreat-ment*, MF. *maltraitement*, 'hard dealing'; Cot.

MALVERSAION, fraudulent behaviour. (F.-L.) 'Mal-versation, ill conversation, misdeameour, misuse;' Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. = F. *malversation*, 'misdeameour'; Cot. Regularly formed (with suffix -ation) from F. *malverser*; Cot. gives *malverser en son office*, to behave himself ill in his office. = L. *male*, adv., badly; and *versari* (pp. *versatus*), to dwell, be engaged in, from *versare*, frequentative form of *vertere*, to turn. See *Malice* and *Verses*.

MAMALUKE, **MAMELUKE**, an Egyptian light horse-soldier. (F.-Arab.) In Sir T. More, Works, p. 279 f. Also in Skelton, Why Come Ye Nat to Courte, l. 476; see Spec. of Eng. ed. Skeat, p. 143, and the note. = MF. *Mamaluq*, 'a Mameluke, or light-horseman'; Cot. [Cf. Span. *Mameluco*, Ital. *Mamaluco*.] They were a corps of slaves. = Arab. *mamlūk*, a purchased slave or captive; lit. 'possessed.' = Arab. root *malaka*, he possessed; Rich. Dict. pp. 1494, 1488.

MAMMA, an infantine term for mother. (E.) Seldom found in books, except of late years; it occurs in Prior's poems, entitled 'Venus Mistaken,' and 'The Dove.' 'The babe shall now begin to tattle and call her Mamma;' Lily, Euphues, ed. Arber, p. 129. In Skinner and Cotgrave it is spelt *mam*; Cot. gives: *Mammam*, the voice of infants, *mam*. Skelton has *mammy*, Garl. of Laurel, l. 974. The spelling *mamma* is doubtless pedantic, and due to the L. *mamma*; it should rather be *mama*, as it is merely a repetition of *ma*, an infantine syllable. It may also be considered as an E. word; most other languages have something like it. Cf. MF. *mammam*, cited above, mod. F. *maman*; Span. *mama*, Ital. *mamma*, Du. *mama*,

G. *mama*, *mámme*, *memme*, all infantine words for mother; also W. *mam*, mother, L. *mamma*, mother, Gk. *máma*, Russ. *mama*, &c. ¶ We have no evidence against the borrowing of the word from French; still it was most likely, not so borrowed. Brugmann, ii. § 179, 947.

MAMMALIA, the class of animals that suckle their young. (L.) Modern and scientific; not in Johnson. Formed from L. *mammilla*, belonging to the breasts. — L. *mamma*, the breast. β. There is a doubt whether the word is the same as L. *mamma*, mother; if it be, we may consider it as of infantine origin; see above. γ. Brugmann separates them (i. § 587), and explains this *mamma* as **mad-ma*, from *mad-ere*, to be wet; cf. Gk. *μαρός* (< **paδ-ros*), *μαρός* (< **paδ-rós*), breast; *paδ-leu*, to flow away. Der. *mammalian*; we also use *mammal* as a convenient short term for 'one of the mammalia.'

MAMMILLARY, pertaining to the breasts. (L.) 'The mammillary teats,' Dr. Robinson, *Indoxa* (ed. 1658), p. 51; Todd's *Johnson*. Coined from L. *mammillaris*, adj. formed from *mammilla*, a teat, dimin. of *mamma*, a breast. See **MAMMALIA**.

MAMMON, riches, the god of riches. (L.—Gk.—Syriac.) In A. V. Matt. vii. 24; Luke, xvi. 9. — L. *mammóna*, Matt. vi. 24 (Vulgate). — Gk. *μαμωνά*; ibid. — Syr. *mammónā*; a word which often occurs in the Chaldee Targums of Onkelos and later writers, and in the Syriac version, and means 'riches'; Dict. of the Bible. Cf. Heb. *matmón*, a hidden treasure; from *matmón*, to hide (*matm*). Der. *mammón*.

MAMMOTH, an extinct species of elephant. (Russ.—Tatar?) 'An entire mammoth, flesh and bones, was discovered in Siberia, in 1799,' Haydn, Dict. of Dates. — Russ. *mamont*, a mammoth. — Siberian *mammont*. 'From Tatar *mamma*, the earth, because the Tungoos and Yakoots believed that this animal worked its way in the earth like a mole;' Webster. But it does not appear that there is any such Tatar word. See N. and O. 9. S. xi. 286.

MAN, a human being. (F.) ME. *man*, Chaucer, C. T. i. 43. AS. *mann*, also *mon*; Grein, i. 105. † Du. *man*; Icel. *maðr* (for **mannr*); also *man*; Swed. *man*; Dan. *mand* (with excrement *d*); Goth. *mann*; G. *mann*; [the G. *mensch* = *männisch*, i. e. mannish, human]. Allied to Skt. *manu*, Vedic *manus*, a man. β. Connected by some with Skt. *manu*, to think; see **MIND**. But it is unlikely that the orig. sense could have been 'thinker.' Der. *man-child*, Gen. xvii. 10; *man-ful*, 1ydgate, Complaint of the Black Knight, st. 60; *man-ful-ty*, Two Gent. iv. 1. 28; *man-ful-ness*; *manhood*, Chaucer, C. T. 758 (A 756); *man-of-war*, Luke, xxiii. 11; *man-kind*, q. v.; *man-ty*, ME. *manlich*, P. Plowman, B. v. 260, from AS. *manlic*, man-like, see Grein, i. 211; *man-li-nes*; *man-slaughter*, ME. *man-slaughter*, Cursor Mundi, 25772; *man-slay-er*, ME. *manslayer*, Trevisa, iii. 41, l. 8, Wyclif, John, viii. 44. Also *man*, vb., Rich. II, ii. 3. 54. Also *man-like*, Antony, i. 4. 5; *man-ly*, adv., Macb. iv. 3. 235; *mann-ish*, As You Like It, i. 3. 123, Chaucer, C. T. 5202 (B 782); *man-queller*, 2 Hen. IV, ii. 1. 58, Wyclif, Mark, vi. 27; *man-ik-in*, q. v.

MANACLE, a fetter, handcuff. (F.—L.) Better spelt *manicle*, as in Cotgrave. MF. *manycle*, Wyclif, Ps. cxlix. 8, earlier text; where the later text has *manacle*. — AF. *manicle*, Vie de St. Anban; OF. *manicle*, pl. *manicles*, 'manacles, hand-fetters, or gypes'; Cot. — L. *manicula*, dimin. of *manica*, a long sleeve, glove, gauntlet, manacle, handcuff. — L. *manus*, the hand; see **MANUAL**. Der. *manacle*, vb., Temp. i. 2. 461.

MANAGE, government of a horse, control, administration. (F.—Ital.—L.) Orig. a sb., but now superseded by *management*. 'Wanting the manage of unruly jales'; Rich. II, iii. 3. 179. — MF. *manège*, 'the manage, or managing of a horse'; Cot. Mod. F. *manège*. — Ital. *maneggio*, 'a business, a managing, a handling, . . . an exercise'; Florio. Particularly used of managing horses; the mod. Ital. *maneggio* means 'a riding-school.' The lit. sense is 'a handling'; the word being formed from *maneggiare*, 'to manage, handle.' — Ital. *mano*, the hand. — L. *manum*, acc. of *manus*, the hand; see **MANUAL**. Der. *manage*, vb., to handle, Rich. II, iii. 2. 118; *manag-er*, i. 1. L. i. 2. 188; *manage-able*, *manage-able-ness*; *manage-ment* (a coined word), used by Bp. Hall in a Fast Sermon, April 5, 1628 (K.). Doublet, *manège*, from mod. F. *manège*. ¶ Not to be confused with ME. *meage*, a household, K. Alisaunder, 2087, from OF. *maignage*, MF. *meignage* ('ot.), mod. F. *ménage*; this OF. *maignage* stands for *maison-ager*, extended from F. *maison*, a mansion; see **MANSION** (Scheler).

MANATEE, a sea-cow, a dugong. (Span.—Carib.) The word occurs in Sir T. Herbert's Travels, ed. 1665, p. 404; spelt *manate* in R. Eden, ed. Arber, p. 231, l. 2 (1555). — Span. *manatí*, a sea-cow; also written *manato*. A West Indian word; spelt *manatouí* in Raymond Breton's Dictionnaire Caribbe-François; Auxerre, 1665; p. 349. ¶ The Malay name is *dugong*, s. v.

MANCHET, a loaf of fine wheaten bread. (F.—L.). 'Of breade

. . the most excellent is the *manchet*,' v. r. 'manchet'; Harrison, Desc. of England, l. k. ii. ch. 6. ME. *manchet*, Liber Cure Cucurum, p. 53. β. The word seems to refer to quality; and, if so, is prob. different from Norm. dial. *manchette*, bread made in the shape of a crown, and also called *couronne*; i. e. of an annular shape; Moisy, Robin; prob. from *manchette*, 'a cuff or hand-ruff'; Cot.; which is also annular. Dimin. of *manche*, a sleeve. — L. *manica*, a sleeve; from L. *manus*, the hand; see **MANOLE**.

MANCHINELLE, a W. Indian tree. (F.—Span.—L.) 'Manchinelle-tree, a tree that grows wild in the woods of Jamaica, the fruit of which is as round as a ball'; Phillips, ed. 1706. Spelt *manchinell*, W. Dampier, New Voy. (1699), iii. 67; *mancinell*, Capt. Smith, Works, p. 905. — F. *manicelle* (Hatzfeld). [Mahn gives Ital. *manicella*, but it must be modern, and borrowed from Spanish; the name, like many W. Indian words, is certainly Spanish, not Italian.] — Span. *manzanillo*, a little apple-tree; hence, the manchinell tree, from the apple-like fruit; dimin. of Span. *manzana*, an apple, also a pommel. Cf. Span. *manzanal*, an orchard of apple-trees. — L. *Matiana*, nent. pl. of *Matianus*, adj.; we find *Matiana mala*, and *Matiana poma*, applied to certain kinds of apples. The adj. *Matianus*, Matian, is from L. *Matius*, the name of a Roman gens (Lewis).

MANCIPLE, a purveyor, esp. for a college. (F.—L.) Not obsolete; still in use in Oxford and Cambridge. ME. *mancipie*, Chaucer, C. T. 569 (A 567). The *i* is an insertion, as in *principle*, *syllable*, *participle*. — OF. *mancipe*, a slave; also *mancipe* (Godefroy). Cf. Ital. *manipio*, 'a slave, vassal, subject, captive, maniple, farmer, bailly, &c.'; Florio. — L. *manipulum*, a slave, orig. possession, property, lit. a taking in the hand; see Maine, Ancient Law, p. 317. ('*i* L. *manipi*, decl. stem of *manep*, a taker in hand. — L. *man*, base of *man-us*, the hand; *cap*, weakened form of *cap*, base of *cap-ere*, to take. See **MANUAL** and **CAPIVE**).

MANDARIN, a Chinese governor of a province. (Port.—Malay —Skt.) Not a Chinese, but a Malay word; brought to us by the Portuguese. In Sir T. Herbert's Travels, ed. 1665, p. 395; and in E. Grimston, Jr. of Acosta, 1604, p. 370. — Port. *mandarin*, a mandarin. — Malay (and Hindi) *mantri*, 'a counsellor, minister of state; *ferdana mantri*, the first minister, vizir'; Marsden, Malay Dict., p. 334. — Skt. *mantrin*, a counsellor; *mañi-mantrin*, the prime minister. — Skt. *mantra*, a holy text, charm, prayer, advice, counsel. Formed with suffix *-tra*, from Skt. *man*, to think, mind, know; cf. Skt. *man-tu*, *man-tr*, an adviser. — *MAN*, to think; see **MIND**. (See Yule).

MANDATE, a command, order, charge. (F.—L.) In Hamlet, iii. 4. 204. — MF. *mandat*, 'a mandate, or mandamus, for the pre-ferment of one to a benefice'; Cot. — L. *mandatum*, a charge, order, commission. — L. *mandatus*, pp. of *mandare*, to commit to one's charge, enjoin, command. β. Lit. 'to put into one's hand,' from *man*, base of *manus*, the hand, and *dare*, to give. [So also *maneps* = a taker by the hand; from *man* and *capere*, to take.] See **MANUAL** and **DARE** (1). Brugmann, i. § 580 (2, b). Der. *mandat-ary*. Doublet, *maundy*, in the term *Maundy Thursday*, q. v. From L. *mandare* are also counter-mand, com-mand, re-mand, com-mend, re-com-mend, commendore. Also *mandamus*, a writ that enjoins a duty; from L. *mandamus*, we command, the first word in it.

MANDIBLE, a jaw. (L.) 'Mandibula, the mandible, or jaw'; Phillips, ed. 1706. — L. *mandibula*, a jaw. — L. *mandere*, to chew, eat. Der. *mandibul-ar*, adj., from L. *mandibula*.

MANDILION, a soldier's cloak. (Ital.—Span.—Arab.—L.) See examples in Nares. — Ital. *mandiglione*, 'a mandillion, souldier's jacket'; Florio. — Span. *mandil*, a coarse apron. — Arab. *mandil*, a table-cloth, towel, mantle. — L. *manfile*, a napkin.

MANDOLIN, a kind of guitar. (F.—Ital.—Gk.) Added by Todd to Johnson's Dict. 'Lutes and mandolins'; T. Moore; Oh! come to me when daylight sets; l. 7. — F. *mandoline*, a mandolin. — Ital. *mandolino*, dimin. of *mandola*, a kind of guitar (there were several kinds). *Mandola* is a corruption of *mandora* (cf. F. *mandore*), and, again, this is for *bandora* = Ital. *bandora*. See further under **BANJO**.

MANDRAKE, a narcotic plant. (AF.—L.—Gk.) In Gen. xxx. 14, where the Bible of 1551 has pl. *mandragoras*. Also *mandrake* in Palsgrave. ME. *mandragoras*, Old Eng. Miscellany, ed. Morris, p. 19, l. 613. AS. *mandragora*, Cockayne's Leechdoms, l. 244. *Mandrake* (also spelt *mandrage* in Minshew) is the AF. *mandrake*, also *mandrage* (Bozon); a shortened form of *mandragora*, the form used by Shak. in Oth. iii. 3. 330. Cf. OF. *mandragore*, Ital. *mandragora*, Span. *mandragora*. — L. *mandragoras*, gen. -ae; Gen. xxx. 14. — Gk. *μάνδραγας*, the name of the plant; of uncertain origin.

MANDREL, the revolving shank in which turners fix their work in a lathe. (F.—L.) 'Manderil, a kind of wooden pulley, that is part of a turner's leath'; Bailey's Dict. vol. ii. ed. 1731. Corrupted from F. *mandrin*, a punch, a mandrel (Hamilton). β. Marked by Littré as of unknown origin; but prob. derived from a L. type **mandar-*

ism, allied to Oscan *manphur*, (apparently) a mandrel or part of a lathe (Lewis). Cf. also Icel. *mandull*, handle of a handmill; Lith. *mentur*, something that twirls; Skt. *mantha-s*, a churning-stick, *manthana-s* (the same), from *math*, *manth*, to churn. See Brugmann, i. 571, 580 (2, b), 757.

MANDRILL, a kind of baboon. (E.) Nares, s.v. *Drill*, shows that *mandrill* occurs in Smith's Voyage to Guinea (1744), who thought the animal was so called from its likeness to a *man*. Compounded of *E. man*, and *dril*, 'a large overgrown ape or baboon'. Blount's Gloss. The origin of *dril* or *drill* is unknown; perhaps allied to MDu. *drillen*, 'to goe, trot, or run up and downe'; Hexham; whence also *E. drill*, v. See *Drill* in Nares, and in the N. E. D.

MANE, long hair on the neck of a horse, &c. (E.) ME. *mane*, King Alisaunder, 1957. AS. *manu*, mane; Erfurt gloss., 1182. f. Icel. *min* (gen. *manar*, pl. *manar*), a mane; Swed. and Dan. *man*; Du. *maan* (Sewel); M1n. *mane* (Hexham); G. *mähne*, OHG. *mana*. Cf. W. *myngen*, a horse's mane, *myng*, a mane; from *mun*, the neck. So also Irish *mong*, a mane, *muine*, a collar (W. *mynci*, the hame of a horse-collar) from Irish *muin*, the neck. Hence *E. mane* is plainly connected with Skt. *manya*, the tendon forming the nape of the neck; and with L. *monile*, a necklace (Stokes-Fick, p. 216).

MANGGE, the control of horses; see **Manage**.

MANGANESE, the name of a metal. (F.-Ital.-L.-Gk.) The metal was discovered in 1774 (Littre). But the term is much older, otherwise used. '*Manganese*, so called from its likeness in colour and weight to the *magnes* or loadstone, is the most universal material used in making glass.' Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. -MF. *manganes*, 'a certain mineral which, being melted with glass, amends the colour thereof.' Cot. -Ital. *manganes*, 'a stuff or stone to make glasses with; also a kind of mineral stone.' Florio. β . A perverted form of *magnesia*, also written *mangnesia*. See Cent. Dict., and Schade, p. 1395; and see **Magnesia**. Palsgrave has *mangnet* for *magnet*.

MANGLE, the scab or itch in dogs, &c. (F.-L.) Minshew, ed. 1627, gives 'the *mange*' as sb., and *mangie* as adj. Cf. 'a *mangy* dog,' Timon, iv. 3. 371; 'In wretched beggary And *mangy* misery,' Skelton, How the Douty Duke of Albany, &c., ll. 137, 138. But earlier, the sb. is *mangie*, as in 'the *mangie*, or the scurvie,' in E. G., tr. of Acosta, p. 465. ME. *manicue* (- *manjw*); see N. E. D. -OF. *manjue*, *mange*; cf. mod. Norman *manjüre*, Guernsey *manjue* (Moisy). -OF. *manjurer*, *mangier*, *F. mangier*, to cat. ['The MF. sb. for 'mange' is *mangeon*.] See further under **Manger**. Der. *mangi-ness*.

MANGEL-WURZEL, a variety of beet. (G.) For *mangold-wurzel*, also sometimes used. = G. *mangold-wurzel*, beet-root. = G. *mangold*, MHG. *mangolt*, beet, derived by Schade from the personal name *Mangelolt*; and *wurzel*, root, allied to **Wort** (1).

MANGER, an eating-trough for cattle. (F.-L.) In Sir T. More, Works, p. 1139 l. MF. *maungeur*, Cath. Anglicum (1483). -OF. *maungeur* (Godefroy); *F. mangeure*, 'a manger'; Cot. -F. *manger*, to eat. = L. *manducare*, to eat. = L. *manducare*, a glutton. = L. *mandere*, to chew. See **Mandible**.

MANGLE (1), to render maimed, tear, mutilate. (F.-G.) In Sir T. More, Works, p. 538 f. = AF. *mangler*, to maim (Godefroy); for *mahangler*, to maim, Langtoft, i. 254. Frequent form of OF. *mahaiguer*, to maim. = OF. *mahaing*, a maim, a hurt; see **Maim**. Der. *mangler*.

MANGLE (2), a roller for smoothing linen; vb., to smooth linen. (Du.-Late L.-Gk.) A late word; added by Todd to Johnson's Dict. 'A movement capable of being applied to *mangles* and calenders.' Ann. Reg. (1799), p. 399. Borrowed from Dutch; cf. Du. *mangelen*, to roll with a rolling-pin; *mangelstok*, a rolling-pin (Sewel); *een mangelstok*, 'a smoothing role, or a battle-dore' (Hexham). The corresponding M1tal. word is *manganu*, 'a kind of presse to presse buckrom'; Florio. Both Du. and Ital. words are modifications of Late L. *manganum*, *mangona*, a very common word as the name of a military engine for throwing stones; see **Mangonel**. The *mangle*, being worked with an axis and winch, was named from its resemblance to the old war-engine; sometimes it was reduced to an axis or cylinder worked by hand. The Ital. *manganu* also means 'a mangonel.' = Gk. *μάνγανον*, a machine for defending fortifications; also, the axis of a pulley. See Prellwitz.

MANGO, the fruit of an E. Indian tree. (Span.-Port.-Malay.-Tamil.) In Sir T. Herbert's Travels, ed. 1665, p. 350. = Span. *mango*. = Port. *manga*. = Malay *maligga*, 'the mango-fruit, of which the varieties are numerous'; Marsden's Dict., p. 327. Formerly *mangkā* (see Yule). = Tamil *mān-kāy*, i.e. *mān*-fruit, or fruit of the tree called *māmaram*, i.e. *mān*-tree (from *mān* and *maram*, wood, tree); cf. **Catamaran** (Yule).

MANGONEL, a war-engine for throwing stones. (F.-Late L.-Gk.) ME. *mangonel*, in a MS. of the time of Edw. II; Polit.

Songs, ed. Wright, p. 69. = AF. *mangonell*, Langtoft, i. 494; OF. *mangonel*, later *mangonnau*, 'an old-fashioned sling or engine, &c.'; Cot. = Late L. *mangonellus*, dimin. of *mangona*, *manganum*, a war-engine. = Gk. *μάνγανον*; see **Mangle** (2).

MANGOSTEEN, a fruit. (Malay.) Formerly *mangostan*. = Malay *mangustan* (C. P. G. Scott); *manggesta* (Marsden).

MANGROVE. (Hybrid; Malay and L.) 'A sort of trees called *mangroves*.' Eng. Garner, vii. 371 (ab. 1689). My belief is that the second syllable is nothing but the E. word *grove*, and has reference to the peculiar growth of the trees, which form a close thicket of some extent. Again, the tree is sometimes called the *mangle* (F. *mangle*, from Span. *mangle*); so that *mangrove* may well stand for *mang-grove* or 'grove of *mangles* or *mangles*'. The syllable *mang* may be due to the Malay name for the tree, viz. *manggi-manggi*; see Pijnappel's Malay-Dutch Dict. p. 133. β . On the other hand, the Span. *mangle*, a mangrove, appears to be of S. American origin (Yule). Cf. Brazil. *mangue*, Hist. Nat. Brazil. i. 113.

MANIA, madness, frenzy. (L.-Gk.) In Phillips, ed. 1706. [ME. *manie*, Chaucer, C. T. 1376, is from F. *manie*, 'madness'; Cot.] = L. *mania*. = Gk. *μανία*, madness, frenzy. β . The orig. sense is 'mental excitement'; cf. *μῆνις*, mind, spirit, force; Skt. *manya-*, anger, fury. See **Mind**. Der. *mania-r*, split *maniac* in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674, from F. *manique*, 'mad,' Cot.; as if from a Lat. **maniacus*. Hence *maniac-al*.

MANIFEST, evident, apparent. (F.-L.) ME. *manifest*, Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. iii. pr. 10, l. 104. = F. *manifeste*, 'manifest'; Cot. = L. *manifestus*, evident. β . The lit. sense is (probably) 'struck by the hand,' hence, palpable. = L. *mani-*, for *manu-*, from *manus*, the hand; and *-festus* = *-fatus*, pp. of obs. verb **fendere*, to strike, occurring in the comp. *dē-fendere*, *of-fendere*; cf. *in-festus*, *in-fensus*, hostile. = Gwllien, to strike; see **Defend** (Bréal). And see **Manual**. Der. *manifest-ly*, *manifest-ness*; *manifest*, vb., ME. *manifesten*, Chaucer, Boeth. bk. ii. pr. 7, l. 31; *manifest-ai-ion*; also *manifesto*, q. v.

MANIFESTO, a written declaration. (Ital.-L.) '*Manifesto* or evidence.' Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. iii. c. 17. § 5. = Ital. *manifesto*, sb., a manifesto. = Ital. *manifesto*, adj., manifest. = L. *manifestus*; see **Manifest**.

MANIFOLD, various. (E.) ME. *manifold*, *manysold*, Gower, C. A. i. 344; bk. iii. 1952. AS. *manigfeald*, manifold; Grein, ii. 210. = AS. *manig*, many; and *-feald*, suffix (E. *-fold*), connected with *fealdan*, to fold. See **Many** and **Fold**.

MANIKIN, **MANAKIN**, a little man, dwarf. (F.-Du.) In Tw. Nt. iii. 2. 57. [Not an E. word.] = MF. *manekin*, 'a puppet'; Cot. = MDu. *manneken*, a little man (Hexham); mod. Du. *manneke*, by alteration of the suffix. Formed, with double dimin. suffix *-ken*, from Du. *manne*, for *man*, a man. See **Man**. Cf. G. *männchen*, from *mann*.

MANIOC, the cassava-plant. (Port.-Brazil.) Better spelt *mandioc*. = Port. *mandioca* (Span. *mandioca* in Pincha). = Brazil. *mandioca*, the root of the cassava-plant. Cp. '*mandiaba*, *maniaba*, *cujas* radix *mandioca* vocatur.' Hist. Brasil. ii. 65. It is spelt *mandiok* in the same l. 52. Granada gives the Guarani name as *mandiô*.

MANIPLE, a handful; small band of soldiers, a kind of priest's scarf. (F.-L.) 'Our small divided *maniples*, i.e. hands of men; Milton, Areopagitica, ed. Hales, p. 48, l. 6. Also *manypule*, a scarf; Supp. to Palsgrave, p. 1068, l. 31. = MF. *manipule*, 'a fistfull'; Cot. = L. *manipulus*, a handful; hence, a wisp of straw, &c. used as an ensign; and hence, a company of soldiers under the same standard, a band of men. = L. *manu-*, for *manu-*, for *manus*, the hand; and *-pulus*, lit. filling, from the weak grade (*ps*) of the root **pl-*, to fill; cf. L. *plenus*, full, and AS. *full*. See **Manual** and **Full**. Der. *manipul-ate*, q. v.

MANIPULATE, to handle. (L.) A modern word; not in Johnson; the sb. *manipulation* (but not the verb) was added by Todd to Johnson's Dict. The verb was prob. suggested by the sb. *manipulation*, which appears in F. in 1716. Even the sb. is quite a coined word, there being nothing nearer to it than the L. *manipulātim*, by troops, an adv. formed from *manipulus*, a troop. The word *manipulate* should mean 'to fill the hands' rather than merely to use them. Altogether, the word has little to recommend it on etymological grounds; but it is now well established. Perhaps the suffix has been confused with that of *inter-pole*. Der. *manipul-ation*, *-ive*, *-or*.

MANITO, a spirit, a fetish. (Algonkin.) 'Gitche *Manito*, the mighty,' Longfellow, Hiawatha, xiv. From the Algonkin *manitu*, *manito*, a spirit, a demon (Cuq).

MANKIND, the race of men. (E.) ME. *mankinde*, Gower, C. A. ii. 83; bk. iv. 2443. The final d. is excrement, the older form being *mankin*, Ormulum, 799. AS. *mancyra*, mankind; Grein, ii. 207. = AS. *man*, a man; and *cyra*, kind, race; see **Man** and **Kind**.

MANNA, the food supplied to the Israelites in the wilderness of

Arabia. (L.—Gk.—Heb.) In A. V. Exod. xvi. 15; Numb. xi. 7; Deut. viii. 3; etc. = *L. manna*, Deut. viii. 3 (Vulgate); but in Exod. xvi. 15 the Vulgate has *manhu*, and in Numb. xi. 7 it has *man*. — Gk. *pávva*. — Heb. *mān*, *manna*. β. Two explanations are given: (1) from Heb. *mān hu*, what is this? from the enquiry which the Hebrews made when they first saw it on the ground, where *mān* is the neuter interrogative pronoun; see Exod. xvi. 15. But this is a popular etymology; since *mān* is not Hebrew, but Aramaic (Gesenius). And (2) that the sense of *mān* is 'it is a gift' (cf. Arab. *mann*, beneficence, grace, favour, also *manna*, Rich. Dict. p. 1495). See Gesenius, Heb. Dict. (1883), p. 468.

MANIER, way, fashion, habit, sort, kind, style. (F.—L.) In early use. ME. *manere*, O. Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, i. 51, l. 30. — AF. *manere*, Stat. Realm, i. 27 (1275); OF. *maniere*, 'manner'; Cot. Mod. F. *manière*; properly 'habit'. Orig. fem. of OF. *manier*, adj. manual, easily managed (Godefroy); allied to OF. *manier*, 'to handle, hand, manage, wield'; Cot. — Late L. type **manarius*, for L. *manarius*, handy. — L. *manus*, for *manus*, the hand; see **MANUAL**. Der. *manier-ly*, in Skelton, who wrote a poem called *Manerly Margery Myll and Ale*; *manier-li-ness*; *un-manner-ly*, Hamlet, iii. 2. 364; *manner-ism*. ☞ The phrase *to be taken in the manner* (a law phrase) is a corruption of *to be taken with the mainour*; the L. phrase is *cum manusoperis captus*. Here *mainour* is the same word as *manœuvre*, q.v. See *manure* in Croft's gloss. to Sir T. Elyot's *Gouvernour*. And see **MAINOUR**.

MANŒUVRE, dexterous management, stratagem. (F.—L.) Introduced into E. in the 18th cent. Added to Johnson's Dict. by Todd, who cites it from Burke, but without a satisfactory reference. — F. *manœuvre*, a manoeuvre, properly a work of the hand. — Late L. *manopera* (more commonly *manopera*), a working with the hand. [Cf. Span. *maniobra*, handiwork; *maniobrar*, to work with the hands, manoeuvre; Ital. *manovra*, the working of a ship; *manovrare*, to steer a ship.] — L. *manū operari*, to work with the hand. — L. *manū*, abl. of *manus*, the hand; and *operari*, to work, from *opera*, work. See **MANUAL** and **OPERATE**. Der. *manœuvre*, vb., *manœuvre-er*. Doublet, *maneuver*.

MANOR, a place of residence for a nobleman in former times; estate belonging to a lord. (F.—L.) In Shak. Merry Wives, ii. 2. 19. ME. *manere*, P. Plowman, B. v. 595. — OF. *manoir*, 'a mansion, manor, or manor-house'; Cot.; formerly also spelt *manoir* (Godefroy). Properly 'a place to dwell in'; from OF. *manoir*, *manoir*, to dwell (Godefroy). — L. *manere*, to dwell, remain; see **MANSE**. Der. *manor-house*, L. L. i. 1. 208; *manor-seat*; *manor-ial*.

MANSE, a clergyman's house, in Scotland. (L.) *Manse*, a habitation, a farm; 'Blount's Law Lexicon, ed. 1691. Au old law term. — Late L. *mansa*, a farm. — L. *mansa*, fem. of *mansus*, pp. of *manere*, to dwell; see **MANION**.

MANSION, a large house, dwelling-place. (F.—L.) ME. *mansion*, Chaucer, C. T. 1976 (A 1974). — OF. *mansion*, a dwelling-place; Burguy. — L. *mansiónem*, acc. of *mansio*, a stopping, a place of alodice; cf. *mansus*, pp. of *manere*, to dwell. — Gk. *pávva*, to stay, remain; allied to *pávva*, staying, steadfast. — MEN, to remain. Der. *mansion-house*; *mansion-ry*, Macb. i. 6. 5; from L. *manere* are also *manse*, *manor*, *permanent*, *remain*, *remnant*. And see *menial*, *menagerie*, *message*.

MANTLE, a shelf over a fire-place. (F.—L.) Hardly used except in the comp. *mantel-piece* and *mantel-shelf*; formerly used in the comp. *mantle-tree*, which occurs in Cotgrave, s.v. *mantenu*. In old fire-places, the mantle slopes forward like a hood, to catch the smoke; the word is a mere doublet of **MANTLE**, q.v. 'Mantyltre of a chimney, manteau d'une cheminée,' Palsgrave. ☞ The difference in spelling between *mantel* and *mantle* is an absurdity. Der. *mantel-piece*, *shelf*.

MANTLE, a cloak, covering. (F.—L.) Better spelt *mantel*, as it is the same word as that above. In early use. ME. *mantel*, Layamon, 14755, 15374. [Cf. AS. *mentel*, a mantle, Pa. cviii. 28.] — OF. *mantel* (Godefroy), later *mantenu*, 'a cloak, also the mantle-tree of a chimney'; Cot. — L. *mantellum*, a napkin; also, a means of covering, a cloak (in a figurative sense); cf. L. *mantile*, *mantile*, a napkin, towel. A shortened form appears in the Late L. *mantum*, a short cloak, used by Isidore of Seville, whence Ital. and Span. *mantó*, F. *manie*, a mantle. For the origin, see Brugmann, l. §§ 134, 483 (7). Der. *mantle*, vb., to cloak, cover, Temp. v. 67; also *mantle*, vb., to gather a scum on the surface, Merch. Ven. i. 1. 89; *mantel-et* (with dimin. suffix), 'a short purple mantle, . . . in fortification, a moveable pent-house', Phillips, ed. 1706, from F. *mantel*, 'a little mantle, a moveable pent-house', etc. Cotgrave. Also *mantilla*, a long head-dress, from Span. *mantilla*, dimin. of *mantó*, a cloak, a veil.

MANTUA, a lady's gown. (Ital.) Seldom used except in the comp. *mantua-maker*, a lady's dressmaker. 'Mantoe or Mantua gown,

a loose upper garment, now generally worn by women, instead of a straight body'd gown'; Phillips, ed. 1706. 'By th' yellow mantos of the bride'; Butler, Hudibras, pt. iii. c. 1. 700. *Manto* is from Ital. (or Span.) *manto*, a mantle, or even from F. *mantéau*; but *Mantua gown* must refer to *Mantua* in Italy, though this connexion seems to have arisen from mere confusion. As to Ital. *manto*, see **MANTLE**.

MANUAL, done by the hand, suitable for the hand. (F.—L.) We recognize it as a F. word from its use after its sb., in such phrases as 'sign manual', or 'seal manual'; the spelling has been conformed to the L. vowel in the final syllable. Shak. has *seal manual*, Venus, l. 516. Formerly spelt *manuel*, as in Cotgrave. Cf. 'syne manuelli', sign manual; Fifty Eng. Wills, ed. Furnivall, p. 83, l. 18 (1428). — F. *manuel*, 'manuel, handy, of the hand'; Cot. — L. *manuālis*, manual. — L. *manu*, for *manus*, the hand. β. The sense of *manus* is 'the measurer'; formed (with suffix *-nu-*) from **mā*, weak grade of **ME*, to measure, whence also Skt. *mā*, to measure, a verb which when used with the prep. *nis*, out, also means to build, cause, create, compose; cf. also Skt. *māna-*, sb., measuring, measure; Brugmann, ii. § 106. Der. *manual*, sb., a hand-book; *manual-ly*. From L. *manus* we also have *man-acle*, *man-age*, *man-ciple*, *man-egg*, *man-i-fest*, *man-i-ple*, *man-i-pul-ate*, *man-i-er*, *man-i-œuvre*, *man-ure*; *manu-facture*, *manu-mil*, *manu-script*, *a-manu-ensis*; also *man-i-ain*, *a-man-cip-ate*, *quadru-man-ous*, &c.

MANUFACTURE, a making by hand. (F.—L.) In Bacon, Life of Henry VII, ed. Lumby, p. 58, l. 19; p. 196, l. 4. Also spelt *manufacture*, as in Cotgrave. — F. *manufacture* (also *manufacture* in Cot.), 'manufacture, workmanship'; Cot. Coined from Latin. — L. *manū*, by the hand, abl. of *manus*; and *factura*, a making, from *facere*, to make. See **MANUAL** and **FACT**. Der. *manufacture*, vb., *manufactur-er*, *manufactur-er*, *manufactur-ing*.

MANUMIT, to release a slave. (L.) 'Manumitted and set at liberty'; Stow, Edw. III, an. 1350. The pp. *manumissus* occurs in North's Plutarch, p. 85 (K); or p. 103, ed. 1631. — L. *manumittere* (pp. *manumissus*), to set at liberty a slave, lit. 'to release from one's power', or 'send away from one's hand'. — L. *manū*, abl. of *manus*, the hand; and *mittere*, to send. See **MANUAL** and **MISSILE**. Der. *manumission*, from F. *manumission*, 'a manumission or dismissing'; (Cot.), from L. *manumissionem*, acc. of *manumissio*, a dismissal, formed like the pp. *manumissus*.

MANURE, to enrich with a fertilizing substance. (F.—L.) The old sense was simply 'to work at with the hand.' 'Arable land, which could not be manured [tilled] without people and families, was turned into pasture'; Bacon, Henry VII, ed. Lumby, p. 70, l. 26. 'Manured with industry'; Oth. i. 3, 328. Cf. *manure* in G. Douglas, pt. of Virgil, bk. iv, ch. §. 1. 72. See French, Select Glossary. *Manure* is a contracted form of *manœuvre*; see **MANŒUVRE** and **INURE**. Der. *manure*, sb., *manur-er*, *manur-ing*.

MANUSCRIPT, written by the hand. (L.) Properly an adj., but also used as a sb. 'A manuscript'; Minshew, ed. 1627. — Late L. *manuscriptum*, a manuscript; L. *manū scriptum*, written by the hand. — L. *manū*, abl. of *manus*, the hand; and *scriptum*, neut. of *scribere*, pp. of *scribere*, to write. See **MANUAL** and **SCRIBE**.

MANY, not few, numerous. (E.) ME. *mani*, *many*, *moni*, frequently followed by *a*, as 'many a man'; Chaucer, C. T. 229, 3995 (A 3997). The oldest instances of this use are in Layamon, 7993, 16189, 20131. AS. *manig*, *manig*, Grin, ii. 209. — Du. *menig*; Dan. *mange*; Swed. *mänge*; Icel. *mange* (with a singular change from *n* to *r*); see Noreen, § 269; Goth. *manags*; G. *manch*, MHG. *manec*, OIIG. *manac*. β. All from a Teut. type **managaz*. Further allied to Irish *minie*, Gael. *minig*, W. *mynych*, frequent, Russ. *mnogie*, pl. many.

MAP, a representation of the earth, or of a part of it. (F.—L.) The oldest maps were maps of the world, and were called *map-monde*, as in Gower, C. A. iii. 102; bk. vii. 530. This is a F. form of the L. name *mapa mundi*, which occurs in Trevisa, i. 27, and in the corresponding passage of Higden's Polychronicon. β. The original sense of L. *mapa* was a napkin; hence, a painted cloth. According to Quintilian, it is a Punic word. See **NAPLAIN**.

MAPLE, the name of a tree. (E.) ME. *maple*, *mapul*; Chaucer, C. T. 2925 (A 2923). AS. *mapul-tree*, the maple-tree; 'Acer, mapulder', Voc. 138, 15; we also find *mapolder*, a maple, *Mapulder-stede*, now *Maplestead* (in Essex), in Thorpe's Diplomatarium Ævi Saxonici, pp. 146, 493; and Kemble has *Maples barne* in his index. Hence the AS. name is *mapul*, *mapel*; cf. *mapel-trēow*, Birch, Cart. Saxon. i. 290. The Icel. *möppur* is borrowed from E.

MAR, to injure, spoil, damage. (E.) ME. *marren*, less commonly *marren*, P. Plowman's Crede, l. 66; Will. of Palerne, 664. Omerc. **marren*, in comp. *a-marren*, to hinder; Vesp. Ps. 77, 37. Also AS. *a-mýrran*, used in various senses, such as to dissipate, waste, lose, hinder, obstruct; see Matt. x. 42, Luke, xv. 14; Ælfric's

Hom. i. 372, l. 3; Grein, i. 28, 29. Cf. also AS. *mirran*, to impede, Exod. v. 4; *gemearr*, an impediment, Ælfred, tr. of Gregory's Past Care, ed. Sweet, p. 401, ll. 17, 20. MDu. *merren*, to stay, retard (Hexham); Du. *marren*, to tarry; OHG. *marrian*, to hinder, disturb, vex; whence mod. F. *marri*, vexed, sad; Goth. *marzjan*, to offend, cause to stumble. Teut. type **marzjan-*; base **marz-*. Brugmann, i. 903 b.

MARABOU, MARABOUT, a kind of African stork; also, its downy feathers. (F.—Port.—Span.—Arab.) F. *marabout*, = Port. *marabuto* (Hatzfeld). Span. *morabito*, a Moorish anchorite, a religious man (Pineda). The bird obtained its name from its sage-like appearance; the Indian variety is called the adjutant-bird, for a similar reason.—Arab. *murābiṭ*, quiet, still; a hermit, sage; a religious sage among the Berbers; see Devic. And see **MARAVEDI**.

MARANATHA, our Lord cometh. (Syriac.) In 1 Cor. xvi. 22. 'It is a Græcised form of the Aramaic words *māran aṭhā*, our Lord cometh; 'Dict. of the Bible. (Cf. Arab. *mār*, lord (from Syriac).

MARASCHINO, a cordial. (Ital.—L.) It is said to have come originally from Dalmatia, where the cherries grow.—Ital. *maraschino*, an adj. form from *marasca*, *amarasca*, a kind of sour cherry (Barettili).—L. *amārus*, bitter, sour.

MARAUD, to wander in quest of plunder. (F.) 'Marauding, ranging about as soldiers in quest of plunder, forage, &c.' Bailey's Dict. v. ii. ed. 1731.—MF. *marauder*, 'to beg, to play the rogue; Cot.—F. *maraud*, 'a rogue, beggar, vagabond, varlet, rascal; Cot. β. The etymology is much disputed; see Scheler and Körtling. Bugge suggests a Late L. form **malaldus*, from L. *malus*, evil; whence *maraud* by dissimilation.

MARAVEDI, a small coin, less than a farthing. (Span.—Arab.) In Minshew, ed. 1627.—Span. *maravedi*, the smallest Span. coin. Called in Port. both *marabito* and *maravedim*. The name is an old one, the coin being so called because first struck during the dynasty of the Almoravides at Cordova, A.D. 1094–1144 (Haydn, Dict. of Dates, s.v. Spain). *Maravedi* is derived from the Arab. name of this dynasty.—Arab. *murābiṭin*, the name of an Arab. dynasty; pl. of *murābiṭ*, a hermit, a sage; see **MARABOU**. Rich. Pers. Dict. p. 1382.

MARBLE, a sort of stone. (F.—L.) Gen. called *marbrestone* (= marble-stone) in ME.; afterwards shortened to *marbre*, and thence changed to *marbel* or *marble*. Spelt *marbre-ston*, Layamon, 1317 (later text); *marbelston*, P. Plowman, A. x. 101; *marbel*, Chaucer, C. T. 1895 (A 1893).—OF. *marbre*, 'marble; Cot.—L. *marmoreum*, acc. of *marmor*, marble, considered as a masc. sb.; but it is commonly neuter.—Gk. *μάρμαρος*, explained as a glistening white stone, whence *μαρμαρῆς*, to sparkle, glitter; cf. *μαρμαρῆς*, sparkling, *μαρμαρῆς*, the dog-star, lit. 'sparkler'. But named rather from its hardness; cf. *μαρμαρῆς*, explained as *ερπεσῆς*, i.e. a hard body; see Prellwitz. Der. *marbly*; also *marble-hearted*, K. Lear, i. 4. 281, &c.

MARCAISITE, a kind of iron pyrites. (F.—Span.—Arab.) 'Other metals and marcasites; Evelyn's Diary, June 21, 1650.—F. *marcasite*, *marcesite*, 'the marcasite, or fire-stone; Cot.—Span. *marquesita*, a marcasite found in the copper-mines; Pineda.—Arab. *marqasithā*, marcasite; Devic. And see Villiers.

MARCESCENT, withering. (L.) Botanical. In Bailey's Dict. vol. ii. ed. 1731.—L. *marcescent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *marcescere*, inceptive form of *marcere*, to wither, lit. to grow soft. Brugmann, i. § 413 (8).

MARCH (1), a border, frontier. (F.—OHG.) Usually in the pl. *marches*, as in Hen. V, l. 2. 140. ME. *marche*, sing., P. Plowman, B. xv. 438. AF. *marche*, Liber Albus, p. 229; Stat. Kéalim, l. 211.—F. *marche*, 'a march, frontier; Cot.—OHG. *marka*, a boundary. See **MARK** (2), of which *mark* is a doublet.

MARCH (2), to walk with regular steps, as a soldier. (F.—L.? G.) In Spenser, F. Q. v. 10. 33.—F. *marcher*, 'to march, go, pace; Cot. β. Of disputed origin; a good suggestion is Scheler's, who sees in the notion of regular beating (cf. E. 'to be on the beat', 'to beat time'), and connects it with L. *marcere*, a hammer, whence a verb **marcere*, to beat, could easily have arisen in Late L., and would well express the regular tramp of a marching host. γ. Otherwise, from F. *marche*, a frontier, from OHG. *marka*, cognate with AS. *maere*; see **MAROX** (1). Cotgrave has: '*Marche*, . . . a march, frontier, . . . a march, marching of soldiers.' Dies cites an OF. phr. *aller de marche a marche*, to go from land to land, to make expeditions. Der. *march*, sb., K. John, ii. 60.

MARCH (3), the name of the third month. (F.—L.) ME. *March*, Chaucer, C. T. 1036 (F 47). Not from OF. and F. *mars*, but from *marcius*, the ONF. (Picard) form, also found in the dial. of Rouchi (Hécart).—L. *Marcius*, acc. of *Martius*, the month of Mars, lit. belonging to Mars.—L. *Marti-*, decl. stem of *Mars*, the god of war.

MARCIOTNESS, the fem. of **MARQUIS**, q.v.

MARCHPANE, a sweet cake, made with almonds and sugar.

(F.—Ital.—L.?) In Romeo and Jul. i. 5. 9. ME. *march payne*, in a list temp. Hen. V; Fabyan, repr. 1811, p. 587. From a dial. form (prob. Picard) of MF. *marcepain*, which occurs in 1544 (Hatzfeld); corrupted to *marcepain* in F.—Ital. *marciapane*, *marzapane* (Floriot). The origin of *marcia* is unknown, but it prob. represents a name, such as L. *Martia*; *pane* is from L. *pānē*, acc. of *pānis*, bread.

MARE, the female of the horse. (F.) ME. *mare*, Chaucer, C. T. 543 (A 541). AS. *mere*; we find 'equa, mere' in Voc. 119. 36. This is the fem. form of AS. *meah*, a horse, Grein, ii. 238; also spelt *mearg*, *meah*. Icel. *merr*, a mare; *merh*, *merh*, *merh*, a mare-horse; as fem. of *marr*, a steed; Dan. *mar*, a mare; Swed. *mär*, a mare; Du. *merrie*, a mare; G. *mähre*, OHG. *merika*, a mare; fem. of OHG. *marah*, a battle-horse. β. The AS. *meah*, Icel. *marr*, OHG. *marah*, a battle-horse, steed, are cognate with Irish and Gael. *mare*, W. and Corn. *marc*, a horse, a stallion. Root uncertain. Teut. type **mark-*, Idg. type **mark-*, m., a horse; whence Teut. type **mark-jōn-*, f., a mare. Der. *mar-shal*, q.v. ☞ The *mare* in *night-mare* (q.v.) is a different word.

MARGARINE, a pearl-like substance extracted from hog's lard; and (by misapplication), a substitute for butter. (F.—L.—Gk.—Pers.) A barbarous formation from *margaric* (acid), a substance supposed to be present in certain fats; from *margar*, as in *margar-et*, F. *margarite*, lit. 'pearl'—L. *margarita*, pearl.—Gk. *μαργαρίτης*, pearl.—Pers. *murwārīd*, a pearl; Rich. Dict. p. 1306.

MARGIN, an edge, border. (L.) ME. *margin*; spelt *marginys*, P. Plowman, B. vii. 18. Trevisa (i. 41) translates L. *marginis* by *marginys*.—L. *margin-*, stem of *margo*, a brink, margin, border; cognate with F. *Mark* (2), q.v. Der. *margin-al*, *margin-al-y*, *margin-al-ed*, *Doublets*, *margin*, with excrement f. Tyndal, Works, p. 32, col. 2; *marge*, Spenser, F. Q. iv. 8. 61, from F. *marge*; also *mark* (2).

MARGRAVE, a marquis, a lord of the marches. (Du.) 'The *maregrau*, as they call him, of Bruges; tr. of Sir T. More's Utopia, 1551, ed. Arber, p. 28. Cf. *maregrau* in Liber Custumarum, p. 624.—Du. *markgraaf*, a margrave.—Du. *mark*, a mark, also a march, border, border-land; and *graaf*, a count, earl.—G. *markgraf*, similarly compounded. β. For the first element, see **MARK** (2). The second element is Du. *graf*, G. *graf*, MHG. *grāve*, OHG. *grāwjo*, *grāwe*, *grāvo*, a lord chief justice, administrator of justice, count. Of unknown origin; Franck and Kluge reject the explanations from Late L. or Celtic. Kluge dissociates it from AS. *grēfa*, a reeve, but connects it with Goth. *ga-grēfs*, a decree (Luke, ii. 1). Franck admits association with AS. *grēfa*, for which see **REEVE** (2). Der. *markgraves*, from Du. *markgravin*, whence *-in* is a fem. suffix. See **MARQUIS**.

MARIGOLD, the name of a plant. (Hybrid; Heb. and E.) The pl. *mary-gould* occurs in Medical Works of the 14th cent., ed. G. Henslow, p. 81 (from MS. Harl. 2278, fol. 29). Spelt *marygould* in Levins; *marygold* in G. Douglas, Palace of Honour, Prolog. st. 5. In Shak. Wint. T. iv. 4. 105. It bears a yellow flower, whence also the Du. name *goud-boem* (gold-bloom), a marigold. Compounded of *Mary* and *gold*. Chaucer has *gold for marigold*; C. T. 1931 (A 1929). The Gaelic name is *lus-mairi*, Mary's leek or plant. Flowers named from the Virgin Mary are numerous; hence our *lady's-slipper*, *lady's tresses*, &c. The name *Mary* (from F. *Mari*, L. *Maria*, Gk. *Μαρία*) is Hebrew, and is the same as Heb. *Miryām* or Miriam.

MARINE, belonging to the sea. (F.—L.) In Cotgrave. [The sb. *mariner* is in much earlier use, spelt *mariner*, Chaucer, C. T. 13367 (B 1627).—F. *marin*, 'a marine, of the sea; Cot.—L. *marinus*, adj., of the sea.—L. *mare*, the sea; cognate with F. *mere*, a pool; see **MERE** (1). Der. *mariner*, which occurs in Floriz and Blanchefleur, ed. Lumby, l. 71; from AF. *mariner*, Liber Albus, p. 381 (footnote); F. *marinier*, 'a mariner; Cot.

MARIONETTE, a puppet. (F.—L.—Gk.—Heb.) Cotgrave has *marionnette*, 'little Marian; . . . also, a puppet.' Dimin. of F. *Marian*, Marian; from *Maria*, Mary; see **MARIGOLD**.

MARISE, a marsh. (F.—L.) In Ezek. xlviii. 11. Variant of ME. *mareis*, Chaucer, C. T. 6552 (D 970).—OF. *marische* (Godefroy); also *mareis* (Hatzfeld); Late L. type *mariscus*.—L. *mar-s*, the sea; cognate with **MERE** (1); with suffix *-isus*. ☞ The F. *marais* is preserved in the name *Neammaris*, in Anglesey. Doublet, *marais*.

MARITAL, belonging to a husband. (F.—L.) In Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674.—F. *marital*, 'belonging to a marriage, esp. on the husband's side; Cot.—L. *maritalis*, adj., formed from *maritus*, a husband; see **MARRY**.

MARITIME, pertaining to the sea. (F.—L.) In Shak. Ant. i. 4. 51.—F. *maritime*, 'maritime; Cot.—L. *maritimus*, adj., formed with suffix *-itimus* from *mar-*, for *mare*, the sea, cognate with E. **MERE** (1), q.v.

MARJORAM, an aromatic plant. (F.—Late L.) The former F. is often omitted in various languages. ME. *majoran*, Gower, C. A. iii. 133; bk. vii. 1433.—OF. *majorana* (Godefroy); Late L. *majorāna* (Ducange). Cf. Ital. *majorana*, Span. *mayorana*, Port. *maiorana*,

marjoram. **β.** Doubtfully connected with Late L. *majoraca*, marjoram, Ducauge; thought to be a disfigured form of L. *a-māracus*, marjoram, with loss of initial *a*.—Gk. *δάριον*, marjoram.

MARK (1), a stroke, outline, trace, line, sign. (E.) ME. *merke*, Chaucer, C. T. 6201 (D 619). AS. *meare*, fem. a mark, sign. † Du. *mark*; Icel. *mark*; Swed. *märke*; Dan. *mærke*; G. *marke*, MHG. *marc*, a mark, token. Cf. Lithuan. *margis*, marked, variegated. Prob. the same as **Mark** (2), which seems to be older. Der. *mark*, vb., AS. *mercian* (Grein); *mark-er*, *mark-ing* ink; *mark-man*, Dryden's Melenger (from Ovid, bk. viii), l. 188; also *mark-man*, Romeo, i. 1. 212.

MARK (2), a march, limit, boundary. (E.) Not common in ME., the usual form being *merche* or *marche*. ME. *merke*; as in 'merke of felde', Gen. and Exodus, ed. Morris, 440. AS. *meare*, fem. a boundary. † OSax. *marka*; Du. *mark*; G. *mark*, fem., OHG. *marca*; Goth. *marka*, a confine, const. So also Icel. *mörk*, f., a forest; orig. a boundary. Teut. type **marki*, f. Allied to L. *margo*, a mark; margin; Zend. *merezu*, Pers. *marz*, a border; Irish *muirg*, a mark, province. See **Mark** (1). The sense of 'boundary' suggested that of 'mark to indicate a boundary.' Doublet, *march* (1). Cf. *margin*. **MARK** (3), the name of a coin. (Scand.) The Old E. *mark* was valued at 13s. 4d. ME. *mark*, Chaucer, C. T. 12324 (C 390). AS. *mare*; = *i. mare* goldes = 1 marc of gold, Diplomatarium Aevi Saxon., ed. Thorpe, p. 379.—Icel. *mörk*; Dan. and Swed. *mark*, a mark † G. *mark*, a certain weight of silver, viz. 8 oz.; also a coin. **β.** Perhaps a particular use of **Mark** (1), as denoting (1) a fixed weight, and (2) a fixed value. Cf. the use of *token* to denote a coin.

MARKET, a place of merchandise. (F.—L.) In early use. ME. *markel*, Old Eng. Miscellany, ed. Morris, p. 16, l. 491. Late AS. *markt*, Birch, Cart. Saxon. iii. 582; l. 23.—OF. **market*, NF. variant of *marcnet* (Roland, 1150), mod. F. *marché*. Cf. Walloon *marcê*, Prov. *mercatz* (Hartsch), Ital. *mercato*, Span. *mercado*, a market.—L. *mercātum*, acc. of *mercātus*, traffic, trade; also a market (whence also G. *markt*, Du. *markt*, Icel. *markaðr*, &c.).—L. *mercātus*, pp. of *mercāri*, to trade. Closely connected with L. *merx*, merchandise. See **Merchant**. Doublet, *marl*. Der. *market-able*, Temp. v. 266; *market-cross*, *town*. And see **merchant**.

MARL, a rich earth. (F.—L.) ME. *marle*, *marl*, Trevisa, ii. 15; see Spec. of Eng. ed. Morris and Skeat, p. 236, ll. 25, 27. Dissyllabic in *marle-pit*, Chaucer, C. T. 3460.—OF. *marle*, *merle*, *mallo*, now spelt *marle*; cf. Picard and Walloon *marle*, Gascon *marle*; and see Littré, s.v. *marne*. Cot. has the derivative *marliere*, 'a marle-pit'.—Late L. *margila*, *marl*; dimin. of Late L. *marga*, *marl* (a common word); Ducauge. It occurs in Pliny, xvii. 6. 4, § 42, who considers it to be a word of Gaulish origin. ¶ The Irish and Gael. *marla*, W. *marl*, must be borrowed from F.; the G., Du., Dan., and Swed. *marvel* are from the L. *margila*. Der. *marly*, *marl-pit*.

MARLINE, a small cord used for binding large ropes, to protect them. (Du.) 'Some the galled ropes with dauby marling bind'; Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, st. 148.—Du. *marling*, *marlijn*, a marline; also called *marlreep* (corruption of *marreep*). So called from its use in binding ropes.—Du. *marren*, to tie (MDa. *marren*, *marren*, 'to lynde, or to tie knots', Hexham); and *lijp* (corruptly *ling*), a line, borrowed from F. *ligne*, L. *linea*, a line. Similarly *mar-reep*, from *reep*, a rope. The M19a. *marren*—E. *moor*, in the expression 'to moor a ship'. See **Moor** (2) and **Line**. Der. *marline-spike*.

MARMALADE, a jam or conserve, gen. made of oranges, but formerly of quinces. (F.—Port.—L.—Gk.) **Marmelade*, *Marmelade*, a kind of confection made of quinces, or other fruit; Phillips. Spelt *marmalat*, *marmelat* in Levins; *marmelat* in Barthe; *marmelat* in Tyndall, Works, p. 229, col. 2.—MF. *marmelade*; 'marmelade'; Cot. Mod. F. *marmelade*, Port. *marmelada*, marmelade; orig. made of quinces. Formed with suffix *-ada* (like that of a fem. pp.) from *marmel-o*, a quince; thus the sense is 'made of quince'.—L. *medimolus*, lit. a honey-apple, sometimes applied to the quince, as shown by the allied word *medimolus*, the syrup of preserved quinces.—Gk. *μυλόμελον*, a sweet apple, an apple grafted on a quince; cf. *μυλόμελον*, honey flavoured with quince.—Gk. *μέλι*, honey, cognate with L. *mel*, honey; and *μήλον*, an apple. See **Melissifolius** and **Melon**.

MARMOSSET, a small variety of American monkey. (F.—L.) Formerly applied to a different animal, as the word is older than Columbus. ME. *marmossette*, *marmossette*. 'Apes, marmosettes, babewynes [baboons], and many other diverse bestes'; Mandeville's Travels, ed. Halliwell (1866), p. 210; see Wright's note to Temp. ii. 2.—F. *marmoset* (OF. *marmoset*), 'the cock of a cestern or fountain, made like a woman's dug; any antick image, from whose teats water trilleth; any puppet, or antick; any such foolish or odd representation; also, the minion, favorite, or flatterer of a prince'; Cot. It would seem that the word was applied to some kind of ape because of its grotesque antics. **β.** The origin of OF. *marmoset* (Cotgrave) looks uncertain; and Scheler's statement that the Late L. *vicus nar-*

moritūrum occurs as a translation of F. *rue des Marmosettes* turns out to be a mistake; as the L. form is *marmosidūrum*. **γ.** At the same time, it is perfectly clear that one reason for the use of this particular word as meaning a kind of ape was due to a connexion with the F. word *marmot* (not to be confused with E. *marmot*, which may be a different word). Cotgrave has: '*Marmot*, a marmoset, or little monkey'; also: '*Marmotte*, a she marmoset, or she monkey.' The etym. of this F. *marmotte* is uncertain; the most likely explanation is Scheler's; he takes it to be a dimin. with suffix *-ot* from OF. *merme*, little, tiny, lit. very small. This OF. *merme* is a curious derivative of L. *minimus* (like OF. *arme* from L. *animus*); see **Minim**. This gives to F. *marmot* the sense of 'dear little creature', and accounts for the mod. use in the senses of 'puppet' and 'little child' (Hamilton); cf. Ital. *marmotta*, 'a marmoset, a babie for a child to play withall, a puggle'; Florio, Körtig, § 1678.

MARMOT, a mountain-rat, a rodent animal. (F.—Rom.—L.) Sometimes introduced into Eng. from Ital. Ray speaks of 'the *Marmotto* or *mus Alpinus*, a creature as big [as] or bigger than a rabbit'; On the Creation, pt. ii. (R). '*Marmotte*, a mountain-rat'; Kersey, ed. 1715. Also Englished from F. *marmotte*; cf. Ital. *marmotta*, 'a marmotte, Baretti; substituted for *marmotana*, 'the mountain-rat, a marmotan'; Torriano. [Cf. OF. *marmotaine*, *marmotan*, 'the Alpine mouse, or mountain-rat'; Cot.]—Romansch (Grisons) *murmunt*; cf. Ollig. *murmunt*, *murmunt*, a marmot.—L. *mūr*, for *mīs*, a mouse, and *montis*, gen. of *mons*, a mountain. Thus the sense is 'mountain-mouse.' See **Mountain** and **Mouse**. ¶ So in Diez. But Körtig (§ 6387) rejects this etymology, and proposes to refer *marmotte* to OF. *merme*, very small, from L. *minimus*; cf. Romania, xii. 237, and see **Marmoset**.

MAROON (1), brownish-crimson. (F.—Ital.) Not in Todd's Johnson. '*Marones* or great chestnuts'; Passenger of Benvenuto (1612). Lit. 'chestnut-coloured'.—F. *maroon*, 'the great chestnut'; Cot.—Ital. *marrone*; Florio gives the pl. as *marroni*, *maroni*, 'a kind of greater chestnuts than any we have.' Of unknown origin; Diez suggests a connexion with the L. name *Maro*. Cf. late Gk. *μαραον*, the fruit of the coral-tree, in Eustathius (12th cent.).

MAROON (2), to put ashore on a desolate island. (F.—Span.—L.—Gk.) It occurs in Scott, The Pirate, c. xlii. Dampier has: 'I was . . . marooned or lost'; Voy. (1699); v. ii. pt. 2, p. 84; cf. p. 95. And see **Maroons** in Haydn, Dict. of Dates.—F. *marroon*, adj., an epithet applied to a fugitive slave; *négre marroon*, a fugitive slave who takes to the woods and mountains (Littré); hence the E. verb *to maroon* = to cause to live in a wild country, like a fugitive slave. See Scheler, who points out that the F. word is a clift form of Span. *cimarron*, wild, unruly; hence, savage. Of unknown origin. **β.** Some have connected it with Span. *cima*, a mountain-summit. Cf. Ital. and Port. *cima*, F. *cime*, a mountain-top; according to Diez, the Ospean. *cima* also meant a twig, sprout; from L. *cyma*, a young sprout of a cabbage.—Gk. *κύμα*, anything swollen, a wave, young sprout. ¶ Mr. Wedgwood says that 'the fugitive negroes are mentioned under the name of *symarons* in Hawkins' Voyage, § 68, where they are said to be settled near Panama.' He also cites the following: 'I was in the Spanish service, some twenty years ago in the interior of Cuba, and negro *cimarrón* or briefly *cimarrón*, was then an everyday phrase for fugitive or outlawed negroes hidden in the woods and mountains'; Notes and Queries, Jan. 27, 1866. Verified by Granada's Vocab. Rioplatense, which has *cimarron*, adj., belonging to the hills, said of animals and plants; applied in Span. to slaves.

MARQUE, LETTERS OF, letters authorising reprisals. (F.—Prov.—G.) The old sense of *lettre de marque* was a letter signed by a king or prince authorising his subjects to make reprisals on another country, when they could not otherwise get redress. It is now only used in naval affairs, to show that a ship is not a pirate or a corsair. Palsgrave has: 'I sende forthe a *lettre de marque*, &c.' Law of *Marque*, or [corruptly] *Mari*; this word is used 27 Edw. III, stat. 2, c. 17, and grows from the German word *mark* (which, however, is the English form of the word), i.e. *limes*, a bound or limit. And the reason of this appellation is because they that are driven to this law of reprisal, take the goods of that people (of whom they have received wrong and can get no ordinary justice) when they catch them within their own territories or precincts; Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. '*Marque* . . . signifies in the ancient statutes of our land as much as reprisals; as An. 4 Hen. V, c. 7, *Marques* and *Reprisals* are used as *synonyma*; and *lettres de marque* are found in the same signification in the same chapter'; id. See also Ducauge, s.v. *Marcha*. In one instance, cited by Wedgwood and Littré, the OF. *marquer* seems to mean 'to pillage'; the lit. sense being 'to catch within one's borders.' Littré also shows that the spelling *marke* was used in the same sense as *marque*, in this connexion; it would hence appear that *marque* is lit. a border, and hence a catching within one's borders, as explained by Blount above.—OF. *marque*, properly a boundary;

explained by Cot. as 'a distresse, arrest, or seizure of body or goods.' He also gives: 'Droiet da Marquis, power to arrest the body, and seize the goods of another; granted by the king, and in old time given by the parliament, against a stranger or forreiner.' Prov. *marca* (mod. *marro*), verbal sb. from *marcar*, to seize by way of reprisal (Hatzfeldt); cf. also Prov. *marca*, a mark.—MHG. *marke*, OHG. *marcka*, a march, boundary, border. See **MAROH** (1) and **MARK** (2). **MARK** (2). **MARK** The corrupt form *letters of mart* occurs in Beaum. and Fletcher, *Wife for a Month*, ii. 1 (Tony).

MARQUEE, a large field-tent. (F.—G.) Modern; not in Todd's Johnson. This is one of the words in which a final *s* has been cut off, from a false idea that *marques* is a plural form; so also we have *sherry* for *sherris*, *pen for peace*, and 'Chinee' for *Chinese*, &c. *Marquees* is nothing but an E. spelling of *F. marquis*, an officer's tent, large tent, marquee. **β**. Littré says that *marquise*, a tent, a little elegant construction, was no doubt so named from *marquise*, a marchioness, or lady of rank who was to be protected from the inclemency of the weather. 'That is, it is short for 'tent of the marchioness.' The *F. marquise* is the fem. of *marquis*, a marquis; see **MARQUIS**.

MARQUETRY, inlaid work. (F.—MHG.) In Sir T. Herbert's Travels, ed. 1665, p. 146.—*F. marqueterie*, 'inlaid work of sundry colours'; Cot.—*F. marquer*, 'to inlay, to diversify, flourish, or work all over with small pieces of sundry colours, also, to spot'; id. Lit. 'to mark slightly, or with spots'; iterative form of *marquer*, to mark.—*F. marquer*, a mark.—MHG. *mark*, *G. mark*, a mark, token; cognate with *E. mark*; see **MARK** (1).

MARQUIS, a title of nobility. (F.—Low L.—G.) ME. *markis*, *marquis*; Chaucer, C. T. 7940, 8473 (E. 64, 597).—OF. *marquis* (Hatzfeldt), later *marquis*, 'a marchioness, in old time the governor of a frontier, or frontier town'; Cot. Cf. Prov. and Span. *marques*, Port. *marquis*, Ital. *marchese*.—Low L. *marchenis*, a prefect of the marches.—Low L. *marca*, a march, boundary.—OHG. *marcka*, a march, boundary; see **MAROH** (1) and **MARK** (2). **¶** The true OF. form was *marckis*; altered to *markis* by the influence of Ital. *marchese* (with *ch* as *k*); Hatzfeldt. Der. *marquis-ate*, in Minshew; also *marckioness*.—Low L. *marckionista*, formed with fem. suffix *-issa* (= Gk. *-issa*) from Low L. *marckion-en*, acc. of *marchio*, a prefect of the marches, which is a variant of *marckensis*. Also *marques*, q.v. Doublet, *marquess*, Merch. Ven. i. 2. 125, from Span. *marques*; cf. *margrave*, q.v.

MARROW (1), pith, soft matter within bones. (E.) ME. *marow*, *marowe*, *maruqe* (with one *r*), Prompt. Parv. p. 326. More commonly *mary*, Chaucer, C. T. 12476 (C 542). AS. *meark*, marrow, dat. *mearge*, Voc. 159. 32. OMerc. *mearg*, dat. *mearg*, Corpus gloss. 1308.—Dn. *mearg*, marrow, pith; Icel. *mearg*, marrow; Swed. *mearg*; Dan. *marv*; G. *mark*, OHG. *marag*, marrow. Teut. types **mazgom*, *mazgoz*, m. Further allied to Russ. *mazg*, marrow; Zend *mazga*, pers. *mazgh*; and Skt. *majjan* (for **mazjan*), marrow of bones, pith or sap of trees. Root unknown. **¶** The Gael. *smior*, marrow, strength, Irish *smear*, grease, W. *mer*, marrow, do not belong here, but are related to E. *smear*. Der. *marrow-bone*, ME. *mary-bone*, Chaucer, C. T. 382.

MARROW (2), a companion, partner. (Scand.) ME. *marow*, 'socius'; Prompt. Parv.—Icel. *margr*, (1) many; (2) friendly; see Vigfusson. Cognate with E. *many*; see **MANY**.

MARRY, to take for a husband or wife. (F.—L.) Properly 'to provide with a husband.' ME. *marien* (with one *r*), Rob. of Glouc. p. 30, l. 700.—*F. marier*, to marry.—L. *maritare*, (1) to give a woman in marriage, (2) to take a woman in marriage.—L. *maritus*, a husband; the fem. *marita* means lit. provided with a husband, or joined to a male.—L. *mar-*, for *mās*, a male. See **MALE**. Der. *marriage*, ME. *marriage* (with one *r*), Rob. of Glouc. p. 31, l. 726, from *F. marriage*, which from Late L. *maritūticum*, a woman's dowry, in use A. D. 1062, later *maritūgium* (Ducange); *marriage-able*, *marriage-able-ness*. And see **MARITAL**.

MARSALA, a wine. (Ital.) From *Marsala*, a town on the W. coast of Sicily.

MARSH, a morass, swamp, fen. (F.) ME. *mersche*, Wyclif, Gen. xli. 18 (earlier text). AS. *mersc*, a marsh; Grvin, ii. 234. [The change from *sc* to *sk* is usual and regular.] *Mersc* is a contraction of *mer-isk*, orig. an adj. signifying full of meres or pools (= *mere-ish*); Teut. type **mar-isk*; formed with suffix *-isk* (from Teut. **mar-*, AS. *mare*, a mere, pool, lake; see **MERE**).—Low G. *marsch*, Bremen Wörterbuch, iii. 133. Der. *marsh-y*, *marsh-iness*.

MARSHAL, a master of the horse; variously applied as a title of honour. (F.—OHG.) The orig. sense is 'horse-servant,' a farrier or groom; it rose to be a title of honour, like *constable*, q.v. ME. *mareschal*, Rob. of Glouc. p. 491, l. 10081; *marshall*, P. Plowman, B. iii. 200.—OF. *mareschal* (mod. *F. mārēchal*), 'a marshall of a kingdom or of a camp (an honourable place), also, a blacksmith, farrier'; Cot.—OHG. *maraschalk* (MHG. *marshalc*, G. *marshall*),

an attendant upon a horse, groom, farrier.—OHG. *marah*, a battle-horse, whence the fem. *marika*, a mare, cognate with E. *mare*, q.v.; and *schalk*, MHG. *shale*, a servant, whence G. *schalk*, a knave, a rogue (by a change of sense parallel to that of E. *knave*). **β**. The latter element is cognate with AS. *scalc*, a servant, man (Grvin), Du. *schalk*, a knave, Icel. *skilkr*, a servant, knave, rogue, Swed. *skalk*, a rogue; the oldest form and sense being preserved in Goth. *skalks*, a servant, Mat. viii. 9. Der. *marshal*, vb., Mach. ii. 1. 42, the sense being 'to act as marshal,' it being orig. a part of his duty to arrange for tournaments and to direct ceremonies; *marshall-er*, *marshall-ship*. **¶** The syllable *-skalk* occurs also in *some-schak*, q.v.

MARSUPIAL, belonging to a certain family of animals. (L.—Gk.) Modern. Applied to such animals as have a pouch in which to carry their young.—L. *marsūpium*, a pouch.—Gk. *μαρσπιον*, *μαρσπιον*, a little pouch; dimin. of *μαρσπος*, *μαρσπος*, a bag, pouch (Xenophon, Anab. 4. 3. 11).

MART, a contracted form of **MARKET**, q.v. In Hamlet, i. 1. 74. **MARTELLO TOWER**, a circular fort on the S. coast of England. (Ital.—L.—Gk.—Pers.) 'The English borrowed the name of the tower from Corsica in 1794'; Webster. More correctly *Mortella*, because the fort taken in 1794 by the English was situate in *Mortella* bay, Corsica (Davies). The Ital. *martella* means a myrtle. **¶** Some have thought that these towers were called *torri di martello* because the watchmen gave the alarm by striking the bell with a hammer; Sir G. C. Lewis, Letters, 1862, p. 419 (see quot. in Davies, Suppl. Glossary). Toriano has *sonare le campane a martello*, to sound the bells with a hammer, to give an alarm; and see Aristosto's Orlando, x. 51; xiv. 100. Hence the mistaken spelling. Cf. N. and Q. 10 S. ii. 193. See **MYRTLE**.

MARTEN, a kind of weasel. (F.—Low L.—Teut.) **α**. *Marten* is a contraction of the older form *martern*, in Harrison's Description of England, b. ii. c. 19, ed. Furnivall, p. 310, and in Palsgrave; ME. *martyn*, properly 'marten's fur,' used by Lydgate (Halliwell's Dict.). **β**. Again, *martin* is an adj. form; from OF. *martin*, adj., belonging to the marten (Godefroy); cf. OF. *martine*, f., marten's fur. The E. sb. is *marter* or *martre*; it is spelt *martine* in Caxton, tr. of Reynard the Fox, ed. Arber, p. 112, l. 18.—*F. martre* (also *martr*), 'a marten'; Cot.; spelt *martre* in the 11th cent. (Littré). Cf. Ital. *martora*, Span. *maria*, Low L. *marturis*, of which Ducange gives the pl. *marturēs*, as being a common word; also *marialis* (with the common change of *l* for *r*).—Teut. type **marb-zu*, a marten; cf. MHG. and G. *marder*; Du. *marier*; AS. *meard*, a marten, Orosius, i. 1; see Sweet's A. S. Reader: Icel. *mārtr* (gen. *marbar*); Swed. *mård*; Dan. *maar* (for **meard*). Root unknown. **¶** 1. The supposed L. *martes*, a marten, is due to a doubtful reading in Martial, io. 37. 18, and cannot be relied on. It is curious that the AS. name was lost, and replaced by the F. one; but many terms of the chase are Norman.

MARTIAL, warlike, brave. (F.—L.) In Shak. II. iv. 8. 46; Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 5.—*F. martial*, 'martial'; Cot.—L. *Martialis*, dedicated to Mars.—L. *Marti-*, decl. stem of *Mars*, the god of war; see **MAROH** (3). Der. *martial-ly*; also *martial-ist* (obsolete), Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 2. 16.

MARTIN, a bird of the swallow kind. (F.) In Minshew, ed. 1627, the name of the bird is given as *martin*, *marten*, *martinet*, and *marielet*. Palsgrave has *martynnet*. Of these forms, *marten* is corrupt; and *martinet*, *marielet* are dimin. forms, for which see **MARTLET**.—*F. martin*, (1) a proper name, Martin, (2) the same name applied to various birds and animals (Scheller); thus *martin-pêcheur* is a kingfisher (Hamilton), and *oiseau de S. Martin* is 'the ring-tail or hen-harm'; Cot.; whilst the MF. name for the martin was *martinet*; Cot. A note to Dunbar's Poems (S. T. S.), ii. 223, says that the hen harrier was called in F. *oiseau de Saint-Martin* because it traverses France about Nov. 11 (St. Martin's day). Der. *mart-let*, q.v. Also (from the name Martin) *Martin-mas* or (corruptly) *Martle-mas*, 2 Hen. IV. ii. 2. 110; *martin-et*, q.v.

MARTINET, a strict disciplinarian. (F.) 'You martinet rogue'; Wycherley, Plain Dealer (1677), A. iii. sc. 1. 'So called from an officer of that name, whom Voltaire describes as the regulator of the French infantry under Louis XIV' (A. D. 1643–1715); Todd's Johnson. See Sir S. D. Scott, The British Army, iii. 302. The name is a dimin. of the name *Martin*; see **MARTIN**.

MARTINGALE, **MARTINGAL**, a strap fastened to a horse's girth to hold his head down; in ships, a short spar under the bowsprit. (F.—Prov.) The ship's *martingale* is named from its resemblance, in situation, to the horse's. The word, spelt *martingale*, is given in Johnson only with respect to the horse. Minshew, ed. 1627, speaks of 'a *martingale* for a horse's tail'; the word also occurs in Cotgrave.—*F. martingale*, 'a martingale for a horse'; Cot. He also gives: 'a *la martingale*, absurdly, foolishly, untowardly, . . . in the homeliest manner.' **β**. See the account in Littré, who shows that the term arose from an oddly made kind of

breeches, called *chausses à la martingale*, a phrase used by Rabelais. Cf. Span. *martingal*, an old kind of breeches; Ital. *martingala*, an old kind of hose. γ. The explanation of Ménage is accepted by Littré and Scheler. He says the breeches were named after the *Martigueux* (pl. of *Martigal*), who were the inhabitants of a place called *Martigues* in Provence (S. of France). See Mistral, who gives Prov. *martingalo*, *martigalo*, a martingale (both for horse and ship). —Prov. *Martingau*, *Martegau*, an inhabitant of Martegne. —Prov. *Martigue*, *Martigue*, near the mouths of the Rhone; said to be named from St. Martha, who was supposed to be buried at Tarascon.

MARTINMAS, MARTEMAS, the feast of St. Martin; Nov. 11. (Hybrid; F. and L.) Palgrave has *Martylmas*. The corruption to *Martlemas* (2 Hen. IV. ii. 2. 110) is due to the easy change of *n* to *l*; see *Lilac*. ME. *Martylmesse*, Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 230, l. 1. Compounded of the F. proper name *Martin*; and ME. *messe* = AS. *masse*, from L. *missa*, a mass. See *Martin* and *Mass* (2).

MARTLET (1), a kind of bird, a martin. (F.) In Levins; and in Shak. Merch. Ven. ii. g. 28. *Martinet* in Baret (1580). A corruption of the older name *martnet* or *martinet* by the same change of *n* to *l* as is seen in *Martlemas* for *Martimmas*. 'Martnet, martinet, byrd.' Prompt. Parv. p. 327. —F. *martinet*, a martlet or martin; Cot. Picard *martinet*, a martin; also *martolet*, in the department of la Meuse (Corbail). Dimin. of *F. martin*, a martin; with suffix *-et*. See *Martin*.

MARTLET (2), a swift; in heraldry. (F.—L.) The name was orig. *merlette*, altered to *martlet* by confusion with *martlet* (1), which meant 'a martin'; a bird closely allied to the swift. The alteration was earlier than Cotgrave's time, as he gives *F. merlette*, L., 'a martlet, in blazon.' But the true sense of *merlette* was 'a little blackbird.' —F. *merle*, a blackbird. —L. *merula*; see *Merle*. ¶ We find OF. *merlos*, pl. of *merlot*, in the sense of 'martlets' or swifts, in the Roll of Caerlaverock (1300), p. 7. —See Notes on E. *Kym*, p. 179.

MARTYR, one who suffers for his belief. (L.—Gk.) Lit. 'a witness' to the truth. ME. *martir*, O. Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, ii. 185, l. 10. AS. *martyr*, Ælfred, tr. of Bede, lib. i. c. 7. —L. *martyr* = Gk. *μάρτυρ*, *μάρτυρ*, a witness; lit. one who remembers, records, or declares. Cf. Skt. *smṛ*, to remember, desire, record, declare. —SMER, to remember; whence also E. *memory*, Gk. *μνήμη*, care, &c. Der. *martyr-dam*, AS. *martyr-dām*; also *martyro-logy*, from Gk. *μάρτυρ*, decl. stem of *μάρτυρ*, with the common suffix *-logy* of Gk. origin, from *λέγω*, to speak; *martyro-logy*-ist.

MARVEL, a wonder. (F.—L.) ME. *merveille*; King Alisaunder, l. 218. —F. *merveille*, 'a marvel'; Cot. [Cf. Span. *maravilla*, Ital. *maraviglia*, Port. *maravilha*,] = L. *mirābilia*, neut. pl., wonderful things; according to the common confusion in Late L. between the fem. sing. and neut. pl.; from the adj. *mirābilis*, wonderful. —L. *mirāri*, to wonder at. —L. *mirus*, wonderful; formed with suffix *-rus* from the base *mi-*, later form of *smi-*. See *Miracle*. Der. *marvellous*, ME. *meruillous*, Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 174, l. 20; *marvellous-ly*, *marvellous-ness*; also *marvel*, vb., ME. *meruailen*, *meruailen*, P. Plowman, B. xi. 342.

MASCLE, in heraldry; a perforated lozenge. (F.—L.) An erroneous spelling of OF. *macle*. —OF. *macle*, a masicle, or lozenge-shaped plate of steel, used in making scale-armour (Godefroy); MF. (and F.) *macle*, 'the mash [mesh] of a net; also, in blazon, a masicle, or short lozenge, having a square hole in the middle.' Cot. —L. *macula*, a mesh; whence also *Mail* (1), q.v. Perhaps confused with OLG. *masco*, a mesh. Doublet, *mail* (1). See Notes on E. *Kym*, p. 181.

MASCULINE, male. (F.—L.) ME. *masculin*, Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. ii. pr. 3. l. 28. —F. *masculin*, 'masculine'; Cot. —L. *masculus*, lengthened from *masculus*, male; see *Male*. Der. *masculine-ly*, *masculine-ness*.

MASH, to beat into a mixed mass. (E.) The old sense was 'to mix.' To *masche*, miscere; Levins, 35. 10. 'Maschyn, yn brewynge, misco; Maschyng, mixtura, mixtio.' Prompt. Parv. Also ME. *misken*, to mash; Owl and Nightingale, 84; as if from AS. **mascan*, from **māsc*, sb. To *mask* is, in particular, to steep malt; the tub into which the refuse grains are put is called the *mask-tub*, whence pigs are fed. A *mask* for horses is a mixture of malt and bran. Cf. Lowland Scotch *mask-fat*, a vat for brewing; *masking-fat*, a mashing-vat; *masking-pot*, a tea-pot, lit. a pot for steeping or infusing tea (see Burns, When Guildford good our pilot stood, st. 1). See Halliwell and Jamieson. Apparently E.; cf. AS. *māsc-uuyr* (for **māsc-uuyr*), wort, new beer, Cockayne's Leechdoms, ii. 87, 97, 107. Here *māsc* stands for *māsc*, as usual, whence Sc. *mask*, E. *mask*; the sense of *māsc* was probably a mixture, esp. brewers' grains. —Swed. *dial. mask*, brewers' grains (Rietz), Swed. *mask*, grains; Swed. *maska*, to mash; Dan. *mask*, a mash; whence *mask-har*, a mashing-tub; *masker*, to mash, to fatten pigs (with grain); North Frisic *māsk*,

grains, daff (Outzen); Norw. *meisk*, sb., *meiska*, vb.; G. *meisch*, a mash (of distillers and brewers); whence *meisch/fass*, a mash-vat, *meischen*, to mash, mix. β. Thus the verb to mash is due to the sb. *mask* (from AS. **māsc*, with vowel-shortening), meaning 'a mixture'; and it is probable that the base **māsc*: (Teut. **maisk-*) is allied by gradation to *mi-*, as in AS. *mician*, to mix; see *Mix*. The Irish *masgaim*, I infuse, mash malt, Gael. *masg*, to mix, infuse, steep, are borrowed from E. But Irish *measgaim*, I mix, Gael. *measg*, to mix, W. *myegu*, to mix, as well as Lithuan. *maisyti*, to stir things in a pot, from *miszti*, to mix (Nesselmann), are cognate. ¶ Unconnected with OF. *mascher*, F. *mācher*, which is merely L. *masculare*, to chew.

MASK, MASQUE, a disguise for the face; a masked entertainment. (F.—Span.—Arab.) It is usual to write *mask* in the sense of visor, and *masque* in the sense of masquerade; there is no reason for this distinction. Perhaps we may call *mask* the E., and *masque* the F. spelling. No doubt it is, and long has been, gen. supposed that the entertainment takes its name from the visor, according to the F. usage; but it is remarkable that the sense of entertainment is an old one, the use of the visor being accidental. The sense of entertainment is a common one in old authors. 'A jolly company in manner of a *maske*;' Spenser, F. Q. iii. 12. 5. 'The whilles the *maskers* marched forth in trim array;' id. iii. 12. 6. 'Some haue I sene ere this, full boldlye come daunce in a *maske*, whose dauncing became theym so well, that yf theyr vsours had bene of [off] theyr facts, shame woulde not haue suffred theym to set forth a foote;' Sir T. More, Works, p. 1039 e. 'Cause them to be deprehended and taken and their *maskers* taken of [off] and theyr hypocisie to be dyscouered;' id. p. 758 h. Note here the use of *maskers* in the sense of *masks*; it is not a mistake, but correct according to the Span. spelling, as will appear. —F. *masque*, 'a mask, a visor;' Cot. β. This F. *masque* is probably due to the Late L. *masca*, a mask, or a spectre, in the Corpus Glossary, l. 1275. But we must further consider the fuller forms evidenced by MF. *masquarize*, 'masked;' Cot.; as well as by *masquerie*, *masquerade*, *mascarade*, 'a mask or mummery.' γ. The last form, *mascarade*, is plainly borrowed from Span. *mascarada*, a masquerade, assembly of maskers, from *mascara*, a masker, masquerader, also a mask. Cf. Ital. *mascherata*, a masquerade; *mascherare*, to mask, *maschera*, a mask; so that Sir T. More's use of *masker*=mask, is fully accounted for. —Arab. *maskharat*, 'a buffoon, a fool, jester, a droll, a wag, a man in masquerade; a plesantry, anything ridiculous or mirthful, sport; Pers. *maskharat kardān*, to ridicule or deride, to play the buffoon;' Rich. Pers. Dict. p. 1416. —Arab. root *sakhar*, he ridiculed; id. p. 815. ¶ Both sources seem real; as M. Devic remarks, in the Supplement to Littré, it is needless to give all the details in full by which the latter etymology can be proved. It is sufficient to refer to Dozy, Glossaire des Mots Espagnols tirés de l'Arabe. Der. *mask-er*; also *masquer-ade*, explained above; whence *masquarad-er*.

MASON, a worker in stone. (F.—Late L.—G.) In early use. ME. *mason*, King Alisaunder, l. 2370; spellt *masoun*, Floris and Blanchefleur, l. 346. —OF. *mapon*, *masson* (F. *mapon*), 'a mason;' Cot. —Late L. *macināmen*, acc. of *macio*, a mason; we find also the forms *machio*, *macho*, *maco*, and even *marcio*, *machio*, *matio*, *matio*. β. The difficulty is to tell the true Low Lat. form. *machio* is probably wrong, and *macio* may be a misreading of *matio*. If we take *matio* or *matto* as the standard form, we may perhaps suppose *machio*, *macho*, *macio*, *maco* to come from it; the difficulty of distinguishing between *e* and *i* in MSS. is often very great. γ. *Matto* may be referred to a Teut. stem **majow-*, m., i., a cutter, from a base **maj-*, to hack, or cut; whence possibly E. *mat-toe*. Cf. OHG. *mezzo*, a mason, G. *steinmetz*, a stonemason. Der. *mason-ry*; also *mason-ry*, Kom. of the Rose, l. 302, from F. *maçonnerie*, from the verb *maçonner*, to do mason's work.

MASQUE, MASQUERADE; see *Mask*.

MASS (1), a lump of matter, quantity, size. (F.—L.—Gk.) ME. *masse*, Prompt. Parv. —F. *masse*, 'a masse, lump;' Cot. —L. *massa*, a mass. (Prob. not a true L. word, but taken from Gk.) —Gk. *μάζα*, a barley-cake, closely allied to *μάζα*, any kneaded mass. —Gk. *μάζω* (for **μάζω-yeu*), to knead. Cf. Lith. *minkyti*, to knead. Der. *mass*, vb.; *mass-ive*, from F. *massif*, 'massive,' Cot.; *mass-ive-ly*, *mass-ive-ness*; also *mass-y* (an older adj., with E. suffix *-y* = AS. *-ig*), Spenser, F. Q. iii. 11. 47; *mass-iness*.

MASS (2), the celebration of the Eucharist. (L.) ME. *messe*, *masse*, P. Plowman, B. v. 418, C. viii. 27; Chaucer has *masse-peny*, C. T. 7331 (D 1749). Spellt *messe* in Havelok, 188. [Not from F. *messe*, but directly from L.] Omerc. *messe*, Matt. viii. 4; AS. *masse*, (1) the mass, (2) a church-festival, Grein, ii. 226; Ælfred, tr. of Bede, b. iv. c. 22, ed. Whelock, p. 319. —Late L. *missa*, (1) dismissal, (2) the mass; see *Ducange*. β. The name is usually accounted for by supposing that the allusion is to the words *ite, missa est* (go, the congregation is dismissed), which were used at the

conclusion of the service. 'Come I to ite, missa ut, I holde me suffred' = If I come in time to hear the last words of the service, it suffices me; P. Ploymann, B. v. 419. Wedgwood suggests that it meant rather the dismissal of the catechumens who were not allowed to remain during the celebration of the eucharist; for which he cites the following passage from Papias: 'Missa tempore sacrificii est quando catechumeni foras mittuntur, clamante leuita [the deacon], Si quis catechumenus remansit, exeat foras; et inde missa, quia sacramenta altaris interesse non possunt, quia nouum regenerati sunt.' γ. It matters little; for we may be sure that *missa* is, in any case, derived from *L. missa*, fem. of *missus*, pp. of *mittere*, to send, send away; see *MISSILE*. ¶ The change of vowel from *L. i* to *AS. æ* is remarkable, but we find a similar change in Icel. *messu*, Swed. *messu*, Dan. *messe*; and still more clearly in G. *messe* from OHG. *messu* and *missa*; also in OF. *messe*, Ital. *massa*. (All these words are, of course, borrowed from Romanic, which substitutes *e* for *L. short i*; cf. *F. vert* from *L. uiridem*.) Der. *Candle-mas*, *Christ-mas*, *Hallow-mas*, *Lam-mas*, *Martin-mas*, *Michael-mas*; q.v.

MASSACRE, indiscriminate slaughter, carnage. (F.—O. Low G.) Pronounced *masserd* in Spenser, F. Q. iii. 11, 29; he also has *massidered*, id. iii. 35.—F. *massu*, 'a massacre'; Cot. Also *massacrer*, 'to massacre'; id. The OF. sb. is *massacre*, *massacre* (Godefroy). β. Of disputed origin; perhaps extended from Low G. *massen*, to cut, to hew (Bremen Wörterb. iii. 137), Du. *massen*, to maul, to kill. Cf. G. *metzen*, an extension of *metzen*, to cut, to kill (Filzig); G. *metzeln*, a massacre, butchery, slaughter; see *MASSON*. ¶ The F. word is one of much difficulty; the above solution is very doubtful. See Norm. dial. *massu*, a massacre (Moisy), allied to ONF. *machetier*, a butcher (Wace); cf. Late L. *macellarius*, a butcher (Ducange), from L. *macellum*, shambles, meat-market. Cf. also OF. *macellier*, *macellier*, *macerier*, *macerier*, &c., a butcher (Godefroy). This seems to lead to a right solution, though the forms are abnormal.

MAST (1), a pole to sustain the sails of a ship. (F.—L. ME. *mast*, Chaucer, G. T. 366. AS. *mas*, the stem of a tree, bough, mast of a ship; Grein, l. 236 (whence Icel. *mas* was prob. borrowed). + Du. *mast*; Swed. and Dan. *mast*; G. *mast*. Prob. cognate with *L. mālus* (< *mādo*), mast; Brugmann, l. 587. Der. *mast-less*, *dis-mast*.

MAST (2), the fruit of beech and forest trees. (E.) The orig. sense is 'edible fruit' with reference to the feeding of swine. ME. *mast*. 'They eten mast'; Chaucer, *Reas Prima*, l. 7. AS. *mas*; 'prim hund swina mast' = mast for three hundred swine; Thorpe, *Diplomatarium Aevi Saxonic*, p. 70. + G. *mas*, (1) mast, (2) stall-feeding, fattening; whence *māsten*, to fatten. β. Doubtless allied to Skt. *māda*, sb. fat; see Brugmann, i. 568.

MASTER, a superior, lord, teacher. (F.—L.) In early use. ME. *maister*, *meister*, spelt *maistre*, O. Eng. *Ilomilies*, ed. Morris, i. 41, l. 29.—OF. *maistre*, *maistre*; mod. F. *maître*, a master.—L. *magister*, acc. of *magis*, a master. β. *L. mag-is-ter* is a double comparative form; the base *mag-* is the same as in *mag-nus*, great, Gk. *μᾶλιν*, great; so that the sense is 'great-er-er' = much more great. Der. *master*, verb; *master-ly*, *master-ship*, *master-y*, q.v.; also *master-builder*, *hand*, *key*, *less*, *piece*, *work*, &c.

MASTERY, lordship, dominion. (F.—L.) In early use. ME. *maistris*, *maistris*; spelt *maistris* in Ancrén Riwe, p. 140.—AF. *maistris*, Philip du Thaum. *Livre des Creatures*, l. 1564; OF. *maistris*, *maistris*, mastery (Burguy).—OF. *maistre*, a master; see *MASTER*.

MASTIC, **MASTICHE**, a kind of gum resin. (F.—L.—Gk.) The true yielding it is also called *mastic*, but should rather be called the *mastic-tree*, spelt *mastic-tree* in the Bible, *Story of Susanna*, v. 54. Another name for the tree is *lentisk*. 'The lentiskes also haue their rosin, which they call *mastic*'; Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xiv. c. 20. ME. *mastyk*, Prompt. Parv.; *mastic*, Palladius, xi. 410.—F. *mastic*, 'mastic', a sweet gum'; Cot.—L. *masticē*.—Gk. *μαστίκη*, the gum of the tree *oxyris*, called in L. *lentiscus*. β. So called because it was used for chewing in the East; from the base *uor-*, seen in *uoraf*, the mouth, *uoráfew*, to chew.—Gk. *μαστόπαι*, I chew. Der. *mastic-ate*, q.v.

MASTICATE, to chew. (L.—Gk.) The E. verb was suggested by the previous use of the sb. *mastication*, which alone appears in Minshew, ed. 1627, and in Cotgrave, who uses it to translate the F. *mastication*.—L. *masticatus*, pp. of *masticare*, to chew; a late word, marked by Lewis as 'post-classical'. β. Formed, like most verbs in *-are*, from a sb. The orig. sense was probably 'to chew mastic', from L. *masticō*, *masticē*, mastic, Gk. *μαστίκη*; see *Mastic*. ¶ The true L. word for 'chew' is *mādere*. The explanation under *Mastic*, that *mastic* is so named from being chewed, only applies to Greek; in Latin, the verb is derived from the sb. Der. *masticat-ion*, from F. *mastication*, as above; *masticat-ory*.

MASTIFF, a large dog. (F.—Late L.—L.) ME. *mastif*,

mastif. 'Als grehound or mastif' (riming with *hastif*), Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 189, l. 8. 'Mastyf, or mastif, hownd'; Prompt. Parv. But the AF. form was *mastin*; see Pollit, Songs, ed. Wright, p. 283; Langtoft, ii. 100.—OF. *mastin*, a mastif, lit. 'house-dog' (Suppl. to Godefroy); also 'a domestic'; see Godefroy.—Late L. type *mansuetinus*, acc. of *mansuetus*, tame, domestic; extended from *mansuetus*, tame.—L. *mansuetus*, pp. of *mansuere*, to tame; lit. 'to accustom to the hand'.—L. *man-*, for *manus*, the hand; and *suescere*, to accustom, make one's own, which is allied to *sus*, one's own. See Körtig, § 5906. Cf. L. *mansuetarius*, a tamer (Lewis). β. The Late L. *mastinus* seems to have been mistakenly changed to *mastius* (*mastinus*); see Ducange. Confusion also set in with ME. *masty*, fat (adj. formed from *mast* (2)), and OF. *mastif*, mongrel, Late L. *mixtinus*, from L. *mixtus*, pp. of *miscere*, to mix.

MASTODON, the name of an extinct elephant. (Gk.) Modern; so called from the conical or nipple-like projections on its molar teeth. Coined from Gk. *μαστος*, base of *μαστis*, the female breast (connected with *μαστω*, L. *madere*, to be moist); and *δων*, short for *δωρον*, stem of *δωρον*, a tooth; see *TOOTH*.

MAT, a texture of sedge, rushes, or other material, to be laid on a floor, &c. (L.) ME. *matte*, 'Matte, or matie, Matin, storum'; Prompt. Parv. AS. *matia*; 'Storea, vel psinta, matia'; Voc. 154. 2. [L. *storea* means 'a mat'. Observe the variant ME. *natie* given in the Prompt. Parv.]—L. *matia*, a mat; cf. Low L. *natia*, a mat (Ducange). β. From the form *matia* were borrowed E. *mat*, Du. *mat*, G. *matte*, Swed. *matte*, Dan. *matte*, Ital. *matte*, Span. *matte*; whilst the form *matia* is preserved in F. *matte*. Precisely a similar interchange of *m* and *n* occurs in F. *mappe* from L. *mappe*; see *MAP*. γ. Root uncertain; the curious shifting of *m* and *n* suggests that it was in the case of *map* the word may have been a Punic word; indeed, it would not be surprising if the words *mappe* and *matia* were related. Der. *mat*, verb; *mat-ed*, *mat-ing*.

MATADOR, the slayer of the bull in bull-fights. (Span.—L.) In Dryden, Span. Friar, A. i. sc. 2. Spelt *matadore*, Pope, Rape of the Lock, iii. 33, 47.—Span. *matador*, lit. 'the slayer'; formed with suffix *-dor* (cf. L. acc. *-dorem*) from *matar*, to kill.—L. *maclare*, (1) to honour, (2) to honour by sacrifice, to sacrifice, (3) to kill.—L. *maclat*, venoured; allied to *mag-nus*, great (Briall).

MATCH (1), one of the same make, an equal, a contest, game, marriage. (E.) ME. *matche*, *matche*. Spelt *maeste* mate, companion; P. Ploymann, B. xiii. 47. 'This was a *matche* vnmette'—this was an unfit contest; Morte Arthure, ed. Brock, 4070; whence the pp. *matche* = matched, id. '533, 3904. The orig. sense was 'companion' or 'mate', hence an equal, giving the verb in *match*—to consider equal; the senses of 'contest, game, marriage', &c., are really due to the verb. AS. *maeca*, generally *ge-mæca*, a companion, comrade, spouse; Grein, i. 426. [The prefix *ge-* often and easily dropped, makes no difference.] The change of sound from final *-ea* to *-eche*, and later to *-ek*, is perfectly regular. β. The form *gemæcca* or *maeca* is one of secondary formation; from the more original form *mæca*, a companion, as in *gi-mæca*, gloss to *compar* in Durham Ritual, p. 165, l. 6; whence ME. *mæca*, a companion (Chaucer); + Icel. *maki*, Swed. *maka*, Dan. *mage*, OSax. *gi-mako*, a mate, a comrade. β. Allied to AS. *gemæc*, adj. like, Icel. *makr*, adj., suitable, MHG. *gemach*, suitable; and to AS. *mæcin*, to make, to 'fit together'. See *MAKE*. ¶ Distinct from *Mate* (1). Der. *match*, verb, see *ex*. above, and see P. Ploymann, B. ix. 173; also *match-less*, *match-less-ly*, *match-less-ness*.

MATCH (2), a prepared cord for firing a cannon, a 'lucifer'. (F.—L.—Gk.) ME. *matche*; 'the *matche* brenneth'—the match burns (used of a smouldering wick); P. Ploymann, B. xvii. 213.—OF. *matche*, *meiche*, 'the wick or snuff of a candle; the match of a lamp'; also, match for a harquebuse, &c.; Cot. Mod. F. *mèche*. The corresponding Late L. type is **meca* or **myeca*, which may be connected with Gk. *μύπη*, the snuff of a lamp-wick; and with Late L. *myxa*, the wick of a candle (Ducange); and Martial (14. 41. 2) uses the acc. pl. *myxas*, as if from nom. *myxa*, i.e. the nozzle of a lamp, the part through which the wick protrudes.—Gk. *μύξα*, the nozzle of a lamp; the more orig. senses being (1) mucus, discharge from the nose, (2) a nostril. See further under *MUOUS*. Der. *match-lock*, i.e. a lock of a gun holding a match, and hence the gun itself; added by Todd to Johnson's Dict. Körtig, § 6420.

MATE (1), a companion, comrade, equal. (Low G.) Spelt *mate* in Prompt. Parv., p. 329; Sir Ferumbas, l. 1272. [Distinct from AS. *gemæca*, and borrowed from Low German.]—Mid. Low G. *mate* (Frank); Low G. *maat*, a companion; MDu. *mat*, 'a mate or fellow-companion'; Hexham; Du. *maat* + OHG. *gimazzo*, a companion at table; cf. Goth. *matjan*, to eat, from *mat*, base of *mate*, see *MEAT*. The sense is 'one who eats with you'; the prefix *gi-* (Goth. *ga-*), meaning 'together'; is lost in the MDu. form. Der. *mate*, vb., All's Well, i. 1. 102; *mate-less*.

MATE (*2*), to check-mate, confound. (F.—Pers.—Arab.) Used by Shak. in the sense 'to confound'; as in 'My mind she has mated, and amazed my sight'; Macb. v. 1. 86. It is the same word as is used in chess, the true form being *check-mate*, which is often used as a verb. *β*. Properly, *check-mate* is an exclamation, meaning 'the king is dead'; this occurs in Chaucer, Book of the Duchess, 659.—(OF. *echec et mat*, 'check-mate'; Cot.; so also in Rom. Rose, vii. Méon, 6676. Cf. AF. *maté*, mated; Gaimar, 3320. Here the introduction of the conj. *et* is unnecessary and unmeaning, and due to ignorance of the sense.—Pers. *shāh māt*, the king is dead.—Pers. *shāh*, king; and *māt*, he is dead; Palmer's Pers. Dict. col. 518. *γ*. *Shāh* is a Pers. word (see *Shah*), but *māt* is not, being of Arab. origin.—Arab. root *māda*, he died; Rich. Dict. p. 1283; whence is derived the Turk. and Pers. *māt*, 'astonished, amazed, confounded, perplexed, conquered, subjected', . . . receiving check-mate'; id.; also Pers. *māt kardan*, 'to give check-mate, to confound'; id. Cf. Heb. *māt*, to die. *¶* We have here the obvious original of OF. *mat*, 'decided, mated, amated, quelled, subdued', Cot. Also of ME. *mat*, confounded, Ancren Riwle, p. 382. Will. of Palerne, 2441, &c.; a word merely borrowed from OF. See also **CHECK**, **CHESS**.

MATERIAL, substantial, essential. (F.—L.) 'Ilys material body'; Tyndall, Works, p. 460, col. 2. And in Chaucer, C. T., I. 182.—(OF. *material*, 'material'; Cot.—L. *materialis*, material.—L. *materialis* (also *materie*), matter; see **MATTER**. Der. *material-ly*, *material-ness*, *material-i-ty*, *material-ise*, *material-ism*, *material-ist*, *material-istic*, *material-ist-ic-ally*.

MATERNAL, belonging to a mother. (F.—L.) Spelt *maternal* in Minshew and Colgrave. Caxton has: 'our maternal tongue'; Godfrey of Boloye, prol.; p. 4. l. 24.—F. *maternal*, 'maternal'; Cot.—Late L. *maternalis*, extended from L. *maternus*, motherly. This adj. is formed with suffix *-us* (Idg. *-nos*) from L. *māter*, cognate with F. *māter*; see **MOTHER**. Der. *maternal-ly*; also *matern-i-ty*, from F. *maternité*, 'maternity' (Cot.), which from L. acc. *maternitatem*.

MATHEMATIC, pertaining to the science of number. (F.—L.—Gk.) Gower speaks of 'the science . . . mathematica'; C. A. iii. 87; bk. vii. 72.—(OF. *mathematique*, 'mathematical'; Cot.—L. *mathematicus*—Gk. *μαθηματικός*, disposed to learn, belonging to the sciences, esp. to mathematics.—Gk. *μάθημα*, stem of *μαθήω*, that which is learnt, a lesson, learning, science.—Gk. *μάθη*, appearing in *μαθησώμαι*, I shall learn, fut. of *μαθήω*, to learn; one of the derivatives from *μα* MEN, to think; cf. *μάρις*, a sea, *μῆνος*, mind, Skt. *man*, to think. The syllable *-μα* prob. represents Idg. *dha*, weak grade of *√dheh*, to put, place (Gk. *τίθημι*). See **MIND**. Der. *mathematic-al-ly*, *mathematic-i-ally*; also *mathematic-s*, sb. pl.

MATINS, **MATTINS**, morning prayers. (F.—L.) 'Masse and matines'; Rob. of Glouc. p. 369, l. 7605. 'Matynes and masse'; P. Plowman, B. v. 418.—F. *matins*, 'matins, morning prayer'; Cot. A pl. sb. from F. *matin*, properly an adj., but used as a sb. to mean 'the morning'.—L. *matutinum*, acc. of *matutinus*, belonging to the morning; which passed into F. with the loss of *u*, thus producing *matin*, contracted to *matin*; cf. Ital. *matino*, morning.—L. *Matuta*, the goddess of morning or dawn; cf. Lucretius, v. 655; as if from a masc. **matūtus*, with the sense of 'timely,' or 'early'; closely related to L. *matūrus* (llrcal); see **MATURE**. Der. *matin*, sb. morning (in later use), Hamlet, i. 5. 89, from F. *matin*, the morning; hence *matin*, adj., as in 'the *matin* trumpet,' Milton, P. L. vi. 526. And see *matutinal*. *¶* The spelling with double *t* may be due to Ital. *matino*, or simply to the doubling of *t* to keep the vowel *a* short, as in *matter*, *matress*.

MATRASS, a long-necked glass bottle; in chemistry. (F.—Spain.—Arab.) From F. *matras*, the same. Colgrave has *matraz*, *matrac*, also *matelas*, 'a straight, long, narrow-necked, and great, wide, round-bellied bottle or violl, of strong and thick glasse.' Perhaps from Spain. *matraz*, a matress. Devic thinks it is of Arab. origin.

MATRICIDE, the murderer of one's mother. (F.—L.) 1. The above is the correct sense, but rare; see Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674.—F. *matricide*, adj., 'mother-killing'; Cot.—L. *matricida*, a murderer of a mother.—L. *mātri-*, decl. stem of *māter*, a mother (see **MOTHER**); and *-cida*, killing, formed from *caedere* (pt. t. *ce-cidi*), to kill (see **CESURA**). 2. Sir T. Browne has the word in the sense 'murder of one's mother'; Vulg. Errors, b. iii. c. 16, § 5. In this case, it is coined directly from L. *matricidium*, a killing of a mother.—L. *mātri-*, as before; and *-cidium*, a killing, from *caedere*, as before.

¶ *Fratricide*, *paricide*, are equally ambiguous. Der. *matricid-al*.

MATRICULATE, to admit to membership, esp. in a college, to register. (L.) Used as a pp., with the sense of 'enrolled,' in Skelton, Garland of Laurel, l. 1281.—Late L. *matriculatus*, pp. of *matriculare*, to enrol, a coined word.—L. *matricula*, a register; a dimin. of *mātris*, (1) a breeding animal, (2) a womb, matrix,

(3) a public register, roll, list, lit. a parent-stock. See **MATRIX**. Der. *matricul-at-ion*.

MATRIMONY, marriage. (F.—L.) ME. *matrimoine*, Chaucer, C. T. 3997 (A. 3995).—AF. *matrimoine*, Year-book of Edw. I. 1304-5, p. 251; OF. *matrimoine*; MF. *matrimonia*, 'matrimony', Cot.; of which another form was *matrimoine*.—L. *mātrīmōnium*, marriage.—L. *mātri-*, decl. stem of *māter*, a mother (see **MOTHER**); with suffix *-mōn-ia*.—Der. *matrimon-i-al*, *matrimon-i-ally*.

MATRIX, the womb, a cavity in which anything is formed, a mould. (L.) Exod. xiii. 12, 15. [Written *matrice* in Numb. iii. 12 in A. V., ed. 1611. Minshew has both *matrice* and *matrix*; the former is the F. form. Cf. 'matrice, the matrix,' Cot.; from the L. *mātrix*, the acc. case.]—L. *mātrix*, the womb.—L. *mātri-*, decl. stem of *māter*, mother, cognate with E. **MOTHER**, q. v.

MATRON, a married woman, elderly lady. (F.—L.) ME. *matrone*, Gower, C. A. i. 98; bk. i. 1657.—F. *matrone*, 'a matron'; Cot.—L. *mātrōna*, a matron; extended from *mātr-*, for *māter*, a mother; see **MOTHER**. Der. *matron-ly*, *matron-al*, *matron-hood*; also (from L. *mātri-*), *matrice*, q. v., *matric-e-ulate*, q. v., *matricide*, *matric-nony*; and see *matr-nal*.

MATTER (1), the material part of a thing, substance. (F.—L.) ME. *matere* (with one *h*), Chaucer, C. T. 6492 (D 910). Earlier form *matere*, Ancren Riwle, p. 270, l. 7.—(OF. *matiere*, *matere*; mod. F. *matière*.—L. *māteria*, matter, materials, stuff; so called because useful for construction, building, &c. See Brugmann, i. § 407. Der. *matter*, vb., not in early use; *matter-less*; *material*, q. v. Also *matter* (2), q. v.

MATTER (2), pus, a fluid in abscesses. (F.—L.) 'Matter, that which runs out of a sore'; Kersey, ed. 1715. Really the same word as the above; see *Littre*, s. v. *matière*, sect. 8, who gives: 'Matière purulente, ou simplement matière, le pus qui sort d'une plaie, d'un abcès.' So also in the Dict. de Trevoux. *Littre* gives the example: 'Il est sorti beaucoup de matière de cette plaie' = much matter has come out of this sore. See **MATTER** (1).

MATTINS, the same as **MATINS**, q. v.

MATTOCK, a kind of pickaxe. (F.) ME. *mattock*. 'Hoc bidens, a mattock'; Voc. 726. 29; and see *Prompt. l'arr.* AS. *matteuc*, Orosius, b. iv. c. 8. § 2. *β*. Hence probably W. *matog*, a mattock, hoe; cf. Gael. *madag*, a mattock, pickaxe (from E.); Russ. *matouka*, Lithuan. *matikas*, a mattock (from Teut.). See **MASON**.

MATRESS, a quilt to lie upon. (F.—Arab.) 'A matress, culcita'; Levins. ME. *matras*, Voc. 583. 21.—(OF. *matras*, 'a matresse, or quilt to lie on'; Cot. Picard and Walloon *matras* (AF. *matras*; Royal Wills, p. 181). Mod. F. *matelas* (by change of *r* to *t*); cf. Span. and Port. *almadrage*, a quilted cushion, matress (where *al* is the Arab. def. article).—Arab. *matrah*, 'a place, station, post, situation, foundation, a place where anything is thrown; *matrah*, thrown away, rejected'; Rich. Dict. p. 1440. This Arab. word came to mean anything hastily thrown down, hence, something to lie upon, a bed (Devic); just as the L. *strātum*, lit. 'anything spread,' came to mean a bed. The Arab. *matrah* is derived from the Arab. root *taraha*, he threw prostrate; Rich. Dict. p. 967.

MATURE, ripe, completed. (L.) 'Maturity is a mean between two extremities, . . . they are maturely done'; Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, b. i. c. 22. 'Peres right mature'; Palladius, iii. 827.—L. *matūrus*, mature, ripe, arrived at full growth. See **MATINS**. Der. *mature-ly*, *matur-i-ly*, from F. *maturité*, 'maturity' (Cot.), which from L. acc. *matūritatem*; *mature-ness*; *matur-al-ion*, from MF. *maturation*, 'a maturation, ripening' (Cot.), which from L. acc. *matūratōnem*, allied to *matūritas*, pp. of *matūrare*, to ripen; *matur-at-ive*, from MF. *maturatīf*, 'maturative, ripening' (Cot.), a coined word; *matur-ec-ent*, from the stem of the pres. pt. of *matūrescere*, inceptive form of *matūrare*. Closely related words are *matin*, *matutinal*.

MATUTINAL, pertaining to the morning, early. (L.) *Matutinal* is in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674; *matutine* in Kersey, ed. 1715.—L. *matūtinālis*, belonging to the morning; formed with suffix *-ālis* from *matūtinus*, belonging to the morning; see further under **MATINS**.

MAUDLIN, sickly sentimental. (F.—L.—Gk.—Heb.) The orig. sense was 'shedding tears of penitence,' like Mary Magdalene, who was taken as the type of sorrowing penitence. Hence the expression 'their *maudlin* eyes' in Dryden's Prol. to Southern's play of The Loyal Brother, l. 21 (A. D. 1682). Corrupted from ME. *Maudeleyn*, or *Magdalene*, Chaucer, C. T. 412 (A 410); P. Plowman, B. xv. 289.—OF. *Magdalene*, *Magdalene*.—L. *Magdalēne*.—Gk. *Μαγδαληνή*, i. e. belonging to Magdala; Luke, viii. 2. Here 'Magdala' answers to Heb. *migdal*, a tower; Smith's Dict. of the Bible. *¶* Observe the spelling *Maudlin* (for *Magdalen*) in All's Well, v. 3. 68.

MAUGRE, in spite of. (F.—L.) Obsolete, except in imitating

archaic writing. In Shak. Tw. Nt. iii. 1. 163; Tit. And. iv. 2. 110; K. Lear, v. 3. 131. In P. Plowman, B. ii. 304, it means 'in spite of'; but in B. vi. 242, it is (rightly) a sb., signifying 'ill will'. —OF. *maigre*, *maigre*, *maigre*; Cot. has '*maugre eux*, maugre their teeth, in spite of their hearts, against their wills.' The lit. sense of *maigre* is 'ill will' or 'displeasure.' Compounded of *mal*, from L. *malum*, acc. of *malus*, bad, ill; and OF. *gre*, *grat*, from L. *gratum*, a pleasant thing. See *Malice* and *Agree*.

MAUL, to beat grievously, to bruise greatly, disfigure. (F.—L.) Formerly *mall*. 'Then they malled the horses legges, that their mightie coursers left praunsynge;' Bible, 1551, Judges, v. 22. ME. *mallen*, to strike with a mall or mace, Joseph of Arimathea, ed. Skeat, l. 508. Merely formed from ME. *malle*, a mall, mace; see *Mall* (1). ¶ Even the sb. is spelt *maul* in A. V. Prov. xxv. 18.

MAULSTICK, a stick used by painters to steady the hand. (Du.) In Phillips, ed. 1706.—Du. *maulstok*, a maulstick.—Du. *malen*, to paint; *stok*, stick. Cf. G. *malerstock*, a maulstick, lit. 'painter's stick'; from G. *malen*, to represent, paint, and *stock*, a stick, staff. β. G. *malen*, OHG. *mālon*, to mark (hence to delineate, draw, paint), is der. from G. *mahl*, MHG. and OHG. *māl*, a mark; see *Meal* (2). γ. G. *stock* is cognate with E. *stock*, *stake*; see *Stock*.

MAUND (1), a basket. (F.—Low G.) ME. *maund*, 'sportula'; Prompt. Parv. [This word, now nearly obsolete, occurs as early as the 8th century, in the gloss: 'Qualis, mand'; Voc. 42. 26; but it became obsolete, and was replaced by AF. *mande*.]—OF. *mande*, a basket (Godefroy); Picard *mande* (Corbillet).—Du. *mand*, a basket, hamper; prov. G. *mand*, *mande*, *manne*, a basket (Flügel), whence F. *manne*; see *Efrics*, *mande*.

MAUND (2), a (very variable) weight. (Arab.) From Arab. *manā*; Pers. *man*. Cf. Heb. *minah*, Gk. *μνά* (Yule).

MAUNDY THURSDAY, the day preceding Good Friday. (F.—L.; and E.) *Thursday* is the E. name of the fifth day of the week; see *Thursday*. *Maundy* is ME. *maundre*, *maunde*, a command, used with special reference to the text '*Mandatum novum*,' &c.; John, xiii. 34. 'He made his *maundre*,' He [Christ] performed his own command, i.e. washed his disciples' feet; P. Plowman, B. xvi. 140. 'Lord, we wote thou kepe thi *maunde*?' Coventry Mysteries, ed. Halliwell, p. 259. The 'new commandment' really is 'that ye love one another'; but in olden times it was, singularly enough, appropriated to the particular form of devotion to others exemplified by Christ when washing his disciples' feet, as told in earlier verses of the same chapter. 'The Thursday before Easter is called *Maundy Thursday*, *dies mandati*, a name derived from the ancient custom of washing the feet of the poor on this day, and singing at the same time the anthem—*Mandatum novum*, &c.; John, xiii. 34. . . The notion was, that the washing of the feet was a fulfilling of this command, and it is so called in the rubric, *convenit clericis ad faciendum mandatum*. This rite, called *mandatum* or *lavipedium*, is of great antiquity, both in the Eastern and Western church.' &c.; Humphrey on the Common Prayer, p. 179. See my long note on P. Plowman, B. xvi. 140, and *Maundy Thursday* in the Index to the Parker Society's publications. *Maundy*, for *mandatum*, occurs in Grindal's Works, p. 51; Hutchinson, pp. 221, 259, 346; Tyndale, i. 259, iii. 236 (Parker Soc.). β. From OF. *mande*, that which is commanded. Cot. has '*mande*, commanded, . . . directed, appointed.'—I. *mandatum*, a command, lit. that which is commanded, neut. of *mandatus*, p. of *mandare*, to command. See *Mandate*, of which *maundy* is, in fact, the doublet. ¶ Not connected with *maund*, a basket, for which see *Maund* (1). Cf. OHG. *mandāl*, the washing of feet (Otfrid); obviously from L. *mandatum*.

MAUSOLEUM, a magnificent tomb. (L.—Gk.) 'This *mausoleum* was the renowned tombe or sepulchre of *Mausolus*, a petty king of Caria.' Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xxvi. c. 5.—L. *mausoleum*, a splendid tomb, orig. the tomb of Mausolus.—Gk. *Μαυσολεῖον*, the tomb of Mausolus.—Gk. *Μαύσαλος*, king of Caria, to whom a splendid monument was erected by his queen Artemisia.

MAUVE, the name of a colour. (F.—L.) Modern. So named from its likeness to the tint of the flowers of a mallow.—F. *mauve*, a mallow.—L. *malva*, a mallow; see *Mallow*.

MAVIS, the song-thrush. (F.—C.) ME. *mavis*, Rom. of the Rose, 619.—F. *mavis*, 'a mavis, a thrush'; Cot.; and see Roman de la Rose, 614. Cf. Span. *mavis*, a thrush. Supposed to be derived from or related to Bret. *milvid*, also *milfid*, a mavis; called *milchouid* (with guttural ch) in the neighbourhood of Vannes. Cf. Corn. *melhus*, O.Corn. *melhet*, a lark (Williams). See Thurneysen, p. 107.

MAVOURNEEN, my darling. (Irish.) 'Eris *mavournin*,' Campbell, Exile of Erin; last line.—Irish *mō*, my; *máirín* (with *mā*=v), mutated form of *maírnin*, darling, from *maírn*, affection. See Gael. *maírn* in Macbain.

MAW, the stomach, esp. in the lower animals. (E.) ME. *maw* (disyllabic), Chaucer, C. T. 4906 (B 486). AS. *maga*, the stomach; Voc. 48. 39.—Du. *mag*; Icel. *magi*; Swed. *maga*; Dan. *mave*; G. *magen*, OHG. *maga*. Root unknown. ¶ The change from *maga* to *maw*, *maw*, is quite regular; cf. AS. *haga*, ME. *hawe*, E. *haw*. Der. *maw*=worm, i.e. stomach-worm, parasite, Beaum. and Fletcher, Bonduca, i. 2 (3rd Soldier).

MAWKISH, squeamish. (Scand.; with E. suffix.) 'Mawkish, sick at stomach, squeamish;' Phillips, ed. 1706. Dryden has '*mawkish* joys;' tr. of Lucretius, bk. iii. l. 307. The older sense is 'loathsome,' or, more literally, 'maggoty.' Formed with suffix *-ish* from ME. *mauk*, *mauk*, a maggot; cf. *mauwik*, adj., 'climicosus'; Cath. Anglicum. 'Hic cimex, Anglice *mauwik*;' Voc. 643. 2. *Mauk* is a contraction of the older form *maðek*, a maggot, which occurs (in another MS.) as a variant of *meðek*, a maggot; O. Eng. Homilies, i. 251, l. 19; cf. note on p. 326.—Icel. *maðkr*, a maggot; Dan. *maddik*, a maggot; whence the Norweg. *makk* (Aasen)—E. *mauk*. β. This is a dimin. form with suffix *-ik*, from the older form appearing in AS. *maða*, Goth. *maþa*, Du. and G. *maße*, a maggot; prob. allied to *moth*. Der. *mawkish-ly*, *mawkish-ness*.

MAXILLAR, **MAXILLARY**, belonging to the jaw-bone. (L.) Blount, ed. 1674, gives both forms. Bacon has '*maxillary* bones;' Nat. Hist. § 747.—L. *maxillaris*, belonging to the jaw-bone.—L. *maxilla*, the jaw-bone; allied to *maula*, the cheek-bone (Breal).

MAXIM, a proverb, general principle. (F.—L.) Lit. 'a saying of the greatest importance.' In Shak. Troil. i. 2. 318.—F. *maxime*, 'a maxime, principle;' Cot.—I. *maxima*, greatest (for *maxima sententiarum*, the chief of opinions); fem. of *maximus*, greatest, superl. of *magnus*, great. See *Magnify*.

MAXIMUM, the greatest value or quantity. (L.) A mathematical term.—L. *maximum*, neut. of *maximus*, greatest; see *Maxim*.

MAY (1), I am able, I am free to act, I am allowed to. (E.) There is no infinitive in use; if there were, it would rather take the form *more than may*. *May* is the present tense (once, the past tense of a strong verb); *might* is the past tense (really a secondary past tense or pluperfect). ME. infin. *moou* (for *mooun*), Prompt. Parv. p. 346; pres. t. sing. I *may*, Chaucer, C. T. 4651 (B 231); pt. t. I *might*, id. 322, 634 (A 320, 632). AS. *magan*, infin., to be able; pres. t. *ic mag*, I may or can; pt. t. *ic mihte*, I might.—OSax. *magan*; pres. t. *ic mag*; pt. t. *mahia*; Icel. *mega*; pres. t. *ek má*; pt. t. *ek miði*; Du. *mogen*; pres. t. *ic mag*; pt. t. *ic moeg*; Dan. pres. t. *maa*; pt. t. *maatte*; Swed. pres. t. *må*; pt. t. *måtte*; G. *mögen*; pres. t. *mag*; pt. t. *mochte*; Goth. *magan*; pres. t. *ic mag*; pt. t. *ic maha*. β. All from a Teut. base *MAȜ*, to have power. Further allied to Russ. *moche*, to be able; cf. *moche*, sb., power, might; Gk. *μᾶχω*, means. All from *MAȜI*, to have power. Der. *might*; also *di-mag*. And cf. *machine*, *mechanic*.

MAY (2), the fifth month. (F.—L.) ME. *Mai*, May; Chaucer, C. T. 1502 (A 1500).—OF. *Mai*, 'the month of May;' Cot.—L. *Māius*, May, so named as being the month of 'growth.' It was dedicated to *Māia*, i.e. 'the increaser.' Allied to *maior*, greater, *magnus*, great (Breal). See *Magnitude*. Der. *May-day*, 'flower-day,' *pole-guenn*.

MAYOR, the chief magistrate of a town. (F.—L.) ME. *maire*, P. Plowman, B. iii. 87. There were mayors of London much earlier; cf. AF. *maire*, Stat. Realm, i. 52 (1281).—F. *maire*, a mayor.—L. *maior*, greater; hence, a superior. See *Major*. ¶ It is most remarkable that the sixteenth century spelling, viz. *mayor*, resembles the Span. spelling *mayor*. Spelt *maior* in Shak. Rich. III. iii. 1. 17 (first folio); it answers to OF. *maior*, from L. *maior*, the acc. case. The word *maire* was first used temp. Hen. III.; Liber Allus, p. 13. Der. *mayor-ess*, a coined word, formed by adding the F. fem. suffix *-esse* (= L. *-issa*, Gk. *-ισσα*); Ben Jonson speaks of the lady *mayress* in An Elegy, Underwoods, ix. l. 70. Cf. Norm. dial. *mairese*, wife of a mayor (Moisy). ME. *mayor-al-ty*, Lord Bacon, Life of Hen. VII. ed. Lumby, p. 209, l. 24; a coined word, as if from a Lat. acc. *maioralitiem*. Also *mayor-ship*, *mayor-dom*, in Cotgrave, s.v. *maire*.

MAY-WEED, stinking camomile; *Anthemis Cotula*. (E.) Short for *maythe-weed*; where *maythe* represents AS. *magþa*, *magþe*, camomile. See Notes on E. Etym., p. 183.

MAZE, a labyrinth, confusion, perplexity. (E.) ME. *nase*, P. Plowman, B. i. 6. Prob. from the verb; we find ME. *nase*, to confuse, puzzle; Chaucer, C. T. 4946 (B 526). The AS. **maian*, vb., appears in the comp. pp. *ā-masod*; Wulfstan, Homil. (ed. Napier), p. 137, l. 23; cf. Norweg. *masa-it* (where the final *-it* = *-isk*, oneself), a verb of reflexive form, to fall into a slumber, to lose one's senses and begin to dream; *masa*, to be continually busy at a thing, to have a troublesome piece of work to do, also, to prate, chatter (Aasen). Icel. *masa*, to chatter, prattle; Swed. dial. *masa*,

(1) to warm, (2) to bask before the fire or in the sun, . . . (4) to be slow, lazy, work slowly and lazily; *mas*, adj., slow, lazy (Rietz). These senses of lounging, poring stupidly over work, dreaming, and the like, agree with the E. phrase to be in a maze, i.e. in a state of perplexity. Compare the following: 'Auh þe bimasede Iohocet, lo! hwa he dode mastliche' - but the stupid Iohoceth, lo! how stupidly he acted; Ancrer Riwle, p. 272. Prob. the orig. sense was 'to be lost in thought'; hence to be in perplexity. Der. *maz-ed*, Mids. Nt. Dr. ii. 1. 113 (cf. ME. *mased*, *bimased*); *maz-y*, *maz-i-ness*. Also *a-maze*, *q-v*.

MAZER, a large drinking-bowl. (F.-OHG.) Obsolete. 'Mazer, a broad standing-cup, or drinking-bowl'; Phillips, ed. 1706. ME. *maser*, Prompt. Parv.; pl. *masers*, Testamenta Ebor. i. 160 (1391). - AF. *maser*, Royal Wills, p. 25 (1360); *mazer* (Hozon, p. 50); OF. *masere*, a bowl of maple-wood [explained by Godefroy as made of a kind of streaked precious stone, but see *madre* in Dicz]. - OHG. *masar*, a knot in wood, also maple-wood. *Mazers* were so called because often made of maple, which is a spotted wood; the original sense of the word being 'a spot', a knot in wood, &c. Cf. Icel. *másur*, 'a maple-tree, spot-wood'; *másur-bólfi*, a mazer-bowl; *másurtré*, a maple-tree. β. The word is allied to the form which appears in MHG. *masa*, a spot, mark of a blow; whence also E. *measles*, *q-v*. Der. *masel-y* (= *maser-in*), a dimin. form, used in the same sense, Chaucer, C. T. 13781 (l. 2042).

MAZURKA, a lively Polish dance. (Pol.) From Pol. *Mazurka*, lit. a woman of Masovia or Mazovia, a province of Poland containing Warsaw. Similarly, *Polonaise* means both a Polish woman and a dance; and cf. *Polka*.

MAZZARD, MAZARD, the head, the skull. (F.-OHG.) In Hamlet, v. 1. 97. Formed from *mazer*, a bowl; with excrement *d*. See *Maser*. See Notes on E. Elym., p. 183.

ME, *pers. pron.* the dat. and obj. case of I. (E.) ME. *me*, AS. *mē*; fuller form *me*, in the acc. only. + Du. *mi*; Icel. *mér*, dat.; *mik*, acc.; Swed. and Dan. *mig*; Goth. *miz*, dat.; *mik*, acc.; G. *mir*, dat.; *mirch*, acc. + Corn. *me*, *mi*; Bret. *me*; Irish, Gael., and W. *mi*. + L. *mihi*, dat.; *mi*, acc.; Gk. *μοι*, *μοί*, dat.; *μή*, *μή*, acc.; Skt. *mahyam*, *mi*, dat.; *mām*, *mā*, acc. Der. *mine* (1), *my*.

MEAD (1), a drink made from honey. (E.) ME. *mede*, Legends of the Holy Rood, p. 138, l. 202. Also spelt *mech*, *meeth*, Chaucer, C. T. 3267, 3378. AS. *medu*, *meadu*, *medo*, *medo*, Grein, ii. 239. + Du. *mede*; Icel. *mjóðr*; Dan. *miød*; Swed. *mjöð*; G. *meth*; OIlg. *meto*; W. *medd*; Lithuan. *midus*, *medd*; *medus*, honey; Russ. *med*; Gk. *μέδω*, intoxicating drink; Skt. *madhu*, sweet; also as sb., honey, sugar. Idg. type **medhu*; Brugmann, ii. § 104.

MEAD (2), **MEADOW**, a grass-field, pasture-ground. (E.) So called because 'mown'. 1. ME. *mede*, Chaucer, C. T. 89. AS. *med*; 'Pratum, *med*.' Voc. 147. 16. Allied to the prov. E. *math*, a mowing, used only in the comp. *after-math*, an after-mowing, a second crop; and to AS. *meowan*, to mow; see *Mow* (1). Cf. G. *mäh*, a mowing; MHG. *mäh*, a mowing, a crop, a mead; MHG. *mate*, *matte*, a meadow; Swiss *matte*, a meadow, in the well-known names *Zermatt*, *Andermatt*; also OHG. *māen*, to mow, cognate with E. *mow*; also Gk. *α-μῦρος*, a harvest, *ἀμῦρος*, to mow. 2. The fuller form *meadow* is due to the inflected form, dat. *mead-ow*, of the same word; the change from final *-ue* to later *-ow* is the usual one, as in *sparrow*, *arrow*, &c. 'Mid *læsse* and mid *mædwe*' - with leasow and with meadow; A. S. Chron., an. 777. MS. F. (see Thorpe's edit. p. 92, note 1). Teut. type **mēd-ū-wi*, nom. f.; from Teut. root **mē* - Idg. **mē*, to mow, as in Gk. *α-μῦρος* (above). Der. *meadow-y*.

MEAGRE, lean, thin, poor, scanty. (F.-L.) ME. *meagre*, P. Plowman, B. v. 128; Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, B. 1198. (Not in earlier use; and not from AS. *mæger*, in A. S. Leechdoms, ii. 242). - AF. *meagre*, Sir Bevis, 1101; F. *maigre*, thin. - L. *macrum*, acc. of *maer*, thin, lean; whence also AS. *mæger*, Icel. *mager*, Dan., Swed., and G. *mager*, thin, lean, were borrowed at an early period; unless they be cognate, which is possible. Cf. Gk. *μακρός*, long. Der. *meagre-ly*, *ness*. From the same source, *e-mac-i-ale*.

MEAL (1), ground grain. (E.) ME. *mele*, Chaucer, C. T. 3993 (A 3995). AS. *melu*, *melu*, gen. *melweles*, Matt. xiii. 33. + Du. *meel*; Icel. *mjál*, later form *mél*; Dan. *mel*; Swed. *mel*; G. *mehl*. Teut. type **meluom*, n. β. All from the Idg. **MEI*, to grind; as in OIrish *meil*, Oslav. *mel-ję*, I grind. The 2nd grade occurs in L. *mol-are*, Lith. *mal-i*, to grind, and in Teut. **mal-*, as in Icel. *mala*, Goth. *malan*, OIlg. *malan*, to grind. See *Mill*, *Molar*. Der. *meal-y*, *meal-i-ness*, *meal-y-mouth-ed*.

MEAL (2), a repast, share or time of food. (E.) ME. *meel*, Chaucer, C. T. 4886 (B 466). AS. *meel* (1), a portion of time, stated time, Grein, ii. 221. Hence the orig. sense was 'time for food'; cf. mod. E. 'regular meals'. It has reference to the common meal at a stated time, not to a hastily snatched repast. + Du. *maal*, (1) time, (2) a meal; Icel. *mál*, (1) a measure, (2) time, nick of time, (3) a

meal; Dan. *maal*, measure, dimension; *maalid*, a meal (lit. meal-time); Swed. *mål*, measure, due size, meal; Goth. *mál*, time, season; G. *mahl*, a meal; *mal*, a time. β. Teut. type **melom*, n.; base **mēl-*, from Idg. **ME*, to measure; cf. Skt. *mā*, to measure; see *Metre*. Der. *meal-time*, *meal-tide*.

MEAN (1), to have in the mind, intend, signify. (E.) ME. *menen*, Chaucer, C. T. 2065 (A 2063). AS. *mēnan*, to intend; Grein, ii. 222. + Du. *menen*, to think, believe, fancy, mean; Dan. *menne*, to mean, think; Swed. *mena*, to mean, think; G. *meinen*, OHG. *meinjan*, to think upon, mean, signify. β. These are all secondary verbs, as shown by the OHG. form, and derived from the sb. which appears as MHG. *meine*, OHG. *meina*, thought, intent, signification. Further allied to Icel. *minni*, OIlg. *minni*, remembrance, memory, mind; see *Mind*. Der. *mean-ing*, ME. *mening*, Chaucer, C. T. 10465 (F 151), cognate with G. *meinung*; *mean-ing-less*. See *mean*.

MEAN (2), common, vile, base, sordid. (E.) ME. *mene*; 'be *mene* and be *riche*'; P. Plowman, B. prol. 18. AS. *mēne*, usually *ge-mēne*, common; OFries. *mēne*, common; and cf. Goth. *gamains*, common, Titus, i. 4; see *Common*. ¶ The peculiar sense of 'base, vile' is prob. due to confusion with *Mean* (3), which sometimes meant 'middling'. The AS. *gemēne* is further allied to the AS. *mēne*, wicked, false, evil, from *mān*, sb., wickedness. Cf. Icel. *meinn*, mean, base, hurtful; *mein*, a hurt, harm; Dan. *meen*, Swed. *men*, hurt, injury; MHG. *mein*, false; *mein*, a falsehood; cf. G. *meineid*, perjury. Der. *mean-ly*, L. L. v. 2. 328; *mean-ness* (not in early use).

MEAN (3), coming between, intermediate, moderate. (F.-L.) ME. *mene*. 'And a *mene* [i.e. an intermediate one, a mediator] bitwene þe kyng and þe comune' [commons]; P. Plowman, B. i. 158. 'In þe *mene* while'; Will. of Palerne, 1148. - AF. *mēne*, Stat. Realm, i. 140 (1300); OF. *meien*, *moien* (Godefroy); mod. F. *moyen*, mean, intermediate. - L. *mediānus*, extended form from *medius*, middle; see *Mediate*. Der. *mean*, sb., ME. *mene*, Rom. of the Rose, 6527; *mean-s*, ME. *menes*, Chaucer, C. T. 11105 (F 883).

MEAN (4), to moan. (E.) In Mid. Nt. Dream, v. 1. 330 (first folio). ME. *mēnen*, AS. *mēnan*, to moan; see *Moan*. So also in Merch. Ven. iii. 5. 82, I explain *mean* it by 'lament, sorrow'.

MEANDER, a winding course. (L.-Gk.) 'Through forthrights and meanders'; Temp. iii. 3. 3. - L. *Meander*. - Gk. *Μαίανδρος*, the name of a river, remarkable for its circuitous course; Pliny, b. v. c. 202. Der. *meander*, vb., *meander-ing*.

MEASLES, a contagious fever accompanied by small red spots on the skin. (F.) [The remarks in Trench, Select Glossary, are founded on a misconception. The word is quite distinct from ME. *mesel*, a leper, which will be explained below.] 'The *mayssiles*, variolæ', Levinus, 125. 15. 'Rougeolles, the measles'; Cot. In Shak. Cor. iii. 1. 78, the sense is 'measles', not 'leprosy', as explained in Schmidt. The use of the term was quite definite. 'The *maills*, a disease with many reddish spots or speckles in the face and bodie, much like freckles in colour'; Barret. ME. *masles*, to translate OF. *rugerales* (14th cent.), in Wright's F. i. 161, l. 23. AS. *masle*, a spot; in composition. Cf. 'cruca, *mal-sceafa*', Voc. 121. 34; 'cruca, *masle-sceafa*', Voc. 544. 13; so that *masle* has the same sense as *māl*, i.e. a spot, mark. + Du. *maselen*. 'De *maselen*, ofte [or] *masel-sickte*, the measels, or sick of the measels. De *masel-sucht*, the measel-sickness'; H. Hexham. The same word as MDu. *masellen*. 'Masselen ofte *masseren*, black spots or blemishes of burning upon one's body or legs'; Hexham. β. It is obvious that the word simply means 'spots', or rather 'little spots'; the Du. form *masel* being a dimin. of an older form **masel*, allied to the MHG. *masa*, OHG. *masa*, a spot, the mark of a wound; cf. also G. *maser* [=*masel*], a spot, speckle, and *masern*, pl. measles. γ. Precisely the same form *maser*, 'a spot', is the source whence is derived the F. *Masér*, *q-v*. ¶ It thus appears that *measle* means 'a little spot'. It is therefore wholly unconnected with ME. *mesel*, which invariably means 'a leper' (see Stratmann); whence *meselrie*, i.e. leprosy. Both *mesel* and *meselrie* occur in Chaucer, Pers. Tale, I. 624-5. This word is borrowed from OF. *mesel*, which is from L. *misellus*, wretched, unfortunate, dimin. of *miser*, wretched; see *Miser*. The confusion between the words is probably quite modern; when, e.g., Cotgrave explains MF. *mesel*, *mesau*, by 'a meselled, scurvy, leproarious, lachorous person', he clearly uses *meselled* as equivalent to *leprosy*; whilst he reserves the spelling *mezzles* to translate *rougeolles*. Cf. Skt. *masūrīkā*, a kind of eruption or small pox (Macdonell). Der. *measle-ed*, *measly*.

MEASURE, extent, proportion, degree, moderation, metre. (F.-L.) ME. *mesure*, P. Plowman, B. i. 35; Ancrer Riwle, p. 372, l. 1; O. Eng. Homilies, and Ser. p. 55, l. 8. - OF. *mesure*. - L. *mensura*, measure, cf. *mensur*, pp. of *metiri*, to measure. From Idg. **ME*, to measure, whence Skt. *mā*, to measure, Cf. *mū-ris*, counsel. See Brugmann, ii. § 771. Der. *measures*, vb., ME. *mesuren*, Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. iii. pr. 2, l. 28; *measur-able*, ME. *mesurable*,

P. Plowman, B. i. 19; *measur-able-y*, *measur-ed*, *measure-less*, *measur-ment*.

MEAT, food, flesh of animals used as food. (E.) ME. *mete*, Chaucer, C. T. 1615. AS. *mete*, John, iv. 32. Teut. type **matiz*, m. + Icel. *matr*, food; Dan. *mad*, victuals, food; Swed. *mat*, victuals; Goth. *matz*, food (whence *matjan*, to use as food, eat); OHG. *maz*, food. β. Prob. allied to Skt. *mad*, to be glad, mada, to exhilarate, to be satisfied (Uhlenbeck). Der. *meat-offering*.

MECHANIC, pertaining to machines. (F.—L.—Gk.) First used as a sb., with the sense 'mechanic art.' MF. *mechanique*, *mechanique*. 'Whos arte is cleped *mechanique*' = whose art is called *mechanic*; Gower, C. A. iii. 142; bk. vii. 1693.—OF. *mechanique*, *meccanique*, 'mechanicall'; Cot.—L. *mechanica*, mechanic; also used as sb., the science of mechanics.—Gk. *μηχανική*, sb., the science of mechanics; fem. of adj. *μηχανικός*, relating to machines.—Gk. *μηχανή*, a machine; see *Machine*. Der. *mechanic-al* (see Trench, Select Glossary); *mechanic-al-y*; *mechanic-i-an*; also *mechan-ism*, *mechan-ism*.

MEDAL, a piece of metal in the form of a coin. (F.—Ital.—L.—Gk.) Shaks. has *medal* to signify 'a piece of metal stamped with a figure'; Wint. Ta. i. 2. 307.—MF. *medaille*, 'a medall, an ancient and flat jewel,' &c.; Cot. (Mod. F. *medaille*).—Ital. *medaglia*, a medal, coin; equiv. to OF. *medaille*, whence Mod. F. *medaille*, a small coin.—Folk-L. type **medalla*, adj. fem. = L. *metallum*, metal; a word of Gk. origin; see *Metal*. Cf. Late L. *medalla*, a small coin. Der. *medal-ist* or *medall-ist*; *medall-ism*, in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674, from MF. *medallion* (F. *medallion*), 'a little medall', Cot., which is from the Ital. *medaglione*, formed from *medaglia*.

MEDDLE, to mix or interfere with. (F.—L.). To *meddle* with is to *mix* with. The ME. verb *meddel* simply means 'to mix.' 'Meddel togidres' = mixed together; P. Plowman, B. ix. 3. Also frequently spelt *medel*; thus, for 'meddel togidres', another reading is *ymeddel*, in Trevisa, iii. 469, l. 4.—AF. *medler*, Langtoft, l. 248.—OF. *mesler*, *meller*, to mix, interfere or meddle with (Godefroy). Cotgrave has: '*mesler*, to mingle, mix. . . jumble; *se mesler de*, to meddle, interfere, meddle, deal with, have a hand in.' Mod. F. *mêler*. Cf. Span. *mezclar*, Port. *mesclar*, Ital. *meschiare* (for *mesclare*, by usual change of *cl* to *ch*), to mix.—Late L. *misculare*, to mix; cf. L. *miscellus*, mixed.—L. *miscere*, to mix; see *Miscellaneous*. β. The orig. OF. form was *mesler*, whence AF. **mezler*, *medler*. An intrusive *d* occurs, similarly, in *medlar*, q.v. Der. *meddl-er*, *meddle-some* (with E. suffix), *meddl-ing*. Also *meddly*, q.v.

MEDIATE, middle, acting by or as a means. (L.) Rare as an adj., and not very common in the adv. form *mediate-ly*. 'Either immediately or mediately'; Kyth's Works, p. 18.—L. *mediatus*, pp. of *mediare*, to be in the middle.—L. *medius*, middle; cognate with AS. *mid*, middle; see *Medium*. Der. *mediate*, verb (rare in old books); Rich. quotes: 'employed to mediate A present marriage, to be had between Him and the sister of the young French queen'; Daniel, Civil War, b. vii. st. 49. Also *medial-ion*, q.v., *mediat-er*, q.v. Also *im-mediate*. Also *medial*, from L. *medi-*, q.v.

MEDIATION, intercession, entreaty for another. (F.—L.). MF. *mediation*, *mediacioun*, Chaucer, C. T. 4654 (B. 234).—OF. *mediation*, 'mediation'; Cot. Formed as if from a L. acc. **mediatiōnem*, from a nom. **mediatio*.—L. *mediare*, to be in the middle, be between; see *Mediate*.

MEDIATOR, an intercessor. (F.—L.) Now conformed to the L. spelling. MF. *mediateur*, Wyclif, i Tim. ii. 5.—OF. *mediateur*.—L. *mediatorem*, acc. of *mediator*, one who comes between, a mediator.—L. *mediare*; see *Mediate*. Der. *mediator-i-al*, *mediator-i-al-y*.

MEDIC, a kind of clover. (L.—Gk.) Botanical. Lit. 'Median.' Phillips, ed. 1706, has both *medic* and the L. form *medica*.—Gk. *μηδική* (for *μηδική* *mda*, Median grass; fem. of *μηδικός*, Median. From *Media*, the name of a country in Asia; Pliny, b. xviii. c. 16.

MEDICAL, relating to the art of healing diseases. (L.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674.—Late L. *medicālis*, medical.—L. *medicus*, a physician.—L. *medici*, to heal. See *Medicine*. Der. *medical-ly*.

MEDICATE, to impregnate with anything medicinal. (L.) Rich. quotes 'his medicated posie at his nose' from Bp. Hall, A Sermon of Thanksgiving.—L. *medicatus*, pp. of *medicari*, to heal.—L. *medicus*, a physician. See *Medicine*. Der. *medicat-ed*, *medication*, *medicat-ive*. Also *medica-bile*, Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674, from L. *medicabilis*; *medicament*, from OF. *medicament*, 'a medicament, salve' (Cot.), which is from L. *medicamentum*.

MEDICINE, something given as a remedy for disease. (F.—L.) In early use. ME. *medicin*, in O. Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, i. 187, l. 4 from bottom.—OF. *medecine* (for *medicene*).—L. *medicina*, medicine.—L. *medicus*, a physician.—L. *mederi*, to heal. β. Fick (i. 714) compares also Zend *madā*, to treat medically, *madha*, medical science. Der. *medicine*, vb., Oth. iii. 3. 332; *medicin-al*, Wint. Ta. ii. 3. 37;

medicin-al-y; *medicin-able*, Much Ado, ii. 2. 5. And see *medical*, *medicate*.

MEDIEVAL, relating to the middle ages. (L.) Also written *medieval*, Modern; not in Todd's Johnson. Coined from L. *medi-*, for *medius*, middle; and L. *ævum*, an age; with suffix *-al*. See *Mediate* and *Age*.

MEDIOCRE, middling, moderate. (F.—L.) 'A very *mediocre* poet, one Drayton'; Pope, To Dr. Warburton, Nov. 27, 1743 (R.).—F. *mediocre*, middling.—L. *mediocris*, acc. of *mediocris*, middling; extended from *medius*, middle. (Cf. *ferox* from *ferus*.) See *Mid*. Der. *mediocri-ty*, F. *mediocrité*, from L. acc. *mediocritatem*.

MEDITATE, to think, ponder, purpose. (L.) In Shak. Rich. III, iii. 7. 75. [The sb. *meditation* is in much earlier use, spelt *meditaciun* in the Ancien Riwle, p. 44, l. 4.—L. *meditatus*, pp. of *meditari*, to ponder. Cf. Gk. *μεδομαι*, I attend to; Brugmann, i. § 591. See *Mete*. Der. *meditat-ion*, from OF. *meditation* < L. acc. *meditationem*; *meditat-ed*, *meditat-ing*, *meditat-ive-ly*, *meditat-ive-ness*.

MEDITERRANEAN, inland. (F.—L.) In Shak. Temp. i. 2. 234; and in Cotgrave, who translates MF. *Mediterrané* by 'the mediterranean or mid-earth sea'.—L. *mediterraneus*, situate in the middle of the land; with suffix *-us* (—F. *-on*, L. *-inus*).—L. *medi-*, for *medius*, middle; and *terra*, land; with suffix *-us*. See *Mid* and *Terrace*. ¶ Chiefly applied to the *Mediterranean Sea*, which appeared to the ancients as nearly in the middle of the old world; but the word was sometimes used more generally; see Trench, Select Glossary.

MEDIUM, the middle place, means, or instrument. (L.) In Dryden, Act of Poetry, c. iv. l. 888; Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 203.—L. *medium*, the midst, means; neut. of *medius*, middle; see *Mid*.

MEDLAR, a small tree with a fruit somewhat like an apple or pear. (F.—L.—Gk.) Palsgrave has *medlar* for both the fruit and the tree. Properly, *medlar* is the name of the tree; the fruit should be called a *medle*, but the word is obsolete; the *medlar* is so called because it bears *medles*. ME. *medlar*, a medlar-tree; Rom. of the Rose, 1375. Also called *medle-tree*, Sir Beves of Hampton, ed. Turnbull, 52 (Stratmann).—AF. *medlar*, OF. *medlar*, a medlar-tree; both in Godefroy, Supp., v. *nesplier* (sic); MF. *medlar*, 'a medlar-tree'; Cot.—AF. *medle*, OF. *medle* (both in Godefroy, Supp., s.v. *nesple*); MF. *medle*, 'a medlar (a Picard word)'; Cot.—L. *medilum*, a medlar; cf. *medilum*, a medlar-tree; Pliny, b. xvii. c. 10.—Gk. *μεδλίαν*, a medlar, with *medle*; the introduction of *l* before *r* in this word is curious; but the same phenomenon occurs also in *meddle* and *medley*; it arose from the OF. *l*, which became *z*, and finally *l*.

MEDLEY, a confused mass, confusion, mixture. (F.—L.). ME. *medle*, *medlar*, 'Medle, mixture'; Prompt. Parv. p. 331. Also spelt *medli* (dissyllabic), which occurs in Barbour's Bruce in the sense of 'mixture'; b. v. l. 404, and over and over again in the sense of 'fray', 'contest', exactly corresponding to the mod. F. *mêlée*, which is in fact the same word. See Trench, Select Glossary. Chaucer has *medlee* in the sense of 'mixed in colour', as in: 'He rood but hoornly in a *medlee* cote'; Prol. to C. T. 330 (A 328).—AF. *medlee*, a combat, Life of Edw. Conf., p. 15; cf. OF. *medle*, *melle* (fem. forms *medles*, *melles*), pp. of *mesler*, or *meller* (mod. F. *mêler*), to mix. See further under *Meddle*. ¶ The verb to *meddle* also appears as *mell*, All's Well, iv. 3. 257; Barbour's Bruce, v. 409; and see Nares.

MÉDOC, a red wine. (F.) From *Médoc*, a region of France, in the department of Gironde.

MEDULLAR, **MEDULLARY**, belonging to the marrow. (L.) *Medullar* is in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. Kersey, ed. 1715, has both forms.—L. *medullāris*, belonging to the marrow.—L. *medulla*, the marrow. Cf. L. *medius*, middle.

MEED, reward, wages, hire, reward of merit. (E.) ME. *meda*, P. Plowman, B. ii. 20, 27, 34, 36, 39, &c. AS. *mead*, Matt. vi. 1; allied form *meord* (with *r* for older *s*). John, iv. 36, Kuthworth MS. + G. *meisthe*, hire; MHG. *meist*, OLG. *meist*. Cf. Goth. *meizdō*, reward; Russ. *mezda*, remuneration; Gk. *μεσδία*, pay; Pers. *mezda*, wages; Skt. *meizdā*, reward. Idg. types **meizdā*, **meizdā*, l.; **meizdās*, m.; **meizdā* m. Brugmann, i. § 236.

MEEK, mild, gentle. (Scand.) ME. *meke*, Chaucer, C. T. 69; Ilavelok, 945; spelt *meoc*, Ormulum, 667.—Icel. *mjúkr*, soft, agile, meek, mild; Swed. *mjuk*, soft, pliable, supple; Dan. *mjøg*, pliant, soft; NFries. *miek*. Cf. also Du. *mijk*, soft; Goth. **múks*, only in comp. *múka-múdei*, gentleness. Teut. types **meukoz*, **múkoz*. (AS. *múco*, from Scand., only occurs in *Múcoes dūn*, a place-name; Birch, Cart. Sax. ii. 557. Der. *meek-ly*, *meek-ness*.)

MEERSCHAUM, a substance used for making tobacco-pipes. (G.) Modern. —G. *meerschäum*, lit. sea-foam. —G. *meer*, sea, cognate with E. *mere* (1); and *schaum*, foam, cognate with E. *seum*.

MEET (1), fitting, according to measure, suitable. (L.) MF. *mete*, Chaucer, C. T. 2293 (A 2291). [We also find ME. *mete* with the sense of moderate, small, scanty; P. Plowman's Crede, l. 428.

This is the same word, from the notion of fitting tightly.] Omerc. *māte*, measurable, as in *or-māte*, excessive, Epinal Gloss. 640; AS. *māte*, small, scanty, lit. tight-fitting; whence *unmāte*, immense, immeasurable; Grein, ii. 227, 624. — AS. *mēt*, 3rd grade of *metan*, pt. t. pl. *mēt-on*, to mete; see *Mete*. Cf. G. *mässig*, moderate, frugal; from *mesen*, to measure. Der. *meet-ly*, *meet-ness*.

MEET (2), to encounter, find, assemble. (E.) ME. *meten*, (Chaucer, C. T. 1526 (A 1524). AS. *mētan*, to find, meet; Grein, ii. 234; Omerc. *mētan* (Sweet, OF. Texts). (Formed with the usual vowel-change from *ō* to *e*, as in *ful*, pl. *fet*.) — AS. *mūt*, *gemūt*, a meeting; see *Moot*. + OSax. *mōtan* (the exact equivalent of AS. *mētan*) from *mōt*; Du. *moeten*, only in comp. *ontmoeten*, to meet, from *gemoot*, a meeting; Icel. *mæta*, *mæta*, to meet, from *mōt*, a meeting; Swed. *mōta*, to meet, from *mōt*, preserved only in the prep. *mōt*, against, towards; Dan. *møde*, to meet; cf. *mod*, against; Goth. *gamūsan*, to meet. All from Teut. base **mōt*-, of uncertain meaning. Perhaps cf. Gk. *μῆσ-μαι*, I devise, plan. Der. *meet-ing*, AS. *genēting*, Grein, i. 429; *meet-ing-house*.

MEGALOSAURUS, a fossil animal. (Gk.) Lit. 'great lizard,' — Gk. *μεγάλο*, decl. stem extended from *μεγα-*, for *μέγας*, great, cognate with E. *much*, q. v.; and *σαῦρος*, a lizard.

MEGATHERIUM, a fossil quadruped. (Gk.) I. lit. 'great wild beast,' — Gk. *μέγα*, n. of *μέγας*, great, cognate with E. *much*, q. v.; and *therium*, for *θηρίον*, dimin. of *θηρ*, a wild beast.

MEGRIM, a pain affecting one side of the head. (F. — L. — Gk.) ME. *migrim*, *migrim*, *migrène*. 'Mygreyme, migrym, mygrene, kesness, Emigrance'; Prompt. Parv. Here *migrim* is a corruption, by change of *n* to *m*, of the older form *migrène*. — F. *migraine*, 'the megrim, head-ach'; Cot. — Late L. *hēmigrānia*, megrim, Ducange; cf. *emigrānia* in Prompt. Parv., just cited. — L. *hēmigrānia*, a pain on one side of the face. — Gk. *ἡμικρανία*, megrim. — Gk. *ἥμι*, half (see *Hemi*); and *κρανίον*, the cranium, skull (see *Cranium*).

MELANCHOLY, depression or dejection of spirits, sadness. (F. — L. — Gk.) Supposed to be caused by an excess of black bile; whence the name. ME. *melancolie*, *malencolie*, Gower, C. A. i. 39; prol. 1069; cf. 'engendered of humour malencoly'; Chaucer, C. T. 1377 (A 1375). — OF. *melancolie*, MF. *melancholie*, 'melancholy, black choler'; Cot. — L. *melancholia*. — Gk. *μελαγχολία*, melancholy. — Gk. *μελαγχολος*, jaundiced, filled with black bile. — Gk. *μέλας*, stem of *μέλας*, black, dark, gloomy (allied to Skt. *malā*, dirty, *malina*-, black); and *χολή*, bile, cognate with E. *Gall*, q. v. Der. *melanchol-ic*, MF. *melancholique*, 'melancholic' (Cot.), from L. *melancholicus*.

MELANITE, a black variety of garnet. (Gk.) From Gk. *μέλας*-, stem of *μέλας*, black; with suffix *-ίτε* (Gk. *-ίτης*).

MELLEE, a confused conflict. (F. — L.) Explained under *Medley*.

MELLILOT, the name of a plant. (F. — L. — Gk.) In Lewis and Cotgrave. — MF. *melliot*, 'melliot'; Cot. — L. *mellitōtos*. — Gk. *μελίλωτος*, *μελίλωτος*, a kind of clover; so called from the honey it contained. — Gk. *μέλι*, honey; and *λωτός*, lotus, clover. See *Mellifluous* and *Lotus*.

MELIORATE, to make better, improve. (L.) Bacon has *meliorate* and *meliōration*, Nat. Hist. § 232, 434. — L. *meliōrātus*, pp. of *meliōrāre*, to make better (Lewis). — L. *meliōr*, better. β. Cognate with Gk. *μᾶλλον*, rather, compar. of *μᾶλα*, adv., very much, exceedingly. Der. *meliōr-ation*, *a-meliōrate*.

MELLIFLUOUS, flowing sweetly, sweet. (L.) In Milton, P. L. v. 429; P. R. iv. 277. And in Shak. Tw. Nt. ii. 3. 54. — L. *mellifluus*, flowing like honey (by change of *-us* to *-ous*, as in numerous other instances). — L. *melli-*, decl. stem of *mel*, honey; and suffix *-fluus*, flowing, formed from *fluere*, to flow. β. *mel* is cognate with Gk. *μέλι*, (Goth. *mitila*, honey; Irish *mil*, W. *mel*. For L. *fluere*, see *Fluent*). Der. So also *melli-fluent*, from *melli-* (as above) and *fluens*-, stem of pres. pt. of *fluere*. And also *melli-formis*, i. e. honey-bearing, from L. *ferre*, to bear. And see *mellus*, *marmalade*.

MELLOW, fully ripe. (E.) 'Mellow, mellow, or ripe, *Maturus*'; Prompt. Parv. Hence *mellowy*, as in 'not mellowy' for L. 'medum mitis'; Palladius, iv. 523. Pige notes that, in 17th-century, a mellow apple or pear is called a *matty* one; and perhaps *mellow* is an adjectival use of *meul*. The ME. *mellow* may be due to AS. *melow*-, as in *melow*-, dat. of *meala*, meal. See *Meal* (1). Cf. Du. *malsch*, I, low G. *mals*, soft, mellow; Du. *mild*, soft, mellow, soft (see *Frank*). ¶ Perhaps confused with Omerc. *murwe*, tender (Matt viii. 32); AS. *meaur*, G. *niurbe*, mellow. Der. *mellow-ness*.

MELLOCOTON, a peach grafted on a quince. (Span. — Ital. — L. — Gk.) Spelt *malacotone*; Webster, Devil's Law-case; A. i. sc. 2; and see Nares. — Span. *melocoton*, a quince, a peach grafted on a quince. — Ital. *melocotono*, a quince. — Late L. *melum cotoneum*, a quince (Ducange). — Gk. *μήλον κνύδιον*, a quince; lit. a Cydonian apple. See *Quince*.

MELODRAMA, MELODRAME, a theatrical performance, with songs. (F. — Gk.) Given in Todd's Johnson only in the form *melodrame*, noted by Todd as a modern word lately borrowed from French. It is now written *melodrama*. — F. *melodrame*, properly, acting with songs. A coined word. — Gk. *μέλο*-, for *μέλος*, a song (see *Melody*); and *δράμα*, an action, drama (see *Drama*). Der. *melodramat-ic*, *melodramat-ist*, from the stem *δράμα*-,

MELODY, an air or tune, music. (F. — L. — Gk.) ME. *melodie*, *melodye*, Chaucer, C. T. 9; Legend of St. Christopher, l. 18. — OF. *melodie*. — L. *melodia*. — Gk. *μελωδία*, a singing. — Gk. *μελωδός*, adj., singing, musical. — Gk. *μελ*-, for *μέλος*, a song, music; and *ὄδῃ*, a song, ode (see *Ode*). Der. *melodi-ous*-, *-ly*-, *-ness*.

MELON, a kind of fruit. (F. — L. — Gk.) 'Of melones;' see Sir T. Elyot, Castel of Helth, b. ii. c. 7; ME. *meloun*, Wyclif, Numb. xi. 5. — OF. *melon*, 'a melon'; Cot. — L. *melinum*, acc. of *melō*, an apple-shaped melon. — Gk. *μήλον*, (1) an apple, (2) fruit of various kinds. Cf. L. *mālum*, an apple (possibly borrowed from Gk.). Der. *mar-mal-ade*, q. v.

MELT, to become liquid, dissolve. (E.) ME. *melten*; pt. t. *malt*, Genesis and Exodus, ed. Morris, 1017; pp. *molten*, P. Plowman, B. xiii. 82. AS. *melian*, pt. t. *mealt*, Grein, ii. 230. + Gk. *μέλδω*, to melt. Allied to Skt. *midra*-, soft, and the OSlavonic *mladu*-, soft (cited by Max Müller, Lect. on Language, 8th edit., ii. 363). Brugmann, i. § 580, ii. § 690. (¶ MEL.) Der. *melt*, trans. v., AS. *mieltan*, *mieltan*; *melt-ing*, *melt-ing-ly*. Also *melt*, q. v.; *milt* (1), q. v.

MEMBER, a limb, a clause, one of a community. (F. — L.) ME. *membre*, Rob. of Glouc. p. 511, l. 10525. — F. *membre*, a member. — L. *membrum*, a member. Brugmann, i. § 875. Der. *member-ship*, with E. suffix. Also *member-ane*, q. v.

MEMBRANE, a thin skin or film. (F. — L.) 'The skin is a membrane of all the rest the most large and thick;' P. Pletcher, Purple Island, c. 2, note 13. — F. *membrane*, 'a membrane'; Cot. — L. *membrāna*, a skin covering a member of the body, a membrane. — L. *membr-um*, a member; see *Member*. Der. *membran-ous*, *membran-ace-ous*.

MEMENTO, a memorial or token whereby to remember another. (L.) A Lat. word, adopted into E., as early as 1401; see Polit. Poems, li. 103. From the first word in one of two prayers in the Canon of the Mass. The phrase *memento mori* (remember you must die) is in Shak. I Hen. IV, iii. 3. 35; but this is used in a different connexion. 'That memento would do well for you too, sirrah;' Dryden, Kind Keeper, A. iv. sc. 1. We find 'for memento sake' as early as in P. Plowman, B. v. 474, where there is a special allusion to the text 'Remember me,' Luke, xxiii. 42. — L. *memento* (see Luke, xxiii. 42, Vulgate); imperative of *memini*, I remember; see *Mention*, *Mind*. Brugmann, ii. § 846. (¶ MEN.)

MEMOIR, a record, short biographical sketch, collection of recollections. (F. — L.) Commonly in the pl. *memoires*, spelt *memoires* in 'Phillips' Dict., ed. 1706. — MF. *memoires*, 'notes of, writings for, remembrance, ... records'; Cot. Pl. of MF. *memoire*, memory. — L. *memoria*, memory; also, a historical account, record, memoir. See *Memory*.

MEMORY, remembrance, recollection. (F. — L.) ME. *memorie*, Chaucer, C. T. 10118 (E 2244); King Alisaundre, 4790. — OF. *memoire*, memory (of which the AF. form *memorie* is in Gaimar). — L. *memoria*, memory. — L. *memor*, mindful. β. The L. *me-mor* appears to be a reduplicated form (like *me-nun-i*, I remember); cf. Gk. *μῆμ-ρος*, anxious, *μῆμ-ρῆσις*, to be anxious, to ponder earnestly (with which the notion of *memory* is closely associated); the simpler form in Gk. appears in *μῆμ-ρα*, care, thought. γ. Thus the base is MEK, a later form of *SMER*, to remember, as in Skt. *smṛ*, to remember; cf. E. *Martyr*, q. v. Brugmann, ii. § 846. Der. *memori-al*, Gower, C. A. ii. 19; bk. iv. 532; from OF. *memorial*, 'a memorial' (Cot.), from L. *memoriālis*, from *memori-al-ist*, *memori-al-ist*. Also *memor-able*, Hen. V, ii. 4. 53, from MF. *memorable*, 'memorable' (Cot.). < L. *memorā-bilis*, from *memorie*, which from *memor*. Hence *memor-able* v. Also *memorandum*, pl. *memoranda*, 1 Hen. IV, iii. 3. 179, from L. *memorandum*, neut. of fut. pass. part. of *memorāre*, to record. Also *com-memori-ate*, *in-memori-ate*, *re-mem-ber*. Doublet, *memoir*. Not allied to *memento*.

MENACE, a threat. (F. — L.) ME. *menace*, *manace*; spelt *manas*, King Alisaundre, l. 843. 'Now cometh manace, that is an open folye; for he that offe manaceth,' &c.; Chaucer, Pers. Tale, De Ira (164). — OF. *menace*, *menache*, *manace* (Sapin, to Goddroy); MF. *menace* (Cot.), a threat. — L. *minācia*, a threat, of which the pl. *minācie* is used by Plautus. — L. *mināci-*, decl. stem of *mināx*, full of threats; also, projecting. — L. *minā*, pl., things projecting, hence (from the idea of threatening to fall) threats, menaces; cf. *minuāri*, to threaten. Perhaps allied to L. *minere*, as in *minere*, to jut out, project. Der. *menace*, verb, as above; *menace-ing*, *menace-ing-ly*. From the same source, *commen-al-ion*, *de-mean* (1); perhaps allied to *min-en*, *pro-min-en*.

MENAGERIE, a place for keeping wild animals. (F.—Late L.—L.) 'The menagerie in the tower.' Burke, On a Regicide Peace, let. 1 (R.). =F. *menagerie*, 'properly a place where the animals of a household are kept, then by extension a place in which are kept rare and foreign animals.' Brachet. (So also Scheler.) =F. *ménager*, to keep house. =F. *ménage*, a household, housekeeping; OF. *menage*, 'household stuff, business, or people, a household, family, or meyney'; Cot. See further under **Menial, Mansion**.

MEND, to remove a fault, repair. (F.—L.) ME. *menden*, Will. of Palerne, 647. The sb. *mending* is in King Alisaunder, 5206. *Mend* is an aphetic form of *amend*, by the loss of the initial vowel. See **Amend**. Der. *mend-tr*, *mend-ing*.

MENDACITY, falsehood, lying. (L.) 'The mendacity of Greece'; Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errora, b. i. c. 6. g. Formed, by analogy with F. words in *-ty*, from L. acc. *mendacitatem*, from noun. *mendacitas*, falsehood. =L. *mendaci-*, decl. stem of *mendax*, false, lying. Allied to *mentiri*, to lie. β. The orig. meaning of L. *mentiri* was 'to think out, invent, devise'; cf. *conmentum*, a device, a falsehood, *communi*, to devise. γ. Hence the base *men-* is plainly an extension from the common **MEN**, to think. See **Mention, Mentor**. Der. *mendaci-ous*, formed with suffix *-ous* from *mendaci-* above; *mendaci-ous-ly*, *-ness*.

MENDICANT, a beggar. (L.) Properly an adj., as 'the mendicant (or begging) friars'. The word came in with these friars, and must have been well known, as a Latin word at least, in the 14th century. Chaucer has the F. form *mendicant*, C. T. 7488 (D 1906). Palsgrave has 'mendycante, an ordier of freres, mendicant.' =L. *mendicant-*, stem of pres. part. of *mendicare*, to beg. =L. *mendicus*, beggarly, poor; cf. L. *menda*, a fault. Der. *mendicant-ly*. Also *mendic-it-y*, ME. *mendicite*, Rom. of the Rose, 6525, from OF. *mendicite*, 'mendicity', Cot.

MENHIR, a tall monumental stone. (Bret.) A modern name; from Bret. *men*, also *meun*, a stone; and Bret. *hir*, long. The former is from the Celtic type **maini-*, as in W. *maen*, Bret. *mean*, a stone; allied to L. *maenia*, walls. The latter is from the Celtic type **sēros*, long, as in Irish *sir*, W. *hir*, Corn. and Bret. *hir*; cf. L. *sērus*, late.

MENIAL, one of a household, servile. (F.—late L.—L.) Properly an adj., but also used as sb. 'His servautes menyall'; Skelton, Why Come Ye Nat to Courte, 592. ME. *meineal*, *meineul*. 'Grette se wel her meyneal chirche', i.e. the church of their household, Wyclif, Rom. xvi. 5. This adj. is formed, by help of the common suffix *-al* (= F. *-al*, L. *-alis*) from the ME. sb. *meine*, *meinee*, *maïne*, *maïne*, a household, now obsolete, but once in common use; see Rob. of Glouc., pp. 167, l. 3484; Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 15; Will. of Palerne, 184, 416; Ilavelok, 827; Wyclif, Matt. x. 25, Luke, ii. 4; Chaucer, C. T. 7627 (D 2045). β. [Note that this word is entirely unconnected with E. *many*, with which Richardson confuses it. In Spenser, prob. owing to such confusion, the word is badly spelt *many* or *manie*, F. Q. v. 11. 3.] =OF. *mesnie*, *maïne*, *meinee*, *maïne*, *maïne* (Godefroy); cf. *Mesnie*, a meyny, family; Cot. 'The same word as Ital. *mansueta*, a family, troop, company of men. =Late L. **mansuinita*, for which DuCange gives the forms *mansueta*, *maisueta*, a family, household; whence the derivative *mansuinitatem*, expenses of a household, as explained in Brachet, s.v. *ménage*. γ. Formed, with fem. pp. suffix *-ita*, from *mansuini-*, stem of L. *mansio*, a dwelling. See **Mansion, Menagerie**.

MENINGITIS, inflammation of the membranes of the brain or spinal cord. (Gk.) From Gk. *μηνιγγις*, stem of *μηνιγγω*, a membrane, esp. of the brain; with suffix *-itis* (Gk. *-ιτις*).

MENISCUS, a crescent-shaped lens. (Gk.) From Gk. *μηνίσκος*, a crescent; dimin. of *μηνίς*, the moon. See **Moon**.

MENIVER, MINEVER, MINIVER, a kind of fur. (F.—L.) ME. *meniuier* (with *n* for *v*); spelt *menyuere*, P. Plozman, B. xx. 137. =AF. *meniver*, Liber Albus, p. 283; OF. *menu ver*; 'menu ver, ou ver', the furre miner, also, the beast that bears it; Cot. Also spelt *menu vair*, 'minuver, the furre of ermin mixed or spotted with the furre of the weasel called gris'; Cot. =OF. *menu*, 'little, small'; Cot.; and *vair*, 'a rich fur of ermin powdered thick with blue hairs'; Cot. β. The F. *menu* is from L. *minutus*, small; see **Minute**. The F. *vair* is from L. *varius*, variegated, spotted; see **Vair, Various**. Thus the sense is 'little spotted' fur or animal.

MENSES, the monthly discharge from the womb. (L.) A L. medical phrase. In Phillips, ed. 1706. =L. *menstruē*, with the same sense; pl. of *menstris*, a month; from the same root as E. **Month**, q.v. Der. *menstru-ous*, q.v.

MENSTRUOUS, having or belonging to menses. (L.) In Isaiah, xxx. 22 (A. V.); Palladius, i. 899. =L. *menstruus*, monthly. =L. *menstris*, a month. See **Month**. Der. *menstru-ate*, from *menstru-are*. Also *menstruum*, a solvent, Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors,

b. ii. c. i. § 11; considered as a solvent liquid, and likened, by the alchemists, to menstrual blood; see N. E. D.

MENSURATION, measuring, measurement. (L.) In Phillips, ed. 1706. Formed, by analogy with F. words in *-tion*, from L. *mensuratio*, acc. of *mensuratio*, a measuring. =L. *mensurare*, to measure. =L. *mensura*, measure; see **Measure**.

MENT, a common suffix. (F.—L.) F. *ment*, from L. *-mentum*, answering to Gk. *-μα-ρον*, Idg. *-men-tu-*. **MENTAL**, pertaining to the mind. (F.—L.) In Shak. Timon, i. 1. 31. =F. *mental*, 'mentally'; Cot. =Late L. *mentalis*, mental. =L. *ment-*, stem of *mens*, mind; see **Mind**. Brugmann, i. § 431 (2). Der. *mental-ly*.

MENTION, a notice, remark, hint. (F.—L.) ME. *mencon*, Chaucer, C. T. 895 (A 893). =F. *mention*, 'mention'. =L. *mentio*, acc. of *mentio*, a mention. Closely related to *mens* (decl. stem *ment-*), the mind, and to *me-mi-ni*, I remember. See **Mind**. Der. *mention*, vb., Wint. Tale, iv. 1. 22; *mention-able*.

MENTOR, an adviser, monitor. (Gk.) Not in Todd's Johnson. Simply adopted from the story in Homer, where Athena takes the form of Mentor with a view to give advice to Telemachus. See Pope's Homer, Od. b. ii. =Gk. *Mētor*, proper name; it means 'adviser', and is equivalent to L. *monitor*. Doublet, *monitor*, q.v.

MENU, a bill of fare. (F.—L.) From F. *menu*, a brief account or minute; substantial use of *menu*, small. =L. *minutus*, small; see **Minute**.

MEPHITIS, a pestilential exhalation. (L.) In Phillips, World of Words, ed. 1706. The adj. *mephitic* is in Blount's Gloss., cd. 1674; spelt *mephitic* in Cockeram (1623). =L. *mephitis*, a pestilential exhalation; Æn. vii. 84. Der. *mephitic*.

MERCANTILE, commercial. (F.—Ital.—L.) 'That I may use the mercantile term'; Howell, Familiar Letters, vol. i. let. 29; A. D. 1621. =MF. *mercantil*, 'merchantly'; Cot. =Ital. *mercantile*, mercantile. =L. *mercant-*, stem of pres. part. of *mercari*, to trade; with suffix *-ilis*. See **Merchant**.

MERCENARY, hired for money, greedy of gain. (F.—L.) ME. *mercenary*, Chaucer, C. T. 516 (A 514). =F. *mercenaire*, 'mercenary'; Cot. =L. *mercēnarius*, older form *mercennarius*, a hireling; for **mercēd-narius*. =L. *mercēd*, stem of *mercēs*, a reward, pay. =L. *merc-*, stem of *merx*, merchandise. Brugmann, i. § 762 (2). See **Meroy**.

MERCER, a dealer in silks and woollen cloths. (F.—L.) The sense is simply 'a trader'. In early use. ME. *mercier*; Ancien Kivle, p. 66, l. 18. =F. *mercier*. =L. type **mercarius*; cf. Late L. *mercarius*, a mercer, trader. =L. *merci-*, decl. stem of *merx*, merchandise; with suffix *-arius*, denoting the agent. See **Merchant**. Der. *mercier-y*, from AF. *mercerie*, Liber Albus, p. 225.

MERCHANTISE, a merchant's goods, wares. (F.—L.) MF. *merchantise*, P. Plozman, B. prol. 63. =F. *merchantise*, 'merchantise'; Cot. =F. *merchant*; see **Merchant**.

MERCHANT, a trader. (F.—L.) ME. *merchant*, Chaucer, C. T. 273 (A 270); Floriz and Blanchefleur, ed. Lumby, 42. =OF. *merchant* (Burguy), F. *merchant*, a merchant. =L. *mercant-*, stem of pres. pt. of *mercari*, to barter. =L. *merc-*, stem of *merx*, merchandise. Perhaps allied to *merere*, to gain, buy, purchase; see **Merit**. So Bréal. Der. *merchantman*, Matt. xiii. 45; *merchant-ise*, q.v. And see *com-merce*.

MERCURY, the messenger of the gods; quicksilver. (F.—L.) ME. *mercurie*, with the sense of quicksilver, Chaucer, C. T. 16240, 16242 (G 772, 774); as the name of the god, id. 1387. =AF. *mercurie*, Livre des Creatures, by Philippe de Thauin, l. 264 (in Wright, Popular Treatises on Science); F. *mercure*. =L. *Mercurium*, acc. of *Mercurius*, Mercury, the god of traffic. =L. *merc-*, stem of *merx*, merchandise; see **Merchant**. Der. *mercuri-at*, Cymb. iv. 2. 310; *mercerial-ise*.

MERCY, favour, clemency. (F.—L.) In early use. MF. *merci*, Old Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, i. 43; Ancien Kivle, p. 30. =F. *merci*; OF. *merci*. =L. *mercedem*, acc. of *merces*, reward, pay; which in Late L. had the sense of mercy or pity. =L. *merc-*, stem of *merx*, merchandise, traffic. Der. *merci-ful*, spelt *mercioul*, Aycenble of Inwytt, p. 188; *merci-ful-ly*, *merci-ful-ness*; *merci-less-ly*, *merci-less-ness*; *mercy-seat*, Exod. xxv. 17; *gru-mercy*.

MERE (1), a lake, pool. (F.) ME. *mere*, Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, A. 158. AS. *mere*, a mere; Grein, id. 332. =Du. *meer*; Icel. *mar*, the sea; G. *meer*, OIG. *mar*, sea; Goth. *mar*, sea. =Russ. *more*, sea; Lithuan. *maris*, pl.; W. *môr*; Gael. and Irish *muir*; L. *mare*. β. Some explain it as 'that which is dead', hence a desert, waste, a pool of stagnant water or the waste of ocean; cf. Skt. *maru-*, a desert, allied to *mr̥*, to die. But this is too far-fetched. Der. *mar-ish*, q.v.; *mar-ish*, q.v. ¶ Probably allied to **moor** (1).

MERE (2), pure, simple, absolute. (L.) Very common in Shak.;

see *Mess*. for *Mess*. iii. 1. 30, &c. See Trench. Select Glossary. = *L. merus*, pure, unmixed; esp. used of wine. Der. *merely*.

MERE (3), a boundary. (E.) Spelt *meare*; Spenser, *F. Q.* iii. 9. 46. ME. *mere*, Trevisa, tr. of Higden, i. 137. AS. *gemære*, a boundary (the prefix *ge-* makes no difference). Cf. Icel. *landa-mari*, a land-mark. Teut. type. *(ga)mairjom*, a; allied to *L. mǎrus* (for **mairus*), a wall. See *Mural*. Der. *mere-stone*; spelt *meere-stone*, Bacon, Essay, i. 1.

MERETRICOUS, alluring by false show. (L.) In Minshew, ed. 1627. Formed by the common change of *-us* to *-ous*, from *L. meretricius*, pertaining to a courtesan. = *L. meretrix*, decl. stem of *meretrix*, a courtesan. Formed with fem. suffix *-trix* (signifying an agent) from *merē-re*, to gain, receive hire. See *Merit*. Der. *meretricious-ly, -ness*.

MERGANSER, a bird resembling a duck. (L.) Compounded of *L. merg-us*, a diver, diving-bird, from *merg-ere*, to dive; and *anser*, a goose, cognate with *F. gosse*. See *Merge* and *Goose*.

MERGE, to sink, plunge under water. (L.) It occurs in Pryne's Breviate of the Prelates, ed. 1637, p. 64; Todd's Johnson. The sb. *merision* is in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. = *L. mergere*, to dip. + Skt. *maj*, to dive, bathe, sink. Brugmann, i. § 816. Der. *merg-er*; *mer-ion*, from *merisimōn*, acc. of *merisio*, a dipping, cf. *merus*, pp. of *mergere*; also *merg-anser* (above). Also *merg-e*, *im-merge*.

MERIDIAN, pertaining to mid-day. (F.-L.) ME. *meridian*; 'the altitude meridian'; Chaucer, *On the Asprule*, prol. i. 56 (or 60). Also used as sb. = OF. *meridian*, 'meridian, south'; also as sb., the meridian; Cot. = *L. meridians*, belonging to mid-day. = *L. meridiēs*, mid-day; as if *meri-diēs* signified 'in the clear day, from *merus*, pure, and *diēs*, a day; but really for **medi-diēs*, at mid-day, from *medius*, middle, and *diēs*. Brugmann, i. § 877. (7). See *Medium* and *Diurnal*. Der. *meridian-ol*, Chaucer, C. T. 10577 (*F* 263), from OF. *meridiounal*, *L. meridiōnalis*; *meridian-ol-ly*.

MERINO, a variety of woollen. (Span.-L.) Not in Todd's Johnson. = Spau. *merino*, roving from pasture to pasture; a name given to a certain kind of sheep. = Span. *merino*, an inspector of pastures and sheep-walks. = Late L. *mājorinus*, a major-domo, steward of a household; cf. Late L. *mājorālis*, a head-shepherd. See *Ducange* and *Diez*. Formed from *L. mājor*, greater; see *Major*.

MERIT, excellence, worth, desert. (F.-L.) ME. *merite*, Gower, C. A. iii. 187; bk. vii. 3029. = OF. *merite*, 'merit'; Cot. = *L. meritum*, lit. a thing deserved; orig. neut. of *meritus*, pp. of *merere*, to deserve, β. The orig. sense of *merite* was perhaps 'to receive as a share'; i. e. if it is allied to Gk. *μεροποιά*, I obtain a portion, *μῆρος*, a portion, share. Der. *merit-or-i-ous*, Tyndall's Works, p. 171, col. 1, Englished from *L. meritorius*, deserving; *meritor-i-ous-ly, -ness*. And see *meretricious*.

MERLE, a blackbird. (F.-L.) In Henrysoun's Testament of Cresseide, l. 430. = OF. *merle*, a meriale, owl, blackbird; Cot. = *L. merula*, a blackbird. See *Titmouse*. And see *merl-in*.

MERLIN, a kind of hawk. (F.-Teut.) ME. *merlin*, Chaucer, *Parl. of Foules*, 330; cf. AF. *merlin*, in MS. Digby 86, desc. by Stengel (p. 10). = OF. *emrellon*, *emscerillon*, 'the hawk termed a merlin'; Cot. Cf. Ital. *merlo*, a kind of hawk, whence *emmerillon*, a merlin; Span. *esmerjeon*, a merlin. Of Teut. origin; cf. OHG. *smirl*, Icel. *smýrill*, mod. G. *schmerl*, a merlin. β. *Diez* supposes the Romance words to have been formed from *L. merula*, a blackbird; the initial *b* being unoriginal. See *Merle*. But *L. merula* may be cognate; with *m* for *sm*. Cf. Körtig, § 6124.

MERMAID, a fabled marlinic animal. (E.) ME. *mermaid*, Chaucer, C. T. 15276 (B 4460); also *mermaidens*, Rom. of the Rose, 682. = AS. *mere*, a lake, mere; and *maegd*, a maid; cf. AS. *mere-wif*, a mere-woman, Grein, ii. 233. See *Mere* and *Maid*. The sense of *mere* was easily exchanged for that of *sea* under the influence of *F. mer*, the cognate word. Der. *mer-man*, similarly formed.

MERRY, sportive, cheerful. (E.) ME. *merie*, *merie*, *merie* (with one *r*), Chaucer, C. T. 235, 1388 (A 1386). Best form *merie*, as in Layamon, 10147. AS. *merg(e)*, merry, Grein, ii. 233. Better spelt *myrie* (see *myrie* in Bosworth); cf. *myrige*, adv. (Grein). β. The orig. sense of AS. *myrge* was 'making the time short' (cf. OHG. *myrg-firi*, transitory). Cognate with Gk. *μῆρας-ος*, short; from the common base **myrh-* (Brugmann, ii. § 104). Hence the AS. *myrge* (from Teut. type **myrguz*) means 'lasting a short time,' and so 'making the time short'; cf. Goth. *ga-maurgjan*, to shorten. See *Brief* (1).

¶ First explained in Engl. Studen, viii. 465. The form *merie* is Kentish. Der. *merri-ly*, *merri-ness*, L. L. i. 1. 202; also *merriant* (a hybrid word, with *F. suffix*, which has almost displaced *merriens*), Spenser, *F. Q.* ii. 6. 3. Also *merry-andrew*, where *andrew* is a personal name, asserted by Hearne (Benedict Abbas, ed. 1735, tom. i. pref. p. 50) to have been given to jesters in remembrance of the once famous *Andrew Boorde*, Doctor of Physic in the reign of Henry VIII; several jest-books were ascribed to him, perhaps

wrongly; see Mr. Farnivall's preface to his edition of Andrew Boorde's Introduction of Knowledge, and see the passage from Hearne cited at length in Todd's Johnson. Also *merry-thought*; Cot. translates *F. lunette* by 'the merry-thought, the forked craw-bone of a bird, which we use in sport to put on our noses.' See further in N. E. D. And see *mirik*.

MESENTERY, a membrane in the middle of the intestines. (L.-Gk.) In Minshew, ed. 1627. Englished from *L. mesenterium*. = Gk. *μεσεντερion*, also *μειντερion*, the membrane by which all the intestines are connected. = Gk. *μεσ-*, for *πίος*, middle, cognate with *L. medius* (see *Mid*); and *εντερion*, a piece of the entrails (see *Entrails*). Der. *mesenteric*.

MESH, the opening between the threads of a net. (E.) Sometimes *mask*. Surrey has *mask* as a verb. 'How smal a net may take and mesh a hart of gentle kinde.' Description of the Fickle Affections, l. 44; in Tottel's Misc., ed. Arber, p. 7. [ME. *maske*; 'maske of nette, macula'; Prompt. Parv.; but this is a Scand. form; cf. Icel. *máski*, Dan. *maske*, a mesh.] AS. *max*, a net (equivalent to *max*, by the frequent interchange of *x* and *s*, as in *ask* = AS. *áscan*, 'áscan'). We find 'a max mine,' glossed by *retia* max; 'Elfric's Colloquy, in Thorpe's Analecta, p. 23, l. 5 (or in Voc. 92, 8). The very rare dimin. *mascere*, a mesh, is glossed by *L. macula* in a gloss; Voc. 450, 10. + Du. *maas*, a mesh, net; Icel. *múski*, a mesh; Dan. *maske*; OHG. *masca*; G. *masche*, β. The orig. sense seems to have been 'a knot' from the use of knots in netting; this sense appears in Lithuanian *masaga*, a knot, *magzins*, a knitting-needle, allied to the verb *megyti* (pres. t. *mezgá*), to knot, to weave nets; forms cited by Fick, iii. 236; Nesselmann, p. 387. Der. *mesh*, vb., as above.

MESMERISE, to induce an extraordinary state of the nervous system, in which the operator controls the action of the patient. (G. proper name.) Formed with verbal suffix *-ise* (= *F. -iser*), from *Mesmer*, the name of a German physician, of Mesburg, who first published his doctrines in 1766. See Haydn, Dict. of Dates. Der. *mesmer-ist*, *mes-mer-ism*, *mesmer-ic*.

MESSE, intermediate. (F.-L.) Given in Cowell's Interpreter, with a wrong derivation from OF. *maigne*, younger by birth. But it is a variant of AF. *messe*, mean, intermediate; see *Mean* (3).

MESO, middle. (Gk.) From Gk. *μεσo-*, for *πίος*, middle, cognate with *L. medius*, middle; see *Medium*, *Mid*. Hence *mesocephalic*, having a head of medium size; and many scientific terms.

MESSE (1), a dish of meat, portion of food. (F.-L.) 'A messe of meat, *ferculum*;' Levins, 204. 36. 'A messe, or dish of meate borne to the table, *ferculum*;' Haret, Alvaric. And see Gen. xliii. 34. ME. *messe* 'Messe of meate, *ferculum*;' Prompt. Parv. 'His furste mes', his first dish; King of Tars, 86; in Ritson, Met. Rom. ii. 160. [Cf. ME. *entremesse*, a side dish, on which see my note to Barbour's Bruce, b. xvi. l. 457.] = OF. *mes*, a dish, course at table (Godefroy; Burguy). Cotgrave has: '*més*, a messe, or service of meat, a course of dishes at table.' Mod. F. *mes* (which also appears in Cotgrave), is a misspelt form due to a wish to point out more distinctly its connexion with the verb *mettre*, of which the old pp. was *mes*. Cf. Ital. *messo*, a course of dishes at table; also, a messenger (the former = *L. missum*; the latter = *L. missus*). = OF. *mes* (< Late L. *missum*), which is set or placed, viz. on the table; pp. of *mettre*, to place. = Late L. *mittere*, to place; *L. mittere*, to send. See *Mass* (2) and *Message*. ¶ The word is to be derived from AS. *myse*, a table, nor from *L. mensa*, nor from OHG. *maz*, meat; all of which have been (absurdly) suggested. Der. *mess*, sb., a number of persons who eat together, the orig. number being four; see Levins, and Treuch, Select Glossary; also L. L. i. 207. 'A fourth, to make us a full messe of guests'; Heywood, Witches of Lancs., A. i. sc. 1. 'Euery messe being five persons'; Hakluyt, Voy., iii. 100; l. 1. Also *mess*, vb., to eat of a mess, to associate at table; also *mess-mate*.

MESS (2), a mixture, disorder. (F.-L.) 'As pure a mess almost as it came in'; Pope, Epilogue to Satires, Dial. ii. 176. The same as *mess* (1); see N. E. D.

MESSAGE, a communication sent to another, an errand. (F.-L.) In early use. In Rob. of Glouc. p. 359, l. 7405. = F. *message*, 'a message'; Cot. = Late L. *missaticum*, message. Extended from *L. miss-us*, pp. of *mittere*, to send; see *Mission*. Der. *messenger*, q. v. And see *mess* (1), *mass* (2).

MESSENGER, the bearer of a message. (F.-L.) The *n* is excrement, as in *scavenger* for *scavenger*, *passenger* for *passager*; so also *messenger* is for *mesenger*. ME. *messenger*, Chaucer, C. T. 5163, 5191, 5205 (B 743, 771); Ancren Riwe, p. 190, l. 20. AF. *messenger*, Polit. Songs, p. 243 (1307); *messenger*, Langtoft's Chron., ii. 210. Formed from *message* with suffix *-er* of the agent; see *Message*. ¶ We also find ME. *message* in the sense of 'messenger,' as in Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, B. 454. This form answers to Late L. *missaticus*, m.

MESSIAH, the anointed one. (Heb.) In Dan. ix. 25.—Heb. *māshīakh*, anointed; from *māshakh*, to anoint.

MESSUAGE, a dwelling-house with offices, &c. (F.—L.) 'Message' (*messuagium*), a dwelling-house; but by that name may also pass a cartilage, a garden, an orchard, a dove-house, a shop, a mill, a cottage, a toft, or parcel of a 'message', &c.; Blount, Nomenclicon, ed. 1691. ME. *messuage*, Chaucer, C. T. 3977.—AF. *messuage*, Year-books of Edw. I. 1292-3, p. 219; OF. *messuage*, a manor-house (Roquefort); cf. Late L. *messuagium*, *messuagium*, a manor-house (Ducange), also *mansuagium*, a farm-house.—Late L. type **mansuaditum* (cf. *mansuarius*, a dweller in a house); allied to *mansuaditum*, a mansion, *mansuetus*, a mansion. All from Late L. *manso*, a small farm with a house, a manse.—L. *mansa*, fem. of *mansus*, pp. of *manere*, to remain, dwell. See **MANSE**, **MANSION**. Thus *messuage* = *mansu-age*; cf. OF. *mes*, a manse, MF. *metz*, 'a message'; Cot.

META-, prefix. (Gk.) From Gk. *meta*, prep., among, with, after; frequently used as a prefix, when it commonly implies 'change'. Cognate with Goth. *mith*, AS. *mid*, G. *mit*, with. Der. *met-al*, *meta-morphosis*, *meta-phor*, *meta-phrase*, *meta-physics*, *metaphasis*, *met-empsychosis*, *met-eor*, *met-oid*, *met-onymy*; &c.

METAL, a name given to certain solid opaque substances, as gold. (F.—L.—Gk.) ME. *metal*, Rob. of Glouc. p. 281, 665; also *metel*, id. p. 6, l. 144.—OF. *metal*, 'mettal', 'mettle'; Cot.—L. *metallum*, a mine, metal.—Gk. *μέταλλον*, a pit, cave, mine, mineral, metal. Cf. *μεταλλάω*, I search after, search carefully, explore. Of unexplained origin. It prob. contains the prep. *meta*. Der. *metall-ic*, Milton, P. L. i. 673, immediately from L. *metallicus*; *metalli-fer-ous*, from *metalli-fero*, *metallum*, for *metallum*, and *-fero*, producing, from *ferre*, to bear; also *metalloid*, i.e. metal-like, from Gk. *μέταλλο*, for *μετάλλο*, and *ειδος*, form; also *metallurgy*, q.v. Doublet, *mettle*.

METALLURGY, a working in metals. (F.—L.—Gk.) In Phillips, World of Words, ed. 1706.—MF. *metallurgia*, 'a search for metal in the bowels of the earth,' Cot. [But this would appear to be but a partial explanation.]—Low L. **metallurgia*, not recorded, but such a form must have existed as a transcription from the Gk.—Gk. *μεταλλουργία*, adj., working in metals, mining; *μεταλλουργεῖν*, to smelt ore or work metals.—Gk. *μέταλλο*, decl. stem of *μέταλλο*, a metal; and *εργον*, work, cognate with E. *work*. See **Metal** and **Work**. ¶ The vowel *u* = Gk. *ou*, resulting from *o* and *e*. Der. *metallurg-ic-al*, *metallurg-ic*.

METAMORPHOSIS, change of form, transformation. (L.—Gk.) Chaucer has *Metamorphoses*, short for *Metamorphoseos liber*, book of metamorphosis. C. T. 4513 (B 93). He alludes to the celebrated *Metamorphoseon Libri*, books of metamorphoses, by Ovid; and there is no doubt that the word became widely familiar because Ovid used it.—L. *metamorphōsis* (gen. sing. *metamorphōseōs* or *metamorphōseōs*, the latter being the Gk. form; gen. pl. *metamorphōseōn*), a transformation.—Gk. *μεταμόρφωσις*, a transformation.—Gk. *μεταμορφόμαι*, I am transformed.—Gk. *μετά*, which in comp. has the sense of 'change'; and *μορφή*, I form, from *μορφή*, form. β. The etymology of *μορφή* is uncertain; some connect it with L. *forma*, form. Brugmann, i. § 413 (8). Der. *metamorphose*, Two Gent. i. 1. 66, ii. 1. 32, a verb coined from the sb. above; also used by Gascoigne, Complaint of Philomene, l. 18 from end. Also *metamorph-ic*, a geological term, likewise a coined word.

METAPHOR, a transference in the meaning of words. (F.—L.—Gk.) 'And make therof a metaphore;' Gascoigne, Complaint of Philomene (near the end); ed. Arber, p. 116.—MF. *metaphore*, 'a metaphore'; Cot.—L. *metaphora*—Gk. *μεταφορά*, a transferring of a word from its proper signification to another.—Gk. *μεταφέρειν*, to transfer.—Gk. *μετά*, which in comp. often gives the sense of 'change'; and *φέρειν*, to bear, carry, cognate with E. *bear*. See **META** and **BEAR** (1). Der. *metaphor-ic-ic-al*, *ic-al-ly*.

METAPHRASE, **METAPHRASESIS**, a literal translation. (Gk.) 'Metaphrasis, a bare translation out of one language into another.' Phillips, World of Words, ed. 1706.—Gk. *μεταφράσις*, a paraphrasing.—Gk. *μεταφράζειν*, to paraphrase, translate, lit. to change the style of phrase.—Gk. *μετά*, signifying 'change'; and *φράζειν*, to speak. See **META** and **PHRASE**. Der. *metaphrase*—Gk. *μεταφράστis*, a translator; *metaphrast-ic*.

METAPHYSICS, the science of mind. (L.—Gk.) Formerly called *metaphysic*; thus Tyndal speaks of 'textes of logike, . . . of metaphysike'; Works, p. 104, l. 1. ME. *metaphysik*, Trevisa, tr. of Illdm, l. 365.—L. *metaphysicus*, metaphysical; whence *metaphysica*, sb. pl., metaphysics.—Gk. *μετά τὰ φυσικά*, after physics; because the study was supposed first to follow the study of physics or natural science. The name is due to editors of Aristotle. See **PHYSION**. Der. *metaphysic-al*, *Levins*; *-al-ly*, *-ian*.

METASTASIS, a change of condition. (Gk.) From Gk.

μεταστάσις, a removal, change; allied to *μεσθέναι*, to remove.—Gk. *μετά*, implying change, and *στάσις*, to place.

METATHESIS, transposition of some letters of a word. (L.—Gk.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674.—L. *metathesis*—Gk. *μετάθεσις*, transposition.—Gk. *μετά*, signifying 'change'; and *θέσις*, a setting, place. See **META** and **THESIS**.

METE, to measure. (E.) ME. *meten*, P. Plowman, B. i. 175. AS. *metan*, *gemetan*, to measure; Grein, ii. 234.—Du. *meten*; leel. *meta*, to tax, value; Swed. *måta*, to measure; G. *metan*; G. *metzen*. Cf. Gk. *μέτρον*, I provide for; L. *modus*, measure, moderation. See **MODE**. (MED.) Brugmann, i. § 412 (1). Der. *met-yard*, Levit. xix. 35, from AS. *met-geard*, a measuring-rod, Voc. 147. 20 (see **YARD**); *meet* (1).

METEMPSYCHOSIS, the transmigration of souls. (Gk.) 'Metempsychosis, a passing of the soul from one body to another'; Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. Spelt *metempsychosis* in Herbert's Travels, ed. 1665, p. 53.—Gk. *μετεμψύχωσις*, a transferring of the soul.—Gk. *μετεμψύχω*, I make the soul pass from one body to another.—Gk. *μετε*, for *μετά*, denoting 'change'; *ψυχή*, for *ἐν*, in, into, before the *ψ* following; *ψυχή*, for *ψυχή*, the soul. See **Psychology**.

METEOR, an apparition in the sky. (F.—Gk.) Frequent in Shak.; see Rich. II, ii. 4, 9, &c.—MF. *meteore*, 'a meteor'; Cot.—Gk. *μετέωρος*, adj., raised up above the earth, soaring in air; hence *μετέωρον*, a meteor.—Gk. *μετε*, for *μετά*, among; and *ώρα*, allied to *αἶψα*, anything suspended, from *δεῖπειν*, to lift, raise up. See **Prelwitz**. Der. *meteor-ic*; *meteorology*, from *λόγος*, a discourse, *λέγειν*, to speak; *meteorolog-ic-al*, *meteorolog-ic*.

METHEGLIN, mead. (W.) In Sir T. Elyot, Castel of Helth, b. ii. c. 22; J. L. i. v. 2. 233.—W. *meddyglyn*, mead; lit. medical liquor.—W. *meddyglyn*, from L. *medicus*, healing, curative; and *lyn*, liquor (Spurrell, pt. i. p. 189). See J. Davies, Welsh-Lat. Dict. 1632.—A. L. Mayhew.

METHINKS, it seems to me. (E.) ME. *me thinks*, Will. of Palerne, 430; also *me thinketh*, id. 839. AS. *mē þynced*, it seems to me; Grein, ii. 613. Here *mē* is the dat. case of the 1st pers. pronoun; and *þynced* is from the impersonal verb *þyncan*, to seem, distinct from *þencan*, to think (Grein, ii. 579). β. Cognate with AS. *þyncan* are OSax. *thunckian*, leel. *þykkja* (= *þynkja*), Goth. *thunckjan* (= *thunckjan*), G. *dünken*, OIIG. *dunchan*, to seem. These answer to a Teut. type **thunckjan*; from **thunck*, weak grade of **thenk*; see **Think**.

METHOD, arrangement, system, orderly procedure, way. (F.—L.—Gk.) In Shak. Meas. for Meas. iii. 2. 52.—MF. *methode*, 'a method, a short, ready, and orderly course for the teaching, learning, or doing of a thing'; Cot.—L. *methodus*—Gk. *μέθοδος*, an enquiry into, method, system.—Gk. *μεθ*, for *μετά*, after; and *ὁδός*, a way; the lit. sense being 'a way after,' or 'a following after.' β. The Gk. *ὁδός* is from **SED*, to go; cf. Skt. *sādaya* (with ā), to approach (Benley, p. 999); Russ. *chodite*, to go, walk, march, *chod*, a going, course. See **Prelwitz**; Brugmann, i. § 907, u. 1. Der. *method-ic-al*, *method-ic*, *method-ist* (Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674, and see Trench, Select Glossary), *method-ic-ism*, *Method-ism*.

METHYLATED, mixed with methyl. (Gk.) *Methyl* is the radical of wood-spirit or methylic alcohol. From Gk. *μέθυ*, wine; and *ἄλν*, wood. As if 'spirit of wood'; see N. E. D.

METONYMY, a rhetorical figure. (L.—Gk.) 'I understand your metonymy'; Butler, Hudibras, pt. ii. c. 3, l. 588. 'Metonymia, a putting one name for another; a figure, when the cause is put for the effect, or contrarily'; Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674.—L. *metonymia*—Gk. *μετανομία*, a change of names, the use of one word for another.—Gk. *μετά*, implying 'change'; and *ὄνομα*, a name, cognate with E. *name*; see **NAME**. Der. *metonym-ic-al*, *ic-al-ly*.

METRE, **METER**, poetical arrangement of syllables, rhythm, verse. (F.—L.—Gk.) ME. *metre*, Chaucer, C. T. 13987 (B 3170).—OF. *metre*, 'meter'; Cot.—L. *metrum*—Gk. *μέτρον*, that by which anything is measured, a rule, metre. β. From base *me-*, with suffix *-τρον*, signifying the agent; see Brugmann, ii. § 62. From the weak grade (*me-*) of **ME*, to measure; cf. Skt. *mā*, to measure. ¶ The word *metre* occurs in A. S. (see Bosworth), from L. *metrum*; but Chaucer took it from the French. Der. *metr-ic-al* (Skelton, A Republican, 338), *metr-ic-al-ly*; *dia-metre*. Also *metro-nome*, a musical time-measurer, from *μετρον*, for *μέτρον*, and *νόμος*, distribution, from *νέμειν*, to distribute. Also *baro-metre*, *chrono-metre*, *hexa-metre*, *hydro-metre*, *kygro-metre*, *penta-metre*, *thermo-metre*, *tri-metre*; *geo-metry*, *trigono-metry*, &c.

METROPOLIS, a mother city. (L.—Gk.) Ecclesiastically, it is applied to the chief cathedral city; thus Canterbury is the *metropolis* of England, but London is not so, except in a secular sense. In K. John, v. 2. 72; and Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. The adj. *metropolitan* (= L. *metropolitānus*) was in much earlier use, having a purely ecclesiastical sense. 'Bysschoppes metropolitānes' = metropolitān bishops; Sir T. More, Works, p. 1091 h. (Here Sir T. More uses

the word as a F. adj., with added 4, and following its sb.) = *L. mētro-*
polis. = Gk. *μητρόπολις*, a mother-state; ecclesiastically, the city of
a primate. = Gk. *μητρό*, for *μήτηρ*, a mother, cognate with E.
mother; and *πόλις*, a city, for which see *POLICE*. ¶ In St.
Erikenwald, ed. Horstmann, i. 26, London is called 'the metropol and
be nyaster-tow'. 'And thereof is metropolis called the chief citee,
where the Archbischop of any province hath his see, . . . as Caunterbury
and Yorke.' Udall, tr. of Erasmus's *Apophthegms*; Diogenes, § 110.
Der. *Metropolit-an*, from *L. metropolitānus* (cf. Gk. *μητρο-πς*, a
citizen).

METTLE, spirit, ardour. (F. — L. — Gk.) Absolutely the same
word as *metul*, though the difference in sense is now indicated by a
difference in the spelling. Common in Shak.; see K. John, ii. 401,
Jul. Cæsar, i. 1. 66, l. 2. 313, ii. 1. 134, iv. 2. 24, &c. 'No dis-
tinction is made in old editions between the two words, either in
spelling or in use,' Schmidt. The allusion is to the temper of the
metal of a sword-blade. See *Metal*. Der. *metil-ad*; *mettle-some*
(with F. suffix).

MEW (1), to cry as a cat. (E.) In Shak. *Mach. iv. 1. 1*; Hamlet,
v. 1. 315; 'cry mew!' 1 Hen. IV, iii. 1. 129. *ME. mawen*. 'Tybert
[the cat] could not go away, but he mawed and galped so lowde',
i.e. mewed and yelped so loudly; Caxton, tr. of Reynard the Fox,
ed. Arber, p. 22. Of imitative origin. ¶ Low G. *mawen*, *mawen*. So
also Pers. *maw*, the mewing of a cat; Arab. *māw*, a mewing; Rich.
Diet. p. 1517. Der. *mew-4*, As You Like It, ii. 7. 144; this is a F.
form, from MF. *miauler*, to mew or mew like a cat. 'Cot.

MEW (2), a sea-fowl, gull. (L.) *ME. mawc*. 'Illec fuliga,
semawe' [sea-mew]; Voc. 641. 1. *AS. maw*. 'Alcedo, vel alciou,
maw' id. 131. 30; also *māw*, id. 5. 16; *māw*, 432. 9. +NFries.
māwe; Du. *mewu*; Icel. *már*; Dan. *mæge*; Norw. *maake*; G. *māwe*.
β. Teut. types **mai(g)wiz*, **maikwiz*; Idg. types **maigis*, **moigis*
(N. E. D.). Perhaps allied to Skt. *māchakas*, dark-blue.

MEW (3), a cage for hawks, &c. (F. — L.) The sense of 'cage'
gave rise to the verb *mew*, to enclose. [The verb *mew* also meant
'to moul', which is the orig. sense in French; cf. *ME. mewen*, to
change; Chaucer, *Trail. ii. 1258*.] *ME. mewe*, *mewue*, *mue*. 'And
by hire hreddes heed she made a mewe'; Chaucer, C. T. 10957
(F. 643). 'In mewe'; Will. of Palerme, 3336. 'In mwe'; Knigh-
t of the Tour Landry, ch. 64; ed. Wright, p. 85, l. 3 from bottom. =
OF. *mue*, 'a change, or changing; any casting of the coat or skin,
as the mewing of a hawk'; . . . also, a hawk's mew; and a *mue*, or
coop where fowls are fattened; Cot. So also Guernsey *mue*,
a mew. = F. *muer*, 'to change, to mue, to cast the head, coat, or
skin'; Cot. — L. *mūtāre*, to change. β. For **monūtāre*, frequentative
form of *monēre*, to move; see *Move*. Cf. *prūdēns* for *prōdēns*,
būbus for *bonibus* (Bréal). Der. *mew-s*, s. pl., a range of stabling,
orig. a place for falcons; the reason for the change of name is given
in Stow's Survey of London, ed. 1842, p. 167. 'Then is the *Mewe*,
so called of the king's falcons there kept by the king's falconer,
which of old time was an office of great account, as appeareth by a
record of Rich. II, in the 1st year of his reign . . . After which time
[A. D. 1534] the fore-named house called the *Mewe*, by Charing-cross,
was new built, and prepared for stabling of the king's horses, in the
reign of Edw. VI and Queen Mary, and so remaineth to that use.'
Also *mew*, vb., to cage up, confine, of which the yp. *mued* occurs in
The Knight of the Tour Landry, ch. 64, p. 85, l. 29. Also *mew*, vb.,
to moult, cast the coat; 'But I have new'd that coat,' Beaum. and
Fletcher, Little French Lawyer, iii. 2. See *Moult*.

MEWL; see under *Mew* (1).

MEWS, a range of stabling; see *Mew* (3).

MEZZOTINTO, a mode of engraving. (Ital. — L.) See Evelyn's
Diary, Mar. 13, 1661. = Ital. *mezzo tinto*, half tinted. = Ital. *mezzo*
(*L. medius*); and *tinto*, pp. of *tingere*, to tinge. See *Mediate* and
Tingo.

MIASMA, pollution, infectious matter. (Gk.) In Phillips, ed.
1706. = Gk. *μίασμα*, pollution, stain. = Gk. *μίασιν*, to stain.

MICA, a glittering mineral. (L.) 'Alia, a crum, or little quan-
tity of anything that breaks off; also glimmer, or cat-silver, a
metallic body like silver, which shines in marble and other stones,
but cannot be separated from them;' Phillips, ed. 1706. Cf. mod.
F. and Span. *mica*, mica. Apparently from *L. mica*, a crumb (see
Microcosm); but it seems to have been applied to the mineral
from a notion that this word is related to *L. micare*, to shine,
glimmer; which is not the case. Der. *mic-ae-ous*, a coined adj.

MICH, to skulk, hide, play trait. (E.) *ME. michen*, Prompt.
Parv. The sb. *micher*, a skulking thief, occurs in the Rom. of the
Rose, 6541; and much earlier, spelt *muckare*, in Ancrer Riwle, p.
150, last line. The *ME. mucken*, *michien*, result from an AS. form
**myecan*, not found. But it is allied by gradation to OHG. *mihhan*,
to lie in wait secretly; whence G. *meucheln*, to assassinate, *meuch-
lings*, insidiously, maliciously. See *meuchel*- in Kluge. Der. *mich-er*,

1 Hen. IV, ii. 4. 450, and in Ancrer Riwle (as above); *mich-ing*,
Hamlet, iii. 2. 146.

MICHAELMAS, the feast of St. Michael. (Hybrid F. — Heb.
and L.) *ME. michelmasse*, *mychelmasse*, P. Plowman, B. xiii. 240.
1. *Michael* is from F. *Michel*, the F. form of Heb. *Mikha'el*, a proper
name, signifying 'who is like unto God'; from Heb. *mi*, who? *he*,
like, *El*, God. 2. The suffix *-mas*, ME. *messe*, AS. *mæsse*, is from
L. missa, a mass; see *Mass* (2).

MICKLE, great. (E.) *ME. mikel*, *mukel*, *michel*, *muckel*, *mochel*;
used as adv. in Chaucer, C. T. 260 (A 258). And see Ilavelok,
1025; Ormulum, 788; &c. AS. *mīcel*; Grein, ii. 242. + Icel. *mikill*
(*myhill*); Goth. *mīkil*; MHG. *michel*, OIIG. *mīkil*. + Gk. *μεγάλη*,
fem., great. Allied to Gk. *μῆγας*, great, *L. magnus*. See *Muoh*.

MICROBE, a very minute living being. (F. — Gk.) F. *microbe*,
due to Scüillot (1878); and prob. meant to express 'small living
being'; but it should mean 'short-lived.' = Gk. *μικροβίος*, short-lived.
= Gk. *μικρός*, also *σμικρός*, little; and *bios*, life.

MICROCOSM, a little world. (F. — L. — Gk.) This term,
meaning 'a little universe,' was applied in old times to man, who
was regarded as a model or epitome of the universe. In Minshew,
ed. 1627. 'This word is sometimes applied to man, as being a com-
pendium of all other creatures, his body being compared to the baser
part of the world, and his soul to the blessed angels; Mount, ed.
1674. Also in Shak. Cor. ii. 1. 68. = F. *microcosme*, 'a little world';
Cot. = L. *microcosmus*. = Gk. *μικροκόσμος*, a little world. = Gk. *μικρο-*,
decl. stem of *μικρός*, also *σμικρός*, small, little; and *κόσμος*, a world
(see *Cosmetic*).

MICROSCOPE, an instrument for viewing small objects. (Gk.)
In Milton, P. R. iv. 57. Coined from Gk. *μικρός*, decl. stem of
μικρός, small; and *σκοπεῖν*, to behold, see. Cf. Gk. *ἐπι-σκοπος*, an
overseer, bishop. See *Microscop* and *Scope*. Der. *microscop-ic*,
microscop-ic-al. So also *micro-meter*, an instrument for measuring
small distances; see *Metro*. Many compounds begin with *micro-*.

MID, middle. (E.) *ME. mid*, *midle*; only used in compounds
and phrases; see Struttianum. AS. *mid*, *midl*, adj., middle; Grein,
ii. 248. + Du. *mid*, used in composition, as *mid-dag*, mid-day; Icel.
miðr, adj.; Swed. and Dan. *mid*, in composition; Goth. *midis*;
OIIG. *mitti*, adj. + L. *medius*, adj.; Gk. *μέσος*, *ἄλλος μέσος* (= *μέσος*);
Skt. *madhya-*, adj., middle. Teut. type **medjus*; Idg. type
**medhjos*, adj. Der. *amid*, q. v., whence the use of *mid* (for *mid*) as
a preposition, like Russ. *mejdū*, *mej*, amid; a *mid-dle*, q. v. Also
mid-day, AS. *mid-dæg*, John, iv. 6; *mid-land*, 2 Mac. viii. 35 (A.V.);
mid-night, AS. *mid-niht*, Voc. 175. 38; *mid-rib*, a modern botanical
term, not in Todd's Johnson; *mid-riff*, q. v.; *mid-ship*, short for
amid-ship, whence also the term *midship-beam*, Phillips, World
of Words, ed. 1706; *mid-ship-man*; *mid-summer*, AS. *midsumor*,
A. S. Chron., an. 1052; *mid-way*, ME. *midway*, Ancrer Riwle, p. 412.
Also *mid-le*, q. v.; *mid-i*, q. v. Also (from *L. medi-us*), *medi-
ate*, &c.

MIDDEN, a dunghill. (Scand.) Common in dialects. ME.
midling; spelt *mydding*, Palladius, i. 750. = Dan. *müddlyng*, a dung-
hill (for **mydding*). = Dan. *mög* (Icel. *myki*), muck; Dan. *dyng*,
a heap. 1st. 'muck-heap.' Dan. *dyng* = Swed. *dynga*, dung; allied
to E. *dung*. See *Muck* and *Dung*.

MIDDLE, adj., intervening, intermediate. (E.) *ME. middel*,
adj. 'In the myddel place;' Maudeville's Travels, p. 2 (in Spec. of
English, p. 165, l. 34). Also *midel*, sb. 'About hir middel';
Gower, C. A. ii. 47, l. 12; bk. iv. 1356. AS. *midel*, sb., Grein, ii.
249. β. Formed with suffix *-el* from AS. *midl*, adj.; see *Mid*. + Du.
midde, adj., adv. and sb.; G. *mittel*, sb., means; OIIG. *mittil*, adj.,
middle. Cf. Icel. *meðal*, prep. among. Der. *middle-man*, given in
Phillips, ed. 1706, as a military term, signifying 'he that stands
middlemost in a file'; *middle-ing*, used by L'Estrange and Dryden
(Johnson), not an early word; *middle-most*, Ezek. xlii. 5 (in the Bible
of 1551 and in the A. V.), an ill-coined superlative on the model of
fore-most and *after-most*.

MIDGE, a small fly or gnat. (E.) *ME. migge*, *mygge*. 'Hee
sicoma, a myge' [better *mygge*]; Voc. 707. 4. AS. *micge*, Ælfric's
Gloss, Nom. Insectorum; in Voc. 122. 7; 'Culix, myge' [for *myge*];
id. Voc. 261. 6; *mygg*, 16. 23. Here *micge* is for *myge*, where *y* is
due to an earlier *u*, with the usual vowel-change. + Du. *mug*, a gnat;
Low G. *mygge*, Bremen Wörterbuch; Swed. *mygg*; Dan. *myg*; G.
mücke, OIIG. *mucca*, *mugga*. β. Teut. types **mygion-*, f.; **mygion-*,
m.; perhaps the orig. sense was 'buzz', from the noise made by
the insect's wings. Cf. Gk. *μύγω*, to mutter, *μύα*, a fly (Prellwitz);
also Icel. *mýr*, a midge. Der. *mug-wort*, q. v.

MIDRIFF, the diaphragm, separating the heart from the stomach,
&c. (E.) *ME. midrif*, *mydrif*, Prompt. Parv. AS. *midrif*. 'Dis-
septum, midrif; Æla, midrif'; Voc. 159. 40, 42. Older form
midrif; A. S. Leechdoms, ii. 260. = AS. *mid*, middle; and *hrif*,
the belly, the womb, Grein, ii. 104. Cf. Du. *rif* in the sense of

'carcase'; OHG. *hrif*, the body, OFries. *rif*, *ref*, the belly, *midref*, the midriff. ¶ With AS. *hrif* compare L. *corp-us*, body.

MIDST, the middle. (E.) 'In the midst.' Com. Errors, i. 1. 104; and 11 other times in Shakespeare. 'In midst of his race'; Spenser, F. Q. vi. 3. 25. In the midst is from this older phrase in *middest*. Moreover, the *t* is excretic, as in *whits-t*, *amongst*; and in *middest* answers to ME. in *midde*, as in 'in myddes the se'—in the midst of the sea, Prikke of Conscience, i. 2938. A parallel phrase is *amyddes*, P. Plowman, B. xiii. 82. β. Here the *s* gives the phrase an adverbial force, and is due to the habit of forming adverbs from the AS. gen. case in *-es*. The older form is without the *s*, as in *a midde*, Layamon, 4836, also spelt *a midden*, id. 8154. Still earlier, we have on *nidden*, Luke, xxiv. 36, in the latest version of the A. S. Gospels, where the earlier version has on *nyddene*. γ. The ME. form *nidde* answers to AS. *niddan*, dat. case of the sb. *nide*, formed from the adj. *nid*, middle. See **MID**; and see **AMIDST**.

MIDWIFE, a woman who assists another in childbirth. (E.) M¹. *mydwif*, P. Plowman's Crede, i. 78; *mydwif*, Myrc's Duties of Parish Priest, ed. Peacock, i. 98; *mydwif*, id. i. 87; *mydwif*, Wyclif, Gen. xxviii. 27 (later version); *melewife*, id. (earlier version). The false spelling *medwife* (not common) is due to confusion with *mede*, i. e. need, reward; this has misled Verstegan and others as to the etymology. In Cursor Mundi, 5543, the Fairfax MS. has the pl. *midwives*; but the Cotton MS. has *nidwimen* (mid-women). β. The prefix *mid-* is certainly nothing but the once common AS. and ME. *mid*, prep., together with; it occurs again as a part of the ME. *mid-pain*, compassion (lit. suffering with), Aeneid of Inwyrt, p. 157. There are several such compounds in AS.; as *mid-wyræn*, to work with, Mk. xvi. 20, *mid-wyrhta*, a worker together with, co-adjutor, A. S. Chron. an. 945; see Bosworth. This AS. *mid* is cognate with Du. *mede*, with (whence *medebroeder*, a companion, lit. mid-brother, *medegenoet*, a partner, *medelhepen*, to assist); also with G. *mit* (whence G. *mit-bruder*, a comrade, *mitheifer*, a helper, *mitmachen*, to take a part in, &c.); also with Gk. *μετ*, with (whence *μεταναστειν*, to participate). The sense of *mid* in this compound is clearly 'helping with' or 'assisting.' γ. The ME. *wif* means no more than 'woman'; see **Wife**, **Woman**. And see **Mota-**. Der. *midwif-er-y*, spelt *midwifery* in Bp. Hall, Sat. i. 1. 25, a clumsy compound, with F. suffix *-ery* (cf. F. *-erie*).

MILN, look, bearing, demeanour. (F.—C.) Spelt *meen* in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. It has: 'Meen (F. *mine*), the countenance, figure, gesture, or posture of the face.' [Meene in Spenser, F. Q. vi. 7. 39, is a different word.] = F. *mine*, 'the countenance, look, cheer'; Cot. β. The F. word is not found earlier than the 15th century; still, Ital. *mina* is borrowed from it (Hatfield). Prob. of Celtic origin.—Iret. *min*, muzzle, beak (also used of men); cf. W. *min*, lip; Irish *min*, mouth; Corn. *min*, lip, mouth (Thurmesen). Celtic types **mekni*, **mekno*, open mouth; Stokes-Pick, 197. (So Hatfield; Kisting, § 6172.)

MIGHT (1), power, strength. (E.) ME. *myght*, *myt*; Chaucer, C. T. 5580 (B 1160). AS. *mikt*, *meht*, *mekht*; Grein, ii. 235.—Du. *macht*; G. *macht*; O. *macht*, OHG. *macht*. β. Tent. type **mekht*, for **mag-tis*, might (Pick, iii. 227); from MAG. to be able; see **MAY** (1). Cf. Russ. *moche*, might, from *moche*, to be able. Der. *might-y*, AS. *miktig*, *mehtig*, Grein, ii. 237; *might-i-ly*, *might-i-ness*.

MIGHT (2), was able. (E.) AS. *meakte*, *mikte*, pt. t. of *magan*, to be able; Grein, ii. 267. See **MAY** (1).

MIGNONETTE, an annual plant. (F.—G.) Modern. Added by Todd to JOHNSON.—F. *mignonette*, fem. dimin. of *mignon*, a darling. See **Mignon**.

MIGRATE, to remove from one country to another. (L.) The sb. *migratio* is in Cotgrave, and in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674.—L. *migratio*, pp. of *migrare*, to wander; connected with Gk. *ἀμειβω*, to change (Trellwitz). Der. *migration*, from F. *migration*, 'a migration' (Cot.), from L. acc. *migratiōnem*. Also *migrat-or-y*, *e-migrate*, *im-migrate*.

MIKADO, the emperor of Japan. (Japan.) From Jap. *mikado*, said to mean 'high gate'; like the Turkish *Sabline Porte*.—Jap. *mi*, august, exalted; *kado*, gate, door.

MILCH, milk-giving. (E.) In Gen. xxvii. 15. 'A hundred *milk* kine.' Tam. Shrew, ii. 1. 359. *Myche ewe*, vacca mulsaria; Prompt. Parv., p. 337. Also *melche*, as in Jay le Freine, 196; in Weber, Met. Rom., vol. i. From AS. *melc*, adj., *milch* (see Bosworth); The Shrine, p. 130, l. 3. Allied to **Milk**, q. v. Cf. Icel. *mylk*, *milk*; *mylkr*, adj., milk-giving; *milk ar*, a milk ewe. So G. *melk*, adj., milk; Low G. *milch*, *milch* (Schmabach).

MILD, gentle, kind, soft. (E.) ME. *milde*, *milde*; Rob. of Glouc. p. 73, l. 1625. AS. *milde*, Grein, ii. 250.—Du. *mild*; OSax. *mild*; Icel. *mild*; Dan. and Swed. *mild*; G. *mild*, OHG. *milti*; Goth. *mildeis*, only in comp. *un-mildeis*, without natural affection, 2 Tim. iii. 3. Allied to Gk. *μαλθαός*, soft; mild; OIrish *meld*, pleasant;

Skt. *mrda*, to grow weary of, disregard (Macdonell); root **meidh*. Brugmann, i. § 591, ii. § 690. Der. *mid-ly*, *mid-ness*.

MILDEW, a kind of blight. (E.) ME. *meldeu*, Wyclif, Gen. xli. 6. AS. *meldeu*, honey-dew, Grein, ii. 230; *midtau*, Woc. 455. 19. Cf. OHG. *milton*, *mildeu*, cited by Grein. β. The sense is prob. 'honey-dew,' from the sticky honey-like appearance of some kinds of blight, as, e.g., on lime-trees. Cf. Goth. *milth*, honey; allied to L. *mel*, Gk. *μέλι*, honey; Irish *mil*, honey, *milkeo*, *mildeu*. See **Mellifluous** and **Dew**. ¶ The mod. G. word is *mehltau*, i. e. meal-dew; but this is an altered form, as it does not agree with the OHG. *milton*; the OHG. for 'meal' being *melo*.

MILE, a measure of distance. 1760 yards. (L.) ME. *mile*, pl. *miles*, Chaucer, C. T. 16023 (G 555). AS. *mil*, a mile; fem. sb., with pl. *mila*, *mile*; Grein, ii. 250. Formed from L. pl. *milia*, more commonly *millia*, used in the sense of a Roman mile; the proper sense is 'thousands.' The older name for the Roman mile was *mille passus*, or *mille passuum*, a thousand paces. β. Hence also *G. mille*, OHG. *mila*, a mile; Du. *miel*, a mile, &c. ¶ The ME. unchanged pl. *mile* explains such a phrase as 'a ten-mile stage.' Der. *mile-age* (with F. suffix); *mile-stone*. And see **millenary**, *milfoil*, *million*.

MILFOIL, the name of a plant. (F.—L.) In a Vocabulary of Plant-names, said to be of the thirteenth century, we find 'Millefolium, milfoil'; Wright's Vocab. l. 139. The sense is 'thousand-leaf,' from the minute and numerous sections into which the leaf is divided.—OF. *milfoil*; from F. *mille*, a thousand, and OF. *foil*, *foit*, m., a leaf.—L. *milfolium*, *milfolium*, milfoil; from *mille*, a thousand, and *folium*, a leaf. See **Foil**. ¶ The true E. name is *yarrow*, q. v.

MILITATE, to contend, fight, be opposed to. (L.) Modern. Added by Todd to Johnson's Dict. [But *militant*, chiefly used of 'the church militant,' occurs in Barnes, Works, p. 253, col. 2.]—L. *militans*, pp. of *militare*, to serve as a soldier, fight.—L. *milita*, stem of *miles*, a soldier. Root uncertain. Der. *militant*, from L. *militant*, stem of pres. pt. of *militare*. From L. *militi* we have also *milit-ar-y*, All's Well, i. 1. 132; *milit-ar-ist*, a coined word, All's Well, iv. 3. 161. Also *mil-it-ia*, q. v.

MILITIA, a body of soldiers for home service. (L.) 'Except his *militia* of natives he of good and valiant soldiers'; Bacon, Essay 39, Of Greatness of Kingdoms.—L. *militia*, (1) warfare, (2) troops, army.—L. *militi*, stem of *miles*, a soldier. See **Militate**. Der. *militi-men*.

MILK, a white fluid secreted by female mammals for feeding their young. (E.) ME. *milk*, Chaucer, C. T. 360 (A 358). OMer. *milk* (in Sweet, O. E. Texts). AS. *meole*, sometimes *meoluc*; Grein, ii. 240.—Du. *melk*; OSax. *miluk*; Icel. *mylk*; Dan. *milk*; Swed. *milk*; Goth. *miluks*; G. *milch*. Tent. stem **meluk*, f. Allied to AS. *melcan*, str. vb., pt. t. *meate*; G. *melken* (pt. t. *melk*, pp. *gemolken*). OHG. *melchan*, to milk; orig. 'to stroke,' from the action employed in milking a cow. β. Tent. type **melkan*, pt. t. **melk*, str. vb.; allied to Gk. *ἀμειβω*, to milk, L. *mulgere*, to milk; Lith. *milsa-ti*, to milk, OIrish *bhig-im*, I milk. From √MELG; Brugmann, i. § 608. The older sense appears in Skt. *mṛj*, to wipe, rub, stroke, sweep; from √MERG, to rub, wipe. Der. *milk-er*, *milk-y*; *milk-maid*, *milk-pail*, *milk-tree*; *milk-sop*, q. v.; *milk*, q. v.

MILKSOP, an effeminate man. (E.) 'Alas, she seith, that cuer I was shap to wedde a *milksop*, or a coward ay'; Chaucer, C. T. 13916 (B 3100). The lit. sense is 'bread soaked in milk'; hence, a soft, effeminate man. From ME. *milk*, milk; and *soppe*, a sop, bread soaked in milk. See **Milk** and **Sop**.

MILL, a machine for grinding corn, &c. (L.) ME. *melle* (riming with *telle*); Chaucer, C. T. 3921 (A 3923). Also *mulle*, in comp. *windmille*, a windmill, Rob. of Glouc. p. 547, l. 11383. *Mill* is a corruption, for ease of pronunciation, of *millu*, still in use provincially; cf. the name *Millner*, equivalent to the commener *Miller*. Similarly, ME. *melle* is for ME. *mulder*, which occurs in Sir Gawain, ed. Morris, 2203. In P. Plowman, A. ii. 80, we have as various readings the forms *mulnere*, *mylnere*, *myllere*, *mellere*, a mill. AS. *myln*, a mill; 'Moleidunum, myln'; Voc. 337. 19. Also spelt *myll*, Grein, ii. 270. Not an E. word, but borrowed from Late L. *molina*, for L. *molina*, a mill; whence also Icel. *mylna*, a mill. Extended from L. *mola*, a mill, lit. 'that which grinds'; cf. *malere*, to grind.—√MEL, to grind, rub; whence also Lithuan. *malu*, Iml. Goth. *malan*, G. *mahlen*, to grind, Brugmann, i. § 121 (2). Der. *mill-cog*, *mill-dam*, *mill-race*, *mill-stone*, *mill-wright*, *mill-wheel*. Also *mill-er*, *mill-er's*, *thumb* (a fish). See **Meal** (1).

MILLENNIUM, a thousand years. (L.) In Johnson's Dict.—Mod. L. **millennium*, a period of a thousand years.—L. *millē*, a thousand; and *annus*, a year; see **Annual**. The same change of vowel occurs in *bi-ennial*, *tri-ennial*, &c. Der. *millenni-al*. ¶ We also find *millenary*, Itp. Taylor, Sermons, vol. ii. ser. 12 (R). This

is from *L. millinaris*, belonging to a thousand, a derivative of pl. adj. *millari*, extended from *mille*, a thousand.

MILLET, the name of a plant. (F.-L.) In Holland, tr. of Pliny, bk. xviii. c. 7. = *F. millet*, 'millet, mill'; Cot. Dimin. of *F. mil*, 'mill, millwort'; Cot. = *L. millium*, millet; whence also *AS. mil*, millet (bosworth). + Gk. *μῆλον*, millet. Root uncertain. Der. *milli-ary*, directly from *L. millium*.

MILLINER, one who makes bonnets, &c. (Ital.) In Shak. Wint. Th. iv. 4. 192. 'A milliner's wife'; Ben Jonson, Every Man (ed. Wheatley), i. 3. 120; see the note. A milliner or millaner was formerly of the male sex. Spelt *millener* in Phillips; *millenier* in Minshew. Origin somewhat disputed; but probably for *Milano*, a dealer in wares from *Milan*, in Italy. *Milan* steel was in good repute at an early period; we find 'And a Millaine knife fast by my knee' in the Percy Folio MS., ed. Hales and Furnivall, i. 68; where a note says: 'The dealers in miscellaneous articles were also called milliners, for their importing Milan goods for sale, such as brooches, niglets, spurs, glasses, &c.; Saunders's Chaucer, p. 241.' Chapman has: 'Milan, a rich state of haberdashers.' The Ball, Act v. See examples in Palmer, Folk-Etymology. The Ital. *Milano*, *L. Mediolanum*, is a name of Celtic origin; see Bacmeister, Kelt. Briefe, pp. 71, 102. We must also remember that the old sense of milliner was a haberdasher, or seller of small wares; see Minshew, ed. 1627, whose suggestion that milliner is derived from *L. mille* (a thousand) is to be rejected, though it shows that their wares were of a very miscellaneous character, and that they had 'a thousand small wares to sell.' ¶ We also have the term *mantua-maker*, as if from the Italian town of Mantua, but this is a corruption of Ital. *manto*. Der. *milliner-y*.

MILLION, a thousand thousand. (F.-L.) ME. *millioun*; Chaucer, C. T. 7267 (D 1688). = *F. million*, 'a million'; Cot. = Late *L. millionem*, acc. of *milio*; DuCange. Evidently a coined word, extended from *L. mille*, a thousand. See *Mile*. Der. *million-th*; *million-aire*, from *F. millionnaire*.

MILREIS, a Portuguese coin. (Port.-L.) Formerly *milree*. 'Mill-Ree or a Thousand Rees, a Portuguese coin, worth 6s. 8½d. sterling'; Phillips (1706). Now worth ab. 5s. 6d. = Port. *milreis*; from *mil*, a thousand, and *reis*, pl. of *real*, 'a Port. coin called real, equal to 27/400d.'; Vieira. He also gives: 'mil reis, a milree, equal to 5s. 7½d.'; (1857). = *L. mille*, a thousand; *régalem*, acc. of *regalis*, royal. See *Real* (2).

MILT (1), the spleen. (E.) ME. *milte*, O. Eng. Miscellany, ed. Morris, p. 178, l. 171. *AS. milte*; 'Splen, milte'; Voc. 160, 35. + Du. *mill*, the spleen; Icel. *milte*, the spleen; Dan. *mil*; Swed. *mälte*; G. *müls*, milch; OHG. *milci*. Teut. stem **melto-*, **metljon-*. β. All from the verb to melt, in the sense 'to digest'; cf. Icel. *melta*, (1) to melt for brewing, (2) to digest; see *Melt*.

MILT (2), soft roe of fishes. (MDu.) In Walton's Angler, with the spelling *mylt*, see Todd. Palsgrave has: 'Mytle (in) a fysshe, laicte de poisson.' In this sense, it was prob. borrowed from MDu. *milte*, 'the milt of a fish', Hexham; cf. Norw. *mylte*, the same. Doubtless confused with *milk*, sometimes used with the same sense; cf. *Lactes*, mylke of fishes; Voc. 591. 16. This use of the word is known elsewhere. Cf. Swed. *mjöl*, milk; *mjölke*, milt of fishes; *mjöl*, a milt, lit. milk-fish; Dan. *fiske-melk*, soft roe, lit. fish-milk. So also G. *milch*, (1) milk, (2) milt of fishes; MDu. *meleker von een visch*, 'the milt of a fish', Hexham; Low G. *melk*, milk, also milt (lilben). Der. *milte*, vb., *milt-cr*.

MIMIC, imitative, apt in imitating. (L.-Gk.) 'Mimic Fancy'; Milton, P. L. v. 110. The sb. *mimick* occurs in Milton, Samson, 1325; and once in Shak. Mids. Nt. Dr. iii. 2. 19, spelt *mimick* in the folios. = *L. mimicus*, farcical. = Gk. *μῆμικός*, imitative, belonging to or like a mime. = Gk. *μῆμος*, an imitator, actor, mime. Der. *mimic*, sb., *mimic*, vb., *mimic-ry*. We sometimes find *mime*, directly from Gk. *μῆμος*; also *mimic-ry*, from Gk. *μῆμικός*, imitative, from *μῆμος*, an imitator.

MINARET, a turret on a mosque. (Span.-Arab.) Added by Todd to Johnson; it occurs in Swinburne's Travels through Spain; letter 44. = Span. *minarete*, a high slender turret. = Arab. *manārat*, a candle-stick, lamp, light-house, a turret on a mosque; Rich. Dict. p. 1496. = Arab. *manār*, the same, id.; connected with *nār*, fire, p. 1496. = Heb. *manārāh*, a candle-stick, from *nār*, to shine.

MINCE, to chop small. (F.-L.) ME. *mincen*; the pp. *mincid*, = OF. *mincier*, MF. *mincer*, 'to mince, to shred'; Cot. = Late *L. type* **minūtāre*, to mince, make small (see Schwan, § 199); from Late *L. minūtus*, a small piece. = *L. minūtus*, small; see *Minute*. Cf. *F. dial. mincer* (Berry); Norm. *dial. mincher*, to break up (Moisy). ¶ From the same root we have *AS. mincer*, to become small, to fail. It only occurs twice: 'wēgriga wile minsode' = the comeliness of the accursed ones failed; Daniel, 268, ed. Grein; and again,

'swiðe ne minsade' = it did not greatly fail; Reimold, 29. From the adj. *min*, small, Grein, ii. 252. Cf. Du. *min*, less; *L. min-or*, less; see *Minish*. See Körtling, § 6202. Der. *mince-ing* = taking small steps, Isa. iii. 16; *mince-pie*, formerly *minced-pie*, Spectator, no. 629; *mince-meat*, formerly *minced-meat* (Baret).

MIND, the understanding, intellect, memory. (E.) ME. *mind*, *mynd*, often in the sense of memory; Chaucer, C. T. 1908, 4972 (A 1066, B 552). *AS. gemynd*, memory, mind, thought (where the prefixed *ge-* makes no difference); Grein, ii. 432. Formed (with the usual vowel-change of *u* to *y*) from *AS. manan*, to think, *gemanan*, to remember; id. i. 431; ii. 268. + Goth. *gamundis*, remembrance, f.; from *gamanan*, to remember. Teut. type **mundi-*, f.; for **mun-thiz*, by Verner's law. Idg. type **mun-ti-*; cf. *L. mens* (decl. stem *menti-*), mind; Skt. *ma-ti-*, f., mind. β. All from the weak grade of *√MEN*, to think; cf. Skt. *man*, to think, *L. me-min-i*, I remember. Der. *mind*, verb, from the sb.; cf. *AS. gemyndgian*, to remember, Grein, ii. 433; *mind-ed*; *like-mind-ed*; *mind-ful*, Shak. Lucrece, l. 1583; *mind-ful-ly*, *mind-ful-ness*; *mind-less*, Pricke of Conscience, 2088. From the same root, mental, mentor, mania, mandarin, money, *nint* (1), mendacious, com-ment, &c.

MINE (1), belonging to me. (E.) ME. *min*, pl. *mine*, Chaucer, C. T. 1146 (A 1144); frequently shortened to *my*, as in id. 1145. *AS. min*, poss. pron. (declinable), Grein, ii. 252; from *AS. min* (unchangeable), gen. case of the 1st pers. pronoun; see *Me*. + Goth. *meins*, poss. pron. (declinable), mine; from *meina*, gen. case of 1st personal pronoun. So in other Teut. tongues. Doublet, *my*.

MINE (2), to excavate, dig for metals. (F.-C.) In King Alisaunder, l. 1216; cf. l. 1218. And therupon anon he had his mynours for to go and myne; Gower, C. A. ii. 198; bk. v. 2120. = *F. miner*, 'to mine, or undermine'; Cot. Cf. Ital. *minare*, Spain. and Port. *minar*, to mine. All of Celtic origin, according to Thurneysen (p. 67). Cf. Irish and Gael. *mein*, ore, vein of metal; OIrish *minach*, ore (Windisch); *W. mun*, ore, a mine; *W. munglawdd*, a mine (from *clawdd*, a pit); Bret. *men-gleuz*, a mine (cf. *cleuz*, hollow), pron. *men-gle* in the dialect of Vannes. Celtic type **meini* (Stokes). Der. *mine*, sb.; *min-er*, ME. *minour*, as above; *min-ing*; *min-er-al*, q.v. Also counter-mine, under-mine.

MINERAL, what is dug out of mines. (F.-C.) ME. *mineral*. 'The thriddle stone in special by name is cleped mineral' Whiche the mettals of every mine Attrempteth, til that he ben fyue; Gower, C. A. ii. 87; bk. iv. 2554. = *F. mineral*, 'a mineral'; Cot. Formed as adj. to accompany the sb. *miner*, 'a mine of metals or minerals', Cot. = *F. miner*, to mine; see *Mine* (2). Cf. Span. *minera*, a mine. Der. *mineral-ise*, *mineral-ist*, *mineral-logy* (where the final *i* is dropped, owing to the *l* following), a coined word from Gk. *λόγος*, discourse, from *λίγην*, to speak; *minera-logi-c-al*, *minera-log-ist*.

MINEVER, MINIVER, the same as *Meniver*, q.v.

MINGLE, to mix, confuse. (E.) Common in Shak.; both trans. and intrans. K. Lear, i. 1. 242; Macb. iii. 4. 3. Spelt *myngell* in Palsgrave; but cf. *mengling*, sb., a mingling, More, Life of Rich. III, ed. Lumby, p. 70. A frequentative form, lit. 'to mix often', from the older verb *ming*, ME. *mengen*, *mingen*. 'The busy beeh, her honye now she minges'; Surrey. Desc. of Spring; see Spec. of Eng. ed. Skeat, p. 217 (C), l. 11. The MF. verb occurs as *ming*, imp., in Henrysoun. Test. of Cresseid, l. 613; it is more often *mengen*, and mostly used in the pp. *mingit* (contracted form of *menged*), or *meind*, or *meynd*, Gower, C. A. ii. 262; bk. v. 4049. *AS. mengan*, to mix, also to become mixed; also spelt *mengen*, *mawgan*, Grein, ii. 231. β. The vowel-change (of *a* to *e* or *i*) shows that *mengan* is a causal verb, derived from the older form *mang*, a mixture, preserved in the forms *ge-mang*, *ge-mong*, a mixture, crowd, assembly (where the prefixed *ge-* makes no difference), Grein, i. 425. + Du. *mengelen*, to mingle; from *mengen*, to mix; OFries. *mengia*, to mix; cf. *mong*, prep. among; Icel. *menga*, to mingle; G. *mengen*, to mingle. γ. These forms are all due to the sb. *mang*, a mixture, crowd, as above. ¶ Not allied to *mix*, nor to Gk. *μῆμικος*. Der. *mingl-ing*; *com-mingle*, q.v. And see *Among*, *Monger*, and *Mongrel*.

MINIATURE, a painting on a small scale. (Ital.-L.) 'Miniature (from *minium*, i. e. red lead), the art of drawing pictures in little, being done with red lead. Miniated, painted or inlaid, as we read of porcellane dishes *miniatured* with gold'; Blount's Gloss. ed. 1674. = Ital. *miniatura*, a miniature; cf. Ital. *miniato*, pp. of *miniare*, 'to die, to paint, to colour or limne with vermilion or sinople or red lead'; Florio. = *L. minium*, cinnabar, red lead. β. Said to be an Iberian word, the Romans getting their *minium* from Spain; see Pliny, b. xxxiii. c. 7.

MINIKIN, a little darling. (Du.) In Baret (1580). Florio translates Ital. *minigone* by 'a minion, a fauorit, a minikin, a darling.' = Du. *minnekyne*, a cupid; Sewall's Du. Dict.; 'Minne, Minneken, my love'; Hexham's Du. Dict. ed. 1668. Dimin. of Du. *minne*, love,

cognate with OHG. *minna*, love, allied to E. *mind*. See **Mind**.

Minion. Der. *minikin*, adj., i.e. dear little, K. Lear, iii. 6. 45.
MINIM, a note in music; $\frac{1}{4}$ th of a drachm. (F.-L.) *Minim* in Palsgrave. The *minim* was once the shortest note, a quarter of the *breve*, or short note. The modern *semibreve* is so long a note that the *breve* is out of use. Formerly also spelt *minim*; Romeo, ii. 4. 81, second quarto (Schmidt).—OF. *minime*; 'minime blanche', a minime in music [so called from its open head]; *minime noire*, a croche [because wholly black]; Cot.—L. *minimium*, *minimorum*, acc. of *minimus*, *minimus*, very small; a superlative form with Idg. suffix *-mo-* (Brugmann, ii. § 72) from a base *min-*, small. See **Minor**. Doublet, *minimium*, directly from L. neut. *minimus*, the smallest thing.

MINION, a favorite, flatterer. (F.-OHG.) Palsgrave has *mignyon*. In Shak. Temp. iv. 98; see Trench. Select Glossary.—F. *mignon*, 'a minion, favorite'; Cot.—F. *mignon*, adj., 'minion, dainty, neat, spruce; also pleasing, gentle, kind'; Cot. [The use as a sb., with a sinister sense, appears more clearly in Ital. *mignone*, 'a minion, a favorite, a dilling, a minikin, a darling'; Florio.] β . The F.-OHG. *-one*, is a mere suffix; the base *mign-* is due to MHG. *minne*, OHG. *minna*, *minni*, memory, remembrance, love; well-known by its derivative *minnesinger*=singer of love. γ . This OHG. *minna*, memory, is allied to L. *me-min-i*, and to E. *mind*; see **Mind**, **Minikin**.

MINISH, to make little, diminish. (F.-L.) In Exod. v. 19; see Bible Word-book. ME. *minushen*. 'Minusid, or maad lusse'; Wyclif, John, iii. 30, earlier version. Chaucer has the comp. *amenuise*, Pers. Tale, I. 377 (Six-text).—F. *minuier*, 'to minish, extenuate'; Cot. Cf. Ital. *minuare*, to mince, cut small.—Late L. **minutiare*, not found; cf. Late L. *minutiare*, to reduce to fragments.—L. *minutus*, smallness.—L. *minutus*, small (whence F. *menu*); see **Minute**, **Minor**. Der. *di-minu-i*; see *mince*.

MINISTER, a servant. (F.-L.) ME. *minister*, Chaucer, C. T. 1665 (A 1663); Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 312, l. 13. [Afterwards altered to the L. form].—F. *ministre*.—L. *ministerium*, ncc. of *minister*, a servant. β . Formed with compar. suffix *-ter* from **min-ec*, related by gradation to *min-us*, adv. less, and to *min-or*, adj.; see **Minor**, **Minim**. Der. *minister*, pl. ME. *ministres*, Rob. of Brunne, p. 83, from F. *ministre*, L. *ministre*; *minister-al*, *minister-i-al*; *minist-ar*, from the stem of pres. pt. of L. *ministrare*; *minist-ar-ation*, from L. acc. *ministratorem*, from *ministrare*; *minist-ar-ive*; *minist-ry*. Also *ministrel*, q.v.

MINIVER, the same as **Meniver**, q.v.
MINK, a small stoat-like animal. (Low G.) 'Powlcats, weasels, and minks'; Capt. J. Smith, Works, p. 60. 'Myukes, a furre, minkes'; Palsgrave.—Low G. *mink*, *meuke*, a sort of otter (Lilblen). Cf. MDan. *mink*, Swed. *menk*, a mink (Kalkar).

MINNESINGER, a German lyric poet of early times. (G.) 'Songs of the *Minnesingers*'; Longfellow, Hyperion; bk. i. ch. 8 (conclusion). They composed love-songs in the 12th and 13th centuries.—G. *minne*, love; *singer*, a singer. See **Minikin**, **Minion**.

MINNOW, the name of a very small fish. (E.) There are two similar names for the fish in early books; one corresponds to *minnow*, and is prob. a pure E. word; the other corresponds to OF. *menuse*. 1. ME. *menow*, spelt *menawe* in a Nominale of the 15th cent., in Voc. 704. 44; spelt *menoun*, pl. *menounys*, Barbour's Bruce, ii. 577. The suffix *-ow* cannot be traced to the earliest period; we find only AS. *myne*. 'Capito, myne, vel felpüte' [eel-pout]; Voc. 180. 38. We also find, in Ælfric's Colloquy (Voc. 94. 13), the acc. pl. *mynas* and *elepitan* as a gloss to Late L. *menas* of *capitones*. This AS. *myne* is cognate with OHG. *minuwa*, a minnow (Kluge). It is not a mere borrowing from L. *mena*. Similarly, the AS. *pyle*, a pillow, answers to E. *pillow*. 2. The ME. *menuse* occurs (spelt *menuse*) in the Prompt. Parv. p. 333; and (spelt *menuse*) in the Babees Book, ed. Furnivall, p. 168, l. 747. Cf. 'Hec menusa, a myens'; Voc. 763. 33.—OF. *menuse*, 'small fish of divers sorts, the small fric of fish'; Cot. Clearly connected with L. *minutia*, smallness, also, a small particle; from L. *minutus*, minute; see **Minute**. ¶ The Late L. *mena*, L. *menent*, is not the same word, being borrowed from Gk. *menē*, a small sea-fish, often salted.

MINOR, less, inferior. (L.) Like *major*, it was a term familiar in logic. It occurs in Sir T. More, Works, p. 504 d.—L. *minor*, less; compar. from a base *min*, small, not found in Latin, but occurring in the very form *min* in NFriesic and Low G.—F. *minur*, less (no positive); Gotl. *minniza*, less (no positive). β . All from **mi*, weak grade of $\sqrt{\text{MEI}}$, to diminish; Brugmann, i. § 84. Der. *minor-i-ty*, Rich. III, i. 3. 11, coined in imitation of *major-i-ty*.

MINOTAUR, a fabulous monster. (L.-Gk.) ME. *Minotaure*, Chaucer, C. T. 982 (A 980).—L. *Minotaurus*.—Gk. *Minotaurus*, a monster, half man, half bull; born, according to the story, of

Pasiphaë, wife of Minos.—Gk. *Mirra*, for *Mirra*, Minos, king of Crete; and *vaipor*, a bull.

MINSTER, a monastery. (L.-Gk.) ME. *minster*; in the name *West-minster*, of frequent occurrence; P. Plowman, B. iii. 12; &c. AS. *mynstre*, Grein, ii. 371. Borrowed early from L. *monasterium*, a monastery. See **Monastery**, which is a doublet.

MINSTREL, a musical performer. (F.-L.) ME. *minstrel*, *minstral*; spelt *mystral*, P. Plowman, B. prol. 33; *minstral*, Chaucer, C. T. 1039a (F 78); *menestral*, Ayenbite of Inwyt, p. 192. The pl. *menestraws* occurs in Ancron Riwle, p. 84, l. 11.—OF. *menestral*, 'a minstrel'; Cot. Also *menestral* (whence pl. *menestraws*).—Late L. *ministrālis*, *ministrālis*, a retainer; hence applied to the lazy train of retainers who played instruments, acted as buffoons and jesters, and the like.—L. *minister*, a servant; see **Minister**. Der. *minstrel-ry*, Lydgate, London Lylckpeny, st. 12; see Spec. of English, ed. Skeat, p. 26; spelt *minstralcy*, Chaucer, C. T. 2673 (A 2671).

MINT (1), a place where money is coined. (L.) ME. *mint*; spelt *mynt*, Myrc's Instructions for Parish Priests, l. 1775; *menet*, Ayenbite of Inwyt, p. 241. AS. *mynet*, *mynt*, a coin; Matt. xxii. 19. Not an AS. word, but borrowed from L. *moneta*, (1) a mint, (2) money. β . *Moneta* was a surname of Juvo, in whose temple at Rome money was coined. The lit. sense is 'the warning one, from *monere*, to warn, admonish, lit. 'to cause to remember'; cf. L. *memini*, I remember. See Bréal; and Brugmann, ii. § 79. Cf. G. *minze*, mint; MDu. *munte*. Der. *mint*, vb., *mint-er*, *mint-age*. Doublet, *minty*.

MINT (2), the name of an aromatic plant. (L.-Gk.) ME. *mynte*, *mynte*, Wyclif, Matt. xxiii. 23. AS. *mynte*, Matt. xxiii. 23; Voc. 2. 7. Not an E. word, but merely borrowed from L. *menta*, *mentha*, Matt. xxiii. 23 (Vulgate).—Gk. *mirra*, *mirra*, mint.

MINUET, the name of a dance. (F.-L.) 'Menuet or Minuet, a sort of French dance, or the tune belonging to it.'—F. *menue*, 'smallish, little, pretty'; Cot. Dimin. of F. *menu*, small.—L. *minutus*; see **Minute**.

MINUS, the sign of subtraction. (L.) Mathematical.—L. *minus*, less; neuter of *minor*, less; see **Minor**.

MINUSCULE, small, as applied to a letter in early MSS. (L.) 'Minuscule letters arcursive forms of the earlier uncials'; Is. Taylor, The Alphabet, i. 71.—L. *minuscula* (sc. *littera*), fem. of *minusculus*, rather small; dimin. of *minus* (*minor*), less.

MINUTE, very small, slight. (J.) An accentuation on the first syllable occurs in 'With *minute* drops'; Milton, II Penseroso, l. 130. But the word first came into use as a sb., in which use it is much older. ME. *minute*, meaning (1) a minute of an hour, (2) a minute of a degree in a circle. 'Four minutes, that is to say, minutes of an hour'; Chaucer, On the Astrolabe, pt. i. § 7. l. 8. 'A degree of a signe conticneth 60 minutes'; id. pt. i. § 8. l. 11.—L. *minutus*, small (whence F. *menu*); Late L. *minuta*, fem., a small portion, a mite (of money). Pp. of *minuere*, to make small.—L. *min-*, small, only found in *min-or*, less, *min-imus*, least; but cognate with NFries. *min*, small.—Gk. *μικρὸν*, to make small.— $\sqrt{\text{MEI}}$, to diminish; cf. Skt. *mi*, to hurt. See **Minor**, **Minish**. Der. *minute-ly*, *minute-ness*; and from the sb., *minute-book*, *minute-glass*, *minute-gun*, *minute-hand*.

MINX, a pert, wanton woman. (Low G.) In Shak. Tw. Nt. iii. 4. 133; Oth. iii. 3. 475. An adaptation of Low G. *minsk*, (1) m., a man, (2) n., a pert female. Cf. G. *mensch*, neut., a wench; Du. *mensch*, n. (vulgar), a woman; *het oude mensch*, the old woman (Calisch). The G. *mensch* was orig. an adj. = *mann-isch*, from *mann*, a man. Cf. AS. *menisc*, human, from *manu*, a man; EFries. *minke*, *minsk*, a man; West Flem. *minsch* (De Bo).

MIOCENE, less recent, in geology. (Gk.) A coined word, signifying 'less recent'.—Gk. *μειον*, for *μειον*, less; and *καιν-ος*, new, recent.

MIRABOLAN, in Hakluyt; see **Myrobolan**.

MIRACLE, a wonder, prodigy. (F.-L.) In very early use. ME. *miracle*, Chaucer, C. T. 4897 (B 477). The pl. *miracles* is in the A. S. Chron. an. 1137 (last line).—F. *miracle*.—L. *mirāculum*, anything wonderful. Formed with suffixes *-cu* and *-lu* (= Idg. suffixes *ko-*, *lo-*) from *mirā-ri*, to wonder at.—L. *mirus*, wonderful (base *smi-ro*).— $\sqrt{\text{SMEI}}$, to smile, laugh, wonder at; see **Smile**. Cf. Skt. *smi*, to smile, whence *smaya-*, wonder. Der. *miracul-ous*, Mach. iv. 3. 147, from F. *miraculeux*, 'miraculous' (Cot.), answering to a L. type **miracul-ōsus*, not used; *miracul-ous-ly*, *ness*. From L. *mirāri* we have also *amir-are*, *mirr-or*.

MIRAGE, an optical illusion. (F.-L.) Modern.—F. *mirage*, an optical illusion by which very distant objects appear close at hand; in use in 1753 (Hatzfeld).—F. *mirer*, to look at.—Late L. *mirāre*, to behold.—L. *mirāri*, to wonder at. See **Miraole**, **Mirror**.

MIRE, deep mud. (Scand.) ME. *mirre*, *myre*; Chaucer, C. T. 510 (A 508); *myre*, Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 70, l. 18; *myre*, Will. of Walerne, 3507; = Icel. *myrr*, mod. *myrr*, a bog, swamp; Swed. *myra*, a bog, marsh; Dan. *myr*, *myre*, a marsh; -OHG. *mius*, *miig*, *myr*, moss, swamp; NFries. *myrre*; AS. *mēos*, moss. Teut. base **meu* > **meuz* > **meur*-. Allied to *Moss*, q.v. The sense is 'mossy ground', bog, deep mud. I cannot find authority for an alleged AS. *myrr*, mire. Der. *mirre*, vb., Much Ado, iv. 1. 135; *myr*-. Tann. Shrew, iv. 1. 77.

MIRKY; see *Murky*.

MIRROR, a looking-glass. (F.-L.) ME. *mirour*, *myroure* (with one r); P. Plowman, B. xl. 8. -OF. *mirour*, later *mirair*, 'a myrror'; Cot. This form answers to a L. type **mirātūrium*, not found. Evidently from the Late L. *mirāre*, to behold. = L. *mirari*, to wonder at. See *Miraole*.

MIRTH, merriment, pleasure, jollity. (E.) ME. *mirthe*, Chaucer, C. T. 775 (A 773). AS. *myrges*, *myrr*, *mirh*, *mirig*, *mirth*, Grein, ii. 271. Formed from AS. *myrges*, merry. Cf. Gael. and Irish *meir*, merry (MacLain). See *Merry*. Der. *mirthful*, *mirthful-ly*, -ness.

MIS- (1), prefix. (E. and Scand.) The AS. prefix *mis-* occurs in *mis-dēd*, a misdeed, and in other compounds. It answers to Du., Dan., and Icel. *mis-*, Swed. *miss-*, G. *miss-*; Goth. *missa-* (with the sense of 'wrong'), as in *missa-dēds*, a misdeed. Teut. type **misso-*; Idg. type **mit-tu-*; allied to OLG. *nīdau* (G. *niden*), to avoid; L. *mittere*, to send away, pp. *missus*. Brugmann, i. § 794. Hence the verb to miss; see *Miss* (1). It is sometimes Scand., as in *mis-take*. Der. *mis-become*, -behave, -deed, -deem, -do, -give, -lay, -lead, -like, -name, -shape, -time, -understand. Also prefixed to words of F. and L. origin, as in *mis-apply*, -apprehend, -appropriate, &c. Also to Scand. words, as in *mis-call*, -hap, -take. And see *Miss* (2).

MIS- (2), prefix. (F.-L.) Not to be confused with *mis-* (1). The proper old spelling is *me-*, as in OF. *me-chief*, *mischie*. The comparison of this with Span. *meno-cabo*, diminution, Port. *menos-cabo*, contempt, &c. shows that this prefix undoubtedly arose from L. *minus*, less, used as a depreciatory prefix. At the same time, Scheler's observation is just, that the number of F. words beginning with *me-* (OF. *me-*) was considerably increased by the influence of the G. prefix *mis-* (see above) with which it was easily confused. Clear examples of this F. prefix occur in *mis-adventure*, *mis-alliance*, *mis-chance*, *mis-chief*, *mis-count*, *mis-creant*, *mis-namer*, *mis-prise*.

MISADVENTURE, ill luck. (F.-L.) ME. *misaventure*; spell *misadventure*, King Horn, ed. Lumby, l. 710; -OF. *mesaventure* (Burguy); -OF. *mes-*, prefix (< L. *minus*); and F. *aventure*, adventure. See *Mis* (2) and *Adventure*.

MISALLIANCE, an improper alliance. (F.-L.) A late word; added by Todd to Johnson's Dict. = F. *misalliance*. See *Mis* (2) and *Ally*.

MISANTHROPE, a hater of mankind. (Gk.) 'I am *mis-anthropos*': Timon, iv. 3. 53. = Gk. *μισάνθρωπος*, adj., hating mankind. = Gk. *μίσ-ειν*, to hate, from *μίσ-ος*, hatred; and *άνθρωπος*, man. See *Anthropology*. Der. *misanthropic*, *misanthropic-al*, *mis-anthropist*, *misanthropy* (Gk. *μισανθρωπία*).

MISAPPLY, to apply amiss. (Hybrid; F.-L.; with F. prefix.) In Shak. Romeo, ii. 3. 21. From *Mis* (1) and *Apply*. Der. *mis-application*.

MISAPPREHEND, to apprehend amiss. (Hybrid; F. and L.) In Phillips, ed. 1706. From *Mis* (1) and *Apprehend*. Der. *misapprehension*.

MISAPPROPRIATE, to appropriate amiss. (Hybrid; F. and L.) Late; not in Johnson. From *Mis* (1) and *Appropriate*. Der. *misappropriation*.

MISARRANGE, to arrange amiss. (Hybrid; F. and F.) From *Mis* (1) and *Arrange*.

MISBECOME, not to suit. (E.) In Shak. I. L. v. 2. 778; and in *Palsgrave*. From *Mis* (1) and *Beecome*.

MISBEHAVE, to behave amiss. (E.) In Shak. Romeo, iii. 3. 143; and in *Palsgrave*. From *Mis* (1) and *Behave*. Der. *mis-behaviour*, spell *mis-behaviour* in *Palsgrave*; and see *Behaviour*.

MISBELIEVE, to believe amiss. (E.) ME. *misbelieve*, Gower, C. A. ii. 154, l. 5; bk. v. 730. From *Mis* (1) and *Believe*. Der. *misbelief*; spell *mis-belief*, Pricke of Conscience, 5521; *misbelieve*, St. Katharine, 248.

MISCALCULATE, to calculate amiss. (Hybrid; E. and L.) Late. In Johnson. From *Mis* (1) and *Calculate*. Der. *miscalculation*.

MISCALL, to abuse, revile. (Hybrid; E. and Scand.) In Spenser, F. Q. iv. 8. 24. From *Mis* (1) and *Call*.

MISCARRY, to be unsuccessful, to fail, to bring forth prematurely. (Hybrid; F. and F.) In Shak. Meas. for Meas. iii. 1. 217. ME. *miscarien*. 'Yet had I leuer dye than I sawe them mys-carye to-fore myn eyen'; Caxton, tr. of Reynard Fox, ed. Arber,

p. 79, l. 10; and see Chaucer, C. T., A 513. From *Mis* (1) and *Carry*. Der. *miscarry-age*.

MISCELLANEOUS, various, belonging to or treating of various subjects. (L.) 'An elegant and miscellaneous author'; Sir T. Browne, Works, b. i. c. 8, part 6. = L. *miscellaneous*, miscellaneous, varied (by change of -us to -ous, as in *arduous*, &c.). = L. *miscellus*, mixed. = L. *miscere*, to mix. See *Mix*. Der. *miscellaneous-ly*, -ness. Also *miscellany*, which appears to be due to L. neut. pl. *miscellanea*, various things. 'As a miscellany-madam, [I would] invent new tyes'; Ben Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1 (Phantaste's long speech). **MISCHANCE**, mishap, ill luck. (F.-L.) ME. *meschance*, Rob. of Glouc. p. 137, l. 14; l. 2902. -OF. *meschance*, 'a mischief, or mischance'; Cot. See *Mis* (2) and *Chance*.

MISCHIEF, an ill result, misfortune, damage, injury, evil. (F.-L.) ME. *myschief*; P. Plowman, B. prol. 67. Opposed in ME. to *bonchief*, i.e. a good result. 'Good happes and bonchief, as well as yuel happes and meschief'; Trevisa, i. 87, l. 19. -OF. *meschief*, a bad result, misadventure, damage. Cf. Span. *menos-cabo*, diminution, loss; Port. *menos-cabo*, contempt; which are varied forms of the same word. From *Mis* (2) and *Chief*. (The L. words in the compound are *minus* and *caput*.) Der. *mischievous*, a coined word, As You Like It, ii. 7. 64; *mischievous-ly*, -ness.

MISCONCEIVE, to conceive amiss. (Hybrid; F. and F.-L.) 'He that *misconceiveth*, he misdemeth'; Chaucer, C. T. 10284 (E 2410). A coined word. From *Mis* (1) and *Conceive*. Der. *misconception*.

MISCONDUCT, ill conduct. (Hybrid; E. and L.) It occurs in the Spectator; no. 256, § 4. From *Mis* (1) and *Conduct*. Der. *misconduct*, verb.

MISCONSTRUE, to interpret amiss. (Hybrid; E. and L.) In Shak. Merch. Ven. ii. 2. 197; Chaucer, Troilus, i. 346. From *Mis* (1) and *Contrue*. Der. *misconstruction*.

MISCOUNT, to count wrongly. (F.-L.) ME. *miscounten*, Gower, C. A. i. 147, l. 12; bk. i. 3112. -OF. *mescounten*, to miscount (Godefroy). From *Mis* (2) and *Count*.

MISCREANT, a vile fellow, wretch. (F.-L.) Orig. an unbeliever, infidel; see Trench, Select Glossary. Formerly also used as an adjective. 'Al miscreant [unbelieving] painymys'; Sir T. More, Works, p. 774. 'This miscreant [unbeliever] now thus baptised'; Frith's Works, p. 91, col. 1. Gower has the pl. *miscreantz*, in his Praise of Peace, 268. -OF. *mescreant*, 'miscreant, misbelieving'; Cot. β. The prefix *mis-* answers to L. *minus*, less, used in a bad sense; see *Mis* (2). By comparing OF. *mescreant* with Ital. *miscredente*, incredulous, heathen, we at once see that OF. *creant* is from L. *credens*, stem of pres. part. of *credere*, to believe; see *Creed*. And see *Recreant*.

MISDATE, to date amiss. (Hybrid; F. and F.-L.) 'Oh! how misdated on their flattering tombs!'; Young's Night Thoughts, Night, v. l. 778. From *Mis* (1) and *Date*.

MISDEED, a bad deed. (E.) ME. *medede*, Ancrer Riwle, p. 124, l. 22. AS. *misdeð*, Grein, ii. 255; -Du. *misdaan*; Goth. *misadēths*; G. *missthat*, OLG. *missittat*. From *Mis* (1) and *Deed*.

MISDEEM, to judge amiss. (E.) ME. *misdeinen*, Chaucer, C. T. 10284 (E 2410). From *Mis* (1) and *Deem*. (Icel. *misdama*.)

MISDEMEANOUR, ill conduct. (Hybrid; E. and F.-L.) In Shak. Tw. Nt. ii. 3. 106. From *Mis* (1) and *Demeanour*. ¶ It is possible that the prefix is French; see *Mis* (2). But I find no proof of it.

MISDIRECT, to direct amiss. (Hybrid; F. and L.) Added by Todd to Johnson. From *Mis* (1) and *Direct*. Der. *mis-direction*.

MISDO, to do amiss. (E.) ME. *mis-doa*, *misdo*; P. Plowman, B. iii. 122. We find 'yfe vel *mis doeth*' as a gloss to 'male aght' in the ONorthumb. glosses of John, iii. 20; -Du. *misdoen*; G. *missthan*. From *Mis* (1) and *Do*. Der. *misdo-er*, ME. *misdoer*, *mysdoer*, Wyclif, 1 Pet. ii. 12. And see *misdeed*.

MISEMPLY, to employ amiss. (Hybrid; F. and F.-L.) In Dryden, Absalom, l. 613. From *Mis* (1) and *Employ*. Der. *misemployment*.

MISER, an avaricious man, niggard. (L.) It sometimes means merely 'a wretched creature'; Spenser, F. Q. ii. i. 8. See Trench, Select Glossary. = L. *miser*, wretched. Cf. Ital. and Span. *miser*, (1) wretched, (2) avaricious. Prob. connected with Gk. *πίος*, hatred; Curtius, ii. 228. Der. *miser-ly*; *miser-y*, ME. *misérie*, Chaucer, C. T. 14012 (B 3196), from OF. *misérie* (Littre, mod. F. *miserie*), which from L. *miseria*, wretchedness; also *miser-able*, q.v.

MISERABLE, wretched. (F.-L.) Skelton has *miserably* and *miserableness*. Why Come Ye Nat to Court, 865, 1029. = F. *miserable*, 'miserable'; Cot. = L. *miserabilis*, pitiable. = L. *miserari*, to pity. = L. *miser*, wretched; see *Miser*. Der. *miserably*, *miserable-ly*.

MISFORTUNE, ill. fortune. (Hybrid; E. and F.-L.) In the Bible of 1551, Nehem. i. 3. Palsgrave has: '*Myfortune*, desfortune'; so that the prefix is not French. From **Mis-** (1) and **Fortune**.

MISGIVE, to fail, be filled with doubt. (E.) In Shak. Julius, iii. 1. 145. From **Mis-** (1) and **Give**. Der. *mis-giving*.

MISGOVERN, to govern amiss. (F.-L.) In Shak. Rich. II, v. 2. 5; and in Palsgrave, MF. *mis-governor*, recorded by Palsgrave. -OF. *mes-*, *dis-*; and F. *gouverner*, to govern; see **Mis-** (2) and **Govern**. Der. *mis-govern-ment*, Much Ado, iv. 1. 100.

MISGUIDE, to guide wrongly. (Hybrid; E. and F.-Teut.) ME. *misguide*, Gower, C. A. iii. 373, l. 14; bk. viii. 2930; where it is contrasted with *guide*. Also *misgyen*, Chaucer, C. T. 14451 (B3723). From **Mis-** (1) and **Guide**. The prefix does not seem to be French. Der. *mis-guid-ance*.

MISHAP, ill hap. (Hybrid; F. and Scand.) In Prompt. Parv. The verb *nishappen*, to mishap, fall out ill, occurs in Chaucer, C. T., A. 1646. From **Mis-** (1) and **Hap**.

MISENAH, **MISENA**, a digest of Jewish traditions; the 'second Law' (Heb.). 'Their *Mishna* or Talmud text'; Purchas, Pilgrimage, bk. ii. ch. 12. § 1. par. 7. -Heb. *mishnah*, a repetition; a second part; instruction (in oral tradition). -Heb. *shénah*, to repeat.

MISINFORM, to inform amiss. (Hybrid; E. and F.-L.) ME. *misinformen*, Gower, C. A. i. 178; bk. ii. 559. From **Mis-** (1) and **Inform**. Der. *mis-inform-at-ion*.

MISINTERPRET, to interpret amiss. (Hybrid; E. and F.-L.) In Shak. Rich. II, iii. 1. 18. From **Mis-** (1) and **Interpret**. Der. *mis-interpret-at-ion*.

MISJUDGE, to judge amiss. (F.-L.) 'And therefore no more *misjudge* any manne'; Sir T. More, Works, p. 952 h. -OF. *mes-juger*, to misjudge (Godefroy). See **Mis-** (2) and **Judge**. Der. *mis-judge-ment*.

MISLAY, to lay in a wrong place, lose. (E.) 'The *mislayer* of a meere-stone [boundary-stone] is to blame'; Bacon, Essay iv, Of Judicature. From **Mis-** (1) and **Lay**. (Icel. *misleggja*.)

MISLEAD, to lead astray. (E.) '*Misleader* [misleader] of the papacie'; Gower, C. A. i. 261; bk. ii. 3021. AS. *mislēdan*, to mislead, seduce (Bosworth). From **Mis-** (1) and **Lead**, verb.

MISLIKE, to dislike. (E.) In Shak. Merch. Ven. ii. 1. 1. ME. *mi-like*, to displease (usually impersonal); Will. of Palerne, 2039. AS. *miclician*, to displease; Exod. xxi. 8. Der. *mislike*, sb., 3 Hen. VI, iv. 1. 24.

MISNAME, to name amiss. (E.) In Skelton, A Replycacion, l. 59. From **Mis-** (1) and **Name**.

MISNOMER, a wrong name. (F.-L.) '*Misnomer*, French Law-Term, the using of one name or term for another'; Phillips, ed. 1706. It properly means 'a misnaming'; also in Blount's Nomolexicon, ed. 1691, where the prefix is said to be the F. *mes-*, which is correct. The E. word answers to an OF. *mesnomer* (Godefroy). -OF. *mes-* (< L. *minus*), badly; and *nommer*, to name, from L. *nominare*, to name. See **Mis-** (2) and **Nominate**.

MISOGAMY, a hatred of marriage. (Gk.) In Blount's Glossary (1656). From *μῖσος*, hating, from *μῖσiv*, to hate; and *γάμος*, marriage. So also *misogynist*, from *μῖσος*, hating, and *γυνή*, a woman.

MISPLACE, to place amiss. (Hybrid; E. and F.-L.) In As You Like It, i. 2. 37. From **Mis-** (1) and **Place**. Der. *misplacement*.

MISPRINT, to print wrongly. (Hybrid; E. and F.-L.) 'By misse-writing or by *misse-printyng*'; Sir T. More, Works, p. 772 b. From **Mis-** (1) and **Print**. Der. *misprint*, sb.

MISPRIZE, **MISPRIZE**, to slight, undervalue. (F.-L.) In As You Like It, i. 1. 177. Spenser has the sb. *misprize* = contempt; F. Q. iii. 9. 9. -OF. *mespriser*, to disesteem, contemn; Cot.; OF. *mespriser* (Godefroy). -OF. *mes-* (< L. *minus*), badly; and Late L. *pretiare*, to prize, esteem, from L. *pretium*, a price. See **Mis-** (2) and **Prize**, **Price**. But see below.

MISPRISION, a mistake, neglect. (F.-L.) See Blount's Nomolexicon, ed. 1691. He says: '*misprision* of clerks (Anno 8 Hen. VI. c. 15) is a neglect of clerks in writing or keeping records . . . *Misprision* also signifies a mistaking (Anno 14 Edw. III. stat. 1. cap. 6)'. -OF. *mesprision* (Godefroy); MF. *mesprision*, 'misprision, error, offence, a thing done, or taken, amiss'; Cot. β. This OF. *mesprision* or *mesprision* has the same sense and source as mod. F. *meprise*, a mistake (Littré). It is written *misprision* in Low L. (Ducange); but this is only the OF. word turned into Latin. γ. From OF. *mes-* (< L. *minus*), badly; and Late L. *presionem*, acc. of *presio*, a taking, contracted form of L. *prehensio*, a seizing. The latter is from L. *prehensum*, pp. of *prehendere*, to take. See **Mis-** (2) and **Prison**. Cf. *mispris'd*, mistaken; Mid. Nt. Dr. iii. 2. 74.

¶ *Misprison* was ignorantly confused with *misprise*, in the sense of contempt. Thus Blount, in the article already cited, says: '*misprison* of treason is a neglect or light account made of treason'; and he derives the word from MF. *mespris*, contempt. Milton wrongly has *misprison* in the sense of 'scorn'; Cent. Dict.

MISPRONOUNCE, to pronounce amiss. (Hybrid; E. and F.-L.) 'They *mis-pronounced*, and I *mislike'd*'; Milton, Apology for Smectymnus; Works (1852), iii. 268. From **Mis-** (1) and **Pronounce**. Der. *mispronunci-at-ion*.

MISQUOTE, to quote amiss, misinterpret. (Hybrid; E. and F.-L.) In Shak. 1 Hen. IV, v. 2. 13. From **Mis-** (1) and **Quote**. Der. *mis-quót-at-ion*.

MISREPRESENT, to represent amiss. (Hybrid; E. and F.-L.) In Milton, Samson, 124. From **Mis-** (1) and **Represent**. Der. *misrepresent-at-ion*.

MISRULE, want of rule, disorder. (Hybrid; F. and F.-L.) Gower has it as a verb. 'That cny king himself *misrule*'; C. A. iii. 170; bk. vii. 2509. Stow mentions 'the lord of *misrule*' under the date 1552 (R.); and it occurs in 1503, in the Privy Expenses of Elizabeth of York, p. 91; and first in 1491. From **Mis-** (1) and **Rule**.

MISS (1), to fail to hit, omit, feel the want of. (E.) MF. *missen*, Will. of Palerne, 1016. Rather a Scand. than an F. word, but the prefix *mis-*, which is closely connected with it, is sufficiently common in AS. AS. *missan* (rare). 'þy las be him *mis*', Iest aught escape his notice, or, go wrong with him; Canons under King Edgar, 32; in Thorpe, Ancient Laws, ii. 250. And in Beowulf, 2439. A weak verb, formed from a base **miht*-, weak grade of **meih-*, as in AS. and OS. *midan*, to conceal, avoid, escape notice (also in G. *meiden*, OHG. *midan*, to avoid). Cf. the prefix *mis-*, signifying amiss or wrongly. +Du. *missen*, to miss; *mis*, sb., an error, mistake; *mis*, adv., amiss; *mis*-, as prefix, amiss; Icel. *missa*, to miss, lose; *mis*, or *á mis*, adv., amiss; *mis*, prefix; Dan. *miss* (for *miss*), to lose; *mis*, prefix; Swed. *missa* (for *missa*), to lose; *missa*, adv., wrongly, amiss; *miss*-, prefix; Goth. *miss*, adv., reciprocally, interchangeably; *missa*-, prefix, wrongly; MHG. *missen*, OHG. *missan*, to miss; OHG. *miss* or *missi*, variously; OHG. *missa*-, prefix; MHG. *miss*, an error. Allied to L. *mittere*, to send; see **Missile**, and see **Mis-** (1). Brugmann, i. § 794. Der. *miss*, sb., ME. *misse*, a fault; 'to mende my *mis*' = to repair my fault, Will. of Palerne, l. 532. Also *mis-ing*.

MISS (2), a young woman, a girl. (F.-L.) Merely a contraction from *Mistress*, q.v. One of the earliest instances in dramatic writing occurs in the introduction of *Miss Prue* as a character in Congreve's Love for Love. An early example occurs in the following: 'she being taken to be the Earle of Oxford's *miss*, as at this time they began to call lewd women'; Evelyn's Diary, Jan. 9, 1662. Thus Shak. has: 'this is *Mistress Anne Page*, where we should now say '*Miss Anne Page*'; Merry Wives, i. 1. 197. Cf. 'The virtuous matron and the *miss*'; Butler, Hudibras, pt. iii. c. 1. 864.

MISSAL, a mass-book. (L.) ME. *mysalle*, Voc. 719. 33; cf. *mass-book*, MF. *messebok*, Ilvelock, 186. In Minshew, ed. 1627. In Sherwood's Index to Cotgrave we find E. *missal*, given as equivalent to OF. *messel*, *missel*; but Cotgrave himself explains the OF. words as 'mass-book'. The E. word is rather taken directly from the familiar Latin term than borrowed from OF. -Late L. *missile*, a missal, -Late L. *missa*, the mass. See further under **Mass** (2).

MISSLE-THRUSH, **MISTLE-THRUSH**, the name of a kind of thrush. (E.) So called because it feeds on the berries of the *mistle-toe*. The name is not recorded early. 'We meet in Aristotle with one kind of thrush [*ἰσθόππος*] called the *mistlethrush*, or feeder upon *mistletoe*'; Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. ii. c. 6. § 21 (part 3). +G. *mistel-drossel*, a mistle-thrush; from *mistel*, mistletoe, and *drossel*, a thrush. See **Mistletoe** and **Thrush**.

MISSHAPE, to shape amiss. (E.) Chiefly in the pp. *misshaped*, 3 Hen. VI, iii. 2. 170; or *misshapen*, Temp. v. 268. ME. *misshapen*, pp., spelt *mysskape* (with loss of final n), P. Plowman, B. vii. 95. From **Mis-** (1) and **Shape**. +MDu. *misscheppen*, to misshape, used by Vondel (Oudemans); G. *misschafften*, to misshape (rare).

MISSILE, that may be thrown; a missile weapon. (L.) Properly an adj., now chiefly used as a sb. Taken directly from L. rather than through the F. Cotgrave gives '*feu missile*, a squib or other firework thrown', but the word is not in Littré, and probably not common. 'His *missile* weapon was a lying tongue'; P. Fletcher, The Purple Island, c. vii. st. 68. -L. *missilis*, adj., that can be thrown; the neut. *missile* is used to mean a missile weapon (*flum* being understood). -L. *missus*, pp. of *mittere*, to throw. β. Perhaps for '*mittere*'; cf. pt. t. *mi-si* +OHG. *midan*, to avoid; see **Mis** (1). Brugmann, i. § 930. Der. From L. *mittere* are also derived *ad-mit*, *com-mit*, *e-mit*, *in-mit*, *inter-mit*, *manu-mit*, *o-mit*, *per-mit*, *preter-mit*, *re-mit*, *sub-mit*, *trans-mit*, with their derivatives; from the pp. *mis-us*

are also *mass* (2), *mess* (1), *miss-al*, *mission*, q.v., *miss-ive*, q.v., *dis-miss*, *dis-missory*, *e-miss-ar-y*, *pro-miss-ar-y*, *con-pro-miss*, *de-miss*, *pre-miss*, *re-miss*, *pro-miss*, *sur-miss*, *message*, &c.

MISSION, a sending, an embassy. (L.) In Shak. Troil. iii. 3. 189. [The MF. *mission* merely means 'expend, disbursement'; Cot.] Formed, by analogy with F. words in *-ion*, from L. *missionem*, acc. of *missio*, a sending; cf. *missus*, pp. of *mittere*, to send. See **MISSILE**. Der. *mission-er*, a missionary. Dryden, Hind and Panther, ii. 565; *mission-ary*, Tatler, no. 270, Dec. 30, 1710.

MISSIVE, a thing sent. (F.-L.) Used by Shak. to mean 'a messenger'; Macb. i. 6. 7. And in G. Douglas, Palace of Honour, pt. ii. st. 5. K. Edw. IV employs the phr. 'our lettres missives' in 1477; Orig. Letters, ed. Ellis, i. 17.—MF. *missive*, 'a letter missive, a letter sent'; Cot. Coined with suffix *-ive* (=L. *-ius*), from L. *miss-us*, pp. of *mittere*, to send; see **MISSILE**.

MISSPEND, to spend ill, to squander. (Hybrid; E. and L.) 'That folke in folyes myspenden her fyue wittes'; P. Plowman, B. xv. 74. From AS. *mis*, prefix, wrongly, amiss; and AS. *spendan*, in the compounds *āpendan*, *furspendan*; see Sweet's A. S. Reader. But *spendan* is not a true E. word; it is borrowed from L. *dispendere*. See **MIS-** (1) and **Spend**.

MIST, watery vapour, fine rain. (E.) ME. *mist*, P. Plowman, A. prol. 88; B. prol. 214. AS. *mist*, gloom, darkness; Grein, ii. 256.—Icel. *mistr*, mist; Swed. *mist*, foggy weather at sea; Du. *mist*, fog. β. Teut. type **mih-stuz*, in. Apparently from the base *mig* (Ilg. *mīht*, Skt. *mīh*) which appears in Lithuan. *mig-la*, mist (Nesselmann), Russ. *mgla* (for *mig-la*), mist, vapour, Gk. *6-μῆ-λῆ*, mist, fog, Skt. *mih-ira*, a cloud; cf. also Skt. *mīgh-a-*, a cloud. γ. All from **mih-gwīl*, to darken; different from **MEIGWīl*, which appears in L. *ingere*. Jürgmann, i. §§ 604, 633. Der. *mist-y*, AS. *mist-ig* (Grein); *mist-i-ness*.

MISTAKE, to take amiss, err. (Scand.) MF. *mistaken*, Rom. of the Rose, l. 1540.—Icel. *mistaka*, to take by mistake, to make a slip.—Icel. *mis-*, cognate with AS. *mis-*, prefix; and *taka*, to take. See **MIS-** (1) and **Take**. Der. *mistake*, sb., *mistak-en*, *mis-tak-en-ly*.

MISTER, MR., a title of address to a man. (F.-L.) The contraction *Mr.* occurs on the title-page of the first folio edition of Shakespeare (1623); but it is probably to be read as *Master*. Cotgrave explains *monsieur* by 'sir, or master.' It is difficult to trace the first use of *mister*, but it does not appear to be earlier than 1550, and is certainly nothing but a corruption of *master* or *maister*, due to the influence of the corresponding title of *mistress*. See **MASTER**, **Mistress**. β. Richardson's supposition that it is connected with ME. *mister*, a trade, is as absurd as it is needless; notwithstanding the oft-quoted 'what *mister* might'; Spenser, F. Q. i. 9. 23. ¶ It may be remarked that ME. *mister* was from OF. *mesier* (F. *métier*), L. *ministerium*, and is therefore a doublet of *ministry*.

MISTERM, to term or name amiss. (Hybrid; E. and F.-L.) In Shak. Romeo, iii. 2. 21. From **MIS-** (2) and **Term**.

MISTIME, to time amiss. (E.) ME. *mistimen*, to happen amiss, Ancren Riwle, p. 200, note c. AS. *mistimian*, to happen amiss, turn out ill (Bosworth). From **MIS-** (1) and **Time**.

MISTLE-THRUSH; see **MISSIL-THRUSH**.

MISTLETOE, a parasitic plant. (E.) In Shak. Titus, ii. 3. 95. Scarcely to be found in ME., but it must have existed. The variant form *mystylene* is in MS. Sloane 2584, p. 90; see Henslow, Medical Woes, p. 130. AS. *mistle-tōn*. 'Viscagor, mistiltan' (sic); Ælfric's Glosses, Nomina Hierbarum; in Voc. 136. 11. [The *a* is of course long; cf. E. *stone* with AS. *stān*, &c.] This should have produced *mistletoe*, but the final *n* (no) was dropped, probably because the ME. *tone* (better *toon*) meant 'toes', which gave a false impression that the final *n* was a plural-ending, and unnecessary.—Icel. *mistleinn*, the mistletoe. β. The final element is the easier to explain; it simply means 'twig'. Cf. AS. *tān*, a twig (Grein), Icel. *tein*, Du. *teen*, MHG. *zein*, Goth. *tains*, a twig, Dan. *ten*, Swed. *ten*, a spindle; all from a Teut. type **tān-oz*, in. a twig, rod. γ. The former element is AS. *mistel*, which could be used alone to mean 'mistletoe', though it was also called *āc-mistel* (oak-mistle), to distinguish it from *eorð-mistel* (earth-mistle), a name sometimes given to wild basil or calamint; see Cockayne's A. S. Leechdoms. In Danish, the mistletoe is called either *mistel* or *misteltun*. In Swed. and G. the mistletoe is simply *mistel*. δ. The word *mist-el* is clearly a mere dimin. of *mist*, which in G. has the sense of 'dung'; cf. MDu. *mest*, *mist*, dung (Hexham). As to the reason for the name, cf. 'it [the mistletoe] comes once only by the mewing of birds... which feed thereupon, and let it pass through their body'; Holland, tr. of Pliny's Nat. Hist., bk. xvi. ch. 44. ε. The G. *mist* is cognate with Goth. *maistus*, dung; which see in Uhlenbeck. Der. *mistel-thrush*, q.v.

MISTRESS, a lady at the head of a household. (F.-L.) Also written *Mrs.*, and called *Missis*. In Shak. Macb. iii. 5. 6. ME.

maistresse, Chaucer, C. T. 10691 (F 377).—OF. *maistress*, 'a mistress, dame'; Cot. (Mod. F. *maîtresse*). Formed with F. suffix *-esse* (<L. *-issa*, Gk. *-ισσα*) from OF. *maître*, a master; see **MASTER**. Der. *mistress-ship*, Titus Andron. iv. 4. 40.

MISTRUST, to regard with suspicion. (Scand.) ME. *misstrout*, Coventry Plays, ed. Halliwell, 126 (Stratmann); *misstrait*, Bruce, x. 337 (in Hart's edition, see the footnote); *misstrate*, Chaucer, C. T. 12303 (C 369). Rather Scand. than E. See **MIS-** (1) and **Trust**. Der. *mistrust*, sb.; *mistrustful*, 3 Hen. VI, iv. 2. 8; *mistrustful-ly*, -ness.

MISTY (1), nebulous, foggy. (E.) 'A ful misty morow'; Chaucer, Troil. iii. 1060. AS. *mistig*, adj.; from *mist*, mist; see **Mist**.

MISTY (2). (F.-L.-Gk.) Used for *mystic*; in the Prompt. Parv., we find a distinction made between 'mysly, nebulosus' and 'mysly, or pvevey to mannes wyttie, mysticus.' So also *mystly*, mystic, in Wyclif, Eng. Works, ed. Matthew, p. 344; and *mystly*, mystically, in the same, p. 343. Cf. *mistler*, with the double meaning, in P. Plowman, B. x. 181. See Palmer, Folk-Etymology. For the loss of the final letter, cf. E. *jolly* from OF. *joli*. See **Mystic**.

MISUNDERSTAND, to understand amiss. (E.) ME. *mis-understanden*, Rob. of Glouc. p. 42, l. 990. From **MIS-** (1) and **Understand**. Der. *misunderstand-ing*.

MISUSE, to use amiss. (F.-L.) 'That misuseth the might and the power that is geven him'; Chaucer, C. T. (Melibeus), Group II, 3040 (Six-text); Gower, C. A. ii. 279, l. 12.—OF. *mesuser*, to misuse; Godefroy.—OF. *mes-*, mis-, and *user*, to use. See **MIS-** (2) and **Use**. Der. *misuse*, sb., 1 Hen. IV, i. 1. 43, OF. *mesus*, sb. (Godefroy); *misusage*, OF. *mesusage*.

MITE (1), a very small insect. (E.) ME. *mite*, Chaucer, C. T. 6142 (D 560). AS. *mīte*. 'Tomus, mīda, mite'; Ælfric's Gloss., Nom. Insectorum; Voc. 122. 6.—Low G. *mite*, a mite; Du. *mijt*; OHG. *mīza*, a mite, midge, fly. β. The word means 'cutter' or 'biter', from the Teut. root *MIT*, to cut small; whence Goth. *malian*, to cut, Icel. *meita*, to cut, also Icel. *meitill*, G. *meisel*, a chisel. Der. *mit-y*. And see *emmet*.

MITE (2), a very small portion. (F.-Du.) ME. *mite*; 'not worth a mite'; Chaucer, C. T., A 1558. 'A mite [small coin] that he offereþ'; P. Plowman, C. xv. 97.—OF. *mite* (Godefroy).—MDu. *mijt*, a small coin, the sixth part of a doit; *mite*, *myte*, a small coin, worth a third of a *penning*, according to some, or a *pruning* and a half, according to others; anything small; *net erwer myte*, not worth a mite (Judemans). From the Teut. base *MIT*, to cut small; see **MITE** (1).

MITIGATE, to alleviate. (L.) *Mitigate* in Palgrave, 'Broke the ordinance or mitigate it'; Tyndal's Works, p. 316, col. 1.—L. *mitigatus*, pp. of *mitigare*, to make gentle.—L. *mitis*, stem of *mitis*, soft, gentle; with suffix *-ig-*, for *agere*, to make. Root uncertain. Der. *mitigation*, ME. *mitigacion*, P. Plowman, B. v. 477, from F. *mitigation*, 'mitigation'; Cot.; *mitigat-or*; *mitigat-iv*, from F. *mitigati*, 'mitigative'; Cot.; also *mitiga-ble*, L. *mitigabilis*, from *mitigare*.

MITRAILLEUSE, a machine-gun. (F.-Du.) F. *mitrailleuse*, fem. agential sb. from *mitrailer*, to fire small missiles.—F. *mitraille*, small bits of grape-shot; 'lumps consisting of divers metals' in Cot. Variant of MF. *mitaille*, 'great file-stud', Cot. Extended from OF. *mite*, a mite, small piece; see **MITE** (2).

MITRE, a head-dress, esp. for a bishop. (F.-L.-Gk.) 'Thy mytrede bishopes'; thy mitred bishops; P. Plowman, C. v. 193. 'On his mitre', referring to a bishop; Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 302, l. 2.—OF. *mitre*, 'a bishop's mitre'; Cot.—L. *mitra*, a cap.—Gk. *μίτρα*, a belt, girdle, head-band, fillet, turban. β. Perhaps allied to Gk. *μίτρος*, a thread of the wool (Pellwitz).

MITTEN, a covering for the hand. (F.) ME. *mitaine*; spelt *mitcyn*, Chaucer, C. T. 12307 (C 373); *myteyne*, P. Plowman's Crede, cl. Skent, l. 428.—OF. *mitaine*; Cot. gives 'mitaines, mittains, winter-gloves'. Cf. Gascon *mitano*, a mitten. β. Of disputed origin; see Hatzfeld, Scheler, and Körting, § 6043. Mistral has Prov. *mito*, a mitten, as well as *mitano*.

MITTIMUS, a warrant of commitment to prison. (L.) 'Take a mittimus'; Massinger, A New Way, l. 47 from end. From L. *mittimus*, we send; from the first word in the warrant, —L. *mittere*, to send; see **MISSILE**.

MIX, to mingle, confuse. (L.) In Shak. 2 Hen. IV, v. 2. 46. Rich. cites 'mixed with faith' from the Bible of 1561, Heb. iv. 2. But in earlier books it is extremely rare; Stratmann cites the pp. *mixed* from Songs and Carols, ed. Wright, no. VI. *Mix* (see N. E. D.) is a back-formation from the pp. *mixt*, in use as a law-term, as in Shillingford's Letters (Camden Soc.), App. 39: 'Any action real, personal, and myste'; A. D. 1448. Cf. AF. *mixte*, Britton, ii. 64. Hence Palgrave has: 'I myste or myngell'.—L. *mixtus*, pp. of *miscere*, to

mix. +W. *mysgu*, to mix; *cymysgu*, to mix together; Gael. *measg*, to mingle, mix, stir; Irish *measgain*, I mix, mingle, stir, move; Russ. *meshkale*, to mix; Lithuan. *maisyti*, to mix. Cf. Skt. *mīṣra*, mixed. **β.** All from a *√MEIK*, to mingle; see Brugmann, i. § 707, 760. Der. *mis-er*, *com-mis*; also *mis-ture*, Romeo, iv. 3. 21, Sir T. More, Works, p. 83 a; from L. *mixtura*, a mixing, mixture, allied to *mixtus*, pp. of *miscere*.

MIXEN, a dung-hill. (E.) In Chaucer, C. T., I 911. AS. *miſcen*, *meosen*, a dung-hill; from *meox*, dung. Allied to G. *mist*, Goth. *meisun*, dung; from the verbal root seen in AS. *miſgan*, L. *mingere*, Gk. *mixo*, to make water. Brugmann, i. § 796 (b).

MIZEN, MIZZEN, the hindmost of the fore and aft sails, in a three-masted vessel. (F.—Ital.—L.) Spelt *misen* in Minshew, ed. 1627, and in Florio, ed. 1598; *meson* in Naval Accounts of Hen. VII, p. 36. 'Meson sayle of a shyppe, *mysayne*?' Palsgrave.—MF. *misaine*, which Cotgrave defines as 'the foresale of a ship'—Ital. *mezzana*, 'a sail in a ship called the poope or misen-sail'; Florio, ed. 1598. Cf. *mezzano*, 'a meane or countenour in singing, a meane man, betwene great and little'; id. **β.** The sense had reference to its original position, which was that of 'a fore-sail' (see Cotgrave), and in mod. F. it still signifies a sail between the bowsprit and the main-mast, occupying the middle position between the jib and main-sail of a cutter.—Late L. *medius*, middle; whence also F. *moyen*, and L. *mean* (3). Extended from L. *medius*, middle; see *Mid*. Doublet, *mean* (3). Der. *mizen-mast* or *mizzen-mast*.

MIZZLE, to rain in fine drops. (E.) 'As the *misling* vpon the herbes, and as the droppes vpon the grasse'; Deut. xxxii. 2, in the Bible of 1551. 'Imuysturid with *mislyng*'; Skelton, Garland of Laurell, 668. 'To *miselle*, to *mysylle*, pluitare'; Cathol. Anglicum; p. 241. Cf. MDu. *miselen*, to drizzle (Hexham); Low G. *miseln* (Berghaus). From the base *mis-*, as in EFries. *mis-ig*, damp, gloomy; allied to EFries. *mis*, *mis-ig*, damp, moist. Cf. *Mist*.

MNEMONICS, the science of assisting the memory. (Gk.) 'Mnemonic, precepts or rules, and common places to help the memory'; Phillips, ed. 1706.—Gk. *μνημονικά*, mnemonics; neut. pl. of *μνημονικός*, belonging to memory.—Gk. *μνημονεύω*, from *μνήμη*, mindful.—(Gk. *μνησθαι*, I remember; Skt. *mnā*, to remember. From the base *mnā*, lengthened grade of *√MEN*, to think; see *Mind*).

MOAN, a complaint, a low sound of pain. (E.) ME. *mone*, Chaucer, C. T. 11232 (F 930). This corresponds to an AS. form **mān*, which does not appear with the modern sense; but the derived verb *maran*, to moan, to lament, is common; see cxx. in Grein, ii. 222. **β.** This AS. verb passed into the MF. *mener*, to moan; whence *mener hire* = bemoaned herself, made her complaint, P. Plowman, B. iii. 169. After a time this verb fell into disuse, and its place was supplied by the sb. form, used verbally. 'Than they of the towne began to *more*'; Berners, tr. of *Roissart*, vol. i. c. 348. **γ.** Some identify AS. *mēnan*, to moan, with AS. *mēnan*, to mean; see *Mean* (1); but there is no connexion in sense. Etymologist compares AS. *mān*, adj. evil, wicked, sb. evil, wickedness. Note that the Icel. *máin* (cognate with AS. *mān*, wickedness) means a hurt, harm, disease, sore, whence there is but a step to a *moan* as the expression of pain; but this is unsatisfactory. ¶ Cf. *meins* (some odd. *meaus*) in Shak., M. Nt. Dr. v. 330. Der. *moan*, verb, as explained above; also *be-moan*, q. v.

MOAT, a trench round a fort, filled with water. (F.—Teut.) ME. *mote*, P. Plowman, B. v. 595.—OF. *mote*, 'chaussée, levée, digue,' i.e. a causeway, embankment, dike, Roquefort; and see Godefroy. Norm. dial. *motte*, a moat, foss. [Just as in the case of *dike* and *ditch*, the word *mote* originally meant either the trench dug out, or the embankment thrown up; and in OF. the usual sense was certainly an embankment, hill. It is therefore the same word as mod. F. *motte*, a mound, also a clod, or piece of turf. 'Motte, a clod, lump, round sodd, or turfe of earth; also, a little hill or high place; a fit seat for a fort or strong house; hence, also, such a fort, or house of earth; . . . a butt to shoot at'; Cotgrave. The orig. sense is clearly a sod or turf, such as is dug out, and thrown up into a mound; and the word is associated with earthen fortifications, whence it was transferred to such a trench as was used in fortification. Thus Shak. speaks of 'a *moat* defensive to a house'; Rich. II, ii. 1. 48; and in P. Plowman, the 'mote' is described as being 'the manere aboute,' i.e. all round the manor-house. Cf. also: 'Mathe, a little earthen fortresse, or strong house, built on a hill'; Cotgrave.] Cf. also Low L. *motta*, *motla*, (1) a mound, (2) a mound and moat together; Ital. *motta*, a heap of earth, also a hollow, trench (as in E.); Span. *mota*, a mound; Romansch *motta*, *muotta*, a rounded hill. **β.** Of Teut. origin, but rarely found; it occurs, however, in the Bavarian *mott*, peat, esp. peat such as was dug up, burnt, and used for manure; whence *motten*, to burn peat; Schmeller, Bavarian Diet., col. 1693. This Bavarian *mott* is prob. related to E. *mud*;

see *Mud*. Cf. also MHG. *moet*, peaty earth. Der. *moat-ed*, Meas. for Meas. iii. 1. 277.

MOB (1), a disorderly crowd. (L.) Used by Dryden, in pref. to Cleomenes, 1692; as cited in Nares. A contraction from *mobile vulgus*. 'I may note that the rabble first changed their title, and were called "the mob" in the assemblies of this [The King's Head] Club. It was their beast of burden, and called first *mobile vulgus*, but fell naturally into the contraction of one syllable, and ever since is become proper English'; North's Examen (1740), p. 574; cited in Trench, Study of Words. In the Hutton Correspondence, ed. E. M. Thompson (Camden Soc.), the editor remarks that *mob* is always used in its full form *mobile* throughout the volumes (see ii. 40, 99, 124, 156); but, as Mr. Thompson kindly pointed out to me, he has since noted that it occurs once in the short form *mob*, viz. at p. 216 of vol. ii. Thus, under the date 1690, we read that 'Lord Torrington is most miserably reproached by the *mobile*' (ii. 156); and under the date 1695, that 'a great *mob* have been up in Holborn and Drury Lane' (ii. 216). In Shadwell's Squire of Alsatia (1688), we find *mobile* in A. i. sc. 1, but *mob* in A. iv. sc. 2. And see Spectator, no. 135.—L. *mobile*, neut. of *mobilis*, movable, fickle; *mobile vulgus*, the fickle multitude. See *Mobile* and *Vulgar*. Der. *mob*, verb. See Notes on E. Eym., p. 190.

MOB (2), a kind of cap. (Dutch.) 'Mob, a woman's night-cap'; Bailey's Dict., vol. ii. ed. 1731. We also say *mob-cap*.—Du. *mop-muts*, a woman's night-cap; where *muts* means 'cap'; MDu. *napp*, a woman's colf (Sewel); Low G. *mopp*, a woman's cap (Danneil). Cf. prov. I. *mop*, to muffle up (Halliwell).

MOBILE, easily moved, movable. (F.—L.) 'Fyxt or els *mohyll*'; Skelton, Why Come Ye Nat to Courte, l. 522. [The expression 'mobile people' occurs, according to Richardson, in The Testament of Love, b. 1; but the reading is really *mohil*, i.e. much; ch. 6, l. 73.]—F. *mobile*, 'movable'; Cot.—L. *mobilis*, movable (for *mobilitis*).—L. *monere*, to move; see *Move*. Der. *mobility*, from F. *mobilité*, which from L. acc. *mobilitatem*; also *mobilité*, from mod. F. *mobilité*; hence *mobilité-at-ion*. And see *mob* (1).

MOCCASIN, MOCCASSIN, MOCCASSIN, a shoe of deer-skin, &c. (N. American Indian.) Spelt *moccasin* in Fenimore Cooper, The Pioneers, ch. i. A North-American Indian word. From Powhatan *muckasin*; Algonquin *muksin* (Cuq); Micmac *mkksin* (S. T. Rand). Capt. Smith (Works, ed. Arber, p. 44) cites Indian 'moccasins, shooes'.

MOCK, to deride. (F.—L.) ME. *mokken*, Prompt. Parv.—OF. *moquer*, late *moquer*. 'Se *moquer*, to mock, flowt, trumpe, scoffe'; Cot.—According to Kurling, § 6336, it is the learned form of *moquer*, to wring the nose; Cot.—But gives the Picard form as *moquer*, and Moisy has Norm. dial. *moquer*, to wipe the nose (so that the vowel does not quite correspond); but Mistral has mod. Prov. *monca*, *moncha*, to wipe the nose, and *se monca*, to mock. Cotgrave has MF. *moquer*, 'to sayte or makee cleane the nose; also to frumpe, mocke, scoff, deride'. Cf. Ital. *moquare*, 'to blow the nose, also to mock'; Florio.—Late L. *mucare*, to blow the nose.—L. *mucus*, *nācus*, *mucus*. See *Mucus*. Der. *mock*, sb.; *mock-er*; *mock-ry*, spelt *moquerie* in Caxton, Hist. of Troye, fol. 95, l. 8, from F. *moquerie*; *mock-ing*, *mock-ing-bird*.

MODE, a manner, measure, rule, fashion. (F.—L.) 'In the first figure and the third *mode*'; Sir T. More, Works, p. 504 d; where it is used in a logical sense.—F. *mode*, 'manner, sort, fashion'; Cot.—L. *modus*, acc. of *modus*, a measure, manner, kind, way. **β.** Akin to Gk. *modus*, I think upon, plan, L. *meditor*, I meditate, Gk. *μῆδος*, a plan, *μῆδομαι*, I intend, plan, from *√MED* (Cf. Teut. MET), to measure, to plan, best exemplified in F. *mode*; cf. Icel. *múti*, a mode, manner, way; see *Mote*, Brugmann, i. § 412. Der. *mod-al*, a coined word from L. *modus*; *mod-isk*, coined from F. *mode*; *mod-el*, q. v., *mod-er-ate*, q. v., *mod-ern*, q. v., *mod-est*, q. v.; *mod-i-um*, q. v., *mod-i-ty*, q. v.; *mod-ulate*, q. v. From the L. *modus* we also have *accom-mod-ate*, *com-mod-i-um*. Doublet, *mood* (2).

MODEL, a pattern, mould, shape. (F.—Ital.—L.) See Shak. Rich. II, iii. 2. 153; Hen. V, ii. chor. 16; &c.—MF. *modèle* (F. *modèle*), 'a model, pattern, mould'; Cot.—Ital. *modello*, 'a model, a frame, a plot, a mould'; Florio. Formed as if from a L. type **modellus*, dimin. of *modulus*, a measure, standard, which again is a dimin. of *modus*. See *Modulate*, *Mode*. Der. *model*, vb., *modell-er*, *modell-ing*; *re-model*.

MODERATE, temperate, within bounds, not extreme. (L.) 'Moderat speche'; Hoccleve, Reg. of Princes, 2436. 'Moderately and with reuerence'; Sir T. More, Works, p. 361 h.—L. *moderātus*, pp. of *moderāri*, to fix a measure, regulate, control. From a stem **moder-*, answering to an older **moder-*, extended from *mod-*, as in *modus*, a measure; see *Modest*, *Mode*. Der. *moderate*, verb, Shak. Troil. iv. 4. 5; *moderate-ly*, *moderate-ness*, *moderat-or*, Sir P. Sidney, Apology for Poetrie, ed. Arber, p. 32, from L. *moderātus*;

moderate-ion, Troil. iv. 4, 2, from OF. *moderation*, 'moderation' (Cot.), which from L. acc. *moderationem*.

MODERN, belonging to the present age. (F.—L.) Used by Shak. to mean 'common-places': Macb. iv. 3. 170, &c.—F. *moderne*, 'modern, new, of this age': Cot.—L. *modernus*, modern; lit. of the present mode or fashion; formed from a stem **moder-*, for **modes-*; from *mod-*, as in *modus*, a measure; cf. *modo*, adverb, just now. See **MODERATE**. Der. *modern-ly*, *modern-ness*, *modern-ize*.

MODEST, moderate, decent, chaste, pure. (F.—L.) *Modestly* is in Gascoigne, *Fruits of Warre*, st. 208 (and last). *Modestie* is in Sir T. Blyot, *The Governour*, b. i. c. 25, § 6.—F. *modeste*, 'modest'; Cot.—L. *modestus*, modest, lit. keeping within bounds or measure. From a stem **modes-* (extended from *mod-us*), with Aryan suffix *-to*; the same stem, weakened to *moder-*, gives *moderate*, *moder-n*—L. *modus*, a measure; see **MODE**. Der. *modest-ly*, *modest-y*.

MODICUM, a small quantity. (L.) In Shak. Troil. ii. 1. 74. Merely L. *modicum*, neut. of *modi-cus*, moderate. From *modi-*, for *modus*, a measure; see **MODIFY**, **MODE**.

MODIFY, to moderate, change the form of. (F.—L.) ME. *modifien*, Gower, C. A. iii. 157; bk. vii. 2153; Chaucer, C. T. A 2542.—F. *modifier*, 'to modify, moderate': Cot.—L. *modificare*.—L. *modi-*, for *modus*, a measure; and *-fic-*, for *fac-ere*, to make. See **MODE** and **FACT**. Der. *modifier*, *modifi-able*; *modifi-ation*—F. *modification*, 'modification' (Cot.), from L. acc. *modificatiōnem*.

MODULATE, to regulate, vary. (L.) 'To modulate the sounds': Grew, *Cosmographia Sacra* (1701), b. i. c. 5, sect. 16 (R). [But the verb was prob. suggested by the sh. *modulation*, given as both a F. and E. word by Cotgrave; from the L. acc. *modulatiōnem*.]—L. *modulatus*, pp. of *modulāri*, to measure according to a standard.—L. *modulus*, a standard; dimin. of *modus*, a measure. See **MODE**. Der. *modul-ation*, as above; *modul-ator*, from L. *modulātor*. So also *module*, from F. *module*, 'a model or module' (Cot.), from L. *modulus*. Also *modulus* = L. *modulus*.

MOGUL, a Mongolian. (Maugolia.) In Sir T. Herbert, *Travels*, ed. 1665, p. 75; Milton, P. L. xi. 391. 'Mr. Limberham is the mogul [lord] of the next mansion'; Dryden, *Kind Keeper*, iv. 1. The word *Mogul* is only another form of *Mogol*; the *Great Mogul* was the emperor of the Moguls in India. The Mogul dynasty in India began with Baber in 1525; † Haydn, *Dict. of Dates*. Cf. Pers. *Moghul*, a Mogul; Rich. Pers. *Dict.* p. 1460.

MOHAIR, cloth made of fine hair. (Arab.) The E. spelling is a sophisticated one, from a ridiculous attempt to connect it with F. *hair*; just as in the case of *cray-fish*. Spelt *mohaire* in Skinner, ed. 1691; older spelling *mochaire*, Hakluyt, Voy. ii. 273; who seems to have borrowed the MF. *moisiere*, cited by Skinner; the mod. F. is *moire*. Other MF. forms are *mokire*, *moakire*, cited by Scheler. The name was given to a stuff made from the hair of the Angora goat (Asia Minor).—Arab. *mukhuyyar*, 'a kind of coarse camelot or hair-cloth'; Rich. *Dict.* p. 1369, col. 2. See Devic, in Supp. to Littre. Doubtless, *moire*, from F. *moire*.

MOHAMMEDAN, a follower of Mohammed. (Arab.) From the well-known name.—Arab. *muhammad*, praiseworthy; Rich. *Dict.* p. 1358.—Arab. root *hamada*, he praised; id. p. 581.

MOHUR, a gold coin current in India. (Pers.) From Pers. *mohr*, *muhur*, 'a seal, a gold coin current in India for about £1 16s.'; Rich. *Dict.* p. 1534, col. 1; Pers. *mohr*, *muhur*, a seal, a gold coin worth 16 rupees (H. H. Wilson).—Skt. *mudrā*, a seal.

MOIDORE, a Portuguese gold coin. (Port.—L.) 'Moidore, a Portugal gold coin, in value 27 shillings sterling'; Bailey's *Dict.*, vol. ii. ed. 1731.—Port. *moeda d'ouro* or *moeda de ouro*, a moidore, £1 7s. Lit. 'money of gold'—L. *moneta*, money; *de*, of; *aureum*, gold. See **MONEY** and **AUREATE**.

MOLETY, half a portion. (F.—L.) See K. Lear, l. 1. 7, where it means 'a part' merely. It means 'a half' in Ailfr's Well, iii. 2. 69.—AF. *moyle*, Year-books of Edw. I. ii. 441; F. *moitie*, 'an half, or half part'; Cot.—L. *medietatem*, acc. of *medius*, a middle course, a half.—L. *medius*, middle; see **MEDIATE**.

MOLL, to toil, to drudge. (F.—L.) Skinner, ed. 1691, explains *moll* by 'buigheit laborare', i.e. to toil, drudge. But it is prob. nothing but a vulgar use of the word *mollis*, given in Minshew, ed. 1627, with the sense 'to defile, to pollute'; cf. *mol*, 'to drudge, to dawb with dirt'; Phillips, i. 317, 1706. As Mr. Wedgwood suggests, *moll*, to drudge, is probably 'only a secondary application from the laborious efforts of one struggling through wet and mud'; or simply, from the dirty state in which hard labour often leaves one. † We find earlier quotations for both senses; Halliwell cites 'we molye and toyle' from the Marriage of Wit and Humour, A. D. 1579. Rich. quotes from Gascoigne: 'A simple soule much like myself did once a serpent find, Which, almost dead for cold, lay molying in the myre'; i.e. wallowing in the dirt; see Gascoigne, ed. Hazlitt, i. 94. So also Spenser uses *molye* for 'to wallow'; see his Hymn of Heavenly

Love, st. 32. Still earlier, the sense is simply to wet or moisten. ME. *mollen*, to wet. 'A monk ... *mollid* al hir patis', i.e. moistened all their heads by sprinkling them with holy water; Intro. to Tale of Beryn, ed. Furnival, p. 6, l. 139.—OF. *moller*, *moller* (Littre), later *mouiller*, 'to wet, moisten, soak'; Cot. The orig. sense was 'to soften', which is effected in the case of clay, &c., by wetting it. The OF. *moller* answers to a L. type **molliare*, to soften (not found), formed directly from L. *mollis*, stem of *mollis* (OF. *moll*), soft. See **MOLLIFY**.

MOIRE, watered silk. (F.—E.—Arab.) A later F. form of E. *Mohair*, q. v.; in a slightly altered sense. Körtzing suggests that, in the sense of 'watered silk,' it may represent L. *marmoreus*, shining like marble, from *marmor*, marble; because *moire* cannot well represent the Arabic form. But Hatzfeld derives F. *moire* from F. *mohair*; which explains the matter. We then reborrowed this F. form *moire*.

MOIST, damp, humid. (F.—L.) ME. *moiste*; 'a *moiste* fruit with alle'; P. Plowman, B. xvi. 68. The peculiar use of ME. *moiste* is suggestive as to the derivation of the F. word. It means 'fresh' or 'new'; thus the Wife of Bath's shoes were 'ful *moiste* and newe'; Chaucer, C. T. 459 (A 457). The Host liked to drink 'moiste and comyalc'; id. 12449 (A 315). And again 'moiste ale' is opposed to old ale; id. 17009 (H 60).—OF. *moiste* (Littre), later *moite*, 'moist, liquid, humid, wet'; Cot. But the old sense of F. *moiste* must have agreed with the sense with which the word was imported into English. Etym. disputed. Either (1) from L. *musteus*, of or belonging to new wine or must, also new, fresh; as *musteus cæcus*, new cheese (Pliny).—L. *mustum*, new wine; a bent. form from *mustus*, adj., young, fresh, new. See Körtzing, § 641; and cf. Prov. *moisti*, moist, allied to *moist*, new wine (Mistral). β. Or (2) from L. *mucosus*, mucidus, mouldy; from L. *mucus*, mucus (Körtzing); see **MUOUS**. γ. Or from L. **mucosus*, for L. *mucidus*, the same (Hatzfeld). Perhaps the two L. words condensed in French (N. F. D.). Der. *moist-ly*, *moist-ness*; *moist-en*, Spenser, F. Q. iii. 6. 34, where the final -en is really of comparatively late addition (by analogy with other verbs in -en), since Wyclif has 'bigan to *moiste* his feet with teeris', Lanke, vii. 38; *moist-ure*, Gower, C. A. iii. 109; bk. vii. 730; from OF. *moisteur*, mod. F. *moiteur* (Littre).

MOLAR, used for grinding. (L.) 'Molar teeth or grinders'; Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 752.—L. *molaris*, belonging to a mill, molar.—L. *mola*, a mill.—√ME. *l*, to grind; see **MILL**. Brugmann, i. § 690.

MOLASSES, syrup made from sugar. (Port.—L.) Also *molasses*; in Phillips, ed. 1706. It ought rather to be *melasses*; as in Steadman's Surinam, i. 317 (1796). Spelt *mollasses*, Hakluyt, Voy. ii. pt. 2, p. 4. As it came to us from the West Indies, where the sugar is made, it is either a Port. or a Spaa. word. The Span. spelling is *melaza*, where the z (though now sounded like *th* in *both*) may well have had (ab. 1600) the sound of F. *ss*; as see **LASSO**. (F. also Port. *melago*, molasses; where the g is sounded like E. *ss*; and this Port. form better represents the L. neuter sh. [We also find Ital. *melassa*, F. *melasse*.]—L. *mellicum*, a kind of must (Lewis); neuter of *mellicus*, made with honey, hence honey-like; cf. Port. *melado*, mixed with honey. Formed with ending -ie-as from *mel*-, *mel*, honey. See **MELIFLUOUS** (with which cf. also *marmalade*, another decoction).

MOLE (1), a spot or mark on the body. (E.) ME. *mole*. 'Many moles and spots'; P. Plowman, B. xiii. 315. [As usual, the ME. *n* answers to AS. *ū*.] AS. *mol*, also written *mol* (where *an* = *ū*). *Stigmatum*, ful *maol* on ragel?—a foul spot on a garment; Alfisic's Gloss., in Voc. 125. 19.—O.H.G. *meil*, a spot; Goth. *maia*, a spot, blemish. Tent. type **mailon*, n. Root unknown.

MOLE (2), a small animal that burrows. (E.) *Mole* seems to be quite distinct from another name of the animal, viz. *moldwarp*. Shak. has both forms, viz. *mole*, Temp. iv. 104; and *moldwarp*, 1 Hen. IV, iii. 1. 149. Palgrave has *mole*. In the 15th cent., we find 'Talpa, *mulle*'; Voc. 639. 14.—M.Du. and Du. mod.; Low G. *mull* (Berghaus). Tent. type **mullaz* or **mulliz*, m. (Frank). Prob. related to M.Du. *mul*, 'the dust or crumbling of turf'; Hexham; ME. *mul*, AS. *myl*, dust; which are further related to **MOULD** (1). The sense may have been 'earth-grubber' or 'crumbler', from the weak grade of √MEL, to pound; see **MOLAR**. Cf. EFries. *mullen*, to grub; *mulle*, a child that grubs in the ground; *mulle*, *mull*, a mole; Low G. *moldwarp*, a mole (1 Daniel). 2. The other form appears as ME. *moldwarp*; Wyclif, Levit. xi. 30. From ME. *molde*, mould; and *werpen*, to throw up, mod. E. to *warp*. See **MOULD** and **WARP**. So also M.Du. *moldwarp* (Kilian); Icel. *moldwarp*, a mole, similarly formed. (Cf. Swed. *mull-skrud*, *mull-vad*, a mole; from *mull*, mould. And note Icel. *myla*, to crush. Der. *mole-hill*, Cor. v. 3. 30.)

MOLLE (3), a breakwater. (F.—Ital.—L.) 'Mole or peer' [pier]; Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. 'The Mole, that . . . defendeth the haven'; Sandys, Trav. (1632); p. 355.—MF. *mole*, 'a peer, a bank, or causey

on the sea-side; Cot. *F. môle*.—Ital. *molo*, *mole*, 'a great pile'; Florio.—*L. mōlem*, acc. of *mōles*, a great heap, vast pile. A word of doubtful origin. Der. From *L. mōles* we also have *molecule*, q.v.

MOLECULE, an atom, small particle. (L.) Formerly written *molecula*. *Molecula*, in physics, a little mass or part of anything; Bailey's Dict. vol. ii. ed. 1751. A coined word; formed with double dimin. suffix *-cul* (in imitation of *particula*, a particle) from *L. mōles*, a heap. See *Mole* (3). Der. *molecul*-ar.

MOLEST, to disturb, annoy. (F.—L.) *ME. molestēn*, Chaucer, Troilus, b. iv. l. 880.—*F. molester*, 'to molest'; Cot.—*L. molestāre*, to annoy.—*L. molestus*, adj., troublesome, burdensome. *β*. Formed (with suffix *-tus* = *Idg. -to-s*) from a stem *molest-*, which is usually associated with *mōles*; see *Mole* (3). Der. *molest*-er; *molest*-at-ion, Oth. ii. l. 16.

MOLLA, the same as *Mullah*, q.v.

MOLLIFY, to soften. (F.—L.) In Isa. i. 6 (A. V.). 'It [borage] *mollyfeth* the healy; Sir T. Eliot, Castell of Hethli, b. ii. c. 9. Hoccleve has *mollifis*, Reg. of Princes, 2638. [The sb. *mollification* is in Chaucer, C. T. 16322; G 854.]—OF. *mollifier*, 'to mollify'; Cot.—*L. mollificāre*, to soften.—*L. mōllis*, for *mollis*, soft; and *-fic*, for *facere*, to make. *β*. *L. mōllis* is akin to Skt. *mṛdu-*, soft; O. Ch. Slav. *mīlād*, young, tender (Russ. *molodoi*); and to Gk. *mēdēs*, E. *melt*; see *Melt*. Brugmann, ii. § 690. Der. *mollif*-able, *mollif*-er; also *mollif*-at-ion, allied to *mollificatus*, pp. of *mollificāre*. And see *moll*, *mollusc*.

MOLLUSC, an invertebrate animal, with a soft fleshy body, as a snail. (L.) Modern. Not in Todd's Johnson. Cf. *F. mollusque*, a mollusc (Littre).—*L. mollusca*, a kind of nut with a soft shell, which some molluscs were supposed to resemble; from *molluscus*, softish; allied to *mollēscere*, to become soft.—*L. mollis*, soft; see *Mollify*.

MOLTEN, melted. (E.) In Exod. xxxii. 4; &c. The old pp. of *melt*; see *Melt*.

MOLLY, the name of a certain plant. (L.—Gk.) In Spenser, Sonnet 26.—*L. mōly*.—Gk. *μῶλυ*; Homer, Od. x. 305; cf. Skt. *mīla-na*, an edible root.

MOMENT, importance, value, instant of time. (F.—L.) 'In a moment'; Wyclif, I Cor. xv. 52.—*F. moment*, 'a moment, a minute, a jot of time; also moment, importance, weight'; Cot.—*L. mōmentum*, a movement, hence an instant of time; also moving force, weight. *β*. For *momentum*; formed with the common suffix *-ment* from *mōvere*, to move; see *Move*. Der. *moment*-ary, Temp. i. 2. 202, from *L. mōmentarius*; *moment*-ar-i-ly, -ness; *moment*-ary (obsolete), Mids. Nt. Dr. i. 1. 143, from *L. mōmentāneus*; *moment*-ly; *momentous*, from *L. mōmentōsus*; *momentous*-ly, -ness. Doublets, *momentum* (= *L. mōmentum*); also *moment*.

MONAD, a unit, &c. (L.—Gk.) The pl. *monades* was formerly used as synonymous with digits. 'Monades, a term in arithmetic, the same as digits'; Phillips, ed. 1706.—*L. monad*, stem of *monas*, a unit.—Gk. *μῶνα*, a unit.—Gk. *μῶνος*, alone, sole. See *Mono*.

MONARCHY, sole government, a kingdom. (F.—L.—Gk.) The word *monarchy* is (perhaps) older than *monarch* in English. Sir David Lindsay's book entitled 'The Monarch', written in 1552, treats of monarchies, not of monarchs; see l. 1979 of the poem. *ME. monarchie*, Gower, C. A. i. 27; prol. 695.—*F. monarchie*, 'a monarchie, a kingdom'; Cot.—*L. monarchia*.—Gk. *μοναρχία*, a kingdom.—Gk. *μῶναρχος*, adj., ruling alone.—Gk. *μῶν*, for *μῶνος*, alone; and *ἀρχεῖν*, to be first. See *Mono* and *Arch*-. Der. *monarch*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 270, from *F. monarche* < *L. monarchia*, from Gk. *μῶναρχος*, a sovereign; *monarch*-al, Milton, P. L. ii. 428; *monarch*-ic, from *F. monarchique* (Cot.), Gk. *μῶναρχικός*; *monarch*-ic-al; *monarch*-ise, Rich. II. iii. 2. 165; *monarch*-ist.

MONASTERY, a house for monks, convent. (L.—Gk.) The older word was *minster*, q.v. Sir T. More has *monastery*, Works, p. 135 c. Also in Caxton, Golden Legend; Mary Magd. § 12. Englished from *L. monasterium*, a minster.—Gk. *μοναστήριον*, a minster.—Gk. *μῶναστήρις*, dwelling alone; hence, a monk.—Gk. *μῶναίς*, to be alone.—Gk. *μῶνος*, alone. See *Mono*-. Der. From Gk. *μῶναστήρις* we also have *monast*-ic, As You Like It, iii. 2. 441.—Gk. *μῶναστικός*, living in solitude; hence *monast*-ic-al, *monastic*-ism, Doublet, *minster*.

MONDAY, the second day of the week. (E.) *ME. monenday*, Rob. of Glouc. p. 405, l. 10180; later *Monday*, *Monday*. *AS. Mōnan dæg*, Monday; *rubric* to John, vii. 32. The lit. sense is 'day of the Moon'.—*AS. mōnan*, gen. of *mōna*, the moon (a masc. sb. with gen. in *-an*); and *dæg*, a day. See *Moon* and *Day*.

MONETARY, relating to money. (L.) Modern; not in Todd's Johnson. Imitated from *L. monetarius*, which properly means 'belonging to a mint', or a mint-master.—*L. monēta*, (1) a mint, (2) money; see *Mint* (1).

MONEY, current coin, wealth. (F.—L.) *ME. moneie*; Chaucer,

C. T. 705 (A 703).—OF. *monēie*; mod. *F. monnaie*.—*L. monēta*, (1) a mint, (2) money. See further under *Mint* (1). Der. *money*, *bag*, Merch. Ven. ii. 5. 18; *money*-ed, Merry Wives, iv. 4. 88; *money*-changer; *money*-less. Also *monetary*, q.v.

MONGER, a dealer, trader. (L.) Generally used in composition. *ME. wol-monger*, a wool-monger; Rob. of Glouc. p. 539, l. 11173. *AS. mangere*, a dealer, merchant; the dat. case *mangere* occurs in Matt. xiii. 45. Formed with suffix *-ere* (= mod. E. *-er*) from *mangian*, to traffic, barter, gain by trading, Luke, xix. 15. Cf. *mangung*, merchandise, Matt. xxi. 5. *β*. The form *mangian* is from *L. mangere*, a dealer, of *mangere* is a translation or equivalent. ¶ Prob. sometimes confused with *AS. mengian*, to mingle, already treated of under *Mingle*, q.v.; *AS. mang*, a mixture, preserved in the forms *ge-mang*, *ge-mong*, a mixture, crowd, assembly, Grein, i. 425. Der. *cheese-monger*, *fell-monger*, *fish-monger*, *iron-monger*, &c.

MONGOOSE; see *Mongoose*.

MONGREL, an animal of a mixed breed. (E.) In Macbeth, iii. 1. 93. Spelt *mungrel*, *mungril* in Levens, ed. 1570. The exact history of the word fails, for want of early quotations; but we may consider it as short for 'mong-er-el', with double dimin. suffixes as in *cock-er-el*, *pick-er-el* (a small pike), so that it was doubtless orig. applied to puppies and young animals. *β*. As to the stem *mong-*, we may refer it to *AS. mang*, a mixture. The sense is 'a small animal of mingled breed'. See *Mingle*. ¶ We also find late *ME. mengrell*, Book of St. Albans, fol. 14, back. If not an error for *mongrell*, it is from *AS. mengian*, to mix; from *mang*, as above.

MONITION, a warning, notice. (F.—L.) 'With a good monicion'; Sir T. More, Works, p. 245 g. Caxton has *monycion*, Golden Legend, St. Juliana, § 2.—*F. monition*, 'a monition, admonition'; Cot.—*L. monitiōnem*, acc. of *monitio*, a reminding; cf. *monitus*, pp. of *monēre*, to remind; lit. to bring to mind or make to think.—*β*. MEN, to think. Brugmann, ii. § 794. Der. *monit*-or, from *L. monitor*, an adviser, from *monēre*; hence *monit*-or-y, Bacon, Henry VII. ed. Lumby, p. 73, l. 6; *monit*-or-ship; *monit*-or-ess (with fem. suffix *-ess* = *F. -esse*, *L. -issa*, Gk. *-issa*); *monit*-or-i-al. And see *Admonish*. The doublet of *monition* is *mentor*.

MONK, a religious recluse. (L.—Gk.) *ME. monk*, Chaucer, C. T. 165. *AS. munec*, Grein, ii. 269; also *munec*, Sweet's A. S. Reader.—*L. monachus*.—Gk. *μῶναχος*, adj. solitary; sb. a monk. Extended from Gk. *μῶν*-os, alone; see *Mono*-. Der. *monk*-ish; *monk*'s-hood. Also (from *L. monachus*) *monach*-ism. And see *monastery*, *minster*.

MONKEY, an ape. (Low G.—F.—Ital.—L.) Spelt *munkie* in Levens and Baret, *monkey*, *munkie*, in Palsgrave; perhaps not found much earlier. Borrowed from Low G. *Monke*, the name of the ape's son in Reinke de Vos (1479); where *-ke* is for *-ken*, dimin. suffix; so that the F. version has *Monnekin* (Godefroy). Formed (with Low G. suffix *-ke* = *-ken* = G. *-chen*) from *MF. monne*, an ape.—*Ital. monna*, *mona*, 'an ape, a munkie, a pug, a kitten [kitten], a munkie-face; also a nickname for women, as we say gammer, goodie, good-wife such a one'; Florio. He notes that *mona* is also *spl* *monna*; cf. mod. Ital. *monna*, mistress, dame, ape, monkey (Meadows). [Cf. also Span. *mona*, Port. *mona*, a she-monkey; Span. and Port. *monio*, a monkey.] The order of ideas is: mistress, dame, old woman, monkey, by that degradation of meaning so common in all languages. *β*. The orig. sense of Ital. *monna* was 'mistress', and it was used as a title; Scott introduces *Monna Paula* as a character in the Fortunes of Nigel. As Diex remarks, it is a familiar corruption of *madonna*, i. e. my lady, hence, mistress or madam; see *Madonna*, *Madam*. ¶ The Span. and Port. *mona* were, apparently, borrowed from Italian; being feminine sbs., the masc. sb. *mona* was coined to accompany them. The Ital. has also *monichio*, 'a pugge, a munkie,' Florio; which is the Ital. equivalent of the Low G. form.

MONO-, prefix, single, sole. (Gk.) From Gk. *μῶν*, for *μῶνος*, single. Shortened to *mon* in *mon-arch*, *mon-ocular*, *mon-ody*; see also *mon-ad*, *mon-astery*, *mon-k*. Words with this prefix are numerous; e.g. *mon-ceros*, a unicorn, from Gk. *κέρας*, a horn; *mon-ochrome*, painting in one colour, from *χρῶμα*, colour; *mon-ecious*, having stamens and pistils in different flowers on the same plant, from *οἶκος*, a house, dwelling.

MONOCHORD, a musical instrument with one chord. (F.—L.—Gk.) Spelt *monacorde*; in Hall's Chron. Hen. VII. an. 1. § 9.—*F. monocorde*, *L. monochordon*.—Gk. *μονόχορδον*.—(Gk. *μῶν*:- and *χορδή*, the string of a musical instrument. See *Mono*- and *Chord*).

MONOCOTYLEDON, a plant with one cotyledon. (Gk.) Modern and botanical. See *Mono*- and *Cotyledon*.

MONOCULAR, with one eye. (Hybrid; Gk. and L.) A coined word; used by Howell (R.). From Gk. *μῶν*, for *μῶνος*, from *μῶν*, sole; and *L. oculus*, an eye. See *Mono*- and *Ocular*.

MONODY, a kind of mournful poem. (Gk.) 'In this monody,' &c.; Milton, Introd. to Lycidas. So called because sung by a single

Thorpe, *Ancient Laws*, i. 31. — AS. *mōt*, a meeting, an assembly; usually spelt *gemōt*, a word familiar in the phrase *wileana gemōt*, an assembly of wise men, a parliament. + Icel. *mót*, a meeting, court of law; MHG. *mūaz*, *mūz*, a meeting. β. From a Teutonic type **mōtom*, n. Der. *moot-able*, *moot-case*, i.e. case for discussion; *moot-point*, i.e. point for discussion; *moot-hall*, a hall of assembly, law court. Also met, q.v. ¶ Observe that *meet* is a mere derivative of *moot*, as shown by the vowel-change.

MOP (1), an implement for washing floors, &c. (F.—L.) In Torriano's Ital. Dict., the word *pannatore* is explained by 'a maulkin, a mop of rags or cloths to rub withal,' ed. 1688. Halliwell gives prov. E. *mop*, a napkin, as a Glouc. word. 'Not such mops as you wash houses with, but maps of countries;' Middleton, Span. Gipsy (acted in 1623); A. ii. sc. 2. Most likely borrowed from OF. *mappe*, a napkin, though this word was later corrupted to *nappe*. See *Nappe* in Littré, who cites the spelling *mappe* as known in the 15th century, though the corrupt form with initial *n* was already known in the 11th century. Both *mappe* and *nappe* are from L. *mappa*, a napkin; whence also *Map* and *Napkin*, the former being taken from the form *mappe*, whilst the latter was due to *nappe*. L. *mappa* is a word of Punic origin. See *Map*. We find Walloon *map*, a table-cloth, *mappe*, a napkin (Remacle); W. Flem. *moppe*, a (ship's) mop (De Bo). ¶ Cf. *strap*, *knop*, with *strap*, *knop*. The Celtic forms are from F. Der. *mop*, verb.

MOP (2), a grimace; to grimace. (E.) Obsolete. 'With mop and mow;' Temp. iv. 27. Also as a verbal sb.; 'mopping and mowing;' K. Lear, iv. 104. The verb to mop is allied to *Mope*, q.v. Hence also ME. *moppe*, a foolish person; in Weber, Met. Rom. iii. 56.

MOPE, to be dull or dispirited. (E.) In Shak. Temp. v. 240. Allied to ME. *mopisch*, foolish; Beker, i. 78. We also find *mop*, to grimace; see *Mop* (2). Cf. 'in the mops, sulky;' Halliwell. + Du. *moppen*, to pout; whence to grimace, or to sulk; MSwed. *mopa*, to mock (Ihre); Westphal. *māpen*, to grimace; Dan. *maabe*, to mope; cf. prov. G. *muffen*, to sulk (Flügel). Also ME. *mappen*, to bewilder, stupefy; Legends of the Holy Rood, p. 216. And see *Mow* (3). Der. *mop-ish*, *mop-ish-ness*.

MORAINÉ, a line of stones at the edges of a glacier. (F.—Teut.) Modern; well known from books of Swiss travel. — F. *moraine*, a moraine; Littré. [Cf. Port. *morraria*, a ridge of shelves of sand; morro, a great rock, a shelf of sand; Ital. *mora*, a pile of stones. (But not Span. *morron*, a hillock).] β. Of Teut. origin; cf. Bavarian *mur*, sand and broken stones, fallen from rocks into a valley; Schmeller, Bayerisches Wörterbuch, col. 1642. Schmeller notes the name *moraine* as used by the peasants of Chamouli, according to Saussure. γ. The radical sense is 'mould' or 'crumbled material'; hence fallen rocks, sand, &c.; cf. G. *mürbe*, soft, OHG. *murraet*, soft, brittle; Icel. *murja*, to crush (Körting).

MORAL, virtuous, excellent in conduct. (F.—L.) 'O moral Gower;' Chaucer, Troilus, b. v. last stanza but one. — F. *moral*, 'moral'; Cot. — L. *moralis*, relating to conduct. — L. *mūr*, from *mūs*, a manner, custom. Root uncertain. Der. *moral*, sb., *morals*, sb. pl.; *moral-er*, i.e. one who moralises. Oth. ii. 3. 301; *moral-ly*; *morale* (a mod. word, borrowed from F. *morale*, morality, good conduct); *moral-ise*, As You Like It, ii. 1. 44; *moral-ist*; *moral-ity*, Meas. for Meas. i. 2. 138, from F. *moralité*, 'morality,' Cot.

MORASS, a swamp; bog. (Du.—F.—Teut.) 'Morass, a moorish ground, a marsh, fen, or bog;' Phillips, ed. 1706. Todd says that P. Heylin, in 1656, noted the word as being 'new and uncouth;' but he omits the reference. It occurs in a list of 'uncouth words' at the end of Heylin, Obs. on the Hist. of K. Charles I, published by II[ammond] [Lestranger]; but Heylin should rather have attributed it to Fuller. — Du. *moeras*, marsh, fen (Sewel). The older Du. form is *moerasc*, adj., 'moorish' (Hexham); as if from the sb. *moer*, 'mire, dirt, or mud' (id.). But this *moerasc* is an altered form of MDu. *marasc*, *moerasc*, a marsh, pool (Kilian). — OF. *maresque*, *maresche*, adj., marshy; also, as sb.; a marsh, a pool; Low L. *mariscus*. — Teut. **mar*, the sea; see *Marish*. Cf. G. *morast*, from Du. or Low G. (see *Morast* in Kluge); whence also Swed. *moras*; Dan. *morads* (a corrupt form). Doublet, *marish*.

MORIBID, sickly, unhealthy. (F.—L.) 'Morbid (in painting), a term used of very fat flesh very strongly expressed;' Bailey's Dict., vol. ii. ed. 1731. — F. *moribide*, sometimes similarly used as a term in painting (Littré). — L. *moribundus*, sickly (which has determined the present sense of the F. word). — L. *morbus*, disease. Allied to *mor-i*, to die, *mors*, death; see *Mortal*. Brugmann, ii. § 701. Der. *morbid-ly*, *morbid-ness*; also *morbi-fic*, causing disease, a coined word from *morbi-*, for *morbus*, and L. suffix *-fic-us*, due to *facere*, to make.

MORDACITY, sarcasm. (F.—L.) Little used. It occurs in Cotgrave. — F. *mordacité*, 'mordacity, ease detraction, bitter tears'; Cot. — L. acc. *mordacitatem*, from nom. *mordacitas*, power to bite. —

L. *mordaci-*, decl. stem of *mordax*, biting; with suffix *-iūs*. — L. *mordere*, to bite. Cf. Skt. *mardaya*, to rub, break in pieces; from *mr̥d*, to rub. Brugmann, ii. § 794. (✓MERD, SMERD.) β. Prob. from the same root as F. *Smart*, q.v. Der. *mordaci-ous*, little used, from the stem *mordaci-*; *mordaci-ous-ly*. Also *mordant*, biting, F. *mordant*, from L. *mordent-*, stem of pres. pt. of *mordare*, to bite.

MORE, additional, greater. (E.) The mod. E. more does duty for two ME. words which were, generally, well distinguished, viz. *mo* and *more*, the former relating to number, the latter to size. 1. ME. *mo*, more in number, additional. 'Mo than thries ten' = more than thirty in number; Chaucer, C. T. 578 (A 576). AS. *mā*, both as adj. and adv., Grein, ii. 201. Thus 'þær byð wundra mā' = there are wonders more in number, lit. more of wonders (Grein). This AS. *mā* was originally an adverbial form; it is cognate with Goth. *mais*, more, adv. 2. ME. *more*, larger in size, bigger; 'more and lesse' = greater and smaller, Chaucer, C. T. 6516 (D 934). [The distinction between *mo* and *more* is not always observed in old authors, but very often it appears clearly enough.] AS. *māra*, greater, larger; Grein, ii. 212. Cognate with Icel. *meiri*, greater; Goth. *muiza* (stem *muizon-*), greater. See *Most*. Allied to Olrikh *mür*, *mör*, W. *mawr*, great; AS. *mære*, illustrious. ¶ *Mo* is an adverbial, but not a positive form; the positive forms are *muck*, *nickle*, many. The *-r* in more represents Teut. *-z*, which in the adv. **mais* (being final) was (regularly) lost in AS. Brugmann, i. § 200. Der. *more-over*.

MOST, the superl. form, answers to ME. *moste*, Chaucer, C. T. 2200 (A 2198), also spelt *meste*, *maste*, *measte*, in earlier authors (see Stratmann). AS. *mūst*, most; Grein, ii. 226. Cognate with Du. *meest*, Icel. *meistr*, G. *meist*, Goth. *maista*; Teut. type **mais-toz*, the superl. form allied to the comp. **maiz-on* (above). Altered from ME. *māste* to later *māst* by the influence of *more* and *mo*.

MOREL, an edible fungus. (F.—OHG.) 'Spungy moréls;' Gay, Trivia, iii. 203. [Properly *morels*, but confused with another *morel*, the name of a herb, but lit. 'mulberry-colored'; MF. *morelle*, 'the herb morell, garden nightshade,' Cot. (cf. MF. *morelles*, 'morell cherries,' Cot.), ultimately from L. *mūrūm*, a mulberry.] — F. *morille*, 'the smallest and daintiest kind of red mushroom'; Cot. — OHG. *morhila* (G. *morchel*), a morel; from OHG. *morha*, a root, a carrot, allied to AS. *more*, an edible root. See *morchel* in Kluge.

MORGANATIC, used with reference to a marriage of a man with a woman of inferior rank. (Low L.—G.) 'When the left hand is given instead of the right, between a man of superior and a woman of inferior rank, in which it is stipulated that the latter and her children shall not inherit the rank or inherit the possessions of the former. The children are legitimate. Such marriages are frequently contracted in Germany by royalty and the higher nobility. Our George I was thus married;' Haydn, Dict. of Dates. — Low L. *morganatica*. Ducange explains that a man of rank contracting a morganatic marriage was said 'accipere uxorem ad morganaticam.' This L. word was coined, with suffix *-atica*, from the G. *morgen*, morning, which was in this case understood as an abbreviation for MING. *morgengabe*, morning-gift, a term used to denote the present which, according to the old usage, a husband used to make to his wife on the morning after the marriage-night; esp. if the wife were of inferior rank. This G. *morgen* is cognate with E. *more*; see *Morn*.

MORIAN, a blackamoor, a Moor. (F.—L.) 'The Morians' land;' Ps. lxxviii. 31 (P. B.). — OF. *Morien*, a Moor (Godefroy); also *Moraine* (15th cent.). From a Late L. type **Mauritānus* or **Mauritānius*, a man of Mauritānia, the country of the *Mauri* or Moors. (A Student's Pastime, p. 254.)

MORION, an open helmet, without visor. (F.—Span.) In Spenser, Muipopotmos, l. 322. — F. *morion*, 'a murrian, or head-peace;' Cot. — Span. *morion*. Cf. Port. *morrião*, Ital. *morione*, a morion. The word is Spanish, if we may accept the very probable derivation of Span. *morion* from *morra*, the crown of the head. The latter word has no cognate form in Ital. or Port. Cf. Span. *morro*, anything round; *moron*, a hillock. Perhaps from Basque *murua*, a hill, heap (Diez).

MORMONITE, one of a sect of the Latter-day Saints. (E.; but a pure invention.) The *Mormonites* are the followers of Joseph Smith, 'called the prophet, who announced in 1823, at Palmyra, New York, that he had had a vision of the angel Moroni. In 1827 he said that he found the book of *Mormon*, written on gold plates in Egyptian characters;' Haydn, Dict. of Dates, q.v. We may call the word F., as used by English-speaking people; but it is really a pure invention. β. Joseph Smith's own explanation was that it meant 'more good;' from E. *more*, and Egypt. *mon*, good. (This was probably an afterthought.) See The *Mormons*; London, 1851. Der. *Mormon-ism*.

MORN, the first part of the day. (E.) ME. *morn*, a North E. form. 'On the morn' = on the morrow; Barbour's Bruce, i. 601;

to-morn = *to-morrow*; id. l. 621. *Morn* and *morrow* are merely doublets; the former being contracted from *ME. morwen*, and the latter standing for *ME. morwe*, the same word with loss of final *n*. The form *morwe* is in Chaucer, C. T. A 1492; the older form *morwen* is in the Ancien Riwle, p. 22, l. 16. *AS. morgen*, morn, morrow, (Grein, li. 264; whence *morwen* by the common change of *g* to *w*. Cf. *OF. morn*, morning; *DU. morgen*; *Ice. morginn*; *Dan. morgen*; *Swed. morgon*; *G. morgen*; *Goth. margains*. Cf. Lith. *merk-i*, to blink. Orig. sense prob. 'dawn'. Doublet, *morrou*.

MORNING, dawn, morn. (E.) *ME. morning*, P. Plowman, B. prol. 5; contracted from the fuller form *morwening*, Chaucer, C. T. 1064 (A 1062). *Morwening* signifies 'a dawning', or 'a becoming morn'; formed with the substantival (not participial) suffix *-ing* (*AS. -ung*) from *ME. morwen* = *AS. morgen*, morn; see *MORN*. Cf. *even-ing*, from *even*. Der. *morning-sar*.

MOROCCO, a fine kind of leather. (Morocco.) Aided by Todd to Johnson's Dict. Named from Morocco, in N. Africa; whence also *marroquin*, morocco leather. So called from the *Moors*.

MOROSE, ill-tempered, gloomy, severe. (L.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. See Trench, Select Gloss., who shows that the word was once used as if it owed its derivation to *L. mora*, delay; but this use is obsolete. = *L. morosus*, self-willed; (1) in a good sense, scrupulous, fastidious, (2) in a bad sense, peevish, morose. = *L. mōr*, decl. stem of *mōr*, (1) self-will, (2) usage, custom, character. See *MORAL*. Der. *morose-ly*, *morose-ness*. Also *moros-i-ty*, in Minshew, ed. 1627, from *OF. morosité*, 'morosity, frowardness'; Cot.; but now obsolete.

MORPHIA, MORPHINE, the narcotic principle of opium. (Gk.) Modern; coined words from (Gk. *Morpheus* (Μορφεύς), the god of sleep and dreams, lit. 'the shaper'; i.e. creator of shapes seen in dreams. = Gk. *morphe*, a shape, form. Der. *meta-morphosis*, *a-morph-ous*, from *morphē*.

MORRIS, MORRIS-DANCE, an old dance on festive occasions. (Span. -L.) In Shak. Hen. V. ii. 4. 25. See Nares' Glossary. G. Douglas has the pl. *morris*, Aen. bk. xiii. ch. ix. l. 112. The dance was also called a *morisco*, as in Beaumont and Fletcher, Wild Goose Chase, v. 2. 7. A *morris-dancer* was also called a *morisco*, 2 Hen. VI. iii. l. 365; and it is clear that the word meant 'Moorish dance', though the reason for it is not quite certain, unless it was from the use of the tabor as an accompaniment to it. = Span. *morisco*, Moorish. Formed with suffix *-isco* (= *L. -iscus*, E. *-ish*) from Span. *morro*, a Moor; = *L. acc. Maurum*, a Moor; see *MOOR* (3). See Brand, Popular Antiquities. ¶ We also find *morris-pike*, i.e. Moorish pike, Com. Errors, iv. 3. 28. Spelt *morys-pike*, Sir T. Molyet, Castel of Helth, b. ii. c. 33. 'The Mourish dance' is mentioned in 1494; Excerpta Historica, p. 95.

MORROW, morning, morn. (E.) A doublet of *morn*. From *ME. morwe* by the change of final *-e* to *-u*, as in *arr-ou*, *sparr-ou*, *sorr-ou*, &c. 'A *morwe*' = on the morrow, Chaucer, C. T. 824 (A 822). Again, *morwe* is from the older *morwen*, by loss of final *u*; and *morwen* = mod. *E. morn*. See *MORN*. Der. *to-morrow* = *AS. tō morgene*, where *tō* = mod. *E. to*; the sense is 'for the morrow'; see Grein, li. 264.

MORSE, a walrus. (F.-Finnish.) Spelt *morsse*, Hakluyt's Voyages, i. 5 (margin). 'The tooth of a *morse* or sea-horse'; Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. iii. c. 23. § 5. = *F. morse*. = Finnish *nursu*, a morse (Renvall); whence also Russ. *mors'*, a morse (with *j* sounded as *zh*, i.e. as *F. j*). Cf. Lapp. *marsha*, a morse (Früs). The Russ. name is *morskaia korova*, i.e. sea-cow.

MORSEL, a mouthful, small piece. (F.-L.) *ME. morsel*, Chaucer, C. T. 128. Also *morsel*, Rob. of Glouc. p. 342, l. 7025; 'thys morsel brede' = this morsel of bread. The corrupt form *morsel* is still in common use in prov. E. = *OF. morsel*, *morsel*, mod. *F. morceau*, a morsel, bit, Cot. (And see Burguy.) Cf. Ital. *morsello*. Dimin. from *L. morsum*, a bit. = *L. morsus*, pp. of *mordere*, to bite; see *MORDACITY*.

MORTAL, deadly. (F.-L.) See Trench, Select Glossary. *ME. mortal*, Chaucer, C. T. A 61, 1592. = *OF. mortel* (Burguy); *mortal* (Cot.) = *L. mortalis*, mortal. = *L. mort-*, stem of *mors*, death. The decl. stem *mort-i-* contains the Jdg. suffix *-i-*. ✓ *MER*, to die; cf. *Skt. mṛ*, to die, pp. *mṛta*, dead; *L. mori*, to die. Der. *mortal-ly*; *mortal-i-ty*, from *F. mortalité*, 'mortality' (Cot.), from *L. acc. mortali-tatem*; *mort-i-fer-ous*, Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674, from *L. fer-re*, to bring, cause. And see *mort-gage*, *mort-ty*, *mort-main*, *mort-u-ary*.

MORTAR (1), **MORTER**, a vessel in which substances are pounded with a pestle. (L.) [A certain kind of ordnance was also called a *mortar*, from its orig. resemblance in shape to the *mortar* for pounding substances in. This is a French word.] *ME. mortar*, P. Plowman, B. xlii. 44; Klug Alsander, l. 332. *AS. mortere*, a mortar; A. S. Leechdoms, ed. Cockayne, i. 142. [Cf. *OF. mortier*, 'a mortar to bray (pound) things in, also, the short and wide-

mouthed piece of ordnance called a *mortier*; &c.; Cot.] = *L. mortarium*, a mortar. Cf. *L. marculu*, a hammer. See *MORTAR* (2).

MORTAR (2), cement of lime, sand, and water. (F.-L.) *ME. mortier*, Rob. of Glouc. p. 128, l. 2715. = *OF. mortier*, 'mortar used by dowers'; Cot. = *L. mortarium*, mortar; lit. stuff pounded together; a different sense of the word above; see *MORTAR* (1).

MORTGAGE, a kind of security for debt. (F.-L.) *ME. mortgage*, spelt *morgage* in Gower, C. A. iii. 234; bk. vii. 4228. = *OF. morgage, morgaige*, 'morgage, or mortgage'; Cot. 'It was called a *morgage*, or *dead pledge*, because, whatever profit it might yield, it did not thereby redeem itself, but became lost or dead to the mortgager on breach of the condition'; Webster. = *F. mort*, dead, from *L. mortuus*, pp. of *mori*, to die; and *F. gage*, a pledge. See *MORTAL* and *GAGE* (1). Der. *mort-gag-er*; *mort-gag-ee*, where the final *-ee* answers to the *F. -é* of the pp.

MORTIFY, to destroy the vital functions, vex, humble. (F.-L.) *ME. mortifien*, used as a term of alchemy, Chaucer, C. T. 16594 (G 1156). = *OF. mortifier*, 'to mortify'; Cot. = *L. mortificare*, to cause death. = *L. mort-*, decl. stem of *mors*, death; and *-fic-*, for *fac-*, to make, cause; see *MORTAL* and *FACT*. Der. *mortify-ing*; *mortify-ation*, from Sir T. More, Works, p. 700 f, from *OF. mortification* (Cot.), from *L. acc. mortificationem*.

MORTISE, a hole in a piece of timber to receive the tenon, or a piece made to fit it. (F.) Spelt *mortise* in Palsgrave; *mortise* in Cot. Shak. has *mortise* as a sb. Oth. ii. 1. 9; and the pp. *mortised*, joined together, Hamlet, iii. 3. 20. *ME. mortise*, Prompt. Parv.; Mandeville, Trav. ch. 7, p. 76. = *F. mortaise*, 'a mortaise in a piece of timber'; Cot. Cf. Span. *mortaja*, a mortise. B. Of unknown origin; it cannot be from *L. mordere*, to bite, which could not have given the *t*. Devic (in a supplement to Littré) thinks the Span. word may be of Arabic origin. Der. *mortise*, verb.

MORTMAIN, the transfer of property to a corporation. (F.-L.) 'Agraynt all mortmainyn'; Sir T. More, Works, p. 333 b. *ME. mayn* *more*, Trevisa, tr. of Higden, viii. 265. The Statute of Mortmain was passed A. D. 1279 (7 Edw. I). Property transferred to the church was said to pass into *main* *mori* or *mort main*, i.e. into a dead hand, because it could not be alienated. = *F. mort*, dead; and *main*, a hand (*L. manus*). See *Mortgage* and *Manual*.

MORTUARY, belonging to the burial of the dead. (F.-L.) The old use of *mortuary* was in the sense of a fee paid to the parson of a parish on the death of a parishioner. 'And [pore over] Linwode, a booke of constitutions to gather tithes, *mortuaries*, offerings, customes, &c.; Tyndall's Works, p. 2, col. 1. Linwode, to whom Tyndall here refers, died A. D. 1446. = *AF. mortuarie*, Year-books of Edw. I, 1302-3, p. 443. = Late *L. mortuarium*, a mortuary; neut. of *L. mortuarius*, belonging to the dead. = *L. mortu-us*, dead, pp. of *mori*, to die; see *MORTAL*.

MOBAIL, MOSAIC-WORK, ornamental work made with small pieces of marble, &c. (F.-L.-Gk.) Spelt *mosaick*, Milton, P. L. iv. 700. 'Mosaicall-worke, a worke of small inlayed peeces'; Minshew's Dict., ed. 1627. = *MF. mosaïque*, 'mosaicall work'; Cot. = Ital. *mosaico*, mosaic; [Span. *mosaica obra*, mosaic work.] Formed from a Late *L. mūsaius*, adj., an extended form from *L. mūsaeum opus* (also called *mūsium opus*), mosaic work. The Late *L. form mūsaius* answers to a Late Gk. *μουσαϊκός*, an extended form in some way related to the Late Gk. *μουσεῖον*, mosaic work; neut. of *μουσεῖος*, of or belonging to the Muses (hence artistic, ornamental). = Gk. *μουσα*, a Muse; see *MUSE* (2).

MOSLEM, a Mussulman or Mohammedan; as *adj.*, Mahomedan. (Arab.) 'This low salam Replies of *Moslem* faith I am'; Byron, The Giaour (see note 29). = Arab. *muslim*, a musliman, a true believer in the Muhammedan faith; 'Rich. Dict. p. 1418. A musliman is one who professes *islām*, i.e. 'obedience to the will of God, submission, the true or orthodox faith'; id. p. 91. A participial form, from the 4th conj. of *salama*, to be safe, bc at rest. The words *moslem*, *mussulman*, *islam*, and *salaam* are all from the same root *salama*. Doublet, *mussulman*.

MOSQUE, a Mohammedan temple or church. (F.-Span.-Arab.) 'Mosche or Mosque, a temple or church among the Turks and Saracens'; Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. Spelt *mosque*, Sandys, Trav. (1632), p. 27. = *F. mosquée*, 'a temple or church among the Turks'; Cot. = Span. *mezquita*, a mosque. = Arab. *masjid*, a mosque, temple; Rich. Dict. p. 1415. Cf. Arab. *sajjādah*, 'a carpet, &c., place of adoration, mosque'; id. p. 812. = Arab. root *sajada*, to adore, prostrate oneself.

MOSQUITO, a kind of gnat. (Span.-L.) Spelt *muskitto* in Sir T. Herbert, Travels, ed. 1665, p. 128; *muskito*, Hakluyt, Voy. iii. 107. = Span. *mosquito*, a little gnat; dimin. of *mosca*, a fly. = *L. musca*, a fly. Cf. Gk. *μύα*, a fly; Lithuan. *musė*, a fly.

MOSS, a cryptogamic plant. (E.) *ME. mos*, P. Plowman, C. xviii. 14; *moose* (dat.), id. B. xv. 282. *AS. mos* (Bosworth). + *Du. mos*;

Icel. *mosi*, moss; also, a moss, moorland; Dan. *mos*; Swed. *mossa*; G. *moos*, MHG. *moos*, moss; also a moss, swamp. Teut. base **mus-*, weak grade allied to MHG. *mios*, OHG. *mios*, moss; AS. *mios*, moss (Teut. base **meus-*); and to *Mire*. *β*. Further allied to Russ. *mohk*, moss; L. *muscus*, moss. Bruggmann, i. § 105. ¶ We may note the E. use of *moss* in the sense of bog or soft moorland, as in Solway *Moss*, Chat *Moss*; this sense comes out again in E. *mere*, which is certainly related to *moss*. Der. *moss-land*, *moss-rose*; *moss-trooper*, i.e. a trooper or bandit who rode over the mosses on the Scottish border; *moss-ed*, As You Like It, iv. 3. 105; *moss-grown*, 1 Hen. IV, iii. 1. 33; *moss-y*, *moss-i-ness*. Also *mire*.

MOST, greatest. (E.) ME. *most*, *müst*. AS. *mūst*, *†Du. meest*; Icel. *meistr*; G. *meist*; Goth. *maists*. Teut. type **ma-ist-az*, superl. form allied to *More*, q.v. ¶ The *o* (for early ME. *ē*) is due to association with the *o* in *more*.

MOTE, a particle of dust, speck, spot. (E.) ME. *mot*, *mote*; Chaucer has the pl. *mot*, C. T. 6450 (D 868). AS. *moet*, Matt. vii. 3. *†Du. mot*, saw-dust; EFries. *mūt*, rubbish.

MOTET, a short piece of sacred music. (F.—L.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. ME. *motetis*, pl.; Wyclif, Works; cd. Matthew, p. 91.—F. *motet*, 'a verse in music, or of a song, a piosie, a short lay'; Cot. [Cf. Ital. *motetto*, 'a ditty, a verse, a ligge, a short song; a wittie saying'; Florio.] Dimin. of F. *mot*, 'a word; the note windy by a huntsman on his home'; Cot.—L. *mutum*, a murmur; see *Motto*.

MOTH, a lepidopterous insect. (E.) ME. *motthe*, Chaucer, C. T. 6142 (D 560); also spelt *mohhe*, *mouhe*, *monzle*, P. Plowman, C. xiii. 217. AS. *moðe*, Grein, ii. 261; also *moðe*, Matt. vi. 20, latest text; O. Northumbrian *moðe*, *moðla*, Matt. vi. 20.—*†Du. moe*; Icel. *moti*; Swed. *mält*, a mite; G. *motte*, a moth. Origin doubtful. *β*. We also find AS. *maðu*, a maggot, bug; 'Cimex, *maðs*, Ælfric's Gloss, Nomina Insectorum, in Wight's Vocab. i. 24; cognate forms being *Du. G. made*, a maggot, Goth. *matha*, a worm; but connexion with *moth* is doubtful. A late example of ME. *mathe*, a maggot, occurs in Caxton's tr. of Keynard the Fox, ed. Arber, p. 69; 'a dede hare, full of *mathes* and wormes.' *γ*. Perhaps the latter word meant 'a biter' or 'eater'; Fick refers AS. *maðu* to the root of E. *mow*, to cut grass. Der. *moth-eaten*, ME. *moth-eten*, P. Plowman, B. x. 362.

MOTHER (1), a female parent. (E.) ME. *moder*, Chaucer, C. T. 5261 (B 841), where Tyrwhitt prints *moder*; but all the six MSS. of the Six-text ed. have *moder* or *mooder*. [The ME. spelling is almost invariably *moder*, and it is difficult to see how *mother* came to be the present standard form; it was probably due to dialectal influence.] AS. *moder*, *mōðer*, *mōður*; Grein, ii. 261.—*†Du. moeder*; Icel. *móðir*; Dan. and Swed. *moder*; G. *mutter*, OHG. *muotar*, Irish and Gael. *mathair*; Russ. *mat(e)*; Lithuan. *moti* (Schleicher); L. *mūter*; Gk. *μήτηρ*; Pers. *mādar*; Skt. *mātṛ*. *β*. All formed from a root **mīd*, of uncertain meaning. Der. *mother-ly*, *mother-li-ness*, *motherhood*, *mother-less*. Cf. *matrix*, *matron*.

MOTHER (2), the hysterical passion. (E.) In K. Lear, ii. 4. 56. Spelt *moder* in Palsgrave; the same word as the above. So also *Du. moeder* means 'mother, womb, hysterical passion'; cf. G. *mutter-beschwerung*, mother-fit, hysterical passion.

MOTHER (3), lees, sediment. (E.) 'As touching the *mother* or lees of oile olive; 1 Holliard, tr. of Pliny, B. xxii. c. 3. It is prob. the same word as *Mother* (1), as the dregs seem to be bred in the liquid. So also in mod. *Du* we have *moer* signifying both sediment or dregs, also a matrix or female screw; G. *mutter*, mother, sediment in wine or other liquids. Cf. Gk. *μήτηρ*, an old woman; also, scum, mother. Perhaps affected by F. *mud*, MDu. *modder*, mud, lees, dregs; G. *moder*, mould. Der. *mother-y*.

MOTION, movement. (F.—L.) 'Of that *mocyon* his cardynalles were sore abashed'; Berners, tr. of Froissart, vol. i. c. 326.—F. *motion*, omitted in Cotgrave, but used by Froissart in this very passage, as quoted by Littré.—L. *motiōnem*, acc. of *motiō*, a movement; cf. *motus*, pp. of *movēre*, to move; see *Move*. Der. *motion-les*, Hen. V. iv. 2. 50.

MOTIVE, an inducement. (F.—L.) Properly an adj., but also used as a sb. ME. *motif*, a motive, Chaucer, C. T. 5048, 9365 (B 628, F 1491).—OF. *motif*, 'a motive, a moving reason'; Cot.—Late L. *motivum*, a motive; found A.D. 1452; but certainly earlier.—Late L. *motivus*, moving, animating; found A.D. 1369. Formed with L. suffix *-ivus* from *mōt*, stem of *motus*, pp. of *movēre*; see *Move*. Der. *motiv-ity* (modern). Also *motor*, i.e. a mover, Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, B. ii. c. 2. *β*, borrowed from L. *mōtor*, a mover.

MOTLEY, of different colours. (F.—L.) ME. *motelle*, Chaucer, C. T. 273 (A 271). So called because spotted or clotted. Apparently formed, with *pl* suffix, from OF. *motel*, **motel*, MF. *motteau*, 'a clot of congealed moisture', Cot.; also used in the sense of MF. *motetelet*, 'a little clod, lump of earth', id. A dimin. of OF. *note*,

motte, MF. *motte*, 'a clod, lump, round sodd, or turfe of earth; also a little hill'; Cot. See *Moat*. Cf. Languedoc *moitel*, a clot of anything adhesive, dimin. of *moito*, a clod (D'Hombres). Mistral gives Prov. *moiteloun*, 'petite pelote'; a *moiteloun*, 'en grumeaux'. *β*. Perhaps affected by OF. *mattelet*, 'clotted, knotted, curdled, or curd-like'; Cot. Cf. OF. *mattonne*, in the expression *ciel mattonné*, 'a curdled [i.e. mottled] sky, or a sky full of small curdled clouds'; id. The OF. *mattelet* answers to a pp. of a verb **mattelet*, representing an OLG. **mattelet*, a frequentative verb regularly formed from Bavarian *matte*, curds; Schmeller's Bayerisches Wörterbuch, col. 1685; MDu. *matte*, curds (Hexham). Der. *mottled*, Drayton, *Muses' Elysium*, Nymph. 6. l. 57.

MOTTO, a sentence added to a device. (Ital.—L.) In Shak. Per. ii. 2. 38.—Ital. *motto*, 'a word, a mot, a saying, a posie or briefe in any shield, ring, or emprise' [device]; Florio.—L. *mutum*, a mutter, a grunt, a muttered sound; cf. *mutire*, *mutire*, to mutter, mumble. Formed from *MEU*, to make a low sound; cf. Gk. *μῦ*, a muttered sound. See *Mutter*. And cf. *Motet*.

MOULD (1), earth, soil, crumbling ground. (E.) ME. *molde*, P. Plowman, B. prol. 67, iii. 80. AS. *molde*, dust, soil, earth, country; Grein, ii. 261.—*†Du. moude*, *molde*, mould; cf. *molm*, mould; Icel. *mold*, mould, earth; Dan. *mold*; Swed. *mul* (for *mold*); Goth. *mulda*, dust; Mk. vii. 11; prov. G. *molt*, *molten*, garden mould (Flügel); OHG. *molta*. *β*. All from a Teut. type **mul-dūn*, f.; from **mul*, weak grade of **MEL*, to grind; see *Meal* (1). Der. *mould-warp*, the old name for a mole (see *mole*); also *mould-er*, a frequentative verb, 'to crumble off', hence, to decay, cf. 'in the mouldring of earth in frosts and sunne', Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 337. ¶ The adj. *mouldy*, in its commonest sense, is unconnected.

MOULD (2), a model, pattern, form, fashion. (F.—L.) ME. *molde*, P. Plowman, B. xi. 341. ONorth F. *molde*, Les Rois, p. 244 (Moisy); OF. *molle*, *mole*, mod. F. *moule*, a mould. Littré gives *molle* as the spelling of the 14th century; a still earlier form was *modle*, in the 13th cent.—L. *modulum*, acc. of *modulus*, a measure, standard, size. See *Model*. Cf. Svan. *molde*, from *modulus*, by transposition. Der. *mod-el*, a dimin. form. Also *mould*, vb., Mide. Nt. 1r. iii. 2. 211; *mould-er*, *mould-ing*.

MOULD (3), rust, spot. (E.) Spenser has: 'Upon the little breast . . . a little purple *mold*'; F. Q. vi. 12. 7. But chiefly in the compound *iron-mould*. Here *mould* is a mere extension of *mole*, a spot; the added *d* was prob. due to confusion with *mole*, i.e. spotted. 'One droppe of poyson infecteth the whole tunne of Wine; . . . one yron *Mole* defaceeth the whole peece of Lawne'; Lyly, Euphues, ed. Arber, p. 39. See further under *Mole* (1).

MOULDY, musty, fusty. (Scand.) In Shak. 1 Hen. IV, ii. 4. 134; iii. 2. 119. This is an extremely difficult word. It has probably been confused with *mould* (1), supposed to mean dirt, though it properly means only friable earth. It has also probably been confused with *mould* (3), rust, spot of rust. But with neither of these words has it anything to do. It is formed from the sb. *mould*, fustiness, which is quite an unoriginal word, as will appear. For an example of this sb., compare: 'we see that cloth and apparel, not aired, doe breed moathes and mould'; Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 343. This sb. is due to the ME. verb *moulen*, to become mouldy, to putrefy or rot, as in: 'Let us not moulen thus in idleness'; Chaucer, C. T., Group B, 32. The pp. *mouled* was used in the precise sense of the mod. E. *mouldy*, and it is easy to see that the sb. was really due to this pp., and in its turn produced the adj. *mouldy*. Strattmann cites 'hi *mouled* mete', i.e. thy mouldy meat, Political Poems, &c., ed. Furnivall, p. 181; *moulyde* brede, i.e. mouldy bread, Reliquiae Antiquae, i. 85; 'Pannes moulden in a wyche', clothes lying mouldy in a chest; Test. of Love, B. ii. ch. ii. l. 29. So also *mouled*, *mouled*, *mucidus*; from *moule*, *mucilage*, Catholicon Anglicum, q.v. Todd cites: 'Sour wine, and moulded bread'; Abp. Cramer, Ans. to Bp. Gardiner, p. 299. With which compare: 'Very coarse, hoary, moulded bread, Knollys, Hist. of the Turks (Todd). *β*. The oldest spelling of the ME. verb is *muolen*. 'Ober leten pinges muolen oder rusten' = or let things grow mouldy or rusty; Ancien Riwle, p. 344, l. 4. We also find '*muolede* pinges' = mouldy things, id. p. 104, note k. Hence *mouly*, adj.; 'All the brede [bread] . . . waxed anon *mouly*'; Caxton, Golden Legend, St. Thomas, § 10. Cf. prov. E. *mouly*, mouldy; E.D.D. Of Scand. origin. Cf. ME. *moult*, sb., mouldiness, answering to MDan. *mul*, Swed. dial. *mūl*, *muel*, *mujel*, Swed. *mügel*, mould. Cf. also Dan. *mullen*, mouldy, *muline*, to become mouldy; Swed. dial. *mulas*, Swed. *mülas*, to grow mouldy; Icel. *mygla*, to grow musty, formed, by vowel-change of *u* to *y*, from Icel. *mug*, as in *mugga*, mugginess. See *Muggy*. Thus *mould* is *mugginess*; the notions of muggy and mouldy are still not far apart. Der. *mouldi-ness*; also *mould*, verb, for *moul*, Spenser, F. Q. li. 3. 41. See note on *Mould* (1) above.

MOULT, to cast feathers, as birds do. (L.) The *I* is intrusive,

just as in *fault* from ME. *fnute*; see **Fault**. MF. *mouten*; 'his haire moutes,' i.e. falls off, Pricke of Conscience, l. 781. 'Mowlyn, as fowlys, Plumme, deplumeo.' Prompt. Parv. 'Mouter, moutler, quando anium pennae decidunt;' Gouldman, cited by Way to illustrate 'Moutare, or moutard [i.e. moulder, moulding bird], byrde, Plutor.' Prompt. Parv. AS. *bi-mūtān*, to exchange (Haworth). — L. *mūtāre*, to change; whence F. *muer*, to mout; see **Mew** (3). So also OIG. *mūzān*, to mout, is merely borrowed from L. *mūtāre*; now spelt *mausen* in mod. G. Der. *mouling*; also *mews*; and see *mutable*.

MOUND, an earthen defence, a hillock. (F.—L.) 'Compass with a mound;' Spenser, F. Q. ii. 7. 56. The sense of 'hillock' or 'heap' is found also in F. *mont*, Ital. *monte*, and Walloon *mont*, a heap, a mass (Sigart); as well as in L. *mons*. *Mound* is merely a variant of *mount* (1). — AF. *munil*, variant of *mont*, a hill; Vie de St. Auban, 848, 875; OF. *mont* = L. *montem*, acc. of *mons*, a mountain, a heap. See below. ¶ Perhaps confused with AS. *mund*, protection; thus Hæret (1580) has: 'A hedge, a mound, *sepes*.' Cf. prov. F. *mound*, a hedge.

MOUNT (1), a hill, rising ground. (L.) MF. *mut*, OEang. Homilies, ed. Morris, l. 11, l. 14. AS. *munl*, Grein, ii. 269. [Immediately from Latin, but affected by AF. *munl*.] = L. *montem*, acc. of *mons*, a mountain; stem *mont-*. Formed (with suffix *-it*) from the second grade (*mon-*) of *√MEN*, to project, seen in L. *e-min-ere*, to jut out; cf. E. *pro-mont-lor-y*. See **Eminent**. Der. *mount-ain*, q.v.; *mount* (2), q.v.

MOUNT (2), to ascend. (F.—L.) MF. *mounten*, P. Plowman, B. prol. 67; older form *mounten*, Kih Alisander, 784. = F. *mouter*, 'to mount'; Cot. = F. *mont*, a mountain, hill. [The verb is due to the use of the OF. adverb *a mont*, up-hill; so also the adv. *a val*, down-hill, produced F. *avalier*, to swallow, and *avalanche*.] = L. *montem*, acc. of *mons*, a hill. See **Mount** (1). Der. *mount-er*, *mount-ing*; also *mount-bank*, q.v. Also *a-mount*, q.v.; *para-mount*, *re-mount*, *sur-mount*, *tan-ta-mount*, *tra-mount*.

MOUNTAIN, a hill. (F.—L.) In early use. ME. *montaine*, Layamon, l. 1282. — OF. *montaigne*, *montaigne*; mod. F. *montagne*, a mountain. — Late L. *montāna*, by-form of *montānu*, a mountain; Ducange. — L. *montāna*, neut. pl., mountainous regions; from *montānus*, adj., hilly. = L. *mont-*, stem of *mons*, a mountain. See **Mount** (1). Der. *mountain-ous*, Cor. ii. 3. 127, from MF. *montaigneus*, 'mountainous,' Cot.; *mountain-er*, Temp. iii. 3. 44, with suffix *-er*. F. *tier*.

MOUNTBANK, a charlatan, quack doctor. (Ital.—L. and G.) Jt. 'one who mounts on a bench,' to proclaim his nostrums. See French, Select Glossary. In Slak. Hamlet, iv. 7. 142. 'Fellows, to mount a bank! I bid your instructor In the dear tongue, never discourse to you Of the Italian mountebanks!' Ben Jonson, Volpone, ii. 1 (Sir Politick). — Ital. *montanbanco*, a mountebank; Ital. *monte in banco*, 'a mountebank,' *monte in banco*, 'to plait the mountebank'; Florio. ¶ Hence the *e* stands for *an* *i*, which is short for *in*; the mod. Ital. must be divided *monte-an-banco*, where *m-* (for *in*) has become *m* before the following *b*. — Ital. *montare*, to mount, cognate with F. *monter*, to mount; *in* = L. *in*, *in*, on; and Ital. *bancus*, from OIG. *banc*, a bench, money-table. See **Mount** (2), **In**, and **Bank** (2). Cf. Ital. *sallimbanco* (for *sallar* in *banco*), a quack.

MOURN, to grieve, be sad. (E.) MF. *moornen*, *moornen*, *moornen*; Chaucer, C. T. 3704. AS. *maruan*, to grieve; Grein, ii. 269. ¶ Icel. *morna*; Goth. *moruan*; OIG. *mornen*. ¶ The Goth. *-u-* before *-n* is a mere suffix, giving the verb an intransitive character; and the Teut. type is **mun-u-*. Allied to AS. *smorn*, to care; Gk. *μῆν-ω*, sorrow. From *√SMER*; cf. Skt. *smṛ*, to remember, to long for. Der. *mourn-ful*, Spenser, F. Q. i. 1. 54; *mourn-ful-ly*, *mourn-ful-ness*; *mourn-ing*, sb., AS. *maruan*.

MOUSE, a small rodent quadruped. (E.) ME. *mouse* (without final *e*), Chaucer, C. T. 144. AS. *mūs*, in Ælfric's Gloss., Nomina Ferarum; Voc. 120. 16. The pl. is *mūs*, by vowel-change; whence E. *mice*. — Du. *muis*; Icel. *mūs*, pl. *mýs*; Dan. *mus*; Swed. *mus*; G. *maus*; Russ. *мышь*(e); L. *mūs*; Gk. *μῦς*; Pers. *mūš*; Rich. Dict. p. 1325; Skt. *mūśha-*, a rat, a mouse. ¶ The sense is 'the stealing animal.' — *√MEUS*, to steal; whence Skt. *muś*, to steal, *mūśha-*, a stealer. Der. *mouse*, vb., Mach. ii. 4. 13, *mouse-er*; *mouse-ear*, a plant, *mouse-tail*, a plant. Also *mouse-ole*. (But not *til-mouse*.)

MOUTACHE, MUSTACHE, the hair on the upper lip. (F.—Ital.—Gk.) Formerly *moustacho*, Slak. L. J. v. 1. 110; this is taken from the Ital. form given below. Both *moustachio* and *moustache* are given in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. — F. *moustache*, 'a moustache'; Cot. = Ital. *mostaccio*, 'a face, a snout, a mostacho'; Florio. [Cf. Span. *mostacho*, a whisker, moustache; answering to the E. form *mostacho* in Florio.] — Gk. *μύστακ*, stem of *μύσταξ*, the upper lip, a moustache; Doric and Laconic form of *μύσταξ*, that

wherewith one chews, the mouth, the upper lip; cf. *μαστίσειν*, to chew, eat. See **Mastic**.

MOUTH, the aperture between the lips, an aperture, orifice, outlet. (F.) MF. *mouthe*, Chaucer, C. T. 153. AS. *mūð*, Grein, ii. 266. — Du. *mout*; Icel. *munur* (for **mumbr*); Dan. *mund*; Swed. *mun*; G. *mund*; Goth. *munths*. β. Teut. type **munthaz*, m., 1 lg. type **mntos*; cf. L. *mentum*, the chin. Der. *mouthe*, vb., Hamlet, iv. 2. 20; *mouthe-ful*, Pericles, ii. 1. 35; 55 *mouthe-piece*.

MOVE, to set in motion, stir, impel. (F.—L.) ME. *moven*, *moenen*, *menen*; P. Plowman, B. xvii. 194 (where all three spellings occur in the MSS. The *u* is written for *v*; the form *menen* is common). Also in Chaucer, Parl. of Foules, l. 150. — OF. *mouvoir*, mod. F. *mouvoir*. — L. *mouēre*, to move; pp. *mōtus*. Allied to Skt. *miv*, to push (with pp. *mūta-*, moved, corresponding to L. *mōtus*; also Gk. *ἀνέμωμι*, I surpass. Der. *mov-er*, Chaucer, C. T. 2989 (A 2987); *mov-able*, of which the ME. form was *meble* or *mooble*, P. Plowman, B. iii. 267, borrowed from F. *muable*, L. *mobilis*, movable; *mov-ah-ly*, *mov-ah-ness*; *move-ment*, Gower, C. A. iii. 107, bk. vii. 674, from OF. *mouvement* (Birguy); *mov-ing*, *mov-ing-ly*. Also *mobile*, from L. *mobilis*, movable, often contracted to *mob*; see **Mob**. Also *mot-ion*, q.v., *mot-ive*, q.v., *mot-or*; cf. L. pp. *mōtus*. Also *mo-ment*, *com-mot-ion*, *e-mot-ion*, *pro-mote*, *re-mote*, *remove*; *mutiny*.

MOW (1), to cut down with a scythe. (E.) MF. *mouwen*; 'Mow other meuen' (other MSS. *mouwen*), i.e. mow (hay) or stack (in a mow); P. Plowman, C. vi. 14. The old pt. *w* was, still common in Cambridgeshire; see Layamon, 1942. AS. *mūwan*, Grein, ii. 213. (The vowel-change from AS. *i* to E. *o* is regular; cf. *stān*, stonc.) — Du. *maaien*; G. *mähen*, OIG. *māian*, to mow. β. Teut. type **māwan*; allied to Gk. *δ-μάω*, I reap, L. *me-t-ere*, to reap. Brugmann, ii. § 680. Der. *mow-ing*, *mov-ing*; also *me-d*, *me-d-dou*, *after-math*.

MOW (2), a heap, pile of hay or corn. (E.) ME. *moue*; 'moue of scheues' — heap of sheaves, given as a various reading in Wyclif, Rnth, iii. 7 (later text). AS. *mūga*, a mow, Exod. xxii. 6, where the Vulgate has *aceruus frugum*. Oldest form *mūka*, Corpus Gloss., 46. — Icel. *mūga*, *mūgi*, a swathe in mowing, also a crowd of people, a mob; Norw. *muga*, *mua*, a heap (of hay). β. The change from AS. *g* to MF. *w* is common; so also in ME. *mouwe* (morrow) from AS. *morgen*; ME. *have*, a haw, AS. *haga*.

MOW (3), a grimace; obsolete. (F.—MDu.) 'With mop and mow'; Temp. iv. 47. 'Mopping and mowing'; K. Lear, iv. 1. 64. 'I mowe, I mocke one; he useth to mocke and mowe'; Falstaff. Chaucer has ME. *moues*, pl.; C. T., I 258. — OF. *moie*, mouth, lip, grimace; F. *moie*, 'a moe, or mouth, an ill-favoured extension or thrusting out of the lips'; Cot. — MDu. *mouwe*, the protruded underlip; see Oudehands, who cites the phrase *meten die mouwe* to make a grimace, deride, in two passages. ¶ The word *mop*, its companion, is also foreign; see **Mop** (2).

MUCK, great in quantity. (E.) ME. *meche*, *mucke*, *miche*. Formerly also used with respect of size. 'A moche man' = a tall man; P. Plowman, B. viii. 70; where one MS. reads *mykil*. 'A mucke and lyce' = great and small; Chaucer, C. T. 496 (A 494), where other MSS. have *mucke*, *miche*, *mucke*. β. When we compare ME. *miche*, *mucke*, *mucke*, with the older forms *michel*, *muckel*, *muckel*, we see at once that the former result from the latter by the loss of final *l*. *Mucke* occurs in Layamon, 10350; but not in AS. *Muckel*, *muckel*, are variants of *mickel* (the orig. form) due to fortin-association with *Mk. luter*, from AS. *lytel*. β. The orig. form was AS. *mīcel* (cf. Lowl. Sc. *mickle*), great. — Icel. *mikkil*, great; OIG. *mikkil*; Goth. *mīkils*. Allied to Gk. *μεγάλη*, great, *μέγας*, great; and to L. *magis*. See **Magnitude**.

MUCILAGE, a slimy substance, gum. (F.—L.) Richardson cites the word from Bacon's Philosophical Remains. The adj. *mucilaginosus* is in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. — F. *mucilage*, 'slime, clammy sap, glewy juice'; Cot. — L. *mucilāgo* (stem *mucilāgin-*), moulty moisture; used by Theophrastus Priscianus (iv. 1), a physician of the 4th century (Lewis). Extended from **mucilū*, for *mucidus*, an adj. formed from *mūcus*; see **Mucus**. Der. *mucilaginos* (from the stem).

MUCK, filth, dung, dirt. (Scand.) ME. *muck*; spelt *muk*, Gower, C. A. ii. 290; bk. v. 4853; me. *Gensis* and Exod. ed. Morris, 2557. — Icel. *myki*, dung; whence *nyki-rika*, a muck-rake, dung-shovel; cf. *muka*, to shovel dung out of a stable; Dan. *mæg*, dung; Norw. *muk-dugge*, a muck-heap; prob. allied to Norw. *mukka*, a heap. Cf. Swed. *morka*, to throw dung out of a stable, like prov. E. 'to muck out.' ¶ Not allied to AS. *meac*, dung, whence prov. E. *nixen*, a dung-heap. Der. *muck-y*, *muck-i-ness*; *muck-heap*, *muck-rake* (Linnæus's Pilg. Progress).

MUCK, AMUCK, a term applied to malicious rage. (Malay.) Only in the phrase 'to run amuck'; the word has been absurdly

turned into a *muck*. Dryden goes further, and inserts an adjective between *muck* and the supposed article! 'And runs an Indian *muck* at all he meets;' Hind and Panther, iii. 1188. To run *amuck* is to run about in a mad rage.—Malay *amuk*, 'engaging furiously in battle, attacking with desperate resolution, rushing in a state of frenzy to the commission of indiscriminate murder, running amuck. It is applied to any animal in a state of vicious rage;' Marsden, Malay Dict. p. 16.

MUCKINDER, a handkerchief. (Prov.—L.) 'Take my *muckinder*, And dry thine eyes;' Ben Jonson, Tale of a Tub, iii. i (Turfe). ME. *mokadour*, Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 30.—Prov. *mucadour*, mod. Prov. *mucadour* (Mistral); the same as F. *mucchoir*.—L. type *muccatürum*, the same as *mucitürum*, a wiper; given by Ducange in the sense of 'pair of snuffers.'—Late L. *muccare*, to free from mucus.—L. *mucosus*, *mucosus*; see **MUCOUS**.

MUCUS, slimy fluid. (L.) The adj. *mucous* is in older use, the sb. being modern. Sir T. Browne says the chameleon's tongue has 'a *mucous* and slimy extremity;' Vulg. Errors, b. iii. c. 21. § 7.—L. *mucosus*, *mucosus*, slime from the nose; whence the adj. *mucosus*, Englished by *mucous*. Allied to Gk. *μύξα*, the discharge from the nose, *μύξαι*, snuff of a wick; cf. Gk. *μύξασθαι* (= *μύξαι*—*μύξαι*), to wipe the nose; L. *ε-mungere*, to wipe the nose. Der. *muc-ous*; and see *mucilage*, *muc* (2).

MUD, wet, soft earth, mire. (E.) ME. *mud*; the dat. *mudde* occurs in Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, B. 407; see Spec. of Eng., ed. Morris and Skeat, p. 156, l. 407. Not found in AS. Of Old Low G. origin, and prob. a native word. EFries. *mudde*. Cf. Old G. *mudde*, mud; whence the adj. *muddig*, muddy, Bremen Wörterbuch; MSwed. *modd*, mud (Ihre); Pomeran. *modde*. Also in an extended form is found in the Bavarian *mott*, peat, already mentioned as the origin of E. *moat*; see **MOAT**. This establishes it as a Teut. word. Cf. Skt. *mūtra-m*, urine. Der. *mud-ly*, *mudd-ly*, *mudd-i-ness*, *mudd-le*.

MUDDLE, to confuse. (E.) 'Muddle, to rout with the bill, as geese and ducks do; also, to make tipsy and unfit for business;' Kersey, ed. 1715. A frequentative verb, formed with the usual suffix *-le*, from the sb. *mud*. Thus to *mudd-le* is to go often in mud, to dabble in mud; hence, to render water turbid, and, generally, to confuse. Similarly, Dan. *mudde*, to stir up mud in water, said of a ship, from Dan. *mudler*, mud (from Du.). Cf. EFries. *muddelen*, to dirty; MDu. *maddelen*, 'to muddy water,' Hexham; Pomeran. *muddele*, to disorder. See **MUD**.

MUEZZIN, a Mohammedan crier of the hour of prayer. (Arab.) Spelt *muezin* in Sir T. Herbert's Travels, ed. 1665, p. 339.—Arab. *mu'zin*, *mu'azzin*, 'the public crier, who assembles people to prayers by proclamation from a minaret;' Rich. Dict. p. 1523; *mu'azzin*, 'the crier of a mosque;' Palmer's Pers. Dict. col. 617. Connected with Arab. *azan*, the call to prayers, Palmer, col. 17; *zan*, the cur, Rich. p. 48, Palmer, col. 17; *azina*, he listened, Rich. p. 48. (Here *z*=*s*, with the sound of E. *z* in *that*.)

MUFF (1), a warm, soft cover for the hands. (Walloon.—F.—Late L.) Spelt *muff* in Minshew, ed. 1627. Prob. from Walloon *muffe* (Sigart), *mof* (Kernack), a muff. [Cf. Du. *muff*, Low G. *muff* (Berghaus); EFries. *muff*; from the same.] A shortened form of F. *moufle*, a kind of *muff*; see further under **MUFFLE**.

MUFF (2), a silly fellow, simpleton. (E.) A prov. E. word, of imitative origin. It simply means 'a mumbler' or indistinct speaker. Cf. prov. E. *muff*, *muffie*, to mumble (Halliwell); *muffie*, to do anything ineffectually; id. So also prov. E. *muffie*, to speak indistinctly, an old word, occurring in Richard the Redeles, ed. Skeat, iv. 62; 'And somme *muffid* with the mouth, and nyst [knew] not what they mente.' Cf. Du. *muffin*, to do; prov. G. *muffin*, to be sulky (Flügel); EFries. *muff*, a muff, simpleton; Du. *mof* (a Westphalian) boor, a clown, used as a nickname. ¶ Cf. 'Almaina, Ruttera, *Muffa*, and Danes;' Marlowe, Tambl. pt. ii. A. i. sc. 1. 22. This is the same word; *Muffa* (Du. *mof*) was a nickname given by one Germanic people to another. 'The Low Dutch call the High *muffa* . . . upbraiding them with their heaviness;' Sir J. Reresby, Travels (1657). And see Addit. to Nares.

MUFFIN, a kind of tea-cake. (F.?) Lanc. dial. *mouffin*, *moufin*, a wheat-cake baked upon a bake-stone over the fire; tea-cake in general (E. D. D.). Cp. Norm. dial. *moufin*, adj., said of bread swollen up in the baking, Moisy, Corbillet; OF. *moufflet*, soft bread (Roquefort); OF. *moufflet*, bread of a finer sort (Ducange); Prov. pan *moufflet*, soft bread (Mistral); OF. pain *moufflet*, soft bread (Godefroy). Probably related to EFries. *muffeln*, to mumble food, as a toothless person does. See **MUFF** (2).

MUFFLE, to cover up warmly. (F.—Late L.) Levins, ed. 1570, gives: 'A *muffle*, focale (i. e. a neck-cloth); to *muffle* the face, velare; to *muffle* the mouth, obturare;' col. 184. 'I *muffyl*, je em-mouffle;' Palsgrave. The pp. *muffled* is in Malory, ed. Caxton,

bk. viii. ch. 25; l. 34. Only the verb is now used, but it is derived from the sb. here given.—OF. *moffe*, *muffe* (13th cent., Littré); the same as *mouffle*, which Cot. explains by 'a winter mitaine.' [Cf. MDu. *moffel*, 'a muff, or muffle lined with fur;' Hexham; Norweg. *muffel*, a half-glove, mitten; Aasen; from OF.]—Late L. *muffula* (occurring A. D. 817), a winter glove (Ducange); also spelt *mufola*. Of unknown origin. β. From the sb. *muffle* came the verb to *muffle*, in common use owing to analogy with the numerous frequentative verbs ending in *-le*. See **MUFF** (1). To *muffle* a bell is to wrap a cloth round the clapper; a muffled peal is a peal rung with such bells, rung on the 31st of December. At midnight, the muffles are taken off, and the New Year is rung in. Hence the phrase 'a muffled sound;' the sense of which approaches that of prov. E. *muffle*, to mumble, from a different source, as explained under **MUFF** (2). Der. *muff-er*, Merry Wives, iv. 2. 73.

MUFFTI, an expounder of the law, magistrate. (Arab.) In Sir T. Herbert's Travels, ed. 1665, pp. 175, 285; spelt *muffti*, Howell, Directions for Travel, ed. Arher, p. 85; *muffti* in Sandys, Trav. 1632, p. 36 (end).—Arab. *muffi*, 'a magistrate' (Palmer, col. 500); 'wise, one whose sentence has the authority of the law, an expounder of the Mohammedan law, the multi or head-law officer amongst the Turks;' Rich. Dict. p. 1462. Connected with *fatwa*, 'a judicious or religious decree pronounced by a *muffi*, a judgment, sentence;' id. p. 1070. ¶ The phrase 'in *muffi*' means in civilian costume, as opposed to military dress. See **YALE**.

MUG, a cylindrical cup for liquor. (Low G.) 'A *mugge*, potte, *Ollula*;' Levins, 184. 24. 'Clay *mugs*,' pl.; G. Douglas, tr. of Virgil, prol. to bk. viii. st. 8. Perhaps from EFries. *mukke*, a cylindrical earthen vessel; Groninger *mokke* (Moelma, p. 543); whence also Norm. dial. *moque*, Guernsey *mogue* (Moisy); Norw. *mugge*, *mugga*, an open can or pitcher; see Aasen, Larsen. The Irish *mugan*, a mug, is prob. from E. Cf. prov. E. *muggen*, made of earthenware.

MUGGY, damp and close, said of weather. (Scand.) Both *muggy* and *muggish* are in Ash's Dict., ed. 1775.—Icel. *mugga*, soft drizzling mist; whence *muggvegr*, *muggy*, misty weather. Cf. Norw. *mugg*, fine rain; *muggu*, moist, *muggy*. Perhaps allied to Dan. *muggen*, musty, mouldy; *muggu*, to grow musty; Swed. dial. *muggen*, mouldy, from *mugg*, mould. Cf. also Swed. *mugel*, mould, Icel. *mugla*, to grow musty. Der. *muggi-ness*; cf. *mouldy*.

MUGWORT, the name of a wild flower. (F.) Spelt *magwort* in Palsgrave. AS. *magwyr*, the Artemisia; see numerous examples of the word in Cockayne's A. S. Leechdoms, iii. 339. It prob. means 'midge-word'; see **MIDGE**. Perhaps regarded as being good against midges; cf. *flou-bane*. For the form, cf. OSax. *muggia*, Du. *mug*, Low G. *mugge*, a midge, *muggert*, mugwort. Note also Dan. *myg-blomst*, 'midge-bloom;' bog orchid.

MULATTO, a child of a white person and a negro. (Span.—L.) Used by F. Vouge, The Centaur (1754), letter 2; 'Todd's Johnson.—Span. *mulato*, 'a mulatto, a son of a black and of a white;' Pineda (1740); 'the son of a black Moore and one of another nation;' Minshew (1623). From Span. *mul-o*, a mule, with dimin. suffix *-ito*; see Diet.—L. *mulum*, acc. of *mulus*; see **MULE**.

MULBERRY, the fruit of a certain tree. (Hybrid; L. and E.) ME. *mulberry*. Trevisa translates *zygomorpha* by *mulberryes*, l. 11, l. 4. Here the *l* stands for *r*; cf. ME. *murberie*, Voc. 557. 81. The AS. name for the tree was *mir-beam*; see Cockayne's A. S. Leechdoms, iii. 339. 'Morus, vel rubus, mir-beam;' Aldric's Gloss., Nomina Arborum, in Wright's Vocab. i. 24, col. 2. [The AS. *bram*, a tree, is mod. E. *beam*.] β. *Berry* is an E. word; *mul*—ME. *mool*—AS. *mūr*. The AS. *mūr* is from L. *mūrus*, a mulberry-tree. Cf. Gk. *μύρον*, *μύρον*, a mulberry, *μύρον*, a mulberry-tree; perhaps *μύρον* is the origin of L. *mūrum*, a mulberry. ¶ The G. *maulbeere* (OHG. *mārber*) is similarly compounded, from L. *mūrus* and G. *beere*. See **SYCAMORE**. Der. *murren*.

MULCT, a fine, penalty. (L.) Given as a sb. in Minshew, ed. 1627.—L. *mulcta*, a fine, penalty; whence also OF. *mulle* (Cotgrave). The older and better L. form is *multa*. Said to be of Sabine or Oscan origin. Der. *mulct*, vb.

MULE, the offspring of the horse and ass. (F.—L.) ME. *mule*, Rob. of Glouc. p. 189, l. 3913.—F. *mule*,—L. *mūlum*, acc. of *mulus*, a mule. β. The long *i* points to a loss; the word is cognate with Gk. *μύλον*, an ass, *μύλος*, a stallion ass. (See Prettwitz.) ¶ The L. *mūlus* is also the origin of AS. *māl*, which is obsolete; it would have given the mod. E. form *as mool* or *wool*. Der. *mul-ick*; *mul-et-er*, spelt *mulder* in old edd. of Shakespeare, i. Hen. VI. iii. 2. 68, from F. *mulier*, 'a muletier' (Cot.), which from F. *mul*, 'a mule, mulet, or great mule' (id.), formed with suffix *-et* from F. *mul* < L. *mūlum*, acc. of *mulus*.

MULLAH, MOLLA, a Mohammedan title of respect given to some religious dignitaries. (Arab.) Aral. *maulā*, a judge, the magis-

trate of a large city, a lord, a master; Rich. Dict. p. 1528; commonly pronounced *mulla* in Turkey (Devic).

MULLED, a term applied to sweetened ale or wine. (F.—L.) Apparently from ME. *mullen*, to break to powder, crumble (Prompt. Parv. p. 348), from the sb. *mull*, powder, the sense of which was perhaps transferred (as Way suggests) to the 'powdered condiments' which the ale contained, esp. grated spices, and the like. Cf. ME. *mull*, AS. *myl*, dust, powder. But Blount's Gloss. has: 'Mulled' (*vinum mulitum*), because softened and made mild by burning and a mixture of sugar. = F. *mollir*, to soften. = L. *mollire*, to soften. = L. *mollis*, soft; see **MOLLIFY**. Cf. *mull'd*, weak; Cor. iv. 5, 239.

MULLEIN, a kind of wild flower. (F.) The great mullein is *Verbascum thapsus*. Spelt *mullain* in Minshew, ed. 1627. ME. *moleyn*. Prompt. Parv.—AF. *moleine*, Voc. 556. 31; F. *moline*. The ME. name was *softe*, i.e. the soft. This suggests a der. from OF. *mal*, soft; from L. *mollis*, soft.

MULLET (1), a kind of fish. (F.—L.) ME. *molet*; 'Molet, fische, Mullus'; Prompt. Parv. Older form *mulet*, occurring as a gloss to L. *mulus* in a list of fishes of the 12th cent.; see Wright's Vocab. i. 98. 1.—OF. *mulet*, 'the mullet-fish'; Cot. Formed, with dimin. suffix *-et*, from L. *nullus*, late L. *mulus*, the red mullet. Cf. Gk. *μύλος*, a sea-fish.

MULLET (2), a five-pointed star. (F.—L.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. A term in heraldry. ME. *molet*, a mullet (in heraldry); Book of St. Alban's, pt. ii. fol. f. 7, back; pl. *moletys*, id. fol. b. 3, back.—OF. and F. *molette*, a rowel; 'molette d'esperon, the rowel of a spur'; Cot.; *molette*, 'a mullet, the ramhead of a windless, the rowel of a spur'; id. Hatfield explains F. *molette* as the dimin. of F. *moule*, a mill-stone.—L. *mola*, a mill. See **MOLAR**, **MILL**.

¶ The transference of sense was of 'wheel of a water-mill' to any wheel, including the spur-rowel, which the mullet resembled.

MULLIGATAWNY, a hot soup. (Tamil.) It occurs in 1784; see Yule. From Tamil *muliga-tannir*, lit. pepper-water (Yule). Cf. Malayalam *mufaka*, pepper; Tamil *tanir*, water (H. II. Wilson).

MULLION, an upright division between the lights of windows. (F.) A variant of *munnion*, with the same sense, which is still in use in Dorsetshire; Halliwell. It occurs in some edd. of Florio; see below.—F. *moignon*, 'a stump, or the blunt end of a thing; moignon des ailes, the stumps, or pinions of the wings; moignon du bras, the brawn, or brawny part of the arm'; Cot. β. Hence *munnion*, just as OF. *troignon* gives E. *truncheon*. Cf. Mital. *muignone*, 'a carpenter's munion or trunion'; Torriano. As Wedgwood well observes, 'the munion or mullion of a window is the stump of the division before it breaks off into the tracery of the window.' It clearly took its name from the likeness to the stump of a lopped tree, which is one of the senses of F. *moignon*; see Littré. The word also occurs as Span. *muffon*, the brawn or muscle of the arm, the stump of an arm or leg cut off; Port. *munkões*, pl. of *munkão*, the truncheon of a gun. Further allied to Span. *mufeca*, the wrist, Port. *munkeca*. γ. From OF. *moing*, maimed (Droz, 4th ed. p. 725). Of uncertain origin; see Küting, § 6369. ¶ The E. form may be Walloon. Sigart has: 'Mouyon, mouillon (d'ebauin), tranche de cabillaut; peut-être de moignon.'

MULTANGULAR, having many angles. (L.) In Kersey, ed. 1715.—L. *multi-*, stem of *multus*, many; and *angulus*, angular. See **MULTITUDE** and **ANGULAR**. ¶ Similarly, *multi-lateral*, from *multi*=*multo*, from *multus*, and E. *lateral*, q.v. So also *multi-form*.

MULTIFARIOUS, manifold, diversified. (L.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674; he says it occurs in Bacon. Englished by change of -us to -ious, as in *arduus*, &c.) from L. *multifarius*, manifold, various. The orig. sense appears to be 'many-speaking', i.e. speaking on many subjects.—L. *multi*=*multo*, from *multus*, much; and -*farius*, prob. connected with *fari*, to speak. Cf. the rare word *fariari*, to speak. See **MULTITUDE** and **FATE**.

MULTIPLE, repeated many times. (L.) In Kersey, ed. 1715. A coined word, analogous to *tri-plex*, *quadri-plex*, &c., the suffix being due to the L. suffix *-plex*; see **MULTIPLY**.

MULTIPLY, to increase many times, make more numerous. (F.—L.) ME. *multiplier*, Chaucer, C. T. 16303 (G 835). IE also has multiplying, sb., C. T. 12308 (C 374); and multiplication, C. T. 16317 (G 849). = F. *multiplier*, 'to multiply'; Cot. = L. *multiplicare*, to render manifold.—L. *multi-*, stem of *multus*, manifold.—L. *multi*=*multo*, for *multus*, much; and the suffix *-plex*, with the sense of 'fold'. See **MULTITUDE** and **COMPLEX**, **PLAIT**. Der. *multi-* and -*plex* from the fut. pass. part. *multiplicandus*; *multi-* at -ion, from F. *multiplication*=L. acc. *multiplicandum*; *multi-* at -ive; *multiplier*; *multiplier*, Drayton, The Monocall, l. 401 (K.).

MULTITUDE, a great number, a crowd. (F.—L.) ME. *multitude*, Gower, C. A. i. 220; bk. ii. 180.—F. *multitude*, = F. *multitudo*; Cot. = L. *multitudo*, acc. of *multitudo*, a multitude.

Formed (with suffix *-tudo*) from *multi*=*multo*, from *multus*, many, much. Root unknown. Der. *multitudin-ous*, Macb. ii. 2. 62, from the stem *multitudin-*.

MULTURE, a toll or fee taken for grinding corn at a mill. (F.—L.) MF. *multure*, 'a multure; a grist; or grinding; the corn ground; also, the toll or fee that's due for grinding'; Cot. (F. *mouture*) = L. *molitura*, a grinding; from *molere* (pp. *molitus*), to grind. See **MOLAR**.

MUM (1), an interjection, impressing silence. (E.) In Shak. Temp. iii. 2. 59. ME. *mom*, *num*, expressive of the least possible sound with the lips; P. Mowman, B. prol. 215; Lydgate, London Lykpeny, st. 4, in Spec. of Eng. ed. Skeat, p. 24. So also L. *mu*, Gk. *μῦ*, the least sound made with the lips. Evidently of imitative origin. Der. *num-ble*; and see *mummer*. Compare *neu*, *murmur*, *mutter*, *myth*.

MUM (2), a kind of beer. (Low G.) 'Cold roast beef and mum'; Guardian, no. 34 (1713). 'Mings of mum'; P. ope, Dunciad, ii. 385. Named after Christian *Mumme*, a brewer of Brunswick (ab. 1492). Cf. Du. *mom*, G. *munne* (in Weigand).

MUMBLE, to speak indistinctly, to chew inefficiently. (E.) The *b* is excrement, and due to emphasis; the final *-le* is the usual frequentative ending. ME. *monelen*, *munelen*, to speak indistinctly or weakly; P. Mowman, A. v. 21, B. v. 21. Formed with the frequent. suffix *-el* from ME. *mun*, a slight sound. See **MUM** (1). Cf. Du. *munnen*, E. *Fries*, and G. *mummeln*, to mutter, mumble; similarly formed; Low G. *mummeln*, to mumble food (Schambach.) Der. *mumbl-er*, *mumbl-ing*.

MUMMER, a masker, buffoon. (F.—Du.) 'That goeth a mummyng'; Tyndall, Works, p. 13, col. 2, l. 1. 'As though he came in in a mummyng'; Sir T. More, Works, p. 975 b. 'Made prouysyon for a dysgyssynge or a mummyng'; Fabyon's Chron. an. 1399-1400. 'Mommery, mommerie'; Falsgrave. ME. *mommerye*, *mommyng*, a rule dramatic entertainment; Trevisa, tr. of Higden, viii. 539, 540. This early use of the F. form *mummyng* shows that we took the word through the French, though it was orig. a Dutch or Platt-deutsch word. Cotgrave gives, however, no verb; but this was easily developed.—MF. *momneur*, 'a mummer, one that goes a mummyng'; also *mommerie*, 'a mummyng, a mummyng'; Cot.—MDu. *mummen*, 'to goe a moming, or in a maske'; also *mom*, *mommer*, or *mommekeun*, 'a mommer, or a masker'; also *mommerye*, 'mommung, or masking' (with F. suffix); Hexham. IE also gives *mom-aensicht*, 'a vizard, or a mommers vizard'. Cf. Low G. *mummeln*, *benummeln*, to mask, *munne*, a mask; Bremen Wörterbuch. (Hence G. *vermummen*, to mask.) β. The origin is imitative, from the sound *num* or *mom*, used by nurses to frighten children, like the E. *ho!* See Wedgwood, who refers to the habit of nurses who wish to frighten or amuse children, and for this purpose cover their faces and say *num!* or *bo!* whence the notion of masking to give amusement. Cf. G. *mummel*, a bugbear. Thus the origin is much the same as in the case of *num*, *mumble*; see **MUM** (1). Der. *mummer-y*.

MUMMY, an embalmed human body. (F.—Ital.—Pers.) Formerly used of stuff derived from mummies. 'Mummy, Mummy, a thing like pitch sold by the apothecaries; . . one [kind] is digged out of the graves, in Arabia and Syria, of those bodies that are embalmed, and is called Arabian Mummy'; Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. 'Mummy hath great force in stanching of blood'; Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 980.—MF. *munie*, 'mummy; man's flesh inballed'; or rather the stuff wherewith it hath been long inballed; Cot.—Ital. *mumma*, *munia* (cf. Span. *nomia*).—Pers. *mimiyi*, a mummy.—Pers. *mum*, *möm*, wax (much used in embalming); Rich. Dict. p. 1520.

MUMP, to mumble, sulk, whine, beg. (Du.) A *mumper* was an old cant term for a beggar; and to *mump* was to beg, also to be sulky; see Nares, ed. Halliwell and Wright. The original notion was to mumble, hence to mutter, be sulky, to beg; used derivatively with various senses. 'How he mumps and bristles! where the sense appears to be 'grimaces'; Beaumont and Fletcher, Maid in the Mill, iii. 2 (Pedro).—Du. *mompfen*, to mump, to cheat (Sewel). Cf. MDu. *mompelen*, to mumble (Sewel); *mommelen*, *mompelen*, to mumble (Hexham). β. The form *mompelen* is nothing but an emphasised form of *mommelen*, and *mompfen* of *mommen*, to say mum, to mask. That is, *mump* is merely a strengthened form of the imitative word *mun*; see **MUM** (1), **MUMBLE**, **MUMMER**. Cp. Norw. *mumpe*, to mumble; Wilem. *momppe*, a mouthful, also, one who pouts (De Bo). The curious Goth. verb *bi-mump-jan*, to deride, mock at, Luke, xvi. 14, has a similar origin. Der. *mump-er*, *mump-ish* (sullen); *mumps*, q.v.

MUMPS, a swelling of the glands of the neck. (Du.) This troublesome disease renders speaking and eating difficult, and gives the patient the appearance of being sullen or sulky. 'To have the

mumps or 'to be in the *mumps*' was, originally, to be sullen; the sense was easily transferred to the disease which gave such an appearance. It is derived from the verb *Mump*, q.v. We find *mumps* used as a term of derision. 'Not such another as I was, *mumps*!' Beaumont and Fletcher, *Scornful Lady*, v. 1 (Elder Loveless). 'Sick of the *mumps*,' i.e. sulky; B. and F., Bonduca, i. 2 (Petillius), near the end.

MUNCH, to chew, masticate. (E.) In Macb. i. 3. 5 (where ed. 1623 has *mouch*). Udall has *manunch*, Apoph. of Erasmus, § 23. ME. *monchen*, Chaucer, *Troil.* i. 914. *Monch* answers to an older form *monk*, apparently an imitative word parallel to the base *mon* in ME. *momelen*, to mumble; see **MUMBLE**. Kilian has MDu. *moncken*, *mompelen*, 'mussitare.' Cf. EFries. and Low G. *munkeln*, to mumble; and see **MUMP**. ¶ We cannot deduce it from F. *manger*, for phonetic reasons; yet it is quite possible that this common F. word may have helped to suggest the special sense. The F. *manger* is from L. *manducare*, to chew, extended from *manducare*, a glutton, which is from *mandere*, to chew; see **MANDIBLE**. Der. *munch-er*.

MUNDANE, worldly. (F.-I.-L.) Taken from F., but now spelt as if from Latin. 'For following of his pleasure *mondaine*,' Skelton, *Book of Three Fables*, ed. Dyce, i. 205. -F. *mondain*, 'mundane'; Cot.-L. *mundanus*, worldly. -L. *mundus*, the world (lit. order, like Gk. *κόσμος*). -L. *mundus*, clean, adorned.

MUNGOOSE, MONGOOSE, an Indian ichneumon. (Telugu.) Spelt *mongoose* in 1673; *mangus* in 1685; see Yule, who says: 'The word is Telugu, *mangus*. Jerdon gives *mangūs* however as a Deccani and Maharrati word.' Forbes, in his Hindi Dict., has: '*mangūs*, a weasel, a mongoose.'

MUNICIPAL, pertaining to a township or corporation. (F.-I.-L.) In Cotgrave, -F. *municipal*, 'municipal'; Cot.-L. *municipalis*, belonging to a *municipium*, i.e. a township which received the rights of Roman citizenship, whilst retaining its own laws. -L. *municipi-*, from *municipes*, a free citizen, lit. one who takes office or undertakes duties. -L. *muni-*, for *münus*, obligation, duty, and *capere*, to take; see **CAPTURE**; and see below. Der. *municipal-ly*.

MUNIFICENCE, bounty, liberality. (F.-I.-L.) Both *municipice* and *municipice* are in Minshew, ed. 1627. The sb. is the more orig. word. -F. *municipice*, 'munificence'; Cot.-L. *municipicentia*, bounty, boundfulness. Formed as if from an adj. **municipicent-*, with secondary suffix -ent-, the only related word found is the adj. *municipicus*, bountiful, liberal, formed upon *muni-*, for *münus*, a duty, a present, and *facere*, to make; so that *muni-ficis* = present-making. [The verb *municipicare* is a mere derivative of *municipicus*.] F. For the verb *facere*, see **FACT**. The L. *münus* signifies orig. 'obligation'; from an Idg. base **moi-*, whence also E. *münition*, *müniment*, *common*, *com-mune*, *com-muni-cate*, *in-muni-ty*, *re-muner-ate*, see **BREAL** and Brugmann, i. § 208. From ¶ MEI, to exchange; see **COMMON**. Der. *municipicent*, coined to suit the sb.; *muni-ficent-ly*.

MUNIMENT, a defence, a record of a claim, title-deed. (F.-I.-L.) In Shak. *müniments* means expedients or instruments; Cor. i. 1. 122. -F. *müniment*, 'a fortifying; also used in the sense of *münition*.' Cot.-L. *münimentum*, a defence, safeguard. Formed with suffix -mün- from *mün-ire*, to fortify, for an older form *münire*, lit. to furnish with a wall. -L. *moenia*, neut. pl., ramparts, walls, defences. Allied to *münition*. Brugmann, i. § 208.

MUNITION, materials used in war; also, a fortress. (F.-I.-L.) In Isaiah, xxxix. 7, xxxiii. 16; and in Shak. K. John, v. 2. 98. -F. *münition*, 'munition, store, provision, provant or victuals for an army.' Cot.-L. *münitionem*, acc. of *münitio*, a blockading, defending, securing; cf. *münitulus*, pp. of *münire*, to fortify. See **MUNIMENT**. Der. *am-münition*.

MUNITION, the older and correct form of *Munition*, q.v.

MURAL, belonging to a wall. (F.-I.-L.) 'He [Manlius Capitolinus]... was honoured with a *murall* crown of gold;' Holland, tr. of Pliny, l. vii. c. 28. -F. *mural*, 'mural, of or belonging to a wall'; Cot.-L. *mürälis*, mural. -L. *mürus*, a wall; OL. *moerüs*, *moürus*. B. Probably akin to *moenia*, walls. See **MUNIMENT**. Der. *im-mure*.

MURDER, MURTHUR, wilful killing of another man. (E.) ME. *moürde*, *moürder*; Chaucer, C. T. 15057 (H 4241). Also *moürthe*, *moürth*, *moürth*, *moürth*; Chaucer, C. T. 15057. AF. *moürder*, Laws of Will. I. § 22. AS. *moürþor*, *moürþ*; Giesb. ii. 263; Goth. *moürþur*. B. The word appears without the suffix -or in AS. and OSax. *moürþ*, OFrisic *moürþ*, *moürþ*, Du. *moürd*, G. *moürd*, Icel. *moürð*, death, cognate with L. *moür* (hence *moür*), death; see **MORTAL**. The change from *th* (as in AS. *moürþor*) to *d* was due to Norman influence; note the AF. forms *moürde*, *moürdir*. Der. *moürder*, vb., AF. *moürdir*, ME. *moürþen*, P. Plowman, R. xvii. 278; *moürder-er*; *moürder-ess*, spelt *moürderie* in Gower, C. A. i. 351; bk. iii. 2162; *moürder-ous* or *moürth-ous*, Mach. ii. 3. 147; *moürder-ous-ly*.

MURIATIC, briny, pertaining to brine. (L.) In Johnson. -L. *muriaticus*, pickled or lying in brine. -L. *muria*, salt liquor, brine, pickle.

MURICATED, prickly. (L.) '*Muricated*, in botany, prickly, full of sharp points; Ash's Dict., ed. 1775. -L. *müricatus*, a adj. of the form of a pp. formed from *mürice*, stem of *mürere*, a fish having sharp prickles, also, a sharp pointed stone, a spike.

MURKY, MIRKY, dark, obscure, gloomy. (Scand.) The -y is a modern addition. 'Hell is *murky*;' Mach. v. 1. 41. ME. *mirke*, *merke*. 'The merke dale;' P. Plowman, B. i. 1. 'The mirke nith' [night]; Havelok, 404. -Icel. *myrk* (for **mirhvoð*, Noreen); Dan. and Swed. *mörk*, dark, murky. + AS. *mirce*; OSax. *mirki*. ¶ The AS. *mirce* would have become *mirch*; the final *k* shows that the origin is Scand. Cf. Skt. *marka*, an eclipse (Macdonell); see Uhlenbeck, Skt. Dict. Der. *murki-ty*, *murki-ness*.

MURMUR, a low muttering sound; to mutter, complain in a low voice. (F.-I.-L.) ME. *murmur*, sb., Chaucer, C. T. Pers. Tale, De Invidia (1503); *murmuren*, vb., id. 10518 (F 204). -F. *murmure*, 'a murmur'; also *murmurer*, 'to murmur'; Cot.-L. *murmur*, a murmur; whence the verb *murmuräre*. + Gk. *μυρμυρεῖν*, to rush and roar as water; Skt. *marmara*, the rustling sound of the wind. B. Evidently a reduplicated form from the imitative ¶MUR, expressive of a rustling noise; as in Icel. *murra*, G. *murren*, to murmur. Brugmann, i. § 409. Der. *murmur-ous*, Pope, tr. of Odyssey, b. xx. l. 19.

MURRAIN, an infectious disease among cattle. (F.-I.-L.) ME. *moreyne*, *moreine*, P. Plowman, C. iv. 97. -OF. **moreine*, not found; closely allied to OF. *morine*, a carcass of a beast, a malady or murrain among cattle. See Roquefort, who cites an OF. translation of Levit. xi. 8; 'tu eschiveras mortes *morines*' = thou shalt eschew dead carcasses. [Cf. Norm. dial. *morine*, Span. *morriña*, Port. *morrinha*, murrain. -OF. *morir* (mod. F. *mourir*), to die (Burguy). -Folk-L. *more*, for L. *more*, to die; see **MORTAL**.

MURREY, dark red; obsolete. (F.-I.-L.-Gk.) 'The leaves of some trees turn a little murrey or reddish;' Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 512. Spelt *murrey*, Palgrave; *murreye*, Hoccleve, De Regim. Principlum, 695. -OF. *moré*, 'a kind of murrey, or dark red colour'; Cot. This OF. *moré* answers to a Late L. *möräta*, fem. of *mörätus*. We actually find Late L. *mörätum* in the sense of a kind of drink, made of thin wine coloured with mulberries; see Ducange. Cf. Ital. *morato*, mulberry-coloured, from Ital. *mora*, a mulberry; Span. *morado*, mulberry-coloured, from Spau. *mora*. Hence the derivation is from L. *mörum*, a mulberry; and the sense is properly 'mulberry-coloured.' See **MULBERRY**.

MURRION, another spelling of *Morion*, q.v.

MUSCADEL, MUSCATEL, MUSCADINE, a rich fragrant wine, a fragrant pear. (F.-I.-L.-Gk.-Pers.) Shak. has *muscadell*, a wine, Tam. Shrew, iii. 2. 174. '*Muscadell*, mulsum apianum;' Livins. Spelt *muscadine*, Beaumont and Fletcher, *Loyal Subject*, iii. 4, last line. And see Nares. -MF. *muscadell*, 'the wine muscadell or muscadine;' Cot. -MItal. *moscadello*, *moscattello*, 'the wine muscadine;' cf. *moscardino*, 'a kind of muske comets, the name of a kind of grapes and pears;' *moscatini*, 'certain grapes, pears, and apricots, so called;' Florio. Dimin. forms from MItal. *moscato*, 'sweetened or perfumed with muske; also the wine muscadine;' Id. -MItal. *musco*, 'muske; also, a muske or civet cat;' Id. -L. *museum*, acc. of *muscus*, musk; see **MUSK**.

MUSCLE (1), the fleshy parts of the body by which an animal moves. (F.-I.-L.) Sir T. Elyot has the pl. *muscles*; Castet of Helth, b. ii. c. 33. But this is a Latinised form. Spenser has *muscles*, *Astrophel*, 120. -F. *muscle*. -L. *musculus*, acc. of *musculus*, (1) a little mouse, (2) a muscle, from its creeping appearance. (Cf. F. *souris*, (1) mouse, (2) muscle.) Dimin. of *mūs*, a mouse, cognate with E. *mouse*; see **MOUSE**. Der. *muscul-er*, in Kersey, ed. 1715, substituted for the older term *musculus* (Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674), from L. *musculösus*, muscular.

MUSCLE (2), **MUSSEL**, a shell-fish. (L.) Really the same word as the above, but borrowed at a much earlier period, and directly from Latin. ME. *muscle*, Chaucer, C. T. 7682 (D. 2100); P. Plowman, C. x. 94, which follows the F. spelling. AS. *musle*; 'Muscula, *musle*;' Voc. 319. 22; and again, 'Gentacula, *musle*;' Voc. 261. 34. [Here the *x* stands for *es*, by metathesis for *sc*, just as in AS. *äscan* for *äscan*; see **ÄSK**.] -L. *musculus*, a small fish, sea-muscle; the same word as *musculus*, a little mouse; see **MUSCLE** (1). ¶ The double spelling of this word can be accounted for; the L. *musculus* became AS. *muscle* (Mone, Quellen, p. 340), early turned into *musle*, whence E. *musel*, the final -el being regarded as the AS. dimin. suffix. The spelling *muscle* is French. ¶ The remarkable change of sense in L. *musculus* from 'little mouse' to 'muscle' has its counterpart in Dan. *mūs-ling*, a muscle (the fish), lit. 'mouse-ling.' Cf. Swed. *mūs*, a mouse; *musla*, a muscle (the fish); Gk. *mūs*, (1) mouse, (2) muscle, in both E. senses. We even find,

as Mr. Wedgwood points out, *F. souris*, 'a mouse, also, the sinewy brown of the arm:' Cot.

MUSCOID, moss-like. (Hybrid; L., with Gk. suffix.) Botanical. Coined from *L. musco*, for *muscus*, moss; and the Gk. suffix *-eidos*, like, from *eidos*, form. See **MOSS**.

MUSE (1), to meditate, be pensive. (F.-L.) ME. *musen*, (Chaucer, C. T. 5453 (B 1033); P. Plowman, R. x. 181. [We also find ME. *musard*, *musard*, a dreamer, Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, pp. 229, 266; from F. *musard*, sh. 'a musser, dreamer,' also as adj. 'musing, dreaming, &c.;' Cot.] = F. *muser*, 'to muse, dreame, study, pause, linger about a matter;' Cot. = OF. *muse*, the mouth, snout of an animal, Godefroy; whence the dimin. *musel*, later *musseau*, whence F. *muzzle*; see **MUSSE**. β. Strange as it may seem, this etymology, given by Diez, is probably the right one; it is well borne out by Florio's Ital. Dict., where we find: '*Musare*, to muse, to think, to surmise, also to muzzle, to muffle, to mocke, to jest, to gape idly about, to hold ones muse or snout in the air.' This is plainly from Ital. *muso*, 'a muse, a snout, a face.' The image is that of a dog snuffing idly about, and musing which direction to take; and arose as a hunting term. Thus in the Book of St. Alban's, fol. 6, we find: 'And any hound fynd or *myr-yng* of hir mace,' i.e. If any hound find her [a hare], or makes a scenting of her. See the OF. *musart*, *muse*, *musel*, *muscr*. ¶ Disputed; see Diez, Körtgen, Scheler. Der. *mus-er*, *a-muse*.

MUSE (2), one of the nine fabled goddesses who presided over the arts. (F.-L.) (Gk.) In Shak. I. Icn. V. prol. 1. = F. *musée*, a muse, = Gk. *μουσα*, a muse. Der. *mus-ic*, q. v., *mus-ic*, q. v., *mus-ic*, q. v.

MUSEUM, a repository for works of art, &c. (L.-Gk.) '*Museum*, a study, or library; . . . The *Museum* or *Ashmole's Museum*, a neat building in the city of Oxford . . . founded by Elias Ashmole, Esq.;' Phillips, World of Words, ed. 1766. This building was finished in 1683. 'That famous *Museum*;' Sandys, Trav. 1632; p. 111. = L. *musaeum*, = Gk. *μουσείον*, the temple of the muses, a study, school. = Gk. *μουσα*, a muse; see **MUSE** (2).

MUSHEROOM, a kind of fungus. (F.-O.I.G.) In Shak. Temp. v. 39. The final *m* is just for *n*. ME. *muscheron*, explained as 'toodyis hatte, *bolatus*, *jungus*.' Prompt. Parv. = MF. *muscheron*, *muscheron*, 'a mushrone,' Cot. Extended from OF. *mousse*, moss (Hatzfeld), where mushrooms grow. = O.I.G. *mas* (G. *moss*), moss; cognate with E. *moss*; see **MOSS**.

MUSIC, the science of harmony. (F.-L.-Gk.) ME. *musik*, *musyk*, P. Plowman, B. x. 172. = F. *musique*, 'music;' Cot. = I. *μουσική*, = Gk. *μουσική*, any art over which the muses presided, esp. music; fem. of *μουσικός*, belonging to the muses, = Gk. *μουσική*, a muse; see **MUSE** (2). Der. *music-al*, L. L. iv. 3. 342; *music-ally*; *music-i-an*, Merch. Ven. v. 106, from F. *musicien*.

MUSIT, a small gap in a hedge; obsolete. (F.-C.) In Shak. Venus, 683; and see Two Noble Kinsmen, iii. 1. 97, and my note thereon; also Nares. = MF. *musette*, 'a little hole, corner, or hoord to hide things in;' Cot. Hence applied to the hole in a hedge through which a hare passes. Dittin. of OF. *musse*, 'a secret corner;' Cot. = F. *musser*, 'to hide, conceal;' id. Of Celtic origin; cf. OIrish *múch-aim*, I hide (Thurmsen, p. 108).

MUSK, a strong perfume obtained from the musk-deer. (F.-L.-Gk.) = Pers. In Shak. Merry Wives, ii. 2. 68. Spelt *muske* in Palsgrave. = MF. *musque* (Palsgrave); F. *musc*, 'musk;' Cot. = L. *musculus*, acc. of *muscula*, musk. = Lat. Gk. *μύσχος*. = Pers. *muskh*, *muskh*, musk; Rich. Dict. p. 1417. Cf. Skt. *muska-s*, a testicle; because the musk was obtained from a bag behind the musk-deer's navel. Another sense of *muska-s* was (probably) 'little mouse,' from *muskh*, to steal. See **MOUSE**. Der. *musc-add*, q. v., *nul-meg*, q. v.; *musk-apple*, *musk-rose* (from the scent); *musky*.

MUSKET, a small hawk; a hand-gun. (F.-Ital.-L.) α. The old guns had often rather fanciful names. One was called the *falconet*, a dimin. of *falcon*; another a *saker*, which was also the name of a hawk; another a *basilisk*; another a *culverin*, i.e. snake-like; see **CULVERIN**. So also the *musket* was called after a small hawk of the same name. β. Shak. *musket*, a hand-gun; All's Well, iii. 2. 111. ME. *musket*, spelt *muskyte* in Prompt. Parv., and explained as a 'byrde.' '*Musket*, a lytell hauke, *muschet*;' Palsgrave. See Way's note, who remarks that 'the most ancient names of firearms were derived from monsters, dragons, or serpents, or from birds of prey, in allusion to velocity of movement.' = MF. *musquet*, 'a musket (hawk, or piece);' Cot. [Here piece = gun.] [Cotgrave also gives MF. *monchet*, *muschet*, 'a musket, the tassell of a sparhawk; also the little singing-bird that resembles the *friket*, [which is] a kind of sparrow that keeps altogether about walnut-trees.']= Ital. *moschetto*, 'a musket; also, a musket-hawke;' Florio. γ. Just as MF. *monchet*, *muschet*, is related to F. *mosche*, *mosche*, a fly, so Ital. *moschetto* is related to Ital. *mosca*, a fly. [The connexion is

not very obvious, but see the remarks in Scheler, who shows that small birds were sometimes called flies; a clear example is in G. *gras-mücke*, a hedge-sparrow, lit. a 'grass-midge.' The particular hawk here spoken of was so named from his small size.]= L. *musca*, a fly. Observe also, in Florio, the forms *moscaro*, 'a kind of bird, also a musket hawk;' *moscherino*, 'a kind of file, the name of a bird;' *moschetti*, 'a kind of sparrows in India, so little, as with feathers and all one is no bigger then [than] a little walnut'; all of which words are derived from *mosca*. We may also compare the Span. and E. *mosquito*; see **MOSQUITO**. Der. *musket-er*, spelt *musqueteer* in Hudibras, pt. i. c. 2, l. 567, from MF. *mousquetaire*, 'a musketeer, a souldier that scrves with a musket;' Cot.; *musket-oon*, 'a short gun, with a very large bore,' Kersey, ed. 1715, from Ital. *moschettone*, a blunderbuss (Baretti); cf. *moschettone*, a great horse-fly (Florio); *musket-r-y*.

MUSLIN, a fine thin kind of cotton cloth. (F.-Ital.-Syriac.) Spelt *musellin* and *muslin* in Phillips, ed. 1706. = F. *museline*, *muslin*. = Ital. *musolino*, *muslin*; a dimin. form of *muscolo*, also used in the same sense. = Syriac *Musul* (Webster), the name of a city in Kurdistan, in the E. of Turkey in Asia, where it was first manufactured, according to Marco Polo. The Arab. name of the city is *Mamsil*; Rich. Dict. p. 1526.

MUSQUASH, a rodent quadruped. (N. Amer. Indian.) Capt. Smith has the pl. *musquash*, Works, p. 207; in his description of New England. From the old N. Amer. Indian name.

MUSQUITO, MUSSEL, see **MOSQUITO, MUSSELE** (2).

MUSULLMAN, a true believer in the Mohammedan faith. (Pers.-Arab.) 'The full-fed *Musullman*;' Dryden, Hind and Panther, l. 377. 'A *Musellman*, which is a true beleuer;' Sandys, Trav. 1632, p. 56. In Richardson's Arab. and Pers. Dict., p. 1418, the form *musallman*, an orthodox believer, is marked as Persian. The Arab. form is *muslim*, answering to E. *muslem*; see **MOSLEM**.

MUST (1), part of a verb implying 'obligation.' (L.) This verb is extremely defective; nothing remains of it but the *past tense*, which does duty both for past and present. The infinitive (*muste*) is obsolete; even in AS. the infin. (*mústan*) is not found. But the present tense is common in the Middle-English period. ME. *mot*, *moat*, pres. t. I am able, I can, I may, I am free to, very seldom with the sense of obligation; pt. t. *moote* (properly dissyllabic), I could, I might, I ought. 'As uer wole I drink wyne or ale' = as I can (or hope to be free to) drink wine or ale; Chaucer, C. T. 834 (A 832). In Ch. C. T. 734, 737, 740, 744, Tyrwhitt wrongly changed *moote* into *moote*, against both the MSS. and the metre. The right readings are: 'He *moote* reherse' = he is bound to relate; 'he *moote*, telle' = he will be sure to tell; 'He *moote* as wel' = he is bound as well; 'The wordes moote be' = the words should be. The pt. t. *moote*, *moote*, occurs in l. 714; 'He *moote* preche' = he will have to preach; where many MSS. have the spelling *moote*. AS. *mústan*, not used in the infinitive; preterito-pres. t. *is mót*, I am able, I may, can, am free to, seldom with the sense of obligation; new pt. t. *is mót*; see Grein, ii. 265. 4. OSax. **mútan* (not found); pres. t. *ik mót*, *ik mót*; pt. t. *ik mót*; OFries. pres. t. *ik mót*; pt. t. *ik mót*; Du. *moeten*, to be obliged; pres. t. *ik moet*, pt. t. *ik moest*; Swed. *måsta*, I must, both as pres. and pt. tense; so that the similar use in E. may be partly due to Scand. influence; G. *müssen*, MHG. *múezen*, O.I.G. *múzen*, of which the old sense was 'to be free to do' a thing, to be allowed; pres. t. *ich muss*; pt. t. *ich musste*; Goth. **mútan*, not found; pres. t. *ik gamót*; pt. t. *ik ga-múta*. In Mark ii. 2, Goth. *ni gamótústun* = they could not find room; so that the orig. sense of *mústan* was 'to find room.' β. Root uncertain; it may be connected with *meat*, *moat*; but this is not at all made out. Some connect it with the E. vb. *mete*, to measure.

MUST (2), new wine. (L.) In early use. ME. *must*, *most*; P. Plowman, B. xviii. 368; Layamon, 8723. AS. *must*, in a gloss (Bosworth). = L. *mustum*, new wine; neut. of *mustus*, young, fresh, new. Der. *must-ard*.

MUSTACHE, MUSTACHIO; see **Moustache**.

MUSTANG, a wild horse of the prairies. (Span.-L.) MSpan. *mustengo*, used in the same sense as *mostrenco*, adj., stray, having no owner; the spelling *must-* shows confusion with *mostrado*, meaning (1) belonging to the *media* or graziers, and (2) the same as *mostrenco*, i.e., stray; see Minshew, Pineda, Neumann. It is difficult to estimate the extent to which these words respectively influenced the form *mustengo*. 1. *Mostrenco* answers to the L. type **monstrānium*, a stray animal, which the finder was bound to have publicly cried; from L. *monstrāre*, to show, inform (hence, to cry); see Diez, and cf. **MUSTER**. 2. *Mostrado* is from Span. *media*, a company of graziers; from L. *mixta*, fem. of pp. of *miscere*, to mingle, to mix; cf. Span. *mezura*, a mixture. β. Minshew shows how much the words were confused in 1623; he gives: '*Media*, a monthely faire among herd-men; also, the ordinance that all owners and keepers of cattell

are to observe.' Also: '*Mostengo*, or *Mostrenco*, a strayer.' Also: '*Mostrenco*, a strayer, a bill signed: belonging to shepherds fairens.'

MUSTARD, a condiment made from a plant with a pungent taste. (F.—L., with Teut. suffix.) ME. *mustard*, Prompt. Parv.; *mostard*, Ayenbite of Inwyt, ed. Morris, p. 143, l. 30.—OF. *mostard* (Hatzfeld), later *mostard* (Cotgrave), mod. F. *mustarde*. Cf. Ital. and Port. *mostarda* (Span. *mostaza* with a different suffix). β. The suffix *-ard* (fem. *-arde*) is of Teut. origin from G. *hart*, lit. 'hard'; see Toynebee, Hist. F. Gr. The condiment took its name from the fact that it was made by mixing the pounded seeds of the mustard-plant with *must* or vinegar (Littre). The name was afterwards given to the plant itself (L. *sinapi*). γ. From OF. *most*, only found in the form *moist* (Supp. to Godefroy), mod. F. *moist*, must. Cf. Ital., Span., and Port. *mosto*.—L. *mustum*, must, new wine; see **MUST** (2).

MUSTER, an assembling in force, display, a fair show. (F.—L.) The F. sb. is older than the verb, and is nearly a doublet of *monstre*. ME. *monstre*. 'And the *monstre* was threthi thousandis of men;' Wyclif, 3 Kings, v. 13, earlier version; the later version has *summe* [sum]. 'And made a gode *monstre*;' and made a fair show; P. Plowman, R. xiii. 362.—OF. *mostr* (13th cent.), another form of MF. *monstre*, fem. 'a pattern, also a muster, view, shew, or sight;' Cot. Mod. F. *monstre*, which see in Littre. Cf. Port. *mostra*, a pattern, sample, muster, review of soldiers, *mostrar*, to show; Ital. *mostra*, a show, review, display, *mostrare*, to show.—Late L. *monstra*, a review of troops, show, sample.—L. *monstrare*, to show.—L. *monstrum*, a divine omen, portent. See **MONSTER**, which differs in gender, belong orig. neuter. Der. *monstr*, vb., ME. *monstren*, Romance of Partenay, ed. Skeat, 3003; *muster-master*. Cf. OF. *monstrer*, variant of *monstre*, ONorman *mustren*, Gascon *mustra*, to show.

MUSTY, mouldy, sour, spoiled by damp. (Prov.—L.) 'Men shall find little fine flower in them, but all very *mustie* branne, not worthy so much as to feede either horse or hogges;' Sir T. More, Works, p. 649 h (not p. 694, as in Richardson). See Hamlet, iii. 2. 359. Minshew (1623) has Span. *mosto*, new wine; *mostoso*, mustie, of sweet wine. γ. Godefroy (Supp.) gives OF. *muste*, *moiste*, *moete*, *moiste*, *moite*, all as variants of OF. *moiste*, moist; also *moiste* and *muste* with the sense 'moist.' The simplest solution is to take it as having come straight from Provence, with which we were connected by the wine trade from Bourdeaux.—Prov. *mousti*, *musti* (Gascon), adj., moist, humid (Mistral).—Prov. *moist*, must, new wine; see **MUST**, and cf. '*moisty* ale' in Chaucer, C. T., H 60. We may suspect some confusion with OF. *moisi*, explained by Cotgrave as 'mouldy, musty, fusty.' But to derive the word from OF. *moisi* is, phonetically, impossible. Der. *must-i-ly*, *-ness*.

MUTABLE, subject to change. (L.) ME. *mutable*, Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. iv. pr. 6, l. 110.—L. *mutabilis*, subject to change.—L. *mutare*, to change; see **MOUT**. For older *mutaire*; allied to L. *mut-us*, mutual, and to Gk. *μῦτος*, thanks, favour (Pretlitz); Goth. *mutigan*, to change, corrupt; Skt. *mith*, to associate with. Der. *mutability*, Chaucer, Troilus, l. 851. Also *mut-at-ion*, MF. *mutacion*, Chaucer, Boeth. b. i. pr. 6, l. 61, from F. *mutation* (Cot.), from L. acc. *mutatiōnem*. Also (from *mutāre*) *com-mute*, *per-mute*, *trans-mute*, *new* (3), *moilt*. Cf. *mut-ual*.

MUTCHKIN, an E. pint. (Du.) 'Ix. pyntis and three *mutchkins*;' Acts of Jas. I (1426), c. 80; ed. 1566 (Jam.). The Scotch pint was 4 E. pints.—MDu. *mutcheken*, 'our halfe common pinte;' Hexham. For '*mutseken*;' lit. 'small cap;' a dimin., with suffix *-ken*, of MDu. *mutse*, Du. *muuts*, a cap. Cf. G. *mütze*, a cap. See **AMUSE** (2).

MUTE (1), dumb. (L.) In Shak. Temp. iv. i. 126.—L. *mutus*, dumb. β. The form is that of a pp. from MEU, to mutter with closed lips; cf. Gk. *μῦς*, alas! *μῦναι*, to close; and esp. Skt. *māka*, dumb, Gk. *μῦθος*, dumb; from the notion of attempting to mutter low sounds; from the imitative L. *mu*, Gk. *μῦ*, a muttered sound. See **MUMBLE**, **MUTTER**, **MUM**. ¶ The ME. *mut* (Chaucer, Troil. v. 194) is from OF. *mut*; for a L. type **mut-ett-us*, a dimin. form. Der. *mut-ly*, *mut-ness*; also *mutter*.

MUTE (2), to dung; to dung of birds. (F.—MDu.) In Tobit, ii. 10 (A. V.); and in Palsgrave.—MF. *mutir*, 'to mute, as a hawk;' Cot. A clipped form of OF. *esmutir*, 'to mute, as birds do;' id. Spelt *esmutir* in the 13th cent. (Littre, s. v. *esmutir*, who fails to give the etymology, which is to be found in Scheler).—MDu. *smelten*, also *smelten*, to smelt, to liquify; also used of liquid animal discharge, as in Hexham. See **SMELT**.

MUTILATE, to maim. (L.) Formerly a pp. 'Imperfect or mutilate,' i.e. mutilated; Frith, Works, p. 90, col. 1.—L. *mutillatus*, pp. of *mutillare*, to maim.—L. *mutilus*, maimed.—Gk. *μῦλος*, also *μῦλος*, curtailed, docked. Der. *mutil-at-ion*, from F. *mutilation*, 'a mutilation,' Cot., from L. acc. *mutilatiōnem*.

MUTINY, a rebellion, insurrection, tumult. (F.—L.) *Mutin-y* is allied to the old verb *mutine*. 'If thou canst *mutine* in a

matron's bones;' Hamlet, iii. 4. 83. [Hence were also formed *mutin-er*, Cor. i. 1. 284; *mutin-er*, Temp. iii. 2. 40; *mutin-ous*, Temp. v. 42.]—MF. *mutiner*, 'to mutine;' Cot.—MF. *mutin*, 'mutinous, tumultuous;' id. β. MF. *mutin* stands for *mutin* (Godefroy); better known by the mod. F. derivative *émeute*. The mod. F. *mutin*, though the same word, is only used in the sense of 'a pack of hounds,' answering to Late L. *mutus canum* (Ducange).—Late L. *mutus*, a movement, contention, strife; used in place of L. *mutus*, fem. of *mutus*, pp. of *mutare*, to move; see **MOVE**. γ. Thus the orig. sense is 'movement,' well expressed by our 'commotion.' Parallel forms are MItal. *mutino*, 'a mutinie' (Florio), *mutinare*, 'to mutine' (id.), whence mod. Ital. *ammutinarsi*, to mutiny; also Span. *mutin*, a mutiny, sedition, Port. *mutina*, a mutiny, uproar. Der. *mutiny*, verb, As You Like It, i. 1. 24; *mutin-er* (as above), *mutin-er* (as above), *mutin-ous* (as above), *mutin-ous-ly*, *mutin-ous-ness*.

MUTTER, to murmur, speak in a low voice. (E.) ME. *mutren*, Chaucer, Troil. ii. 541. Also *muteren*, whence the pres. part. *mutering*, used to tr. L. *mutantes*, Wyclif, 2 Kings, xii. 19. The word is rather E. than borrowed from L. *mutire*, to mutter. To be divided as *mut-er-um*, where *-er* is the usual frequentative verbal suffix, and *mut-er* or *mut-* is an imitative sound, to express inarticulate mumbling; see **MUM**. Cf. Efrasi. *moften*, to mutter; Swed. dial. *mutla*, *muttra*, Norw. *mutra*, also prov. G. *muttern*, to whisper, similarly formed from a base *mut-*; L. *mut-ire*, *mutt-ire*, *mutt-are*, to mutter, *muttari*, a muttered sound; &c.

MUTTON, the flesh of sheep. (F.—C.) ME. *motoun* (with one *t*), spelt *mutone* in Prompt. Parv. In P. Plowman, B. iii. 24, the word *motoun* means a coin of gold, so called because stamped with the image of a sheep. The older spelling *mutoun* is in Gower, C. A. i. 39; prol. 1060.—OF. *moton* (mod. F. *motoun*), a sheep; a still older spelling is *muton* (Godefroy).—Low L. *mutinūm*, acc. of *mutto*, a sheep, also a gold coin (as in P. Plowman). Cf. Ital. *mutone*, 'a ram, a mutton,' Florio; where *n* is substituted for *t*, preserved in the Venetian form *muttone*, cited by Diez. β. Of Celtic origin; from a Celtic type **muttos*, a sheep; as in Irish and Manx *molt*, Gael. *molt*, W. *mollt*, Bret. *moet*, *meut* (for **molt*), a wether, sheep. See Stokes-Fick, p. 212. Miklosich cites Russ. *molli*(e), to castrate, s. v. *mol-*. Der. *mutton-chop*.

MUTUAL, reciprocal, given and received. (F.—L.) 'Conspiracy and mutual promise;' Sir T. More, Works, p. 1019 c; *mutuall* in Palsgrave.—OF. *mutuel*, 'mutually, reciprocal;' Cot. Extended from L. *mutu-us*, mutual, by help of the suffix *-el* (<L. *-ilis*). β. The orig. sense is 'exchanged;' from L. *mutāre*, to change; see **MUTABLE**. Cf. *mutu-us*, from *mut-*. Der. *mutual-ly*, *mutual-ity*, the snout of an animal. (F.—L.) ME. *mozel*, Chaucer, C. T. 2153 (A 2151).—OF. *musel* (Burguy), *muze* (A. D. 1521, Godefroy); later *muzeau*, 'the muzzle, snout, or nose of a beast;' Cot.; Norm. dial. *musel* (Du Bois). As Diez shows, an older form *morsel* is indicated by the Bret. *morzeel*, which (like Bret. *muze*) means 'muzzle' and is merely a borrowed word from OFrench. β. Again, the Provençal (according to Diez) not only has the form *mus*, but also *mursel*, in which the *r* is again preserved; but it is lost in Ital. *musel*, the muzzle, and in the E. **MUSE** (1). γ. The OF. **morsel* thus indicated is a dimin. (with suffix *-el*) from a form **mors*; cf. Ital. *mosa*, standing for an older **morsa*, which may have meant 'muzzle' as well as 'bit, bridle, or snaffle for a horse' (Florio). Cf. F. *mors*, 'a bite, or biting;' Cot.—Late L. *morsus*, (1) a morsel, (2) a buckle, (3) remorse, (4) a beak, snout, in which sense it is found A. D. 1309. L. *morsus*, a bite, a tooth, clasp of a buckle, grasp, fluke of an anchor.—L. *morsus*, pp. of *mordere*, to bite. See **MORSEL**. ¶ Disputed; see Körting, §§ 244, 6307, 6411; and add. note on § 244. Der. *muzzle*, verb, spelt *mosell* in the Bible of 1551, Deut. xxv. 4.

MY, possessive pronoun. (E.) ME. *mi*, formed from ME. *min*, mine, by dropping the final *n*. 'Ne thinkest nowt of *mine* opes that ich haue *mi* louerd sworn?' Havelok, 578; where grammar requires '*min* louerd' to answer to the plural '*min* opes.' See **MINE**. ¶ The final *n* is often retained before vowels, as in the case of *an*. Der. *my-self*, ME. *mi self*, a substitution for *me self*; see Stratmann, s. v. *self*.

MYOPIA, shortsightedness. (Gk.) Bailey has: '*Myopia*, purblindness;' vol. ii. ed. 1731.—Gk. *μῦopia*, shortsightedness.—Gk. *μῦω-ω*, from *μῦω*, closing the eyes, blinking, shortsighted.—Gk. *μῦ-ω*, I am shut, said of the eyes, I wink or wince; and *ὥψ*, the eye, face. See **OPTIC**.

MYRIAD, ten thousand, a vast number. (Gk.) In Milton, P. L. i. 87, &c.; Ben Jonson, Fortunate Isles (Johbphil). Englished from Gk. *μυριάς*, stem of *μυρίος*, the number of 10,000.—Gk. *μυρίος*, numberless.

MYRMIDON, one of a band of men. (L.—Gk.) Gen. in pl.

myrmidons; the *Myrmidons* were the followers of Achilles; in Chapman, tr. of Homer, Iliad ii. 604; Surrey, tr. of Æneid, ii. l. 10; and Lydgate, Hist. of Troye, fol. M. g. col. 1. = *L. Myrmidones*, Verg. Æn. ii. 7. = *Gk. Μυρμιδόνες*, a warlike people of Thessaly, formerly in Ægina (Homer). There was a fable (to account for the name) that the Myrmidons were ants changed into men; Ovid, Met. vii. 635-654. Cf. *Gk. μύρμηκας*, an ant's nest; *μύρμηξ*, an ant, cognate with Pers. *mār*, *L. formica*.

MYROBALAN, the dried drupaceous fruit of some *Terminalia*, having an astringent pulp. (F. = *L. Gk.*) Spelt *mirabolān*, Ilakiny, Voy. ii. 1. 276. = *F. myrobalan*, 'an East-Indian plum'; Cot. = *L. myrobalanum*. = *Gk. μυροβάλας*, lit. 'acorn producing an unguent'. = *Gk. μύρα*, for *μύρον*, a sweet juice, unguent; and *βάλανος*, acorn, allied to *L. glans*, whence *E. gland*.

MYRRH, a bitter aromatic gum. (F. = *L. Gk.* = *Arab.*) *ME. mirre*, Ancien Kiwle, p. 372, l. 7; now adapted to the *L.* spelling. = *OF. mirre* (11th cent.); mod. *F. myrrhe* (Litté). = *L. myrrha*. = *Gk. μύρρα*, the balsamic juice of the Arabian myrtle. = *Arab. murr*, (1) bitter, (2) myrrh, from its bitterness; Rich. Dict., p. 1381. = *Ileb. mūr*, myrrh; allied to *mar*, bitter.

MYRTLE, the name of a tree. (F. = *L. Gk.* = *Pers.*) In Shak. Meas. for Meas. ii. 2. 117. = *MF. myrril*, 'a mirtle-berrie; also, the lesser kind of mirtle, called noble mirtle'; Cot. Dimin. of *myrte*, *meurte*, 'the mirtle-tree'; id. = *L. nertus*, *myrtus*, *myrtle*. = *Gk. μύρτος*. = *Pers. mīrd*, the myrtle; Palmer, col. 617; Rich. Dict. p. 1524.

MYSTERY (1), anything kept concealed or very obscure, a secret rite. (L. = *Gk.*) *ME. mysterie*, Wyclif, Rom. xvi. 25. Englished from *L. mysterium*, Rom. xvi. 25 (Vulgate). = *Gk. μυστήριον*, Rom. xvi. 25. = *Gk. μύστυς*, one who is initiated. = *Gk. μυσίς*, to initiate into mysteries. = *Gk. μύειν*, to close the eyes; suggested by *Gk. μύ*, a slight sound with closed lips; of imitative origin. See *Mute, Mum*. Der. *mysteri-ous*, from *F. mysterieux*, 'mysterious'; Cot.; *mysteri-ously*, -ness. And see *mystic*, *mystify*.

MYSTERY (2), **MISTERY**, a trade, handicraft. (F. = *L.*) Cotgrave translates *OF. mestier* by 'a trade, occupation, mystery, handicraft'. Spenser, Mother Hubbard's Tale, 221, speaks of the soldier's occupation as being 'the noblest mysterie'. This is a different word from the above, but often confused with it. It should rather be spelt *mistry*. Indeed, it owes to the word above not only the former *y*, but the addition of the latter one; being an extension of *ME. mistere*, a trade, craft, Chaucer, C. T. 615 (A 613). = *AF. mistier*, Stat. Realm, i. 311 (1351); *OF. mestier* (as above); mod. *F. métier*. [Cognate with Span. *mestera*, want, need, employment, trade; Ital. *mestiere*, with same sense. = *L. ministerium*, service, employment. = *L. minister*, a servant; see *Minister*.]

MYSTIC, secret, allegorical. (F. = *L. Gk.*) Milton has *mystick*, P. L. v. 178, ix. 442; also *mystical*, P. L. v. 620. = *F. mystique*, 'mystical'; Cot. = *L. mysticus*. = *Gk. μυστικός*, mystic. = *Gk. μύστυς*, fem. *μύστις*, one who is initiated into mysteries; see *Mystery* (1). Der. *mystic-al*, in Skelton, ed. Dyce, i. 222; *mystic-ism*; and see *mystify*.

MYSTIFY, to involve in mystery, puzzle. (F. = *Gk. and L.*) Quite modern; not in Todd's Johnson. = *F. mystifier*, to mystify. An ill-formed jumble, from *Gk. μυστι-κός*, mystic (not well divided), and *L. facere*, for *facere*, to make. See Litté, who remarks that it was not admitted into the *F. Dict.* till 1835 (rather in 1798; Hazelfield). See *Mystic*. Der. *mystific-at-ion*, from mod. *F. mystification*.

MYTH, a fable. (Gk.) Now common, but quite a mod. word and formed directly from *Gk. μῦθος*, a fable; see **Mythology**, which is a much older word in our language. Der. *myth-ic*, *mythical*, *mytho-cal-ly*.

MYTHOLOGY, a system of legends, the science of legends. (F. = *L. Gk.*) In Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. i. c. 8, Of Ctesias. Lydgate has *methologies*, Hist. Troye, fol. 11 2, back, col. 2. = *F. mythologie*, 'an exposition, or moralising of fables'; Cot. = *L. mythologia*. = *Gk. μυθολογία*, legendary lore, a telling of fables. = *Gk. μῦθος*, for *μῦθος*, a fable; and *λόγος*, to tell. β. The *Gk. μῦθος* is from *μύ*, a slight sound, hence a word, saying, speech, tale; see *Mute, Mum*. Der. *mytholog-ic*, *mytholog-ical*, *mytholog-ist*.

N

N. A few remarks upon this letter are necessary. An initial *n*, in English, is very liable to be prefixed to a word which properly begins with a vowel; and again, on the other hand, an original initial *n* is sometimes dropped. **A**. In the former case, the *n* is probably due to the final letter of *on* or *nine*; thus an *ent* becomes

a *neut*, *mine uncle* becomes *my nuncle*, and hence *neut* and *nuncle*, used independently. Another example occurs in *nickname* for *eke-name*. In Middle-English, numerous similar examples occur, such as a *noke* for an *oke*, an oak (cf. John Nokes = John an-oaks, i.e. John of the oaks); a *naye* = an *aye*, an egg; *thi nye* = *thin ye*, thine eye; *thi nypon* = *thin synon*, thine eyes; examples of all these are given in Halliwell, under *nake*, *naye*, *nye*, and *nydon* respectively. In the case of *for the nonce*, the *n* belongs to the old dat. case of the article, the older phrase being *for then ones*; see **Nonce**. **B**. On the other hand, an original *n* is lost in *anger* for *nauger*, in the sense of a carpenter's tool; in *unspire* for *nunspire*, *adder* for *nadder*, *apron* for *anpron*, *ouch* for *nouch*. See my note to P. Plowman, C. xx. 306.

NAB, to seize. (Scand.) A dialect word; also found as *nap*. Added by Todd to Johnson's Dict. = *Swed. nappa*, Dan. *nappe*, to catch, snatch at. Rich. cites the word *nab-cheats* from Beaum. and Fletcher, Beggar's Bush, ii. 1, with the sense of *caps*. This is a totally different word; here *nab* = *knob*, the head; *cheat* = a thing, in the cant language; and *nab-cheat* = head-thing, cap; see Harman's Caveat, ed. Fumivall, p. 82.

NABOB, an Indian prince, very rich man. (Hind. = *Arab.*) See Burke, Speech on the Nabob of Arcot's debts. The word signifies 'deputy' or vice-roy, esp. applied to a governor of a province of the Mogul empire (Webster). Also *nabob*, a nobleman; so spelt by Sir T. Herbert, Travels, ed. 1665, p. 104, who assigns it that meaning 'in the language of the Mogul's kingdom, which hath mixt with it much of the Persian'. = *Hind. nāwāb* (pl. of *nā'ib*), 'vice-generals, deputies; nāwāb, vulg. nabob'; Forbes. But the word is merely borrowed from Arabic; Devic notes that Hind. often employs Arab. plurals as sing. = *Arab. nāwāb*; which is properly a plural form (used honorifically), signifying vice-generals, deputies; pl. of *nā'ib*, a vice-gent, lieutenant, deputy. Cf. *Arab. nabih*, supplying the place of another. See Rich. Dict. pp. 1606, 1557, 1608. Palmer's Pers. Dict. col. 665, has: *Arab. nāwāb*, 'a viceroi, governor; in Persia, this title is given to princes of the blood'; cf. col. 639. Cf. Port. *naboba*, a nabob; see Yule.

NACRE, mother-of-pearl. (F. = *Span.* = *Arab.*) In Cotgrave. = *F. nacre*, 'a naker, a great and long shell-fish, the outside of whose shell is rugged . . . the inside smooth and of a shining hue'; *nacre de perles*, 'mother of pearl, the beautiful shell of another fish, wherein the best, and most pearls be found'; Cot. = *Span. nacra* = *Arab. naqrah*, a cavity (from the hollow inside of the shell); from *Arab. root naqara*, he hollowed out; Rich. Dict., p. 1596.

NADIR, the point of the sky opposite the zenith. (Arab.) Chaucer uses *nadir* to signify the point of the zodiac opposite to that in which the sun is situate; Treatise on the Astrolabe, pt. ii. sect. 6, l. 1. = *Arab. nadir*'s *sant* (or simply *nadir*), the point of the sky opposite the zenith. = *Arab. nadir*, over against, corresponding to, and *as' sant*, the azimuth, or rather an abbreviation of *as' samit*'s *rās*, the zenith. Rich. Dict. pp. 1586, 848. See **Azimuth**, **Zenith**. The Arab. *z* (or *ḏ*) here used is the 17th letter of the Arab. alphabet, an unusual letter with a difficult sound, which came to be rendered by *d* in Low *L.* and *E*.

NAG (1), a small horse. (MDu.) In Minshen, ed. 1627. *ME. nagge*. 'Nagge, or lytlyle beest, bestula, equillus'; Prompt. Parv. 'He neyt [neighed] as a nagge'; Destruction of Troy, ed. Pantan and Donaldson, l. 772. = *MDu. nagge*, a small horse (Kilian); *negge*, 'a nagge, a small horse'; Hexham; Du. *nag*; Du. dial. *knagge* (Molema). And compare Low *G. nikkel*, a nag; and perhaps Norw. *kneggia*, Icel. *kneggia*, *kneggia*, to neigh.

NAG (2), to worry, tease. (Scand.) Provincial; but a good word. = *Norw. and Swed. nagga*, to nibble, peck; Dan. *nage*, Icel. *ganga*, to gnaw; Low *G. nagen*, *naggen*, to gnaw, vex, nag, *gnaggen*, to nag (Berghaus). Allied to **Gnaw**, q. v.

NALAD, a water-nymph. (L. = *Gk.*) In Shak. Temp. iv. 128. = *L. naid*, stem of *naia*, a water-nymph. = *Gk. ναΐς* (gen. *ναϊδός*), a water-nymph. = *Gk. νάειν*, to flow; Æolic form *ναΐειν* (= *νὰ-φείν*). From *√SNĀ*; cf. Skt. *snā*, to bathe; Olrish *snáim*, I swim. And see **Natation**.

NAIL, the horny scale at the end of the human fingers and toes; a spike of metal. (E.) *ME. nail*, *naul*; the pl. *nayles*, used of the human nails, is in Havelok, 2163; the pl. *nailes*, i. e. iron spikes, is in Chaucer, C. T. 6351 (D 769). *AS. nægel*, in both senses, Grein, ii. 274. [The loss of *g* is regular, and occurs in *hail*, *sail*, &c.] = *Du. nægel*, in both senses; Icel. *nagl*, the human nail; *nagfi*, a spike, peg; Dan. *nagle*, in both senses; Swed. *nagel*, in both senses; Goth. **nagls*, only in the derived verb *ganaflisan*, to nail; *G. nagel*, in both senses. β. Teut. type **nagtoz*, n. Allied to Lithuan. *nagas*, a claw, nail, Russ. *nagot*(*o*), a nail, Skt. *nakkhā-m*, *nakkhā-s*, n., a nail of the finger or toe; Pers. *nākhun*, the same. γ. The *Gk. ὄνυξ*, a nail, claw, *L. unguis*, Gael. and Irish *iongan*, Olrish *ingo*, W. *ewin*, go

back to forms with a different gradation. Brugmann, §§ 539, 658, 702. Der. *nail*, vb., AS. *naeglan*, whence the pr. *naegled*, in Grein; *nail-er*. Cf. *onyx*.

NAILBOURN, an intermittent stream. (E.) Given in N. E. D. s.v. *eylbourne*, as it was spelt in 1719. But spelt *nailbourne* in 1667, and *naibourne* in 1480. We find in Birch, Cart. Saxon. ii. 172:—'thonne . . . of dune on stream on *naeglsburan*.' I cannot explain the form; cf. Phil. Soc. Trans. 1903-6, p. 364.

NAIVE, artless, simple, ingenuous. (F.—L.) A late word; the adv. *naively* is used by Pope in a letter; see the quotation in Richardson. Dryden has: 'it was so *naive*,' and 'twas such a *naivete*;' Marriage à la Mode, iii. 1.—F. *naïve*, fem. of *naïf*, which Cot. explains by 'lively, quick, natural, kindly, . . . no way counterfeited'.—L. *naivus*, native, natural; see **NATIVE**. ¶ The fem. form *naive* was chosen, because it appears in the adv. *naïvement*, and in the sb. *naïvete*; and, in fact, it is nearer the Latin original than the masc. *naïf*. Der. *naive-ly*, for F. *naïvement*; and *naive-té*, sb., directly from the French. Doublet, *naïve*.

NAKED, bare, uncovered, exposed. (E.) Always dissyllabic. ME. *naked*, Chaucer, C. T. 2068 (A 2066). AS. *nacod* (= *nac-od*), which is plainly an old pp. with the pp. suffix *-od*; Grein, ii. 272. +OFries. *nakad*, *naken*; Du. *naakt*; Icel. *nakinn*, *nakvör*; Dan. *någen*; Swed. *naken*; G. *nackt*, MHG. *nacket*, OIIG. *nachot*, *nakot*; Goth. *nakwatts* (where *-atts* is the usual pp. suffix). β. Most of these point to an old pp. form; the Du. *-t*, Icel. *-ör*, G. *-t*, Goth. *-atts*, are all pp. suffixes of a weak verb, and lead us back to the orig. Teut. type **nakwattōz* (> **nakwaddōz*); Ildg. type **nog(w)wōdōz*. y. But Icel. *nak-inn*, Dan. *någ-en*, Swed. *nak-en*, OFries. *naken*, adopt the pp. suffixes of a strong verb from a base *NAQ*, answering to an Ildg. **NOGw*, to strip, lay bare; cf. Skt. *nagna*—*naked*, Russ. *nagol*, *nakel*, Lith. *uigas*, *nakel*, L. *nūdus* (= *noudos* for *nogwados*). Further allied words are the Irish and Gael. *nakod*, *naked*, bare, exposed, desolate, W. *noeth*, Bret. *nōaz*. 8. Lastly, it is remarkable that English has evolved a verb from this pp. by back-formation, viz. ONorthumb. *ge-naecian*, Mark, ii. 4; ME. *nakeu*. The following are examples. 'He *nakie* the hous of the pore man,' Wyclif, Job, xx. 19, early version; the later version has 'he made *nakid* the hows.' 'O nyce men, why *nake* ye your bakkes' = O foolish men, why do ye expose your backs (to the enemy, by turning to flee); Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. iv. met. 7, l. 45. It is also found much later. 'Lus. Come, be ready, *nake* your swordis, Think of your wrongs,' Tourneure, 'The Revenger's Tragedy, Act v. sc. 1. We even find a derived verb *naknen*; 'A! nu *naknes* mu iel' = Ah! now men strip my beloved; O. Eug. Homilies, ed. Morris, i. 283, l. 10. Cf. Brugmann, i. § 165; Rhys, W. Phil. p. 95. Der. *naked-ly*, ME. *nakedliche*, Ancien Rkhw. p. 316; *naked-ness*, ME. *nakidnesse*, Wyclif, Rev. iii. 18. Also *stark-naked*, q.v. Doublet, *nude*.

NAKER, a kettle-drum. (F.—Arab.) Chaucer has *nakers*, pl. C. T. A 2511.—OF. *nacaire* (Godefroy).—Arab. *nagqarah*, a kettle-drum; Palmer's Pers. Dict.

NAMBY-PAMBY, weakly sentimental. (E.) Coined from Ambrose, i.e. Ambrose Phillips (d. 1749), a poet whose style was ridiculed by Carey and Pope. Johnson, in his Life of Phillips says: 'The pieces that please best are those which, from Pope and Pope's adherents, procured him the name of *Namby Pamby*;' see Chalmers, Eng. Poets, xiii. 103.

NAME, that by which a thing or person is called, a designation. (E.) ME. *name* (orig. dissyllabic); Chaucer, C. T. 3939 (A 3941). AS. *nama*, Grein, ii. 273. +Du. *naam*; Icel. *nafn*, *nama*; Dan. *navu*; Swed. *namu*; Goth. *namō*; G. *name*, OHG. *namo*. Teut. type **namon-*. β. Further allied to L. *nomen*; Gk. *ὄνομα*, Pers. *nam*, Skt. *uñman*; and to Irish *ainm*, W. *enw*, name; Russ. *imja*. Brugmann, i. § 399, 425. ¶ Not allied to **KNOW**; see **PRELUZ**. Der. *name*, vb., AS. *namian*, Grein, ii. 280; *nam-en*; *name-ly*, ME. *nameliche*, *nomeliche*, Ancien Rkhw. p. 18, l. 1; *name-less*, ME. *nameles*, Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. iv. pr. 5, l. 5; *name-less-ly*, *name-less-ness*; also *name-sake* (= *name's sake*, the 's' being dropped before 's' following), i.e. one whose name is given him for the sake of another's fame, Dryden, Absalom, pt. ii. l. 323 (see **SAKE**). Allied words are *nominal*, *de-nominate*. Doublet, *noun*.

NANKEN, **NANKIN**, a kind of cotton cloth. (China.) Added by Todd to Johnson. So called from Nankin in China.—Chinese *nan-kiu*, 'south court'; cf. *Pekin*, from *pe-king*, 'north court' (Yule).

NAP (1), a short sleep. (E.) We now say 'to take a *nap*,' and treat *nap* as a sb. We also say 'to be caught *napping*.' It was formerly a verb; ME. *nappen*, to doze. 'See how he *nappeth*;' Chaucer, C. T. 16958 (H 9). AS. *hnappan*, to nap; *hnappeð* is a gloss upon *dormi*, Ps. xl. 9, ed. Spelman. Cf. Bavarian *hnappen*, to nod with the head (Schmeller); OHG. *hnapfezen*, to nap. Der. *napp-ing*, sb., AS. *hnapung*, Grein, ii. 90.

NAP (2), the roughish surface of cloth. (MDu.) In Spenser, Muipotmos, l. 333. Shaks. has *napless*—threadbare; Cor. ii. l. 250. The older form is *napp* (Palsgrave). ME. *nopp*; 'noppes of a cloth, villus'; Prompt. Parv. See Way's note, where he cites passages to show that *nopp* 'denotes those little knots, which, after cloth has passed through the fulling-mill, are removed by women with little nippers; a process termed *burling* cloth.' He cites: 'noppes, as cloth is that hath a gross woffe [wool]'; Palsgrave. Also: 'Clarisse, the *nopster* (*cabourisse*) can well her craft, syth when she lerned it, cloth for to *nopp*;' Caxton, Book for Travellers. We now apply the term, not to the rough surface, but to the *sheared* surface, by a natural change in the sense, due to our not seeing the cloth till the process is completed. Prob. introduced by Du. clothworkers. [AS. **hnappa* is unauthorised.]—MDu. *nopp*, 'the nap of wool or cloth'; Hexham; cf. MDu. *noppen*, 'to shear off [off] the nap', id. Cf. Du. *nap*, *nap*; Dan. *noppe*, frized nap of cloth; MSw. *nopp*, *nap*; Low G. *nobben*, *nap*; Bremen Wörterbuch. Also Norw. *napp*, *nap*, and Norw. *nappa*, to pluck off with the fingers; AS. *hnappan*, to pluck, Voc. 480. 23; AS. *ā-hnapan*, to pluck off; Goth. *dis-knappan*, to be torn in pieces; *dis-knappan*, to tear to pieces. All from Teut. base **hnap*, to pluck, pull. Der. *napless*, as above.

NAPÉ, the joint of the neck behind. (E.) In Shaks. Cor. ii. l. 43; ME. *nape*, Prompt. Parv. 'Dedly woundid through the *nape*;' King Alisaunder, l. 1347. The orig. sense is projection or 'knob'; and the term must have been first applied to the slight knob at the back of the head, felt on passing the finger upwards from the neck; cf. OFries. *halshnap*, nape of the neck. It is, in fact, a mere variant of ME. *knappe*, a knob, button, P. Plowman, B. vi. 272. Cf. Icel. *knapp*, a knob, stud, button; AS. *cuap*, the top of a hill. See **KNOP**, **NECK**.

NAPERY, linen for the table. (F.—L.) 'Manie farmers . . . have learned also to garnish their cupboards with plate, . . . and their tables with fine *naperie*;' Harrison, Descr. of England, ed. Furnival, b. ii. c. 12, p. 239. Palsgrave has: '*Naprie*, store of linnen.'—OF. *naperie*, table-linen (Godefroy); orig. the office in a household for providing table-linen (Roquefort).—Late L. *nāpāria*, the same; Ducange; also spelt *mappāria*.—Late L. *nāpa*, a cloth; corrupted from L. *mapa*, a cloth. See **NAPKIN**.

NAPHTHA, an inflammable liquid. (I.—Gk.—Pers.) In Milton, P. L. i. 729. Spelt *naphin* by Sir T. Herbert, Travels, p. 182 (Todd).—L. *naphika*.—Gk. *νᾶφθα*.—Pers. *nāft*, *nāphtha*; Rich. Diet. p. 1591. Allied to Zend *nāpā*, moist; Hom. § 1035. Cf. Arab. *naft*, *nift*, 'naphtha, bitumen'; Rich. Diet. p. 1593. The final letter of the Arab. word is the 16th letter of the alphabet, sometimes rendered by *th*; and the Arab. form is unoriginal; prob. from Gk.

NAPKIN, a cloth used at the table, a small cloth. (F.—L.; with E. suffix.) ME. *napekin*. 'Napet or *napekin*, Napella, manipularium, mapella'; Prompt. Parv. Both these forms, *nap-et* and *nape-kin*, are formed with dimin. suffixes from F. *nappe*, 'a tablecloth'; Cot.; OF. *nape*, *nape* (Supp. to Godefroy).—Late L. *nāpa*; corruption of L. *mapa*, a cloth. See **MAP**. Der. *ap-ron* (for *nap-ron*); *nap-er-y*, q.v.

NARCISSUS, a kind of flower. (L.—Gk.) In Cotgrave, to translate F. *narissime*.—L. *narissus*.—Gk. *νάρκισσος*, the narcissus; named from its narcotic properties; see **NARCOOTIC**.

NARCOTIC, producing torpor; an opiate. (F.—Gk.) Chaucer, has the pl. *narcotikes* as a pl. sb., C. T. 1474 (A 1472). It is properly an adj.—F. *narcotique*, 'stupefactive, benumbing'; Cot. [The L. form does not appear.]—Gk. *νάρκωτικός*, benumbing.—Gk. *νάρκωσις*, I benumb; *νάρκωσις*, I grow numb.—Gk. *νάρκη*, numbness, torpor. For **νάρκη*, i.e. contraction; see **SNARE**. Der. *narcissus*, from *νάρκη*.

NARD, an unguent from an aromatic plant. (F.—I.—Gk.—Pers.) In the margin of A. V., Mark, xiv. 3, where the text has *spikenard*; and in Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xii. c. 12. ME. *nard*, Wyclif, John, xii. 3.—F. *nard*, 'spikenard'; Cot.—L. *nardus*, Mk. xiv. 3 (Vulgate).—Gk. *νάρδος*, Mk. xiv. 3.—OPers. type *narda* (Hom. § 1060), whence also Heb. *nārd*, and Skt. *nalada*, the Indian spikenard, *Nardostachys jatamansi*; Benfey. β. The name is Persian; the Arab. *nardin* is borrowed, like the Skt. and Heb. forms. The interchange of *l* and *r* is common in many languages. Der. *spike-nard*.

NARGILEH, **NARGHIL**, **NARGILI**, a pipe or smoking-apparatus in which the smoke is passed through water. (Pers.) 'Making believe to puff at a *narghile*;' Thackeray, Van. Fair, bk. ii. c. 16. From Pers. *nārgil*, a coco-nut; because these pipes were orig. made with a coco-nut, which held the water; Rich. Diet., p. 1548. Cf. Skt. *nārikera-s*, *nārikela-s* a coco-nut. See Yule and Devic.

NARRATION, a tale, recitation. (F.—I.) [The verb *narrare* is late.] *Narration* is in Minshew, ed. 1627. It occurs earlier, in 'The Monk of Evesham', p. 65 (1482).—F. *narration*, 'a narration';

Cot. = *L. narratōnem*, acc. of *narratio*, a tale. = *L. narrāre*, to relate, tell; lit. to make known. = *L. nārus*, another form of *gnārus*, knowing, acquainted with. From *gnā-*, allied to *gignere*, to know; cf. Skt. *jñā*, to know, Russ. *znati*, E. *know*; see **KNOW**. Der. From *L. narrāre* we also have *narrate*, vb., in Johnson's Dict.; *narrative*, adj., from *F. narratif*, 'narrative' (Cot.); *narrative*, sb., Bacon, *Life of Hen. VII*, ed. Lumby, p. 54, l. 14; *narrator*.

NARROW, of little breadth or extent. (E.) ME. *narrose*, *narrose*, *narrose* (with one r); Chaucer has *narrose* (= narrowly) as an adv., C. T. 1324; also as an adj., C. T. 627 (A 625). AS. *nearu*, *nearu*, adj.; *nearuwe*, adv., Grein, ii. 287, 288. + OSax. *narū*, adj., *narawo*, adv.; Du. *naar*, dismal, sad (see Franck). Teut. type **narwoz*. Connected by Curtius (i. 392) with *nerve*. Der. *narrow-ly*, *narrow-ness*, *narrow-minded*.

NARWHAL, the sea-unicorn. (Scand.) In Ash's Dict., ed. 1775. 'Teeth of *narwhals*'; Sir T. Browne, *Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii. c. 23, § 6. = Dan. and Swed. *narwhal*; Icel. *núvalr*, a narwhal. β. The latter part of the word is the same as E. *whale*. As to the sense of the prefix, the lit. sense of Icel. *nú-valr* is 'corpse-whale', from Icel. *nú* (in compounds *nú-ā*), a corpse; and the fish is often of a pallid colour. Such is the usual explanation; perhaps it is only a 'popular' etymology.

NASAL, belonging to the nose. (F.-L.) In Kersey, ed. 1715. Burton uses *nasals* for medicines operating through the nose; Anat. of Melancholy, p. 384 (R.); or p. 393 (Todd). = *F. nasal*, belonging to the nose; Cot. = Late *L. nasalīs*, nasal; a coined word, not used in good Latin. = *L. nāsus*, the nose, cognate with *F. nose*; see **NOSE**. Der. *nas-turtium*, q. v.

NASCENT, springing up, arising. (I.) A late word, added by Todd to Johnson. = *L. nascent-*, stem of pres. part. of *nasci*, to be born, to arise, an inceptive form with pp. *nātus*. See **NATAL**.

NASTURTIUM, the name of a flower. (L.) In Ash's Dict., ed. 1775. 'Cresses took the name in Latin *nasturtium*, a *narium* tormento, as a man would say, nose-wring, because it will make one writh and shrink up his nostrils'; Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xix. c. 8. = *L. nasturtium*, cress; better spelt *nasturtium*. = *L. nās-*, stem of *nāsus*, the nose; and *turc-* = *torc-*, from *torquere*, to twist, torment. See **NOSE** and **Torture**.

NASTY, dirty, filthy, unpleasant. (Scand.) In Hamlet, iii. 4. 94. Formerly also (as Wedgwood points out) written *nasky*. 'Mau-lavé, ill-washed, slubbered, *nasky*, nasty, foul'; Cot. In such cases, the form with *k* is the older; cf. ME. *nasty*; as in 'nasty, and needy, and nakut'; Three Met. Romances, ed. Rolson, A. st. xv. Of Scand. origin; preserved in Swed. dial. *naskig*, nasty, dirty (used of weather); we also find the form *naskel*, dirty, sullied (Rietz); cf. Dan. dial. *nasken*, *naskel*, old, worn out (said of clothes), Molhech. β. Perhaps allied to Swed. dial. *snaskig*, nasty, swinelike; Swed. *snaskig*, slovenly, nasty; Swed. dial. *snaska*, to eat like a pig, to eat greedily and noisily, to be slovenly (Rietz); Dan. *snaske*, to champ one's food with a smacking noise. These words are of imitative origin, like various other suggestive words of a like character. The word appears also in Low G. *nask*, nasty, Bremen Wörterbuch; and may be allied to Norweg. *nask*, greedy, *nasku*, to eat noisily. Cf. Dan. *knaske*, *gnaske*, to crunch; and *L. gnask*. Der. *nasty-ly*, *nastiness*.

NATAL, belonging to one's birth. (F.-L.) 'By *natal* Joves feast' = by the feast of Juve, who presides over nativity; Chaucer, *Troilus*, iii. 150. = *F. natal*, in use at least as early as the 15th cent. (Littré); though the true OF. form is *noel*. = *L. nātālis*, natal, also presiding over a birth. = *L. nātus* (for *gnātus*), born. Cf. Gk. *γένος*, in *κατὰ γένος*, a blood relation. From the base *gnā-*, allied to *gignere*, to beget, produce; see **KIN**, **GENUS**. Der. From *L. nātus* are *in-nate*, cognate; and see *nat-ion*, *nat-ive*, *nat-ure*.

NATATION, swimming. (L.) Used by Sir T. Browne, *Vulgar Errors*, bk. iv. c. 6, § 2. From the acc. of *L. natatio*, a swimming. = *L. nātūre*, to swim; frequent. of *L. nātūre*, to swim. Cf. Gk. *νή-ξω*, to swim; OIrish *nu-im*, I swim. See **NALAD**.

NATION, a race of people. (F.-L.) ME. *nation*, Chaucer, C. T. 4688 (B 268). = *F. nation*. = *L. natiōnem*, acc. of *natio*, a race; cf. *nātus*, born; see **NATAL**. Der. *nation-al*, *nation-ally*, *nation-al-ity*, *nation-al-ist*.

NATIVE, original, produced by nature, due to birth. (F.-L.) 'O native land!' Surrey, tr. of *Alceid*, ii. l. 305; where the L. text has *patria*; see Spec. of English, ed. Skent, p. 207. 'His native country'; Sir T. More, Works, p. 206 a. = *F. natif*, msc. *nativ*, fem. 'native'; Cot. = *L. nātivus*, natural, native. = *L. nātus*, born; see **NATAL**. Der. *native-ly*, *native-ness*; also *native-ly*, ME. *nativiter*, Chaucer, C. T. 14022 (B 3206), from *F. nativité*, from *L. acc. nātivitatem*. Doublet, *nave*.

NATRON, native carbonate of sodium. (F.-Span. -Arab. -Gk. -Heb.) *F. natron*. = Span. *natron*. = Arab. *natrān*, *nifrān*, *natron*,

nitre; Rich. Dict., p. 1585. = Gk. *νίτρον*. = Heb. *neither*, nitre, Prov. xxv. 20. Doublet, *nitre*.

NATER-JACK, a kind of toad. (E. and F. -L. -Gk. -Heb.) In Pennant (1766). 'It has a deep, hollow voice, which may be heard at a considerable distance'; Cent. Dict. Perhaps from prov. E. *nitte*, *gnutter*, to make a rattling noise; see E. D. D. And see **JAOK**.

NATTY, neat. (F.-L.) Formerly *nettie*; Tusser, Husbandry, § 68, l. 6. From *net*, adj.; see **NET** (2). **Neat** (2).

NATURE, kind, disposition. (F.-L.) ME. *nature*, in OFeng. Miscellany, Ser. i, ed. Morris, p. 35, l. 29. = *F. nature*. = *L. nātūra*, nature. = *L. nātus*, born, pp. of *nasci*, to be born; see **NATAL**. Der. *natur-al*, ME. *naturel*, OFeng. Miscellany, Ser. i, p. 30, l. 17, from *F. naturel* < *L. nātūralis*; *natur-al-ly*, *natural-ness*, *natur-al-ism*, *natur-al-ise*, *natur-al-ist* (see Trench, *Select Gloss*), *natur-al-ise-at-ion* (Minsheu); also *un-natural*, *preter-natural*, *super-natural*.

NAUGHT, NOUGHT, nothing. (E.) ME. *naught*, Chaucer, C. T. 758. Older spelling *nauiht*, Layamon, 473. AS. *nawiht*, often contracted to *nāht*, Grein, ii. 274. = AS. *nā*, no, not; and *wiht*, a whit, thing; Grein, ii. 272, 703. See **NO** and **WHIT**. Der. *naught*, adj., i. e. worthless. As You Like It, i. 2. 68, 69, iii. 2. 15; whence *naught-y*, i. e. worthless (Prov. vi. 12), Sir T. More, Works, p. 155; *naught-i-ly*, *naught-i-ness*. Doublet, *not*.

NAUSEOUS, disgusting. (L.-Gk.) *Nauseous* and *nauseate* are in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. Englished from *L. nauseōsus*, that produces nausea. = *L. nausea*, *nausia*, sea-sickness, sickness. = Gk. *ναυσία*, sea-sickness. = Gk. *ναῦς*, a ship, cognate with *L. nāvis*; see **NAVE** (2). Der. *nauseous-ly*, *-ness*; *nause-ate*, from *L. nause-ātus*, pp. of *nauseare*, to feel sick, from *nausea*, sickness. We have also adopted the sb. *nausea*, which occurs in Phillips, ed. 1706.

NAUTCH, a kind of ballet-dance by women. (Hind. -Prakrit -Skt.) Spelt *nāch* by Bp. Heber in 1825, who speaks of 'the *nāch* women.' = Hind. (and Mahratti) *nāch*, a dance; Prakrit *nāchaka*. = Skt. *नृत्य*, dancing, acting; orig. fr. pass. part. of *nṛt*, to dance, act. (See Yule.) Der. *nautch-girl*, a dancing girl.

NAUTICAL, naval, belonging to ships. (L.-Gk.) Mount's Gloss., ed. 1674, has *nautical* and *naufick*, the latter being the more orig. form. = *L. nauticus*, nautical. = Gk. *ναυτικός*, pertaining to ships. Gk. *ναῦς*, a sea-man. = Gk. *ναῦς*, a ship, cognate with *L. nāvis*; see **NAVE** (2). Der. *nautical-ly*.

NAUTILUS, a kind of shell-fish. (L.-Gk.) 'The *Nautilus* or Sailer, a shell-fish, that swims like a boat with a sail'; Phillips, ed. 1706. = *L. nautilus*. = Gk. *ναυτίλος*, a sea-man, also, the nautilus. = Gk. *ναῦς*, a sea-man; see **NAUTICAL**.

NAVAL, belonging to ships, marine. (F.-L.) In Cotgrave. = *F. naval*, 'navall'; Cot. = *L. nāvālis*, naval. = *L. nāvis*, a ship; see **NAVE** (2).

NAVE (1), the central portion or hub of a wheel, through which the axle passes. (E.) ME. *nave* (with *u* = *v*), Chaucer, C. T. 7848 (D 2266). AS. *nafu*, *nafa*; Alfred, tr. of Boethius, b. iv. pr. 6, cap. xxxix, § 7. + Du. *naf*; Icel. *náf*; Dan. *naf*; Swed. *naf*; G. *nabe*, OHG. *nabu*. Teut. type *nāfi*, fem. Allied to Skt. *nābhi-*, the navel, the nave of a wheel, the centre. See **NAVEL**. Der. *auger*, for *nav-ger*.

NAVE (2), the middle or body of a church. (F.-L.) In Phillips, World of Words, ed. 1706. Spelt *naf* in Addison, *Travels in Italy*, description of the church of St. Justina in Padua. = *F. nef*, 'a ship; also, the body of a church'; Cot. = Late *L. nāvem*, acc. of *nāvis*, the body of a church. The similitude by which the church of Christ is likened to a ship tossed by waves was formerly common. See my note to P. Plowman, C. xi. 32, where I cite the passage from Augustine about 'nāvis, i. e. ecclesia'. S. Aug. Sermo lxxv. cap. iii. ed. Migne, v. 475. = *L. nāvis*, a ship. + Gk. *ναῦς*, a ship; Skt. *nāu-*, a ship, boat; OIrish *nau*. Brugmann, i. § 184; Prellwitz. Der. *nav-al*, q. v., *nav-it-e-al*, q. v., *nav-it-ūs*, q. v., *argo-naut*, q. v., *nav-igate* (see *navigation*), *nav-y*. From the same root are *naï-ad*, *nav-sea*.

NAVEL, the central part of the belly. (E.) A dimin. of *nave* (1). We find *nave* used for *navel*, Mach. i. 2. 22; and conversely *navels* (= *navels*) for the naves of a wheel, Bible, ed. 1551, 3 Kings, vii. 33. ME. *navel* (= *navel*), Chaucer, C. T. 1959 (A 1957). AS. *nafa*, Alfred, tr. of Orosius, b. iv. c. i. § 5. + Du. *nafel*; Icel. *nāfi*; Dan. *navele*; Swed. *naf*; G. *nabel*. Teut. type *nābalon-*, from **nābū*, a nave. Cf. also Pers. *naf*, navel (Horn, § 1020); Skt. *nābhi-*, navel, nave, centre. See **NAVE** (1). β. Further related, with a difference of gradation, to Gk. *ὀμφαλός*, navel, *L. umbilicus*, OIrish *imblui*. So also *nave* (1) is related to *L. umbō*, the boss of a shield. Brugmann, ii. § 76.

NAVEW, the wild turnip. (F.-L.) 'Rape-rottes and *Nauews*,' Sir T. Flyot, *Castel of Helth*, bk. ii. c. 9. = MF. *nauew*, 'the nave gentle'; Cot. = Late *L. nāpellum*, acc. of *nāpellus*; dimin. of *L. nāpis*, a kind of turnip, a navew. Cf. *tur-nip*.

NAVIGABLE, that may be travelled over by ships. (F.-L.) In Palsgrave. = F. *navigable*, 'navigable'; Cot. = L. *navigabilis*, navigable. = L. *navigāre*, to navigate; see **NAVIGATION**. Der. *navigab-ly*, *navigable-ness*.

NAVIGATION, management of a ship. (F.-L.) In Shak. Macb. iv. 1. 54. = F. *navigation*, 'navigation, sailing'; Cot. = L. *navigātiōnem*, acc. of *navigātiō*, a sailing. = L. *navigāre*, to sail, manage a ship. = L. *nāv*, stem of *nāvis*, a ship; and *-ig-*, for *ag-*, base of *agere*, to drive. See **NAVE** (2) and **AGENT**. Der. *navigate*, from L. *navigātus*, pp. of *navigāre*, but suggested by the sb.; *navigat-ur*, familiarly contracted to *navy*, formerly applied to the labourers on canals for internal navigation, and now applied to labourers on railways! Also *circum-navigate*.

NAVY, a fleet of ships. (F.-L.) ME. *naue*, Chaucer, IIo. of Fame, l. 216. = OF. *navie*, a fleet (Burguy); the orig. sense was a single ship. = L. *nāvia*, a ship, vessel. = L. *nāvi*, decl. stem of *nāvis*, a ship; see **NAVE** (2).

NABAB, the same as **Nabob**.

NAY, no, a form of denial. (Scand.) There was a difference in usage between *nay* and *no* formerly; the former answered simple questions, the latter was used when the form of the question involved a negative expression. Besides this, *nay* was the simple, no the emphatic form, often accompanied by an oath. The distinction went out of use in the time of Henry VIII; see Skeat, Spec. of Eng. p. 192, l. 22, and the note; Student's Manual of the Eng. Language, ed. Smith, pp. 414, 422. Moreover, *nay* is of Scand. origin, whilst *no* is F. ME. *nay*, Chaucer, C. T., A. 1667, 8693 (E 817); spelt *nai*, *nai*, Layamon, 13132. = Icel. *nei*, no, Dan. *nei*, Swed. *nej*; cognate with F. *no*; see **NO**. Opposed to **Aye**.

NAZARITE, a Jew who made vows of abstinence, &c. (Heb.; with Gk. suffix.) 'To vow a vow of a Nazirite to separate [himself] unto the Lord'; Geneva Bible, 1561, Numb. vi. 5 (K.); [rather, vi. 2]. Formed with suffix *-ite* (= L. *-ita*, from Gk. *-ites*) from Heb. *nāzir*, to separate oneself, consecrate oneself, vow, abstain. Der. *Nazaritism*.

NEAP, scanty, very low; said of a tide. (E.) ME. *neep*; very rare. 'In the *neep-seasons*, i.e. in the neap-tide seasons, when boats cannot come to the quay'; Eng. Gilda, ed. Toulmin Smith, p. 425. = AS. *neā*, in the term *neā-floed*, as opposed to *hēah-floed* = high flood; Voc. 182, 38; also Voc. 1. 14. The spelling *neap* indicates an open *e*, prob. *neā* is an Old English form, for *neap*; from Teut. root **neipān* (**neipān*), to pinch; whence Du. *nijpen*, to pinch, nēp, a pinch, nēp. Thus the sense is 'pinched'; or 'scanty'. Cf. Ffries. *nēp-tange*, a pair of pincers. See Phil. Soc. Trans. 1903-6; p. 254. ¶ Quite a distinct word from *ebb*. Der. *neap-tide*.

NEAR, nigh, close at hand. (E.) By a singular grammatical confusion, this word, orig. used as the comparative of *nigh*, came to be used as a *positive*, from which the new comparative *nearer* was evolved. In Schmidt's Shakespeare Lexicon, the explanation is given wrongly; he says that *near* is put by contraction for *nearer*, whereas it is the old form of the word. Shak. uses both *near* and *nearer* as comparatives; both forms occur together, Macb. ii. 3. 146; cf. 'our *near* nor farther off'; Rich. II. iii. 2. 64; 'being *ne'er* the *near*', xl. v. 1. 88. The form *near-er* is late, not found in the 14th cent., perhaps not in the 15th. Dr. Morris (Outlines of E. Accidence) observes that '*near*, for *nigh*, first came into use in the phrase *far and near*, in which *near* is an adverb.' But it first appears in 'comen *ner*'; Genesis and Exod. 2611 (ab. 1350). [He goes on to cite an AS. *neorran*, not given in the dictionaries.] It is clear that the precise form was first of all adverbial; the ME. form of *nigher* was *nerre*, whilst the adv. was *ner*, or *neer*. 'Cometh *neer*' = come *ner*; Chaucer, C. T. 841 (A 839). AS. *neār*, comp. adverb from *nēah*, nigh; Grein, ii. 283. + Icel. *neār*, adv.; both pos. and comp.; orig. the latter. See **NIGH**. Der. *near-ly*, Macb. iv. 2. 67; *near-ness*, Rich. II. i. 1. 119; *near-sight-ed*.

NEAT (1), black cattle, an ox, cow. (E.) ME. *neet*, both sing. and pl.; used as pl. in Chaucer, C. T. 599 (A 597). AS. *neāt*, neut. sb., unchanged in the plural (like *sheep*, *deer*, also neuter); Grein, ii. 288. + Icel. *neāt*, neut. sb., unchanged in the plural, and gen. used to mean cattle, oxen; Swed. *nät*; Dan. *nät*; MHG. *niz*, neut. sb., cattle. Teut. type **nautom*, u. β. So named from their usefulness and employment. From **naut*, and grade of Teut. **neut-an-*, to employ, as seen in AS. *neotan*, *neotan*, to use, employ; Grein, ii. 292; Icel. *njóta*, to use, enjoy; MHG. *nizzen*, OIlg. *nizzen*, G. *genissen*, to enjoy, have the use of; Goth. *niztan*, to receive joy (or benefit) from. From Idg. **NEUD-*; whence Lithuan. *naudā*, usefulness, *naudingas*, useful (Nesselman). Brugmann, i. § 221. Der. *neat-herd*.

NEAT (2), tidy, unadulterated. (F.-L.) '*Neat and fine*;' Two Gent. of Verona, i. 2. 10. Also spelt *neat*; Spenser, F. Q. iii. 12. 20. 'To kepe it cleen and *nette*;' Caxton, Godfrey of Bolyne, ch. 6.

= F. *net*, masc., *nette*, fem., 'neat, clean, pure'; Cot. [Cf. *beast* from OF. *beste*.] = L. *nitidum*, acc. of *nitidus*, shining, clear, handsome, neat, elegant. = L. *nitēre*, to shine. Der. *neat-ly*, *neat-ness*. Doublet, *net* (2).

NEB, the beak of a bird, the nose. (E.) In Winter's Tale, l. 2. 183. ME. *neb*. 'Ostende mihi faciem, scheinu thi *neb* to me' = show me thy face; Ancien Riwle, p. 90. AS. *nebb*, the face, John, xi. 44. + Du. *neb*, bill, beak, nib, inouth; Icel. *nef*, the nose; Dan. *nebb*, beak, bill; Swed. *näbb*, beak, bill. β. The word has lost an initial *s*; we also find Du. *sneb*, a bill, beak, *snavel*, a bill; G. *schnabel*, a bill, beak, nib. The MHG. *snabel*, a bill, is derived from MHG. *snaben*, to snap. And cf. Lith. *snapas*, a bill. Doublet, *nib*.

NEBULA, a misty patch of light; a cluster of very faintly shining stars. (L.) Modern and scientific. = L. *nebula*, a mist. + Gk. *nephēla*, a cloud; dimin. of *néφος*, cloud, mist. + G. *nebel*, mist, fog; Du. *nevel*, Icel. *nífi*. β. The Gk. *néφος* is cognate with W. *nef*, OIrish *neam*, heaven, Russ. *nebo*, heaven; Skt. *nabhas*, sky, atmosphere, ether. Brugmann, i. § 554. Der. *nebul-ar*, *nebul-ous*, *nebul-ous-ly*.

NECESSARY, needful, requisite. (F.-L.) ME. *necessary*, Chaucer, C. T. 12615 (C 681). = OF. *nécessaire*, 'necessary'; Cot. = L. *necessarius*, needful. = L. *necesse*, neut. adj., unavoidable, necessary. β. The usual derivation from *ne*, not, and *cedere*, to give way, is not satisfactory. Der. *necessarily*, also *necessity*, ME. *necessite*, Chaucer, C. T. 3044 (A 3042), from OF. *necessite* < L. acc. *necessitatem*; hence *necessi-ous*, *-ly*, *-ness*, *necessitate*, *necessit-ur*, *in*.

NECK, the part of the body joining the head to the trunk. (E.) ME. *nekke* (disyllabic), Chaucer, C. T. 2859 (D 277). AS. *necca*, Deut. xxviii. 35. + Du. *nek*, the nape of the neck; G. *genick*, MHG. *genicke*, Teut. type **knekjon-*. Cf. Icel. *knakki*, the nape of the neck, back of the head; Dan. *nakke*, the same; Swed. *nacke*, the same; G. *nacken*, nape, neck, crag; from Teut. type **knekjon-*. Cf. Norw. *nakk*, a knoll, nape, neck; the orig. sense being 'projected' as in the parallel form *nape*. Further allied to Irish *enec*, a hill. Der. *neck-cloth*, (for *neck-kerchief*, see **Kerchief**), *neck-band*, *neck-tie*; *neck-lace*, Winter's Tale, iv. 4. 244, compounded of *neck* and *lace*; *neck-verse*, Tyndall's Works, p. 112, col. 1, on which see my note to P. Plowman, C. xv. 129.

NECROLOGY, a register of deaths. (Gk.) Added by Todd to Johnson. From Gk. *nekros*, stem of *nekros*, a corpse; and *-logia*, due to *lógos*, discourse, from *lógein*, to speak. See **NECROMANCY**.

NECROMANCY, divination by communion with the dead. (F.-L.) = Gk. The history of the word is somewhat concealed by our modern knowledge of Gk., which enables us to spell the word correctly. But the ME. forms are *negromancia*, *negromantie*, and the like. Precisely the same 'correction' of the spelling has been made in modern French. Spelt *negromancye* in King Alisaunder, l. 138; *negromancye* in P. Plowman, A. xi. 158, on which see my Notes to P. Pl., p. 246. Trench rightly remarks, in his Eng. Past and Present, that 'the Latin mediæval writers, whose Greek was either little or none, spelt the word *negromantia*, as if its first syllables had been Latin'. = OF. *negromancia*, 'negromancy, conjuring the black art'; Cot. Spelt *negromancia* in the Vie de S. Auban, l. 997. = Late L. *negromantia*, corrupt form of *negromantia*. = Gk. *νεκρομαντεία*, necromancy. = Gk. *νεκρός*, for *νεκρός*, a corpse; and *μαντεία*, prophetic power, power of divination. β. The Gk. *νεκρός* is allied to *νεμειν*, a corpse, dead body. = **NEK-*, to perish, to kill; whence Skt. *naṣ*, to perish, *nāpaya*, to destroy, L. *nevere*, to kill, and F. *inter-nece-ine*, q. v. γ. The Gk. *μαντεία* is from *μαντεω*, a prophet, seer, inspired one; cf. Gk. *μάντις*, 1 rage; see **MANIA**. Der. *negromancer*, Dent. xviii. 11 (A. V.); *negromantic*, from Gk. *νεκρός*, and *μαντεία*, prophetic; *negromantic-al*. ¶ From the singular confusion with L. *niger*, black, above mentioned, the art of necromancy came to be called the *black art*!

NECTAR, a delicious beverage. (L. = Gk.) In Spenser, Sonnet 39, l. 13. = L. *nectar*. = Gk. *néktar*, the drink of the gods; Homer, II. xix. 38, Od. v. 93. Perhaps 'overcoming death'; cf. Gk. *néktar*, a corpse, and *néktar-ur*, also *néktar-ine*, the same given to a variety of the peach, orig. an adj., as in 'Nectarine fruits', Milton, P. l. iv. 332.

NEED, necessity, distress. (F.) ME. *need*, Chaucer, C. T. 4523 (B 103). Omere. *nēd*; AS. *nead*, *nēd* (*nēd*); Grein, ii. 301. + Du. *moed*; Icel. *nauð*; Dan. and Swed. *nöd*; Goth. *noth*, G. *noth*, OHG. *nōt*. β. The Teut. stem is **naud-* (> **nauði-*); answering to Idg. stem **naud-ti-* as in OPruss. *nautin*, need. (But *nēd* represents Teut. **naud-*.) Brugmann, i. § 427 b. ¶ Confused in late AS. texts with *nōd*, *nēd*, *nēd*, desire, which is related to OSax. *nīud*, OHG. *nīot*, earnestness, from the Teut. base **neud-*. Der. *need-ful*, ME. *neodful*, Ancien Riwle, p. 260, l. 10; *need-less*, *need-ly*, *need-less-ness*; *need-y*, ME. *neody*, P. Plowman, B. xx. 40, 41, 47, 48; *need-i-ly*, *need-i-ness*. Also *need-s*, adv., ME. *needer*, *needes*,

Chaucer, C. T. 1171 (A 1169), where the final -es is an adverbial ending, orig. due to AS. gen. cases in -es; but in this case *needes* supplanted an older form *neode*, Laymon, l. 1051, which originated in AS. *neode*, gen. case of *neod*, which was a fem. sb. with gen. in -e.

NEEDLE, a sharp pointed steel implement, for sewing with. (E.) ME. *nedle*, *nedel*, also spelt *neide*, *neidle*; P. Plowman, C. xx. 56, and various readings. AS. *neadl*, Grein, ii. 274; earlier forms *neðl*, *neðl* (OE. Texts). +Du. *naald* (for *naadl*); Icel. *nál* (by contraction); Dan. *naal*; Swed. *nål*; G. *nadel*, OHG. *nādela*; Goth. *nāthla*. β. The Teut. type is **neh₂tla*, from a base **neh₂* = *ldg.* + *NE*, to sew, fasten with thread, preserved in OHG. *nihen*, G. *nähen*, to sew, and also in L. *neire*, Gk. *νήρειν*, *νήρειν*, to spin. The suffix denotes the agent. γ. This is clearly one of the rather numerous cases in which an initial s has dropped off; the orig. root is **SNĒ*; as in Irish *snathad*, a needle, *snathaim*, I thread, or string together, *snathidhe*, thread, Gael. *snathad*, a needle, *snath*, thread, yarn; (Irish) *snaim*, a spinning. Stokes-Fick, p. 315; Brugmann, i. § 136. Der. *needle-book*, -*ful*, -*gun*, -*woman*, -*work*.

NEEZE, **NEEZE**, to breathe hard, sneeze. (Scand.) 'To neeze' = to sneeze, Mids. Nt. Dr. ii. 1. 56. The sb. *neezing* is in Joh. xli. 18 (A. V.). ME. *neesen*, vb., *neezing*, sb.; see Prompt. Parv. and Way's note. Not found in AS. = (Olecl. *hnyssa*; Dan. *nyse*; Swed. *nysa*. +Du. *niezen*, G. *niesen*, OHG. *niesun*. Teut. type **neusen-*. Like the parallel form *sneeze*, it is of imitative origin; cf. Skt. *kshu*, to sneeze. ¶ In the later version of Wyclif, Job. xli. 9, the reading is *fuenege*; this is not quite the same word, though of similar formation. The sense of *fuenege* is 'violent blowing', but it also means sneezing; cf. AS. *fneagan*, sneezing, *fnead*, a puff, Du. *fuizen*, to sneeze. Cf. 'And *fneath* faste' and pulls hard, Chaucer, C. T. H. 62. Teut. type **neusen-*. It reminds us of Gk. *ννεω*, to blow. Der. *nee-ing*, *nee-ing*, as above.

NEFARIOUS, unlawful, very wicked. (L.) In Butler, To the Memory of Du-Val, l. 20. Englished from L. *nefarius*, impious, very wicked; by change of -us to -ous, as in *arduous*, &c. = L. *nefās*, that which is contrary to divine law, impiety, great wickedness. = L. *ne*, for *ne*, not; and *fās*, divine law, orig. that which is divinely attested; cf. *fāri*, to speak; see **Fate**. Der. *nefariouſ-ly*, -*ness*.

NEGATION, denial. (F.-L.) In Shak. Troilus, v. 2. 127. = F. *negation*, 'a negation'; Cot. = L. acc. *negātiōnem*, from nom. *negātiō*; cf. *negātus*, pp. of *negāre*, to deny. β. *Negāre* is opposed to *ānere*, to affirm; but is unconnected with it. Brugmann, ii. § 774, explains *negāre* by comparing Lith. *negi*, not at all; cf. L. *negātum*. Der. *negat-ive*, adj., Wint. Tale, i. 2. 274, ME. *negatif*, negative, Usk. Test. of Love, bk. iii. ch. 2. 92, from F. *negatif* < L. *negātivus*; negative-ly, negative-ness; also negative, sb., Twelfth Nt. v. 24. From the same L. *negāre* we have *de-ny*, *ab-negate*, *re-negate*, *re-negate*.

NEGLECT, to disregard. (L.) Orig. a pp. 'Because it should not be neglect or left undone'; Tyndall, Works, p. 276, col. 2. 'To neglect and set at naught'; Sir T. More, Works, p. 257 g. = L. *neglectus*, pp. of *negligere*, to neglect. *Negligere* = *neg-legere*. = L. *neg-*, a particle of negation, and *legere*, to gather, collect, select. See **Negation** and **Legend**. Der. *neglect-ful*, *neglect-ful-ly*, *neglect-ful-ness*; *neglect-ion*, a coined word, 1 Hen. VI, iv. 3. 49; and see *negligence*.

NEGLECTANCE, disregard. (F.-L.) ME. *negligence*, Chaucer, C. T. 1883 (A 1881). = F. *negligence*, 'negligence'; Cot. = L. *negligentia*, carelessness. = L. *negligent-*, stem of pres. part. of *negligere*, to neglect; see **Neglect**. Der. *negligent*, ME. *negligent*, Chaucer, C. T. 7398 (D 1816), from F. *negligent* (Cot.) < L. *negligent-*, acc. of pres. part. of *negligere*; *negligent-ly*; also *negligence*, from F. *negligē*, pp. of *negligere*, to neglect < L. *negligere*.

NEGOTIATE, to do business, transact. (L.) In Minshew, ed. 1627. 'She was a busy negotiating woman'; Bacon, Life of Hen. VI, ed. Lumly, p. 24, l. 14. = L. *negotiātus*, pp. of *negotiāri*, to transact business. = L. *negotiūm*, business. Compounded of I. *neg-*, negative particle (see **Negation**), and *itiūm*, leisure. Der. *negotiāt-*, from L. *negotiātus*; *negotiāt-ion*, from F. *negociation*, 'negociation'; Cot., from L. acc. *negotiātiōnem*; *negotiāt-ble*; *negotiāt-ory*. ¶ The right (historical) spelling is *negotiate* for the verb, *negotiation* for the sb.; but this is not regarded.

NEGRO, one of the black race of mankind. (Span.-L.) In Shak. Merch. Ven. iii. 5. 42. 'Black as negroes'; Hakluyt, Voy. iii. 649. = Span. *negro*, a black man. = L. *nigrum*, acc. of *niger*, black; see **Nigrescent**. ¶ Minshew gives the form *negger*; this is from the OF. *negre* (mod. F. *niègre*), 'a negro' (Cot.), and answers to mod. E. *nigger*, q. v.

NEGUS (1), a beverage of wine, water, sugar, &c. (E.) 'The mixture now called negus was invented in Queen Anne's time by Colonel Negus'; Malone, Life of Dryden, p. 484 (Todd's Johnson). Col. Francis Negus died in 1732; N. E. D. The Neguses are a

Norfolk family; see Notes and Queries, 1 Ser. x. 10, 2 Ser. v. 224; Gent. Mag. Feb. 1799, p. 119.

NEGUS (2), a title of the kings of Abyssinia (Abyssinian). 'Th' empire of Negus'; Milton, P. L. xi. 397. 'Neguz [which signifieth] a king'; John Pory, tr. Lee's Hist. Africa, Intro. p. 21 (Stanford Dict.).

NEIF, **NEAF**, the fast. (Scand.) In Shak. Mids. Nt. Dr. iv. 1. 20; 2 Hen. IV, ii. 4. 200. ME. *neue* (= *new*, dat. case), Havelok, 2405. = Icel. *neuf*, the fast; Swed. *neufve*; Dan. *neue*.

NEIGH, to make a noise as a horse. (E.) ME. *nezen*, Wyclif, Isa. xxiv. 14, earlier version. AS. *knægian*, to neigh; Ælfrie's Grammar, p. 192, l. 8; whence the sb. *knægung*, a neighing, id. p. 4, l. 15 (Zupitza). +Low G. *neigen* (Lübben); MDu. *nezen*, to neigh. Cf. Icel. *gnægja*, *knægja*; Swed. *gnägga*; Dan. *gnægge*. An imitative word.

NEIGHBOUR, one who dwells near. (E.) ME. *neighbour*, Chaucer, C. T. 9423 (E 1549). AS. *neahgēbur*, a neighbour, John, ix. 8; so that the trisyllabic form *neigh-er-bour* in Chaucer is easily explained. The AS. form *neahgēbur* also occurs, but more rarely. = AS. *neah*, nigh; and *gēbur*, a husbandman, for which see the Laws of Ine, sect. vi, in Thorpe's Ancient Laws, i. 106. The AS. *gēbur* or *būr* is cognate with Du. *boer*, a boor (the prefix *ge-* making no difference). +MHG. *nichgēbir*, *nächbir*; mod. G. *nachbar*. See **Nigh** and **Boor**. Der. *neighbour*, adj., Jerem. xlix. 18, l. 40 (A. V.); *neighbour-hood*, ME. *neighbourhede*, Prompt. Parv.; *neighbour-ing*, All's Well, iv. 1. 18; *neighbour-ly*, Merch. Ven. i. 2. 85; *neighbour-li-ness*.

NEITHER, not either. (E.) ME. *neither*, Havelok, 458. [Distinct from *noither*, *noither*, *noither* (whence the contracted form *nor*); earlier *noither* (Ormulum, 3124), *noither*, *noither*; see examples in Strattmann.] Formed by prefixing *ne*, not, to ME. *eiker* = AS. *ēgēr* = *ēgħwæter*, for *ī + ge + hwæter*; where *ā* means 'ever'. Thus *neither* = *no-wheither*; see **No** and **Whether**. With AS. *ne*, not, compare OSax. *ne*, *nī*; Goth. and OHG. *nī*, not.

NEMESIS, retributive justice. (L.-Gk.) In Shak. 1 Hen. VI, iv. 7. 78. = L. *Nemesis*. = Gk. *νέμεσις*, distribution of what is due, retribution. = Gk. *νέμειν*, to distribute; see **Nomad**.

NEMORAL, belonging to a grove. (L.) Phillips (1658) has 'nemoral or nemorous'. = L. *nemoralis* or *nemorosus*, woody. = L. *nemor-*, for **nemos*, in *nemus*, a grove. +Gk. *νέμος*, a pasture; from *νέμειν*, to distribute, to pasture; from **NEM*. See **Nomad**.

NENUPHAR, a kind of water-lily. (F.-Pers.-Skt.) 'Nenuphar, water-lily'; Baret (1580); and see the Stanford Dict. - MF. *nennuphar*, 'nenuphar, the water-lily, or water-rose'; Cot. - Pers. *ninūfar*, for *nīlūfar*, *nīlāpār*, *nīlāpāl*, a water-lily (Devic). = Skt. *nīlāpāl*, a blue lotus. = Skt. *nīla*, blue; *nīpāl*, a lotus, lit. 'bursting out', from *ud*, out, and *pāl*, to burst.

NEOLOGY, the introduction of new phrases. (Gk.) Modern. Compounded from Gk. *νέος*, for *νέος*, new; and *-λογία*, from *λόγος*, discourse, which is from *λέγειν*, to speak. See **New** and **Logio**. Der. *neolog-i-c*, *neolog-i-c-al*, *neolog-ise*, *neolog-ism*, *neolog-ist*.

NEOPHYTE, a new convert, a novice. (L.-Gk.) 'There stands a neophyte glazing of his face'; Ben Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 2 (Crites). = L. *neophytus*. = Gk. *νεοφυτός*, lit. newly planted, hence, a novice; 1 Tim. iii. 6. = Gk. *νέος*, for *νέος*, new; and *φυτός*, a plant, *φυτός*, grown, from the vb. *φύειν*, (1) to cause to grow, (2) to grow, allied to E. *be*. See **New** and **Be**.

NEOTERIC, recent, novel. (L.-Gk.) Spelt *neoterique* in Minshew, ed. 1627; but not given in Cotgrave or Littre. = L. *neotericus*. = Gk. *νεωτερίος*, novel; expanded from *νέωρος*, comp. of *νέος*, new, which is cognate with E. *new*. See **New**. Der. *neoteric-*.

NEPENTHE, **NEPENTHES**, a drug which lulled sorrow. (Gk.) Spelt *nepeithe* in Spenser, F. Q. iv. 3. 43; better *nepeithes*, as in Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xxi. c. 21. = Gk. *νέπενθε*, an epithet of a soothing drug in Homer, Od. iv. 221; neut. of *νέπενθος*, free from sorrow. = Gk. *νῆπ*, negative prefix allied to E. *no*; and *νέπθος*, grief, allied to *νίθος*, suffering. See **No** and **Pathos**.

NEPHEW, a brother's or sister's son. (F.-L.) An old meaning is 'grandson', as in 1 Tim. v. 4, &c. The *ph* is a substitute for the older *v*, often written in *ME. newew* (= *newew*), Chaucer, Legend of Good Women, l. 2659; *neweu* (= *newew*), Rob. of Glouc. p. 169; 1. 3529. = OF. *neweu*, 'a nephew'; Cot. = L. *nepōtem*, acc. of *nepōs*, a grandson, a nephew. +Pers. *nowādeh*, a grandson; Skt. *napāt*, a grandson. +AS. *nefa*, a nephew; Ælfred, tr. of Bede, b. iii. c. 6 (near the end). [This AS. word was supplanted by the F. form]; OHG. *nefo*, *nevo*, G. *neffe*; Du. *neef*. *ldg.* type **neph₂-*, whence orig. Teut. type **neph₂d-*, later **nef₂on-*. The fem. type is *ldg.* **neph₂-*, whence Skt. *napī*, L. *nephīs*; Teut. type **neph₂-* = **nīph₂*, as in AS. *nīf*, Du. *nicht*. Brugmann, i. § 149. Der. *nepot-ism*, i.e. favouritism to relations, from L. stem *nepōl-*, with suffix -*ism*. See **Niece**.

NEREID, a sea-nymph. (L.-Gk.) Minshew has the pl. form

Nereids.—L. *Nēreid-*, stem of *Nēreis* (pl. *Nēreides*), a sea-nymph, a daughter of Nereus.—Gk. *Nēpēis*, a sea-nymph, a daughter of Nereus.—Gk. *Nēpēis*, an ancient sea-god.—Gk. *νῆπιος*, wet; an allied word to *νῆα*, vaka, a maid; see *Naiad*.

NERVE, physical strength, firmness, a fibre in the body conveying sensation. (F.—L.) ME. *nerf*, Chaucer, *Troilus*, ii. l. 642.—F. *nerf*, 'a sinew, might'; Cot.—L. *neruum*, acc. of *nervus*, a sinew. Prob. allied to Gk. *νῆπιος*, a sinew, string; cf. Gk. *νῆπιος*, a string; Skt. *snāva-*, a tendon. Der. *nerve*, verb, not in early use; *nerve-ous*, *snāva-* in the sense of 'sinewy' (Phillips), from F. *nerveux*, 'sinewy' (Cot.), which from L. *neruōsus*, full of nerve; *neruōsus*-ly, *neruōsus*-ness; also *neru-y*, i. e. sinewy (obsolete), in *Shak. Cor.* ii. l. 177; *nerve-less*; cf. *neru-algia*.

NESCIENT, ignorant. (L.) Coles (1684) has *nescient* and *nescience*.—L. *ne-scient*, stem of *nesciens*, pres. part. of *nescire*, not to know.—L. *ne-*, not; *scire*, to know. See *Nice* and *Science*.

NESH, tender, soft. (E.) Still in use in prov. E. ME. *nesh*; 'tendre nesh'; Court of Love, l. 1092 (16th cent.); 'That tendre was, and swithe [very] nesh'; Havelok, 2743. AS. *anæscce*, *hne-scce*, soft; Grein, ii. 91.—Goth. *anaskunus*, soft, tender, delicate, *Matt.* xi. 8.

NESS, a promontory. (E.) Preserved in place-names, as *Tol-ness*, *Sheer-ness*. AS. *næss*, *ness*, (1) the ground, (2) a promontory, headland, as in *Beowulf*, ed. Grein, l. 1360; the form *næss* also occurs, Grein, ii. 277.—Icel. *næs*; Dan. *næs*; Swed. *näs*. β. The sense of 'promontory' suggests association with AS. *nassu*, nose, and E. *nose*.

NEST, the bed formed by a bird for her young. (E.) ME. *nest*, P. *plowman*, li. xi. 336. AS. *nest*, a nest; Grein, ii. 282.—Du. *nest*; G. *nest*.—Iret. *neiz*; Gael. and Irish *nest*; Orlish *nest*; W. *nyth*; L. *nidus* (for 'niz-dus'); Lithuan. *lizdas* (for *nizdas*), Nesselmann; Skt. *nida-*, a nest, a den. β. Now usually explained as representing a form **nizdas* = **ni-sad-as* 'a place to sit down in' from *ni*, down, and the weak grade of the root *sed*, to sit. Cf. Skt. *ni-sad*, to sit down. See *Skt.* Brugmann, i. § 81. Der. *nest*, vb.; *nest-le*, AS. *nestlian*, to make a nest, a frequentative form, orig. 'to frequent a nest'; *nest-ling*, with double dimin. suffix (= -ling), as in *gos-ling*, *duck-ling*.

NET (1), an implement made of knitted or knotted twine for catching fish, &c. (E.) ME. *net*, *net*, Wyclif, *John*, xxi. 6. AS. *net*, *net*, Grein, ii. 282.—Du. *net*; Icel. and Dan. *net*; Swed. *nät*; Goth. *net*; G. *netz*. Teut. type **netijom*, n. Cf. L. *nassa*, a wicker creel; Icel. *nét*, a net. ¶ Not connected with *net*, which has initial k. Der. *net*, verb, (1) to use a net, (2) to make a net; *netting*, *net-work*.

NET (2), clear of all charges. (F.—L.) Merely a doublet of *net*; see *Neat* (2). Caxton has: 'the ayer [air] was pure and net'; *Troy-book*, leaf 95, back, l. 23.

NETHER, lower. (E.) ME. *nether*; 'the overe lippe and the nether' = the upper lip and the lower one, Wright's Vocab. i. 146, l. 14. AS. *neðera*, *neðra*, Ps. lxxxvii, 6, ed. Spelman. A comparative adj. due to the compar. adv. *niðer*, *niðor*, downward; Grein, ii. 294. Related forms are *niðr*, adv. below, *neðan*, adv. below, Grein, ii. 294, 290; but these are really forms suggested by *niðer*, and not original ones. β. The word is to be divided as *ne-ther*, the suffix -ther being comparative, as in *o-ther*, and answering to the -ter in *af-ter*, and the Skt. -tura- (Gk. -repor).—Icel. *neðri*, nether, lower; *neðarr*, adv. lower; cf. *neðan*, from below; Dan. *nedr*-, in comp. *nederdel*, the lower part of a thing; cf. *nedan*, adv. below, *nede*, ned, down; Swed. *nedre*, nether, as in *nedre läppen*, the nether lip; cf. *nedre*, below, *ned*, down; Du. *nedr*; G. *nieder*, nether, lower. γ. As said above, the base is *ni-*; cf. Skt. *ni-tarām*, adv., excessively; a comp. form from *ni*, downward, into. Cf. also Russ. *nije*, lower. Der. *nethermost*, l. Kings, vi. 6; a false form, due to a popular etymology which connected the ending with *most*; but really a corruption of AS. *niðemesta*, in *Alfred*, tr. of Boethius, b. ii. pr. 2 (cap. vii. § 3); and AS. *ni-ðe-mest* is from *ni*, down, with the Idg. suffixes -te-mo- (as in L. *opti-mus*, best) and the usual AS. superl. suffix -est. Cf. *be-neath*.

NETTLE, a well-known stinging plant. (E.) ME. *nelle*, *nettle* (better with one); 'Nelle in, dokke out'; Chaucer, *Troil.* iv. 461. AS. *netle*, *netle*; Cockayne, A. S. Leechdoms, iii. 340.—Du. *netel*; Dan. *netle* (MDan. *nedle*); Swed. *näsle* (MSwed. *nütla*); G. *nessel*, OHG. *nezella*, *nezila*. β. A dimin. form. Teut. type **nat-il-in-*, f.; the simple form appears in Swed. dial. *näta*, OHG. *nazza*, a nettle. Cf. Orlish *nenaid*, nettles. Der. *nettle-rash*; *nettle*, vb., Phillips, ed. 1706.

NEURALGIA, pain in the nerves. (Gk.) Modern; not in Todd's Johnson. Coined from Gk. *νῆπιος*, stem of *νῆπιος*, a nerve; and Gk. *ἄλγος*, stem of *ἄλγος*, pain; with Gk. suffix -ia (-ia). Perhaps the Gk. *νῆπιος* is allied to L. *neruus*; see *Nerve*. Der. *neuralgic*.

NEUTER, neither, sexless, taking neither part. (L.) 'The duke . . . abode as neuter and helde with none of both parties;'

Berners, tr. of Froissart, vol. i. c. 252 (R.).—L. *neuter*, neither. Compounded of *ne*, not; and *uter*, whether of the two; which some connect with *Whether*. Der. *neutr-al*, *Macb.* ii. 3. 115, from L. *neutrālis*; *neutr-al-ly*, *neutr-al-ly*, *neutr-al-is-al-ion*; *neutr-al-ty* = F. *neutrālité* (Cotgrave), from L. acc. *neutrālité*.

NEVER, not ever, at no time. (E.) ME. *never* (with *u* for *v*), Chaucer, C. T. 1135 (A 1133). AS. *nefre*; compounded of *ne*, not, and *fre*, ever; Grein, ii. 275. See *Ever*. Der. *never-the-less*, ME. *nevertheless*, Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 16, l. 9, substituted for the earlier form *naples* = AS. *nā pi las* (= no-the-less, not the less). In this phrase, the AS. *pi*, also written *þy*, is the instrumental case of the def. article *se*, and is cognate with Goth. *þu*, on that account, instrum. case of *sa*; for examples, see *las* in Grein, ii. 164. See *The* (2).

NEW, recent, fresh. (E.) ME. *newe* (disyllabic), Chaucer, C. T. 459, 8733 (A 457, E 857). AS. *niwe*, *niwece*, *niwce*, Grein, ii. 298.—Du. *nieuw*; Icel. *nýr*; Dan. and Swed. *ný*; Goth. *ninijs*; G. *neu*, OHG. *niwzi*; L. *novus*; W. *newydd*; Irish *nua*, *nuadh*, Gael. *nuadh*; Lithuan. *nauijas*; of which an older form was perhaps *navas* (Nesselmann); Russ. *novuii*; Gk. *νέος*; Skt. *nava-*, new. Idg. types **newos*, **newios*; Brugmann, i. § 120, 318; i. § 63. Allied to Skt. *nu*, *nā*, now; see *Now*. Thus *new* means 'that which is now', recent. Der. *new-ly* = AS. *niwlice*, Grein, ii. 299; *new-ness*, spelt *newnesse* in Sir T. More, Works, p. 1328 g; *new-ish*, *new-fashioned*; and see *new-fangled*, *new*, *re-new*; also *nov-el*, *nov-ice*.

NEWELL, the upright column about which a circular staircase winds. (F.—L.) 'The staircs . . . let them bee upon a faire open newell, and finely railed in'; Bacon, Essay 45, Of Building. Cotgrave, s.v. *noyau*, spells it *nuell*, which is an older and better spelling. The right sense is much the same as that of *nucleus*, with which word it is connected. The form seems to show that the word was borrowed early.—OF. *nuel*, *noel* (Godefroy); later F. *noyau*, 'the stone of a plumme, also, the nuell or spindle of a winding stair'; Cot. So called because it is the centre or nucleus of the staircase, round which the steps are ranged.—L. *nucula*, neut. of *nuculus*, lit. belonging to a nut; hence applied to the kernel of a nut or the stone of a plum.—L. *nux*, stem of *nux*, a nut; with suffix -illa. See *Nucleus*. Cf. F. *nucl*, a nut (dial. of La Meuse).

NEWFANGLED, fond of what is new, novel. (E.) The old sense is 'fond of what is new'; see *Shak. L. L. l. i. 106*, As You Like It, iv. i. 152; and in *Palsgrave*. The final -d is a late addition to the word, due to a loss of a sense of the old force of -le (see below); the ME. form is *newfangel* (4 syllables), fond of novelty, Chaucer, C. T. 10932 (F 618). So also Gower, C. A. ii. 273; l. 4366: 'Bot every newwe love quemeth To him, that newfangel is' = but every new love pleases him who is fond of what is new. β. Compounded of *new*, new; and *fangel*, ready to seize, snatching at, formed from the base *fang*-, to take (occurring in AS. *fang-en*, pp. of *fān*, to take), with the suffix -el (= AS. -ol) used to form adjectives descriptive of an agent. γ. This suffix is preserved in mod. E. *wit-ol* = one who knows, sarcastically used to mean an idiot; cf. AS. *sprecc-ol*, fond of talking, talkative; *wac-ol*, vigilant; and see *Nimble*. So also *fangel* = fond of taking, readily adopting, and *new-fangle* = fond of taking up what is new; whence *new-fangle-d*, by later addition of d. See *Fang*. Der. *newfangled-ness*, for ME. *newfangelnesse*, Chaucer, C. T. 10924 (F 610); formed by adding -nes (-ness) to ME. *new-fangel*.

NEWS, what is new, tidings. (E.) Formerly *newe*, which does not seem to be older than about A. D. 1400. 'Desyrous to here newes'; Berners, tr. of Froissart, vol. i. c. 66. 'What newes he brought'; Surrey, tr. of Virgil, *Æn.* ii. l. 95. 'I bring the newis glad'; James I. The Kings Quair, st. 179. It is nothing but a plural, formed from *new* treated as a sb.; so also *tidings*. It is a translation of F. *nouvelles*, news, pl. of *nouvelle*, new (Cotgrave); so also L. *nova* = new things, i. e. news. In Wyckliffe, *Ecclus.* xxiv. 35, *in diebus novorum* is translated by 'in the dayes of newes'; later version, 'of newe thingis'. See *News*. Notes on E. Etym., p. 196. Der. *news-boy*, *monger*; l. Hen. IV, iii. 2. 25, *paper*, *room*, *vender*.

NEWT, a kind of lizard. (E.) This is one of the words which has taken to itself an initial *n*, borrowed from the indef. art. *an*; see remarks on the letter *N*. A *newt* = *an ewt*. ME. *newte*, *ewte*. 'Newte, or ewte, wyrm, lacertus'; Prompt. Parv. p. 355. *Ewte* is a contraction of the older form *ewete* (= *ewete*). The OF. *lesard*, a lizard, is glossed by *ewete* (the MS. prob. has *ewete*), in Walter de Bibbesworth; see Wright's Vocab. i. 159. AS. *efeta*; 'Lacerta, efeta' in a gloss; Wright's Vocab. i. 78, col. 2. ¶ The mod. prov. E. *eft* is a contraction of AS. *efeta*. For further references, see King Alisaunder, l. 6126, Mandeville's Travels, p. 61, &c.; see *Stratmann*.

NEXT, highest, nearest. (E.) *Next* is a doublet of *highest*, of which it is an older spelling. 'When ye bale is *hest*, penne is ye bote

nest = when the sorrow is highest, then is the remedy highest; Proverbs of Hendyng, st. 23. This is often cited in the form: 'When bale is *hest*, then bote is *next*'; and just as *hest* or *hest* is a contraction of M.E. *hehest* (highest), so is *next* or *nest* a contraction of M.E. *nehest* (nextest). See Strattmann, s.v. *neh*. The AS. forms are *neahst*, *neahst*, *neahst*, *neahst*; Grein, ii. 283. See **NIGH**.

NIAS, a young hawk; also, a nimny. (F.-L.) See Nares' Glossary. The correct form of *Nyas*, q.v.

NIB, the point of a pen. (E.) Another form of *neb*, which is the older spelling. The spelling *nib* is in Johnson's Dict., but is not older than 1585. See **NEB**. Cf. E.Fries. *nibbe*, *nib*, Low G. *nibbe*, a *neb*; Norw. *nibba*, a sharp point. Der. *nipp*-le, q.v.

NIBBLE, to eat in small portions. (E.) In Shak. Temp. iv. 1. 62. Not connected with *nib*, or *neb*, but with *nip*, of which it is the frequentative form, and means 'to nip often'. In fact, it has lost an initial *k*, and stands for *knibble*, just as *nip* does for *knip*. G. Douglas has *knyp*, with the sense of 'nibbled'; tr. of Virgil, prol. to bk. xii. l. 94. + Low G. *nibbeln*, *knibbeln*, to nibble, gnaw slightly; Bremen Wört.; Westphalian *nibbeln*, *nippeln*, to nibble. Cf. also Du. *knibbelen*, to cavil, haggle; the same word, differently employed. See **NIP**. Cf. Du. *knabbelen*, to nibble, allied to F. *knap*. Cotgrave has: 'Brouter, to knap or nibble off.' Der. *nibbl*-er.

NICE, hard to please, fastidious, dainty, delicious. (F.-L.) M.E. *nice*, foolish, simple; later, it took the sense of fastidious; and lastly, that of delicious. In Chaucer, C. T. 5508, 6520 (B 1088, D 938); in the latter passage 'wise and nothing *nice*': wise and not simple at all. So also in P. Plowman, l. xvi. 33. 'For he was *nice*, and ne couthe no wisdom' - for he was foolish, and knew no wisdom; Rob. of Glouc. p. 106; l. 2326. - OF. *nice*, 'lazy, slothful, idle, faint, slack, dull, simple'; Cot. 'The orig. sense was 'ignorant.' - Romantic type *nescium* (cf. Span. *neocio*); for L. *nescium*, acc. of *nescius*, ignorant. - L. *ne*, not; and *sci-*, related to *scire*, to know. See **NO** and **SCIENCE**. ¶ The remarkable changes in the sense may have been due to some confusion with L. *nech*, which sometimes meant 'delicate' as well as 'soft'. Der. *nice*-ly, M.E. *nice*-ter, Chaucer, C. T. 4044 (A 4046), from OF. *nice*-ter, 'sloth, simplicity' (Cot.); *nice*-ness.

NICHE, a recess in a wall, for a statue. (F.-Ital.-L.) In Minshew, ed. 1627. - F. *niche*, 'a niche'; Cot. - Ital. *nicchia*, a niche; closely allied to *nicchio*, a shell, hence a shell-like recess in a wall, so called (probably) from the early shape of it. Florio explains *nicchio* as 'the shell of any shell-fish, a nooke or corner, also such little cubboies in churches as they put images in or as images stand in.' - L. *nitulum*, *nitulum*, acc. of *nitulus*, *nitulus*, a sea-muscle. 'Derived in the same way as Ital. *seccia* from *situla*, a bucket, and Ital. *vechio*, from L. *vetulus*, old; as to the change of initial, cf. Ital. *vespula* from L. *mespilum*, a medlar; Diccz. A similar change of initial occurs in E. *nakin*, due to L. *nappa*, and in F. *natte*, a mat. β. Referred by some to Gk. *νυκτιος*, a muscle; but the Gk. word may be of Lat. origin. The L. *nitulus* is also found in the form *nitulus*, and is by some connected with *musculus*, a little mouse, also a sea-muscle. ¶ The similarity to F. *nick* is accidental.

NICK (1), a small notch, a cut. (E.) 'Though but a stick with a *nick*;' Fotherby, Atheom, p. 62, ed. 1622 (Todd's Johnson). 'To *nick*, to hit the time right; I *nick'd* it, I came in the *nick* of time, just in time. *Nick* and *notch*, i.e. *crena*, are synonymous words, and to *nick* a thing seems to me to be originally no more than to hit just the notch or mark;' J. Ray, pref. to Collection of English (dialectal) Words, ed. 1691. Palsgrave has: 'I *nycke*, I make *nyckes* on a taylor, or on a stycke;' where *taylor* = *tally*. *Nick* is an attenuated form of *nook*, and means a little notch; so also *tip* from *top*. See **NOOK**. β. Hence *nick*, a score on a tally, a reckoning; 'out of all *nick*' - just all counting, Two Gent. iv. 2. 76. Der. *nick*, to notch slightly. Com. Errors, v. 175.

NICK (2), the devil. (F.-L.-Gk.) In the phrase 'Old Nick.' i.e. 'Old Nicholas' or 'Old Nicolas.' [Not really connected with AS. *nicor*, a watersprite; leowulf, ed. Grein, li. 422, 575, 845, 1427; Iccl. *nyr*, a fabulous water-goblin; Dan. *nik*; OHG. *nickus*, a water-sprite, fem. *nickes*; G. *nick*, fem. *nick*; See *Nix* in Kluge.] - F. *Nicolas*. - L. *Nicolas*. - Gk. *Νικόλαος*; cf. Acts, vi. 5.

NICKEL, a grayish white metal. (Swed.-G.) One of the few G. words in E. Added by Todd to Johnson's Dict. From Swed. *nickel*; so named by Cronstedt, a Swede, in 1754; he abbreviated the G. word *kupfernickel* to *nickel*, to denote the metal which he had discovered in 1751 (Weigand). The origin of the G. name is doubtful.

NICKNACK, the same as **KNOCKNACK**, q.v.

NICKNAME, a surname, sobriquet. (E.) In Shak. Romeo, ii. 1. 12. One of the words which has acquired an unoriginal initial *n*; see remarks on the letter **N**. M.E. *nekename*, corruption of *chename*, an additional name; in later times changed to *nickname*,

from a popular etymology which connected the word with the verb *nick*, which properly means 'to notch'; not 'to clip.' It may further be remarked that a *nickname* is not so much a docking of the name, as an addition to it, a *sur-name*. 'Neke-name, or eke-name, agnomen'; Prompt. Parv. p. 352. Way cites in his note similar glosses, such as: 'Agomen, an *ekename*, or a surname (*ie*), Medulla; 'An *ekname*, agnomen'; Catholicon. Spelt *ekename*, Testament of Love; bk. ii. ch. 1. 96. There can be no doubt as to the purely E. origin of the word, which has just the sense of L. *agnomen*, and is parallel to M.E. *toname*, a to-name, additional name, surname (cognate with G. *zuname*, a nickname), for which see P. Plowman, C. xiii. 211, Layamon, 9383. Thus the word is simply compounded of *eke* and *name*; see **EKE**, **NAME**. + Iccl. *auknafn*, a nickname; from *auka*, to eke, and *nafn*, a name; Swed. *öknamn*, from *ika*, to eke, and *namn*, a name; Dan. *ögenavn*, from *öge*, to eke. Der. *nickname*, verb, Hamlet, iii. 1. 151.

NICOTIAN, belonging to tobacco. (F.) 'Your *Nicotian* [tobacco] is good too;' Ben Jonson, Every Man, ed. Wheatley, A. iii. sc. 5, l. 89. - MF. *Nicotiane*, 'Nicotian, tobacco, first sent into France by Nicot in 1560.' Cot. Coined, with fem. suffix *-iane* (= L. *-iāna*), from the F. name *Nicot*. Der. Hence also *nicot*-ine.

NIECE, the daughter of a brother or sister. (F.-L.) The fem. form of *nephew*. M.E. *nece*, Rob. of Glouc. p. 353, l. 7252; spelt *neyce*, King Alisaundr, l. 1712. - OF. *nece*, mod. F. *nece*. Cf. Prov. *nepta*, a niece, in Bartsch, Chrestomathie Provençale. - Late L. *neptia*, which occurs A. D. 809 (Brachet). - L. *neptis*, a granddaughter, a niece; used as fem. of *neptus* (stem *nept-*); see **NEPHEW**.

NIGGARD, a miser. (Scand.) M.E. *nigard* (with one *g*), Chaucer, C. T. 5915 (D 333); cf. *nigardye*, sb., id. 13102 (B 1362). The suffix *-ard* is of F. origin, as usual; and the F. *-ard* is of OHG. origin; see Brachet, Intro. to F. Etym. Dict. § 196. But this suffix was freely added to F. words, as in *drunk-ard*; and we find a parallel form in M.E. *nygum*. '[He was] a *nygum* and avarous' - he was a niggard and an avaricious man; Rob. of Brunne, Handlyng Synne, l. 5578. We also find an adj. *niggish* (Richardson), from the sb. *nig*, a niggardly person; see Plowman's Tale, l. 757. Of Scand. origin. - Iccl. *knögger*, niggardly, stingy; Swed. *nygg*, niggardly, scanty; cf. M.Dan. *nygger*, Swed. dial. *nugger*, stingy; M.D. *nugger*, 'nimble, careful, or diligent'; Hexham; Swed. dial. *gnugger*, a miser, from *gnugga*, to be stingy; + AS. *neah*, sparing. The orig. sense was prob. 'scraping'; from Teut. base **neuh-*, allied to Gk. *νηναι*, to scratch, scrape; see Prellwitz. Der. *niggard*, adj., Hamlet, iii. 1. 13; *niggard*-ly, Hen. V. ii. 4. 46; *niggard*-ly, adv., Merry Wives, ii. 2. 205; *niggard*-li-ness.

NIGGER, a negro. (F.-Span.-L.) 'He takes us all for a parcel of *niggers*;' Garrick, A Peep behind the Curtain, A. l. sc. 2. - MF. *negre*, 'a negro'; F. *negre*. - Span. *negro*, a negro; see **NEGRO**.

NIGGLE, to trifle, frut, mock. (Scand.) 'Take heed . . . You *niggle* not with your conscience;' Massinger, Emp. of the East, A. v. sc. 3. Cf. Norw. *nigla*, *gnigga*, to pinch, spare, save; Low G. *gnuglu*, to spare, save; Norw. *gnika*, to rub, scrape, save.

NIGH, near, not far off, close. (E.) M.E. *neh*, *neih*, *ney*, *neigh*, *ny*; Chaucer, C. T. 1528 (A 1526); Havelok, 464; &c. AS. *neah*, *neā*, Grein, li. 282, used as adj., adv., and prep. + Du. *na*, *adv.*, *nigh*; Iccl. *nā*, *adv.*, *nigh*; only used in composition, as *nā-bīd*, a neighbour; Goth. *neku*, *nehuon*, *adv.*, *nigh*; whence *nehuon*, to draw nigh; G. *nake*, *adj.*, *nack*, *prep.*, *nigh*, next, &c. β. These forms belong to a Teut. type **nekhwoz*, *adj.*, *nigh*; root unknown. Der. *near*, q.v., *neighbour*, q.v., *next*, q.v.

NIGHT, the time of the sun's absence. (E.) M.E. *nicht*, *nicht*; Chaucer, C. T. 23. AS. *nicht*, *neht*, *neakt*, Grein, li. 284. + Du. *nacht*; Iccl. *nāit*, *nōit*; Dan. *nāt*; Swed. *nāt*; Goth. *nachts*; G. *nacht*. + W. *nos*; Irish *nocht*; Lithuan. *naktis*; Russ. *noct(e)*; L. *nox* (stem *noct-*); Gk. *νύξ* (stem *nyx-*). Skt. *naktā*. β. All from the Idg. type **nakt-*, whence Teut. **ny-*. Brugmann, l. §§ 420, 658 b. Der. *nighten*, *-dress*, *-fall*, *-jar* (from its jarring noise), *-piece*, *-watch*; also *night*-ly, M.E. *nihliche*, Reliquie Antiquae, l. 131, *night-less*, *night-word*; also numerous compounds in Shak., as *-bird*, *-erow*, *-dog*, *-fly*, *-foe*, *-groom*, &c. And see *night-mare*, *night-shade*, *night-in-gale*, *nocturn*. Also *fort-night*, *sen-night*.

NIGHTINGALE, the bird that sings by night. (E.) The *n* before *g* is excretant, as in *messenger* for *messanger*, *passenger* for *passager*, &c. M.E. *nightingale*, Chaucer, C. T. 98; earlier form *nytegale*, Reliquie Antiquae, l. 241. AS. *nihhtigale*, Voc. 247. 11. 1st. 'singer of [or in] the night.' AS. *nihht*, gen. and dat. case of *nicht*, *neakt*, *night*; and *gale* = singer, from *gala*, to sing (Grein). + Du. *nachtgael*; Dan. *nattgæll*; Swed. *nattgäla*; G. *nachtigal*, OHG. *nachtigala*, *nachtigala*, *nachtigala*. β. The verb *gala* = *gala* in M.E., and occurs in Chaucer, C. T. 6414 (D 832); it is cognate with Dan. *gale*, Swed. *gala*, to crow as a cock, OHG. *kalan*, to sing; and

is derived from *gal, and stem of the Teut. verb which appears as E. yell. See Yell.

NIGHTMARE, an incubus, a dream at night accompanied by pressure on the breast. (E.) ME. *nightmare*. 'Nyghte mare, or mare, or wyche, Epilates, vel effilates' [ephalites]. Prompt. Parv. = AS. *neah, niht*, night; and *mare*, a night-mare, a rare word, occurring in Cockayne's A. S. Leechdoms, ii. 306, l. 12; older forms *mera*, m., Epinal gloss, 558; *maere*, f., Corpus gloss, 1111. + Du. *nachtmerrie*, a night-mare; an accommodated spelling, due to confusion with Du. *merrie*, a mare, with which the word has no connexion. A like confusion is probably common in modern English, though the AS. forms are distinct; Icel. *mara*, the nightmare, an ogress; Swed. *marä*; Dan. *mare*; Low G. *moor*, *nacht-moor*; Bremen Wörterbuch, iii. 184, where the editor, against the evidence, confuses *moor* with *mare; OHG. *marä*, a nightmare, incubus; + Polish *mora*, nightmare. β. The sense perhaps is 'crusher'; from a root *mer; cf. Icel. *merja*, to crush (pt. t. *mar-bi*). The AS., Icel., and OHG. suffix -a (ferm. -e) may denote the agent, as in numerous other cases; c. g. AS. *kunt-a*, a hunter, huntsman.

NIGHTSHADE, a narcotic plant. (E.) AS. *nihtscaða*, *nihscada*, nightshade; Cockayne's A. S. Leechdoms, iii. 340. Compounded of *nih*, night, and *scada*, shade; perhaps because thought to be evil, and loving the shade of night. See Night, Shade. β. But this may be 'popular' etymology. Cf. Du. *nachtschade*, MDu. *nachtschade*, G. *nachtschatten*, nightshade. But the MHG. for 'nightshade' is *uhtschat*, and the Swed. dial. form is *nattskat-gräs*, lit. 'bat-grass', from *nakt-skata*, a bat. Notes on E. Etym., p. 197.

NIRESCENT, growing black. (L.) In Todd's Johnson. = L. *nirescent*, stem of pres. pt. of *nirescere*, to become black, inceptive form of *nigrere*, to be black. = L. *nigr-*, stem of *niger*, black. Der. *nigrifudo*, from L. *nigrifudo*, blackness; see Hood's Poems, A Black Joli, last line but one. Also negro, q. v.

NIHILIST, one who rejects all positive beliefs. (L.) Formed with suffix -ist from L. *nihil*, nothing.

NILGAU, the same as Nyngau, q. v.

NIMBLE, active. (K.) The *b* is excrement. ME. *nimel*, *nimil*; see 'Nymyl', capax' in Prompt. Parv., and Way's note. Formed from AS. *nim-an*, to take, catch, seize, with the AS. suffix -al, still preserved in E. *will-al*, lit. a wise man, used sarcastically to mean a simpleton. We find the parallel AS. forms *numal*, *numel*, *numel*, occurring in the compounds *scarp-numel*, lit. 'sharp-taking', i. e. efficacious, and *teart-numel*, also lit. 'tart-taking', i. e. efficacious; Cockayne's A. S. Leechdoms, i. 134, l. 10, 152, l. 3, and footnotes; these are formed from *num-*, the weak grade of the same verb *niman*. The sense is 'quick at seizing', hence active, nimble. So also Icel. *numa*, keen, quick at learning, from *numa*, to take; Dan. *num*, quick, apprehensive, adroit, from *numme*, to apprehend, learn. β. The AS. *numan*, to seize, is cognate with Icel. *numa*, Dan. *numme*, G. *nehmen*, Goth. *numan*, to take; a strong verb, with AS. and Goth. pt. t. *num*. The orig. sense is 'to take as one's share.' = $\sqrt{\text{NKM}}$, to apportion, distribute, allot; whence also Gk. *νῆμειν*, to distribute, L. *num-erus*, a number. &c.; see Prellwitz. Der. *nimbl-y*, *nimble-ness*. From the same root, *num-es*, *num-ul*, *num-her*, *num-isul-at-ic*. And see Numb.

NIMBUS, a cloud, halo. (L.) L. *nimbus*, a cloud; allied to Nebula.

NINCOMPPOOP, a simpleton. (L.) 'An old ninnyhammer, a dotard, a nincompoop'; The Guardian, no. 109 (1713). A corruption (by association with *ninny*) of L. *non compos*, short form of *non compos mentis*, not in possession of one's mind. 'Bo! the man's non compos'; Murphy, The Upholsterer, A. i. sc. 3. = L. *nōn*, not; *compos*, in control of, from com- (for cum, prep., with) and -pos, allied to *potis*, capable; see Potent.

NINE, a numeral, one less than ten. (E.) ME. *nyne*, *nine*, Chaucer, C. T. 24. Here the final -e is the usual pl. ending, and *nyne* stands for an older form *nigene*, extended form of *nigen*, I layman, 2804. AS. *nigon*, *nigen*, Græc. ii. 296. + Du. *negene*; Icel. *nin*; Dan. *ni*; Swed. *nio*; G. *neun*; Goth. *ninn*. + W. *nau*; Irish and Gael. *naoi*, 1. *nouem*; Gk. *ἐννέα* (= *ε-ν-ε-φα*); Zend *nava*, Pers. *nah*, Skt. *nava*. Idg. type **newon*; Brugmann, ii. § 173. Der. *nine-fold*, *nine-pins*; *nine-teen*, AS. *nigontyur* (Grein); *nine-tyr*, AS. *nigontig* (Grein); *nin-th*, AS. *nigōða*, *nigōða* (id.); *nine-ten-th*, *nine-ti-eth*; *nin-th-ly*. And see *Novem-her*.

NINNY, a simpleton. (F.) 'What a pided ninny's this!' Temp. iii. 2. 71. Prov. E. *ninny*, *nonny*, or *nonny*, a simpleton; *ninny-hammer* (the same); E. D. D. Of imitative origin (see below). Cf. Westphal. *ninne*, an infant (Woeste); Picard *niette* (Corbette); Ital. *ninno*, a child, a dialectal form cited by Diez, not given in Florio nor in Meadows' Diet., but the same word with Span. *ninño*, a child, infant, one of little experience. Cf. also Span. *nene* (colloq.), an infant; Gascon *nenet*, *ninet*, an infant (Mistral). Cf. Ital. *ninna*, a lullaby, nurse's song to rock a child to sleep, *ninnare*, to lull to

sleep, *nanna*, 'a word that women use to still their children with' (Florio). From the repetition of the syllables *ni*, *ni*, or *na*, *na*, in humming or singing children to sleep. Körting, § 6545. See Nun.

NIP, to pinch, break off the edge or end. (E.) ME. *nippen*; 'nyppyngh' has lypes' = biting his lips, pressing them with his teeth, P. Plowman, C. vii. 104. For *knip*; see G. Douglas, Prol. to XII Book of the Aeneid, l. 94. Not found in AS., though the (possibly) cognate *enif*, a knife, occurs; see Knife. From the weak grade (*knip*) of a Teut. verb **kneip-*, to pinch, as seen in Du. *knippen*, to pinch; Dan. *knibe*, to pinch, nip; Swed. *knipa*, to pinch, squeeze, catch; G. *kneifen*, to pinch, nip; *kneipen*, to pinch, twitch. Perhaps allied to Lith. *knūbti*, to pinch; or to Lith. *gnybti*, to pinch. Der. *nip*, sb., a cut, Tam. Shrew, iv. 3. 90; *nipp-er*, *nipp-ers*, *nibb-le*. And see *knife*.

NIPPLE, a teat, a small projection with an orifice. (E.) In Shak. Macb. i. 7. 57; and in Minshew, ed. 1627. A dimin. of *nib*, just as *neble* is the dimin. of *neb*. 'Neble of a womans pappe, bout de la mamelle'; Palsgrave. *Nib* and *neb* are the same word; see Nib, Neb. Cf. Low G. *nibbe*, a beak; whence OF. *nifle*, *niffe*, a nose, Ital. *niffo*, *niffolo*, a snout. Körting, § 6526. Der. *nipple-wort*.

NIT, the egg of a louse or small insect. (E.) ME. *nite*, *nyte*, also used to mean a louse. 'Nyte, wyrm, Lens'; Prompt. Parv. AS. *hnitu*, to translate L. *lens*; Voc. 30. 2; 122. 2. + Du. *neet*; Icel. *nif*, pl. Olcel. *gnit*; Dan. *gnid*; Swed. *gnit*; G. *niss*, MHG. *niz*. Cf. also Russ. *gnida*, a nit, Gk. *κνίς* (stem *κνίβ-*); W. *nedd*, pl. *nits*. β. Teut. base **knit*, which may be the weak grade of the verb seen in AS. *knitan*, only used of an ox, meaning 'to gore'; Exod. xxi. 28, Icel. *knita*, to attack, strike. The corresponding Idg. root is KNEI, appearing in Gk. *κνίξ* (= *κνίβ-γεν*), to scrape, tease, make to itch. See Prellwitz.

NITRE, saltpetre. (F. — L. — Gk. — Heb.) Spelt *niter* in Minshew, ed. 1627. = F. *nitre*, 'niter'; Cot. — L. *nitrum* = Gk. *νίτρον*, 'natron', a mineral alkali, our potassa or soda, or both (not our *nitre*, i. e. saltpetre); Liddell and Scott. This means that the sense of the word has changed; but the form is the same. = Heb. *necher*, nitre; Prov. xxv. 20; cf. Arab. *nitrūn*, *natrūn*, natron, native alkaline salt; Rich. Dict. p. 1585. Der. *nitr-ate*, *nitr-ic*, *nitr-ous*, *nitr-if-y*, *nitr-ite*. Also *nitr-o-gen*, i. e. that which produces nitre, from *nitro-*, for *nitro-*, and *-gen*, base of *γεννέω*, to produce; see Generate.

NIZAM, the title of a ruler in the Decan, in Hindustan. (Hind. — Pers. — Arab.) Found in 1793; see Stanford Dict. Short for Hind. *nizām-ul-mulk*, administrator of the empire (Forbes). = Arab. *nizām*, government; which the Persians pronounce as *nizām*. Though the proper sense is 'government', in the phrase *nizām-ul-mulk* it is used as a title, meaning 'governor of the empire.' First used by Asaf Jah in 1713 (Yule). From Arab. root *nahama*, he arranged or ordered. See Devic and Richardson.

NO (1), a word of refusal or denial. (E.) ME. *no*, Will. of Palerne, 2701, 3115. There is a clear distinction in ME. between *no* and *nay*, the former being the stronger form; see Nay, which is of Scand. origin. AS. *nā*, adv., never, no. Compounded of *ne*, not, and *ā*, ever. The form *ā* became *no* in ME., occurring in Genesis and Exodus, ed. Morris, l. 111; but this form was entirely superseded by the cognate word *ai*, *ay*, mod. E. *ay*, *aye*, which is of Scand. origin. See Aye, adv., ever. β. The neg. particle *ne*, signifying 'not', is cognate with OHG. *nī*, MHG. *nī*, not; Goth. *nī*, not; Russ. *ne*, not; Irish, Gael., and W. *ni*, not; L. *ne*, in *non-ne*; Skt. *na*, not. O. In mod. E. this neg. particle is represented by the initial *n* of *n-ever*, *n-aught*, *n-one*, *n-either*, *n-ay*, *n-or*, and the like. ¶ It is quite a mistake to suppose that the ME. *ne*, not, so common in Chaucer, is of F. origin. It is rather the AS. *ne*, which happens to coincide in form with F. *ne*, of L. origin; and that is all.

NO (2), none. (E.) Merely a shortened form of *none*, as *a* is of *an*; see None. Der. *no-body*, q. v.

NOBLE, illustrious, excellent, magnificent. (F. — L.) In early use. ME. *noble*, O. Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, i. 273, l. 16. = F. *noble*. = L. *nobilis*, acc. of *nobilis* (= *gnō-bilis*), well-known, notable, illustrious, noble. = L. *gnō-*, base of *noscere* (= *gnoscere*), to know, cognate with E. *know*; with suffix *-bilis*. See Know. Der. *nobly*, adv., *noble-man*, in O. Eng. Homilies, as above; *noble-ness* (a hybrid word, with E. suffix), Wilt. Tale, ii. 3. 12. Also *nobil-ity*, K. John, v. 2. 42, from OF. *nobilité*, *nobilité* < L. acc. *nobilitatem*.

NOBODY, no one. (E.) In Shak. Merry Wives, i. 4. 14. Compounded of *no*, short for *none*, and *body*; not in early use. It took the place of ME. *no man*, which is now less used. See None and Body.

NOCK, an indentation. (MDu.) 'The nocke of the shafte;' Ascham, Toxophilus, bk. ii. ed. Arber, p. 127. ME. *noke*, Prompt. Parv., p. 357. 'Nokked and fethered aright,' said of arrows; Chaucer,

Rom. Rose, 942. — MDu. *noche* (Kilian); also *noch*, 'seen noch' in een pijl, a notch in the head of an arrow; Hexham, 4MSwed. *nocha*, an incision (Ihre); Swed. dial. *nohke*, *noh*, an incision or a cut in timber (Rietz). β . The MSwed. *nocha* also denotes the same as Icel. *knokki*, i. e. one of the small metal hooks holding the thread in a distaff. η . Constantly confused with *noche*, which is a different word. The Norman dial. *noque* (Du Bois), Ital. *nocca*, a notch (see Florio), are Germanic origin.

NOCTURNE, the name of a service of the church. (F.—L.) See *Palmer*, *Origines Liturgicæ*, i. 202, ed. 1832. 'A nocturne of the Psalter;' Lord Bernal, tr. of Froissart, vol. ii. c. 26 (R.). ME. *nocturne*, Ancrén Riwle, p. 270, l. 1. — F. *nocturne*, nocturnal; also, a nocturn, — Late L. *nocturnus*, a nocturn; orig. fem. of L. *nocturnus*, belonging to night. β . To be divided as *noct-urnus*, from *noct-*, stem of *nox*, night, with a suffix imitating *di-urnus*. See *NIGHT*. Der. *nocturn-d*, spelt *nocturnall*, Hardyng's Chron., ch. 95, st. 10; and in Milton, P. L. iii. 40, viii. 134, from Late L. *nocturnālis*, extended from *nocturnus*; *nocturn-al-ly*.

NOD, to incline the head forward. (E.) ME. *nodden*, Chaucer, C. T. 1696 (l. 47). Not found in AS., and difficult to trace. But it answers to a G. form, *nodden*, found in the frequentative form *nodeln*, a prov. G. word, meaning to shake, wag, jog (Kluge). To nod is to shake the head by a sudden inclination forwards, as is done by a sleepy person; to make a butting movement with the head. Schmeller gives *nodeln* as Bavarian. The orig. notion seems to be that of butting or pushing; and there is a connexion with Icel. *hnyja*, to hammer, clinch, rivet, *hnyja*, a rammer for beating turf; G. *nieten*, to rivet. Teut. base **knud-*, weak grade of **knud-*. η . Not connected with L. *nodus*, to nod (base *nod*). Der. *nod*, sb.

NODDLE, a name for the head. (E.) In Shak. Tam. Shrew, i. 1. 64. Wedgwood well says: 'the noddle, noddock, or noddock is properly the projecting part at the back of the head, the nape of the neck, then ludicrously used for the head itself.' ME. *nodle*, *nodil*. 'Nodly, or noddle of the head, or nolle, Occiput;' Prompt. Parv. β . It really stands for *knoddel*, and is the dimin. of *knod*, a word lost in Early E., but preserved in F. dial. *nod*, nape, and in other languages: cf. MDu. *knodde*, a knob (Hexham); Icel. *knúdr*, a knob, ball; G. *knotten*, a knot, a knob; Du. *knod*, a club. Cf. Low G. *knudde*, a ball of yarn, a hard swelling under the skin (Berghaus). γ . This *knod* is a variant of *Knot*, q.v.

NODE, a knot. (L.) 'Nodes, in astronomy, are the points of the intersection of the orbit of the sun or any other (I) planet with the ecliptic;' Phillips, ed. 1706. 'Nodus or Node, a knot, or noose, &c.;' id. — L. *nodus*, a knot. Allied to Skt. *naddha*, tied, bound, pp. of *nah* (for *nadh*), to tie. From Idg. root *NEDH*, to fasten. Brugmann, i. § 700 (a), note 2. Der. *nod-al*, adj.; *nod-ous*, Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. iv. c. 4, § 1. Englished from L. *nódus*; *nod-ous-ly*, id. b. v. c. 5, § 2, from F. *nodosité*, 'knottness' (Cot.) < L. acc. *nódositatem*; *nod-ule*, Englished from L. *nódulus*, a little knot, dimin. of *nodus*.

NOGGIN, a wooden cup, small mug. (Scand.) 'Of drinking-cups . . . we have . . . mazers, broad-mouthed dishes, noggins, whisks, piggius, &c.;' Heywood, Drunkard Opened, &c., ed. 1635, p. 45 (Todd). Also in Minshew, ed. 1627. [Cf. Irish *noigin*, 'a noggin, a naggin, quarter of a pint,' O'Reilly; Gael. *noigeán*, a wooden cup; Gael. *engann*, a little knob, peg, pin, an earthen pipkin; Gael. *enagaire*, a knocker, a noggin; all from E. (Macchain).] We also find Lowl. Sc. *noggin*, *noggie*, spelt *knoggin* by Swift, in Lines to Dr. Sheridan (1719). For **knoggen*, with -en as in wood-en, from *knog*, a small cask, a firkin (E. D. D.), variant of *knag*, a keg (E. D. D.), which is prob. the same word as *Knag*, a knot in wood, a peg; q.v.; whence also *knaggie*, a keg.

NOISE, a din, troublesome sound. (F.—L.—Gk.) In early use. ME. *noise*, Ancrén Riwle, p. 66, l. 18. — F. *noise*, 'a brabble, brawl, debate, . . . also a noise;' Cot. β . The OF. form is also *noise*; and the Provencal has *nausa*, *nauzza*, *noisa*, *nuéiza* (Hartsch). The origin is uncertain; it is discussed by Diez, who decides that the Prov. form *nausa* could only have been derived from L. *nausea*, so that a *noise* is so called because *nauseous*; see *Nausea*. If this be right, the word is really of Greek origin. So Korting, § 6471. Der. *noise-y*, for which formerly *noise-ful* was used, as in Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, st. 40; *noise-ily*, *noise-iness*; *noise-less*, *-ly*, *-ness*; also *noise*, verb, ME. *noisen*, Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. iii. met. 6, l. 7.

NOISOME, annoying, troublesome. (F.—L.—Gk.) with E. suffix. Formed from ME. *noy*, annoyance, injury; with E. suffix -some — AS. -sum, as in *Winosome*, q.v. We find three forms in use formerly, viz. *noy-ous*, Wyclif, 2 Thess. iii. 2; *noy-ful*, Sir T. More, Works, p. 481 *et*; and *noy-some*, id. p. 1389 h. β . *Noy* is a mere contraction of ME. *anoy*, *anoi*; see *Romant* of the Rose, 4404, &c. The derivation is from the L. phrase in *odiū habere*, as explained s.v. *Annoy*, q.v. η . Not connected with L. *nocere*, to hurt.

NOLE, NOLL, the head; see *Noule*.

NOMAD, wandering; one of a wandering tribe. (Gk.) 'The Numidian nomades, so named of changing their pasture;' Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. v. c. 3. — Gk. *νόμας*, stem of *νομᾶν*, roaming, wandering, esp. in search of pasture. — Gk. *νόμος*, a pasture, allotted abode. — Gk. *νόμος*, to assign, allot. — η NEM, to assign; cf. Skt. *nam*, to bow to, bow, bend, *upa-nam*, to fall to one's share. Hence also *nem-es*, *nim-ble*, *num-ber*; and the suffix -nomy in *astro-nomy*, *auto-nomy*, *gastro-nomy*, *anti-nom-i-an*. Der. *nomad-ic*.

NOMENCLATOR, one who gives names to things. (L.) 'What? will Cupid turn nomenclator?' Ben Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, A. v. sc. 3 (2nd Masque). In Minshew, ed. 1627. — L. *nomenclator*, one who gives names, lit. 'name-caller;' fuller form *nomenclator*. — L. *nomen*, a name; and *caltré*, to call. See *Name* and *Calendar*. Der. *nomenclat-ure*, from L. *nomenclatura*, a calling by name, naming.

NOMINAL, pertaining to a *nominal*; 'Tyndal's Works, p. 104, col. 1; see Spec. of English, ed. Skeat, p. 176, l. 316. This refers to the famous dispute between the *Nominalists* and *Realists*; the founder of the former sect was condemned by a council at Soissons, A. D. 1092; Haydn, Dict. of Dates. — L. *nominalis*, nominal. — L. *nōmīn*, for *nōmen*, a name, cognate with E. *Name*, q.v. See *Nominate*.

NOMINATE, to name. (L.) In Shak. I. i. 2. 16. — L. *nōmīnātus*, pp. of *nōmīnāre*, to name. — L. *nōmīn*, for *nōmen*, a name, cognate with E. *Name*, q.v. Der. *nominat-ion*, Fryth's Works, p. 58, col. 2, from F. *nomination*, 'a nomination' (Cot.); *nomina-tor*, ME. *nomīnatif*, Trevisa, i. 327, from OF. *nomīnatif*, in use in the 13th century (Littré), from L. *nōmīnātus*. Also *nomīn-er*, a term of law, formed as if from a F. verb **nomīner*, with a pp. *nomīné*; but the real F. verb is *nommer*.

NON-, prefix, not. (L.) In compounds, such as *non-appearance*, *non-compliance*. — L. *nōn*, not; orig. none, not one; compounded of L. *ne*, not, and *ōmnis*, old form of *ōnus*, neut. of *ōnus*, one (Bréal). Thus L. *nōn* is of parallel formation with E. *None*, q.v.

NONAGE, minority. (F.—L.) In Shak. Rich. III. ii. 3. 13. Orig. a law-term. AF. *nonage*, Stat. Realm, i. 38 (1275). Compounded of F. *non*, from L. *nōn*, not, and *age*; see *Non-Age*.

NONCE, in phr. for the *nonce*. (E.) ME. *for the nonce*, Chaucer, C. T. 381 (A 379). The sense is 'for the once', for the occasion or purpose. The older spelling is *for then ones*, still earlier for *then ones*, as in St. Juliana, ed. Cockayne, p. 71. Thus the *n* really belongs to the dat. case of the article, viz. AS. *nīm*, later *þan*, then. *Ones* = mod. E. *once*; see *Once*. We may note that *ones* was first a gen. case, then an adv., and was lastly used as a sb., as here.

NONCHALANT, careless. (F.—L.) In R. North's Examen, p. 463 (Davies). — F. *nonchalant*, 'careless,' Cot.; pres. pt. of OF. *nonchaloir*, 'to neglect, or be careless of;' Cot. — F. *non*, not; *chaloir*, 'to care, take thought for;' id. Cf. OF. *chaloir*, *caloir*, in Bartsch, orig. 'to glow,' hence, to be hot over; for fervent; also Anglo-F. *nunchaler*, to be careless, Life of Edw. Conf. 4519. — L. *nōn*, not; *caltré*, to glow, be animated. See *Caldron*. Der. *nonchalance*, sb., Whitehead's Poems, Variety, l. 284, from F. *nonchalance*, carelessness, indifference.

NONCONFORMING, refusing to conform. (L.) and F. — L.; with E. suffix. The Act of Uniformity came into operation on 24 Aug. 1662; Haydn, Dict. of Dates. Hence arose the name *nonconformist*, and the adj. *nonconforming*. Compounded of L. *nōn*, not; and *Conform*, q.v. Der. *nonconform-ist*, *nonconform-i-ty*.

NONDESCRIPT, not yet described, novel, odd. (L.) 'Such as are non-descripts;' Letters of Eminent Men, ed. Ellis (Cam. Soc.) p. 203; A. D. 1696. Added by Todd to Johnson's Dict. — L. *nōn*, not; and *descriptus*, pp. of *describere*, to describe; see *Describe*.

NONE, not one. (E.) ME. *noon*, *non*; as in 'non other' no other, Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 5. Before a consonant it commonly becomes *no*, as in mod. E.; but in very early authors we find *non* even before a consonant, as in 'none tongue;' Rob. of Glouc. p. 285, l. 5806. AS. *nan*, none; compounded of *ne*, not, and *an*, one; see *No* (1) § B, and *One*.

NONENTIFY, a thing that does not exist. (L.) In The Tatler, no. 118, § 6 (1710). From *Non* and *Entify*.

NONES, the ninth day before the ides. (L.) Also used of the old church service at the ninth hour, which is the older use in E. See P. Plowman, B. v. 378. This ninth hour or *nones* was orig. 3 P. M., but was changed to midday; whence our *noon*. See further under *Noon*.

NONJUROR, one who refuses to take the oath of allegiance. (L.) and F. — L.) First used of those who refused allegiance to Will. III. in 1689. From *Non* and *Juror*.

NONPAREIL, one without equal, matchless. (F.—L.) In Shak. Temp. iii. 2. 108. — F. *non*, not, from L. *nōn*; and *pareil*, equal,

from Late L. *pariculus*, double dimin. from L. *par*, equal. See **APPAREL**, and **PAR**.

NONPLUS, a state of perplexity; to perplex. (L.) Most commonly a verb. 'He has non-plus'd me'; Dryden, *Kind Keeper*, iii. 1. The orig. phrase was 'to be at a non-plus', which occurs in Cotgrave, s.v. *Latin*. A half-judicious coined term for a state of perplexity, in which one can do no more, nor go any further.—L. *nōn plus*, no more. See **Non-** and **Plural**.

NONSENSE, language without meaning. (L.; and F.—L.) It occurs in Cowley, *The Mistress*; *The Incurable*, l. 2. From **Non-** and **Sense**. Der. *nonsens-ic-al*.

NONSUIT, a withdrawal of a suit at law. (L.; and F.—L.) In Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674, which see; and in Baret (1580); AF. *nonsuite*. From **Non-** and **Suit**. Der. *nonsuit*, verb.

NOOK, a corner, recess. (L.) ME. *nōk*, Havelok, 820; pl. *nōkes*, Cursor Mundi, 17675. The comp. *four-nōked* = four-cornered, occurs in Layamon, ii. 500, l. 21999. The Lowland Sc. form is *neuk* (Jamieson); whence, probably, Irish and Gael. *nuie*, a nook, corner. The AS. **nūc* is not found. †Norw. *nōk*, a nook, corner (Suppl. to Aasen, p. 970); cf. Norw. *nakke*, a corner cut off (Koss); and perhaps even Dan. dial. *nogek*, a bend in a river.

NOON, midday. (L.) Orig. the ninth hour of the day, or 3 P.M., but afterwards the time of the church-service called *noons* was shifted back, and the term came to be applied to midday as early as the twelfth century; see Hampson, *Mediævi Calendarium*, i. 87. ME. *none*, Layamon, 17063; *noons*, pl., P. Plowman, B. v. 378, vi. 147 (see notes). AS. *nūn-tid* (= *noon-tide*), the ninth hour, Mark, xv. 33, 34.—L. *nūna*, for *nūna hōra*, ninth hour; where *nūna* is the fem. of *nūnus*, ninth. *Nūnus* = *nocturnus*, from *nocturn*, ninth; cf. *decimus* from *decem*, ten. The L. *nocturn* is cognate with E. *nine*, q. v. Der. *noon-tide*, AS. *nūn-tid*, as above; *noon-day*, Jul. Caesar, l. 3. 27. Also *noones*, *non-riens*.

NOOSE, a slip-knot. (Prov.—L.) 'Caught in my own noose;' Beaumont and Fletcher, *Rule a Wife*, iii. 4 (Porer). Cotgrave explains F. *lags courrant* as 'a noose, a running knot.' Imported from Gascony by sailors.—Gascon *nois*, Prov. *nois*, a noose, a loop of cord.—L. *nōdus*, a knot. Cf. Prov. *nōis courrant*, a running noose; pl. *nōdes*; also *nous de l'airaire*, a noose for mooring ships (whence the nautical word); see Mistral. Also Gascon *noiset*, a knot; *noisera*, to tie a knot. ¶ The F. *nœud* is from L. acc. *nūdum*; whereas Prov. *nois* is from the nom. *nūdus*. See **Noda**. Der. *noose*, verb.

NOB, neither. (E.) ME. *no*, short for ME. *nother*, *nauder*; from AS. *nāwather* (no-whether); but partly confused with other forms of *no*. 'Vor hor he was at astoned, and nolde after wylle Sywe noþer spore no hrydel' = for their horses were all astonished, and would not, according to their will, obey nor spur nor bridle; Rob. of Glouc. p. 396; l. 8169. For a full account of the word, see N. E. D. See **Or**.

NORMAL, according to rule. (L.) A late word; added by Todd to Johnson.—L. *normalis*, made according to a carpenter's square.—L. *norma*, a carpenter's square, rule, pattern. Contracted from a form **gnōrima*, and perhaps merely a borrowed word from Gk. The corresponding Gk. word is *γνώριμα*, fem. of *γνώριμος*, well-known, whence the sense of 'exact' in Latin; allied to Gk. *γνώω*, that which knows or indicates, an index, a carpenter's square. See **Gnomon**. Der. *normal-ly*; also *e-norm-ous*, q. v., *ab-normal* (modern). We also find *norm*, a rule, model; from L. *norma*.

NORMAN, a Northman. (F.—Scand.) ME. *Norman*, Rob. of Glouc. p. 360; l. 7418.—OF. *Normand*, 'a Norman'; Cot.—Dan. *Normand*; Icel. *Norðmadr* (= *Norðmannr*), pl. *Norðmenn*, a Northman, Norwegian. See **North**. Der. *Norman-d-y*, ME. *Normandy*, Rob. of Glouc. p. 345, l. 7074, F. *Normandie*, Dan. *Normandi*, Icel. *Norðmændi*, Normandy, Norman's land, where the suffix is French (F.—ie, L.—ia).

NORSE, Norwegian. (Scand.) Short for *Norsk*, the Norwegian and Dan. spelling of *Norse* = Icel. *Norskr*, Norse; adj., which appears in the 14th cent. instead of the older Icel. *Norrænn*. *Norsk* is short for **North-isk*, i. e. *North-isk*; see **North**.

NORTH, the cardinal point opposite to the sun's place at noon. (E.) ME. *noth*, Wyclif, Luke, xiii. 29. AS. *norð*, Grein, ii. 300.—Du. *noord*; Icel. *norðr*; Dan. and Swed. *nord*; G. *nord*. Root unknown. Some compare the Umbrian *nertra*, on the left hand (to one looking eastwards); Gk. *νῆστρος*, lower. Der. *north-ern*, ME. *northern*, Chaucer, C. T. 1989 (A 1987), AS. *norðern* (Grein), cognate with Icel. *norð-ann*, OHG. *nord-r-īni*, northern; where the latter suffix is like the L. *-ānus*. Also *north-east*, *-west*, &c. Also *north-ward*; *north-erly* (short for *north-erly*). &c. Also *Nor-man*, *Nor-se*.

NOSE, the organ of smell. (E.) ME. *nose* (orig. dissyllabic), Chaucer, C. T. 123, 152. AS. *nosu*, Grein, ii. 300.—Du. *neus*. Tent. type **nas-ā*, f., related by gradation to Tent. type **nas-ā*, f.; cf. AS. *nas-u*, nose; Icel. *nús*; Dan. *næse*; Swed. *näsa*; G. *nase*; Russ. *nos*;

Lithuan. *nošis*.+L. *nāsus*; also *nār-es*, pl.; Skt. *nāśā*, dual. Der. *nose-bag*, *nose-less*; *nose*, v., Hamlet, iv. 3. 38; *nose-gay*, Mida. Nt. Dr. l. 1. 34, and *Palgrave*, with which cf. *gay*, sb., a gay flower, as in 'guyes To make a Posie', in Golding's Ovid, fol. 47; back, l. 4; and prov. E. (Essex) *gay*, a painted picture in a child's book, derived from *gay*, adj. And see *nas-tril*, *nose-iz*, *nuzz-le*.

NOSELOGY, the science of nozzles. (Gk.) In Bailey's Dict. = Gk. *nosē*, for *nosēos*, disease; and *-λογία*, from *λόγος*, a discourse, which is from *λέγω*, to speak.

NOSTRIL, one of the orifices of the nose. (E.) *Nostril* = *nose-thrill* or *nose-thirl*. ME. *noethirl*, Chaucer, C. T. 859 (A 557). AS. *nosbyrl*; the pl. *nosbyrla* (= *nosbyrlu*, the sb. being neuter) is used to translate L. *nāres* in Voc. 157. 15.—AS. *nos*, for *nosn*, the nose; and *byrl*, *pyrel*, a perforation, orifice, Grein, ii. 613. See further under **Thrill**.

NOSTRUM, a quack medicine. (L.) In Pope, *Prol.* to *Satires*, l. 29.—L. *nostrum*, lit. 'our own', i. e. a special drug peculiar to the seller of it. Neut. of *nostr*, ours, possess. pron. formed from *nōs*, we. Cf. Skt. *nas*, us.

NOT (1), a word expressing denial. (H.) ME. *not*, often spelt *nought* or *nocht*, Chaucer, C. T. 304. The less stressed form of **Naught**, q.

NOT (2), I know not, or he knows not. (E.) Obsolete. ME. *not*, *noot*, Chaucer, C. T. 286 (A 284). AS. *nūt*, I know not, or he knows not; Grein, ii. 274. Equivalent to *ne wāt*; from *ne*, not, and *wāt*, I know or he knows. See **Wot**, **Wit**.

NOT (3), to crop, shear closely; see **Not-pated**.

NOTABLE, remarkable. (F.—L.) ME. *notable*, Chaucer, C. T. 13615 (B 1875).—F. *notable*, 'notable'; Cot.—L. *notābilis*, remarkable.—L. *notāre*, to mark.—L. *nota*, a mark, note; see **Note**. Der. *notabil-y*, *notable-ness*; *notabil-i-ty*, ME. *notabilite*, Chaucer, C. T. 15215 (B 4399), answering to F. *notabilité*, as if from L. acc. **notābilitatem*, from nom. **notābilis*, a word not recorded.

NOTARY, a scrivener, one who takes notes. (F.—L.) The pl. *notaries* occurs in the Avenyette of Inwyrt, p. 40, l. 8. Englished from AF. *notarie*, Langtoft, ii. 392; OF. *notaire*, 'a notary, a scrivener'; Cot.—L. *notārius*, acc. of *notārius*, a short-hand writer, one who makes notes; formed with the adj. suffix *-rius* from *notā*, stem of *nota*, a mark; see **Note**.

NOTATION, a system of symbols. (L.) In Ben Jonson's Eng. Grammar, cnp. viii is on 'the notation of a word,' by which he means the etymology. 'The word was really taken directly from Latin, but was put into a French form, by analogy. Formed as if from a F. *notation* (not in Cotgrave); from L. *notātiōnem*, acc. of *notātiō*, a designating, also, etymology; cf. *notātus*, pp. of *notāre*, to mark; from *nota*, a mark; see **Note**.

NOTCH, to make an indentation, or a small cut in an arrow-head, &c. (F.—L.) Much confused with *nook*, with the same sense; but it appears to be of different origin. The vb. to *notch* seems to be older than the sb.; Cotgrave has both (see below). 'He . . . notched him like a carbonado' (1). Cor. iv. 5. 199. It seems to have acquired an initial *n* from ME. *ochen*, to cut, as in *Morte Arthure*, 2565, 2426, where it occurs as 'he oches in sondre', and 'he ochede it in sondrye'.—MF. *ocher*, OF. *ochier* (*hoschier* in Godefroy), *ochier*, 'to nick, notch, notch, to cut as a tally'; Cot. Cognate with Prov. dial. *auscar* (Körting), spelt *ausca* in Mistral, Catalan *ascar*, to cut into; cf. Prov. *osco*, a notch (Mistral), Catalan *oca*.—L. **absicere*, to cut off, whence L. *absicern*, a piece cut off (Lewis).—L. *ab*, off; and *secare*, to cut; see **Section**. Der. *notch*, sb.; cf. MF. *ocher*, 'a notch, nick, or notch'; Cot.; Norm. dial. *ocher*, *noche*, a notch (Le Héricher); F. *koche*. ¶ So Körting, § 49; but the MF. *ocher* also answers to Late L. *occurrere*, to cut (Duc.).—L. *occurrere*, to harrow; from *occurra*, a harrow.

NOTE, a mark, sign. (F.—L.) In early use. ME. *note*, Chaucer, C. T. 13477 (B 1737); Layamon, 7000.—F. *note*.—L. *nota*, a mark, sign, note. β. The o is short, and perhaps *nota* stands for **gnūta*, allied to *nūtus* (for *gnūtus*), known. The shortening of the syllable appears still more decisively in *cognitus* = *cognitus*, known (Bréal). See **Notice**. Thus a *note* is 'a mark whereby a thing is known'. Der. *note*, verb, ME. *noten*, Gower, C. A. iii. 164; bk. vii. l. 2340; *not-ed*, *ibid.*; *not-ed-ly*, *not-les*, *not-er*; *note-book*, Jul. Cæsar, iv. 3. 98; *note-worthy* (= *worthy of note*), Two Gent. of Verona, i. 1. 13. And see *not-able*, *not-ary*, *not-at-ion*, *not-ice*, *not-iffy*, *not-ion*, *not-or-ous*.

NOTHING, absence of being, insignificance. (E.) Merely an abbreviation, in pronunciation, of *no thing*. The words were formerly written apart. Thus, in Chaucer, C. T. 1756 (Six-text, A 1754), the Ellesmere and Hengwrt MSS. have *no thyng*, where the Camb. MS. has *nothyng*. See **No** (2) and **Thing**. Der. *nothing-ness*, in Bp. Hall, *Select Thoughts*, § 22 (R.).

NOTICE, an observation, warning, information. (F.—L.) In Shak. Hen. V. iv. 7. 122.—F. *notice*, 'notice'; Cot.—L. *notitia*, a being known, knowledge, acquaintance. Extended from *nūtus*, known,

pp. of *noscere*, to know. See **Note, Know**. Der. *notice*, verb, *noticeable*, *noticeable*.

NOTIFY, to signify, declare. (F.-I.) In Minshew, ed. 1627; cf. Oth. iii. 1. 31. ME. *notifier*, Chaucer, Troil. ii. 1591. = F. *notifier*, 'to notify'; Cot. = L. *notificāre*, to make known = L. *notū*, for *notus*, known; and *-fic-*, for *fac-*, to make. See **Notice** and **Fact**. Der. *notification*.

NOTION, an idea. (F.-I.) Formerly, intellectual power, sense, mind; see Shak. Cor. v. 6. 107. = F. *notion*, omitted by Cotgrave, but given in Sherwood's Index to the same. = L. *notiō*, acc. of *notus*, an investigation, notion, idea; cf. *notus*, known; see **Notice**. Der. *notion-ist*.

NOTORIOUS, manifest to all. (I.) In Shak. All's Well, i. 1. 111. *Notoriously* is in Sir T. More, Works, p. 960f. Englished from L. *notūrius*, by changing *-us* into *-ous*, as in *arduous*, &c. This L. word is only represented in Lewis's Diet. by the fem. and neut. forms *notūria*, *notūrium*, both used substantively; cf. OF. *notoire*, 'notorious' (Cot.), which points back to the same L. adj. Formed from L. *notor*, a voucher, witness; which again is formed with agential suffix *-tor* from *nā*, base of *noscere*, to know, cognate with E. *know*; see **Know**. Der. *notorious-ly*, *-ness*.

NOTORIETY, notoriousness. (F.-I.) Used by Addison, On the Christian Religion (Todd) = ME. *notoriety*, 'notoriousness'; Cot.; mod. F. *notoriété*. = Late L. *notūrietās*, acc. of *notūrius* (Ducange) = L. *notūrius*; see **Notorious**.

NOT-PATED, closely shorn or cropped. (F. and Late L.) See Shak. i Hen. IV, ii. 4. 78. Chaucer has *not-keed*, a closely cropped head; C. T. prol. 109. Cf. 'To *Notte* his hair, comas rarely'; Harlet (1880). From AS. *knōt*, close shorn, smooth; and **Pate**.

NOTWITHSTANDING, nevertheless. (E.) ME. *wight withstandende*, Gower, C. A. ii. 181; bk. v. 1611. From *not* = naught; and *withstanding*, pres. part. of *with-stand*. Perhaps suggested by L. *nūn* substantive. See **Naught** and **Withstand**.

NOUCH, the same as **Ouch**, q. v.

NOUGHT, the same as **Naught**, q. v.

NOULE, **NOWL**, **NOLE**, **NOLL**, a head. (E.) 'An Asses nose'; Mids. N. Dream, iii. 2. 17 (1623). And see Nares. ME. *not*. AS. *knoll*, the crown of the head. = OHG. *knoll*, top.

NOUN, the name of a thing. (F.-I.) Used so as to include adjectives, as being descriptive. Rich. quotes 'that *nomme* knowledging, and that verbe knowledge' from Sir T. More, Works, p. 437 a. Also *nomme* in Cathol. Anglican (1483); but the word is older, and belongs to the 14th cent.; first appearing in 1398 (N.E.D.). = OF. *nom*, *nom*, *nom*, *nom* (Godefroy); mod. F. *nom*, a name, a noun. In Philip de Thaum, Livre des Creatures, we have the AF. forms *Nuence*, l. 241, *num*, l. 233; see Wright's Popular Treatises on Science. = L. *nūmen*, a name, noun; cognate with E. **Name**, q. v. Doublet, *name*.

NOURISH, to feed or bring up. (F.-I.) In early use. ME. *norisen*, *noryven*, Rob. of Glouc. p. 238, l. 4901; whence the sb. *nourysynge* in the preceding line. = OF. *norris* (mod. F. *nourris*), stem of parts of the verb *norris* (mod. F. *nourrir*), to nourish. = L. *nutrire*, to suckle, feed, nourish. Der. *nourisher*, Mach. ii. 2. 40, *nourishable*; *nourish-ment*, Spenser, F. Q. vi. q. 20. And see *nurse*, *nurture*, *nutri-ment*, *nutri-tious*, *nutritive*.

NOVEL, new, strange. (F.-I.) In Shak. Sonnet 123. It seems to be less old in the language than the sb. *novelty*, which is ME. *novelle*, Chaucer, C. T. l. 7004. And it follows the OF. spelling of the sb. = OF. *novel* (Godefroy), later *novel*, mod. F. *nouveau* = L. *novellus*, new; dimin. form from *novus*, which is cognate with E. **New**, q. v. Der. *novel-ty*, ME. *novelle* (as above), OF. *novelité*, from L. *novellitatem*, acc. of *novellitas*, newness; *novel*, sb., a late word in the mod. sense, but the pl. *novels* (= news) occurs in the Towneley Mysteries (see Trench, Select Glossary); *novel-ist*, formerly an innovator (Trench); and see *nov-ice*, *in-nov-ate*.

NOVEMBER, the eleventh month. (I.) In Chaucer, On the Astrolabe, pt. i. § 10, l. 11. = L. *November*, the ninth month of the Roman year. = L. *novem*, nine. See **Nine**.

NOVICE, a beginner. (F.-I.) In Shak. Meas. i. 4. 18. ME. *novys*, *novice*, Chaucer, C. T. 13945 (B 3129). = F. *novice*, 'a novice, a young monk or nun'; Cot. = L. *novicius*, *novitius*, new, fresh, a novice; Juvenal, Sat. iii. 265. Extended from *novus*, new; see **Novel**, **New**. Der. *noviti-ate*, Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674, from F. *novitiate*, 'the estate of a novice'; from Late L. *novitiatus*, sb.; see *novitiari* in Ducange.

NOV, at this present time. (E.) ME. *nov*, Chaucer, C. T. 763 (A 761); also spelt *now*, for older *nu*. AS. *nū*, Grehn, li. 301. = Iln. *nu*; Icel. *nū*; Dan. and Swed. *nu*; Ollig. *nu*; Goth. *nu* = Skt. *nu*, *nū*, *nū* (Vedic). = G. *nu-n*, *nu-n*, *nu-n*, *nu-n*, are extended forms from the same source. Brugmann, i. § 1042. Der. *non-
a*

days (= now on days), Mids. Nt. Dr. iii. 1. 148, Chaucer, C. T. 16864 (C 1306); see **Now** (2), prefix. Hence also *new*, *novel*.

NOWAY, **NOWAYS**, in no way. (E.) The older form is *noways*, for ME. *nūnes weges*, in no way, by no way, Layamon, 11216. This answers to AS. *nūnes weges*, the gen. case used adverbially, as usual. = AS. *nūnes*, gen. of *nūn*, none; and *weges*, gen. of *weg*, a way. See **No** (2) and **Way**.

NOWHERE, in no place. (E.) AS. *nūnawer*, nowhere; Grehn, ii. 273. = AS. *nū*, no; and *hwer*, where. See **No** (1) and **Where**.

NOWISE, in no way. (E.) Short for *in no wise*. ME. *on none wise*, Castell of Love, ed. Weymouth, 573 (Stratmann). Here *on* = *in*, is a prep.; *none* is dat. case of ME. *noon*, AS. *nūn*, none; *wise* = *wisan*, dat. of AS. *wise*, a wise, a way. See **No** (2) and **Wise**, sb.

NOXIOUS, hurtful. (I.) In Milton, Par. Reg. iv. 460. Englished from L. *noxius*, hurtful, by change of *-us* to *-ous*, as in *ard-ous*, &c. = L. *noxā*, harm, hurt; cf. *nocere*, to hurt; *nex* (stem *nex-*), destruction. = *NEK*, to perish, or cause to perish; whence also Skt. *nar*, to be lost, disappear, (Gk. *νικω*, a corpse. Brugmann, i. § 143; ii. § 794. Der. *noxious-ly*, *-ness*. From the same root are *neo-ro-mancy*, *inter-nec-ine*, *per-nic-i-ous*, *ob-nox-i-ous*, *nuis-ance*, &c.

NOYAU, a cordial flavoured with orange-peel and kernels of stone-fruits. (F.-I.) Found in 1818; see Stanford Dict. = F. *noyau*, lit. 'kernel' of a fruit. = L. *nūcleus*, neut. of *nūclius*, like a nut. = L. *nuc-*, stem of *nux*, a nut. See **Newel**.

NOZZLE, a snout. (E.) Rare in books. Spelt *noze* in Arbuthnot and Pope, Martinus Scriblerus (Todd); *nozzle* (E. D. D.). Cp. 'a candlestick nozled'; Archæol. Cantiana, xvi. 315 (A. D. 1500). The dimin. of *nose*, with suffix *-le* (or *-et*); so also Westphal. *nūssel*, a nozzle (Woeste). See **Nose**, **Nuzzle**.

NUANCE, a shade of a colour, gradation of colour. (F.-I.) It occurs in 1781; see Stanford Dict. = F. *nuance*, a shade. = F. *nuar*, to shade. = F. *nuar*, a cloud. = Folk-L. *nūba*, for L. *nūbēs*, a cloud. Allied to L. *nimbis*, a cloud; see **Nimbus**, **Nebula**.

NUCLEUS, the kernel of a nut, core. (I.) In Phillips, ed. 1706. = L. *nucleus*, a small nut, a kernel; cf. *nucula*, a small nut. Dimin. from L. *nux*, a nut (stem *nuc-*). Root uncertain. ¶ *Nut* allied to E. nut. Allied to *newel*, q. v.

NUDE, naked, bare. (L.) In Minshew, ed. 1627. Taken from the L. directly; cf. *nude contract*, Englished from L. law-term *nūdum pactum*, Blount's Nomolexicon. = L. *nūdus*, naked. I. *nūdus* = *nugudus*, for **nugudus*, allied to Skt. *nagna*, naked, and to F. **Naked**, q. v. Brugmann, i. § 165. Der. *nude-ly*, *nudi-ty*, spelt *nuditie* in Minshew, from F. *nudité*, 'nudity' (Cot.), from L. acc. *nuditatem*.

NUDGE, a slight push. (Scand.) 'Kaudge', v. to kick with the elbow; E. D. S. Gloss. B. 1; A. D. 1781. Lowland Sc. *noidge*, 'a push or strike, properly with the knuckles, *nudge*, to strike with the knuckles'; Jamieson; North E. *nog*, to jog; Lowland Sc. *nudge*, to press, squeeze; Jam. Cf. Norw. *gnugga*, *nugga*, to rub, push; allied to *gnuggja*, *nyggja* (pt. i. *nogg*), to push; Swed. dial. *nogga*, to move slightly. Also NFries. *nocke*, to jog. Allied to **Knock**. Cf. also Icel. *knúi*, a knuckle, *knjja*, to press down with the fists and knees; Swed. *knuge*, a knuckle; Dan. *knuge*, to press.

NUGATORY, trifling, vain. (L.) In Bacon, Adv. of Learning, bk. ii. 7. 5. = L. *nugātorius*, trifling. = L. *nugātor*, a trifler. = I. *nūgārī*, to trifle. = L. pl. *nūgārī*, trifles. Root unknown. Cf. L. *naucum*, a trifle; and perhaps L. *nux*, a nut (Bréal).

NUGGET, a lump or mass of metal. (E.) Formerly also *niggot*. 'After the fire was quenched, they found in *niggots* of gold and silver mingled together, about a thousand talents'; North, tr. of Plutarch's Lives, p. 499; cited in Trench, Eng. Past and Present, without a statement of the edition used; it is not that of 1631. I find 'silver *niggots*' in the same, ed. 1631, p. 425 (Marius). Cf. prov. E. *nug*, a block of wood; *nigg*, a small piece (Essex); *nog*, *knog*, a block of wood, knob, peg; allied to **Knag**. See **Noggin**. Ross gives Norw. *knugg*, a rounded projection, a 'knot' on the body.

NUISANCE, a troublesome or annoying thing. (F.-I.) Spelt *nuissance* in Minshew, ed. 1627; but *nuisance* is better, as in Cotgrave. ME. *nuisance*, Hoevelde, De Regim. Princ. 810. = F. *nuisance*, 'nuisance, hurt, offence'; Cot. = F. *nuisant*, 'hurtful'; id.; pres. part. of *nuire*, to hurt. = L. *nocere*, to hurt; see **Noxious**.

NULL, of no force, invalid. (F.-L.) In Dryden, tr. of Juvenal, Sat. i. 87. Cf. *nullity*, which occurs in Minshew, ed. 1627. = AF. *nul* (in law); Stat. of Realm, i. 334. = L. *nullum*, acc. of *nullus*, none, not any. = L. *ne*, not, related to F. *no*; and *nullus*, any, short for **annulus*, dimin. from *annus*, one. See **No** (1) and **One**. Der. *null-i-ty*, from F. *nullité*, 'a nullity' (Cot.), from Late L. acc. *nullitatem*; *nulli-ty*, formed (as if from F. *nullifier*) from L. *nullificāre*, to make void,

from *nulli*, for *nullus*, and *-fic*, for *facere*, to make; also *null*, verb, Milton, Samson, 935. Also *an-nul*, *dis-an-nul*.

NULLAH, a water-course, bed of a torrent. (Hind.) In 1776 (Yule). = Hind. *nāla*, a water-course (Yule); *nāla*, a ravine, rivulet (Forbes).

NUMB, deprived of sensation. (L.) The *b* is excrement; spelt *numme* in Shak. 1 Hen. VI. ii. 5. 13 (first folio). ME. *nome*, a shortened form of *numen*, which was orig. the pp. of ME. *nimen*, to take. Thus *nome*—taken, seized, hence overpowered, and lastly, deprived of sensation. 'Whan this was seid, into weepinge Sche fel, as sche that was thurgh-*nome* With love, and so fer overcome'—when this was said, she fell a-weeping, as being thoroughly overcome by love, &c.; Gower, C. A. ii. 249; bk. v. 3634. Gower uses the same word *nome* elsewhere in the ordinary sense of 'taken'; C. A. ii. 227 (bk. v. 2093); ii. 386 (bk. v. 7524). = AS. *numen*, pp. of *niman*, to take; see **NIMBLE**. Also Icel. *numinn*, the pp. of *nema*, to take, is similarly used; as in *numinn mǫll*, bereft of speech; *sjörvi numna*, life-bereft. Der. *be-numb*, q. v.; also *numb*, verb, Spenser, F. Q. vi. 11. 45; *numb-ness*, Wille. Tale, v. 3. 102 (spelt *numness* in the first folio). Also *num-scutt*.

NUMBER, a unit in counting, a quantity. (F.—L.) The *b* is excrement in the F. form. ME. *nombre*, *numbre*, Rob. of Glouc. p. 60, l. 1397; Chaucer, C. T. 718 (A 716). = F. *nombre*; Norman F. *numbre* (see Philip de Thaan, *Livre des Creatures*, l. 127, in Wright, *Popular Treatises on Science*, p. 24). = L. *numerus*, acc. of *nummus*, a number. = *NEM*, to distribute; cf. Gk. *vōp-os*, law, *vōp-iv*, to distribute. Brugmann, i. § 442. Der. *number*, verb, ME. *numbren*, *numbreu*, Rob. of Glouc. p. 61, l. 1398; *number-er*; *number-les*; and see *num-er-al*, *num-er-ation*, *num-er-ous*.

NUMBLES, the entrails of a deer. (F.—L.) *Nomble* of a deer or beast, *entrailles*; Palgrave. ME. *numbles*, Gawaine and Grene Knight, 1347.—OF. *numbles* (*d'nn crpf*), 'the numbles of a stag', Cot.; and see *nomble* in Godfrey. *Nomble* is for OF. *lomb*, by confusion with F. *nombril*, navel (from L. *umbilicus*). See *lomb* in Godfrey, who quotes the AF. *li meus lomb*, Ps. xxvii. 8, where the Vulgate version has *lumbi mei*, i. e. my reins or kidneys. = L. *lumbulum*, acc. of *lumbulus*, dimin. of *lumbus*, loin; see **LOIN**.

NUMERAL, a figure expressing a number. (L.) Orig. an adj. 'Numerical, or of belonging to number'; Blount's Glos., ed. 1674; and in Palgrave, p. 372. = L. *numeralis*, belonging to number. L. *numerus*, a number; see **NUMBER**. Der. *numeral-ly*.

NUMERATION, numbering. (F.—L.) In Sir T. Browne, *Pseudodoxia*, iii. § 2. = F. *numération*; in use in the 15th cent. = L. *numerationem*, acc. of *numeration*, a counting out; cf. *numerationem*, pp. of *numeration*, to number. = L. *numerus*, number; see **NUMBER**. Der. *numerate* (really due to the sb.), formed from L. *numeralis*; *numera-tor* = L. *numerator*, a counter, numberer. Also *e-numerate*, in *num-er-able*.

NUMEROUS, many. (F.—L.) In Milton, P. L. l. 675, &c. = MF. *numereux*, a less usual form than *nombreux*; both are in Cotgrave. = L. *numerosus*, numerous. = L. *numerus*, a number; see **NUMBER**. Der. *numerous-ly*, *numerous-ness*; also (obsolete) *numerosity* = F. *numerosité*, 'numerosity, a great number' (Cot.). So also *num-er-ic*, Butler, Hudibras, pt. i. c. 3, l. 461, as if from L. *numericus* (not used); *numerie-al*, *al-ly*.

NUMISMATIC, relating to coins. (L.—Gk.) The pl. sb. *numismatics* was added by Todd to Johnson's Dict. Coined from L. *numisma*, stem of *numisma*, current coin. = Gk. *vōmuṣa*, a custom, also, current coin. = Gk. *vōmisen*, to practise, adopt, to use as current coin. = Gk. *vōpos*, usage. = Gk. *vōpiv*, to distribute; see **NOMAD**. Der. *numismatic-ly*; *numismatico-logy*, from *-λογία*, which from *λόγος*, a discourse, from *λέγειν*, to speak.

NUN, a female celibate, living in seclusion. (L.) ME. *nonne*, Chaucer, C. T. 118; but this is an alteration to the F. spelling; cf. F. *nonne*, a nun. The mod. E. agrees with the AS. spelling, and with ME. *nonne*, as found in the Ancien Kivle, p. 316, last line. AS. *nonne*, a nun; Laws of Ælfred (political), sect. 8; in Thorpe's Ancient Laws, l. 66.—late L. *nonna*, more commonly *nonna*, a nun, orig. a title of respect, esp. used in addressing an old maiden lady, or a widow who had devoted herself to sacred duties. The old sense is 'mother,' answering to L. *nummus*, father, later, a monk; a word of great antiquity. = Gk. *vāvyn*, *vāvra*, an aunt; *vāvas*, *vēvros*, an uncle; Skt. *nanī*, a familiar word for mother, used by children; see the St. Petersburg Dict. iv. 25; answering to Skt. *tata*, father. β. Formed by repetition of the syllable *na*, used by children to a father, mother, aunt, or nurse; just as we have *na-na*, *da-da* or *daddy*, and the like. Compare **MAMMA**, and **DAD**. Der. *non-er-y*, ME. *nonnerie*, Rob. of Glouc. p. 291, l. 8918, from OF. *nonnerie*, spelt *nonerie* in Roquefort, which was formed from OF. *nonne*, a nun, from L. *nonna*.

NUNCHION, a luncheon. (Hybrid; L. and E.) In Butler,

Hudibras, i. l. 346. Cotgrave explains MF. *ressie* by 'an afternoon nunchion, or drinking;' and rightly, for the old sense had relation to drinking, not to eating, as will appear. Florio has: '*merenda*, a repast between dinner and supper, a *nunchion*.' The ME. spelling, in one instance at least, is *nonschenche*. We find that certain donations for drink to workmen are called in the [London] Letter-book G, fol. iv (27 Edw. III.), *nonschenche*; see Riley, *Memorials of London*, p. 262, note 7; see my note to P. Plowman, C. ix. 146. It should rather be spelt *nonschenche*. β. The etymology is obvious, viz. from MF. *nonne*, noon; and *schenche*, a pouring out or distribution of drink. The *nonschenche* or 'noon-drink' was the accompaniment to the *nons-mete* or 'noon-meal,' for which see *nons-mete* in the Prompt. Parv. p. 360, and Way's note upon it. γ. The ME. *nonne*, noon, is from L. *nōna*, the ninth hour, as explained s. v. **NOON**. δ. ME. *schenche*, a pouring out of drink, is a sb. made from ME. *schenchen*, to pour out drink. 'Iacchus the wyn hem *schenchith* al aboute' = Iacchus pours out the wine for them all round; Chaucer, C. T. (Harleian MS.), ed. Wright, l. 9596. Tyrwhitt's ed. has *skinketh*, l. 9596; the Six-text edition (E 1722) has *skynketh*, *shynketh*, *schenketh*, *schenkeith*, as various readings. All these are various forms from the verb *schenken*, AS. *sceancan*, to pour out drink, occurring in Beowulf, ed. Grein, l. 496. This AS. verb is cognate with Du. *schenken*, to pour out, fill, give, present, Icel. *skenkja*, to serve drink, fill one's cup, Dan. *skjenke*, G. *schenken*, *ein-schenken*. α. The derivation of AS. *sceancan* is very curious; it is a causal verb, derived with the usual vowel-change of *a* to *e*, from AS. *scauc*, usually written *sceanc*, a shank; see **SHANK**. The explanation is, that a *shank* also meant a hollow bone, a bone of the leg, shin-bone, and hence 'a pipe'; in particular, it denoted the pipe thrust into a cask to tap it &c. draw off the liquor. Thus prov. E. *shank* means 'a tunnel for a chimney' (Halliwell), i. e. a chimney-pipe; the MDu. *schrencken* means 'a pot with a pipe or a gullet to pour out,' Sewel. A precisely parallel interchange of sense occurs in G. *rohr*, a reed, tube, pipe; whence *röhrbein*, the hollow bone of a leg, shin-bone; *röhrbrunnen*, a jet of a fountain; *röhre*, a pipe, also a funnel, shaft, or tunnel (like the use of prov. E. *shank*). ¶ We can now understand the full force of the quotation in Way's note from Kennett's MS., viz. '*Nooning*, beaver, drinking, or repast ad *nonam*, three in the afternoon, called . . . in the North parts a *nonchion*, an afternoon's nunchion.' In many parts, the use of *nunchion* was driven out by the use of *bever* (lit. a drinking) in the same sense, and in East Anglia by the more intelligible word *nooning*. Lastly, by a curious confusion with the prov. E. *lunch*, a lump of bread, *nunchion* was turned into the modern *luncheon* or *lunch*. The same change of initial *n* to *l* occurs in *lilac*, from Pers. *nil*, blue; see **LILAO**. The verb *schenchen* was afterwards supplanted by *shink*, and occurs in Shakespeare in the deriv. *under-shinker*, 1 Hen. IV, ii. 4. 26.

NUNCIO, a messenger, esp. a papal ambassador. (Ital.—L.) In Minshen, ed. 1627; and in Shak. T. W. Nt. i. 4. 28.—Ital. *nuntio*, 'an ambassador'; Florio. = L. *nuntius*, acc. of *nuntius*, a bringer of tidings; of doubtful origin. Cf. *announce*, *de-nounce*, *pronounce*, *e-nounce*, *re-nounce*.

NUNCUPATIVE, declared by word of mouth. (F.—L.) '*Nuncupative*, called, named, pronounced, expressly declared by word of mouth'; Blount's Glos. ed. 1674. It occurs in Cotgrave; also in the sense of 'nominal,' in Hall's Chron. Hen. VII. an. 11, § 10. = F. *nuncupatif*, 'nuncupative'; Cot.—Late L. *nuncupativus*, nominal. = L. *nuncupatus*, pp. of *nuncupare*, to call by name. Prob. from *nōmen*, a name, and *capere*, to take (Breal). We find *cap* for *cap-in-occupare*, to occupy. Der. *nuncupat-or-y*, formed from L. *nuncupator*, a namer, caller by name.

NUPHAR, a yellow water-lily. (Pers.—Skt.) A corrupt form, due to **NEUPHAR**, q. v. Attributed in the Cent. Dict. to Sir J. P. Smith, 1806. The form is absurd, as the word can only be (etymologically) divided as *nen-uphar*; nevertheless, the form *nūphar* (for *nūfhar*) occurs in Persian; see Rich. Dict., p. 1611.

NUPTIAL, pertaining to marriage. (F.—L.) 'Our nuptial hour,' Mids. Nt. Dr. i. 1. 1. = F. *nuptial*, 'nuptial'; Cot.—L. *nuptialis*, belonging to a marriage. = L. sb. pl. *nuptiæ*, a wedding. = L. *nuptia*, a bride, fem. of *nuptus*; pp. of *nūbere*, to marry. Brugmann, i. § 877 (a), connects L. *nūbere* with OSlavonic *snubiti*, to love, to woo. Der. *nuptial*, sb., Meas. for Meas. iii. 1. 122, usually in pl. *nuptials*, Pericles, v. 3. 80. And see *con-nub-i-al*.

NURSE, one who nourishes an infant. (F.—L.) Contracted from ME. *nurice*, a nurse; Ancien Kivle, p. 82, l. 20. Also *nurice*, King Alisaunder, l. 650.—OF. *nurric*, *nurric* (Littre), later *nurric* (Cot.), a nurse. = L. *nutricia*, a nurse. = L. *nutric-*, stem of *nutrire*, a nurse, formed with fem. suffix from the same base as *nutrire*, to feed, nourish; see **NOURISH**. Der. *nurse*, verb, Wyatt, To his Ladie, cruel oner her yelden Louer, l. 5, in Tottell's Miscellany, ed.

Arber, p. 62; *nurs-er*, 1 Hen. VI. iv. 7. 46; *nurs-er-y*, K. Lear, i. 1. 126, Cymb. i. 1. 59; and see Trench, Select Glossary; *nurs-ling*, spelt *nursling* in Spenser, Virgil's Gnat, 282, formed with double dimin. suffix *-ling*, as in *duck-ling*; *nurs-ing-father*, Numb. xi. 12. And see *nurture*.

NURTURE, nourishment, education. (F.-L.) ME. *nurture*, Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 188, l. 3.—AF. *nurture*, Stat. Reulin, i. 104; OF. *norriture* (Godefroy), mod. F. *nouriture*, 'nourishment, nutriment, . . . also nurture.' Cot. [Cf. Ital. *nutritura*, nutriment.] = L. *nutritus*; from *nurire*, to nourish; see **Nourish**. Der. *nurture*, verb, spelt *nurtur* in the Bible of 1551, Deut. viii. 5; *nurtur-er*. And see *nutriment*.

NUT, the fruit of certain trees, a hard shell with a kernel. (E.) ME. *note*, Havelok, 419; King Alisaundre, 3293; *note*, O. Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, i. 79, l. 14. AS. *hnuta*, to translate L. *nux*; Voc. 137. 18. +Du. *noot*; Icel. *knót*; Swed. *nöt*; Dan. *nød*; G. *nuss*. Teut. base **hnut-*; allied to Irish *cu*, Gael. *cu*, W. *cnusen*, a nut; Stokes-Fick, p. 96. ¶ It cannot be brought under the same form with L. *nux*. Der. *nut*, verb, to gather nuts; *nut-shell*, ME. *notschale*, Trevisa, iv. 141; *nut-brown*, MF. *nute-brun*, Cursor Mundi, 18846; *nut-cracker* (Baret); *nut-hatch*, a bird also called the *nut-jobber* or *nutpecker*, ME. *nutshake*, Squire of Low Degree, 55, the sense being *nut-hacker*, the bird that hacks or pecks nuts, see **Hack** (1). And see *nut-meg*.

NUTMEG, the musk-nut. (Hybrid; E. and F.-L.—Pers.) ME. *notemuge*, Chaucer, C. T. 13693 (H 1953); *nutmegge*, Rom. of the Rose, 1361. A hybrid word; the former half being E. *nut*; see **Nut**. β. The latter half is from OF. *musgue*, musk, standing for **musque*, which is ultimately from L. *muscum*, acc. of *musca*, musk; see **Musk**. The OF. *musgue* and *musge* occur in quotations given by Godefroy. The form *musque* is a Southern F. (Dauphinois) form, the usual Prov. form being *musc*; see Mistral. The s also appears in OF. *musquette*, by-form of *mugnette* in the phr. *noix musquette*, a nutmeg (Godefroy); whence MF. *musquette*, a nutmeg, Cot. Cf. F. *noix muscade*, 'a nutmeg,' id.; Span. *nuez moscada*, a nutmeg, Ital. *nocce moscata*, the same; Lat. L. *musculi*, a nutmeg, lit. 'musk-like,' formed with suffix *-ita* from *musc-*, stem of *musculus*. The L. *musculus* is from the Pers., as shown s. v. *nusk*.

NUTATION, a nodding, vibratory movement of the earth's axis. (L.) In Pope, Dunciad, ii. 409. Astronomical. Englished from L. *nutitio*, a nodding, swaying.—L. *nutāre*, to nod, infrequentative form of *nūre*, to nod.—Gk. *nutēre*, to nod. From a base NEU, signifying 'to move slightly.' Der. Hence also *in-nu-endo*.

NUTRIMENT, nourishment, food. (L.) In Milton, P. L. v. 496.—L. *nutrimentum*, food; formed with suffix *-mentum* from *nutrīre*, to nourish; see **Nourish**. Der. *nutrimental*; and see *nutrition*.

NUTRITIOUS, furnishing nutriment. (L.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. Englished from L. *nutritivus*, by change of *-us* to *-ous*, as in *arduous*, &c. The L. word is also (better) spelt *nutricius*.—L. *nutric-*, stem of *nutrix*, a nurse; see **Nurse**. Der. *nutritious-ly*, -ness. So also *nutrition*, Pope, Essay on Man, ii. 64; a coined word.

NUTRITIVE, nourishing. (F.-L.) In Minshew and Cotgrave. ME. *nutritif*, Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 195.—F. *nutritif*, 'nutritive.' Cot. Formed with suffix *-if* (<L. *-ivus*) from *nutrit-*, stem of *nutrīre*, to nourish; see **Nourish**. Der. *nutritive-ly*, -ness.

NUZZLE, to thrust the nose in. (E.) Also spelt *nouse*; Shak. Venus, 1115; Pericles, i. 4. 42; *nosyll* in Palsgrave. A frequentative verb, with suffix *-le*, from the sb. *nose*. It means 'to nose often,' i. e. to keep pushing the nose towards. Cf. Low G. *nusseln*; EFries. *nuselen*, Swed. dial. *nosla*, with the same sense; Swed. *nosa på all ting*, to thrust one's nose into every corner (Widegren); Du. *neuzelen*, *neuzen*. See **Nose**, and cf. **Nozzle**.

NYLGHAU, a large species of antelope. (Pers.) Lit. 'blue cow,' the males being of a bluish colour.—Pers. *niłgāw*, 'the white-footed antelope of Pennant, and antelope picta of Pallas'; Rich. Pers. Diet, p. 1620.—Pers. *nił*, blue; and *gāw*, a bullock, cow, cognate with F. *coq*; id. pp. 1619, 1226. See **Lilas** and **Cow**.

NYMPH, a bride, maiden. (F.-L.—Gk.) ME. *nimph*, Chaucer, C. T. 2930 (A 2928)—F. *nymphe*, 'a nymph'; Cot.—L. *nympha*.—Gk. *νύμφη*, a bride. Der. *nymph-like*, Milton, P. L. ix. 452.



O (1), **OH**, an interjection. (E.) ME. o. Aneren Riwle, p. 54; Layamon, 17126. Not in AS. +Du. o; Dan. and Swed. o; G. o; Goth. o, Mk. ix. 19. +L. o; Gk. ὦ, ὦ. β. A natural exclamatory sound, akin to **Ah**! ¶ There is no particular reason for the

spelling *oh*, which is not older than 1548. Some make a distinction in use between *o* and *oh*; this is merely arbitrary.

O (2), a circle. (E.) In Shak. Hen. V. prol. 13; Mids. Nt. Dr. iii. 2. 188. So called because the letter *o* is of a circular shape.

OAF, a simpleton. (Scand.) 'You oaf, you!' Dryden, Kind Keeper, i. 1; where the old ed. has *oaph*; see ed. 1763, vol. iv. p. 302. In Dayton's Nymphidia, l. 79, the old ed. of 1627 has *oaf*; Prof. Morley prints *oaf*. It is the same word as prov. E. *oaf*, an elf (Halliwell). Again, *oaf* or *oaf* stands for *oaf*, a dialectal variety of E. *elf*.—Icel. *álfr*, an elf, cognate with F. *elfe*, q. v. β. Thus *oaf* is the Northern or Scand. variant of *elf*; perhaps in some counties it resulted from AS. *ælf*.

OAK, the name of a tree. (E.) ME. *oke*, better *ook*, Chaucer, C. T. 3019 (A 3017). AS. *āc*, Grein, i. 14; the long a changes into ME. *oo*, by rule.—+Du. *oik*; Icel. *ek*; Dan. *eg*, *eg*; Swed. *ek*; G. *eiche*. β. All from the Teut. type **aih-*, f. Root unknown. Cf. Gk. *αἰ-θλησ*, a kind of oak. Der. *oak-æ-n*, *oak-æ-n* (Bosworth), with adj. suffix *-en* as *gold-æn*, *beech-æn*, &c. Also *oak-apple*, ME. *oak-æppel*, Henslow, Medical Werkes, p. 80, l. 20; *oak-lenf*, *oak-gall*. [But not *oak*, as often wrongly supposed.]

OAKUM, tow, old ropes teased into loose hemp. (E.) Spelt *oakum* in Skinner, ed. 1671. Spelt *oakum* in Dampier's Voyages, v. i. p. 295, an. 1686 (R.); *oakum*, Naval Accounts (1486); p. 18. AS. *ācūm*, tow, in a gloss, ed. Napier, 3293; cf. 'Stuppa, ācūmbe,' Voc. 152. 15. [The L. *stippa* means 'tow.'] β. The sense is 'that which is combed off,' the prefix is the AS. *ā-*, 'away, off,' as in the OHG. *ā-chambi*. The rest of the word is related to AS. *cēmban*, to comb, and *camb*, a comb; see **Comb**. Mr. Wedgwood says: 'OHG. *ācambi* [*ācambi*], tow; Milt. *kanef-ācamb*, the combings or hands of hemp, tow, what is combed out in dressing it; as *ācūmbe*, the refuse *stungled* out in dressing flax. "Stuppe peticitur ferre hamis, donec omnis membrana decorticatur." Pliny, xix. 1. 3, cited by Aufrecht in Philological Transactions." Holland's translation of the passage is as follows: 'Now that part thereof which is vtmost and next to the pill [peel] or rind, is called *tow* or *burds*, and it is the worst of the line or flaxe, good for little or nothing but to make lampe-match or candle-wick; and yet the same must be better kembed with hettelch teeth of yrou, untill it be elused from all the grosse bark and rind among; vol. ii. p. 4. Hence *ācūmba* is used to gloss L. *putāmen*; Mone, Quellen, p. 407, col. 1.'

OAR, a light pole with a flat blade, for rowing a boat. (E.) ME. *ore*, Havelok, 1871; Northern form *ar*, Barbour's Bruce, iii. 576, 691. AS. *ār*, Grein, i. 34; the change from *ā* to long *o* being quite regular.—+Icel. *ār*; Dan. *aare*; Swed. *åra*. Teut. type **arā-*, f.; whence Finnish *airo* (Noreen, § 57). ¶ A connexion with Gk. *ἰστρον*, an oarsman, cannot be established. Cf. rather Gk. *οἰαφ* (for **οἰαφ*), a tiller. Der. *oar*, verb, Temp. ii. 1. 118; *oar-ed*; *eight-nar*, i. e. eight-oared boat, &c.; *oar-s-man*, formed like *huit-s-man*.

OASIS, a fertile spot in a desert. (L.—Gk.—Egyptian.) First in 1613; and now common.—L. *oasis*.—Gk. *οἶσις*, *oasis*, a name of the fertile islets in the Libyan desert; Herod. iii. 26. Of Egyptian origin; cf. Coptic *ouake*, a dwelling-place, oasis; *ouik*, to dwell; Peyron, Copt. Lexicon, 1835, pp. 159, 160.

OAST, OAST-HOUSE, a kiln for drying hops. (E.) Spelt *oast* or *east* in Ray's Collection of South-County Words, ed. 1691. [The form *east* is from Du. *oest*.] ME. *oat*; Palladius on Husbandry, i. 457. AS. *āst*, a kiln. 'Siccatorium [i. e. a drying-house], cylus, vel *āst*.' Voc. 185. 30. Thus the word is E., the change from *ā* to *o* being quite regular; cf. AS. *āc*, an oak, *ār*, an oar.—+Du. *oest*; MDu. *ast*; 'een *ast*, a place where barley is dried to make malt with.' Hexham. Teut. type **aiast-*, for **ad-toz*. β. Allied to AS. *ād*, a funeral pile (leo), Milt. *ei*, a fire, oven; just as L. *astus*, glow, is related to L. *ades*, a hearth, house. Cf. Gk. *αἶθος*, a burning heat; Skt. *idh*, to burn.—+EIDII, to kindle; see **Either**.

OATH, a solemn vow. (E.) ME. *oath*, *oth*; Chaucer, C. T. 120. AS. *ād*, Grein, i. 17; the change from *ā* to *o* being regular, as in *ic*, *oak*, *ār*, *oar*, +Du. *oed*; Icel. *eidr*; Dan. and Swed. *ed*; Goth. *aiths*; G. *eid*; Ollig. *eit*. β. The Teut. type is **aihoz*, m.; Jdg. type **oitis*; allied to Orlish *oeth*, oath (Rhys).

OATS, the name of a kind of grain. (E.) ME. *otes*, s. pl., Chaucer, C. T. 7545 (D 1963). The sing. form appears in mod. E. *oat-cake*, *oat-meal*, and the adj. *oat-en*. AS. *āte*; we find *āten* as a gloss to *zizania* in the Northumb. gloss to Matt. xiii. 38; also *acer-wed āten*, an acre-seed of oats, AS. Chron. an. 1124, where *āten* is for *ātan*, pl. Perhaps allied to Icel. *aitill*, a nodule in stone, Norweg. *eitel*, a gland, knot, nodule in stone, Russ. *adro*, a kernel in fruit, bullet, ball, shot, Gk. *αἶδος*, a swelling. If this be right, the orig. meaning of *oat* has reference to its swollen form; from +EID, to swell. Der. *oat-en*, adj., with suffix *-en* as in *gold-en*, *oak-en*; *oat-meal*, *oat-cake*.

OB, prefix. (L.) A common prefix, changing to *oc-* before *c*, *of-* before *f*, and *op-* before *p*, as in *oc-cur*, *of-fer*, *op-pose*. L. *ob*, with

very variable senses; as, towards, at, before, upon, over, about, near. Cf. *Oscan op*, near, Gk. *ἐν*, upon; Brugmann, i. § 557.

OB DURATE, hardened, stubborn. (F.—L.) ‘*Obdurate* in malice;’ Sir T. More, Works, p. 503 b.—L. *obduratus*, pp. of *obdurare*, to render hard.—L. *ob*, prefix (which hardly affects the sense); and *durare*, to harden, from *durus*, hard. See **Ob** and **Dure**. Der. *obdurate-ly*, -ness; *obdurac-y*, 2 Hen. IV, ii. 2. 50.

OBEDIENT, submissive, dutiful. (F.—L.) In early use. ME. *obedient*, Ancræn Kivle, p. 424, l. 11.—OF. *obedient*, ‘obedient;’ Cot.—L. *obediens*, stem of pres. pt. of *obedire*, to obey. β. The old L. form was *oboeidire*.—L. *ob*, prefix (of little force); and *audire*, to hear, listen to. See **Ob** and **Audience**. Brugmann, i. § 250. Der. *obedient-ly*, *obedience*, O. Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, i. 213, l. 5 from bottom.—OF. *obedience*, L. *obedientia*. And see *obissance*, *obey*.

OBESANCE, a bow or act of reverence. (F.—L.) ME. *obesance*, formerly also used in the orig. sense of obedience or act of obedience, Chaucer, C. T. 8106, 8378 (E 230, 502); cf. Gower, C. A. i. 370, l. 219.—OF. *obesance*, later *obedience*, ‘obedience, obesance, a dutiful observing of;’ Cot.—OF. *obesant*, pres. pt. of *obeire*, to obey. See **Obey**.

OBELISK, a tall tapering pillar. (F.—L.—Gk.) In Holland, tr. of Pliny, h. xxxvi. c. 8 and c. 9; and in Minshew, ed. 1627. And see Trench, Select Glossary.—MF. *obelisque*, ‘an obelisk;’ Cot.—L. *obeliscus*, acc. of *obeliscus*.—Gk. *ὀβελίσκος*, lit. a small spit, hence a thin pointed pillar; dimin. of *ὀβελός*, a spit; Æolic and Doric *obelos*. Root uncertain. See **Obolus**.

OBESSE, fat, fleshy. (L.) The sh. *obeseness* is in Bailey, vol. ii. ed. 1731. [The sh. *obesity* is older, and occurs in Cotgrave to translate MF. *obesité*, der. from L. acc. *obesitatem*.]—L. *obesus*, (1) wasted, eaten away, (2) fat, lit. ‘that which has eaten away’ from something; pp. of *obedere*, to eat away.—L. *ob*, near; *edere*, to eat. See **Ob** and **Eat**. Der. *obese-ness*, *obesity*.

OBHEY, to submit, yield, to do as bid. (F.—L.) ME. *obeyen*, Gower, C. A. ii. 219; bk. v. 2571.—OF. *obeir*, ‘to obey;’ Cot.—L. *obediens*, to obey; see **Obedience**.

OBfuscATE, to darken, bewilder. (L.) ‘*Obfuscate*, or made dark;’ Sir T. Eliot, The Governour, b. iii. c. 23.—L. *obfuscatus*, pp. of *obfuscare*, to darken over, obscure; also spelt *offuscare*.—L. *ob*, over; and *fuscare*, to darken, from *fuscus*, dark, swarthy. See **Ob** and **Fuscous**.

OBITU, a funeral rite. (F.—L.) Almost obsolete. ‘Men shall care little for *obites* within a while;’ Sir T. More, Works, p. 880 d. ME. *obit*, Destr. of Troy, 5357.—OF. *obit*, ‘an obit, obsequy, burial;’ Cot.—L. *obitus*, a going to, a going down, downfall, death.—L. *obitum*, supine of *obire*, to go near.—L. *ob*, near; and *ire*, to go, from *ire*, to go. See **Ob** and **Inherent**. Der. *obit-u-al*, formed with suffix -al (=L. -*ultus*) from *obitu*, for *obitus*; also *obitu-ary*, adj. relating to a decease, whence *obitu-ary*, sb. notice of a decease.

OBJECT, to offer in opposition, oppose. (L.) ‘The kinges mother *objected* openly against his marriage;’ Sir T. More, Works, p. 60, l. 1. ‘To *objecte* [venture] their owne bodies and lyues for their defence;’ Sir T. Eliot, Castell of Helth, b. iii. c. 12.—L. *obicere*, to throw against, oppose; frequentative of *obicere* (*obicere*), to throw towards.—L. *ob*, towards, against; and *iacere*, to throw. See **Ob** and **Jet** (1). Der. *object*, sb. a thing thrown before or presented to the senses or mind, Merch. Ven. i. 1. 20 (from the pp. *objectus*); *object-glass*; *object-ion*, 1 Hen. VI, iv. 1. 129, and in Palsgrave, from F. *objection* (*objection* in Cotgrave), from L. acc. *obiec-tionem*; *object-ion-able*; *object-ive*, in Bailey, vol. ii. ed. 1731, a coined word, *object-ive-ly*, *object-ive-ness*, *object-ive-ly*.

OBJURGATION, a blaming, reproving. (F.—L.) In Minshew, ed. 1627; and in Cotgrave.—F. *objurgation*, ‘an objurgation, chiding;’ Cot.—L. *objurgatio*, acc. of *objurgatio*, a chiding.—L. *objurgare*, to chide.—L. *ob*, against; and *iurgare*, to sue, proceed against, quarrel, chide. β. The *iurgare* stands for *iur-gare*, from *iur-*, stem of *iure*, law; and -*ig-*, for *ag-ere*, to drive (Breal). See **Jurist** and **Agent**.

OBULATE, widened at the sides. (L.) Mathematical.—L. *oblatius*, pushed forwards, viz. at the sides, said of a sphere that is flattened at the poles, and (by comparison) protrudes at the equator.—L. *ob*, towards; and *latius*, pushed, lit. borne, for *stilius* (=Gk. *στυλιος*), pp. related to *toltere*, to bear, sustain. See **Ob** and **Tolerate**. ¶ *Ob-latus* is used as the pp. of *offerre*, with which it has no etymological connexion. Der. *oblate-ness*; also *oblat-ion*. (And see *prolate*.)

OBULATION, an offering. (F.—L.) ‘Blessed *oblation* of the holy masse;’ Sir T. More, Works, p. 338 f. ME. *obelacion*, Lydgate, Siege of Troy, ii. 13. 159.—F. *oblation*, ‘an oblation, an offering;’ Cot.—L. *oblatio*, acc. of *oblatus*, an offering; cf. *oblatus*, used as pp. of *offerre*, to offer. See **Oblate**.

OBILIG, to constrain, to bind by doing a favour to, to do a favour to. (F.—L.) ME. *obiligen*, Rob. of Glouc. p. 12, l. 280.—

F. *obiliger*, ‘to oblige, tie, bind;’ Cot.—L. *obligare*, to bind together, oblige.—L. *ob*, to, and *ligare*, to bind. See **Ob** and **Ligament**. Der. *oblig-ing*, used as adj., Pope, Prol. to Satires, 208; *oblig-at-ion*, ME. *obligacion*, Rob. of Glouc. p. 391, l. 8042, from F. *obligacion* <L. acc. *obligatio*;*nem*; *oblig-at-or-y*, from L. *obligatarius*; *oblig-at-or-ly*, *oblig-at-or-i-ness*.

OBLIQUE, slanting, perverse. (F.—L.) In Shak. Timon, iv. 3. 18.—F. *oblique*, ‘crooked, oblique;’ Cot.—L. *obliquus*, *obliquus*, slanting, sideways, awry.—L. *ob*, towards; and a base **liqr-* or **lie-*. β. The orig. sense of this **liqrus* is ‘bent;’ cf. L. *licinus*, bent, limus, for **licinus*, askew; and perhaps Lithuan. *lenkti*, to bend. Der. *obliqu-i-ty*, from F. *obliquité*, ‘obliquity’ (Cot.), from L. acc. *obliqui-tatem*; *oblique-ness*.

OBLITERATE, to efface. (L.) In Minshew, ed. 1627.—L. *obliteratus*, pp. of *obliterare* or *oblitterare*, to efface, smear out.—L. *ob*, over; and *littera*, a letter; see **Litter**. β. It seems to have been associated with L. *oblitus*, pp. of *obliviscere*, to smear over; but there is no etym. connexion. Der. *obliterate-ion*.

OBLIVION, forgetfulness. (F.—L.) ME. *obliuion* (for *oblivion*), Gower, C. A. ii. 23; bk. iv. 651.—F. *oblivion*.—L. *obliuio*, acc. of *oblivio*, forgetfulness.—L. *obliu-*, base of the inceptive verb *obliviatus*, to forget. Root uncertain; the prefix is the prep. *ob*. Perhaps connected with *livescere*, to become livid, turn black and blue (hence, perhaps, to become dark); see **Livid**. But Breal connects it with *oblitus*, i.e. effaced, pp. of *obliviscere*, to smear over. Der. *obliu-ion*, Minshew, *oblivyouse* in Palsgrave, from F. *oblivieux* (Cot.) <L. *obliuio*;*us*; *obliu-ion-ly*, *obliu-ion-ness*.

OBLONG, long from side to side. (F.—L.) In Cotgrave.—F. *oblong*, ‘oblong, somewhat long;’ Cot.—L. *oblongus*, long, esp. long across.—L. *ob*, across, over; and *longus*, long. See **Ob** and **Long**.

OBLIQUE, calumny. (L.) ‘From the great *obloguy* in which hee was;’ Sir T. More, Works, p. 44 f. Englished from L. *obloquium*, contradiction.—L. *obloqui*, to speak against.—L. *ob*, against; and *loqui*, to speak. See **Ob** and **Loquacious**.

OBNOXIOUS, offensive, answerable. (L.) Formerly used in the L. sense of ‘liable to;’ as in Milton, Samson, 106; P. L. ix. 170, 1094. ‘The perils that you are *obnoxious* to;’ Ben Jonson, Silent Woman, ii. 1. See Trench, Select Glossary.—L. *obnoxius*, liable to hurt; confused with L. *noxius*, hurtful; whence the F. word was formed by change of -us to -ans.—L. *ob*, prefix; and *noxia*, harm. See **Ob** and **Noxious**. Der. *obnoxious-ly*, -ness.

OBOE, a hautboy. (Ital.—F.—L.) The Ital. spelling of *hautboy*.—Ital. *oboe*, a hautboy (Meadows, Eng.-Ital. section).—F. *hautbois*. See **Hautboy**.

OBOLUS, a very small Gk. coin. (L.—Gk.) Sometimes used in mod. E.—L. *obolus*.—Gk. *ὀβολός*, a small coin, perhaps orig. in the shape of a small rod or nail; a collateral form of *ὀβελός*, a spit. See **Obelisk**.

OBSCENE, unchaste, foul. (L.) In Shak. Rich. II, iv. r. 131. Spelt *obscene* in Minshew, ed. 1627.—L. *obscenus*, *obscenus*, *obscenus*, repulsive, foul. Etym. very doubtful; as one sense of *obscenus* is ill-boding, inauspicious, it may be connected with L. *scenus*, left, left-handed, unlucky, inauspicious. Der. *obscene-ness*, *obscen-i-ty*.

OBSCURE, dark, little known. (F.—L.) ‘Now is faire, and now *obscure*;’ Rom. of the Rose, 5348.—F. *obscure*, ‘obscure;’ Cot.—L. *obscurus*, dark, lit. ‘covered over’.—L. *ob*, over; and -*scurus*, covered, from *√SKEU*, to cover. Cf. Skt. *skri*, to cover; and see **Sky**. Der. *obscure-ly*, -ness; *obscure*, verb, used by Surrey to translate L. *caligare* in Virgil, Æn. vi. 606; *obscur-i-ty*, MF. *obscurete*, Caxton, G. Legend, St. Hilary, § 1, from F. *obscurete*, ‘obscurety’ (Cot.), from L. acc. *obscuritatem*; also *obscur-at-ion*, directly from L. *obscuratio*.

OBSECRATE, to entreat. (L.) ‘*Obsecrate*, heartily to request;’ Cockeram (1642).—L. *obsecratus*, pp. of *obsecrare*, to entreat, conjure.—L. *ob*, on account of, and *secrare*, to treat as sacred, from *sacr-*, for *sacer*, sacred. See **Ob** and **Sacred**.

OBSEQUIES, funeral rites. (F.—L.) MF. *obsequies*, Chaucer, C. T. 995 (A 993).—AF. and OF. *obsequies*, MF. *obsequies*, ‘obsequies;’ Cot.—L. *obsequiis*, acc. of *obsequia*, s. pl., funeral rites; lit. ‘followings;’ a late form. for *exsequiis* (Lewis).—L. *ob*, prep., near; and *sequi*, to follow. See **Ob** and **Sequace**; also **Obsequious**.

OBSEQUIOUS, compliant. (L.) See Trench, Select Glossary. In Shak. Oth. i. 1. 46. [F. *obsequious*, ‘obsequious;’ Cot.]—L. *obsequiōsus*, full of compliancy.—L. *obsequium*, compliancy.—L. *obsequi*, to comply with; lit. ‘to follow near.’—L. *ob*, near; and *sequi*, to follow. See **Ob** and **Sequace**. Der. *obsequious-ly*, -ness.

OBSERVE, to heed, regard, keep. (F.—L.) MF. *obseruier* (with u=v), Chaucer, C. T. 13561 (B 1821).—OF. *obseruer*, ‘to observe;’ Cot.—L. *obseruare*, to mark, take notice of.—L. *ob* (scarcely affecting

the sense); and *servare*, to keep, heed. See **Ob-** and **Serve**. Der. *observ-er*, *observ-able*, *observ-ably*, *observ-able-ness*; *observ-ance*, ME. *observance*, Chaucer, C. T. 1502, 10830 (A 1500, F 516), from F. *observance*, which from L. *observantia*; *observ-ant*, Hamlet, i. 1. 71, from F. *observant*, pres. part. of the verb *observer*; *observand-ly*; *observ-at-ion*, i. l. L. iii. 28, and in Palsgrave, directly from L. *observatio*; *observ-ant-or*, *observ-at-or-y*.

OBSIDIAN, a vitreous stone. (L.) Bailey (1735) has: '*Obsidianum marmor*, the touchstone.' and See Holland, tr. of Pliny, bk. xxxvi. c. 26.—L. *Obsidianus lapis*, a false reading for *Obsidius lapis*; a stone found by one *Obsidius* (false reading for *Obsius*) in Aethiopia; in Pliny, lib. xxxvi. c. 26, and lib. xxxvii. c. 10.

OBSCULESCENT, going out of use. (L.) In Johnson's Dict., s. v. *Hereditas*.—L. *obsculescent*, stem of pres. part. of *obsculescere*, to grow old, ineptive form of *obscire*, to decay. See **Obsolete**. Der. *obsculescence*.

OBSOLETE, gone out of use. (L.) In Minshew, ed. 1627.—L. *obsoletus*, pp. of **obscire*, to grow old, decay. β. The etym. of this word is very doubtful; it is not even known how it should be divided. Perhaps from *ob*, against, and *solere*, to be wont, as if *obscire* = to go against custom; cf. *ex-solere*, to become disused (to Tertullian). Der. *obsolet-ness*; and see *obsolescent*.

OBSTACLE, a hindrance. (F.—L.) ME. *obstacle*, Chaucer, C. T. 9533 (E 1659).—F. *obstacle*.—L. *obstaculum*, a hindrance, a double dimin. form with suffixes *-cul-*, *-lu-*.—L. *obstare*, to stand in the way.—L. *ob*, over against; and *stare*, to stand, from **STA*, to stand. See **Ob-** and **Stand**; also **Obstetric**.

OBSTETRIC, pertaining to midwifery. (L.) In Pope, Dunciad, iv. 394. Shortened from *obstetricus*, occurring in Cudworth, Intellectual System, b. i. c. 4 (K).—L. *obstetricus*, obstetric.—L. *obstetrica*, stem of *obstetrice*, a midwife. β. In *obstetrice*, the suffix *-trix* is the fem. suffix answering to masc. suffix *-tor*; the lit. sense is 'a female who stands near or beside';—L. *obstare*, to stand near.—L. *ob*, near; and *stare*, to stand. See **Obstacle**. Der. *obstetric-ly*, *obstetric-ian*.

OBSTINATE, stubborn. (L.) ME. *obstinat*, Gower, C. A. ii. 117; bk. iv. 3434. We find the sb. *obstinacy* 5 lines above, with the L. *obstinatio* in the margin.—L. *obstinatus*, resolute, stubborn; pp. of *obstinare*, to set about, be resolved on.—L. *ob*, over against; and a verb **stinare*, to cause to stand, set, allied to Celtic *stina*, I set; whence also the comp. *di-stina*, a support, stay, prop. See **Ob-** and **Destine**. The root is **STA*, to stand, stand firm. Brugmann, ii. § 603 (2). Der. *obstinately*; *obstinacy*, formed by analogy with *legacy* from *legare*, &c.

OBSTREPEROUS, noisy, clamorous. (L.) In Beaumont and Fletcher, a Mill, iii. 1. 5.—L. *obstreperus*, clamorous; with change of *-us* to *-ous*.—L. *ob*, against, near; and *strepere*, to make a noise, rattle, roar, perhaps of imitative origin. Der. *obstreperously*, *-ness*.

OBSTRUCTION, obligation. (L.) Very rare. In Milton, Samson, 312. A coined word; made from L. *obstructus*, bound, obliged, pp. of *obstringere*, to bind, fasten.—L. *ob*, over against; and *stringere*, to bind. See **Ob-** and **Striot**.

OBSTRUCT, to block up a way, &c. (L.) In Milton, P. L. v. 257, s. 636; and in Cotgrave, s. v. *Oppiler*. [Probably really due to the earlier sb. *obstruction*, occurring in Sir T. Elyot, Castel of Helth, b. ii. c. 32, a word taken directly from L. *obstructus*.]—L. *obstructus*, pp. of *obstruere*, to build in the way of anything.—L. *ob*, over against; and *struere*, to build. See **Ob-** and **Structure**. Der. *obstruct-ion*, as above; *obstruct-ive*, *obstruct-ive-ly*.

OBTAIN, to get, gain, hold. (F.—L.) 'Possible for vs in this life to obtaine'; Sir T. More, Works, p. 7 d. Spelt *opteyne*, Dictes and Sayings, pr. by Caxton, fol. 19, l. 24.—F. *obtenir*.—L. *obtine-re*, to hold, obtain.—L. *ob*, near, close to; and *tenere*, to hold. See **Ob-** and **Tenable**. Der. *obtain-able*.

OBTEST, to conjure, call to witness, supplicate. (F.—L.) 'They Obtest his clemency'; Dryden, tr. of Virgil, *Æn.* xi. 151. 'He earnestly obtested' [besought]; Hall's Chron., Hen. VII. an. 4, § 8.—MF. *obtester*, 'to obtest, conjure, invoke'; Cot.—L. *obtestari*, to call as witness.—L. *ob*, near; *testari*, to witness, from *testis*, a witness. See **Testament**.

OBTRUDE, to thrust upon, thrust in upon. (L.) In Minshew, ed. 1627.—L. *obtrudere*, pp. *obtrusus*, to thrust against, obtrude on one.—L. *ob*, against; and *trudere*, to thrust, allied to E. *thrusten*. See **Ob-** and **Threat**. Der. *obtrus-ion*, *obtrus-ive*, *obtrus-ive-ly*; from the pp. *obtrusus*.

OBTUSE, blunt, dull. (F.—L.) In Minshew, ed. 1627.—MF. *obtus*, 'dull, blunt'; Cot.—L. *obtusus*, blunt; pp. of *obtundere*, to beat against or upon, to dull, deaden.—L. *ob*, upon; and *tundere*, to beat, strike, from **TEUD*, to work; cf. Skt. *tud*, to strike. Der. *obtusely*, *-ness*.

OBVERSE, lit. turned towards one, used of the face of a coin, as opposed to the reverse. (L.) 'Silver pieces, . . . with a rude head upon the obverse'; Sir T. Browne, *Hydrotopia*, ch. ii. § 7.—L. *obversus*, pp. of *obvertere*, to turn towards.—L. *ob*, towards; and *vertere*, to turn. See **Ob-** and **Verse**. Der. *obverse-ly*.

OBVIATE, to meet in the way, prevent. (L.) 'Obviate, to meet with one, withstand, resist'; Minshew, ed. 1627.—L. *obviatus*, pp. of *obviare*, to meet in the way, go towards.—L. *ob*, over against; and *via*, a way. See **Ob-** and **Voyage**. And see **Obvious**.

OBVIOUS, evident. (L.) Orig. 'meeting in the way', as defined by Minshew, ed. 1627.—L. *obvius*, meeting, lying in the way, obvious.—L. *ob*, near; and *via*, a way; see **Obviate**. Der. *obvious-ly*, *-ness*.

OCA, a name of *Oxalis crenata* and *Oxalis tuberosa*, cultivated for their tubers. (Span.—Peruvian.) 'The Papas and Ocas be the chiefe for nourishment'; E. G., tr. of Acosta, bk. iv. c. 18; p. 261.—Span. *oca*.—Peruv. *oca*, an edible root; Peruv. Dict. p. 262.

OCCASION, opportunity, occurrence. (F.—L.) ME. *ocasion*, *ocassion*, Chaucer, C. T. 12006 (C 66).—F. *occasion*.—L. *occasinum*, acc. of *occidit*, opportunity.—L. *oc-*, for *ob* before *c*; and *-casio*, allied to *caus*, pp. of *cadere*, to fall, befall; see **Ob-** and **Chance**. Der. *occasin-ly*, *occasin-ant*, and see *occident*.

OCCIDENT, the west. (F.—L.) Not now common. ME. *occident*, Chaucer, C. T. 4717 (B 297).—OF. *occident*, 'the occident, the west'; Cot.—L. *occidentem*, acc. of pres. pt. of *occidere*, to set (as the sun), go down.—L. *oc-* (for *ob* before *c*), and *cadere*, to fall; see **Ob-** and **Chance**. Der. *occident-ly*, *occident-ant*, All's Well, ii. 1. 166.

OCCIPUT, the back part of the skull. (L.) In Phillips, ed. 1706; and first in 1602. [The adj. *occipital* is found earlier, in Minshew, ed. 1627; and first in 1541.]—L. *occiput*, the back of the head.—L. *oc-* (for *ob* before *c*), over against; and *caput*, the head. See **Ob-** and **Chief**. Der. *occipit-ly*, *occipit-ant*, from *occipit*, decl. stem of *occipit*.

OCCULT, hidden, secret. (L.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674; first in 1567. [Cf. F. *occulte*, 'hidden'; Cot.]—L. *occultus*, hidden, pp. of *occulere*, to cover over.—L. *oc-* (for *ob* before *c*), and **celere*, to hide (not found), from **KEL*, to cover, hide, whence also Oldish *cel-im*, I hide, and E. *hell*. See **Ob-** and **Hell**. Der. *occult-ly*, *-ness*; *occult*, verb, Hamlet, iii. 2. 85, from F. *occulte*, 'to hide' (Cot.), which from L. *occulere*, frequentative of *occulere*. Also *occult-at-ion*, in Palsgrave, an astronomical term, borrowed from J. *occultatio*, a hiding.

OCCUPY, to keep, hold, fill, employ. (F.—L.) ME. *occupie*, Chaucer, C. T. 4844 (B 424); P. Plowman, B. v. 409.—F. *occuper*.—L. *occupare*, to lay hold of, occupy.—L. *oc-* (for *ob* before *c*), and *capere*, to seize. See **Ob-** and **Captive**. The final *-y* is due to the *i* in the ME. infin. ending *-ien*, which was substituted for the ordinary ending *-en*, probably to strengthen the word; cf. the suffix *-ian* for *-an* in AS. causal verbs. Der. *occupi-er*; also *occup-at-ion*, ME. *occupacion*, Gower, C. A. ii. 50, bk. iv. 1452, from F. *occupation*, which from L. *accipere*, *occupatio-nem*; also *occup-ant*, from F. *occupant*, pres. pt. of *occuper*; *occup-ant-y*.

OCCUR, to happen. (F.—L.) The word occurs in a letter from Cromwell to Sir T. Wyatt dated Feb. 22, 1538 (R.).—MF. *occurrere*, 'to occur'; Cot.—L. *occurrere*, to run to meet, meet, appear, occur.—L. *oc-* (for *ob* before *c*), and *currere*, to run. See **Ob-** and **Course**. Der. *occurr-ent*, Bible, 1 Kings, v. 4, from MF. *occurrere*, 'occurrent, accidental' (Cot.), which from L. *occurrent-*, stem of the pres. part. of *occurrere*. Also *occurr-ent*, i. Hen. V. v. chor. 40, from MF. *occurrere*, 'an occurrence or accident'; Cot.

OCEAN, the main sea. (F.—L.—Gk.) ME. *oceau*, *oceann*, Chaucer, C. T. 4925 (B 505).—OF. *ocean*, fem. ocean; Cot. gives 'la mer oceane, the ocean, or maine sea'.—L. *oceanum*, acc. of *oceanus*, the main sea.—Gk. *Ὠκεανός*, the great stream supposed to encompass the earth, Homer, *Il.* xiv. 245, xx. 7; a word of unknown origin. Der. *ocean-ic*.

OCELOT, a small carnivorous animal. (Mexican.) Described in a tr. of Buffon, London, 1793, i. 303. 'Ocelot, or leopard-cat of Mexico'; Clavigero, Hist. of Mexico, tr. by Cullen, ii. 319. 'Ocelot' in Mexican is the name of the tiger, but Buffon applies it to the leopard-cat; 'id., footnote.—Mex. *orelot*, a tiger, jaguar.

OCHE, a fine clay, commonly yellow. (F.—L.—Gk.) In Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xxxiii. c. 13. The *ch* is due to Gk. *χ*; it is spelt *occar* in Palsgrave, *oker* in Cotgrave.—OF. *ocere*, 'painters' ocher'; Cot.—L. *ochra*.—Gk. *ὤχρα*, yellow ochre, so called from its pale colour.—Gk. *ὤχρος*, pale, wan, esp. pale-yellow. Root uncertain. Der. *ochre-ous*, *ochre-y*.

OCTAGON, a plane figure with eight sides and angles. (Gk.) In Phillips, ed. 1706. Spelt *octogon* in Blount (1656). Coined from Gk. *ὀκτώ*, for *ὀκτώ*, eight, cognate with E. *eight*; and *γωνία*, an angle, corner, allied to *γων*, the knee. See **Eight** and **Knee**. Der. *octagon-ly*.

OCTAHEDRON, a solid figure with eight equal triangular sides. (Gk.) Spelt *octaedron* in Phillips, ed. 1706; ed. 1658 has the adj. *octahedral*. The *h* represents the Gk. hard breathing. Coined from *ōkta*, for *ōkto*, eight, cognate with E. *eight*; and *hēpa*, a base, a seat, from the base *hēb*, cognate with E. *sit*. See *Eight* and *Sit*. And see *Decahedron*.

OCTANGULAR, having eight angles. (L.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. Formed with adj. suffix -ar (= L. -*arius*) from L. *octangulus*, eight-angled. — L. *octo*, for *octo*, eight; and *angulus*, an angle. See *Eight* and *Angle*.

OCTANT, the aspect of two planets when distant by the eighth part of a circle. (L.) In Phillips, ed. 1706. — L. *octant*, stem of *octans*, an instrument for measuring the eighth of a circle. — L. *octo*, eight. See *Eight*.

OCTAVE, *lit.* eighth; hence eight days after a festival, eighth note in music. (F.—L.) [The true old F. form of *eight* was *oit*, whence ME. *uitas*, an octave (Halliwell); occurring as late as in Palsgrave.] 'The *octavis* [octaves] of the Epiphany;' Fabian's Chron. an. 1324-5, ed. Ellis, p. 428. — F. *octaves*, pl. of *octave*; Cot. gives 'octave, an octave, an eighth; *l'octave d'une feste*, the octave, eight days, [or] on the eighth day, after a holiday.' — L. *octāva*, fem. of *octavius*, eighth. — L. *octo*, eight; see *Eight*. Der. *octavo*, from L. *octavo*, abl. case of *octavius*; a book was said to be in *folio*, in *quarto*, in *octavo*, &c.

OCTOBER, the eighth month of the Roman year. (L.) In Chaucer, *On the Astrolabe*, pt. i. § 10, l. 1. — L. *October*; from *octo*, eight. 'The origin of the suffix -ber is doubtful.'

OCTOGENARIAN, one who is eighty years old. (L.) Added by Todd to Johnson. Coined from L. *octogēnarius*, belonging to eighty. — L. *octogeni*, eighty each; distributive form belonging to *octogēnus*, eighty. — L. *octo*, eight; and *-genita* = *-gentis*, prob. short for **decentis*, a derivative from *decem*, ten, cognate with E. *ten*. See *Eight*, and *Ten*. Brugmann, ii. § 164.

OCTOPUS, a cephalopod mollusc with eight arms or feelers. (L.—Gk.) Pl. *oktōpodos* or *oktōpodes*. First in 1758. — L. *oktēpus*. — Gk. *oktōpodos* (gen. *oktōpodōs*), i.e. eight-footed. — Gk. *ōkta*, eight; and *podis* (gen. *podōs*), foot. See *Eight* and *Foot*.

OCTOON, the offspring of a white person and a quadroon. (L.) First in 1861. One who is, in an eighth part, black. Coined from L. *octi*, eight; in imitation of *quadroon*. See *Quadroon*.

OCTOSYLLABIC, having eight syllables. (L.—Gk.) Tyrwhitt, in his *Introd.* to Chaucer, § vii, speaks of 'the octosyllable metre,' with the suffix -ic. — L. *octosyllabus*, adj., having 8 syllables. — Gk. *ōkta*, eight; and *συλλαβή*, a syllable. See *Eight* and *Syllable*.

OCTROL, a duty or toll on articles admitted into a town. (F.—L.) First in 1614; in the sense of 'grant.' — F. *octroi*; MF. *octroy*, 'a grant, a privilege conferred;' Cot.—MF. *octroyer*, 'to grant, allow,' Cot.; OF. *atreier*, *atreier*. — Late I. type **autridiure*, for Late L. *autridiure*, to authorise. — L. *actor*, author; see *Author*.

OCULAR, pertaining to the eye. (L.) 'Ocular proof;' Oth. iii. 3. 360. — L. *oculāris*, adj., formed from *oculus*, the eye, a dimin. of **ocus*, the eye, a form not used, but cognate with Gk. *ōps*, the eye. Der. *ocular*-iv, *bio-ocular*, *in-ocular*; also *ocul-ist*, from L. *oculus*.

ODALISQUE, a female slave in a Turkish harem. (F.—Turk.) Blount, ed. 1681, has 'Odalisque, a slave.' 'Sleek odaliques;' Tennyson, *Princess*, ii. 63. — F. *odalique*, the same (Littre); better spelt *odalque* (Devic). — Turk. *ādālq*, a chambermaid. — Turk. *ādā(h)*, a chamber, a room; Zenker's *Dict.* p. 115.

ODD, not even, strange, queer. (Scand.) ME. *odde*. 'Odde or even;' Gower, C. A. iii. 138; bk. vii. 1380. 'None odd jerec' = no odd years, Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, B. 426. 'None odd wedding' = no irregular marriage; Myrc's Instructions for Parish Priests, ed. Peacock, l. 198. — Icel. *oddi*, a triangle, a point of land; metaph. from the triangle, an odd number, opp. to even; also used in the metaphorical phrase *standask i oddu*, to stand at odds, be at odds, quarrel. In composition, we find Icel. *oddamaðr*, the odd man, the third man, one who gives a casting vote; *oddatala*, an odd number. Hence it is clear that the notion of 'oddness' arose from the figure of a triangle, which has two angles at the base and an odd one at the vertex. Also *oddi* is closely related to *oddr*, a point of a weapon, which stands for **ozdr*, by assimilation. — AS. *ord*, point of a sword, point, beginning, chief; Dan. *ord*, a point; *odde*, a tongue of land; Swed. *odda*, odd, not even; *udde*, a point, cape, promontory; *udd*, a point, prick; G. *ort*, a place, region, Milt. *ort*, an extreme point. β. The common Teut. type is **uzdiz*; and the orig. sense seems to have been sharp point or edge, esp. of a weapon.

¶ The sense of 'strange,' or 'queer,' seems to be a mere development from that of uneven. The W. *od*, notable, excellent, odd, is merely borrowed from E. The phrase *odds and ends* means 'points and ends,' hence, scraps; different from the ME. *ord* and *ende* =

beginning and end; see Tyrwhitt's note to Chaucer, C. T. 14639, and my note to the same line in the Monkes Tale, B. 3911. ¶ Quite distinct from *Orta*, q. v. Der. *oddy-ly*, *odd-ness*, *odd-ly*, *odd-fellow*; *odds*, Oth. ii. 3. 185.

ODE, a song. (F.—L.—Gk.) In Shak. L. L. iv. 3. 99. — F. *ode*, 'an ode;' Cot.—L. *ōda*, *ōdē*. — Gk. *ōdē*, a song; contracted form of *ōdōdē*, a song. — Gk. *ōdōdē*, to sing; related to *ōdōdō*, a nightingale, singing bird. β. The base of *ōdōdē* is *dēdō*, where *d* is prosthetic, and *feib* represents a *√*WELL, to cry out; whence also OIrish *faed*, W. *gwaelid*, a cry, shout. Stokes-Fick, p. 259. Der. *ep-ode*, *com-ed-y*, *trag-ed-y*, *mel-ed-y*, *mon-ed-y*, *palin-ode*, *par-ed-y*, *psalm-ed-y*, *pro-od-y*, *rhaps-ed-y*.

ODIUM, hatred. (L.) In Phillips, ed. 1706. [The adj. *odious* is much older; in Chaucer, C. T. i. 12190.] — L. *odium*, hatred. — L. *ōdi*, I hate; an old pt. t. used as a present. Cf. Armenian *at-eam*, I hate. Brugmann, i. § 160. Der. *odi-ous*, Test. of Crescide, st. 33, l. 229, and as above, from F. *odieux*, 'odious' (Cot.), from L. *odiosus*, adj., formed from *odium*; *odi-ous-ly*, *odious*. And see *an-ny*.

ODOUR, scent, perfume. (F.—L.) ME. *odour*, Wyclif, Eph. v. 2; Cursor Mundi, 3701. — AF. *odour*, OF. *odour*, 'an odor, sent;' Cot.—L. *odorem*, acc. of *odor*, a scent. — *od-ur*, to smell; whence also Gk. *ōdōr* (= *ōdōr*), to smell; and Lithuan. *ūdū*, I smell. Der. *odor-ous*, Mids. Nt. Dr. ii. l. 110, from L. *odorus*, by change of *-us* to *-ous*, and throwing back the accent; *odor-ous-ly*. Also *odori-fer-ous*, L. L. iv. 2. 128, 1 ydgate, Assembly of Gods, 336, coined from L. *odori-fer*, odor-bearing; which from *odori*, decl. stem of *odor*, and *-fer*, bearing, from *ferre*, to bear; see *Bear* (1). And see *Olfactory*, *Osmium*, *Ozone*, *Redolent*.

ŒSOPHAGUS, the gullet. (L.—Gk.) The *œsophagus*, or esophage; 'P. Fletcher, The Purple Island, c. iv, note 30. — Late L. *œsophagus*. — Gk. *ōsophagos*, the gullet; of uncertain origin.

OFF, from, belonging to, among. (E.) ME. *of*; passim. AS. *of*, of; Grein, ii. 308. — Du., Icel., Swed., Dan., and Goth. *af*; G. *ab*; OHG. *aba*, *ab*; Gk. *ab*; Skt. *apa*, away. Brugmann, i. § 560. The E. *off* is merely another spelling of *of*; see *Off*. A comparative form occurs in E. *after*; see *After*. And see A- (6), *Ab-*, *Apo-*.

OFF, away, away from. (E.) Merely another form of *of*, due to an emphatic or stressed use of it; and in old authors there is no distinction between the words, the spelling of doing duty for both. 'Smitheth of my hed' = smite off my head; Chaucer, C. T. 784 (A 782, Harl. MS.). The spelling *off* for *of* occurs in Barbour's Bruce, l. 27, &c. An early instance occurs in the line: 'For thou art mon off strange loud;' Rob. of Glouc. p. 115, l. 15; ed. Hearn. In the 13th century the spelling *off* is (I believe) never found. See *Of*. Der. see below, *af-fal*, *off-ing*, *off-scouring*, *off-set*, *off-shoot*, *off-spring*.

OFFAL, waste meat, refuse. (E.) See Trench, Select Glossary. ME. *offal*; 'Offal, that ys bleuit of a thynges, as chynnyrs, or other lyke, Caducum;' Prompt. Parv. Cf. *Offal* of trees; Palsgrave. Thus it was formerly used of chips of wood falling from a cut log; and is merely compounded of *off* and *fall*; see *Off* and *Fall*. — *af-fal*, fall, windfall, refuse, offal; from *af*, off, and *wallen*, to fall; Dan. *affald*, a fall off, decline, refuse, offal; G. *abfall*, offal; from *ab*, off, and *falln*.

OFFEND, to annoy, displease. (F.—I.) MF. *offenden*, Chaucer, C. T. 2396 (A 2394). — F. *offendre*, 'to offend, hurt;' Cot.—L. *offendere* (pp. *offensus*), to strike or dash against, hurt, injure. — L. *of-* (for *ob* before *f*), against; and **fendere*, to strike, only occurring in compounds. See *Defend*. Der. *offence* or *offense*, ME. *offence*, Chaucer, C. T. 5558 (B 1138), from OF. *offense* (Cot.), from L. *offensa*, an offence, orig. fem. of pp. *offensus*; *offense-ive*, K. Lear, iv. 2. 11, from F. *offensif* (Cot.), as if from L. **offensivus* (not used); *offens-ive-ly*, *offens-ive-ness*; also *offend-er*.

OFFER, to propose, present, lay before. (L.) Directly from Latin. In very early use; found even in AS. ME. *offren*, Chaucer, C. T. 12841 (C 907); Rob. of Glouc. p. 14, l. 325. AS. *offrian*, to offer; see *exx.* in Sweet's A. S. Reader. — L. *offerre*, to offer. — L. *of-* (for *ob* before *f*), near; and *ferre*, to bring, to bear, cognate with E. *bear*. See *Ob* and *Bear* (1). Der. *offer-sh.*, *offer-er*; *offer-ing* = AS. *offring*, Mark, ix. 49. Also *offer-tor-y*, ME. *offeritorie*, Chaucer, C. T. 712 (A 710), F. *offeritoire* (Cot.), from L. *offeritorium*, a place to which offerings were brought, an offertory, extended from *offeror*, an offerer, formed from the verb *offer-re* with agential suffix *-tor*.

OFFICE, duty, employment, act of worship, &c. (F.—I.) In early use. ME. *offiz*, office. 'On this offiz' = in thy official position; Genesis and Exodus, ed. Morris, l. 2071. — F. *office*. — L. *officium*, duty, service. Perhaps from *of-* (for *ob* before *f*), and *-fic-*, for *facere*, to do (Bréal). See *Ob* and *Fact*. Der. *office-bearer*; *office-r*, ME. *officers*, Chaucer, C. T. 8066 (E 190), from F. *officier* < Late L. *officiarius*, one who performs an office; *offici-al*, P. Flowman, B. xx.

136, from OF. *official*, 'an official' (Cot.), which from L. *officiālis*; *offic-i-ally*; *offic-ate*, in Milton, P. L. viii. 22, from Late L. *officiatus*, pp. of *officiarius*, to perform an office, occurring A. D. 1314 (Ducange). Also *offic-i-ous* (see Trench, Select Glossary), used sometimes in a good sense, Titus Andron. v. 2. 202, from F. *officieux*, 'officious, dutiful, servicable' (Cot.), which from L. *officiōsus*, obliging; *offic-i-ous-ly*, *offic-i-ous-ness*.

OFFICINAL, pertaining to or used in a shop or laboratory. (L.) 'Officinal, such drugs, plants, &c. as are sold in shops'; Bailey (1735). Formed with suffix *-al* (L. *-ālis*) from L. *officin-a*, a workshop, office; contracted form of *officiūm* (Plautus).—L. *opific-*, decl. stem of *opifex*, a workman.—L. *opi-*, for *opus*, work; and *-fic-*, *tot facere*, to do. See **Operate**.

OFFING, the part of the visible sea remote from the shore. (E.) 'Offin or Offing, the open sea, that part of it which is at a good distance from the shore'; Phillips, ed. 1706. Merely formed from *off* with the suffix *-ing*. See **Off**.

OFFSCOURING, refuse. (E.) Lit. anything scoured off; hence, refuse. In 1 Cor. iv. 13 (A. V.). From **Off** and **Scour**.

OFFSET, a young shoot, &c. (E.) Used in several senses. The sense 'shoot of a plant' occurs in Ray, as cited in Todd's Johnson (without a reference). From **Off** and **Set**.

OFFSHOOT, that which shoots off. (E.) Not in Todd's Johnson. Used figuratively in The Tatler, no. 157, § 10. From **Off** and **Shoot**.

OFFSPRING, progeny, issue. (E.) MF. *ofspring*, Rob. of Glouc. p. 164, l. 3433. The odd spelling *oospring* occurs in Cursor Mundi, l. 11415. AS. *ofspring*, Gen. iii. 15.—AS. *off*, from; and *springan*, to spring. See **Off**, **Of**, and **Spring**.

OFFUSCATE, the same as **Obfuscate**, q. v.

OFF, OFTEN, frequently. (F.) *Of* is the orig. form; this was lengthened into *ofte* (disyllabic), because *-e* was a common adverbial ending in the ME. period. Lastly, *ofte* was lengthened to *often* before a vowel or *h* in *kadle*, &c. Thus: 'Ful ofte times', Chaucer, C. T. 358 (A 356), where Tyrwhitt prints *ofte* unnecessarily, the best MSS. having *ofte*. Again: 'That often hadde ben', id. 312 (A 310); but Cursor Mundi has *ofte* before a consonant, 3520, &c. AS. *oft*, Grein, ii. 320.—Icel. *oft*, *oft* (pronounced *oft*); Dan. *ofte*; Swed. *ofta*; G. *oft*; OllG. *ofta*; Goth. *ufta*, adv. oft, Mk. v. 4; used as adj. in the phrase *hiizo oft sanhte*, frequent infirmities, 1 Tim. v. 23. Origin unexplained. Der. *often*, adj., esp. in the phr. *ofte time* or *often-time*, Chaucer, C. T. 52, 358 (A 52, 356); *often-ness*. We now say *often-er*, *often-est*; the old forms were *ofte-er*, *ofte-est*.

OGEE, OGIVE, a double curve. (F.—Span.—Arab.) Sometimes absurdly written **OG**, as if compounded of two letters of the alphabet. *Ogee* is another form of *ogive* (with *i* as in *machine*). 'An *Ogie* or *Ogee*, a wreath, circle, or round band in architecture'; Minshew, ed. 1627. It is now generally used to mean a double curve—, formed by the union of a convex and concave line. An *ogee arch* is a pointed arch, with double-curved sides.—OF. *angive*, 'an ogive, a wreath, circle, round band, in architecture'; 'branches d'angives', 'branches ogived, or limnes with ogives'; Cot. He also has: 'Ogive, an ogive, or ogive in architecture'. β. The suggestion in E. Müller is perhaps right; he compares the Span. *auge*, highest point. Excellent examples of the *ogee* curve are to be found in Moorish domes and arches, and we may derive the term from the pointed top of such domes, &c. Cf. Span. *cimacio* *ogee*, an ogive moulding, where *cimacio* is derived from *cima*, a summit, top; Late L. *cymatium*, an ogive curve (Vitruvius). Similarly, the F. *angive* is derived from Span. *auge*, highest point, also *apogee* (Pineola), which curious word is also found in Port. and Italian. γ. The Span. *auge* is from Arab. *awj*, top, summit, vertex, altitude or ascendant of a planet; Rich. Dict. p. 200, cf. Körtling, § 1049; Devic, s. v. *auge*. ¶ Prob. not an Arab. word, but from Gk. *ἀγώνιστρον*, apogee. Der. *ogiv-al*, adj., sometimes oddly corrupted to *ogee-fall*.

OGHAM, OGAM, used with reference to the alphabet of twenty characters employed by the ancient Irish and Britis. (Irish.) From Irish *ogham*, 'the occult manner of writing used by the ancient Irish'; O'Reilly. OIrish *ogam* (Wundlich). Said to have been devised by a mythical inventor named *Ogam*.

OGLE, to look at sideways, glance at. (Du.) Not an old word in E. In Pope, Rape of the Lock, v. 23. 'I see him ogle still'; Dryden, Prol. to the Prophets, 46. 'They say their wives learn ogling in the pit'; T. Shadwell, Tegue o Divelly, Epilogue, p. 80 (1692); where a side-note says: 'A foolish word among the canters for glancing'. Certainly of Du. origin; answering to a Du. verb *oogelen* (not in the Dict.), a regular frequentative of *oogen*, 'to cast sharp eyes upon one'; Ilexham. Such frequentative verbs are extremely common in Dutch, and may be numbered by hundreds;

and we actually find the Low G. *oegeln*, to ogle, in the Bremen Wörterbuch, used as a frequentative of *oegen*, to look at; Low G. *ogelen*, to ogle (Lübben); as well as MDu. *oogheler*, a flatterer, eyeservant, i. e. ogler (Oudemans).—Du. *ooge*, the eye; cognate with E. *eye*, q. v.

OGRE, a monster, in fairy tales. (F.) Late. Added by Todd to Johnson's Dict. The quotation in Todd is from the E. version of the Arabian Nights (first in 1713), which was taken from the F. version.—F. *ogre*, an ogre; first used by Perrault in his *Contes*, 1697; see N. E. D. Diez proposed to connect it with Ital. *oreo*, 'a sea-monster'; Florio; OSpan. *huergo*, *uergo*.—L. *orcum*, acc. of *orcus*, (1) the abode of the dead, (2) the god of the infernal regions, Orcus, Pluto. ¶ But it is difficult to guess what Perrault had in mind. Der. *ogr-es*, from F. *ogresse*.

OH, a later spelling of *O*, q. v.

OIL, juice from the olive-tree, a greasy liquid. (F.—L.—Gk.) [We find in AS. the form *ele*, in Goth. *aleus*, forms borrowed ultimately from the Gk., but at a very early period.] The ME. *nile* was borrowed from French; it occurs in Chaucer, C. T. 2963 (A 2961); and in Early E. Prose Psalter, Ps. xiv. 9.—AF. *oile*, St. Nicolas, by Wace, 636; OF. *oile*, later *huile* (Cotgrave).—L. *oleum*, oil; *olea*, an olive-tree.—Gk. *elaion*, oil; *elaia*, an olive-tree, also an olive. See **Olve**. Der. oil, verb; the pp. *oiled* occurs in Hall's Satires, b. iv. sat. 4, l. 48. Also *oil-y*, K. Lear, i. 1. 227; *oil-i-ness*. Also *oil-bag*, *-cake*, *-cloth*, *-colour*, *-nut*, *-painting*. And see **Oleaginous**, **Oleaster**.

OINTMENT, a greasy substance for anointing wounds, &c. (F.—L.) The *t* is due to confusion with ME. *ointen*, vb., to anoint; the ME. form being *ointment* or *oyment*. '[They] bouyten [bought] swete-smelling oymenitis, to come and to anoynte Jesu'; Wyclif, Mark, xvi. 1. Spelt *ointment* in Chaucer, C. T. 633 (A 631).—OF. *oignement*, an anointing, also an unguent, liniment; Burguy. Formed with suffix *-ment* (= L. *-mentum*) from OF. *oigner* (Cotgrave), another form of OF. (and mod. F.) *oindre*, to anoint.—L. *ungere*, to anoint; see **Unguent**, **Anoint**.

OLD, aged, full of years, ancient. (E.) MF. *old*, def. form and pl. *olde*; Chaucer, C. T. 5240, 10023 (B 520, K 2149). OMerc. *ald*, later *ald* (written *ald*), Matt. ix. 16 (Rushworth MS.); AS. *eald*, ONorthumb. *ald*, Luke, i. 18.—Du. *oud* (for *old*); G. *alt*; Goth. *althis*. Teut. type **altōz*; Idg. type **altos*; cf. L. *ad-ultus*, an adult, one of full age. β. Like the *-ultus* in L. *ad-ultus*, it is a pp. form from the *√*AL, to nourish, as seen in Goth. *alan*, to nourish, L. *alere*, to nourish; cf. Goth. *us-althan*, to grow old. It means 'nourished, grown up'. See further under **Adult**, **Altitude**. Der. *old-m*, Macheth, iii. 4. 75; Cursor Mundi, 18100 (Trin. MS.); apparently a Scand. word from Icel. *aldinn*, old, or (more probably) the adj. suffix *-en* was merely tacked on; cf. *gold-en*. Also *old-ness*, K. Lear, i. 2. 50; cf. *eldness*, Wyclif, Rom. vii. 6. Also *eld*, sb., *eld-er* (1), *eld-est*, *eld-er-man*.

OLEAGINOUS, oily. (L.—Gk.) In Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674. —L. *oleiginus*, belonging to olive-oil; by change of *-us* to *-ous*, as in *arduous*, &c. An adj. form from *olea*, the olive-tree. Not a true L. word, but borrowed from Gk. *elaia*, see **Oil**.

OLEANDER, the rose-bay-tree. (F.—Late L.) 'Oleander, rose-bay'; Minshew.—MF. *oleandre*, 'the rose-tree, rose-bay, rose-lawrell, rose-bay-tree'; Cot. The same as Ital. *oleandro*, Span. *oleandro*, 'the rose-bay-tree'; Minshew (1623), Port. *oleandro*, *toeandro*. All these forms are variously corrupted (it is supposed) from Late L. *laurandrum*, a word cited by Isidore of Seville; Origenes, xvii. 7. β. Again, Isidore has suggested that *laurandrum* was corrupted from *rhododendron*: 'Rhododendron [v. r. *radandrum*] quod corrupte *laurandrum* vocatur, quod sit folia *lauri* similibus, flore ut rosa, arbor nenatena.' Perhaps we may rather guess *laurandrum* to represent *lauridendron* (Ducange); from *lauri*, for L. *laurus*, laurel, and Gk. *δένδρον*, a tree. γ. The change from *laurandrum* to *oleandrum* is clearly due to confusion with *olea*, an olive-tree.

OLEASTER, the wild olive. (L.—Gk.) In Phillips, ed. 1706. Spelt *olaster*, Palladius on Husbandry, bk. iv. 115. —L. *oleaster*, Rom. xi. 17 (Vulgate). Formed with suffix *-aster* (as in *poeta-ster*) from *olea*, an olive-tree.—Gk. *elaia*, an olive-tree. See **Oil**. See **Ircal**.

OLFACTORY, pertaining to smell. (L.) In Phillips, ed. 1658. —L. *olfactorius*, belonging to one that smells; only appearing in the fem. and neut. forms, *olfactoria*, *olfactorium*, a smelling-bottle. —L. *olfactor*, one who smells; (but only the fem. form *olfactrix* occurs); cf. *olfactus*, a smelling, also pp. of *olfacere*, to smell, to scent; of which a fuller form *olfacere* also occurs.—L. *olē-re*, to smell; and *facere*, to make; hence, to emit a scent. β. It is clear that *olē-re* stands for **odē-re*, whence *odor*, smell; cf. Gk. *ὀδμή*, scent. The change of *d* to *l* is a peculiarity of Latin, as in *Ulysses* for *Odysseus*, *lacruma* for *dacryma*; see **Tear** (2). See **Odour**.

OLIGARCHY, government by a few. (F.-L.-Gk.) Spelt *oligarchie* in Minshew, ed. 1627. = F. *oligarchie*, 'an oligarchie'; Cot. = Late L. *oligarchie* (Duange). = Gk. *ὀλιγαρχία*, government in the hands of a few. = Gk. *ὀλίγος*, for *ὀλίγος*, few, little; and *ἀρχία*, from *ἀρχή*, to rule. Der. *oligarchi-c*; also *oligarch*, Gk. *ὀλιγαρχία*; *oligarch-ol*.

OLIO, a mixture, medley. (Span.-L.) A mistaken form of *olia*, which is an E. spelling of Span. *olla*, sounded very nearly as *olia*, the Span. II answering to E. *ly* or to E. *li* in *million*. The mistake occurs in Eikon Basilike, cap. xv, and is noticed by Milton. 'Not to tax him for want of elegance as a courtier in writing *oglio* for *olia*, the Spanish word,' Milton. Answer to Eikon Basilike, cap. 15. = Span. *olla*, 'a round earthen pot, an oglio' (sic); Meadows. Properly, the latter sense is due to the Span. dish called *olla podrida*, a dish of various meats and vegetables, hence a mixture, medley, olio. = L. *olla*, a pot; from OL *aula*, a pot. Root uncertain.

OLIVE, the name of an oil-yielding tree. (F.-L.-Gk.) MF. *olive* (with *u* for *v*), O. Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, ii. 89, l. 5 from bottom. = F. *olive*, = L. *oliva* = Gk. *ἄλεια*, an olive-tree. Brugmann, i. § 121. See further under **OIL**.

OLYMPIAN, belonging to Olympus, celestial. (L.-Gk.) 'Above th' Olympian hill;' Milton, P. L. vii. 3. = Late L. *Olympianus*, adj., for I. *Olympius*, Olympian. = Gk. *Ὀλύμπιος*, a sacred region in Elis, where the Olympian games were held; *Ὀλύμπιος*, a mountain in Thessaly, the fabled abode of the greater gods of Greece. Der. *Olympia-d* (from the same source), a period of four years, from one celebration of these games to another.

OMADAUN, OMADHAWN, a simpleton. (Irish.) First in 1818. Anglo-Irish. = Irish *amadain*, a simpleton. = Irish *amad* (for *am*). = Irish *am*, for *an*-, negative prefix (cf. Gk. *ἀν-*) and *-mad*, Olrish *-met*, mind, cognate with L. *mens* and E. *mind*. Cf. I. *āmens*, mad.

OMBRE, a game at cards. (F.-Span.-L.) In Pope, Rape of the Lock, i. 56. The game came to England with Charles II, in 1660. A pamphlet called 'The Royal Game of Ombre' was published in that year (Chatto, p. 145). = F. *hombre*, ombre (Hamilton). = Span. *juego del hombre*, the game of ombre; lit. 'game of the man'; see Eng.-Span. part of Meadows' Dict. The Span. *juego* is from L. *iocus*; see **Joke**. The Span. *hombre* is from I. *homineus*, acc. of *homo*, a man; see **Human**. See Notes on E. *hym*, p. 201.

OMEGA, the end. (Gk.) In Rev. i. 8. The sense 'end' is due to the fact that *omega* is the last letter of the Gk. alphabet. Its force is that of long *o*. = Gk. *ὦ*, called *ὦ μέγα*, i. e. great *o* or long *o*; where *μέγα* is the neut. of *μέγας*, great, allied to E. *mickle*; see **Mickle**. Opposed to *alpha*, the first letter; see **Alphabet**.

OMELETTE, a pancake made chiefly of eggs. (F.-L.) In Cotgrave. = F. *omelette*, 'an omelet or pancake of eggs'; Cot. An older form was *amelette*; Cot. also gives: 'Amelette d'aufs, an omelet, or pancake made of eggs.' β. The forms of the word are various; a very common old form, according to Scheller, was *amelette*, but this was preceded by the forms *alemette*, *alemette*, and *alumelle*. It is clear that *amelette* is a corruption from the older *alemette*; and it seems that *alemette*, in its turn, took the place of *alemette*. γ. Now the OF. *alemette* signified 'a thin plate,' esp. the blade of a knife, and is still preserved in the mod. F. *alumelle* (a corrupted spelling), with the sense of 'sheathing of a ship,' as a nautical term (Hamilton). That is, the *omelet* was named from its thin, flat, shape, and has nothing to do with F. *aufs*, eggs, as some have supposed; so that the old expression in Cotgrave, viz. *amelette d'aufs*, is quite correct, not tautological. See *alemette*, the blade of a knife, in Godfrey, who has also *alemette*; as well as (in the Supp.) the forms *alemette*, *amelette*, *alemette*, *alemette* (1), *alemette*, an omelet; s. v. *omelette*. δ. Lastly, *alemette* (or *alemette*) is a mistaken form, due to confusion of *la lemelle* (the correct form) with *la lemelle*, as if the article had been elided before a vowel. = L. *lāmella*, a thin plate, properly of metal; dimin. of *lāmīna*, a thin, flat plate; see **Lamina**. ¶ There seems to be no reason for doubting the correctness of this curious etymology, due to Littre; see the articles in Littre and Scheller, under the words *omelette* and *alumelle*. Cf. Norm. dial. *alemette*, *omelette* (Moisy).

OMEN, a sign of a future event, prognostication. (L.) In Shak. Hamlet, i. 1. 123. = L. *ōmen*, an omen; OL *osmen*. β. Root uncertain; Brugmann takes it to stand for **osmī-men*, which he connects with Gk. *ὄσμος*, I think, suppose; §§ 877, 352 (3). Der. *omen-ed*, chiefly in ill-omened; *omin-ous* (Minshew), imitated from L. *ōmin-ōsus*, adj., formed from *ōmin-*, decl. stem of *ōmī*; *omin-ous-ly*, *omin-ous-ness*. Also *ab-omin-ate*.

OMENTUM, 'a fold or duplication of the peritoneum connecting the stomach with certain of the other viscera, as the liver, spleen, and colon; the caul;' N. E. D. (L.) Called *oment* in 1547. = L. *ōmentum*.

OMIT, to leave out, neglect. (L.) 'Nor omitted no charitable means;' Sir T. More, Works, p. 887 c. = L. *ōmittere*, to omit; lit. 'to let go.' For **ommittere*, which stands (by assimilation) for **ōmittere*, = L. *ob* (which often scarcely affects the sense); and *mittere*, to send, let go. See **Ob** and **Mission**. Der. *omission*, Troil. iii. 2. 239, from F. *omission*, 'an omission' (Cot.), which from L. *ōmissiō*, acc. of *ōmissio*, allied to the pp. *ōmissus*. Also *omit-ance*, a coined word, AS. *omian*, I. iii. 5. 153.

OMNIBUS, a public vehicle. (L.) The name seems to have been first used in France. They were used in Paris about 1826; and were so called because intended for the use of all classes. = L. *omnibus*, for all, dat. pl. of *omnis*, all. Root uncertain; see Supp. note to Brugmann, § 762.

OMNIPOTENT, almighty. (F.-L.) MF. *omnipotent*, Chaucer, C. T. 6005 (D 423). = F. *omnipotent*; Cot. = L. *omnipotens*, stem of *omnipotens*, all-powerful. = L. *omni-*, for *omnis*, all; and *potens*, powerful; see **Potent**. Der. *omnipotent-ly*, *omnipotence*, from F. *omnipotence* (Cot.).

OMNIPRESENT, everywhere present. (F.-L.) Milton has *omnipresence*, P. L. vii. 590, xi. 336. Coined from *omni*, for *omnis*, all; and **Present**, q. v. Der. *omnipresence*.

OMNISCIENT, all-knowing. (L.) In Milton, P. L. vi. 430. Coined from *omni*, for *omnis*, all; and *scient*, stem of *sciens*, pres. part. of *scire*, to know; see **Science**. Der. *omniscience*.

OMNIVOROUS, all-devouring, feeding on all kinds of food. (L.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. = L. *omnivorus*, all-devouring; by change of *-us* to *-ous*. = L. *omni*, for *omnis*, all; and *-vorus*, devouring, from *vorare*, to devour; see **Voracious**.

OMRAH, a prince, lord. (Hind.-Arab.) 'Aigrettes by Omrahs worn;' Scott, Vision of Don Roderick, ii. 31. = Hind. *umārā*, a noble; lit. 'nobles', pl., used as a title (Forbes). = Arab. *umārā*, pl. of *amīr*, a prince, emir; see **Emir**. Cf. the Arab. title *amīr al-umārā*, prince of princes (Yule).

ON, upon, at, near. (E.) ME. *on*; passim. AS. *on*; passim. +Du. *aan*; Icel. *á* (for *an*); Dan. *an*, prep. and adv.; Swed. *å*, prep.; G. *an*; Goth. *an*, to, upon, on. +Gk. *ἀνά*; Russ. *na*. Idg. type **ana*. Der. *on*, adv.; *on-set*, *on-slaught*, *on-ward*, *on-wards*; and see *anon*.

ONCE, a single time, at a former time. (E.) ME. *ones*, *oones*, *onis*, Chaucer, C. T. 5592, 5595 (D 10, 13); cf. at *ones*, id. 767 (A 765). The final *s* was voiceless, not pronounced as *z*; and this is why the word is now spelt with *ce*, which is an attempt to show this. AS. *ānes*, once; orig. gen. case masc. and neut. of *ān*, one; the gen. case was sometimes used adverbially, as in *in need-s, twi-ce, thri-ce*. See **One** (1). Der. *nonce*, in the plur. for the *nonce*; see **Nonce**.

ONCE, OUNCE, an animal; see **Ounce** (2).

ONE (1), single, undivided, sole. (E.) [The mod. pronunciation [wun] seems to have arisen in the W. of England; it is noticed by Jones, in 1701, as in use 'in Shropshire and some parts of Wales;' Ellis, On Early Eng. Pronunciation, p. 1012. It does not appear to be older in literature than about A.D. 1420; see N. E. D. Tindale has *wons* in Mark, vi. 31. At any rate, the ME. pronunciation was at first with long open *o*, later with long close *o*, whence the sound of *-one*, *on*, in *at-one*, *al-one*, *on-ly*; we never say *wunly*. We do, however, say *wuns* (with voiceless *s*) for *once*.] ME. *oon*, *on*; also *oo*, *o*; dative *oon*, *one*; Chaucer, C. T. 343, 365, 681, 749 (A 341, &c.). AS. *ān*, *one*; Grein, i. 29. +Du. *een*; Icel. *einn*; Dan. *een*; Swed. *en*; G. *ein*; Goth. *ains*. +W. *un*; Irish and Gael. *an*; L. *ūnus*; OL. *oinos*; Gk. *οἷνός*, *oinos* (see *oinos*, *oinos*, an ace on a die). Teut. type **ainos*; Idg. type **oinos*. Cf. Lith. *vėnas*, *one*; Brugmann, ii. § 165. Der. *one-sided*, *one-sided-ness*; *one-ness*; and *see on-ly*, *al-one*, *l-one*, *at-one*; *un-ique*, *un-ile*, *un-ion*, *un-animous*, *un-i-son*, *un-iversal*, *on-ion*; also *n-one*, *n-on-ly*, *an-on* (= in one), *an-other*. Doublet, *an* or *a* (from the unstressed form). ¶ The Gk. *εἷς*, *one* (base **sem*) cannot be referred to the same source; Brugmann, i. § 408.

ONE (2), a person, spoken of indefinitely. (E.) In the phrase 'one says,' the *one* means a single person. Cf. 'One that moche wo wroughte, Sleuth was his name' = 'one who wrought much wo, whose name was Sloth'; P. Ploverman, B. xx. 157. See Mätzner, Engl. Grammatik. 'The indefinite *one*, as in *one says*, is sometimes, but wrongly, derived from the F. *ou*, L. *homo*. It is merely the use of the numeral *one* for the older *man*, *men*, or *me*;' Morris, Hist. Outlines of Eng. Accidence, p. 143; which see for examples. And see N. E. D.; *One*, § 20.

ONEROUS, burdensome. (F.-L.) In the Rom. of the Rose, l. 5633. = F. *onerueux*; 'onerous'; Cot. = L. *onerōsus*, burdensome. = L. *oner-*, for **onus*, stem of *onus*, a burden. β. Benfey (Skt. Dict. p. 19) compares *onus* with Skt. *anus*, a cart; and so Brugmann, i. § 169. Der. *onerous-ly*, *-ness*; also *ex-oner-ate*.

ONION, the name of a plant. (F.-L.) ME. *synon*, Chaucer,

C. T. 636. — *F. oignon*, 'an onion'; Cot. — *L. ūnionem*, acc. of *ūnio*, (1) unity, uniqueness, (2) a single large pearl, (3) a kind of onion. — *L. ūnus*, one; cognate with *E. One*, q.v. **Doublet**, *union*, esp. in the sense 'a large pearl'; Hamlet, v. 2. 283.

ONLY, single, singly. (E.) Both adj. and adv. ME. *oonli*, earlier *oonliche*, *oonliche*. 'Onliche liue' = solitary life; Ancien Kivle, p. 152, last line but one. *Onliche*, adv., Will. of Palerne, 3155. AS. *anlī*, adj., unique, lit. one-like; Grein, i. 33. — AS. *ān*, one; and *līc*, like. See **One** and **Like**.

ONOMATOPEIA, name-making, the formation of a word with resemblance in sound to that of the thing signified. (Gk.) Esp. n-ed of words such as *click*, *hiss*, and the like, directly imitative of sounds. Spelt *onomatopœia* in Puttenham, Arte of E. Poesie, bk. iii. ch. 17 (ed. Arber, p. 192, sidenote). = Gk. *ὀνομαστική*, the making of a name; we also find *ὀνομαστικός*. = Gk. *ὀνομα-*, decl. stem of *ὄνομα*, a name; and *ποιέω*, to make. See **Name** and **Poem**. Der. *onomatopœic*. Also (from Gk. *ὀνομα*) *an-onym-ous*, *hom-onym*, *met-onym-ous*, *par-onym-ous*, *syn-onym*.

ONSET, an assault, attack. (E.) In King John, ii. 326. A good word; but not in early use. Due to the phrase to set on, i.e. to attack. 'Percy! and set on!' i Hen. IV, v. 2. 97. See **On** and **Set**.

ONSLAUGHT, an attack. (E.) In Butler, Hudibras, pt. i. c. 3. ll. 422, 424. The ME. form would be *onslakt*; but it does not occur. Compounded of ME. *on*, on; and *slakt*, *slaght*, *slaught*, a stroke, blow, also slaughter, as in Gower, i. 348; bk. iii. 2058. — AS. *on*, on; and *slakt*, a stroke, blow, found in the compounds *morþor-slaekt*, *wæl-slaekt*, Grein, i. 264, 647, and derived from *slēan*, to strike. See **On** and **Slaughter**.

ONTOLOGY, the science of being. (Gk.) 'Ontology, an Account of Beings (*on*) in the Abstract'; Bailey (1735). Compounded of Gk. *ὄντο-*, for *ὄν*, stem of the pres. part. of *εἶναι*, to be; and *-λογία*, from *λόγος*, discourse, from *λέγω*, to speak.

ONWARD, ONWARDS, forward. (E.) Not a very old word. 'I have driven hym *onward* one steppe down'; Sir T. More, Works, p. 409 d. Peculiarly used in Clunier, C. T., A 970. Compounded of *on* and *ward*, in imitation of *Toward*, q.v. So also *onwards*. Shak. Sonnet 126, in imitation of *forwards*.

ONYX, a kind of agate. (L.—Gk.) In Holland, tr. of Pliny, bk. xxvii. c. 6. ME. *onyx*; Wyclif, Ezek. xxviii. 13. — *L. onyx* = Gk. *ὄνυξ*, a claw, a nail, a finger-nail, a veined gem, onyx, from the resemblance to the colour of the finger-nail. The stem is *ὄνυξ*, allied by gradation to Skt. *nakha*, a nail, Russ. *nogotie*, a nail, and *E. nail*; see **Nail**.

OOLITE, a kind of limestone. (F.—Gk.) Modern and geological. A coined word, but coined in France; an Englishman would have said *oolith*. = F. *oolithe*, with *th* pronounced as *t*; t. in Dict. Acad. 1762. — Gk. *ὄλιθ*, for *ὄλιθ*, an egg, cognate with *L. ōlūm*; and *λίθ-ος*, a stone. See **Oval** and **Lithography**.

Ooze (1), moisture, gentle flow; confused with **Ooze** (2), soft mud. (E.) These words have lost an initial *w*; they should rather be *wooz*, or *wooze*; see E. D. D. The *v* to *w* arose in (Golding, tr. of Ovid, fol. 127. For the loss of *w*, cf. prov. F. *voisier* for *voisier*, Shropshire 'and for wood'. 1. ME. *woos*, moisture; 'alle the othere woos', all the other fluids, Aenib. of lawyrt, p. 186. AS. *woō*, juice; as in *after woō*, juice of fruit; Voc. 128. 11. 4. Icel. *woō*, wetness. Norsemen took upon Icel. wds from a form **woons*; and if so, AS. *woō* is from a form **woon*. But *woō* may be allied to OHG. *woos*, turf, soil; see G. *wasser* in Kluge. 2. ME. *woos*, soft mud; 'in woos and in donges'; P. Plowm. C. iii. 220; and see Prompt. Parv., p. 532. AS. *woō*, seipia; as in *woō-sēile*, a cuttle-fish, Voc. 181. 7; *woō*, mud, Voc. 203. 43. Icel. *woō*, a stagnant pool; Norw. *woō*, mud. Tent. type **woō-na*, f. Der. from *ooze* (1), *ooze*, verb, to exude, Timon, i. 1. 21; *ooz-y*.

OPACITY, opaqueness; see **Opaque**.
OPAL, a precious stone. (F.—L.—Skt.). In Holland, tr. of Pliny, bk. xxxvii. c. 6; Tw. Nt. ii. 4. 77. — F. *opale*, 'the opal stone'; Cot. — *L. opalus*, an opal; Pliny, as above. (Cf. Gk. *ὀπάλλος*, an opal. Apparently from Skt. *upala-*, a stone; cf. *lapana-upalus*, a fabulous gem, *rasa-upala*, a pearl (Benfey).)

OPaque, not transparent, dark. (F.—L.). In Milton, P. L. iii. 619; ME. *opake*, Palladians on Husbardry, ii. 261. — F. *opaque*, 'dusky, gloomine, obscure'; Cot. — *L. opacum*, acc. of *opacus*, shady. Root unknown. Der. *opaque-ness*; also *opa-ri-ty*, Minshew, from F. *opacitè*, 'opacity' (Cot.), from *L. acc. opacitatem*.

OPE, to open. (E.) A short form for *open*, verb, K. John, ii. 536. So also *ope* is used as a short form for *open*, adj., as in 'the gates are *ope*', Cor. i. 4. 43. Seldom used except in poetry. See **Open**.

OPEN, unclosed, free of access, clear. (E.) The verb is formed from the adj., as is shown by the old forms. ME. *open*, Claucer,

C. T. 8666 (E 790). At a later period contracted to *ope*; see **Ope**. AS. *open*, *open*, Grein, ii. 355. Lit. 'that which is lifted up'; the metaphor being probably taken from the lifting of the curtain of a tent, or the lifting of a door-latch; cf. *dup* (= do up), to open, Hamlet, iv. 5. 53. Allied to AS. *up*, up; see **Up**. — Du. *open*; *op*, up; Icel. *opinn*, open, also face upwards; *upp*, up; Dan. *aaben*; *op*, up; cf. the phr. *luk Døren op*, open the door, lit. 'lock the door up'; Swed. *öppen*; *upp*, up; G. *öffen*; allied to *auf*, OHG. *uf*. Teut. types **ufanaz*, **upenaz*; allied to **Up**, q.v. Der. *open*, verb, AS. *openian*, causal verb from *ad. open*; so also Du. *openen*, from *open*; Icel. *opna*, Dan. *aabne*, Swed. *öppna*, G. *öffnen*. Also *open-ly*, *open-ness*, *open-ing*, *open-handed*, *open-hearted*.

OPERA, a musical drama. (Ital.—L.) 'An opera is a poetical tale or fiction'; &c.; Dryden, pref. to Albion and Albanus; first in Evelyn, Diary, Nov. 19. 1644. — Ital. *opera*, work; hence a performance. — *L. opera*; see **Operate**. Der. *operat-ic*; *opera-glass*.

OPERATE, to produce an effect. (L.) In Shak. Cymb. v. 5. 197. [Really due to the sh. *operation*, in much earlier use; ME. *operacion*, Chaucer, C. T. 6730 (D 1148); Gower, C. A. iii. 128; bk. vii. 1282; from F. *operation*, which from *L. acc. operatiōnem*. — *L. operātus*, ppl. of *operari*, to work. — *L. opera*, work; closely allied to *L. opus* (decl. stem *oper-*), work, labour, toil. — Skt. *apas*, work (Vedic). Der. *operat-ion*, as above; *operat-ive*, King Lear, iv. 4. 14, from F. *operatif*, 'operative' (Cot.); *operat-ive-ly*; *operat-ar*, from *L. operātōr*; *oper-ant*, Hamlet, iii. 2. 184, from *operant-*, stem of pres. part. of *operari*; *oper-ance*, Two Noble Kinsmen, p. 3. 63. Also *oper-ose*, i.e. laborious, Blount's Gloss., from *L. operōsus*; *oper-ose-ly*, *oper-ose-ness*; *oper-ous-ly*, Minshew. From the same root we have *co-operate*, *en-ure*, *in-ure*, *man-ure*, *man-ure*.

OPHICLEIDE, a musical instrument. (F.—Gk.) Modern. — F. *ophicleide*, 'an ophicleid, key-serpent'; Hamilton. An odd name; due to the old twining musical instrument called 'a serpent', to which keys were added, thus turning it into a 'key-serpent'. — Gk. *ὀφίς*, for *ὄφις*, a serpent; and *κλέιδ*, decl. stem of *κλείω*, a key. See **Ophidian** and **Clavicle**.

OPHIDIAN, relating to serpents. (Gk.) Modern; formed with F. suffix *-ian* (= *L. -ianus*) from Gk. **ὀφιδ-ος*, an imaginary form wrongly supposed to be the stem of *ὄφις*, a serpent; perhaps suggested by the Gk. dimin. form *ὀφιδιον*. The true stem is *ὄφις*, as seen in *ophi-cléide* and *Ophe-uchus* (Gk. *ὀφιοῦχος*, serpent-holder, from *εἶναι*, to hold), Milton, P. L. ii. 709.

OPHTHALMIA, inflammation of the eye. (Gk.) Spelt *ophthalmie* in Blount's Gloss., which is borrowed from F. *ophthalmie* (Cotgrave). — Gk. *ὀφθαλμία*, a disease of the eye. — Gk. *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye; Boetian *ὀφθαλμός*; cf. Doric *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, *ὀφθαλμός*, to see, *ὀφθαλμός*, one who looks, a spy, eye-witness. See **Optic**. Der. *ophthalm-ic*.

OPINION, a notion, judgement, estimation. (F.—L.) ME. *opinion*, Chaucer, C. T. 183; Gower, C. A. i. 267; bk. ii. 3214. — F. *opinion*, 'opinion'; Cot. — *L. opiniōem*, acc. of *opinio*, a supposition. — *L. opinārī*, to suppose; rarely *opiniare*. — *L. opinus*, thinking, expecting; only in the comp. *ne-opinus*, *in-opinus*, unexpected; perhaps connected with *op*, near, as *sup-inus* is with *sub* (Breal). Der. *opinion-at-ive* (Johnson), which has taken the place of the older *opiniative* (Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674), coined from *L. opinātus*, pp. of *opinārī*, to suppose; *opiniat-at-ive-ly*, *opiniat-at-ive-ness*. We also use the coined word *opiniat-ed*, a clumsy formation. The verb *opine* is a perfectly correct word, from F. *opiner*, to opine 'a', which from *L. opināre*, more commonly *opinārī*, as above; it occurs in Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 9. The derivatives *opini-able*, *opin-at-ive*, *opin-at-or* (all in Blount) are obsolete.

OPIUM, a narcotic drug. (L.—Gk.) In Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xx. c. 18; and in Milton, Samson, 630. [The ME. *opie*, Chaucer, C. T. 1474 (A 1472), answers to an OF. *opie*.] — *L. opium*; Pliny. — Gk. *ὀπιον*, poppy-juice, opium; dimin. from *ὀπός*, juice, sap. ¶ Not connected with K. *op*; but rather with Skt. *āpas*, pl., wakers. Der. *opi-ate*, Milton, P. L. xi. 133, spelt *opiat* in Cotgrave, from F. *opiate*, which from Late L. *opiatus* (Ducange), lit. 'provided with opium.'

OPODELDOC, a medical plaster, soap liniment. (Partly Gk.) A name believed to have been invented by Paracelsus, about 1541. He spelt it *opodelloch*. The first part seems to be Gk. *ὄπο*, for *ὄν*, juice (above).

OPOPANAX, a gum-resin orig. obtained from an umbelliferous plant, the *Opopanax Chironium*. (L.—Gk.) Spelt *opopanax* in Lanfranc's Chirurgie, p. 60 (ab. 1400). — *L. opopanax*, Pliny, x. 24. — Gk. *ὀπώπαναξ*, the juice of panax. — Gk. *ὄπος*, for *ὄνός*, juice, sap (above); and *πανάξ*, lit. all-heal; see **Panacea**.

OPOSSUM, an American quadruped. (W. Indian.) In a tr. of Buffon's Nat. Hist., London, 1792, i. 214. Orig. *opossum*, in the language of the Indians of Virginia; Captain Smith, Works, ed. Arber, p. 59.

OPPIDAN, at Eton, a student who boards in the town, not in the college. (L.) Formerly in more general use. 'Oppidan, a citizen or townsman.' Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. = *L. oppidū*, belonging to a town. = *L. oppidum*, a town: OL *oppidum*. Cf. *L. Peditum*, the name of a town in Latium. Livy, ii. 39. 4. β. 'The word *oppidum* I derive from *peditum* (cf. *Peditum*) = Gk. *πίδω*, ground, country, Skt. *pada-m*, tread, step, place, spot, foot-print, track, and *ob*, on, near, over, and interpret it accordingly as orig. "What lies on or over the open ground;" ... hence may well also be derived the old use of *oppida* for the barriers of a race-course, which lie on [or] over the arena: Curtius, ii. 103, 303. Ibréal compares Gk. *ἐμπεδω*, steadfast, firm (with prefix *ἐμ-*, for *ἐν*).

OPPIATION, a stopping up. (F. - I.) Sir T. Elyot has the pl. *oppiations*; Castel of Helthe, bk. ii. c. 7 (Of Fygges). = MF. *oppiation*, 'an obstruction'; Cot. - L. acc. *oppiationem*, allied to *oppiatus*, pp. of *oppiare*, to stop up. = *L. op* (for *ob*), against; and *pilare*, to ram, from *pilus*, a pestle. *L. pilum* is for **pindom*, from *pinsere*, to pound.

OPPOSITION, one who opposes. (L.) In Minshew, ed. 1627. = *L. opponēt*, stem of pres. pt. of *opponere*, to oppose, lit. act against. = *L. op* (for *ob* before *p*); and *pōnere*, to place. See **Ob-** and **Position**.

OPPORTUNE, seasonable. (F. - I.) Spelt *oportune* in Lydgate, Siege of Thebes, prol. 139. = *F. oportun*, 'timely'; Cot. = *L. opportunus*, convenient, seasonable; lit. near the harbour. = *L. op* (for *ob* before *p*), near; and *portus*, a harbour, port. Cf. *ini-portune*; and *L. Portianus*, the protecting deity of harbours. See **Ob-** and **Port** (2). Der. *opportune-ly*, *opportune-ness*; also *opportun-ly*, ME. *opportunitē*, Wyclif, Matt. xxvi. 16, from *F. opportunité* (Cot.), which from *L. acc. opportunitatem*.

OPPOSE, to resist, withstand. (F. - L. and Gk.) ME. *opposen*, used commonly in the special sense of to contradict in argument, as an examiner used to do in the schools; see Chaucer, C. T. 7179 (D 1597), where Tyrrwhitt prints *opposen*; Gower, C. A. i. 49; bk. i. 225. 'Aposen, or opoyan, Oppono.' Prompt. Parv. p. 13. = *F. opposer*; reflexively *s'opposer*, 'to oppose himself to resist, withstand, gainsay, to object, except, or protest against'; Cot. = *F. op* - *L. op* (for *ob* before *p*), against; and *F. posere*, to place. See **Ob-** and **Pose**. Der. *oppos-er*, *oppos-able*.

OPPOSITE, over against, contrary, adverse. (F. - L.) ME. *opposite*, Chaucer, C. T. A 1894. = *F. opposite*, 'opposite'; Cot. = *L. oppositus*, pp. of *opponere*, to set against. = *L. op* (for *ob* before *p*), against; and *pōnere*, to put, set; see **Ob-** and **Position**. Der. *opposite-ly*, *opposite-ness*; also *opposit-ly*, ME. *oppositio*, Chaucer, C. T. 11369 (F 1057), from *F. oppositio*, which from *L. acc. oppositum*.

OPPRESS, to press against, constrain, overburden. (F. - L.) ME. *oppressen*, Chaucer, C. T. 11723 (F 1411). = *F. presser*, 'to oppress'; Cot. = Late *L. oppressare*, to oppress; Ducauge = *L. op-press-us*, pp. of *opprimere*, to oppress, press upon; see **Ob-** and **Press**. Der. *oppress-ion*, Chaucer, C. T. 6471 (D 889), from *F. oppression*, which from *L. acc. opprēssionem*; *oppress-ive*, *oppress-ive-ly*, *oppress-ive-ness*; *oppress-er*, Hamlet, iii. 1. 71.

OPPROBRIOUS, reproachful, disgraceful. (L.) Spelt *opprobrius* in Trevisa, tr. of Higden, vii. 167; *opprobrius*, by a misprint, in The Remelie of Loue, ct. 41, pr. in Chaucer's Works, ed. 1561, fol. 323, back. = *L. opprobrius*, full of reproach. = *L. opprobrium*, reproach. = *L. op* (for *ob* before *p*), on, upon; and *probrum*, disgrace, infamy. Root uncertain. Der. *opprobrius-ly*, *-ness*. The sb. *opprobrium* is also sometimes used, having taken the place of the older word *opprobry*.

OPPUGN, to oppose, resist. (F. - L.) 'The true catholike faythe is, and euer hath been, *oppugned* and assaulted'; Sir T. More, Works, p. 571 h. = *F. oppugner*, 'to oppugne'; Cot. = *L. oppugnare*, to buffet, beat with the fists. = *L. op* (for *ob* before *p*), against; and *pugnare*, to fight, esp. with the fists, from *pugnus*, the fist. β. *Pugnus* is from a base *pug-*, appearing in *pug-il*, a boxer, pugilist. See **Ob-** and **Pugilist**. Der. *oppugn-er*; *oppugn-anc-y*, Shak. Troil. i. 3. 111.

OPTATIVE, wishful, wishing. (F. - I.) 'The name of a mood in grammar, sometimes expressive of wishing. In Palgrave, p. 84; and in Sherwood's Index to Cotgrave, where the *F. optatif* is also given. = *F. optatif* = *L. optātus*, expressive of a wish; the name of a mood. = *L. optatus*, pp. of *optare*, to wish; a frequentative verb from a base *opt-*, perhaps connected with *ap-ice*, to obtain; cf. Skt. *āp*, *ap*, to obtain, attain. Der. *optative-ly*; from the same source, *opt-ion*, *ad-opt*.

OPTIC, relating to the sight. (F. - Gk.) Formerly *optick*. 'Through *optick* glass'; Milton, P. L. i. 288. = *F. optique*, 'of, or belonging to, the eye-sight'; Cot. = Gk. *ὀπτικός*, belonging to the sight; cf. *ὀπτήρ*, a spy, eye-witness. From the base *Opt* (for *OQ*) occurring in Ionic *ὄψ-ω-α*, I have seen, *ὄψομαι*, I shall see; Boetian

ὄψ-θαλλος, for **ὄψταλ-ος* (cf. Skt. *akṣan*, the eye); also Lith. *ak-is*, eye, *L. oc-ulus*, Russ. *ok-o*, the eye. Der. *optic*, sb., an eye, as in 'the cleere casements of his own *optiques*'; Howell, Instructions for Foreign Travel, last sentence; *optics*, sb.; *optical*, *optick-al*, *optick-an*. Also *aut-op-ty*, *cat-op-tric*, *di-op-tric*, *sym-op-sis*; and see *ophthalmia*.

OPTIMISM, the doctrine that all is for the best. (L.; with Gk. suffix.) Added by Todd to Johnson's Dict. Coined by adding the suffix *-ism* (= Gk. *-ισμός*) to *optim-*, stem of *L. optimus*, best, OL. *optimus*; see Brugmann, ii. § 73. Perhaps related to *L. op-tis*, riches (Bretal). Der. *optim-ist*, with Gk. suffix *-ιστής*.

OPTION, choice, wish. (F. - L.) In Minshew. = *F. option*, 'option'; Cot. = *L. optiōnem*, acc. of *optio*, choice. Allied to *optiāre*, to wish; see **Optative**. Der. *option-al*, *option-al-ly*.

OPULENT, wealthy. (F. - L.) In K. Lear, i. 1. 88. = *F. opulent*, 'opulent'; Cot. = *L. opulentus*, wealthy. Extended from *op-*, stem of *opēs*, sb, pl., wealth, riches. Cf. Skt. *apnas*, wealth. Der. *opulence*; *opulenc-y*, Timon, v. 1. 38. From the same source are *e-op-y*, *e-op-ion*, *e-op-ulate*, &c.

OR (1), conjunction, offering an alternative. (E.) Short for *other*, *whether*, *either*, the older forms. 'Amys other elles' = amiss or else; P. Plowman, B. i. 175; where the Trin. MS. (printed by Wright) has 'amys outhir ellis'. 'Other catell other cloth' = either property or cloth; P. Plowman's Crede, ed. Skeat, l. 116. 'Authir to leuge lye, or to longe sitte' = either to lie long, or to sit long; Gawain and the Grene Knight, l. 88. β. This *other* or *outhir* is not the mod. E. *other*, nor allied to *either*; but seems to have been substituted for AS. *oððe*. Cf. AS. *oððe* ... *oððe*, either ... or. See N. E. D. Der. *n-or*.

OR (2), *ere*. (E.) The use of *or* for *ere* is not uncommon; see 'or ever I had seen that day'; Hamlet, i. 2. 183. Particularly in the phrase *or ere*, Temp. i. 2. 11; Macb. iv. 3. 173, &c. The forms *or*, *er*, or occur as exact equivalents in the same passage in the three texts of P. Plowman, C. viii. 66, B. v. 459, A. v. 232. All are from AS. *ær*, *ere*, or from its equivalents in various E. dialects. See **Ere**. ¶ It is probable that *or ere* arose as a reduplicated expression, in which *ere* repeats and explains *or*; and this was confused with *or'er*; whence *or ever*.

OR (3), gold. (F. - L.) A common heraldic term. = *F. or*, gold. = *L. aurum*, gold; see **Aureate**.

ORACH, **ORACHE**, a plant of the genus *Atriplex*, esp. mountain-spinach. (F. - L. - Gk.) Spelt *orech* in Turner, Names of Herbes, s. v. *Atriplex*; *orach* in Lyte, tr. of Dodoeus, bk. v. ch. 1; better spelt *arache* (see N. E. D.). = AF. *arache*, in Voc. 559, 1; MF. and *F. arache*, Cot. A heard form (Hatzfeld) for OF. **arrence* (not found). = *L. atriplicem*, acc. of *atriplex*, orach; Pliny, xix. 6. = Gk. *ἀτρίπλεξ*, *ἀτρίπλεξ*, orach; of unknown origin.

ORACLE, the utterance or response of a deity. (F. - I.) ME. *oracle*, Chaucer, Ho. of Fame, b. i. l. 11. = *F. oracle*, 'an oracle'; Cot. = *L. oraculum*, a divine announcement; formed with double dimin. suffix *-culu-* from *orāre*, to speak, announce, pray; from *ōr-* (for *ōs*), the mouth; see **Oral**. Der. *oracul-ar*, due to *L. oraculārius*, oracular; *oracul-ar-ly*, *-ness*.

ORAL, spoken, uttered by the mouth. (L.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. A coined word; formed with suffix *-al* (= *F. -al*, *-el*, *L. -alis*) from *ōr*, stem of *ōs*, the mouth. β. Allied to Skt. *āśāra*, the mouth; Icel. *ás*, the mouth of a river. Der. *oral-ly*; also *or-ac-le*, q.v., *or-al-ion*, q.v., *or-al-or*, q.v., *ori-fice*, q.v.; *ori-son*, q.v.; also *ad-ore*, *in-ex-or-able*.

ORANG-UTANG, a large ape. (Malay.) 'Orang-outang' is the name this animal bears in the E. Indies; *Pongo*, its denomination at Lowando, a province of Congo; J. E. tr. of Buffon, London, 1792. 'An *oran-outang* o'er his shoulders hngg'; Garth, Dispensary, c. v. l. 150 (1699). = Malay *orang utan*, 'the wild man, a species of ape'; Marsden, Malay Dict., p. 22. = Malay *orang*, a man, id.; and *utan*, *utan*, 'woods, a forest, wild or uncultivated parts of the country, wild, whether in respect to domestication or cultivation'; id. p. 364. Thus it means 'wild man.'

ORANGE, the name of a fruit. (F. - Ital. - Pers.) The pl. *oranges* is in Sir T. Elyot, Castel of Helth, b. ii. c. 7. 'Colour of *orange*' occurs in l. 11 of a 15th-century ballad beginning 'O mossie Quince,' pr. in Chaucer's Works, ed. 1561, fol. 344, back; and see *Orange* in Prompt. Parv. Lydgate has the pl. *orengis*, Minor Poems, p. 15; the sing. *orange* occurs in Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, B. 1044. = OF. *oreng* (14th century), Littré; later changed into *orange*, 'an orange'; Cot. 'The form should rather have been *narange*, but the initial *n* was lost, and *orange* became *orange* under the influence of *F. or* (*L. aurum*), gold; because the notion arose that the name denoted the golden colour of the fruit.' = Mital. *narancia*, an orange (Florio); also *arancia*, id., as now. Cf. Span. *naranja*, Port. *laranja* (for *naranja*), an orange. = Pers. *nāranj*, *nārin*, also *nārang*, an

orange; Rich. Pers. Dict. p. 1548; perhaps from Skt. *nāraṅga-s*, an orange-tree. Cf. Pers. *nār*, a pomegranate.

ORATION, a speech. (F.—L.) In Sir T. More, Works, p. 399 a. = F. *oration*, an oration, or harangue; Cot.—L. *oratio*, acc. of *oratio*, a speech.—L. *orare*, to speak, pray; from *or-*, stem of *ūs*, mouth.

ORATOR, a speaker. (F.—L.) Formerly *orator*, but now conformed to the L. spelling. ME. *orator*, Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. 4. pr. 4, l. 183.—AF. *orateur*, F. *orateur*, 'an orator'; Cot.—L. *orator*, acc. of *orator*, a speaker.—L. *orator*, to speak; see *Orator*. Der. *oratori-c-al*, *oratori-c-al-ly*; *orator-y*, ME. *oratoris*, Chaucer, C. T. 1907 (A 1905), from F. *oratoire*, 'an oratory' (Cot.), from L. *oratorium*, a place of prayer, neut. of *oratorius*, belonging to prayer; *orator-i-o*, from Ital. *oratorio*, an oratory, also an oratorio, from the same L. *oratorius*.

ORB, a sphere, celestial body, eye. (F.—L.) In Shak. Merch. Ven. v. 60; and earlier.—F. *orbe*, an orb; omitted in Cotgrave, but given in Sherwood's Index, and in use in F. in the 13th century (Littré). = L. *orbem*, acc. of *orbis*, a circle, circuit, orb. Root unknown. Der. *orb-ed*, Hambl. iii. 2, 166; *orbi-c-ul-ar*, Milton, P. L. iii. 718, from L. *orbiculāris*, circular; *orbi-c-ul-ar-ly*; also *orb-it*, Dryden, tr. of Virgil, xii. 1076, directly from L. *orbina*, a track, course, orbit, formed with suffix *-ita* from *orbi-*, decl. stem of *orbis*. Hence *orbit-al*.

ORB, ORK, a sea-monster. (L.) 'Seals and orks,' Milton, P. L. xi. 835. 'Epular', an Orke, a great sea-fish, mortal enemy to the whale; Cot.—L. *orca*, a sea-fish; perhaps the narwhal; Pliny, ix. 6. Holland's translation has: 'The Orca, other monstrous fishes... deadly enemies they be unto the foresaid whales.'

ORCHARD, a garden of fruit-trees. (L. and E.) ME. *orchard*, Ancr. Riwle, p. 378, l. 2 from bottom; *orchard*, Layamon, 12955. AS. *orced*, also spelt *orced*, Gen. ii. 8, 16; Wright, Popular Treatises on Science, p. 10, l. 3. The older form is *orgerd*, Alfred, tr. of Gregory's Pastoral, c. 40; ed. Sweet, p. 292, l. 4. [We also find *wyrtgeard*, to translate L. *promptuarium*, Ps. cxlii. 16, ed. Spelman.] Cognate with Goth. *aurtgarða*, a garden, John, xvii. 1; cf. *aurtja*, a gardener, husbandman, Luke, xx. 10. β. The latter element is merely the mod. E. *yard*; see *Yard* (1). The former element is merely borrowed from L. *hortus*, a garden, both in E. and Gothic; and, as L. *hortus* is cognate with E. *yard*, the form *ort-geard* merely repeats the idea of 'yard.' ¶ So in Braggman, i. § 767; but some have considered AS. *ort-geard* as wholly Teutonic, and have connected it with AS. *wyrt-geard* only (Dan. *wrt-geard*, Swed. *örtgeård*), a kitchen-garden, from AS. *wyrt*, Dan. *wrt*, Swed. *ört*, a wort. But the change from *wyrt* to *ort* (before A.D. 900) is incredible, and is now generally abandoned.

ORCHESTRA, the part of a theatre for the musicians. (L.—Gk.) In Holland, tr. of Suetonius, p. 242 (R.).—L. *orchestra*. = Gk. *ὀρχήστρα*, an orchestra; which, in the Attic theatre, was a space on which the chorus danced.—Gk. *ὀρχήστρα*, 1. dance. Cf. Skt. *ṛghāya*, to rage. Root uncertain. Der. *orchestr-al*.

ORCHIS, a name for certain plants. (L.—Gk.) In Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xxvi. c. 10; and in Swinburne, Trav. through Spain, (1779), p. 233, l. 1.—L. *orchis* (Pliny). = Gk. *ὄρχις*, a testicle; hence applied to a plant with tubers of testicular shape. Der. *orchid-ic-ous*, a coined word, as if from *orchid-*, stem of *orchis* (but the L. *orchis* makes gen. *orchidis*, and Gk. *ὄρχις* makes gen. *ὄρχιδος*); also *orchid*, similarly coined. ¶ A similar mis-coining is seen in *ophidian*, for which see under *Ophioleide*.

ORDAIN, to set in order, arrange, regulate. (F.—L.) ME. *ordaynen*; P. Plowman, B. prol. 119; Rob. of Glouc. p. 236, l. 4864.—AF. *ordeiner*, Stat. Realm, i. 157; OF. *ordeiner*, later *ordonner*, as in Cotgrave.—L. *ordinare*, to set in order.—L. *ordin-*, stem of *ordo*, order; see *Order*. Der. *ordin-ance*, q.v.; *ordin-ate*, adj., ME. *ordinat*, Chaucer, C. T. 9160 (E 1284), from L. pp. *ordinātus*; *ordin-ate*, sb. (in mathematics); *ordin-ate-ly*; *ordin-al-ion*, in Phillips, ed. 1706, formed, by analogy with F. words in *-tion*, from L. *ordinatio*, an ordinance, also ordination. And see *ordin-al*, *ordin-ar-y*, *ordin-ance*.

ORDEAL, a severe trial, a judgement by test of fire, &c. (E.) The spelling is artificial; from about A.D. 1605; see N. E. D. It is also remarkable that this word from complete ignorance of its etymology is commonly pronounced *ord-al* in three syllables, though the *-deal* is related to the *dean* spoken of in *dealing cards*. ME. *ordal*, Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1046. AS. *ordel*, *ordal*; the spelling *ordal* is rare, but occurs in the Laws of Edward and Guthrum, sect. ix, in Thorpe's Ancient Laws, l. 172; this form would answer to mod. E. *ordel*, or (by shortening due to want of stress) to a form *ordal*. The usual spelling is *ordal*, as in the Laws of Ethelred, sect. i (in Thorpe, i. 281), and sect. iv (id. l. 294), and see numerous references in Thorpe's Index; this form answers to

Chaucer's *ordal* (the *a* having been shortened by lack of stress); though the latter part of the word (*dāl*) answers to mod. E. *dole*. The orig. sense is 'a dealing out, separation, or discrimination; hence, a judgement, decision.' OFries. *ordel*; OSax. *urdēli*, a judgement, decision; Du. *ordel*, judgement; G. *urtheil*, OHG. *urteil*, judgement. β. The latter part of the word is (etymologically) the same as *Dole*; as shown by Du. *deel*, G. *theil*. The prefix is the Du. *oor-*, OSax. and G. *ur-*, answering to the OHG. prep. *ur*, Goth. *us*, out, out of, hence, thorough. It was common in AS., in such words as *or-mēte*, immense, *or-mid*, despondent, *or-sorg*, free from care, *or-triwe*, wanting in trust, *or-wēna*, wanting in hope, &c.; see Grein, ii. 356-360.

ORDER, arrangement, system. (F.—L.) ME. *ordre*; occurring four times on p. 8 of the Ancr. Riwle.—F. *ordre*, substituted for OF. *ordine* (Godefroy), by the not uncommon change of *n* to *r*; see *Coffer*.—L. *ordinem*, acc. of *ordo*, order, arrangement. β. Supposed to be connected with L. *ord-i*, to begin, esp. to begin to weave, to lay a warp; see Bréal, and Brugmann, ii. § 128. Der. *order*, verb, in Sir T. Wiat, Sat. ii. l. 87; *order-less*, K. John, iii. l. 253; *order-ly*, adj., Cymb. ii. 3, 52; *order-ly*, adv., Two Gent. i. l. 130; *order-li-ness*, *order-ing*. Also *dis-order*, *ordain*, *ordin-ance*, *ordin-ance*, *ordin-ate*, *ordin-al-ion*, *ordin-al*, *ordin-ar-y*, *in-ordin-ate*, *co-ordin-ate*, *sub-ordin-ate*.

ORDINAL, showing order or succession. (L.) In Phillips, ed. 1706; chiefly in the phr. 'an ordinal number.' 'Ordinal Numerals,' Minshew's Span. Grammar (1623), p. 12.—L. *ordinālis*, in order, used of an ordinal number.—L. *ordin-*, decl. stem of *ordo*, order; see *Order*. Der. *ordinal*, sb., 'a book of directions for bishops to give holy orders,' Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674, from Late L. *ordināle*, neut. of *ordinālis*.

ORDINANCE, an order, regulation. (F.—L.) ME. *orden-ance*, Rob. of Hume, tr. of Langtoft, p. 83, last line.—OF. *ordenance*, later *ordonnance* (Cotgrave).—Late L. *ordinantia*, a command.—L. *ordinant-*, stem of pres. part. of *ordinare*, to set in order; see *Ordain*. Doublet, *ordnance*.

ORDINARY, usual, customary. (F.—L.) 'The ordinary manner,' Sir T. More, Works, p. 583 d. *Ordinarily* occurs on p. 582 h.—F. *ordinaire*, 'ordinary'; Cot.—L. *ordinarius*, regular, usual.—L. *ordin-*, decl. stem of *ordo*, order; see *Order*. Der. *ordinary*, sb., from F. *ordinaire*, 'an ordinary' (Cot.), L. *ordinarius*, an overseer; *ordinari-ly*. Also *extra-ordinary*.

ORDINATE, ORDINATION; see *Ordain*.

ORDNANCE, artillery. (F.—L.) The same word as *ordin-ance*, which is the old spelling; see K. John, ii. 218; IIcn. V. ii. 4, 126; cf. Gower, C. A. ii. 195; bk. v. 2040. It sometimes referred to the bore or size of the cannon; cf. *Caliver*. 'Engin de telle ordnance, of such a bulk, size, or bore;' Cotgrave.

ORDURE, excrement. (F.—L.) In Shak. Hen. V. ii. 4, 39. ME. *ordure*, Chaucer, Pers. Tale, De Superbia (Six-text, Group I, 428).—F. *ordure*, 'ordure'; Cot.—OF. *ord* (fem. *orde*) 'filthy, nasty, foule, ... ugly, or loathsome to behold'; Cot. Cf. OF. *ordir*, 'to foule, defile, soil'; id. [So also Ital. *ordura* is from the adj. *ordo*, dirty, slovenly, soiled, deformed].—L. *horridus*, rough, shaggy, wild, frightful; see *Horrid*. So also Ital. *ordura* answers to M. Ital. *horrido*, mod. Ital. *orrido*, which Florio explains by 'horrid, hideous, ... enill fauoured, ... loathsome to behold.'

ORE, crude or unrefined metal. (E.) ME. *ore*, in Chaucer, C. T. 6646 (D 1064). From AS. *ōra*; 'hit is ēac berende on wegca *ōrum* āres and isernes,' it is futile in ores of lumps of brass and iron; Alfred, tr. of Bede, lib. i. c. 1. The word *ōra* was, sooner or later, entirely confused with the (unrelated) AS. *ār*, brass, also occurring in the above quotation; and the dat. case *ār*, meaning 'bronze,' occurs in Gregory's Pastoral, c. 37, ed. Sweet, p. 266. The change from AS. *ō* to long open *o* is seen again in E. *oar* from AS. *ōar*; whilst the change from AS. *ō* to the same is illustrated by AS. *flōr*, E. *floor*. β. The AS. *ōra* is cognate with Du. *oer*. But *ār* is cognate with Icel. *eir*, brass; OIIG. *ār*, brass; Goth. *aiz*, *aiz*, brass, coin, money, Mark, vi. 8; cf. *aizansmitha*, a copper-smith, 2 Tim. iv. 14; L. *æs*, bronze. Cf. Skt. *ayas*, iron; Max Müller, Lect. ii. 256.

OREAD, a mountain-nymph. (L.—Gk.) 'The Nymphs and Oreads,' Spenser, A Pastoral Aeglogue, l. 64.—L. *Oread-*, stem of *Orēas*, a mountain-nymph.—Gk. *Ὀρείας* (the same).—Gk. *Ὀρος*, a mountain. See *Organ*.

ORGAN, an instrument, esp. of music. (F.—L.—Gk.) In old books, the instrument of music is frequently called the *organo* or a pair of *organs*; *organe* or *orgoon* (answering to L. pl. *organa*) occurs in P. Plowman, C. xxi. 7; Chaucer, C. T. 12857 (B 4041); the pl. *organs* is in Chaucer, C. T. 15602 (G 134); see my note to P. Plowman, C. xxi. 7.—F. *organe*, 'an organ, or instrument where-with anything may be made or done'; Cot.—L. *organa*; orig. pl. of *organum*, an implement.—Gk. *ὄργανον*, an implement; allied to

ἔργον, a work; see **Work**. And see **Orgies**. Der. *organ-ic*, *organ-ical*, *organ-ically*, *organ-ism*, *organ-ist*, *organ-ize*, *organ-ization*. The AS. *organan*, sb. pl., used to translate L. *organum* in Ps. cxxxvi. 2 (ed. Spelman), can hardly be called an AS. word.

ORGIES, sacred rites accompanied with revelry; revelry, drunkenness. (F.—L.—Gk.) In Milton, P. L. i. 415; Drayton, Polyolbion, s. 6, l. 111. = *F. orgies*, 'the sacrifices of Bacchus'; Cot.—L. *orgia*, sb. pl., a nocturnal festival in honour of Bacchus, orgies.—Gk. *ἔργια*, sb. pl., orgies, rites; from sing. *ἔργον*, a sacred act; closely connected with *ἔργον*, work, action. See above. *ἔργον* the sing. *orgy* is comparatively rare.

ORGULLOUS, proud. (F.—OHG.) The reading in modern editions for *orgillous*, Shak. Troil. prol. 2. Palsgrave has: '*Orguylous*, *prowdie*, *orguillous*.' ME. *orgiulus*, O. E. Misc. p. 30, l. 23; cf. Sir T. Malory, Morte Arthure, bk. xxi. c. 1. Anglo-F. *orguillous*, Langtoft's Chron. l. 54.—OF. *orguillous* (11th cent.); later *orguillous*, 'proud'; Cot.—OF. *orguil*, *orguel*, *orgoel*, mod. F. *orgueil*, 'pride', id. [Cf. Span. *orgullo*, orig. *urgullo*, as shown by l. 1947 of the Poem of the Cid, Ital. *orgoglio*, pride.] From a supposed OHG. sb. **urguol*, pride; formed from OHG. *urguol*, remarkable, notable (Graf, iv. 153). See Diez, Scheler, Littre. Cf. AS. *orgelice*, arrogantly, in Ælfred, tr. of Boethius, c. 18, § 4; though connexion with this is uncertain. *Org* the OHG. word is compound; the prefix *ur-* answers to AS. *ur-*, Goth. *ur-*, out, and has an intensive force, as explained under **Ordeal**. *y*. The latter part of the word is not clear; the vowel suggests a connexion with AS. *göl*, and grade of *galan*, to sing loudly.

ORIEL, a recess (with a window) in a room. (F.—L.) 'It may generally be described as a recess within a building; Blount has *oriol*, the little waste room next the hall in some houses and monasteries, where particular persons dined, and this is clearly an authorized and correct explanation'; Halliwell's Dict., which see. Spelt *oriell* in the Squire of Low Degree, l. 93; in Ritson's Metrical Romances, vol. iii.—OF. *oriol*, *enriol*, a porch, alley, gallery, corridor; Godfrey. We find *le oriol* glossed by 'de la chambre', i.e. the oriel of a chamber, in Wright's Vocab. i. 166, l. 9. The Late L. form is *oriolum*, explained as a portico in Matt. Paris, in Ducange; see the citations in N. E. D. and Halliwell. *β*. Also specially applied to the small apartment in which it was the privilege of sick monks to dine; 'at non in infirmaria sed seorsim in *oriolo* monachi infirmi carnem comederunt'; Matt. Paris, v. 259; in Ducange. Also to an oriel-window, as in the Squire of Low Degree, l. 93, and in the Erl of Toulouse, l. 307; Ritson, Met. Rom. vol. iii. Of unknown origin; but the OF. *oriol* points to orig. L. *oriol*; see N. E. D. Perhaps the L. *oriol* is the same as in E. *oriol*; from L. *oriol*, a mouth, an entrance, an opening; cf. E. *whorl*, q.v. *¶* There is an article on the senses of the word *oriol* in the Archaeologia, vol. xxiii.

ORIENT, eastern. (F.—L.) ME. *orient*, in Chaucer, C. T. 14320 (B 3504). = F. *orient*. = L. *orient*, stem of *oriens*, the rising sun, the east; properly pres. part. of *oriri*, to rise. See **Origin**. Der. *orient-al*, Chaucer, On the Astrolabe, pt. i. sect. 5, l. 4, from F. *oriental*, *l. orientalis*; *orient-alist*.

ORIFICE, a small opening. (F.—L.) Spelt *orifis* in Spenser, F. Q. iv. 12. 22.—F. *orifice*, 'orifice'; Cot.—L. *orificium*, an opening, lit. 'the making of a mouth'. = L. *ori-*, decl. stem of *ori*, a mouth; and *-fic-*, for *-facere*, to make. See **Oral** and **Faot**.

ORIFLAMME, the old standard of France. (F.—L.) 'The *oriflamme*, a special rhyke that the Frenshe kynges use to bere before them in all battayles'; Fabyan's Chron. an. 1355, ed. Ellis, p. 467. = OF. *oriflamme*, 'the great and holy standard of France'; Cot.—Late L. *auriflamma*, the standard of the monastery of St. Denis in France. The lit. sense is 'golden flame', hence 'a golden banner'; so called because the banner was a red pennon with streamers, and was carried on a gilt pole. Cf. L. *flammula*, a little flame, also a small banner used by cavalry.—L. *auri-*, for *aurum*, gold; and *flamma*, a flame. See **Aureate** and **Flame**. *¶* But the Chanson de Roland, 2093, has *orie flambe* (L. *aurum flammam*), as if the flag itself were golden; and a drawing, showing the shape of the oriflamme, is given in Gautier's edition, p. 278.

ORIGAN, **ORIGANUM**, wild marjoram. (F.—L.—Gk.) [An older name is *organy*, mentioned in Cotgrave. We also find AS. *organe*, for which see Cockayne's Leechdoms, iii. 340, borrowed directly from L. *origanum*.] In Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xx. c. 17; Spenser, F. Q. i. 2. 40.—F. *origan*, 'garden organy, wild marjoram'; Cot.—L. *origanum* (Pliny). = Gk. *ὀρίγανον*, *ὀρίγανος*, marjoram; lit. 'mountain-pride'. = Gk. *ὄρος*, for *ὄρεα*, from *ὄρος*, a mountain; and *γάνος*, brightness, beauty, ornament, delight. *β*. Gk. *ὄρος* is perhaps allied to Skt. *varshma*, height; *γάνος* is perhaps from the same root as L. *gaudere*, to rejoice. Cf. **Orad**.

ORIGIN, source, beginning. (F.—L.) In Hamlet, i. 4. 26; the adj. *original* is much older, in Chaucer, C. T. 12434 (C 500). = F.

origine, 'an original, beginning'; Cot.—L. *originum*, acc. of *origo*, a beginning.—L. *oriri*, to arise, begin. Allied to Gk. *ἄρριμ*, I stir up. Der. *origin-al* (as above), *origin-ally*, *origin-al-ity*, *origin-ate*, *origin-al-ion*, *origin-al-or*. And see *ori-ent*, *prim-ordial*.

ORIOLE, the golden thrush. (F.—L.) Called 'the golden oriole' in a translation of Buffon, London, 1792. The old names are golden thrush, witwail, wodewale, and heighaw.—OF. *oriol*, 'a heighaw, or witwail'; Cot.—L. *aureolus*, golden; extended from *aureus*, golden.—L. *aurum*, gold; see **Aureate**.

ORISON, a prayer. (F.—L.) ME. *orison*, *orisoun*, Rob. of Glouc. p. 235, l. 4846; Chaucer, C. T. 5016 (B 596). = AF. *orison*; OF. *orison*, *orison*, *oraison* (Burguy), later *oraison*, 'orison, prayer'; Cot.—L. *oratio*, acc. of *oratio*, a speech, prayer.—L. *orare*, to pray.—L. *or-*, from *ori*, the mouth; see **Oral**. Doublet, *oration*.

ORLE, in heraldry, an ordinary like a fillet round the shield within it, at some distance from the edge; in architecture, a fillet. (F.—L.) F. *orle*, fem. 'a hem, selvidge, or narrow border; in blazon, an *urle*, or open border about, and within, a coat of arms'; Cot.; Late L. *orla*, a border, edge; in use A.D. 1244 (Ducange). This answers to a L. form **orula*, not found, dim. of *ora*, border, edge, margin.

ORLOP, a deck of a ship. (Du.) '*Orlope*, the uppermost deck of a great ship, lying between the main and misen mast, and otherwise called the spare-deck; the second and lowest decks of a ship that has three decks, are likewise sometimes termed *orlopes*'; Phillips, ed. 1706. Also 'the second and lower deck of a ship'; id., ed. 1658. But properly applied only to the deck over the hold, which became the lower (or lowest) deck in ships having more decks than one. Contracted from *overloep*; spelt *overloope* in Naval Accounts of Hen. VII, p. 176; l. 21.—Du. *overloep*, 'a running over; *de overloep van een schip*, the deck of a ship, the orlope'; Sewel. So called because it runs over or traverses the ship; cf. Du. *overloopen*, 'to run over, to run from one side to the other'; Sewel.—Du. *over*, cognate with E. *over*; and *loopen*, to run, cognate with E. *leap*. See **Over** and **Leap**.

ORMOLU, a kind of brass. (F.—L.) '*Ormolu*, an alloy in which there is less zinc and more copper than in brass, that it may present a nearer resemblance to gold. . . . Furniture ornamented with *ormolu* came into fashion in France in the reign of Louis XV' [1715-1774]; Becton's Dict. of Univ. Information.—F. *or molu*, lit. pounded gold.—F. *or*, gold, from L. *aurum*; and *molu*, pp. of *molvere*, to grind, pound, OF. *moudre*, *molre*, from L. *molvere*, to grind; see **Aureate** and **Mill**.

ORNAMENT, that which beautifies, adornment. (F.—L.) ME. *ornament*; the pl. *ornamentes* occurs in Chaucer, C. T. 8134 (Sixtext, E 258); where it is remarkable that the Ellesmere and Camb. MSS. have *ornamentes*, and the Hengwrt MS. has *ornamentes*. [These forms answer to OF. *ornement*, an ornament, from the verb *ornare* (< L. *adorare*), to adorn.] Also *ornamentes*, pl., Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, B. 1799.—F. *ornement*, 'an ornament'; Cot.—L. *ornamentum*, an ornament; formed with suffix *-mentum* from *ornare*, to adorn. *β*. According to Bréal, a contracted form of *ordinare*, to set in order; see **Ordain**. Der. *ornament*, verb, added by Todd to Johnson; *ornament-al* (in 1646); *ornament-al-ly*, *ornament-al-ion*; also (from L. pp. *ornatus*) *ornate*; *ornate-ly*, *ornate-ness*. Also *ad-orn*.

ORNITHOLOGY, the science of birds. (Gk.) [In Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674, where it is noted as being 'the title of a late book'; viz. Fuller's *Ornithologie*, or the Speech of Birds; which is a different usage.] First truly used by Kay (1678) in his tr. of Willughby's *Ornithologia Libri Tres* (1676). = Gk. *ὀρνίθιον*, decl. stem of *ὄρνις*, a bird; and *-λογία*, allied to *λόγος*, a discourse; see **Logio**. *β*. The Gk. *ὄρνις* is interesting as being cognate with AS. *earn*, an eagle, Matt. xxiv. 28. A shorter form appears in Goth. *ara*, G. *aar*, an eagle; cf. also Russ. *orl*, an eagle. Named from its soaring; cf. Gk. *ὀρνυμι*, I stir up. Der. *ornithologic-al*, *ornitholog-ist*.

ORNITHORHYNCHUS, an Australian mammal. (Gk.) Lit. 'bird-snout'; so called from the resemblance of its snout to a duck's bill.—Gk. *ὀρνίθιον*, for *ὄρνις*, a bird (above); and *ῥύγχος*, a snout, muzzle.

ORPHAN, a child bereft of father or mother, or of both parents. (L.—Gk.) 'He will not love them *orphans*, as fatherless children'; Sir T. More, Works, p. 173 c; with a reference to John, xiv. [This form supplanted the older F. form *orphelin*, used by Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. ii. pr. 3, l. 21.] = L. *orphaneus*, John, xiv. 18 (Vulgate). = Gk. *ὀρφανός*, destitute, John, xiv. 18; A. V. 'comfortless.' Cf. Gk. *ὀρφανός*, with the same sense; whence *ὀρφανός*, one who brings up orphans. The shorter form *ὀρφανός* answers to L. *orbus*, deprived, bereft, destitute. Der. *orphan-age*, a coined word.

ORPIMENT, yellow trisulphide of arsenic. (F.—L.) ME. *orpiment*, Chaucer, C. T. 16291 (G 823). Lit. 'gold paint'. = F.

orpinant, 'orpinant': Cot. = *L. auripigmentum*, orpinant. — *L. auripigmentum*, gold; and *pigmentum*, a pigment, paint. See **Aureate** and **Pigment**. Der. *orpin*.

ORPINE, ORPIN, a kind of stone-crop. (F. — *L.*) Also called *live-long*; whence Spenser speaks of the 'orpine growing still,' i.e. growing continually; *Minopetnos*, l. 193. *M.E. orpin*; *Prompt. Parv.* = *F. orpin*, 'orpin, or live-long; also orpine, orpinant, or arsenick'; Cot. Merely a docked form of *F. orpinant*, orpinant; so called from its yellow flowers. See **Orpinant**.

ORREERY, an apparatus for illustrating the motions of the planets, &c. (Ireland.) 'Constructed at the expense of Charles Boyle, [second] earl of Orrery, about 1715 [rather 1713];' Haydon, *Dict. of Dates*. Orrery is the name of a barony in the county of Cork, in Ireland; the chief town in it is Bannewant. It derives its name from the *Orraighe*, or 'descendants of Orbi'; see *Cornac's Glossary*, ed. Stokes, ed. 1868, p. 128. (A. J. Mayhew.)

ORRIS, the name of a plant. (Ital. — *L.* — *Gk.*) 'The nature of the *orris*-root is almost singular;' Bacon, *Nat. Hist.* § 863. Spelt *orice* in Cotgrave, who explains *F. iris* by 'the rainbow, also, a flowerdeluce; *iris de Florence*, the flowerdeluce of Florence, whose root yields our orice-powder.' The Spanish term for *orris-root* is *raiz de iris florentina* = root of the Florentine iris. In Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xxi. c. 7, we read: 'but as for the flour-de-lis [commonly called *iris*, Holland's note], it is the root only thereof that is comfortable for the odor.' It appears that *orris*, *orice*, and *orrice*, are English corruptions of the Ital. *iris*, or *ireas*. *Mital*, *iris*, 'a kinde of sweete white roote called orris-roote'; Florio, ed. 1598; cf. mod. Ital. *ireas*, corn-flag, sword-grass (Meadows). *B.* The form of the Ital. *iris*, *ireas* is not easy to explain; it occurs as late *L. yreos* in Synonyma Bartholomaei, p. 25; but it is certainly connected with *L. iris*, which is the very word in Pliny, b. xxi. c. 7; and this is borrowed from *Gk. iris*, 'the plant iris, a kind of lily with an aromatic root;' Liddell and Scott. *y. yreos* was specially used of the dried roots of the iris; see Lyte, tr. of Dioscorides, b. ii. c. 35. It is prob. short for *ipeos iris*, where *ipeos* is a variant of the gen. *ipeos* (see *Prellwitz*). See **Iris**.

ORT, a leaving, remnant, morsel left at a meal. (E.) Usually in the pl. *orts*, *Truill.* v. 2. 158; *Timon* iv. 3. 400. *M.E. ort*, sb. pl., spelt *ortus* in the *Prompt.* *Parv.* p. 371, which has: '*Ortus*, releef of bestys meyt,' i.e. orts, remnants of the food of animals. Not found in AS, but it is in general dialectal use, and is found in MDu, Low G., and Friesic. The Friesic is *ort* (Outzen); the Low G. is *ort*, esp. used of what is left by cattle in eating; cf. Low G. *ortstrot*, refuse-straw; Bremen Wörterbuch, iii. 272. The word is solved by the fuller form found in MDu, viz. *oorte*, *oortele*, a piece left uneaten at a meal, also *nausca* due to over-eating; Oudemans, v. 403. *B.* This is a compound word, made up of MDu. *oor*, cognate with AS. *or*, OHG. *ur* (mod. G. *er*), Goth. *us*, prep. signifying 'out' or 'without'; and MDu. *aet*, *actualis* (Hexham). Thus the sense is 'what is left in eating,' an 'over-morsel,' if we may so express it. For the prefix, see further under **Ordeal**; and see **Eat**. Cf. AS. *ort*, food; from the 3rd grade of *elan*, to eat; whence *ur-äl*. *y.* We may particularly note Swed. dial. *or-äte*, *ur-äte*, refuse folder, orts, from *ur*, *or*, the prefix corresponding to Du. *oor* above, and Swed. *äta*, *actualis*, food (Kietz). Dan. dial. *ored*, *orret*, an ort; cf. also NFries. *örte*, to leave remnants after eating. Also Bavarian *wrösen*, *wrezen*, to eat wastefully, *wriss*, *wrizz*, refuse; where *ur* is the OHG. form of the same prefix, and *wrösen* = *G. essen*, to eat; see Schmeller, *Bav. Wört.* i. 134. Also Norw. *orreta* (for *orreta*), orts; MDan. *orte*.

ORTHODOX, of the right faith. (F. — *L.* — *Gk.* or *L.* — *Gk.*) Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674, has *orthodox* and *orthodoxian*; so also in Cotgrave. = *F. ortholoxe*, 'ortholoxe, orthodoxall'; Cot. = Late *L. ortholoxus* (Lewis). = *Gk. ortholoxos*, of the right opinion. = *Gk. ortholoxos*, for *ortholoxos*, upright, right, true; and *doxa*, opinion. *B.* *Gk. doxa* is cognate with *L. arduus*, high, Irish *ard*, high. *y.* *Gk. doxa* is from *dokein*, to seem, allied to *L. decet*, it is fitting; see **Deorum**. Brugmann, ii. § 143. Der. *ortholoxus*, *Gk. ortholoxia*.

ORTHOPHY, correct pronunciation. (Gk.) The word occurs in *Ap. Wilkins*, Essay towards a Real Character, pt. iii. c. 1 (R.). This work appeared in 1668. Imitated from *Gk. orthophros*, correct pronunciation. = *Gk. orthos*, for *orthos*, right, true; and *phros*, a word. See **Orthodox** and **Epilo**.

ORTHOGRAPHY, correct writing. (F. — *L.* — *Gk.*) In rather early use. 'Of this word the true orthographic;' Remely of Love (15th cent.), st. 41, l. 6; *pr.* in Chaucer's Works, ed. 1561, fol. 323, back. The word was at first spelt *ortu*, as in French, but afterwards corrected. = *OF. orthographie*; Cot. only gives the verb *orthographier*; to orthographise, to write or use true orthography. = *L. orthographia* (Lewis). = *Gk. orthographia*, a writing correctly. = *Gk. orthos*, for *orthos*, right; and *grapho*, to write; see **Orthodox** and **Graphio**. Der. *orthographi-c*, *-al*, *-al-ly*; *orthograph-er*, *-ist*.

ORTHOPTEROUS, lit. straight-winged; an order of insects. (Gk.) Modern and scientific: coined from *ortho-*, for *orthos*, right, straight; and *-ptero-*, a wing. See **Orthodox** and **Diptera**. So also *orthoptera*.

ORTOLAN, the name of a bird. (F. — *Ital.* — *L.*) See Trench, *Select Glossary*, the word means 'haunting gardens,' and Trench cites *ortolan* in the early sense of 'gardener' from the State Papers, an. 1536, vol. vi, p. 534. = *OF. hortolan*, 'a delicate bird,' &c.; Cot. = *Mital. hortolan*, 'a gardener; also a dainty bird so called'; Florio. = *L. hortulanus*, a gardener, belonging to a garden. = *L. hortulus*, a little garden, dimin. of *hortus*, a garden, cognate with *E. yard* and *garth*; see **Court**, **Garth**, **Yard** (1). ¶ The change from *u* to *o* is common in Italian.

ORTS, the pl. of **Ort**, q. v.

OSCILLATE, to swing. (L.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. = *L. oscillatus*, pp. of *oscillare*, to swing, sway. = *L. oscillum*, a swing. *B.* Vanicek (with a reference to Corssen in Kuhn's Zeitschrift, xv. 156) identifies *oscillum*, a swing, with *oscillum*, a little mouth, a little cavity, a little image of the face, mask or head of Iacchus which was suspended on a tree (Lewis); with the remark that it meant a puppet made to swing or dance. If so, *oscillum* is a dimin. of *osculum*, the mouth, itself a dimin. from *os*, the mouth; see **Oral**. Cf. Verg. Georg. ii. 389. Der. *oscillation*, *oscillat-or-y*. And see *osculate*.

OSCULATE, to kiss. (L.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. = *L. osculatus*, pp. of *osculari*, to kiss. = *L. osculum*, a little mouth, pretty mouth; double dimin. (with suffix *-cul-*) from *os*, the mouth; see **Oral**. Der. *osculat-or-y*, *osculat-ion*.

OSIER, the water-willow. (F. — Late *L.*) In Shak. *L. L. L.* iv. 2. 112. *M.E. osyrr*; *Prompt. Parv.* p. 371; *osyrr*, K. Alisander, ed. Weber, 6186. = *F. osier*, 'the osier, red withy, water-willow tree'; Cot. Cf. *AF. osier*, an osier; A. Neckam; in Wright's Vocab. 1st Ser. p. 110. *B.* Origin uncertain; but obviously related to Late *L. osaria*, *osaria*, a bundle of osiers or twigs of the willow, in Irminon's Polypetichum (9th cent.); Phil. Soc. Trans., 1902; p. 543. Godefroy has *OF. assay*, an osier.

OSMIUM, a metal. (Gk.) Discovered in 1803 (Haydn). The oxide has a disagreeable smell; hence the name, coined from *Gk. osmē*, a smell; earlier form, *osmē*. Connected with *osmē* (*-ōsmē*), to smell, and with *L. odor*; see **Odour**.

OSPREY, the fish-hawk. (F. — *L.*) In Shaks. *Cor.* iv. 7. 34; cf. Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 1. 138. In the old texts, it is spelt *aspray* in both passages. Spelt *osprey*, *ospreia*, *osfraie* (F. *osfraie*), in Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. x. c. 3; all these forms are related to *osifrage*, also occurring in the same chapter. Spelt *aspray* in *Lydgate*. Assembly of Gods, 813. The name signifies 'bone-breaker'; from the bird's strength. *B.* The form *osfraie* is from *MF. osfraie*, 'the osprey'; Cot. The form *osprey* appears to be an altered form of an *OF. osfraie* (not found, but the form intermediate between *F. osfraie* and the *L.* word); perhaps by confusion with *F. prey*. All from *L. ossifragus*, *ossifragus*, the sea-eagle, osprey. = *L. ossifragus*, bone-breaking. = *L. ossi-*, decl. stem of *os*, a bone; and *frag-*, a stem of *frangere*, to break, cognate with *E. break*. See **Ossuous** and **Break**. Doublet, *ossifrage*.

OSSEOUS, bony. (L.) A late word; added by Todd to Johnson. = *L. ossens*, bony; by change of *-us* to *-ens* (common). = *L. oss-*, from *os*, a bone. *B.* Allied to *Gk. ossiōr*, Skt. *asthi*, a bone. Brugmann, i. § 703. Der. *ossi-ly*, to turn to bone, from *ossi-*, decl. stem of *os*, and *F. -ferre* (*for facere*), to make; *ossi-ferre* = *ossi-ferre*, Sir T. Browne, *Urn-burial*, c. v. § 4, from *L. ossuarius*, a receptacle for the bones of the dead. Also *ossi-fraga*, *os-prey*.

OSSIFRAGE, an osprey; also, the bearded vulture. (L.) In Levit. xi. 13; Deut. xiv. 12. = *L. ossifragus*, also *ossifragus*, a bone-breaker; see **Osprey**.

OSTENSIBLE, that may be shown, apparent. (L.) Late; see Todd's Johnson. Coined by adding the suffix *-bile* (F. *-bile*, *L. -bilis*) to *ostensi-*, for *ostensus*, pp. of *ostendere*, to show. *B.* *Ostendere* is for **ops-tendere*, where **ops* is related to *ob*, near, before, and *tendere* is to stretch; hence the sense is 'to spread before' one, to show. See **Ob-** and **Tend**. Der. *ostensi-bly*, *ostensi-bili-ty*; we also find *ostensive* = 'that serves to shew,' a term in logic; see Bacon, *Adv. of Learning*, bk. ii. § xiii. 3. And see *ostentat-ion*.

OSTENTATION, show, pomp. (F. — *L.*) '*Ostentacion* and shew;' Sir T. More, Works, p. 1191 c. = *F. ostentation*, 'ostentation'; Cot. = *L. ostentationem*, acc. of *ostentatio*, display. = *L. ostentare*, intensive form of *ostendere*, to show; see **Ostensible**. Der. *ostentationis*, in 1673; *ostentati-ous-ly*, *-ness*. We also find *ostent*, *Merch. Ven.* ii. 2. 205, from *L. ostentus*, display.

OSTEOLOGY, the science of the bones. (Gk.) Scientific. = *Gk. ostiō-*, decl. stem of *ostion*, a bone; and *-logia*, equivalent to *lógos*, discourse, from *lógos*, to speak. See **Ossuous** and **Logio**.

OSTLER, the same as **HOSLER**, q. v. (F.-L.) Wyclif has *ostler*, an innkeeper, Luke, x. 35.

OSTRACISE, to banish by a vote written on a potsherd. (Gk.) 'And all that worth from hence did ostracise;' Marvell, *Lachrymæ Musarum*; 1650 (R.). [The ab. *ostracisme* is in Minshew, ed. 1627, and the MF. *ostracisme* is in Cotgrave.] = Gk. *ostrakismos*, to banish by potsherds, to ostracise. = Gk. *ostrakon*, burnt clay, a tile, potsherd, tablet for voting; also, a shell, which appears to be the origin, meaning. β. Closely allied to Gk. *ostrakon*, an oyster, and to Gk. *ostron*, a bone. See **Oyster** and **Ossuous**. Der. *ostracism* (= F. *ostracisme*), from Gk. *ostrakismos*.

OSTRICH, a very large bird. (F.-L. and Gk.) ME. *ostryche*, Squire of Low Degree, l. 226; in Ritson, *Metr. Romances*, vol. iii. Earlier *ostrice*, Ancien Kivle, p. 132, note s. *Ostrice* is a weakened form of *ostruce*. = OF. *ostruce* (12th cent.), *ostruche*, Palsgrave, *ostruce*, Cotgrave, mod. F. *autruche*; see Littré. Cf. Span. *avestruz*, Port. *abestruz*, an ostrich. β. All from L. *avis struthio*, i.e. ostrich-bird. = L. *avis*, a bird; and *struthio*, an ostrich, borrowed from Gk. *στροφιων*, an ostrich. γ. For the L. *avis*, see **Aviary**. The Gk. *στροφιων* is an extension from *στροφος*, a bird; which is prob. allied to Lith. *strazdas*, a thrush; see **Throstle**. ¶ The L. *avis* also occurs as a prefix in the singular word *bustard* (= *avis tarda*); see **Bustard**. N.B. We find also the spelling *estridge*, 1 Hen. IV, iv. 1. 98.

OTHER, second, different, not the same. (E.) A. The word second is the only ordinal number of F. origin, till we come to *millionth*; it has taken the place of *other*, which formerly frequently had the sense of 'second'. B. We constantly meet with *thel* on, *thet* other = the one, the other (lit. that one, that other); these phrases are often spelt *ton*, *the tother*, the t being attached to the wrong word; and this explains the common prov. E. *the tother*, often used as *tother*, without *the*. It must be remembered that *thet* or *that* was orig. merely the neut. of the def. article. 'And ever whyll *that* on hie sorwe tolde *That* other wepte' = and ever, whilst the one told her sorrow, the other wept; Chaucer, C. T. 10890 (F 495). AS. *ōðer*, other, second, Grein, ii. 305. The long *ō* is due to older *on*, for *an*, as in *gūs* (goose) for *gans*; *tōð* (tooth) for *tanþ*; hence *ōðer* stands for *ander*. + Du. *ander*; Icel. *annarr* (for *anþarr*, by assimilation); Dan. *anden* (neut. *ander*, pl. *andere*); Swed. *andra*, next, second, other; G. *ander*; Goth. *anþar*. + Lithuan. *antras*, other, second (Nesselmann); Skt. *antara*-s, other. β. We also find Skt. *anya*-s, other; which at once shows the division of the word. [We must be careful, by the way, to separate Skt. *antara*-s, other, from Skt. *antara*-s, interior, connected with *antar* (L. *inter*), within.] In Skt. *an-tara*-s, Goth. *an-thar*, E. *o-ther*, the suffix is the usual comparative suffix appearing in Gk. *σώφρο-ν*, *σοφ-ος*, *σοφ-ος*, &c.; seen also in E. *whē-thar*, *ei-thar*, *hi-thar*, &c.; the Idg. form being *-TER-*. γ. The base *an* is perhaps the Idg. pronominal base found in Lithuan. *an-a*, that one (Nesselmann, p. 5), and in Russ. *on*, he. Thus the orig. sense is 'more than that,' or 'beyond that,' used in pointing out something more remote than that which was first contemplated; hence its use in the sense of 'second.' Dor. *other-wise*, MF. *other wise* = in another way, Will. of Valerme, l. 306; *an-other*.

OTTOSE, unemployed, idle, futile. (L.) First in 1794. = L. *otiosus*, unemployed. = L. *otium*, leisure.

OTTER, the water-weasel. (F.) ME. *oter* (with one t); Old Eng. Miscellany, ed. Morris, p. 70, l. 358. AS. *otter*, as a gloss to L. *turris* in *Elfric's* Gloss, Nomina Petrarum; Voc. 118. 42; spelt *oter*, id. 320. 21. Hence the adj. *yteren*, by vowel-change; Sweet's AS. Reader. + Du. *otter*; Icel. *ottr*; Dan. *odder*; Swed. *otter*; G. *otter*; Russ. *vidra*; Lithuan. *utras*; Gk. *utras*, a water-snake, hydra. β. The common Teutonic title is **otroz*, m.; Idg. types **udros*, m., **udra*, f.; closely related to *water*; cf. Gk. *utras*, water-snake, with *utras*, water. The sense is 'water-animal.' See **Water**, **Wet**. Doublet, *hydras*.

OTTO, a bad spelling of **ATTAR**, q. v. (Arab.) **OTTOMAN**, a low stuffed seat. (F.-Arab.) F. *ottomane*, an ottoman, sofa; 1 Hamilton, F. *ottoman*, Turkish, Turk. So named from *Okman* or *Osman*, the founder of the Ottoman or Turkish empire in A. d. 1299. From Arab. *othmān* (Devic).

OUBET, a hairy caterpillar. (E.) Also *oubit*, *woubit*, *woubet*; see The Oubit in Kingsley's Poems. Spelt *woubet*, Montgomery's Poems, S. T. S. p. 68, l. 268. ME. *wolbode*, *wolbode*, 'multitudes'; Catholicism Anglicum. = AS. *wulf*, wool, and *badda*, a beetle; Voc. 543. 10. See Notes on E. *Hyum*, p. 203.

OUCH, **NOUCH**, the socket of a precious stone, an ornament. (F.-OHG.) The orig. sense is 'socket of a gem,' but it is commonly used for gem or ornament. The true form is *nouch*, but the initial *n* is often dropped; see remarks upon the letter *N*. Spelt *ouches* in Exod. xxviii. xxxix; and in Shak. a Hen. IV, ii. 4. 53; *ouches* in Sir T. More, Works, p. 337 d. 'As a precious stone in

a riche *ouch*;' Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, b. iii. c. 30. ME. *nouch*, Chaucer, C. T. 8258 (E 382), after a word ending with a consonant; but an *ouch* (for a *nouch*) in C. T. 6325 (D 742). 'Nouches, monile;' Prompt. Parv. p. 359, and see Way's note; he cites: 'Fer-maglio, the hangyng *ouch*, or floure that women use to tye at the chaine or lace that they wear about their neckes,' W. Thomas, Ital. Grammar, 1548. So that one sense of the word is exactly mod. E. 'locket.' 'A golden lace or *nouches*;' Wyclif, 1 Macc. x. 89; where the A. V. has 'a buckle of gold.' = AF. *nouches*, Stat. Realm, i. 380; OF. *nouches*, *nouches*, a buckle, clasp, bracelet, given by Godefroy, s. v. *nouches*. [It is, indeed, obvious that the Low L. *nouchia*, which occurs in the Inventory of jewels of Blanche of Spain (cited in Way's note) is nothing but the F. *nouches* latinised.] The more correct Late L. form is *nusca* (Ducange). = MIG. *nusche*, *nuske*, OHG. *nusca*, *nuscha*, a buckle, clasp, or brooch for a cloak. Prob. ult. of Celtic origin; cf. Irish *nasc*, a tie, chain, ring; *nasgain*, 1 bind (Schade, Stokes).

OUGH (1), past tense of **Owe**, q. v. (E.)

OUGH (2), another spelling of **Aught**, q. v. (E.) Spelt *onst* in Wyclif, Luke, ix. 36.

OUNCE (1), the twelfth part of a pound Troy. (F.-L.-Gk.) ME. *unce*, Chaucer, C. T. 16224, 16589 (G 756, 1121). = OF. *unce* (12th cent.), mod. F. *once* (Littré). = L. *uncia*, (1) an ounce, (2) an inch. β. The orig. sense is 'a small weight'; allied to Gk. *ὄγκος*, bulk, mass, weight. Doublet, *inch*.

OUNCE (2), **ONCE**, a kind of lynx. (F.-L.-Gk.) In Shak. Mids. Nt. Dream, ii. 2. 30; Milton, P. L. iv. 344; and in Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xxviii. c. 8, last section. ME. *unce*, King Alisaunder, 5228. = F. *once*, an ounce; OF. *once*, Suppl. to Godefroy, s. v. *once*; MF. *lonce*, 'the ounce'; Cot. Cf. Port. *onça*, Span. *onza*, Ital. *onzia*, an ounce. β. The OF. and MF. *lonce* show that the mod. F. *once* resulted from taking *lonce* to represent *fonce*, where *l* seemed to be the def. article. So also Florio (1598) gives an Ital. form *onza*; but *lonza* is in Dante, Inf. i. 32. All from a Late L. popular type **luncia*, for L. *lyncea*, f., lynx-like. = L. *lynx*, stem of *lynx*, a lynx. = Gk. *λύγξ*, a lynx; see **Lynx**. For F. o < Gk. v, cf. *gratto*, *tomb*, *torso*.

OUPE, **OUPEHE**, an elf. (E.) In Merry Wives, iv. 4. 49. A variant of **Oaf**, q. v. And see **Oaf** in E. D. D.

OUR, possessive pronoun of the 1st pers. plural. (E.) ME. *oure*, older form *ure*; Mavelok, l. 13. AS. *ūre*, gen. pl. of 1st personal pronoun; orig. meaning 'of us.' This gen. pl. was used as a possessive pronoun, and regularly declined, with gen. *ūres*, dat. *ūrum*, &c.; see Grein, ii. 633. It then completely supplanted the older AS. possess. pron. *ūser*, *usser* (Grein, ii. 633), cognate with G. *uns*er and Goth. *unsar*. β. Yet *ūre* is itself a contracted form for **ūser*, cognate with Goth. *unsara*, the Gothic form of the gen. pl. of the 1st pers. pronoun. Here *-ara* is the gen. pl. suffix, and a shorter form appears in Goth. *uns*, equivalent to E. *us*. γ. Briefly, *our* is the gen. pl. corresponding to the acc. pl. *us*; see **Us**. Dor. *our-s*, ME. *oures*, Chaucer, C. T. 13203 (B 1463), due to AS. *ūres*, gen. sing. of *ūre*, when declined as above; also *our-selves*, or (in regal style) *our-self*; see **Self**. ¶ As to the dispute as to whether we should write *ours* or *our's*, it cannot matter; we write *day's* for AS. *dagas* (gen. sing.), but *days* for AS. *dagas* (nom. pl.); thus marking the omission, strangely enough, only where the weaker vowel is omitted. The apostrophe is merely conventional, and better omitted.

OURANG-OUTANG, see **Orang-Outang**. (Malay.)

OUSEL, **OUZEL**, a kind of thrush. (E.) ME. *ousel*, Wright's Vocab. i. 164, l. 3; *ousel*, Trevisa, tr. of Higden, i. 237. AS. *ōsle*, gloss upon L. *merula*, Voc. 260. 26; older form *ōsle*, id. 32. 27. Here, as in AS. *ōðer*, other. Goth. *anþar*, the long *ō* stands for *an* or *am*; thus *ōsle* < **ansle* or **amsl*; in this case, for the latter. + G. *amsel*, OHG. *amsala*, a blackbird, *ousel*. The L. *merula* (whence E. *merle*) can stand for **mesula*, and may be connected with OHG. *amsala* by gradation. See **Merle**.

OUT, to eject, expel. (F.-L.) The word has come to us through Law French. 'Ousted, from the Fr. *oster*, to remove, or put out, as ousted of the possession (Pecks Case, Mich. 9 Car. 1. 3 Part Crokes Rep. fol. 249), that is, removed, or put out of possession;' Blount's Nomolexicon, ed. 1691. = AF. *ouster* (Bozon); OF. *oster*, 'to remove, withdraw,' Cot.; mod. F. *ôter*. Cf. Prov. *ostar*, *hoslar* (Bartsch). β. Of disputed origin; it has been proposed to derive it from L. *obstare*, to withstand, hinder, but this does not wholly suit the sense. Yet this is prob. right. Ducange has *obstare vel ostare viam*, to get in one's way, from which the change to the sense of 'to turn one out of the way' is not difficult. See Körting, § 6643; and cf. Romanisch *dustar* (**de-obstare*), to drive away flies, &c.; also Prov. *dousta*, to remove (Mistral). Der. *oust-er*.

OUT, without, abroad, completely. (E.) ME. *out*, prep.; ME. *oute*, older form *ūte*, adv., out. 'Out of alle charitee;' Chaucer, C. T., A 452. 'That hii ne ssolde out wende' = that they should not

go out; Kolb. of Glouc. p. 170. AS. *ūte*, *ūtan*, adv., out, without; Grein, i. 634. Formed with adv. suffix *-e* (or *-an*) from AS. *ūt*, adv. 'Elojan of hūse *ūt* = to fly out of the house; 'āt of earce' = out of the ark; Grein, ii. 633. (This shows the origin of the phrase out of from) + Du. *ūt*; Icel. *ūt*; Dan. *ūt*; Swed. *ut*; G. *aus*; OHG. *az*; Goth. *az*; whence *ūta*, adv. (= AS. *ūt*); *utana*, adv. and prep. (= AS. *ūtana*); + Skt. *ud*, up, out. It appears also in Gk. *ἐκπορεύομαι*, corresponding to E. *utter*, *outer*. All from Ildg. types *ūd*, *UI*, up, out. Der. *with-out*, *there-out*, *utter-out*, *ut-out*, *ut-m-out*, *ut-m-out* (double superlatives); see *Utter*, *Utmost*, *Uttermost*. Also as a prefix in numerous compounds, for which see below. (But not in *outrage*.)

OUTBALANCE, to exceed in weight. (Hybrid; E. and F.—L.) In Dryden, tr. of Ovid, Met. xiii. 397. From *Out* and *Balance*.

OUTBID, to bid above or beyond. (E.) In Shak. 2 Hen. IV, ii. 4. 363. See *Bid* (2).

OUTBREAK, an outburst. (E.) In Hamlet, ii. i. 33. See *Break*.

OUTBURST, a bursting forth. (E.) First in 1657, in imitation of *out-break*; but a good word. Neither in Rich. or Todd's Johnson. See *Burst*.

OUTCAST, one who is cast out, a wretch. (Hybrid; E. and Scand.) 'For yif it so be that a wikkid wight be . . . the more out cast (L. *abiection*)'; Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. iii. pr. 4. l. 31. See *Cast*.

OUTCOME, result, event. (E.) An old word; ME. *utcome*, a coming out, deliverance; Ancren Riwle, p. 80. See *Come*.

OUTCRY, a crying out, clamour. (Hybrid; F. and F.—L.) In Shak. Romeo, v. 3. 193; and in *Palsgrave*. See *Cry*.

OUTDO, to surpass. (E.) In Shak. Cor. ii. i. 150. See *Do*.

OUTDOOR, in the open air. (E.) First in 1765; a modern contraction for *out of door*. See *Door*.

OUTER, **UTTERMOST**; see *Utter*, *Uttermost*.

OUTFIT, equipment. (Hybrid; E. and Scand.) First in 1769; added by Todd to Johnson. See *Fit*. Der. *out-fitter*, *outfitting*.

OUTGO, to surpass. (E.) In Shak. Timon, i. i. 285; and *Palsgrave*. See *Go*. Der. *outgoing*, sb., expenditure. And see *outwent*.

OUTGROW, to grow beyond. (E.) In Shak. Rich. III, iii. i. 104. See *Grow*.

OUTHOUSE, a small house built away from the house. (E.) In Beaumont and Fletcher, The Coxcomb, iii. 1. 53. See *House*.

OUTLANDISH, foreign. (E.) Cf. AS. *ūtlendisc*, exiled, Levit. xiv. 22. = AS. *ūt*, out; and *land*, land. See *Land*.

OUTLAST, to last beyond. (E.) In Beaumont and Fletcher, Nice Valour, iv. i (Shamont). See *Last* (3).

OUTLAW, one not under the protection of the law. (Scand.) ME. *outlaw*, Chaucer, C. T. 17173 (H 224). AS. *ūtlanga*, *ūtlang*, an outlaw; see numerous references in Thorpe, Ancient Laws, index to vol. i. Borrowed from Icel. *ūtlangi*, an outlaw. See *Out* and *Law*. ¶ The word *law* is rather Scand. than E. Der. *outlaw*, verb, K. Lear, iii. 4. 172, from AS. *ūtlagian*, A. S. Chron. an. 1014; *outlawry* (with F. suffix *-rie* = *-erie*), Jul. Cæs. iv. 3. 173.

OUTLAY, expenditure. (E.) Not in Todd's Johnson; but a good word; orig. Northern; first in 1798. See *Lay*.

OUTLET, a place or means by which a thing is let out. (E.) An old word. ME. *outlete*, Owl and Nightingale, l. 1752; lit. 'a letting out' = AS. *ūtletan*, verb, to let out, let down; Luke, v. 5. See *Let* (1).

OUTLINE, a sketch. (Hybrid; F. and F.—L.) Used by Dryden; parallel bet. Painting and Poetry; repr. 1882, p. 139; and in The Tatler, no. 182, § 6. Lit. a line lying on the outer edge, a sketch of the lines enclosing a figure. See *Line*.

OUTLIVE, to live beyond. (E.) In Shak. Merch. Ven. iv. i. 269. See *Live*.

OUTLOOK, a prospect. (E.) 'Which owe's to man's short out-look all its charms'; Young's Night Thoughts, Night 8, l. 264 from end. See *Look*. Der. *out-look*, verb, to look bigger than, K. John, v. 2. 115.

OUTLYING, remote. (E.) Used by Sir W. Temple and Walpole; see Richardson. See *Lie* (1).

OUTPOST, a troop in advance of an army. (Hybrid; E. and F.—L.) Late; see quotation in Richardson. See *Post*.

OUTPOUR, to pour out. (Hybrid; E. and F.) In Milton, P. R. iii. 311; Sanson, 844. See *Pour*. Der. *outpouring*.

OUTRAGE, excessive violence. (F.—L.) ME. *outrage*, to be divided as *outrage*, there being no connexion with *out* or *rage*; Chaucer, C. T. 2014 (A 2012); Kolb. of Glouc. p. 46, l. 1062; MF. *outrage*, earlier *outrage* (Godefroy); MF. *outrage*, 'outrage, excess'; Cot. Cf. Ital. *oltraggio*, outrage. β. Formed with suffix *-age* (<L. *-ātum*) from OF. *oltra*, *outra*, beyond; spelt *oultre* in Cotgrave; cf.

Ital. *oltra*, beyond; from L. *ultra*, beyond. See *Uterior*. Der. *outrage*, verb, Spenser, F. Q. i. 6. 5; *outrag-e* *ou*, ME. *outrageous*; Chaucer, C. T. 3996 (A 3998), from OF. *outrageux*, spelt *outrageux* in Cotgrave; *outrageously*, *-ness*. Also *outré*, exaggerated, pp. of *outrier*, to pass beyond, from F. *outrier*, beyond.

OUTREACH, to reach beyond. (E.) In Beaumont and Fletcher, Love's Pilgrimage, v. 4 (Philippo). See *Reach*.

OUTRIDE, to ride faster than. (E.) In 2 Hen. IV, i. r. 36. See *Ride*. Der. *outrider*, one who rides forth, Chaucer, C. T. 166.

OUTRIGGER, a naval term. (E. and Scand.) A projecting spar for extending sails, a projecting rowlock for an oar, a boat with projecting rowlocks (ab. 1840). See *Rig*.

OUTRIGHT, thoroughly, wholly. (E.) Properly an adverb. 'The frene made the foolle maddde outright'; Sir T. More, Works, p. 483a. See *Right*.

OUTROAD, an excursion. (E.) Lit. 'a riding out.' In 1 Macb. xv. 41 (A. V.). For the sense of *road* = a riding, see *Inroad*.

OUTRUN, to surpass in running. (E.) In John, xx. 4 (A. V.); and in Tyndale's translation (1526). See *Run*.

OUTSET, a setting out, beginning. (E.) Used by Burke (R.). See *Set*.

OUTSHINE, to surpass in splendour. (E.) In Spenser, F. Q. v. 9. 21. See *Shine*.

OUTSIDE, the exterior surface. (E.) In King John, v. 2. 109. See *Side*.

OUTSKIRT, the outer border. (E. and Scand.) 'All that outskirte of Meathe'; Spenser, View of the State of Ireland; Globe ed. p. 668, col. 1, l. 27. See *Skirt*.

OUTSTRETCH, to stretch out. (E.) ME. *outstrecken*, pt. t. *outstraichte*, Rom. of the Rose, 1515. See *Stretch*.

OUTSTRIP, to outrun. (E.) In Hen. V, iv. i. 177. From *out*, and *strip*, to run fast. 'The swiftest Hound, when he is hallowed [i.e. urged on] *strippes* forth'; Gosson, School of Abuse, ed. Arber, p. 58. See *Strip*.

OUTVIE, to exceed, surpass. (E. and F.—L.) In Tam. of the Shrew, ii. 387. See *Vie*.

OUTVOTE, to defeat by excess of votes. (E. and F.—L.) 'Sense and appetite *outvote* reason'; South's Sermons, vol. iii. ser. 6 (R.). See *Vote*.

OUTWARD, towards the outside, exterior. (E.) ME. *outward*, earlier *utward*, adv., Ancren Riwle, p. 102, l. 3. AS. *ūteward*, *ūteward*, Exod. xxix. 20. = AS. *ūt*, adv., out; and *-ward*, suffix indicating direction. See *Out* and *Toward*. Der. *outward*, adj., Temp. i. 2. 104; *outward*, sb., Cymb. i. i. 23; *outward-ly*, Mach. i. 3. 54; *outward-s*, where the *s* answers to the ME. adv. suffix *-es*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 392; *outward-bound*, as to which see *Bound* (3).

OUTWEIGH, to exceed in weight. (E.) In Shak. Cor. i. 6. 71. See *Weigh*.

OUTWENT, went faster than. (E.) In Mark, vi. 33 (A. V.). From *Out*, and *went*, pt. t. of *Wend*.

OUTWIT, to surpass in wit. (E.) 'To *outwit* and deceive themselves'; South's Sermons, vol. ii. ser. 7 (R.). See *Wit*.

OUTWORKS, external or advanced fortifications. (E.) 'And stormed the *outworks* of his fortress'; Butler, Hudibras, pt. iii. c. 1, l. 136. See *Work*.

OUZEL, another form of *Ousel*, q. v.

OVAL, of the shape of an egg. (F.—L.) Spelt *ovall* in Minshieu, ed. 1627. = MF. *oval*, 'oval, shaped like an egg'; Cot. Formed with suffix *-al* (<L. *-ālis*) from L. *ōvum*, an egg; there was prob. a Late Latin *ōvalis*, adj., but it is not recorded. β. L. *ōvum* is cognate with Gk. *ōvōn*, an egg; and they answer to the Idg. types **ōwom*, **ōwion*, related by gradation to L. *avis*, a bird; see *Aviary*. Perhaps connected with E. *egg*; see *Egg*. Der. (from L. *ōvum*) *ov-ary*, Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. iii. c. 28, § 5, from Late L. *ōvaria*, the part of the body where eggs are formed in birds (Ducange); *ov-ale*, i.e. egg-shaped, L. *ōvalis*, with suffix *-ālis* like the pp. suffix of the 1st conjugation; and see *oviform*.

OVATION, a lesser Roman triumph. (F.—L.) In Minshieu, ed. 1627. = F. *ovation*, 'a small triumph granted to a commander'; Cot. = L. *ovatio*, acc. of *ōvatio*, lit. shouting, exultation. = L. *ōvare*, to shout. + Gk. *ὠδὲν*, to shout, call aloud; from *ὠδαι*, *ὠδοί*, interjections of rejoicing, esp. in honour of Bacchus.

OVEN, a furnace, cavity for baking bread, &c. (E.) ME. *oven* (with *u* for *o*), Wyclif, Luke, xii. 28. AS. *ofen*, *ofn*, Grein, ii. 310. + Du. *oven*; Icel. *ofn*, later *ovnn*; of which an earlier form *ofn* is found; Swed. *ugn*; G. *ofen*; Goth. *uhns*. β. It would appear that the Teut. types are **uhno-*, **ufno-*; Ildg. type **uynos*. Allied to Skt. *ukhā*, a pot; and to Gk. *lrvos*, an oven; the older sense is remarkably preserved in AS. *ofnel*, a pot, a closed vessel.

OVER, above, across, along the surface of. (E.) ME. *over* (with *u* for *o*), Chaucer, C. T. 3920 (A 3922). AS. *ofer* (Grein). + Du.

over; Icel. *yfir*; also *of*, adv., exceedingly; Dan. *over*; Swed. *öfver*; G. *über*, OHG. *ubar*; Goth. *ufar*; Gk. *ὑπέρ*; L. *super*; Skt. *upari*, above. **β**. The prefixed *a* in L. *a-super* has not been satisfactorily explained; some think it is equivalent to Gk. *ὑπέρ*. The common Idg. base is **super-*, closely related to **uperas*, upper (Skt. *upara-*, L. *superus*, AS. *ufara*, Grein, ii. 614). **γ**. It is obvious that **uperas* is a comparative form; the superlative takes a double shape, (1) with suffix -*MO*, as in L. *summus* (from **sumos*), highest, AS. **ufema*, highest (only found with an additional suffix -*est* in *ufemyst*, written for **ufemes*, in Gen. xl. 17); and (2) with suffix -*TO*, as in Gk. *ὑψιστος*, highest. **δ**. The positive form is **upo-*; this appears in Skt. *upa*, near, on, under, Gk. *ὑπό*, under, L. *sub*, under, Goth. *uf*, under. A closely related adverbial form occurs in AS. *ufan*, above, G. *oben*, and *E. -ove* in *ab-ove*. The Goth. form *uf* appears to be further related to *E. up*, and *G. auf*, upon; so that there are two parallel Tentonic types, viz. UF (Goth. *uf*, G. *oben*, E. *ab-ove*) and UP (E. *up*, G. *auf*); with the parallel comparative forms seen in *over* and *upper*. **ε**. The senses of 'under' and 'over' are curiously mixed, as in L. *sub*, under, and *super*, above; Breal suggests that L. *sub* refers to an upward movement; cf. L. *surgere* (for **sub-regere*) to rise. **ζ**. We may further note ME. *over*, adj., with the sense of 'upper', Chaucer, C. T. 133; and ME. *overest*, with the sense of 'uppermost', id. 292 (A 290). And see Up, Sub-, Hypo-, Super-, Hyper-, Above, Sum, Summit, Supreme, Sovereign. Der. verbs, as *over-act*, *over-awe*, &c.; adverbs, as *over-board*, &c.; sbs., as *over-coat*, &c.; adjectives, as *over-due*, &c.; see below.

OVERACT, to act more than is necessary. (E. and I.-L.) Used by Ben Jonson; Catiline, ii. 3 (Curios). See **Act**.

OVERALLS, loose trousers worn above others. (E.) Modern; from **Over** and **All**.

OVERARCH, to arch over. (E. and F.-L.) In Milton, P. L. i. 304. See **Arch**.

OVERAWE, to keep in complete subjection. (E. and Scand.) In Shak. i Hen. VI. i. 1. 36. See **Awo**.

OVERBALANCE, to exceed in weight. (E. and F.-L.) 'For deeds allways overbalance words'; South's Sermons, vol. vii. ser. 13 (R.). See **Balance**. Cf. *out-balance*. Der. *overbalance*, sb.

OVERBEAR, to overwhelm. (E.) Much Ado, ii. 3. 157; pp. *overborne*, i Hen. VI. iii. 1. 53. See **Bear**. Der. *overbearing*, adj.

OVERBOARD, out of the ship. (E.) Rich. III, i. 4. 19. ME. *over bord*; Chaucer, C. T., ii. 922. See **Board**.

OVERBURDEN, to burden overmuch. (E.) Spelt *overburdein*, Sir T. More, Works, p. 824 b. See **Burden**.

OVERCAST, to throw over, to overcloud. (E. and Scand.) The orig. sense is 'to throw over', ME. *uerkasten*, Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 70. l. 14. The sense 'overcloud' is old; Chaucer, C. T. 1538 (A 1536). See **Cast**.

OVERCHARGE, to overburden, charge too much. (E. and F.-L.) The old sense is 'to overburden'; Gascoigne, Steel Glass, 1062; and Palsgrave. See **Charge**. Der. *overcharge*, sb.

OVERCLOUD, to obscure with clouds. (E.) In Dryden, tr. of Virgil, *Aen.* xi. 1193. See **Cloud**.

OVERCOAT, a coat worn above the rest of the dress. (E. and F.-L.) Modern; see **Coat**.

OVERCOME, to subdue. (E.) ME. *ouercomen*, Wyclif, John, xvi. 33. AS. *ofercuman*, Grein, ii. 314. = AS. *ofer*, over; and *cuman*, to come. Cf. Icel. *yfirkominn*, pp. *overcome*. See **Come**.

OVERDO, to do too much, to fatigue, to cook too much. (E.) ME. *overdoon*; 'That that is *overdoon*' = a thing that is overdone; Chaucer, C. T. 16113 (G 645). AS. *oferdūn*. = AS. *ofer*, over; and *dūn*, to do. See **Do**.

OVERDOSE, to dose too much. (E. and F.-L.) Modern; not in Todd's Johnson. See **Dose**.

OVERDRAW, to exaggerate in depicting. (E.) First in 1844. In this sense; not in Johnson. See **Draw**.

OVERDRESS, to dress too much. (E. and F.-L.) In Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 52. See **Dress**.

OVERDRIVE, to drive too fast. (E.) In Gen. xxxiii. 13 (A. V.); and in the Bible of 1551. AS. *oferdrifan*, Ælfred, tr. of Orosius, b. i. c. 7; ed. Sweet, p. 40, l. 1. See **Drive**.

OVERFLOW, to flood, flow over. (E.) We find the pp. *overflow*, inundated, Spenser, F. Q. iii. 5. 17. ME. *overfloun*, Wyclif, Luke, vi. 38. AS. *oferflōwan*, Luke, vi. 38. = AS. *ofer*, over; and *flōwan*, to flow; pt. t. *flōw*, pp. *flōwan*; so that the form *overflow* for the pp. is correct. See **Flow**. Der. *overflow*, sb.; *overflow-ing*.

OVERGROW, to grow over. (E.) Pp. *overgrown*, Sir T. More, Works, p. 74 d; Gawayn and Grene Knight, 2190. See **Grow**.

OVERHANG, to project over, impend. (E.) Contracted to *overhang*, Hen. V. iii. 1. 13. See **Hang**.

OVERHAUL, to draw over, to scrutinise. (E. and F.-L.)

Spenser has *overhaile*, to hale or draw over; Shep. Kal. Jan. 75. See **Hale**, **Haul**.

OVERHEAD, above one's head. (E.) In Shak. L. L. L. iv. 3. 281. See **Head**.

OVERHEAR, to hear without being spoken to. (E.) In Shak. Meas. iii. 1. 161. See **Hear**.

OVERJOYED, transported with gladness. (E. and F.-L.) In Shak. Much Ado, ii. 1. 230. See **Joy**. Der. *overjoy*, sb., 2 Hen. VI. i. 1. 31.

OVERLADE, to lade with too heavy a burden. (E.) 'For men may *overlade* a ship or barge'; Chaucer, Legend of Good Women, Cleop. 42. The pp. *overladen* is in Ancrén Kniwe, p. 368, l. 21. See **Lade**.

OVERLAND, passing over the land. (E.) First in 1800; not in Todd's Johnson. See **Land**.

OVERLAP, to lap over. (E.) Spelt *overlop* in 1726; not in Todd's Johnson. See **Lap**.

OVERLAY, to spread over, to oppress. (E.) Often confused with *overlie*; in particular, the pp. *overlain* is often confused with *overlain*, the pp. of *overlie*. Richardson confounds the two. Wyclif has '*overleying* of folkis' for L. *pressura gentium*; Luke, xxi. 25. See **Lay**.

OVERLEAP, to leap over. (E.) ME. *overlepen*, pt. t. *overleep*; P. Plowman, B. prol. 150, where the true sense is 'outtran', in conformity with the fact that ME. *lepen* (like G. *laufen*) commonly means 'to run'. AS. *oferhleanan*; the pt. t. *oferhleoþ* occurs in Ælfred's tr. of Bede, b. v. c. 6. = AS. *ofer*, over; and *hleanan*, to run, to leap. See **Leap**.

OVERLIE, to lie upon. (E.) Often confused with *overlay*; the pp. *overlain*, in the sense of 'oppressed', occurs in Gower, C. A. iii. 224; bk. vii. 3930. The verb *overlie* occurs in O. Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, i. 53. l. 16. See **Lie** (1).

OVERLIVE, to outlive, survive. (E.) ME. *overliuen*, Wyclif, Exod. xxi. 22 (later text). AS. *oferlibban*, in Bosworth-Toller's Dict. See **Live**.

OVERLOAD, to load overmuch. (E.) Gascoigne has *overlodging*, Steel Glass, l. 1009. See **Load**. Doublet, *overlade*, q.v.

OVERLOOK, to inspect, also to neglect, slight. (E.) ME. *overloken*, in the sense 'to look over', or 'peruse'; Chaucer, Book of the Duchess, l. 232. See **Look**.

OVERMATCH, to surpass, conquer. (E.) ME. *ouermacchen*, Chaucer, C. T. 9096 (E 1220). See **Match**.

OVERMUCH, too much. (E.) Spelt *ouermuchel* in Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. iii. pr. 7; l. 13. See **Much**.

OVERPASS, to pass over. (E. and F.-L.) ME. *overpassen*, Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. v. pr. 6; l. 74. See **Pass**.

OVERPAY, to pay in addition. (E. and F.-L.) In All's Well, iii. 7. 16. See **Pay**.

OVERPLUS, to that which is more than enough. (E. and L.) In Antony, iii. 7. 51, iv. 6. 22; ME. *overplus*, Trevisa, tr. of Higden, i. 407. From *E. over*; and L. *plus*, more; see **Nonplus**. Doublet, *surplus*.

OVERPOWER, to subdue. (E. and F.-L.) Contracted to *oerpower*, Rich. II, v. 1. 31. See **Power**. Der. *overpower*, sb., i.e. excess of power, Bacon, Ess. 58.

OVERRATE, to rate too highly. (E. and F.-L.) Contr. to *oerrate*, Cymb. i. 4. 41. See **Rate**.

OVERREACH, to reach beyond, to cheat. (E.) ME. *ouer-rechen*, P. Plowman, B. xiii. 374. See **Reach**.

OVERRIDE, to ride over. (E.) ME. *overriden*, pp. *overriden*, Chaucer, C. T. 2024 (A 2022). AS. *oferidan*, to ride across (a ford); Ælfred, tr. of Bede, iii. 14. See **Ride**.

OVERRULE, to influence by greater authority. (E. and F.-L.) In K. Lear, i. 3. 16. See **Rule**.

OVERRUN, to spread or grow over, to outrun. (E.) ME. *overrennen*, Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 124, l. 10. See **Run**.

OVERSEE, to superintend. (E.) ME. *ouerseen*, P. Plowman, B. vi. 115. AS. *oferseon*, used in the sense to look down on, to despise; Ælfred, tr. of Boethius, c. 36, sect. 2. See **See**. Der. *oversee*, Tyndall, Works, p. 252, l. 6; *over-sight*, (1) superintendence, Bible, 1551; i Chron. ix. 31; (2) omission, 2 Hen. IV. ii. 3. 47.

OVERSET, to upset, overturn. (E.) ME. *ouersetten*, to oppress; O. Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, ii. 51; and see Prompt. Parv. p. 373. AS. *ofersettan*, to spread over, cover, Ælfred, tr. of Boethius, b. ii. pr. 7; c. xviii. sect. 1. See **Set**.

OVERSHADOW, to throw a shadow over. (E.) ME. *overschadewen*, Luke, ix. 34. AS. *oferseadan*, Luke, ix. 34. See **Shadow**.

OVERSHOOT, to shoot beyond. (E.) The pp. *overshot*;

(better *overshoes*) is in Sir T. More, Works, p. 1134 b. Palsgrave has *overshoote my selfe*. See **Shoot**.

OVERSIGHT; see **Oversee**.

OVERSPREAD, to spread over. (E.) ME. *overspreden*, pt. t. *overspradde*; Chaucer, C. T. 2873 (A 2871); Layamon, 14188. AS. *oferspridan*, to overspread (Hosworth). = AS. *ofer*, over; and *spridan*; see **Spread**.

OVERSTEP, to step beyond, exceed. (E.) Contr. to *o'erstep*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 21. AS. *ofersteppan*. See **Step**.

OVERSTOCK, to stock too full. (E.) *O'erstock'd* is in Dryden, The Medal, 102. See **Stock**.

OVERSTRAIN, to strain too much. (F. and F. - L.) In Dryden, Art of Painting, § 54 (R.). See **Strain**.

OVERT, open, apparent, public. (F. - L.) 'The wey ther-to is so overt'; Chaucer, Illo. of Fame, b. ii. l. 210 = OF. *overt* (later *ouvert*), pp. of *ovrir* (later *ouvrir*), to open. β. The exact formation of the word is uncertain; but Littré's explanation is now accepted, that OF. *ovrir* was a perverted form of OF. *avrir*, to open; from L. *aperire*, to open; the change being due to frequent association with OF. *couvrir* (F. *couvrir*), to cover. (So Kötting, Hatzfeld.) For L. *aperire*, see **APERIENT**. ¶ Dix cites Prov. *abrir*, *ubrir*, Mital. *oprire* (Florio), to open, which he distinguishes from Span. *abrir*, mod. Ital. *aprire*, derived directly from L. *aperire*, to open. As to *ovrir*, he supposes this to be a shorter form of OF. *a-ovrir*, *a-uvrir*, to open, words of three syllables, occurring in the Livre des Rois. These forms arose from Prov. *adubrir* (Raymond, Lexique Roman, ii. 104), in which the prefixed *a-* (<L. *ad*) does not alter the sense, but is added as in *abhisat*, *afraucher*; whilst *ubrir* is from the L. *dē-aperire*, to open wide, lit. 'uncover', used by Celsus (White). He supports this by instancing mod. Prov. *dubrir*, Piedmontese *durvi*, Walloon *droui*, Lorraine *deurvi*, all corresponding to the same L. *dē-aperire*. L. *aperire* is for *ap-ner-ire*, parallel to Lith. *vz-ver-i*, to shut; just as L. *aperire* (for *ap-ner-ire*) is parallel to Lith. *at-ver-i*, to open; Brugmann, i. § 282. Cf. Skt. *er*, to cover. Der. *overt-ly*; *overt-ure*, meaning 'an open, unprotected place'; Spenser, Shep. Cal. July, 28, from OF. *overture*, later *ouverture*, 'an overture, or opening, an entrance, hole, beginning made, a motion made [i. e. proposal], also an opening, manifestation, discovery, uncovering', Cot.

OVERTAKE, to come up with, in travelling. (E. and Scand.) ME. *overtake*, Havelok, 1816; Ancren Riwle, p. 244, note g. = AS. *ofer*, over; and Icel. *taka*, to take. Cf. Icel. *yfirtak*, an overtaking, surpassing, transgression; which prob. suggested the E. word. See **Take**.

OVERTASK, to task too much. (E. and F. - L.) In Milton, Comus, 309. See **Task**. ¶ So also *over-tax*.

OVERTHROW, to throw over, upset, demolish. (E.) ME. *overthrowen*, King Alisaunder, 1113. See **Throw**. Der. *overthrow*, sb., Much Ado, i. 3. 69.

OVERTOF, to rise above the top of. (E.) Temp. i. 2. 81. See **Top**.

OVERTURE, a proposal, beginning. (F. - L.) All's Well, iv. 3. 46. Also 'a disclosure', K. Lear, iii. 7. 80. See **Overt**.

OVERTURN, to overthrow, upset. (E. and F. - L.) ME. *overturnen*, Ancren Riwle, p. 356, l. 16. See **Turn**.

OVERVALUE, to value too much. (E. and F. - L.) Contracted to *overvalue*, Cymb. i. 4. 120. See **Value**.

OVERWEENING, to think too highly, conceited. (E.) The pres. part. *overweening* occurs in the Aynbrite of Lwyd, ed. Morris, p. 169, l. 26; where *-weine* is the Kentish form for *-inge* (*-ing*). Shak. even uses the verb *overween*, 2 Hen. IV, iv. 1. 149. AS. *oferwēanin*, to be insolent. 'Insolesceret, *overwēanide*,' Corpus Gloss. 1099; spelt *overwēanide*, Epinal Gloss. 538. Lit. 'going beyond what is customary' = AS. *ofer*, beyond; *wēanian*, to be accustomed; see **Wean**. Thus it is only remotely connected with *ween*, q. v.

OVERWEIGH, to outweigh. (E.) ME. *overwēgan*; 'I have overweighed lit' = love outweighs it, Ancren Riwle, p. 386, l. 25. See **Weigh**. Der. *overweight*.

OVERWHELM, to turn over, bear down, demolish. (E.) ME. *overwhelmen*, Rom. of the Rose, 3775; Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 190, l. 10. 'The crille sall thaim over-wheleme'; St. Cuthbert, 4951. See **Whelm**.

OVERWISE, wise overmuch. (E.) In Benam. and Fletcher, Philaster, last line of Act iv. See **Wise**. Der. *overwise-ly*, *-ness*.

OVERWORK, excess of work. (E.) The verb to *overwork* is in Palsgrave. The sb. is, etymologically, the more orig. word. See **Work**. Der. *overwork*, verb; whence the pp. *overworked*.

OVERWORN, worn too much. (E.) In Twelfth Nt. iii. 1. 66. From *over*; and *worn*, pp. of *wear*. See **Wear**.

OVERWROUGHT, wrought to excess. (E.) In Dryden, Art of Poetry, c. i. l. 50. See **Overwork**.

OVIFORM, egg-shaped. (L.) Used by T. Burnet, Theory of

the Earth, 1750 (R.). = L. *ovif*, for *ovum*, an egg; and *form-a*, form. See **Oval** and **Form**. ¶ So also *oviduct*, Phillips, ed. 1706, from L. *ductus*, a conducting, a duct; see **Duct**. Also *ovi-parous*, Phillips, ed. 1706, from L. *oviparus*, egg-producing, from *parere*, to produce; see **Parent**. Also *ovid*, egg-shaped, a clumsy hybrid compound, from L. *ovo*, for *ovum*, an egg, and Gk. *elbos*, form.

OWE, to possess; hence, to possess another's property, to be in debt, be obliged. (E.) ME. *agen*, *awen*, *oyn*, *owen*, orig. 'to possess'; hence, to be obliged to do, to be in debt. 'The dette thet tu owest me' = the debt that thou owest me, Ancren Riwle, p. 126, l. 13. 'Hou myche owest thou?' Wyclif, Luke, xvi. 5. For this important verb, see Mätzner's O. Eng. Dict. p. 49, s. v. *agen*; or Stratmann, p. 23; or N. E. D. The sense 'to possess' is very common in Shakespeare; see Schmidt. AS. *āgan*, to have, possess, Grein, i. 19. The change from *ā* to *o* is perfectly regular, as in *būn*, boue, *stān*, stone; the g passes into w after *ā*, as usual. + Icel. *eiga*, to possess, have, be bound, own; Dan. *ie*, to own, possess; Swed. *äga*, to own, possess, have a right to, be able to; OHG. *eigan*, to possess; Goth. *agisan*, to possess. Teut. type **ai-g-an*. β. Further related to Skt. *ig*, to possess, to be able; whence *āig*, a proprietor, owner; the form of the root being EIK. Brugmann, i. § 701. ¶ It may be noted that the Goth. *āigan* has the old past tense *aiht*, used as a present tense; so also AS. *āh*.

OUGHT. The pres. tense of AS. *āgan* is *āh*, really an old past tense; the past tense is *āhte* (Goth. *aikta*), really a secondary past tense or pluperfect; this became ME. *ahle*, *aght*, *ought*, *oughte*, properly dissyllabic, as in 'ought' be; Chaucer, C. T. 16808 (G 1340); where Tyrwhitt has the inferior reading 'ought to be'. The pp. of AS. *āgan* was *āgen*, for which see **OWN** (1). Der. *ow-ing*, esp. in phr. *owing to*, i. e. due to, because of. Also *own* (1), *own* (2).

OWL, a nocturnal bird. (E.) ME. *oule*, Chaucer, Parl. of Foules, 343; pl. *oules*, ed. 599. AS. *ūle*, Levit. xi. 16. + Du. *uil*; Icel. *ugla*; Dan. *ugle*; Swed. *ugla*; G. *eule*, OIG. *uvela*. Teut. types **uwalon*, *uwalon*, f. β. Allied to L. *ulula*, an owl, Skt. *uluka*, an owl. All from an imitative root, signifying to hoot, howl, screech; cf. Gk. *blōw*, I howl, *blōwōvōv*, to howl, *blōwōv*, interjection; L. *ululere*, to howl, *ulucus*, a screech-owl. γ. With a prefixed *h*, added for emphasis, we get G. *heulen*, whence OF. *huller*; see **Howl**. Some-what similar is G. *uhu*, an owl, MICH. *hūwer*, OIG. *hūwo*; cf. F. *hoot*. Der. *owl-et*, dimin. form, also spelt *houlet*, Macb. iv. 1. 17; *owl-ish*.

OWN (1), possessed by any one, proper, peculiar, belonging to oneself. (E.) ME. *agen*, *awen* (North. E. *awin*), *owen*; later, contracted to *own* by omission of *e*. 'Right at min own coe, and be your gyde'; Chaucer, C. T. 806 (A 804). 'Thar *ownen* fre' = their own free property; Barbour, Bruce, lii. 752. AS. *āgen*, *own*, *gren*, l. 20; orig. the ip. of the anomalous strong verb *āgan*, to own, i. e. to possess; see **OWE**. + Icel. *eigin*, one's own; orig. the old ip. of *eiga*, to possess; Dan. and Swed. *eiga*, one's own; Goth. *agins*, property, possessions; a neut. sb. formed from the adj. which was orig. the old ip. of *āgan*, to possess. Thus the orig. sense is 'possessed' or 'held'. Der. *own*, verb, to possess; see *own* (2), *own* (3).

OWN (2), to possess. (E.) ME. *agnien*, *ahnieu*, *ohnien*, *ahnen*, *ohnen*; see Layamon, 11864, 5359; Ormulum, 5649. AS. *āgnian*, to appropriate, claim as one's own; Grein, i. 22. Formed with causal suffix *-ian* from *āgan*, contracted form of *āgen*, one's own; see **OWN** (1). + Icel. *eignan*, to claim as one's own; from *eigin*, own; Goth. *agignōn*, to make a gain of, lit. make one's own, 2 Cor. ii. 17; from *āgin*, one's own property. ¶ It is thus evident that the verb is a derivative from the adjective. Der. *own-er*, ME. *ownere*, Aynbrite of Lwyd, ed. Morris, p. 37, last line but one; *owner-ship*.

OWN (3), to grant, admit. (E.) 'You will not *own* it', i. e. admit it, Winter's Tale, iii. 2. 60. A peculiar development of *own* (2); as if 'to make one's own,' or 'to take to oneself.' ¶ The ME. *unnen* (AS. *unnan*), to grant, comes near to the sense of *own* (3); but it does not seem to have influenced it, and soon became obsolete.

OX, a ruminant quadruped. (E.) ME. *ox*, pl. *oxen*, Chaucer, C. T. 880 (A 887); *oxis*, Wyclif, Luke, xvii. 7. AS. *oxa*, pl. *oxen*, Grein, ii. 360. + Du. *ox*; Icel. *oxi*, also *oxi*; pl. *oxn*, *öxn*; Dan. *ox*, pl. *oxer*; Swed. *ox*; G. *ochse*, *ochse*, pl. *ochsen*; OHG. *okse*; Goth. *auksa*, *auksa*, 4-W. *gah*, pl. *gahan*; Skt. *uksha*, an ox, bull; also, 'a Vedic epithet of the Maruts who, by bringing rain, i. e. by sprinkling, impregnate the earth like bulls'; Benley. The Maruts are storms; see Max Müller, Lectures, ii. 416. Teut. base **oksan-*; Ild. base *uksha-*. β. The Skt. *uksha* is usually derived from *ukh*, to sprinkle. Further, *ukh* is allied to Gk. *typhō*, moist, as well as to Icel. *vötr*, moist, prov. E. *wakey*, moist (Halliwell); see Brugmann, ii. § 114; Benley, p. 108. See **Wake** (2). Der. *ox-eye*, a plant, *ox-eyed*, *ox-fly*, *ox-grass*; *ox-stall*; also *ox-lip*, q. v.

OXALIS, wood-sorrel. (L. - Gk.) In Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xx.

c. 21. — *L. oxalis* (Pliny). — Gk. ὄξαλις, (1) a sour wine, (2) sorrel. So named for its sourness. — Gk. ὄξυς, sharp, keen, cutting, acid. Allied to *L. acer*, sharp, pungent; Brugmann, i. § 161, 536. Der. *oxali-*; cf. *ox-ide*, *oxy-gen*, *oxy-mel*, *oxy-tone*.

OXIDE, a compound of oxygen with a non-acid base. (Gk.) A coined word; from *ox-*, short for *oxy-*, part of the word *oxy-gen*; and *-ide*, due to Gk. *-ειδής*, like, which more commonly appears as *-id*, as in *ellipso-id*, *sphero-id*, *ovo-id*, and the like. See **OXYGEN**. Der. *oxid-ise*, *oxid-is-er*, *oxid-is-ible*, *oxid-at-ion*; all coined words.

OXLIP, the greater crowslip. (E.) In Mids. Nt. Dr. ii. 1. 250; Wint. Ta. iv. 4. 125. AS. *oxanslyppe*; see Cockayne's Leechdoms, iii. 340. — AS. *oxan*, gen. case of *oxa*, an ox; and *slyppe*, a slop, i.e. a piece of dung. [This confirms the etymology of *cowslip* already given; see **COWSLIP**.] It should therefore be spelt *ox-slip*.

OXYGEN, a gas often found in acid compounds. (F.—Gk.) The sense is 'generator of acids'; and it is a coined word. The discovery of oxygen dates from 1774 (Havdn); but the name is French. — F. *oxygène*; in 1787 (Hatzfeld). — Gk. ὀξύ- (written *oxy-* in Roman characters), for ὀξύς, sharp, keen, acid; and γεν-, to produce, base of γί-γνομαι, I am produced or born. See **OXALIS** and **GENERATE**. Der. *oxy-gen-ate*, *oxy-gen-ise*, *oxy-gen-us*; and see *ox-ite*.

OXYMEL, a mixture of honey and vinegar. (L.—Gk.) In early use; it occurs as AS. *oxmelle*; see Cockayne's A. S. Leechdoms, iii. 368. — L. *oxymeli* (Pliny). — Gk. ὀξύμελι, — Gk. ὀξύς, for ὀξύς, acid; and μέλι, honey. See **OXALIS** and **MELLIFFUOUS**.

OXYTONE, having an acute accent on the last syllable. (Gk.) A grammatical term. — Gk. ὀξύτονος, shrill-toned; also, as a grammatical term. — Gk. ὀξύς, for ὀξύς, sharp; and τόνος, a tone. See **OXALIS** and **TONE**.

OYER, a term in law. (F.—L.) An OF. law term. 'Oyer and terminer' [lit. to hear and determine], is a commission specially granted to certain persons, for the hearing and determining one or more causes. &c.; Blount's Law Dict., ed. 1691. Cf. AF. *oyer et terminer*; Stat. Reclam. i. 44 (1276); AF. *oyer*, as sb., a hearing, Year-books of Edw. I. i. 72. — AF. *oyez*, mod. F. *ouir*, to hear. — L. *audire*, to hear. See **AUDITION**. Der. *oyez*.

OYEZ, **OYES**, hear ye! (F.—L.) Henryson has: *oyes!* Parl. of Bkistis, l. 53. The first word of every proclamation by a public crier; now corrupted into the unmeaning *O! yes!* 'O yes,' a corruption from the F. *oyez*, i.e. hear ye, is well known to be used by the criers in our courts; &c.; Blount, Law Dict., ed. 1691. — AF. *oyez*, 2 p. pl. imp. of *oyer*, to hear; Stat. Reclam. i. 211 (1286); see **OYER**.

OYSTER, a well-known bivalve shell-fish. (F.—L.—Gk.) [The AS. form *ostre* was borrowed from Latin; cf. 'ostrea, ostre' in Voc. 261. 33. The diphthong shows the mod. E. form to be from the French.] ME. *oistre*, Chaucer, C. T. 182. — AF. *oyster*, Liber Albus, p. 244; OF. *oistre*, in the 13th cent. (Littré); whence mod. F. *huître*. — L. *ostrea*, more rarely *ostreum*. — Gk. ὀστρεον, an oyster; so called from its shell. — Gk. ὀστρεον, a bone, shell; akin to L. *os* (gen. *osis*), a bone. See **OSSEOUS**, **OSTRACUS**.

OZONE, a substance perceived by its smell in air after electric discharges. (Gk.) 'Ozone,' a name given in 1840 by M. Schönbein of Basel to the odour in the atmosphere developed during the electric discharge; Haydn. — Gk. ὄζω, smelling; pres. pt. of ὀζειν, to smell. Gk. ὄζων stands for ὀδ-ων, from the base ὀδ-, to smell, appearing also in L. *od-or*, smell; see **ODOUR**.

P

PABULUM, food. (L.) 'Pabulum' or food; Bp. Berkeley, Siris (1747), § 197 ('Todd'). — L. *pabulum*, food. Formed with suffix *-ulu-* from *pa-*, base of *pasce-re*, to feed (pt. *pā-ut*); see **PASTOR**. Der. *pabul-ous*, Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, h. iii. c. 21. § 15; *pabul-ar*.

PACE, a step, gait. (F.—L.) ME. *pas*, *pas*, Rob. of Glouc. p. 149. l. 3129; Chaucer, C. T., A 825, 1033. — F. *pas*, L. *passum*, acc. of *passus*, a step, pace, lit. a stretch, i.e. the distance between the feet in walking. — L. *passus*, pp. of *pandere*, to stretch. See **EXPAND**. Der. *pac-er*, verb, a doublet of **PASS**, q. v.; *pac-er*, Spectator, no. 104.

PACHA, the French spelling of **PASHA**, q. v.
PACHYDERMATOUS, thick-skinned. (Gk.) Modern and scientific. — Gk. παχύς, for παχύς, thick; and δερμα-, stem of δάμα, a skin; with suffix *-ous* (= L. *-osus*). β. The Gk. παχύς is cognate with Skt. *baku-*, strong. γ. Gk. δάμα is a hide, 'that which is flayed off'; from Gk. δάπτειν, to flay, tear, cognate with F. **TEAR**, verb, q. v. Der. *pachyderm*, an abbreviation for *pachydermatous animal*.

PACIFY, to appease, make peaceful. (F.—L.) Spelt *pacifie*, Sir T. More, Works, p. 871 b. — F. *pacifier*, 'to pacifie'; Cot.—L. *pacifaire*, *pacifiari*, to make peace. — L. *pac-*, decl. stem of *pa-*, peace; and *-ficare*, for *facere*, to make; see **PEACE** and **FACT**. Der. *pacif-er*, spelt *pacifyer*, Sir T. More, Works, p. 872 d; *pacif-ic-at-ion*, from F. *pacification*, 'a pacification' (Cot.), which from L. acc. *pacificationem*, due to *pacif-ic-er*; *pacif-ic-at-or*, Bacon, Life of Hen. VII, ed. Lumby, p. 52, l. 10, from L. *pacificator*; *pacif-ic*, formerly *pacifick*, Milton, P. L. x. 860, from F. *pacifique*, 'pacificous' (Cot.), which from L. adj. *pacificus*, peace-making; *pacif-ic-al*, *pacif-ic-al-ly*.

PACK, a bundle, burden, set of cards or hounds, &c. (Low G.) ME. *pakke*, P. Plowman, B. xiii. 201; pl. *packes*, Ancren Riwle, p. 166, last line. — Low G. *pakke*, *pak*; Du. *pak*, a pack; cf. Icel. *pakki*, a pack, bundle; Dan. *pakke*; Swed. *packa*; G. *pack*. β. It appears to be a true Teutonic word, though few Teutonic words begin with *p*. There is no proof that it was suggested by the L. base *pac-*, as in pp. *pac-tus*, from *pangere*, to fasten. [We also find Irish *pac*, Gall. *pac*, from E.; Bret. *pac*, borrowed from Romanic; Ital. *pacco*, F. *paquet*, Late L. *pacus*, from Teutonic.] Der. *pack-er*, verb, ME. *pakken*, P. Plowman, B. xv. 184; *pack-er*, *pack-horse*, 2 Hen. IV, ii. 4. 177; *pack-ing*; *pack-man*; *pack-needle* or *pack-ing-needle*, ME. *pakkenede* or *paknedde*, P. Plowman, B. v. 212; *pack-saddle*, Cor. ii. 1. 99; *pack-thread* Romeo, v. 1. 47. Also *pack-age*, q. v., *pack-et*, q. v. ☞ Quite distinct from *bag*.

PACKAGE, a packet, small bundle. (Low G.) with F. suffix. A late word; added by Todd to Johnson; formed by adding F. suffix *-age* (< L. *-aticum*) to *pack*; see **PAOK**. Cf. *packet*.

PACKET, a small pack, package. (AF.—Low G.) In Hamlet, v. 2. 15. AF. *paquet*, Black Book of the Admiralty, 277 (1463); whence MF. *paquet*, *paquet*, 'a packet, bundle'; Col. Formid with dimin. suffix *-et* from ME. *pakke*, a pack; cf. Low G. *pakke*, a pack (Bremen Wörterbuch); MDu. *pack*, 'a pack' (Hessham); Icel. *pakki*. See **PACK**. Der. *packet-boat*, a boat for carrying mailbags, Evelyn's Diary, Oct. 10, 1641; now often shortened to *packet*. Doublet, *package*.

PACT, a contract. (L.) In Bacon, Life of Hen. VII, ed. Lumby, p. 7, l. 19; and p. 27, l. 30. — L. *pac-tum*, an agreement. — L. *pac-tus*, pp. of *paciscere*, to stipulate, agree; imperative form of OLat. *pacere*, to agree, come to an agreement about anything. — F. *PAK*, to bind; whence also Skt. *pā-*, to bind; cf. Gk. πᾶν, Iasten, L. *pangere* (pp. *pac-tus*), to fasten, fix. Brugmann, i. § 200; ii. § 79. Der. *pac-tion*, Fox's Martyrs, p. 272 (R.), from F. *pac-tion* (Col.) < L. *pac-tionem*, acc. of *pac-tio*, an agreement. Also *opac-tion*, *pac-ti-imp*, *imp-inge*. From the same root we have *pac-ty*, *pac-ty*, page (2), *pale* (1), *pay*, *pro-pag-ate*, *pale* (3), *pale* (1), *re-pay*.

PAD (1), a soft cushion, &c. (E.?) It was kept in the bands, having under him but only a pad of straw. Fox, Martyrs, p. 854 (R.). Spelt *padde*, Gascoigne, Fruits of War, st. 177. A stuffed saddle was called a *pad*; hence: 'Padde, saddle,' in Levins, ed. 1570. It also occurs in the sense of 'bundle'; see Halliwell. Of obscure origin. β. In the prov. E. sense of paw, or animal's foot, it agrees with MDu. *Low G.* and Pomeranian *pad*, sole of the foot; perhaps borrowed from Slavonic. Cf. Russ. *podushka*, sole of the foot; *podushka*, a cushion; also Lith. *padas*, sole of the foot. And cf. *Pod*. Der. *pad-verb*, *pad-ding*.

PAD (2), a thief on the high road. (Du.) We now speak of a *foot-pad*. The old word is a *padder*, Massinger, A New Way, ii. 1. 15 from end; Butler, Hudibras, pt. iii. c. 1, l. 5 from end. This means 'one who goes upon the *pad* or foot-path.' A *pad* is also a 'roadster,' a horse for riding on roads; Gay's Fables, no. 46; also (more correctly) called a *pad-nag*, i.e. 'road-horse' (R.). — Du. *pad*, a path; MDu. *padt* (Hexham); cf. Low G. *pad*. Cognate with E. *path*; see **PATH**. ☞ Many cant words are of Du. origin; see Beaum. and Fletcher, Beggar's Bush. Der. *pad-verb*, to tramp along.

PADDLE (1), to finger; to dabble in water. (E.) 1. It means 'to finger, handle'; Hamlet, iii. 4. 182; Oth. ii. 1. 259. It is a parallel formation to *patlle*, which is the frequentative of *pat*; and cf. *patler*. 2. The sense 'to dabble in water' is in *Palgrave*, who has: 'I paddled in the myrc'; cf. Low G. *pad-deln*, to tramp about (Danneil); frequent. of *pad-en*, to tread, or *pad-jen*, to take short steps (Brem. Wört.); from *pad*, the sole of the foot; see **PAD** (1). Der. *paddle*, sb., in the sense of broad-bladed oar, but there is probably some confusion with the word below; *paddl-er*, Beaum. and Fletcher, Wit at Several Weapons, i. 1. 20; *paddl-er*, *whet*.

PADDLE (2), a little spade, esp. one to clean a plough with. (E.) In Dent, xiii. 13 (A. V.). It seems to be a parallel form to *spadille*, the dimin. of *spade*. 'Others destroy mules with a *spadille*,' Mortimer's Husbands (R.); and see *spud* and *spittle-staff* in Halliwell. Cf. also Irish and Gael. *spadal*, a plough-staff, *paddle*; words borrowed from English. See **SPADE**. ☞ In the sense of 'broad-bladed oar,' see **PADDLE** (1).

PADDOCK (1), a toad. (Scand.) In Hamlet, iii. 4. 190; Mach. i. 1. 9. ME. *paddock*, King Alisaunder, 6126. Dimin. with suffix -*ok* or -*ock* (as in *hill-ock*, *bull-ock*), from ME. *padde*, a toad, frog; in Wyclif, Exod. viii. 9 (later version), one MS. has the pl. *paddis* for *padokis*, which is the common reading.—Icel. *padda*, a toad; Swed. *padda*, a toad, frog; Dan. *padde*, -*du*, *padde*, *pad*; FFries. *padde*. Cf. G. *schild-patt*, tortoise-shell. Origin obscure. Der. *paddock-toad*, a toad-stool.

PADDOCK (2), a small enclosure. (E.) 'Delectable country-seats and villas environed with parks, paddocks, plantations, &c.; Evelyn (Todd; no reference). Here *park* and *paddock* are conjoined; and it is certain that *paddock* is a corruption of *parrock*, another form of *park*. *Parrocks* (Kent) is now called *Paddock Wood*; Hasted, Hist. Kent, 8vo, v. 286. 'Parrocke, a lytell parke,' Palsgrave. See Wny's note to Prompt. Parv., p. 384. He adds that 'a fenced enclosure of nine acres at Hawsted (Suffolk), in which deer were kept in pens for the course, was termed the *Parrock*;' Cullum's Hawsted, p. 210. See also *parrock* in Jamieson, and *parrock* in Halliwell. [The unusual change from *r* to *d* may have been due to some confusion with *padlock*, a toad, once a familiar word; cf. *padlock* for *parridge*.] AS. *pearruc*, *pearruc*, a small enclosure. 'On ðisum lytlum *pearruc*;' in this little enclosure; Ælfric, tr. of Boethius, c. xviii. § 2, b. ii. prosa 7. Perhaps formed, with dimin. suffix -*oc* (=mod. *-ock*, as in *pad-ock* (1), *hill-ock*, *bull-ock*), from a verb **parran*, to shut, enclose; only found in ME. *parren*; see *Park*.

PADDY, rice in the husk. (Malay.) Malay *padi*, rice in the straw. (See Yalc.) It seems to have been sometimes confused with Hind. *bhāt*, boiled rice (Forbes), derived from the Skt. *bhaktā*, (properly) boiled rice; orig. pp. of *bhūy*, to divide, take, possess (Benfey).

PADISHAH, great king, emperor. (Turk.—Pers.) A title given by the Turks to the Sultan and other kings.—Turk. *padishāh*.—Pers. *padshāh*, an emperor, sovereign; Rich. Diet., p. 315. The Pers. *pad* answers to O.Pers. *pati* (=Skt. *pati*); master, lord; and *shāh* is 'king.' See *Despot* and *Shah*; also *Fasha*.

PADLOCK, a loose hanging lock. (E.) A padlock is a loose hanging lock with a staple, suitable for hamper, baskets, &c., when the case to which it is affixed is not made of a solid substance. It occurs in Pope's Dunciad, iv. 162. Todd quotes from Milton's Colasterion (1645): 'Let not such an unmerciful and more than legal yoke be padlocked upon the neck of any Christian.' Ben Jonson has *padlock* in The Staple of News, Act v. sc. 1 (Picklock). Minshew's Span. Dict. has: '*Candado*, a hanging locke, a padlocke' (1623); cf. *locchetto*, 'a padlocke' in Florio (1598). Of uncertain origin; perhaps formed by adding lock to prov. E. *pad*, a pannier (Halliwell), given as a Norfolk word. This word is more commonly written *ped*, ME. *pedde*. '*Pedde*, idem quod *panere*;' Prompt. Parv. Of unknown origin; see further under *Pedlar*.

PADUASOY, a rich silk. (F.) 'Her crimson *paduasoy*;' Goldsmith, Vicar of Wakefield, ch. iv. § 5. As if 'Padua silk;' from Padua (in Italy); and F. *soie*, silk, from L. *sēta*, a pig's bristle, hence strong hair, silk (like Span. *seda*). But really a popular perversion of F. *pau-de-soie*, a silken stuff (Ilatzfeld). Godfrey has *pout de soie* (1389); *poul de soie* (1394). The origin of *pau*- is unknown.

PÆAN, a hymn in honour of Apollo. (L.—Gk.) 'I have ever hung elaborate *pæans* on thy golden shrine;' Ben Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, A. v. sc. 2; near the end.—L. *pæan*, (1) a name of Apollo, (2) a religious hymn, esp. to Apollo.—Gk. *πᾶν*, *πᾶν*, (1) *pæan*, Pæon, the physician of the gods, who cured Ilades and Ares, Homer, Il. v. 401, 809; cf. Od. iv. 232; also Apollo; also his son Æsculapius; a deliverer, saviour; (2) a choral song, hymn, chant, song of triumph. Der. *pæan-y*, q. v.

PEDOBAPTISM, the same as *Pedobaptism*, q. v.

PAGAN, a countryman, hence, a heathen. (L.) In Shak. Rich. II, iv. 95. [The ME. form is *paien* or *pagen*, Chaucer, C. T. 4954 (B 534), from OF. *paien* (burguy); which from L. *pāgānus*.]—L. *pāgānus*, (1) a villager, countryman, (2) a pagan, because the rustic people were supposed to be unconverted at a time when townsmen were converts. See Trench, On the Study of Words.—L. *pāgānus*, adj. rustic, belonging to a village.—L. *pāgus*, a district, canton. β. Some connect it with L. *pagare* (pt. t. *pagi*), to fasten, fix, set, as being marked out by fixed limits; see *Pact*. Der. *pagan-us*, *pagan-ism*, *pagan-ise*; and see *pajmim*, *peasant*.

PAGE (1), a boy attending a person of distinction. (F.—Low Lat.—Gk.) ME. *page*, King Alisaunder, 838; Havelok, 1730.—F. *page*, 'a page;' Cot. [Cf. Span. *page*, Port. *pagem*, Ital. *paggio*.]—Late L. *pagium*, acc. of *pagus*, a servant (Ducange). β. See Littre, who does not admit the etymology suggested by Dietz, viz. that Ital. *paggio* might have been formed from Gk. *παῖδιον*, a little

boy, dimin. of *παῖς*, a boy, child; for which see *Pedagogue*. But Korting accepts this solution.

PAGE (2), one side of the leaf of a book. (F.—L.) 'If one leaf of this large paper were plucked off, the more *pages* took harme thereby;' Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xiii. c. 12. [ME. *pagine*, Ancien Riwle, p. 286; an older form.]—F. *page*, 'a page, a side of a leaf;' Cot.—L. *pāgina*, a page, or leaf. β. Orig. 'a leaf;' and so called because the leaves were once made of strips of papyrus fastened together.—L. *pagere* (base *pag-*), to fasten; see *Pact*. ¶ We also find ME. *pagent* (with added *t*), Romance of Partenay, prol. 79. The three forms *page*, *pagine*, *pagent*, from L. *pāgina*, are parallel to the three forms *marge*, *margin*, *margent*, from L. *marginem*. Der. *pagin-al-ion*, a modern coined word.

PAGEANT, an exhibition, spectacle, show. (Late L.—L.) A. It orig. meant 'a moveable scaffold,' such as was used in the representation of the old mysteries. A picture of such a scaffold will be found in Chambers, Book of Days, i. 634. The Chester plays 'were always acted in the open air, and consisted of 24 parts, each part or *pageant* being taken by one of the guilds of the city. . . Twenty-four large scaffolds or stages were made, &c.; Chambers, as above; see the whole passage. Phillips, ed. 1706, defines *pageant* as 'a triumphal chariot or arch, or other pompous device usually carried about in publick shows.' B. ME. *pagent*; also *pagyn*, as in Wyclif's Works, ed. Arnold, i. 129. The entry 'pageant, *pagina*,' occurs in Prompt. Parv. p. 377; where there is nothing to show whether a *pageant* is meant or a page of a book, the words being ultimately the same; see *Pago* (2). But Wuy's excellent note on this entry is full of information, and should be consulted. He says: 'the primary signification of *pageant* appears to have been a stage or scaffold, which was called *pāgina*, it may be supposed, from its construction, being a machine *compagināta*, framed and compacted together. The curious extracts from the Coventry records given by Mr. Sharp, in his Dissertation on the Pageants or Mysteries performed there, afford definite information on this subject. The term is variously written, and occasionally appears as *payn*, *pagen*, approaching closely to the L. *pāgina*. The various plays or pageants composing the Chester mysteries . . . are entitled *Pagina prima*, . . . *Pagina secunda*, . . . and so forth; see Chester Plays, ed. Wright. A curious contemporary account has been preserved of the construction of the *pageants* [scaffolds] at Chester during the xvth century, "which *pageants* weare a high scafold with 2 rowmes, a higher and a lower, upon 4 wherles;" Sharp, Cov. Myst. p. 17. The term denoting the stage whereon the play was exhibited subsequently denoted also the play itself; but the primary sense . . . is observed by several writers, as by Higius, in his version of Junius's Nomenclator, 1585: "*Pegma*, lignea machina in altum educta, tabulatis etiam in sublime crescentibus *compaginata*, de loco in locum portatilis, aut que velut potest, ut in pompis fieri solet: *Eschaffaut*, a pageant, or scaffold." Palsgrave has: 'Pagiant in a playe, mystere;' and Cotgrave explains MF. *pegmate* as 'a stage or frame whereon *pageants* be set or carried.' See further illustrations in Wedgwood. C. We may conclude that, just as ME. *pagent* is used as a variant of *pagine*, in the sense of page of a book, so the ME. *pagent* (or *pagiant*, &c.) was formed, by the addition of an excrement *t* after *n*, from an older *pagen* or *pagin*, which is nothing but an Anglicised form of Late L. *pāgina* in the sense of scaffold or stage. For examples of excrement *t*, cf. *ancient*, *margent*, *tyrant*, *pheasant*. D. Though this sense of *pāgina* is not given by Ducange, it was certainly in use, as shown above, and a very clear instance is cited by Wedgwood from Munimenta Gildhallæ Londoniensis, ed. Riley, iii. 459, where we find: "parabatur *machina* satis palcra . . . in eadem *pāgina* erigebantur duo animalia vocata antelops;" showing that (in 1432) *machina* and *pāgina* were synonymous. E. The true sense of *pāgina* I take to have been simply 'stage' or 'platform;' we find one sense of L. *pāgina* to be a slab of marble or plank of wood (White). Cf. L. *pāginātus*, planked, built, constructed (White). Hence the derivation is from L. *pagere* (base *pag-*), to fasten, fix; see *Pago* (2). ¶ Note that another word for the old stage was *pāgma* (stem *pāgmat-*, whence MF. *pegmate* in Cotgrave); this is the corresponding and cognate Greek name, from Gk. *πάγμα* (stem *πάγμα-*), a platform, stage, derived from the base of Gk. *πάγνυμι*, I fix, cognate with L. *pagere*. Der. *pageant*, verb, to play, Shak. Troil. i. 3. 151; *pageant-r-y*, Pericles, v. 2. 6.

PAGODA, an Indian idol's temple. (Port.—Pers.) Spelt *pagotha* in Sir T. Herbert, Travels, ed. 1665, pp. 69, 393; *pagod* in Skinner, ed. 1671; *pagodes*, pl., in Hakluyt, Voy. ii. part 1. 221, 253.—Port. *pagoda*, now generally *pagode*; but both forms are given in the Eng.-Port. part of Veyra's Dict. Adapted from Pers. *but-kalāh*, an idol-temple; Rich. Diet. p. 241, col. 2; spelt *but-kalāh* in Palmer, Pers. Dict. col. 7c.—Pers. *but*, an idol, image, God, id. p. 241, col. 1; and *kadāh*, a habitation, id. p. 1175. β. The initial Pers.

sound is sometimes rendered by *p*, as in Devic. Yule suggests some confusion with Skt. *bhagavati*, f., lit. 'venerable,' as the name of a goddess.

PAH, PA, a fort. (New Zealand.) A Maori word, signifying a fort surrounded by a stockade. 'In Maori, the verb *pā* means to touch, to block up. *Pa* = a collection of houses to which access is blocked by means of stockades and ditches;' Morris, Austral English.

PAIGLE, the cowslip. (O. Low G. I.) 'Paggles, greene and yellow;' Tusser's Husbandry, § 43. 25 (E. D. S.). 'Paggill, a cow-sloppe;' Palsgrave. As *cowslip*, formerly *cowslip*, orig. meant 'cow-dung,' it is possible that *paigle* may have meant 'horsedung.' Woeste's Westphal. glossary gives *päen-wiessel*, a dung-beetle; and he notes that the Hannover form is *pagel-worm*, where *pagel* means 'dung;' evidently from Low G. *page*, MDu. *paghe* (Oudemans), a horse.

PAIL, an open vessel of wood, &c. for holding liquids. (F.—L.) MF. *paile*, *payle*. 'Payle, or mylke-stoppe [milk-pail];' Prompt. Parv. AF. *paile*; glossed by ME. *stoppe*; Nominale, ed. Skeat, l. 496.—OF. *paile*, a pan; 'a footless posnet, i. e. iron cooking-pot; saucepan;' Cot.—L. *patella*, dimin. of *patina*, a pan; see **PATEN**. β. or from AS. *paegel*, occurring as a gloss upon *l. gillo* in Wright's Vocab., where it is misprinted *weagel*; see Voc. 124. 2, and Toller's A. S. Dict. It is cognate with Du. and G. *pegel*, G. *paal*, a gauge for liquids; cf. Dan. *pegel*, half a pint. But it seems to have been French; note the final *-e*. Der. *paill-ful*.

PAIN, bodily suffering, anguish. (F.—L.—Gk.) ME. *peine*, *peyne*, King Alisaunder, 4522.—F. *peine*, 'a paine, penalty;' Cot.—L. *pæna*, punishment, penalty, pain.—Gk. *πῶν*, penalty. β. The L. word was borrowed from the Gk. very early. Idg. type **painā*; cf. OIrish *cín* (Ir. *cion*), a fault; Zend *kaēnē*, punishment, Pers. *kin*, revenge; Russ. *tsena*, a price; Gk. *riverē*, to pay a price. Brugmann, i. § 202. C. Fine (1). Der. *pain*, verb, ME. *peinen*, Chaucer, C. T. 139; *pain-ed*; *pain-ful* (with E. suffix *-ful* = *full*), formerly used with the sense of 'industrious,' see exx. in Trench, Select Glossary; *pain-ful-ly*, *pain-ful-ness*, *pain-less*, *pain-less-ness*; also *pains-taking*, adj., i. e. taking pains or trouble, Beaumont and Fletcher, Span. Curate, iv. 5 (Diego); *pains-taking*, sb. And see *pen-al*, *penance*, *pen-itent*, *pen-ish*, *pine* (2).

PAINTM; see **PAYNIM**.

PAINT, to colour, describe, depict. (F.—L.) ME. *peintre*, Chaucer, C. T. 11946, 11949 (C 12, 15); but the word must have been in use in very early times, as we find the derived words *peintunge*, *painting*, and *peinture*, a picture, in the Ancræn Riwle, p. 392, l. 17, p. 242, l. 14.—OF. *peint*, *paint* (mod. F. *peint*), pp. of *peindre*, *peindre* (mod. F. *peindre*), to paint.—L. *pingere*, to paint. Allied to Skt. *piñj*, to dye, colour; *piñjara*, yellow, tawny. β. The form of the root is PIEG, to colour; perhaps allied to √PEIK, to adorn, form, whence Skt. *piç*, to adorn, form, *piças*, an ornament, and Gk. *ποικίλος*, variegated. Der. *paint*, sb. (a late word), Dryden, to Sir Robert Howard, l. 8; *paint-er*, Romeo, l. 2. 41; *paint-ing*, in early use, ME. *peintunge*, as above. And see *picl-ure*, *de-pict*, *pig-ment*, *pi-mento*, or *pi-ment*, or *pine*, *paint*.

PAINTER, a rope for innooring a boat. (F.—L.) 'Painter, a rope employed to fasten a boat;' Hawkesworth's Voyages, 1773, vol. i. p. xxix; spelt *paynter*, Naval Accounts (1485), p. 37. β. Some have supposed it to have been corrupted (by assimilation to the ordinary sb. *painter*) from MF. *panter*, a snare, cap for catching birds; see Chaucer, Legend of Good Women, 131; Prompt. Parv. p. 381; spelt *panter*, Polit. Songs, ed. Wright, p. 344.—AF. *panter* (Godefroy); MF. *pantere*, a kind of snare for birds (Roquefort); *panthera*, 'a great swoop-net;' Cot. Cf. Ital. *pantera*, 'a kind of tramell or fowling-net,' Florio; *panthera*, 'a net or haie to catch conies with, also a kind of fowling-net;' id.—L. *panther*, a hunting-net for catching wild beasts; cf. *panthera*, an antler capture.—Gk. *πῶν*, catching all sorts of animals.—Gk. *πῶν*, neut. of *πῶν*, verb, and *θηρ*, a wild beast; see **PAN** and **PANTHER**. Cf. The Irish *peintreir*, Gael. *peintreir*, a gin, snare, are borrowed from F.; the ME. word occurs as early as the reign of Edw. II. It is remarkable that, in America, a *panther* is also called a *painter*; see Cooper, The Pioneers, cap. xxviii. γ. But ME. *panter* means 'net' rather than 'noose.' Perhaps *painter* represents MF. *peinteur*, 'the name of one of the ropes which passe over the top of a mast,' Cot.; or OF. *peintoir*, *pendoir*, in Godefroy, a perch for hanging clothes to dry, part of a belt to which a sword is hung, also strong cordage; from L. *pendere*, to hang. But the history is obscure.

PAIR, two equal or like things, a couple. (F.—L.) ME. *peire*, *peyre*, applied to any number of like or equal things, and not limited, as now, to two only. Thus 'a *peire* of bedes' = a set of beads, Chaucer, C. T. 159. 'A *pair* of cards' = a pack of cards; Ben Jonson, Masque of Christmas (Carol). 'A *pair* of organs' = a set of organ-pipes, i. e. an organ; see my note to P. Plowman, C. xxi. 7.

'A *pair* of stairs' = a flight of stairs. Yet we also find 'a *peyre* hose' = a pair of hose; Rob. of Glouc. p. 390, l. 8013.—F. *paire*, 'a paire, or couple of;' Cot.; F. *paire*, 'like, alike, equal, matching, even, meet;' Cot.—L. *paria*, neut. pl., and *parum*, acc. of *pār*, alike. See **PAR**, **PEER**. Der. *pair*, verb, Wist. Ta. iv. 4. 154. Also *um-pire*, q. v.

PAJAMAS, PYJAMAS, loose drawers. (Hind.—Pers.) Modern. Lit. 'leg-clothing.'—Hind. *pijāma*, *pājāma*, drawers.—Hind. *pāe*, leg, *pā*, foot; *jāmā*, garment (Forbes, Yule).—Pers. *pāi*, cognate with E. *foot*; *jāmā*, a garment. (Horn, § 412.) See *pyjamas* in Yule.

PAL, a brother, comrade. (Gipsy.) 'Pal is a common cant word for brother or friend, and it is purely Gipsy. On the Continent it is *prala* or *pral*;' C. G. Leland, Eng. Gipsies, vi.

PALACE, a royal house. (F.—L.) ME. *palais*, King Horn, ed. Lumby, 1256; *paleis*, Floriz and Blanchefleur, 87.—F. *palais*, 'a palace;' Cot.—L. *palātium*, formerly a building on the Palatine hill at Rome. 'On this hill, the *Collis Palatinus*, stood . . . the houses of Cicero and Catiline. Augustus built his mansion on the same hill, and his example was followed by Tiberius and Nero. Under Nero, all private houses had to be pulled down on the *Collis Palatinus*, in order to make room for the emperor's residence . . . called the *Palatium*; and it became the type of all the palaces of the kings and emperors of Europe;' Max Müller, Lectures on Language, ii. 276. β. The *Collis Palatinus* is supposed to have been so called from *Pales*, a pastoral deity; see Max Müller, as above. *Pales* was a goddess who protected flocks; and the name may have meant 'protector;' cf. Skt. *pālā*, one who guards or protects; *pāl*, to protect, cherish. Der. *palati-al* (Todd), formed with suffix *-al* from L. *palātium*; also *palat-in*, q. v.; *palad-in*, q. v.

PALADIN, a warrior, a knight of 'Charlemagne's household. (F.—Ital.—L.) In Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674.—F. *paladin*, 'a knight of the round table;' Cot.—Ital. *paladino*, 'a warrior, a valiant man at arms;' Florio.—L. *palatinus*; see **PALATINE**. Properly applied to a knight of a palace or royal household. Doublet, *palatine*.

PALÆO; see **PALEO**.

PALANQUIN, PALANKEEN, a light litter in which travellers are carried on men's shoulders. (Port.—Hind.—Skt.) 'A *palankeen* or litter;' Sir T. Herbert, Travels, 1665, p. 72. Spelt *palanke* in Terry's Voyage to East India, 1655, p. 155 (Todd); *palanquin* in Skinner, ed. 1671; *palanchine* in Hakluyt, Voy. ii. part i. 222.—Portuguese *palanquin*.—Hind. *palang*, a bed, bedstead; otherwise *pālki*; Forbes, Hindustani Dict.; and (in the Carnatic) *pallakki* (H. H. Wilson); Pali *palanko* (Yule). Cf. Pers. *palank*, *palang*, a bedstead; Rich. Dict. p. 335. All from Skt. *paryāṅka* (Prakrit *palāṅka*), a couch-bed, a bed; the change from *r* to *l* being very common.—Skt. *pari*, about, round (Gk. *πῶν*); and *āṅka*, a hook, the flank, &c. Apparently from the support given to the body. The Skt. *āṅka* is allied to L. *uncus*, a hook, AS. *angel*, a hook. See **PERI** and **ANGLE** (2).

PALATE, the roof of the mouth, taste, relish. (F.—L.) In Cor. ii. 1. 61. ME. *palet*, Wyclif, Lament, iv. 4; Prompt. Parv. p. 378.—AF. *palet*, *palate*, in Nominale, ed. Skeat, 29; OF. *palat*, in the 14th century; see Littre.—L. *palātium*, the palate. Root uncertain. ¶ The mod. F. *palais* answers to a Late L. *palātium*, which seems to have been used by mistake for *palātium*. See remarks in Max Müller, Lect. on Lang. ii. 276. Der. *palat-al*, *palat-able*, *palat-abl-y*. Also *palate*, verb, Cor. iii. 1. 104.

PALATINE, orig. pertaining to a palace. (F.—L.) Chiefly in the phr. 'count *palatine*,' where the adj. follows the sb., as in French; see Merch. Ven. i. 2. 49.—F. *palatin*, 'a general and common appellation, or title, for such as have any special office or function in a sovereign prince's palace;' Cot. He adds: 'Compte *palatin*, a count *palatine*, is not the title of a particular office, but an hereditary addition of dignity and honour, gotten by service done in a domestical charge.'—L. *palātīnus*, (1) the name of a hill in Rome, (2) belonging to the imperial abode, to the palace or court. See **PALEO**. Der. *palatin-ale*, from F. *palatinat*, 'a palatinity, the title or dignity of a count *palatine*, also a county *palatine*;' Cot. Doublet, *paladin*.

PALAUVER, a talk, parley. (Port.—L.—Gk.) Frequently used in works of travel, of a parley with African chiefs; a word introduced on the African coast by the Portuguese.—Port. *palavara*, a word, parole.—L. *parabola*; from Gk. See **PAROLE**, **PARABLE**.

PALE (1), a stake, narrow piece of wood for enclosing ground, an enclosure, limit, district. (F.—L.) ME. *paal*, Wyclif, Ezek. xv. 3 (earlier version); the later version has *stake*; Vulgate, *pasillus*. Dat. *pale*, Wyclif, Luke, xix. 43.—F. *pal*, 'a pale, stake, or pole;' Cot.—L. *pālus*, a stake. For **paleus*, from *pac-*, to fasten; as in *pac-isc*, to stipulate. Brugmann, ii. § 76. See **PACT**. Der. *pal-ing*, Blackstone's Comment. b. ii. c. 3 (K.); *pale*, verb, 3 Hen. VI. l. 4.

103; *im-pale*; also *pale-is-ade*, q. v. **Doublet, pole** (1). The heraldic term *pale* is the same word.

PALE (2), wan, dim. (F.-L.) ME. *palē*, Chaucer, C. T. 5065 (B 645).—OF. *pale*, *palle* (Burguy), later *pale* (Cot.), whence mod. F. *pale*.—L. *pallidum*, acc. of *pallidus*, pale. On the loss of the last two atonic syllables, see Brachet, *Introd.* § 50, 51. Allied to Gk. *palaios*, gray, and to E. *fallow*; see **Fallow** (2). Der. *pale-ly*, *pale-ness*, *pale-ist*. **Doublet, pallid**.

PALEOGRAPHY, the study of ancient modes of writing. (Gk.) Modern; coined from Gk. *παλαιός*, for *παλαιός*, old; and *γραφειν*, to write. *Παλαιός* is from *παλαι*, adv., long ago.

PALEOLOGY, archaeology. (Gk.) Modern. From Gk. *παλαιός*, for *παλαιός*, old; and *-λογία*, a discourse, which from *λόγος*, to speak. See **Paleography** and **Logio**. Der. *paleolog-ist*.

PALEONTOLOGY, the science of fossils, &c. (Gk.) Modern. Lit. 'a discourse on ancient creatures.' Coined from Gk. *παλαιός*, long ago; *όντος*, decl. stem of *ὢν*, existing; and *-λογία*, a discourse, which from *λόγος*, to speak. See **Paleography**, **Sooth**, and **Logio**. Der. *paleontol-ist*.

PALESTRA, a wrestling-school. (L.-Gk.) In Ilyly, Ephraim, ed. Arber, p. 447; *palestr-ai*, adj., Chaucer, *Troilus*, v. 304.—L. *palestra*.—Gk. *παλαίστρα*, a wrestling-school. = Gk. *παλαιός*, to wrestle; cf. *πάλη*, wrestling. Connected with Gk. *παλάμη*, the palm of the hand (Frellwitz). See **Palm** (1). Der. *palestr-al*, as above.

PALETOE, a loose garment. (F.) Modern. Borrowed from mod. F. *paletoe*, formerly *pallette*, for which see below. However, the word is by no means new to English; and the ME. *paltoke* is not an uncommon word; see numerous references in my note to P. Ploverman, B. xviii. 25, where the word occurs; and see Prompt. Parv., and Way's note; cf. AF. *paltoke* (below). This form was borrowed from OF. *pallette*, 'a long and thick yelt, or cassock, a garment like a short cloak with sleeves, or such a one as the most of our modern pages are attired in.' Cot. Explained by Dies as *palle-togue*, a cloak with a hood; from L. *palla*, a mantle, and Bret. *ist*, W. *tue*, a cap. B. Littre derives OF. *pallette* from MDu. *paltoke*, a mantle; but Franck says that this MDu. form was taken (with alteration) from the OF. word. Cf. Bret. *paltoke*, a peasant's robe; from L. *palla* and Bret. *ist*, a cap. See **Pall** (1). ¶ Way says that 'Sir Roger de Norwiche bequeaths, in 1370, *unum paltoke de veluete, cum armis meis*;' &c.

PALETTE, a small slab on which a painter mixes colours. (F.-L.) 'Palette, a thin oval piece of wood, used by painters to hold their colours;' Kersey, ed. 1715. The word is used by Dryden; see Todd (who gives no reference).—F. *palette*, 'a lingell, tenon, slice, or flat tool wherewith chirurgians lay salve on plaisters; also, the saucer or porringer, wherinto they receive blood out of an opened vein; also, a battlement.' Cot. Thus it orig. meant a flat blade for spreading things, and afterwards a flat slab for colours. (Cf. Ital. *palette*, 'a lingell, slice [such] as apothecaries use'; Florio; dimin. of *pala*, 'a spade'; id.—L. *pala*, a spade, shovel, flat-bladed 'peel' for putting bread into an oven; see **Peel** (3). **Doublet, pallet** (2).

PALFREY, a saddle-horse, esp. a lady's horse. (F.-Low L.-Gk. and C.) In early use. ME. *palfevrai*, O. Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, i. 5, l. 20; *palfrei*, Chaucer, C. T. 2497 (A 2495).—OF. *palfrei* (13th century, Littre), MF. *palfrei*, 'a palfrey,' Cot.; mod. F. *palfrey*. Spelt *palefraid* in the 11th century; Littre.—Low L. *paraveridus*, a post-horse, lit. 'an extra post-horse' (Lewis). Brachet gives quotations for the later forms *paraveridus*, *parafredus*, and *palefraid* (10th century); and OF. *palefraid*—Low L. acc. *palefraidum*; every step being traced with certainty. β. The Low L. *paraveridus* is a hybrid formation from Gk. *παρά*, beside (hence extra); and Lat. L. *veridus*, a post-horse, courier's horse (Lewis). γ. Here *veridus* stands for *voridus*, from a Celtic type **vo-reidos*, a carriage-horse.—Celtic **vo* (Irish *fo*, W. *go*), prep. under, in; and **reidū*, Gaulish L. *rheda*, *reia*, a carriage. The Celtic **vo-reidos* occurs in W. *gorwydd*, a horse. The Celtic **reidū* is from the verb seen in Irish *riad-uim*, I travel, ride, cognate with E. *ride* (Stokes). ¶ The Low L. *paraveridus* is also the original of G. *pferrd*, Du. *paard*, a palfrey, horse.

PALIMPSEST, a manuscript which has been twice written on, the first writing being partly erased. (Gk.) *Palimpsestos* in Phillips (1706).—Gk. *παλινψηστος*, a palimpsest (manuscript); neut. of *παλινψηστος*, lit. scraped again.—Gk. *πάλημι*, for *πάλημι*, again, before the following ψ; and *ψάω*, rubbed, scraped, verbal adj. from *ψάω*, to rub, Ionic *ψάω*. Cf. Skt. *psā*, to eat.

PALINDROME, a word or sentence that reads the same backwards as forwards. (Gk.) Examples are *Ηannah, inadam, Eve*; Todd quotes *subi dura a rudibus* from Peacham, Experience in these Times (1638). 'Curious palindromes;' Ben Jonson, An Execution

upon Vulcan, Underwoods, lxi. l. 34.—Gk. *παλινδρομος*, running back again.—Gk. *πάλιν*, back, again; and *δρομος*, a running, from *δρομίν*, to run; see **Dromedary**.

PALINODE, a recantation, in song. (F.-L.-Gk.) 'You, two and two, singing a palinode;' Ben Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, last speech of Crites.—F. *palinodie*, 'a palinody, recantation, contrary song, unsaying of what hath been said;' Cot.—L. *palinodia*.—Gk. *παλινωδία*, a recantation, esp. of an ode.—Gk. *πάλιν*, back, again; and *ὁδός*, a song; see **Ode**.

PALISADE, a fence made of pales or stakes. (F.-L.) Shak. has the pl. *palisades*, 1 Hen. IV. ii. 3. 55; this is a pseudo-Spanish form; the mod. Span. word is *palizada*. Dryden has *palisades*, tr. of Virgil, b. vii. l. 214.—F. *palissade*, 'a palissade;' Cot.—F. *palis-er*, 'to inclose with pales,' id.; with suffix *-ade* < L. *-ita*.—F. *palis*, a 'pale, stake, pole,' id.; extended from *pale*, a pale. See further under **Pale** (1). Der. *palisade*, verb.

PALL (1), a cloak, mantle, archbishop's scarf, shroud. (L.) ME. *pal*, Layamon, 897, 1206; pl. *palles*, id. 2368. AS. *pell*, purple cloth; we find *pallas* and *sidas*—purple cloths and silks, as a gloss to L. *purpuratum et sricum* in Aldrich's Colloguy (the Merchant); see Thorpe, *Analecta*, p. 27.—L. *pallium*, a coverlet, pall, curtain, toga; allied to *palla*, a mantle, loose dress. Sievers, Gr. § 80. Der. *pall-ate*, q. v.

PALL (2), to become vapid, lose taste or spirit. (F.-L.) ME. *pallen*, 'Pallyn, as ale and drynke, Emuriol,' Prompt. Parv. Way, in the note on the passage, quotes from Lydgate's Order of Fools: 'Who forsaketh wyne, and drynketh the ale palled, Such foliasshe foolis, God lete hem never the!' [prosper]; Minor Poems, p. 168. He also cites from Palsgrave: 'I *palle*, as drinke or bloodie dotie, by longe standing in a thyuge, ie *apallys*. This drinke wyll *pall* (**apallys*) if it stande vncouered all nyght. I *palle*, I fade of freshesse in colour or beauty, ie *apallys*.' β. He also has: 'I *palle*, as drinke in colour or beauty, ie *apallys*.' γ. He also has: 'I *palle*, as drinke in colour or beauty, ie *apallys*.' Thus *pall* is merely an apocryphal form of *apall*, which meant both to wax pale and to make pale or to terrify. See **Appal**.

PALLADIUM, a safeguard of liberty. (L.-Gk.) 'A kind of *palladium* to save the city,' Milton, Of Reformation in England, B. 1 (Todd).—L. *Palladium*; Virgil, *Aen.* ii. 166, 183.—Gk. *Παλλάδιον*, the statue of Pallas on which the safety of Troy was supposed to depend.—Gk. *Παλλάς*, stem of *Παλλάς*, an epithet of Athene (Minerva).

PALLET (1), a kind of mattress or couch, properly one of straw. (F.-L.) ME. *pallette*, Chaucer, *Troil.* iii. 229.—AF. *pallette*, straw, lectuary, 475; F. *pallette*, a heap of straw, given by Littre as a provincial word. Cotgrave only gives *pallette*, 'a reek or stack of straw, also, bed-straw.' Dimin. of F. *paille*, 'straw'; Cot.—L. *palea*, straw, chaff. Allied to Skt. *pālāla*, straw; Russ. *polova*, chaff; Lith. *pela*, pl. chaff. See **Palliasse**.

PALLET (2), an instrument used by potters, also by gilders; also, a palette. (F.-Ital.-L.) See definitions in N. E. D.; it is, properly, a flat-bladed instrument for spreading plasters, gilding, &c., and for moulding; and is only another spelling of **Palette**, q. v.

PALLIASSE, a straw mattress. (F.-L.) Not in Todd's Johnson. The introduction of it is due to an attempt to represent the 'il mouillés' of the F. *palliasse*, which see in Littre. The MF. form in Cotgrave is *pallasse*, 'a straw-bed.' The suffix *-asse*, *asse* (< L. *-assa*) is a diminutive one; Brachet, *Etym. Dict.* *Introd.* § 272; and *pall-asse* is from *paille*, straw.—L. *palea*; see **Pallet** (1).

PALLIATE, to cloak, excuse. (L.) β. Being *palliated* with a pilgrim's coat and hypocritical sanctity; Sir T. Herbert, *Travels*, ed. 1665, p. 341. Properly a pp., as in 'certain lordes and citizens . . . in habite palliate and dissimuled;' Hall's Chron., Hen. IV. *introd.* § 11.—L. *pallidus*, cloaked, covered with a cloak.—L. *pallium*, a cloak, mantle. See **Pall** (1). Der. *palliat-ion*, *palliat-ive*.

PALLID, pale. (L.) 'Pallid death;' Spenser, F. Q. v. 11. 45.—L. *pallidus*, pale. See **Pale** (2). **Doublet, pale** (2).

PALL-MALL, the name of an old game. (F.-Ital.-L.) Discussed under **Mall** (2), q. v. See Notes on E. Etym., p. 204.

PALLOR, paleness. (L.) Used by Bp. Taylor, *Artificial Hand-someness*, p. 2 (Todd).—L. *pallor*, paleness.—L. *pallere*, to be pale. Cf. L. *pallidus*, pale; see **Pale** (2).

PALM (1), the inner part of the hand. (F.-L.) ME. *paume*, the palm of the hand, P. Ploverman, B. xvii. 141, 147, 150, 153.—F. *paume*, 'the palm of the hand'; Cot.—L. *palmā*, the palm of the hand.—Gk. *πάλημι*; Skt. *pañi* (old game, cf. **palmi*).—AS. *folm*; Grein, i. 311; Olrish *tām*; W. *llaw*. Brugmann, i. § 539 (2). Allied to AS. *folm* is E. *fumble*; see **Fumble**. Der. *palmate*, from L. *palmatus*, marked with the palm of the hand, shaped like the palm; *palm-ist-ry*, in Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Errors*, bk. v. ch. 24, pt. 1; ME. *paumestry*, Lydgate, *Assembly of Gods*, 870.

PALM (2), the name of a tree. (L.) *AS. palm*, a palm-tree; borrowed directly from Latin. '*Palma*, palm-twig, *vel palm*;' Wright's Vocab. i. 32, col. 2. So called from some resemblance of the leaves to the out-spread hand; see **Palm** (1). ¶ We may note that the L. spelling has prevailed over the French, as in *palms*, &c. Der. *palm*-er, *M.E. palmere*, Chaucer, C. T. 13. King Horn, ed. Lumby, 1027, i.e. one who bears a palm-branch in token of having been to the Holy Land; *palm*-er-worm, Joel, i. 4, ii. 25, a caterpillar supposed to be so called from its wandering about like a pilgrim, and also simply called *palm* (see Eastwood and Wright's Bible Word-book); *Palm-sunday*, *M.E. palme-sunday*, O. Eng. Miscellany, ed. Morris, p. 39, l. 65, *AS. palm-sunnandæg*, Luke, xix. 29 (margin); *palm-y*, Hamlet, i. 1. 113; *palm-ary*, i.e. deserving the palm (as token of a victory). ¶ The *palm* or *palm*-worm might have been named from prov. *E. palm*, the catkin of a willow; but we also find *palm* in the sense of wood-louse, and in Holli-band's Dict., ed. 1593, a *palm* is described as 'a worme having a great many feet'; see Halliwell.

PALPABLE, that can be felt, obvious. (F.—L.) In Mach. ii. 1. 40; Chaucer, Ho. Fame, 866.—F. *palpable*, omitted by Cotgrave, but in use in the 15th century (Littre), and given by Palgrave, who has: 'Palpable, apte or mete to be felte, *palpable*.'—L. *palpabilis*, that can be touched.—L. *palpare*, to feel, *palpāri*, to feel, handle. β. An initial *s* has been lost, if it is related to Gk. *παλάειν*, I feel; Skt. *spālayā*, to strike, to touch. Der. *palpab-y*, *palpable-ness*, *palpabil-ty*. And see *palpitate*.

PALPITATE, to throb. (L.) In Minshew, ed. 1627. [It is not unlikely that the *v* verb to *palpitate* was really due to the sb. *palpitation*.]—L. *palpitatus*, pp. of *palpitare*, to throb; frequentative of *palpare*, to feel, stroke, pat. See **Palpable**. Der. *palpitat-ion*, from *F. palpitation*, 'a panting'; Cot.

PALSEY, paralysis. (F.—L.—Gk.) *M.E. palsey*, Wyclif, Matt. iv. 24; *Palsey*, Rob. of Brunne, Handlyng Synne, 1922; fuller form *parley*, Prick of Conscience, ed. Morris, 2996.—F. *paralyse*, 'the palsy'; Cot.—L. *paralysis*, acc. of *paralysis*, see **Paralysis**. Der. *palsy*, verb; *palsi*-ed, Cor. v. 2. 46.

PALTER, to dodge, shift, shuffle, equivocate. (Scand.) See Macb. v. 8. 20; Jul. Cæs. ii. 1. 126. Cotgrave, s.v. *harceler*, has: 'to haggle, hucke, hedge, or *palter* long in the buying of a commodity.' It also means 'to babble,' as in: 'One while his tongue it run and *paltered* of a cat, Another while he stammered styll upon a rat'; Gammer Gurton, ii. 3. Cf. prov. *E. palter*, to work carelessly, to go about aimlessly, to trifle. Prob. of Scand. origin. Cf. Swed. dial. *palta*, to go about, to hobble about, to toddle; *palter*, a poor wretch, who goes about aimlessly; from *pala*, to work slowly (Rietz). Perhaps of imitative origin; cf. *faller*.

PALTRY, mean, vile, worthless. (Scand.) In Shak. Merry Wives, ii. 1. 164; Marlowe, Edw. II, ii. 6. 57. Jamieson gives *paltrie*, *paltrie*, vile trash; Halliwell has *paltring*, a worthless trifle; Forby explains Norfolk *paltry* by 'rubbish, refuse, trash'; and Brockett gives *palterly* as the North. Eng. form of the adj. *paltry*. It stands for *palter-y* (North. *E. palter-ly*), formed with the adj. suffix -y (or -ly) from an old pl. *palter*-er (formed like *M.E. child*-er = children, *breth*-er = brethren), which is still preserved in Swed. and Danish. This account is verified by the G. forms; see below. The sense of *palter* is 'rags,' and that of *paltr-y* is 'ragged,' hence, vile, worthless, or, as a sb., trash or refuse.—Swed. *paltror*, rags, pl. of *paltra*, a rag; three gives *M.Swed. paltror*, old rags, with a reference to Jerem. xxxviii. 11; Dan. *pjaltr*, rags, pl. of *pjaltr*, a rag, tatter; hence the adj. *pjaltr*, ragged, tattered.—Low *E. palte*, *palte*, a rag, a piece of cloth torn or cut off; whence the adj. *paltring*, *paltring*, ragged, torn; Bremen Wörterb. iii. 287; Prov. *E. palter* (pl. *paltern*), a rag; whence *palterig*, *paltry* (Flügel). Cf. also *M.Du. palit*, a piece, fragment, as, *palt brode*, a piece of bread (Oudemans, Kilian); *N.Fries. palit*, a rag (Outzen). β. The origin is by no means clear; three connects *Swed. paltror* with *M.Swed. palt*, a kind of garment. See Rietz, s.v. *palt*. Possibly of Slavonic origin; cf. Russ. *palatno*, *palatno*, linen; which may be allied to *E. fold* (as of linen); cf. Skt. *pata*, woven stuff, piece of cloth. Der. *paltr-y*, *paltr-ness*.

PALUSTRAL, **PALUSTRINE**, of the marshes, marshy. (L.) Coined from *L. palustris*, marshy.—*L. palus*, a marsh, *marass*.

PAMPAS, plains in South America. (Span.—Peruvian.) *Pampas* is the Span. pl. of *pampa*, a plain. From the Peruv. *pampa*, a plain; hence *Moyu-bamba*, *Chuyu-bamba*, places in Peru, with *bamba* for *pampa* (wrongly). Garcilasso, in his Comment. on Peru, bk. vii. c. 4, complains that the Spaniards often mispronounced *pampa* as *bamba*.

PAMPER, to feed luxuriously, glut. (Yemish.) In Much Ado, iv. 1. 61. 'Oure *pampere*, pamperys'; Skelton, ed. Dyce, i. 19, l. 25. But the word was known to Chaucer: 'They were nat *forpampred* with owtrage'; *Ætas Prima*, l. 5. Wedgwood quotes from Reliquie

Antique, i. 41: 'Thus the devil farith with men and women; First, he stirith him to *pappe* and *pampe* her fleisch, desyringe delicious metis and drynkis.' Not found in AS., and prob. imported from the Netherlands. The form *pamp*-er is precisely the W. Yemish *pamperen*, to pamper (De Ho); a frequentative from *pamp* (as above), meaning to feed luxuriously; and this verb is a causal form from a sb. *pamp*, a nasalised form of *pap*.—Low *G. pampen*, more commonly *slampampen*, to live luxuriously; Bremen Wörterb. iv. 800.—Low *G. pamp*, thick pap, made of meal; also called *pampelby*, i.e. *pap*-broth; and, in some dialects, *pampe*; id. iii. 287. So also Low *G. (Altmark) pampen, pappen*, to cram oneself (Danneil); vulgar *G. pampen, pampeln*, to cram, pamper, from *pampe*, *pap*, thick broth; Bavarian *pampfen*, to stuff, *sich anpampfen, vollpampfen*, to cram oneself with pap or broth (Schmeller, i. 392). ¶ The use of the prefix *for*- in Chaucer is almost enough in itself to stamp the word as being of Teutonic origin. Der. *pamp*-er.

PAMPHLET, a small book, of a few sheets stitched together. (F.—L.—Gk.) Spelt *pamflet*, Testament of Love, bk. iii. ch. g. l. 54; ed. 1561, fol. 317 b, col. 1; *pamphlet* in Slak, 1 Hen. VI, iii. 1. 2. [The mod. *F. pamphlet* is borrowed from English (Littre).] Hoccleve has the form *pamphlet* (trisyllabic) in l. 1 of a poem addressed to Richard, duke of York. It is obviously formed, with the *F.* suffix -et, from the name *Pamphil*-us, as in other similar instances. Thus the OF. *Esop*-et meant a book by *Esop*, *Avion*-et meant one by *Avianus* (see note to P. Plowman, B. xii. 257), and *Chaton*-et one by Cato (Godefroy). Similarly, *Pamphil*-et or *Pamfil*-et meant one by *Pamphile*, i.e. *Pamphilus*. The allusion is to a medieval Latin poem (in 780 lines) of the 12th century referred to by Chaucer in C. T., F. 1110. The title is: 'Pamphil Mauriliianus Pamphilus'; there is an edition by Goldastus. See my note on the passage. [There was also a *Pamphila*, a female historian of the first century, who wrote numerous *epitomes*; see Suidas, Aul. Gellius, xv. 17, 23; Diog. Laertius, in life of Pittacus.] The earliest record of the word in England is in the Late *L. pamphletus*, a little book; in Richard of Bury, Philobiblon, c. 8 (A. D. 1344). Cf. *F. pamphile*, a name for the knave of clubs (Littre), due to the Gk. name *Pamphilus*; whence *Pam*, in Pope, Rape of the Lock, 349. Der. *pamphlet*-eer, Bp. Hall, Satires, b. ii. sat. 1. 1. 30; *pamphlet*-earing.

PAN, a broad shallow vessel for domestic use. (E. I.) '*Pannes* and pottes'; Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, b. i. c. 1. *M.E. panne*, Chaucer, C. T. 7196 (D. 1614). *AS. panne*, a pan; '*Patella, panne*;' '*Isen panne*' = an iron pan; '*fyr-panne*' = a fire-pan; *Alfric's* Vocab. Nomina Vasorum, in Voc. 123. 6; 124. 10, 11. And see *Alfred*, tr. of Gregory's Pastoral, c. xxi. ed. Sweet, p. 162, last line. [Irish *panna*, *W. pan*, are from *P.*] Cf. *Icel. panna*, Swed. *panna*, Dan. *pande* (for *panne*), Du. *pan*, *G. fenne*; also Low Lat. *panna*. β. Perhaps of Teut. origin. If not, it may be a corrupted form of *L. patina*, a shallow bowl, pan, bason. Der. *brain-pan*, with which cf. *M.E. panne* in the transferred sense of skull, Chaucer, C. T. 1167 (A. 1165); *knee-pan*; *pan-cake*, As You Like It, i. 2. 69, and in Palgrave; also *pannikin*, from *M.Du. panneken*, 'a small panne', Hexham; with *M.Du. diuin* suffix -ken. Also *pan*-tile, first in 1640 (N. E. I.).

PAN-, prefix, all. (Gk.) From Gk. *πᾶν*, neut. of *πᾶς*, all. The stem is *panv*-.

PANACEA, a universal remedy. (L.—Gk.) '*Panacea*, a medicine . . . of much vertue'; Udall, pref. to Luke, fol. 8, back. Oddly spelt *panachaea*, Spenser, F. Q. iii. 5. 32.—*L. panacea* = Gk. *πανακεια*, fem. of *πανακειος*, allied to *νακωειν*, all-healing.—Gk. *πᾶν*, neut. of *πᾶς*, all; and *αε*-, base of *αἰσιν*, I heal, *αἰος*, a cure, remedy.

PANCREAS, a fleshy gland under the stomach, commonly known as the sweet-bread. (L.—Gk.) '*Pancreas*, the sweet-bread'; Phillips, ed. 1706.—*L. pancreas* = Gk. *πᾶνκρεας*, the sweet-bread; lit. 'all flesh'.—Gk. *πᾶν*, neut. of *πᾶς*, all; and *απας*, flesh, for *σπῆξ*-as, allied to Skt. *kravya*-m, raw flesh, *L. cru-dus*, raw. See **Pan**- and **Crude**. Der. *pancreatic*, from the stem *pancreat*-.

PANDECT, a comprehensive treatise, digest. (F.—L.—Gk.) 'Thus thou, by means which thy ancestors never took, *A pandect* mak'st, and universal book'; Donne, Vpon Mr. T. Coryat's Crudities, l. 50. More properly used in the pl. *pandects*, as in Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, bk. i. c. 14. § 10.—MF. *pandectes*, 'pandects, books which contain all matters, or comprehend all the parts of the subject whereof they intreat'; Cot.—*L. pandectas*, acc. of pl. *pandecta*, the title of the collection of Roman laws made by order of Justinian, A. D. 529; see Gibbon, Rom. Empire, ch. 44. The sing. *pandecta* also appears; also *pandectis*, the true orig. form.—Gk. *πανδκτηρ*, all-receiving, comprehensive; whence pl. *πανδκτηραι*, *pandects* = Gk. *πᾶν*, neut. of *πᾶς*, all; and *δεν*-, base of *δένωμαι*, Ionic *δένωμαι*, I receive, contain. See **Pan**-.

PANDEMONIUM, the home of all the demons, hell. (Gk.)

In Milton, P. l. i. 756. Coined from Gk. *pán*, all; and *daipov-*, from *daipw*, a demon: see **Pan-** and **Demon**.

PANDER, PANDAR, a pimp, one who ministers to another's passions. (F.—Gk.) Commonly pandar; yet *pandar* is better. Much Ado, v. 2. 31; used as a proper name, Troil. i. 1. 98. ME. *Pandare*, shortened form of *Pandarus*; Chaucer uses both forms, Troil. i. 610, 618. —L. *Pandarus*, the name of the man 'who procured for Troilus the love and good graces of Chryseis; which imputation, it may be added, depends upon no better authority than the fabulous histories of Dictys Cretensis and Dares Phrygius.' Richardson. In other words, the whole story is an invention of later times. —Gk. *Pándarpos*, a personal name. Two men of this name are recorded: (1) a Lycian archer, distinguished in the Trojan army; see Homer (Il. ii. 827); (2) a companion of Æneas; see Smith's Classical Dict. Der. *pander*, vb., Hamlet, iii. 4. 88; *pander-ly*, adj., Merry Wives, iv. 2. 122; *pander-er* (sometimes used, unnecessarily, for the sb. *pander*).

PANDOURS, soldiers in a certain Hungarian regiment. (F.—Low L.—Teut.) 'Russars and pandours' (1768), Foote, Devil upon Two Sticks, ii. 1. —F. *pandour*; from a Serbo-Croatian form *pándur* (earlier *bándur*), a constable, catchpole, mounted policeman, watcher of vineyards (N.E.D.). —Low L. *bándurius*, a follower of a banner, watcher of vineyards. —Low L. *bandum*, a banner; of Teut. origin; see **Banner**.

PANE, a patch, a plate of glass. (F.—L.) 'A pane of glass, or wainscot;' Minshcu, ed. 1627. ME. *pane*, applied to a part or portion of a thing; see Prompt. Parv. p. 380, and Way's note. 'Vch pane of lat place had pre zatez' = each portion of that place had three gates; Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, i. 1034 (or 1033). —F. *pan*, 'a pane, piece, or pannell of a wall, of wainscot, of a glasse-window, &c.; also, the skirt of a gown, the pane of a hose, of a cloak, &c.' Cot.—L. *pannum*, acc. of *pannus*, a cloth, rag, tatter; hence, a patch, piece. Allied to *pinus*, the thread wound upon a bobbin in a shuttle; and to Gk. *πῆνος*, *πῆνη*, the wool. Also, to Goth. *fana*, and E. *vane*; see **Vane**. Der. *pan-ed*, in the phr. *paned hose*, ornamented breeches, which see in Nares; also *pan-el*, q. v. And see *pan-icle*.

PANEGRYRIC, a eulogy, encomium. (L.—Gk.) Spelt *panegyriche* in Minshcu, ed. 1627. —L. *panegyricus*, a eulogy; from *panegyricus*, adj., with the same sense as in Greek. —Gk. *πανηγυρικός*, fit for a full assembly, festive, solemn; hence applied to a festival oration, or panegyric. —Gk. *pán*, neut. of *pás*, all; and *-γῆρυς*, *-ῆς*, related to *ἀγορά*, a gathering, a crowd, *ἀγείρω*, to assemble. See **Pan-** and **Gregarious**. Der. *panegyric*, adj. (really an older use); *panegyric-al*, *panegyric-ally*, *panegyric-ise*, *panegyric-ist*.

PANNEL, PANNEL, a compartment with a raised border, a board with a surrounding frame. (F.—L.) In Shak. As You Like It, iii. 3. 89. ME. *pannel*, in two other senses: (1) a piece of cloth on a horse's back, to serve as a sort of saddle, Cursor Mundi, 14982; (2) a schedule containing the names of those summoned to serve as jurors, P. Plowman, B. iii. 315. The general sense is 'a little piece,' and esp., a square piece, whether of wood, cloth, or parchment, but orig. of cloth only. —OF. *panel*, MF. *panneau*, 'a pannell of wainscot, of a saddle, &c.' Cot.—Late L. *pannellus*, *panellus*, used in Prompt. Parv. p. 381, as equivalent to ME. *pancle*. Dimin. of L. *pannus*, cloth, a piece of cloth, a rag; see **Pano**. Der. *em-panel*, *im-panel*; see **Empanel**.

PANG, a violent pain, a throe. (E.) In the Court of Love, l. 1150, we find: 'The pang of love so straieth thaim to crye'; altered, in modern editions, to 'The pange of love.' In Prompt. Parv. p. 493, we find: 'Throue, womannys pronge, sekene, Erumpus'; i. e. a throe, a woman's pang. So also: 'These prongs myn herte asonder the do rende'; Coventry Myst. p. 287. But the pl. *pangus* is in 'The Tale of Isegrim, 963. The sense is 'a sharp stab, seveic prick.' It is clear that the word has lost an r; for the etymology, see **Prong**. In Skelton, Philip Sparowe, l. 444, the word occurs as a verb: 'What heyness dyd ne pange'; it is also a sb., id. l. 62. Cf. also: 'For there be in us certayne affectionate *pangues* of nature'; Udall, Luke, c. 4, v. 12. Both sb. and vb. are common in Shakespeare. Cf. M.D. *prange*, 'oppression, or constraint'; Ilexham.

PANGOLIN, the scaly ant-eater. (Malay.) See C. P. G. Scott and Yule. —Malay *peng-goling*. Lit. 'the creature that rolls itself up.' From Malay *goling*, a roller, that which rolls up; with the denominative prefix *pe-*, which becomes *peng-* before *g* (Marsden, Scott).

PANIC, extreme fright. (Gk.) When we speak of a *panic*, it is an abbreviation of the phrase 'a panic fear,' given in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. Camden has 'a *panical* feare'; Remaines, chap. on Poems (R.). —Gk. *πῶ πανικός*, used with or without *δέρμα* (=fear), *Panic fear*, i. e. fear supposed to be inspired by the god *Pan*. —Gk. *πανικός*, of or belonging to *Pan*. —Gk. *Pán*, a rural god of Arcadia, son of Hermes. Cf. Russ. *pan'*, a lord, Lithuan. *ponus*, a lord,

also, the Lord. Cf. Skt. *pā*, to cherish. Der. *panic-struck* or *panic-stricken*.

PANICLE, a form of inflorescence in which the cluster is irregularly branched. (L.) Modern and scientific. —L. *panicula*, a tuft, panicle. Double dimin. form from *pánuis*, the thread wound round the bobbin of a shuttle, a swelling; as to which see **Pano**. Der. *panical-ot-ed*, *panical-ate*.

PANNAGE, food of swine in woods; money paid for such food. (F.—L.) Obsolete; see Blount's Nomo-Lexicon, Todd's Johnson, &c. Also spelt *pannage*, and even *ponnage*; see Chaucer, The Former Age, 7. Anglo-F. *panage*, Year-Books of Edw. I. i. 63, ii. 135. —OF. *pasnage*, 'pawmage, mastage, monie . . . for feeding of swine with mast'; Cot.—Late L. *passaticum*, short for *pastinaticum*, *pastonaticum*, panage (Ducange). —Late L. *pastionäre*, to feed on mast, as swine. —L. *pastion-*, stem of *pastio*, a grazing, used in Late L. with the sense of right of pannage; —L. *pastum*, supine of *pasce*, to feed; see **Pastor**.

PANNEL, the same as **Panel**, q. v.

PANNIER, a bread-basket. (F.—L.) MF. *panier* (with one n), Havelok, 760. —F. *panier*, 'a pannier, or dosser'; Cot.—L. *pannarius*, a bread-basket. —L. *panis*, bread; allied to *pasce* (pt. t. *pā-ni*), to feed. See **Pastor**. Der. see *pantry* and *company*.

PANNIKIN, dimin. of **Pan**, q. v.

PANOPLY, complete armour. (Gk.) In Milton, P. l. vi. 527, 760. 'Than all your fury, and the *panoply*;' Ben Jonson, Magnetic Lady, A. iii. sc. 4. —Gk. *πανοπλία*, the full armour of an *ὀπλίτης*, or heavy-armed soldier. —Gk. *pán*, neut. of *pás*, all; and *ὄπλ-α*, arms, armour, pl. of *ὄπλον*, a tool, implement. —B. Gk. *ὄπλ-ων* is connected with *ἑω*, I am busy about (whence *ἑωμαι*, I follow); Brugmann, ii. § 657. Der. *panopli-ed*.

PANORAMA, a picture representing a succession of scenes. (Gk.) Late; added by Todd to Johnson. Invented by R. Barker, A.D. 1788 (Haydn). Coined to mean 'a view all round.' —Gk. *pán*, neut. of *pás*, all; and *ὄραμα*, a view, from *ὄραω*, I see, from *ὄρ-ω*, to protect. See **Pan-** and **Wary**. Der. *panoram-ic*.

PANSY, heart's-ease, a species of violet. (F.—L.) In Hamlet, iv. 5. 176. ME. *penses*, pl., Assembly of Ladies, l. 62 (and note). 'Pensy flour, pensee'; Palgrave. —F. *pensee*, 'a thought; . . . also, the flower pansie'; Cot. 'Thus, it is the flower of thought or remembrance; cf. *forget-me-not*. The F. *pensée* is the fem. of *penser*, pp. of *penser*, to think. —L. *pensare*, to weigh, ponder, consider; frequentative form of *pendere*, to weigh (pp. *pensis*). See **Pensive**.

PANT, to breathe hard. (F.—L.—Gk.) In Shak. Tw. Nt. iii. 4. 323. 'To pant and quake'; Spenser, F. Q. i. 7. 20. ME. *panten*; Prompt. Parv. p. 381. And see Skelton, Phylly Sparowe, l. 132. A hawk was said 'to *pante*' when it was short-winded; Book of St. Alban, fol. b.6, back. Obviously connected with F. *panteler*, to pant, a new formation from OF. *pantaisier* (below), MF. *pantiser*, 'to breathe very fast, to blow thick and short'; Cot. From the same OF. verb was formed MF. *pantois*, 'short-winded, oft-breathing, out of breath'; *pantois*, sb., 'short wind, pursuence, a frequent breathing, or a difficult fetching of wind by the shortness of breath; in hawks, we call it the *pantais*'; Cot. [In Sherwood's index to Cotgrave we find: 'The *panlasse* or *pantois* in hawks, le *pantais*.' This use of the term in hawking appears to be old. β. All from AF. *pantoiser*, to pant, Vie de St. Auban, 697; OF. *panteisier*, *pantaisier*, *pantoisier* (Godefroy), to breathe with difficulty; cognate with Prov. *pantaisa*(r), to dream, to be oppressed, to pant. —Late L. **phantaisiäre*, by-form of *phantasiäre*, to dream, see visions in sleep; imagine (Ducange). —Gk. *φαντασία*, a fancy; see **Fancy**. ¶ So G. Paris, in Romania, vi. 628; Köring, § 7111. Cf. Gascon *pantais*, to dream, to pant (Mistral); MF. *to panty*, Voc. 564. 7.

PANTALOON (1), a ridiculous character in a pantomime, buffoon. (F.—Ital.—Gk.) In Shak. As You Like It, ii. 7. 158; Tam. of Shrew, iii. 1. 37. —F. *pantalon*, (1) a name given to the Venetians, (2) a pantaloen; see Littré. —Ital. *pantalone*, a pantaloen, buffoon. 'The *pantalone* is the pantaloen of Ital. comedy, a covetous and amorous old dotard who is made the butt of the piece'; Wedgwood. The name, according to Zambaldi (Vocabulario Etimologico) was applied to the pantaloen as representing the old Venetian merchant; and Mahn (in Webster) says that St. *Pantaleone* was 'the patron saint of [rather, a well-known saint in] Venice, and hence a baptismal name very frequent among the Venetians, and applied to them by the other Italians as a nickname.' Lord Byron speaks of the Venetian name *Pantaleone* as being 'her very by-word'; Childe Harold, c. iv. st. 14. β. St. *Pantaleone's* day is July 27; he was martyred A.D. 303; Chambers, Book of Days, ii. 127. The name is also written *pantaleon* (as in Chambers), which is perhaps better. It is certainly Gk., and he is said to be known in the Greek church as *Pantaleimon*; from *παντ-*, for *pán*, all, and *λεῖμων*, pitying, merciful. The pres. pt. of *λεῖν*, to pity, would give a by-form *Pantelōon*. ¶ The

etymology advocated by Lord Byron is extraordinary, and indeed ridiculous, viz. Ital. *pante-leone* = the planter of the lion, i.e. the planter of the standard bearing the lion of St. Mark, supposed to be applied to Venice; see note 9 to c. iv of Childe Harold. Der. *pantaloons*.

PANTALOONS, a kind of trousers. (F.—Ital.—Gk.) 'And as the French, we conquered once Now give us laws for *pantaloons*;' Butler, Hudibras, pt. I. c. 3, l. 923; on which Bell's note says: 'The *pantaloons* belongs to the Restoration. It was loose in the upper part, and puffed, and covered the legs, the lower part terminating in stockings. In an inventory of the time of Charles II *pantaloons* are mentioned, and a yard and a half of lutestring allowed for them.' See also Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674.—F. *pantalon*, a garment so called because worn by the Venetians, who were themselves called *Pantalon*, i.e. *Pantaloons* (Litttré). See **Pantaloons**.

PANTHEISM, the doctrine that the universe is God. (Gk.) In Waterland, Works, vol. viii, p. 81 (R.). Todd only gives *pantheist*. Coined from *Pan* and *Theism*. And see **Pantheon**. Der. so also *pan-theist*, from *pan* and *theist*; hence *pantheistic*, *pantheistic-al*.

PANTHEON, a temple dedicated to all the gods. (L.—Gk.) 'One temple of *pantheon*, that is to say, all goddesses; Udall, on the Revelation, c. 16, fol. 311 B; and in Shak. Titus, i. 242.—L. *pantheon*.—(Gk. *πανθεῖον*, for *πανθεῖον λέον*, a temple consecrated to all gods.—Gk. *πανθεῖον*, neut. of *πανθεῖος*, common to all gods.—Gk. *πᾶν*, neut. of *πᾶς*, all; and *θεῖος*, divine, from *θεῖς*, god. See **Pan** and **Theism**.

PANTHER, a fierce carnivorous quadruped. (F.—L.—Gk.—Skt.) ME. *pantere*, King Allsunder, 6820; *panter*, O. Eng. Miscellany, ed. Morris, p. 23. [Cf. AS. *panðer* (sic); Grein, ii. 361.]—OF. *panther*, 'a panther'; Cot.—L. *panthera*; also *panthēr*.—Gk. *πανθήρ*, a panther. Foreign to Gk., and prob. of Skt. origin.—Skt. *paṇḍarika* = explained by Benfey as 'the elephant of the southeast quarter'; but also 'a tiger', according to the St. Petersburg Skt. Dict. ¶ A popular etymology from *πᾶν*, all, and *θηρ*, a beast, gave rise to numerous fables; see Philip de Thaur, Bestiaire, l. 224, in Wright's l'op. Treatises on Science, p. 82.

PANTLER, a servant who has charge of the pantry. (F.—L.) In Shak. 2 Hen. IV, ii. 4. 258. ME. *pantere*, Prompt. Parv.: *pantere*, Roh. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 33. Altered from OF. *panetier*, 'a panter', Cot.; prob. by the influence of *but-ler*.—Late L. *panetarius* (*panitarius*, Prompt. Parv.).—Late L. *panēta*, one who makes bread; see **Pantry**.

PANTOMIME, one who expresses his meaning by action; a dumb show. (F.—L.—Gk.) 'L'antomime, an actor of many parts in one play,' &c.; Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674; so also in Butler, Hudibras, pt. iii. c. 2. 1287. [Such is the proper sense of the word, though now used for the play itself.]—F. *pantomime*, 'an actor of many parts in one play,' &c.; Cot.—L. *pantomimus*.—Gk. *παντομίμος*, all imitating, a pantomimic actor.—Gk. *παντο*, decl. stem of *πᾶς*, all, and *μίμος*, an imitator, from *μιμῶμαι*, I imitate. See **Pan** and **Mimic**. Der. *pantomimic*, *pantomimic-al*.

PANTRY, a room for provisions. (F.—L.) ME. *pantrye*, *pantrie*; Prompt. Parv.—OF. *paneterie*, 'a pantry'; Cot.—Late L. *panitiria*, *panitiria*, a place where bread is made (hence, where it is kept); Ducange.—Late L. *panēta*, one who makes bread.—L. *pan*, base of *panis*, bread. Cf. Skt. *pā*, to nourish. Der. from the same base, *panu-ier*, *cum-pan-y*, *ap-pan-ge*.

PAP (1), food for infants. (E.) 'An English infant, whiche liueth with *pappe*;' Hall's Chron. Hen. VI, an. 3. 56. The ME. *pappe* is only found in the sense of 'breast'; we have, however, '*papmote* for chylde', Prompt. Parv. p. 382. To be considered as an E. word, and perhaps of considerable antiquity, though seldom written down. β. Of imitative origin, due to a repetition of the syllable *pa*. 'Words formed of the simplest articulations, *ma* and *pa*, are used to designate the objects in which the infant takes the earliest interest, the mother and father, the mother's breast, the act of taking or sucking food; Wedgwood. ¶ Du. *pap*, 'pap sod with milke or flower'; Hexham; G. *pappe*, *pap*, *paste*.—L. *pāpa*, *pappa*, the word with which infants call for food. Cf. Dan. *pap*, Swed. *papp*, past-board; also Span. *papa*, Ital. *pappa*, *pap*, from L. *pāpa*. This is one of those words of expressive origin which are not necessarily affected by Grimm's law. See **Pap** (2), **Papa**.

PAP (2), a teat, breast. (E.) ME. *pappe*, Havelok, 2132; Ormulum, 6441. Probably a native word; see **Pap** (1). Cf. MSwed. *papp*, the breast; which, as Thre notes, was afterwards changed to *patt*. Still preserved in Swed. *patt*, the breast. So also Dan. *patte*, suck, give *patte*, to give suck. The Swedish dialects retain the old form *pappe*, *papp* (Rietz). So also NFrisic *pap*, *pape*, *pappe* (Outen); Lithuan. *pāpas*, the pap. β. Doubtless ultimately the same word as the preceding; and due to the infant's cry for food.

PAPA, a child's word for father. (F.—L.). Seldom written down; found in Swift, in Todd's Johnson (without a reference, but it occurs in his Directions for Servants, 1745, p. 13): 'where there are little masters and misses in a house, bribe them, that they may not tell tales to *papa* and mamma.' Spelt *pappe* by Steele in The Spectator, no. 479, § 4 (1712). Whilst admitting that the word might easily have been coined from the repetition of the syllable *pa* by infants, and probably was so in the first instance, we have no proof that the word is truly of native origin; the native word from this source took rather the form of *pap*; see **Pap** (1) and **Pap** (2). In the sense of father, we may rather look upon it as merely borrowed.—F. *papa*, *papa*; in Molière, Malade Imaginaire, i. 5 (Litttré); spelt *pappa* in 1552 (Hatzfeld).—L. *pāpa*, found as a Roman cognomen. Cf. L. *pappas*, a tutor, borrowed from Gk. *πάππας*, *papa*. Nausicaa addresses her father as *πάππας φίλε* = dear *papa*; Homer, Od. vi. 57. See **Pope**.

PAPAL, belonging to the pope. (F.—L.—Gk.) ME. *papal*, *papall*, Gower, C. A. i. 257; bk. ii. 2925.—F. *papal*, 'papall'; Cot.—Late L. *pāpālis*, belonging to the pope.—L. *pāpa*, a bishop, spiritual father. See **Pope**. Der. *pap-ac-y*, ME. *papacie*, Gower, C. A. i. 256; bk. ii. 2895, from Late L. *pāpātia*, papal dignity, formed from *pāpa*, stem of *pāpas*, *pappas*, borrowed from Gk. *πάππας*, *papa*, father. Also *pap-ist*, All's Well, i. 3. 56, from F. *pape*, *pope*; the word *pap-ism* occurs in Bale's Apology, p. 83 (R.); *pap-ist-ic*, *pap-ist-ic-al*.

PAPAW, a fruit. (Span.—WIndian.) 'The fair *papá*;' Waller, Battle of the Summer Islands, i. 52.—Span. *papaya* (Pineda). 'Cuban *papaya* (Oviedo, qu. by Litttré); from the Carib *abuhai*, explained by 'grosses *papaye*' (sic) in R. Breton, Dict. Caraïbe-François (Auxerre, 1665).

PAPER, the substance chiefly used for writing on. (F.—L.—Gk.—Egyptian.) ME. *paper*, Gower, C. A. ii. 8; bk. iv. 198. Chaucer has *paper-white* = as white as paper; Legend of Good Women, 1198.—OF. (and F.) *papier*.—L. *pāpīrum*, acc. of *pāpīrus*, paper. See **Papyrus**. Der. *paper-faced*, 2 Hen. IV, v. 4. 12; *paper-mill*, 3 Hen. VI, iv. 7. 41; *paper*, adj., *paper*, vb., *paper-ing*; *paper-hangings*, *paper-hang-er*, *paper-money*, *paper-need*, Isiah, xix. 7, *paper-stainer*; and see *paper-matched*.

PAPIER-MACHÉ, paper made into pulp, then moulded, dried, and jannaped. (F.—L.) First in 1753. F. *papier-mâché*, lit. chewed paper. The F. *papier* is from L. *pāpīrus*; and *mâché* is the pp. of *māchēre*, OF. *mascher*, from L. *masticāre*, to masticate. See **Paper** and **Masticate**.

PAPILIONACEOUS, having a winged corolla somewhat like a butterfly. (L.) Botanical; in Glossographia Nova (1719). Used of the bean, pea, &c.—L. *papilionaceus*, a coined word from *papilion*, stem of *papilio*, a butterfly. See **Pavilion**.

PAPILLARY, belonging to or resembling the nipples or teats. (L.) In 1667; see examples in Todd's Johnson; Phillips, ed. 1706, gives the sb. *papilla*, a teat or nipple.—L. *papilla*, a small pustule, nipple, teat; dimin. of *papula*, a pustule. Again, *papula* is a dimin. from a base *PAP*, to blow out or swell. Cf. Lithuan. *pāpas*, a teat, *pampū*, to swell, Gk. *παμφός*, a bubble, blister on the skin. See Prellwitz, s.v. *πῆμψι*. Der. *papul-ous*, full of pimples; from *papula*.

PAPYRUS, the reed whence paper was first made. (L.—Gk.—Egyptian.) In Holland, tr. of Pliny, bk. xiii. c. 11 [not 21].—L. *papyrus*.—Gk. *πάπυρος*, an Egyptian kind of rush or flag, of which writing-paper was made by cutting its inner rind (*βύβλος*) into strips, and pressing them together transversely. The word is not Gk., but of Egyptian origin. See **Bible**.

PAP, equal value, equality of real and nominal value or of condition. (L.) 'To be at *par*, to be equal'; Phillips, ed. 1706.—L. *pār*, equal. Der. *pari-ty*, q.v.; also *pair*, *peer* (1), *ap-par-el*, *compeer*, *disparage*, *disparity*, *non-par-ell*, *prial*, *umpire*.

PARA, beside; prefix. (Gk.) A common prefix.—Gk. *παρά*, beside. Allied to Skt. *parā*, away, from, forth, towards, *param*, beyond, *parē*, thereupon, further, *paratas*, further, &c. Also to E. *far*; see **Far**.

PARABLE, a comparison, fable, allegory. (F.—L.—Gk.) ME. *parable*, Chaucer, C. T. 6261 (D 679); Wyclif, Mark, iv. 2.—OF. *parable*, 'a parable'; Cot.—L. *parabola*, Mark, iv. 2.—Gk. *παράβολη*, a comparison; also a parable, Mark, iv. 2.—Gk. *παράβαλλειν*, to throw beside, set beside, compare.—Gk. *παρά*, beside; and *βάλλειν*, to throw, cast. Brugmann, ii. § 713. *Doublets*, *parle* (old form of *parley*), *parole*, *palaver*; also *parabola*, as a mathematical term, from L. *parabola*, Gk. *παράβολη*, the conic section made by a plane parallel to a side of the cone. Hence *parabol-ic*, *parabol-ic-al*, *parabol-ic-al-ly*. And see *parley*, *parole*, *palaver*.

PARACHUTE, an apparatus like an umbrella for breaking the fall from a balloon. (F.—L.) Modern; borrowed from F. *parachute*, coined from *para*-, as in *para-sol*, and *chute*; lit. that which parties

or guards against a fall. *Para-* represents Ital. *para-* (see *Parasol*, *Parapet*), from Ital. *parare*, to adorn, to guard; and *chute*, a fall, is allied to Ital. *caduto*, fallen, from *L. cadere*, to fall.

PARACLETE, the Comforter. (L.—Gk.) 'Braggynge Winchester, the Pope's paraclete in England'; *Bale*, Image, p. iii (R.).—*L. paracletus*.—(Gk. *παράκλητος*, called to one's aid, a helper, the Comforter (John, xiv. 16).—Gk. *παράκαλεῖν*, to call to one's aid, summon.—Gk. *παρά*, beside; and *καλεῖν*, to call. See *Para-* and *Calendar*.

PARADE, show, display. (F.—Span.—L.) In Milton, P. I. iv. 780.—F. *parade*, 'a boasting appearance, or show, also, a stop on horseback'; Cot. The last sense was the earliest in French (Littré).—Span. *parada*, a halt, stop, pause.—Span. *parar*, to stop, halt; a particular restriction of the sense 'to get ready' or 'prepare'.—*L. parare*, to prepare, get ready. *β.* The sense of 'display' in F. was easily communicated to Span. *parada*, because F. *parar* (= Span. *parar*) meant 'to deck, trimme, adorn, dress,' as well as 'to ward or defend a blow' (which comes near the Spanish use); see *Cotgrave*. See *Para*.

PARADIGM, an example, model. (F.—L.—Gk.) Phillips, ed. 1658, gives *paradigme*, the F. form.—F. *paradigme* (Littré).—*L. paradigma*.—Gk. *παράδειγμα*, a pattern, model; in grammar, an example of declension, &c.—(Gk. *παράδειγμα*, 1 exhibit, lit. show by the side of.—Gk. *παρά*, beside; and *δεικνυμι*, I point out. See *Para-* and *Diction*.

PARADISE, the garden of Eden, heaven. (F.—L.—Gk.—Pers.) In very early use; in Layamon, l. 2412.—F. *paradis*, 'paradise'; Cot.—*L. paradisi*.—Gk. *παράδεισος*, a park, pleasure-ground; an Oriental word in Xenophon, Hell. 4. 1. 15, Cyr. 1. 3. 14, &c., and used in the Septuagint version for the garden of Eden. See Gen. ii. 8 (LXX version); Luke, xxiii. 43 (Gk.). Cf. Heb. *pardes*, a garden, paradise. *β.* Of Pers. origin, the Heb. word being merely borrowed, and having no Heb. root.—Zend *pairi-daeza*, an enclosure, place walled in.—Zend *pairi* (= Gk. *περί*), around; and *diz* (Skt. *dik*), to mould, form, shape (hence to form a wall of earth); from *DIHEIGI*; see *Dough*. *γ.* It appears in other forms; cf. mod. Pers. and Arab. *fidans*, a garden, paradise, Palmer's Pers. Dict. col. 451, Rich. Dict. p. 1080; pl. *farādis*, paradises, Rich. Dict. p. 1075. For the Zend form, see Justi. And see Max Müller, Selected Essays, 1881; i. 130. Doublet, *parvis*.

PARADOX, that which is contrary to received opinion; strange, but true. (F.—L.—Gk.) In Ben Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, A. ii. sc. 1 (Amorphus' second speech). Spelt *paradoxe* in Minshew, ed. 1627.—F. *paradoxe*, 'a paradox'; Cot.—*L. paradoxum*, neut. of *paradoxus*, adj.—Gk. *παράδοχος*, contrary to opinion, strange.—Gk. *παρά*, beside; and *δόξα*, a notion, opinion, from *δοκέω*, to seem. See *Para-* and *Dogma*. Der. *paradoxical*, *paradoxical-ly*, Sidney, Apologie for Puetie, ed. Arber, p. 51, l. 6 from bottom; *paradoxical-ness*.

PARAFFINE, a solid substance resembling spermaceti, produced by distillation of coal. (F.—L.) 'First obtained by Reichenbach in 1830'; Haydn, Dict. of Dates. It is remarkable for resisting chemical action, having little affinity for other bodies; whence its name.—F. *paraffine*, having small affinity. Coined from *L. par-um*, adv., little; and *affinis*, akin, having affinity. See *Affinity*.

PARAGOGE, the addition of a letter at the end of a word. (L.—Gk.) In Glossographia Nova (1719). Examples are common in English; thus in *an-nu-d*, *an-cien-t*, *whil-l*, *tyran-t*, the final letter is paragogic. The word has 4 syllables, the final *e* being sounded.—*L. paragogē*.—(Gk. *παράγωγη*, a leading by or past, alteration, variety.—Gk. *παράγω*, to lead by or past.—Gk. *παρά*, beside, beyond; and *άγω*, to lead, drive, cognate with *L. agere*. See *Para-* and *Agent*. Der. *paragogical*, *paragogical-ly*.

PARAGON, a model of excellence. (F.—Ital.—Gk.) In Shak. Temp. ii. 1. 75; Hamlet, ii. 2. 320.—F. *paragon*, 'a paragon, or peerless one'; Cot. [MSpan. *paragon*, a model of excellence.]—Ital. *paragone*, 'a paragon, a match, an equal, a touch-stone'; Florio; *paragone*, to compare. The latter answers to Gk. *παράκρινος*, to rub against a whetstone (hence, probably, to try by a whetstone, to compare).—Gk. *παρά*, beside; *άκρινος*, a whetstone, allied to *άκis*, a sharp point. (VAK.) See Kirtling, § 6859; Tobler, in Zt. für roman. Philol. iv. 373. Der. *paragon*, vb., Oth. i. 1. 62.

PARAGRAPH, a distinct portion of a discourse; a short passage of a work. (F.—L.—Gk.) In Minshew, ed. 1627. But the word was in rather early use, and was corrupted in various ways, into *paragraft*, *pylerafte* (by change of *r* to *l*), and finally into *pillerow* or *pylerow*. *Pylerafte*, yui a booke, *paragraftus*? Prompt. Parv. p. 398; see Way's note for further examples. Even the sign ¶, which was used to mark the beginning of a paragraph, was called a *pillerow*; see Tusser's Husbandry, A Lesson, &c., st. 3.—F. *paragraphe*, 'a paragraft, or pillerow'; Cot.—Late L. *paragraftum*, acc. of *para-*

graphus, occurring in the Prompt. Parv., as above.—Gk. *παράγραφος*, a line or stroke drawn in the margin, lit. 'that which is written beside'.—Gk. *παρά*, beside; and *γράφειν*, to write. See *Para-* and *Grapho*. Der. *paragraftic*, *paragraftic-ly*.

PARAKEET, the same as *Parakitto*, q. v.

PARALLAX, the difference between the real and apparent place of a star. &c. (Gk.) In Milton, P. R. iv. 40; and Ben Jonson has 'no parallax at all'; i. e. no variation; Magnetic Lady, Act i. But since Milton's time, the word has acquired special senses; he may have used it for 'refraction'.—Gk. *παράλλαξις*, alternation, change; also, the inclination of two lines forming an angle, esp. the angle formed by lines from a heavenly body to the earth's centre and the horizon.—Gk. *παράλλασσεν*, to make things alternate.—Gk. *παρά*, beside; and *άλλάσσειν*, to change, alter, from *άλλος*, other, cognate with *L. alius*. See *Para-* and *Alien*. See *Parallel*.

PARALLEL, side by side, similar. (F.—L.—Gk.) In Shak. Oth. ii. 3. 355.—MF. *parallele*, 'parallel'; Cot.—*L. parallelus*.—Gk. *παράλληλος*, parallel, side by side.—Gk. *παρά* for *παρά*, beside; and *άλλος*, one another, only found in the gen., dat., and acc. plural. *β.* The decl. stem *άλλ-ηλο-* stands for *άλλ'άλλο-*, a reduplicated form; hence the sense is 'the other the other,' or 'one another,' i. e. mutual. *Άλλος* is cognate with *L. alius*, other. See *Para-* and *Alien*. Der. *parallel*, sb., Temp. i. 2. 74; *parallel*, vb., Macb. ii. 3. 67; *parallelism*; also *parallel-gram*, q. v., *parallel-iped*, q. v.

PARALLELOGRAM, a four-sided rectilinear figure, whose opposite sides are parallel. (F.—L.—Gk.) In Cotgrave.—OF. *paralelogramme*, 'a parallelogram, or long square'; Cot. [He uses only two f's.]—*L. parallelogrammum*, a parallelogram.—Gk. *παράλληλογράμμω*, a parallelogram; neut. of *παράλληλογράμμος*, adj., bounded by parallel lines.—Gk. *παράλληλος*, for *παράλληλος*, parallel; and *γραμμή*, a stroke, line, from *γράφειν*, to write. See *Parallel* and *Grapho*.

PARALLELOPIPED, a regular solid bounded by six plane parallel surfaces. (L.—Gk.) Sometimes written *parallelepipedon*, which is nearer the Gk. form. In Phillips, ed. 1706. A glaring instance of bad spelling, as it certainly should be *parallelepiped* (with *e* not *o*).—*L. parallelepipedum*, used by Boethius (Lewis).—(Gk. *παράλληλεπίπεδον*, a body with parallel surfaces.—Gk. *παράλληλος*, parallel; and *επίπεδον*, a plane surface. The form *επίπεδον* is neut. of *επίπεδος*, on the ground, flat, level, plane; from *επί*, upon, and *πίδω*, the ground. The Gk. *πίδω* is from the same root as *πῶς* (gen. *ποδ-ός*), the foot, and *L. foot*. See *Parallel*, *Epi-*, and *Foot*.

PARALOGISM, a conclusion unwarranted by the premises. (F.—L.—Gk.) In Minshew, ed. 1627.—F. *paralogisme*, cited by Minshew.—*L. paralogismus*.—Gk. *παράλογισμος*, a false reckoning, false conclusion, fallacy.—Gk. *παράλογίζομαι*, I misreckon, count amiss.—Gk. *παρά*, beside; and *λογίζομαι*, I reckon, from *λόγος*, a discourse, account, reason. See *Para-* and *Logio*.

PARALYSE, to render useless, deaden. (F.—L.—Gk.) Modern; added by Todd to Johnson's Dict. Todd cites: 'Or has taxation chill'd the agraish land And paralysed Britannia's bounteous hand?' London Cries, or Pict. of Tumult, 1805, p. 39.—F. *paralyser*, to paralyse; Littré. Formed from the sb. *paralyse*, palsy; see further under *Paralysis*.

PARALYSIS, palsy. (L.—Gk.) In Blount, ed. 1656.—*L. paralysis*.—Gk. *παράλυσις*, a loosening aside, a disabling of the nerves, paralysis.—Gk. *παράλυειν*, to loose from the side, loose beside, relax.—Gk. *παρά*, beside; and *άλυειν*, to loosen. See *Para-* and *Lose*. Der. *paralytic*, from F. *paralytique* (Cot.), which is *L. paralyticus* < Gk. *παράλυτικός*, afflicted with palsy (Matt. iv. 24). Doublet, *palsy*.

PARAMATTA, a fabric like merino, of worsted and cotton. (New S. Wales.) So named from *Paramatta*, a town near Sydney, New South Wales. Also *Paramatta*, on a river of the same name. Said to mean 'plenty of eels'; others explain it from *para*, fish, and *matta*, water. See Morris, Austral English.

PARAMOUNT, chief, of the highest importance. (F.—L.) In Minshew, ed. 1627. He also gives *paravail*, the term used in contrast with a lord paramount is supreme, esp. as compared with his tenant *paravail*, i. e. his inferior. 'Let him [the pope] no longer count himself lord paramount over the princes of the world, no longer hold kings as his servants *paravails*;' Hooker, A Discourse of Justification (R.). Neither words are properly adjectives, but adverbial phrases; they correspond respectively to OF. *par amont*, at the top (lit. by that which is upwards), and *par aval* (lit. by that which is downwards). Both are AF. phrases of law; see Blount's Law Lexicon. The prep. *par* = *L. per*; see *Per*, prefix. The F. *amont* is explained under *Amount*; and F. *aval* under *Avalanche*. Der. *paramount*, sb., Milton, P. L. ii. 508.

PARAMOUR, a lover, one beloved, now usually in a bad sense. (F.—L.) In Chaucer, C. T. 6036 (D 454). But orig. an adverbial phrase, as in: 'For *par amour* I louede hire first or thou;' id. C. T. 1157 (A 1155).—F. *par amour*, by love, with love.—L. *per*, by, with; and *amorem*, acc. of *amor*, love. See **PER-** and **AMOUR**.

PARAPET, a rampart, esp. one breast-high. (F.—Ital.—L.) In Shak. i Hen. IV. i. 3. 55.—*P. parapet*, a parapet, or wall breast-high; Cot.—*Ital. parapetto*, a cuirass, a breast-plate, a fence for the breast or hart; also, a parapet or wall breast-high; Florio. Lit. 'breast-defence'.—*Ital. para*, for *parare*, 'to adorn, . . . to ward or defend a blow, Florio; and *petto*, the breast.—*L. parāre*, to prepare, adorn; and *pectus*, the breast. See **PARRY** and **PETAL**.

PARAPHERNALIA, ornaments, trappings. (*L.* -*Gk.*) Properly used of the property which a bride acquires beyond her dowry. 'In one particular instance the wife may acquire property in some of her husband's goods which shall remain to her after his death, and not go to his executors. These are called her *paraphernalia*, which is a term borrowed from the civil law; it is derived from the Greek language, signifying *over and above her dowry*.' Blackstone's Commentaries, b. ii. c. 29 (R.). Formed from Late *L.* *parapherna*, a property of a bride, over and above her dowry, by adding *-alia*, the neut. pl. form of the common suffix *-alia* -*Gk.* *παράπηνα*, that which a bride brings beyond her dowry. -*Gk.* *πάρα*, beyond, beside; and *πάρα*, a dowry, lit. that which is brought by the wife, from *φέρειν*, to bring, cognate with *E. bear*. See *Para-* and *Bear* (1).

PARAPHRASE, an explanation or free translation. (F.—L., -Gk.). See Udal's translation of Erasmus' *'Paraphrase* vpon the Newe Testamente', 2 vols. folio, 1548-9.—MF. *paraphrase*, 'a paraphrase': Cot.—L. *paraphrasis*, acc. of *paraphrasis*.—Gk. *παράφρασις*, a paraphrase.—Gk. *παράφρασις*, to speak in addition, amplify, paraphrase.—Gk. *παρά*, beside; and *φράσις*, to speak. See **Para-** and **Phrase**. Der. *paraphrase*, vb., in Dryden, Cymon, l. 21; *paraphrast*, one who paraphrases, Gk. *παράφραστής*; *paraphrast-ic*, *paraphrast-ic-al*, *paraphrast-ic-al-ly*.

PARAQUITO, a little parrot. (Span.—L.—Gk.) In Shaks. 1 Hen. IV, ii. 3. 88; pl. *paraquitos*, Ford, Sun's Darling, A. i. sc. 1.—Span. *periquito*, a paroquet, small parrot; dimin. of *perico*, a parrot. β. Prob. the same as *Perico*, a pet-name for 'little Peter'; see Pineda; a dimin. from *Pedro*, Peter. See Parrot.

PARASANG, a distance of over three miles. (L.—Gk.—Pers.) 'Persian myles cauled *Parasange*;' R. Eden, ed. Arber, p. 342. From L. *parasanga* (Lewis).—Gk. *παράσαγγος*; of Pers. origin. Mod. Pers. *farsang*, *farseng*, a league (Horn, § 818). See Notes on E. Etym., p. 206.

PARASITE, one who frequents another's table, a hanger-on. (F.—L.—Gk.) In Shak. Rich. II, ii. 2. 70.—*F. parasite*, a parasite, a trencher-friend, small-eater; cf. *L. Parasitus*,—Gk. *παράσιτος*, eating beside another at his table, a parasite, toad-eater.—Gk. *παράσιος*, beside; and *σῖτος*, wheat, flour, bread, food, of unknown origin. ¶ The invidious use of the word is unoriginal; see Liddell. *Der. parasite*, from Gk. *παράσιτος*: *parasitic*-*ic*.

PARASOL, from *GK. parapolutos; parasiti-ical*.
PARASOL, a small umbrella used to keep off the heat of the sun. (*F.*—*Ital.*—*L.*) ‘Upon another part of the wall is the like figure of another great man, over whose head one officer holds a *parasol*.’ Sir T. Herbert, *Travels*, ed. 1665, p. 153. *F. parasol*, ‘an umbrella’; *Cot.*—*Ital. parasole*, an umbrella (*Torriano*).—*Ital. para-*, for *parare*, to ward off, parry; and *sole*, the sun. See **PARRY** and **SOLAR**. We find also *Span. parasol*, *Port. parasol*. *Q* Of similar formation is *F. para-pluie*, a guard against rain, an umbrella, from *pluie*, rain, *L. pluvia*.

PARBOIL, to boil thoroughly. (F.—L.) It now means 'to boil in part,' or insufficiently, from a notion that it is made up of *part* and *boil*. Formerly, it meant 'to boil thoroughly,' as Ben Jonson, Every Man, iv. 1. 16 (ed. Wheatley), on which Wheatley's note is, 'To parboyle, *prae-coquere*,' Levins, 'My liver's *par-boiled*,' i. e. burnt up; Webster, White Devil near the end, M.E. *parboillen*: '*Parboyled, parbullitus; Parboylm* meat, semibullio, parbullio;' Prompt. Parv. Here the use of *semibullio* shows that the word was misunderstood at an early time. —OF. *parboillir*, to cook thoroughly, also to boil gently (Godefroy); Cotgrave has: '*poor-boillir*, to parboile thoroughly.' —Late L. *parbullire* (as in the Prompt. Parv.); L. *perbullire*, to boil thoroughly. See *Per* and *Boil* (i).

PARCEL, a small part, share, division, small package. (F.—L.)
M.E. *parcel*, P. Plowman, B. x. 63; *parcelle*, Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 135, l. 13. The old sense is 'portion'.—F. *parcelle*, a parcel, particle, piece, little part.' Cot. Cf. Port. *parcela*, an article of an account. Formed from Late L. *particella*, preserved in Ital. *particella*, a small portion, a word given in Florio; a dimin. of the true L. form *particula*; see **PARTICLE**. Der. *parcel*, vb.

PARCENER, a co-heir. (F.—L.) A law term; see Blackstone, Comment. II. xi. The old spelling of **Partner**, *q. v.*

PARCH, to scorch. (F.-L.-Gk.?) ME. *parchen*, *paarchen*.
**Parche* pecyn or benys [← to parch peas or beans], frigo, ustillo; **Parche* parv. [Assimilated in form to the ME. *parchen*, to pierce]

prompt. par'vul. [Assimilated in form to the *M.E. perchen*, to pierce, an occasional form of *percen*, to pierce (F. *percer*); see *Piercer*.
A knygthe . . . percheite the syde of Iesu'; Religious Pieces, ed. Perry (E. Y. T. S.), p. 24; see another example in Halliwell, s. v. *perche*; and cf. *perche*, to pierce, Cathol. Anglicism, p. 276. *Perseuait*, i.e. piercing, was used as an epithet of sunbeams; Lydgate, Compl. of Black Knight, l. 28, has: 'Til fyry Tytan, with his *perseuait* heale.' The prov. *Perche* has means 'to pierce with cold'; cf. Milton, P. L. ii. 894-5. (Norm. dial. and Picard) *percher*, to pierce (Moisy, Corbillet); Wallowa: *percher*, to pierce (Sigart); variant of F. *percer*: **Piercer**.] **P** But the sense of *percher* seems too remote. I suggest that *M.E. parchen* really means 'to dry or harden like parchment,' and was formed from *OF. parche*, a familiar contraction for *parchement*; of which we have sufficient evidence. Or cast issuz Noe de l'arche, Si can gel truis escrit el *parche*, then Noe went out of the ark. As I find it written in the parchment; Barthele, Chrestomasthie, 1887, col. 309, l. 15; whence Span. *parche*, the parchment of a drum, and (probably) Rouchi *parche*, a page of a book (Hiccart). In a Vocabulaire du Haut Maime, by C. R. de M. (Paris, 1859), we are told that a *pea* that is elsewhere called *pois sans parchemin* is there called *pois sans parche*. Compare with this the earliest example of the E. verb in 1398:—'Saresines put peper into an ouen when it is new igadered and *percheith* and rustith it so, and benemeth [take away] the vertu of burginge and of springinge,' i.e. of souring.

PERGAMENT, the skin of a sheep or goat prepared for writing on. (F.—L.—Gk.) The *t* is excrescent. ME. *perchemin*, *perchemyn*; P. Plowman, B. xiv. 191, 193. F. *perchemin*, parchment. —L. *pergamina*, *pergamentum*, parchment orig. fem. of *pergamus*, adj., belonging to Pergamos; [Pergament was invented by Haimenes of Pergamus, the founder of the celebrated library at Pergamus, about 190 B.C.; Haydn.] —Gk. *περγαμηνή*, parchment; from the city of Pergamos in Asia, where it was brought into use by Crates of Mallos, when Ptolemy cut off the supply of bibulus from Egypt (Liddell and Scott). Crates flourished about A.C. 160. Either way, the etymology is clear. —Gk. *Πέργανος*, more commonly *Πέργανος*, Pergamos, in Mysia of Asia Minor; now called *Bergama*.

PARD, a panther, leopard, spotted wild beast. (L.—Gk.) **MF.** *pard*, Wyclif, Rev. xiii. 2. = *l. pardus*, a male panther; Rev. xiii. 2 (Vulgate).—Gk. *πάρος*, a pard; used for a leopard, panther, or ounce. An Eastern word; cf. Pers. *pārs*, *pārsh*, a pard; *panth*, a panther. *Kiech. Dict.* pp. 316, 325; Skt. *prḍāku*, a leopard. **Der.** *leo-pard*, *cameo-pard*.

PARDON, to forgive. (F.-L.) Common in Shakespeare. Rich. quotes 'nor pardoned a riche man' from the Golden Boke, c. 47. But the verb first appears in 1430, being the *Golden Boke* (in English) from the ME. sb. *pardoun*, *pardun*, *pardoun*, common der. occurring in Chaucer, C. T. 12866 (C 936). And see Chaucer's description of the *Pardoner*, l. 689. - F. *pardun*, sb., due to *pardoner*, sb., to grant, indulge, pardon. - L. *perdonare*, to remit a debt (used A.D. 819), to grant, indulge, pardon. - L. *per*, thoroughly; and *dönare*, to give, from *dönare*, a gift. See **PER** and **DONATION**. Der. *ardon*, sb. (but see above); *pardoner*; *pardurable*; *pardurable*.

PARE, to cut or shave off. (F.-L.) ME. *parere*. 'To wey penys with a peys and *pare* the heyenest:' to weigh penice with a weight, and pare down the heaviest; P. Plowman, B. v. 243. = F. *parer*, 'to deck, trimme, . . . also to pare the hoofe of a horse;' Cot. = L. *parāre*, to prepare. Der. *par-ing*. From L. *parire* we have *com-
pare*, *pre-pare*, *re-pair* (1), *se-par-ate*, *sever*, *em-per-or*, *im-per-ial*, *com-
par-at-ive*, *para-chute*, *para-pet*, *para-sol*, *rampart*, &c. And see
PARRY. **Parade**.

ΠΑΡΕΓΟΡΙΟΣ, assuaging pain; a medicine that assuages pain. (L.—Gk.) *Ἐπαγορεύω*, medicines that comfort, mollify, and assuage; Phillips, ed. 1706.—L. *παρεγορίως*, assuaging; whence *comp. pl. παρεγορία*.—Gk. *παρηγορῶν*, addressing, encouraging, soothing.—Gk. *παρηγορέω*, addressing, encouraging; cf. *παρηγορεῖν*, to address, exhort.—Gk. *παρά*, beside; and *δύω*, an assembly. Cf. *Gk. δύνω*, to assemble; and *ἑκατόν*.

PARENT, a father or mother. (F.—L.) In the Geneva Bible, 1561, Ephes. vi. i (R.). = F. *parent*, 'a cousin, kinsman, allie;' Cot. = L. *parens*, acc. of *parens*, a parent, lit. one who produces, formed from *parere*, to produce, of which the usual pres. part. is *pariens*. Brugemann; j. § 15. Der. *parent*-al, from L. *parentalis*; *parent*-al-ly, *parent*-less; also *parent*-age, in Levins, from F. *parentage*, 'parentage,' Cot.

PARENTHESIS, a phrase inserted in another which would appear complete without it. (Gk.) Spelt *parenthesis*, T. Heywood, *Love's Mistris*, Act i (last word). And in Cotgrave, to translate

MF. parentheses.—Gk. *παρθέσις*, a putting in beside, insertion, parenthesis.—Gk. *παρ*, for *para*, beside; *ἐν*, in; and *θέσις*, a placing, from √DHE, to place, set. See **Para-**, **In-**, and **Thesis**. Der. **parenthesis**—ic, extended from Gk. *παρθέσις*, put in beside, parenthetic; *parenthetic*—al, -ly.

PARERGON, an incidental or subsidiary work. (L.—Gk.) *L. parergon* (Pliny).—Gk. *παρέργον*, a by-work, subordinate work; neut. of *παρέργος*, subordinate.—Gk. *παρ*, for *para*, beside; and *έργον*, a work, cognate with *E. work*.

PARGET, to plaster a wall. (F.—L.) Nearly obsolete; once rather common. In Levins, Baret, Palsgrave, &c. *ME. pargeten*. *Pargeyn* walles, Gipsu, linio (*sic*); *Parget*, or playster for wallis, Gipsu, litura; Prompt. Parv., and see Way's note. It is frequently spelt *perget*.—OF. *pargeter*, to scatter (Chanson du Roland, 2634); variant of Norm. dial. *projeter*, to re-plaster (cf. *projet*, plaster); see *Moss*; also spelt (in OF.) *pargeter*, to roughcast a wall (Godefroy). [Cf. Walloon *pargete*, to outface (Kernacle).]—*L. prietate*, to cast forth.—*L. prō*, forth; and *iacere*, to cast. See **Pro-** and **Jet** (1). ¶ The form *parget* gave rise to a Late *L. perietate*; cf. *Periactio*, Anglice, to *perjet*; Vocab. 602. 7. See my Notes on *E. Etym.*, p. 206.

PARHELION, a mock sun, a bright light sometimes seen near the sun. (L.—Gk.) Spelt *parhelion* and *parelion* in Phillips, ed. 1706.—*L. parelion* (Lewis).—Gk. *παρήλιον*, a parhelion; neut. of *παρήλιος*, adj., beside the sun.—Gk. *παρ*, for *para*, beside; and *ἥλιος*, the sun. See **Para-** and **Heliocal**. ¶ The insertion of *h* is due to the aspirate in *ἥλιος*; it hardly seems to be needed.

PARIAH, an outcast. (Tamil.) Spelt *paria* in the story called *The Indian Cottage*, where it occurs frequently. From *‘Tamil paraiyan*, commonly, but corruptly, *pariah*, Malayālam *parayan*, a man of a low caste, performing the lowest menial services; one of his duties is to beat the village drum (called *parai* in Tamil), whence, no doubt, the generic appellation of the caste; H. H. Wilson, Glossary of Indian Terms, p. 401.

PARIAN, belonging to *Paros*. (Gk.) *Paros* is an island in the *Ægean sea*.

PARIETAL, forming the sides or walls, esp. applied to two bones in the fore part of the skull. (L.) In Phillips, ed. 1706.—*L. parietalis*, belonging to a wall.—*L. pariet-*, stem of *paries*, a wall. Der. *pellitory* (1), q.v.

PARISH, a district under one pastor, an ecclesiastical district. (F.—L.—Gk.) Orig. an ecclesiastical division. *ME. parische*, Chaucer, C. T. 493 (A 491).—*AF. parosse*, Laws of Will. I, i. 1; *F. paroisse*, a parish.—*L. parochia*, late form of *paracia*, a parish, orig. an ecclesiastical district.—Gk. *παροικία*, an ecclesiastical district, lit. a neighbourhood.—Gk. *παροικος*, neighbouring, living near to, together.—Gk. *παρ*, for *para*, beside, near; and *οἶκος*, a house, abode, cognate with *L. vicus*. See **Para-** and **Vicinage**. Der. *parish-ion-er*, formed by adding -er to *ME. parischen*, P. Plozman, B. xi. 67; this *ME. parischen* <OF. *paroisien* <Late *L. parochianus*, with the same sense as (and a mere variant of) *L. parochialis*; see **Parochial**. Also *paroch-i-al*. ¶ It follows that *parish-ioner* should rather have been spelt *parischeur*; also that the suffix -er was quite unnecessary. Indeed *Paroisien* survives as a proper name; I find it in the Clergy List, 1873.

PARITORY, the same as *Pellitory* (1).
PARITY, equality, resemblance, analogy. (F.—L.) In Cotgrave.—*F. parité*, 'parity'; Cot.—*L. paritatem*, acc. of *paritas*, equality.—*L. par-*, decl. stem of *par*, equal; with suffix -itas. See **Par**.

PARK, an enclosed ground. (E.) In early use; *ME. parc*, in Layamon, l. 1432 (later text). *Parc* <OF. *parc*, is a *F.* spelling, and is found in *F.* as early as in the 12th century; but the word is of *E.* origin, being a contraction of *ME. parrok*, from *AS. pearruc*, *pearruc*, a word which is now also spelt *padcock*. See further under **Padcock** (2). We find also Irish and Gaelic *paire*, *W. park* and *parque* (the latter preserving the full suffix), all from *E.* and *Du. park*, *Swed.* and *Dan. park*, *G. pferch* (an enclosure, sheepfold); also *F. parc*, *Ital. parco*, *Span. parque*, all from a Late *L. type parcius*, *pareus*, an enclosure. β. The *AS. pearruc* and Late *L. parcius* are from a base **par-*, which may be Teutonic, and possibly from an older base **parr-*. We actually find *ME. parren*, to enclose, confine; Havelok, 2439; Iwain and Gawain, 3228 (ed. Ritson). Also *AS. sparran*, to shut, fasten, as in *geþarrado dūre dūn*, thy door being shut, Matt. vi. 6. [Lindisfarne MS.]. See **Spar**. Der. *park-ed*, 1 Hen. VI, iv. 2. 45; *park-er*, i.e. park-keeper (Levinus); *park-keeper*; *impark*.

PARLEY, a conference, treating with an enemy. (F.—L.—Gk.) 1. *Shak.* has *parley* as a sb., *Macb.* ii. 3. 87; also as a verb, *Hamlet*, i. 3. 123. Prob. for *parlie*, as spelt in Eng. Garner, ed. Arber, iii. 375; and in Decker, Seven Deadly Sins, ed. Arber, p. 32.—OF. *parlie*, sb. f. 'tour de parole'; Godefroy.—OF. *parlet*, pp. f. of

F. parler, vb., to speak. 2. *Shak.* also has the vb. *parle*, to speak, *Lucrece*, l. 100, whence the sb. *parle*, a parley, *Hamlet*, i. 3. 6a. This is also from *F. parler*.—Late *L. parabolāre*, to discourse, talk.—Late *L. parabola*, a talk; *L. parabola*, a parable.—Gk. *παράβολος*, a parable; see **Parable**. Der. *par-ance*, borrowed from *F. parience*, formed from *F. pariant*, pres. part. of *parler*; *par-ia-ment*, q.v., *par-our*, q.v. And see *parole*, *palover*.

PARLIAMENT, a meeting for consultation, deliberative assembly. (F.—L.—Gk.; with *L. suffix*). *ME. parliament*, Havelok, 1006; Rob. of Glouc., p. 169, l. 3519; Chaucer, C. T. 2972 (A 2970). [The spelling *parliament* is due to Late *L. parliamentum*, frequently used in place of *parlamentum*, the better form.]—*F. parlement*, 'a speaking, parleying, also, a supreme court.' Cot. Formed with suffix -ment (= *L. -mentum*) from *F. parler*, to speak. See **Parley**. ¶ *AF. parlement*, *Stat. Realm*, l. 26 (1275); Late *L. parliamentum*, *Matt. Paris*, p. 696 (under the date 1246); Late *L. parliamentum*, *Matt. Westminster*, p. 352 (1253); see Stubbs, Select Charters, pt. vi.

Der. *parliament-ary*, *parliament-ary-an*.
PARLOUR, a room for conversation, a sitting-room. (F.—L.—Gk.) *ME. parlour*, Chaucer, *Troil.* ii. 82; *parlur*, *Ancren Riwe*, p. 50, l. 17.—OF. *parloir* (Litté), later *parloir*, 'a parlour'; Cot.—*F. parl-er*, to speak, with suffix -oir (-*eor*) <*L. -latrium*, so that *parloir* answers to a Late *L. *parolatrium*, a place to talk in; cf. *ME. dortour*, *F. dortoir* <*domitorium*, a place to sleep in. See further under **Parley**.

PARLOUS, old form of *Perilous*. (F.—L.) 'A *parlous* fear,' *Mids. Nu. Dr.* iii. 1. 74. See **Peril**.

PAROCHIAL, belonging to a parish. (L.—Gk.) In the Rom. of the Rose, 7687.—*L. parochialis*, *L. parochia*, another form of *paracia*, a parish.—Gk. *παροικία*; see **Parish**.

PARODY, the alteration of a poem to another subject, a burlesque imitation. (L.—Gk.) 'Satiric poems, full of *parodies*, that is, of verses patched up from great poets, and turned into another sense than their author intended them.' Dryden, Discourse on Satire [on the Grecian *Silli*]; in Dryden's Poems, ed. 1851, p. 365.—*L. parodia*.—Gk. *παρῳδία*, the same as *παρῳδή*, a song sung beside, a parody.—Gk. *παρ*, for *para*, beside; and *ὄδῳ*, an ode. See **Para-** and **Ode**. Der. *parody*, verb; *parodist*.

PAROLE, a word, esp. a word of honour, solemn promise; a pass-word. (F.—L.—Gk.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674.—*F. parole*, 'a word, a term, a saying'; Cot. The same word as *Prov. parula* (Bartsch), *Span. palabra* (<*parabola* <*parabola*, by the frequent interchange of *r* and *l*), *Vort. palavra*; all from Late *L. parabola*, a discourse, *L. parabola*, a parable. See further under **Parable**. Doubtless, *parable*, *parle* (old form of *parley*), *palover*.

PARONYMOUS, allied in origin; also, having a like sound, but a different origin. (Gk.) Rather a dubious word, as it is used in two senses, (1) allied in origin, as in the case of *man*, *manhood*; and (2) unallied in origin, but like-sounding, as in the case of *hair*, *hare*.—Gk. *παρωνυμῶς*, formed from a word by a slight change; i.e. in the former sense.—Gk. *παρ*, beside; and *ὄνυμα*, a name, cognate with *E. name*. See **Para-** and **Name**. Der. *paronym-asia*, a slight change in the meaning of a word (in Dryden's pref. to *Annus Mirabilis*), from Gk. *παρωνυμασία*, better *παρωνυμασία*. Also *paronymy*, i.e. a paronymous word, esp. in the second sense.

PAROXYSM, a fit of acute pain, a violent action. (F.—L.—Gk.) 'Paroxysme, the access or fit of an ague'; *Minsheu*.—*F. paroxisme*, 'the return, or fit, of an ague'; Cot.—*L. paroxysmus*.—Gk. *παροξυσμός*, irritation, the fit of a disease.—Gk. *παροξύνειν*, to urge on, provoke, irritate.—Gk. *παρ*, for *para*, beside; and *ὄξύειν*, to sharpen, provoke, from *ὄξύς*, sharp. See **Para-** and **Oxygen**. Der. *paroxysm-al*.

PARQUETRY, a mosaic of wood-work for floors. (F.—Teut.) Modern.—*F. parquetrie*.—*F. parquetter*, to inlay a wooden floor.—*F. parquet*, a wooden floor; orig. a small enclosure; dimin. of *F. parc*, a park; see **Park**.

PARRAKEET; the same as *Parakeeto*, q.v.

PARRICIDE, (1) the murderer of a father; (2) the murder of a father. (F.—L.) 1. The former is the older sense. Both senses occur in Shakespeare, (1) *K. Lear*, ii. 1. 48; (2) *Macb.* iii. 1. 32.—*F. parricide*, 'a parricide, a murderer of his own father'; Cot.—*L. parricida*, for an older form *parricides* (Brugmann, ii. 190), a murderer of a relative.—*L. parr-*, a relative (cf. Gk. *παρ*, a relative; *Prellwitz*, s.v. *παρ*).—and -*cidas*, older form of -*cida*, i.e. a slayer, from *cit-*, a stem of *caed-ere* (pt. t. *cecid-i*), to cut, to slay. See **Cæsura**. 2. In the latter sense, it answers to *L. parricidium*, the murder of a father; formed from the same sb. and vb. ¶ There is the same ambiguity about *fratricide* and *matriicide*. Der. *parricide-al*.

PARROT, a well-known tropical bird, capable of imitating the human voice. (F.—L.—Gk.) In *Shak. Merch. Ven.* i. 1. 53. Spelt *parat* in Levins, ed. 1570; but *parrot* in Skelton; see his poem called

'Speke, Parrot.' = *F. perrot*, 'a man's proper name, being a diminutive or derivative of Pierre'; *Cot.* Cf. *F. perrouet*, 'a parrot'; *Cot.*; also spelt *parrouet*. *β.* The *F. Parrot* or *Pierrot* is still a name for a sparrow: much as *Philip* was the ME name for the same bird. The *F. perrouet* was probably an imitation of, rather than directly borrowed from, the Span. *perchito*, which may likewise be explained as a derivative of Span. *perico*, meaning both 'a parrot' and 'little Peter', dimin. of *Pedro*, Peter. *γ.* For the mod. Ital. *parrocchetto* we find in Florio the Mital. forms *parrocchetto*, *parochito*, 'a kind of parrots, called a *parochito*', which seems to be nothing but the Span. word adapted to Italian. We may refer all the names to *L. Petrus*, Peter. = *Gk. πέτρος*, a stone, rock; as a proper name, Peter.

PARRY, a defensive movement, in fencing. (*F.*—*L.*) '*Parrying*, in fencing, the action of saving a man's self, or staying off the strokes offered by another'; Bailey's Dict., vol. ii. ed. 1731. Older form *parree*, a fencing-bout; 'a *parree* of wit'; R. North, Examen, ed. 1749, p. 589 (Davies); = *F. parre*, used as equivalent to Ital. *parata*, a defence, guard; properly fem. pp. of *parer*, 'to deck, trick, trimme', also to ward or defend a blow; *Cot.* = *L. parare*, to prepare, deck. See *PARO*. Der. *par-a-chute*, *q.v.*, *para-pet*, *q.v.*, *para-sol*, *q.v.*, *ram-part*, *q.v.*

PARSE, to tell the parts of speech. (*L.*) 'Let the child, by and by, both construe and *parse* it over again'; Ascham, Schoolmaster, b. i. ed. Arber, p. 26. An old school term; to *parse* is to declare 'que *pars* orationis' = what part of speech, a word is. It is merely the *L. pars* used familiarly. See *PART*. Der. *pars-ing*.

PARSEE, an adherent of the old Persian religion, in India. (Pers.) Spelt *Persee*, Sir T. Herbert's Travels, ed. 1665, p. 55. = Pers. *pārsī*, a Persian; from *Pārs*, Persia; Palmer's Pers. Dict. col. 106.

PARSIMONY, frugality. (*F.*—*L.*) Spelt *parimonie* in Minshew, ed. 1627. = *MF. parsimonie*; *Cotgrave*. = *L. parsimonia*, better *parcimonie*, parsimony. = *L. parci*, for *parcus*, sparing; with suffix *-mōnia*, formed by joining the Idg. suffixes *-mōn* and *-yā*. Cf. *L. parcere*, to spare. Perhaps allied to *E. spare*; see *SPARE*. Der. *parsimoni-ous*, *-ly*, *-ness*.

PARSLEY, a well-known pot-herb. (*F.*—*L.*—*Gk.*) Formerly *persely*, Sir T. Eliot, Castel of Helth, b. iii. c. 5. ME. *percel*, *p.* *flowmate*, b. vi. 288; spelt *persely* in one of the MSS., id. A. vii. 273, footnote. = *F. persil*, 'parsley'; *Cot.* Spelt *persil* in the 13th cent.; Wright's Vocab. i. 139, col. 2. = Late *L. petrosillum*, at the same reference; contr. from *L. petro-elinum*, rock-parsley. = *Gk. πετρο-εἶλιον*, rock-parsley. = *Gk. πέτρος*, for *πέτρος*, a rock; and *εἶλιον*, a kind of parsley, whence *E. Celery*.

PARNEP, **PARNIP**, an edible plant with a carrot-like root. (*F.*—*L.*) Formerly *parnepe*; the pl. *parnespes* occurs in Sir T. Eliot, Castel of Helth, b. ii. c. 9. *Palgrave* rightly drops the *r*, and spells it *parnepe*; also spelt *passenepe*, *Pistyll* of Susan, 107. Corrupted from *OF. pastenague*, 'a parsnip'; *Cot.* [For the change from *q* to *p*, compare Lat. *quingue* with *Gk. πέντε* (five). The *r* is due to the sound of the *F.* *a*; the *t* was dropped, and the latter *a* was weakened, first to *e*, and then to *i*.] *Cotgrave* also gives *pastenade* and *pastenaille* with the same sense. = *L. pastināca*, a parsnip. *β.* *Pastināca* prob. meant 'that which is dug up', hence a parsnip, also a carrot; the root being the edible part. = *L. pastināre*, to dig up. = *L. pastinūm*, a kind of two-pronged dibble for breaking the ground. ¶ The change in the final syllable may have been influenced by the AS. *wēp*, *L. mīpes*, a kind of parsnip; cf. the later word *turnep* or *turnip*.

PARSON, the incumbent of a parish. (*F.*—*L.*) ME. *persone*, Chaucer, C. T. 480 (A 478). In the Ancien Riwle, p. 316, *persone* means person. It is certain that *parson* and *person* are the same word; for the Late *L. persona* is constantly used in the sense of 'person'. See *PERSONA* in Dugange; it means dignity, rank, a choir-master, curate, parson, body, man, person; and see Selden's Table Talk, s. v. *Parson*. The sense of *parson* may easily have been due to the mere use of the word as a title of dignity; cf. 'Laicus quidam magnæ personæ' = a certain lay-man of great dignity; Dugange. *β.* The ME. *persone* is from *OF. persone*, 'cure, recteur d'une paroisse, prieur, dignitaire, bénéficiaire ecclésiastique'; Godefroy. = *L. persona* (above). ¶ The quotation from Blackstone is better known than his authority for the statement. He says: 'A *parson*, *persona ecclesiæ*, is one that hath full possession of all the rights of a parochial church. He is called *parson*, *persona*, because by his person the church, which is an invisible body, is represented'; Comment. b. i. c. 11. This is the usual sense in E. civil law, but is hardly required by the etymology. See *PERSON*. Der. *parson-age*, a coined word with *F.* suffix, Bp. Taylor, vol. iii. ser. 7 (R.).

PART, a portion, piece. (*F.*—*L.*) ME. *part*, sb., Florio and Blanchefleur, ed. Lumby, l. 522; hence *parten*, vb., id. 387. = *F. part*, 'a part'; *Cot.* = *L. partem*, acc. of *pars*, a part. From the same root as *portion*. Brugmann, i. § 527. Der. *part*, vb., ME. *parten*, as

above; *part-ible*, from *L. partibilis*; *part-ly*, *Cot.* i. 1. 40; *part-ing*; and see *part-i-al*, *partake*, *part-i-ci-p-ate*, *part-i-ci-p-le*, *parti-san*, *part-i-tion*, *part-ner*, *part-y*; also *a-part*, *com-part-ment*, *de-part*, *im-part*, *re-part-ise*, *par-cel*, *parse*, *part-ion*.

PARTAKE, to take part in or of, share. (Hybrid; *F.*—*L.*, and Scand.) For *part-take*, and orig. used as *part take*, two separate words; indeed, we still use *take part* with the same sense. 'The breed which we breken, wher it is not [is it not] the delynge, or *part takynge*, of the body of the lord?' Wyclif, 1 Cor. x. 16 (earlier version; later version omits *part*). In the Bible of 1551, we find: 'is not the breade whiche we breake, *partakynge* of the body of Christ?' in the same passage. See further in a note by Dr. Chance in N. and Q. 4th Series, viii. 481. Similarly, we find *G. theilnehmen* = *theil nehmen*, to take a part. Indeed, *E. partake* may have been suggested by the corresponding Scandinavian word (viz. Dan. *deilige*, Swed. *deltaga*, to partake, participate) since *take* is a Scand. word. See *PART* and *TAKE*. Der. *partak-er*, spelt *partetaker* in Coverdale's Bible (1538), Heb. xlii. 8; *partak-ing*, spelt *partetaking*, *Palgrave*. **PARTERRE**, a laid-out garden, a system of plots with walks, &c. (*F.*—*L.*) 'Thus . . . was the whole *parterre* environ'd'; Evelyn's Diary, 8 Oct. 1641. = *F. parterre*, 'a floor, even piece of ground, part of a garden which consists of beds, without any tree'; *Cot.* = *F. par terre*, along the ground. = *L. per terram*, along the ground; see *PER* and *TERRACE*.

PARTHENOGENESIS, reproduction by a virgin. (*Gk.*) A term in zoology. = *Gk. παρθένος*, a virgin; and *γενεσις*, birth; see *GENESIS*.

PARTIAL, relating to a part only. (*F.*—*L.*) Frequently in the sense of taking one part in preference to others, hence, inclined in behalf of. 'That in thine own behalf maist *partiall* seeme'; Spenser, F. Q. vii. 6. 35. = *F. partial*, 'solitary', . . . also *partiall*, unequal, factious'; *Cot.* = Late *L. partialis*; formed with suffix *-ālis* from *L. parti*, decl. stem of *pars*, a part. See *PART*. Der. *partial-ly*; *partial-i-ty*, spelt *partialité*, Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 120, from *F. partialité*, 'partiality'; *Cot.*

PARTICIPATE, to partake, have a share. (*L.*) In Shak. Tw. Nt. v. 245; properly a *part* or adj., as in *Cot.* i. 1. 106. = *L. participātus*, pp. of *participare*, to have a share, give a share. = *L. particip-*, stem of *participes*, sharing in. = *L. parti-*, decl. stem of *pars*, a part, and *capere*, to take. See *PART* and *CAPACIOUS*. Der. *participat-ion*, ME. *participasium*, Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. iii. pr. 10, l. 110, from *F. participation*, which from *L. acc. participatiōnem*; also *particip-ant*, from the stem of the pres. part.; also *particip-ple*, *q.v.*

PARTICIPLE, a part of speech. (*F.*—*L.*) So called because partaking of the nature both of an adjectival substantive and a verb. In Ben Jonson, Eng. Grammar, c. 6. ME. *participle*, Wyclif's Bible, Prologue, p. 57, l. 29. The insertion of the *t* is curious, and perhaps due to a misapprehension of the sound of the *F.* word; as in *principle* and *syllable*. = *F. participe*, 'a participle, in grammar'; *Cot.* = *L. participium*, a participle. = *L. particip-*, decl. stem of *participes*, partaking; see *PARTICIPATE*.

PARTICLE, a very small portion, atom. (*F.*—*L.*) In Shak. Jul. Cæs. ii. 1. 139. An abbreviation for *particula*, due to loss of stress in the last syllable. = *F. particule*, not in *Cot.*, but in use in the 16th cent. (Littre). = *L. particula*, a small part; double dimin. (with suffixes *-cu* and *-la*) from *parti-*, decl. stem of *pars*, a part. Der. *particul-ar*, ME. *particuler*, Chaucer, C. T. 11434 (F. 1122), from *F. particulier*, which from *L. particulāris*, concerning a part; *particul-ar-ly*; *particular-ise*, from *F. particulariser*, 'to particularize', *Cot.*; *particular-i-ty*, from *F. particularité*, 'a particularity', *Cot.* Doublet, *parcel*.

PARTISAN (1), an adherent of a party. (*F.*—*Ital.*—*L.*) 'These *partisans* of faction often try'd'; Daniel, Civil War, bk. ii. st. 4. = *F. partisan*, 'a partner, partaker'; *Cot.* = *Ital. partigiano*, formerly also *partegiano*, 'a partner'; Florio. Cf. Ital. *parteggiare*, 'to share, take part with'; Florio; answering to *F. partager*, to take part in. The form *partigiano* answers to a Late *L.* form *partensiānus*, not found; from *part-*, base of *purs*, a part; with suffixes *-ensi* and *-ānus*. See *PART*, *PARTITION*. Der. *partisan-ship*.

PARTISAN (2), **PARTIZAN**, a kind of halberd. (*F.*—*Ital.*—*L.*) In Hamlet, i. 1. 140. = *F. pertuisane*, 'a partisan, or leading-staff'; *Cot.* *β.* But the spelling *pertuisane* is an accommodated form, to make it appear as if derived from *F. pertuiser*, to pierce (cf. *pertuis*, a hole). = *Ital. partegiana*, 'a partesan, a iuelin', Florio; cf. Late *L. partēāna* (occurring A.D. 1488); *partisāna* (1493); *pertisāna* (1468). Supposed to be closely related to the word above, as if the weapon of a partisan (Körting, § 6882).

PARTITION, a separate part, something that separates. (*F.*—*L.*) In Shak. meaning (1) division, Mid. Nt. Dr. iii. 2. 210; (2) a party-wall, id. v. 168. Spelt *particoune* in Lydgate, Minor Poems,

p. 170. = *F. partition*, omitted by Cot., but occurring in the 14th cent. (Littre). = *L. partitio*, acc. of *partitio*, a sharing, partition. = *L. partiri*, to divide. = *L. parti*, decl. stem of *pars*, a part. See **Part**. Der. *partition*, vb. So also *partit-ive*, from *F. partiif* (Littre), as if from *L. partitius*, not used; hence *partit-ive-ly*.

PARTNER, a sharer, associate. (*F.*—*L.*) A curious corruption, due to the eye, i. e. to the misreading of MSS. and books. In many MSS. *e* and *t* are just alike, and the ME. word which appears as *partener* or *parcener* is really to be read as *parcener*, with *c*, not *t*. The spelling *parcener* occurs as late as in Cotgrave, as will appear; and even in Blackstone's Commentaries, b. ii. c. 12 (*R.*, s. v. *parcel*). For the spelling *partener*, see Wyckliff, 1 Cor. ix. 12; for the spelling *parcener*, id. Rev. xviii. 4. = *OF. parcener*, MF. *parsonnier*, 'a partner, or co-parcener'; Cot. = Late *L. partitio*, not found; but we find *partitio* sometimes used in the sense of 'common' or 'mutual', which seems to be a contracted form of it, and is the original of the *F.* form. = *L. partitio*, stem of *partitio*; see **Part**. This *partner* = *partitioner*. Der. *partnership*.

PARTLET, a gorget or loose collar, a garment for the neck and shoulders, esp. for women. (*F.*) ME. *partlet*, Henryson, Garmond of Gude Ladeis, st. 7. = *OF. palette*, dimin. of *paite*, a band of stuff (Godefroy); cf. MF. *palette*, 'the broad piece of leather that rames over-cross, or through, the top of a head-stall (for a horse)'; Cot. Cf. *paite*, 'a plate or band of iron for the strengthening of a thing'; Cot. Of obscure origin; see Notes on Eng. Etym., p. 208. The *r* is unoriginal. Perhaps a dimin. of Late *L. pata*, a kind of 'limbus' or border worn by some ecclesiastics (Ducauge). Or for **platelette*; cf. *OF. plate*, a flat piece (Godefroy); see **Plateau**.

PARTRIDGE, a well-known bird preserved for game. (*F.*—*L.*—*Gk.*) ME. *partriche*, *partriche*, Richard the Redclere, ed. Skene, iii. 38.—ONorm. *F. partrix*, in Moisy, Gloss. Comparatif Anglo-Normand; *F. partrix*, 'a partridge'; in which the second *r* is intrusive. = *L. perdix*, acc. of *perdis*. = *Gk. wipid*, a partridge; perhaps named from its cry or its noisy flight, as some connect it with (*Gk. wipid*, Skt. *pard* (Treilwitz)).

PARTURIENT, about to produce young. (*L.*) In Plautus's Gloss, ed. 1674. = *L. parturient*, stem of pres. part. of *parturire*, to be ready to bring forth young. Cf. *partur-ns*, fut. part. of *parere*, to produce; see **Parent**. Der. *partur-it-ion* = *F. parturition* (Littre); from *L.* acc. *parturitionem*, which comes from *parturire*.

PARTY, a company, faction, assembly. (*F.*—*L.*) ME. *partie*, King Alisaunder, 4756; *parti*, *party*, Cursor Mundi, 7470. = *F. partie*, 'a part, share, party, side'; Cot. We also find *F. parti*, 'a match, bargain, party, side'; Cot. The former is the fem. of the latter. = *L. partia*, fem. of *partitus*, pp. of *partiri*, to divide. = *L. parti*, decl. stem of *pars*, a part. See **Part**. Cf. Ital. *partita*, a share, part; Span. *partida*, a party of soldiers, crew, &c. Der. *party-coloured*, Merch. Ven. i. 3. 89; *party-verdict*, Rich. II. i. 3. 234.

PARVENU, an upstart. (*F.*—*L.*) Modern. = *F. parvenu*, lit. one who has arrived at a place, hence, one who has thriven; pp. of *parvenir*, 'to achieve, arrive, thrive'; Cot. = *L. peruenire*, to arrive. = *L. per-*, through; and *venire*, cognate with *E. come*. See **Per** and **Come**.

PARVIS, a porch; also, a room over a church-porch for a school. (*F.*—*L.*—*Gk.*—*Pctr.*) See Halliwell, and Prompt. Parv. p. 385. ME. *parvis* (= *parvis*), Chaucer, C. T. 312 (A 310); see note. = *OF. parvis*, 'the porch of a church; also (or more properly), the utter court of a palace or great house'; Cot. A variant of *OF. parvis*, *parvis*, *parvis* (Low *L. paravivus*), lit. paradise. = *L. paradisus*, paradise; also a church-porch, outer court. It is thus the same word as **Paradise**, q. v. Diez cites Neapolitan *paraviso* as a variant of Ital. *paradiso*. According to Littre, when the old mystery-plays were exhibited in the church-yard, the porch represented paradise. ¶ The *v* was inserted in *OF. parvis*, to avoid hiatus.

PASCH, the Jewish passover; Easter. (*L.*—*Gk.*—*Heb.*) ME. *paske*, P. Plowman, B. xvi. 139; Ormulum, 15850. AS. *pascha*; the gen. *pasches* is in the A. S. Chron. an. 1122. = *L. pascha*. = *Gk. pascha*, the passover, John, vi. 4. = *Heb. pasach*, a passing over, the passover; from *Heb. root pasach*, he passed over. See Exod. xii. 11, 27. Der. *pasch-ol*, from *F. paschal*, 'paschall'; Cot., from *L. paschalis*; *pasch-flower* or *pasque-flower*. (The *Heb.* is *samech*.)

PASHE, to dash, strike hard. (Scand.) 'As he was *pasching* it against a tree'; Ford, Lover's Melancholy, i. 1. And in Shak. Troil. ii. 3. 213, v. 5. 10. ME. *paschen*, P. Plowman, B. xx. 99. Cf. Swed. dial. *paska*, to dabble in water, *baska*, to beat (Rietz); Norweg. *baska*, to dabble in water, tumble, work hard, fight one's way on, *baska*, to box (Aasen); Dan. *bask*, to slap, thwack, drub; *baxes*, to box. From Swed. dial. *bas-a*, to beat. Cf. prov. *E. bash*, of which *pash* is a variant. Also *G. patschen*, to strike, to dabble; Low G. *bat*, a stroke, a blow. And see **Baste** (1), **Box** (3).

PASHA, **PACHA**, **PASHAW**, **BASHAW**, a prince, lord.

(Pers.) Spelt *bashaw* in Evelyn's Diary, Dec. 17, 1684; *basha* in Sir T. Herbert, Travels, ed. 1665, p. 139. = Pers. *bāshā*, *bāshāh*, 'a governor of a province, councillor of state, great lord, sometimes the grand vizir'; the same as *pādshāh*, 'an emperor, sovereign, monarch, prince, great lord'; Rich. Diet. pp. 234, 238, 315. = Pers. *pād*, *OPers. pād*, equivalent to the syllable *-pat* in *des-pot*; and Pers. *shāh*, whence the *E. shah*. See **Fadishah**.

PASQUE-FLOWER, see under **Pasch**.

PASQUIN, **PASQUINADE**, a lampoon, satire. (*F.*—*Ital.*) Formerly also *pasqui*, from MF. *pasquille*, 'a pasquill'; Cot. = *F. pasquin*, 'the name of an image or post in Rome, whereon libels and defamatory rimes are fastened, and fathered'; also, a pasquill'; Cot. [Hence *pasquinade*, which see in Littre.] = *Ital. Pasquino*, 'a statue in Rome on whom all libels are fathered'; Florio; whence *pasquinata*, a libel, the original of *F. pasquinade*. [In the 16th century, at the stall of a cobbler named *Pasquin* [Pasquino], at Rome, a number of idle persons used to assemble to listen to his pleasant sallies, and to relate little anecdotes in their turn, and indulge themselves in raillery at the expense of the passers-by. After the cobbler's death the statue of a gladiator was found near his stall, to which the people gave his name, and on which the wits of the time, secretly at night, affixed their lampoons;] Haydn, Dict. of Dates. 'The statue still stands at the corner of the Palazzo Braschi, near the Piazza Navona;' note in Gloss. to Bacon, Adv. of Learning, ed. Wright.

PASS, to walk onward, pace, move on. (*F.*—*L.*) In early use; Ancrer Kivle, p. 330, l. 20; Jayamon, 1341 (later text). = *F. passer*, to pass. = Late *L. passare*, to pass. = *L. passus*, a step; a pace. Diez considers *passare* to be a frequentative from *pandere*, to stretch; but it makes little ultimate difference, since *passus* is itself derived from the same verb, and meant, originally, 'a stretch'; hence the difference of space between the feet in walking. Either way, we are led to *L. passus*, pp. of *pandere*, to stretch. See **Paco**. Der. *pas*, sb., Hamlet, ii. 2. 77; *pass-book*, *pass-key*, *pass-word*; *pass-able*, Cor. v. 2. 13; *pass-able*, *pass-able-ness*; *pass-urge*, q. v.; *pass-er*, *passer-by*; *pass-ing*, Two Gent. i. 2. 17; *pass-ing*, adv., *L. L.* iv. 3. 103; *passing-bell*, Shak. Venus, 202; *pass-over*, Exod. xii. 11, 27; *pass-port*, q. v.; *past*; *pastime*, q. v.

PASSAGE, a journey, course. (*F.*—*L.*) ME. *passage*, King Horn, ed. Lumby, 1323. = *F. passage*, 'a passage'; Cot. = Late *L. passagium*, a right of passage, occurring A. D. 1095; Ducauge. [Cf. Ital. *passaggio*, Span. *passage*.] = Late *L. passare*, to pass; see **Pas**. Der. *passing-er*, in which the *n* is merely excrement before the following *g*, the old spelling being *passager*, as in North's Plutarch, ed. 1631, p. 24 (Life of Romulus), where we read that some 'hold a false opinion, that the vulturs are *passagers*, and come into these parts out of strange countries.' See *F. passager* in Cotgrave.

PASSERINE, relating to sparrows. (*L.*) Scientific. = *L. passerinus*, adj., formed from *passeri*, decl. stem of *passer*, a sparrow. **PASSION**, suffering, strong agitation of mind, rage. (*F.*—*L.*) In early use. ME. *passion*; spelt *passium*, O. Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, i. 119, l. 6 from bottom. = *F. passion*, 'passion, perturbation'; Cot. = *L. passio*, acc. of *passio*, suffering, &c.; cf. *passus*, pp. of *pati*, to suffer; see **Patient**. Der. *passion-flower*, *passion-less*, *passion-week*; *passion-ate*, Mids. Nt. Dr. iii. 2. 220, from Late *L. passionatus*, occurring A. D. 1409 (Ducauge), with which cf. *F. passioné* (Cot.); *passion-ate-ly*, *passion-ate-ness*; *com-passion*. Also possible, *F. passibile*, from *L. passibilis*, capable of suffering; from *passi*, for *passus*, with suffix *-bilis*; hence *passibili-ty*. And see **Passive**.

PASSIVE, enduring, unresisting. (*F.*—*L.*) In Shak. Timon, iv. 3. 254. = *F. passif*, 'passive, suffering'; Cot. = *L. passivus*, suffering. = *L. passus*, pp. of *pati*, to suffer. See **Patient**. Der. *passive-ly*, *-ness*; *passiv-ity*, a coined word, in Bp. Taylor, vol. iii. ser. 10 (R.).

PASSPORT, a permission to travel. (*F.*—*L.*) 'A travelling warrant is call'd *Passport*, whereas the original is *passee per tout*'; Howell, Familiar Letters, b. iv. let. 19. 'They gave us our *pass-port*.' Hakluyt's Voyages, ed. 1598, vol. i. p. 71. Spelt *passaport*, Gascoigne, Fruits of War, st. 116. [Howell's remark is wrong; a *pass-port* and a *passee-per-tout* are different things; one is 'leave to quit a port', the other is 'permission to travel everywhere'; he probably means that the former word came to signify much the same as the latter. Dryden has 'with this *passee per tout* I will instantly conduct her to my own chamber'; Kind Keeper, Act v. sc. 1.] = *F. passe-port*, 'a passe, or passe-port, or safe conduct'; Cot. = *F. passer*, to pass; and *port*, a port, a seaport, from *L. acc. portum*, a port. See **Pass** and **Port** (2).

PASTE, dough prepared for pies, flour and water, &c. (*F.*—*L.*—*Gk.*) 'Paste for to make'; P. Plowman, B. xiii. 250. = *OF. paste*, 'paste, or dough'; Cot. Mod. *F. pâte*; Span. and Ital. *pasta*. = Late *L. pasta*, paste, used by Marcellus Empiricus, about A. D. 400 (Lewis). = *Gk. warrh*, a mess of food; strictly a fem. form from *warrhós*, besprinkled, salted, adj., formed from *warrhōn*, to strew,

sprinkle, esp. to sprinkle salt. Thus the orig. sense was 'a salted mess of food.' Der. *paste-board*; *past-y*, ME. *paste*, Chaucer, C. T. 4344. (A 4346), from OF. *pasté* (mod. F. *paîti*), 'a pie, or pastie', Cot.; *past-r-y*, used in Shaks. in the sense of a room in which pasties were made, Romeo, iv. 4. 2. 'Pastrye, *pistorium*, Levins, and formed accordingly on the model of *past-r-y* and *bull-r-y* (i.e. *bull-r-y*), but now applied to articles made of paste; *pastry-cook*; *past-y* (as applied to oyster-pasties), from mod. F. *paîti*.

PASTEL, a roll of coloured past used like a crayon, a coloured crayon. (F.-Ital.-L.) An artist's term.—F. *pastel*, 'a pastel, crayon'; Hamilton.—Ital. *pastello*, 'a little bit of paste'; Baretti. Also 'a pastel'; Meadows. The pastel was named from being shaped like a roll of bread.—L. *pastillum*, acc. of *pastillus*, a little loaf or roll. Dimin. of *pastus*, food.—L. *pastus*, pp. of *pascere*, to feed. See **PASTOR**. Sometimes written *pastil*, very like *pastille*. However, *pastel* and *pastille* are doublets: and neither is at all related to *pasty* or *paste*, which are from Gk. Doublet, *pastille*.

PASTERNE, the part of a horse's foot from the fetlock to the hoof. (F.-L.) Spelt *pasterne* in Levins, ed. 1570. Palsgrave has: 'Pastron of an horse, *pasturan*.'—MF. *pasturon*, 'the pastern of a horse'; Cot. Mod. F. *pduron*. So called because when a horse was turned out to pasture, he was tethered to a peg by a cord passing round the *pastern*; the tether itself was called *pasture* in Old French. 'Le suppliant frappa icellui Godart deux ou trois coups par le costé d'unes cordes appelees *pastures*' = the petitioner beat this Godart twice or thrice on the side with cords called *pastures*; in a passage dated A.D. 1460, in Ducange, s.v. *pasturille*, and cited by Littré.—OF. *pasture*, 'pasture, grasse, fodder'; Cot. See further under **PASTURE**. Thus OF. *pasturon* was formed from *pasture*, a tether, by adding the suffix *-on*, which gave various meanings to the sb.; see Brachet, *Introd.* § 231. So also Ital. *pasturale*, the pastern, from *pastura*, a pasture. Hence we may explain a passage in Beaumont and Fletcher, The Chances, i. 8, 16, viz. 'She had better have worn *pasterns*.' It means tethers, or cloys tied to her foot; i.e. she had better have been tethered up. Indeed Kersey, ed. 1715, gives: '*Pastern*, the hollow of a beast's heel, the foot of a horse, that part under the fetlock to the hoof; also, a *shackle* for a horse.' It is remarkable that this sense should have been retained in English, though unnoticed in Cotgrave's F. Dict.

PASTILLE, a small cone made of aromatic substances, to be burnt to purify the air of a room. (F.-L.) Modern. Borrowed from F. *pastille*. Cot. gives: '*Pastilles*, little lumps or loaves of wood, &c.'—L. *pastillum*, acc. of *pastillus*, a little loaf or roll. Dimin. from *pastus*, food. Also spelt *pastil*; cf. Walloon *pastil*, a pastille (Remacle). See **PASTEL**, which is a doublet.

PASTIME, amusement. (Hybrid; F.-L.; and E.) In Shaks. Temp. v. 38. For *past-time*. Spelt *pastime* in Sir T. Elyot, The Governor, b. i. c. 22. It is a sort of half translation of F. *passer-temps*, 'pastime'; Cot. We also find, in old authors, the form *pastourice* or *pastians*, which is the F. *passer-temps* Anglicised. Gawain Douglas has *pastians*, *Prolog.* to *Keneid*, bk. xii. l. 212.

PASTOR, a shepherd. (L.) In Hamlet, l. 3, 47; spelt *pastour* in Skelton, ed. Dyce, l. 203, l. 23.—L. *pastor*, a shepherd, lit. feeder; cf. *past-us*, pp. of *pascere*, to feed, an inceptive verb, pt. t. *pāsi*-it, = /IA to feed; whence also E. *food*; see **FOOD**. Der. *pastor-ol*, in Sir P. Sidney, Apology for Poetrie, ed. Arber, p. 43, l. 16, from F. *pastoral*, 'pastoral, shepherdly', Cot. from L. *pastor-ālis*; *pastor-ship*; *pasture*, Cursor Mundi, 18445, from OF. *pasture* (mod. F. *paître*), 'pasture' (Cot.), which from L. *pastura*, a feeding, like *pastūrus*, fut. part. of *pasci*, to browse, from *pascere*, to feed; *pastur-able*, from OF. *pasturable*, 'pasturable'; Cot.; *pastur-age*, from OF. *pasturable* (mod. F. *paissance*), 'pasturage'; Cot. And see *pastern*, *pastum*.

PASTY, a patty, a pie; see **PASTA**.

PAT (1), to strike lightly, tap. (E.) 'It is childrens sport, to prove whether they can rubbe upon their breast with one hand, and *pat* upon their fore-head with another'; Lord Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 63. ME. *pat*, sb. 'And gafe his sone soche a *patte*'; Sir Eglamour, 1241 (in Thornton Romances). Of imitative origin; like *tap*. Not in AS.; but a parallel formation to AS. *plattan*, to strike. 'Hi *plattan* hyne' = they smote him with their hands, John, xix. 2. So also Swed. dial. *pätta*, to pat, to strike lightly and often (Rietz), allied to Swed. *pätta*, to tap, *pätta*, a tap, pat; MDu. *pletten*, to beat (Kilian). Cf. MF. (Gascon) *patat*, 'a tack, clack, knock, flap'; Cot.; Prov. *pat*, to beat, to tap, to pat, allied to *pat*, an animal's paw. Also Bavarian *patzen*, to pat, *patzen*, a pat on the hand; Schmeller; see **PATROL**. And see **PATCH** (1). Körting, § 6917. Der. *pat*, sb.; *pat-er*.

PAT (2), a small lump of butter. (E.) Cf. Irish *pait*, a lump, *paitog*, a small lump of butter; Gael. *pait*, a lump, *paitcach*, lumpy, *paitog*, a small lump of butter; all from E. *pat*. Thus the orig.

sense is 'lump.' Prob. from the vb. *pat*, above; as being padded into shape; as *dab*, a small lump, is from *dab*, verb. Cf. prov. F. (Berry) *pater*, to stick to the shoes, said of mud.

PAT (3), quite to the purpose. (E.) Orig. an adv., as in 'Pat he comes', K. Lear, i. 2. 146; 'it will fall [happen] *pat*', Mids. Nt. Dr. v. 188; 'now might I do it *pat*', Hamlet, iii. 3. 73. This can hardly be other than the same word as *pat*, a tap; see **PAT** (1); cf. *dab*, an adept, from *dab*, verb, and the phrase to *hit pat*, to hit with a flat blow; see exx. in N. E. D. B. But the sense may have been affected by Du. *pas*, pat, convenient, in time, which is used in exactly the same way as E. *pat*; cf. *komt het te pas*, 'if it comes convenient', i.e. *pat*, *te pas diene*, 'to serve just at the time'; Hlexham. So also G. *pass*, pat, fit, suitable; zu *pas*,e, apropos; *passen*, to fit, suit, to be just right. These are not true Teutonic words, but borrowed from F.; cf. 'se *passer*, whence il se *pas*se à peu de chose, he is contented, he maketh shift, he doth well enough'; Cot.

PATCH (1), a piece sewn on a garment, a plot of ground. (E.?) ME. *pacche*, *pacche*, Wyclif, Mark, ii. 21; Prompt. Parv. p. 377. The letters *ick* really appear as *eck* in old MSS.; the spelling *ick* is of later date, and sometimes due to the editors. The letters *ick* answer to an AS. *ec*, as in ME. *strecken*, to stretch, from AS. *strecan*. B. It seems to be a by-form of *platch*. We find: '*Platch*, a large spot, a patch, or piece of cloth sewed on to a garment to repair it'; Dialect of Banffshire, by W. Gregor; cf. prov. E. *plack*, a plot of ground, E. D. D.; Low G. *plakke*, *plakk* (1), a spot; (2) a piece, both a piece torn away, and a patch put on; (3) a piece of land (cf. E. *patch* of ground); ME. *plekke*, a plot of ground. Hence the verb *placken*, to patch, fasten. Frisch, from Alberi Lexicon, cites: *ick plack*, reconcomie, resarcinio; *ick setze einen placken* an, assuo; Bremen Wörterbuch. The orig. sense of *placken* was 'to strike'; cf. MDa. *placken*, (1) to strike, (2) to plaster, besmear with lime or chalk, (3) to spot, to stain; *placke*, mod. Du. *plek*, a spot (een *mooi plek gronde*, a fine spot [patch] of ground, Sewel); see Oudemans. Y. With a change of *kk* to *tt*, we have Dan. *plette*, to strike, AS. *plattan*, to strike with the hands; and Goth. *plats*, a patch, Mark, ii. 21, where Wyclif has *pacche*. The AS. *placc* means an open space, lit. 'a place'. The phrase 'in the corners of the streets' (Lat. in *angulis platearum*) is glossed by 'huomum *dierra placena vel worbum*' in the Northumb. version of Matt. vi. 5. Here the AS. *placc* is, apparently, merely Englished from L. *placca*; see **PLAQUE**. It is remarkable that the Norman dialect has *plache* (for *place*) in the sense of 'plot of ground.' Der. *patch*, verb, Tw. Nt. l. 5, 52; *patch-work*.

PATCH (2), a paltry fellow. (E.) In Shaks. Temp. iii. 2. 71, Com. Err. iii. 1. 32, Merch. Ven. ii. 5. 46; &c. 'In these passages, the word is by most commentators interpreted . . . "a domestic fool," supposed to be so called from his parti-coloured dress'; Schmidt. 'Wolsey we find had two fools, both occasionally called *patch*, though they had other names; see Douce, Illustrations of Shaks., i. 258'; Nares. 'To *patch*, the sole, in reward, 6s. 8d.'; Excerpta Historica, p. 88 (1492). The supposition that *patch* is a nick-name from the dress is most probably right; if so, the derivation is from *patch* (1); see above. In Mids. Nt. Dr. iii. 2. 9, the word merely means clown, or an ill-dressed mechanic. It is independent of Ital. *pazzo*, a fool, madman, which is used in a much stronger sense. Der. *patch-ock*, a dimin. form (cf. *bull-ock*, *hill-ock*); 'as very *patchokes* [clowns] as the wild Irish', Spenser, View of the State of Ireland, Globe ed. p. 636, col. 2; this is the word spelt *pajock* in Shaks. Hamlet, iii. 2. 295.

PATCHOULI, the name of a scent. (F.-Dravidian.) F. *patchouli*; of obscure origin. Apparently from E. *patcha-leaf*, i.e. green leaf, imitating the vernacular (Bengali) *patcha-piti*, where *piti* is Hind. for 'leaf'. Or from Dravidian words meaning 'green leaf'. Cf. Tamil *patchekai*, green, *itai*, leaf (Knight); Malayālam *patchekila*, green leaf (Gunder); Canarese *patchaka*, green, *yela*, leaf (Reeve). Wilson gives the Telugu name as *patchaku*, with the same sense, from Telugu *ku*, a leaf.

PATE, the head. (F.-L.) In Spenser, Shep. Kal., June, l. 16. ME. *pate*; 'bi *pate* and by *polle*', Polit. Songs, ed. Wright, p. 237, in a song of the time of Edw. II. The etymology may be disguised by the loss of *l*; *pate* may stand for *plate*, i.e. the crown of the head.—MF. *pate*, not recorded in the special sense here required, but Cotgrave gives: '*Pate*, a plate, or band of iron, &c. for the strengthening of a thing,' which suggests the loss of *l*. Cf. G. *platte*, a plate, bald pate in vulgar language, the head (Flügel); MHG. *plate*, a plate, the shaven crown of the head. B. Cf. also Late L. *plattis*, the clerical tonsure from ear to ear (Ducange); MDu. *platte bruyne*, 'flat-crowned, or bald-pate'; Hexham; *platin*, the shaven crown, Kilian. Y. Even in Irish, we find *plata*, a plate; *plait*, the forehead, *platin*, a little pate, a skull, the crown of the head (with the usual change of *a* to *ar*); O'Reilly. These words

were prob. borrowed from OF. or ME. We may note a similar change in sense in the word *erown*, meaning (1) the clerical tonsure, (2) the top of the head, esp. if bald. See **FLATE**.

PATEN, the plate for the bread in the eucharist. (F.—L.—Gk.) Spelt *patine* in Cotgrave; Shak. has *patines* = plates of metal, *Merch. Ven.* v. 59. ME. *paten*, a paten, *Havelok*, 187. —OF. *patene*, the patine, or cover of a chalice; Cot.—Late L. *patena*, the paten in the eucharist; L. *patena*, *patina*, a wide shallow bowl, basin. —Gk. *patērion*, a kind of flat dish. So named from its flatness; from *patēr*, to spread out, whence Gk. *patērion*, I spread out; cf. L. *patere*, to lie open, spread out, extend; see **PATENT**. Brugmann, i. § 120, note. Doublet, *pan* (7).

PATENT, lit. open, hence conspicuous, public; gen. as sb., an official document conferring a privilege. (F.—L.) The use as an adj. is less common, but it occurs in Cotgrave. ME. *patente*, sb., a patent, Chaucer, C. T. 12271 (C 337). [The patent was so called because open to the inspection of all men.] —OF. *patent* (fem. *patente*), 'patent, wide open, discovered.' Cot.—L. *patent*, stem of pres. part. of *patere*, to lie open. —PET, to spread out; whence also Gk. *patērion*, I spread out, unfold, unfurl, and F. *paten*. Der. *patent*, vb. (modern); *patentee*, when the suffix = F. *-é* < L. *-itūs*. And see *pace*, *pass*, *paten*, *pan*, *petal*, *fathom*, *ex-pand*, *compass*, *surpass*, *trepasse*.

PATERA, a flat round ornament, in bas-relief. (L.) L. *patera*, a flat saucer. —L. *patera*, to lie open. Cf. **PATEN**.

PATERNAL, fatherly. (F.—L.) In Shak. King Lear, i. 1. 115. —F. *paternel*, 'paternal.' Cot.—Late L. *paternalis*, extended from L. *paternus*, paternal, fatherly. Formed with *lig.* suffix -*no*- from *pater*, a father. Formed with suffix -*ter*; but probably not from *patēr*, to guard, feed, cherish; cf. Skt. *pā*, to protect, cherish, and E. *found*. —Gk. *patēr*, E. *father*; see **FATHER**. Der. *paternal-ly*; also *patern-ity*, from F. *paternité*, 'paternity, fatherhood,' Cot., from L. acc. *paternitatem*. Also *pater-noster*, Chaucer, C. T. 3485, so called from the first two words, *pater noster*, i.e. Our Father. And see *patri-arch*, *patri-cian*, *patri-monium*, *patri-ot*, *patri-istic*, *patri-on*.

PATH, a way, track, road. (L.) ME. *path*, *paþ*, P. Plowman, B. xiv. 360; pl. *pathes*, *Havelok*, 268. AS. *paþ*, *pað*, a path, Grein, ii. 361. +Du. *pad*; G. *pfad*. Der. *path-less*, *path-way*.

PATHOS, emotion, deep feeling. (Gk.) In South's Sermons, vol. iv. ser. 1 (R.); and in Phillips, ed. 1706. [But the adj. *pathetical* is in earlier use, occurring in Cotgrave, and is oddly used by Shak. As *Yon Like It*, iv. 1. 196, &c.] —Gk. *pathos*, suffering, deep feeling; from *pathō*, used as 2 aor. infin. of *πάσχειν*, to suffer (as if for **pathō*), Allied to *pathōs*, grief; from the weak grade *pathō* (for **pathō*). Der. *path-et-ic*, from MF. *pathetique*, 'pathetical, passionate,' Cot., from L. *pathēticus* (Lewis), from Gk. *pathētikos*, extended from *pathō*, subject to suffering; *path-et-ic-al*, *path-et-ic-al-ly*, *path-et-ic-al-ness*. Also *patho-logy*, in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674, from MF. *pathologie*, 'that part of physic which treats of the causes, qualities, and differences of diseases,' Cot., from Gk. *pathologēia*, to treat of diseases; which is from *pathō*, for *pathōs*, and *lógos*, to speak. Hence *patho-log-ic*, Gk. *pathologikós*, *patholog-ic-al*, *patholog-ist*.

PATIENT, bearing pain, enduring, long-suffering. (F.—L.) ME. *patient*, *patient*, Chaucer, C. T. 486 (A 484). —OF. *patient*, 'patient.' —L. *patient*, stem of pres. part. of *pati*, to suffer. Der. *patient-ly*; *patience*, ME. *pacience*, Ancren Riwle, p. 180, from F. *patience*, L. *patientia*. And see *passion*.

PATINE, a round plate; see **PATEN**.

PATOIS, a vulgar dialect, esp. of French. (F.—L.) In Smollett, France and Italy, let. 21 (Davies). Borrowed from F. *patois*, 'gibberish, clownish language, rustical speech;' Cot. *Patois* perhaps stands for an older (doubtful) *patrois*; see Godefroy, Diez and Littre. —Late L. *patriensis*, one who is indigenous to a country, a native; so that *patois* is the 'speech of the natives.' —L. *patria*, one's native country. See **Patriot**.

PATRIARCH, a chief father. (F.—L.—Gk.) The lit. sense is 'chief father.' ME. *patriarche*, O. Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, i. 131, l. 4; *patriarche*, P. Plowman, B. xviii. 138. —OF. *patriarche*, 'a patriarch,' Cot.—L. *patriarcha*, also *patriarchēs* = Gk. *πατριάρχης*, the father or chief of a race. —Gk. *patr-*, short for *patēr*, a lineage, race, from *patēr*, for *patēr*, a father; and *archē*, to rule. See **FATHER** and **ARCHE**. Der. *patriarch-al*, *patriarch-ic*, *patriarch-ate*. —The ecclesiastical historian Socrates gives the title of *patriarch* to the chiefs of Christian dioceses about A. D. 440; Haysd.

PATRICIAN, a nobleman in ancient Rome. (L.) In Shak. Cor. 1. 1. 68, 75. Formed with suffix -*an* (< L. *-ānus*) from L. *patri-cian*, *patrician*, noble; sb., a patrician, a descendant of the *patri*, senators, or heads of families. —L. *patri-*, for *pater*, a father. See **PATERNAL**.

PATRIMONY, an inheritance, heritage. (F.—L.) ME. *patri-*

mony, P. Plowman, C. xlii. 234; spelt *patrimoine*, id. B. xx. 253. —F. *patrimoine*, 'patrimony.' Cot.—L. *patrimonium*, an inheritance. Formed (with suffix -*mōn-ia* = *lig.* -*mōn-ya*) from *patri-* decl. stem of *pater*, a father, cognate with E. *father*. See **PATERNAL** and **FATHER**. Der. *patrimonial*.

PATRIOT, one who loves his fatherland. (F.—Late L.—Gk.) 'A patriot, or country-man;' Minshew, ed. 1627. —OF. *patriote*, 'a patriot, one's countryman;' Cot.—Late L. *patriōta*, a native. —Gk. *πατριώτης*, properly, a fellow-countryman. —Gk. *πατρις*, belonging to one's father, hereditary. —Gk. *πατρι-*, for *patēr*, a father. Der. *patriot-ic*, Gk. *πατριώτικος*, *patriot-ic-al-ly*, *patriot-ism*; also *com-patriot*, ex-patriate, re-pair (2). —The peculiar use of *patriot* in its present sense arose in French.

PATRISTIC, pertaining to the fathers of the Christian church. (F.—Gk.) From F. *patristique*, which see in Littre. Coined from Gk. *πατρι-* for *patēr*, a father; with suffix -*istikós*. ¶ Not a well-made word.

PATROL, to go the rounds in a camp or garrison; a going of the rounds. (F.—Teut.) It occurs, spelt *patroll*, in Phillips, ed. 1706, both as a sb. and verb. 'And being then upon patrol;' Butler, Hudibras, pt. ii. c. 3, l. 801. —MF. *patrouille*, 'a still night-watch in warre,' Cot. Lit. a paddling about, tramping about; from MF. (Picard) *patrouiller*, 'to paddle or pudder in the water;' Cot. The same word (with inserted *r*) as *patrouiller*, 'to slasher, to paddle or dabble in the feet;' Cot. β. Formed, as a sort of frequentative verb, from OF. *pate* (mod. F. *patte*), 'the paw, or foot of a beast;' Cot. [Cf. Span. *pata*, a paw, beast's foot; *patullar*, to run through mud; *patulla*, a patrol, patricular, to patrol; Ital. *pattinglia*, patrol, watch, sentry (showing that the *r* is inserted).] γ. Prob. from a Teutonic base *pat-* appearing in Bav. *patzen*, to pat; EFries. *patjen*, to splash; G. *patsechen*, an instrument for striking the hand, *patsechen*, web-foot of a bird, *patsechen*, to strike, dabble, walk awkwardly. See **PAT** (1). The suffix -*ouiller* represents L. *-uclāre*.

PATRON, a protector. (F.—L.) ME. *patron*, Rob. of Glouc. p. 471, l. 9673. —F. *patron*, 'a patron, protector.' —L. *patronus*, acc. of *patronus*, a protector, lit. one who takes the place of a father. —L. *pater*, for *pater*, a father, cognate with E. *father*. See **PATERNAL**. Der. *patron-age*, from MF. *patronage*, 'patronage,' Cot.; *patron-ess*, Cor. v. 5; *patron-ise*. Doublet, *pattern*.

PATRONYMIC, derived from the name of a father or ancestor. (F.—L.—Gk.) 'So when the proper name is used to note one's parentage, which kind of nouns the grammarians call *patronymics*;' Ben Jonson, Eng. Grammar, b. ii. c. 3. —MF. *patronymique*, 'derived of the fathers or ancestors names;' Cot. —L. *patronymicus*, = Gk. *πατρωνυμικός*, belonging to the father's name. —Gk. *πατρωνυμία*, a name taken from the father. —Gk. *πατρ-*, for *patēr*, a father; and *ωνυμία*, a name, usually spelt *ωνομα*. The *o* results from the doubling of the *o*. The Gk. *πατρ-* is cognate with E. *father*; and Gk. *ωνομα* is cognate with E. name. Der. *patronymic*, sb.

PATTEN, a wooden sole supported on an iron ring; a clog. (F.—Teut.) 'Their shoes and pattens;' Camden's Remaines, On Apparel (R.). Spelt *paten*, *pain* in Minshew, ed. 1627; *paten*, Palsgrave. —F. *patin*, 'a patten, or clog; also, the footstall of a pillar.' Cot.—OF. *pate*, *patte*, mod. F. *patte*, 'the paw or foot of a beast, the footstall of a pillar;' Cot. See **PATROL**. Cf. Ital. *patino*.

PATTER, to strike frequently, as hail. (F.) 'Or pattering hail comes pouring on the main;' Dryden, tr. of Virgil, Æn. ix. 910. A frequentative of *pat*, with the usual suffix -*er*; the double *t* being put in to keep the vowel short. See **PAT** (1). A dialectal (Lonsdale) variant is *pattle*, to pat gently (Peacock). Cf. Swed. dial. *padra*, to patter as hail does against a window (Rietz). ¶ It is probable that ME. *pateren*, in the sense 'to repeat prayers,' was coined from *pater*, the first word of the *pater-noster*. 'And *pater* in my *pater-noster*;' P. Plowman's Crede, ed. Skeat, l. 6; so also in the Rom. of the Rose, l. 6794. Hence *patter*, to prattle, and *patter*, sb. talk.

PATTERN, an example, model to work by. (F.—L.) In many parts, as in Lincolnshire and Cambs, the common people say *patron* for *pattern*; and rightly. 'Patron, a pattern;' Peacock, Manley Words (Lincoln); E. D. S. ME. *patron*; Chaucer, Book Duch. 910. 'Patrone, form to work by, patron or example, Exemplar;' Prompt. Parv. 'Patrons of blacke paper;' Eng. Gilds, ed. Tomlin Smith, p. 321. —F. *patron*, 'a patron, protector,' also a pattern, sample; Cot. See **PATRON**. Doublet, *patron*.

PATTY, a little pie. (F.—L.—Gk.) Mod. F. *pâté*; OF. *pasté*, a pasty. See **PASTE**. Doublet, *pasty*. Der. *patty-pan*.

PAUCITY, fewness in number. (F.—L.) Spelt *paucitē* in Minshew, ed. 1627. —F. *paucité*, 'paucity;' Cot. —L. *paucitatem*, acc. of *paucitas*, fewness. —L. *pauci*, for *paucus*, few; with suffix -*itas*. β. Allied to Gk. *paûpos*, small; and to E. *few*; see **FEW**.

PAUNCH, the belly. (F.—L.) ME. *paunche*, P. Plowman,

ll. xiii. 87.—O. North F. *panche*; OF. *fance*, 'the paunch, maw, belly'; Cot.—L. *panticum*, acc. of *pantes*, the paunch.

PAUPER, a poor person. (L.) In Phillips, ed. 1706.—L. *pauper*, poor. **β**. The syllable *pa-* is the same as *pa-* in *paucus*, few, Gk. *ma-por*; see **PAUCITY**. The second element in *pauper* is probably allied to *parire*. See **PARO**. Der. *pauper-ize*, *pauper-ism*; and see **POOR**, **POVERTY**.

PAUSE, a stop, cessation. (F.—L.—Gk.) In Shak. Hamlet, ii. 5. 509. Earlier, spelt *pauses*, in Prompt. Parv. = F. *pauses*, 'a pause, a stop'; Cot.—Late L. *pausa*, a pause, adapted from Gk. *pausis*, a pause, stopping, ceasing, endl.—Gk. *pauso*, I make to cease; *pausapa*, I cease. See **FEW**. Der. *pause*, vb, Much Ado, iv. 1. 202. Doublet, *pose*, q.v.

PAVE, to floor, as with stones. (F.—L.) ME. *paven* (with *u-v*), Chaucer, C. T. 16094 (G 646).—OF. *paver*, later *paver*, 'to pave'; Cot.—Late L. *pavire*, for L. *pavire*, to beat, strike, also, to ram, tread down. Der. *pave-ment*, ME. *pavement* (with *u-v*), and trisyllabic), Rob. of Glouc. p. 476, l. 9791, *pavement*, Chaucer, C. T. 7686 (D 2104), from F. *pavement* (Cot.), which from L. *pavimentum*, a hard floor, from *pavire*, to ram; also *pavi-or* (where the *-i-* is an English insertion, as in *law-ye-r*, *hous-ye-r*, *may-ye-r*, intended to give the word a causal force), from F. *paver*, 'a paver', Cot.

PAVILION, a tent. (F.—L.) The spelling with *li* is intended to represent the sound of the F. ll. ME. *pavillon* (with *u-v*), Rob. of Glouc. p. 272, l. 5510.—F. *pavillon*, 'a pavilion, tent'; Cot. So called because spread out like the wings of a butterfly.—L. *pavilinum*, acc. of *pavilio*, (1) a butterfly, (2) a tent. 'Cubicula aut tentoria, quos etiam paviliones uocant'; Augustine, cited in Ducange. Der. *pavilion-ed*, Ilcn. v. i. 2. 129; also *pavilion-ac-cous*, q.v.

PAVIN, PAVAN, a Spanish dance. (F.—Span.—L.—Pers.—Tamil). See exx. in Nares.—F. *pvane*, 'a pavan'; Cot.—Span. *pavana*, 'a dance called a pavin, playing'; Minsieu. Prob. from a Late L. *pavimus*, peacock-like, from the row of stately dancers (Scheler); cf. Span. *pava*, a peacen, *pavo*, a peacock, *pavonear*, to walk with affected dignity.—Late L. *pavus*, L. *pavo*, a peacock. See **PEACOCK**.

PAVISE, a large shield. (F.—Ital.) Obsolete. See examples in N. E. D., Halliwell and R. Also spelt *pavese*, *pavish*, *pavisse*, *pavice*, *pavys*. 'That impenetrable pavise,' Sir T. More, Works, p. 1179 c. Spelt *pavisa*, Reliquia Antiqua, ii. 22; *paves*, Skelton, ed. Dyce, l. 8, l. 48; *pavys*, Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 204.—OF. *pavais*, F. *pavois*, 'a great shield'; Cot. Cf. Span. *paves*, Mital. *paves* (Florent).—Late L. *pavensis*, a large shield, occurring A.D. 1299. Usually said to have been named from the city of Pavia, in the N. of Italy. Godefrey has the adj. *pavinus*, *pavinio*, *pavois*, *pavais*, 'de Pavie'; *ecus pavinis*, shields of Pavia.

PAW, the foot of a beast of prey. (F.—Teut.) ME. *pawe*, Sir Isambard, l. 181, in the Thurston Romances, ed. Halliwell; *pawe*, Rich. Cœur de Lion, l. 1082, in Welser's Met. Romances. (Hence W. *pawer*, a paw, claw, Corn. *paw*, a foot (found in the 15th century); Bret. *pad*, *paw*, a paw, being from F.)—AF. *pawe*, OF. *poe*, a paw; the same word as Prov. *pauia*, Catalan *pata*, a paw. Perhaps from a Teut. source; cf. Low G. *pote*, a paw (Bremen Wörterbuch), the same word as Du. *poet*, G. *pfoet*. Perhaps from an imitative root; see **PAT** (1). Or related to *potter*; see *poet* in Franck. Der. *paw*, verb, Job, xxxix. 21.

PAWL, a short bar, which acts as a catch to a windlass. (F.—L.) A mechanical term; borrowed from OF. *paul* (Godefrey), variant of *pal*, a stake.—L. *pilum*, acc. of *pilus*, whence also E. *pale*; see **PALE** (1), **POLE**. Cf. W. *paul*, a pole, stake, bar, from E.; Du. *pal*, Swed. *pall*, a pawl; from F. or E. Der. *pawl-vindlass* (Halliwell).

PAWN (1), a pledge, something given as security for the repayment of money. (F.) Spelt *pawn* in Minsheu, ed. 1627; Levins (ed. 1870) has the verb *pawne*—F. *pan*, 'a pawn, piece, or pannel of a wall'; also a pawn, or gage, also the skirt of a gown, the pane of a hose, of a cloak, &c.; Cot. **β**. But we must distinguish the senses. In the sense of 'pane' or 'skirt', F. *pan* is of L. origin.—L. *pannum*, acc. of *pannus*, a cloth, rag, piece; see **PANE**. **γ**. In the sense of 'pawn or gage', OF. *pan* is rather from Teutonic; from Du. *pand*, a pledge; cf. G. *pfand*, OHG. *pfant*, a pledge. **δ**. Kluge connects G. *pfand* with OF. *paner*, *panner*, to seize upon, which Godefrey connects with OF. *panir*, *panuir*, to seize upon, despoil; which looks like an adaptation of OHG. *pfant-jaw*; cf. MHG. *pfanten*, *pfenteu*, to pledge, also to rob of. I see no reason why all the forms may not be ultimately referred to L. *pannus*, a piece of cloth or of clothing, as being the readiest article to seize upon as a pledge. Der. *pawn*, vb, *pawn-er*, *pawn-broker*.

PAWN (2), one of the least valuable pieces in chess. (F.—L.) ME. *pawne*, Chaucer, Book of the Duchess, l. 661 (Thynne); but spelt *poun*, *poun* in the Tanner and Fairfax MSS. (Chaucer Soc.)—OF. *paon*, a pawn at chess (Roquefort); spelt *poun* in the 12th cent.

(Littre); but also *peon*, *pehon*, *pedon* (Godefrey); whence also F. *pion*, explained by Cotgrave as 'a pawn at chess'. [Cf. Span. *peon*, a foot-soldier, a pawn, Port. *pão*, one of the lower people, a pawn, Ital. *pedone*, 'a footman' (Florent), *pedone*, 'a pawn at chess', id.]—Late L. *pedonem*, acc. of *pedo*, a foot-soldier; from *ped-*, stem of *pes*, a foot, cognate with F. *foot*. **¶** For the form, cf. E. *faun*, F. *faon*; from Late L. *faūnem*. Der. *pion-er*, q.v.

PAWNEE, drink; as in *brandy-pawnee*, Thackeray, Newcomes, ch. i. (Hind.—Skt.) Hind. *pāni*, water (also in Bengali, and other dialects); Wilson, Gloss. of Indian Terms, p. 397.—Skt. *pāniya-*, drink (Macdonell), allied to *pāna*, drinking, beverage (Benfey).—Skt. *pā*, to drink; cf. E. *potation*.

PAX, a thin tablet bearing a picture of Christ, kissed by the congregation. (L.) In Shak. Ilcn. V. iii. 6. 42. 'Paxe to kysse'; Palsgrave.—L. *pax*, peace; with reference to the kiss of peace. See **PEACE**. See Hone's Year-book, 321.

PAXWAX, the strong tendon in the neck of animals. (E.) Still common provincially; also called *paxwaxy*, *paxwax*, *faxwax*, *fixfax*. ME. *paxwax*, Prompt. Parv.; see Way's note. Ilc quotes: 'Le vendon, the fax-wax,' MS. Harl. 219, fol. 150. Again he says: 'Gautier de Bibhes-wort [Bibbesworth] says, of a man's body, *Et si ad le wenne [fix wex] au col derre*, i.e. and he has paxwax at the back of his neck. The orig. form is *fax-wax* or *fec-wax*, and it exactly corresponds to the equivalent G. *haarwachs*, lit. 'hair-growth'; presumably because the tendon is situate just where the hair ends. Compounded of ME. *fax*, hair, as in *Fair-fax* = fair-hair; and *wax*, growth.—AS. *feax*, *feax*, hair, Luke, vii. 38; and *wexan*, to grow; see **WAX** (1). The AS. *feax*, OHG. *fahs*, is related to Gk. *féxēs*, to comb; see **PEOTIAL**.

PAY (1), to discharge a debt. (F.—L.) ME. *paieu*, Ancien Kiwe, p. 108, l. 9; Layamon, 2340 (later text). It often has the sense of 'please' or 'content' in old authors. 'Be we paid with these things'—let us be contented with these things, Wyclif, i Tim. vi. 8.—OF. *paier* (also *payer*), later *payer*, 'to pay, satisfy, content'; Cot.—L. *pācere*, to appease, pacify; Late L. *pācere*, to pay (A.D. 1338).—L. *pāce*, stem of *pax*, peace. See **PEACE**. Der. *pay*, sb, ME. *paie*, satisfaction, P. Plowman, B. v. 556; *pay-able*, *pay-er*, *pay-ee* (—F. *payé*, pp.), *pay-master*; *pay-ment*, ME. *paiement*, Chaucer, C. T. 5713 (D 131), from OF. *paiement*, later *payement*, 'a payment', Cot.

PAY (2), to pitch the seam of a ship. (F.—L.) A nautical term, as noticed by Skinner, ed. 1671; and in the proverb: 'the devil to pay, and no pitch hot.' 'To pay a rope, *een kabl teeren*, lit. to tar a cable; Sewel's Eng.-Du. Dict. 1754.—AF. *peier*, answering to O. North F. *peier*, to cover with a plaister (a peculiar use, in Wace; see Godefrey); OF. *peier*, to pitch.—L. *pācere*, to pitch.—L. *pāce*, stem of *pax*, pitch; see **PITCH**. Cf. ME. *peys*, pitch, K. Alisaunder, 1620; from AF. *peis*, OF. *pois*, pitch; from L. acc. *pis-m*.

PAYNIM, PAINIM, a pagan. (F.—L.) 'The *paynim* bold,' Spenser, F. Q. i. 4. 41; cf. Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, xviii. 80. ME. *paynim*. 'The *paynyms* hii ouercome'—they overcame the pagans; Rob. of Glouc. ed. Hearn, p. 401; where the better reading is *pagans*, i.e. pagans, as in ed. W. A. Wright, l. 8283. This E. use of the word is due to a singular mistake. A *paynim* is not a man, but a country; it is identical with *paganismus*, which was formerly extended to mean the country of pagans, or heathen lands. It is correctly used in King Horn, ed. Lumby, l. 803, where we find 'a geaunt . . . fram *paynyne*'—a giant from heathen lands.—AF. *paenime*, heathen lands, Life of Edw. Conf. 336; OF. *painenisme*, spelt *paenime* in Cotgrave, who explains it by 'paganisme.' [The sense is borrowed from that of OF. *paénie*, *paénie*, the country inhabited by pagans (Burguy).]—Late L. *pāganismus*, paganism; formed with suffix *-ismus* (Gk. *-ισμος*) from L. *pāgin-u*, a pagan. See **PAGAN**. **¶** When a writer, wishing to use fine language, talks of a *paynim*, he had better say a *pagan* at once.

PEA, a common vegetable. (L.) [We now say *pea*, with pl. *peas*. This is due to mistaking the *c* of the older form for a plural termination; just as when people say *shay* for *chaise*, *Chinee* for *Chinese*, &c. Other words in which the same mistake is made are *cherry* (F. *cerise*), *cherry* (formerly *sherry*).] ME. *pees*, pl. *pesen* and *pees*. 'A *pees-lof*'—a loaf made of peas, P. Plowman, B. vi. 181; pl. *pees*, ed. 189; *pesen*, ed. 198. A later spelling of the pl. is *peason*; see examples in Nares. Shak. has *peas-cod*=*yea-pod*, Mide, Nt. Dr. iii. 1. 191; and otherwise only in the form *pease*. We also find *peascodes* in Lydgate, London Lyckpeny, st. 9. AS. *fiſe*, pl. *piſau* (Bosworth). Not an E. word, but borrowed from L. *pisa*, later by-form of L. *pīsum*, a pea. [The vowel-change from *i* to *ea* occurs again in the case of *pear*, q.v.] **¶** Gk. *wicos*, a pea.—**¶** PEIS, to grind, pound, whence L. *pinser*, to pound, Skt. *piśh*, to grind; with reference to its round shape. Cf. Russ. *pesok*, sand. Der. *pea-pod*, *peas-cod*.

PEACE, quietness, freedom from war. (F.—L.) ME. *pais*, occurring as early as in the A. S. Chron. an. 1135.—OF. *pais*, later *paix*, 'peace'; Cot.—L. *pācem*, acc. of *pax*, peace, orig. a compact made between two contending parties.—L. *pāc-*, seen in *pāc-isci*, to make a bargain; cf. OL. *pāc-ere*, to bind, to come to an agreement; see *Paot*. Der. *peace*, interj.; *peace-able*, Much Ado, iii. 3. 61; *peace-able-y*, *peace-able-ness*; *peaceful*, K. John, ii. 340, *peace-ful-ly*, *peace-ful-ness*, *peace-maker*, As You Like It, v. 4. 108; *peace-offering*, *peace-officer*. Also *ap-pensu*, pay (1), *paci-ty*.

PEACH (1), a delicious fruit. (F.—L.—Pers.) 'Of Peaches,' Sir T. Elyot, Castel of Helth, b. ii. c. 7. ME. *peche*, *peche*, Prompt. Parv. p. 395; where it is also spelt *peske*, a form due to Late L. *peca*.—OF. *pesche*, 'a peach'; Cot. [Cf. Port. *pêcego*, Ital. *persica*, shorter form *pesca*, a peach.]—L. *Persicum*, a peach, Pliny, xv. 11. 12; so called because growing on the *Persicus* or peach-tree; where *Persicus* stands for *Persica arbor*, the Persian tree.—Pers. *Pārs*, Persia. See *Parsoe*. Der. *peach-coloured*, *peach-tree*.

PEACH (2), to inform against. (F.—L.) From ME. *apechen*, by loss of *a*; and *apechen* is a variant of *impechen*, to impeach, with *a* (<L. *ad*) for *im* (<L. *in*); see *Impeach*.

PEACOCK, a large gallinaceous bird with splendid plumage. (Hybrid; L.—Gk.—Pers.—Tamil; and E.) ME. *pecock*, but also *pecock* and *peokok*. In P. Plowman, B. xii. 241, where the text has *pekok*, two other MSS. have *pekok*, *pekok*. In Chaucer, C. T. 104, the MSS. have *pekok*, *pekok*. We also find *po* used alone, Politt. Songs, ed. Wright, p. 159. The form *pekok* is due to AS. *pēa*, variant of AS. *pīaw*, a peacock, which is not a true E. word, but borrowed from L. *pīaw*. 'Pīaw, Pīaw, pawe,' Allric's Gloss., Nomina Avium, in Voc. 131. 9. Here *pīaw* is the AS. form, whilst *pāus*, *pāus*, are *l.* forms. From L. *pīaw* come also Du. *pauw*, C. *pīaw*, F. *pauw*, &c. β. The L. word is not a native one, but borrowed from Gk. *peas*, *peas*, where the aspirate is a relic of the digamma, from a form *peās*. See Liddell and Scott, and Curtius, ii. 101. The curious change from initial *t* to *p* indicates that both words are from a foreign source.—Pers. *tīawus*, *tīaw*, Arab. *tīawūs*, a peacock; Rich. Diet. p. 961.—OTamil *tīkēi*, *tīkēi*, a peacock; Max Müller, Lect. i. 233. γ. The latter element of the word is E. *cock*, a native word of imitative origin. ¶ 'The name is Tamil, *tīkēi*; and the peacock is still called by it in Ceylon;' Oxford Helps to the Study of the Bible. Der. *peu-ken*, similarly formed; ME. *peken*, *peken*, P. Plowman, B. xii. 240.

PEA-JACKET, a coarse thick jacket often worn by seamen. (Hybrid; Du. and F.) Prob. of modern introduction. The latter element is the ordinary word *jacket*. The former element is spelt so as to resemble *pea*, a vegetable, with which it has nothing to do. It is borrowed from Du. *pīe*, *pīe*, a coat of a coarse woollen stuff; the word *jacket* being a needless explanatory addition. 'Een *pīe*, a *pie-gowne*, or a rough gowne, as soldiers and seamen wear;' Hexham, 1658. As the Du. *pīe* is pronounced like E. *pie*, it should rather be called a *pie-jacket*, as the form *pie-gowne* suggests. The material of which the jacket is made is called *pīe-laken*, where *laken* is cloth. β. The Du. *pīe* is the same word as Low G. *pīe*, a woollen jacket, called *pīge*, *pyke* in the Osnaabrück dialect (Bremen Wörterbuch). Prob. from F. *pīe*, a mappie; cf. F. *pīe*, spotted. The variant *pyke* may be immediately from L. *pīca*. See *Pie* (1). ¶ Cf. ME. *coustiepy* (short coat), Chaucer, C. T. 292 (A 290).

PEAK, a sharp point, top. (Low G.) 'Seleucia, which is a great promontory, or *peake*;' Udall, on Acts, xiii. 4. Also *peake* in Palsgrave. Apparently a variant of *pīke*, q.v. Cf. dial. of Normandy *pee*, a hob (or mark) in the game of quoits (Godefroy, Moisy); also Low G. *peek*, a pike, a pointed weapon. Allied to *Peok*, q.v., and *Plok*, q.v. Der. *peak-ed*, not quite the same word as ME. *pīked* (Prompt. Parv.) though used in the same sense; the ME. form answers rather to mod. E. *pīke*, sb., with the suffix *-ed* added. Also (probably) *peak*, verb, to become thin, dwindle, Mach. i. 3. 23. ('*E. peaked*, thin, Dorsetshire (Halliwell).')

PEAL, a loud sound, summons, chime of bells, sound of a trumpet. (F.—L.) 'A *peale* of gunnes, &c.,' Levins. 'Peale of bellies,' Palsgrave. 'Of the sweete *pele* and melody of bellies;' Monk of Evesham, c. lvii, ed. Ather. A shortened form of ME. *apels*, lit. 'appeal'; see 'apele of bellis,' in Prompt. Parv. p. 13.—AF. *apel*, an appeal; 'Le clerke suer le dreynie *apel*,' the clerk rings the last peal; Wright, Vol. of Vocab., i. 149.—OF. *apeler*, to call. We speak of a trumpet's *peal*; compare this with F. *appel*, a call with drum or trumpet (Hamilton). β. Besides the form *apel*, mod. F. *appel*, there was a later derived form *appeau*, now used in the sense of 'bird-call' (Hamilton). 'Coggrave has: 'Appenu, as *Appel*, also a bird-call; Appenu, chimes, or the chiming of bells.' This at once explains our common use of the phrase 'a peal of bells.' Note also ME. *apel*, 'an old term in hunting music, consisting of three long moots;' Halliwell. This etymology is noticed by Minshew,

ed. 1627; he has: 'a peal of bells, from the F. *appeller*, i.e. vocare.' See *Appeal*. Der. *peal*, verb.

PEAN, the same as *Peon*, q.v. (L.—Gk.)

PEAR, a well-known fruit. (L.) ME. *pere*, Chaucer, C. T. 10205 (E 2331). AS. *perre* or *peru*; Allric's Grammar, 6, 9 (Hosworth); spelt *pere*, Voc. 269. 33. (The AS. *pirige*, a pear-tree, occurs in 'Pirus, pirige,' Allric's Gloss., in Voc. 269. 32. Hence ME. *pery*, a pear-tree, Chaucer, C. T. 10199 (E 2325), or *pirie*, P. Plowman, B. v. 16.]—Late L. *pīra*, fem. sing., for L. *pīra*, pl. of L. *pīrum*, a pear, Pliny, xv. 15, 16; whence also Norm. dial. *peire* (Moisy); F. *poire*. ¶ The vowel-change from *i* to *e* appears again in Ital. *pera*, a pear. Der. *pear-tret*, *per-y*.

PEARL, a well-known shining gem. (F.—L.) ME. *perle*, Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, A. 1.—F. *perle*, 'a pearle, an union, also a berrie;' Cot. β. Of disputed etymology, but prob. Latin. It is best to collect the forms; we find Ital., Span., Prov., *perla*, Port. *perola*, sometimes *perla*; OHG. *perala*, *perla*, *berala*, *berla*. All prob. from Late L. *pīrula*, pl. of *pīrula*, found in Isidore of Seville, in the 7th century. γ. Dies explains *pīrula* as prob. meaning a little pear, from *pīrum*, a pear; the change of vowel is well seen in Ital. *pera*, a pear. See *Peor*. This is perhaps the best solution; the change of sense from 'pear' to 'pearl' may easily have been suggested by the use of the L. *bacca*, which meant (1) a berry, (2) an olive-berry, (3) any round fruit growing on a tree, (4) a pearl (Horace, Epod. viii. 14). Dies also draws attention to Span. *perilla*, (1) a little pear, (2) a pear-shaped ornament. Perhaps we may add MItal. *peradu*, 'a little button or tassell of wooll on the top and middle of a knit cap;' Florio. And observe the sense of 'berry' which Cotgrave assigns to F. *perle*. 8. But it may be that a form *perla* (for *perla*?) was a corruption of Late L. *pērna*, a pearl (see *pērna* in Duc; cf. Norm. dial. *pērna*, a pearl (from Sicil. *pērna*), MItal. *pērna*, 'a shell-fish called a nakre;' Florio.—L. *pērna*, a sea-mussel. See *perne* in Moisy. Der. *pearl-y*, *pearl-ness*; *pearl-ash*, a purer carbonate of potash, named from its pearly colour.

PEARL-BARLEY. (F.—L.; and E.) A translation of F. *orge perlé*, lit. 'pearled barley'; but this looks like an adaptation of MF. *orge perlé*, lit. 'peeled barley;' Cot. See *Peel* (1) and *Barley*.

PEASANT, a countryman. (F.—L.) The *t* is excrement, as in *ancien-t*, *tyran-t*, but it occurs in OF. In Gascoigne, Steele Glas, l. 647.—OF. *paissant*, 'a peasant, boor;' Cot.; Norm. dial. *paissant* (Moisy). Mod. F. *payan*, a peasant, and the more correct OF. form *paissan*, answer to Ital. *paiano*, Span. *payano*, one born in the same country, a compatriot. β. Formed with suffix *-an* (=Ital. *-ano*, L. *-anus*) from OF. *pais* (mod. F. *pays*), a country; answering to Ital. *paese*, Span. *pais*, Port. *pais*, *paiz*. All these latter forms answer to Late L. *pāgenum*, acc. of *pāgenus*, for *pāgenus ager*, country.—L. *pīgus*, a village. See *Pagan*. Der. *peasant-ry*, Bacon, Life of Hen. VII, ed. Lumby, p. 72, l. 16, a coined word.

PEAT, a vegetable substance like turf, found in boggy places, and used as fuel. (C.) 'There other with their spades the *peats* are squaring out;' Drayton, Polyolbion, s. 25. l. 143. 'Turf and peat . . . are cheap fuels;' Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 775. Spelt *peit*, Gloss. to Leslie's Hist. of Scotland (1596); S. T. S. Very common in Northumbrian. ME. *pete*, in comp. *pete-pot*, a hole out of which peats have been dug; Wyntoun, viii. 24. 46 (Jamieson). Latinised as *peta* (Ducange); whence also *petiria*, a place whence peats were dug. Ducange quotes: 'Cum suis . . . turbaris, tresidiis, *petariis*, &c.; and again, 'Cum . . . *petariis*, turbaris, carbonariis' (1503). As a *peat* often meant 'a piece of cut turf,' it is likely that the Late L. *peta* was a by-form of Late L. *petia*, 'a piece,' from a Celtic source. We find OGael. *pett* (book of Deer), borrowed from British; cf. W. *peth*, a thing, a piece; cognate with Gael. *cuid*, which see in Macbain. See Thurneysen, Keltoromanisches, p. 76. See *Pieoe*.

PEBBLE, a small round stone. (E.) In Shak. Cor. v. 3. 58; a *pebble-stone*, Two Gent. ii. 3. 11. ME. *pebbel*, Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, A. 117; *pebbel-ston*, Wyclif, Prov. xv. 17. AS. *papol-stūn*, a pebble-stone; Allric's Homilies, i. 64, l. 3. Cf. AS. *pebbel*, Birch, 'art. Saxon. ii. 403. Der. *pebbly*, *pebbled*.

PECCABLE, liable to sin. (L.) Rare; Rich. gives quotations for *peccable* and *peccability* from Cudworth, Intellectual System (first ed. 1678, also 1743, 1820, 1837, 1845), pp. 564, 565. Englishted from L. **peccabilis*, a coined word from *peccāre*, to sin. Brugmann, i. § 585. Der. *peccability-ty*. See *Peccant*.

PECCADILLO, a slight offence, small sin. (Span.—L.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674.—Span. *peccadillo*, a slight fault, dimin. of *pecado*, a sin.—L. *peccatulum*, a sin; orig. neut. of *peccatus*, pp. of *peccāre*, to sin. See *Peccant*.

PECCANT, sinning. (F.—L.) Used in the phrase 'peccant humours;' Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ed. Wright, bk. i. 4. 12, 5. 12; p. 37, l. 32, p. 43, l. 28.—F. *peccant*, 'sinning; l'humour

peccant, the corrupt humour in the body; 'Cot.—*L. peccant*, stem of pres. part. of *peccare*, to sin. Der. *peccant-ly*, *peccant-y*; and see *pecc-able*, *pecc-ad-illo*.

PECCARY, a hog-like quadruped of S. America. (F.—Carib-bean.) 'Peccary, a sort of wild hogs, called here [at Bahia] *pica*;' W. Dampier, New Voy. iii. 176; spelt *peccary*, id. i. 9 (1699).—F. *peccari*, a peccary. A S. American word.—Carib. *pekkira*, the name used in Guiana; see N. and Q. 9 S. iv. 496. Cf. *pekkira*, 'which is the name given to this quadruped in Oronoko;' Clavigero's Hist. of Mexico, tr. by Cullen, 1787, ii. 319. It is also called, in different parts of America, *saino*, *cojame*, and *tatambo* (id.). And cf. Span. *peccare* (Pinella). See my Notes on Eng. Etymology, p. 209.

PECK (1), to strike with something pointed, to snap up. (E.?) A mere variant of *pick*. In Chaucer, C. T. 14973 (Six-text, B 4157) we have: '*Pikke* hem up right as they growe,' in MS. C., where most MSS. have *Pecke* or *Pek*. *Pick* is the older form; see *Pick*. Some Swed. dialects have *pekkra* for *picka*; cf. W. Flem. *pekkhen* (De Bo); for Du. *pekken*. Der. *peck-er*, *wood-peck-er*.

PECK (2), a dry measure, two gallons. (F.—Low G.?) ME. *pekke*, Chaucer, C. T. 4008. Cf. AF. *pek*, Liber Albus, p. 335; OF. *pek* (Godefroy). The word is somewhat obscure, but it is probably related to *peck*, to snap up. As in the case of most measures, the quantity was once indefinite, and prov. E. *peck* merely means 'a quantity'; we still talk of 'a *peck* of troubles.' In particular, it was a quantity for eating; cf. prov. E. *peck*, meat, victuals, from the prov. E. verb *peck*, to eat. 'We must scart before we *peck*,' i.e. scratch (work) before we eat; Halliwell. Hence slang E. *pecker*, appetite. β. Similarly Scheler derives *peccotin*, a peck, a measure, from the verb *peccot*, to peck as a bird does; and *peccoter* is itself a mere extension from the Teut. root appearing also in E. *peck* and *pick*.

PECTINAL, comb-like, applied to fish with bones like the teeth of a comb. (L.) Sir T. Browne speaks of *pectinalis*, i.e. pectinal fish; Vulg. Errors, b. iv. c. 1, last section. Coined from *L. pectin*, decl. stem of *pecten*, a comb.—*L. pectere*, to comb.—Gk. *pektriv*, to comb; lengthened form from *pekta*, to comb, to card wool, to shear. β. From *PEK*, to pluck, pull hair, comb; preserved also in Lithuanian *pek-ti*, to pluck, pull hair. From the same root is AS. *fax*, a head of hair, whence *faifax*, i.e. fair hair. Der. Hence also *pectin-ate*, *pectin-al-nd*; and see *pusaxus*.

PECTORAL, belonging to the breast or chest. (F.—L.) In Minshew, ed. 1627.—F. *pectoral*, 'pectoral'; Cot.—*L. pectoralis*, belonging to the breast.—*L. pector-*, for *pectos*, stem of *pectus*, the breast. Der. *pectoral-ly*, *ex-pector-ate*.

PECULATE, to pilfer, steal. (L.) 'Peculator, that robs the prince or common treasure;' Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674.—*L. peculatus*, pp. of *peculatus*, to appropriate to one's own use. Formed as if from *peculium*, with the same sense as *peculium*, private property, and allied to *pecunia*, property; see *Peculiar*, *Pecuniary*. Der. *peculat-ion*, *peculat-or*.

PECULIAR, appropriated, one's own, particular. (F.—L.) In Levins; and in Shak. Oth. i. 1. 60.—MF. *peculier*, 'peculiar'; Cot.—*L. peculiarius*, relating to property, one's own.—*L. peculium*, property; allied to *pecunia*, property, money, from which it differs in the suffix. See *Pecuniary*. Der. *peculiar-ly*, *peculiar-i-ty*.

PECUNIARY, relating to property or money. (F.—L.) Spelt *pecuniarie* in Minshew, ed. 1627.—MF. *pecuniarie*, 'pecuniary'; Cot.—*L. pecuniarius*, belonging to property.—*L. pecunia*, property. β. Formed from *pecu-*, as appearing in OL. *pecu*, cattle, and in *L. plu. pecu-a*, cattle of all kinds, sheep, money; the wealth of ancient times consisting in cattle.—Skt. *paṇi*, cattle; Goth. *faiku*, property; AS. *frōh*, G. *vich*, cattle. Der. *pecuniari-ly*.

PEDAGOGUE, a teacher, pedant. (F.—L.—Gk.) In Caxton's Golden Legend, St. Eutrope, § 1.—MF. *pedagogue*, 'a schoolmaster, teacher, pedant'; Cot.—*L. pedagogus*, a preceptor.—Gk. *paidagōgos*, at Athens, a slave who led a boy to school, hence, a tutor, instructor.—Gk. *paid-*, stem of *paio*, a boy; and *didagōgos*, leading, guiding, from *didao*, to lead. β. The Gk. *paid* is for *paidis*, i.e. *paid-is*, from a probable *PEU*, to beget, whence *L. pu-er*, a boy, Skt. *pu-tra*, a son. The Gk. *didao*, to lead, is cognate with *L. agere*, whence E. *Agent*, q. v. Der. *pedagog-ic*; *pedagog-y*, MF. *pedagogis* (Cot.).

PEDAL, belonging to the foot. (L.) 'Pedals, or low keyes, of organs;' Sherwood, index to Cotgrave. Now chiefly used as a sb., as the *pedal* of an organ, i.e. a key acted on by the foot.—*L. pedalis*, (1) belonging to a foot, (2) belonging to a foot-measure (whence the old use, as in Blount).—*L. ped-*, stem of *pes*, a foot; cognate with E. *Foot*, q. v.

PEDANT, a schoolmaster, vain displayer of learning. (F.—Ital.—Gk.?) In Shak. L. L. iii. 179.—MF. *pedant*, 'a pedant, or ordinary schoolmaster'; Cot. Borrowed from Italian (Littre).—

Ital. *pedante*, 'a pedante, or a schoolmaster, the same as *pedagogo*;' Florio. β. *Pedante* is a pres. participial form as if from a verb **pedare*, which, as Diez suggests, is probably not the Mital. *pedare*, 'to foot it, to track, to trace, to tread or trample with one's feet' (Florio), but rather **pedire*, an accommodation of the Gk. *paid-euein*, to instruct, from *paid-*, stem of *paio*, a boy. See *Pedagogue*. Diez cites from Varchi (Ercol., p. 60, ed. 1570), a passage in Italian, to the effect that 'when I was young, those who had the care of children, teaching them and taking them about, were not called as at present *pedanti* nor by the Greek name *pedagogi*, but by the more honourable name of *ripilitori* ['ushers].' Der. *pedant-ic*, *pedant-i-al*, *pedant-ry*.

PEDDLE, to deal in small wares. (E.) Rp. Hall contrasts '*pedling* barbarisms' with 'classick tongues'; Satires, bk. ii [not iii]. sat. 3. l. 25. Here *pedling* means 'petty,' from the verb *peddle* or *pedle*, to deal in small wares; a verb coined from the sb. *pedlar*, a dealer in small wares, which was in earlier use. See *Pedlar*.

PEDESTAL, the foot or base of a pillar. (Span.—Ital.—L. and G.) Spelt *pedestall* in Minshew, ed. 1627.—Span. *pedestal*, 'the base or foot of a pillar,' Minshew. Cf. MF. *ped-stal* in Cotgrave. As the Span. for 'foot' is *pie*, it is not a Span. word, but borrowed wholly from Ital. *pedestallo*, 'a footstall or a threshold [threshold] of a door'; Florio. Lit. 'foot-support.' β. A hybrid compound; from Ital. *pie*, 'a foot', a base, a footstall or foundation of anything' (Florio), which is from *L. ped-*, acc. of *pes*, a foot; and Ital. *stallo*, a stable, a stall, from OHG. *stal*, G. *stall*, a stable, stall, cognate with E. *stall*. See *Foot* and *Stall*. γ. *Footstall* (G. *fussgestell*) is a better word.

PEDESTRIAN, going on foot; an expert walker. (I.) Properly an adj. Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674, gives the form *pedestrial*. Both *pedestrian* and *pedestrial* are coined words, from *L. pedestri*, decl. stem of *pedes*, one who goes on foot. Formed, it is supposed, from **pedit-ter*, i.e. by adding the suffix *-ter* (Idg. *-ter*) to *pedi-*, stem of *pes*, one who goes on foot. *Pedit-ter* is from *ped-*, stem of *pes*, a foot; and *it-um*, supine of *ire*, to go, from *EX*, to go. Cf. *com-er* (stem *com-it-*), a companion, one who 'goes with' another. The *L. pes* is cognate with E. *foot*; see *Foot*. Der. *pedestrian-ism*.

PEDICEL, **PEDICLE**, the foot-stalk by which a flower or fruit is joined on to a tree. (F.—L.) *Pedicle* is modern, from mod. F. *pedicelle*; not a good form, since *L. pediculus* means 'a little louse,' *Pedicle* is the better word, as used by Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 592.—MF. *pedicule*, 'the stalk of a leaf, or of fruit,' Cot.—*L. L. pediculum*, acc. of *pediculus*, a little foot, foot-stalk. Double dimin. from *pedi*, decl. stem of *pes*, cognate with E. *foot*.

PEDIGREE, a register of descent, lineage, genealogy. (F.—I.) In Shak. Hen. V. ii. 4. 90. Spelt *pedegree* in Minshew (1627); *pedigree* in Levins (1570); *pedigree* in Falsgrave (1530). In the Prompt. Parv. A. D. 1440, we find the spellings *pedegru*, *pedegru*, *pedegru*, *pedegru*, *pedegru*, *pedegru*, and it is explained by 'lyne of kynrede and anwettery, *Stemma*, in *scalis*.' In the Appendix to Heame's ed. of Rob. of Gloucester, p. 585, he cites from a MS. of Rob. of Glouc. in the Herald's Office, a piece which begins: '*A pedigree*, fro William Conquerour. v. vn. to kyng Henry the vi.' The last circumstance mentioned belongs to A. D. 1431, so that the date is about the same as that of the Prompt. Parv. Wedgwood cites from the Rolls of Winchester College, temp. Henry IV, printed in Proceedings of the Archaeological Institute, 1848, p. 64, a passage relating to the expenses 'Stephani Austinwell . . . ad loquendum . . . de evidenciis scrutandis de *pe de gre* progenitorum haredum de Husey.' Lydgate has *pedegree*; in Polit. Poems, ed. Wright, il. 138; A. D. 1426; also *pedegree*, Hors. Shepe and Goos, l. 9; *pe de grewe*, Troybook, fol. E. e. 1, back, l. 7. Thus the word does not appear till the 15th century. β. From AF. *pee de grue*, lit. 'foot of a crane'; so named from a three-line mark (like the broad arrow, or a bird's foot), which was used in denoting succession in pedigrees; indeed, the symbol *u* is still in use as the 'pedigree-sign'—*L. pedem*, acc. of *pes*, a foot; *de*, of; *gruem*, acc. of *grus*, a crane, related to E. *Crane*. γ. First explained by Mr. C. Sweet, in The Athenaeum, March 30, 1895. See my Notes on Eng. Etymology.

PEDIMENT, an ornament finishing the front of a building. (F.—L.) *Fronton*, in architecture, a member that serves to compose an ornament, raised over cross-ways, doors, niches, &c., sometimes making a triangle, and sometimes part of a circle; it is otherwise called a *pediment*, and *fascium* by Vitruvius; β. Phillips, ed. 1706. Evelyn, Hist. of Architecture, 1696, speaks of the *fronton*, 'which our workmen call *pediment*.' The older form was *periment*, as shown in the N. E. D.; and this was said to be a workman's term, and 'corrupt English.' β. I think it is likely that a *periment* was simply a mistaken way of pronouncing *operiment*, given in the N. E. D. with the sense of 'a covering,' and recorded with that sense in Blount's Glossographia, ed. 1656, and in Phillips, ed. 1658.—*L. operimentum*, a covering.—*L. operire*, to cover; see *Cover*. γ. When the

source of (a) *pediment* but lost sight of it seems to have been associated with the *L.* (*im*) *pedimentum*, whence the form *pediment*.

PEDLAR, PEDLER, PEDDLER, a hawker, one who travels about selling small wares. (F.) The verb to *peddle*, to sell small wares, is later, and a mere derivative from the sb. We find *pedlar* in Cotgrave, to explain F. *mercator*, and *pedlar* in Sherwood's index. But a shorter form was *peddler* or *peddler*, appearing as late as in Lewis, ed. 1570; although, on the other hand, *pedlere* occurs as early as in P. Plowman, B. v. 258; and Lydgate has: 'as *pedlere* to his pake'; Minor Poems, p. 30. The Prompt. Parv. gives: '*Peddare*, shapmann, i.e. chapman, hawker. '*Peddare*, caltharius [basket-maker], *piscarius*' [one who sells fish hawked about in baskets]; Prompt. Parv.; formed from *pedde*, explained by 'panere', i.e. a pannier; id. See Way's excellent illustrative note. β . As Way remarks, in the Eastern counties, a pannier for carrying provisions to market, esp. fish, is called a *ped*; 'the market in Norwich, where wares brought in from the country are exposed for sale, being known as the *ped-market*; and a dealer who transports his wares in such a manner is termed a *pedder*'. Perhaps *pedlar* is due to a dimin. from *peddle*, i.e. little 'ped', which is not recorded. The word *peddler* is old, and is spelt *peddare* in the Aucrén Riwle, p. 66, l. 17, where it has the exact sense of pedlar or hawker of small wares. And see Lowland Sc. *peddler*, a pedlar (Jamieson). Cf. 'A *hake* is a wicker pad, wherein they vse to carry fish'; Gloss by E. Kirke to Spenser, Shep. Kal. November, l. 16. See *Padlook*. Der. *peddle*, vb., q. v.

PEDOBAPTISM, infant baptism. (Gk.) In Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674. A coined word, as if from *L.* *paedobaptismus*, Latinised form of Gk. *παδοβαπτισμός*; from *παδο*, decl. stem of *pais*, a boy; and *βαπτισμός*, baptism. See *Pedagogue* and *Baptism*. Der. *pedobaptist*.

PEDUNCLE, a flower-stalk. (L.) Modern; cf. F. *pedoncule*; used in 1798 (Hatzfeldt). = *L.* *pedunculus*, variant of *pediculus*, a foot-stalk or pedicel. = *L.* *ped*, stem of *pēs*, a foot. See *Pedal*, *Pedocel*.

PEEL (1), to strip off the skin or bark. (F.—L.) In Shak. Merch. Ven. i. 3. 85. [Two F. verbs are mixed up here, viz. F. *peler* and F. *piller*. It is true that *peler* and *piller* are now well distinguished in French, the former meaning 'to peel, strip', and the latter 'to plunder', a sense preserved in F. *pillage*. But in OF, they were sometimes confused, and the same confusion appears in ME, *pillen*, *pillen*, used in the sense of 'peel'. 'Rushes to *pille*' = to peel rushes, P. Plowman, C. x. 81; *pilled* = bald, Chaucer, C. T. 3933 (A 3935). A clear case is in Palsgrave, who has: 'I *pill* rysshes, *le pille* des ionez.' For further remarks on *pill*, see *Pillage*.] We may consider *peel*, in the present place, as due to *peler* only. = F. *peler*, 'to pill, pare, bark, unring, unskin'; Cot. [Cf. Span. *pelar*, Ital. *pelare*, to strip, peel, Mital. *pellare*, 'to vnskin', Florio. = OF. *pel*, skin. = *L.* *pellere*, acc. of *pellis*, skin; see *Fell* (2).] But some senses of F. *peler* are due to *L.* *pilare*, to deprive of hair, make bald. = *L.* *pilus*, hair. Der. *peel*-ed; *peel*, sb.

PEEL (2), to pillage. (F.—L.) '*Peeling* their provinces,' i.e. robbing them; Milton, P. R. iv. 136. This is not the same word as the above, but another spelling of the old verb *pilt* (F. *piller*), to rob. See *Pillage*, and see remarks under *Peel* (1).

PEEL (3), a fire-shovel. (F.—L.) Once a common word. '*Pele* for an ouyn, *pelle* a four'; Palsgrave. = F. *pelle*, also spelt *pale*, 'a fire-shovel', Cot. = *L.* *pila*, a spade, shovel, peel. See *Paletto*. Der. *pal-ette*.

PEEL (4), a small castle. (F.—L.) Used by Burns, The Five Carlines, st. 5; see Jamieson. ME. *pel* (also *pele*, *pell*), Chaucer, Ho. of Fame, l. 1310 (iii. 220); *pell*, pl. *peils*, Inubour, Bruce, x. 137, 147. = OF. *pel* (given in Godefroy under *pal*), a stake, pale, stock, stockade. (The original *peils* were stockades or wooden structures; the name was retained after stone was used; see an Essay on the word *pel* by G. Neilson, of Glasgow.) = *L.* *pilum*, acc. of *pilus*, a stake; see *Pale* (1). \parallel Different from ME. *pile*, P. Plowman, C. xii. 366; cf. 'I dwell in my *pyle* of ston', 'Torrent of Portugal, ed. Halliwell, 573; 'Grete *pylis* and castells'; Cov. Mysteries, p. 210. See *Pile* (2).

PEEP (1), to chirp, or cry like a chicken. (F.—L.) In Isaiah, viii. 19, x. 14; see Bible Wordbook. 'Now, suete bird, say ones to me *pepe*!' Kingis Quair, st. 57. Cf. 'A *pepe* of chekenys (chickens); Book of St. Alban's, fol. f. 7, l. 4. An imitative word, but it seems nevertheless to have been borrowed from F. = OF. *pepier*, 'to peep, cheep, or pule, as a young bird in the nest'; Cot.; also *pipier* (Godefroy). Allied to *pipier*, 'to whistle, or chirp, like a bird'; id.; cf. *pipie*, 'the peeping or chirping of small birds'; kl. The latter form (*pipier*) represents a Folk-L. **pipiare*, allied to *L.* *pipare*, *pipare*, to peep, chirp. Of imitative origin; due to repetition of the syllable *pi*. Cf. Gk. *πῖπῖον*, *πῖπῖον*, to chirp. See *Pipe* (1).

PEEP (2), to look out (or in) through a narrow aperture, to look

silly. (F.—L.) 'Where dawning day doth never *peep*;' Spenser, F. Q. i. 1. 39. 'To *peep*, inspicere'; Lewis, ed. 1570. It seems to have arisen from the sound *peep* used as an interjection. In his Du. dial. Dict., Molesma explains how the exclamation *piep!* is made (as a slight guide) by a hider in the game of *peep-bo*, *bo-peep*, or hide and seek; whence Du. dial. *piepen*, (1) to cry *piep!* (2) to peep out. Prob. *al'sgrave* refers to this when he says: 'I *peke* or *piep*, *je pipie* *hor*,' i.e. I peep out. The F. *pipier* usually meant 'to pipe'; Cot. gives: '*pipier*, to whistle, chirp like a bird, coucen, deceive, cheat.' β . The old phrase 'at peep of day' answers to MF. *a la pipe du jour*, which Palsgrave explains by 'at *dawne-pype*'; p. 804, col. 1; which has reference to the chirping of birds at day-break. All from *L.* *pipare*, to chirp; see *Peep* (1), *Pipe* (1). See my Notes on Eng. Etymology. Der. *peep-bo* or *bo-peep*, a game of hide and seek; in its simplest form, a nurse says *peep* to an infant, in a squeaky voice, with her face behind her apron, and then *bo!* suddenly in a louder one, uncovering her face at the same time. Compare: '*Bo, Doe*, cucullus lugubris oculos faciemque obstruens; *Kijke-boe*, lusus puerilis, in quo aliquis oculi, manus linteoce, etc., oblecti, subito infantis in gratiam detegitur'; Ten Kate, *Alneiding tot de Kennisse van het verhevene Ducl der Nederduitsche Sprake*; 1723, vol. i. p. 279. Also W. Flem. *piepbeu*, *peep-bo* (De Bo).

PEER (1), an equal, a nobleman. (F.—L.) The orig. sense is 'equal'; the *twelve peers* of France were so called because of equal rank. ME. *pere*, Chaucer, C. T. 10990 (F 678); *per*, Havelok, 2241. = OF. *per*, *peer*, later *pair*, 'a peer, a paragon, also a match, fellow, companion'; Cot.; or, as an adj., 'like, equal'; id. [Cf. Span. *par*, equal, also a peer; Ital. *pare*, *pari*, alike, *pari*, a peer.] = *L.* *parem*, acc. of *par*, equal. See *Par*, *Pair*. Der. *peer-ess*, a late word, with fem. suffix -ess, of F. origin, Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 70, iii. 140; *peer-age*, used in 1671 (see N. E. D.) in place of the older word *peer-dom*, used by Cotgrave to translate F. *parrie*; also *peer-less*, Temp. iii. 1. 47; *peer-lessly*, *peer-lessness*.

PEER (2), to look narrowly, to pry. (F.?) '*Peering* [quanto, *Pring*] in maps for ports'; Merch. Ven. i. 1. 19. Of obscure origin; apparently altered, by confusion with *peer* (3), from ME. *pien*. 'Riht so doth he, whau that he *piereh* Ad toteth on hire womanhiede'; = so does he, when he peers and looks upon her womanhood; Gower, C. A. iii. 29; bk. vi. 819. 'And prynlyth *piereh* till þe dame passe' = and privily peers, or spies, till the mother-bird leaves the nest; Rich. Rededes, ed. Skeat, iii. 48. Cf. E. Fries. *pien*, Westphal. *pien*, Low G. *pien*, to look closely; esp. Westphal. *pien* *na wot*, to peer after something. Cf. also the parallel forms *pien*, *pien*; see Hreem. Wörterbuch. For the loss of *i*, cf. *Patoh*. = Swed. *piira*, to blink; Dan. *piire*, to blink. The orig. sense of Low G. *pien* is to draw the eyelids together, in order to look closely. And see *Peor* (3).

PEER (3), to appear. (F.—L.) Distinct from the word above, though prob. sometimes confused with it. It is merely short for *appear*. ME. *peren*, short for *aperen*. 'There was I bidden, on pain of death, to *pere*'; Court of Love (16th cent.), l. 55. Cf. 'When daffodils begin to *peer*;' Shak. Wint. Ta. iv. 3. 1. As the ME. *aperen* was usually spelt with one *p*, the prefix *a* easily dropped off, as in the case of *peal* for *appeal*; see *Peal*. Cf. Chaucer, Troil. ii. 909, where to *apere* is also written *tupere*; see further under *Appear*. \parallel In F. the simple verb *paraître* (l. *parre*) was used in a similar way. '*Paraître*, to appear, to peep out, as the day in a morning, or the sun over a mountain'; Cot.

PEEVISH, cross, ill-natured, fretful. (F.) ME. *peuiche*; spelt *peuiche* in P. Plowman, C. ix. 151, where four MSS. have *peuiche*; the sense being 'ill-natured'. It occurs also in G. Douglas, tr. of Virgil, *Æn.* xi. 468 (Lat. text), where we find: 'Sik an *peuiche* and cative saule as thine'. Such a perverse and wretched soul as thine. And again, Arms is called 'thys *peuiche* man of weil' [war], where it answers to *L.* *improbus*; *Æn.* xi. 765. Kay, in his North-country Words, ed. 1691, gives: '*Peewish*, witty, sultry'. Florio explains *schiforza* by 'coynes, quaintnes, *peewishness*, fondnes, frowardnes'. *Peewish* in Shak. is silly, childish, thoughtless, forward. *Peewishness* = waywardness, Spenser, F. Q. vi. 7. 37. Thus the various senses are childish, silly, wayward, froward, uncouth, ill-natured, perverse, and even witty. All of these may be reduced to the sense of 'childish', the sense of witty being equivalent to that of 'forward', the child being *toward* instead of *froward*. β . A difficult word; but prob. of onomatopoeitic origin, from the noise made by fretful children. The origin is illustrated by Lowland Sc. *peu*, to make a plaintive noise, used in the Complaint of Scotland, ed. Murray, vi. 39, to denote the plaintive cry of young birds: 'the chekynys [chickens] began to *peu*. *Peewish* answers to MDan. *piwren*, tearful; adj. from *piwre*, to whimper (Kalkar); and Wedgwood cites Dan. dial. *piwre*, to whimper or cry like a child; cf. Low G. *pu-en*, to whimper. Cf. F. *piuler*, 'to peep or cheep as a young bird, also to

pule, or howle as a young whelp; Cot. Cf. **Pewit**. In this view, the suffix *-ish* has the not uncommon force of 'given to, as in *thievish*, *moorish*. Similarly, from Gael. *ping*, a plaintive note, we have *pingach*, having a querulous voice, mean-looking. Der. *pevish-ly*, *-ness*.

PEEWIT, another spelling of **Pewit**. (F.)

PEG, a wooden pin for fastening boards, &c. (F. ?) ME. *pegge*; 'Pegge, or pyne of tymlyr'; Prompt. Parv. The nearest form is Swed. dial. *pegg*, variant of Swed. *pegg* (below); cf. Dan. *fig* (pl. *figge*), weakened form of *pik*, a pike, peak; Swed. *pegg*, a prick, prick; from *pik*, a pike. Cf. also W. *pig*, a peak, point; Corn. *peg*, a prick. *β*. Perhaps we may also compare Du. and Low G. *pegel*, a measure of liquid capacity, such as was marked by the pags in a 'peg-tankard'. Der. *peg*, verb, I amp. i. 2. 295; *pegg-ed*.

PEISE, PEIZE, to weigh, to poize. (F.-L.) 'To *peize* the time, i.e. to weight or retard it'; Shak. Merch. Ven. iii. 2. 22. ME. *peisen*, to weigh; P. Plowm. A. v. 131. -AF. *peiser*, Stat. Realm. i. 218; OF. *poiser*. See **Poise**, of which it is a doublet.

PEITREL, the AF. form of **Pitrel**, q.v. In Baret; 1580. Gaimar has AF. *peitrel*, pl.; i. 6385.

PEJORATIVE, depreciatory. (L.) From Late L. *pejorāt-us*, pp. of *pejorāre*, to impair. -F. *pejor*, from *peior*, worse, used as the comp. of *malus*, bad. See **Peessimist**. Cf. mod. F. *pejoratif*.

PEKOE, a kind of black tea. (Chinese.) 'Pekoa Hohea'; H. Carey, Chrononhotontologos, A. i. -Chinese (Amoy dialect) *pek-ho*; from *pek*, white, *ho*, down; the tea being picked young, with the down still on the leaves (N. E. D.).

PELAGONIUM, a flower of the order Geraniaceae. (Gk.) From Gk. *πελαγός*, a stork; from the resemblance of the beaked capsules to a stork's bill. Perhaps from *πελ-ός*, dusky, and *ἀγρός*, white.

PELERINE, a kind of lady's tippet. (F.-L.) F. *pelarine*, a tippet. -F. *pelérin*, a pilgrim. -L. *peregrinum*, acc. of *peregrinus*; see **Pilgrim**.

PELF, lucre, spoil, booty, gain. (F.) 'But all his minde is set on mucky *pelef*.' Spenser, F. Q. iii. 9. 4. ME. *peľfyr*, *peľfeyr*; 'Spolium'; Prompt. Parv. *Pelf*, property; St. Cuthbert, 5989. *I'elf*, to rob, occurs as a verb, Cursor Mundi, l. 6149. -OF. *peľf*, booty, allied to *peľfeyr*, to pilfer (Godefroy); cf. also OF. *peľf*, to pillage. Der. *peľf*. Of unknown origin.

PELICAN, a large water fowl. (F.-L.-Gk.) In Hamlet, iv. 5. 146. Spelt *pelican*, Ancren Riwle, p. 118. -F. *pelican*, 'a pelican'; Cot. -L. *pelicanus*, *pelicanus*, -Gk. *πελικάνα* (gen. *πελικάνα*), *πικέας*, *πικέας*, strictly, the wood-pecker, the joiner-bird of Aristophanes, Av. 884, 1155; also a water-bird of the pelican kind. The wood-pecker was so called from its pecking; and the pelican from its large bill. -Gk. *πελικάνα*, I hew with an axe, peck. -Gk. *πικέας*, an axe, hatchet. -Skt. *paraqu*, an axe, hatchet.

PELISSE, a silk habit, worn by ladies. (F.-L.) Formerly a furled robe. Of late introduction; added by Todd to Johnson. [The older F. form is *pelich*, q.v.] -F. *pelisse*, formerly also *pelice*, 'a skin of fur'; Cot. -L. *pellicca*, *pelliccia*, fem. of *pelliccus*, *pellicius*, made of skins. -L. *pellis*, a skin, cognate with F. *fell*, a skin; see **Pell** and **Fell** (2). Der. *sur-plice*. Doublet, *pilch*.

PELL, a skin, a roll of parchment. (F.-L.) ME. *pell*, *pel* (pl. *pellis*); King Alisaunder, 7081. -OF. *pel* (Burguy); mod. F. *peau*, a skin. -L. *pellēm*, acc. of *pellis*, a skin, cognate with F. *fell*, a skin; see **Fell** (2). Der. *pel-isse*, *pel-icle*, *pel-i* (2), *sur-plice*, *pell* (1).

PELLET, a little ball, as of lint or wax, &c. (F.-L.) ME. *pellet*. Formerly used to mean a gun-stone, or piece of white stone used as a cannon-ball. 'As pale as a *pellet*,' P. Plowman, B. v. 78. 'A *pellet* out of a goume' [gun], Chaucer, H. of Fame, iii. 553. -OF. *pelote*, 'a hand-ball, or tennis-ball'; Cot. Cf. Span. *pelota*, a ball, cannon-ball, Ital. *pillotta*, a small ball. All diminutives from L. *pilula*, a ball. Der. *pellet-ed*, *plat-on*, q.v.

PELLICLE, a thin film. (F.-L.) 'A *pellicle*, or little membrane'; Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. iii. c. 27, part 10. -F. *pellicule*, 'a little skin'; Cot. -L. *pellicula*, a small skin or hide; doublet dimin. from *pellis*, a skin. See **Pell**.

PELLITORY (1), **PARITORY**, a wild flower that grows on walls. (F.-L.) Often called *pellitory of the wall*, a tautologous expression; spelt *pellitorie of the wall* in Baret (1580). *Pellitory* stands for *paritory*, by the common change of *r* to *l*. ME. *paritorie*, Chaucer, C. T. 16049 (G 581). -OF. *paritoire*, 'pellitory of the wall'; Cot. -L. *parietaria*, *paritory*; properly fem. of adj. *parietarius*, belonging to walls. -L. *pariet-*, stem of *paries*, a wall.

PELLITORY (2), **PELLETIER**, the plant pyrethrum. (Span. -L.-Gk.) ME. *peľeyr*, Prompt. Parv. Sometimes called *pellitory of Spain*, because it grows there (Prior). It is the *Anacyclus pyrethrum*, the name of which has been assimilated to that of the plant above, which was earlier known. On account of this it is called by

Cotgrave 'bastard pellitory, or right pellitory of Spain'; but the name is not from MF. *pyreth* (Cot.), but from Span. *pelitre*, pellitory of Spain. -L. *pyrethrum*. -Gk. *πυρεθρον*, a hot spicy plant, feverfew (Liddell). So named from its hot taste. -Gk. *πυρ*, fire, cognate with F. *fire*; with suffix *-ōn*, denoting the agent. See **Fire**.

PELL-MELL, promiscuously, confusedly. (F.-L.) In Shak. K. John, ii. 406. -MF. *pele-melle* (mod. F. *pèle-mèle*), 'pell-mell, confusedly'; Cot.; also spelt *pell-melle* in the 13th cent. (Littré). The apparent sense is 'stirred up with a shovel'; as if from F. *pelle*, a shovel, fire-shovel (E. *peet*), from L. *pāla*, a spade, peck, shovel, and OF. *meler*, to mix. But orig. it was only a reduplicated form of *melle*; in fact, *melle-melle* and *melle-melle* also occur. See Körtling, § 6214. From Late L. *misculāre*, extended from *miscere*, to mix. See **Peel** (3) and **Medley**.

PELLUCID, transparent. (F.-L.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. 'Such a diaphanous *pellucid* dainty body'; Howell, Letters, v. i. sec. 1. let. 29 (1621). -F. *pellucide*, 'bright, shining'; Cot. -L. *pellucidus*, transparent. -L. *pellucere*, *pellucere*, to shine through. -L. *per*, through; and *lucere*, to shine, allied to *lux*, light. See **Per** and **Lucid**.

PELT (1), to throw or cast, to strike by throwing. (L.) 'The chidden billow seems to *pel* the clouds'; Oth. ii. 1. 12. ME. *pelten*, *pillen*, *pulten*, to thrust, strike, drive; pt. t. *pelte*, *pillte*, *pultte*; pp. *pelte*, *pillte*, *pultte*. 'And hire offer eare *pitte* hire tail *per-inne*' - and in her other ear she [the adder] thrusts her tail; O. Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, ii. 197. 'Fikenhild aȝen hire *pelte* Wiȝ his swerdes hiltte' - Fikenhild pushed against her with his sword-hilt; King Horn, ed. Lumby, 1415. The pp. *pillt* = thrust, put, is in Gen. and Exodus, ed. Morris, 2214. The pp. *ipult* = cast, thrown, is in Layamon, 10839 (later text). See further examples in Stratmann, to which add, from Halliwell: 'With grete strokes I shalle hym *pelte*,' MS. Ashmole 61; which comes very near the mod. usage. The sense of 'drive' comes out in the common mod. E. phrase *full pelte* = full drive. *β*. The easiest way of interpreting the vowel-sounds is to refer the word to an AS. form **pyltan*, to thrust, drive, not recorded. This would give ME. *pulten* or *piltten*; cf. AS. *pyt*, a pit, whence ME. *put*, *pit*. The *e* is a dialectal variety, like Kentish *peet* for *pit*. *γ*. Just as *pyt* is from L. *puteus*, such a form as AS. **pyltan* would result from **pult-jan*, from L. *pultire*, to beat, strike, knock. *δ*. L. *pultāre*, like *pulsāre*, is an iterative form from *pellere* (pp. *pulsus*), to drive; see **Pulsate**. The simple L. *pellere* appears, perhaps, in Havclowl, 810: 'To morwen shal ich forth *pelte* - to-morrow I shall drive forth, i.e. rush forth. Der. *pelting*, *pelte*, sb.

PELT (2), a skin, esp. of a sheep. (F.-L.) Used in the North for the skin of a sheep; in hawking, a *pelte* is the dead body of a fowl killed by a hawk (Halliwell). 'The skin of a beast with the hair on (Webster). And see E. D. D. ME. *pelte*. 'Off shepe also comythe *pelte* and eke felle' [skin]; The Hors, Shepe, and Goos, l. 43 (by Lydgate), in Political, Religious, and Love Poems, ed. Furnivall. We also find prov. E. *peltry*, a skin (E. D. D., s. v. *pelte*); formerly *pelte-ware*, as in Berners, tr. of Froissart, vol. ii. c. 170 (K.); Hakluyt's Voyages, l. 192, l. 11 from bottom, where it occurs in a reprint of The Iliad of E. Polyece, l. 309. *β*. As *peltry* = MF. *pelleterie*, 'the trade of a skinner, or peltmonger'; Cot. from MF. *pelletier*, 'a skinner'; so *pelte* answers to OF. *pelote*, *pellete*, a small skin (Godefroy), the sense 'sheep's skin' being preserved in Norm. dial. *pellette* (pron. *plett*), a sheep-skin (Moisy). Dimin. of OF. *pel*, a skin; see **Pell**.

PELTATE, lit. 'shield-shaped'. (L.-Gk.) In botany; said of a leaf. -L. *pelatus*, furnished with a *pelta*, or light shield. -Gk. *πέλας*, a light shield; prob. allied to *πέλας*, skin, hide, and to E. *fell* (2).

PELVIS, the bony cavity in the lower part of the abdomen. (L.) In Phillips, ed. 1706. -L. *pelvis*, lit. a basin; hence, the pelvis, from its shape. Allied to Gk. *πέλος*, *πέλας*, a wooden bowl, cup.

PEMMICAN, a preparation of dried meat. (N. Amer. Indian.) A Cree word; see Cree Dict. by Lacombe. -Cree *pinikhan*, *pinican*, a bag filled with a mixture of fat and meat; from *pinny*, grease. Cf. Algonkin *pinmie*, grease (Cuq). The *e* is an error for *i*.

PEN (1), to shut up, enclose. (L.) ME. *pennen*, O. Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, ii. 43; also *pinnen*, see P. Plowman, C. vii. 219, and footnote. AS. *pennian*, only recorded in the comp. *un-pennian*, to un-pen. 'Ac gil so pynding wief *unpennad*' - but if the water-dam is unfasted or thrown open; Ælfred, tr. of Gregory's Pastoral, ed. Sweet, c. xxxviii, p. 276. Cf. Low G. *pennen*, to bolt a door, from *penn*, a pin, *peg*. *Pennian* is thus connected with *pin*, and is ultimately of Latin origin. See **Pin**. Note EFries. *penn*, *pinne*, *penn*, *pin*, a peg, a pin. Der. *pen*, sb., Merry Wives, iii. 4. 41; Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, B. 322. The verb *to pen* seems to have been connected with *pindar* at an early period; but *pindar* is related to a pound for cattle. See **Pinfold**.

PEN (2), an instrument used for writing. (F.—L.) ME. *penne*, Politt. Songs, ed. Wright, p. 156, l. 15; P. Plowman, B. ix. 39.—OF. *penne*, 'a quill, or hard feather, a pen-feather'; Cot.—L. *penna*, a feather; in Late L. a pen. **β**. The old form of *penna* was *pesna* (Festus); for *pesna* or **pesna*, formed with suffix *-na* or *-na* from **PET*; to fly; whence also E. *feath-er*, *im-pet-us*, *pet-it-ion*, &c. See Feather. Brugmann, i. § 762 (2). Der. *pen*, vb., Skelton, Phyllyp Sparowe, l. 810; *pen-knife*, *pen-man*, *pen-man-ship*; *pen-n-er*, a case for pens, Chaucer, C. T. 9753 (E 1879); *pen-n-ate*, from L. *pennatus*, winged; *pen-n-on*, q. v. Also *pinn-ae-le*, *pinn-ae*, *pinn-ion*. Doublet, *pinn*.

PENAL, pertaining to or used for punishment. (F.—L.—Gk.) In Levius, 1570.—MF. *penal*, 'penal'; Cot.—L. *penalis*, penal.—L. *pena*, punishment. **α** Gk. *penai*, a penalty, requital. See Pain. Der. *penal-ty*, L. L. i. 1. 123, from MF. *penalis*, not in Cotgrave, but in use in the 16th century (Littre), coined as if from a L. **penalitas*. Also *pen-ance*, *pen-it-ence*, *pen-ish*.

PENANCE, repentance, self-punishment expressive of penitence. (F.—L.—Gk.) ME. *penance*, Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 303, l. 14; *penaunce*, in the sense of penitence or repentance, Wycliff, Matt. iii. 2.—OF. *penance*, older form *penance*; formed from L. *penitentia*, penitence, by the usual loss of medial *t* between two vowels. It is thus a doublet of penitence; see Penitent.

PENATES, household gods. (L.) L. *Penates*; allied to *penes*, with, in the house of; see Penetrate.

PENCHANT, a strong inclination, bias (in favour of). (F.—L.) In Dryden, Marriage-a-la-Mode, lii. 1.—F. *penchant*, sb.; orig. pres. part. of *pencher*, to lean, lean towards.—Late L. type **pendicare*; from L. *pendere*, to hang.

PENCIL, a small hair-brush for laying on colours, a pointed instrument for writing without ink. (F.—L.) The old use of a *pencil* was for painting in colours; see Trench, Select Glossary. ME. *penstil*; 'With sotil penstil was depeynt this storie'; Chaucer, C. T. 2051 (A 2049).—OF. *pincel* (13th century, Littre), later *pinceau*, 'a pensill, a white-liner's brush'; Cot.—L. *penicillus*, a small tail, also, a painter's brush; dimin. of *peniculus*, a little tail, which again is a doublet of *penis*, a tail. For **pen-nis*; cf. Skt. *pana*, Gk. *πῶς*; Brugmann, i. § 877. Der. *pen-cil*, vb.; *pen-cill-ed*, Timon, i. 1. 129.

PENDANT, anything hanging, esp. by way of ornament. (F.—L.) 'His earerings had *pendants* of golde'; Hakluyt's Voyages, i. 346, l. 12. 'It was a bridle.' With curious corbes and *pendants* graven faire'; Spenser, F. Q. iv. 10, 6.—F. *pendant*, 'a pendant'; Cot.—F. *pendant*, hanging, pres. part. of *pendre*, to hang.—L. *pendere*, to hang; allied to *pendens*, to weigh. **β**. The L. *pendere* is further allied to Gk. *ἐκpendῆν*, a sling, Skt. *spand*, to tremble, throbb, vibrate.—**γ** SPHED, SPHENI, to tremble, vibrate. Der. *pend-ant*, hanging, Latinized form of F. *pendant*; *pend-ing*, Anglicized form of F. *pendant*, as shown by the F. phrase *pendant cela*, 'in the mean while, in the mean time'; Cot.; *pend-ence* (rare); *pend-ul-ous*, q. v., *pend-ul-um*, q. v., *pen-sile*, q. v. Also (from L. *pendere*) *ap-pend*, *com-pend-i-ous*, *de-pend*, *ex-pend*, *in-pend*, *per-pend*, *per-pend-ic-u-lar*, *-pend*, *sub-pend*, *sus-pend*, &c. Also (like *pen*, *penus*) *pen-sion*, *pen-sive*, *com-pen-sation*, *dis-pense*, *ex-pense*, *pre-pense*, *pro-pen-s-i-ty*, *recom-pense*, *sub-pen-s-ion*; see also *poise*, *avoir-du-pois*, *counter-poise*, *pan-s-y*, *pent-house*, *pender*, pound (1), *pre-pend-er-ate*, *spencer*.

PENDULOUS, hanging, impending. (L.) In Shak. K. Lear, iii. 4. 69. Englished directly from L. *pendulus*, hanging, by change of *-o* to *-ous*, as in *ardu-ous*, &c.—L. *pendere*, to hang; see Pendant. Der. *pendulous-ly*, *-ness*.

PENDULUM, a hanging weight, vibrating freely. (L.) 'That the vibration of this *pendulum*'; Butler, Hudibras, pt. ii. c. 3, l. 1024.—L. *pendulum*, neut. of *pendulus*, hanging; see Pendulous.

PENETRATE, to pierce into. (L.) In Palgrave, ed. 1530.—L. *penetratus*, pp. of *penetrare*, to pierce into. **β**. L. *penetrare* is a compound. The part *pen-* is from the base of *penes*, with, *penitus*, within, *pen-us*, the inner part of a sanctuary; [prob. connected with *penus*, stored food, provisions kept within doors, Lithuan. *penas*, fodder.] 'The idea "stores, store-room"' furnishes the intermediate step from *penus* to *penetrare*; Curtius, i. 336. **γ**. The suffix *-trare*, to pass beyond, is the same as in *in-trare*, to enter, connected with L. *in-trā*, within, *ex-trā*, without, *trans*, across; allied to Skt. *tara-*, a crossing. Der. *penetra-ble*, Hamlet, iii. 4. 36, immediately from L. *penetrabilis*; *impenetrable*; *penetrabl-y*, *penetrable-ness*, *penetrability*; *penetrating*; *penetrat-ive*, from MF. *penetratif*, 'penetrative' (Cot.); *penetrat-ive-ly*, *penetrat-ive-ness*; *penetrat-ion*, Milton, P. L. iii. 585, immediately from L. *penetratio*.

PENGUIN, PINGVIN, the name of an aquatic bird. (C.?) 'As Indian Britons were from *pinguins*'; Butler, Hudibras, pt. i. c. 2, l. 60. It occurs still earlier, in the 15th note (by Selden) to Drayton's Polyolbion, song 9, ed. 1613, where we find: 'About the

year 1170, Madoc, brother to David ap Owen, Prince of Wales, made this sea-voyage [to Florida]; and, by probability, those names of *Capo de Breton* in Norumbeg, and *penguin* in part of the Northern America, for a white rock and a white-headed bird, according to the British, were relics of this discovery.' Certainly, the form *penguin* bears a striking resemblance to W. *pen gwyn*, where *pen* = head, and *gwyn* = white; and if the name was given to the bird by W. sailors, this may be the solution. We can go still further back, and show that the word existed in Sir F. Drake's time. Yule quotes from Drake's Voyage by F. Fletcher (Hakluyt Soc.), p. 72, with reference to the year 1578: 'In these Islands we founde greate relief and plenty of good victuals, for infinite were the number of fowle which the Welsh men named *Penguin*, and Maglianus [Magellan] termed them *geese*.' In a tract printed in 1588, and reprinted in An English Garner, ed. Arber, vol. ii. p. 119, we read that: 'On the 6th day of January, 1587, we put into the straits of Magellan; and on the 8th, we came to two islands named by Sir F. Drake, the one Bartholomew Island, because he came thither on that Saint's day; and the other *Penguin Island*, upon which we powdered [salted] three tons (!) of *penguins* for the victualing of our ship'; cf. Hakluyt, Voy. iii. 805, 806, 849. We find in the same, iii. 161: 'Insula est ea, quam vestri *Penguin* vocant, ab animis eiusdem nominis multitudine,' in a letter dated Aug. 6, 1583. The etymology is open to the objection that the penguin's head is black, but the name may have been transferred to the penguin from the great auk, which has white patches below its eyes, or the puffin, with a whitish head. **2**. Another story (in Littre) is that some Dutchmen, in 1598, gave the name to some birds seen by them in the straits of Magellan, intending an allusion to L. *pinguis*, fat. But this will not account for the suffix *-in*, and is therefore wrong; besides which the 'Dutchmen' turn out to be Sir F. Drake's men, some of whom named the island at least 20 years earlier than the date thus assigned. The F. *pingouin* is derived from the E. word.

PENINSULA, a piece of land nearly surrounded by water. (L.) Cotgrave has '*peninsule*, a peninsula.'—L. *peninsula*, a piece of land nearly an island.—L. *pen-^{is}ula*, *pen-^{is}le*, almost; and *insula*, an island; see Isle. Der. *peninsul-ar*, *peninsul-ate*.

PENITENT, repentant, sorry for sin. (F.—L.) ME. *penitent*, Chaucer, C. T. Peisones Tale (I 81).—OF. *penitent*, 'penitent'; stem of pres. part. of *penitère*, to cause to repent, frequentative form of *penire*, the same as *penire*, to punish; see Punish. Der. *penit-ent-ly*, *penitence*, OEng. Homilies, ed. Morris, ii. 61, l. 5 (doublet, *penance*); *penit-ent-ial*, *penit-ent-ial-ly*, *penit-ent-ial-ry*.

PENNON, PENNANT, a small flag, banner, streamer. (F.—L.) *Pennant* is merely formed from *pennon* by the addition of *t* after *n*, as in *ancient*, *tyrant*, &c. It occurs in Drayton, Battle of Agincourt, st. 70. *Pennon* is in Shak. Hen. V. iii. 5. 49. ME. *penon*, *penoun*, Chaucer, C. T. 980 (A 978).—MF. *pennon*, 'a pennon, flag, streamer; les pennons d'une Ariche, the feathers of an arrow.' Cot. [Cf. Span. *pendon*, a banner (with excrement *d*); Ital. *pennone*, a pennon, of which the old meaning was 'a great plume or bunch of feathers' (Florio).] Formed, with suffix *-on*, from L. *penna*, a wing, feather; whence the sense of 'plume,' and lastly, of streamer or standard. See Pen (2). Der. *pennon-ed*, a dimin. form, from MF. *pennoncel*, 'a pennon on the top of a lancer, a little flag or streamer'; Cot.

PENNY, a copper coin, one twelfth of a shilling. (L.?) with E. suffix. Formerly a silver coin; the copper coinage dates from A. D. 1665. ME. *peni*, Havelock, 705; pl. *penies*, Havelock, 776, also *penis* (pronounced like mod. E. *peace*) by contraction, P. Plowman, B. v. 243. The mod. E. *peni* is due to this contracted form. AS. *pening*, a penny, Mark. xii. 15, where the Camb. MS. has *penig*, by loss of *n* before *g*; the further loss of the final *g* produced ME. *peni*. A by-form is *pending* (A. D. 833), Thorpe, Diplomatarium, p. 471, l. 26; as if formed from the base *pend* with dimin. suffix *-ing*. **β**. This *pend*. Du. *pand*, a pawn, pledge, OIlg. *pfant*, G. *pfand*; a word possibly of L. origin; see Pawn (1). In this view, a *penny* is a little pledge, 'a token.' +Du. *penning*; Icel. *penningr*; Dan. and Swed. *penning*; G. *pfennig*, OIlg. *pfantinc*, *pfantinc*, from *pfant*. Der. *penny-weight*, *penny-worth*, *penni-less*.

PENNY-ROYAL, a herb. (F.—L.) In Sir T. Elyot, Castel of Helth, b. ii. c. 9, it is spelt *penyroyall*; but the first part of the word is a singular corruption of the old name *pulio* or *pulial*; we find Cotgrave translating MF. *pulege* by 'penny royall, pulial royall,' the name being really due to L. *pulegium* *regium*, penny-royal (Pliny, b. xx. c. 14), a name given to the plant (like E. *flac-bane*) from its supposed efficacy against fleas; from L. *pulex*, a flea. The form *pulegium* is short for *pulegium*, whence the dimin. **pulegi-olum* > OF. *pulio*, whence ME. *pulio*. And *regium* is the neuter of *regius*, royal; from *reg-*, stem of *rex*, a king. See Puce and Royal. So also **Origanum*, *pulio* real, wdc-mint; i.e. wood-mint; Voc. 557. 20.

PENSILE, suspended. (F.—L.) 'If a weighty body be *pensile*.'

Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 763. — *MF. pensil*, 'sleightly hanging'; *Cot.* — *L. pensilis*, pendent; from **pens-um*, unused supine of *pendere*, to hang; see *Pendant*.

PENSION, a stated allowance, stipend, payment. (*F.* — *L.*) In Shak. *K. Lear*, ii. 4. 217; *pension* in *Palgrave*. — *F. pension*, 'a pension'; *Cot.* *L. pensio*, acc. of *pensio*, a payment. — *L. pensus*, pp. of *pendere*, to weigh, weigh out, pay; orig. to cause to hang, and closely connected with *pendere*, to hang; see *Pendant*. Der. *pension*, vb., *pension-er*, Mid. Nt. Dr. ii. 1. 10; *pension-ary*. And see *Pensive*.

PENSIVE, thoughtful. (*F.* — *L.*) *ME. pensif*, Gower, C. A. ii. 65; bk. iv. 1906. — *F. pensif*, 'pensive'; *Cot.* Formed, as if from a *L. *pensius*, from *pendere*, to weigh, ponder, consider; intensive form of *pendere* (pp. *pensus*), to weigh; see *Pension*. Der. *pensive-ly*, *-ness*. And see *Fansy*.

PENT, for penned, pp. of *Pen* (1), q. v.

PENTACLE, a magical figure. (*F.* — *Gk.*) 'Their raven's wings, their lights, and pentacles'; *B. Jonson*, *The Devil an Ass*, i. 2. 8. See *Nares*. — *OF. pentacle*, a pentacle; also a candlestick with five branches. Variant of *ME. pentangel*, in the same sense, Gawain and the Greute Knight, 620. — (*Gk. πέντε*, five, cognate with *E. five*; and *L. suffix -aculum* (cf. *Ital. pentacolo* in *Florio*), in place of *L. angulus*, an angle, as in *rect-angle*. ¶ Ignorance of *Gk.* caused the substitution of a *pentacle* with six points for the *pentangle* of five points; see *Notes* on *Eng. Etym.*, p. 212.

PENTAGON, a plane figure having five angles. (*F.* — *L.* — *Gk.*) The adj. *pentagonalis* is in *Minshew*, ed. 1627. — *F. pentagone*, 'five-cornered'; *Cot.* — *L. pentagonus*, *pentagōnus*, *pentagonal* — *Gk. πεντάγωνος*, *pentagonal*; neut. *πεντάγωνον*, a pentagon. — *Gk. πέντα*, for *πέντε*, five, cognate with *E. five*; and *γωνία*, a corner, angle, lit. a bend, from *γων*, a knee, cognate with *E. knee*. See *Five* and *Knee*. Der. *pentagon-al*.

PENTAMETER, a verse of five measures. (*L.* — *Gk.*) In *Skelton's* Poems, ed. Dyce, i. 193, l. 6. — *L. pentameter*. — *Gk. πενταμετρος* — *Gk. πέντα*, for *πέντε*, five, cognate with *E. five*; and *μετρον*, a metre. See *Five* and *Metre*.

PENTATEUCH, the five books of Moses. (*L.* — *Gk.*) In *Blount's* Gloss, ed. 1674. Spelt *pentateuches* in *Minshew*, ed. 1627; *pentateuchus* in *Palgrave*. — *L. pentateuchus* — *Gk. πέντα*, for *πέντε*, five, cognate with *E. five*; and *τέχνη*, a tool, implement, in late *Gk.*, a book. Hence applied to the collection of the five books of Moses. β. *Τέχνης* is allied to *τεχνον*, to prepare, get ready, make; allied to *τέκος*, *τέχος*, an instrument for working stones with, a mason's pick or hammer, whence *τεχνίτης*, to work stones. *Brugmann*, i. § 780. Der. *pentateuch-al*.

PENTECOST, Whitsuntide; orig. a Jewish festival on the fiftieth day after the Passover. (*L.* — *Gk.*) *ME. pentecoste*, *OE. Homilies*, ed. Morris, i. 89, l. 5. *AS. pentecosten*, rubric to John vi. 44. — *L. pentecostin*, acc. of *pentecostis* — *Gk. πεντηκοστή*, *Pentecost*, days, ii. 1; lit. fiftieth, fem. of *πεντηκοστή*, fiftieth (*ήμπερα* = day, being understood) — *Gk. πενήκοντα*, fifty. — *Gk. πέντε*, for *πέντε*, five; and *-κοστή*, tenth. Again, *-κοστή* is short for **δέκοστή*, tenth, from *δέκα*, ten, cognate with *E. ten*. See *Five* and *Ten*. Der. *pentecost-al*.

PENTHOUSE, a shed projecting from a building. (*F.* — *L.*) In Shak. *Much Ado*, iii. 3. 110. A corruption of *pentice* or *pentis*, due to an effort at making sense of one part of the word at the expense of the rest, as in the case of *crayfish*, &c. *ME. pentice*, *pentis*. 'Pentice of an house ende, *Appendicium*.' Prompt. Parv. *Caxton*, in the Boke of the Fayt of Armes, explains how a fortress ought to be supplied with fresh water, cisterns being provided 'where men may receiue inne the rayne-watres that fallen doune along the thackes of *thappentyzes* and houses'; Part ii. c. 17 (Way's note). Here *thackes* = *thatches*; and *thappentyzes* = *the appentices*, showing that *pentice* stands for *appentice*, the first syllable having been dropped, as in *peal* for *appeal*. Way further quotes from *Palgrave*: 'Penthouse of a house, *appentis*;' and from the *Catholicon*: 'A pentis, *appendix*, *appendicium*.' Also spelt *pendiz*, *Met. Homilies*, ed. Small, p. 63. The *AF. pl. pentiz* occurs in *Liber Albus*, p. 271; and *appentices*, *pl.*, at p. 288. — *MF. apentis*, *appentis*, 'a penthouse'; *Cot.* — *L. appendicium*, an appendage; allied to *appendix*, an appendage; see *Append*. ¶ Thus a *penthouse* is an 'appendage' or out-building. See the next word.

PENTROOF, a roof with a slope on one side only. (Hybrid; *F.* — *L.* and *E.*) Given in *Cent. Dict.* I notice it because the *F.* original of this *pent-* may have affected the sense of *pendente*. Compounded of *F. pente*, a slope; and *E. roof*. The *F. pente* is formed from *pendere*, to hang, like *vente* from *vendre*, to sell. — *L. pendere*, to hang; see *Pendant*.

PENTULTIMATE, the last syllable but one. (*L.*) A grammatical term; coined from *L. pen-ae*, almost; and *ultima*, fem., last. See *Ultior*. Der. *penult*, the contracted form.

PENUMBRA, a partial shadow beyond the deep shadow of an eclipse. (*L.*) In *Kersey*, ed. 1721. Coined from *L. pen-ae*, almost; and *umbra*, a shadow. See *Umbrella*.

PENURY, want, poverty. (*F.* — *L.*) In *great penury* and *misery*; *Fabyan's Chron.* vol. i. c. 157. 'For lacke and penury'; *Caxton*, *Golden Legend*, *Moses*, § 17. — *MF. penurie*, 'penury'; *Cot.* — *L. penuria*, want, need. Allied to *Gk. πείνα*, hunger. Der. *penurious* (*Levin*); *penuri-ous-ness*.

PEON, a foot-soldier, orderly, messenger. (Port. — *L.*) See quotations in *Yule*. [Also, in *Spain*, a serf; from the cognate *Span. peon*.] — *Port. pido*, a pawn at chess; one of the lower people. — *Late L. pedonem*, acc. of *pedo*, a foot-soldier; see *Pawn* (2). Altered to the *Span.* spelling.

PEONY, **PEONY**, a plant with beautiful crimson flowers. (*L.* — *Gk.*) The mod. *E. peony* answers to the *AS. peonie*, *Leechdoms*, i. 168; *L. padnia*. [The *ME.* forms were *pieone*, *pieone*, *pieone*; *P. Plowman*, A. v. 155; B. v. 312; later, *peony*, *Palgrave*. — *OF. piane* (mod. *F. piovine*); *Littre*.] — *L. padnia*, medicinal, from its supposed virtues; fem. of *Paonius*, belonging to *Paon*, its supposed discoverer. — *Gk. Παιών*, *Paon*, the god of healing. See *Paon*.

PEOPLE, a nation, the populace. (*F.* — *L.*) *ME. peple*, *P. Plowman*, A. i. 5; spelt *peple*, *id.* B. i. 5; spelt *peple*, *people*, *peple*, *Chaucer*, C. T. 8871 (Six-text, E. 995). [The spelling with *eo* or *oe* is due to *AF. peple*, *people* (later *peple*).] — *OF. peuple*, mod. *F. peuple*, *people*. — *L. populum*, acc. of *populus*, *people*. β. *Pe-pul-us* appears to be a reduplicated form; cf. *L. ple-bes*, *people*. Allied to *ple-nus*, full, *E. full*. See *πλην* in *Prellwitz*. And see *Populose*.

PEPPER, the fruit of a plant, with a hot pungent taste. (*L.* — *Gk.* — *Skt.*) *ME. peper* (with only two *p's*), *P. Plowman*, B. v. 312. *AS. pipor*; *A. S. Leechdoms*, ed. Cockayne, iii. 341. — *L. pipor*. — (*Gk. πέρρι* — *Skt. pipali* (1) long pepper; (2) the fruit of the holy fig-tree; *Heufey*, p. 552. Cf. *Pers. pulpal*, pepper; *Palmer's Dict.* col. 114. Der. *pepper-corn*, *pepper-mini*).

PEPSINE, one of the constituents of the gastric juice, helpful in the process of digestion. (*F.* — *Gk.*) From mod. *F. pepsine*, formed with suffix *-ine* from *Gk. πύω*, base of *πέω*, digestion; for **πύω* < **πύω*-tis, related to *πύω*, to cook. (¶ *PEPO*.) See *Cook*. Der. So also *pept-ic*, i. e. acting in digestion, from *Gk. πεπτικός*; whence *dys-peptic*.

PER, prefix, through. (*L.*) *L. per*, through; whence *F. per-*, *par-*, as a prefix. Orig. used of spaces traversed; allied to *Gk. παρά*, *para*, by the side of, *Skt. para*, away, from, forth, *param*, beyond, and to *E. from*. Also to *Goth. fair-*, *G. ver-*, prefix. The prefixes *para-* and *peri-*, both *Gk.*, are nearly related. See *Curtius*, i. 334, 338.

PERADVENTURE, perhaps. (*F.* — *L.*) The *d* before *v* is an insertion, as in *adventure*. *ME. peraventure* (with *u* = *v*), *Rob. of Glouc.* p. 358, l. 7373; often shortened to *perantur* or *parantur*, spelt *parantur* in the same passage, in *MS. Cotton*, *Calig. A. xi.* — *F. par*, by; and *adventure*, *adventure*. — *L. per*, through, by; and see *Adventure*.

PERAMBULATE, to walk through or over. (*L.*) Prob. made from the earlier sb. *perambulation*; *Lambard's* 'Perambulation of Kent' was printed in 1576. Cf. *L. perambulāre*, pp. of *perambulare*, lit. to walk through. — *L. per*, through; and *ambulare*, to walk; see *Per* and *Ambule*. Der. *perambulat-ion*, also *perambulat-or*, an instrument for measuring distances, as in *Phillips*, ed. 1706, but now used to mean a light carriage for a child, and sometimes shortened to *pram*.

PERCEIVE, to comprehend. (*F.* — *L.*) *ME. perceyuen* (with *u* = *v*), also *parceyuen*, *P. Plowman*, B. xviii. 241. — *OF. perceiv*, stressed stem of *percevoir* (*Godefroy*). *Cot.* gives only the *MF. pp. perceus*. [The mod. *F.* has the comp. *apercevoir*, with the additional prefix *a* < *L. ad*.] — *L. percipere*, to apprehend. — *L. per*, through, thoroughly, and *capere*, to take, receive. See *Per* and *Capacious*. Der. *perceive-er*, *perceive-able*. Also *percept-ion*, from *F. perception*, 'a perception' (*Cot.*), from *L. percipiōnem*, acc. of *percipio*, like the *pp. percipit*; also *percept-ive*, *percept-ive-ly*, *percept-ive-ity*, *percept-ive-ness*; *percept-ible*, *F. perceptible*, 'perceptible' (*Cot.*), from *L. percipibilis*, perceivable; *percept-ibil-ly*, *percept-ibil-ity*. Also *perceptant*, from the stem of the pres. part. of *percipere*.

PERCH (1), a rod for a bird to sit on; a long measure of five and a half yards. (*F.* — *L.*) The orig. sense is 'rod'; whether for measuring or for a bird's perch. *ME. perche*, *Chaucer*, C. T. 2206 (A 2204). — *F. perche*, 'a perch'; *Cot.* — *L. perica*, a pole, bar, measuring-rod. Der. *perch*, vb., *Rich. III.*, i. 3. 71, *ME. perchen*, *Chaucer*, *Ho. Fame*, 1901; *perch-er*.

PERCH (2), a fish. (*F.* — *L.* — *Gk.*) *ME. perche*, *Prompt. Parv.* p. 393; *King Alisander*, 5446. — *F. perche* — *L. perca* — (*Gk. πέσκα*, a perch; so named from its dark marks. — *Gk. πέσκα*, *πέσκα*, spotted, blackish. — *Skt. perpi*, spotted, pied, esp. of cows; *Curtius*, i. 340. β. Further allied to *OHG. forh-ana*, *G. for-elle*, *AS. for-na*, a trout.

PERCHANCE, by chance. (F.-L.) In Shak. Temp. ii. 2. 17; ME. *perchance*, Hampole, Prick of Conscience, 2489. [Another ME. phrase is *per cas* or *parcas*, Chaucer, C. T. 12819 (C. 885); from F. *par cas*; see **CASE**.]—F. *par*, by; and *chance*, chance; see **Per-** and **Chance**.

PERCIPIENT; see under **Perceive**.

PERCOLATE, to filter through. (L.) In Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 396. Prob. suggested by the sb. *percolation*, in Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 3. —L. *percolatus*, pp. of *percolare*, to strain through a sieve.—L. *per*, through; and *colare*, to filter, from *colum*, a filter. See **Per-** and **Colander**. Der. *percolat-ion*, *percolat-or*.

PERCUSSION, a shock, quick blow. (L.) Bacon has *percussio*, Nat. Hist. § 163; *percussed*, id. 164; *percuteut*, id. 190. Formed by analogy with F. sbs. in *-ion*, from L. *percussio*, a striking.—L. *percussus*, pp. of *percutere*, to strike violently.—L. *per*, thoroughly; and *quater*, to shake, which becomes *-cutere* in compounds. See **Quash**. Der. *percuss-ive*; *percuti-ent*, from the stem of the pres. participle.

PERDITION, utter loss or destruction. (F.-L.) ME. *perdition*, Wyclif, 2 Pet. ii. 1.—F. *perdition*; Cot. —L. *perditionem*, acc. of *perditio*, destruction; cf. L. *perditus*, pp. of *perdere*, to lose utterly, to destroy.—L. *per*, thoroughly, or away; and *-dere*, to put, place, representing Idg. **dh₂*, weak grade of **h₁liff*, to place; see **Do**. ¶ L. *per-dere* = L. *do for*. Der. *per-di-ly*, hidden; from F. *perdu*, pp. of *perdre*, to lose, from L. *perdere*.

PURDURABLE, long-lasting. (F.-L.) In Shak. Othello, i. 3. 343; Chaucer, C. T. B 2699.—OF. *perdurable*, 'perdurable, perpetual'; Cot. —L. *perdurāre*, to endure; with suffix *-ilis*.—L. *per*, through, throughout; and *durare*, to last, from *durus*, hard, lasting. See **Dure**. Der. *perdurabl-ly*, *perdurā-ly*.

PEREGRINATION, travel, wandering about. (F.-L.) In Cotgrave.—F. *peregrination*, 'peregrination'; Cot. —L. *peregrinatio*, acc. of *peregrinatio*, travel.—L. *peregrinari*, to travel.—L. *peregrinus*, foreign, abroad; see **Pilgrim**. Der. *peregrinate*, verb, rare, from L. pp. *peregrinatus*; *peregrinat-or*. Also *perrigrate*, adj., L. L. v. 1. 18.

PEREMPTORY, authoritative, dogmatical. (F.-L.) In Spenser, F. Q. iii [not iv], 8. 16. AF. *peremptorie*, Liber Allius, p. 217; MF. *peremptoire*, 'peremptory'; Cot. —L. *peremptorius*, destructive; hence, decisive.—L. *peremptor*, a destroyer; cf. L. *peremptus*, pp. of *perimere*, older form *peremere*, to take entirely away, destroy.—L. *per*, away (like Skt. *pari*, from); and *emere*, to take, also to buy. See **Per-** and **Example**. Der. *peremptor-ly*, *-ness*.

PERENNIAL, everlasting. (L.) In Evelyn's Diary, Nov. 8, 1644. Coined by adding *-al* (= L. *-ilis*) to *perennis*, for *perennis*, everlasting, lit. lasting through a year.—L. *per*, through; and *annus*, a year, which becomes *-enit* in compounds. See **Per-** and **Annual**. Der. *perennial-ly*.

PERFECT, complete, whole. (F.-L.) ME. *parfit*, *parfit*, Chaucer, C. T. 72. [The word has since been conformed to the L. spelling.]—OF. *parfait*, ME. *parfait* (Cot.); mod. F. *parfait*. —L. *perfectus*, complete; orig. pp. of *perficere*, to complete, do thoroughly.—L. *per*, thoroughly; and *-ficere*, for *facere*, to make. See **Per-** and **Fact**. Der. *perfect-ly*, *-ness*; *perfect*, vb. Temp. i. 2. 79; *perfect-ible*, *perfect-ibil-ly*; *perfect-or*; *perfection-ist*.

PERFIDIOUS, faithless, treacherous. (L.) In Shak. Temp. i. 2. 68. Not a F. word, but formed (by analogy with words of F. origin) directly from L. *perfidiosus*, treacherous.—L. *perfidia*, treachery.—L. *perfidus*, faithless, lit. one that goes away from his faith.—L. *per*, away (like Skt. *pari*, from); and *fides*, faith. See **Per-** and **Faith**. Der. *perfidious-ly*, *-ness*; also *perfid-ly* in Phillips, ed. 1706, F. *perfidie*, in Molire (Littre), from L. *perfidia*.

PERFOLIATE, having the stem passing through the leaf. (L.) 'Perfoliatus, the herb thorough-wax'; Phillips, ed. 1706. Botanical.—L. *per*, through; and *foli-um*, a leaf; with suffix *-ate* (= L. pp. suffix *-atus*). See **Per-** and **Folio**. ¶ Cf. MF. *perfoliate*, 'through-wax, an herb'; Cot.

PERFORATE, to bore through. (L.) Bacon uses *perforare* as a pp., Nat. Hist. § 470. 'A cros perforatid,' Book of St. Albans, pt. ii, fol. c. 3.—L. *perforatus*, pp. of *perforare*, to bore through.—L. *per*, through; and *forare*, to bore, cognate with E. *bore*. See **Per-** and **Bore** (1). Der. *perforat-ion*, *-or*.

PERFORCE, by force, of necessity. (F.-L.) In Spenser, F. Q. i. 8. 38; spelt *perforce*, Lord Berners, tr. of Froissart, vol. ii. c. 38 (R.). —F. *par*, by (< L. *per*); and *force*, force. See **Per-** and **Force**.

PERFORM, to achieve. (F.-L.) Cf. MF. *performe*, 'to perform, consummate, accomplish'; Cot. —F. *par* (< L. *per*), thoroughly; and *fournir*, to provide, furnish, a word of OHG. origin. See **Per-** and **Furnish**. ¶ The ME.

form *parfournen* is thus accounted for; the ME. *parfournen* is prob. due to association with *furn*, with which it has no real connexion. Der. *perform-er*; *perform-ance*, Macb. ii. 3. 33, a coined word.

PERFUME, to scent. (F.-L.) The verb is the original word, and occurs in Shak. Temp. ii. 1. 48.—F. *parfumer*, 'to perfume'; Cot. Lit. 'to smoke thoroughly.'—F. *par* (< L. *per*), through; and *fumer*, to smoke, from L. *fūmare*, vb. formed from *fūmus*, smoke. See **Per-** and **Fume**. Der. *perfume*, sb., F. *parfumer*; *perfum-er-y*.

PERFUNCTORY, done in a careless way. (L.) 'In a careless perfunctory way'; Howell, Foreign Travel, § 4, ed. Arber, p. 27. Enghlished from L. *perfunctōrius*, done in a careless way, done because it must be done; allied to *perfunctus*, pp. of *perfungi*, to perform, discharge thoroughly.—L. *per*, thoroughly; and *fungi*, to perform. See **Per-** and **Function**. Der. *perfunctori-ly*, *-ness*.

PERHAPS, possibly. (Hybrid; L. and Scand.) In Hamlet, i. 3. 14. A clumsy compound, which took the place of the ME. *per cas*, and formed also on the model of *perchance*; see **Perchance**. The *per* is rather from the F. *par* than the L. *per*, but it makes no difference. *Haps* is the pl. of *hap*, a chance, a word of Scand. origin. See **Hap**. Spelt *perhapis*, Roy, Rede me, ed. Arber, p. 98.

PERI, a fairy. (Pers.) See Moore's poem of 'Paradise and the Peri,' in Lalla Rookh.—Pers. *pārī*, a fairy; Palmer's Pers. Dict. col. 112. See **Iron**, § 310.

PERI, prefix, round, around. (Gk.) Gk. *peri*, around, about.—Skt. *pārī*, round about. Also allied to L. *per* in *permagnum*, &c.

PERIANTE, the floral envelope, whether calyx or corolla, on both. (Gk.) Botanical.—Gk. *peri*, around; and *anthos*, flower.

PERIAPT, an amulet. (F.-Gk.) In Shak. 1 Hen. VI, v. 3. 2.—MF. *periapte*, 'a medicine hanging about any part of the body'.

Gk. *periaptos*, an amulet; neut. of *periaptos*, fitted or fastened round.—Gk. *periaptēv*, to fasten round. —Gk. *peri*, round; and *aptēv*, to fasten.

PERICARDIUM, the sac which surrounds the heart. (L.-Gk.) In Phillips, ed. 1706. Anatomical.—Late L. *pericardium*.—Gk. *perikardion*, the membrane round the heart.—Gk. *peri*, round; and *kardia*, cognate with E. *heart*. See **Peri-** and **Heart**.

PERICARP, a seed-vessel. (Gk.) Botanical.—Gk. *perikarpion*, the shell of fruit.—Gk. *peri*, round; and *karpis*, fruit, allied to E. *harvest*. See **Peri-** and **Harvest**.

PERICRANIUM, the membrane that surrounds the skull. (Late L.-Gk.) The pl. *pericrania* occurs in Beaman and Fletcher, The Chances, iii. 2. 10.—Late L. *pericranium*.—Gk. *perikranion*, neut. of *perikranios*, passing round the skull.—Gk. *peri*, round; and *kranion*, the skull. See **Peri-** and **Cranium**.

PERIGEE, the point of the moon's orbit nearest the earth. (F.-L.-Gk.) Scientific. In Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674. Opposed to *apogee*.—MF. *perigée*; Cot.—Late L. *perigium*.—Late Gk. *perigeev*, neut. of *perigeev*, near the earth. Coined from Gk. *peri*, about (here near); and *gē*, the earth, which appears in *geo-graphy*, &c.

PERIHELION, the point of a planet's orbit nearest the sun. (Gk.) Scientific. In Phillips, ed. 1706. Opposed to *aphelion*.—Gk. *peri*, around (here near); and *hēlios*, the sun. See **Peri-** and **Aphelion**.

PERIL, danger. (F.-L.) ME. *peril*, Ancien Riwle, p. 104. 1. 24.—OF. *peril*, 'peril'; Cot. —L. *periculum*, *periculum*, danger; lit. a trial, proof.—L. *periri*, to try, an obsolete verb of which *peritus*, experienced, is common. ¶ Allied to Gk. *perilōv*, I try, prove, *perilōv*, I press through, pass through, as well as to Gk. *farav*, to travel, here; see **Fare**. Thus a *peril* is a trial which one passes through. Der. *peril-ous*, Chaucer, C. T. 13925 (B 3109); *peril-ous-ly*, *-ness*.

PERIMETER, the sum of the lengths of all the sides of a plane figure. (L.-Gk.) Lit. the 'measure round.' In Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674.—L. *perimetros* (Lewis).—Gk. *perimetron*, the circumference of a circle; hence, the perimeter of a plane figure.—Gk. *peri*, round; and *metron*, a measure; see **Peri-** and **Metre**.

PERIOD, the time of a circuit, date, epoch. (F.-L.-Gk.) In Shak. it often means 'conclusion, end'; Rich. III, ii. 1. 44; K. Lear, iv. 7. 97, v. 3. 204.—OF. *periode*, 'a period, perfect sentence, conclusion'; Cot. —L. *periodus*, a complete sentence.—Gk. *periōdos*, a going round, way round, circuit, compass, a well-rounded sentence.—Gk. *peri*, round; and *ōdos*, a way. See **Peri-** and **Exodus**. ¶ The sense of 'time of circuit' is taken directly from the orig. Gk. Der. *period-ic*; *period-ic-al* (Blount, 1674), *period-ic-al-ly*, *period-ic-ly*.

PERIPATETIC, walking about. (L.-Gk.) 'Peripatetic, that disputes or teaches walking, as Aristotle did; from whence he and his scholars were called *peripateticks*.' Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674.—L. *peripateticus*.—Gk. *peripatētikos*, given to walking about, esp. while disputing; Aristotle and his followers were called *peripatētikoi*.—Gk. *peripatēv*, I walk about.—Gk. *peri*, about; and *patēv*, I walk, from *pātōs*, a path, which is allied to L. *pōns*; see **Pontoon**.

PERIPHERY, circumference. (L.—Gk.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. ME. *periferie*; 'This air in *periferies* three Devided is', Gower, C. A. iii. 93 (bk. vii. 263); where the sidonote is: 'Nota qualiter aer in tribus *periferiis* diuiditur.'—L. *periferia*, *peripheria*.—*περίφεια*, the circumference of a circle.—Gk. *περί*, round; and *φέρω*, to carry, cognate with *E. bear*. See **Peri-** and **Bear** (1).

PERIPHERASTIS, a roundabout way of speaking. (L.—Gk.) '*Periphrasis*, circumlocution.' Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674; but this is rather a F. form. 'The figure *periphrasis*,' Puttenham, *Arte of Poesie*, bk. iii. c. 18.—L. *periphrasis*.—Gk. *περίφρασις*.—Gk. *περί*, round; and *φράσις*, a speech, phrase. See **Peri-** and **Phrase**. Der. *periphrase*, vb.; *periphrastical*, adj., from Gk. *περίφραστικός*; *periphrastical*.

PERISH, to come to naught. (F.—L.) ME. *perissen*, Cursor Mundi, 8789; *perischen*, Wyclif, John, vi. 27.—F. *periss*, stem of some parts of the verb *perir*, 'to perish'; Cot. 'The stem *peris* is formed as if from a L. **perisere*, an imaginary inceptive form.—L. *perire*, to perish, come to naught.—L. *per*, thoroughly, but with a destructive force like that of *E. for*; and *ire*, to go; thus *perire* = to go to the bad. *Ire* is from **EI*, to go; cf. *Skt. i*, to go. And see **Per-** (2). Der. *perish-able*, *perish-ably*, *perishable-ness*.

PERITONEUM, the membrane lining the abdominal cavity and investing its viscera. (Gk.) Late L. *peritonæum*, from Gk. *περιτόναιον*, the peritoneum; neut. of *περιτόναιος*, stretched around.—Gk. *περί*, around, and *τόναιος*, 2nd grade of *τόναιος*, base of *τόναιος* (for **τόναιος*), to stretch. See **Tone**. Der. *peritonitis*, inflammation of the peritoneum.

PERIWIG, a peruke. (F.—Ital.—L.) In Shak. Two Gent. iv. 4. 196. 'The i after r is corruptly inserted; Minshew, ed. 1627, gives the spellings *peruigge* and *peruigke*. Of these forms, *peruigge* is a weakened form of *peruicke* or *peruick*; and *peruick* is a corrupted form of *peruke* or *peruque*; see **Peruque**. Du Wes has: 'the *peruighe*, la *peruque*;' Supp. to Palsgrave, p. 902, col. i. β. The form *peruigge* gave rise to a notion that *peri-* was a prefix, like Gk. *περί*; see **Peri-**. Hence, it was sometimes dropped, the resulting form being *wig*. See **Wig**.

PERIWINKLE, (1), a genus of evergreen plants. (L.) Formed with dimin. suffix *-le*, and insertion of i, from ME. *peruwinke* (= *peruwinke*), a periwinkle; Polit. Songs, ed. Wright, p. 218, l. 11. AS. *peruwinca*, as a gloss to L. *vinca*, in Voc. 322. 32.—L. *peruina*, also called *vinca peruina*, or (in one word) *vinca peruina* (Lewis). β. The name was doubtless orig. given to a twining plant, as it is clearly allied to *nereine*, to bind; the prefix *per* being the usual L. prep.

PERIWINKLE (2), a small univalve mollusc. (F.—with Gk. prefix.) In Levens; and Palsgrave has: '*Periuyncke*, a shellfish.' A corrupt form, due to a confusion with the word above. The best name is simply *winkle*, as in Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. ix. c. 32. *Peruwinke* is in Drayton, Polyolbion, song 25, l. 19; and is a corruption of the AS. name *peruwincla*; cf. *sca-snæl*, vel *pinewincian*, i.e. sea-snail, or periwinkles, in Voc. 122. 24. Cf. prov. E. *peny-winkle*, a periwinkle (E. D. D.); directly from AS. *peruwincla*. The prefix *pine-* is from L. *pina*, Gk. *πίνα*, a kind of mussel. See **Winkle**.

PERJURE, to forswear (oneself), swear falsely. (F.—L.) The prefix has been conformed to the L. spelling. Shak. has *perjured*, Oth. v. 2. 63; also *perjure*, to render perjured, Antony, iii. 12. 30; also *perjure*, a perjured person, L. L. L. iv. 3. 47; *perjury*, L. L. L. iv. 3. 62. Skelton has *periuured*, perjured; How the Doughty Duke of Albany, &c., l. 125. So also in Dictes and Sayings, pr. by Caxton, fol. 6, l. 10.—F. *parjurer*; whence *se parjurer*, 'to forswear himself'; Cot. Cf. F. *parjure* (also MF. *perjure*), a perjured person; Cot.—L. *perjūrare*, to forswear; *perjūrus*, a perjured person.—L. *per-*, prefix used in a bad sense, exactly equivalent to the cognate *E. for-* in *forswear*; and *iūrare*, to swear. See **Per-** and **Jury**. Der. *perjury*, AF. *perjurie*, Philip de Thauin, Bestiary, 1310, from L. *perjūrium*; *perjur-er*.

PERK, to make smart or trim. (F.—L.) 'To be *perked up* [dressed up] in a glistering grief'; Hen. VIII, ii. 3. 21. Prov. E. *perk*, a perch; also, to perch, sit; *perk up*, to become brisk; *perked up*, elated; see E. D. D. [Cf. W. *perc*, compact, trim; *percu*, to trim, to smarten; *percu*, smart; prob. from E.] ME. *perken*, to trim its feathers, as a bird; 'The papiayes *perken*' (another MS. *perchyn*); The Pistill of Susan, 81 (S. T. S.). From the sh. *perke*, a perch; cf. 'an hawk's *perke*', Cavendish, Life of Wolsey, p. 81; ed. F. S. Ellis.—North F. *perque* (Norm. dial. *perque*, Moisy), a perch.—L. *perlica*, a perch. See **Peroh** (1).

PERMANENT, enduring. (F.—L.) In Spenser, F. Q. vii. 6. 2; and in Skelton's Poems, ed. Dyce, i. 199, l. 19.—F. *permanent*, 'permanent'; Cot.—L. *permanens*, stem of pres. part. of *permanere*, to endure.—L. *per*, thoroughly; and *manere*, to remain. See **Per-** and **Mansion**. Der. *permanently*; *permanence*.

PERMEATE, to penetrate and pass through small openings or pores, pervade. (L.) In Phillips, ed. 1706. Sir T. Browne has

'*permeant parts*, Vulg. Errors, b. ii. c. 5. § 8 (in speaking of gold).—L. *permeatus*, pp. of *permeare*, to pass through.—L. *per*, through; and *meire*, to pass, go. See Gk. *μέω* in Prellwitz. Der. *permeation*; *permeant* (from the stem of the pres. part.); *permeable*, from L. *permeabilis*.

PERMIAN, an epithet given to a certain system of rocks. (Russian.) So named from *Perm*, in E. Russia (ab. 1841).

PERMIT, to let go, let pass, allow. (L.) In Skelton, Magnificence, l. 58. 'Yet his grace . . . wolde in no wise *permyt* and suffre me so to do'; State Papers, vol. i. Wolsey to Henry VIII, 1527 (R.).—L. *permittere* (pp. *permissus*), to let pass through, lit. to send through.—L. *per*, through; and *mittere*, to send; see **Per-** and **Mission**. Der. *permit*, sb.; also (like pp. *permissus*) *permissible*, *permiss-ible*, *permiss-ion*, Oth. i. 3. 340; *permiss-ive*, Meas. for Meas. i. 3. 38; *permiss-ive-ly*.

PERMUTATION, exchange, various arrangement. (F.—L.) ME. *permutacion*, P. Plowman, B. iii. 256.—F. *permutation*, 'permutation'; Cot.—L. *permutatio*, acc. of *permutare*, a changing.—L. *permutare*, to change, exchange.—L. *per*, thoroughly; and *mutare*, to change; see **Per-** and **Mutation**. Der. *permut*, vb., P. Plowman, B. xlii. 110, from L. *permutare*; *permut-able*, *permut-ably*, *permutability*.

PERNICIOUS, hurtful, destructive. (F.—L.) In Shak. Meas. for Meas. ii. 4. 150; *pernycious*, Sir T. Flyot, 'nastel of Helth', bk. ii. c. 3.—F. *pernicieux*, 'pernicious'; Cot.—L. *pernicius*, destructive.—L. *pernicius*, destruction.—L. *per*, thoroughly; and *nici*, for *neci*, decl. stem of *nox*, violent death. See **Interneecio**. Der. *perniciou-ly*, *ness*.

PERORATION, the conclusion of a speech. (F.—L.) In Shak. 2 Hen. VI, i. 1. 105.—F. *peroration*, 'a peroration'; Cot.—L. *peroratio*, acc. of *perorare*, the close of a speech.—L. *perorare*, to speak from beginning to end, also, to close a speech.—L. *per*, through; and *orare*, to speak; see **Per-** and **Oration**.

PERPENDICULAR, exactly upright. (F.—L.) ME. *perpendicular*, Chaucer, On the Astrolabe, pt. ii. § 23, l. 28.—F. *perpendiculaire*; Cot.—L. *perpendicularis*, according to the plumb-line.—L. *perpendicularis*, a plummet; used for careful measurement.—L. *perpendere*, to weigh or measure carefully, consider.—L. *per*, through; and *pendere*, to weigh. See **Per-** and **Pension**, **Pendant**. Der. *perpendicular-ly*, *perpendicular-i-ty*. Also *perpend*, to consider, Hamlet, ii. 2. 105, from *perpendere*.

PERPETRATE, to execute, commit. (L.) Orig. a pp. 'Which were *perpetrate* and done'; Hall, Hen. VI, an. 31 (end).—L. *perpetratus*, pp. of *perpetrare*, to perform thoroughly.—L. *per*, thoroughly; and *patrare*, to make, accomplish. Der. *perpetrat-er*, from L. *perpetrator*; *perpetrat-ion*.

PERPETUAL, everlasting. (F.—L.) ME. *perpetuel*, Chaucer, C. T. Pers. Tale (l. 137).—F. *perpetuel*, 'perpetually'; Cot.—L. *perpetuū*, universal; later used in same sense as *perpetuarius*, permanent.—L. *perpetuus*, continuous, constant, perpetual.—L. *perpet-*, stem of *perpes*, lasting throughout, continuous.—L. *per*, throughout; and *pet-*, as in *pet-ere*, to seek, to direct one's course. See **Per-** and **Petition**. Der. *perpetual-ly*, ME. *perpetually*, Chaucer, C. T. 1344 (A 1342); *perpetu-ate*, Palsgrave, from L. pp. *perpetuatus*; *perpetu-at-ion*; *perpetu-i-ty*, from F. *perpetuité*, 'perpetuity' (Cot.), from L. acc. *perpetuitatem*.

PERPLEX, to embarrass, bewilder. (F.—L.) 'In such *perplexed* plight'; Spenser, F. Q. iii. 1. 59. Minshew gives only the participial adj. *perplexed*, not the verb; and, in fact, the form *perplexed* was really first in use, as a translation from the French. Spelt *perplexid* in Dictes and Sayings, pr. by Caxton, fol. 1.—F. *perplex*, 'perplexed, intricate, intangled'; Cot.—L. *perplexus*, entangled, interwoven.—L. *per*, thoroughly; and *plexus*, entangled, pp. of *plectere*, to plait, braid. See **Per-** and **Plait**. Der. *perplex-i-ty*, ME. *perplexitee*, Gower, C. A. iii. 348, bk. viii. 2190, from F. *perplexité*, which from L. acc. *perplexitatem*.

PERQUISITE, an emolument, small gain. (L.) Applied to a special allowance as being a thing sought for diligently and specially obtained. '*Perquisite* (L. *perquisitum*) signifies, in Bracton, anything purchased, as *perquisitum facere*, lib. ii. c. 30, num. 3, and lib. iv. c. 22. *Perquisites* of Courts, are those profits that accrue to a lord of a manor, by virtue of his Court Baron, over and above the certain and yearly rents of his land; as, fines for copyhold, waives, estrays, and such like.' Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674.—L. *perquisitum*, as above; properly neut. of *perquisitus*, pp. of *perquirere*, to ask after diligently.—L. *per*, thoroughly; and *quarere*, to seek; see **Per-** and **Query**.

PERRUQUE, variant of *Peruke*, q. v.

PERRY, the fermented juice of pears. (F.—L.) In Phillips, ed. 1706. '*Perrie*, drinke of peares'; Minshew, ed. 1627. ME. *perrey*; '*Piretum*, *perrey*'; Voc. 603. 11.—OF. *perre*, perry, supp. to Gode-

froy; mod. F. *poiré*, 'perry, drink made of pears'; Cot. Cf. Norm. dial. *péré*, perry (Robin). Formed with suffix -*é* (<L. *-atus*, i.e. made of) from OF. *peire*, F. *poire*, a pear. = L. *pirum*, a pear; see **PEAR**.

PERSECUTE, to harass, pursue with annoyance. (F.-L.) The sb. *persecution* is older in E. than the vb., and is spelt *persecucion* in Wyclif, Second Prologue to Apocalypse, l. 1. Shak. has *persecute*, All's Well, i. 1. 16. = MF. *persecuter*, 'to persecute, prosecute'; Cot. Formed as if from a late L. *persecutarius*, from L. *persecutus*, pp. of *persequi*, to pursue, follow after. = L. *per*, continually; and *sequi*, to follow. See **PER-** and **SEQUENCE**. Der. *persecution*.

PERSEVERE, to persist in anything. (F.-L.) Formerly accented and spelt *perseuer*, Hamlet, i. 2. 92. MF. *perseueren* (with *u* - *u*), Chaucer, C. T. 15585 (G 117). = OF. *perseuerer*, 'to persevere'; Cot. = L. *perseuerare*, to adhere to a thing, persist in it. = L. *perseuerus*, very strict. = L. *per*, thoroughly; and *seuerus*, strict; see **PER-** and **SEVERE**. Der. *perseverance*, MF. *perseuerance*, Aynbite of lhwyt, p. 168, l. 22, from OF. *perseuerance*, L. *perseuerantia*.

PERSEVERE, light banter. (F.-L.) In Greville's Memoirs, Mar. 15, 1831 (Cent. Dict.) = F. *perseflage*, banter (1735). = F. *persifler*, to jeer. = L. *per*, through, thoroughly; *sifflare*, to hiss, from *sibilus*, adj., hissing. See **SIBILANT**.

PERSIMMON, a date-plum, the fruit of a tree of the genus *Diospyros*. (N. Amer. Indian.) Chiefly in use in N. America; said to be a Virginian Indian word. 'The fruit like medlers, they call *putchamims*, they cast vpon lurdles on a mat, and perseute them as prunes'; Capt. Smith, Works, ed. Arber, p. 57. (The preceding sentence treats of fruits that are dried to keep.) Spelt *persimmins* in 1612; not stressed on the second syllable (N. E. D.). The second element is the suffix *-min*, i.e. grain, small fruit, N. E. D. = Algonkin *pasimino*, to cause fruits to dry; from *paw*, to be dry (Cuog).

PERSEVERE, to continue steadfast, persevere. (F.-L.) In Shak. All's Well, iii. 7. 42. = F. *persister*, 'to persist'; Cot. = L. *persistere*, to continue, persist. = L. *per*, through; and *sistere*, properly to make to stand, *sed*, a causal form from *stare*, to stand. See **PER-** and **STAND**. Der. *persistent*, from the stem of the pres. part; *persistence*; *persistency*, 2 Hen. IV, ii. 2. 50.

PERSON, a character, individual, body. (F.-L.) ME. *persone*, (1) a person, Chaucer, C. T. 10339 (F 25); (2) a person, id. 480; earliest *persun*, Aucun Kniwe, p. 126, l. 15. = OF. *persone*, F. *personne*, a person, wight, creature; Cot. = L. *persōna*, a mask used by an actor, a personage, character, part played by an actor, a person. The large-mouthed masks worn by the actors were so called from the resonance of the voice sounding through them; at any rate, in popular etymology. Perhaps the long *i* in *persōna* was due to the Gk. *epiōnōm*, a mask, a dramatic character; but Walde (whom see) connects it with Gk. *psōn*, a zone. As if from L. *psōnāre*, to sound through. = L. *per*, through; and *sonāre*, to sound, from *sonus*, sound. See **PER-** and **SOUND**. (3) Doubtful, *parson*, q. v. Der. *personable*, Spenser, F. Q. iii. 4. 5; *personage*, id. F. Q. iii. 2. 26, from MF. *personage* (Cot.); *personall*, Macb. i. 3. 91, from MF. *personall*, L. *personālis*; *personallity*; *personall-i-ty*, also in the contracted form *personality*, with the sense of personal property; *person-ate*, Timon, i. 1. 69, from L. *pp. personatus*; *person-ation*, *person-at-or*; *person-ify*, a coined and late word, in Johnson's Dict.; whence *person-ification*.

PERSPECTIVE, optical, relating to the science of vision. (F.-L.) Properly an adj., as in 'the perspective or optike art'; Minshew, ed. 1627; but common as a sb., accented *perspective*, in the sense of an optical glass or optical delusion; see Rich. II, ii. 2. 18; also Skelton's Poems, ed. Iyde, i. 25, l. 32. = F. *perspective*, sb. f., 'the perspective, prospective, or optike art'; Cot. = L. *perspectiva* (not found), sb. f., the art of thoroughly inspecting; fem. of *perspectus*, relating to inspection. = L. *perspectus*, clearly perceived, pp. of *perspicere*, to see through or clearly. = L. *per*, through; and *specere*, to see, spy. See **PER-** and **SPY**. Der. *perspective-ly*, Hen. V, v. 2. 347. And see **PERSPICACITY**, **PERSPICUOUS**.

PERSPICACITY, keenness of sight. (F.-L.) In Minshew, ed. 1627; and in Cotgrave. = F. *perspicacité*, 'perspicacity, quick sight'; Cot. = L. *perspicacitatem*, acc. of *perspicacitas*, sharp-sightedness. = L. *perspicit*, from *perspicax*, sharp-sighted; with suffix *-itas*. *Perspicax* is formed with suffix *-ax* from *perspicere*, to see through; see **PERSPECTIVE**. Der. *perspicacious*, a coined word, as an equivalent to L. *perspicax*; *perspicaciously*, *-ness*. And see **PERSPICUOUS**.

PERSPICUOUS, evident. (L.) In Shak. Troil. i. 3. 324. Taken immediately (by change of *-in* to *-ous*, as in *arduous*, &c.) from L. *perspicuus*, transparent, clear. = L. *perspicere*, to see through; see **PERSPECTIVE**. Der. *perspicuously*, *-ness*; also *perspicuity*, from F. *perspicuité*, 'perspicuity', Cot.

PERSPIRATION, a sweating. (F.-L.) The verb *perspire* is prob. later, and due to the sb.; it occurs in Sir T. Browne, Vulg.

Errors, b. iv. c. 7. § 4: 'A man in the morning is lighter in the scale, because in sleep some pounds have perspired.' The sb. is in Cotgrave; *perspirable* is in Minshew, ed. 1627. = F. *perspiration*, 'a perspiration, or breathing through'. = L. *perspirationem*, acc. of *perspiratio*, not given in Lewis's Dict., but regularly formed from *perspirare*, to breathe or respire all over. = L. *per*, through; and *spirare*, to breathe; see **PER-** and **SPIRIT**. Der. *perspiral-ory*; also *perspire*, verb, answering to L. *perspire*.

PERSUADE, to prevail on, convince by advice. (F.-L.) Common in Shak., Meas. for Meas. i. 2. 191; *persuade* in Falgrave. = F. *persuader*, 'to persuade'; Cot. = L. *persuadere* (pp. *persuadus*), to persuade, advise thoroughly. = L. *per*, thoroughly; and *suadere*, to advise; see **PER-** and **SUASION**. Der. *persuad-er*; also (from pp. *persuadus*) *persuas-ible*, from F. *persuasible*, 'persuadable', Cot.; *persuasible-ness*, *persuasibility*; also *persuasion*, Temp. ii. 1. 235; Skelton, Garland of Laurel, l. 34, from F. *persuasion*, 'persuasion', Cot.; *persuasive*, from F. *persuasif*, 'persuasive', Cot.; *persuasive-ly*, *persuasive-ness*.

PERT, forward, saucy. (F.-L.) In Shak. it means 'lively, alert', L. l. l. v. 2. 272. 'Pert, saucy', Falgrave, p. 320. MF. *pert*, which, however, has two meanings, and two sources; and the meanings somewhat run into one another. 1. In some instances, *pert* is certainly a corruption of *apert*, and *perly* is used for 'openly' or 'evidently'; see Will. of Palerne, 4930, also 53, 96, 156, 180, &c. In this case, the source is the F. *apert*, open, evident, from L. *aperitus*, pp. of *aperire*, to open; see **APERIENT**. 2. But we also find 'proud and pert', Chaucer, C. T. 3048 (A 3950); 'stout he was and pert', Li Beaus Discours, l. 123 (Ritson). This is likewise short for F. *apert*, better spelt *apert*, 'expert, ready, prompt, active, nimble', Cot.; OF. *aperti*, *apert* (Godefroy); from L. *expertus*, expert; see **EXPERT**. 3. It is the latter sense that now prevails. See **MALAPERT**. Der. *per-ly*, Temp. iv. 58; *per-ness*, Pope, Dunciad, l. 112. **PERTAIN**, to belong. (F.-L.) ME. *parteuin*, Will. of Palerne, 1419; Wyclif, John, x. 13. Not a common word. = OF. *partenir*, to pertain; in Godefroy and Burguy, but not in Cotgrave. (It seems to have been supplanted by the comp. *apartenir*; see **APPERTAIN**). = L. *pertinere*, to pertain. See **PERTINENT**.

PERTINACITY, obstinacy. (F.-L.) Phillips, ed. 1706, gives both *perlinacity* and *perlinacy*; Minshew, ed. 1627, has only the latter form, which is the common one in old authors, though now disused. *Pertinacity* is from F. *perlinacité*, omitted by Cotgrave, but occurring in the 13th century (Godefroy). *Pertinacy* is from F. *perlinace*, cited by Minshew, but not found in Cotgrave or Littré. *Pertinacity* is a coined word; *perlinacy* (F. *perlinace*) is from L. *perlinacia*, *perseverance*. = L. *perlinaciā*, for *perlinax*, very tedious. = L. *per-*, very; and *tenax*, tedious, from *tenere*, to hold. See **PER-** and **TENABLE**. Der. *perlinaci-ous*, Milton, Apology for Smectymnus (K.), a coined word, to represent L. *perlinax*, just as *perspicacious* represents *perspicax*; *perlinaci-ously*, *-ness*.

PERTINENT, related or belonging to. (F.-L.) In Shak. Wint. Tale, i. 2. 221. = F. *pertinent*, 'pertinent'; Cot. = L. *pertinens*, stem of pres. part of *pertinere*, to belong. = L. *per*, thoroughly; and *tenere*, to hold, cling to; see **PER-** and **TENABLE**. Der. *pertinent-ly*, *pertinence*; and see *perlinacity*.

PERTURB, to disturb greatly. (F.-L.) ME. *parturban*, Chaucer, C. T. 908 (A 906). = F. *parturber*, 'to perturb, disturb'; Cot. = L. *perturbare*, to disturb greatly. = L. *per*, thoroughly; and *turbare*, to disturb, from *turba*, a crowd. See **PER-** and **TURBID**. Der. *perturb-ation*, spelt *perturbacion*, Bp. Fisher, On the Seven Psalms, Ps. 38, ed. Mayor (E. E. T. S.), p. 53, l. 21, from F. *perturbation* (Cot.), which is from L. acc. *perturbationem*.

PERUKE, an artificial head of hair. (F.-Ital.-L.) The same word as *perwig*, which, however, is a corrupt form of the word; see **PERIWIG**. For the form *peruke*, R. refers to a poem by Cotton to John Bradshaw, l. 185; and Todd refers to Bp. Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness, p. 44; and Cooper's Lat. Dict. (1565) has: 'Capillamentum, A false peruke.' = F. *peruque*, 'a lock of hair'; Cot. = Ital. *parrucca*, Mital. *perucca*, 'a perwigge', Florio; who also gives the form *perucca*. *B. per* the same word with Span. *peluca*, a wig, Port. *peruca*; Littre also cites Sardinian *pilucca*, and other forms. The key to the etymology is in remembering the frequent interchange of *p* and *f*; the true forms are those with *p*, such as Span. *peluca*, Sardinian *pilucca*. These are closely related to Ital. *piluccare*, now used in the sense 'to pick a bunch of grapes', but formerly 'to pick or pull out hairs or feathers one by one'; Florio. 3. The true old sense of *pilucca* was probably 'a mass of hair separated from the head', thus furnishing the material for a peruke. Cf. also Ital. *pelluzzo*, very soft down, Mital. *pellucare*, *pellucare*, 'to pluck off the hairs or skin of anything, to pick out hairs'; Florio. Also F. *peluche*, 'shag, plush', Cot.; see **PLUSH**. 8. The Mital. *pelucare* and Sard. *pilucca* are formed (by help of a dimin. suffix

-ucca) from Ital. *pel-o*, hair. — *L. pilum*, acc. of *pilus*, a hair. Doublets, *perwig*, *wig*.

PERUSE, to examine, read over, survey. (Hybrid; *L. and F.* — *L.*) In Shak. in the sense 'to survey, examine,' *Com. Errors*, i. 2. 13; also 'to read,' *Merch. Ven.* ii. 4. 39. 'That I *perused* then'; *G. Turberville*, *The Lover to Cupid for Mercy*, st. 12. 'Thus hanyng *perused* the effecte of the thirde booke, I will likewise *peruse* the fourth'; *Jp. Gardiner*, *Explication*, &c., Of the Presence, fol. 76 (R.). 'To *peruse*, *perusi*'; *Levins*, ed. 1570. And see *Skelton*, *Phyllip Sparowe*, l. 814. *β.* The older senses of the word are nearer to the etymology. Thus, in the Naval Accounts of Henry VII (1485-8), p. 57, there are notes of a ship's fittings that were 'spent and *perused*,' i.e. used up, 'in a volage into Lumbardy.' *Fitzherbert*, in his *Husbandry*, § 131, l. 15 (E.D.S.) has a similar usage. In giving directions for stacking faggots, he shows how to lay them in courses 'and so to *peruse* them [go through with them], tyll thou haue layd all up;' which shows a truer use of the word. So also in § 124, l. 35. In § 49, l. 23, a shepherd is bidden to *peruse* all his sheep, i.e. to examine them separately, 'tyll he haue doone.' See also § 30, l. 7. *γ.* A coined word, from *Per-* and *Use*. *L.* in imitation of OF. *paruser*, 'up entertainment, achieve, consumer'; *Godfrey*. He quotes: '*paruser sa vie en secreté*,' to lead his life in safety. The difficulty lies solely in the change of sense. The old sense seems to have been 'to go through one by one,' and so to 'use up (things) till all were done with.' Thus, in *Cavendish's* *Life of Wolsey*, p. 36, some maskers paid certain compliments to all the ladies in turn, thus '*perusing* all the ladys and gentylwomen;' and again, at p. 65, a certain choir was directed to use a particular set of words in a litany; 'and so *perused* the lettarye thourough.' It may further be noted that compounds with *per* were once far more common than they are now. I can instance *peract*, *Dr. Henry More*, *Poems* (Chertsey Worthies Library), p. 133, l. 31; *perdure*, *perfixt*, *perplanted*, *perquire*, *perway*, all in *Halliwell*; *percurate*, *pertract*, *Andrew Bore*, *Introduction of Knowledge*, ed. *Furnival*, p. 144, l. 32, p. 264, l. 25; *peruagiate*, *peruigilate*, both in *Minshew*; *peraction*, *perarate*, *pereruciate*, *perduction*, *perendinate*, *perfection*, *perfection*, *perfection*, *perfusion*, *pergraphical*, *perpersion*, *perpilation*, *perise*, *perstringe*, *perterbrate*, *peruagation*, all in *Bloom's* *Gloss*, ed. 1674. *Der. per-us-al*, *Hamlet*, ii. 1, 50.

PERVADE, to penetrate, spread through. (*L.*) '*Pervade*, to go over or through'; *Phillips*, ed. 1706. — *L. pervadere*, to go through. — *L. per*, through; and *uadere*, to go, allied to *E. wade*. See *Per-* and *Wade*. *Der. per-vas-ive* (rare), like the pp. *peruases*, *Shenstone*, *Economy*, pt. iii.

PERVERT, to turn aside from the right, to corrupt. (*F.-L.*) *ME. peruerter* (with *v* for *u*), *Chaucer*, tr. of *Boethius*, bk. ii. pr. i. l. 9. *F. pervertir*, 'to pervert, seduce'; *Cot.-L. peruertere*, to overturn, ruin, corrupt (pp. *peruversus*). — *L. per*, thoroughly; and *uertere*, to turn; see *Per-* and *Verse*. *Der. pervert-er*; also *perverse*, *Fabian's Chron.* vol. i. c. 112, in the description of *Brunchchildis*, from *F. peruers*, 'perverse, cross' (*Cot.*), which from *L. per*, *peruersus*; hence *perverse-ly*, *perverse-ness*, *peruers-i-ty*, *peruers-iou*. Also *pervert-ible*.

PERVICACIOUS, wilful, obstinate. (*L.*) 'Why should you be so *peruicacious* now, Pug?' *Dryden*, *Kind Keeper*, A. ii. sc. 2 (ed. *Scott*). Coined by adding -ous to *peruicaci-*, from *peruicax*, wilful, stubborn; allied to *peruicax*, stubborn. *β.* Perhaps from *per-*, thoroughly, and the base *ui-*, weak grade of *ui-*, as seen in *ui-ci*, pt. t. of *uincere*, to conquer (*lral*). See *Per-* and *Victor*.

PERVIOUS, penetrable. (*L.*) In *Dryden*, tr. of *Ovid*, *Meleager*, l. 146. Borrowed directly from *L. peruius*, passable, by change of -us to -ous, as in *arduous*, &c. — *L. per*, through; and *ui-*, a way; hence, 'affording a passage through.' See *Per-* and *Voyage*. *Der. peruius-ly*, -ness.

PESETA, a silver coin of modern Spain. (*Span.-L.*) Worth a silver real, or about qjd. — *Span. peseta*; dimin. of *pesa*, a weight, allied to *peso*, a weight, a *Span. dollar*. *Peso* is from *L. pensum*, a portion weighed out to spinsters. — *L. pensus*, pp. of *pendere*, to weigh; see *Poise*.

PESSIMIST, one who complains of everything as being for the worst. (*L.*) Modern; not in *Todd's* *Johnson*. Formed with suffix -ist (= *L. -ista*, from *Gk. -istes*) from *L. pessimus*, worst. [So also *optimist* from *optim-us*, best.] *β.* *Pessimus* is connected with comp. *peior*, worse; see *Impair*. *Brugmann*, ii. § 73.

PEST, a plague, anything destructive or unwholesome. (*F.-L.*) 'The hellish *pest*;' *Milton*, *P. L.* ii. 735. — *F. peste*, 'the plague, or pestilence'; *Cot.-L. pestem*, acc. of *pestis*, a deadly disease, plague. *Der. pest-house*; *pesti-ferous*, *Sir T. Elyot*, *The Governor*, b. i. c. 4. § 2, Englished from *L. pestiferus* (the same as *pestifer*), from *pesti-*, for *pestis*, and *-fer*, bringing, from *ferre*, to bring, cognate with *E. Bear* (1); also *pesti-lent*, q. v.

PESTER, to encumber, annoy. (*F.-L.*) The old sense is to 'encumber' or 'clog.' 'Neither *combed* with our greates multitude, nor *pestered* with to much baggage;' *Brende*, tr. of *Q. Curtius*, fol. 23 b (1592). '*Pestered* [crowded] with innumerable multitudes of people;' *North's Plutarch* (in *Shakespeare's* *Plutarch*, ed. *Skeat*, p. 175). Hence *pesterous*, cumbersome, in *Bacon*, *Life of Hen. VII*, ed. *Lumby*, p. 196, l. 29 (wrongly explained as *pestiferous*). A shortened form of *impeter*, by loss of the first syllable, as in the case of *plans* for *defence*, *port* for *disport*, *story* for *history*, &c. *Cotgrave* explains the *F. pp. empesir* as 'impetered, intricat, intangle, incumbered.' — *MF. empesir*, to 'pestic, intricate, intangle, trouble, incumber.' *Mod. F. empesirer*. *β.* '*Empesir* signifies properly to hobble a horse while he feeds asfield, and *depesir* is to free his legs from the bonds. These words come from the mediæval *L. pasturium*, a clog for horses at pasture. *Pasturium* (derived from *pastum* from *pascere*, to feed) is common in this sense in the Germanic laws: 'Si quis in exercitu aliquid furaverit, *pastorium*, capistrum, frenum,' &c. (*Lex Bavar. tit. II. vi. 1*). So also in the *Lex Longobard. tit. I. xx. 5*: 'Si quis *pastorium* de caballo alieno tulerit;' *Brachet*. *γ.* Thus *empesirer* represents Late *L. *impastoriare*, regularly formed from *in*, prep., and *pasturium*, a clog. *Pasturium* is a derivative from *pastus*, pp. of *pascere*, to feed, inceptive form from a base *pa-*; see *Pastor*. *¶* Unconnected with *pest*; but connected with *Pastern*, q. v.

PESTIFEROUS, see under *Pest*. **PESTILENT**, bringing a plague, hurtful to health or morals. (*F.-L.*) In *Hamlet*, iii. 2. 315. [The sb. *pestilens* is much older; *ME. pestilence*, *P. Plowman*, B. v. 13.] — *F. pestilent*, 'pestilent, plaguy'; *Cot.-L. pestilent*, stem of *pestilens*, unhealthy; we also find an old rare form *pestilensius*. *β.* *Pestilens* is formed as a pres. part. from a verb **pestilire* not in use, but founded on the adj. *pestilis*, pestilential. This adj. is formed with suffix -i- from *pesti-* decl. stem of *pestis*, a plague; see *Pest*. *Der. pestilensius*, sb. (as above), from *F. pestilencia* < *L. pestilentia*; *pestilenti-ly*, *pestilenti-al*.

PESTLE, an instrument for pounding things in a mortar. (*F.-L.*) *ME. pestel*, *Tale of Gamelyn*, l. 122. '*Pestel*, of stampynge, *Pila*, *pistillus*, *pistellus*;' *Prompt. Parv.-OF. pestel* (*Godfrey*), later *pestel*, 'a pestle or pestell'; *Cot.-L. pistillum*, a pestle; regularly formed, as a dimin. of an unused sb. **pistrum*, from *piston*, supine of *pisere*, to pound, rarely spelt *pisere*. See *Pistil*, *Piston*.

PET (1), a tame and fondled animal, a child treated fondly. (*F. f*) 'The love of cronies, *petts*, and favourites;' *Tatler*, no. 266, Dec. 21, 1710. Cf. also *pet*, as in *Shak. Tam. Shrew*, i. 1. 78. 'Pretty *pet*;' *Gascoigne*, *Flowers*, *III* Question; *Works*, ed. *Hazlitt*, l. 48. *Ray* (A.D. 1691) calls *pet* a North-country word, and explains a *pet-lamb* as 'a cade lamb.' [Cf. *Irish pet*, sb. a pet, adj. petted; *Gael. peata*, a pet, a tame animal; borrowed from *E.*] Of uncertain origin. Perhaps suggested by *MF. peton*, 'a little foot, the slender stalk of a leaf; *mon peton*, my pretty springall, my gentle imp (any such flattering or dandling phrase, bestowed by nurses on their suckling babies)'; *Cot.* Used by *Rabelais*; see *Hatzfeld*. Usually considered as a derivative of *F. pied*, a foot; from *L. ped-em*, acc. of *pēs*, a foot. Cf. also *F. petiot*, a dear little child (*Godfrey*); *Norm. dial. petiot* (*Moisy*); and see *Petty*. *Der. pet*, verb; *pett-ad*; and probably *pet* (2), q. v.

PET (2), a sudden fit of peevishness. (*F. f*) 'In a pet of temperance;' *Milton*, *Conus*, 721. *Shak.* has *pettish*, adj., i.e. capricious, *Troil.* ii. 3. 139; spelt *petish*, *Levins*. There was also an old phrase 'to take the *pet*,' or 'to take *pet*.' *Cotgrave* translates *F. se mescontenter de by* 'to take the *pet*, to be ill satisfied with.' The simplest and most probable derivation is from *Pet* (1), q. v. A *pet* is a spoilt child; hence *pettish*, capricious; to take the *pet*, to act like a spoilt child; whence, finally, the sb. *pet* in its new sense of 'capricious action' or peevishness. *Der. pett-ish*, *pett-ish-ly*, *pett-ish-ness*.

PETAL, a flower-leaf; part of a corolla. (*Gk.*) '*Petala*, among herbalists, those fine coloured leaves of which the flowers of all plants are made up;' *Phillips*, ed. 1706. Here *petala* is the *Greek* plural form, showing that the word was taken from the *Greek* immediately. — *Gk. πέταλον* (pl. *πέταλα*), a leaf; properly neut. of *πέταλος*, spread out, broad, flat. *Πέτα-los* is formed with suffix -los from the base *pet-* (whence also *pet-annum*, I spread out). (*Cf. L. patulus*, spreading, *pat-ire*, to lie open, be spread out = *✓PET*, to spread out; see *Fathom*. *Der. petal-oid*.)

PETARD, a war-engine, a case filled with explosive materials. (*F.-L.*) In *Hamlet*, iii. 4. 207; spelt *petar* in the quarto ed. of *Hamlet*, and by all editors down to *Johnson*. *Cotgrave* has both *petard* and *petarre*. — *F. petari*, *petard*, 'a petard or petarre; an engine . . . wherewith strong gates are burst open.' *Lit.* 'explosive.' Formed with suffix -art or -ard (of Germanic origin, from *G. hart*, hard, *Brachet*, *Introd.* § 196) from the verb *petar*, to break wind. — *F. pet*, a breaking wind, slight explosion. — *L. peditum*, a breaking

wind. = *L. petiolus*, pp. of *pedere* (contracted from **peziere*), to break wind. See Brugmann, i. § 857. ¶ The E. form *petar* arose from the fact that the *OK.* pl. of *petard* was *petars*.

PETIOLE, the footstalk of a leaf. (F.—L.) Modern; botanical. = *F. petiole*, a petiole. = *L. petiolum*, acc. of *petiolus*, a little stem or stalk. Usually considered as a derivative of *L. pēs*, a foot.

PETITION, a prayer, supplication. (F.—L.) *ME. petition*, *petition*; Kob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 313, l. 18. = *F. petition*, 'a petition'; Cot. = *L. petitionem*, acc. of *petitio*, a suit; cf. *petitus*, pp. of *petere*, to attack, ask; orig. to fall on. = *✓PET*, to fly, fall; whence also *E. feather*; see *Feather*, *Impetus*. Der. *petition*, vb., *petition-ar-y*, *petition-er*, *petition-ing*.

PETREL, **PETEREL**, a genus of ocean-birds. (F.—G.—L.—Gk.) For the form *petrel*, see Todd. 'The *petrel* is a bird not much unlike a Swallow. They fly sweeping like Swallows, and very near the water'; W. Dampier, *A New Voyage*, iii. 97. The spelling *petrel* is also used in a translation of Buffon's *Nat. Hist.*, London, 1792, where we are told that the stormy petrels 'sometimes hover over the like swallows, and sometimes appear to run on the top of it'; vol. ii. p. 128. From the latter peculiarity they take their name. = *F. pétrel* (sometimes *pétrelle*); Littré cites a letter written by Buffon, dated 1782, who gives his opinion that *pétrel* is a better spelling than *pétrelle*, because the derivation is from the name *Peter*, which is pronounced, he says, as *Pétre*. (The usual *F.* word for *Peter* is *Pierre*.) β. Thus *pétrel* is formed as a diminutive of *Pétre* or *Peter*; and the allusion is to the action of the bird, which seems to walk on the sea, like *St. Peter*. The G. name *Peterwagel* (lit. *Peter-fowl* = *Peter-bird*) gives clear evidence as to the etymology. = *G. Peter*, = *L. Petrus*, *Peter*. = *Gk. Πέτρος*, a rock; a name given to the apostle by Christ; see John i. 42, in the orig. Gk. text. See *Petrify*. ¶ The *F. Pétre* was prob. borrowed from *G. Peter*, not from the *L.* directly. Or the *F.* word may have been borrowed from *E.*; in which case *E. petrel* is from *L. Petrus*.

PETRIFY, to turn into stone. (F.—Gk. and *L.*) Properly transitive; also used intransitively. 'When wood and many other bodies do petrify'; Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Errors*, bk. ii. c. 1. § 2. = *F. pétrifier*, 'to make stony'; Cot. Formed as if from *L. *petrificare*, a coined word, to make stony. = *L. petri*, for *petra*, a rock, and *-ficare*, for *facere*, to make. β. The *L. petra* is merely borrowed from *Gk. πέτρα*, a rock; cf. *Gk. πέτρα*, a mass of rock, a stone. Der. *petrification*, as if from *L. pp. *petrificatus*, but the older word is *petrification*, from *F. petrification*, 'a petrification, a making stony' (Cot.); *petrification-ist*; also *pétrifie*, adj.; Milton, *P. L.* x. 204.

PETROLEUM, rock-oil. (L.—Gk.) Minsheu, ed. 1627, explains *petrol* or *petroleum* as 'a kind of marle or chaulky clay'; this is the same word, differently applied. Coined from *L. petra*, for *petra*, a rock, a word borrowed from *Gk. πέτρα*; and *L. oleum*, oil, from *Gk. ἔλαιον*, oil. See *Petrify* and *Oil*. Cooper's *Thesaurus* (1865) has the form *petroleum*. ¶ There is a curious mention of rock-oil in Plutarch's *Life of Alexander*; see North's *Plutarch*, ed. 1671, p. 702.

PETRONEL, a large horse-pistol. (F.—L.) 'Their peeces then are called *petronels*.' Gascoigne, *Weedes*; The Continuance of the Author, upon the Fruite of *Pettors*, st. 7; Works, ed. Hazlitt, i. 408. Spelt *petronel*, in Ben Jonson, *Every Man*, ed. Wheatley, iii. 1; some edd. have *petronel*. = *MF. petrinell*, 'a petrouell, or horse-man's piece'; Cot. β. Wedgwood remarks that they are said to have been invented in the Pyrenees; Godefroy gives also *poitrinell* (1585), and says that it was fired by resting the butt-end against the chest (so also Fairholt). Cf. *Ital. pietranello*, 'souldiers serving on horseback, well armed with a pair of cuirasses and weaponed with a fire-locke-piece or a snapshance or a *petronel*'; Florio. From *OK. petrine*, *poitrine*, the chest, allied to *AF. petral*, a pottrel; both are from *L. pector-*, for **pectos*, stem of *pectus*, the breast; see *Pottrel*.

PETTO, the breast. (*Ital.*—*L.*) In the phr. in *petto*, within the breast, in secret. = *Ital. petto*, breast. = *L. pectus*, breast.

PETTY, small, insignificant. (F.—C.) Common in Shak.; see *Merch. Ven.* i. 1. 12, &c. *ME. petit*, *P.* Ploverman, B. xiv. 242. = *F. petit*, 'little, small, . . . meane, petty'; Cot. β. Perhaps of Celtic origin; Littré connects it with *Sardinian piticu*, *Wallachian pitie*, a dwarf, *Oldal. pietro*, *petitto*, Prov. and Catalan *petit*, *Wallachian piti*, small, little, &c. All from a Gaulish stem **petti-* = Celtic **petti-*, which occurs again in *Pieco*. Der. *petti-ly*; *petti-ness*. *Henry V.* iii. 6. 136; *petti-er*, i. e. little coat, As You Like It, i. 3. 15 (see *Coat*); *petti-fagger*, Marston, *The Malcontent*, A. i. sc. 6 (R.), spelt *petti fagger* in Minsheu, ed. 1627, whence prov. *F. fig*, to hunt in a servile manner, to flatter for gain, used by Dekker (Halliwell), equivalent to *MDu. facker*, 'a monopolist, or an engrosser of wares and commodities', *Hexham*; and *facker* is prob. a corruption of the surname *Fugger*, Englished as *fogger*

(N. E. D.). Also *petti-toes*, usually pig's trotters, sometimes human feet (jocularly), as in Shirley, *Maid's Revenge*, iv. 1; see below.

PETTITTOES, pig's trotters. (F.—C. and *L.*) Understood as *petty-toes*, whence the present sense (see end of last article). But this is popular etymology. It formerly meant giblets or garbage (see N. E. D.) = *MF. petitos*, 'garbage of fowls'; Cot.; pl. of *petitoye*, the same, *Plasgrave*, p. 224; *petitoye*, the same, Cot. (s. v. *eye*). Here *oye* (*F. oie*) is from *Late L. auea*, a goose; for *L. auca*, **auca*, from *avis*, a bird.

PETULANT, peevish. (L.) In Ben Jonson, *Epigram 2* (To My Book), l. 5. = *L. petulant-*, stem of *petulan*, forward, pert, petulant; lit. 'ready to attack in a small way', as it answers to the form of a pres. part. of **petulāre*, a dimin. of *petere*, to attack, seek. See *Petition*. Der. *petulant-ly*; also *petulance*, from *F. petulance*, 'petulance'; Cot.; *petulance-y*.

PETUNIA, a plant or flower; of the order *Solanaceæ*. (F.—Port.—Brazil.) *F. petunia* (Hatzfeld). Formed with suffix *-ia* from *F. petum*, *MF. petum*, 'tobacco'; Cot.—Port. *petum* (Hatzfeld). = *Guarani* (Brazil) *peti*, tobacco (with nasalized i); *P. Kestivo*, *Vocab. de la Lengua Guarani*.

PEW, an enclosed seat in a church. (F.—L.—Gk.) *ME. puwe*. 'Yparoked in *puwes*' = enclosed in pews; *P. Ploverman*, C. vii. 144. Cf. *AF. pui*, a stage, platform; in *Libre Customarum*, p. 216. = *OK. puie*, an elevated place, *MF. puys*, f., 'an open and outstanding terrace or gallery, set out on the outside with rails to lean on'; Cot. Cf. *Span. poyo*, a stone-bench near a door, *Ital. poggio*, a hillock. [Prob. orig. applied to a raised desk to kneel at.] = *L. podium*, pl. of *podium*, an elevated place, a balcony next the arena, where the emperor and other distinguished persons sat. [The loss of *d* and change of *po-* to *OF. puie*, are regular.] = *Gk. πόδιον*, a little foot; whence the senses of footstool, support for the feet, gallery to sit in, &c., must have been evolved; for there can be no doubt as to the identity of the *Gk.* and *L.* words. = *Gk. πόδι*, from *pes*, a foot; with dimin. suffix *-ion*. *Gk. πόδι* is cognate with *F. foot*; see *Foot*. Der. *pew-fellow*, *Rich. III.* iv. 4. 58. ¶ The *Du. puy*, 'a pae' (*Hexham*), is borrowed from *MF. puys*.

PEWEE, **PEEWIT**, the lapwing. (L.) '*Pewee* or *Puet*, a kind of bird'; Phillips, ed. 1706. '*Ken Pieuwit*, *uget*, [or] *Kieuwit*, a puet, or a lap-winkle'; *Hexham's Du. Diet.* ed. 1658. Spelt *puywit*, Skelton, *Philip Sparrow*, l. 430. Named from its cry. So also *Du. piewit* or *kiewit*, *G. kibitz*; *Westphal. piwik*, *piwit*. See *Peeviah*.

PEWTER, an alloy of lead with tin or zinc. (F.—E.?) *ME. pewtir*, *pewtir*. '*Pewtir*, metallic.' Prompt. Parv. '*Pewter* pottes,' Lydgate, *London Lykpeny*, st. 12. 'xij pottes de pewte,' Earl of Derby's Expeditions, 1390-1, p. 101. = *OK. petre*, *petra*, *piantre*, a kind of metal (Roquefort). *Petre* stands, as usual, for an older form **petre*; cf. *Span. petra*, *Ital. petro*, *pewter*. *Dix* remarks that the Italians believe their word *petro* was borrowed from England; but he rejects this solution, on the ground that the form *pewter* could not well become *petro* in Italian. The *Low I.* form is *petrum*; as in '*vasorum de petro*, *York Wills*, ii. 146 (1450). The solution is, probably, that the *Ital.*, *Span.*, and *OF.* forms have lost an initial *s*, owing to the difficulty of sounding the initial *s*; and the original word really does appear in *L.* in the form *spelter*. '*Spelter*, a kind of metal, not known to the ancients, which the Germans call *zink*;' Blount's *Gloss.*, ed. 1674; whence *OK. speltre*, *spiantre*, a kind of metal (Godefroy). Cf. *MDu. pewter* or *spelter*, *pewter*; *Hexham*. Zinc and pewter are often confounded. See *Spelter*. Der. *pewter-er*, Prompt. Parv.

PH

PHAEON, a kind of carriage. (F.—L.—Gk.) Properly *Phaeon*, but we took the word from French. Spelt *phaeton* (trissyllabic) in Young, *Night Thoughts*, bk. v. l. 825. = *F. phaeton*, a phaeton; occurring in a work written in 1792 (Littré). = *F. Phaethon*, proper name. = *L. Phaethon*, *Gk. φαίθων*, son of Helios, and driver of the chariot of the sun. = *Gk. φαίθω*, radiant, *pres. part.* of *φαίθω*, to shine; allied to *φαείν*, to shine, = *✓PHĀ*, to shine; see *Phantom*.

PHALANX, a battalion of troops closely arrayed. (L.—Gk.) In Minsheu, ed. 1627; and Milton, *P. L.* i. 550, iv. 979. 'This legion he called the *phalanx*;' Holland, tr. of Suetonius, *Nero*, ch. 19. = *L. phalanx*. = *Gk. φάλαγξ*, a line of battle, battle-array, a battalion. See *Planck*. Der. *phalanger*, a marsupial mammal, in a tr. of Buffon, i. 292 (1792); named *phalanger* (F.) by Buffon (see Littré) from the structure of the hind feet; from *F. phalange* =

finomie), spelt *phismy* in Palsgrave; and *phismy* is short for *Physiognomy*, q. v.

PHLEBOTOMY, blood-letting. (F.—L.—Gk.) Spelt *phlebotomy* in Minshew, ed. 1627; *phlebotomy* in Dictiones and Sayings, pr. by Caxton, fol. 17, l. 10. = F. *phlebotomie*, 'phlebotomy, blood-letting'; Cot.—L. *phlebotomia*. = Gk. *phlebotomia*, blood-letting, lit. cutting of a vein. = Gk. *phlebo-*, from *phlêv*, a vein; and *tomê*, cutting. β. The sh. *phlêv* is from *phlêv*, to gush, overflow, from the base *phlê-*, allied to L. *flere*, to weep. Brugmann, ii. § 590. γ. For Gk. *trêmno*, see *TOME*. And see *FLUAM*.

PHLEGM, slimy matter in the throat, sluggishness, indifference. (F.—L.—Gk.) Spelt *phlegma* in Cotgrave. R. quotes from Arbutnot, On Aliments, c. 6: 'Phlegm among the ancients signified a cold viscous humour, contrary to the etymology of the word, which is from *phlêv*, to burn; but amongst them there were two sorts of *phlegm*, cold and hot.' The use of the word was due to the supposed influence of the four 'humours,' which were blood, choler, phlegm, and gall; phlegm causing a dull and sluggish temperament. Chaucer, C. T. 625, has *sawcifestem*, a word formed from L. *salsum phlegma*, salt phlegm. = F. *phlegme*, 'a flegme'; Cot.—L. *phlegma*. = Gk. *phlêgma*, base *phlêgmato-*, (1) a flame, (2) inflammation, (3) phlegm. = Gk. *phlêgma*, to burn. β. Gk. *phlêgma* (from *phlêv*) is allied to L. *flamma* (for 'flama, from the base *flag-* in *flagrare*, to burn). Thus *phlegm* is almost a doublet of *flame*. See *FLAME*, *FLAGRANT*. Der. *phlegmat-ic*, misused by Mrs. Quickly in *Mrs. Wives*, l. 4. 79, from the Gk. adj. *phlêgmaticus*, from the base *phlêgmato-*; *phlegmat-ic-al*, *phlegmat-ic-al-ly*.

PHLOX, the name of a flower. (Gk.) It means 'flame,' from its colour. In Phillips, ed. 1706. = Gk. *phlôx*, a flame. = Gk. *phlôx*, and grade of *phlôx*, as in *phlôv*, to burn; see *Phlegm*.

PHOCINE, pertaining to the seal family of mammals. (L.—Gk.) Scientific. = L. *phoca*, a seal. = Gk. *phôv*, a seal; Homer, Od. iv. 684.

PHOENIX, the same as *Phoenix*, q. v.

PHOLAS, a mollusc that makes holes in stones. (Gk.) Modern. = Gk. *pholâs*, lurking in a hole; allied to *pholâs*, a lurking-hole, a den. From a stem **phol-*, for **phol-*, where **phol-* is allied to Tent. **hau-*, whence Gk. *bauein*, to live, and AS. *bûan*, to live; see *Booth*. (So Prellwitz.)

PHONETIC, representing sounds. (Gk.) Modern; not in Todd's Johnson; the science of sounds was formerly called *phonics*, spelt *phonics* in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1706. = Gk. *φωνητικός*, belonging to speaking. = Gk. *φωνή*, I produce a sound. = Gk. *φωνή*, a sound; formed with suffix *-v* (lôg. -v) from *phō*, allied by gradation to *phō* in *phōv*, I speak. = Gk. *phōv*, to speak; whence also F. *ban*. See *BAN*. Der. *phonetic-al*, *phonetic-al-ly*; also, from sh. *phōn*, *phōn-ics* (as above); *phono-graphy*, from *phōv*, to write; *phono-graph*, *phono-graph-er*, *phono-graph-ic*, *phono-graph-ic-al*; also *phono-logy*, from *phōv*, a discourse, from *phōv*, to speak; *phono-type*, *phono-type-y*. Also, from Gk. *phōv*, *anthem* = *anti-phōn*.

PHOSPHORUS, a yellowish wax-like substance, of inflammable nature. (L.—Gk.) In Phillips, ed. 1706. Discovered in 1667 (Haydn). 'The very *phosphorus* of our hemisphere'; Congreve, Double-Dealer, ii. 1 (Lady Froth). = L. *phosphorus*. = Gk. *φωσφῆρος*, bearing, bringing, or giving light. = Gk. *phōs*, light, equivalent to *phōs*, light, from the base *phō-*, to shine; and *-phōs*, bringing, from *phōv*, to bring. From Gk. *phōs*, to shine; and Gk. *phōs*, to bring, bear. With Gk. *phōs*, cf. Irish *bán*, white; and see *Bale-fire*. Der. *phosphor-ic*, *phosphor-ous*, *phosphur-et*, *phosphur-et-ed*, *phosphor-escent*.

PHOTOGRAPHY, the art of producing pictures by the action of light. (Gk.) Modern; Fox Talbot's photographs took the place of the old Daguerotypes about 1839 (Haydn). = Gk. *phōto-*, decl. stem of *phōs*, light; and *gráphō*, to write (hence, to produce impressions). The Gk. *phōs* is equivalent to *phōs*, light (above). Der. *photograph*, short for *photographed picture*; *photograph-ic*, *photograph-er*. So also *photo-meter*, an instrument for measuring the intensity of light; see *Metro*.

PHRASE, part of a sentence, a short sentence. (F.—L.—Gk.) Frequent in Shak. Merry Wives, i. 1. 151, i. 3. 33, &c. = F. *phrase*, not in Cotgrave, but cited in Minshew; Littre cites the spelling *phrase* in the 16th century. = L. *phrasis*. = Gk. *phrâsis*, a speaking, speech, phrase. = Gk. *phrâsis* (i. e. *phrâsis*), to speak. β. The Gk. base *phrâ-* is probably allied to Irish *bard*, a poet; see *Bard*. Cf. Gk. *phrâ-*, shrewd. Der. *phras-e*, vb., IIen. VIII. i. 1. 34; *phras-est*, Shak. Lover's Complaint, 226; *phras-e-o-logy*, Spectator, no. 616, a strange compound, in which the *o* is inserted to fill out the word, and conform it to other words in *-ology*; *phras-e-o-logi-c-al*. Also *antiphrasis*, *para-phrase*, *peri-phrasis*.

PHRENOLOGY, the science of the functions of the mind. (Gk.) 'Phrenology, a compound term of modern formation, in very common

use, but not very clearly explained by those who employ it,' Richardson. = Gk. *phrênê*, decl. stem of *phrênê*, the mind; and *-λογία*, from *lôgos*, a discourse, which from *lêv*, to speak. Der. *phreno-logi-c-al*, *phrenolog-ist*.

PHTHISIS, consumption of the lungs. (L.—Gk.) In Phillips, ed. 1706. [The disease was formerly called 'the phtisis,' as in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. This is an adjectival form, from L. *phtisica* (passive), fem. of *phtisicus* = Gk. *phthisis*, consumptive. The difficulty of sounding *pht* was easily got over by the substitution of *t* for the compound sound; hence Phillips has 'Phtisis, the phtisis or tisis; and it is still called 'the tisis.' The spelling *typh* occurs as early as in Hampole, Pricke of Conscience, 701. So also Ital. *tisica*, Span. *tisica*, *tisis*, consumption. Milton speaks of 'a broken-winded tizzic'; Animagiversions on the Remonstrant's Defence (R.).] = L. *phtisis*. = Gk. *phthisis*, consumption, a decline, decay. = Gk. *phthisis*, to decay, wane, dwindle. The Gk. *ph* answers to Skt. *ksh*, and *phthisis* is allied to Skt. *kshiti*, to destroy, whence pp. *kshita*, decayed, and *kshitis* = *phthisis*; Curtius, ii. 370. Brugmann, i. § 652. Der. *phtisist-c-al*, *phtisist-c-al-ly*.

PHYLACTERY, a charm, amulet, esp. among the Jews, a slip of parchment inscribed with four passages from scripture. (F.—L.—Gk.) Spelt *phylactere* in Tyndall's version, A. D. 1526; ME. *flactere*, Wyclif, Matt. xxiii. 5. = OF. *flactere*, *flactere*, forms given in Littre, a. v. *phylactere*; Cotgrave spells it *phylactere*. [The c. omitted in Wyclif and Tyndall, was afterwards restored.] = L. *phylactarium*, *phylactery*. = Gk. *phylaktêrion*, a preservative, amulet; Matt. xxiii. 5. = Gk. *phylaktêr*, a guard, watchman. = Gk. *phylaktêr* (fut. *phylaktês*, from *phylak-*) to guard. Cf. *phlôx*, a watchman, guard.

PHYLLOPHOBIOUS, leaf-bearing. (Gk.) Modern. = Gk. *phyllophobos*, bearing leaves. = Gk. *phyllo-*, for *phyllo-*, a leaf; *phob-*, and stem of *phob-*, as in *phobos*, to bear, cognate with F. *bear* (1). β. Gk. *phyllo-* = L. *folium*, a leaf. The prefix *phyllo-* occurs in many scientific words, as in *phyllo-sera*, the insect that attacks grapes, lit. 'leaf-drying' or 'leaf-withering,' from Gk. *phyllo-*, dry.

PHYSIC, the art of healing diseases; hence, a remedy for disease. (F.—L.—Gk.) 'Throw *physic* to the dogs,' Macb. v. 3. 47. 'A doctor of *physic*,' Chaucer, C. T. 413. Spelt *physic*, Seven Sages, ed. Weber, 186. = OF. *physic*, *physique*. 'Physique' used a science par le [la] quelle on connoist toutes les manieres du cors de l'homme, et par le quelle on garde le [la] santé du cors et remue les maladies; Alebrant, fol. 2 (13th cent.; cited in Littre). In Cotgrave's time, the word had a more 'learned' meaning; he gives 'Physique, natural philosophy,' and 'Physicien, a natural philosopher.' = L. *physica*, *physic*, natural science. = Gk. *phusikê*, fem. of *phusikos*, natural, physical. = Gk. *phusis*, for *phusis*, nature, essence of a thing; with suffix *-kos*. β. Gk. *phusis* = *phōs*-tis, formed with suffix *-tis* (lôg. -ti) from the base *phō* appearing in *phōv*, to produce, also, to grow, wax. = Gk. *phōv*, to grow, to be; whence also Skt. *bhū*, to be, I. *fore*, and E. *be*. See *Be*. Der. *physic*, verb, As You Like It, i. 1. 92; *physic-s*, *physic-al*, *physic-ly*, *physic-ist*. Also *physic-ian*, ME. *physician*, *physician*, spelt *physician* in King Alisaunder, ed. Weber, 3504, from OF. *physicien*, coined as if from L. **physiciānus*. Also *physiognomy*, q. v.; *physiology*, q. v.; cf. *phyto-id*.

PHYSIOGNOMY, visage, expression of features. (F.—L.—Gk.) Lit. 'the art of knowing a man's disposition from his features;' but frequently used as merely equivalent to features or face. Sometimes shortened to *phiz*, as in Congreve, The Old Bachelor, iv. 4 (Belinda). ME. *finomie*, *visnomie*; also *finamy*, *finamy*. 'The fairest of *finamy* that fourmeed was euer'; Allit. Morte Arthure, ed. Brock, 3331; cf. l. 1114. = OF. *phisionomie*, which occurs in the 13th century (Littre); Cotgrave has 'Physiognomie, physiognomic, a guess at the nature, or the inward disposition, by the feature, or outward lineaments;' and he gives *physionomie* as an old form of the word. The mod. F. is *physiognomie*. [Observe that, though the *g* is now inserted in the word, it is not sounded; we follow the F. pronunciation in this respect.] Cf. Ital. and Span. *finonomia*, features, countenance. Formed as if from a L. **physiognōmia*, but really corrupted from a longer form *physiognōmōnia*, which is merely the L. form of the Gk. word. = Gk. *φυσιογνωμονία*, the art of reading the features; for which the shorter form *φυσιογνωμία* is occasionally found. = Gk. *φυσιογνωμον*, skilled in reading features, lit. judging of nature. = Gk. *phusis*, extended from *phōs*, from *phōs*, nature; and *γνώμων*, an interpreter; see *Physio* and *Gnomon*. Der. *phiz*, *physiognom-ist*.

PHYSIOLOGY, the science of nature. (F.—L.—Gk.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. = F. *physiologie*, in Cotgrave. = L. *physiologia*. = Gk. *φυσιολογία*, an inquiry into the nature of things. = Gk. *phusio-*, extended from *phōs*, from *phōs*, nature; and *-λογία*, a discourse, from *lôgos*, speech, which from *lêv*, to speak. See *Physios* and *Legend*. Der. *physiologi-c-al*, *physiologi-c-al-ly*.

PHYTOID, plant-like; resembling plants. (Gk.) A term

in zoology. = Gk. *φύσις*, a plant; and *εἶδος*, form, appearance. Gk. *φύσις* (lit. 'product') contains the same base as *φύσις*, nature; see *Physio*, *Be*.

PI-PY

PIACULAR, expiatory, or requiring expiation. (L.) Little used now. Blount, ed. 1694, has both *piacular* and *piaculous*. = L. *piaculāris*, expiatory. = L. *piaculum*, an expiation; formed, with suffixes *-culu-*, from *piare*, to expiate, propitiate, make holy. = L. *pius*, sacred, pious; see *Pious*, *Expiate*.

PIANOFORTE, PIANO, a musical instrument. (Ital. - L.) Generally called *piano*, by abbreviation. Added by Todd to Johnson's Dict. Invented A.D. 1717; first made in London, 1766 (Haydn). So called from producing both *soft* and *loud* effects. = Ital. *piano*, soft; and *forte*, strong, loud. = L. *piānus*, even, level (hence, smooth, soft); and *fortis*, strong. See *Plain* and *Force* (1). Der. *pian-ist*, a coined word.

PIASTRE, an Italian coin. (F. - Ital. - L. - Gk.) '*Piastre*, a coin in Italy, about the value of our crown; Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. = F. *piastre*, in Cot. = Ital. *piastro*, 'any kind of plate or leaf of metal'; *piastro d'argento*, 'a coin or plate of silver used in Spain' (Florio). [But the form of the word is Italian.] Closely allied to Ital. *piastro*, 'a plaister'; Florio. Cf. also Ital. *plasma*, 'a kind of coin or plate of silver in Spain', id. In fact, the word is a mere variant of *Plaster*, q.v. The lamina of metal was likened to a plaster or 'flattened piece'.

PIAZZA, a square surrounded by buildings; a walk under a roof supported by pillars. (Ital. - L.) Properly pronounced *piatza*, as in Italian, with the Ital. vowel-sounds. First in Foxe (1583); described in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674, at which time it was applied to the piazza in Covent Garden. 'The piazza or market-stead'; Foxe, Martyrs, p. 1621, an. 1555 (R.). = Ital. *piazza*, 'a market-place, the chiefest street or broad way or place in a town'; Florio. = Folk-L. **Mattea*, for L. *platea*; see *Place*. Doublet, *place*.

PIBROCH, the music of the bag-pipe, a martial tune. (Gaelic - F. - L.) '*Pibrochs* or airs; Smollett, Humphry Clinker, letter dated Sept. 3. 'The *pibroch* resounds, to the piper's loud number, Your deeds on the echoes of dark Loch na Garr'; Byron, *Lachin u' Gair* (1807). '*Pibroch* is not a bag-pipe, any more than duet means a fiddle'; Edinb. Review, on the same. = Gael. *piobairachd*, 'the art of playing on the bag-pipe, piping; a pipe-tune, a piece of music peculiar to the bag-pipe,' &c. = Gael. *piobair*, a piper. = Gael. *piob*, a pipe, a bag-pipe; from E. *pipe*; see *Pipe*.

PICA, a kind of printer's type. (L.) See *Pie* (1) and (2).

PICADOR, in bull-fighting; a horseman armed with a light lance. (Span. - Teut.) Span. *picador*; lit. 'pricker'; from *picar*, to prick; see *Piccadill*.

PICANINNY, PICCANINNY, a baby, a child, esp. among the negroes. (Span.) Spelt *pequeñeces* in Steadman's Surinam, i. 258; dimin. of *pequeño*, small, little. = Span. *pequeño*, small; allied to Ital. *piccolo*, small. Of uncertain origin.

PICCADILL, PICKADILL, a piece set round the edge of a garment, whether at the top or bottom; most commonly the collar; Nares. (F. - Span. - Teut.) See *Piccadell* in Nares. '*Pickadill*, the round hem, or the several divisions set together about the skirt of a garment, or other thing, also a kind of stiff collar, made in fashion of a band'; Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. Also in Minshew, ed. 1627. = F. *piccadille*, *picadille*; Cot. explains the pl. *picadilles* by 'picadilles', the several divisions or pieces fastened together about the brim of the collar of a doublet. 'The form of the word shows it to be of Spanish origin; it is formed, with dimin. suffix *-illo*, from Span. *picado*, pp. of *picar*, to prick, to pierce with a small puncture (Neuman). Cf. *picada*, a puncture, incision made by puncture; *picadura*, a puncture, an ornamental gusset in clothes (Neuman). = Span. *pica*, a pike, a long lance, a word of Teut. origin; see *Pike*. Der. *Piccadilly*, the street so named, according to Blount and Nares; first applied to 'a famous ordinary near St. James's'.

PICHA, a small copper coin in the E. Indies. (Marāthī.) From Hind. and Marāthī *paishā*, a copper coin, of varying value; the Company's *paishā* is fixed at the weight of 100 grains, and is rated at 4 to the *anna*, or 64 to the rupee; H. H. Wilson, Gloss. of Indian Terms, p. 389. And see *Yule*.

PICK, to prick with a sharp-pointed instrument; hence, to peck, to pierce, to open a lock with a pointed instrument, to pluck, &c. (E.) The sense 'to choose' or 'gather flowers' is due to a niceness of choice, as if one were picking them out as a bird with its beak. All the senses ultimately go back to the idea of using a sharply pointed instrument. ME. *pihken*, *picken*, Chaucer, C. T. 14973; in the Six-

text edition (B 4157) the Camb. MS. has *pihke*, where the rest have *pehke*. 'Get wolde he teteren and *pihken* mid his bile' = yet would tear in pieces and pluck with his bill; where another MS. has *pihken* for *pihchen*; Ancrén Riwle, p. 84. β. Allied to ME. *pihen* (with one k), as in 'to *pyhen* and to weden it'; P. Plowman, B. xvi. 17; AS. *pician*, to pick. 'And lēt him *pician* ūt his eagan' = and caused his eyes to be picked out; Two Saxon Chronicles, ed. Earle, an. 796, p. 267. From AS. *pic*, a point, pike; see *Pike*. γ. Cf. also Icel. *pihka*, to pick, to prick; Du. *pihken*, to pick; G. *pihen*, to pick, peck. [Also Irish *piocaim*, I pick, pluck, nibble; Gael. *pioic*, to pick, nip, nibble; W. *pigo*, to pick, peck, prick, choose; Corn. *piga*, to prick, sting; from E.] Der. *pick-er*, Hamlet, iii. 2. 348; *pick-lock*, *pick-pocket*, *pick-purse*, Chaucer, C. T. 1900; also *pickax* q.v., *picket*, q.v., *piquet*. Also *pick-fork* = ME. *pykheforke*, Prompt. Parv. Perhaps *pick-le*, *pic-nic*. Doublets, *pick* (1), *pick*, verb.

PICKAX, a tool used in digging. (F. - Teut.) A *pickax* is not an ax at all, but very different; the name is an ingenious popular adaptation of the ME. *pihois* or *pikeys*; see my note to P. Plowman, C. iv. 465. '*Pyheys*, *mattokke*'; Prompt. Parv. 'Mattok is a *pyheys*, Or a *pyke*, as sum men seys'; Rob. of Brunne, Handlyng Synne, 940. The pl. appears as *pikeys* in the Paston Letters, ed. Gardner, i. 106; and as *pikeys*, Riley, Memorials of London, p. 284. = AF. **pikeys*; OF. *picais*, MF. *piequis*, 'a pickax'; Cot. = OF. *piquer*, 'to prick, pierce, or thrust into'; Cot. = F. *pie*, 'a mason's pickax'; Cot.; still called 'a pick' by English workmen. = Late L. *pica*, a pickax; of Teut. origin; see *Pike*.

PICKET, a peg for fastening horses; a small outpost. (F. - Teut.) The sense of 'outpost' is secondary, and named from the *picketing* of the horses, i.e. fastening them to pegs. Not in early use; in Phillips, ed. 1706. = F. *piquet*, spelt *piquet* in Cotgrave, who explains it as 'a little pickax, also the peg or stick thrust down into the earth by a surveyor that measures with cord or a chain.' Dimin. of *pie*, a pickax (above). Der. *picket*, verb. Doublet, *piquet*.

PICKLE, a liquid in which some eatables are preserved. (E. 1) ME. *pihil*, *pykil*. '*Pykil*, sawce, *Picula*'; Prompt. Parv. Cf. Du. *pekel*, pickle, brine; Low G. *pekel*, the same (Bremen Wörterb.). β. Origin uncertain; the old story that *pickle* took its name from its inventor, whose name is given as *William Beukeler* in Pennant's British Zoology, vol. iii, and as *William Böckel* in the Bremen Wörterbuch, is an evident fable; b would not thus become p. By way of mending matters, the name is turned into *Pökel* in Malin's Webster, to agree with G. *pekel*, pickle; but then *Pökel* will not answer to the Du. form *pekel*. γ. Wedgwood's suggestion is preferable to this, viz. that the name is E., and is the frequentative of the verb to *pick*, in the sense 'to cleanse', with reference to 'the gutting or cleansing of the fish with which the operation is begun.' The prov. E. *pickle*, to pick, to peck at, is still in use; and the Prompt. Parv. has '*pykelyng*, purgalioc', derived from '*pykyn*, or clensyn, or cullyn owte the onclene, purgo, purgulo, segrego.' Also '*pykyng*, or clensynge, purgacio.' See *Pick*. Der. *pickle*, sb., brine; whence the phr. a *rod* in *pickle*, i.e. a rod soaked in brine to make the punishment more severe; also to be in a *pickle*, i.e. in a mess.

PICNIC, an entertainment in the open air, at which each person contributes some article to the common table. (F. - Teut.) Added by Todd to Johnson's Dict. The word found its way into French as early as 1693 (Ménage), and was then spelt as *piquenique*. It also found its way into Swedish before 1788, as we find in Widenroth's Swed. Dict. of that date the entry '*picknick*, an assembly of young persons of both sexes at a tavern, where every one pays his club; i.e. his share. β. A coined word; from Teut. elements; there can be little doubt that the first element is MDu. *picken*, to pick up (as a bird), to reap; cf. E. *pick*. γ. The latter element is difficult to explain; in reduplicated words, with riming elements, one of the elements is sometimes unmeaning, so that we are not bound to find a sense for it. At the same time, we may, perhaps, assign to *nique* the sense of 'trifle'; cf. MF. *niquet*, 'a knick, snap with the teeth or fingers' [Du. *knikken*, to snap], a trifle, matter of small value; Cot. Cf. E. *knick-knacks*, trifles, spelt *nick-nacks* in Hotten's Slang Dictionary. Indeed *Knock* calls a picnic a *knicknack*; Nabob, Act I; see Davies, Snip, Glossary.

PICOTEE, a variety of the carnation. (F. - Teut.) Lit. 'spotted.' = F. *picoté*, spotted; pp. of *picoter*, to spot. = F. *piquer*, to prick. = F. *pie*, a pickax. Of Teut. origin; see *Pike*.

PICRIC, as in *picric acid*, used in dyeing. (Gk.) Formed by adding *-ic* to Gk. *πικρὸν*, bitter. Allied to Gk. *πικρὸν*, to cut, shear, and to *πικρῶς*, variegated, AS. *fah*, variegated (Frellinger).

PICTURE, a painting, drawing. (L.) 'The *picture* of that lady's head'; Spenser, F. Q. ii. q. 2. Englished (in imitation of F. *peinture*, a picture) from L. *pictura*, the art of painting, also a picture. = L. *pict-us*, pp. of *pingere*, to paint; see *Paint*. Der.

picur-esque, in Johnson's Dict., ed. 1755, s.v. *Graphically*, Englished from Ital. *pittoresco*, like what is in a picture, where the suffix is the L. *-icus*, Gk. *-ikos*, cognate with AS. *-ice*, E. *ish*; hence *picture-sque*, *-ness*. Also *picior-i-al*, Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Errors*, b. iii. c. 24. § 2, formed with suffix *-al* from L. *picior-i-us*, pictorial, from *picior-i*, decl. stem of *picior*, a painter, related to *picus*, pp. of *pinger*.

PICUL, the same as **PICUL**, q. v.

PIDDLE, to trifle with. (Scand.) 'Neuer ceasynge piddelynge about your bowe and shantes;' Ascham, *Topophilus*, ed. Arber, p. 117. Perhaps a weakened form of *pittle*, to keep picking at, to trifle with (see E. D. D.) = Swed. *pittla*, to keep picking at, frequent. of Swed. *peta*, to pick, poke (Kietz). Hence *piddling*, paltry, used as an adj.; see E. D. D.

PIC (1), a magpie; mixed or unsorted printer's type. (F.—L.) The unsorted type is called *pie* or *pi*, an abbreviation of *pica*; from the common use of *pica*-type. It is ultimately the same word as *pie* = magpie, as will appear; see **PIC** (2). ME. *pie*, *pye*, a magpie; Chaucer, C. T. 10964 (F 650) = F. *pie*, 'a pie, pyannat, meggatapy'; Cot. (See **MAGPIE**). = L. *pica*, a magpie. β. Doubtless allied to L. *picus*, a woodpecker; and prob. to Skt. *pika*, the Indian cuckoo. Note also Irish *pighead*, Gael. *pighead*, a magpie, Gael. *pighead*, a robin, W. *pi*, *piog*, *piogen*, a magpie; from E. or L. Der. *pi-ed*, variegated like a magpie, L. L. v. 2. 904; *pi-ed*-ness, variegation, Wint. Tale, iv. 4. 87; and see *pie-bald*.

PIC (2), a book which ordered the manner of performing the divine service. (F.—L.) 'Moreover, the number and hardness of the rules called the *pie*;' Introd. to Book of Common Prayer, 1661. Here, as in the case of **PIC** (1), the word *pie* is a F. form of the L. *pica*, which was the old name for the Ordinal: 'quod usitato vocabulo dicitur *Pica*, sine directorium sacerdotum,' Sarum Breviary, fol. 1, cited in Procter, *On the Book of Common Prayer*, p. 8. The name *pica*, lit. magpie, was perhaps given to these rules from their 'pied' appearance, being printed in the old black-letter type on white paper, so that they resembled the colours of the magpie. β. The word *pica* is still retained as a printer's term, to denote certain sizes of type; and a hopeless mixture of types is *pie*. ¶ In the oath 'by cock and pie,' *Merry Wives*, i. 1. 316, *cock* is for the name of God, and *pie* is the ordinary or service-book.

PIC (3), a pastry. (F.—L.) ME. *pie*, Chaucer, C. T. 386 (A 384). Probably the same as **PIC** (2); the name may be due to a medieval pleasantness, as denoting the miscellaneous nature of the contents. In the *Halves Book*, ed. Furnivall, pt. ii. p. 37, l. 51, we find the L. pl. *pias* (= *pieces*) apparently in the sense of pies or pasties; the next word is *pastilli*, i.e. pasties; cf. 'pyes et pastellis' in quot. dated 1303 in N. E. D. ¶ Gael. *pioghe*, a pie, is from E.

PICBALD, of various colours, in patches. (Hybrid: F.—L.; and C.) 'A *piebald* steed,' Dryden, tr. of Virgil, *Æn.* ix. l. 54. Richardson quotes it in the form 'A *pie-bald* steed,' which is a correct old spelling. Compounded of *pie* and *bald*. β. Here *pie* signifies 'like the magpie,' as in the word *pie*. *Bald*, formerly *half'd* or *ball'd*, signifies 'streaked,' from W. *bal*, having a white streak on the forehead, said of a horse. See further under **PIC** (1) and **Bald**. ¶ A like compound is *skew-bald*, i.e. streaked in a skew or irregular way.

PICEER, a portion, bit, single article. (F.—C.) ME. *pece*, Rob. of Glouc. p. 555, l. 11590; the spelling *pice* is rarer, but occurs in Gower, C. A. i. 395; bk. iii. 465.—OF. *picea*, mod. F. *picee*, a piece. [Cf. Span. *pieza*, a piece; Prov. *pessa*, *peça* (Bartsch); Port. *peça*; Ital. *pezza*.] = Late I. *pettia*, *pettia*; allied to Late L. *petium*, a piece of land, used as early as A.D. 730. From a Gaulish type *petti-*, answering to O.Celtic type *petti-*, a piece, a portion; evidenced by W. *peth*, a piece, a thing, Corn. *peth*, Bret. *pez*, a piece; cf. *petti-*, as in Irish and Gael. *cuid*, *Olirish cuid*, a piece, share. So Thurneysen, Stokes, Körtling. Der. *piece*, vb., Hen. V. prol. 23; *piece-less*, *piecer*, *piece-work*; also *piece-meal*, q. v.

PIECE-MEAL, by portions at a time. (Hybrid: F. and E.) ME. *pece-male*; Rob. of Glouc. has by *pece-male*, p. 216, l. 4422. The sense is retuplicated, meaning 'by piece-pieces.' For the first element, see **PICEER**. β. The second element is the ME. termination *-male*, found also in *flokmele*, in a flock or troop, lit. 'in flock-pieces,' Chaucer, C. T. 7962 (E 86); *lim-male*, limb from limb, lit. 'in limb-pieces,' Layamon, 25618. A fuller form of the suffix is *-melum*, as in *wukmelum*, week by week, Ormulum, 536; *hityl-melum*, by heaps, Wyclif, Wisdom, xviii. 23. See Koch, *Eng. Gram.* ii. 292. ME. *-melum* = AS. *melum*, dat. pl. of *māl*, a portion; and see **Meal** (2).

PIEPOWDER COURT, a summary court of justice formerly held at fairs. (F.—L.) Explained in Blount's *Nomolexicon*, ed. 1691; he says, 'so called because they are most usual in summer, and suitors to this court are commonly country-clowns with dusty feet.' At any rate, the L. name was *curia pedis pulverisati*, the court

of the dusty foot; see Ducange, s.v. *curia*. And see AF. *pe-poudroux* in Liber Albus, p. 67; i.e. F. *pie* *poudroux*. The E. *piepowder* is an adaptation of OF. *pie* *poudr*, i.e. dusty foot. = F. *pie*, a foot, from L. acc. *pedem*; and OF. *poudr*, dusty, pp. of *poudrier*, *poudrer*, to cover with dust, from *poudre*, *poudre*, dust. See **Foot** and **Powder**. ¶ Blount refers us to the statute 17 Edw. IV. cap. 2; &c. Cf. 'Les pielez... qe lem appelle *pepoudroux*;' Black Book of the Admiralty, li. 22.

PIER, a mass of stone-work. (F.—L.—Gk.) In Shak. Merch. Ven. i. 1. 19. ME. *pere*. 'Pere, or pyle of a brygge [bridge], or other fundament' [foundation]; Prompt. Parv. Early E. *pere*, Birch, Cart. Saxon. iii. 650 = AF. *pere*, a stone; Langtoft, i. 124. = L. *petra*, stone; see **Petrify**. (And see the Supplement.) Der. *pier-glass*, orig. a glass hung on the stone-work between two windows.

PIERCE, to thrust through, make a hole in, enter. (F.—I. ?) ME. *percer*, Rob. of Glouc. p. 17, l. 391. = F. *percer*, to pierce, gore; Cot. OF. *percier* (Roland-song). β. Origin uncertain; the suggestion in Diez, that *percer* is contracted from OF. *peruisier*, with the same sense, is ingenious, but somewhat violent; Hatfield equates *percer* to a Late L. type *peruisiure*, which may have become *peruisiure*. *Peruisiure*, occurring in the 12th century, is from *peruis*, a hole, and is parallel to Ital. *perugiare*, to pierce, from *perugiolo*, a hole; and to Prov. *peruare*, to pierce. γ. The Ital. *perugiare* answers to a Late L. type *perusiare*, from L. *perusinus*, pp. of *perundere*, to thrust through, bore through, pierce, a compound of *per*, through, and *undere*, to beat; see **Couture**. δ. The suggestion above is supported by these considerations: (1) that the L. *per*, through, seems certainly to be involved in F. *percer*; and (2) that L. *perundere* gives the right sense. Ennius has *latus perudit hasta*, which is exactly 'the spear pierced his side.' ¶ Hartsch suggests a type *per-litire*, to go through; see Körtling, §§ 7057, 7082. Der. *piere-er*; also *piece-able*, spelt *perceable* in Spenser, F. Q. i. 1. 7.

PIERY, the quality of being pious. (F.—L.) In Shak. Timon, iv. 1. 15; Lyly, *Euphues*, p. 103. = F. *piet*, piety; omitted by Cotgrave, but given in Sherwood's index. = L. *pietatem*, acc. of *pietatis*, piety. Formed with suffix *-ias*, from *pie*, for *pias*, pious; see **Pious**. Doublet, *piety*.

PIG, a porker, the young of swine. (E) ME. *pigge*, Ancræn Riwle, p. 204, l. 9. Cf. prov. E. *peg*, a pig (Berks.). Perhaps the AS. form was *peoga* (for *peg-ga* ?). Cf. also the AS. form *peog*; as in 'of swinforda oðr *peog*es forð'; Birch, Cart. Saxon. iii. 223. But the connexion is doubtful. Allied to MDu. *pigge*, 'a pigge,' Hexham; and perhaps to Du. *bigge*, *big*, a pig; Low L. *bigge*, a pig; also, a little child; 'de biggen *lopet* woren under de vôte,' the children run under one's feet; Bremen Wörterbuch. Der. *pig*, verb; *pigge-ih*, *pigge-ry*; *pig-head-ed*, used by Ben Jonson, *News from the New World* (near beginning), *pig-tail*; *pig-nut*, Temp. ii. 2. 172. Also *pig-iron*: 'A *sow* of iron is an ingot; *I'ano di metallo*, a mass, a *sow* or ingot of metal (Florio). When the furnace in which iron is melted is tapped, the iron is allowed to run into one main channel, called the *sow*, out of which a number of smaller streams are made to run at right angles. These are compared to a set of pigs sucking their dam, and the iron is called *sow* and *pig* iron respectively. Probably the likeness was suggested by the word *sow* having previously signified an ingot.—Wedgwood. But probably the original use of *sow* and *pig* referred merely to size. Add to this, that *sow* may very well have been applied jocularly to an ingot, owing to its bulk and weight. Ray mentions these *sows* and *pigs* in his 'Account of Iron-work;' see Ray's Glossary, ed. Skeat (E. D. S.), Gloss. B. 15, p. 13.

PIGEON, the name of a bird. (F.—L.) Spelt *pyone* (= *pyon*) in the Prompt. Parv. p. 396; *pygon* in Caxton, tr. of Reynard the Fox (1481), ed. Arber, p. 58. = F. *pigeon*, 'a pigeon, or dove'; Cot. [Cf. Span. *pichon*, a young pigeon; Ital. *piccione*, *pippione*, a pigeon.] = L. *pipitum*, acc. of *pipio*, a young bird, lit. 'a chirper' or 'piper.' = L. *pipere*, to chirp, cheep, pipe; see **Pipe**, **Peep**. Of imitative origin, from the cry *pi*, *pi* of the young bird. Der. *pigeon-hole*, *pigeon-hearted*; *pigeon-livered*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 605.

PIGGIN, a small wooden vessel. (E.) 'Piggin, a small wooden cylindrical vessel, made with staves and bound with hoops like a pail;' Brockett. Cotgrave translates F. *trayer* by 'a milking pail, or piggin.' [Iij] *piggin*s, Lanc. and Ches. Wills, p. 113 (1541). [Cf. Gael. *pigeon*, a little earthen jar, pitcher, or pot; diminutive of *piegadh* (also *pieg*), an earthen jar, pitcher, or pot; Irish *pigin*, a small pail, *pieghead*, an earthen pitcher; W. *pycin*, a piggin; all from E.] Extended from *pig*, in the sense of 'earthen vessel,' as in G. Douglas, tr. of Virgil, bk. vii. ch. 14, l. 25. The suffix is the E. *-en*, as in *wood-en*; or, possibly, Gael. *-an*, dimin.

PIGHT, old form of *pitched*; see **Pitch** (2).

PIGMENT, a paint, colouring matter. (L.) In Blount's Gloss.,

ed. 1674.—*L. pigmentum*, a pigment; formed with suffix *-mentum* from *pig-*, base of *pingere*, to paint; see **Paint**. Der. *or-piment*, *or-pine*. Doublet, *pimento*.

PIGMY, the same as **Pygmy**, q.v. (F.—L.—Gk.)

PIKE, a sharp-pointed weapon, a fish. (E.) 1. ME. *pike*, *pyke*, in the sense of a pointed staff, P. Plowman, R. v. 482; spelt *pie*, in the sense of spike, Layamon, 3073a. AS. *pie*: 'Acisculum, *pie*;' Voc. 3. 13. And cf. Northumb. *horn-pie*, as a gloss to *L. pinnam*. Luke, iv. 9. (Hence Irish *pie*, a pike, fork; *picidh*, a pike or long spear, a pickax; Gael. *pie*, a pike, weapon, pickax; W. *pie*, a point, pike, bill, beak, *picell*, a javelin; Bret. *piek*, a pick, pickaxe.) 2. The orig. sense is 'sharp point' or 'spike'. Allied to **Spike**, **Spoke**, and see **Pick**. 3. ME. *pike*, a fish; 'Bet is, quod he, a *pyk* than a *pikeret*,' Chaucer, C. T. 9293 (E 1419). So called from its sharply-pointed jaws; see **Hake**. The young pike is called a *pikeret*, or *pikeret* (Nares), formed with dimin. suffixes *-er* and *-el*, like *cock-er-el* from *cock*. Der. *piek-ed*, old form of *peaked*, Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 328, l. 8; *pike-head*, Spenser, F. Q. i. 7. 37; *pike-man*; *pike-staff*, i.e. *pick-staff* or staff with a spike. ME. *pyk-staf*, P. Plowman, R. v. 105. Also *pick*, vb., *peck*, *pick*, vb.; *pickax*; *picardill*, *pickel*, *piquet*, *picnic*. Doublets, *peak*, *pick*, sb., *pique*, sb.

PIKUL, the name of a weight. (Malay.) See **Pecul** in sb.—Malay *pikul*, the Malay name for the Chinese weight of 100 catties or *katis*. About 133 pounds avoirdupois. See **Caddy**.

PILASTER, a square pillar or column, usually set in a wall. (F.—Ital.—L.) Spelt *pilaster*, *pillaster* in Phillips, ed. 1706. *Pilaster* in Chapman, tr. of Homer, Od. vii. 121. Also in Cotgrave.—F. *pilastre*, 'a pilaster or small pillar'; Cot.—Ital. *pilastro*, 'any kind of pillar or pilaster'; Florio. Formed with suffix *-stro* from *ital. pila*, 'a flat-sided pillar'; Florio.—*L. pila*, a pillar; see **Pile** (2). Der. *pilaster-ed*.

PILAU, an Oriental dish; see **Pillau**.

PILCHE, a furried garment. (L.) For the various senses, see N. E. D. It orig. meant a warm furried outer garment. ME. *pilche*, Ancrer Riwle, p. 362, last line. AS. *pylce*, in Scraduiga, ed. Bouterwek, p. 20, l. 28; *pylce*, Voc. 328. 11.—*L. pellicea*, fem. of *pellis*, made of skins; see further under **Pelisse**. Cf. Felt. Doublet, *pelisse*.

PILCHARD, the name of a fish. (E.?) 'A *Pilcher* or *Pilchard*,' Minshew, ed. 1627; *pilchard*, Barett, ed. 1580. 'Pylicher, a fysshe, sardine,' Palsgrave. Spelt *pilcher* in Shak. Tw. Nt. iii. 1. 39 (first folio). Of uncertain origin; cf. Irish *pisleir*, a pilchard (from E.). 2. The prov. E. *pick* means to filch, to pick; see E. D. D. and N. E. D.; whence *pick-er* might be derived.

PILCROW, a curious corruption of **Paragraph**, q.v. And see Notes on E. Ktym., p. 215.

PILE (1), a tumour, lit. a ball; only in the pl. *piles*. See **Piles**.

PILE (2), a pillar; a heap. (F.—L.) ME. *pila*, *pyle*, P. Plowman, R. xix. 360; C. xii. 366.—F. *pila*, 'a pile, heap, or stack'; Cot.—*L. pila*, a pillar; a pier or mole of stone. Der. *pila-driver*; also *pillar*, q.v., *pil-aster*, q.v. ¶ *Pile* in the heraldic sense is an imitation of a sharp stake; see **Pile** (3). In the old phrase *cross and pile*, equivalent to the modern *head and tail*, the allusion is to the stamping of money. One side bore a cross; the other side was the under side in the stamping, and took its name from the *pila* or short pillar (*L. pila*) on which the coin rested. Thus Cot. translates F. *pila* (which here = *pila*, not *pila*) by 'the *pila*, or under-iron of the stamp, wherein money is stamped; and the *pila-side* of a piece of monie, the opposite whereof is a cross; whence, *Il n'ay croix ne pile*'—I have neither cross nor pile.

PILE (3), a stake. (L.) ME. *pila*, P. Plowman, R. xvi. 86. AS. *pil*, a pointed stick, something pointed.—*L. pilum*, a javelin; orig. a pestle. For **pila-lom* = *L. pinsere*, to pound+Sk. *pish*, *pinish*, to pound. ¶ The heraldic *pila* is a sharp stake; from F. *pila*, m. 'a javelin'; Cot.; from *L. pilum*. Brugmann, ii. § 76.

PILE (4), a hair, fibre of wool. (L.) In Shak. All's Well, iv. 5. 103; cf. *three-piled*, *L. L. v. 2. 407*. Directly from *L. pilus*, a hair (the F. form being *poil*). Cf. Gk. *πῖλος*, felt. Brugmann, ii. § 76. Der. *pil-ose*, *three-piled*. Also *pil-at-or-y*, *pl-ush*, *per-uke*, *per-i-wig*.

PILES, hemorrhoids. (L.) In Minshew, ed. 1627. Spelt *pyles* in Sir T. Elyot, Castel of Helth, b. iii. c. 9. Small tumours; directly from *L. pila*, a ball. Cf. MF. *pila*, 'a ball to play with'; Cot.

PILFER, to steal in a small way, filch. (F.) In Shak. Hen. V. i. 142.—OF. *pelfrer*, to pilfer.—OF. *pelfre*, booty, pelf. See **Pelf**. Der. *pilfer-ings*, K. Lear, ii. 2. 151.

PILGRIM, a wanderer, stranger. (Ital.—L.) ME. *pilgrim*, Chaucer, C. T. 26; earlier forms *pilgrim*, *pelgrim*, Layamon, 30730, 30744. [The final *m* is put for *n*, by the frequent interchange between liquids.]—Ital. *pellegrino*, 'a wanderer, pilgrim, stranger';

Florio. (Cf. Prov. *pellegrins*, a pilgrim (Bartsch), Port. and Span. *peregrino*).—*L. peregrinus*, a stranger, foreigner; used in Heb. xi. 13, where the A. V. has 'pilgrims.' Orig. an adj. signifying strange, foreign, formed from adv. *pergrat*, away from home; allied to the sb. *perger*, a traveller. This sb. was also orig. an adj. signifying 'on a journey,' abroad or away from home, lit. 'passing through a (foreign) country'.—*L. per*, through; and *ager*, a land, country, cognate with E. *acre*. The vowel-change from *a* in *ager* to *e* in *perger* is regular. See **Per-** and **Aore**. Der. *pilgrim-ager*, Chaucer, C. T. 12; formed with suffix *-age* in imitation of OF. *pelerinage*, 'a peregrination or pilgrimage'; Cot. Doublet, *peregrine*, chiefly used of the *peregrine* or 'foreign' falcon, Chaucer, C. T. 10742 (K 428). And see **Peregrination**. ¶ The form is Italian, notwithstanding its early use; due to the fact that English pilgrims frequently went (like King Alfred) to Rome. The OF. *pelerin* had no *g*; but cf. Roumansh *pelegrin*.

PILL (1), a little ball of medicine. (L.) 'Pocyns, electuaries, or *pylles*,' Sir T. Elyot, Castel of Helth, b. iii. c. 5. Contracted, like MDn. *pille*, a pill, Late *L. pilla*, from *L. pilula* (as recipes were in Latin). The Late *L. pilla* occurs in Gemma Gemmarum, Colonie, 1507. The same book has the spelling *pillula*. Cf. OF. *pila*, a pill; F. *pilule*, 'a physical pill'; Cot.—*L. pilula*, a little ball, globule, pill. Dimin. of *pila*, a ball; see **Piles**.

PILL (2), to rob, plunder. (F.—L.) Also spelt *peel*; see **Peel** (2). [But the words *peel*, to strip, and *peel*, to plunder, are from different sources, though much confused; we even find *pill* used in the sense 'to strip.' The sense of 'stripping' goes back to *L. pellis*, skin, as shown under **Peel** (1).] ME. *pillen*, most MSS. *pillen*, Chaucer, C. T. 6944 (D 1362); also *pillen*, Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 42, l. 9.—F. *pillier*, 'to pill, ravage, ransack, rifle, rob'; Cot.—*L. type* *piliare*, from *L. pilare*, to plunder, pillage; a rare verb, used by Ammianus Marcellinus; a later use of *piliare*, to deprive of hair; from *pilus*, a hair. Der. *pill-age*, plunder; we find 'such as delyte them in *pyllage* and robbery' in Fabyan, Chron. vol. i. c. 114, ed. Ellis, p. 37; from F. *pillage* (as if from a *L. *pilaticum*). Hence *pill-ag-er*, for which *pill* was formerly used, spelt *pillour* in Chaucer, C. T. 1009 (A 1007).

PILLAGE, plunder; see under **Pill** (2).

PILLAR, a column, support. (F.—L.) In early use. ME. *pilar*, O. Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, i. 281, l. 29.—OF. *pilar* (Littre), later *pillier*, 'a pillar'; Cot. [Cf. Span. and Port. *pilar*, a pillar.]—Late *L. pilare*, a pillar; formed (with adj. suffix) from *L. pila*, a pier of stone; see **Pile** (2).

PILLAU, PILAU, a dish of meat or fowl with rice and spices. (Pers.) In Terry, Voy. to India, p. 195 (Pegge).—Pers. *pillau*, the same; Rich. Dict., p. 335.

PILLION, the cushion of a saddle, a cushion behind a saddle. (C.—L.) Spenser speaks of a horseman's 'shamuck-pillion (shank-pillion) without stirrups.' View of the State of Ireland, Globe ed. p. 639, col. 2, l. 21. [Not the same word as *pylion*, a kind of hat, in P. Plowman's Crede, 839; which is from *L. pylus*.] *Pyllion* for a woman to ryde on,' Palsgrave. Lowl. Sc. *pyliane* (1503); N. E. D.; prob. borrowed from Gaelic. Cf. Irish *pillin*, *pillin*, a pack-saddle; Gael. *pillcan*, *pillin*, a pack-saddle, riding-cloth; allied to Irish and Gael. *peall*, a skiu; all from *L. pellis*, a skin. See **Peel**, **Fell** (2).

PILLORY, a wooden frame with an upright post, to which criminals were fastened for punishment. (F.) ME. *pillory*, Politt. Songs, ed. Wright, p. 345; *pillory*, P. Plowman, R. iii. 78, C. iv. 79 (see my note on the line).—F. *pillori*, 'a pillory'; Cot. 2. Of unknown origin; other remarkable variants occur, viz. OF. *pilorin*, *pellorin*, Port. *pelourinho*, Prov. *espilorin*, Late *L. pilloricum*, *spiloricum*, &c., cited by Littre and Scheler. There seems to have been a loss of initial *s*.

PILLOW, a cushion for the head. (L.) ME. *pillow*, Gower, C. A. i. 142; bk. i. 2986. The change from ME. *-ow* to E. *-ow* is regular; cf. *arrow*, ME. *arwe*. But it is less easy to explain the ME. form, as the usual AS. form is *pyle*, Alfred, tr. of Orosius, b. v. c. 11. § 1. However, there is a by-form *pylu*, which is more correct; it occurs in the gloss: 'cervical, *pylu*;' Napier's glosses, 29. 4. This AS. *pylu* is from a type **pulwi*; from *L. pulvinus*, acc. of *pulvinus*, a cushion, pillow, bolster; a word of uncertain origin. 2. The *L. pulvinus* also gave rise to Du. *peulne*, a pillow; OHG. *phulwi*, MHG. *phulwe*, G. *pfühl*, a pillow; Westphalian *pül*. Der. *pillow*, vb., Milton, Ode on Christ's Nativity, l. 231; *pillow-case*.

PILOT, one who conducts ships in and out of harbour. (F.—Ital.—Gk.) Spelt *pylot* in Gascoigne, Voyage into Holland, A. D. 1572, l. 44; cf. Maeb. i. 3. 28.—MF. *pylot*, 'a pilot or steersman'; Cot. Mod. F. *pilote*; whence *piotier*, to take soundings, a word used by Palsgrave, ed. 1823, p. 709. Corrupted from OF. *pedot*, a pilot (Godefroy).—Mital. *pedota*, 'a pilot or guide by sea'; Florio.—Late

Gk. **πηδάρης*, a steersman; regularly formed, with suffix -*της* (of the agent) from *πηδᾶν*, a rudder, the blade of an oar. Körtling, § 6986. Der. *pilot*, vti., *pilot-ages*, *pilot-cloth*, *pilot-fish*.

PIMENTO, all-spice or Jamaica pepper; or, the tree producing it. (Port.—L.) Also called *pimenta*; both forms are in Todd's Johnson.—Port. *pimenta*, pepper (Vieyra); there is also (according to Malin) a form *pimento*. The Spanish has both *pimenta* and *pimento*; but the E. word clearly follows the Port. form. β. The (F.) *piment* meant 'a spiced drink,' and hence the ME. *piment*, Rom. of the Rose, 6027. All these forms are from L. *pimentum*, (1) a pigment, (2) the juice of plants. See **Pigment**.

PIMPE, a pandar, one who procures gratification for the lust of others. (F.—L.) Not an old word. **Pol.* Let me see; where shall I chuse two or three for *pimps* now? Middleton, A Mad World, Act iii (end). Of unknown origin; but perhaps suggested by MF. *pimprement*, *pimpreau*, 'a grig (kind of eel); also, a knave, rascal, varlet, scoundrell;' Cot. So also OF. *pimprel*, a small eel, a lively fellow, in an unfavourable sense (Godefroy). Cf. Norm. dial. *pimpreau*, *pimpreau*, a kind of small eel (Moisy); Late L. *pimprella*, *pipella* (Ducange). β. Or perhaps allied to MF. *pimper*, 'to spruce, or finic it;' Cot. Allied to the Prov. verb *pimper*, to render elegant, from the Prov. sh. *pimpa*, equivalent to F. *pigeau*, meaning (1) a pipe, (2) a bird-call, (3) a snare; with an allusion to an old proverb *piper en une chose*, to pipe in a thing, i.e. to excel in it. Hence *pimper* came to mean (1) to pipe, (2) to excel, (3) to beautify or make smart. Cf. also F. *pimpe*, 'spruce' (Cot.), especially applied to ladies whose dress attracted the eye (Littre).

γ. Thus *pimper* is from *piper*, to pipe; see **Pipe**.
PIMPERNEL, the name of a flower. (F.—L.) Spelt *pimpernel* in Sir T. Elyot, Castel of Helth, b. iii. c. 6. **Hec pimpreulla*, *pimpernelle*;' Voc. 645, 10. **Pimponella*, *pimpernelle*; Voc. 603, 7. Also: **Pimprelle*, (AF.) *pimpre*, (ME.) *brides-tung*;' Voc. 557, 35.—MF. *pimprelle*, *pimprelle*, 'the burnet;' Cot.; mod. F. *pimpernelle*; Norm. dial. *pimprelle* (Moisy). Cf. Span. *pimprella*, burnet; Ital. *pimprella*, *pimprelle*; Late L. *pimprella* (Hatzfeld). β. Diez derives it from L. **bipinella* < **bipennia*, a dimin. from *bipennis*, i.e. double-winged. The *pimprelle* was confused with burnet (see Prior), and the latter (*Poterium sanguisorba*) has a feather-like arrangement of its leaves. Cf. Rosa *pimprella* (L.). γ. If this is right (which is highly doubtful), we trace the word back to *bi-*, for *bi*, twice; and *penna*, a wing; see **Bi-** and **Pen-**. 8. Diez also cites Catalan *pampinella*, l'edimoutse *pampinella*, but regards these as corrupter forms, since we can hardly connect *pimprelle* with L. *pampinus*, a tendril of a vine.

PIMPLE, a small pustule. (Scand.?) Spelt *pimpel* in Minshew, ed. 1627; *pimple* in Haret (1580). Prov. E. *pumple* (E. D. D.). **Pimples* or little wheales;' Udall, tr. of Erasmus' Apophthegmes, Diogenes, § 6. **Pymple*, pustule;' Palsgrave. [The alleged AS. *pimpel* is Lye's misprint for *winpel*; Voc. 125, 8.] Apparently not an E. word, but perhaps Scand. Prob. allied to Norw. *pump-en*, swollen up, particularly in the face (Ross). There seems to have been a Scand. strong verb **pimpa* (pt. t. **pamp*, pp. **pump-in*), of which traces are found in Swed. dial. *pimp-ug*, swelling out, full-pump; pregnant; Dan. dial. *pamp-er*, a thickset man, Norw. *pump*, a small fat man (Ross); cf. Bavar. *pampfen*, to stuff, *pumpf-grob*, very coarse or thick, *pumpet*, thick-set. Hence perhaps also F. *pompette*, 'a pumple or pimple on the nose, or chin,' Cot. Cf. **Pamper**.

PIN, a peg, a small sharp-pointed instrument for fastening things together. (L.) ME. *pinne*, Chaucer, C. T. 196, 10630 (F 316). AS. *pin*, a pin, also a pointed style for writing (Toller). The ME. *pinne* or *pin* often means 'a peg' rather than a small pin in the modern sense. β. We also find Irish *pinne*, a pin, peg, spigot, stud, *pin*, a pin, peg; Gael. *pinne*, a pin, peg, spigot; W. pin, a pin, style, pen; Du. *pin*, pin, peg; MDu. *pense*, a wooden pin, peg (Hexham); *pinne*, a small spit or ironish staff, the pinnacle of a steeple (id.). Swed. *pin*, a peg, Dan. *bind*, a (pointed) stick; Icel. *pinni*, a pin; G. *pin*, to pin; *pin*, a peg. γ. All borrowed words from L. *pinna*, a wing, fin, pinnacle; cognate with E. *fin*. See Brugmann, ii. § 66 (note). Der. *pin*, verb, L. L. v. 2. 321, ME. *pinnen*, Prompt. Parv.; *pin-afore*, so called because formerly pinned in front of a child, afterwards enlarged and made to tie behind; *pin-case*, Skelton, Elinor Kummynge, 529; *pin-cushion*; *pin-money*, Spectator, no. 295; *pin-point*; *pin-er*, (1) a pin-maker, (2) the lappet of a head-dress, Gay, Shepherd's Week, Past. 5, l. 58; *pin-t-le* (= *pin-et-el*), a little pin, a long iron bolt (Webster). And see *pin-ac-le*, *pin-ate*, *pin-on*. ¶ The sense of peg or pointed instrument arose from that of 'pinnacle,' as in *pinna templi*, Luke, iv. 9.

PINCH, to nip, squeeze, gripe. (F.) ME. *pinchen*, Chaucer, C. T. 328 (A 326); P. Plowman, B. xiii. 371. O. North. F. *pinchier*, Norm. dial. *pincher*, Moisy; Guernsey *pincher*, Métivier; F. *pincer*, 'to pinch, nip, twitch;' Cot. β. This is a nasalised form of M. Ital.

picciare, *pizzare*, 'to pinch, to snip' (Florio), mod. Ital. *pizzicare*, to pinch; see Diez for other related forms. γ. These verbs are allied to the sb. which appears as Ital. *pinza*, a sting, a pinc, *pinzette*, pincers. 8. The orig. sense seems to have been 'a slight pricking with some small pointed instrument;' the word being formed from a base *pie* (probably Teut.) allied to E. *pick*; see **Pick**. Cf. Du. *pien*, *pien*, to pinch (Hexham). Der. *pinch-er*; *pinch-ers* or *pinners*, ME. *pinners*, Voc. 627, 19; with which cf. F. *pinces*, 'a pair of pincers;' Cot. And cf. **Pink** (1).

PINCHBECK, the name of a metal. (Personal name.) It is an alloy of copper and zinc, to resemble gold. Added by Todd to Johnson's Dict.; also in Ash's Dict., ed. 1775. So named from the inventor, Mr. Christopher Pinchbeck, the elder, a London watch-maker (sb. 1670-1732). See Notes and Queries, Ser. I. vol. xii. p. 341; Ser. II. vol. xii. p. 81. Cf. Mason's Ode to Mr. Pinchbeck (the younger) on his patent snuffers (1776). β. The name was probably taken from one of the villages named East and West Pinchbeck, near Spalding, Lincolnshire.

PINDER, **PINNER**, one who impounds stray cattle. (L.) See the anonymous play, 'A pleasant conceited Comedie of George-a-Greene, the pinner of Wakefield,' London, 1599. Spelt *pinder* in the reprint of 1632. ME. *pinder*, *pinner*; spelt *pyndare*, *pinnar* in Prompt. Parv. p. 400; and see Way's note. Formed, with suffix -*er* of the agent, from AS. *pyndan*, to pen up; *Elfrid*, tr. of Gregory's Pastoral Care, c. xxxix, ed. Sweet, p. 282, l. 13. *Pyndan* is formed (with the usual vowel-change from *u* to *y*) from the AS. sh. *pund*, a pound for cattle; see **Pound** (2), **Pinfold**. ¶ The spelling *pinner* is due to a supposed connexion with the verb *to pen up*; but there is no real relationship. See **Pen** (2).

PINE (1), a cone-bearing, resinous tree. (L.) ME. *pine*, Legends of the Holy Rood, ed. Morris, p. 70, l. 307; spelt *pine*, Gower, C. A. ii. 161; bk. v. 1010. AS. *pin*; *pin-treow*, a pine-tree; Voc. 138, 3.—L. *pinus*. β. *Pinus* is allied to Gk. *pinus*, a pine, Skt. *pitru-ditr*, lit. 'resin-tree,' and to L. *pinu-ita*, phlegm, also 'resin.' See **Pip** (1). Der. *pine-apple*, because the fruit resembles a pine-cone, which was called a *pine-apple* in ME.; cf. Palladius on Husbandry, bk. iii. 1049, where a pine is called *pinappultrae*; *pine-cone*; *pine-ry*, a place for pine-apples, a conical wood. Also *pin-ace*.

PINE (2), to suffer pain, waste away, be consumed with sorrow. (L.) ME. *pinen*, almost always transitive, signifying 'to torment;' Rom. of the Rose, 3511; Chaucer, C. T. 15065 (B 4249); merely formed from the sb. *pine*, pain, torment, Chaucer, C. T. 1326 (A 1324). AS. *pinian*, to torment, A.S. Chron. an. 1137; AS. *pin*, pain, torment, A.S. Chron. an. 1137. See also *pinian*, verb, in Toller. β. Not a Teut. word, but borrowed from L. *poena*, pain; see **Pain**. Hence also G. *pin*, Du. *pin*, &c.

PINFOLD, a pound for cattle. (E.) In Shaks. K. Lear, ii. 2. 9. For *bind-fold*, i.e. pound-fold; see P. Plowman, B. xvi. 264, C. xix. 282, where we find *poundfold*, *pondfold*, *pyndfold*. See **Pound** (2), **Pinder**. The AS. variant *pinfold* occurs in Birch, Cart. Saxon. iii. 309.

PINION, a wing, the joint of a wing. (F.—L.) Used in Shaks. to mean 'feather,' Antony, iii. 12, 4; he also has *nimble-pinioned* = nimble-winged, Rom. ii. 5, 7. ME. *pinion*. 'Pynyon of a wyngge, *pinula*;' Prompt. Parv. = F. *pinion*, only given by Cotgrave in the sense of 'a small, cop, or small pinnacle on the ridge or top of a house, like mod. F. *pinion*, a gable-end. The sense of the E. word was derived from OF. *pinion*, a feather (Godefroy, s. v. *pennon*); and the Span. *pinon* means 'pinion,' as in English. β. Both F. *pinion* and Span. *pinon* are derivatives from L. *pinna*, variety of *penna*, a wing; whence E. *pen* (1); confused with L. *pinna*, a fin. The Late L. *pinna* means 'a peak,' whence the sense of F. *pinion*; the same sense appears in L. *pinaculum*. See **Pin**, **Pinna**, &c. ¶ The E. *pinion*, in the sense of 'a small wheel working with teeth into another,' is really the same word; it is taken from F. *pinion*, with the same sense (Littre), which is from L. *pinna*, in the sense of 'float of a water-wheel.' Cotgrave gives 'pinion, the pinion of a clock.' Der. *pinion*, verb, lit. to fasten the pinions of a bird, hence, to tie a man's elbows together behind him, K. Lear, iii. 7. 23.

PINK (1), to pierce, stab, prick. (E.) Esp. used of stabbing so as to produce only a small hole, as, for instance, with a thin rapier. The word, though unusual, is still extant. **Pink*, to stab or pierce; in the days of rapier-wearing a professed duellist was said to be 'a regular *pink* and driller;' Slang Dictionary. Todd quotes from Addison's Drummer, iv. 2. 'They grew such desperate rivals for her, that one of them *pinked* the other in a duel.' Cotgrave has: **Eschiffeur*, a cutter or *pink*. Shaks. has *pink'd forringer*, i.e. a cap reticulated or pierced with small holes, Hen. VIII. v. 4. 50. ME. *pinkin*, to prick. **Heo pyntkes with heore penne on heore parchemyn* = they prick with their pens on their parchment; Polit. Songs, ed. Wright, p. 156. β. It is best to regard *pink* as the regular nasalised

form of *pick*, in the sense 'to peck, prick'; see *Pick*. In fact, the E. *pink*, to cut silk cloth in round holes or eyes (Bailey), is parallel to MF. *pieger*, with the same sense (Cotgrave). See also *Pinoch*, which is an allied word.

PINK (2), half-shut, as applied to the eyes. (Du.) Obsolete. 'Plumpy Bacchus, with pink eye;' Shak. Ant. ii. 7. 121. It means 'winking, half-shut;' from MDu. *pinken*, or *pink-oogen*, 'to shut the eyes, Hexham; where *ooge* = eye. The notion is that of bringing to a point, narrowing, or making small. Cf. prov. E. *pink*, to contract the eyes. The same notion comes out in the verb *to pink*; also in prov. E. *pink*, a minnow, i.e. a very small fish. See also *Pink* (3).

PINK (3), the name of a flower, and of a colour. (E.) Spelt *pinche*, as the name of a flower, Spenser, Shep. Kal. April, l. 136. [The name of the colour is due to that of the flower, as in the case of violet, mauve. Again, the phrase 'pink of perfection' is prob. due to Shakespeare's 'pink of courtesy,' a forced phrase, as remarked by Mercutio; Romeo, ii. 4. 61.] The flower seems to have been named from the delicately cut or peaked edges of the petals; see *Pink* (1) and *Pink* (2). Cf. 'The lagged pinkes'; Baret (1580). See also Lyte, tr. of Dodocens, bk. i. c. 7. The use of *pink* in the sense to pierce, to cut silk cloth into round holes or eyes, has already been noted; see *Pink* (1). We may note 'pink'd porringer,' i.e. cap ornamented with eyelet-holes, in Shak. Hen. VIII, v. 4. 50. Cf. MF. *pince*, 'a pink,' Cotgrave (see also *pinces*); from *pinzer*, to pinch, nip.

PINK (4), a kind of boat. (Du.) See Nares. 'Hoy's, *pinkes*, and sloops;' Calibre, The Borough, let. 1, l. 52. 'A *Pinke*, a little ship;' Baret (1580).—Du. *pink*, a fishing-boat. Short for MDu. *espíncke*, as shown by Hexham, who has: '*Espincke*, or *pincke*, a pink, or a small fisher's boat' (whence also F. *pingue*, Span. *pingue*, a pink). This is the same word as Swed. *espín*, Icel. *espíngr*, a long boat; formed with suffix *-ing* from *esp*, signifying 'aspén,' of which wood it must have been first made. Cf. Icel. *espí*, aspen-wood; MDu. *espe*, 'an aspe-tree;' Hexham. See *Aspen*.

PINK-EYED, having small eyes. (Hybrid; Du. and E.) 'Them that were *pink-eyed* and had very small eyes, they termed *ocella*;' Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xi. c. 37 (on the Eye). See Nares. 'Plumpy Bacchus, with pink [half-closed] cyne;' Antony, ii. 7. 121.—Du. *pinken*, to wink. Hexham has: '*pincke*, light, or an eye; *pincken*, ofte [or] *pinck-oogen*—, to shut the eyes; *pinpooge*, ofte [or] *pinpoogen*, pink-eyes, or pink-eyed.' See *Pink* (2).

PINNACE, a small ship. (F.—Ital.—L.) In Shak. Merry Wives, i. 3. 89.—F. *pinasse*, 'the pitch-tree; also, a pinnaee;' Cot.—Ital. *pinaccia*, *pinazza*, 'a kind of ship called a pinnaee;' Florio. So called because made of pine-wood.—L. *pinus*, a pine; see *Pine* (1). There is also an OF. *espinnace*, a pinnaee (Ducange, s.v. *spinnacia*), found in 1451; perhaps it obtained its initial *es-* by confusion with MDu. *espíncke*; see *Pink* (4). Cf. the form *espyns* in Harbour, Bruce, xvii. 719.

PINNACLE, a slender turret, small spire. (F.—L.) ME. *pinacle*, Gower, C. A. ii. 124; bk. iv. 3662; spelt *pyncle*, Wyclif, Matt. iv. 5.—F. *pinacle*, 'a pinnacle, a spire;' Cot.—L. *pinnaclum*, a pinnacle, peak of a building; Matt. iv. 5 (Vulgate). Double dimin. (with suffixes *-cu-lu-*), from *pinna*, a wing, fin; Late L. a pinnacle (Luke, iv. 9). See *Pin*.

PINNATE, feather-like. (L.) A botanical term. '*Pinnata folia*, among herbalists, such leaves as are deeply indented, so that the parts resemble feathers;' Phillips, ed. 1706.—L. *pinna*, substituted for *pennatus*, feathered.—L. *penna*, a feather. See *Pen* (2).

PINT, a measure for liquids. (F.—Span.—L.) ME. *pinthe*, *pynte*; Prompt. Parv.—F. *pinthe*, 'a pint;' Cot.—Span. *pinta*, a spot, blemish, drop, mark on cards, pint. So called from the pint being marked by a mark outside (or inside) a vessel of larger capacity.—Late L. *pineta*, a pint (A. D. 1249); for L. *pineta*, fem. of *pinetus*, painted, marked, *pd* of *pingere*, to paint. Cf. Span. *pinitor*, a painter, *pintura*, a painting.

PIONEER, a soldier who clears the way before an army. (F.—L.) Formerly written *pioner*, Hamlet, i. v. 163. This may have been merely an E. modification, as the whole word appears to be F. Richardson quotes the spelling *pyoner* from Berners' tr. of Froissart, vol. i. c. 138.—F. *pionnier*, 'a pioneer;' Cot. B. F. *pionnier*, OF. *peonier*, is a mere extension of F. *pion*, OF. *peon*, a foot-soldier; with the more special meaning of foot-soldier who works at digging mines. For the etymology of OF. *peon*, see *Pawn* (2).

PIONNY, the same as *Peony*, q.v.

PIOUS, devout. (F.—L.) In Macb. iii. 6. 12, 27; Hamlet, iii. i. 48.—F. *pieux* (fem. *pieuse*); 'pious, godly;' Cot. The OF. form was *pius* (Littré), directly from L. *pius*, holy; not from a form **piōus*. Brugmann, li. § 433. Der. *piouus-ly*; *piety*, Timou, iv. 1. 15, a coined word, and a doublet of *piety*, q.v.; *piet-ist*, borrowed from G. *pietist*,

the name of a Protestant sect in Germany instituted about 1689 (Haydn), and taking their name from their *collegia pietatis*, the word being a mere coinage (with suffix *-ist*) from a part of the stem (*piet-*) of L. *pietūs*. And see *piety*.

PIP (1), a disease of fowls, in which a horny substance grows on the tip of the tongue. (Du.—L.) ME. *pyppe*, *pyppe* (once dissyllabic). '*Pyppe*, skenesse [sickness], *Pituita*;' Prompt. Parv. '*Pyppe*, a sickness, *pyppe*;' Palagrace.—MDu. *pyppe*, the pip; Hexham. Cf. also Walloon, *pipie* (Sigart), MF. *pipie*, 'pip;' Cot.; Norm. dial. *pipie*, pip; Span. *pipita*, the pip (Neuman); Ital. *pipita*, Port. *pevide* (in the phrase *pevide de gallinhas*, the pip). β. All from L. *pituita*, phlegm, rheum, the pip; which must have passed into the form **pituita*, whence **pipita*, Late L. *pipida*, and afterwards into that of *pipida*. We find also OHG. *phiphis*, the pip, cited by Diez; Du. *pip*; Swed. *pip*, &c. γ. L. *pituita* is formed (with suffix *-ita*, like *-itus* in *erinitus*) from a stem *pitu-*; for which see *Pine* (1).

PIP (2), the seed of fruit. (F.—L.—Gk.) This is nothing but a contraction of the old name *pipin* or *pepin*, for the same thing. *Pipin* is in Cotgrave; *pepin* in Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xv. c. 14, ed. 1634, p. 438 l.; h. xvii. c. 10, p. 511 a, b.—MF. *pepin*, a pipin or kernel, the seed of fruit; Cot. Allied to Span. *pipita*, a pip, kernel; and prob. to Span. *pepino*, a cucumber. β. It is conjectured that the name was first applied to the pips of the melon or cucumber, and that the derivation is, accordingly, from L. *pepō*, a melon, borrowed from Gk. *πέπων*, a melon, orig. an adj. signifying 'ripe.' The Gk. *πέπων* meant 'ripened by the heat of the sun,' lit. 'cooked,' from *πῆναι*, base of *πέπων*, to cook, allied to Skt. *pach*, to cook, and to L. *coquere*; see *Cook*. Körting, § 7023. ¶ The odd resemblance between Span. *pipita*, a pip, and *pepita*, the pip in fowls, is due to mere confusion; see *Pip* (1). They are not connected. See *Pippin*.

PIP (3), a spot on cards. (F.—L. 7) Cf. prov. E. *pip*, a spot on a dress, or on the face. But the old spelling is *peep*, or *peepe*, as in Shakespeare, Tann. Shrew, i. 2. 33. It sometimes meant a small blossom. Perhaps from the verb *to peep*; cf. prov. E. *peep*, a peep-hole, or an eye. See *Peep* (2).

PIPE, a musical instrument formed of a long tube; hence, any long tube, or tube in general. (L.) The musical sense is the orig. one. ME. *pipe*, Wyclif, Luke, vii. 32; Chaucer, C. T. 2752. The pl. *pipen* is in Layamon, 5110. AS. *pipe*, a pipe, A. S. Leechdoms, ed. Cockayne, li. 126, l. 3; and in comp. *sang-pipe*, a song-pipe, in the Glosses to Prudentius, 130. An imitative word; but borrowed from Latin.—Late L. *pipa*, a pipe; from L. *pipare*, to chirp. β. It well denotes a 'peeping' or chirping sound; the pipe was frequently used to imitate and decoy birds. It is very widely spread. We find Irish and Gael. *pipa*, a pipe, flute, tube; Irish *pipe*, a pipe, tube; W. *piob*, a pipe, tube, *pioban*, to pipe, pipe, to chirp, squirt. Also Du. *pippe*, Icel. *pipa*, Swed. *pipa*, Dan. *pipe*, G. *pfaffe*. Cf. also L. *pipire*, to peep or chirp as a young bird, Gk. *πῆναι*, to chirp. All from the repetition *pi-pi* of the cry of a young bird. Der. *pipe*, verb, Chaucer, C. T. 3874 (A 3876): *pipe-er*, *pipe-ing*; *pipe-day*; and see *pip-kin*, *pip-roch*. See also *peep* (1), *peep* (2). For *pipe*, 'a tun,' see below. Doublet, *pipe*.

PIPKIN, a small earthen pot. (L.; with E. suffix.) 'A *pipkin*, or little pot;' Minshew, ed. 1627. A dimin. (with suffix *-kin*) of E. *pipe*, in the sense of a vessel, chiefly applied to a cask of wine. 'I *pipe* vinei rubet;' York Wills, iii. 14 (1400). This particular sense may have been imported. It occurs in French, Spanish, Provençal, and Dutch. 'A *pipe*, a measure called a pipe, used for corn as well as wine;' Cot. Span. *pipa*, Prov. *pipa*. 'Een *pijpe* met oyle ofte wijn, a pipe or caske with oyle or wine;' Hexham.

PIPPIN, a kind of tart apple. (F.—L.—Gk.?) In Shak. Merry Wives, i. 2. 13; and in Minshew, ed. 1627. Cotgrave explains F. *ronette* as 'the apple called a *pipkin*, or a kind thereof.' Spelt *peppin*, Babees Book, p. 122, l. 79. AF. *peppins*, pl.; Wright's Vocab., 1st Ser. p. 150. Sometimes said to be named from *pip* (3), because of the spots upon it, which falls to explain the suffix *-in*. We must rather connect it with *pip* (2), of which the old spelling was actually *pipin*, as has been shown. That is, it was named with reference to the pips inside it (not outside); 'prob. an apple raised from the *pip* or seed,' Wedgwood; cf. Norm. dial. *pepin*, an apple raised from seed (Robin). See *Pip* (2). Hence we find: 'To plante trees of greynes and *peppins*;' Arnold's Chron., 1502; ed. 1811, p. 167. ¶ Hexham has MDu. *pippink*, *pippink*, a pipping, an apple so called; 'also *pupping*, an apple called a *pippink*.' But the Du. word seems to have been borrowed from E. Thus Sewel's Du. Dict. has yet another form *pippling*, with the example '*Engelsche pipplingen*, English pippins.'

PIQUE, wounded pride. (F.—Tent.) Oddly spelt *pique* in Cotgrave, who is an early authority for it.—MF. *piegue*, *piegue*, 'a pique; also, a pikeman; also a pique, debate, quarrel, grudge;' Cot. β. Of Tent. origin; see *Pike*. Der. *piquer*, verb; *piqu-ant* (as in '*piquant sauce*,'

Howell, Familiar Letters, vol. i, sect. 5, let. 38 [not 36], where, by the way, the spelling is *pickant*, from F. *piquant*, pres. part. of *piquer*, verb. Hence *piquant-ly*, *piquancy*.

PIQUET, a game at cards. (F.—Teut.) '*Piquet*, or *Pichet*, a certain game at cards, perhaps so called from *pique*, as it were a small contest or scuffle'; Phillips, ed. 1706. This is ingenious, and perhaps true; Littré says the game is supposed to have been named from its inventor; but Hatzfeldt derives it from F. *piquer*, v.b., to prick, to vex. Darmesteter derives it from the phrases *faire pique*, future *piqu*, employed in the game. Cf. F. *pic*, 'a pickaxe, a thrust'; Cot.; MF. *pieque*, 'a spade at cards'; id.; whence prov. E. *pick*, a spade (or a diamond) at cards. In any case, *piquet* is a doublet of *Picket*, q.v.

PIRATE, a sea-robber, corsair. (F.—L.—Gk.) In Shak. Merch. Ven. i. 3. 25.—F. *pirate*, 'a pirate'; Cot.—L. *pirata*.—Gk. *ὑεπαρής*, one who attempts or attacks, an adventurer (by sea). Formed with suffix -*της* from *ὑεπα-ω*, I attempt.—Gk. *ὑεπα*, an attempt, trial, essay. For **uip-a*; and allied to E. *ex-per-i-ence* and *fara*; see *Fare*, *Experience*. Der. *pirat-ic-ly*, *pirat-ical-ly*; *pirate*, verb; *piracy*.

PIROGUE, a sort of canoe. (F.—W. Indian.) Sometimes spelt *piragua*, which is the Span. spelling. '*Piragua*, or large Canoa'; W. Dampier, A New Voyage, i. 3 (1699). Both F. *piroque* and Span. *piragua* are from the native W. Indian name. The word is said by Oviedo to be Caribbean. 'Llamanlos los Caribes *piraguas*'; Oviedo, 1851, i. 271.

PIROUETTE, a whirling round, quick turn, esp. in dancing. (F.) Formerly used as a term in horsemanship. '*Pirouette*, a turn or circumvolution, which a horse makes without changing his ground'; Bailey's Dict., vol. ii. ed. 1751.—F. *pirouette*, 'a whirling, also a whirling about'; Cot. β. Origin unknown, according to Littré; but in Métyer's Dict. Franco-Normand appears the Guernsey word *pirone*, a little wheel or whirling, a child's toy, also Norm. dial. *piroue*, a top (Robin), of which *pirouette* is obviously the diminutive. [The spelling has prob. been affected by confusion with F. *roue* (L. *rota*), a wheel.] Prob. allied to Ital. *pirolo*, a peg, a child's top; origin unknown. Cf. also ME. *pirle*, *prille*, a whirling, child's toy; Prompt. Parv. p. 413; MF. *pirvallet*, a whirling (Cot.); Ital. *pirlo*, 'a top or a giggle, also a twirl'; Florio. Der. *pirouette*, vb.

PISCES, the fish; a zodiacal sign. (L.) ME. *Pisces*, Chaucer, C. T. 6286 (1704).—L. *piscis*, pl. of *piscis*, a fish; cognate with E. *Fish*, q.v. Der. *pisc-ine*; *pisc-ina*, a basin, from L. *pisc-ina*, a fish-pool, basin; *piscivorous*, fish-eating, from L. *vorare*, to devour; *pisc-at-ory*, from L. *piscatōrius*, belonging to fishing, from *piscator*, a fisherman, formed from *piscari*, to fish.

PISH, an interjection, expressing contempt. (E.) In Shak. Oth. ii. 1. 270; iv. 1. 42. Of imitative origin; it begins with expulsion of breath, as in *pooh*! and ends with a hiss.

PISMIRE, an ant. (Hybrid; F. and E.) In Shak. 1 Hen. IV. i. 3. 240. 'The old name of the ant, an insect very generally named from the sharp urinous smell of an ant-hill'; Wedgwood. ME. *pisse-mire* (four syllables), Chaucer, C. T. 7407 (1825).—ME. *pisse-mire*, and *mire*, an ant, Bestiary, 234. See *Pias*. β. The AS. *mire*, given in Benson's A.S. Dict., is unauthorised, but may be correct; still, the usual E. form is *emmet* or *ant*. Cf. Du. *mier*, MDu. *mire*, EFries. *mire*, an ant; Teut. type **mir-in-*. γ. We also find the somewhat similar (but unrelated?) forms: Swed. *myra*, Dan. *myre*, Icel. *murr*, an ant. Also Irish *moirbh*, W. *mor-grugyn*, Bret. *merienue*, Russ. *murr-uvai*, Gk. *μύρ-μύρ*, Pers. *mūr*, all meaning 'ant'. The Cornish *murrian* means 'ants'. δ. Wedgwood notes a similar method of naming an ant in the Low G. *miegemke*, an ant; from *migen* = L. *mingere*. And cf. Pomeran. *pismiren*, pl., pismires.

PISS, to discharge urine. (F.) ME. *pissen*, Mandeville's Travels, ed. Halliwell, ch. 23, p. 249.—F. *pisser*; supposed to be a Romance word, and of imitative origin. Der. *pis*, sb., Chaucer, C. T. 6311 (D 729); *pis-mire*, q.v.

PISTACHIO, **PISTACHO**, the nut of a certain tree. (Span.—L.—Gk.—Pers.) In Sir T. Herbert's Travels, ed. 1665, p. 80. Spelt *piachoe* or *piachoe-nut* in Phillips, ed. 1706.—Span. *piachach* (with *ch* as in English), a pistachio, pistachio-nut.—L. *pistacium*.—Gk. *πιστάχιον*, a nut of the tree called *πιστάχιον*.—Pers. *pištā*, *pištān*, the pistachio-nut; Rich. Dict. pp. 331, 332. Cf. Ital. *piastachio*, whence the form *piachach*.

PISTIL, the female organ in the centre of a flower. (L.) In Ash's Dict., ed. 1775. Named from the resemblance in shape to the pestle of a mortar.—L. *pistillum*, a small pestle; dimin. of an obsolete form **pistrum*, a pestle.—L. *pistum*, supine of *pisere*, to pound. Cf. Skt. *pisā*, to pound. (✓ PIS.) See *Pestle*. Doublet, *pestle*.

PISTOL, a small hand-gun. (F.—Ital.) In Shak. Merry Wives, v. 2. 53; and as a proper name.—F. *pistole*, 'a pistol, a great

horseman's dag'; Cot. [Here *dag* is an old name for a pistol.] Shortened from F. *pistole*, the same. β. We also find Ital. *pistolese*, 'a great dagger,' in Florio; and it seems to be agreed that the two words are closely connected; that the word *pistolese* is the older one; and that the name was transferred from the dagger to the pistol, both being small arms for similar use. The E. name *dag* for *pistol* confirms this; since *dag* must be the F. *dague*, a dagger. γ. The Ital. *pistolese* is known to have been named from a town in Tuscany, near Florence, now called *Pistoja*. The old name of the town must have been *Pistolia*; and this is rendered extremely probable by the fact that the old Latin name of the town was *Pistorium*, which would easily pass into *Pistolia*, and finally into *Pistoja*. 'Pistols were first used by the cavalry of England about 1544'; Haydn. Der. *pistol*, vb., Tw. Nt. ii. 5. 42; *pistol-et*. Doublet, *pistole*.

PISTOLE, a gold coin of Spain. (F.—Ital.) In Dryden, The Spanish Friar, A. v. Sc. 2. 'The dimin. form *pistole* is, in Beaum. and Fletcher, The Spanish Curate, Act i. sc. 1 (Jamie). Yet the word is not Spanish, but French. The forms *pistole* and *pistole*, in the sense of 'pistole,' are the same as *pistole* and *pistole* in the sense of *pistol*.—MF. *pistole*, 'a pistol, a dag, or little pistol, also, the gold coin termed a pistolet'; Cot. Diez cites from Claude Fanchet (died 1599) to the effect that the crowns of Spain, being reduced to a smaller size than French crowns, were called *pistoles*, and the smallest *pistoles* were called *bidets*; cf. *Ridet*, a small pistol; Cot. Thus the name is one of jocular origin; and the words *pistole* and *pistol* are doublets. *Pistol*, being more Anglicized, is the older word in English.

PISTON, a short cylinder used in pumps, moving up and down within the tube of the pump. (F.—Ital.—L.) In Bailey's Dict., vol. ii. ed. 1731.—F. *piston*, 'a pestle, or pounding-stick'; Cot. In mod. F. 'a piston'.—Ital. *pistone*, a piston; the same word as *pestone*, a large heavy pestle.—Ital. *pestare*, to pound.—Late L. *pistāre*, to pound; allied to *pistum*, pp. of *pisere*, *pisere*, to pound. See *Pestle*, *Pistil*, *Pea*.

PIT, a hole in the earth. (L.) ME. *pit*, Wyell, Luke xiv. 5; *put*, Ancren Riwle, p. 58, l. 4. AS. *pytt*, *pytt*; Luke xiv. 5.—L. *puteus*, a well, *pit*; Luke xiv. 5 (Vulgate). β. Perhaps orig. a well of pure water, a spring; and so connected with L. *puteus*, pure, from the same root as *pūrus*; see *Pure*. Der. *pit*, verb, to set in competition, a phrase taken from cock-fighting. γ. A *pit* is the area in which cocks fight; hence, to *pit* one against the other, to place them in the same *pit*, one against the other, for a contest; Richardson. The *pit* of a theatre was formerly called a *cock-pit*; Hen. V. prol. 11. Also *pit-fall*, Macb. iv. 2. 35; *pit-nar*, *cock-pit*; Hen. V. prol. 11.

PITAPAT, with palpitation. (F.) In Dryden, Epilogue to Tamerlane. A repetition of *pat*, weakened to *pit* in the first instance. Sir T. More says the old folks 'walked *pit-pat* upon a paire of patens'; Works, p. 94 d. See *Pat*.

PITCH (1), a black sticky substance. (L.) ME. *pitch*, *pych*; Rob. of Glouc. p. 410, l. 8485; O. Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, l. 251, l. 24; older form *pih*, id. i. 269, l. 22. AS. *pic*, Exod. ii. 3.—L. *pic-*, stem of *pice*, *pitch*. Hence also Gk. *πίχ-*, allied to Gk. *πικρα* (for *πικ-ρα*). Cf. *Pine* (1). Der. *pitch*, verb; *pitch-y*, All's Well, iv. 4. 24. Also *pay* (2).

PITCH (2), to throw, to fall headlong, to fix a camp, &c. (F.) Spelt *pytche* in Palsgrave. A palatalized form of *pick*, to throw. Cor. i. 1. 204; esp. used of throwing a pike or dart. 'I *pyche* with an arrowe, *je darde*'; Palsgrave. It was particularly used of forcibly plunging a sharp peg into the ground; hence the phrase 'to *pitch* a camp,' i.e. to fasten the poles, tent-pegs, palisades, &c. 'At the cest Julius schal *pyche* tentis'; Wyell, Numb. ii. 3, where the later version has 'settle tentis.' The old pt. t. was *pychte* or *pyghte*, pp. *pyht*, *pyght*. 'A spere that is *pyght* into the erthe,' Mandeville's Travels, ed. Halliwell, p. 183. 'He *pyghte* him on the pomel of his heed'—he pitched [fell] on the top of his head; Chaucer, C. T. 2691 (A 269). 'Ther he *pyhte* his staf'—there he fixed his staff; Layamon, 20633. Allied to *pick*, verb; and probably related to *pie*. See *Pick*, *Pike*. Der. *pitch*, sb., Tw. Nt. i. 1. 12; *pitch-fork*, allied to ME. *pytforke* = pick-fork, Prompt. Parv. 'pick-pipe'.

PITCHER, a vessel for holding liquids. (F.—OHG.—L.) ME. *pycher*, *pycher*; English Gilds, ed. Toulmin Smith, p. 354, l. 12; *pycher*, Sir Perceval, l. 454; in Thornton Romances, ed. Halliwell.—OF. *pycher*, *pycher*, a pitcher; spelt *pychier* in Cotgrave, who gives it as a *Languecye* word. Cf. OP. *pychiers*, *pychiers* (Bartsch); Prov. *pychit*, *pychit* (Mistral); Haut-Maine *pyche*; Span. and Port. *pychel*, a tankard, Ital. *pycherro*, *bicchiero*, a goblet, beaker.—OHG. *pechāri* (G. *becher*).—Late L. *bicarium*, a goblet, beaker, wine-cup. The suggested connexion with Gk. *Bicos*, an earthen wine-vessel, is by no means certain. See *Beaker*, which is a doublet. Der. *pitcher-plant*.

PITH, the soft substance in the centre of stems of plants, marrow. (E.) ME. *piþh*, *piþa*, Chaucer, C. T. 6057 (D 475). AS. *piþa*, Ælfred, tr. of Boethius, c. xxiv, l. 10; lib. iii, pr. 11. 4-Du. pit, pith; MDu. *piþe* (Hexham); Low G. *peðik*, pith (Bremen Wörterbuch). Der. *piþ-y*, Tam. Shrew, iii. l. 68; *piþ-i-ly*, *piþ-i-ness*; *piþ-less*, 1 Hen. VI. ii. s. 11.

PITANCE, an allowance of food, a dole, small portion. (F.) ME. *pitance*, with one *t*, *pitance*, P. Plowman, C. x. 92; Ancrén Riwele, p. 1149, l. 5.—F. *pitance*, 'meat, food, victual of all sorts, bread and drink excepted'; Cot. *β*. Of disputed etymology; cf. Span. *pitanza*, a pitance, the price of a thing, salary; Ital. *pitanza*, a pitance, portion. In all probability the Ital. *pitanza* is a popular corruption due to a supposed connexion with *pietà*, pity, mercy, as if to give a pitance were to give alms. The Lombard form is still *pitance* (Dierz). Dierz connects *pitance* with OF. *pité*, a thing of little worth, which he further connects with *petit*, small; see *Piece*. *γ*. The Span. *pitar* means to distribute allowances of meat, &c., and is clearly a connected word; this seems at once to set aside any connexion with *pity* or *piety*. But Dugange gives the Late L. *pitantia* as a pitance, a portion of food (given to monks) of the value of a *pieta*, which he explains to be a very small coin issued by the counts of Poitiers (*moneta comitum Pictavensium*). This answers to OF. *pité*, 'the half of a maille, a French farthing'; Cot. *β*. This brings us back to the same OF. *pité*, but suggests a different origin for that word, viz. Late L. *pieta*, a Poitiers coin. And this L. *pieta* is supposed to be due to Late L. *Pictava*, i.e. Poitiers (5th cent.).

PITY, sympathy, mercy. (F.—L.) ME. *pit*, Floriz and Blancheflor, ed. Lumby, 539; Ancrén Riwele, p. 368, l. 14.—OF. *pit* (*piu*), 13th cent. (Littre); *pitit*, 12th cent. (id.)—L. *pitātem*, acc. of *pietas*; see *Piety*. Der. *pit-y*, verb, as You Like It, ii. 7. 117; *pit-able*, *pit-able-ness*; *pit-ful*, All's Well, iii. 2. 130; *pit-ful-ly*, *pit-ful-ness*; *pit-less*, As You Like It, iii. 5. 40; *pit-less-ly*, *pit-less-ness*; *pit-ing-ly*. Also *pit-ous*, a corruption of ME. *pit-ous*, Chaucer, C. T. 8956 (E 1080), spelt *pitous*, Rob. of Glouc., p. 204, l. 4180, from OF. *pitous*, mod. F. *pitieux*, 'pitiful, merciful', Cot.; from Late L. *pitiosus*, merciful. And hence *pitous-ly*.

PIVOT, a pin upon which a wheel or other object turns. (F.—Ital.—Late L.) In Cotgrave. *β*. *pivo*, 'the pivot or, as some call it, the tampion of a gate, or great door, a piece of iron, &c., made, for the most part, like a top, round and broad at one end and sharp at the other, whereby it enters into the *crappoudaine* [iron wherein the pivot plays]; and serves as well to bear up the gate as to facilitate the motion thereof'; Cot. Formed, with dimin. suffix *-ot*, from Ital. *piva*, a pipe.—Late L. *pipa*, a pipe; connected with L. *pipare*, *pipire*, to chirp as a bird; see *Pipe*. *β*. The Ital. *piva* meant (1) a pipe, (2) a tube with a fine bore, and so came to mean a solid peg, as well shown in the Ital. dimin. form *pivolo*, or *pivolo*, 'a pin or peg of wood, a setting or peaking stick to set ruffles with, also a gardeners' tool to set herbes with called a dibble'; Florio. *¶* Much disputed; see Dierz; and see the articles *piva* and *pivolo* or *pivolo* in Florio.

PIX, an old form of *Pix*, q.v.

PIXY, a fairy (Scand.). 'If a *pixie*, seek thy ring'; Scott, Pirate, ch. 23 (song). Also *pixy*, which is an older form.—Swed. dial. *pyss*, *pysske*, a little goblin (Rietz); cf. Norw. *pyssk*, an insignificant person (Ross). See Notes on F. Etym., p. 218; and E. D. I.

PLACABLE, forgiving, easy to be appeased. (L.) In Minshew, ed. 1627; and in Milton, P. L. xi. 151. Taken directly from I. *placabilis*, easily appeased; formed with suffix *-bilis* from *placāre*, to appease. Allied to *placere*; see *Pleasure*. Der. *placabil-y*, *placabile-ness*. Also *placabil-ty*, Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, b. ii. c. 6.

PLACARD, a bill stuck up as an advertisement. (F.—Du.) In Minshew, ed. 1627; he notes that it occurs in the 2nd and 3rd years of Philip and Mary (1555, 1556).—F. *placard*, *placuard*, 'a placard, an inscription set up; also a bill, or libell stuck upon a post; also, rough-casting or parqueting of walls'; Cot. The last is the orig. sense. Formed with suffix *-ard* (of OHG. origin, from G. *hart* = E. *hard*) from the verb *placuer*, 'to parge or to rough-cast, also, to clap, slat, stick, or paste on'; Cot.—Du. *plakken*, to paste, glue; formerly also 'to dawbe or to plaster'; Hexham. [The Du. *plakkaat*, a placard, is merely borrowed back again from the French.] The Du. *plakken* is prob. of imitative origin (Franck). Der. *placard*, verb. And see *plack*, *plaque*, *placket*.

PLACE, a space, room, locality, town, stead, way, passage in a book. (F.—L.—Gk.) In early use. In King Horn, ed. Lumby, 718.—F. *place*, 'a place, room, stead, . . . a faire large court'; Cot.—Folk-L. *plattia*; L. *platea*, a broad way in a city, an open space, courtyard. Sometimes *platea*, but properly *platea*, not a true L. word, but borrowed.—Gk. *πλατεια*, a broad way, a street; orig. fem. of *πλατός*, flat, wide.—Lithuan. *platus*, broad; Skt. *prathu-*, large, great; cf. Skt. *prath*, to spread out. And prob. allied to *Flat*.

Hence also *plant*, q.v. Der. *place*, verb, K. Lear, i. 4. 156; *place-er*; *place-man*, added by Todd to Johnson. And see *plaine*, *plaine*, *Doublet*, *plazza*.

PLACENTA, a substance in the womb. (L.) Called *placenta uterina* in Flavius, ed. 1706.—L. *placenta*, lit. a flat cake.—Gk. *πλακων*, a flat cake; cf. *πλαγ*, a flat surface. Der. *placent-ald*.

PLACID, gentle, peaceful. (F.—L.) In Milton, P. R. iii. 217.—F. *placide*, 'calm'; Cot.—L. *placidus*, gentle, lit. pleasing.—L. *placire*, to please; see *Pleasure*. Der. *placid-ly*; *placid-i-ty*, directly from L. *placiditas*, the F. *placidité* being late.

PLACK, a small copper coin, worth 4 pennies Scots. (F.—Du.) First used, spelt *plak*, of a somewhat different coin, in the reign of James III of Scotland (1460–88). Dugange has *placa* as the Latinized form (1426).—F. *plaque*, a coin; 'En ce temps (1426) courroit une monnoie a Paris nommee *plagues*'; qu. in Hatfield. Also a flat plate (Cot.).—F. *plaqueur*, 'to lay flat upon'; Cot.—Du. *plakken*, to paste, glue, &c. Cf. MDu. *placke*, 'a French sous'; Hexham. See *Placard*.

PLACKET, an apron, petticoat, a woman; a slit in a petticoat. (Du.) See Troll. and Cress. ii. 3. 22; K. Lear, iii. 4. 100. A variant of *placard*; see N. E. D.—Du. *plakkaat*, a placard; from Du. *plakken*, to stick up; with F. suffix *-ard*; and see *Placard*.

PLAGIARY, one who steals the writings of another, and passes them off as his own. (F.—L.) Spelt *plagiarius* in Minshew, ed. 1627, with the same definition as in Cotgrave (given below). [Sir T. Browne uses the word in the sense of *plagiarism*, Vulg. Errors, b. i. c. 6. § 7, yet he has *plagiarism* in the very next section. Bp. Hall has *plagiary* as an adj., Satires, b. iv. sat. 2. l. 84.]—F. *plaginaire*, 'one that steals or takes free people out of one country, and sells them in another for slaves'; also a book-stealer, a book-theft; Cot.—L. *plagiarius*, a man-stealer, kidnapper.—L. *plagium*, kidnapping; whence also *plagiare*, to steal or kidnap a free person; lit. to ensnare, net.—L. *plaga*, a net. Der. *plagiar-ize*, *plagiar-ism*, *plagiarist*.

PLAGUE, a pestilence, a severe trouble. (F.—L.) ME. *plage* (not common), Wyclif, Rev. xvi. 21, to translate I. *plagam*; the pl. *plagis* (= *plages*, *plagues*) is in Wyclif, Gen. xii. 17, where the Vulgate has the L. abl. *plāgā*.—OF. *plage*, *plague* (Godefroy). But the E. word was prob. taken directly from Latin, and spelt with final *-ue* at a later date.—L. *plāga*, a stroke, blow, stripe, injury, disaster.—Gk. *πληγή*, a blow, plague, Rev. xvi. 21. From the base *πληγ-*, as in *πληγή*, a blow, and in *πλησσειν* (for *πληγ-ειν*), to strike; cf. Lithuan. *plakti*, to strike; L. *plangere*, to strike. See Brugmann, i. § 569. *¶* The spelling *plage* occurs as late as in the Bible of 1557, Rev. xvi. 21. The *u* was introduced to keep the g hard. Der. *plague*, vb., Temp. iv. 192; spelt *plage* in Caxton's Reynard the Fox, p. 70, l. 9; *plague-mark*, *plague-spot*. And see *Plaint*.

PLAICE, a kind of flat fish. (F.—L.) ME. *plaise*, *plage*; Havelok, 896. Spelt *place*, *plaise* in Minshew, ed. 1627.—OF. *plais*, noted by Littre, s. v. *plis*; he also gives *plaise* as a vulgar F. name of the fish, the literary name being *plie*, as in Cotgrave.—Late L. *platissa*, (Voc. 40, 79, 24, 28); for I. *platessa*, a plaice (Lewis); whence the F. forms by the regular loss of *t* between vowels, and before a stressed vowel. *β*. So called from its flatness; from the base PLAT, flat, which appears also in Gk. *πλατός*, flat, broad. See *Place*. Cf. *Flounder* and *Flawn*.

PLAID, a loose outer garment of woollen cloth, chiefly worn by the Highlanders of Scotland. (Gael.—L.) Spelt *plad* in Sir T. Herbert, Travels, p. 313, who speaks of a 'Scotch *plad*'; also in Phillips, ed. 1706, and in Kersey, ed. 1715. 'Heland [Highland] *plaidis*.' Ane littil Interlud (Hannatyne MS.); l. 32. *Plaid* is in Johnson.—Gael. *plaid*, a blanket; cf. Irish *plaid*, a plaid, blanket. *β*. Macleod and Dewar consider *plaid* to be a contraction of Gael. (and Irish) *peallaid*, a sheep-skin. Cf. Gael. *peall*, a shaggy hide, a little covering. These words are from Gael. (and Irish) *peall*, a skin, hide, also a covering or coverlet. All from L. *pellis*, a skin; cognate with E. *fell*. See *Fell* (2). Der. *plaid-ed*.

PLAIN, flat, level, smooth, artless, evident. (F.—L.) ME. *plein*, *plain*. 'Thing that I speke it moot be bare and *pleyn*'; Chaucer, C. T. 11032 (F 720). 'The centre was so *pleyn*.' Will. of Palerne, 2217. 'Upon the *pleyn* of Salesbury'; Rob. of Glouc. p. 7, l. 155; where it is used as a sb.—F. *plain*, 'plain, flat'; Cot.—L. *plān-um*, acc. of *plānus*, plain, flat. *β*. Idg. type **plā-nos*; cf. Celtic type **plā-ros*, flat surface, W. *llawr*; see *Floor*. Prob. **plā-* is lengthened from **pel-*; see *pel-avos* in Prellwitz. Der. *plain*, sb., *plain-ly*, *plain-ness*; *plain*, adv.; *plain-dealer*, Com. of Errors, ii. 2. 88; *plain-deal-ing*, adj., Much Ado, i. 3. 33; *plain-deal-ing*, sb., Timon, i. 1. 216; *plain-hearted*; *plain-song*, Mids. Nt. Dr. iii. 1. 134; *plain-spoken*, Dryden, Preface to All for Love, § 3; *plain-work*. Also *ex-plain*. And see *plan*, *plane* (1), *planisphere*, *placenta*, *piano*.

PLAINTE, a lament, mourning, lamentation. (F.—L.) ME. *plainte*, Havelok, 134; Ancrén Riwele, p. 96, l. 18.—OF. *plainte* (11th

century, Littre), later *plainte*, 'a plaint, complaint'; Cot.—Late L. *placenta*, a plant; closely allied to L. *placētus*, lamentation. Both are allied to *placētus* (sem. *placenta*), pp. of *plangere*, to strike, beat, esp. to beat the breast as a sign of grief, to lament aloud. A nasalized form from the base PLAC, to strike; see **PLAGUE**. Der. *plaintiff*, q.v., *plaintive*, q.v.; also *com-plain*. The verb to *plain*, i.e. to mourn, is perhaps obsolete; it is equivalent to F. *plaindre* from L. *plangere*; see K. Lear, iii. 1. 39.

PLAINTIFF, the complainant in a law-suit. (F.—L.) It should have but one f. ME. *plaintif*; spelt *plaintif*, Eng. Gilds, ed. Toulmin Smith, p. 360, l. 18.—F. *plaintif*, 'a plaintiff'; Cot. Formed with suffix -if (L. -ius) from L. *placētus*, pp. of *plangere*, to lament, hence, to complain; see **PLAINT**. Doublet, *plaintive*.

PLAINTIVE, mournful. (F.—L.) Really the same word as the above, but differently used. In Daniel, Sonnet iv, To Delia.—F. *plaintif*, fem. *plaintive*, adj., 'lamenting, mournful'; Cot. See **PLAINTIFF**. Der. *plaintive-ly*, -ness.

PLAIT, a fold, braid; to fold together, interweave. (F.—L.) Minshew, ed. 1627, has 'to plait or wreath'. Shak. has *plait*, Romeo, i. 4. 89. For *plaited*, in K. Lear, i. 1. 183, the quartos have *plaited*, the folios *plighted*. Cotgrave translates F. *plier* by 'to fould, plait'. ME. *plaiten*, *pletten*, verb; *plait*, sb. 'Playe of a clothe, Plica; Playtyd, Plicatus; Playtyng, Plico'; Prompt. Parv. The pt. t. *plaited* is in P. Plowman, B. v. 212; spelt *pletid*, id. A. v. 126. The verb is formed from the sb., which alone is found in French.—OF. *plait*, *plet*, a fold (Hugury); Godefroy gives *plait* only; the mod. F. word is *pli*; Littre, s.v. *pli*, gives an example of the use of the form *plait* in the 13th century.—Late L. *plētum*, for *plētium*, by-form of L. *plētum*, acc. of *plētus*, pp. of *plēre*, to fill. The F. verb *plier* = L. *plēre*, and also appears as *plyer*, 'to plie'; Cot. See **PLY**. Der. *plait-er*. Doublets, *plait*, *plight* (2).

PLAN, a drawing of anything on a plane or flat surface; esp. the ground-plan of a building; a scheme. (F.—L.) In Phillips, ed. 1706; Pope, Essay on Man, l. 6.—F. *plan*, 'the ground-plan of a building'; Cot.—F. *plan*, adj. (sem. *plane*), flat, which first occurs in the 16th century (Littre); a 'learned' form of F. *plain*. A late formation from L. *planus*, plain, flat; the earlier F. form being *plain*; see **PLAIN**. Der. *plan*, verb, Pope, Satires from Horace, Ep. II. l. 374. Hence *plan-er*.

PLANE (1), a level surface. (F.—L.) In Phillips, ed. 1706, who speaks of 'a geometrical plane', 'a vertical plane', &c.—F. *plane*, fem. of the adj. *plan*, flat; with the E. sense of 'a plane', it occurs in Forcadel, *Éléments d'Euclide*, p. 3 (Littre), in the 16th century. See **PLAN**. We also find F. *plane* as an adj., as 'a plane surface'. See **PLANE** (2). Der. *planei-sphere*, q.v.

PLANE (2), a tool; also, to render a surface level. (F.—L.) 1. The carpenter's plane was so called from its use; the verb is older than the sb. in Latin. We find ME. *plane*, sb., a carpenter's tool, in the Prompt. Parv. This is the F. *plane* (Cot.), from Late L. *plāna*, a carpenter's plane (Lewis). 2. The verb is ME. *planen*, Chaucer, C. T. D. 1758; spelt *planyn* in the Prompt. Parv.—F. *planer*, to plane.—L. *planare*, to plane (Lewis). ¶ Lewis gives Corippus as the authority for the verb *planare*; Prof. Mayor gives me a reference to St. Augustine, de gen. c. Mauch. i. § 13. See **PLAIN**.

PLANE (3), **PLANE-TREE**, the name of a tree, with spreading boughs. (F.—L.—Gk.) MF. *plane*; Wyclif, Gen. xxx. 37; Squire of Iow Degree, ed. Kitson, l. 40; *plane-leef*, leaf of a plane, Trevisa, tr. of Higden, i. 187, l. 9.—F. *plane*, 'the great maple'; Cot.—L. *platannus*, acc. of *platanus*, a plane.—Gk. *πλάτανος*, the oriental plane; named from its broad leaves and spreading form (Liddell).—Gk. *πλάτος*, wide, broad. See Brugmann, i. § 444. ¶ Sometimes called *platane* (an inferior form) from L. *platanus*; ME. *platan*, Trevisa, tr. of Higden, ii. 303.

PLANET, a wandering star. (F.—L.—Gk.) So called to distinguish them from the fixed stars. ME. *plane*, Rob. of Glouc., p. 112, l. 2436.—OF. *planete*, 13th cent. (Littre); mod. F. *planète*.—L. *planētis*.—Gk. *πλανήτης*, a wanderer; lengthened form of *πλάνης*, a wanderer, of which the pl. *πλάνητες* was esp. used to signify the planets.—Gk. *πλανάω*, I lead astray, cause to wander; pass. *πλανώμαι*, I wander, roam.—Gk. *πλάνω*, a wandering about. Der. *planet-ary*, Timon, iv. 3. 108; *planet-oid* (see **ASTEROID**); *planet-stricken* or *planet-struck*, see Hamlet, i. 1. 162.

PLANE-TREE; see **PLANE** (3). **PLANGENT**, clashing, dashing, resounding, striking. (L.) Rare. In Sir H. Taylor, Philip van Artevelde, Part I, l. 1. 97: *I. plangent*, stem of *plangens*, pres. pt. of *plangere*, to strike; see **PLAINT**. **PLANISPHERE**, a sphere projected on a plane. (Hybrid; L. and Gk.) 'Planisphere, a plain sphere, or a sphere projected in plano; as an astrolabe'; Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674. A barbarous hybrid compound. From *plāni*, for L. *planus*, flat; and *sphere*, a word of Gk. origin. See **PLAIN** and **Sphere**.

PLANK, a board. (F.—L.) ME. *planks*, Will. of Palerne, 2778; Rob. of Brunne, Handlyng Synne, 5261.—North F. (Picard) *planke*; Norm. dial. *plangu*.—L. *placca*, a board, plank. So called from its flatness; it is a nasalized form from the base PLAK, with the idea of flatness. Cf. Gk. *πλακά* (gen. *πλακά-ος*), a flat stone; *πλακ-ίος*, made of board. See **PLAIOENTA**. Der. *plank*, verb. For The Central F. form *plancher* accounts for *plancher*, Meas. for Meas. iv. 1. 30.

PLANT, a vegetable production, esp. a sprout, shoot, twig, slip. (L.) ME. *plante*, Chaucer, C. T. 6345 (D 763). AS. *plantan*, the pl. *plantan* occurs in the entry 'Plantaria, gesāwena plantan' in Voc. 149. 22.—L. *planta*, a plant; properly, a spreading sucker or shoot. From the base PLAT, spreading, seen in Gk. *πλάτος*, spreading, broad. See **PLATE**. ¶ The L. *planta* also means the flat sole of the foot; hence 'to plant one's foot', i.e. to set it flat and firmly down. Der. *plant*, verb, Chaucer, C. T. 6346 (D 764); AS. *geplantian*, Mercian version of Psalm, ciii. 16; *plant-er*; *plant-at-ion*, see Bacon, Essay 33, Of Plantations, from L. *plantāre*, a planting, which from *plātūre*, to plant. Also *plant-ing*, *plant-ain*, *plant-grade*.

PLANTAIN (1), the name of a plant. (F.—L.) ME. *plantain*, Chaucer, C. T. 16049 (G 581).—F. *plantain*, 'plantain, waybread'; Cot.—L. *plantāginem*, acc. of *plantāgo*, a plantain; Pliny. β. So named from its flat spreading leaf, and connected with *planta*; see **PLANT**. So also arose the ME. name *waybred*, AS. *wegbrēde*, 'properly way-bread, but called way-bread,' Cockayne's A.S. Leechdoms, vol. ii. Glossary; however, the AS. -brēde represents the sb. *brēda*, breadth. So also the G. name *wegbreit*.

PLANTAIN (2), a tree resembling the banana. (F.—Span.—L.) 'Oranges and plantains, which is a fruit that groweth upon a tree'; Hakluyt, Voy. vol. ii. pt. 2, p. 129.—OF. *plantain*, variant of *planta*, orig. a plane-tree (Godefroy).—Span. *plantano*, a plantain; variant of *platano*, (1) a plane-tree, (2) a plantain.—L. *plantanum*, acc. of *plantanus*, a plane. See **PLANE** (3).

PLANTIGRADE, walking on the sole of the foot. (L.) Scientific. Coined from *plantis*, for *planta*, the sole of the foot, also a plant; and *grad-i*, to walk. See **PLANT** and **GRADE**. For the form *plantis*, cf. L. *plantis-ger*, bearing shoots.

PLAQUE, an ornamental plate, a (metal) tablet for a wall. (F.—Du.) Modern; F. *plaque*, sb.; from *plaquer*, vb., to plate; MF. *plaquer* to fix, fasten up.—Du. *plakken*, to paste up; see **PLACK**, **PLACARD**.

PLASH (1), a puddle, a shallow pool. (F.) MF. *plascas*, Allit. Morte Arthure, ed. Brock, 2798; Prompt. Parv. AS. *plasc*, Birch, Cart. Saxon. iii. 356; now *Plask* Park, near Cardington, Salop; cf. EFries. *plasc*, a shallow pool.—MDu. *plasking*; 'een plas ofte [or] plasc, a splash of water; een plascgen, a sudden flash [flush] of rain; cf. *plascchen in't water*, to splash, or plunge in the water'; Hexham. Hence OF. *plasc*, *plascis*, a pool (Godefroy). β. Cf. also G. *platschen*, to splash, dabble, Dan. *pladske* (for **platske*), to splash, dabble about, Swed. *plaska* (for **plaska*), to dabble, showing that a *t* has been lost before *s*, the Du. *plask* standing for **plat-sch*. y. The various forms are extensions from the base PLAT, to strike, beat, appearing in AS. *plattin*, to strike with the palm, slap, John, xix. 3; also in Swed. dial. *platta*, to strike softly, slap, whence the frequentative *plåtta*, to tap with the finger-points (Rietz).

PLASH (2), another form of **PLEASH**, q.v. In Nares.

PLASTER, a composition of lime, water, and sand, for walls; an external medical application for wounds. (L.—Gk.) ME. *plastre*, Chaucer, C. T. 10950 (F 636). [This is a F. spelling, from OF. *plastre*, used in the 13th and 14th century (Littre). The spelling *plaster* in English answers to the occasional 14th cent. F. spelling *plastre*.] AS. *plaster*, a plaster for wounds; Cockayne's Leechdoms, i. 298, l. 12.—L. *plastrum*, a plaster; the first syllable being dropped; cf. Late L. *plastrum*, made of plaster (Ducauge).—Gk. *ἐμπλάστρον*, a plaster; a form used by Galen instead of the usual word *ἐμπλάστρον*, a plaster, which is properly the neut. of *ἐμπλάστρον*, daubed on or over.—Gk. *ἐμπλάσσειν*, to daub on.—Gk. *ἐμ- for ἐν*, in, before the following *w*; and *πλάσσειν*, to mould, form in clay or wax. See **IN** and **PLASTIC**. ¶ Cf. ME. *emplaster*, sb., Reliq. Antiq. i. 54. Der. *plaster*, verb, ME. *plasteren*, Prompt. Parv., from MF. *plastrer* (F. *plâtrer*), 'to plaster', Cot. Also *plaster-er*, *plaster-ing*. And see *piastre*.

PLASTIC, capable of moulding; also, capable of being moulded. (L.—Gk.) Used in the active sense by Pope, Essay on Man, iii. 9; Dunciad, i. 101.—L. *plasticus*.+Gk. *πλαστικός*, fit for, or skilful in moulding. Formed with suffix -ικ-ος from *πλασ-ειν*, formed, moulded.—Gk. *πλάσσειν*, to mould. β. Gk. *πλάσσειν* appears to be put for **πλά-γειν*, and to be related to E. *fold*, vb. Der. *plastic-ly*, from mod. F. *plastique* (Littre).

PLAT (1), **PILOT**, a patch of ground. (E.) Now commonly written *plot*, which is also the AS. form. Spelt *plat* in a Kings ix.

36, A.V. 'So three in one small flat of ground shall ly;' Herrick, *Hesperides*; to Anthea. 'A garden *platte*;' Udall's *Erasmus*, Luke xlii. 50, fol. 182, b. See further under *Plot*, *Patch*. The spelling *plat* is prob. due to ME. *plat*, *F. plat*, flat; for which see *Plate*.

PLAT (3), to plait. (F.-L.) In Shak. *Romeo*, i. 4. 89. The same as *Plait*, q.v.

PLATANE, a plane-tree; see *Plane* (3).

PLATE, a thin piece of metal, flat dish. (F.-L.) ME. *plate*, Chaucer, C. T. 2123 (A 2121). = OF. *F. plate*, in use in the 12th century; see Littré. Hamilton, s.v. *flat* (flat), gives *Vaiselle plate*, hammered plate; particularly, plate, silver plate. *Plate* is merely the fem. of *F. plat*, flat. Cf. Late L. *plata*, a lamina, plate of metal; Ducange; and esp. Span. *plata*, plate, silver (whence *La Plata*), but the Span. word was derived from the French; Littré.—Late L. *platin*, a lamina, 'plate of metal'; fem. of Folk-L. **plattus*, flat; whence Du. and Dau. *plat*, G. and Swed. *platt*, are borrowed. Allied to Gk. *πλάτος*, broad; see *Place*. Der. *plate*, vb., Rich. II, i. 3. 28; *plate-glass*, *plat-ing*. And see *plait-er*, *plat-ear*, *plat-form*, *plat-ing*, *plat-it-ule*.

PLATEAU, a flat space, tableland. (F.-L.) 'A rising ground or flatish hill . . . called a *plateau*;' Annual Register (1807), p. 11, col. 2.—*F. plateau*; Cotgrave gives the pl. *plateaux*, 'flat and thin stones'. The mod. *F. plateau* also means 'tableland'; Hamilton. OF. *platei*, a small plate, used in the 12th century; Littré. Dimin. of *plat*, a platter, dish, which is a sb. made from the adj. *plat*, flat. See *Plate*. Doublet, *platter*, q.v.

PLATFORM, a flat surface, level scaffolding. (F.-L.) In Shak. meaning (1) a terrace, Hamlet, i. 2. 213; (2) a scheme, plan, i. Hen. VI, ii. 1. 77.—*F. platforme*, 'a platform, modell'; Cot.—*F. plate*, fem. of *plat*, flat; and *forme*, form; so that the sense is 'ground-plan'. See *Plate* and *Form*.

PLATINA, a heavy metal. (Span.—F.-L.) Added by Todd to Johnson's Dict.—Span. *platina*, so called from its silvery appearance.—Span. *plata*, silver. See *Plate*. Now called *platinum*.

PLATTITUDE, a trite or dull remark. (F.-L.) Modern. Not in Todd's Johnson.—*F. platitude*, flatness, insipidity (Hamilton). A modern word, coined (on the model of *latitude*) from *F. plat*, flat. See *Plate*.

PLATOON, a group of men, sub-division of a company of soldiers. (F.-L.) 'Platoon', a small square body of 40 or 50 men, &c.; Bailey's Dict., vol. ii. ed. 1731. Adapted from *F. peloton*, 'pronounced *plou-ton*, a ball, tennis-ball, group, knot, platoon'; Hamilton. Formed, with suffix -on, from MF. *pelote*, a ball; whence also *F. pellet*. See *Pellet*.

PLATTER, a flat plate or dish. (F.-L.) ME. *plater* (with one r), Wyclif, Matt. xxiii. 25. AF. *plater*; N. Bozon, p. 33. A parallel formation to OF. *platei*, a plate (Burgny), which is the origin of mod. *F. plateau*, still used in the sense of 'waiter, tray, tea-board'; Hamilton. See *Plateau*.

PLAUDIT, applause. (L.) The form *plaudit* is due to misreading the L. *plaudite* as if it were an E. word, in which the final *e* would naturally be considered as silent. Sometimes the pronunciation in three syllables was kept up, with the singular result that the suffix -ity was then occasionally mistaken for the ordinary E. suffix -ity. Hence we find 3 forms; (1) the correct Latin form, considered as trisyllabic. 'After the *plaudite* stryke up Our plausible assente;' Drant, tr. of Horace, Art of Poetry, Av. (2) The form in -ity. 'And give this virgin crystal *plaudities*;' Cyril Tourneur, The Revenger's Tragedy, Act ii. sc. 1 (R.). (3) The clipped E. form. 'Not only the last *plaudit* to expect;' Denham, Of Old Age, pt. iv. l. 44.—L. *plaudite*, clap your hands; a cry addressed by the actors to the spectators, requesting them to express their satisfaction. It is the imperative pl. of *plaudere*, to applaud, also spelt *plödere*; see *Plausible*. Der. *plaudit-or-y*, an ill-coined word, neither French nor Latin.

PLAUSIBLE, deserving approval, specious. (L.) In Shak. it means 'contented, willing'; Meas. iii. l. 253. Englished from L. *plausibilis*, praiseworthy. Formed, with suffix -ibilis, from *plausi-*, for *plausus*, pp. of *plaudere*, *plaudere*, to strike, beat, clap hands, applaud. Der. *plausib-ly*, *plausibil-ly*, *plausible-ness*. And see *plaudit*, *ap-plaud*, *ex-plode*.

PLAY, a game, sport, diversion. (E.) ME. *play*, Chaucer, C. T. 8906 (E 1330). AS. *plega*, a game, sport, Grein, i. 361. *Be* may note how frequently the AS. *plega* was used in the sense of fight, skirmish, battle. Thus *asc-plega*, ash-play, is the play of spears, i.e. fighting with spears; *sword-plega*, sword-play, fighting with swords. Even in the Bible, 2 Sam. ii. 14, to play really means to fight; but this is due to the use of *ludere* in the L. version; Wyclif uses the same word. To play on an instrument is to strike upon it. Cf. 'sympanan *plegiendru*' = of them that strike the timbrels;

AS. version of Ps. lxxvii. 27, ed. Spelman. And again, '*plegað mid handum*' = clap hands; Ps. xli. 1. Thus the orig. sense of *plega* is a stroke, blow, and *plegian* is to strike, to clap hands. Perhaps of imitative origin. ¶ E. Müller connects AS. *plega* with G. *pflegen*, care; the form answers, and the verb may have meant 'to be busy with.' See note in N.E.D.; and see *Plight*. Der. *play*, verb, ME. *pleyen*, Chaucer, C. T. 3333, AS. *plegian* (above). Also *play-bill*, -book, -fellow, -house (AS. *pleg-hūs*, in Mone, Quellen, p. 366), -mate, -thing; *play-er*, *play-ing*, *play-ing-card*; *play-ful*, ME. *pleiful*, Old Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, i. 205, l. 20; *play-ful-ly*, *mess*.

PLEA, an excuse, apology. (F.-L.) ME. *plee*, Chaucer, Parl. of Foules, 485; *ple*, Rob. of Glouc. p. 471, l. 9679; *play*, Eng. Gilds, ed. Toulmin Smith, p. 350, l. 13.—AF. *plee*, N. Bozon, p. 157; OF. *ple*, *plai*, occasional forms of OF. *plait*, *plaid*, a plea. Littré cites the pl. forms *plez*, *plais*, *plaz* (12th century) from Ducange, s.v. *Placitum*. Cotgrave gives *plaid*, 'sute, controversie, . . . also a plea, or a pleading, also, a court of pleading'.—Late L. *placitum*, a judgement, decision, decree, sentence; also a public assembly, conference, or council, so called because of the decisions therein determined on; L. *placitum*, an opinion. [The order of ideas is: that which is pleasing to all, an opinion, decision, conference for obtaining decisions, public court, law-court, proceedings or sentence in a law-court, and finally pleading, plea. The word has run a long career, with other meanings beside those here cited; see Ducange.]—L. *placitum*, neut. of *placius*, pp. of *placere*, to please; see *Pleaso*. Der. *plead*.

PLEACH, **PLASH**, to intertwine boughs in a hedge, to strengthen a hedge by enweaving boughs or twigs. (F.-L.) 'The hedge to *plash*;' Hood, The Lay of the Labourer, st. 5. 'The *pleached* bower;' Much Ado, iii. 1. 7. ME. *plechen*, used in the sense 'to propagate a vine'; Palladius on Husbandry, ed. Lodge, b. iii. l. 330.—OF. *plecier*, *plessier*, later, *plesser*, 'to plash, to bow, fold, or plait young branches one within another, also, to thicken a hedge or cover a walk by plashing'; Cot. Norm. dial. *plesser* (Moisy). Formed from a Late L. type **plectiare*, later *plessare*, to pleach; from Late L. **plectia*, later *plessa*, a thicket of interwoven boughs, occurring A.D. 1215 (Ducange). We also find *plessium*, a pleached hedge; and numerous similar forms. *Be* All from L. *plectere*, to weave. *Plect-ere* is extended from the base *PLEK*, to weave, appearing in Gk. *πλέκω*, to weave, and in L. *plectere*, to fold. See *PLY*, *PLAIT*. The form *pleach* answers to an OF. dial. form *plechier*.

PLEAD, to urge an excuse or plea. (F.-L.) ME. *pleden*. 'Pledours shulde peyennen hem to *plede* for such'—pleaders should take pains to plead for such; P. Ploverman, B. vii. 42. [We also find the form *pleten*, id. vii. 39.] Also *plaiden*, Owl and Nightingale, 184.—OF. *plaidier*, 'to plead, argue, or open a case before a judge, also, to sue, contende, goe to law'; Cot.—OF. *plaid*, a plea; see *Plea*. ¶ The form *pleten* is due to OF. *plet*, an occasional form of *plait* which preserves the t of L. *placitum*. Der. *plead-er* = ME. *plemour*, as above, from *F. plaidier*, 'a lawyer, arguer, pleader,' Cot. Also *plead-ing*, *plead-ing-ly*.

PLEASE, to delight, satisfy. (F.-L.) MF. *pleesen*, P. Ploverman, B. xiv. 220; Chaucer, C. T. 11019 (F 707).—OF. *pleisir*, *plaisir*, mod. *F. plaître*, to please.—L. *placere*, to please. Allied to *placere*, to appease. Der. *pleas-er*, *pleas-ing*, *pleas-ing-ly*. Also *pleas-ant*, ME. *pleasunt*, Wyclif, Heb. x. 8, from OF. *pleasant*, pres. part. of *pleisir*, to please. Hence *pleas-ant-ly*, -ness; also *pleasant-r-y*, Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, vol. i. c. 3 (R.), from *F. plaisanterie*, 'jeasting, merriment,' Cot. And see *pleas-ure*, *plac-able*, *plac-id*, *com-pli-cent*, *dis-pleas*, *plea*, *plead*.

PLEASURE, agreeable emotion, gratification. (F.-L.) Formerly *pleasure*, as in The Nut-brown Maid (about A.D. 1500), l. 93; see Spec. of Eng. ed. Skeat, p. 102. Also *pleasure*, Skelton, Phyllip Sparowe, 1004; id. p. 147. Formed, by the curious change of -ir into -ure, from ME. *pleisir* (spelt *pleysir*), Flower and Leaf, l. 113; *pleysir*, Caxton, Hist. Troye, leaf 331.—*F. plaisir*, the pleasure; the same change occurs in *leis-ure*, whilst in *treas-ure* the suffix takes the place of -or. The object seems to have been to give the word an apparent substantival ending.

Be Again, the *F. plaisir* is merely a substantival use of the OF. infin. *plaisir*, to please; just as *F. loisir* (leisure) is properly an infinitive also. See *Pleaso*. Der. *pleasure*, verb, in Tottell's Miscellany, ed. Arber, p. 128, l. 16 of Poem on the Death of Master Deuero; also *pleasure-boat*, *pleasure-ground*; *pleasure-able*, a coined word; *pleasure-ably*, *pleasure-able-ness*.

PLEBEIAN, the same word as *Plait*, q.v.

PLEBEIAN, pertaining to the common people, vulgar. (F.-L.) In Shak. Cor. i. 9. 7; ii. l. 10; &c.—OF. *plebeian*, mod. *F. plebéien*; omitted by Cotgrave, but in use in the 14th century; Littré. Formed with suffix -en (< L. -anus) from L. *plebeius*, plebeian.—L. *plebs*, old stem of *plēbs*, more usually *plebs* (stem *plēbi-*), the people. *Be* *plebs*

orig. meant 'a crowd, a multitude,' and is connected with *plē-rigus*, very many, *plē-nus*, full; (Gk. *πληθος*, a multitude, *πληρης*, full. See **Plenary**. Der. *plebeian*, sb.

PLECTRUM, a small instrument for plucking the strings of a lyre or harp. (L.—Gk.). L. *plectrum*. = Gk. *πληκτρον*, an instrument to strike with. — Gk. *πληκτρον* (for **πληκτρον*), to strike; cf. pt. t. *πληκτρον*. Allied to *πληκτρον*, a stroke, L. *plaga*; see **Plague**.

PLEDGE, a security, surety. (F.—OlowG.) ME. *plegge*, a hostage, Trevisa, iii. 129, l. 6, and 321, l. 8; Eng. Gilds, ed. Toulmin Smith, p. 382, l. 36; also a security, Prov. Parv.—OF. *plege*, 'a pledge, a surety,' Cot.; mod. F. *pleige*. Connected with OF. *plevir* (Burguy), later *plevir*, 'to warrant, assure,' Cot.; see **Replevy**. 6. Of uncertain etymology; but Kluge proposes to derive it from OSax. *plegan*, to attend to, to promise, to pledge oneself; cf. OHG. *pflegan*, to answer for (G. *pflegen*); also AS. *plēon*, to risk; *pleoh*, risk (Frank). See **Flight** (1). Der. *pledge*, verb, 3 Hen. VI, iii. 3. 250; *pledger*.

PLEIAD, one of the group of stars in the constellation Taurus, called the Pleiades. (L.—Gk.). 'The sweet influences of Pleiades,' Job xxxviii. 31.—L. *Pleiades*, pl. = Gk. *Πλειάδες*, a group of seven stars in the constellation Taurus; Ionic *Πληϊάδες*. (Not, as fabled, allied to *πλεῖν*, to sail.)

PLEIOCENE, more recent; **PLEISTOCENE**, most recent. (Gk.) Terms in geology referring to strata. Coined from Gk. *πλειον*, more, *πλειστον*, most; and *καινος*, recent, new. β. Gk. *πλειον*, *πλειστον* are comp. and superl. forms from *πολος*, much, allied to *πλεον*, full; see **Plenary**. The adj. *καινος* is allied to Skt. *kanyā*, a maiden; Brugmann, i. § 647.

PLENARY, full, complete. (Late L.—L.) Spelt *plenarius* in Minshew, ed. 1627. Englied from Late L. *plenarius*, entire, occurring in St. Augustine (N. E. D.); which is extended, with suffix *-arius*, from L. *plenus*, full. β. L. *plē-nus* is connected with Gk. *πλεον*, full, *πλη-με-μ*, I fill; from the base **plē*, to fill. √ **PEL**; cf. E. Full, q.v. Der. *plenipotent*, *-ary*, q.v., *pleni-tude*, q.v., *plenty*, q.v. From the same root are *com-plete*, *com-ple-mēt*, *de-plet-ion*, *ex-plet-ive*, *im-ple-mēt*, *re-plet*, *re-plen-ish*, *sub-ple-mēt*, *sup-ple*, *ac-com-plish*, *ple-beian*, *plu-ral*, &c. Also (of Gk. origin) *pleo-nasm*, *ple-thora*, *plei-o-cene*, *police*. Also full, q.v.

PLENIPOIENTIARY, having full powers. (L.) Sometimes used as a sb., but properly an adj., as in 'the plenipotentiary ministers' in Howell, Famil. Letters, bk. ii. let. 44. Dec. i. 1643. Coined from L. *plēni*, for *plēnus*, full; and *potenti*, decl. stem of *potens*, powerful; with suffix *-arius*. See **Plenary** and **Potent**. Cf. Milton has *plenipotenti*, P. L. x. 404.

PLENITUDE, fulness, abundance. (F.—L.) In Shak. Complaint, 302.—OF. *plenitude*, 'plenitude,' Cot. = L. *plenitudo*, fulness. = L. *plēni*, for *plēnus*, full; with suffix *-itudo*. See **Plenary**, **Plenty**.

PLENTY, abundance. (F.—L.) In early use. ME. *plēntē*, *plēntē*, Andreu Riwe, p. 194, l. 6.—OF. *plēntē*, *plēntē*, later *plēntē*, 'plenty,' Cot. = L. *plenitudo*, acc. of *plēnitas*, fulness. = L. *plēni*, for *plēnus*, full; with suffix *-itudo*. See **Plenary**, **Plenitude**. Der. *plēnti-ous*, ME. *plēntius*, Rob. of Glouc. p. 23, l. 531, frequently spelt *plēntious* (= *plēntivous*), Wyclif, Matt. v. 12, l. 1. Thess. iii. 12, from (OF. *plēntivous*; this form appears to be made with suffix *-ous* (= L. *-ōsus*) from OF. *plēntif*, answering to a L. form **plēntivus*. Hence *plēnti-ously*, *-ness*. Also *plēntif*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 202; *plēnti-ful-ly*, *-ness*.

PLEONASM, redundancy of language. (L.—Gk.) Spelt *pleonasmē* in Minshew, ed. 1627. = L. *pleonasmus* (Lewis). = Gk. *πλεονασμος*, abundance, *pleonasm*. = Gk. *πλεονάζειν*, to abound, lit. to be more. = Gk. *πλεον*, uent. of *πλεον*, *πλεον*, more. See **Pleio-cene**. Der. *pleonast*, from Gk. **πλεοναστικός*, redundant; *pleonast*-ic-al-ly.

PLESIOSAURUS, an extinct genus of Reptilia. (Gk.) The name signifies 'like a lizard.' = Gk. *πλεσιον*, near, allied to *πλεον*, near; and *σαυρος*, a lizard.

PLETHORA, excessive fulness, esp. of blood. (L.—Gk.) 'Fulness, in greek *plethora*, in latine *plenitudo*,' Sir T. Elyot, Castel of Helth, b. iii. c. 1. 'The o is long. A Latinized spelling of Gk. *πληθος*, fulness. = Gk. *πληθος*, a throng, crowd; with the suffix *-ia*. β. Gk. *πληθος* (like *πληθος*, full) is from the base *πλη*, seen in *πλη-με-μ*, I fill; see **Plenary**. Der. *plethoric*.

PLEURISY, inflammation of the *pleura*, or membrane which covers the lungs. (F.—L.—Gk.) [Quite different from *pleury*, q.v.] Spelt *pleuritis* in Baret, ed. 1580, and in Cotgrave. = MF. *pleuritis*, 'a pleurisy,' Cot. = L. *pleuritis*, another form of *pleuritis*. = Gk. *πλευριτις*, *pleuritis*. = Gk. *πλευρά*, a rib, the side, the *pleura*. Der. *pleuritic*, from Gk. *πλευριτικός*, suffering from pleurisy; *pleuritic*-al. Also *pleuro-pneumonia*, inflammation of the *pleura* and lungs, from Gk. *πνεύμων*, a lung; see **Pneumatic**.

PLIABLE, **PLIANT**, **PLIERS**; see under **Ply**.

PLIGHT (1), an engagement, promise; usually as a verb, to pledge. (E.) ME. *plight*, *pligt* (1) danger, Layamon, 3807; (2) engagement, Story of Genesis and Exodus, ed. Morris, 1269. AS. *plikt*, risk, danger, used to translate L. *periculum* in Ælfric's Collogy, in the Merchant's second speech; whence the verb *pliktian*, to endanger (and later, to promise under peril of forfeiture); see Toller. β. The sb. *plikt* is formed with the substantival suffix *-ia* (Idg. *-ia*) from the strong verb *plikan* (<**plēh-an*), to risk, imperil, in Ælfric's tr. of Gregory's Pastoral Care, ed. Sweet, p. 229, l. 20; the pt. t. *pleah* occurs in the same, p. 37, l. 7.—OFries. *plicht*, peril, risk, care; we also find the OFries. *ple*, *pli*, danger, answering to AS. *plioh*, danger, in Ælfric, tr. of Gregory, p. 393, l. 9; MDu. *plicht*, 'duty, debt, obligation, administration, office, custom, or use,' Hexham; cf. *plegen*, 'to be accustomed, to experiment, or trie' (i.e. to risk); id.; G. *pflicht*, duty, obligation, faith, allegiance, oath; from the OHG. strong verb *plegan*, to promise or engage to do. ¶ The base is *pleh*, whence **pleh-i>plih-i*; perhaps the same base occurs in *pleg-an*, to play. Der. *plight*, verb, ME. *plizten*, *plichten*, P. Plowman, B. vi. 35, AS. *pliktian*, weak verb, to imperil, Laws of King Cnut (Secular), § 67; in Thorpe's Ancient Laws, i. 410; *plight-er*, Antony, iii. 13, 126.

PLIGHT (2), to fold; as sb., a fold; also, a state, a condition. (F.—L.) Shak. has 'plighted cunning,' K. Lear, i. 1. 283; where the quarto editions have *plated*. Spenser has 'with many a folded plight'; F. Q. ii. 3. 26; also *plight* (= *plighted*) as a pp. meaning 'folded' or 'plaited,' F. Q. ii. 6. 7, vi. 7. 43. Palsgrave has: 'I *plyght* or fold; I *plyght* a gowne, I set the *plyghts* in orde.' β. The word is really misspelt, by confusion with *plight* (1), and should be *plite*, without *gh*. Chaucer has the verb *pliten*, to fold, Troilus, ii. 697, 1204. It is clearly a more variant of *plait* or *pleat*, due to the feminine form of the L. pp.; whereas *plait* is from the masculine. See **Plait**. γ. ME. *plyte*, state, condition, is the same word; 'To bringe our craft al in another *plyte*,' Chaucer, C. T., G. 952. Palsgrave has: '*Plyte* or state.' = AF. *plyte*, state, condition; given by Godefroy as a doubtful word in Littleton, Instit. 306; but it is merely the fem. of OF. *plait*, a fold, plait, also 'manière d'être, situation,' Godefroy. See Littleton's Tenures, ed. 1612, foll. 69 and 83 back; and see Roquefort, who explains *plyte*, *pliste*, as 'condition, state.' = Folk-L. type **plecia*, for *plicia*, by-form of *pliatia*, fem. of *pliatius*, pp. of *pliatre*, to fold. Cf. F. lit < L. *lectum*. ¶ *Plite* of lawne, &c., seemeth to be a certayne measure, or quantitie thereof. Anno 3 Edw. IV, cap. 5; Minshew.

PLINTH, the lowest part of the base of a column. (L.—Gk.) '*Plinthe*, the neather part of a pillars foot, of the forme of a four-square bricke or tile,' Minshew, ed. 1627. Cotgrave gives F. *plinthe*, 'a plinth,' &c. = L. *plinthus* = Gk. *πλινθος*, a brick or tile, a brick-shaped body, a plinth. Cognate with E. Flint, q.v.

PLEIOCENE; see **Pleio-cene**.

PLIOD, to trudge on laboriously, labour unintermittingly. (E.) In Shak. Sonnet 50, Merry Wives, i. 3. 91, All's Well, iii. 4. 6. 'The primitive sense of *pliod* is to tramp; through the wet, and thence, figuratively, to proceed painfully and laboriously,' Wedgwood. It particularly means to wade through mud; the F. D. D. gives *plodder*, mud; also, to walk through mud; *plod*, *plowd*, to walk through mire and water. The ME. sb. *plod* (dat. *plodde*) meant a filthy pool or puddle; 'In a foul *plodde* in the strete subthe me hym along' = people then threw him into a foul puddle in the street; Rob. of Glouc. p. 536, l. 11077. So also Northern *plud*, a puddle; E. D. D.; cf. Irish *plod*, *plodan*, a pool, standing water, *plodack*, a puddle; Gael. *plod*, a pool, standing water, *plodan*, a small pool; the Irish and Gael. forms being from ME. *plod* (Macbain). Cf. also EFrise. *pludern*, to splash about in water; Dan. dial. *pludder*, Dan. *pladder*, mud; Low G. *plodder*, to splash about in water (cf. *plad*, to wade, in Nares). Of imitative origin; see **Plash** (1). Der. *plodd-er*, *plodd-ing-ly*.

PLOT (1), a conspiracy, stratagem. (F.—L.) An early instance of the word seems to be in Spenser, F. Q. vii. 6. 23 (about A.D. 1590); he also has *plot* as a verb, id. iii. 11. 20. Perhaps shortened from *complot*, used in exactly the same sense, both as a sb. and verb. The sb. *complot* is in Shak. Rich. III, iii. 1. 192; and the pp. *complotted* in Rich. II, i. 1. 96. We have numerous examples of the loss of an initial syllable, as in *fence* for *defence*, *sport* for *disport*, *story* for *history*. Shak. has both *plot* and *complot*, and both words are employed by him both as sb. and verb. Minshew, ed. 1627, gives *complot*, but does not recognise *plot*, except as a ground-plan. = F. *complot*, 'a complot, conspiracy,' whence *comploter*, 'to complot, conspire,' Cot. The OF. *complot* means (1) crowd, in the 12th century, (2) a battle, (3) a plot; and is of disputed origin. β. *Complot* and *plot* are nearly of the same date, and were sometimes associated. Shak. has: 'To *plot*, contrive, or *complot* any ill,' Rich. II, i. 3. 189. Chapman has: 'All *plots* and *complots* of his villany,' Alphonso,

v. 4. γ. But it is not unlikely that *plot* was sometimes an abbreviation of *platform*, a variant of *platform*, i. e. a plan, orig. a map or sketch of a place; it occurs in Gascoigne's *Art of Venerie*, l. 40 (1575). It is certain that *plat* was used as an abbreviation of *platform*, a map; as in Higgins, *Mirror for Mag.*, ed. 1815, l. 315 (1574). Cf. 'I am devising a platform in my head,' Lyly, *Campaspe*, Act v. Sc. 4. 'The plat and fabrick of our purpose;' Letters of Kminet Men, ed. Sir H. Ellis (Camden Soc.), p. 155. 'The Captain did plot out and describe the situation of all the lands;' Hakluyt, *Voy. iii.* 98 (we now say *plot out*). See *Platform*; and see Notes on E. Etym., p. 219. Der. *plot*, verb; *plott-er*.

PLAT (2), **PLAT**, a small piece of ground. (E.) A *plot* is a patch of ground; and it also meant, in M.E., a spot on a garment. 'Many foule *plottes*' = many dirty spots (on a garment); P. Plowman, B. xiii. 318. [In the *Prompt. Parv.* p. 405, we are told that *plot* means the same as *plek*; and we also find 'Plecke, or *plotte*, portuncula.' Way's note adds that 'Pleek is given by Cole, Ray, and Grose as a North-Country word, signifying a place, and is likewise noticed by Tim Bobbin;' and he correctly refers it to AS. *plac*, Matt. vi. 5 (Northumb. version).] The expression 'plot of floures fair' occurs in the *Flower and the Leaf*, l. 499 (15th century). AS. *plot*, a patch of ground; A. S. Leechdoms, ed. Cockayne, iii. 286, l. 19 (the same passage is in Schmid, *Die Gesetze der Angelsachsen*, App. XI, l. 5; p. 408, ed. 1858). Cf. Goth. *plots*, a patch, Mark ii. 21; MDu. *plots*, 'a peccor or a patch of cloth'; Hexham; Dan. *plet*, a sp'4, plot; *græs-plot*, a grass-plot. We also find AS. *plott*, a plot of land (Toller). ¶ For the spelling *plat*, see *Plat* (1).

PLOUGH, an instrument for turning up the soil. (E.) ME. *plough*, *plow*, *plow*; Chaucer, C. T. 889 (A 887); *Ilavoclo*, 1017. The traces of it in AS. are but slight; we find *plōh* = a plough-land, in A. S. Leechdoms, ed. Cockayne, iii. 286, l. 19, where is the phrase 'ne *plot* ne *plōh*' = neither plot of ground nor plough-land. EFries, *plig*, + Icel. *pligr*, a plough (the usual Norse word being *arbr*); Swed. *plug*, Dan. *plow*. We find also OFries. *plōch*, G. *plug*, OHG. *pluoc*. The Lithuan. *plugas*, Russ. *pluga*, a plough, are borrowed words from the Teutonic. Der. *plough*, verb, Cor. iii. 1. 71; *plough-er*, see Latimer's Sermon on the Ploughers; *plough-able*; *plough-boy*; *plough-iron*, 2 Hen. IV. v. 1. 20; *plough-man*, ME. *ploughman*, Chaucer, C. T. 531 (A 529); *plough-shere*, spelt *plowh-schere* in Trevisa, ii. 353, and derived from the word to *shear*.

PLUVER, the name of a wading bird. (F.-L.) ME. *plouer* (with *u* for *v*), P. Plowman's Crede, ed. Skeat, 764; Gower, C. A. iii. 33; bk. vi. 943; *Prompt. Parv.* = OF. *pluvier*, in the 13th century (Littre), later *pluvier*, 'a plover'; Cot. *Pluvier* as if from a Late L. type **pluvius*, equivalent to L. *pluvialis*, belonging to rain, because these birds were said to be most seen and caught in a rainy season. = L. *pluvius*, rain. = L. *pluit*, it rains. See *Pluvial*. ¶ We derive it from the F. *pluvier*, pour ce qu'on le prend mieux en temps pluvieux qu'en nulle autre saison'; Belon, *Oyseaux*, 260; cited in Pennant, *Zoology*, vol. ii (R.). Perhaps it was only a fancy. Wedgwood remarks that the G. name is *regenfeifer*, the rain-piper.

PLUCK, to pull away sharply, to snatch. (E.) ME. *plucken*, P. Plowman, B. v. 591; xii. 249; Wyclif, Matt. xii. 1. AS. *pluccan*, Matt. xii. 1. + MDu. *plukken*; Icel. *plökka*, *plukka*, perhaps a borrowed word; Dan. *plukke*; Swed. *plukka*; G. *plücken*. β. Some think the word to be not orig. Teutonic, but borrowed from Late L. **piluccare* (whence Ital. *piluccare*, to pluck out hair), from L. *pilus*, a hair; see *Pile* (3). This is doubtful. Der. *pluck*, sb., a butcher's term for the heart, liver, and lights of an animal, prob. because they are plucked out after killing it; Skinner, ed. 1671, has 'pluck, a sheep's pluck, i. e. cor animalis, an animal's heart. Hence *pluck* in the sense of 'spirit, courage'; whence the adj. *plucky*. Cf. the phrase 'pluck up thy spirits', Tarn. *Shrew*, iv. 3. 38; 'pluck up, my heart,' Much *Ado*, v. 1. 207.

PLUG, a block or peg used to stop a hole. (Du.) Skinner, ed. 1671, has 'a plug, or *plug*;' but that the initial *s* is a true part of the word may be doubted. The word is also in Hexham, ed. 1658, and was probably borrowed from Dutch. = MDu. *plugges*, 'a plugge, or a wooden pegge;' also *pluggen*, 'to plugge, or pegge;' Hexham. Mod. Du. *plug*, a peg, bung. We find also Swed. *plugga*, a plug; G. *pflock*, a wooden nail, plug, peg, pin; Low G. *plugga*, *plagge*, a peg (Lübben). Der. *plug*, verb.

PLUM, the name of a fruit. (L.-Gk.) ME. *ploume*, *ploume*, *Prompt. Parv.* 'Piries and *plumtrees*' = pear-trees and plum-trees, P. Plowman, B. v. 16. AS. *plūma*, Alfric's Grammar, ed. Zupitza, p. 20; cf. *plūm-sā*, lit. plum-sloe, *plūm-treow*, plum-tree, in Alfric's Gloss, Nomina Arborum. Here *plūm-sā* translates L. *pruniculus*, and *plūm-treow* translates *prunus*. β. The AS. *plūma* is a mere variation of L. *prūna*, pl. of *prunum*, a plum, with change of *r* to *l*, and of *n* to *m*. The change from *r* to *l* is very common, and hardly needs illustration; the Span. *coronel* = E. *colonel*; cf. Westphal. *plūme*, *prūme*, a plum; and

L. *plūmum* in the Corpus Glossary, l. 1600. The change from *n* to *m* is not infrequent, as in *lime-tree* for *lime-tree*, *venom* for L. *venenum*, *vellum* for F. *velin*, *megrin* from F. *migrains*. Thus *plum* is a doublet of *prune*; see *Prune*, which is of Gk. origin. The Swed. *plommon*, Dan. *blomme*, G. *pfauwe*, are all alike due to *prunum*. Der. *plum-tree*, as above; *plum-cake*, *plum-pudding*. Doublet, *prune* (2).

PLUMAGE, the whole feathers of a bird. (F.-L.) 'Praning his *plumage*, cleansing every quill;' Drayton, *Noah's Flood* (the dove); *plumage*, Book of St. Alban's, fol. a. 7, back. = F. *plumage*, 'feathers'; Cot. = F. *plume*, a feather; see *Plume*.

PLUMB, a mass of lead hung on a string to show a perpendicular direction. (F.-L.) 'Plumbe of lead [lead], *Plumbum*;' *Prompt. Parv.* The older spelling is *plomb*, shortened to *plom* in the comp. *plomreule*, a plumb-rule, Chaucer, On the Astrolabe, ed. Skeat, pt. ii. § 38, l. 6. = F. *plomb*, 'lead, also, a carpenter's plummet or plumb-line'; Cot. = L. *plumbum*, lead. β. Probably cognate with Gk. *μολύβδος*, *molubdos*, lead. Der. *plumb*, verb, to sound the depth of water with a plumb-line, from F. *plumber*, 'to sound,' Cot.; *plumb-line*, *plumb-rule*, used by Cot. to translate F. *plomber*; *plumb-er*, also spelt *plummer*, as by Cot. to translate F. *plomber*; *plumb-er-y*, i. e. plumber's shop, Bp. Hall, *Satires*, Bk. v. sat. 1. l. 5, from end. Also *plumb-an*, *plumb-a-ous*, leaden, both formed from L. *plumbus*, leaden. Also *plumbago*, q.v.; *plumm-et*, q.v.; *plump* (2), *plunge*.

PLUMBAGO, black-lead. (L.) A mineral resembling lead, but really different from it. In Ash's Dict., ed. 1777, but only as a botanical term, 'lead-word' = L. *plumbago*, a kind of leaden ore; black-lead. = L. *plumbum*, lead. Cf. *lumb-ago*, from L. *lumbus*.

PLUME, a feather. (F.-L.) In Shak. Cor. iii. 3. 136; the ME. pl. *plumes* occurs in Richard the Redeles, iii. 49. = F. *plume*, 'a feather, plume of feathers'; Cot. = L. *pluma*, a small soft feather, piece of down. β. Prob. so called from its floating in the air; from *PLUUGH*, to fly; see *Fly* (1). Brugmann, l. 5. 681 (d). Der. *plume*, verb, esp. in pp. *plumed*, K. Lear, iv. 2. 57; Oth. iii. 3. 349; *plum-ose*; also *plum-age*, q.v.

PLUMMET, a leaden weight, a plumb-line. (F.-L.) ME. *plummet*, Wyclif, Deeds [Acts], xxvii. 28. = OF. *plummet* (Godefroy); MF. *plombet*, 'a plummet,' Cot. Dimin. of *plomb*, and it thus means 'a small piece of lead.' See *Plumb*.

PLUMP (1), full, round, fleshy. (E.) 'Plump Jack,' 1 Hen. IV. ii. 4. 527; 'plumpy Bacchus,' Antony, ii. 7. 121. MF. *plump*, rude, clownish (as in Dutch), Caxton, tr. of Reynard the Fox, ed. Arber, p. 100, l. 12. The word is in rather early use as a sb., meaning 'a cluster, a clump,' applied either to a compact body of men, or to a clump of trees. 'Preside into the *plumps*' = be pressed into the throng; Morte Arthure, ed. Brock, 2199. Though it cannot be traced much further back, the word may be E., as the radical verb is preserved in the prov. E. *plim*, to swell, to swell out; used in many dialects; so also prov. E. *plum*, *plump*, to swell; see E. D. D. β. Hence *plump* means orig. 'swollen,' and since that which is swollen becomes tight and firm, we find *plump* further used in the sense of 'hard'; as 'the ways are *plump*' = the roads are hard (Kent); E. D. S. Gloss. B. 11; C. 5. In Oxfordshire the word *plim* is also used as an adj., in the sense of *plump*. The word appears in other Teutonic tongues. Cf. EFries. and Low G. *plump*, bulky, thick. + MDu. *plomp*, 'rude, clownish, blockish, or dull'; Hexham. This is a metaphorical use, from the notion of thickness; Swed. *plump*, clownish, coarse; Dan. *plump*, clumsy, vulgar; G. *plump*, heavy, clumsy, blunt. Der. *plump-ly*, *plump-ness*. Also *plump-er*, a vote given at elections, when a man who has a vote for two separate candidates gives a single vote to one, thus (in my opinion) swelling out that candidate's number of votes as compared with the rest; see Todd's Johnson. Also *plump-y*, as above. Also *plump*, sb., a cluster, as above; *plump* or *plump out*, verb, to swell out.

PLUMP (2), straight downward. (F.-L.) Formerly also *plumb*. 'Plumb down he drops,' Milton, P. L. ii. 933; cf. 'Which thou hast perpendicularly fell,' K. Lear, iv. 6. 54. 'They do not fall plumb down, but decline a little from the perpendicular;' Bentley, Sermon 2 (Todd). Of French origin; but altered to *plump* by the influence of *plump* (3) below. Really due to *plumb*, and derived from F. *plomb*, L. *plumbum*, lead. 'To fall like lead' must have been a favourite metaphor from the earliest times, and Dietz shows, in his article on Ital. *piombare*, to fall like lead, that this metaphor is widely spread in the Romance languages. Cf. Ital. *cadere a piombo*, to fall plumb, lit. like lead; F. *à plomb*, 'down-right'; *à plomb sur*, 'direct, or downright'; Cot. See *plumb* in N. E. D., and *Plumb* (above).

PLUMP (3), vb., to fall heavily down. (E.) 'It will give you a notion how Dulciss *plumps* into a chair;' Spectator, No. 492. Apparently of imitative origin; cf. prov. E. *plump*, a plunge; also, to plunge heavily, to sink. ME. *plumpen*; 'Plump hym in water';

Liber Cure Corcorum, p. 51. †EFries. *plumpen*, to fall heavily, *plumpen*, to plunge into water; so also *Du. plompen*, *G. plumpen*, *Swed. plumpa*, to fall heavily. Under the influence of this word, the adv. *plumb*, 'straight downward', became *plump*; see **PUMP** (2).

PLUNDER, to rob, pillage. (G.) A note in Johnson's Dict. (ed. Todd) says that 'Fuller considers the word as introduced into the language about 1642.' R. gives a quotation for it from Frynne, Treachery and Disloyalty, pt. iv. pp. 28, 29 (not dated, but after A. D. 1642, as it refers to the civil war). He also cites a quotation (dated 1642; but it first occurs in 1632, in the Swedish Intelligencer, ii. 179 (N.E.D.)). Hexham, in his *Du. Dict.*, ed. 1658, gives *MDu. plunderen*, *plonderen*, 'to plunder, or to pillage'; the mod. *Du.* spelling is *plunderen*. It is one of the very few G. words in English, and seems to have been introduced directly rather than through the Dutch. — *G. plündern*, to plunder, pillage, sack, ransack; provincially, to remove with one's baggage. Derived from the G. sb. *plunder*, trumpany, trash, baggage, lumber; the E. keeping the vowel of the sb. β. Connected with *Low G. plunnen*, formerly also *plunden*, rags; *Bremen Wörterbuch*. The orig. sense of the sb. was 'rags', hence, worthless household stuff; the verb meant, accordingly, to strip a household even of its least valuable contents. The *Dan. plündre*, *Swed. plundra*, *Du. plunderen*, are all alike borrowed from the G. or Low G. ¶ See **Trench**, Eng. Past and Present. He says that 'plunder was brought back from Germany about the beginning of our Civil Wars, by the soldiers who had served under Gustavus Adolphus and his captains.' And again, 'on *plunder*, there are two instructive passages in Fuller's Church History, b. xi. § 4, 33; and b. ix. § 4; and one in Heylyn's Animadversions thereupon, p. 196.' Der. *plunder*, sb., which seems to be a later word in E., though really the original word; *plunderer*.

PLUNGE, to cast or fall suddenly into water or other liquid. (F.—L.) *ME. ploungen*; 'and wunen [imagine] that it might blisful thing to ploungen him in voluptuous delyt'; Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. iii, pr. 2, l. 29. = *F. plonger*, 'to plunge, dive, duck'; Cot. Formed from a Late L. type **plumbicare*, not found, but the existence of which is verified by the Picard *plonger*, to plunge, dive, due to the same form; see **DIEZ**, s.v. *piombare*. β. Thus *plonger* is a frequentative of *plomber*, to cover with lead, to sound the depth of water; from *F. plomb*, lead; see **PLUMB**. Cf. Ital. *piombare*, 'to throw, to hurl, ... to fall headlong as a plummet of lead'; Florio; also Roumanssch *plumbar*, to fall heavily (Carlgist). Cf. *AF. se plunge*, plunges, *Bestiar*, 332. See also **PUMP** (2). Der. *plunge*, sb., *plung-er*, *plung-ing*.

PLUPERFECT, the name of a tense in grammar. (L.) In the Grammar prefixed to Cotgrave's *F. Dict.* will be found the expression 'the praterperfect tense'; he gives 'J'avais esté, I had been', as an example. The E. word is a curious corruption of the L. name for the tense, viz. *plusquamperfectum*. We have dropped the syllable *quam*, and given to *plus* the F. pronunciation. — *L. plus*, more; *quam*, than; and *perfectum*, perfect. See **PLURAL** and **PERFECT**.

PLURAL, containing or expressing more than one. (F.—L.) A term in grammar. In *Shak. Merry Wives*, iv. 1. 59. *ME. plural*; 'Je plural nomlire'; Trevisa, li. 171, l. 25; *plured*, id. li. 173, l. 11. — *OF. plurel* (12th century, Littré); mod. *F. pluriel*. — *L. plurālis*, plural; because expressive of 'more' than one. — *L. plur-*, decl. base of *plus*, more, anciently spelt *plous*. Connected with *Gk. πλῆ-ος*, full, *πλεον*, more; see **PLENARY**. *Brugmann*, li. § 135. Der. *plural-ly*, *plural-ism*. Also *plural-ity*, *ME. pluralité*, *P. Plowman*, C. iv. 33, from *F. pluralité*, 'plurality, or moreness'; Cot., which from *L. ecc. plurālitatem*. And see **PLURISY**.

PLURISY, superabundance. (*L. is misformed*.) *Shak. has plurisy* to express 'plethora'; *Hamlet*, iv. 7. 118. So also in *Massinger*, The Picture, iv. 2 (Sophia); 'A plurisy of ill blood you must let out.' And in *The Two Noble Kinsmen*, v. 1. 66; and in *Ford*, *Fancies Chaste and Noble*, A. iv. sc. 1; 'Into a plurisy of faithless impudence.' Formed as if from *L. pluri-*, decl. stem of *plus*, more; by an extraordinary (prob. an ignorant) confusion with **PLEURISY**, q.v.

PLUSH, a variety of cloth-like velvet. (F.—L.) 'Waistcoats of silk plush laying by'; *Chapman*, tr. of Homer's *Iliad*, b. xxiv, l. 576. And in *Cotgrave*. — *F. peluche*, 'shag, plush'; Cot. [Thus the E. has dropped e; the word should be *peluck*. The form *pluche* occurs in *Walton* (Remacle); and *deCotgrave* gives *pluchine* as a variant of the dimin. form *peluchine*.] Cf. *Span. pelusa*, down on fruit, nap on cloth; Ital. *peluzzo*, fine hair, soft down. All from the fem. of a Late L. type **pilicinus*, hairy (not found), from *L. pilus*, hair. See **PERUKE**. ¶ The *Du. pluiz*, fluff, plush, *G. plüsch*, are mere borrowings from French.

PLUVIAL, rainy. (F.—L.) Little used. '*Pluviall, rainie*,' *Minshew*, ed. 1627. — *F. pluvial*, 'rainy'; Cot. — *L. pluvialis*, rainy. — *L. pluvia*, rain. — *L. plu-it*, it rains. — *PLU*, to float, swim. Cf. *Gk. πλῆν*, to swim, *Brugmann*, i. § 381. Der. We also find

pluvios, Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Errors*, b. v, c. 24, part 4, Englished from *L. pluvius*, rainy. And see **POVER**.

PLY, to bend, to work at steadily, urge. (F.—L.) *ME. plien*, to bend, *Chaucer*, C. T. 9045; to mould, as wax, id. 934. *E. 1169*, 1430). Since moulding wax, &c. requires constant and continued application of the fingers, we might hence obtain the metaphor of toiling at; as in to *ply* a task, to *ply* an oar; but these extensions are really due to the use of *plien* for *ME. aplien*, to apply. — *F. plier*, 'to fold, plait, ply, bend, bow, turne'; Cot. — *L. plicare*, to fold. † *Gk. πλῆν*, to weave; *Russ. plete*, to plait, wind; *G. flechten*, strong verb, to braid, plait, twist, entwine. All from *PLEK*, to weave, plait. Der. *pli-able*, spelt *plyable* in *Fabian's Chron.* b. i, c. 147, ed. Ellis, p. 133, l. 31, from *F. pliable*, 'pliable'; Cot.; *pliably*, *pliability*, *pliable-ness*; *pli-ant*, *Oth. i. 3. 151*, from *F. pliant*, pres. part. of *plier*; *pliant-ly*, *pliant-ness* or *pliancy*; *pliers* or *ply-ers*, pincers for bending wire. From *L. plicare* we also have *ap-ply*, *im-ply*, *re-ply*; *accom-plice*, *ap-plic-at-ion*, *com-ple-ate*, *com-plex*, *ex-ple-ate*, *ex-ple-it*, *im-ple-ate*, *im-ple-it*, *in-ex-ple-able*, *per-plex*; also *de-pley*, *dis-pley*, *em-pley*. Also *sim-ple*, *sim-ple-ity*, *sim-ple-ify*; *double*, *du-ple-ity*, *du-ple-ate*; *tri-ple*, *tri-ple-ity*, *tri-ple-ate*; *quadru-ple*, *multi-ple*, *multi-ple-ity*, &c. Also *plait*, *pleach*, *pleat*, *plight* (2), *splay*, *sup-ple*, *sup-ple-ate*, *sup-ple-ant*, &c. And see **FLAX**. See also **APPLY**.

PNEUMATIC, relating to air. (L.—Gk.) *Bacon* speaks of 'pneumaticall substance in some bodies'; *Nat. Hist.* § 842. — *L. pneumaticus*. — *Gk. πνευματικός*, belonging to wind, breath, or air. — *Gk. πνευματ-*, stem of *πνέω*, wind, air. — *Gk. πνέω*, to blow, breathe; for *πνέω* (*bas πνέω*). See **NEEDING**. Der. *pneumatical*, *-al-ly*; *pneumatics*. And see **PNEUMONIA**.

PNEUMONIA, inflammation of the lungs. (Gk.) *Modern*. Todd adds to Johnson only the word '*pneumonics*, medicines for diseases of the lungs'; but omits *pneumonia*. The o is short. — *Gk. πνευμονία*, a disease of the lungs. — *Gk. πνευμον-*, stem of *πνέω* (*also πνέω*), a lung. — *Gk. πνέω*, to breathe. See **PNEUMATIO** and **PULMONARY**. Der. *pneumon-ic*.

POACH (1), to dress eggs. (F.—OLow G.) Formerly *poeche*. 'Eggs well poched are better than roasted.' They be moste holse-some when they be poched'; Sir T. Eliot, *Castel of Helth*, b. li, c. 17. Spelt *poche* in *Palgrave*; *Levins*; *Bacon*, *Nat. Hist.* § 53; and in *Cotgrave*. — *F. pocher*; *Cotgrave* gives '*Poché*, poched, thrust or digged out with the fingers; *ouef poché*, a poched egg.' Here two verbs have been confused; for the former sense see **POACH** (2). β. Littre unhesitatingly derives *pocher* from *F. poche*, a pouch, pocket; and Scheler explains that 'a poached egg' means 'an egg dressed in such a manner as to keep the yolk in a rounded form, and that the sense rests upon that of 'pouch.' In this view, it is, in fact, 'a poached egg.' Hatzfeld explains it still more simply by supposing that the egg is likened to a pouch, because the art is to dress it in such a way as not to let the yolk escape. Cf. *eyron en poche*, i.e. eggs in pouch; *Two Cookery Books*, ed. T. Austin, p. 24. See **POUCH**.

POACH (2), to intrude on another's preserves, for the purpose of stealing game. (F.—OLow G.) 'His greatest fault is, he hunts too much in the parishes. Would he would leave off poaching!' *Beaumont and Fletcher*, *Milaster*, iv. 1 (Thrasiline). — *F. pocher*; '*pocher le labour d'autrui*, to poach into, or incroach upon, another man's im-ploiment, practise, or trade; &c.' β. There is here some difficulty in assigning the right sense to *F. pocher*. *Cotgrave* gives it only as meaning 'to thrust, or dig at with the fingers'; perhaps from *Low G. poken*, to thrust into; see **POKE** (2). Cf. *prov. E. poach*, to tread into holes. γ. The *MF. pocher* is also spelt *pocher*, as it fruit with le ponce; '*pocher*, presser avec le ponce'; *Corbillet*; perhaps from *L. pollicem*, acc. of *pollex*, the thumb; cf. *OF. pochier*, *pochier*, the thumb, from the *L. adj. pollicaris*. Der. *poch-er*.

POCK, a small pustule. (E.) We generally speak of 'the small pox'; but the spelling *pox* is absurd, since it stands for *pocks*, the pl. of *pock*, a word seldom used in the singular. [We might as well write *sox* as the pl. of *sack*; indeed, I have seen that spelling used for abbreviation.] The word *pock* is preserved in the *adj. pocky*, *Hamlet*, v. 1. 181. The term *small pox* in *Beaumont and Fletcher*, *Fair Maid of the Inn*, ii. 2 (Clown), is spelt *pocks* in the old edition, according to Richardson. *Cotgrave* explains *F. morbilli* by 'the small pox,' but in *Sherwood's Index* it is 'the small pocks;' and in fact, the spelling *pocks* is extremely common. The pl. was once dissyllabic. *Fabian* has: 'he was vrywyth with the sykenesse of *pockes*,' vol. ii. an. 1463, ed. Ellis, p. 653. *ME. pokke*, pl. *pokkes*, *P. Plowman*, B. xx. 97. *AS. poc*, *pocce*, a pustule. [*Gf. poc sy* on *eggan* = if there be a pustule on the eye; *A.S. Leechdoms*, ed. Cockayne, iii. 4. The nom. pl. is *poces*; *Vocab. s. 20*. 25. †EFries. *pok*, *poke*; *Du. pock*; *G. pocke*, a pock. Perhaps related to **POKE** (1), with the notion of 'bag.' ¶ *Macabain* derives *Gael. buaid*, a pustule,

from Brittonic *L. buccinus*, from *L. bucca*, the puffed cheek. If this be so, it is unconnected with *E. poch*. Der. *pou* (= *poch*); *poch-y*.

POCKET, a small pouch. (F.—L.—Gk.) ME. *poket*, Prompt. Parv. 'Cered *pokets*' = small waxed bags; Chaucer, C. T. 16276 (G 808). From North F. (Norm. dial.) *poquette*, variant of *pouquette*, a little bag; also in the form *pouquet*, m.; Moisy, Métivier gives the modern Guernsey form as *pouquette*, dimin. of *pouque*, a sack or pouch. He cites a Norman proverb: 'Quant il pleut le jour Saint Marc, Il ne faut ni *pouque* ni sac'—when it rains on St. Mark's day (April 25), one wants neither poke nor bag. It is therefore a dimin. of O. North F. *pogue*, Parisian F. *poch*.—Icel. *poki*, a bag; MDu. *poke*, a bag, Hexham; see *Pouch*, **POKE** (1). Der. *pocket*, verb, Temp. ii. 1. 67; *pocket-book*, *pocket-money*.

POD, a husk, a covering of the seed of plants. (E.) 'Pod, the husk of any pulse; ' Phillips, ed. 1706. 'Perhaps it merely meant 'bag'; being related to *pad*, a cushion, i.e. a stuffed bag, and to *pudding*, of which the old meaning was 'sausage', i.e. stuffed skin. β. The nearest word, in form, is MDu. *puden*, pl. 'huskes, pillen, or shales', i.e. shells. Cf. also AS. *puðuc*, a wen (Toller); Westphal. *puddel*, a lump, a pudding; Low G. *puddig*, thick, E. dial. *poddy*. Der. *pod-war*, plants having pods; R. Scot. Disc. of Witchcraft, b. xii. c. 6. See **Pudding**.

POEM, a composition in verse. (F.—L.—Gk.) In Hamlet, ii. 2. 419.—F. *poème*, 'a poem'; Cot.—L. *poëma*.—Gk. *poïma*, to make; see **Poet**.

POESY, poetry, a poem. (F.—L.—Gk.) ME. *poesie*, Gower, C. A. ii. 36, bk. iv. 1038.—MF. *poésie*, 'poesie'; Cot.—L. *poësin*, acc. of *poësis*, poetry.—Gk. *poïesis*, a making, poetic faculty, poem.—Gk. *poëin*, to make; see **Poet**. Der. Hence 'a *posy* on a ring', Hamlet, iii. 2. 162, because such mottoes were commonly in verse; see examples in Chambers, Book of Days, i. 221. *Posy* stands for *poesy*, by contraction. See **Poey**.

POET, a composer in verse. (F.—L.—Gk.) ME. *poete*, Wyclif, Deeds [Acts], xvii. 28; Gower, C. A. iii. 374, note; bk. viii. 2942.—F. *poète*, 'a poet, maker'; Cot.—L. *poëta*.—Gk. *poietēs*, a maker, composer, versifier; formed with suffix *-της* (Idg. *-tā*) denoting the agent, from *poieō*, to make. Der. *poet-ic*, Gk. *poietikos*; *poetic-al*, As You Like It, iii. 3. 16; *poetic-al-ly*, *poet-ize*, a coined word. Also *poet-aster*, in Ben Jonson, as the name of a drama, answering to a L. form **poëtaster*, formed from *poiet-a* with the double suffix *-aster*, with which cf. MF. *poëtaster*, 'an ignorant poet', Cot. Also *poet-ess*, North's Plutarch, pt. ii. p. 25 (R.), formed with F. suffix *-ess* (= L. *-issa* Gk. *-issa*). Also *poet-ry*, ME. *poetrye*, Prompt. Parv., from MF. *poëterie*, 'poetry', Cot. From the same Gk. verb. *onomato-paia*, *pharmaco-paia*.

POIGNANT, stinging, sharp, pungent. (F.—L.) MF. *poinant*, Chaucer, C. T. Pers. Tale, Group I, 130; now conformed to the F. spelling.—F. *poignant*, 'pricking, stinging', Cot.; pres. part. of F. *poindre*, to prick.—L. *pungere* (pt. t. *pu-pug-i*), to prick; base PEUG. See **Pungent**, **Point**. Der. *poignant-ly*, *poignancy*. Doublet, *pungent*.

POINT, (1) a dot, prick; (2) a sharp end. (F.—L.) 1. ME. *point*, Ancien Riwle, p. 178, l. 7.—F. *point* (*point* in Cotgrave), 'a point, a prick, a centre'; Cot.—L. *punctum*, a point; orig. neut. of pp. of *pungere*, to prick, pt. t. *pupugi*. See **Pungent**, 2. ME. *point*, Chaucer, Good Women, 1795.—F. *pointe*, MF. *pointe*, 'the point of a weapon'; Cot.—L. *puncta*, fem. of pp. of *pungere*. The two forms are confused in E. Der. *point*, verb, ME. *pointen*, P. Plowman, C. ix. 298; *point-ed*, *point-ed-ly*, *point-ed-ness*; *point-er*, a dog that points; *point-ers*, pl., the stars that point to the pole, Greene, Looking-glass for London, ed. Collins, iii. 1. 67; *point-ing*: *point-less*; *point-s-man*, a man who attends to the points on a railway. Also *point-device*, L. L. v. 1. 21, shortened form of the phrase at *point device*—with great liberty or exactitude, as: 'With limbs [limbs] wrought at *point-devise*'; Rom. of the Rose, l. 830; a translation of OF. *à point devis*, according to a point [of exactitude] that is devised or imagined, i.e. in the best way imaginable. (The OF. *a point devis* does not appear, but see *a point* in the Supp. to Godfrey.) Also *point-blank*, with a certain aim, so as not to miss the centre, which was a blank or white spot in the old butts at which archers aimed; Merry Wives, iii. 2. 34.

POISE, to balance, weigh. (F.—L.) ME. *poisen*, *poisen*, to weigh, P. Plowman, B. v. 217 (and various readings).—OF. *poiser* (Supp. to Godfrey, s.v. *peser*), later *peser*, 'to please, poise, weigh'; Cot. [Cf. OF. *pois*, *peis*, a weight; now spelt *poise*, by confusion with L. *pondus*, from which it is not derived.]—L. *pensare*, to weigh, weigh out.—L. *pensum*, a portion weighed out as a task for spinners, a task; Late L. *pensum*, *pensa*, a portion, a weight.—L. *pensus*, pp. of *pensare*, to weigh, weigh out; allied to *pensere*, to hang; see

Pendent, Pensive. Der. *poise*, sb., used in the sense of weight, Sir T. Elyot, Castel of Helth, b. ii. end of c. 33. Also *avoir-du-poise*, q.v. The form *poise* is from AF. *poiser* = OF. *poiser*.

POISON, a deadly draught. (F.—L.) Merely 'a potion'; the bad sense is unoriginal. In early use; spelt *poison*, Rob. of Glouc. p. 122, l. 2605; *poisun*, Halli Meidenhad, ed. Cockayne, p. 23, l. 16.—F. *poison*, 'poison'; Cot.—L. *poitōnē*, acc. of *poitō*, a drink, draught, esp. a poisonous draught.—L. *poitāre*, to drink; *poitōs*, drunken. β. *Pōtōs* is formed with Idg. suffix *-to* from *pō-*, a grade of **pō*, to drink; cf. Skt. *pā*, to drink; Gk. *πόω*, to drink, *πόω-μα*, drink. Brugmann, i. § 172. Der. *poison*, verb, ME. *poisonen*, K. Alisaunder, 600; *poison-er*, *poison-ous*, *poison-ous-ly*, *-ness*. Doublet, *poison*.

POITREL, PETREL, armour for the breast of a horse. (K.—L.) *Poytrel* (Palsgrave); also *petrel* in Levins. [ME. *petrel*, Chaucer, C. T. 16032 (G 564).]—OF. *poitral*, MF. *poietral*, *poietrail*, 'a petrel for a horse'; Cot.—L. *pectorale*, belonging to the breast; neut. of *pectorilis*. See **Pectoral**. ¶ The form *petrel* is from AF. *petrel*, Gaimar, 6385.

POKE (1), a bag, pouch. (Scand.) 'Two pigges in a *poke*' = two pigs in a bag, Chaucer, C. T. 4276 (A 4278). Havelok, 555. [Cf. Irish *poc*, a bag; Gael. *poca*, a bag; from E. or Scand.] Prob. from Icel. *poki*, a bag; cf. MDu. *poke*, 'a poke, sack', Hexham. The relationship to AS. *pōka*, *pōkha*, a bag, is not clear. Der. *poke-et*. Doublet, *pouch*.

POKE (2), to thrust or push, esp. with something pointed. (E.) ME. *poken*, Chaucer, C. T. 4167 (A 4169); *pukken*, P. Plowman, B. v. 620, 643. [Not in AS.; cf. Irish *poc*, a blow, a kick; Corn. *poc*, a push, shove; Gael. *puc*, to push, jostle; from E.]—Du. *poken*; F. *prier*, *pokern*, frequently, to keep on poking about; Low G. *poken*, to thrust into; Pomeran. *pōken*; G. *pochen*. Cf. MDu. *poke*, a dagger, lit. 'a thruster'; Hexham. Teut. base **puk*; perhaps imitative. Der. *poke*, sb., *pok-er*; and see *puck-er*.

POLACK, a Pole, an inhabitant of Poland. (Polish.) In Shak. Hamlet, ii. 2. 63.—Pol. *Polak*, a Pole. Cf. *Polka*, Poland.—Pol. *pol*; Russ. *pol*, a field, plain, flat country; allied to E. *field*.

POLDNAVY, POLEDNAVY, a coarse cloth or canvas. (Breton.) See Nares, s.v. *Poldnavy*; and Halliwell. Named from Bret. *Pouldavid*, a small village near Douarnenez, in Finistère.—Bret. *poul*, pool; *David*, David.

POLE (1), a stake, long thick rod. (L.) ME. *pole*, P. Plowman, B. xviii. 52. The E. long o presupposes an AS. **āl*, as in *stone* from AS. *stān*, &c. Thus *pole* = AS. **pāl*. We find '*Palus*, pal' in Voc. 334. 2; where the *a* is long in both words. Merely a borrowed word, from L. *pālus*, a stake. Cf. W. *pawl*, a pole. See **Pale** (1). ¶ Similarly the G. *pfahl*, a stake, is merely borrowed from the Latin. Doublets, *pale* (1), *pawl*.

POLE (2), a pivot, either end of the axis of the earth. (F.—L.—Gk.) 'The north pole'; L. L. v. 2. 699. ME. *pol*, Chaucer, On the Astrolabe, pt. i. § 14, l. 6.—MF. *pol*, 'a pole; *pol* *arique*, the north pole'; Cot.—L. *polus*, acc. of *polus*, a pole.—Gk. *πόλος*, a pivot, hinge, axis, pole.—Gk. *πέλος*, to be in motion; the *poles* being the points of the axis round which motion takes place. Allied to Russ. *koleso*, a wheel, (✓QEL). Brugmann, i. § 652. Der. *pol-ar*, Milton, P. L. v. 269, from L. *polāris*; hence *polar-ity*, *polar-ize*, *polar-iz-at-ion*.

POLE-AXE, a kind of ax. (E.; also L. and E.) Spelt *polaxe* in Palsgrave. ME. *pollaxe*, Chaucer, C. T. 2546 (A 2544); Rich. Cœur de Lion, 6870. β. *AX* (more correctly *ax*) is from AS. *ax*; see **AX**. γ. The prefix has changed; orig. *poll-ax*, a weapon for striking one on the poll or head. But later altered to *pole-ax*, and in the cognate Westphal. *pāl-axe*, it is clearly Westphal. *pāl*, a pole; denoting an ax fastened to a pole. The Low G. *pollex* (as if from *poll*, the poll, the head) is also spelt *bollex*, which seems to represent the obs. E. *bole-ax* (N. E. D.), Icel. *bolboxi*, from the *bole* of a tree. See **Poll**.

POLE-CAT, a kind of weasel which emits a disagreeable odour. (Hybrid; F.—L. and E.) ME. *polcat*, Chaucer, C. T. 12789 (C 855); also *puklat*, Gower, 601. 13. For the latter syllable, see **Cat**. The former syllable, ME. *pol-*, represents the OF. *poile*, *poule*, a hen; the form *poile* occurs in OF. *poletier*, variant of *pouletier*, a seller of poultry; and the mod. E. *poul-tray* is sounded with the *poul-* = *poile* in *poile-cat*. The *poile-cat* is well known as a chicken-thief; cf. the quotation from Chaucer above. See further under **Poult**.

POLEMICAL, warlike, controversial. (Gk.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. Formed with suffix *-al* (= L. *-ālis*), from Gk. *πολεμικός*, warlike.—Gk. *πόλεμος*, war. β. Formed with suffix *-ic* = *-ios* (like *ἀν-ε-μος* = L. *an-i-mus*) from *πολ-*; perhaps allied to L. *pell-ere*, to drive. Der. *polemic-al-ly*; also *polemic-*, from Gk. *πολεμικός*.

POLICE, the regulation of a country with respect to the preservation of order; hence, the civil officers for preserving order. (F.—L.—Gk.) The expression *the police* signifies *the police-force*, i.e.

the force required for maintaining *police*, or public order. The sb. is in Todd's Johnson; but we already find the expression 'so well as *policed* [regulated] kingdom' in Howell, Instructions for Foreign Travel, ed. Arber, p. 78, last line but one; A.D. 1642. — *F. police*, 'policy, polittick regiment, civil government'; Cot. — *L. politia*, — Gk. *πολιτεια*, citizenship, polity, condition of a state. — Gk. *πολιτης*, a citizen. — Gk. *πολις*, for *πολις*, a city; with suffix *-ης*. β. Related to Gk. *πολις*, much. *Skt. puri*, a town. From the same root as *Plenary*. With *Skt. puri*, cf. Indian *poor* in *Bhuri-poor*, *Fulch-poor*, &c. And see *Full*. *Der. pol-ic-y*, *M.E. police*, Chaucer, C. T. 12534 (C. 600), answering to *OF. policie* (< *L. politia*), a learned form of *F. police*. Also *polity*, in Hooker, Eccl. *Polity*, from *L. politia*; *politic*, spelt *polittick* in Minshew, from *L. politicus*, Gk. *πολιτικος*; *politic-ly*; *politics*, spelt *politticks* in Minshew; *politic-al*, Minshew; *politic-ally*; *politic-i-an*, used as adj. in Milton, Samson, 1195. And see *acro-polis*, *metro-polis*, *cosmo-polite*.

POLICY, a warrant for money in the public funds, a writing containing a contract of insurance. (F. — Late L. — Gk.) [Quite distinct from *policy* as connected with *Polio* q.v.] 'A policy of insurance is a contract between A and B' Blackstone. And see *Phillips'* Dict., ed. 1706. The form is prob. due to confusion with *policy* in the other sense, or the final syllable may have been taken to the Span. or Ital. form. — *F. police*, a policy; *police d'assurance*, policy of insurance. Hamilton. Cf. Span. *poliza*, a written order to receive a sum of money; *poliza de seguro*, a policy of insurance; *Mital. poliza*, a schedule (Florio); *Ital. polizza*, a bill, ticket, invoice. β. The Port. form is *apólice*, a government security (Vieyra); *MSpan. pólice* (Minshew). These forms (and *Mital. pólice*, *plúice*) prob. represent late *L. apólice*, *apólice*, 'cantic de sumpta pecunia'; Ducange. Cf. Port. *apólice*, a plain proof. All from late Gk. *ἀπόδειξις*, a showing forth, a proof. — Gk. *ἀποδείκνυμι*, I point out. — Gk. *ἀπό*, from, forth; *δείκνυμι*, I show. (See Korting, § 6294.) ¶ This is to be preferred to the solution in *Dicz*, who refers it to late *L. polyptichum*, a register; Gk. *πολυπτεχον*, a piece of writing in many folds, a long register; from *πολύ*, much, and *πτεχον*, for *πτύξ*, a fold, leaf, *πτύσσων*, to fold. See Notes on E. Etym., p. 220.

POLISH, to make smooth, glossy, or elegant. (F. — L.) *M.E. polischen*, Chaucer, C. T. 1456 (E 1582); sometimes contracted to *polischen*, as in P. Plowman, li. v. 482. 'A marble stone *polished*': Caxton, Reynard the Fox, ed. Arber, p. 11. — *F. poliss-*, stem of *polissant*, pres. part. of *polir*, to polish. — *L. polire*, to polish, to make smooth. *Der. polish-er*; also *polite*, in *Phillips*, ed. 1706, from *L. politus*, pp. of *polire*; *polite-ly*, *polite-ness*.

POLKA, a dance. (Polish.) Said to have been first danced by a Bohemian peasant-girl in 1831, and to have been named *polka* at Prague in 1835. — *Pol. Polka*, a Polish woman. Similarly, another dance is called the *Polonaise*, lit. Polish woman; another the *Crocoviene*, lit. woman of Cracow; another the *Mazurka*, q.v.

POLL, the head, esp. the back of it, a register of heads or persons, the voting at an election. (Olow G.) All the meanings are extended from *poll*, the rounded part of the head; hence, a head, person, &c. *M.E. pol*, pl. *polles*. 'Pol bi pol' = head by head, separately, P. Plowman, li. xi. 57. 'Bi pate ant by *polle*' = by pate and poll; *Polit. Songs*, ed. Wright, p. 237, in a MS. of the reign of Edw. II. [Not in AS.] An Olow G. word, found in *MDu. polle*, *pol*, or *bol*, 'the head or the pate'; *Hexham*; also in *Low G. polle*, the head, *Bremen Wörterbuch*; *Swed. dial. pull* (Reitz), *Dan. puld* (for *pull*), the crown of the head. Cf. *EFries. pol*, round, full, fleshy. *Der. pull*, verb, to cut off the hair. Num. i. 2, ix. 47; *pull-tax*, a tax by the head, i.e. on each person. Also *polle-axe*, formerly *pollax*, Chaucer, C. T. 2546, *Olow G. pollex*, *Bremen Wörterbuch*, from *Olow G. polle*, the poll, head, and *axe*, an ax (later altered to *pole*, with reference to the handle); hardly the same as *Iscl. bolxi*, which is rather an ax for lopping branches, from *bolr*, *bulr*, the trunk of a tree. Also *poll-ard*, used as a sb. in Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 424, and in Sir T. Browne, Cyrus Garden, c. iii. § 13, in which the use of the suffix *-ard* gives the sense of 'round-headed'; it is, etymologically, the same as in *drunk-ard*, i.e. *F. -ard*, from *OHG. -hart*, hard. And see *Pole-axe*.

POLLEN, the powder on the anthers of flowers. (L.) In Johnson it is also used for fine flour. — *L. pollens*, *pollis*, fine flour. Connected with Gk. *πᾶλῃ*, fine sifted meal; *L. pal-ae*, straw; *pal-uis*, dust.

POLLOCK, **POLLOCK**, a kind of codfish, the whiting. (E.) In Carew (Survey of Cornwall); Todd's Johnson. Cf. Gael. *pollag*, a kind of fish, the gwyniad (i.e. whiting); Irish *pollóg*, a pollock; borrowed from E. Prob. from *poll*, the head (above); cf. *E. poll-ard*, which is a name of the chub. (Doubtful.)

POLLUTE, to defile, taint, corrupt. (L.) In Shak. Lucrece, 844, 1063, 1246. Milton has *pollute* as a pp., Hymn on Chastity's Nativity, 41; but we already find *polluted* in Skelton, Ware the Hauke, 44, 161, 174; *polluted* in the Coventry Mysteries, p. 154; and *pollut*

in Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, bk. i. pr. 4. 180. — *L. pollutus*, pp. of *polluere*, to defile. — *L. pol-*, a prefix, of which the older form was *por-* or *pori-* towards; and **luere*, to defile (distinct from *luere*, to wash), the origin of the sb. *lute*, filth. *Der. pollut-ion*, Lucrece, 1157, from *L. acc. pollutionem*.

POLO, a game; hockey on horseback. (Balti.) 'It comes from Balti; *polo* being properly, in the language of that region, the ball used in the game'; Yule. Balti is in the high valley of the Indus.

POLONY, a kind of sausage. (Ital.) In Thackeray, Newcomes, xviii. § 1. A corruption for *Bologna sausage*; which city is 'famous for sausages'; Evelyn's Diary, May 21, 1645. So also 'Bologna sausages'; Chapman, The Ball, Act iii. And *Bolony*, Bologna; Webbe's Trav., ed. Arber, p. 30. See Hotten's Slang Dict.

POLTROON, a dastard, coward, lazy fellow. (F. — Ital. — L.) In Shak. 3 Hen. VI, i. 1. 62. Earlier, spelt *pultrone*, in Skelton, The Doughty Duke of Albany, l. 170. — *F. poltron*, 'a knave, rascal, varlet, scoundrel, dastard, sluggard'; Cot. — *Ital. poltrone*, 'a poltroon, an idle fellow, a lazy companion, a dastard'; Torriano. — *Ital. poltro*, 'a colt, ... also a bed or a couch'; Florio. He also gives *poltrare*, *poltrire*, *poltraggiare*, *poltronaggiare*, 'to play the coward, to loiter or wallow in idleness, to lie idle a bed'. β. The old sense is clearly a sluggard, one who lies in bed; from *poltro*, a bed, couch. *Poltro* orig. meant 'a colt'; and afterwards a bedstead; cf. *MF. poltre*, 'a filly'; Cot.; *F. poure*, a beam, from the support it gives (like *E. elash-horse*). — Late *L. pullitrum*, acc. of *pullitrus*, a colt (Ducange). — *L. pullus*, a colt, a foal; see *Foal*. For the change of sense, cf. *puller*, *chevron*. *Der. poltroon-er-y*, a clumsy word; it should rather be *poltron-er-y* — *F. poltronie*, 'knavery', Cot.

POLY, many; prefix. (L. — Gk.) *L. poly-*, for Gk. *πολύ*, from *πολύς*, for *πολύς*, much. Cognate with *Skt. puru-*, much; and closely allied to Gk. *πᾶς*, full, and *E. full*; see *Full*.

POLYANTHUS, a kind of flower. (L. — Gk.) A kind of primrose bearing many flowers; lit. 'many-flowered'. In Thomson, Spring, 532. A Latinized form of Gk. *πολυάνθος*, more commonly *πολυανθής*, many-flowered. — Gk. *πολύ*, many; and *άνθος*, a flower. See *Poly-* and *Anth-*.

POLYGAMY, marriage with more than one wife. (F. — L. — Gk.) *Polygamie* in Minshew, ed. 1627. — *F. polygamie*, 'polygamy, the having of many wives'; Cot. — *L. polygamia*, — Gk. *πολυγαμία*, a marrying of many wives. — Gk. *πολύ*, much, many; and *-γαμία*, a marrying, from *γάμος*, marriage. See *Poly-* and *Bigamy*. *Der. polygam-ous*, *polygam-ist*.

POLYGLOT, written in or speaking many languages. (Gk.) Howell applies it to a man; 'A *polyglot*, or linguist'; Familiar Letters, b. iii. let. 8, near the end. Coined from *poly* — Gk. *πολύ*, many; and *γλῶττα* — *γλῶσσα*, the tongue. See *Poly-* and *Glotifia*.

POLYGON, a plane figure having many angles. (L. — Gk.) Spelt *polygone* in Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674. — *L. polygonum* (White). — Gk. *πολύγωνον*, a polygon. — Gk. *πολύ*, many; and *-γωνία*, a corner, angle, allied to *γωνία*, the knee; see *Poly-* and *Knee*. *Der. polygon-al*, *polygon-ous*. We also find *polygon-y*, knot-grass, Spenser, F. Q. iii. 5. 32, from *L. polygonum* or *polygonum*, Gk. *πολύγωνον*, knot-grass, so called from its many bends or knots.

POLYHEDRON, a solid body with numerous sides. (Gk.) Mathematical; coined from *poly* — Gk. *πολύ*, many; and *-εδρον*, from *ἔδρα*, a base, from *ἔδω*, cognate with *E. sit*. See *Poly-* and *Sit*. *Der. polyhedr-al*.

POLYNOMIAL, an algebraical quantity having many terms. (Hybrid; F. — L. and Gk.) Mathematical; an ill-formed word, due to the use of *binomial*; from *F. polynôme*, *binôme*. — Gk. *πολύ*, many; and *L. nóm-en*, a name. It should rather have been *polynimial*, and even then would be a hybrid word. See *Poly-* and *Binomial*.

POLYPUS, an animal with many feet; &c. (L. — Gk.) The pl. *polypi* is in Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. ix. c. 30, near beginning. — *L. polypus* (gen. sing. and nom. pl. *polypi*); a polypus. — Gk. *πολύπους*, occasional form of *πολύπους*, lit. many-footed. — Gk. *πολύ*, many; and *πούς*, cognate with *E. foot*. See *Poly-* and *Foot*. ¶ Cf. *F. polype*, Ital. and Span. *polipo*; all false forms, due to treating the Gk. ending *-πους* as if it were *-πος*. Cf. *poly-podi-um*, a fern.

POLYSYLLABLE, a word of many syllables. (Gk.) In Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674. A coined word; ultimately of Gk. origin. The spelling *syllable* is due to French. See *Poly-* and *Syllable*. *Der. polysyllab-ic*, from *L. polysyllabus* — Gk. *πολύσλλαβος*, having many syllables.

POLYTECHNIC, concerning many arts. (F. — Gk.) From *F. polytechnique* (1795). — Gk. *πολύ*, many; and *τεχνικ-ός*, belonging to the arts, from *τέχνη*, art; see *Technical*.

POLYTHEISM, the doctrine of a plurality of gods. (Gk.) In Johnson's Dict. Coined from Gk. *πολύ*, much, many; and *θεός*, a god; with suffix *-ism* — Gk. *-ισμος*. See *Poly-* and *Theism*. *Der. polythe-ist*, *polythe-ist-ic-al*.

POMADE, POMMADE, a composition for dressing the hair. (F.—Ital.—L.) Properly with two m's. 'Pommade, an ointment used by ladies'; Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674.—F. *pommade*, 'pomatum, or pomata, an ointment'; Cot. So called because orig. made with apples; cf. F. *pomme*, an apple.—Ital. *pomada*, *pomata*, 'a pomado to supply ones lips, lip-salve'; Florio. Formed with participial suffix *-ata* from *pomo*, an apple.—L. *pōmum*, an apple, the fruit of a tree. Doublet, *pomatum*, Ben Jonson, *Sejanus*, ii. 1, which is a Latinized form. And see *pomegranate*, *pomme*.

POMANDER, a globe-shaped box for holding perfumes. (F.—L. and Span.—Arab.) Spelt *pomauder*, Skelton, *Garl. of Laurel*, 1027; 'Pommandre, to smell to'; Palgrave. For *pomamber*; spelt *pomeamber* in *Bullein*, Dial. against Kever (1578); p. 49, l. 25, but also *pomeander*, p. 53, l. 29. ME. *pomum ambre*; Medical Works of 14th Cent., ed. Henslow, p. 122.—AF. *pomme ambre*, for OF. *pomme d'ambre*, 'apple of amber'; see my Notes on E. Etym., p. 223. See **Pommel** and **Amber**.

POMEGRANATE, a kind of fruit. (F.—L.) 'Of pomegranates'; Sir T. Elyot, *Castel of Helth*, b. ii. c. 7. ME. *pome-garnade*, Lydgate, *Minor Poems*, p. 15; *pomgarnet*, Trevisa, i. 107, l. 7.—OF. *pome grenate*, which was turned into *pome de grenate* by some confusion or misunderstanding of the sense. In Li Contes del Graal, a poem of the 12th century, we find 'Dates, figues, et noiz mugates, Girofle et pomes de grenates'; see Bartsch, *Chrestomathie Française*, col. 172, ll. 4, 5. Cf. Ital. *pomo granato*, a pomegranate; Florio.—L. *pōmum*, an apple, and *grānātum*, used also alone to signify a pomegranate. B. *Grānātum* is neut. from *grānātus*, filled with grains or seeds; the fruit abounding in hard seeds. *Grānātus* is formed, with pp. suffix *-itus*, from *grān-um*, a grain, seed. See **Grain**.

POMMEL, a knob, the knob on a sword-hilt, a projection on a saddle-bow. (F.—L.) ME. *pommel*, a boss; P. Plowman's Crede, l. 562.—OF. *pommel* (Harguy), later *pommelneau*, 'the pommel of a sword, &c.'; Cot. Lit. 'small apple'. Formed with dim. suffix *-el* (L. *-ellus*) from *pōmum*, an apple. DER. *pommel*, verb, to beat with the handle of a sword or any blunt instrument or with the fists. Cf. '[He]... all too pommelled the same with his handes'; Udall, tr. of Erasmus's *Apophthegmes*, Aug. Cæsar, § 7.

POMP, great display, ostentation. (F.—L.—Gk.) ME. *pompe*, in Chaucer, C. T., A 525.—F. *pompe*, 'pomp'; Cot.—L. *pompā*, a solemn procession, pomp.—Gk. *πόμπε*, a sending, escorting, solemn procession.—Gk. *πέμψω*, to send. DER. *pompous*, in Palgrave, from F. *pompueux*, L. *pompōsus*, full of pomp; *pompous-ly*, *-ness*; *pompous-ly*.

POMPELMOOSE, a shaddock. (Du.) In Stedman's *Surinam*, i. 22.—Du. *pampelmose*, a shaddock (Caliche).

PONCHO, a sort of cloak, resembling a narrow blanket with a slit in the middle for the head to go through. (Span.—Araucan.) The form *poncho* is Spanish; but it is adapted from an Araucan name *pontho* or *poncho*; D. D. Granada, *Vocab. of La Plata words* (Montevideo, 1890). The Araucans are the Indians in the S. of Chili. (Notes on Eng. Etym., p. 224.)

POND, a pool of water. (E.) ME. *pond*, *ponde*, Trevisa, i. 69, l. 4; pl. *ponds*, id. l. 61, l. 5. *Pond* is a pool of standing water; strictly, one caused by damming water up. It is a variant of *poind*, an inclosure. Thus the Irish poet (borrowed from E.) means both 'a pound for cattle' and 'a pond'. See **Found** (2).

PONDER, to weigh in the mind, consider. (L.) 'In balance of unequal (unequal) weight he [Love] pondereth by ayme'; Surrey, *Description of the Fickle Affections*, l. 8; in *Tottell's Miscellany*, 1557, ed. Arber, p. 6; and see Skelton, ed. Dyce, l. 132, l. 1. Lydgate has *ponder*, imp. s., in *Assembly of Gods*, l. 134.—L. *pōndere*, to weigh.—L. *pōnder-*, decl. base of *pōndus*, a weight; see **Found** (1). DER. *ponder-er*, L. From the stem *pōndere* we also have *ponder-ous*, Sir T. Elyot, *The Governour*, b. i. c. 1, from F. *pōnderous*, L. *pōnderosus*; *ponderously*, *-ness*; *ponderous-ly*, from F. *pōnderosité*, 'ponderosity'; Cot. from L. acc. *pōnderosūlēm*. Also *ponder-able*, in Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Errors*, b. iii. c. 27, part 11, from L. *pōnderābilis*, that can be weighed; *ponderabil-ly*, *-in-ponderable*.

PONIENT, western. (F.—L.) In *Levins*; and in *Milton*, P. L. x. 704.—F. *ponent*, 'the west'; Cot.—L. *pōnēt-*, stem of pres. part. of *pōnere*, to lay, abate; with reference to *sunset*. See **Position**.

PONIARD, a small dagger. (F.—L.; with G. suffix.) In *Hamlet*, v. 2. 157.—F. *poignard*, 'a poinadoe, or poniard'; Cot. Formed, with suffix *-ard* < OIIG. *hart* (li. hard), from F. *poing*, the fist. Similarly, Ital. *pugnale*, a poniard, is from *pugno*, the fist. Cf. also Span. *puño*, fist, handfist, hilt, *puñal*, a poniard, *puñala*, a blow with the fist. B. The F. *poing*, Ital. *pugno*, Span. *puño*, are from L. *pugnus*, the fist; see **Pugnacious**.

PONTIFF, a Roman high-priest, the Pope. (F.—L.) The pl. *pontifes* is in *Bacon*, *Nat. Hist.* § 771.—F. *pontif*, *pontife*, 'a chief

bishop'; Cot.—L. *pontificem*, acc. of *pontifex*, *pontufex*, a Roman high-priest; in eccl. Lat., a bishop.—L. *pōnti-*, decl. stem of *pōns*, orig. a path, way, later a bridge; and *-fex* (stem *-fo-*), a maker, from *facere*, to make. Cf. Gk. *πόρτος*, the sea. Brugmann, i. § 140. ¶ The reason for the name is not known; the lit. sense is 'path-maker'; hence, perhaps, one who leads to the temple, or leads the way in a procession. DER. *pontific-āl*, in *Levins*, from F. *pontifical*, L. *pontificalis*, from the stem *pōntif-*; *pontific-ate*, from F. *pontifical*, 'a prelature', Cot., from L. *pontificaliū*.

PONTOON, a buoyant vessel, for the quick construction of bridges. (F.—L.—C.) Formerly *ponton*. 'Ponton, a floating bridge'; Phillips, ed. 1706.—F. *ponton*, 'a wherry, or ferry-boat'; hence, a bridge of boats; Cot.—L. *pōntōnem*, acc. of *pōnto*, a boat; hence, a bridge of boats. Of Celtic origin; see **Punt**.

PONY, a small horse. (F.—L.) In *Johnson*. Explained as 'a little Scotch horse' in *Boyer's Dict.*, A. D. 1727 (*Wedgwood*).—OF. *poulenet*, a little colt (*Godefroy*); dimin. of *poulain*, a colt.—Late L. *pūllānus*, a colt (*Ducange*).—L. *pūllus*, a foal. The l. is lost before *n*, as in *Colney Hatch*. Cf. *Lowl*, Sc. *ponney*. See **Foal**.

POODLE, a fancy dog with curly hair. (G.) One of the very few G. words in English. Modern; not in *Johnson*. It occurs in *Miss Swanwick's* tr. of Goethe's *Faust*, 1864, p. 37.—G. *pudel* (Goethe), a poodle; Low G. *pudel*, *pudel-hund*, so called (it may be presumed) because he looks fat and clumsy on account of his thick hair; allied to Low G. *pudeln*, to waddle, used of fat persons; cf. Low G. *pudel-dikk*, unsteady on the feet, *puddig*, thick; Bremen Wörterbuch. Dannel gives Low G. *puddele*, a little dog just beginning to walk.

POOH, an interjection of disdain. (F.) Spelt *puh*! Marston, *What You Will*, A. ii. sc. 1. Adapted from MF. *puoc*, 'faugh!' Cot. Cf. *Icel. pui*, *puih*! Cf. *puif*, said the foxe'; Caxton, tr. of *Keynard the Fox*, ed. Arber, p. 59. So also *buif*! Chaucer, C. T. 7516 (D 1934); *bawf*! P. Plowman, B. xi. 135. Due to blowing away from one. See **Puff**.

POOL (1), a pond, small body of water. (E.) ME. *pol*, *pool*; dat. *pole*, *Layamon*, 21748; pl. *poles*, *Havelock*, 2101. AS. *pōl*, *Alfred*, tr. of Gregory's *Pastoral Care*, ed. Sweet, p. 278, l. 15. [Irish *poll*, *pult*, a hole, pit, mire, dirt; Gael. *poll*, a hole, pit, mire, bog, pond, pool; W. *pull*, a pool; Corn. *poll*, a pool, pond, mire, pit; Manx, *poll*; Bret. *poll*; are all borrowed words.] + Du. *poel*, a pool; G. *puhl*; OHG. *pfuol*. Teut. type **pōlōz*; cf. Lith. *balas*, a swamp. Brugmann, i. § 567.

POOL (2), the receptacle for the stakes at cards. (F.—L.) Formerly also spelt *poule*, as in *Todd's Johnson*.—F. *poule*, (1) a hen, (2) a pool, at various games; *Hamilton*. It seems to be so named, because the stakes are regarded as eggs, to be gained from the hen.—Late L. *pūlla*, a hen (*Ducange*); fem. of *pūllus*, a young animal, allied to Gk. *πῦλλος*, and E. *foal*; see **Foal**, **Pony**.

POOP, the stern of a ship; a deck above the ordinary deck in the after-part of a ship. (F.—Ital.—L.) In *Shak.* 1 Hen. IV, iii. 3. 29. Surrey (iv. 746) has *poops* to translate L. *puppis* in *Virgil*, *Aen.* iv. 554.—F. *poops*, *poups*, 'the poop or hinder part of a ship'.—Ital. *poppa*, poop (*Hatzfeld*).—L. *puppim*, acc. of *puppis*, the hinder part of a ship, a ship. DER. *poop*, verb, to strike a ship in the stern, to sink it, *Pericles*, iv. 2. 25.

POOR, possessed of little, needy, weak. (F.—L.) In early use. Also *poor*, as in *Roy*, *Rede Me*, ed. Arber, p. 76 (1528). ME. *poore* (perhaps *poore*). O. Eng. *Homilies*, ed. Morris, 2nd Ser. p. 47, l. 18; *Ancren Riwle*, p. 260, l. 3.—OF. *poore*, *poor*; cf. F. dial. *poore* (Berry).—L. *pauperem*, acc. of *pauper*, *poor*. B. L. *pauper* means 'provided with little, or' 'preparing little for oneself'; from *pau-*, little, few, as seen in L. *paucus*, Gk. *πῶς-ος*, *Few*; and *-per*, providing, connected with L. *par-are*, to provide, prepare. DER. *poor-ly*, *poor-ness*, *poor-house*, *-laws*, *-rate*, *-spirited*; *poverty*, q. v.

POPE, to make a sharp, quick, sound; to thrust suddenly, move quickly, dart. (E.) 'Popped in between' the election and my hopes; *Hamlet*, v. 2. 65. 'A pops me out from 500 pound'; *K. John*, i. 1. 68. 'To poppe, coniectare'; *Levins*. 'I poppe, or strike in-to a thing'; Palgrave. Chaucer has 'A joly popper', i. e. thruster, dagger; C. T. 3929 (A 3931). The word is of imitative origin; and allied to ME. *poppen*, to make a loud sound, as in blowing a horn; see Chaucer, C. T. 15405 (B 4890). Hence *popper* in the sense of 'pop-gun'; *Prompt Parv.* Cf. **Puff**. DER. *pop*, sb.

POPE, the father of a church, the bishop of Rome. (L.) ME. *pope*, Owl and Nightingale, 746. In *Layamon*, 14886, the older version has the dat. *papen*, where the latter version has *pope*. These forms show that the word was not taken from the F. *pape*, but from AS. *pāpa* (dat. *pāpan*), which was borrowed immediately from the Latin. The AS. homily on the Birthday of S. Gregory (ed. Elstob) begins with the words 'Gregorius se hālgas pāpa'—Gregory, the holy pope.—L. *pāpa*. + Gk. *πάππας*, voc. of *πάππας*, *pāpapas*,

papa, father. See **Papa**. Der. *pope-dom*, AS. *pāpōdōm*, A.S. Chron., an. 1124; *pap-er*, Titus Andron., v. 1. 76; *pap-er-y*.

POPINJAY, a parrot; a mark like a parrot, put on a pole to be shot at; a cockcomb. (F.—G. and L.; with modified suffix.) ME. *popinyng*, Chaucer, C. T. 13299, where the Ellesmere MS. has *papey* (= *papeyng*); Six-text ed., Group B, 1559. The pl. *papeynges* occurs in Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, B. 1405. Thus the *p* is excrescent, as in other words before a *f*-sound; cf. *messenger* for *messager*, *passenger* for *passager*, &c.—AF. *papey*, Royal Wills, ed. Nichols, p. 35 (1355); OF. *papegai*, *papegay*, 'a parrot or popinjay'; also a wooden parrot, . . . whereat there is a general shooting once every year; Cot. Mod. F. *papegai*, *papegant*; the last spelling has a needless suffix *t*, and is due to OF. *papegan*, found in the 13th century (Littre). Cf. Span. *papagayo* (whence Arab. *babaghā*), Port. *papagaio*, Ital. *papagalio*, a parrot. B. It is clear that we have here two distinct forms; (1) F. *papegai*, Span. *papegai*, *papagaio*, in which the base *papa-* is modified by the addition of *-gai*, Span. *-gayo*, due to a popular etymology which regarded the bird as chattering like the jay; and (2) OF. *papegay*, Ital. *papagalio*, in which the bird is regarded as a kind of cock, L. *gallus*; and the latter form appears to be the older; i.e. jay was substituted for 'cock,' because the jay seemed to come nearer than the cock to the nature of a parrot. Y. I adopt the suggestion of Wedgwood, that the syllables *pape-* are imitative, and were suggested by the Bavarian *papeln*, *papellen*, or *pappeln*, to chatter, whence the sb. *pappel*, a parrot, lit. a babbler; Schmeller, i. 398, 399. B. Bav. *pappeln* is cognate with E. *Babble*, q.v. Cf. *bubblaycock* (i.e. babble-jack), the Lowland Scotch name for a turkey-cock; so named from the gobbling sound which it makes.

POPULAR, a kind of tall tree. (F.—L.) ME. *poplere*, Chaucer, C. T. 2923 (A 2921); *popler*, Palladius on Husbandry, b. iii. l. 194.—OF. *poplier* (13th cent.), mod. F. *peuplier*, a poplar; Littre. Formed with suffix *-ier* (L. *-arius*) from OF. *peuple* (not recorded), later form *peuple*, 'the poplar'; Cot. Cf. prov. E. *popple*, a poplar; Nares, ed. Halliwell.—L. *populum*, acc. of *populus*, a poplar. Cf. OF. *popelin*, *popelina*, a poplar; Godefroy.

POPILIN, a fabric made of silk and worsted. (F.) Added by Todd to Johnson's Dict.—F. *popeline*, of which an older form was *popeline*, first mentioned in A.D. 1667 (Littre). F. Origin unknown; it has been supposed to be connected with *p. papal*, papal, because it may have been first made at Avignon, where there was once a papal court, A.D. 1309–1408. The chronology does not bear out this suggestion. Cf. Span. *popelino*, *populina*, poplin. Y. The spelling *popeline* separates it from *Poppeling* or *Popperringen*, near Ypres, in W. Flanders; with which some would connect it.

POPPY, the name of a flower with narcotic properties. (L.) ME. *popi* (with one *p*), Gower, C. A. ii. 102; bk. iv. 307. AS. *popig*; 'l'apauer, *popig*, Voc. 134. 33; also *popage*, Voc. 16. 17. Merely borrowed from L. *papiuer*, a poppy, by change of *u* (*w*) to *p*, and loss of *-er*.

POPULACE, the common people. (F.—Ital.—L.) 'And calm the peers, and please the populace'; Daniel, Civil Wars, b. vii. st. 78.—F. *populace*, 'the rascally people'; Cot.—Ital. *popolazzo*, *popoluccio*, 'the grosse, base, vile, common people'; Florio. Formed with the depreciatory suffix *-azzo*, *-uccio*, from Ital. *popolo*, the people.—L. *populum*, acc. of *populus*, the people; see **People**.

POPULAR, belonging to, or liked by the people. (F.—L.) In Temp. i. 2. 92.—F. *populaire*, 'popular'; Cot.—L. *popularis*, adj., from *populus*, the people; see **People**. Der. *popular-ly*, *-ly*, *-ize*.

POPULATE, to people. (L.) In Livins, ed. 1570. 'Great shoales of people, which gue on to *populate*;' Bacon, Essay 58.—Late L. *populatus*, pp. of *populare*, to people; (whereas the classical L. *populuri* means to ravage, destroy).—L. *populus*, people; see **People**. Der. *populit-ian*, in Bacon, Essay 29, § 5, from Late L. *populitiorum*, acc. of *populitio*, a population (White). Also *popul-ous*. Rich. II. v. 3, from F. *populeux*, 'populous'; Cot., which from L. *populus*, full of people; *popul-ous-ly*, *-ness*.

PORCELAIN, a fine kind of earthenware. (F.—Ital.—L.) In Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, st. 20; spelt *porcellain*, Sir T. Herbert, Travels, ed. 1665, pp. 391, 396; *porcellane*, Hakluyt, Voy. ii. 1. 229, l. 4; and see extract from Florio below. *Porcelain* was so named from the resemblance of its finely polished surface to that of the univalve shell of the same name, called in English the Venus' shell; as applied to the shell, the name goes back to the 13th century, when it occurs in the F. version of Marco Polo in place of the Ital. name (Littre). Cotgrave gives *porcelaine*, *porcelaine*, 'the purple fish, also, the sea-snail, or Venus shell.'—Ital. *porcellana*, 'a purple fish, also, a kind of fine earth called porcelain, whereof they make fine China dishes, called *porcelline* dishes'; Florio, ed. 1598. B. Again, the shell derived its name from the curved shape of its

upper surface, which was thought to resemble the raised back of a little hog. [It is very easy to make a toy-pig with a Venus' shell and some putty; and such toys are often for sale.]—Ital. *porcella*, 'a sow-pig, a porcelino'; *porcello*, 'a young hog, or pig, a porcelino'; Florio. Dimin. of Ital. *porca*, a hog.—L. *porcum*, acc. of *porcus*, a pig; see **Pork**.

PORCH, a portico, covered way or entrance. (F.—L.) ME. *porche*, Kob. of Glouc., p. 271, l. 6841.—F. *porche*, a porch.—L. *porticum*, acc. of *porticus*, a gallery, arcade, porch; for the letter-changes, see **Arch**, see **Arch**. Cf. E. *porch*, from F. *porche*, L. *portico*. B. Sometimes derived from *porti*, for *porta*, a gate, door; see **Port** (2); but this is doubtful; see Walde. Doublet, *portico*.

PORCINE, relating to swine. (L.) In Todd's Johnson, who quotes an extract dated 1660.—L. *porcinus*, adj., formed from *porcus*, a pig; see **Pork**.

PORCUPINE, a rodent quadruped, covered with spines or quills. (F.—L.) a. In Shakespeare, old edd. have *porpentine*; a spelling which also occurs in Ascham, Tokophilus, ed. Arber, p. 31. Levinus has *porpin*. Huloet has: '*Porpyne*, beaste, havinge prickes on his backe.' The Prompt. Parv. has: '*Porck-poynt*, *porpoynte*, *porpoynt*, beste, Histrix'; p. 400. '*Porkeyn*, a beest, *porc espyn*;' l'alsgrave. B. We thus see that the animal had two very similar names, (1) *porkeyn*, shortly *porpin*, easily lengthened to *porpint* by the usual excrescent *t* after *n*, and finally altered to *porpentine* as a by-form of *porkeyn*; and (2) *porck-poynt*, *porpoynt*; the latter of which forms would also readily yield *porpentine*. Y. We conclude that *porpentine* is late; that *porpint* was little used, and simply meant a 'pork' or 'pig' furnished with points or sharp quills; and that the modern *porcupine* is due (by substitution of obscure *u* for obscure *e*) to the ME. form *porkeyn*, pronounced in three syllables, and with the long *e*. B. The ME. *porkeyn* is obviously derived from OF. *porc espin*, a word known to l'alsgrave, A.D. 1530, but now obsolete, and supplanted by *porcispin*, in the 13th century *porc esti* (Littre), a form which is also given by Cotgrave, who has: '*Porc-espis*, a porcupine.' a. Thus the OF. names for the animal were also double; (1) *porc-epi* = *porc-epie*, the pig with spikes (see **Spike**); and (2) *porc-estipin*, the pig with spines. The English has only to do with the latter, which, though obsolete in French, is preserved in Span. *puercos espin*, Port. *porco espinho*. B. Finally, the F. *porc* is from L. *porcus*; and OF. *epin* is a by-form of OF. *épine* (F. *épine*), from L. *spina*, a thorn. See **Pork** and **Spine**.

¶ Holland, in his tr. of Pliny, b. viii. c. 35, has *porck-pen*, where *pen*, i.e. quill, is an ingenious substitution for *epine*.
PORE (1), a minute hole in the skin. (F.—L.—Gk.) ME. *porc*, Prompt. Parv. p. 409; Lanfranc, Chirurgie, p. 43, l. 11. The pl. *porus* (= *poros*) is in Trevisa, i. 53.—F. *porc*, 'a pore'; Cot.—L. *porum*, acc. of *porus*, a pore.—Gk. *poros*, a furrow, passage, way, pore.—AFER, to fare; see **Fare**. Brugmann, i. § 474. Der. *porous*, from F. *poroux*, 'pory', Cot.; *porous-ly*, *-ness*; *porous-ly*, *pori-form*.
PORE (2), to look steadily, gaze long. (E.?) ME. *poren*, Chaucer, C. T. 185, 5877, 16138 (A 185, D 295, G 676). Apparently a native word; cf. prov. E. *porc*, to cram, to thrust, to intrude; North Fries. *porre*, to stick, stir, provoke; Du. *porren*, to poke, thrust; EFries. *puren*, *porren*, to stick, thrust, bore, stir, vex; Low G. *purren*, to poke about, clean out a hole; Norw. *pora*, to finger, poke, stir, thrust; W. Flem. *peuren*, to poke after (De Ro); Swed. dial. *pora*, *pura*, *påra*, to work slowly and gradually, to do anything slowly; Kietz. B. The idea seems to be that of poking or thrusting about in a slow and toilsome way, as in the case of clearing out a stopped-up hole; hence to *porc* over a job, to be a long while about it. Y. We also find Gael. *purr*, to push, thrust, drive, urge, Irish *purraim*, I thrust; from ME. *pourren*, *porren*; cf. Lowl. Sc. *porr*, to stab.

PORK, the flesh of swine. (F.—L.) ME. *pork*, Rich. Coer de Lion, 3049.—F. *porc*, 'a porky hog; also pork, or swines flesh'; Cot.—L. *porcum*, acc. of *porcus*, a pig.—Lithuan. *parzasas*, a pig (Nesselmann), Irish *orc*, with the usual loss of initial *p*.—AS. *ferah*, a pig; whence F. *farrou*. Brugmann, i. § 474. Der. *porc-er*, a young pig, Pope, tr. of Homer, Od. xvii. 201; lit. an animal that supplies pork; substituted for the older term *porc-et*, from OF. *porquet*, 'a young pork'; Cot., dimin. of *porc*. Also *porc-ine*, q.v. And see *porc-u-pine*, *por-poise*, *porc-el-ain*.

PORPHYRY, a hard, variegated rock, of purple and white colour. (F.—L.—Gk.) ME. *porphreie*, Chaucer, C. T. 16243 (G 775).—OF. *porphyrie* (?), not found; Cotgrave has only *porphyre*, 'porphyry'; but the E. form appears fuller and older. Abbreviated from L. *porphyrites*, porphyry.—Gk. *porphyros*, porphyry; so named from its purple colour. Formed with suffix *-itis*, signifying 'resemblance,' from *porpos*, *porpōpa*, the purple-fish, purple-dye; cf. *porpōpeos*, purple; see **Purple**. Der. *porphyrit-ic*, from L. *porphyrit-ic*.

PORPOISE, PORPES, the hog-fish. (F.—L.) Spelt *porpesse* in Ray, On the Creation, pt. i. (R.); *porpesse*, *porpus*, in Minshew; *porpesse*, Spenser, Colin Clout, l. 249. ME. *purpes*, Prompt. Parv. = AF. *purpes*, Liber Albus, p. 236; *porpes* (Godefroy, s. v. *porpes*); OF. *porpes*, a porpoise; a term now obsolete in F. (except Guernsey *porpesse*), and supplanted by the name *marsoin* (lit. mer-swine), borrowed from G. *meerschuin*. For *porpe-pis*, *l. porcum*, acc. of *porcus*, a pig; and *pisces*, acc. of *pisces*, a fish, cognate with E. *fish*. See **Pork** and **Fish**. So also Mital. *pesce-porca*, 'a sea-hogge, a hogge-fish'; Florio. The mod. Ital. name is *porco marino*, marine pig; Span. *puerco marino*. Cf. Guernsey *porpesse*, a porpoise.

PORRIDGE, a kind of broth. (F.—Teut.) In Shak. Temp. II. i. 10. Apparently it took the place of the older word *potage* (Palsgrave). ME. *potage*, occurring as early as in Ancræn Riwle, p. 412; whence also prov. E. *poddish*. Cotgrave has F. *potage*, 'pottage, porridge'; formed with suffix *-age* (L. *utrum*) from Low L. *potius*, a pot, of Teut. origin. = Low G. *poti*, Du. *pot*; see **Pot**. (There was an intermediate form, represented by prov. E. *poddish* and by *podeck* in Tyndale's Obedience of a Christian Man, 1528, fol. 109, qu. in Brand's Antiq., ed. Ellis, iii. 384.) β. It may have been influenced by ME. *porree*, *poré*, also with the sense of 'pottage.' We find, 'Porree, or purree, pottage,' Prompt. Parv.; and Way's note gives the spelling *porray*. Way adds: 'this term implies generally pease-pottage, still called in French *purée*; . . . according to the Oritus, it seems to have denoted a pottage of leeks; *porum est cibus le poris factus*, Anglicæ *porray*'; he also notes the Late L. form *porraia* = OF. *porra*, *porree*, 'beets, also pot-herbs, and thence also, pottage made of beets or with other herbs'; Cot. = Late L. *porraia* (also *porraia*) *portia* made with leeks; Ducange. Cf. Ital. *porrata*, leek-soup. Formed with L. *porra* fem. suffix *-ita*, from L. *porrum* or *porru*, a leek. γ. *Porrum* stands for an older form *porsum*, as shown by the cognate Gk. *πόρων*, a leek. Der. *porring-er*, q. v.

PORRINGER, a small dish for porridge. (F.—Teut.) In Shak. Tam. Shrew, iv. 3. 64; Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 31. '16 *porringers*,' temp. Hen. VIII. in Strutt, Manners and Customs, iii. 65; *porreger*, Jarry Wills, p. 115 (1222); *porrynger*, id., p. 136; *podding*, id., p. 142. The last is the intermediate form between *porringer* and *porringer*. Suggested by, or corrupted from, *portanger* (Palsgrave), a dish for *portage*; spelt *portenger* ab. 1450, Excerpta Historica, p. 418, l. 1 (ed. 1831). For **portanger*, with inserted *n*, as in *messenger* for *mesenger*. Cf. F. *putager*, 'of, or belonging unto, pottage'; Cot. The ME. *portenger* meant 'a maker of pottage'; Piers Plowman, B. v. 157. See **Porridge**.

PORT (1), demeanour, carriage of the body. (F.—L.) ME. *port*, Chaucer, C. T. 69, 138. = F. *port*, 'the carriage, behaviour, or demeanour of a man'; Cot. Cf. Ital. *porta*, carriage; Span. *porta*, deportment. A sb. due to the F. verb *porter*, to carry. = L. *portare*, to carry. Allied to **Fare**. Der. *port*, verb, to carry, little used except in the phr. 'to port arms,' and in Milton's expression 'ported spears,' J. L. iv. 980. Also *port-able*, Mach. iv. 3. 89, from L. *portabilis*, that can be carried or borne; *port-able-ness*; *port-age*, Prompt. Parv., from F. *portage*, 'portage, carriage,' Cot. Also *port-er*, in the sense of 'carrier of a burden' (Phillips, ed. 1706), substituted for ME. *portour* (Prompt. Parv.), from OF. *portour*, F. *porteur*, 'a carrier,' Cot. And hence *porter*, the name of malt-liquor, so called because it was a favourite drink with London porters, supposed to be not older than A.D. 1750, see Todd's Johnson; also *porter-age*, a coined word. *Port-folio*, a case large enough to carry folio paper in, a coined word, with which cf. F. *portefeuille*. *Port-manteau*, Middleton, Widow, iv. 2, from F. *port-manteau* (Cot.), lit. that which carries a mantle (see **Mantle**); but we also find *port-mantua*, Dryden, Kind Keeper, Act i. sc. 1, and *portmantue*, used by Cot. to translate F. *portmanteau*; here *port-mantua* is not quite the same word, but is derived from F. *port-er* and *Mantua*, q. v. Also *port-mantle*, Howell, Letters, vol. i. sec. 3, let. 15. Also *port-ly*, Merc. of Ven. i. 1. 9; *port-li-ness*. From the L. *portare* we also have *com-port*, *de-port*, *de-port-meni*, *dis-port* (and *sport*), *ex-port*, *in-port*, *in-port-ant*, *pur-port*, *re-port*, *sup-port*, *trans-port*.

PORT (2), a harbour, haven. (L.) ME. *port*; Rob. of Glouc. speaks of 'the fif ports,' now called the Cinque Ports, p. 51, l. 1169. The pl. *ports* (for *portia*) occurs in Layamon, 24415. A. S. *port*; 'to fām port' = to the haven, Ælfred, tr. of Bede, b. iv. c. 1, near the end. = L. *portus*, a harbour; cognate with E. **Ford**. β. Closely allied to L. *porta*, a gate; see **Port** (3). Der. (from L. *portus*), *in-port-une*, *op-port-une*.

PORT (3), a gate, entrance, port-hole. (F.—L.) 'So, let the *ports* be guarded,' Cor. i. 7. 1. ME. *port*, Trevisa, tr. of Higden, i. 213. = F. *porte*, 'a port or gate'; Cot. = L. *porta*, a gate. β. Formed with suffix *-a* from the base *por* seen in Gk. *πόρος*, a ford, way; from *√PER*, to pass through, fare, travel; see **Fare**.

¶ Though *port* is not common in ME., there is an A.S. form *porte* (Grein), borrowed directly from L. *porta*. Der. *port-er*, ME. *porter*, Floriz and Blanchevelin, ed. Lumby, l. 138, from OF. *portier*, L. *portarius* (Lewis); whence (with fem. suffix *-ess* = F. *-esse* < L. *-issa*, Gk. *-issa*), *porter-ess*, or shortly *port-r-ess*, Milton, P. L. ii. 746. Also *port-al*, Hamlet, iii. 4. 136, from OF. *portial* (Burguy), L. *portile*, a vestibule, porch. Also *port-hole*, Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, st. 188. Also *port-cullis*, q. v. (but perhaps not *portico*, *porch*). And see *port* (1), *port* (2), *port* (3), and *port* (4).

PORT (4), a dark purple wine. (Port.—L.) So called from *Oporto*, in Portugal; *port* being merely an abbreviation from *Oporto wine*. = Port. *o porto*, the port; where *o* is the def. art. = Span. *lo* < L. *illum*; and *porto* is from L. *portum*, acc. of *portus*, a port. See **Port** (2).

PORTCULLIS, a sliding door of cross-timbers pointed with iron, let down to protect a gateway. (F.—L.) ME. *porte-culys*, Rom. of the Rose, 4168. = AF. *porte culier*, Excerpta Historica, p. 73 (A.D. 1250); OF. *porte coléier* (13th cent., Littré), later *porte coulisse*, or simply *coulisse*, 'a portcullis'; Cot. = F. *porte*, from L. *porta*, a gate; and OF. *coléier*, answering to a Late L. **colātia* (not found), with the sense of flowing, gliding, or sliding, regularly formed from *colātus*, pp. of *colāre*, to flow, orig. to strain through a sieve. See **Port** (3) and **Colander** and **Cullis**. We find the Late L. forms *colātissim*, *colācius*, *portu colācia* (port-cullis) from the same source.

PORTE, the Turkish government. (F.—L.) The Turkish government is officially called the *Sublime Porte*, from the *port* (gate) of the sultan's palace, where justice was administered; Webster. See **Port** (3). It is a perverted F. translation of *Habîl Ali*, lit. 'the high gate,' the chief office of the Ottoman government; Wedgwood. Cf. Arab. *bāb*, a gate, 'āyī, high; Kich. Dict. pp. 224, 1027.

PORTEND, to betoken, presage, signify. (L.) In K. Lear, i. 2. 113; Spenser, F. Q. v. 7. 4. = L. *portendere*, to foretell, predict. = L. *por*, for O.L. *port*, towards; and *tendere*, to stretch forth; so that *portend* is 'to stretch out towards,' or point out. See **Position** and **Tend**. Der. *portent*, Oth. v. 2. 45; F. *portent*, 'a prodigious or monstrous thing,' Cot., which from L. *portentum*, a sign, token; formed from *portentus*, pp. of *portendere*. Hence *portent-ous*, from F. *portentueux*, 'prodigious,' Cot., which from L. *portentivus*.

PORTER (1), a carrier. (F.—L.) See **Port** (1).

PORTER (2), a gate-keeper. (F.—L.) See **Port** (3).

PORTER (3), a dark kind of beer, orig. *porter's beer* (Wedgwood); see **Port** (1).

PORTESSE, PORTOS, PORTOUS, a breviary. (F.—L.) Spelt *portesse* in Spenser, F. Q. i. 4. 19. 'Portos, booke, portifolium, breviarium;' Prompt. Parv. MF. *portos*, *portos*, *portos*, *portors*, P. Plowman, B. xv. 122, and footnotes; and see note to the line for further examples. All various corruptions of OF. *port-hors*, i.e. that which one carries abroad, a word compounded with the F. equivalent of L. *portifolium*, a breviary. This OF. *portors* is given by Godefroy; and occurs in la Cief d'Amors, l. 102. Compounded of F. *porter*, from L. *portare*, to carry; and F. *hors*, older form *fors*, out of doors, abroad, from L. *foris*, abroad, adv., due to sb. pl. *fores*, doors. See **Port** (1) and **Door**.

PORTICO, a porch. (Ital.—L.) In Chapman, tr. of Homer, Od. iv. 405, 410. = Ital. *portico* = L. *porticum*, acc. of *porticus*, a porch; see **Porch**. Doublet, *porch*.

PORTION, a part, share. (F.—L.) ME. *portion*, *portium*, *portium*, Wyclif, Luke xv. 12. = F. *portion* = L. *portio*, acc. of *portio*, a share, lit. 'a sharing'; closely allied to *part*, stem of *pars*, a part; see **Part**. Der. *portion*, vb.; *portion-ed*, *portion-er*, *portion-less*; and see *apportion*.

PORTLY, orig. of good demeanour; see **Port** (1).

PORTRAIT, a picture of a person. (F.—L.) In Shak. Merch. of Ven. ii. 9. 54; spelt *portrait*, Spenser, F. Q. ii. 1. 39. = MF. *portraict*, 'a portrait'; Cot. = MF. *portraict*, *portrait*, pp. of *portraire*, to portray; see **Portray**.

PORTRAY, to draw, depict. (F.—L.) ME. *portreye*, Chaucer, C. T. 96; *portreyen*, King Alisaunder, l. 1520. = OF. *portraire*, later *portraire*, 'to portray, draw,' Cot.; mod. F. *portraire* = Late L. *prōtrahere*, to paint, depict; L. *prōtrahere*, to drag or bring forward, expose, reveal. = L. *prō*, forward; and *trahere*, to draw; see **Pro** and **Trace** (1). Der. *portrait*, q. v.; whence *portraiture*, ME. *portreiture*, Gowar, C. A. ii. 83, bk. iv. 2431, from OF. *portraiture*, MF. *portraiture*, 'a portraiture,' Cot., as if from L. *prōtractura*. And see *protract*.

POSE (1), a position, attitude. (F.—L.—Gk.) We speak of 'the pose of an actor'; see Webster. Quite modern; not in Todd's Johnson; but the word is of importance. = F. *pose*, 'attitude, posture,' Hamilton; MF. *pose*, 'a pause, intermission, stop, ceasing, repose, resting'; Cot. = F. *poser*, 'to place, set, put,' Hamilton; 'to pu',

pitch, place, to seat, settle, plant, to stay, or lean on, to set, or lay down; Cot. = Late L. *posuere*, to cease; also, to cause to rest, and hence used in the sense of L. *ponere*, to place (Ducange); L. *posuere*, to halt, cease, pause, to repose (in the grave), as in the phr. *posuit in pace* (here) rests in peace (Lewis). = L. *posuere*, a pause; a word of (Greek) origin; see **Pause**. Cf. Ital. *posare*, to put, lay down, rest, from *posare*; Span. *posar*, to lodge, *posada*, an inn. ¶ One of the most remarkable facts in F. etymology is the extraordinary substitution whereby the Late L. *posuere* came to mean 'to make to rest, to set,' and so usurped the place of the L. *ponere*, to place, set, with which it has no etymological connexion. And this it did so effectually as to restrict the F. *pondre*, the true equivalent of L. *ponere*, to the sense of 'to lay eggs' whilst in all compounds it completely thrust it aside, so that *compansaire* (i.e. F. *composere*) took the place of L. *compnere*, and so on throughout. 2. Hence the extraordinary result, that whilst the E. verbs *compose*, *depose*, *impose*, *propose*, &c. exactly represent in sense the L. *componere*, *deponere*, *imponere*, *proponere*, &c., we cannot derive the E. verbs from the L. ones, since they have (as was said) no real etymological connexion. Indeed, these words are not even of L. origin, but Greek. 3. The true derivatives from the L. *ponere* appear in the verbs *compound*, *exponend*, &c., in adjectives such as *ponent*, *compent*, and in the substantives, such as *position*, *composition*, *deposition*; see under **Position**. Der. *pose*, verb, to assume an attitude, merely an E. formation from the sb. *pos*, an attitude, and quite modern. Also (from F. *poser*) the compounds *ap-pose*, *com-pose*, *dis-pose*, *inter-pose*, *in-pose*, *op-pose*, *ap-pose*, *pro-pose*, *trans-pose*, *re-pose* (in which the sense of L. *posuere* appears), *sup-pose*, *sub-pose*.

POSE (2), to puzzle, perplex by questions. (F. = L. and Gk.) 'Say you so? then I shall pose you quickly!' Meas. for Meas. ii. 4. 51. Here, as in the case of *peut*, the prefixed syllable *ap-* has dropped off; the older form of the verb was commonly *ap-pose*, ME. *apposen*, *aposen*; see examples in N. E. D., or in Richardson, s.v. *Ap-pose*. To *ap-pose* was to question, esp. in a puzzling way, to examine. 'When Nicholas Clifforde sawe himselfe so sore *ap-posed* [posed, questioned], he was shamfast;' BERNERS, Froissart's Chron. c. 373 (R). 'She would *ap-pose* nice touching my learning and lesson;' Stow's Chronicle, an. 1043. And see Chaucer, C. T. 7179, 15831 (D 1597, G 363); P. Plowman, B. i. 47, iii. 5, vii. 138, xv. 376. β. The word appears at first sight to answer to F. *ap-pose*, but that verb is not used in any such sense; and it is really nothing but a corruption of *oppose*, which was used convertibly with it. Thus we find 'Aposen, or oposen, Opponere,' Prompt. Parv., p. 13. 'I *oppose* oue, I make a tryall of his lernyng, or I laye a thyng to his charge, *Je opose*. I am nat to lerne nowe to *oppose* a fellowe, *Je apposer vng gallant*;' Palsgrave. [Here the OF. *ap-pose*, *ap-pose*, is, in the same way, a corruption of F. *op-pose*.] 'Bot sche, which all honoure supposeth, The fals prestis than *opposeth* [questions], And axeth [asks]'; &c.; Gower, C. A. i. 71, bk. i. 879. γ. The word arose in the schools; the method of examination was by argument, and the examiner was the umpire as to questions put by an *opponent*; hence to examine was also to *oppose*, or *pose*. 'Opponere, in philosophicis vel theologicis disputationibus contra argumentari; argumentum contra quelcunq;' Ducange, ed. Migne. For the etymology, see **Oppose**. 8. Lastly, the confusion can be accounted for, viz. by confusion of *opponere*, to question, argue, with the word *apposere*, applied to a neat answer; see **Apposite**, which really answers to L. *apposuit*. Der. *pos-er*, Bacon, Essay 32; on which Mr. Aldis Wright says: 'an examiner, one who *poses* or *puts* questions; still in use at Eton and Winchester.' Hence also ME. *posen*; to put a case, Chaucer, C. T. 1164 (A 1162). Der. puzzle, q. v.

POSE (3), a cold in the head. (C.) Probably obsolete; noted by Ray (1691). ME. *pose*, Chaucer, C. T. 4150 (A 4152). AS. *ge-pōs*, a cough; 'wid *geposas*, for coughs; L. ad tussim gravem;' A.S. Leechdoms, ed. Cockayne, i. 148. Not an E. word; but borrowed from an OldIrish word represented by W. *pōs* or *penach*, a cough; allied to Irish *cas-achdach*, Russ. *kash-ete*, prov. E. *hoar-e*, a cough; Skt. *kis*, to cough. (✓) QAS; the *q* becomes *c* in Irish, but *p* in Welsh.)

POSITION, a situation, attitude, state, place. (F. = L.) In Shaks. Tw. Nt. ii. 3. 130. ME. *posicion*, Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. v. pr. 4. l. 30. = F. *position*, 'a position'; Cot. = L. *positum*, acc. of *positio*, a putting, placing; cf. L. *positus*, pp. of *ponere*, to place, put. β. L. *ponere* (pp. *positus*) is generally thought to stand for 'pos-sinere' (Breal), where 'pos-' is a variation of what appears to be an old prep. (*pos*); and *sinere* (pp. *situs*) is to let, allow, on which see **Sit**. The prefix *pos-*, *port-*, is prob. allied to Gk. *pori*, towards. Der. *com-position*, *de-position*, *dis-position*, *in-position*, *inter-position*, *op-position*, *pro-position*, *sup-position*, *trans-position*. Also (from L. *ponere*) *pon-ent*, *com-ponent*, *de-ponent*, *ex-ponent*, *op-ponent*; *com-pound*, *ex-pound*, *post-pone*. And see *ap-posite*, *com-posite*, *de-posit*,

ex-posit-or; also *post*, *positive*, *post-ure*, *com-post*, *im-postor*, *pro-voat*, &c. And see remarks under **Post** (1).

POSITIVE, actual, undoubted, decisive, certain. (F. = L.) The lit. sense is 'settled'; hence, certain. ME. *positif*, Chaucer, C. T. 1169 (A 1167). = F. *positif*, omitted by Cotgrave, but in use in the 14th century. = L. *positivus*, settled, esp. by agreement. = L. *positus*, pp. of *ponere*, to place; see **Position**. Der. *positive-ly*, *-ness*. Also *positive-ism*, due to Comte, born in 1798, died 1857.

POSNET, an iron pot, saucpan. (F. = Low G.) A dialect word; see E. D. D. ME. *posnet*, Prompt. Parv.; Way's note quotes the form *posnet* from Horman; spelt *posnet*, Rel. Antiq. i. 54. = OF. *posnet* (Godefroy), dimin. of *poson*, *posson*, a pot. = Late L. type **positiōnem*, acc. of **positio*; from Late L. *posit-us*, a pot. = Low G. *post*. See **Post**.

POSSE, power. (L.) See Butler, Hudibras, iii. 2. 1166. 'Possess ennuits, or power of the county;' Blount's Nomo-lexicon, ed. 1691.

1. *posse*, to be able; used as sb. See **Possible**. **POSSESS**, to own, seize, have, hold. (L.) The verb is probably due to the sb. *possession*, which was in earlier use, occurring in Chaucer, C. T. 2244 (A 2242), and in Robert of Brunne, tr. of Laing-toft, p. 239, l. 389. *Possess* is extremely common in Shaks.; see L. i. l. v. 2. 385, &c. = L. *possidere*, pp. of *possidere*, to possess, to have in possession. β. Procl. derived from L. *pos-*, towards; and *sedere*, to sit, remain, continue; as if the sense were 'to remain near,' hence to have in possession. See **Position**, § β, and **Sit**. Der. *possession-ed*, Much Ado, i. 1. 193; *possession-er*, Merch. Ven. i. 3. 75, from L. *possessor*; *possession-ive*, from L. *possessivus*; *possessive-ly*. Also *possession-ion*, ME. *possessionion*, *possession*, as above, from F. *possession*, 'possession,' Cot., from L. acc. *possessionem*. Also ME. *possession-er*, P. Plowman, B. v. 144.

POSSET, a drink composed of hot milk, curdled by some strong infusion. (F. and E.) In Shaks. Merry Wives, i. 4. 8; v. 5. 180; Macb. ii. 2. 6. ME. *posset*, Voc. 666, 9; *posset*, Voc. 793, 15; *poshet*, Voc. 567, 22; cf. MF. *possette*, 'a posset of ale and mylke;' Palsgrave (not otherwise known). β. But we also find what is prob. an older form; ME. *poshoote*, Voc. 625, 18; *poshoote* of milke, Cookery Books, ed. Austin, p. 15; *poshoote* of ale, ib. p. 36. γ. The latter element seems to be the ME. *hote*, *hot*, cf. ME. *posul* in Prompt. Parv. But this leaves the former element unexplained, unless it can be equated to Norm. dial. *posus*, pap., OF. *posus*, *posis*, *pos*, *pos*, pap. Cf. prov. E. *posset*, pottage; and (for the phonology) cf. ME. *posset*, to push about, from OF. *posuler* (L. *posuere*). [Cf. W. *poset*, curdled milk, posset; Irish *posuid*, a posset; from F.] Der. *posset*, vb., to curdle, Hamlet, i. 5. 68.

POSSIBLE, that may be done, that may happen. (F. = L.) MF. *possible*, Chaucer, C. T. 8832 (E 956). = F. *possible*, 'likely, possible,' Cot. = L. *possibilis*, that may be done, possible. β. Not well formed; it should rather have been **potibilis*; the form *possibilis* is due to the influence of *posse*, to be able, whence *possum*, I am able. L. *possum* (short for *potissum*) is due to *potis*, powerful, properly 'lord' or 'master,' cognate with Skt. *pati-*, a master, owner, governor, lord, husband, Lithuan. *patis*, a husband (Nesselmann), Russ. *-pode* as seen in *gos-pode*, the Lord. Brugmann, i. § 158. See **Potent**. And see **Host** (1). Der. *possib-ly*, *possibil-ity*, ME. *possibilitie*, Chaucer, C. T. 1293 (A 1291), from F. *possibilitie* (Cot.), which from L. acc. *possibilitatem*.

POST (1), a stake set in the ground, a pillar. (L.) ME. *post*, a pillar; see Chaucer, C. T. 214. In very early use; see Layamon, 28032. AS. *post*; 'Basis, post,' Voc. 164, 32; and see Judges, xvi. 3. = L. *postis*, a post, a door-post. β. The orig. sense was 'something firmly fixed'; cf. L. *postus*, a form used by Lucretius for *positus*, pp. of *ponere*, to place; see **Position**, and see **Post** (2).

POST (2), a military station, a public letter-carrier, a stage on a road, &c. (F. = L.) Shaks. has *post*, a messenger, Temp. ii. 1. 248; a post-horse, Romeo, v. 1. 21. 'A *post*, runner, Veredarius;' Levins, ed. 1570. *Post* originally signified a fixed place, as a military post; then, a fixed place on a line of road where horses are kept for travelling, a stage, or station; thence it was transferred to the person who travelled in this way, using relays of horses, and finally to any quick traveller; Eastwood and Wright, Bible Wordbook. See Job, ix. 25; Jer. li. 31. Four men are mentioned in 1491 as 'lying as *posts*, i.e. messengers;' Excerpta Historica, p. 113. = F. *poste*, masc. 'a post, carrier, speedy messenger,' Cot.; fem. 'post, posting, the riding post, as also, the furniture that belongs unto posting;' id. Cf. Ital. *posta*, a post, station; Span. *posta*, post, sentinel, post-house, post-houses. = Late L. *posta*, a station, site; fem. of *positus*, a shortened form (used by Lucretius) of *positus*, placed, pp. of *ponere*, to place. See **Position**, and **Post** (1). Der. *post*, vb., L. L. iv. 3. 188; *post*, adv., in the phr. 'to travel *post*;' *post-boy*, *-chaise*, *-haste*, *-horse*, *-man*, *-mark*, *-master*, *-office*, *-paid*, *-town*. Also *post-al*, a modern coined word, from F. *postal*, also modern. Also *post-oge*, an E. coinage, not used in

French, but used by Dryden ; see his Spanish Friar, A. ii. sc. 2 (end).
And see *post-illion*.

POST-, *prefix*, after, behind. (L.) *L. post*, prep., after, behind.
POST-DATE, to date a thing after the right time. (L.) 'Those, whose *post-dated* loyalty now consists only in decrying that action ;' South, vol. iii. ser. 2 (R.). From **Post-** and **Date**. Similarly are formed *post-diluvial*, *post-diluvian*, &c.

POSTERIOR, hinder, later, coming after. (L.) In Shak. *posterior*, coming after. I. L. L. v. 1. 94, 96, 126.—I. *posterior*, comp. of *post*, after, following.—L. *post*, after; see **Post**-, prefix. Hist. end of § 115, has *posterior*, answering to MF. *posterior*, hinder, Cot., from the L. acc. *posteriorem*. s. pl., for *posterior parts*; *posterior-ly*, *posterior-i-ty*. *postern*, *posthumous*, *postil*. And see **posterior**.

POSTERITY, succeeding generations, future race of people. (F.—L.) Spelt *posteritē*, Spenser, Ruines of Rome, 434; *posteryty*, in Caxton, Golden Legend, Adam, § 7. — MF. *posteritē*, 'posterity'; Cot.—L. *posteritūtem*, acc. of *posteritās*, futurity, posterity. = L. *poster-*, for *posterus*, following after; see **Posterior**.

POSTERN, a back-door, small private gate. (F.—L.) ME. *posterne*, Rob. of Glouc. p. 19, l. 447; spelt *postorne*, K. Alisaunder, 4593. —OF. *posterle*, also *postorne* (by change of *l* to *n*), Burguy; later *poterne*, 'a posterne, or posterne-gate, a back-door to a fort.' Cot.—L. *posterula*, a small back-door, postern; formed with dimin. suffix *-la* from *posternus*, behind; see **Posterior**.

POSTHUMOUS (better **POSTUMOUS**), born after the father's death, published after the author's decease. (L.) The spelling with k is false; see below. Shak. has *Posthumus* as a name in *Cymb.* i. 1. 41, &c. Sir T. Browne has '*posthumous* memory'; *Urmburial*, v. 5. § 12.—*L. postumus*, the last; esp. of youngest children, the last-born; hence, late-born, and, as sb., a posthumous child. **β.** In accordance with a popular etymology, the word was also written *posthume*, as if derived from *post humum*, lit. after the ground, which was forced into the meaning 'after the father is laid in the ground or buried'; and, in accordance with this notion, the sense of the word was at last chiefly confined to such a usage. Hence also the *F.* spelling *posthume*, *Port. posthumo*; but Span. and Ital. have *postumo*; all in the usual sense attached to *E. posthumous*. **γ.** The *I.* *postumus* = '*post-tu-mus*', a superlative formed from *post*, behind; cf. *l. ot-tu-mus*, best. See **Posterior**. Der. *post-humous-ly*.

POSTILL, an explanatory note on the Bible, marginal note or commentary. (P. 1.) M.E. *postille*, Wyclif, Gen. prologue to Isaiah, ed. Forshall and Madden, p. 225; the word is now obsolete, except in theological writings. — F. *postille*, 'a postill, gloss, compendious exposition', Cot. [Hence, with prefix *ap-* (as before *p*) was formed M.P. *apostille*, 'an answer to a petition, set down in the margin thereof; and, generally, any small addition unto a great discourse in writing', Cot.] — Late L. *postilla*, a marginal note in a bible, in use A.D. 1228; DuCange. β. The usual derivation, and doubtless the correct one, is that of DuCange, viz. from L. *post illa*, i.e. *post illa verba*, after those words; because the glosses were added after the words. Cf. Ital. and Port. *postilla*. Sp. *postilla*, a marginal

afterwards. Cf. Ital. and Port. *postilla*, Span. *postila*, a marginal note. Der. *postil*, verb, to write marginal notes, to comment on, annotate, Bacon, Life of Hen. VII, ed. Lumby, p. 193, l. 3.

POSTILLION, a post-boy, rider of post-horses in a carriage. (F.-Ital. -L.) 'Those swift *postillions*, my thoughts;' Howell, *Famil. Letters*, vol. i. let. 8; A.D. 1619. And in Cotgrave = F. *postillon*, 'a postillon, guide, posts-boy;' Cot. Introduced in the 16th cent. from Ital. *postigione*, 'a postillion,' Florio (and see Brachet). Formed with suffix *-igione* (= L. *-il-i-ōnem*) from Ital. *post-a*, a messenger, post: see **Post** (2).

POST-MERIDIAN, POMERIDIAN, belonging to the afternoon. (L.) Howell uses the form *pomeridian*, speaking of his 'privat pomeridian devotions'; *Famil. Letters*, vol. i. sect. 6. let. 32. — *I.* *pūmeridiānus*, also *postmeridiānus*, belonging to the afternoon. — *I.* *post*, after; and *meridiānus*, belonging to midday. See *Post-* and *Meridian*.

POST-MORTEM, after death. (L.) A medical term. — I., *post*, after; *mortem*, acc. of *mors*, death. See **Post-** and **Mortal**.

POST-OBIT, a bond by which a person receiving money undertakes to repay a larger sum after the death of the person who leaves him money. (L.) A law term. Shortened from L. *post obitum*, after death. See **Post and Obit**.

POSTPONE, to put off, delay. (L.) *Postponed* is in Blount's Nomolexicon, ed. 1691, q.v. '*Postpone*, to let behind or esteem less, to leave or neglect'; Phillips, ed. 1706. 'Thow didst *postpone*:' How Dumbarr was desyred to beane Freir, l. 28. [Formerly, the form was also *postpose*, which occurs in Howell, *Famil. Letters*, vol. i. sect. 4, let. 15, cited by Richardson with the spelling *postpone*. This is from *F. postposere*, 'to set or leave behind'; Cot. He also has: '*Postpone*, postponed,'] = L. *postponere*, to put after. — L. *post*, after: and

pōnere, to put; see **Post-** and **Position**. Der. *postpone-ment*, a clumsy word, with F. suffix *-ment*.

POSTSCRIPT, a part added to a writing after it was thought to be complete. (L.) In Shak. Hamlet, iv. 7. 53. From *L. postscriptum*, that which is written after; from *post*, after, and *scriptus*, pp. of *scribere*, to write. See **Post-** and **Scribe**.

POSTULATUM, a proposition assumed without proof, as being self-evident. (L.) ‘*Postulates and entreated maxims:* Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Errors*, b. vi. c. 6. § 6. i. *postulatum*, a thing demanded; hence also, a thing granted; neut. *postulatus*, pp. of *postulare*, to demand. β. It seems probable that *postulate* stands for ‘*por-stūre*, allied to *poscere*, for ‘*por-scere*, to ask. γ. It is further proposed to assume for *poscere* a still older form ‘*por-se-are*,’ bringing it into alliance with *precari*, to pray, *pro-* + *car-*, from *prae-car-*, to beseech, *precari*, to pray; see *Præ-* § Irregularity, ii. §§ 8(7), 502. Der. *postulate*, verb, Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Errors*, b. ii. c. 3. mot 4d. last section; *postulat-ory*, id. b. ii. c. 6. § 2.

POSTURE, position, attitude. (F.—L.) In Shak. Wint. Tale, v. 3. 23.—F. *posture*, 'posture'; Col.—L. *positūra*, position, arrangement; allied to *posit-us*, pp. of *pōnere*, to place; see **Position**. Der. *posture-master*: *posture*, verb.

POSY, a verse of poetry, a motto, a bouquet or nosegay. (F.—L.—Gk.) The word, in all its senses, is merely a contraction of **POEY**. *q. v.* 1. It was usual to engrave short mottoes on knives

and on rings; and as these were frequently in verse, they were called *poems*. Thus, in Shak. Merch. Ven. v. 148, we have, "a ring . . . *poesy*," i.e., like cutler's *poetry* upon a knife, *Love me, and leave me *poesy**," see note to the line in Wright's edition. So also in Hamlet, "the *poesy* of a ring," iii. 2. 162. See Chambers, Book of Days, i. 221, for examples such as "In thee, my choice, I dook of joy;" &c. As these inscriptions were necessarily brief, any short inscription was also called a *poey*, even though neither in verse nor poetically expressed. Thus, Udall, on St. Luke, c. 23, v. 38, speaking of the handwriting above the cross, calls it "a super-scription or *poies* written on the top of the crosse (R.)." So also in the following: "And the tente was replenished and decked with this *poey*. After blisse labour commeth victorious rest;" Hall's Chron. Hen. V. an. 7. § 2. And see Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 65, l. 20. [Another old name for a motto was a *reason*; see Fabyan's Chron. Hen. V. an. 8, ed. Ellis, p. 587.] 2. Mr. Wedgwood well accounts for *poey* in the sense of bouquet, as follows: "A nosegay was probably called by this name from flowers being used enigmatically, as is still common in the East. Among the traits mentioned in the Catalogue of Heber's MSS. no. 1442, is "A new years guffe, or a *posie made upon certain flowers* presented to the Countesse of Pembroke;" by the author of Chloris, &c.," see Notes and Queries, Dec. 19, 1868 (4 S. ii. 577). So also in Beaumont and Fletcher, Philaster, Act i. s. [i. s. 2 in Darley's ed.]; "Then took he up his garland, and did shew What ever flower, as country people hold it Did signify;" and see Hamlet, iv. 5. 175. To this I may add, that a *poey* was even sometimes expressed by precious stones; see Chambers, as above. The line "And a thousand fragrant *poies*" is by Marlowe; The Passionate Shepherd, st. 3. See Pattenham, Arte of E. Poesie, bk. i. c. 30. Doublet, *poesy*.

POT, a vessel for cooking, or drinking from. (F.) *ME. pot*, Ancrerre *pot*.
 Riwle, p. 368, l. 21. [Cf. Irish *pot, potadh*, a pot, vessel; Gaelic *pot*.
pot; W. *pot*; all from F.] *AS. pot*; Leechdoms, i. 378, §FFRica.
Du. pot; Low G. *pot*; Icel. *pottr*, Swed. *potta*, Dan. *potte*. Teut.
 type **puttoz*. Hence Low I. *pottus*, also spelt *potus* (as if from I.).
putāre, to drink) F. *pot*, Bret. *pōd*, Span. *pot*. ¶ The phrase

Low Degree, 448; my Notes on Eng. Etym., p. 226; Brand, Pop. Antiq., ii. 58. Der. *pot-ash*, i.e. *ash* obtained from the *pot*, so called because the alkaline salt was obtained by burning vegetable substances; Chaucer mentions fern-ashes, as used for making glass, C.T. 10596 (F 255); **Pot-ashes* (amio 12 Car. 2. cap. 4) are made of the best wood or fern-ashes; Blount's Nomenclicon, ed. 1691; perhaps also from Du. *polasch* (from *pot* and *asch*, ashes), G. *pottsche* (from *a-sche*, ashes); Latinized in the form *potassa*, whence *potassum*. We find *pot-ashes* in Arnold's Chron. (1593); ed. 1811, p. 187. Also *pot-herb*, *pot-shard*, *pot-spade*, etc. (see *pot*, verb); *pot-ter*, M.F.E.S. 1000; Cursor; 16536 (ed. Irlis). *pot-ter*, *pottery*, M.F.E.S. 1000; Cursor; 16536 (ed. Irlis). *pot-ter*, *pottery*, M.F.E.S. 1000; Cursor; 16536 (ed. Irlis).

POTABLE, that may be drunk. (F.-L.) In Shakh, a Hen. IV, iv. 5. 163. — *F. potable*, 'potable, drinkable'; Cot.-L. *potabilis*, drinkable; formed with suffix *-bilis* from *pōtā-re*, to drink. — *pōtū*, drunken; formed with suffix *-tus* from a base *pō-*, as in Gk. *wū-μa*, drink; cf. Skt. *pā*, to drink, Gk. *wū-tros*, a drinking, *wū-ars*, drink. Der. *q-tallā-nā*, and see *q-tallā-nā*.

POTASH, POTASSIUM; see under Pot.

POTATION, a draught. (L.) Not a F. word. In Shak. Oth.
II h 2

ii. 3. 56. Spelt *potacion*, Coventry Myst., p. 138. = *L. pōtationem*, acc. of *pōtato*, a drinking. — *L. pōtare*, to drink. — *L. pōtus*, drunken; see *Potable*.

POTATO, a tuber of a plant much cultivated for food; the plant itself. (Span. — Hayti.) In Shak. Merry Wives, v. 5. 21. 'Potatoes, natives of Chili and Peru, originally brought to England from Santa Fé, in America, by Sir John Hawkins, 1563; others ascribe their introduction to Sir Francis Drake, in 1580; while their general culture is mentioned by many writers as occurring in 1592; Haydn, Dict. of Dates. They are also mentioned by Ben Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, Act ii. sc. 1. — Span. *patata*, a potato; also *batata*, which is a better form. — Hayti *batata*. 'Peter Martyr, speaking of Haiti, says (in Decad. 2. c. 9), "Effodiant etiam e tellure suapte naturā nascentes radices, indigene batatas appellant, quas ut vidi insubres napes existimavi, aut magna terre tubera." ... Navagerio, who was in the Indies at the same time, writes in 1526, "To lo vedute molte cose dell' Indie ed ho avuto di quelle radice che chiamano batatas, e le ho mangiate; sono di sapor di castagno." Doubtless these were sweet potatoes or yams, which are still known by this name in Spanish. — Wedgwood. Spelt *batata* (as a Hayti word) in R. Eden's books on America, ed. Arber, p. 131; also *batata*, p. 159.

POTCH, to thrust, poke. (F. — L.) In Shak. Cor. i. 10. 15. merely a variant of *Pouch* (2).

POTTEEN, a whiskey illicitly distilled in Ireland. (Irish — E.) From Irish *poitín*, a little pot; dimin. of *pot*, a pot. — *E. pot*; see *Pot*.

POTENT, powerful. (L.) In Shak. Temp. i. 2. 275. Rich. gives a quotation from Wyatt, showing that the word was used in 1539. — *L. potent-*, stem of *potens*, powerful, pres. part. of *possum*. I am able; see *Possible*. Der. *potens-y*, Hamlet, iii. 4. 170, a coined word, due to *l. potentia*, power; *potent-ail*, ME. *potencyul*, Chaucer, House of Fame, b. iii. l. 1; [but only in Thynne's edition of 1532, and later ed.; MS. *potierul*, from *F. potentil*, 'strong, forcible', Cot., which from *l. potentia*, forcible (only found in the derived adverb *potentially*), formed with suffix *-ail* from the sb. *potentia*; whence *potential-ly*, *potential-ily*. Also *potent-ate*, *l. l. l. v. 2. 684*, from *F. potentat*, 'a potentate, great lord', Cot., which from Late *l. potentatū*, a supreme prince (Ducange), from *potentare*, to exercise authority (id.). Also *omni-potent*, q. v.; and *armi-potent*, Chaucer, C. T. 1084 (A 1082). Doublet, *puissant*, q. v.

POTHER, bustle, confusion, constant excitement. (E.) In Pope, Horace, Sat. ii. 2. 45. 'To make a *potther*, to make a noise or bustle'; Bailey's Dict., vol. i. ed. 1735. Older form *pudder*. 'Puddier, noise, bustle; to keep a *pudder* about trifles'; Phillips, ed. 1706. Spelt *pudder* in ed. 1623 of Shak. Cor. ii. 1. 234; *pudder* in K. Lear, iii. 2. 50. ME. *puðeren*, apparently in the sense 'to poke about'; see Ancr. Kniwe, p. 214, note c. Another form is *potter*; 'To *potter*, to stir or disorder anything'; Bailey, vol. i. 'Potter, to stir, poke, confuse, do anything inefficiently'; also 'Potther, to shake, to poke, West'; Halliwell. See *Potter*. The sense 'to stir about' seems the orig. one; hence that of 'turmoil' as the result of stirring. ¶ Prob. confused with *pudder*, *pudder*, dust, dialect forms of *pudder*; indeed, Butler has *potther* in Hudibras, i. 1. 32, but *pudder* in the same, iii. 1. 1055. See *Powder*. And see *Bother*.

POTION, a drink. (F. — L.) In Shak. Romeo, v. 3. 244. ME. *potioun*, K. Alisaunder, 3509. — *F. potion*, 'a potion'; Cot. = *l. pōtiōnem*, acc. of *pōtio*, a drink; see *Poison*. Doublet, *poison*.

POTTAGE, broth, thick soup. (F. — Teut.) ME. *potage*, Ancr. Kniwe, p. 412, l. 27. — *F. potage*, 'pottage, porridge'; Cot. Formed, with suffix *-age* (*l. -aticum*), from *F. pot*, which is from a Teut. source; see *Pot*. Doublet, *porridge*.

POTTER, to go about doing nothing. (E.) A provincial word, but in common use. 'Potter, to go about doing nothing, to saunter idly; to work badly, do anything inefficiently; also, to stir, poke, North; also, to confuse, disturb, Yorksh.'; Halliwell. 'To stir or disorder anything'; Bailey's Dict., vol. i. ed. 1735. It is the frequentative form, with the usual suffix *-er*, of *E. put*, to thrust; see *Put*. Cf. also MDu. *poteren*, 'to search one thoroughly' (Ilexham), from the notion of poking a stick into every corner; Du. *puteren*, to fumble, to poke about; Norw. *puta*, MSwed. *putta*, to poke. See *Potter*. And cf. E. dial. *putter*, to potter about.

POTTLE, a small measure, basket for fruit. (F. — Teut.) ME. *potel*, to translate *l. lugulent*; Wyclif, Isaiah, x. 33. — OF. *potel*, a small pot, a small measure (Godefroy); cf. AF. *potel*, Stat. Realm, l. 321. Dimin. of *F. pot*, from Low G. *put*; see *Pot*.

POTWALLOWER, lit. one who boils a pot. (Hybrid; E. and F. — Teut.) 'Potwallower, a voter in certain boroughs in England, where all who boil (wallow) a pot are entitled to vote'; Webster. Corrupted to *pot-wallowers* (Halliwell); also found as *pot-walliners*, given as a Somersetshire word in Upton's MS. additions to Junius (Halliwell). *Wallow*, to boil fast, is from ME. *walopen*, to gallop.

Golding has: 'seething a-wallow', i.e. boiling rapidly; tr. of Ovid, fol. 82. (Prob. confused with ME. *wallen*, AS. *weallan*, to boil.) See *Pot* and *Gallop*.

POUCH, a poke, or bag. (F. — Scand.) ME. *pouche*, Chaucer, C. T. 3929 (A 3931). — OF. *pouche*, found in the 14th cent. as a variant of *poker*, 'a pocket, pouch, or poke'; Cot. See Littré; and *pouche*, variant of Norm. dial. *pouque*, a pouch; Moisy. Of Scand. origin; see *Poke* (1). Der. *pouch*, verb. Doublet, *poke* (1).

POULT, a chicken, fowl. (F. — L.) *Poult* is used by W. King (died A.D. 1712), in a poem on The Art of Cookery, l. 33. Also in Chapman, Revenge for Honour, i. 1. 21. ME. *pult*, Prompt. Parv. — *F. poulet*, 'a chicken'; Cot. Dimin. of *poule*, a hen. — Late *l. pulla*, a hen; fem. of *pullus*, a young animal, cognate with *E. foal*, q. v. Der. *poult-er*, one who deals in fowls, 1 Hen. IV, ii. 4. 480, ME. *pult*, Prompt. Parv., AF. *pultier*, Liber Albus, p. 465; whence the later form *poult-er-er* (Dekker, Honest Whore, pt. ii. iii. 5); by the unnecessary reduplication of the suffix *-er*, denoting the agent. Also *poult-ry*, ME. *pultrie*, Prompt. Parv., AF. *poultre*, *pultrie*, Liber Albus, p. 231, formed with *F. suffix -rie*, as in the case of *poult-ry*, &c. And see *Pullet*. Doublet, *pullet*.

POULTICE, a soft plaster applied to sores. (F. — I.) In Shak. Romeo, ii. 5. 65. Gascoigne, Steel Glas, 997 (ed. Arber, p. 77), has the pl. form *pultices*. Burton has the pl. *pulties*, Anat. Mel. ii. 4. l. 5. Formed, with suffix *-ice* (*-ess*, *-is*) from MF. *pulte*, 'a poultice', Cot. — *l. nom. pultis*, acc. of *pultis*, a thick pulp, or pap-like substance. + Gk. *μύλον*, porridge. ¶ Godefroy also has OF. *pols*, *pous*, from *l. nom. pultis*, pap; sometimes used in the sense of 'poultice'; as, 'Cil qui ... metent ... lor *pols* mollificatives sur toutes plaies'. Cf. Ital. *pouiglia*, 'a pultis'; Florio. The form may have been due to *l. pl. pultes*. Der. *poultice*, verb.

POUNCE (1), to seize with the claws, as a bird, to dart upon suddenly. (F. — L.) Orig. a term in hawking. A hawk's claws were called *pounces*, as in Spenser, F. Q. i. 11. 19; hence to *pounce upon*, to seize with the claws, strike or pierce with them. G. Douglas speaks of an eagle's *pounsey*, Aen. xiii. ch. 5 (near end); and a hawk's *pounces* are mentioned in the Book of St. Alban's, fol. a 8. The orig. sense of the verb was 'to pierce', to prick, to adorn with pierced work. A *pounce* is also a punch or stamp; see Narcs. In Chaucer, Pers. Tale, De Ira, Group I, l. 421, we read of 'pounsed and daggid clothynge' in three MSS., whilst two others have 'pounsed and daggid clothynge'. β. Here *pounsed* has the same sense, but is a derivative word, being made from the sb. *pounson* or *punsoun*, a bodkin or dagger; for which see Harboure's Bruce, i. 545, and my note on the line. The form *pounson* answers to Late *l. acc. punctionem*, OF. *pouçon*, F. *pouçon*, a punch or punction for piercing holes. We must refer the verb *pounsen* and the sb. *pounce* to the OF. *pou-ou* (above). [The mod. F. *poucer* is related to *Pounce* (2).] γ. We have, however, parallel forms in other languages, viz. Span. *punchar*, to prick, punch, *puncha*, a thorn, prickle, sharp point, exactly equivalent to the *pounce* or talon of the hawk; mod. Prov. *poucha*, to prick; Ital. *punzicare*, to prick slightly (which presupposes a form *punzic*, to prick); *punzone*, a puncher. 8. The OSpan. *pungar*, Span. *punchar*, answer to a Late *l. punctionem*, to prick, not found, but readily formed from *punctus*, pp. of *pungere*, to prick. See *Point*, *Pungent*, *Punch* (1).

POUNCE (2), fine powder. (F. — L.) Merely a doublet of *pumice*, and orig. used for powdered pumice-stone, but afterwards extended to other kinds of fine powder, and to various uses of it. 'Long effeminate pouldred [powdered] pounced hair'; Prynn, Histrio-Mastix, pt. i. Act vi. sc. 15. 'Pounce, a sort of powder strew'd upon paper to bear ink, or to soak up a blot'; Phillips, ed. 1706. — *F. ponce*; 'pierre ponce, a pumice stone', Cot. 'Ponce, pumice'; Hamilton. — *l. pumiceum*, acc. of *pumex*, pumice; whence *ponce* (= *pom-er*) is regularly formed. Der. *ponce*, to sprinkle with pounce (F. *poncer*); *ponce-box*; *ponce-et-box*, 1 Hen. IV, i. 3. 38. Doublet, *pumice*.

POUND (1), a weight, a sovereign. (L.) The sense of 'weight' is the orig. one. ME. *pund*, later *pound*, frequently with the pl. the same as the singular, whence the mod. phrase 'a five-pound note'. 'An hundred pund' = a hundred pounds, Havelok, 1633. AS. *pund*, pl. *pund*, a weight, a pound; see Luke xix. 16, John xii. 3. — *l. pondus*, a pound, used as an indeclinable sb., though orig. meaning 'by weight'; allied to *pondus*, a weight. Hence also were borrowed G. *pfund*, &c. Allied to *pender*, to weigh; and to *pendere*, to hang; see *Pendant*. Der. *pound-age*; see Blount's Nomenclon, ed. 1691. And see *pounder*.

FOUND (2), an enclosure for strayed animals. (E.) The same word as *pound*. 'Which thus in *pound* was pent'; Gascoigne, A Deuise for Viscount Mountacute; see Gascoigne's Works, ed. Hazlitt, i. 84, l. 1. Rich. has the reading *pond*. ME. *pond*; in the comp. *pond-folde* (other readings *ponfolde*, *punfolde*, *pyn-*

fold, P. Flouman, B. v. 633; with the sense 'pinfold' or 'pound.' AS. *pund*, an enclosure; the compound *pund-brocc*, explained by *infrastructa parci* as the breaking into an enclosure, occurs in the Laws of Hen. I., c. 40; see Thorpe's Ancient Laws, vol. i. p. 540. Hence AS. *forpyndan*, to shut in, repress; Grein, i. 329. Cf. Icel. *pynda*, to shut in, torment. [Irish *point*, a pound for cattle, a pond, is borrowed from E.] Der. *pound*, verb, Cor. i. 4. 17; *im-pound*, also *fin-fold*, K. Lear, ii. 2. 9. For *find-fold* = *pound-fold*, as shown by M.E. *pyndfold* cited above, the vowel *i* being due to the *y* in the derived AS. *pyndan*; as also in *find-ar*, q.v. Doublet, *pound*.

POUND (3), to beat, bruise in a mortar. (E.) Here the *d* is excrement; it stands for *poun*, from an older form *pūn*. Cf. *scoun-d* for M.E. *soun*; *goun-d*, vulgar form of *gown*. ME. *pounen*, to bruise, Wyclif, Matt. xxi. 44, earlier version. AS. *pūnian*, to pound, Liber Scintillarum, p. 95, l. 18; the pp. *gepūnod* occurs as a various reading for *geknued* (=knocked, pounded) in Cockayne's Leechdoms, l. 176, footnote 4. Der. *pound-er*.

POUR, to cause to flow, send forth, utter, flow. (F.-L.) 'I poore out the lycoure;' Palgrave. ME. *pourer*, P. Flouman, B. v. 220; often used with *out*, Gower, C. A. l. 302; bk. iii. 679. The original sense in *P* was to purify, clarify, esp. by wringing or squeezing out; cf. Lowl. Sc. *poor*, to drain off water, E. D. D. -OF. *pur*, to clarify, also to pour out or to drip; so also *depur*, to drip or run off; Norm. dial. *pur*, to pour, flow, drip, as in *pur saut elle eue pur* en un autre vessel, let this water be then poured into another vessel; Guernesy, *Jo l'edre qui pur dant l'auge*, I hear the cider pouring into the trough (Moisy).—Late L. *pārīre*, to purify.—L. *pārīre*, pure. ¶ The development of the vowel is exceptional; observe that it rhymes with *shower*, *flower*, in Pope, Messiah, 13, and in Gay, The Fan, i. 97; cf. E. *flower* from AF. *flur*; the sound may have been affected by *poir*, sb., and *poir*, verb. See **Pure**.

POURPOINT, PUREPOINT, a quilted doublet. (F.-L.) ME. *purpoint*; Paston Letters, i. 482.—F. *pourpoint*, 'a doublet'; Cot. A corruption of OF. *porpoint* (Godefroy), by the frequent confusion of *pour* and *par*.—Late L. *perpunctum*.—L. *perpunctus*, pp. of *perpungere*, to pierce with a needle; hence, to quilt.—L. *per*, through; *pungere*, to prick. Cf. Norm. dial. *parpoint*, to quilt.

POURTRAY, the same as **Portray**, q.v.
POUT (1), to look sulky or displeased, to puff out the lips or cheeks. (E.) In Shak. Cor. v. 1. 52. ME. *pouten*, in Reliquiae Antiquae, ii. 211. [Cf. W. *pout*, to pout, to be sullen, which I suppose to be a form borrowed from English.] For the derivative *cel-pout*, see **Pout** (2) below. We also find Du. *put-aal*, an eel-pout, *put*, a frog (from its swollen shape); Swed. *puta*, a cushion, Dan. *pule*, a pillow. Cf. Swed. dial. *puta*, to be blown out, to be swollen out (Rietz). Der. *pout* (2), *pout-er*, *pout-ing*.

POUT (2), a kind of fish. (E.) 'It has the power of inflating a membrane which covers the eyes and neighboring parts of the head.' Webster. 'Pout, or eel-pout;' Minshew. We find AS. *ele-pūten*, eel-pouts, in Ælfric's Colloquy (Fisherman), in Voc. 94. 7. *Pūta* is lit. 'pouter,' from a verb **pūtan*, to pout, found in the cognate Swed. dial. *puta*, to be blown out or inflated (Rietz); and see Ælfric's *pūt-til*, an eel-pout, in Koolman. Cf. Skt. *bud-bud-a*, a bubble, from an imitative root *BEU-*; cf. the root *BHEU* in Gk. *quodas*, I puff out. ¶ The Sc. *pout*, chicken (Jamieson) = *poult*, q.v.

POVERTY, the state of being poor. (F.-L.) In early use. ME. *poverti* (with *u* = *v*), O. Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, i. 143, last line.—OF. *pouerte*, later *pouverté*, 'poverty,' Cot. Mod. F. *pauvreté*.—L. *paupertatem*, acc. of *paupertas*, poverty.—L. *pauper*, poor; see **Poor**.

POWDER, dust. (F.-L.) ME. *poudre*, Rob. of Glouc. p. 345, l. 7080.—F. *poudre*, 'powder,' Cot., who also gives the spelling *pouldre*. OF. *poldre*, *puldre*, in Burguy and Supp. to Godefroy. Formed with excrement *d* after *i*; the oldest form is *polre*.—L. *pulverem*, acc. of *pulvis*, dust. Allied to *pollen*, fine meal, *palea*, chaff; Gk. *wā-n*, meal. See **Pulverise**. Der. *powder*, verb, ME. *powderen*, Rich. Redeles, Pass. i. l. 46; *powder-y*.

POWER, might, ability, strength, rule. (F.-L.) ME. *poër*, Popular Treatises on Science, ed. Wright, p. 133, l. 36; also *poer*, Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, B. 1654. Hence *power*, where the *w* is used to avoid the appearance of an hiatus; Prick of Conscience, 5884.—AF. *poër*, Stat. Realm, i. 28; OF. *poër*, also *pooir*, and (in order to avoid hiatus) *pouvoir*, power; mod. F. *pouvoir*. The OF. *poër* stands for *poter*, as shown by Ital. *potere*, power; cf. also Span. *poder*, power. β. The word is merely due to a substantial use of an infinitive mood, as in the case of *leisure*, *pleasure*; the Ital. *potere*, Span. *poder*, are both infinitives as well as sbs., with the sense 'to be able.'—Late L. *potēre*, to be able, which (as shown by Diez) took the place of L. *posse* in the 8th century. The L. *posse* is itself a contraction for *pot-esse*, used by Plautus and Lucretius; and *pot-esse*, again, stands for *poti-esse*, to be powerful; from *potis*, powerful, and

esse, to be. See **Possible** and **Essence**. Der. *power-ful*, Spenser, F. Q. iv. 10. 36; *power-ful-ly*, *power-ful-ness*; *power-less*, *power-less-ly*, *power-less-ness*. Doublet, *posse*.

POX, an eruptive disease. (E.) Written for *poxy*, pl. of *pock*, a pustule; see **Pock**. Cf. 'small *poxes*;' Sir T. Elyot, Castel of Helth, bk. iv. [iii. in the head-line], ch. 6.

PRACTICE, a habit of doing things, performance. (F.-L.—Gk.) Spelt *practyse* in Palgrave. A back-formation from the verb to *practyse* (in the same).—OF. *practier*, to practise (Godefroy).—Late L. type **practiciere*, for Late L. *practiciere*, to practise.—L. *practicus* (below).

β. But the older form of the sb. was *praktike*. ME. *praktike*, Chaucer, C. T. 5769 (D 187); *practique*, Gower, C. A. ii. 89; bk. iv. 2612.—OF. *practique*, 'practise, experience,' Cot.—L. *practica*, fem. of *practicus*.—Gk. *πρακτικός*, fit for business, practical; whence *ἡ πρακτική* (*praktikē*), practical science, practice.—Gk. *πρακτός*, to be done; verbal adj. of *πράσσειν* (= **prassein*), to do, to accomplish. From a base *prd-*; Brugmann, ii. § 86.

Der. *practise*, verb, K. John, i. 214, as above (cf. *practitioner* = *practis-er*, in Chaucer, C. T. 424); *practis-er*. Also *practic-able*, used by Bp. Taylor, vol. iii. ser. 2 (R.), formed from MF. *practiquer*, 'to practise,' Cot.; hence *practic-able*, *practic-abil-ty*; also *practic-al*, North's Plutarch, pt. ii. p. 18 (R.), *practic-al-ly*, *ness*. Also *practitioner-er*, formed with a needless suffix *-er* from the older term *practician*, with the same sense (both *practitioner* and *practitioner* are in Minshew), from MF. *practicien*, 'a practitioner or practitioner in law,' Cot. And see **pragmatic**.

PRAETOR, PREFTOR, a Roman magistrate. (L.) In Shak. Jul. Cæs. i. 3. 143.—L. *praetor*, lit. a goer before, a leader; contracted form of **pra-ior*.—L. *pra*, before; and **ior*, a goer, from *it-um*, supine of *ire*, to go, which in **EI*, to go. See **Pre** and **Itinerant**. Der. *praetor-ium*, the praetor's hall, Mark xv. 16; *praetor-i-an*; *praetorship*.

PRAGMATIC, well-practised, fit for business, active. (F.-L.—Gk.) 'These *pragmatic* young men;' Ben Jonson, The Devil is an Ass, Act i. sc. 3, end of Fitzdottrel's long speech. 'Pragmaticall,' practised in many matters; Minshew, ed. 1627.—F. *pragmatique*; chiefly in the phrase *la pragmatique sanction*, 'a confirmation of a decree made in the council of Basil,' &c., Cot.—L. *pragmaticus*.—Gk. *πραγματικός*, skilled in business.—Gk. *πραγμα*, stem of *πράσσειν* (= **prassein*), a deed, thing done.—Gk. *πράσσειν* (= **prassein*), to do; see **Practice**. Der. *pragmatic-al*, *-al-ly*. Note also *praxis*, an example for exercise, from Gk. *πράξις*, a deed, action.

PRAIRIE, an extensive meadow or tract of grass. (F.-L.) A word imported from America in the 18th cent. 'The wondrous, beautiful *prairies*;' Longfellow, Evangeline, pt. ii. iv. 12.—F. *prairie*, 'a meadow, or meadow ground;' Cot.—Late L. *prātūria*, meadow-land; used A. D. 832; Ducange.—L. *prāt-um*, a meadow; with adj. fem. suffix *-āria*.

PRAISE, commendation, tribute of gratitude. (F.-L.) ME. *preis*, *preys*, Chaucer, C. T. 14565 (B 3837). [The verb *preisen*, to praise, is found much earlier, in the Ancien Riwle, p. 64, l. 22.]—OF. *preis*, price, value, merit; from OF. *preisier*, to praise.—L. *pretiāre*, to price, prize, value; from *pretium*, price, value; see **Price**. Der. *prais-er*; *praise-worthy*, Much Ado, v. 2. 90; *praise-worthy-ness*. Also *ap-praise*, *dis-praise*, *ap-prec-iate*, *de-prec-iate*; *precious*. Doublets, *price*, *prize* (3).

PRAM, a flat-bottomed boat. (F.—Du.—Slav.) Spelt *prame* in Johnson's Dict.—F. *prame* (1753), Hatzfeld; but AF. *prame* occurs in The Earl of Derby's Expeditions, p. 42, l. 24.—Du. *praam*.—OCHSlavon. *prami*; Polish *pram*, a boat, vessel; from the Idg. **PAR*, whence also Goth. *far-an*, to travel, E. *fare* (Kluge).

PRANCE, to strut about; in mod. E., to bound gaily, as a horse. (E.) Spelt *prance* in Spenser, where it is used of a giant stalking along; F. Q. i. 7. 11. In Shak. it is used of a young man, i. Hen. VI. ii. 1. 24. The old sense is to strut about, as if for display; and the word is a variant of *prank*. Used of a horse, Skelton, Bowge of Courte, l. 411. ME. *prancken*; 'the horse may pryk and *prancke*,' Lydgate, Horse, Sheep, and Goose, l. 29. Also *prancken*, Gower, C. A. iii. 41; bk. vi. 1191. Allied to *prank* (below); cf. Dan. dial. *prandse*, *prandse*, to go proudly, as a prancing horse; *prank*, proud; Swed. dial. *prångsa*, Swed. *prunka*, to show off; Dan. dial. *pranje*, *pranne*, to prance. So also MDu. *pronken*, 'to make a fine show, to brag, strut; *lange strant gaan pronken*, to strut along, to walk proudly along the streets;' Sewel. See **Frank**. Der. *pranc-ing*.

FRANK (1), to deck, to adorn. (E.) The old senses are to display gaudily, set out ostentatiously, to deck, dress up. 'Some *pranche* their rufes;' Spenser, F. Q. i. 4. 14. ME. *pranken*; 'Pranky, as clothes, *placatus*,' Prompt. Parv. 'I *pranke* ones gowne, I set the plyghes [pleats] in order, *i met les plies dune robe à poynt*. Se yonder olde man, his gowne is *pranked* as if he were but a yonge man;' Palgrave. 'Pranked with pletes;' Skelton, Elinour Kum-

myng, 69; *prank*, a fold, pleat, Prompt. Parv. β. Closely connected with *prink*, used in the same sense; see examples in Nares. 'But mark his plumes, The while to *prinkle* he dayes and nights consumes'; (insouciance, Weeds, Farewell with a Mischief, st. 6, ed. Hazlitt. [Here Rich. reads *prank*.] *Prink* is a nasalised form of *prick*; cf. Lowland Scot. *prink* (lit. to prick), to be spruce; 'a bit *prinkin* bodie, one attached to dress, self-conceited,' Jamieson; *prick*-*ma-dainty*, *linal*; *prink*, *primp*, to deck, to prick. See *Prick*. γ. Allied words are MDu. *pronck*, 'shew, or ostentation,' Hexham; *princken*, to display one's dress, *proncepinken*, *proncepinken*, to glitter in a fine dress, Oudemans. Without the nasal, we have MDu. *pryken*, 'to make a proud shew'; Sewel. Cf. also Low G. *prunken*, to make a fine show, *prunk*, show, display, Bremen Wörterbuch; G. *prunk*, show, parade; Dan. and Swed. *prunk*, show, parade; and perhaps G. *prungen*, Dan. *prange*, to make a show. β. The forms suggest a Teut. type **prankan*, str. vb. (pt. t. **prank*, pp. **prunknan*). Der. *prank* (2), *prance*.

PRANK (2), a trick, mischievous action. (L.) In Shak. Hamlet, ii. 2; K. Lear, i. 4. 259. Oth. ii. 1. 143; (Skelton, Why Come Ye Nat to Courte, 366. 'Pranke, *taut*, *finest*;' Palsgrave. Mr. Wedgwood well says: 'A *prank* is usually taken in a bad sense, and signifies something done in the face of others that makes them stare with amazement.' It is, in fact, an act done 'to show off;' and is the same word as *prank*, show; see above.

PRATE, to talk idly. (Low G.) ME. *praten*, Iyldgate, Minor Poems, ed. Halliwell, p. 155; Coventry Plays, ed. Halliwell, 353. (Stratmann). Cf. MSwed. *prata*, to talk (Ihre); Dan. *prate*, to prate; also Swed. *prat*, Dan. *prat*, talk, prattle;—MDu. *praten*, 'to prate,' Hexham; mod. Du. *prat*, tattle; Low G. *praten*, to prate, *prant*, tattle, Bremen Wörterbuch. Perhaps of imitative origin, from a base **prat*. Der. *prate*, sb., *prat-er*, *prat-ing*. Also *pratt-le*, Temp. iii. 1. 57, the frequentative form, with the usual suffix -le; cf. Low G. *practeln*, to prattle (Schaumbach); *prattle*, sb., Rich. II, v. 2. 26; *pratt-er*.

PRAWN, a small crustacean animal, like the shrimp. (Scand.?) ME. *prawe*, Prompt. Parv. Of doubtful origin. Florio has: 'Parnocchie, a fish called shrimps or prawns;' where *parnocchie* can hardly be other than a dimin. form of *perna*, a sea-mussel (lit. a ham), whence Mital. *perna*, 'a shell-fish called a nakre or narre,' Florio; also Span. *perna*, flat shell-fish. But we cannot connect *prawn* with *perna*. β. We find also prov. *prankle*, a prawn, and *prankle*, to prance (Isle of Wight). This suggests a connexion between *prawn* and *prance*; with a possible allusion to its bright appearance or quick movements; cf. Jutland *pranni*, to strut, *pranni*, a showy person (Feilner).

PRAY, to entreat, ask earnestly. (F.—L.) In early use. ME. *preien*, *preyen*; (O. Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, i. 287, l. 9; Havoclok, 1440.—AF. and OF. *preier*, later *prier*, 'to pray,' Cot.—L. *precari*, to pray.—L. *prec-*, stem of *prex*, a prayer; see **PRECARIOUS**. Der. *pray-er*, ME. *priere*, *preyere*, Chaucer, C. T. 231, 1206 (A 1204), from OF. *preiere*, *priere*, mod. F. *prière* (Ital. *preghiera*), from L. *precāria*, fem. of *precarius*; see **PRECARIOUS**. Hence *prayer*-ful, *prayer-less*.

PRE-, prefix, beforehand. (F.—L.) Used both as a F. and L. prefix; OF. *pre-*, L. *pre-* (in *pre-hendere*), usually *prae*—L. *prae*, prep., before; for **prai*, a locative form. Closely connected with *pro*; see **PRO**. Also allied to the prefixes *per-*, *para-*, *pur-*. Hence numerous compounds, of which several, like *pre-cantion*, are of obvious origin.

PREACH, to pronounce a public discourse on sacred matters. (F.—L.) ME. *prechen*, Ancru Riwle, p. 70, ll. 22, 24.—OF. *precher* (*prescher* in Cot.), mod. F. *prêcher*—L. *praedicare*, to make known in public, declare publicly.—L. *prae*, before, before men, publicly; and *dicere*, to proclaim, allied to *dicere*, to say. See **PRO** and **DICTION**. Der. *preach-er*, *preach-ing*; *preach-ment*, 3 Hen. VI, i. 4. 72. Doublet, *predicate*, vb.

PREAMBLE, an introduction, preface. (F.—L.) ME. *preamble*, Chaucer, C. T. 6413 (D 831).—OF. *preamble*, 'a preamble, preface, prologue'; Cot.—L. *praebulus*, adj.; from *praebulare*, to walk before.—L. *prae*, before; and *ambulare*, to walk; see **PRE** and **AMBLE**. Der. *praebul-at-ion*, Chaucer, C. T. 6419 (D 837).

PREBEND, a portion received for maintenance by a member of a cathedral church. (F.—L.) Defined in Minshew, ed. 1627.—OF. *prebende*, 'a prebendary,' Cot.; mod. F. *prébende*, a prebend.—L. *praebenda*, a payment to a private person from a public source; fem. of *praebendus*, fut. pass. part. of *praebere*, to afford, supply, give.—L. *prae*, before; and *habere*, to have; whence *præbiter*, to hold forth, proffer, offer, contracted to *præbire*. See **PRE** and **HABIT**. Der. *prebend-er*; *prebend-ary*, Spencer, Mother Hubbard's Tale, 422.

PRECARIOUS, uncertain, held by a doubtful tenure. (L.)

'Powers which he but precariously obeys;' Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. i. c. 10, near end of § 10. Formed (by change of *su* to *su-*, as in numerous instances) from L. *precarius*, obtained by prayer, obtained as a favour, doubtful, precarious.—L. *precari*, to pray.—L. *prae-*, stem of *prae*, a prayer.—G. *frag-en*, to ask; Goth. *frāh-an*, AS. *frig-nan*, to ask; Lith. *prausti*; Russ. *prositi*; Pers. *persidan*; Skt. *prāch*, to ask; W. *erchi* (for **perchi*), to ask. (✓PREK). Brugmann, i. § 607. Der. *precarius*-ly, *-ness*.

PRECAUTION, a caution taken beforehand. (F.—L.) In Minshew, ed. 1627.—ME. *precaution*, 'a precaution,' Cot. Mod. F. *précaution*—L. *praecautio*, acc. of *praecautio*; comp. of *prae*, before, and *cautio*, a caution; see **PRE** and **CAUTION**. Der. *precautionary*, **PRECEDE**, to go before. (F.—L.) In Hamlet, i. 1. 122; and in Palsgrave.—MF. *preceder*, 'to precede,' Cot.; mod. F. *préceder*—L. *praecedere*, to go before; comp. of *prae*, before, and *cedere*, to go; see **PRE** and **CEDERE**. Der. *preced-ence*, 1. L. iii. 83, from MF. *precedencia*, 'precedence,' Cot., which from L. *praecedentia*, a going forward, an advance; *preced-ent-y*. Also *preced-ent*, adj., Hamlet, iii. 4. 98, from MF. *praecedent*, 'precedent, foregoing,' Cot.; *preced-ent-ly*. Hence, with a change of accent, *preced-ent*, sb., Temp. i. 1. 291 (spelt *presidente*, Skelton, ed. Dyce, i. 7. l. 23), *precedent-ed*, *un-precedent-ed*, *preced-ing*. Also *precess-ion*, q.v.

PRECENTOR, the leader of a choir. (L.) In Todd's Johnson, with a quotation dated A.D. 1622.—L. *praecentor*, a leader in music, precentor.—L. *prae*, before; and *cantor*, a singer, from *cantare*, to sing, chant; see **PRE** and **CHANT**.

PRECEPT, a rule of action, commandment, maxim. (F.—L.) ME. *precept*, Wydulf, Acts, xvi. 24.—OF. *precept*; MF. *precepte*, 'a precept,' Cot.; mod. F. *précepte*—L. *praecipitum*, a precept, rule; orig. neut. of *praecipuus*, pp. of *praecipere*, to take beforehand, also, to give rules.—L. *prae*, before; and *capere*, to take; see **PRE** and **CAPTURE**. Der. *precept-ive*; *precept-ial*, Much Ado, v. 1. 24; *precept-or*, from L. *praecceptor*, a teacher; *precept-or-y*, *precept-ry*, *-ness*.

PRECESION, a going forward. (L.) Chiefly in the phrase *precession of the equinoxes*, defined in Phillips, ed. 1706. From L. *praecessio*, acc. of *praecessio*, a late word; cf. *processus*, pp. of *praeire*; see **PRECEDE**.

PRECINCT, a territorial district. (L.) Spelt *precynct* in Fabyan, Chron. vol. i. c. 172, ed. Ellis, p. 168, l. 27; *precinct*, Will of Hen. VI, Royal Wills, ed. Nichols, p. 299.—Late L. *praecinctum*, a boundary; Ducange.—L. *praecinctum*, neut. of *praecinctus*, pp. of *praecingere*, to enclose, surround, gird about.—L. *prae*, before, used as an augmentative, with the sense of 'fully;' and *cingere*, to gird; see **PRE** and **CINCTURE**.

PRECIOUS, valuable, costly, dear. (F.—L.) ME. *precious*, P. Plowman, A. ii. 12 (footnote); Wydulf, 1 Pet. ii. 6.—OF. *precios*, *preciosus*, mod. F. *précieux*, precious.—L. *pretiosus*, valuable.—L. *pretium*, a price, value; see **PRIORE**. Der. *precious-ly*, *-ness*.

PRECIPICE, a very steep place, an abrupt descent. (F.—L.) In Minshew, and in Shak. Hen. VIII, v. 1. 140.—MF. *precipice*, mod. F. *précepice* (Littre).—L. *praecipitum*, a falling headlong down; also, a precipice.—L. *praecipiti*, decl. stem of *praecipere*, head-for-most.—L. *prae*, before; and *capiti*, decl. stem of *caput*, the head; see **PRE** and **CAPITAL**. Der. *precipit-ous*, Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. iii. c. 6, last §, from MF. *precipiteus*, 'headlong,' Cot.; *precipit-ous-ly*, *-ness*. Also *precipit-ate*, adj., properly a pp., from L. *praecipitare*, to cast headlong; used as a verb in Minshew, and in Shak. K. Lear, iv. 6. 50; *precipit-ate-ly*; *precipit-ant*; *precipit-ance*, *precipit-ancy*; also *precipit-at-ion*, from MF. *praecipitation*, 'precipitation,' Cot.

PRECISE, definite, exact. (F.—L.) We find *præcisely*, adv., in Fabyan, Chron. vol. i. c. 245; ed. Ellis, p. 287, l. 44.—OF. *precis*, fem. *precise*, 'strict, precise,' Cot. Mod. F. *précis*—L. *praecisus*, cut off, shortened, brief, concise; the sense of 'strict' arose from that of 'concise,' because an abstract is precise, to the exclusion of irrelevant matter.—L. *praecidere*, to cut off near the end.—L. *prae*, before, in front; and *cadere*, to cut. See **PRE** and **CESURA**. Der. *precise-ly*, *-ness*; *precis-ion*, a late word. Also *precis-ian*, a precise person; a coined word; see Nares.

PRECLUDE, to hinder by anticipation, shut out beforehand. (L.) First in 1618; used by Pope and Burke; see Todd's Johnson and Richardson.—L. *praeccludere*, to close, shut up, hinder from access.—L. *prae*, in front; and *cludere*, to shut; see **PRE** and **CLAUDE**. Der. *preclud-ion*, *preclud-ive*.

PRECOCIOUS, premature, forward. (L.) 'Many precocious trees;' Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. ii. c. 6, part 4. [Evelyn, as cited in R., uses *præcoce*, answering to mod. F. *précoce*.] A coined word; from *præco-*, decl. stem of *præco-*, ripe before its time, premature; also spelt *præcoquus*, *præcoquus*—L. *prae*, before; and *coquere*, to cook, to ripen; see **PRE** and **COOK**. Der. *precocious-ly*, *-ness*; *præco-ci-ty*.

PRECONCEIVE, to conceive beforehand. (F.—L.) Used by Bacon, Colours of Good and Evil, sec. 5, § 2. Coined from **Pre-** and **Conceive**. Der. **preconception**; from **Pre-** and **Conception**.

PRECONCERT, to concert or plan beforehand. (F.—Ital.—L.) 'Some preconcerted stratagem;' Warton, Hist. of E. Poetry, iii. 138, ed. 1840. Coined from **Pre-** and **Concert**.

PRECURSOR, a forerunner. (L.) In Shak. Temp. i. 2. 201. —L. *precursor*, a forerunner. —L. *pra*, before; and *cursor*, a runner, from *curre*, to run; see **Pre-** and **Course**. Der. *precursor-y*; note also *precure*, a forerunning, Hamlet, i. 1. 121.

PREDATORY, given to plundering. (L.) Rich. gives a quotation from Reliquiae Wottonianae, p. 455. First in Puttenham, Arte of E. Poesie, bk. i. c. 18. Englished from L. *prædatorius*, plundering; from *prædator*, a plunderer. —L. *prædāri*, to plunder, get booty. —L. *præda*, prey, booty; see **Prey**.

PREDECESSOR, one who has preceded another in an office. (L.) In Shak. Hen. V. i. 1. 181; also an ancestor, Hen. V. i. 2. 248. Spelt *predecessor* (as if from F.) in Du Wes; printed with Palsgrave, p. 897, l. 3. —L. *prædecessor*, a predecessor. —L. *pra*, before; and *decessor*, one who retires from an office; cf. *decessus*, pp. of *decidere*, to depart, which is compounded of *dē*, from away, and *cedere*, to go. See **Pre-**, **De-**, and **Cede**.

PREDESTINE, to destine by fate. (F.—L.) [We find *predestinatus* in Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. iv. pr. 6, l. 19. *Predestinatus* is well used as a pp. in 'They were predestinated to suffer yet more plagues,' Hall's Chron. Hen. V. an. 4, § 2. 'From our predestin'd plagues that privileged be;' Dryden, Polyolbion, song 2. *Predestin'd* is Englished from MF. *predesiné*, 'predestined, predestinated.' Cot.—L. *prædestinatus*, pp. of *prædestinare*, to determine beforehand. —L. *pra*, before; and *destinare*, to destine; see **Pre-** and **Destine**. Der. *predestin-ate*, as above, from L. *prædestinatus*; *predestin-at-on*, *predestin-at-ion*, as above, from MF. *predestinatio*; *Also predestin-ar-ion*, a coined word.

PREDETERMINE, to determine beforehand. (F.—L.) 'But he did not predetermine him to any evil;' Bp. Taylor, vol. i. ser. 9 (R.). Coined from **Pre-** and **Determine**. Der. *predetermin-ate*, *predetermin-at-ion*.

PREDICATE, to affirm one thing concerning another. (L.) A term in logic. 'Which may as truly be predicated of the English play-haunters now, as of the Romans then;' Frynne, Histrio-Mastix, pt. i. Act vi. sc. 2 (R.). —L. *prædicatus*, pp. of *prædicare*, to publish, proclaim; see **Preach**. Der. *prædicat-ion*, *prædic-able*, *prædic-ive*. Also *predica-ment*, one of the most general classes into which things can be distributed; see Tyndale, Obedience of a Christian Man (1528), in Specimens of English, ed. Skeat, p. 176, l. 317, from Lat. *prædicamentum*. Doublet, *preach*.

PREDICT, to tell beforehand, prophesy. (L.) In Milton, P. R. iii. 356. Shak. has *predict* as a sb., with the sense of 'prediction;' Sonnet xiv. 8. —L. *prædictus*, pp. of *prædicare*, to tell beforehand. —L. *pra*, before; and *dicere*, to say; see **Pre-** and **Diction**. Der. *predict-ion*, Mach. i. 3. 55, from MF. *prediction*, 'a prediction,' Cot.—and this sb. probably suggested the verb to *predict*, as it is in earlier use. Also *predict-ive*, from L. *prædictivus*.

PREDILECTION, a choosing beforehand, partiality, choice. (F.—L.) A late word, added by Todd to Johnson's Dict.—F. *prædilection* (first in 1519). Coined from L. *pra*, before, beforehand; and *dilectio*, choice, love, from *diligere*, to choose out from others, to love. *Diligere* is compounded of *di-*, for *dis-*, apart; and *legere*, to choose. See **Pre-**, **Dis-**, and **Legend**.

PREDISPOSE, to dispose beforehand. (F.—L. and Gk.) In Phillips, ed. 1706.—F. *prædisposer* (15 cent.). Coined from L. *pra*, beforehand; and F. *disposer*. See **Pre-** and **Dispose**. Der. *prædispos-ition* (but see **Pose** and **Position**, where the difference in origin of these two words is explained).

PREDOMINATE, to rule over, reign. (L.) In Shak. Merry Wives, ii. 2. 294; Timon, iv. 3. 142. Coined from **Pre-** and **Dominare**. Der. *predomin-ant*, in Minshew, ed. 1627, from domin-ant, stem of pres. part. of *domināri*, to rule; *predomin-ance*; *predomin-ancy*. Bacon, Colours of Good and Evil, vii. § 3.

PRE-EMINENCE, eminence above the rest. (F.—L.) Spelt *preeminence* in Palsgrave; *prehemine*, Bacon, Essay ix. § 12; *pre-eminence*, Skelton, Why Come Ye Nat to Court, 406.—MF. *præ-eminence*, 'prehemine,' Cot. [The insertion of *h* was due to a wish to avoid the hiatus.] —L. *præ-eminencia*, a surpassing, excelling. —L. *pra*, before; and *eminencia*, eminence; see **Pre-** and **Eminence**. Der. *pre-emin-ent*, from L. *præ-eminens*, stem of the pres. part. of *præ-eminere*, to excel; *pre-emin-ent-ly*.

PRE-EMPTION, a purchasing before others. (L.) 'Right of preemption of first choice of wines in Bourdeaux;' Howell, Famil. Letters, b. ii. let. 55 [not 14]; dated 1634. Coined from L. *pra*,

before; and *emptio*, a buying, allied to *emptus* or *emptus*, pp. of *emere*, to buy; see **Pre-** and **Example**.

PRE-ENGAGE, to engage beforehand. (F.—L.) Todd gives two quotations for this word from Dryden, both without references. The former is from Cymon, l. 246. From **Pre-** and **Engage**. Der. *pre-engagement*.

PRE-EXIST, to exist beforehand. (L.) 'But if thy pre-existing soul;' Dryden, On Mrs. Killigrew, l. 29. From **Pre-** and **Exist**. Der. *pre-exist-ent*, *pre-exist-ence*.

PREFACE, the introduction to a book. (F.—L.) In Shak. 1 Hen. VI. v. 5. 11; Chaucer, C. T., G 271.—OF. and MF. *preface*, fem. 'a preface,' Cot.; mod. F. *préface*. Cf. Ital. *prefazio*, Span. *prefacio*, corresponding to an OF. *præface* of the masc. gender. β. Suggested by L. *præfatio*, a preface, which produced the Ital. *prefazione* and Span. *prefación*, and would have given the F. form *præfation*. —L. *præfari*, to say beforehand. —L. *pra*, before; and *fari*, to speak. See **Pre-** and **Fate**. Der. *præface*, verb; *præfat-or-y*, as if from a L. *præfatorius*.

PREFECT, a governor, one placed in office, president. (F.—L.) ME. *prefect*, Chaucer, C. T. 15830 (G 362), (where it is translating from Latin). —OF. and MF. *prefect*; mod. F. *préfet*. —L. *præfectus*, a prefect, one set over others. —L. *pra*, before; and *factus*, made, set, pp. of *facere*, to make; see **Pre-** and **Fact**. Der. *præfect-ship*; also *præfect-ure*, from mod. F. *préfecture*, L. *præfectura*, a prefectship.

PREFER, to regard before others, esteem more highly, to advance or exalt. (F.—L.) Common in Shak. Cor. iii. 1. 152, &c.; spelt *preferre* in Palsgrave.—OF. *preferre*, 'to prefer, like better,' Cot.—L. *præferre* (pres. t. *præfero*), to carry in front; also to set in front, *præfer*. —L. *pra*, before; and *ferre*, cognate with E. *bear*; see **Pre-** and **Bear** (1). Der. *præfer-able*, from MF. *præferable*, 'preferable,' Cot., also written *præfer-ible*; *præfer-abil-y*, *præfer-able-ness*; *præfer-ence*, from MF. *præference*, 'preference;' Cot.; *præfer-ment*, Oth. i. 1. 36.

PREFIGURE, to suggest by types. (F.—L.) 'Prefigured by the temple of Solomon;' Bale, Vinyage of both Churches (1550), pt. i (R.). From **Pre-** and **Figure**; but suggested by Late L. *præfigurare* (Lewis). Der. *præfigur-ment*, *præfigur-at-ion*, *præfigur-ive*.

PREFIX, to fix beforehand. (F.—L.) 'I prefixe, *præface*;' Palsgrave. Spenser has the pp. *prefixed*, Sonnet 46, l. 1; Lydgate has *prefixed*, Assembly of the Gods, 549. This is due to the MF. *præfix*, 'prefixed, limited;' Cot.—L. *præfixus*, pp. of *præfigere*, to fix in front. —L. *pra*, before; and *figere*, to fix; see **Pre-** and **Fix**. Der. *præfix*, sb., lit. that which is prefixed.

PREGNANT (1), pressing, urgent, cogent; as a proof or reason. (F.—L.) 'A pregnant argument;' Chaucer, Troilus, b. iv. 1179.—OF. *pregnant*, *pregnant*, 'pregnant, pithy;' Cot. Here *pregnant* is the pres. pt. of OF. *preindre*, *prembre*, to press (Godefroy). —L. *premere*, to press; see **Press**.

PREGNANT (2), fruitful, with child; imaginative. (F.—L.) In Milton, P. L. ii. 779.—L. *prægnantem*, acc. of *prægnans*, pregnant. *Prægnans* has the form of a pres. part. from a verb *prægnare*, to be before a birth, to be about to bear. —L. *pra*, before; and *gnare*, to bear, of which the pp. *gnātus*, usually spelt *nātus*, born, is in common use. See **Pre-** and **Natal**. Der. *prægnant-ly*; *prægnant-y*, 2 Hen. IV. i. 2. 192.

PREHENSILE, adapted for grasping. (L.) Modern; not in Todd's Johnson. Coined with suffix *-ilis* from *prehens-us*, usually *prehens*, pp. of *prehendere*, also *prehendere*, to lay hold of. —L. *pra*, before; and (obsolete) *hendere*, to seize, get, cognate with E. *get*; see **Pre-** and **Get**. Der. *præhension*, *præhension* (1).

PRE-HISTORIC, before history. (F.—L.) Modern; from **Pre-** and **Historic**.

PREJUDICE, to judge beforehand. (F.—L.) In Bacon, Life of Hen. VII. ed. Lumby, p. 8, l. 17.—MF. *prejuger*, 'to prejudicate, prejudice,' Cot.—L. *præiudicare*; from *pra*, before; and *iudicare*, to judge; see **Pre-** and **Judge**. Der. *præjudicial*, All's Well, i. 2. 8, from L. *præiudicatus*, pp. of *præiudicare*; *præjudic-at-ion*, *præjudic-ive*; and see *præjudice*.

PREJUDICE, a prejudgement, an ill opinion formed beforehand. (F.—L.) In Shak. Hen. VIII. i. 1. 182, ii. 4. 154. ME. *prejudice*, Shoreham's Poems (Percy Soc.), p. 36, l. 21.—OF. *prejudice*, 'a prejudice,' Cot.—L. *præiudicium*, a judicial examination previous to a trial; also, a damage, prejudice. —L. *pra*, before; and *iudicium*, a judgement. See **Prejudice**; also **Pre-** and **Judicial**. Der. *præjudice*, verb, 1 Hen. VI. iii. 3. 91; *præjudic-ial*, 3 Hen. VI. i. 1. 144; *præjudic-ial-ly*.

PRELATE, a bishop, church dignitary. (F.—L.) In early use; in Layamon, 24502; pl. *prælaz* (for *prælatus*), Ancræn Riwle, p. 10. l. 8.—OF. *prælāt*, 'a prelate,' Cot.—L. *prælatus*, set above, used as pp. of the verb *præferre*, to prefer, advance, but from a different root.—L. *pra*, before; and *lātus*, for *lātus* (—Gk. *λατρός*), from

✓**TEL**, to lift; see **Pre-** and **Elate**. Der. *prelat-ic*, little used; *prelat-ic-al*, Milton, Reason of Church Government, b. ii. sect. 3. ch. 1 (R.); *prelat-ic-ly*; *prelat-ist*; *prelacy*, Skelton, Why Come Ye Nat to Courte, 500.

PRELIMINARY, introductory. (F.—L.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. 'Some preliminary considerations,' Bp. Taylor, vol. iii. ser. 3 (R.). Coined from **Pre-**, q. v., and **MF. liminaire**, 'set before the entry, or at the beginning of, dedicatory,' Cot. From **L. liminarius**, acc. of *liminaris*, of or belonging to a threshold, coming at the beginning.—**L. limin-**, decl. stem of *limen*, a threshold, allied to *limes*, a boundary; see **Limit**. Der. *preliminary-ly*.

PRELUDE, an introduction to a piece of music, a preface. (F.—L.) The *L. form prelium* was once in use, and is the form given in *Minshew*, *Cotgrave*, and *Blount*. In *Dryden*, *Britannia Rediviva*, 187, *prelude* seems to be used as a verb.—**MF. prelude**, 'a prelium, preface, preamble,' Cot.—Late **L. *preludium**, **preludium*, a prelude, perhaps a coined word; it is not in *Ducange*.—**L. preludere**, to play beforehand, also, to give a prelude beforehand, which is just *Dryden's* use of it.—**L. pra-**, before; and *ludere*, to play; see **Pre-** and **Ludicrous**. Der. *prelude*, verb; *prelusive*, from *pp. praelus-us*, with suffix *-ive*.

PREMATURE, mature before the right time, happening before the proper time. (L.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. Not **F.**, but Englished from **L. praematurus**, too early, untimely, premature.—**L. pra-**, before; and *maturus*, ripe; see **Pre-** and **Mature**. ¶ *Cotgrave* only gives the **MF. sh. prematurlité**, 'prematurity.' Der. *prematurlé-ly*, *prematurlé-ness*.

PREMEDITATE, to meditate beforehand. (L.) In *Shak. Hen. V.* iv. 1. 170.—**L. praemeditatus**, *pp. praemeditari*; see **Pre-** and **Meditate**. Der. *premeditation*, in *Sir T. Elyot*, *The Governour*, b. ii. c. 1. § 13, from **MF. premeditation**, 'premeditation,' Cot., from **L. acc. praemeditationem**.

PREMIER, chief or first, a chief, a prime minister. (F.—L.) The law-phrase *premier seisin*, first possession, was in use in common law; *Minshew* notes this use of it, A. D. 1627. Rich. quotes 'the Spaniard challenge the premier place' from *Camden's Remains*.—**F. premier**, 'prime, first,' Cot.—**L. primarius**, acc. of *primarius*, chief, principal; formed with suffix *-arius* from *primus*, first. See **Prime** (1). Der. *premier-ship*.

PREMISE, **PREMISS**, a proposition, in logic, proved or assumed for the sake of drawing conclusions; one of the two propositions in a syllogism from which the conclusion is drawn. (F.—L.) The spelling *premise* stands for *premiss*, the true **F.** spelling; the spelling *premiss* is perhaps due to the **L.** form, but may also be for *premiss*. *Minshew* has 'the premisses'; but the correct pl. *premisses* is in *Chaucer*, tr. of *Boethius*, b. iii. pr. 10, l. 83.—**OF. premiss** (mod. **F. prémiss**), omitted by *Cotgrave*, but in use in the 14th century (*littré*).—**L. praemissa** (*sententia* being understood), a premiss, lit. that which is sent or put before.—**L. pra-**, before; and *missus*, *pp. mittere*, to send; see **Pre-** and **Missile**. Der. *premiss*, verb, orig. 'to send before,' as in *Shak. 2 Hen. VI.* v. 2. 41, from **F. pre** (<**L. pra-**), before; and *mis* (*sem. misse*), *pp. of mittere* (<**L. mittere**), to send, to put. Also *premisses*, s. pl., the adjuncts of a building, a sense due to the custom of beginning leases with the *premisses* setting forth the names of the grantor and grantee of the deed, as well as a description of the thing granted; later, the sense was transferred from the description of these to that of the thing leased only, and came to be used in the present vague way; so in *Blount's Nomolexicon*, 1691. *Wedgwood* explains it more simply 'from the use of the term in legal language, where the appurtenances of a thing sold are mentioned at full in the first place, and subsequently referred to as the premisses,' i. e. the things premised or mentioned above. Thus, in *Lady Margaret's Will* (1508) we find: 'All which manors, lands, and tenements, and other the premisses, we lately purchased.' *Royal Wills*, ed. *Nichols*, p. 378. See examples in *Caxton's* print of the Statutes of *Hen. VII.*; fol. a. 6, &c.

PREMIUM, profit, bonus, reward, payment for a loan, &c. (L.) In *Blount's* Gloss., where he not only explains it by 'recompence,' but notes the mercantile use of it in insurances.—**L. praemium**, profit, lit. 'a taking before,' for **praenium* (<***praenium**)—**L. pra-**, before; and *enere*, to take, also to buy; see **Pre-** and **Example**.

PREMONISH, to warn beforehand. (F.—L.) In *Minshew*, ed. 1627. A coined word, from *pra-*, before; and *monish*, a corrupted form of *MF. monest*, to warn, *Wyclif*, 2 *Cor.* vi. 1; just as *admonish* is corrupted from *MF. amonest*. See **Pre-**, **Admonish**, and **Monition**. Der. *premonition*, *Chapman*, tr. of *Homer*, *Od.* ii. 331, coined from *pra-* and *monition*. Also *premonition-ly*; *premonition-or*, from **L. praemonitor**; *premonition-or-y*, *premonition-or-ily*. Also *premonition-nent* (obsolete), used by *Hale* (R.).

PRENTICE, short for *Apprentice*, q. v.

PREOCCUPY, to occupy beforehand. (F.—L.) In *Shak. Cor.*

ii. 3. 240.—**MF. preoccuper**, 'to preoccupate, anticipate,' Cot.—**L. praecipere**, from *pra-*, before, and *occupare*, to occupy; see **Pre-** and **Occupy**. ¶ The peculiar ending of *occupy* is discussed under that word. Der. *preoccupat-ion*, from **MF. preoccupacion** (*Minshew*), 'a preoccupacion,' Cot.; also *preoccupancy*.

PREORDAIN, to ordain beforehand. (F.—L.) In *Milton P. R.* i. 127. From **Pre-** and **Ordain**; cf. **MF. preordonner**, to preordinate, or fore-ordain, Cot. ¶ The adj. *preordinatus* (*L. praordinatus*) occurs in *Sir T. Elyot*, *The Governour*, b. ii. c. 12. § 3; and see *Palsgrave*. Der. *preordinat-ion*, used by *Hale* (R.); **MF. preordination** (*Hatzfeld*); from **MF. pre-** and *ordination*.

PREPARE, to make ready beforehand, arrange, provide. (F.—L.) In the Bible of 1557, *Luke* iii. 4; and in *Palsgrave*.—**MF. preparer**, 'to prepare,' Cot.—**L. praeparare**; comp. of *pra-*, beforehand, and *parare*, to get ready; see **Pre-** and **Parade**. Der. *preparer*, *prepar-ed*, *prepar-ed-ly*, *-ness*. Also *preparat-ion*, *Sir T. Elyot*, *The Governour*, b. ii. c. 1. § 1, from **MF. preparation**, 'a preparation,' Cot.; *preparat-ive*, *ME. preparatif*, *Lydgate*, *Minor Poems*, p. 168, from **MF. preparatif**, 'a preparative, or preparation,' Cot.; *preparat-ive-ly*; *preparat-or-y*, suggested by **MF. preparatoire**, 'a preparatory,' Cot. Also *prepare*, sb., 3 *Hen. VI.* iv. 1. 131.

PREPAY, to pay beforehand. (F.—L.) Modern; not in *Todd's Johnson*. From **Pre-** and **Pay**. Der. *prepay-d*, *pre-pay-ment*.

PREPENSE, premeditated, intentional. (F.—L.) 1. As if from **F. pre** (*L. pra-*), beforehand, and **F. penser**, to think. 2. But in the phrase 'malice prepense,' formerly written 'malice prepsend,' it is an altered form of **AK. purposus**, *pp. of purposer*, to meditate on, with prefix *pur-* (*F. pour-*), from **L. pri-**. See my Notes on *Eng. Etym.*, p. 230; *Elyot's* *Governour*, ed. *Croft*, ii. 375; and the *Laws of Will. I.* § 2. The expression 'prepsend murder' occurs in the *Stat. 12 Hen. VII.* cap. 7; see *Blount's Nomolexicon*, ed. 1691. 'Malice prepsend is malice forethought,' *Blount's Gloss.*, ed. 1674. See **Pansy**. Der. *prepsend-ly*.

PREPONDERATE, to outweigh, exceed in weight or influence. (L.) In *Blount's* Gloss., ed. 1674.—**L. praeponderatus**, *pp. of praeponderare*, to outweigh.—**L. pra-**, before, hence, in excess; and *ponderare*, to weigh, from *ponder*, decl. base of *pondus*, a weight; see **Pre-** and **Ponder**. Der. *preponderat-ion*; *preponder-ant*, *preponder-ance*.

PREPOSITION, a part of speech expressing the relation between objects, and governing a case. (F.—L.) In *Minshew*, ed. 1627; and in *Palsgrave*, p. xxiv.—**MF. preposition**, 'a preposition, in grammar,' Cot.—**L. praepositionem**, acc. of *praepositio*, a putting before; in grammar, a preposition.—**L. pra-**, before; and *positio*, a putting, placing; see **Pre-** and **Position**. Der. *preposition-al*.

PREPOSSESS, to possess beforehand, preoccupy. (L.) 'Prepossesses the hearts of His servants,' Bp. Taylor, vol. iii. ser. 10 (R.). From **Pre-** and **Possess**. Der. *prepossession-ing*, *prepossession-ion*.

PREPOSTEROUS, contrary to nature or reason, absurd. (L.) 'Preposterous, preposterus,' *Levinus*, ed. 1570.—**L. praeposterus**, reversed, inverted; lit. the last part forwards, hind side before.—**L. pra-**, before, in front; and *posterus*, latter, coming after; see **Pre-** and **Posterior**. Der. *preposterous-ly*, *-ness*.

PREROGATIVE, an exclusive privilege. (F.—L.) In *Spenser*, *F. Q.* iv. 12. 31; *ME. prerogatif*, *Lydgate*, *Minor Poems*, p. 118.—**MF. prerogative**, 'a prerogative, privilege,' Cot.—**L. praerogativum**, a previous choice or election, preference, privilege. Orig. fcm. of *praerogativum*, one who is asked for an opinion before others.—**L. pra-**, before; and *-rogativum*, allied to *rogatus*, *pp. of rogare*, to ask. See **Pre-** and **Rogation**.

PRESAGE, an omen. (F.—L.) In *Shak. King John*, i. 28; as a verb, *Merch. Ven.* iii. 2. 175.—**MF. presage**, 'a presage, divining,' Cot.—**L. praesagium**, a presage.—**L. praesagire**, to perceive beforehand.—**L. pra-**, before; and *sagire*, to perceive quickly. See **Pre-**, **Sagacious**. Der. *presage*, verb, answering to **MF. presagier**; *praesager*, *Shak. Sonn.* 23.

PRESBYTER, a priest, elder of the church. (L.—Gk.) 'Presbyters, or fatherly guides,' *Hooker*, *Eccle. Polity*, b. v. s. 78 (R.).—**L. presbyter**.—**Gk. πρεσβύτερος**, elder; comp. of *πρεσβύς*, old; see 1 *Pet. v. 1*. Cf. **L. presens**, ancient. See **Priest**. Der. *Presbyter-ian*, a term applied to tenets embodied in a formulary A. D. 1560, *Haydn*, *Dict. of Dates*, which see; *Presbyter-ian-ism*. Also *presbyter-y*, 1 *Tim. iv.* 14, where the Vulgate has *presbyterium*, from **Gk. πρεσβυτήριον**.

PRESCIENCE, foreknowledge. (F.—L.) In *Chaucer*, tr. of *Boethius*, b. v. pr. 3. l. 17.—**OF. prescience**, 'a prescience,' Cot.—**L. praescientia**, foreknowledge.—**L. pra-**, before; and *scientia*, knowledge; see **Pre-** and **Science**. Der. *prescient*, *Bacon* (see R.), a later word, from *praescient-*, stem of *pres. part. praescire*, to know beforehand.

PRESERVE, to give directions, appoint by way of direction. (L.) In Lewis, ed. 1570. = *L. prescribere*, to write beforehand; see appoint, prescribe. = *L. prae*, before; and *scribere*, to write; see **Pre** and **Scribe**. Der. *prescriber*; *prescript* (= prescribed); More's Utopia (English version), b. ii. c. 5; ed. Arber, p. 89, from *pp. prescriptus*; hence also *prescript*, sb., *prescriptible*. *Prescription*, Cor. ii. 1. 127, from MF. *prescriptio*, 'a prescription', from *L. acc. prescriptum*, from nom. *prescriptio*, a prescribing, precept, whence the medical use readily follows. Also *prescript-ive*, from *L. prescriptus*.

PRESENCE, a being present or within view, mien, personal appearance, readiness. (F.—L.) ME. *presence*, Chaucer, C. T. 5095 (B 675). = OF. *presence*. = *L. praesentia*, presence. = *L. praesent-*, stem of *praesens*, present; see **Present** (1). Der. *presence-chamber*.

PRESENT (1), near at hand, in view, at this time. (F.—L.) ME. *present*, Wyclif, 1 Cor. iii. 22. = OF. *present*. = *L. praesent-*, stem of *praesens*, present, lit. being in front, hence, being in sight. = *L. prae*, before, in front; and *-sens*, being (cognate with Skt. *sant-*, being, for *-sens*, pres. pt. of *esse*, to be (✓ES); see **Pre**, **Absent**, and **South**. Der. *present-ly*, Temp. i. 2. 125; *presence*, q.v.; *present* (2), q.v.

PRESENT (2), to give, offer, exhibit to view. (F.—L.) ME. *presente*, Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 63, l. 21; Chaucer, C. T. 12190 (C 265). = OF. *presenter*, 'to present'. Cot. = *L. praesentare*, to place before, hold out, present; lit. 'to make present'. = *L. praesent-*, stem of *praesens*, present; see **Present** (1). Der. *present-er*, present-ation, *present-ation*, As You Like It, iv. 4. 112, from MF. *praesentatio*, 'a presentation', Cot. from *L. acc. praesentationem*; *present-ee*, one who is presented to a benefice, from MF. *pp. praesent* (Cot.); *present-ment*, Hamlet, iii. 4. 54, and (as a law-term) in Blount's Nomoclement, ed. 1691. Also *present*, sb., ME. *present*, Ancien Riwle, p. 114, l. 2, p. 152, l. 12; from OF. *present*, 'a present, gift', Cot.

PRESENTIMENT, a perceiving beforehand, a conviction of some future event. (F.—L.) 'A presentiment of what is to be hereafter.' Butler, Analogy of Religion, pt. i. c. 6. § 11. = OF. *presentiment*, 'a fore-seeing', Cot.; suggested by *L. praesentire*, to perceive beforehand; see **Pre** and **Sentiment**.

PRESERVE, to guard, keep, save. (F.—L.) ME. *preserven* (with u = v), Gower, C. A. iii. 221; bk. vii. 3856. = OF. *preserver*, 'to preserve'. Cot. = *L. prae*, beforehand; and *servare*, to keep; see **Pre** and **Serve**. Der. *preserve*, sb.; *preserver*; *preserv-ation*, Temp. ii. 1. 7, from OF. *preservation*, omitted by Cotgrave, but in use in the 14th century (Littre); *preserv-ative*, Sir T. Elyot, The Governor, b. iii. c. 4. § 1, Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 91, from MF. *preservativ*, 'preservative', Cot.; *preserv-at-ory*.

PRESIDE, to superintend, have authority over others. (F.—L.) In Cotgrave. = MF. *presider*, 'to preside, govern', Cot. = *L. praesidere*, to sit before or above, to preside over. = *L. prae*, before; and *sedere*, to sit, cognate with E. *sit*; see **Pre** and **Sit**. Der. *president*, Wyclif, Deeds [Acts], xxiii. 24, 26, from OF. *president*, 'a president', Cot., from *L. praesident-*, stem of pres. part. of *praesidere*; *presidentship*; *presidency*; *presidential*.

PRESS (1), to crush strongly, squeeze, drive forcibly, urge, push. (F.—L.) ME. *pressen*, *pressen* (with voiceless s), Chaucer, C. T. 2582 (A 2580). = F. *presser*, 'to press, strain'. Cot. = *L. pressare*, to press; frequentative formed from *press-um*, supine of *premere*, to press. Der. *press*, sb., ME. *presse*, Chaucer, Fortune, l. 52; Ancien Riwle, p. 168, last line, from F. *presse*, 'a press, throng'. Cot.; *press-er*, *press-ing-ly*; *press-ure*, Prompt. Parv., from OF. *pressure*, 'pressure', Cot., from *L. pressura*, allied to *pp. pressus*. Also *press-fat*, a pressing-vat, Haggai, ii. 16; see **Fat** (2) and **Vat**. Also *print*, *im-print*.

PRESS (2), to hire men for service, to engage men by earnest-money for the public service, to carry men off forcibly to become sailors or soldiers. (F.—L.) It is certain, as Wedgwood has shown, that *press* is here a corruption of the old word *prest*, ready, because it was customary to give earnest-money to a soldier on entering service, just as to this day a recruit receives a shilling. This earnest-money was called *prest-money*, i.e. ready money advanced, and to give a man such money was to *imprest* him, now corruptly written *impress*. 'At a later period, the practice of taking men for the public service by compulsion made the word to be understood as if it signified to force men into the service, and the original reference to earnest-money was quite lost sight of.' Wedgwood. β. *Prest* was once a common word for ready money advanced, or ready money on loan. 'And he sent thyder iii. somers [sumpter-horses] laden with nobles of Castel [Castile] and florenys, to gyve in prest [as ready money] to knyghtes and squyers, for he knewe well otherwyse he sholdo not have them come out of theyr houses;' Berners, tr. of

Froissart, vol. ii. c. 64 (R.). 'Requiring of the city a *prest* [an advance] of 6000 marks.' Bacon, Life of Hen. VII, ed. Lumby, p. 18, l. 28. See also Skelton, Colin Clout, 350-354, and Dyce's note; North's Plintarch, ed. 1594, p. 638. Both *prest-money* and *imprest-money* are in Minshew, ed. 1627; and Cotgrave explains MF. *imprestance* by 'prest, or imprest money, received and to be employed for another.' = MF. *prester*, 'to lend, also, to trust out [advance] or sell unto daies' [unto an appointed time], Cot. Cf. OF. *prest*, 'prest, ready, full light, furnished, . . . prompt, mere at hand', id. Ital. *prestare*, 'to lend', Florio; *imprestare*, 'to lend or give to lone', id. (Mod. F. *prêter*. = *L. praestare*, to come forward or stand before, surpass, to become surety for, give, offer, furnish, provide. = *L. prae*, before; and *stare*, cognate with E. *stand*; see **Pre** and **Stand**. Der. *im-prest*, *im-prest-ment*; also *press-gang*, q.v.

PRESS-GANG, a gang of men employed to 'press' sailors into the public service. (F.—L.; and E.) In Johnson's Dict. This word seems to be of rather late formation, and also to be associated with the notion of compulsion or pressing; at the same time, it certainly took its origin from the verb *press*, in the sense of 'to hire men for service'; see therefore **Press** (2), as orig. quite distinct from **Press** (1). Cf. *press-money*, K. Lear, iv. 6. 87. And see **Gang**.

PRESTIGE, a delusion; also, influence due to former fame or excellence. (F.—L.) This word is in the very rare position of having achieved a good meaning in place of a bad one: the reverse is more usual, as noted in Trench, Study of Words. Cf. mod. F. *prestige*, 'fascination, magic spell, magic power, prestige,' Hamilton. In some authors it had a bad sense, in E. as well as in F., but it is not an old word with us. 'Prestiges, illusions, impostures, juggling tricks;' Phillips, ed. 1706. = F. *prestige*; Cot. gives pl. *prestiges*, 'deceits, impostures, juggling tricks,' = *L. praestigium*, a deceiving by juggling tricks, a delusion, illusion; we also find *L. pl. praestigia*, tricks, deception, trickery. β. For **praestrigium*, the second *r* being lost; Brugmann, i. § 483. = *L. praestrigere*, to blind fast, to dull, dim, blind. = *L. prae*, before; and *stringere*, to blind. See **Stringent**.

PRESTO, quickly. (Ital.—L.) 'Well, you'll come? Presto!' Ben Jonson, The Case is Altered, i. 1. = Ital. *presto*, adv., quickly. = *L. praesto*, at hand, ready, present. = *L. prae*, before; and *stare*, to stand. See **Pre** and **State**.

PRESUME, to take for granted, suppose, to act forwardly. (F.—L.) 'When she presumed tasten of a tree;' Oocleve, Letter of Cupid, st. 51. l. 355 (A.D. 1402). [*Presumption*, ME. *presumcion*, occurs earlier, spelt *presumcion*, Ancien Riwle, p. 208, l. 20.] = OF. *presumer*, 'to presume, or think too well of himself, . . . to presume, think, ween, imagine'; Cot. = *L. praesumere*, to take beforehand, anticipate, presume, imagine. = *L. prae*, before; and *sumere*, to take; where *sumere* is from *emere*, to take, buy; the prefix was prob. sub-. See **Pre** and **Example**. Der. *presuming*, *presum-able*, *presum-able-y*; *presumpt-ion* (as above), from OF. *presumption* (13th cent., Littre), later *presomption*, 'presumption', Cot. from *L. praesumptionem*, acc. of *praesumptio*, allied to *praesumptus*, pp. of *praesumere*. Also *presumpt-ive*, Daniel, Civil War, b. iii. st. 17, from MF. *presumptif*, 'likely'. Cot.; *presumpt-ive-ly*; *presumpt-u-ous*, Skelton, ed. Dyce, i. 131, l. 160, Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 175, spelt *presumptione* in Lewis, from OF. *presumptiuus* (13th cent. *presumptiuus*, 14th cent. *presumptiuus*, Littre), which from *L. praesumptiuus*, *praesumptiuus*. Hence *presumptuous-ly-ness*.

PRESUPPOSE, to suppose beforehand. (F.—L. and Gk.) 'Wherefore it is to presuppose;' Fabyan, Chron. an. 1284-5, ed. Ellis, p. 380; and in Palgrave. = OF. *presupposer*, 'to presuppose'; Cot. See **Pre** and **Suppose**. Der. *presuppos-ition* (really from a different root; see **Pose**, **Position**).

PRETEND, to affect to feel, to feign. (F.—L.) ME. *pretenden*, to lay claim, Chaucer, Troilus, b. iv. l. 922. = OF. *pretendre*, 'to pretend, lay claim to'; Cot. = *L. praetendere*, to spread before, hold out as an excuse, allege, pretend. = *L. prae*, before; and *tendere*, to stretch, spread; see **Pre** and **Tend**. Der. *pretend-er*, esp. used of the Old and Young Pretenders, so called because they laid claim to the crown. Also *pretence*, Mach. ii. 3. 137 (first folio), a mistaken spelling for *pretense*, from Late *L. praetensus*, pp. of *praetendere* (the usual *L.* supine is *praetentum*, but *tendere* gives both *tensum* and *tentum*); the right spelling *pretense* is in Spenser, F. Q. iv. 5. 23, with which cf. *pretensed*, i.e. intended, in Robinson's tr. of More's Utopia, ed. Arber, p. 20, l. 7. Cf. MF. *pretente*, 'a pretence'; Cot. Also *pretension*, Bacon, Of a War with Spain (R.), formed as if from *L.* type **praetensio*.

PREFERT, prefix, beyond. (L.; or F.—L.) OF. *prefert-*, prefix, from *L. praeter*, beyond, which is a compar. form of *prae*, before, with Idg. suffix *-ter-*.

PRETERIT, PRETERITE, past; the past tense. (F.—L.)

ME. *preterit*, Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. v. pr. 6, l. 13. — **OF.** *preterit*, m. *preterite*, f.m. 'past, overpast,' Cot. — **L.** *praeteritus*, pp. of *praeterire*, to pass by. — **L.** *praeter*, beyond; and *ire*, to go, from *ire* to go.

PRETERMIT, to omit. (**L.**) In Minshew, ed. 1627. — **I.** *pretermittre*, to allow to go past, let slip. — **L.** *praeter*, past, beyond; and *mittere*, to let go, send; see **Preter-** and **Mission**. **Der.** *pretermis-ion*, from MF. *pretermis-ion*, 'a pretermis-ion,' Cot., from **L.** acc. *pretermis-ionem*.

PRETERNATURAL, supernatural, extraordinary. (**L.**) 'Simple aire, being preternaturally attenuated;' Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 30. From **Preter-** and **Natural**. ¶ So also *preter-perfect*, *preterm-perfect*, *preter-pluperfect*.

PRETEXT, a pretence, false reason. (**F.** — **L.**) In Shak. Cor. v. 6. 20. — **MF.** *pretextus*, m. 'a pretext,' Cot. — **L.** *praetextum*, a pretext; orig. neut. of *praetextus*, pp. of *praetexere*, lit. 'to weave in front.' — **L.** *pra-*, before; and *texere*, to weave; see **Pre-** and **Text**.

PRETOR, PRETORIAL; see **Pretor**.

PRETTY, pleasing, tasteful, beautiful. (**F.** — **L.** — **Gk.**) Spelt *prætie* in Minshew and Levins. **ME.** *præti*, *praty*, Prompt. Parv.: Destruction of Troy, ed. Pantan and Donaldson, 2622, 10815, 13034. The old senses are 'comely' and 'clever,' as used in the above passages; but the true sense was rather 'tricky,' 'cunning,' or 'full of wiles'; though the word has acquired a better sense, it has never quite lost a sort of association with pettiness. **AS.** *prætig*, *prattig*, tricky, deceitful; 'Wille ge beon prætigge,' tr. of L. 'Vultis esse vesperilles;' Ælfric's Colloquy, in Voc. 101. 1. A rare word; formed with the usual suffix *-ig* (as in *stūnig*, *E. stony*) from a sb. *præt*, *pratt*, deceit, trickery; see *prattas*, as a gloss to *L. aris* (in a bad sense), Mone, Quellen, p. 347, col. 1. So also we have Lowland Scotch *pratt*, *pratt*, tricky, from *præt*, a trick, used by G. Douglas (Jamieson). — **EFries.** *prætig*, *prattig*, droll, pleasant, from *præt*, a trick; W. Flem. *prætig*; Icel. *prætting*, tricky, from *prætta*, a trick, *prætta*, to cheat, deceive; Norweg. *prætten*, *prættrick*, tricky, roguish, from *prætta*, a trick, piece of roguery, *prætta*, to play a trick (Aasen). So also MDu. *prattie*, *pratt*, *pratt*, a trick, deceit. ¶ Possibly all from **L.** *practica*; cf. **E.** *practice*, in the sense of 'guile.' **Der.** *prætti-ly*, spelt *prætly*, Court of Love, 420; *prætti-ness*, Hamlet, iv. 5. 189; also *prætti*, adv.

PREVAIL, to overcome, effect, have influence over. (**F.** — **L.**) Spelt *prevailre* in Levins; *prevailre* in Minshew. — **OF.** *prevail*, 1. p. of *prevailre*, 'to prevail,' Cot. — **I.** *prevailre*, to have great power. — **L.** *præ*, before, hence expressive of excess; and *valere*, to be strong, have power; see **Pre-** and **Valiant**. **Der.** *prevail-ing*: *prevail-ent*, Milton, P. l. vi. 411, from **L.** *prevailent*, stem of pres. part. of *prevailre*; *prevail-ence*, from **OF.** *prevailence* (Cot.), from Late **L.** *prevailentia*, superior force; *prevailence-y*. Also *prevail-ment*, Mids. Nt. Dr. i. 1. 35.

PREVARICATE, to shift about, to quibble. (**L.**) 'When any of us hath prevaricated our part of the covenant,' i.e. swerved from it, Bp. Taylor, vol. ii. ser. 5 (K.). [*Prevaricator* and *prevarication* are both in Minshew's Diet.; but not the verb.] — **L.** *prævariciātus*, pp. of *prævariciāre*, to spread the legs apart in walking, to straddle, to walk crookedly; hence to swerve, shuffle, &c. — **L.** *præ*, before, here used as an intensive prefix; and *varicare*, straddling, extended (with suffix *-ia*) from *varus*, bent, grown awry (esp. of the legs). Cf. **L.** *varus* as a proper name, orig. a nickname. See **Varicose**. **Der.** *prevarical-or*: *prevarication*, from MF. *prevarication*, 'prevarication,' Cot.

PREVENT, to hinder, obviate. (**L.**) The old sense is 'to go before, anticipate;' Tw. Nt. iii. 1. 94; Hamlet, i. 2. 305; Spenser, F. Q. vi. 1. 38, vi. 8. 15; and in Palgrave. Cf. MF. *prevénir*, 'to prevent, outstrip, anticipate, forestall;' Cot. — **L.** *prævenit-us*, pp. of *prævenire*, to come or go before. — **L.** *præ*, before; and *venire*, cognate with **E.** *come*; see **Pre-** and **Come**. **Der.** *prevent-ion*, from MF. *prevénition*, 'a prevention, anticipation,' Cot. Also *prevent-ive*, adj., Phillips, ed. 1706, a coined word; *prevent-ive*, sb.

PREVIOUS, going before, former. (**L.**) 'Som previous meditations;' Howell, Famil. Letters, vol. 1. sect. 6. let. 32, § 3; A.D. 1635. Englished (by change of *-us* to *-ous*, as in *ardu-ous*, &c.) from **L.** *prævious*, on the way before, going before. — **L.** *præ*, before; and *via*, a way; see **Pre-** and **Voyage**. **Der.** *previous-ly*.

PREWARN, to warn beforehand. (Hybrid **L.** and **E.**) 'Comets prewarn;' Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 1. 51. A coined word; see **Pre-** and **Warn**.

PRIY, booty, spoil, plunder. (**F.** — **L.**) **ME.** *preis*, *preye*, Rob. of Glouc. p. 270, l. 5466; p. 303, l. 6163; *præie*, O. Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, l. 273, l. 6. — **OF.** *preis*, *preie*; mod. F. *preis*, prey. — **L.** *præda*, booty. **E.** *Præda* is thought to stand for 'præ-hid-a,' that which is got or seized beforehand; from *præ*, before, and *hid-*, base

of *-hendere*, to seize, cognate with **E.** *get*. Similarly *prenders* is short for *prehenders*, as is well known. See **Pre-** and **Get**. See **Pre-datory**. From **L.** *præda* we also have **W.** *praid*, flock, herd, booty, prey, Gael. and Irish *spreidh*, cattle of any kind. **Der.** *prey*, vb., Rich. III. i. 1. 133.

PRIAL, three of a sort, at cards. (**F.** — **L.**) An unmeaning corruption of *pair-royal*. See *Pair-royal* in Nares, who fully illustrates it. Fuller has: 'that parol of armies;' Pisgah Sign of Palestine, bk. iv. ch. 2. § 22.

PRICE, value, excellence, recompence. (**F.** — **L.**) **ME.** *pris*, Havelok, 283; Ancren Riwe, p. 392, l. 15. — **OF.** *pris*, *preis*; mod. F. *pris*. — **L.** *pretium*, price. See **Precious**. **Der.** *price-less*; *price-ous*, *prize* (2), verb. Doublet, *praise*.

PRICE, a sharp point, puncture, sting, remorse. (**E.**) **ME.** *prise*, *pricke*, *prikk*, Ancren Riwe, p. 228, last line. **AS.** *pricu*, a point, dot, Ælfred, tr. of Boethius, b. ii. pr. 7, cap. xviii. § 1; *prica*, a point, jot, title, Matt. v. 18; *prician*, v., to prick, Ælfric's Hom. ii. 88. — MDu. *prick*, a prick, whence mod. Du. *prikkel*; see Kilian; Dan. *prík*, a dot; *prikke*, to mark with dots; Swed. *prick*, a point, dot, prick, title; *pricka*, to point, to mark with pricks; Low G. *prík*, a dot; *priken*, to prick. A thorn from a Tent. base **prék* - to prick, dot; cf. OSax. *prék*, a thorn (Galleé); MDu. *prék*, a prick (Hexham); Cornwall *prickle*, to prick. **Der.** *prick*, verb, **ME.** *priken*, *prikken*, Havelok, 2639, P. Plowman, B. xviii. 11; **AS.** *prician* (above); hence *prick-er*. Also *prick-le*, ONorthumb. *prickle*, Matt. v. 18 (Lindisfarne MS.), a dimin. form, with the orig. sense 'a little dot' or 'speck.' Hence *prick-ly*, which seems to be formed from *prickle* rather than from *prick* with suffix *-ly*; *prick-i-ness*. Also *prick-et*, Spenser, Shep. Kal., Dec. 1. 27, a buck in his second year, so named from his young horns; also *prick-song*, Rom. and Juliet, ii. 4. 21, for *pricked song*, i.e. song pricked down or written, spelt *pricked song*, Bury Wills, p. 18, l. 27.

PRIDE, the feeling of being proud. (**F.** — **L.**?) **ME.** *pride*, *pryde*, P. Plowman, B. v. 15; spelt *pruide*, id. A. v. 15; *prude*, id. C. vi. 118, Ancren Riwe, p. 140, l. 6. **AS.** *prýta*, pride, Ælfric's Homilies, ii. 220, l. 32. (Thus *pride* is a weakened form of *prýta*.) **β.** The **AS.** *prýta* is regularly formed from the adj. *prýt*, proud, with intonation of *ü* to *y*; see **Proud**. We find also **AS.** *prýtung*, pride; Mone, Quellen, p. 355, col. 1. Cf. Icel. *prýði*, an ornament, from *prýðr*, proud; both borrowed from **E.**, but they exhibit the length of the vowel. **Der.** *pride*, vb. reflexive.

PRIEST, a presbyter, one in holy orders, above a deacon and below a bishop. (**L.** — **Gk.**) **ME.** *preest*, Chaucer, C. T. 505; *preost*, Ancren Riwe, p. 16, l. 25. **AS.** *prōst*, Laws of K. Edgar, i. 2 (see Thorpe's Ancient Laws, i. 262); and, earlier, in the Gk. of Ethelbert, § 1 (id. p. 2). Contracted from **L.** *presbyter* (< **Gk.** *πρεσβύτερος*), as clearly shown by the **OF.** *prestre* (13th cent.), mod. F. *prêtre*; OSax. *prīstar*, G. *prīster*. Cf. *Prester John* in Mandeville's Travels, where *prester* (like **AS.** *prōst*) seems to have arisen from **prester*, for **prēb(y)ster*, a mistaken form of *presbyter*. **β.** *πρεσβύτερος* is comp. of *πρεσ-*, Doric *πρεσ-*, old; cf. **L.** *pris-cus*, ancient. **Der.** *priest-ess* (with **F.** suffix); *priest-hood*, **AS.** *prōst-hūd*, Ælfred, tr. of Bede, b. i. c. 7 (near beginning); *priest-craft*; *priest-ly*, Pericles, iii. 1. 70; *priest-li-ness*; *priest-ridden*. Doublet, *presbyter*.

PRIG (1), to steal. (**E.**) This is a cant term of some antiquity; *prig*, sb., a thief, occurs in Shak. Wiut. Ta. iv. 3. 108. It arose in the time of Elizabeth, and is merely a cant modification of **E.** *prick*, which orig. meant to ride, as in Spenser, F. Q. i. 1. 1, P. Plowman, B. xviii. 11, 25. Hence it came to mean to ride off, to steal a horse, and so, generally, to steal. This we learn from Harman's Caveat, 1567, where we find: 'to prygge, to ryle,' p. 84, col. 3; and at p. 42: 'a prigger of prancers be horse-stealers; for to priggie signifieth in their language to steale, and a prancer is a horse.' Again, at p. 43, he tells how a gentleman espied a pryggar, and charged 'this pritty priggig person to walke his horse well' for him; whereupon 'this peltynge pryggar, proude of his praye, walkethe his horse vp and downe tyll he sawe the Gentleman out of sighte, and leapes him into the saddell, and awaye he goeth a-mayne.' That is how it was done. We find a similar weakening of *k* to *g* in Lowl. Sc. *prigga-trout*, a banstickle, or stickleback (evidently for *pricker-trout*), and in Lowl. Sc. *prigga-daintie*, the same as *prick-daintie*, one who dresses in a finical manner (or as we now say, a *prig*). Halliwell also gives *prygman*, a thief, which occurs in Awdeley's Fraternity of Vocabondes, ed. Furnivall, p. 3; and *prig*, to ride, in Dekker's Lanthorne, sig. C. ii. So also *trigger* stands for *tricker*.

PRIG (2), a pert, pragmatical fellow. (**E.**) 'A cane is part of the dress of a prig;' Tatler, no. 77 (1709). From the verb to *prick*, in the sense to trim, adorn, dress up; Latimer (Works, i. 253, Parker Soc.) speaks of women having 'much pricking,' and inveighs against their 'pricking up of themselves.' Cf. Lowl. Sc. *prig-me-daintie* for

prick-me-dainty, a prig, which occurs in Udall, Roister Doister, ii. 3, ed. Arber, p. 36. See **PRIG** (1).

PRIM, precise, affectedly neat or nice. (F.—L.) Bailey (vol. i. ed. 1735) has: 'to *prim*, to set the mouth conceitedly, to be full of affected ways.' Phillips, ed. 1706, has: 'to *prim*, to be full of affected ways, to be much conceited.' An older example is *prym*, sb. a neat girl, in Barclay's Fifth Eclogue, cited in Nares. [From the E. word are derived the Lowland Scotch *prim* (with excrement p), to assume prudish or self-important airs, to deck oneself in a stiff and affected manner (Jamieson); and *primzie*, demure, in Burns, Hallowe'en, st. 9.] **β**. The sense of 'slender' or 'delicate' is the orig. one, as shown in Cotgrave.—MF. *prim*, masc., *prime*, fem., 'prime, forward'; also *prin*, 'thin, subtil, piercing, sharp'; also *prime*, both masc. and fem., 'thin, slender, exile, small'; as *cheveux primes*, smooth or delicate hair; Cot. This last example comes sufficiently near to the E. use. **γ**. The MF. *prim* (corrupter form *prin*) is from the L. masc. acc. *primus*; the form *prime* answers to the L. fem. *prima*. The nom. case is *primus*, first, chief; see **PRIME** (1). So also mod. Prov. *prim*, m., *prima*, f., fine, delicate (Mistral). Cf. also prov. E. *prime*, to trim trees; and the phrase 'to *prime* a gun'; see **PRIME** (2). **¶** The sense of 'thin' as derived from that of 'first' or 'foremost' is hard to account for; perhaps there is an allusion to the growth of newly grown shoots and buds; cf. *filer prim*, 'to run thin, or by little and little'; Cot. In E., it is possible that the sense of *prim* was affected by some confusion with the old verb *prink*, to adorn, dress well, be smart and gay, to be pert or forward (Halliwell); which is merely a nasalised form of the verb to *prick*, used in the sense of 'to trim' by Falsgrave and others; cf. Lowland Scotch *prickmalerie*, stuff and precise, *prickmeddint*, finical (Jamieson). Der. *prim-ly*, *prim-ness*.

PRIME (1), first, chief, excellent. (F.—L.) ME. *prime*, properly an adj. (as in Temp. i. 2. 72), but almost always used of 'prime', the first canonical hour, as in Ancrén Wriete, p. 20, Chaucer, C. T. i. 1506 (C 662), &c.—F. *prime*, 'the first hour of the day'; Cot. [A fem. form, the OF. masc. being *prim*.]—L. *prima*, i. e. *prima hora*, the first hour; fem. of *primus*, first. **β**. *Prime* is a superl. form, and stands for **primus*; cf. *pris-eus*, ancient; Brugmann, i. § 868, ii. § 72. The suffix is the same as in *min-imus* (where *-mus* is the Idg. superl. suffix *-mo-*, appearing also in AS. *for-na*, Goth. *for-na*, first. See **PRIOR**. Der. *prime*, sb., as already explained; *prime-number*, *prime-minister*; *prim-ary*, Phillips, ed. 1706, from L. *primarius*; *prim-arily*. Also *prim-ate*, ME. *primat*, Layamon, 2975b, from OF. *primat*, 'a primat or metropolitan', Cot., which from L. *primatensis*, acc. of *primatus*, a principal or chief man; *prim-ate-ry*; *prim-ac-y*, from AF. *primacie*, Polist. Songs, ed. Wright, p. 311; cf. MF. *primace*, 'primacy', Cot. Also *prim-er*, P. Plowman, C. vi. 46, from OF. *primer*, variant of *premier* (see Supplement to Godfrey), from L. *primarius*, primary; and hence, an elementary book. Also *prima-donna*, from Ital. *prima*, first, chief, and *donna*, lady, L. *domina*; see **DAME**. Also *prim-al*, Hamlet, iii. 3. 37; *prim-y*, id. i. 3. 7; *prim-er-o*, q. v. And see *prim-eal*, *prim-ive*, *primogeni-ture*, *prim-ordial*, *prim-rose*, *prince*, *princ*, *pristine*, *prist*, *presbyter*, *premier*, and *prime* (2).

PRIME (2), to put powder on the nipple of a fire-arm, to make a gun quite ready. (F.—L.) 'Neither had any [of us] one piece of ordnance *primed*;' Hakluyt's Voyages, vol. ii. pt. ii. p. 61. It is not quite clear how the word came into use; perhaps we may look upon *prime* as expressing 'to put into *prime* order,' to make quite ready; from *prime* in the sense of 'ready'; see Nares. But whatever the exact history may be, we may be sure that the etymology is from the F. adj. *prime*. Cf. prov. E. *prime*, to trim trees (Halliwell). See **PRIME** (1), and **PRIM**. Der. *prim-ing*.

PRIMERO, an old game at cards. (Span.—L.) Cotgrave translates MF. *prime* by 'primero at cards,' &c.; and see Shak. Merry Wives, iv. 5. 104.—MSpan. *primera*, 'the game called Primero at cards,' Minshew (1623); the E. form being incorrect. Fem. of Span. *primero*, first. But the game is obsolete, and little is known about it; it probably derives its name from some chief or principal card.—L. *primarius*, primary; from *primus*, first; see **PRIME** (1).

PRIMEVAL, original, lit. belonging to the first age. (L.) Also spelt *primæval*. In Pope, Dunciad, iv. 630. A coined word; an older form was *primevons*, in Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674.—L. *primevus*, primeval.—L. *prim*, for *primus*, first; and *anum*, an age. See **PRIME** (1) and **AGE**.

PRIMITIVE, original, antiquated. (F.—L.) In Shak. Troil. v. i. 60.—F. *primitif*, masc., *primitive*, fem., 'primitive,' Cot.—L. *primitivus*, earliest of its kind; extended from *primus*, first. See **PRIME** (1). Der. *primitive-ly*, *mess*.

PRIMOGENITURE, a being born first, the right of inheritance of the eldest-born. (F.—L.) Blount, in his Gloss, ed. 1674,

says that the word is used by Sir T. Browne; see his Vulgar Errors, bk. vii. c. 5. § 2.—MF. *primogeniture*, 'the being eldest, the title of the eldest,' Cot. Formed as if from a L. **primogenitura*.—L. *primogenitus*, first-born.—L. *primo*, for *primus*, first; and *genitus*, pp. of *gignere* (base *gen*), to beget, produce. See **PRIME** (1) and **GENUS**.

PRIMORDIAL, original. (F.—L.) Used as an sb., with the sense of 'beginning,' by Skelton, Why Come Ye Nat to Courte, l. 486.—F. *primordial*, 'original,' Cot.—L. *primordiālis*, original.—L. *primordialis*, an origin.—L. *prim*, for *primus*, first; and *ordiri*, to begin, allied to *ordo*, order. See **PRIME** (1) and **ORDER**.

PRIMROSE, the name of a spring flower. (F.—L.) A. 'Two noble *primroses*;' Ascham, Scholemaster, pt. i., ed. Arber, p. 66. Cf. *Primrose*, *primula*; Prompt. Parv.—F. *prime rose*, lit. first rose, so called because it comes early in the spring.—L. *prima rosa*; see **PRIME** (1) and **ROSE**. B. The above is the popular and obvious etymology of the word as it stands; but *primrose* is, historically, a corruption (due to popular etymology) of ME. *primerole*, a primrose, Chaucer, C. T. 3268; from OF. *primerole* (Godefroy). This answers to a Late L. type **primulata*, a regular dimin. of Late L. *primula*, a primrose (see Prompt. Parv.), now the botanical name. Again, *primula* is a dimin. form from *primus*; see **PRIME** (1), as before. **¶** The name *primrose* was sometimes given to the daisy.

PRINCE, a chief, sovereign, son of a king. (F.—L.) ME. *prince*, St. Marharete, ed. Cockayne, p. 2, l. 15.—F. *prince*, Cf. Ital. *principe*.—L. *principem*, acc. of *princeps*, taking the first place, hence, a principal person.—L. *prin-* (for *prince* before c), from *primus*, first; and *capere*, to take. See **PRIME** (1) and **CAPITAL**. Der. *prince-dam*; *prince-ly*, Temp. i. 2. 86, *prince-ly*, adv., *prince-lyness*. Also *prince-ess*, ME. *princesse*, Prompt. Parv., from F. *princesse*, Cot. And see **PRINCIPAL**, **PRINCIPAL**.

PRINCIPAL, chief. (F.—L.) ME. *principal*, *pryncipal*, Rob. of Glouc., p. 446, l. 9154.—F. *principal*, 'principal,' Cot.—L. *principālis*, chief; formed with suffix *-ālis*, from *princeps*, stem of *princeps*; see **PRINCE**. Der. *principal-ly*, ME. *pryncipalitee*, Prompt. Parv., from OF. *pryncipalitee*, which from L. acc. *principālitem*, orig. meaning 'excellence.'

PRINCIPLE, a fundamental truth or law, a tenet, a settled rule of action. (F.—L.) Used by Spenser with the sense of 'beginning,' F. Q. v. 11. 2. 'The i is an E. addition to the word, as in *participle*, syllable.—F. *principe*, 'a principle, maxime; also, a beginning,' Cot.—L. *principium*, a beginning.—L. *princeps*, decl. stem of *princeps*, chief; see **PRINCE**. Der. *principle-ed*, *un-principled*.

PRINT, an impression, engraving, impression of type on paper. (F.—L.) It would appear that *print* is short for *emprint*, or rather for the F. form *emprunte*; cf. in *emprunte*, i. e. in print, in Dices and Sayings, pr. by Caxton, fol. 73 back, l. 3. The use of the word is much older than the invention of printing. ME. *printe*, *prente*. In Chaucer, C. T. 6186, Six-text, D 604, the Wife of Bath says: 'I hadde the *prente* of seynt Venus seal.' In three MSS. it is spelt *printe*; in one MS. it is *prente*. It is also spelt *prente*, in the Prompt. Parv. 'And to a badde peny, with a good *prente*;' P. Plowman, C. xviii. 73. Formed, by loss of the first syllable, from OF. *emprunte*, 'a stamp, a print,' Cot., in use in the 13th century (Littre).—OF. *emprunte*, fem. of *emprunt*, pp. of *emprandre*, 'to print, stamp,' Cot.—L. *imprimere*, to impress.—L. *im-*, for in before p, upon; and *primere*, to press. See **IM-** (1) and **PRESS**. **¶** The MDu. *print*, a print, was prob. borrowed from English rather than from French. Der. *print*, verb, ME. *prenten*, Prompt. Parv., later *printe*, Surrey, in Tottel's Miscellany, ed. Arber, p. 7, l. 14. Also *print-er*, *print-ing*, *im-print*.

PRIOR (1), former, coming before in time. (L.) The use of *prior* as an adj. is modern; see example in Todd's Johnson.—L. *prior*, sooner, former. **β**. It is a comparative form from a positive *pris-*; cf. Gk. *πρῶτος*, former, Skt. *prā-ta-ma*, first; and see **PRO-**. Der. *prior-ty*, Cor. l. i. 251, from F. *priorité*, 'priority,' Cot., from Late L. acc. *prioritatem*. And see **PRIOR** (2), **PRISTINE**.

PRIOR (2), the head of a priory or convent. (F.—L.) Now conformed to the L. spelling. ME. *priour*, Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 333, l. 10.—OF. *priour*, later *prieur*, 'a prior,' Cot.—L. *priorem*, acc. of *prior*, former, hence, a superior; see **PRIOR** (1). Der. *prior-ess*, Chaucer, C. T. 118, from OF. *prieoresse*, given by Littre, s.v. *prieure*. Also *prior-y*, ME. *prieur*, Havelok, 2581; *prior-ship*.

PRIZE, **PRIZE**, a lever. (F.—L.) '*Prise*, a lever;' Halliwell. It occurs in the legend of St. Erkenwald, l. 70. Hence 'to *prise* open a box,' or, corruptly, 'to *pry* open.' This seems to be nothing but a derivative of F. *prise* in the sense of a grasp, or hold; cf. *prise*, 'a lock or hold in wrestling, any advantage,' Cot.—F. *prise*, fem. of *pris*, pp. of *prendre*, to seize.—L. *prendere*, *prehendere*, to seize; see **PREHENSILE**. See **PRIZE** (1).

PRISM, a solid figure whose ends are equal and parallel planes,

and whose sides are parallelograms. (L.—Gk.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674.—L. *prisma*.—Gk. *πρίσμα* (stem *πρίσματος*), a prism, lit. a thing sawn off.—Gk. *πρίσιον* (for *πρίσιον*), to saw. (Gk. *πρίσιον*). Der. *prism-at-ic*, Pope, Essay on Criticism, 311; *prism-at-ic-all*, Blount; *prism-at-ic-ly*.

PRISON, a goal, a place of confinement. (F.—L.) ME. *prison*, *prison*, Rob. of Glouc., p. 37, l. 875; *prison*, Ancr. Riwle, p. 126, l. 1; A. S. Chron. an. 1137.—OF. *prison*, *prison*; F. *prison*, 'a prison.' Cot. Cf. OProv. *prison* (Bartsch); Span. *prisión*, a seizure, prison; Ital. *prigione*.—L. acc. *prisonem*, acc. of *priso*, a seizing; with loss of *n* before *s*. β. *Priso* is short for *prehensio*, formed from *prehensum*, supine of *prehendere*, to seize; see **PREHENSILE**. Der. *prison-er*, Will. of l'Alerne, 1267; in Gen. and Exod., ed. Morris, 2042, it means 'the keeper of a prison,' a gaoler.

PRISTINE, ancient, former. (F.—L.) In Mach. v. 3. 52. [Formerly, the word *pristine* was also in use; Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, b. i. c. 2. § 13.]—MF. *pristine*, 'former, old, ancient;' Cot.—L. *pristinus*, ancient, former. β. The syllable *prist-* occurs also in *priscus*, ancient; cf. Gk. *πρῆστος*, old; and see **PRIME** (1). γ. The suffix *-tinus* is the same as in *cras-tinus*, *dū-tinus*; perhaps from *ten-*, base of *ten-ere*, to hold.

PRIVATE, apart, retired, secret, not publicly known. (L.) Common in Shak.; and see Minshew and Levis.—L. *privatus*, apart; pp. of *privare*, to bereave, make single or apart.—L. *privus*, single. Der. *private-ly*, *private-ness*; *private-ive*, causing privation, in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674, from F. *privatif*, or directly from L. *privatus*; *private-ive-ly*; *privacy*, Minshew, a coined word, the MF. word being *privauté* (Cot.). Also *privat-ion*, from F. *privation*, 'privation,' Cot. Also *privat-er*, in Phillips, ed. 1706, an armed private vessel; a coined word. And see *privilege*, *de-privé*. Doublet, *privé*, q.v.

PRIVET, a half-evergreen shrub. (F.—L.) Also called *prim-print*, *prim*, and *prim-er*.—*Mondkout*, (privet, prime-print, or white-within), 'Heckham's Du. Dict. 'Prinet or primprint'; Holland's Pliny, Index to vol. ii. 'Prinet or primprint'; Toppell's Hist. of Serpents, p. 103. (Halliwell).—*Prinet* or *primprint* [misprinted *primprint*], tree; Minshew, ed. 1627. Cotgrave explains MF. *freillon* and *treason* by 'privet, primprint.' Florio, ed. 1598, explains *lit. ligustrum* by 'the privet or primprint tree.' In Tusser's Husbandry, ed. Herbage (E.D.S.), § 15, st. 42, we find the forms *prim* and *primet*. In the Grete Herball (as cited in Prior, Popular Names of British Plants), we find the form *primet* applied to the *privet*; the confusion being due to the fact that the Lat. *ligustrum* was applied to both plants. 'Ligustrum, a primrose;' Voc. 522. 41; so also OF. *primrose*, 'ligustrum.' Godfrey. β. It thus appears that the orig. short name was *prim*, whence the dimin. *primet*, corruptly *privet*, or (by elision of the *e*) *prim* or *print*. The form *prim-print* (= *prim-print-et*) is a reduplicated one. And the syllable *prim-* is clearly due to a connexion with OF. *primrole*; perhaps from association with spring-time. See **PRIME** (1). γ. Sometimes said to be so named from its being formally cut and trimmed; cf. prov. F. *prime*, to trim trees; see **PRIM**; but this seems to be baseless and will not explain why the OF. name was *primrole*. The mod. Prov. *primet*, adj., means 'very small.' ¶ No connexion with the river called *Prifetes-fild*, A. S. Chron. an. 755, or with *Privet*, near Peterfield, Hants.

PRIVILEGE, a prerogative, peculiar advantage. (F.—L.) ME. *privilege* (with *u*—*v*); earliest form *privilegium*, A. S. Chron. an. 1137.—OF. *privilege*, 'a privileged;' Cot.—L. *privilegium*, (1) a bill against a person, (2) an ordinance in favour of a person, a privilege. β. Properly a law relating to a single person.—L. *privus* for *primus*, single; and *ligi-*, decl. stem of *lex*, a law. See **PRIVATE** and **LEGAL**.

PRIVY, private. (F.—L.) ME. *privus*, *privee* (with *u*—*v*), Layamon, 6877, later text.—OF. *privus*, *privee* (mod. F. *privé*); a pp. form.—L. *privatus*, private; see **PRIVATE**. Der. *privy-council*, *privy-council-our*, *privy-purse*, *privy-seal*. Also *privy*, sb., ME. *privus*, *privee*, Chaucer, C. T. 9828 (R 1954); *privy-ly*; *privy-ty*, ME. *privite* (= *privitee*), Ancr. Riwle, p. 152, l. 14.

PRIZE (1), that which is captured from an enemy, that which is won in a lottery or acquired by competition. (F.—L.) 'As his own prize,' Spenser, F. Q. iv. 4. 8.—F. *prise*, 'a taking, a seizing, ... a booty, or prize;' Cot. Orig. fem. of *pris*, pp. of *prendre*, to take.—L. *prehendere*, to take, seize; see **PREHENSILE**. Der. *prize-court*, *fighter*, *money*.

PRIZE (2), to value highly. (F.—L.) In Shak. Temp. i. 2. 168. ME. *prisen*, to set a price on, Prompt. Parv.—F. *prise*, 'to prise, esteem, ... to set a price on.'—OF. *pris*, 'a price, rate,' id.; mod. F. *prise*.—L. *pretium*; see **PRIO**. Der. *prize*, sb., Cymb. iii. 6. 77. **PRIZE** (3), to open a box; see **PRIO**.

PRO-, prefix, before, forward, in front. (L.; or Gk.; or F.—L.)

This prefix may be either F., L., or Gk. If F., it is from Latin.—L. *prō-*, prefix, before; whence *prō* (= *prūd*), an ablative form, used as a preposition.—Gk. *prō-*, prefix, and *prō*, prep., before; Skt. *prā-*, prefix; *prā*, before, away. All allied to F. *for*, prep.; see **FOR** (1). Der. Cf. *prē-*, prefix; *prone*, *prout*, *provoat*, &c.

PROA, **PROW**, **PRAU**, a small vessel or ship. (Malay). Sir T. Herbert, Travels, ed. 1665, p. 385, notes *prau* as a Malay word. 'Prawes and boats;' (1599) J. Davis, Voy., Hakluyt Soc. p. 143. It is gen. spelt *prau* in mod. books of travel.—Malay *prau*, 'a general term for all vessels between the sampans or canoe, and the kapal or square-rigged vessel;' Marsden's Dict., p. 222.

PROBABLE, that may be proved, likely. (F.—L.) In Shak. As You Like It, iii. 5. 11.—F. *probable*, 'probable, provable;' Cot.—L. *probabilem*, acc. of *probabilis*, that may be proved; formed with suffix *-bilis* from *prōba-re*, to prove; see **PROVE**. Der. *probabil-ty*; *probabili-ty*, from F. *probabilité*, 'probability;' Cot. And see **PROBATION**.

PROBATION, a trial, time of trial or of proof. (F.—L.) In Shak. even used with the sense of 'proof,' Macb. iii. 1. 80. ME. *probacion*, Caxton, Golden Legend, Of the Resurrection, § 1.—F. *probation*, 'a probation, proof;' Cot.—L. *probationem*, acc. of *probatio*, a trial, proof.—L. *probare*, to prove; see **PROVE**. Der. *probation-al*, *probation-ary*, *probation-er*. Also *probate*, proof of a will; 'probates of testaments,' Hall's Chron., Hen. VIII. an. 17, § 21, from L. *probatus*, pp. of *probare*. Also *probation-ly*, *probat-ory*. And see *probable*, *probe*, *probit*.

PROBE, an instrument for examining a wound. (L.) 'Probe, a chirurgians proof,' &c.; Minshew, ed. 1627. Apparently a coined word; cf. L. *proba*, a proof.—L. *probare*, to prove; see **PROVE**. ¶ Similarly, Span. *tenta*, a probe, is from L. *tentare*, to search into. Der. *probe*, verb, Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 80.

PROBITY, uprightness, honesty. (F.—L.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674.—F. *probité*, 'honesty;' Cot.—L. *probitatem*, acc. of *probitas*, honesty.—L. *probi-*, for *probus*, honest; with suffix *-itas*. Root uncertain. See **PROVE**.

PROBLEM, a question proposed for solution, esp. a difficult one. (F.—L.—Gk.) ME. *probleme*, Chaucer, C. T. 7801 (D 2219).—OF. *probleme*, 'a problem,' Cot. Mod. F. *problème*.—L. *problēma*.—Gk. *πρόβλημα*, anything thrown forward, a question put forward for discussion.—Gk. *prō-*, forward; and *βλήμα*, a casting, formed with suffix *-ma* from *βαλ-*, lengthened grade of *βαλ-*, whence also *βάλλειν*, to cast. See **PRO-** and **BELEMITA**. Der. *problemat-ic*, from the stem *πρόβλημα*; *problemat-ic-ly*.

PROBOSCIS, the trunk of an elephant. (L.—Gk.) 'Their long snout or trunk, which the Latins call a *proboscis*;' Holland, tr. of Pliny, li. viii. c. 7.—L. *proboscis*.—Gk. *πρόσθις*, an elephant's trunk; lit. 'a front-feeler.'—Gk. *prō-*, before, in front; and *όσθις*, to feed. See **PRO-** and **BOTANY**.

PROCEED, to advance. (F.—L.) ME. *proceden*, Gower, C. A. i. 17; prol. 405.—OF. *proceder*, 'to proceed,' Cot.—L. *prōcedere*.—L. *prō-*, before; and *cedere*, to go; see **PRO-** and **CEDERE**. Der. *proceed-ing*, Two Gent. ii. 6. 41; *proceed-ure*, from MF. *procedure*, 'a procedure,' Cot.; *proceed-s*, sb. pl. Also *process*, ME. *processus*, Chaucer, C. T. 2969 (A 2967). OF. *process* (14th cent.), later *prociis* (mod. F. *procès*), 'a process or suite,' Cot., from L. *processus*, acc. of *processus*, a progress, which from *processus*, pp. of *procedere*. Also *process-ion*, ME. *processiun*, *processiun*, Layamon, 1823, from F. *procession* < L. acc. *processiōnem*, an advance. Hence *process-ion-al*.

PROCLAIM, to publish, announce aloud. (F.—L.) ME. *proclamen*, Gower, C. A. i. 6; prol. 88.—F. *proclamer*, 'to proclaim,' Cot.—L. *prōclāmāre*.—L. *prō-*, before; and *clāmāre*, to cry aloud; see **PRO-** and **CLAIM**. Der. *proclaim-er*; *proclam-at-ion*, All's Well, i. 3. 180, from F. *proclamation* < L. acc. *prōclāmātiōnem*.

PROCLITIC, a monosyllable which is so closely connected with the following word as to have no independent accent. (Gk.) In Greek grammar; from a form *πρόκλητικός*, coined (like *ἐγκλητικός*) from *πρόκληναι*, to lean forward.—Gk. *prō-*, before, forward; and *κλίνειν*, to lean, cognate with L. *lean*; see **LEAN** (1).

PROCLIVITY, a tendency, propensity. (L.) Spelt *proclivitate* in Minshew, ed. 1627; he also has the obsolete adj. *proclive* = *proclive*. Englished directly from L. *proclivitas*, a declivity, propensity.—L. *proclivus*, sloping forward or downward.—L. *prō-*, before; and *clivus*, a slope, hill, allied to *clināre*, to bend, incline, which is allied to L. *lean*. See **PRO-**, **DECLIVITY**, and **LEAN** (1).

PROCONSUL, orig. the deputy of a consul. (L.) In Cymb. iii. 7. 8; and in Caxton, Golden Legend, St. John, § 6.—L. *proconsul*.—L. *prō-*, in place of; and *consul*; see **PRO-** and **CONSUL**. ¶ Similarly, *pro-prator*. Der. *proconsul-ate*, *proconsul-ar*.

PROCRASTINATE, to postpone, delay. (L.) In Shak. Com. Errors, i. 1. 159.—L. *procrastināt-us*, pp. of *procrastinare*, to put off

till the morrow, delay.—*L. pro-*, forward, hence, off; and *crastin-us*, put off till the morrow, belonging to the morrow. *β. Crastinus* is compounded of *cras*, to-morrow, and *-inus*, perhaps allied to *tenuis*, lit. stretching or reaching onward, from *†TEN*, to stretch. *Der. procrastin-ation*, from *F. procrastination*, 'a procrastination, delay,' Cot. <*L. acc. procrastinationem*; *procrasinat-or*.

PROCREATE, to generate, propagate. (*L.*) In Minshew, ed. 1627.—*L. procreare*, pp. of *procreare*, to generate, produce.—*L. pro-*, forth; and *creare*, to create, produce; see **Pro-** and **Create**. *Der. procreat-ion*, Chaucer, C. T. 9322 (E 1448), from OF. *procreation* <*L. acc. procreatio-nem*. Also *procreat-or*, *procreat-ive*; *procreant*, Mach. i. 6. 8, from *procreant-*, stem of pres. part. of *L. procreare*.

PROCTOR, a procurator, an attorney in the spiritual courts, an officer who superintends university discipline. (*L.*) In Minshew, ed. 1627. *ME. proketour*, spelt *proketoure* in Prompt. Parv., where it is explained by *L. procurator*. And, whilst *proctor* is a shortened form of *proketour* (in three syllables), the latter is in its turn an abbreviated form of *procurator*. See further under **Procure**. *Der. proctor-ship*; *proctor-i-al* proxy. *Doubtlet, procurator*.

PROCUMBENT, prostrate, lying on the ground. (*L.*) Kersey, ed. 1715, gives *procumbent leaves* as a botanical term.—*L. procumbent-*, stem of pres. part. of *procumbere*, to incline forward.—*L. pro-*, forward; and *-cumbere*, to lean or lie upon (only used in compounds), a nasalized form of *cubare*, to lie down. See **Pro-** and **Inobus**.

PROCURE, to obtain, cause, get. (*F.-L.*) *ME. procurer*, Kob. of Brunne, p. 257, l. 20.—*F. procurer*, to procure, get.—*L. procurare*, to take care of, attend to, manage.—*L. pro-*, for, in behalf of; and *cūrāre*, to take care of, from *cūra*, care. See **Pro-** and **Cure**. *Der. procur-able*, *procur-er*, *procur-ess*, *procurer-mend*. Also *procur-at-or*, *ME. procurator*, also *procurator*, *procurator*, Chaucer, C. T. 7178 (D 1596, Six-text edition), from OF. *procurator*, in use in the 13th century (Littré), mod. *F. procurateur*, from *L. procuratōrem*, acc. of *procurator*, a manager, agent, deputy, vicar, administrator; the more usual *F. form* is *procurer* (see Cotgrave), and the more usual *F. form* is the much abbreviated *proctor*, q.v. Also *procurat-ion*, Minshew, ed. 1627, from *F. procuratio*, 'a procuratio, a warrant or letter of attorney,' Cot. Also *proxy*, q.v.

PROD, a pointed stick for making holes, a skewer, peg. (Scand.) A variant of *brod*, a goad, short nail, awl. 'A *brod*, stinulus; Catholicon Anglicum (1483).—Norw. & MSwed. *brodd*, Icel. *broddr*, a prick, goad; see **Brad**. *Der. prod*, vb. 'to poke.'

PRODIGAL, wasteful, lavish. (*F.-L.*) Spelt *prodigall* in *Leviens* and *Palgrave*. 'Some *prodigallie* spend and waste all their goodliks;' Golden Boke, c. 45. [The sb. *prodigalitie* (so spelt) occurs in Gower, C. A. iii. 153; bk. vii. 2026.]—*F. prodigal*, 'prodigall,' Cot.—Late *L. *prodigālis*, not found, though the sb. *prodigālis* occurs; see *Ducange*.—*L. prodīgus*, wasteful.—*L. prodīgere*, to drive forth or away, squander, waste.—*L. pro-*, forth, older form of *pro-*, allied to *pro-*, prefix; and *agere*, to drive. See **Pro-** and **Agent**. *Der. prodigal-ly*; *prodigal-i-ty*, from *F. prodigalité*, 'prodigality,' from *L. acc. prodigālitatem*.

PRODIGY, a portent, wonder. (*F.-L.*) In Shak. Jul. Cæs. i. 3. 28, ii. 1. 198. Formed from *F. prodige*, 'a prodigy, wonder,' Cot.; by the addition of the *-y* so often appearing in words borrowed from French; thus we have *continence*, *excellency*, *fragrancy*, as well as *continence*, *excellence*, *fragrance*; the *F. form* answering to a possible AF. form **prodigie*.—*L. prodīgium*, a sb. showing beforehand, sign, token, portent.

β. Of uncertain origin; but prob. for *prodīgum* and **agium* means 'a saying,' as in the compound *ad-agium*, a saying, adage. Brugmann, i. § 759. In this case, the orig. sense is 'a saying, belch-word,' hence a sign, prophecy, or token. See **Pro-** and **Adage**. *Der. prodigi-ous*, Spenser, F. Q. iv. i. 13, from *F. prodigieux*, 'prodigious,' Cot., which from *L. prodīgiosus*; *prodīgiosus-ly*, -ness.

PRODUCE, to lead or bring forward, bear, yield, cause. (*L.*) In Shak. All's Well, iv. i. 6; and in *Palgrave*.—*L. producere*, to bring forward.—*L. pro-*, forward; and *ducere*, to lead, whence *E. duke*. See **Pro-**, **Duke**. *Der. produc-er*; *produce*, sb., formerly *produce*, as shown by an extract from Dryden, Ep. to John Dryden, 118, in Todd's Johnson. Also *produc-ile*, *produce-ible*-ness. Also *product*, sb., Pope, Messiah, 94, accented *product*, Milton, P. L. xi. 683, from *productus*, pp. of *producere*. Also *product-ion*, from *F. production*, 'a production, proof, evidence,' Cot., which from *L. acc. productiō-nem*, orig. a lengthening, but in Late *L.*, the production of a document and even the document or proof itself. Also *product-ive*, *product-ive-ly*, *product-ive-ness*.

PROEM, a prelude, preface. (*F.-L.-Gk.*) Chaucer has the

spelling *prohems*, C. T. 7919 (E 43), where the *h* is merely inserted to keep the vowels apart.—OF. *proème*, 'a proem, preface,' Cot.; mod. *F. proème*.—*L. proemium*.—Gk. *προῖον*, an introduction, prelude.—Gk. *πρῶ*, before; and *εἰς*, a way, from *et-*, and grade of *†EI*, to go, with *ldg. suffix -mo-*. See **Pro-** and **Itinerant**.

PROFANE, unholy, impious. (*F.-L.*) Commonly spelt *profane* in the 16th century; see Rich. II, v. 1. 25 (first folio); and Robinson's tr. of More's Utopia, ed. Arber, p. 145, l. 6.—*F. profane*, 'profane,' Cot.—*L. profānus*, unholy, profane. *β.* The orig. sense seems to have been 'before the temple,' hence, outside of the temple, secular, not sacred.—*L. pro-*, before; and *fānus*, a fane, temple. See **Pro-** and **Fane**. *Der. profane*, verb, Rich. II, iii. 3. 81; *profane-ly*, *profane-ness*; *profan-at-ion*, Meas. for Meas. ii. 2. 128, from *F. profanation*, 'a profanation or profaning,' Cot., from *L. acc. profanatiō-nem*. Also *profan-i-ty*, Englished from *L. profānitās*.

PROFESS, to own freely, declare openly, undertake to do. (*F.-L.*) Not orig. from *F. professer*, for this is a late form, in *Palgrave*. The *ME. word* is *professed*, used as a pp.; 'Which in hire ordre was *professed*,' Gower, C. A. ii. 157; bk. v. 890. This is Englished from OF. *profes*, masc., *professe*, fcm., applied in the same way; 'Qui devant iert nonain *professe*' = who was before a professed nun; Rom. de la Rose, 8844 (Littré).—*L. professus*, manifest, confessed, avowed; pp. of *profiteri*, to profess, avow.—*L. pro-*, before all, publicly; and *fateri*, to acknowledge. See **Pro-** and **Confess**. *Der. profess-ed* (see above); *profess-ed-ly*; *profess-ion*, *ME. professioun*, *profess-ion*, Andrew Riwle, p. 6, l. 20, from *F. professiun*; *profess-ion-al*, *profess-ion-al-ly*; *profess-or*; 1 Hen. VI, v. 1. 14, *ME. professor*, Trevisa, tr. of Higden, i. 7, from *L. professor*, a public teacher; *profess-or-ial*, *profess-or-ship*.

PROFFER, to offer, propose for acceptance. (*F.-L.*) *ME. profren* (with one *f*), Chaucer, C. T. 8028 (E 152); *profrenen*, K. Alisaunder, 3539.—OF. *proffrir*, *porffrir* (Godfrey), also *AF. proffrer* (Bozon).—OF. *por-*, prefix, *L. pro-*; and *offrir*, *offrir*, from *L. offerre*, to offer. See **Pro-** and **Offer**. *¶* Not from *MF. proferer*, 'to produce,' Cot.; as the sense and usage show. The senses of *proffer* and *offer* are very near together. *Der. proffer-er*.

PROFICIENT, competent, thoroughly qualified. (*L.*) In Shak. 1 Hen. IV, ii. 4. 19.—*L. proficiens*, stem of pres. part. of *proficere*, to make progress, advance.—*L. pro-*, forward; and *facerē*, to make; see **Pro-**, **Fact**, and **Profit**. *Der. proficiēce*, *proficiēcy*.

PROFILE, an outline, the side-face. (*Ital.-L.*) [Not a *F.*, but an *Ital. word*. The *F. word* was formerly spelt *profil* or *profil*, which forms see in Cotgrave; hence *ME. profilled*, bordered, Chaucer, C. T. 193.] 'Draw it in *profile*,' Dryden, Parallel of Poetry and Painting, § 9. 'Profile (*Ital. profilo*) that design which shows the side, ... a term in painting;' Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674.—*Ital. profilo*, 'a border, a limning or drawing of any picture;' Florio. Hence *profilare*, 'to draw, to limne, to paint; id.—*Ital. pro-*, before (= *L. pro-*); and *filo*, 'a thread, a line, a stroke' [stroke], Florio; from *L. filum*, a thread. Thus the sense is a 'front-line' or outline. See **Pro-** and **File** (1). *¶* The mod. *F. profil* is (like the *E. word*) from the *Italian*. *Der. profile*, vb.; and see *put* (3).

PROFIT, gain, benefit. (*F.-L.*) *ME. profit*, I. Plowman, B. prol. 169.—*F. profit*, 'profit,' Cot. [*Cf. Ital. profitto*.]—*L. profectum*, acc. of *proficetus*, advance, progress.—*L. profectus*, pp. of *proficere*, to make progress, advance, be profitable.—*L. pro-*, before; and *facerē*, to make; see **Pro-** and **Fact**. *Der. profit*, vb. *ME. profiten*, Wyclif, Heb. iv. 2, from *F. profiter*; *profit-able*, Wyclif, 2 Tim. iii. 16; *profit-abi-ly*, *profit-able-ness*; *profit-ing*, *profit-less*.

PROFUGATE, dissolute. (*L.*) Minshew gives 'to profugate, to overthrow, to vndoe, to put to flight,' ed. 1627. But it is properly a pp. used as an adj. Cf. 'thy father, ... which hath *profugate* [put to flight] and discomfited so many of them;' Hall's Chron., 11en. VI, an. 31.—*L. profugitus*, pp. of *profugere*, to dash to the ground, overthrow; whence *profugatus*, cast down, abandoned, dissolute.—*L. pro-*, forward; and *fugere*, to strike, dash. See **Pro-** and **Efficit**. *Der. profug-i-ly*, -ness, *profugacy*.

PROFOUND, deep, low, abstruse, occult. (*F.-L.*) In Early Eng. Poems and Lives of Saints, ed. Farnival (Phil. Soc.), xvii. 221; and in Fisher's Works, ed. Mayor, p. 37, ll. 12, 16.—*F. profond*, 'profound,' Cot.—*L. profundum*, acc. of *profundus*, deep.—*L. pro-*, forward, hence, downward, far, deep; and *fundus*, the ground, bottom, cognate with *E. bottom*. See **Pro-**, **Found** (1), and **Bottom**. *Der. profound-ly*, *profound-ness*; also *profound-i-ty*, formerly *profoundty*, Fisher, On the Seven Psalms, ii. c. 138, l. 28, from *F. profundité*, 'profoundity,' Cot.

PROFUSE, liberal to excess, lavish. (*L.*) 'A rhetoric so *profuse*,' Chapman, tr. of Homer, Od. iii. 172.—*L. profusus*, pp. of *profundere*, to pour out.—*L. pro-*, forth; and *fundere*, to pour; see **Pro-** and **Fuse**. *Der. profus-ly*, *profuse-ness*; *profus-ion*, from *L. profusio*. **PROG**, to search for provisions; as sb., provisions. (*L.*) The sb.

is from the verb. Orig. 'to beg, demand'; see Todd's Johnson. App. a weakened form of ME. *prohken*; 'Prokyn, or styfly askyn, procor'; Prompt. Parv. Prob. a monkish word; adapted from L. *procare*, *procarī*, to demand.—L. *procus*, a suitor.—L. *pro-*, and grade of *prec-*, in *prec-ari*, to pray. See *PRAY*. Perhaps influenced by ME. *proccren*, *proker*, to procure, obtain; see Gloss. to Hist. of Troy and to Alexander and Dindimus, short for *proccren*; and a doublet of E. *Procure*.

PROGENITOR, a forefather, ancestor. (F.—L.) Now conformed to the L. spelling; but formerly *progenytour*, Sir T. Eliot, Castel of Helth, h. ii. c. 7; Fabyan, Chron. an. 1336-7, ed. Ellis, p. 416; Caxton, Reynard, p. 91.—F. *progeniteur*, 'a progenitor', Cot.—L. *progenitorem*, acc. of *progenitor*, an ancestor.—L. *prō-*, before; and *genitor*, a parent, from *gēn-*, to beget, with suffix denoting the agent; see *PRO* and *GENUS*. See *Progeny*.

PROGENY, descendants, a race, offspring. (F.—L.) ME. *progenie*, Gower, C. A. ii. 166; bk. v. 1161; *progenye*, Wyclif, Gen. xlii. 7.—OF. *progenie*, 'a progeny'; Cot.—L. *progeniem*, acc. of *progenis*, lineage, progeny.—L. *prō-*, forth; and stem *gen-*, as in *gen-us*, kin, from *gēn-*, to beget. See *Progenitor*.

PROGNOSTIC, a foreshowing, indication, presage. (F.—L.—Gk.) 'The which . . . they adjoined for *prognostikys* and tokens of the kynghes deth'; Fabyan, Chron. b. i. c. 246; ed. Ellis, p. 289.—OF. *pronostique* (14th cent.), *prognostique*, Cot.; mod. F. *pronostic* (Littre).—L. *prognōstikōn*.—Gk. *προγνωστικόν*, a sign or token of the future.—Gk. *prō-*, before; and *γνωστικός*, neut. of *γνωστικός*, good at knowing, which from *γνωστός*, *γνωτός*, known, *γνώω*, to know. See *PRO* and *GNOSTIC*. Der. *prognostic*, adj. from Gk. *προγνωστικός*; *prognostic-ate*, spelt *prognosticate* in Palgrave; *prognostic-al-ion*, spelt *prognostication* in Sir T. Eliot, Castel of Helth, b. iii. c. 4, from OF. *prognostication* or *prognostication*, 'a prognostication'; Cot.; *prognostic-al-ior*.

PROGRAMME, PROGRAM, a public notice in writing, a sketch of proceedings. (F.—L.—Gk.) The etymological spelling is *programme*, according to F. *programme*; but it is quite a modern word. We find the L. form *programma* in Phillips, ed. 1706, and in Todd's Johnson.—Gk. *πρόγραμμα*, a public notice in writing.—Gk. *πρόγραμμι*, to give public notice in writing.—Gk. *prō-*, before, publicly; and *gramma*, to write. See *PRO* and *GRAPHIC*.

PROGRESS, advancement. (F.—L.) In Spenser, F. Q. iii. 11. 20; Court of Love, 1667.—MF. *progrez*, 'a progression, going forward'; Cot. Mod. F. *progrès*.—L. *progressus*, acc. of *progressus*, an advance.—L. *progressus*, pp. of *progredi*, to advance.—L. *prō-*, forward; and *gredi*, to walk, step, go. See *PRO* and *GRADE*. Der. *progress*, vb., accented *prōgress*, cf. John, v. 2. 46; *progress-ion*, Chaucer, C. T. 3015 (A 3013), from F. *progression* (not in Cotgrave, but found in 1475, see Hatzfeld), from L. *ac-* *progressionem*; *progress-ion-al*, Blount, ed. 1674; *progressive*, Phillips, ed. 1706; *progressive-ly*, -ness.

PROHIBIT, to hinder, check, forbid. (L.) In Minshew, ed. 1627, and in Palgrave.—L. *prohibere*, pp. of *prohibere*, to prohibit; lit. to hold before or in one's way.—L. *prō-*, before; and *habere*, to have, hold; see *PRO* and *HABIT*. Der. *prohibit-ion*, Cymb. iii. 4. 79, from F. *prohibition*, 'a prohibition', from L. *ac-* *prohibitionem*; *prohibit-ive*; *prohibit-ory*, from L. *prohibitivus*.

PROJECT, sb., a plan, purpose, scheme. (F.—L.) In Shak. Much Ado, iii. 1. 55.—MF. *project*, 'a project, purpose', Cot. Mod. F. *projet*.—L. *prædictum*, acc. of *prædictus*, pp. of *prædicere* (to fling forth, cast out, hold out, extend; whence the sense to set forth, plan, not found in classical Latin.—L. *prō-*, forward; and *iacere*, to throw; see *PRO* and *JET* (1). Der. *project*, verb, to cast forward, Spenser, F. Q. vi. 1. 45; also, to plan, accented *prōject*, Antony, v. 2. 121; *project-ion*, also in the sense of 'plan' in Hen. V. ii. 4. 46, from F. *projection*, 'a projection', extending out; Cot.; *project-ory*; *project-ile*, in Phillips, ed. 1706, a coined word.

PROLATE, extended, elongated in the direction of the polar axis. (L.) Chiefly in the phrase 'prolate spheroid', Bailey's Dict., vol. i. ed. 1735. [*Prolate* is used as a verb by Howell; see Rich. and Todd's Johnson.]—L. *prolatus*, lengthened, extended.—L. *prō-*, forward; and *latus* (for *latus*), borne, from *TEL-*, to lift, bear; see *PRO* and *OBlate*.

PROLEPSIS, anticipation. (L.—Gk.) A rhetorical term; in Phillips, ed. 1706. (Blount, ed. 1674, gives *prolepsis*, from MF. *prolepsis* in Cotgrave.)—L. *prolepsis*,—Gk. *πρόληψις*, an anticipation or anticipatory allusion.—Gk. *prō-*, before; and *λήψις*, a seizing, catching, taking, from *λήφω*, fut. of *λαμβάνω*, to seize. See *PRO* and *CATAlepsy*. Der. *prolept-ic*, as in 'proleptic disease', a disease that always anticipates, as if an ague come today at 4 o'clock, tomorrow an hour sooner, Phillips, ed. 1706, from Gk. *πρόληπτικός*, anticipating; *prolept-ic-al*, Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674; *prolept-ic-al-ly*.

PROLETARIAN, belonging to the lower orders, vulgar. (L.) 'Low proletarian tything men'; Butler, Hudibras, i. 1. 720. Formed with suffix -an from L. *proletari-us*, a citizen of the lowest class, but regarded as useful as being a parent.—L. *prōlēs*, for *prolēs*, offspring; with suffix -arius; see below.

PROLIFIC, fruitful. (F.—L.) Spelt *prolifick*, in Phillips, ed. 1706, and in Bp. Taylor, vol. i. ser. 23 (R.).—F. *prolifique*, 'fruitful', Cot.—Late L. **prolificus*, not recorded, though Ducange gives the derivatives *prolifitarius* and *prolifitatus*; it means 'producing offspring'.—L. *prōlēs*, for *prolēs*, offspring; and *-ficus*, making, from *facere*, to make; see *Fact*. β. L. *prōlēs* = *pro-olēs*; from *pro-*, before; and *-olere*, to grow, whence the inceptive form *olere*, appearing in *ad-olere*, to grow up; see *Adolescent*, *Adult*. Cf. *sub-olēs*, *ind-olēs*. Der. *prolif-al*, Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674.

PROLIX, tedious, lengthy. (F.—L.) 'A lunge and prolize exhortation'; Hall's Chron., Hen. VII, an. 6. § 3. G. Douglas has the corrupt form *prolix*, Palace of Honour, pt. ii. st. 18, ed. Small. [The sb. *prolixity*, ME. *prolixite*, is in Chaucer, C. T. 10719 (F 408), and Troilus, b. ii. l. 1564.]—F. *prolix*, 'prolix', Cot.—L. *prolixus*, extended, prolix. β. *Prolixus* must be compared with *elixus*, soaked, boiled, allied to OL. *lixa*, water, and *liqū*, *liqūere*, to flow. We then get the true sense; *prolixus* means 'that which has flowed beyond its bounds', and the usual sense of 'broad' or 'extended' is clearly due to the common phenomenon of the enlargement of a pond by rain.—L. *prō-*, forward; and *-lixa*, supplying the place of the unrecorded pp. of *liqū*, to flow. See *PRO* and *LIQUID*. Der. *prolix-ity* (see above), from OF. *prolixite*, in use in the 13th cent. (Littre); from L. acc. *prolixitatem*, Brugmann, i. § 665.

PROLOCUTOR, the speaker, or chairman of a convocation. (L.) 'Prolocutor of the Convocation house, is an officer chosen by persons ecclesiastical, publicly assembled by the Kings Writ at every Parliament'; Minshew, ed. 1627.—L. *prolocutor*, an advocate.—L. *prō-*, before, publicly; and *locutor*, a speaker, allied to *locūtus*, pp. of *loqui*, to speak. See *PRO* and *LOQUACIOUS*.

PROLOGUE, a preface, introductory verses to a play. (F.—L.—Gk.) ME. *prologue*, Gower, C. A. prol. And see MSS. of the Cant. Tales.—F. *prologue*, 'a prologue, or fore-speech', Cot.—L. *prologus*.—Gk. *πρόλογος*, a fore-speech.—Gk. *prō-*, before; and *λόγος*, a speech; see *PRO* and *LOGIC*.

PROLONG, to continue, lengthen out. (F.—L.) ME. *prolongen*. 'Prolongye or prolongy, or put for a-wey'; Prompt. Parv. p. 417.—F. *prolonger*, 'to prolong, protract', Cot.—L. *prolongāre*, to prolong.—L. *prō-*, forward, onward; and *longus*, long. See *PRO* and *LONG*. Der. *prolong-al-ion*, from F. *prolongation*, 'a prolongation', Cot.; cf. L. pp. *prolongatus*. Doublet, *prolong*.

PROMENADE, a walk, place for walking. (F.—L.) In Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674, we find both *promenade* and *pourennade*.—F. *promenade*, formerly *pourennade*; Cot. gives only the latter form. Formed from OF. *pourenner* or *promener*, to walk, both of which forms are given in Cotgrave, the prefix being really the same (L. *prō-*) in either case. The suffix -ade is borrowed from the Prov. suffix -ada, for L. -ata, the fem. form of -itus, the pp. suffix of the 1st conjugation.—L. *promināre*, to drive forwards, orig. to drive on by threats.—L. *prō-*, forward; and Late L. *mināre*, to drive on, allied to L. *minari*, to threaten. See *PRO* and *Menace*. Der. *promenade*, verb. Cf. *e-minent*, *im-minent*.

PROMINENT, projecting, conspicuous, eminent. (F.—L.) 'Some prominent rock'; Chapman, tr. of Homer, Iliad, xvi. 389.—F. *prominent*, 'prominent'; Cot.—L. *prominētis*, stem of pres. part. of *prominere*, to project.—L. *prō-*, forth; and *-minere*, to jut, project. See *Menace*. Der. *prominent-ly*; *prominence*, from F. *prominence*, 'a prominence', Cot.

PROMISCUOUS, mixed, confused. (L.) In Minshew, ed. 1627; and in Cotgrave, to translate F. *promiscue*.—L. *promiscuus*, mixed.—L. *prō-*, lit. forward, but here of slight force; and *nusc-ere*, to mix, whence E. *mix*. See *PRO* and *Miscellaneous*. Der. *promiscuous-ly*, -ness.

PROMISE, an engagement to do a thing, an expectation. (F.—L.) For *promis* or *promessa*. 'And this is the promise that he hath promised vs'; Bible, 1551, 1 John, ii. 25. 'Fayre behestis and promysys'; Fabyan, Chron. an. 1336-7.—F. *promesse*, 'a promise', Cot. [Cf. Span. *promesa*, Ital. *promessa*, a promise.]—L. *promissa*, fem. of *promissus*, pp. of *promittere*, to send or put forth, to promise.—L. *prō-*, forth; and *mittere*, to send; see *PRO* and *Mission*. Der. *promise*, verb (as above); *promis-er*, *promis-ing*, *promis-ing-ly*; *promiss-ory*, formed with suffix -y (<L. -ius) from the (rare) L. *promissor*, a promiser.

PROMONTORY, a headland, cape. (L.) In Shak. Temp. v. 46. Englished from L. *promontorium*, a mountain-ridge, headland; cf. F. *promontoire* (Cot.).—L. *prō-*, forward; *mont-*, stem of *mons*, a mountain; and the adj. neut. suffix -arium. See *PRO* and *Mountain*.

PROMOTE, to further, advance, elevate. (L.) 'A great furtherer or promoter;' Fabyan, Chron. an. 1336-7, ed. Ellis, p. 445. 'He was promoted to so high an office;' Grafton, Chron. Hen. VI, an. 14 (R.). — L. *promōtus*, pp. of *promovere*, to promote, further. — L. *prō-*, forward; and *movēre*, to move; see **PRO-** and **MOVE**. Der. *promot-*; *promot-ion*, ME. *promocioun*, Prompt. Parv., from F. *promotion*, from L. acc. *promōtiōnem*.

PROMPT, prepared, ready, acting with alacrity. (F.—L.) 'She that was prompt and redy to all euyl;' Fabyan, Chron. vol. i. c. 116; ed. Ellis, p. 91, l. 1. Cf. 'Promptly, Promptus;' Prompt. Parv. = F. *prompt*, 'prompt'; Cot. = L. *promptus*, acc. of *promptus*, *promptus*, brought to light, at hand, ready, pp. of *promere*, to take or bring forward. — L. *prō-*, forward; and *emere*, to take; whence *promere*, for *prōd-merē*. See **PRO-** and **EMERE**. Der. *prompt-ly*, *prompt-ness*; *prompt*, verb, ME. *prompten*, Prompt. Parv.; *prompt-er*, ME. *promptare*, Prompt. Parv.; *prompt-ly*, *prompt-i-ly* (Levins), from F. *promptitude*, 'promptness', Cot., from Late L. *promptitudo*, which occurs A.D. 1261 (Ducange).

PROMULGATE, to publish. (L.) In Shak. Oth. i. 2. 21; and both as vb. and pp. Palsgrave. — L. *promulgatus*, pp. of *promulgare*, to publish. β. Of unknown origin; the prefix is *prō-*, as usual. Some refer it to Olat. *promullere*, 'litem promouere', which is not satisfactory. Der. *promulgat-*, *promulgat-ion*.

PRONE, with the face downward, headlong, inclined, eagerly, ready. (F.—L.) In Shak. Wint. Tale, ii. 1. 108. — F. *prone*, 'prone, ready', Cot. = L. *pronus*, acc. of *pronus*, inclined towards. β. *Prōnus* has been compared with Ionic Gk. *πρῶνός*, Doric *πρῶνός*, headlong; and is connected with the prep. *prō-*, *prūd*; whence **prūd-nus*. See **PRO-**, *prōn-ly*, *prone-ness*.

PRONG, the spike of a fork. (E.) 'Iron teeth of rakes and prongs;' Dryden, tr. of Virgil, Georg. ii. 487. 'A prong or pitchfork;' Minshew, ed. 1627. 'A prongue, hasta furcata;' Levins, 166. 47, ed. 1570. The ME. *pronge*, a pang, sharp pain (Prompt. Parv.) is the same word. Cf. ME. *pranglen*, to constrain, Havelok, 639; from a Teut. base **prang-*, to compress, nip, push, pierce. Hence also Du. *prangen*, to press; G. *prangen*, a pillow; Goth. *anapraggan* (= *ana-prangan*), to press; Low G. *prange*, a stake; MDu. *prange*, 'a horse-muzzle (muzzle); a shackle or a neck-yron; oppression or constraint;' Hexham; Dan. *prange*, to crowd sail. See **Pang**.

PROMOUN, a word used in place of a noun, to denote a person. (F.—L.) In Ben Jonson, Eng. Grammar, c. xv; Shak. Merry Wives, iv. 1. 41. Spelt *pronoun* in Palsgrave, p. xxiv. Compounded of **PRO-** and **NOUN**; and suggested by L. *pronomen*, a pronoun, or by F. *pronon*, a pronoun, found in 1483 (Hatzfeld). Cf. Span. *pronombre*, Ital. *pronome*. Der. *pronomin-al*, from *prōnōmin-*, stem of L. *pronomen*.

PROMOUNCE, to utter, express, speak distinctly. (F.—L.) ME. *pronouncen*, Chaucer, C. T. 16767 (G 1299). — F. *prononcer*, 'to pronounce,' Cot. = L. *prōnūtiare*, to pronounce. — L. *prō-*, forth; and *nūtiare*, to tell. See **PRO-** and **ANNOUNCE**. Der. *pronounce-er*, *pronounce-able*, *pronounce-ing*; *pronunciat-ion*, from MF. *pronuntiatio*, 'pronunciation,' Cot., from L. acc. *prōnūtiatiōnem*.

PROCEMIUM, a poem; see **Proem**.

PROOF, a test, demonstration, evidence. (F.—L.) The vowel has undergone some alteration; we find the spelling *profe* in the Bible of 1551, 2 Cor. ii. 9. ME. *proef*, in many MSS. of Wyclif, 2 Cor. ii. 9, later text, where the reading of the text itself is *prewyng*. Earliest spelling *preone*, Ancrén Riwle, p. 52, l. 13; where *so* is put for F. *eu*, as in E. *people* for F. *peuple*. — F. *preuve*, 'a proof, tryal,' Cot. = Late L. *proba*, a proof (Lewis); which seems to be merely formed from the verb *probare*, to prove; see **PROVE**. Cf. Port. and Ital. *prova*, Span. *prueba*, a proof.

PROP, a support, stay. (F.) The sb. appears earlier than the verb. ME. *proppe*, a long staff; Prompt. Parv. [Whence were borrowed Irish *propa*, a prop; *propad*, propping; Gael. *prop*, a prop, support, prop, to prop, pp. *propta*, propped.] Not in AS. — Du. *proppe*, 'an yron branch, proppen, to prop, stay, or bear up;' Hexham; and with a change of meaning to fastening or stopping up, Dan. prop, Swed. *prop*, G. *proff*, a cork, stopple, G. *proffen*, to cram, stuff, or thrust into. All from a Teut. base **prop-*, to stop up, to support; cf. MDan. *priffuld*, Dan. *proffuld*, chokeful; Swed. dial. *primpa*, *primpa*, to cram (oneself). ¶ In the sense of 'graft,' G. *proff* is due to L. *propago*; see **PROPAGATE**. Der. *prop*, verb.

PROPAGATE, to multiply plants by layers, extend, produce. (L.) In Shak. Per. i. 2. 73; and in Levins, ed. 1570. — L. *prōpāgatus*, pp. of *prōpāgare*, to peg down, propagate by layers, produce, beget; allied to *prōpāgare*, *prōpāgo*, a layer, and from the same root as *com-pāgare*, a joining together, structure. — L. *prō-*, forward; and *-pāg-*, a fastening, pegging, from *pāg-*, base of *pangere*, to fasten, set (hence, to peg down); see **PRO-** and **PAOT**. Der. *propagat-*;

propagat-ion, Minshew; *propagand-ism*, *propagand-ist*, coined words from the name of the society entitled *Congregatio de Propaganda Fide*, constituted at Rome, A.D. 1622 (Haydn). And see *prune* (1).

PROPEL, to drive forward, urge on. (L.) 'The blood . . . that is propelled out of a vein of the breast;' Harvey (died 1657); cited in Todd's Johnson, without a reference. ME. *propellan*, Palladius on Husbandry, bk. i. 1034. [But the word *propulsa* was sometimes used instead of it; see Richardson.] — L. *propellere* (pp. *propulsus*), to propel. — L. *prō-*, forward; and *pellere*, to drive; see **PRO-** and **PULSATE**. Der. *propell-er*; *propuls-ion*, *propuls-ive*, like the pp. *propulsus*.

PROPENSITY, an inclination. (I.; with F. suffix). 'Propension or Propensity;' Phillips, ed. 1706. [The old word was *propension*, as in Minshew, and in Shak. Troil. ii. 2. 133, from F. *propension*, 'a propension or proneness,' Cot.] A coined word, with suffix *-ity* (F. *-ité*), from L. *prōpens-us*, hanging forward, inclining towards, prone to; pp. of *prōpendere*, to hang forwards. — L. *prō-*, forwards; and *pendere*, to hang; see **PRO-** and **PENDENT**. And see **PREPENSE**.

PROPER, one's own, belonging to, peculiar, suitable, just, comely. (F.—L.) ME. *propre*, whence *propriem* = proper man, Ancrén Riwle, p. 106, l. 15; *propetliche* = properly, id. p. 98, l. 11. — F. *propre*, 'proper,' Cot. = L. *proprius*, acc. of *proprius*, one's own. β. Etym. doubtful; Bréal connects it with the plr. *prō priu*, for one's own; from *prīus*, single, peculiar; whence also **PRIVATE**. Der. *properly*; also *proper-ly*, ME. *propré*, Gower, C. A. i. 239; bk. ii. 337, from OF. *propré*, explained as 'finesse' by Cotgrave, but found in old texts with the sense of 'property' (Litttré), from L. acc. *propriatētem*; see **PROPRIETY**.

PROPHECY, a prediction. (F.—J.—Gk.) The distinction in spelling between *prophesy*, sb., and *prophecy*, verb, is unoriginal and arbitrary; both should be *prophecy*. ME. *prophacie*, Ancrén Riwle, p. 158, l. 15. — OF. *prophesie*, variant of *prophecie*, 'a prophesie,' Cot. = L. *prophētia*. — Gk. *προφητεία*, a prediction. — Gk. *προφήτης*, a prophet; see **PROPHET**. Der. *prophecy*, verb, ME. *prophēcien*, Trevisa, i. 421, l. 33.

PROPHET, one who predicts, an inspired teacher. (F.—L.—Gk.) ME. *prophete*, Rob. of Glouc. p. 38, l. 893; Ormulum, 5195. — OF. *prophete*. — L. *prophēta*. — Gk. *προφήτης*, one who declares things, an expounder, prophet. — Gk. *πρῶ*, publicly, before all; also, before; and *φη*, base of *φημι*, I say, speak; with suffix *-ης*, denoting the agent. From *φιλία*, to speak; see **PRO-** and **FAME**. Der. *prophet-ess*, *prophet-ic*, *prophet-ic-al*, *prophet-ic-al-ly*; also *proph-ey*, q.v.

PROPHYLLACTIC, preventive, defending from disease. (F.—Gk.) From F. *prophyllactique*, employed by Rabalais; see Hatzfeld. — Gk. *προφυλακτικός*, guarding from. — Gk. *προφυλάσσειν*, to keep guard before. — Gk. *πρῶ*, before; *φυλάσσειν*, to guard. See **PHY-** and **LACTIC**.

PROFINE, to drink to one's health, give, offer. (L.—Gk.) 'The lovely sorceress mix'd, and to the prince Health, joy, and peace propin'd;' C. Smart, The Hop-garden, i. 228. — L. *propināre*, to drink to one's health, give. — Gk. *πρῶνιν*, the same. — Gk. *πρῶ*, before; *νιν*, to drink.

PROPINQUITY, nearness. (F.—L.) ME. *propinquitez*, Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. ii. pr. 3, l. 24. — OF. *propinguité* (Godefroy). — L. *propinguitatem*, acc. of *propinguius*, nearness. — L. *propinqui*, for *propinguius*, near, with suffix *-tās*. β. *Propinguius* = **propi-n-ecus*, extended from *prope*, near. Der. from the same source, *ap-proach*, *re-proach*, *proximity*.

PROPTITIOUS, favourable. (L.) [The old adj. was *propice*, from OF. *propice*, 'propitious'; see exx. in R.] In Minshew, ed. 1627. Englished, by change of *-us* to *-ous*, as in *arduous*, &c., from L. *propius*, favourable. β. *Prob*, a term of augury; it seems to mean 'flying forwards'; the form shows the derivation from *prō-*, forwards, and *petere*, orig. to fly, from **PET*, to fly. See **PRO-** and **FEATHER**. Der. *propitious-ly*, *-ness*. Also *propi-tate*, orig. used as a pp., as in a quotation from Bp. Gardner, Explication of the Sacrament, 1551, fol. 150, cited by R.; from L. *propi-tatus*, pp. of *propi-tare*, to render favourable. Hence *propi-tation*, Minshew, from F. *propi-tation*, 'a propitiation,' Cot.; *propi-tat-ion*, ME. *propi-tarie*, Wyclif, Heb. ix. 5, from L. *propi-tatorium*, Heb. ix. 5.

PROPORTION, relation of parts, equality of ratios, analogy, symmetry. (F.—L.) ME. *proportion*, Chaucer, C. T. 11598 (F 1286). — F. *proportion*, 'proportion,' Cot. = L. *proport-iōnem*, acc. of *proportio*, comparative relation. — L. *prō-*, before, here used to signify as regards or in relation to; and *portio*, a portion, part; see **PRO-** and **PORTION**. Der. *proportion*, vb.; *proportion-able*, *proportion-ably*, *proportion-al*, *-al-ly*, *-ate*, *-at-ly*.

PROPOSE, to offer for consideration. (F.—L.—Gk.) In Shak. Tam. Shrew, v. 2. 69. [We also find *propone*, whence *proponing* in

Sir T. More, Works, p. 1107 g; this is from *L. propōnere*, and is really a different word; see **Propound**.]—*F. proposer*, 'to propose, also, to propose,' Cot. Compounded of *pro-*, prefix; and *F. posere*, which is not from *L. pōnere*, but is of Gk. origin, as shown under *pose*; see **Pro-** and **Pose**. Littré remarks that in this word, as in other derivatives of *F. posere*, there has been confusion with *L. pōnere*. Der. *proposer*; *propos-al*, spelt *proposall* in Minshew, a coined word, like *hesi-al*, *refus-al*, &c. Doublet, *purpose* (1), q. v. But *proposed*, *proposition*, are unrelated.

PROPOSITION, an offer of terms, statement of a subject, theorem, or problem. (*F.*—*L.*) ME. *proposicioun*, in the phrase *loques of proposicioun*, to translate *L. pātes propositiōis*, Wyclif, Luke vi. 4.—*F. proposition*, 'a proposition,' Cot.—*L. propositiōem*, acc. of *propositiō*, a statement; cf. *propositus*, pp. of *proponere*, to propound; see **Propound**. Der. *proposition-ly*.

PROPOUND, to offer for consideration, exhibit. (*L.*) Used as equivalent to *proferre*, but really distinct, and of different origin. Formed with excrement *d* from the old verb *proponere*, Sir T. More, Works, p. 1107 g. 'Artificially *propounded* and oppugned;' Hall's Chron. Hen. VII, an. 6. § 4. 'The glorie of God *propounded*;' Bale, Image, pt. iii (R.).—*L. proponere*, to set forth.—*L. pro-*, forth; and *pōnere*, to put, set, pp. *positus*; see **Pro-** and **Position**. Der. *propounded-er*; *proposit-ly*, q. v. Also *purpose* (2), q. v.

PROPRIETY, fitness. (*F.*—*L.*) *Proprietas*, owing, specialtie, qualitie, a just and absolute power over a free-hold; Minshew, l. c. It had formerly the sense of *property*, of which it is a doublet; see Robinson, tr. of More's Utopia, ed. Lumby, p. 62, l. 32.—*F. propriete*, 'a property, propriety, . . . a freehold in; also, a handsome or comely assortment, &c.,' Cot.—*L. proprietatem*, acc. of *proprietas*, a property, ownership; also proper signification of words, whence the mod. sense.—*L. proprius*, one's own. See **Proper**. Der. *proprietary*, an incorrect substitute for *proprietary*, from MF. *proprietaire*, 'a proprietary, an owner,' Cot., from *L. proprietarius*, an owner. Cf. also MF. *proprietaire*, adj. 'proprietary,' Cot. Doublet, *property*.

PROPULSION, PROPULSIVE; see **Propel**.

PROROGUE, to continue from one session to another, defer. (*F.*—*L.*) Spelt *prorogare* in Minshew, ed. 1627; earlier spelling *proroge*, Levins, ed. 1570; and in Harding, Chron. ch. 26, st. 3.—*F. prorogare*, 'to prorogue,' Cot.—*L. prorogare*, to propose a further extension of office, lit. 'to ask publicly;' hence to prorogue, defer.—*L. pro-*, publicly; and *rogare*, to ask; see **Pro-** and **Rogation**. Der. *prorog-ation*, from *F. prorogation*, 'a prorogation,' Cot.; from *L. acc. prorogationem*.

PRO-, prefix, to, towards. (Gk.) Properly *Gk.*, but also appearing in *F.* and *L.* words borrowed from *Gk.*—*Gk. pros*, towards; fuller form *pro-*, extended from *pro-*, before.—Skt. *prati-*, towards; extended from *pra-*, before, forward, away. See **Pro-**. Der. *pro-elyte*, *pro-ody*, *pro-oph-ania*.

PROSCENIUM, the front part of a stage. (*L.*—*Gk.*) Not in Todd's Johnson; merely *L. proscenium*—*Gk. proskenion*, the place before the scene where the actors appeared.—*Gk. pro-*, before; and *skēnē*, a scene; see **Pro-** and **Scene**.

PROSCRIBE, to publish the name of a person to be punished, to outlaw or banish, prohibit. (*L.*) In Levins, ed. 1570.—*L. proscrivere*, pp. *scribere*, 'to write publicly,'—*L. pro-*, forth, publicly; and *scribere*, to write; see **Pro-** and **Scribe**. Der. *proscript-ion*, Jul. Cæs. iv. 1. 17, from *F. proscriptiō*, 'a proscription,' Cot., from *L. acc. proscriptiōem*; *proscript-ive*.

PROSE, straightforward speech, not poetically arranged. (*F.*—*L.*) ME. *prose*, Chaucer, C. T. 4516 (B 96).—*F. prose*, 'prose,' Cot.—*L. prosa*, for *prosa*, in the phr. *prosa oratio*, straightforward (or unembellished) speech; fem. of *prosus*, forward, a contracted form of *proversus*, lit. turned forward.—*L. pro-*, forward; and *versus*, pp. of *vertere*, to turn. See **Pro-** and **Vers-**. ¶ The result, that *prose* is partly derived from *L. versus*, whence *E. verse*, is remarkable. Der. *prose*, vb., *pro-er*, *pro-sy*, *pro-si-ly*, *pro-si-ness*; *pro-si-ic*, from *L. pro-si-icus*, relating to *prose*.

PROSECUTE, to pursue, continue, follow after, sue. (*L.*) In Levins, ed. 1570. Spelt *prosequite*, Robinson's tr. of More's Utopia, ed. Lumby, p. 132, l. 17, p. 133, l. 32.—*L. prosecutū*, *prosequūtus*, pp. of *prosequi*, to pursue; see **Pursue**. Der. *prosecut-ion*, Antony, iv. 14, 65, from *L. acc. prosecutiōem*; *prosecut-or*—*L. prosecutōr*; *prosecut-rix*, fem. formed with suffixes *-r* (<*-or*) and *-ix*, as in *L. testat-rix*. Doublet, *pursue*.

PROSELYTE, a convert. (*F.*—*L.*—*Gk.*) ME. *proselite*, Wyclif, Deeds [Acts], ii. 10; afterwards conformed to the *L.* spelling with *y*—OF. *proselite*, 'a proselite,' Cot.—*L. proselytism*, acc. of *proslitus*,—*Gk. προσήλυτος*, one who has come to a place, hence, as sb., a stranger, esp. one who has come over to Judaism, a convert, Acts ii. 10. Allied to *Gk. perf. tense προσελάμβαν*, 2nd aor.

προήλθον (= *προσ-ἔλαβον*); of which the pres. tense (*προσέρχομαι*) is from a different root.—*Gk. πρὸς*, to; and *ἔλαβ*, as in *ἔλαβον*, I came, of which the fut. tense is *ἐλεύσομαι*, from *ἔλθω*, LEUDH; whence also Skt. *ruh*, orig. *ruhi*, to grow, increase, Goth. *liudan*, to grow. Der. *proselit-ism*, *proselit-ism*.

PROSODY, the part of grammar that treats of the laws of verse. (*F.*—*L.*—*Gk.*) In Ben Jonson, Eng. Grammar, c. 1. Spelt *prosodie* in Minshew, ed. 1627; *prosodie*, Coventry Mysteries, p. 189.—*Gk. prosodie*, in use in the 16th cent. (Littré).—*L. prosodia*.—*Gk. προσῳδία*, a song sung to an instrument, a tone, accent, prosody.—*Gk. πρὸς*, to, accompanying; and *ᾠδή*, an ode, song; see **Pro-** and **Ode**. Der. *proso-di-al*, *proso-di-cal*, *proso-di-an*, *proso-di-st*.

PROSOPŒIA, personification. (*L.*—*Gk.*) Spelt *prosopopeia*, Sir P. Sidney, Apology for Poetry, ed. Arber, p. 24.—*L. prosopopeia*,—*Gk. προσωποποιία*, personification.—*Gk. προσωποποιεῖν*, to personify.—*Gk. προσωπο-*, for *πρόσωπον*, a face, person; and *ποιεῖν*, to make. *β.* *Gk. πρόσωπος* is from *πρός*, towards; and *ὤψ*, stem of *ὤψ*, face, appearance. See **Pro-**, **Optic**, and **Poet**.

PROSPECT, a view, scene, expectation. (*L.*) In Shak. Much Ado, iv. 1. 231; and in Levins.—*L. prospect-us*, a look out, distant view, prospect.—*L. prospectus*, pp. of *prospicere*, to look forward.—*L. pro-*, before; and *specere*, *specere*, to look; see **Pro-** and **Specy**. Der. *prospect*, vb., in Levins; *prospect-ive*, ME. *prospicere*, Chaucer, C. T. 10548 (F 234), from *F. prospective*, 'the prospective, perspective, or optick art,' Cot., from *L. adj. prospectiva*; *prospect-ive-ly*; *prospect-ive*; also *prospicere* (modern)—*L. prospectus*.

PROSPEROUS, according to hope, successful. (*L.*) In Levins; and in Surrey, tr. of Virgil, *Æneid*, iv. 773 (*L. text*, 579). Englished, by change of *-us* to *-ous*, as in *arduous*, &c., from *L. pro-*, for, according to; and *spes*, weak grade of *spēs*, as in *spē-*, hope; with suffix *-us*. *β.* *Spēs* is related to *L. speed*; see Brugmann, l. § 156, ii. § 74. Der. *prosperous-ly*; *prosper*, verb, Bible of 1551, 3 John, 2, and in Palgrave.—*L. prosperus*, from MF. *prosperer*, to prosper, Cot., which from *L. palgrave*, from *MF. prosperer*, adj. Also *prosper-ity*, in early use; ME. *prosperite*, v., from *prosper*, adj. Also *prosper-ity*, in early use; ME. *prosperite*, Ancræn Kiwe, p. 194, l. 14, from OF. *prosperité*—*L. acc. prosperitatem*.

PROSTHETIC, prefixed. (*Gk.*) Modern; as if for *Gk. προσθετικός*, lit. disposed to add, giving additional power; allied to *Gk. πρόσθετος*, added, put to; cf. *πρόσθεσις*, a putting to, attaching.—*Gk. πρὸς*, to; *θε-ros*, placed, put, verbal adj. from the base *θε-*, weak grade of *θη-*, to place; see **Theme**. Cf. *Gk. ἐπι-θετικός*—*L. adiectivus*.

PROSTITUTE, to expose for sale lewdly, to sell to lewdness, devote to shameful purposes. (*L.*) Minshew, ed. 1627, has *prostitutio*, verb, and *prostitutio*. The verb is in Shak. Per. iv. 6. 301; and in Palgrave.—*L. prostitūt-us*, pp. of *prostituere*, to set forth, expose openly, prostitute.—*L. pro-*, forth; and *statuere*, to place, set; see **Pro-** and **Statute**. Der. *prostitute*, sb. <*L. prostituta*, fem.; *prostitut-ion*, from *F. prostitution*, 'a prostitution,' Cot., from *L. acc. prostitutiōem*; *prostitut-or*—*L. prostitutor*.

PROSTRATE, lying on the ground, bent forward on the ground. (*L.*) 'It is good to sleep *prostrate* on their bedlides;' Sir F. Elyot, Castel of Helth, l. ii. c. 50. 'Prostrate before this person;' Coventry Mysteries, p. 75.—*L. prostrātus*, pp. of *prostrare*, to throw forward on the ground.—*L. pro-*, forward; and *sternere*, to throw on the ground. See **Pro-** and **Stratum**. Der. *prostrate*, vb., Spenser, F. Q. i. 12. 6; *prostrat-ion*, from *F. prostration*, 'a prostrating,' Cot., from *L. acc. prostratiōem*.

PROTEAN, readily assuming different shapes. (*L.*—*Gk.*) 'The Protean transformations of nature;' Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 32 (R.). Coined, with suffix *-an* (<*L. -anus*), from *L. Prote-us*, a sea-god who often changed his form; cf. Roy, Rede me, p. 118.—*Gk. Πρωτεύς*, a sea-god; cf. *πρωτος*, first, chief.

PROTECT, to cover over, defend, shelter. (*L.*) In Shak. Tw. Nt. ii. 4. 75. [We find ME. *protectioun*, Henryson, Test. of Creseide, l. 556; *protectioun*, Chaucer, C. T. 2365 (A 2363).]—*L. protect-us*, pp. of *protegere*, to protect.—*L. pro-*, before; and *tegere*, to cover; see **Pro-** and **Tegument**. Der. *protect-ion*, from *F. protection*, 'protection,' Cot., from *L. acc. protectiōem*; *protect-ion-ist*; *protect-ive*; *protect-or*, formerly *protecteur*, from *F. protecteur*, 'a protector,' from *L. acc. protectorem*; *protect-or-al*, *protect-or-ship*, *protect-or-ate*; *protect-ress*, ME. *protectrice*, 1. ylgate, A Ballad in Commendation of Our Ladie, l. 57, from *F. protectrice*, 'a protectrix,' Cot., formed from the acc. case of *L. *protectrix*, a fem. form similar to *testatrix*. Also *protégé*, borrowed from mod. *F. protégé*, pp. of *protéger*, to protect, from *L. protegere*; fem. form *protégée*.

PROTEST, to bear public witness, declare solemnly. (*F.*—*L.*) In Spenser, F. Q. ii. 10. 28, and Palgrave; the sb. *protest* occurs in The Tale of Heryn, ed. Furnivall, l. 3905.—*F. protester*, 'to protest,' Cot.—*L. protestare*, *protestāri*, to protest.—*L. pro-*, publicly; and

testari, to bear witness, from *testis*, a witness. See **Pro-** and **Testify**. Der. *protest*, sb., *protest-er*; *Protest-ant*, from *F. protestant*, pres. part. of *protestere*; *Protest-ant-ism*; *protest-ation*, Chaucer, C. T. 3139 (A 3137), from *F. protestation*, 'a protestation', from *L. acc. protestātionem*.

PROTHALAMIUM, a song written on the occasion of a marriage. (L.—Gk.) See the *Prothalamium* written by Spenser.—Late L. *prothalamium*, or *prothalamion*, = Gk. *προθάλμιον*, a song written before a marriage; not in Liddell and Scott, but coined (with prefix *pro-*) as a companion word to *Epithalamium*, q. v.

PROTOCOL, the first draught or copy of a document. (F.—L.—Gk.) In Minshew, ed. 1627, = MF. *protocolle*, also *proscotele*, 'the first draught or copy of a deed', Cot. [Cf. Ital. *protocollo*, 'a booke wherein scrivener register all their writings, anything that is first made, and needeth correction'; Florio.] = Late L. *protocollum*. = Late Gk. *προθόλλων*, not in Liddell and Scott, but explained by Scheler. It meant, in Byzantine authors, orig. the first leaf glued on to MSS. in order to register under whose administration, and by whom, the MS. was written; it was afterwards particularly applied to documents drawn up by notaries, because, by a decree of Justinian, such documents were always to be accompanied by such a first leaf or fly-leaf. It means 'first glued-on', i. e. glued on at the beginning. = Gk. *πρωτο-*, for *πρωτος*, first; and *κόλλα*, to glue, from Gk. *κόλλα*, glue. β. Gk. *πρωτος* is a superl. form from *πρω-*, before; see **Pro-**. The root of *κόλλα* is unknown; cf. Russ. *кле-*, glue.

PROTOMARTYR, the first martyr. (F.—L.—Gk.) 'The holy *protomartyr* scynt Albion'; Fabyan, Chron. vol. i. c. 151; ed. Ellis, p. 138. = MF. *protomartyr*, 'the first martyr', Cot. = Late L. *protomartyr*. = Gk. *πρωτομάρτυρ*; coined from *πρωτο-*, for *πρωτος*, first, superl. of *πρω-*, before; and *μάρτυρ*, a martyr, later form of *μαρτυρ*, a witness. See **Pro-** and **Martyr**.

PROTOTYPE, the original type or model. (F.—L.—Gk.) 'There, great exemplar, *prototype* of kings'; Daniel, A Panegyric to the King's Majesty, l. 177. And in Minshew, = F. *prototype*, 'the first form, type, or pattern of', Cot. = L. *prototypum*, neut. of *prototypus*, adj., original. = Gk. *πρωτότυπος*, a prototype; neut. of *πρωτότυπος*, according to the first form. = Gk. *πρωτο-*, for *πρωτος*, first, superl. of *πρω-*, before; and *τύπος*, a type. See **Pro-** and **Type**. ¶ So also, with the same prefix, we have *proto-plasm*, *proto-physic*, &c.

PROTRACT, to prolong. (L.) 'Without longer *protracting* of time'; Hall's Chron., Henry VI. an. 38 § 6; and in Shak. = L. *protract-us*, pp. of *protrahere*, to draw forth, prolong. = L. *prō-*, forth; and *trahere*, to draw; see **Pro-**, **Tra-**, **Portray**. Der. *protraction* (not F.); *protract-ive*, Shak. Troil. i. 3, 20; *protract-or*.

PROTRUDE, to push forward, put out. (L.) In Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. iii. c. 20, § 4. = L. *protrudere*, to thrust forth. = L. *prō-*, forth; and *trudere*, to thrust, allied to *F. threat*; see **Pro-** and **Threat**. Der. *protrusion*, coined from L. pp. *protrūsus*; *protrus-ive*.

PROTUBERANT, prominent, bulging out. (L.) 'Protuberant, swelling or puffing up'; Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674. Phillips, ed. 1706, has both *protuberant* and *protuberance*. The rare verb *protuberate* sometimes occurs; see Rich. = L. *protuberāns*, stem of pres. part. of *protuberāre*, to bulge out. = L. *prō-*, forward; and *tuber*, a swelling; see **Pro-** and **Tuber**. Der. *protuberance*.

PROUD, haughty, arrogant. (E; or F?) ME. *prud* (with long *u*), Havelok, 302; Ancien Riwle, p. 176, l. 17; later *proud*, P. Plowman, B. iii. 178. Older form *prut* (with long *u*), Ancien Riwle, p. 276, l. 19; Layamon, 8828 (earlier text; later text, *prout*). AS. *prūt*, proud; a word of which the traces are slight; the various reading *prūte* for *ranene* in the AS. Chron. an. 1006, is only found in MS. F. of the 12th century; see Earle, Two AS. Chronicles, notes, p. 336. It occurs also in the Liber Scintillarum, p. 17, p. 85, and § 46, p. 152; and we find the derived words *prūm*, pride, Mone, Quellen, p. 355, and *prīte* in Ælfric's Homilies, ii. 220, formed by the usual vowel-change from *ū* to *i*; see **Pride**. β. Moreover, we find Icel. *próðr*, proud, borrowed from AS; with which cf. Dan. *prúd*, stately, magnificent. γ. Borrowed (according to Kluge) from OF. *prod*, *pruid* (sem. *prode*, *pruide*), valiant, notable (taken in a bad sense); see further under *pro-ness*. But the occurrence of *prīte* in Ælfric makes this very doubtful. Der. *proud-ly*; also *pride*, q. v.

PROVE, to test, demonstrate, experience. (L.) In old authors, it commonly means 'to test', as 'prove all things', 1 Thess. v. 21. ME. *proven*, *preuen* (with *u* for *v*), P. Plowman, B. viii. 120. A. ix. 115. Older spelling *proehen*, Ancien Riwle, p. 390, l. 22. AS. *prōfian* (below). [Cf. also OF. *prover*, *pruver*, later *prover*, to prove, try, examine, verify, approve, assure, &c.; Cot.] = L. *probāre*, to test, try, examine, orig. to judge of the goodness of a thing. = L. *probus*, good, excellent. β. From the L. *probare* are also derived, not only Port. *provar*, Span. *probar*, Ital. *provare*, but also AS. *prōfian*, Laws of Ine, § 20, in Thorpe's Ancient Laws, i. 116, Du.

proeven, Icel. *prófa*, Swed. *prófa*, Dan. *próve*, G. *proben*, *prohben*. The mod. E. *prove* seems to be due to AS, in which the *o* was arbitrarily lengthened. Der. *provable*, *pro-able*, *provable-ness*; and see *proof*, *probable*, *probation*, *prove*, *probity*, *ap-probation*, *ap-prove*, *dis-ap-prove*, *dis-prove*, *im-prove*, *re-prove*, *re-prive*, *re-probate*.

PROVENDER, dry food for beasts, as hay and corn. (F.—L.) In Shak. Hen. V. iv. 2. 58; Oth. i. 1. 48. The final *r* is an OF. addition. = OF. *provendre* (Godefroy); usually *provende*, 'provender', also a prebendary; Cot., whence ME. *provende*, *provende*, orig. a trisyllabic word. Shak. has also the shorter form *provand*, Cor. ii. 1. 267. The ME. *provende* also meant 'prebend', as in: 'Provende, rent, or dignité'; Rom. of the Rose, 6931. According to Stratmann, *provende* occurs in the sense of 'provender' in Robert Manning's Hist. of England, ed. Furnivall, l. 11188. [In OF. it also has the sense of 'prebend'; see Litttré.] = L. *probenda*, a payment; in Late L. a daily allowance of provisions, also a prebend; Ducange. Fem. of *probendus*, pass. fut. part. of *probare*, to afford, give; see **Prebend**. ¶ Note also ME. *proventure*, which meant 'a prebendary', or person enjoying a prebend. See the passages quoted in Richardson, esp. from Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 81, l. 2, p. 210, l. 27. But it also means 'prebend'; as in Trevisa, tr. of Higden, ii. 171.

PROVERB, a short familiar sentence, an adage, a maxim. (F.—L.) ME. *proverbe* (with *u* = *v*), Wyclif, John, xvi. 29. = F. *proverbe*, 'a proverb', = L. *prōverbium*, a common saying, proverb. = L. *prō-*, publicly; and *verbum*, a word. See **Pro-** and **Verb**. Der. *proverb-ial*, from L. *prōverbialis*, formed from *prōverbi-um* with suffix *-ialis*; *proverb-ial-ly*.

PROVIDE, to make ready beforehand, prepare, supply. (L.) In Shak. Com. Errors, i. 1. 81; and in Falgrave. = L. *providere*, to act with foresight, lit. to foresee. = L. *prō-*, before; and *videre*, to see. See **Pro-** and **Vision**. Der. *provid-er*, Cymb. iii. 6. 53. Also *provid-ent*, Skelton, ed. Dyce, i. 11, l. 139, from L. *prōvident-*, stem of pres. part. of *providere*; *provid-ent-ly*; also *provid-ence*, ME. *providence*, Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. v. pr. 6, l. 83, from F. *providence*. < L. *prōvidentia*; whence *provident-ial*, *provident-ial-ly*. Also (like L. pp. *prōvis-us*) *provis-ion*, Sir T. Elyot, The Governor, b. ii. c. 12, § 4, from F. *provis-ion* < L. acc. *prōvisiōnem*; *provis-ion*, verb, *provis-ion-al-ly*, *provis-ion-ly*; *provis-or*, ME. *provisour*, P. Plowman, B. iv. 133, from F. *provis-eur*, 'a provider', Cot. < L. acc. *prōvisōrem*; *provis-or-y*, *provis-or-ly*. Also *provis-o*, 1 Hen. IV. i. 3, 78, from the Late L. law-phrase *prōvisio quod* it being provided that, in use A.D. 1350 (Ducange); pl. *provisos*. Doublet, *purvey*; doublet of *provident*, *prudent*.

PROVINCE, a business or duty, a portion of an empire or state, a region, district, department. (F.—L.) ME. *proynce*, *proynce* (with *u* = *v*), Wyclif, Deeds [Acts], xxiii. 34. = F. *province*, 'a province', Cot. = L. *prōvincia*, a territory, conquest. β. Of unknown origin; Bréal says that the primary sense was 'obligation'; possibly from *prō-*, prefix, and *vincire*, to bind. (But see Walde.) Der. *provinci-al*, Meas. for Meas. v. 318; *provinci-al-ly*, *provinci-al-ism*.

PROVISION, **PROVISIO**; see under **Provide**.

PROVOKE, to call forth, excite to action or anger, offend, challenge. (F.—L.) ME. *provoquen*, Prompt. l'arv. = F. *provoquer*, 'to provoke', Cot. = L. *prōvocāre*, to call forth, challenge, incite, provoke. = L. *prō-*, forth; and *vocāre*, to call; allied to *vinc-*, stem of *vincere*, the voice. See **Pro-** and **Vocal**. Der. *provok-ing-ly*; *provoc-ation*, in Fabyan's Chron. vol. i. c. 64, from F. *provocation*, 'a provocation', Cot., from L. acc. *prōvocātiōnem*; *provoc-at-ive*, Henryson, Test. of Creseide, l. 226; *provoc-at-ive-ness*.

PROVOST, a principal or chief, esp. a principal of a college or chief magistrate of a Scottish town, a prefect. (L.) ME. *provost* (with *u* = *v*), Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. i. pr. 4, l. 43; *provost*, Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 268, l. 7. AS. *prōfost*, Exod. v. 15; *prōfost*, Ælfric, Hom. ii. 172. [Cf. MF. *prevost*, 'the provost or president of a college'; Cot.] = L. *prōpositus*, a prefect; lit. 'one who is set over', pp. of *prōponere*, to set over. = L. *prō-*, before; and *pōnere*, to place. See **Pre-** and **Position**. ¶ In Italian we find both *prevosto* and *preposto*; showing that it is due to the older *p*. Der. *provost-marshal*, *provost-ship*.

PROW, the fore-part of a ship. (F.—L.—Gk.) In Minshew, ed. 1627. = OF. *proué* (mod. F. *proue*), 'the prow, or forepart of a ship'; Cot. [Cf. Ital. *proda*, *prua*.] = L. *prōra*, the prow of a ship; the second *r* disappearing in order to allow the double trill. [Cf. Prov. Span., Port. *proa*, Genoese *prua*.] = Gk. *πρόρα* (also *πρόρα*), the prow; connected with *πρω-*, before; see **Pro-**.

PROWESS, bravery, valour. (F.—L.) Originally 'excellence.' ME. *prooves*, *proewe*, Rob. of Glouc. p. 12, l. 279; p. 112, l. 2418; *pruesse*, King Horn, ed. Lumby, l. 556. = OF. *proesse*, 'pro-ness', Cot.; formed with suffix *-esse* (< L. *-itia*) from OF. *pron*, brave,

mod. F. *preux*, 'hardy, doughty, valiant, full of prowess'; Cot. β. The etym. of OF. *prou* is much disputed; it occurs also in the forms *prod*, *prad*, *proz*, &c., fem. *prode*, *prude*; we also find Prov. *prod*, Ital. *prode*. γ. But, besides the adj. *prou*, we also find a sb. *prou*, formerly *prod*, in the sense of 'advantage'; thus *bon pou leur face*—much good may it do them. This is the common ME. *prou*, meaning profit, advantage, benefit, as in Chaucer, C. T. 12234, 12338 (C. 200, B. 1598). δ. It is certain that *proewe* was used to translate L. *probitas*, and that *prou* was used to translate *probus*, but the senses of the words were, nevertheless, not quite the same, and they seem to have been drawn together by the influence of a popular etymology which supposed *prou* to represent *probus*. But the *d* is very persistent; we still find the form *prod* even in mod. E., and we must observe that Ital. *prode* means both 'advantage' and 'valiant', whilst the F. *prod'homme* simply meant, at first, 'brave man'. ε. It seems best to accept the suggestion that the word is due to the L. prep. *prōd-*, appearing in L. *prōd-esse*, to be useful to, to do good, to benefit. This would also explain the use of OF. *prod*, *prou*, as an adverb. Cot. has: 'Prou, much, greatly, enough'; cf. Kötting, § 7451. See **PRO-** and **PRUDE**.

PROWL, to rove in search of plunder or prey. (Olow G.) 'To prowl for fishes, percontari; To prowl for riches, omnia appetere'; Levins. ME. *prollen*, to search about; Chaucer, C. T. 16880 (G. 1412). 'Prollyn, as ratchys [dogs that hunt by scent], Scratour, Prompt. Parv. 'Prollynge, or skynge, Persecutacio, investigacio, scrutinium'; id. 'Purlyn, idem quod Prollyn'; id. 'I proll, I go here and there to seke a thyng, ie. tracasce. Prollynge for a promocyon, ambition'; Palsgrave. 'Prolle, to search, or prowle about; to rob, poll, or steal; to plunder'; Halliwell. Of uncertain origin. Perhaps, like *plunder*, it meant 'to fish trifles'; from Low G. *prull*, *prulle*, a trifle, thing of small value (Bremen). Cf. Du. *prul*, 'a bawble' (Sewel); *prullen*, 'lumber, luggage, pelf, trumpery, toys' (id.); *prullen-kooper*, a ragman (Calisch); EFries. *prülle*, *prüll*, a trifle.

PROXIMITY, nearness. (F.—L.) Spelt *proximitie* in Minshew, ed. 1627.—F. *proximité*, 'proximity'; Cot.—L. *proximitatem*, acc. of *proximatus*; formed with suffix *-itas* from *proximi*, for *proximus*, very near, which is a superl. form from *prope*, near; see **PROPINQUITY**. Der. Also *proxim-ate*, rather a late word; see ex. in R. and Todd's Johnson, from L. *proximatus*, pp. of *proximare*, to approach, from *proximus*, very near; *proxim-ate-ly*.

PROXY, the agency of one who acts for another; also an agent. (F.—Late L.—L.) 'Vnles the King would send a *proxie*'; Foxe, Martyrs, p. 978, an. 1536 (R.). *Proxy* is merely a contraction for ME. *prokeye*, itself a contracted form of *procuracy*, which is properly an agency, not an agent. 'Procurator is used for him that gathereth the fruits of a benefice for another man; An. 3 Rich. II, stat. 1. cap. 2. And *procuracie* is used for the specialtie whereby he is authorized, ibid.' Minshew, ed. 1627. *Procuracy* is from AF. *procuracie*, Liber Albus, p. 423, l. 1.—Late L. *prōcūrātia*, a late form used as equivalent to L. *prōcūrātor*, a management. Similarly, *proctor* is a contraction for *prōcūrātor*, a manager; see **PROCTOR**. **PROCTORE**. The contracted forms *proctour* and *prockey*, later *proctor* and *procky*, seem to have come into use at the close of the 14th century. Cf. 'Prockey, procuracia; Proketours, Procurator'; Prompt. Parv. Also *prockey*, Palsgrave. It thus appears that the syllable *-ra-* was dropped, whilst *u* was first weakened to *e* and afterwards disappeared.

PRUDE, a woman of affected modesty. (F.—L.) In Pope, Rape of the Lock, l. 63, iv. 74, v. 36; Tatler, no. 102, Dec. 3, 1709.—F. *prude*, orig. used in a good sense, excellent, as in 'prude femme, a chaste, honest, modest matron', Cot. ME. *prude*; from OF. *preuz*, objective case *preu*, valiant, excellent; the etymology of which is discussed under **PROWESS**, q.v. β. The mod. F. *pru'd'homme* arose from misunderstanding the OF. *preu d'homme*; and hence was made a MF. *prude femme*, *prude femme* (for *preu de femme*); whence the fem. form *prude* was evolved. See Hatfield. Der. *pru'd-ish*; *pru'd-ishly*, Pope, Dunciad, iv. 104; *pru'd-ery*, Pope, Answer to Mrs. Howe, l. 1, from F. *pruderie*.

PRUDENT, discreet, sagacious, frugal. (F.—L.) ME. *prudent*, Chaucer, C. T. 12044 (C. 110).—F. *prudent*, 'prudent', Cot.—L. *prudentem*, acc. of *prudens*, prudent. β. *Prudens* is a contracted form of *prudens*; see **PROVIDENT**. Der. *prudent-ly*; *prudence*, ME. *prudens*, Wyclif, 1 Cor. i. 19, from F. *prudens*—L. *prudens*; *prudent-ial*, Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674, coined from L. *prudens*.

PRUNE (1), to trim trees, divest of what is superfluous. (F.—L.) The old form is *pruine*, *pruin*; see ex. of *pruin* in Nares and Jamieson. In Chaucer, C. T. 988; (E 2011), it is said of Damian, when dressing himself up smartly: 'He kembeth him [combs himself], he *pruyneth* him and pyketh,' where the Harl. MS. has *prumeth*. It here means to trim, trick out, adorn. Gascoigne speaks

of *impe*, i.e. scions of trees, which 'growe crookt, bycause they be not *pruyned*,' i.e. pruned; Steel Glas, 458. It was esp. used of birds, in the sense 'to pick out damaged feathers and arrange the plumage with the bill' (Schmidt), Cymb. v. 4. 118; cf. L. L. iv. 3. 183. β. Tyrwhitt, with reference to *pruinen* in Chaucer, says: 'It seems to have signified, originally, to take cuttings from vines, in order to plant them out. From hence it has been used for the cutting away of the superfluous shoots of all trees, which we now call *pruning*; and for that operation, which birds, and particularly hawks, perform upon themselves, of picking out their superfluous or damaged feathers. Gower, speaking of an eagle, says: "For there he *prumeth* him and piketh As doth au hawke, whan him wel liketh;" Conf. Amant. lll. 75; bk. vi. 2203.' γ. Hence the etymology is from OF. *pruigner*, to prune (Godefroy), Norm. dial. *prugner* (Moisy); the same as MF. *pruigner*, 'to plant or set a stocke, stauke, slip, or sucker, for increase; hence to propagate, multiply,' &c.; Cot. Littré gives the Berry forms of *pruigner* as *prugner*, *prugner*, *prominer*. This verb is from the F. sb. *pruin*, 'a slip or sucker planted'; Cot.; OF. *pruvin* (Hatfield); cf. Ital. *propagare*, a vine-sucker laid in the ground.—L. *propagamen*, acc. of *propago*, a layer, sucker. See **PROPAGATE**. Der. *pru-ner*.

PRUNE (2), a plum. (F.—L.—Gk.) In Sir T. Elyot, Castel of Helth, b. ii. c. 7.—F. *prune*, 'a plum', Cot.—L. *prunum*, a plum.—Gk. *ῥοῦνον*, shorter form of *ῥοῦνον*, a plum; *ῥοῦνον*, shorter form of *ῥοῦνον*, a plum-tree. Der. *prun-ella*, or *prun-ella*, Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 204, the name of a strong woollen stuff of a dark colour, so named from *prunella*, the Latinized form of F. *prunelle*, a sloe, dimin. of *prune*. Doublet, *plum*.

PRURIENT, itching. (L.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674.—L. *pruriens*, stem of *prurire*, pres. part. of *prurire*, to itch, on to burn; cognate with F. *freze*, see **FREZE**. Brugmann, l. § 562. Der. *prurience*, *prurient-ly*.

PRY, to search inquisitively. (F.—L.) ME. *pryen*, *frien*, Chaucer, C. T. 3458; P. Plowman, B. xvi. 168; Will. of Palerne, 5019; Pulit. Songs, ed. Wright, p. 222, l. 11.—OF. *prier*, *prer*, *prier*, to pillage [to search for plunder].—Late L. *prūdare*, to plunder, also to investigate; DuCange.—L. *prada*, prey; see **PROY**.

PSALM, a sacred song. (L.—Gk.) ME. *psalm*, frequently *asalm* in very early use, layamon, 23754. AS. *psalm*; see Sweet's AS. Reader.—L. *psalmus*.—Gk. *ψαλμος*, a touching, a feeling, esp. the twirling of the strings of a harp; hence, the sound of the harp, a song, psalm.—Gk. *ψάλλειν*, to touch, twirl, twang; from base PSAL, for SPAL. Perhaps allied to Skt. *spālayati* (with *ā*), to strike, to touch. See Prüllwitz. Der. *psalmist*, Levins, F. *psalmiste* (Cot.), from L. *psalmista*, Late Gk. *ψαλμίστης*; *psalm-ody*, *psalmodie* in Minshew, F. *psalmodie* (Cot.), from Late L. *psalmōdia*, from Gk. *ψαλμῳδία*, a singing to the harp, which is from *ψάλλω*, stem of *ψάλλω*, and *οἶδω*, a song, ode (see **ODE**); *psalmodi-c-ent*, *psalmodist*. Also *psaltery*, q.v.

PSALTERY, a kind of stringed instrument. (F.—L.—Gk.) In Shak. Cor. v. 4. 52. ME. *sautrie*, Chaucer, C. T. 3212.—OF. *psalterie*, in use in the 12th cent; see Littré, s. v. *psalterion*, which is the mod. F. form.—L. *psalterium*.—Gk. *ψαλτήριον*, a stringed instrument.—Gk. *ψάλλω*, a harper; formed from *ψάλλω*, base of *ψάλλω*, to harp; with suffix denoting the agent. See **PSALM**. Der. *psalter*, ME. *sauter*, Hali Meidenhad, ed. Cockayne, p. 3, from OF. *psalter*, 'a psalter, book of psalms', Cot. from L. *psalterium*, (1) a psalter, (2) a song sung to the psalter, the Psalter.

PSEUDONYM, a fictitious name. (F.—Gk.) Modern; not in Todd's Johnson. Borrowed from F. *pseudonym*, used by Voltair, A.D. 1772 (Littré).—Gk. *ψευδώνυμος*, adj., called by a false name.—Gk. *ψεύδο*, for *ψεύδω*, a falsehood (cf. *ψεύδω*, false); and *ὄνομα*, *ὄνομα*, a name. β. The Gk. *ψεύδω* is allied to *ψυδῶς* (base *ψύδω*), false; and to *ψέω*, a lie, orig. a whisper; cf. *ψέω*, to whisper. γ. For the Gk. *ὄνομα*, see **NAME**. Der. *pseudonym-ous*.

PSHAW, interjection of disdain. (E.) 'A peevish howl . . . disturbs all . . . with pishes and pshaws'; Spectator, no. 438 (1712). An imitative word, like *pish*; from the sound of blowing. Cf. also *pooh*.

PSYCHICAL, pertaining to the soul. (L.—Gk.) Modern; formed with suffix *-al* from *psychic*, the Latinized form of Gk. *ψυχικός*, belonging to the soul or like.—Gk. *ψυχή*, the soul, life, orig. breath.—Gk. *ψύχω*, to blow; extended from the base *ψω*, from a *ψ* SPEU, to blow. Der. *psycho-logy*, where the suffix *-logy* = Gk. suffix *-λογία*, from *λόγος*, discourse, which from *λέγω*, to speak; hence, *psycholog-i-c-ally*, *-al-ly*; *psycholog-ist*. Also *met-empsychous*, q.v.

PTARMIGAN, a species of grouse. (Gaelic.) 'The *ptarmigan* grouse' is mentioned in an E. translation of Buffon's Nat. Hist., London, 1792, vol. ii. p. 48. Formerly *termagant*. 'Heath-cocks, capercaillies, and *termagants*,' Taylor the Water-Poet, The Pennilless

Pilgrimage, 1618 (ed. Hindley); cited in Palmer's Folk-Etymology, p. 386. Spelt *termagant* in 1617; Newton, Dict. of Birds, p. 392. The singular spelling *termagant*, with a needless initial *t*, appears in Littré's Dict. — Gael. *tar-machan*, 'the bird termagant'; Irish *tar-machan*, 'the bird called the termagant.' I do not know the sense of the word; the Gael. verb *tar-mach* means 'to originate, be the source of, gather, collect, dwell, settle, produce, beget.' Cf. OIrish *tar-mag-im*, I increase; cognate with *L. mag-nus*, great.

PTERODACTYL, an extinct reptile. (Gk.) Scientific. Coined from Gk. *ptērōn*, a wing; and *dáctulos*, a finger, a digit; from the long digit which helped to spread the wing. Gk. *ptērōn* is from *ptēr-*, weak grade of *√PET*, to fly; and see **Dactyl**.

PUBERTY, the age of full development, early manhood. (F.—L.) Spelt *pubertie* in Minshew, ed. 1627. — *F. puberté*, 'youth,' Cot. — *L. pubertatem*, acc. of *pubertās*, the age of maturity. — *L. pūbes*, the signs of manhood, hair. β. Allied to *pū-pus*, a boy, *pū-pa*, a girl; from *√PEU*, to beget; see **Puppet**, **Pupil**. Der. *pub-esc-ent*, arriving at puberty, from *pubescere*, pres. part. of *pūbescere*, inceptive verb formed from *pub-es*; *pubescence*. Cf. *puerile*.

PUBLIC, belonging to the people, general, common to all. (F.—L.) 'Publicke' took his [its] beginning of people; Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, b. i. c. 1. § 2. And in Palgrave. — *MF. public*, masc. *publique*, fem., 'publick,' Cot. — *L. publicus*, public; (O)Lat. *publicus*, *publico* (in inscriptions). Formed from *populus*, people; see **People**. Der. *public-ly*, *public-house*, *public-ist*, one skilled in public law; *public-i-ty*, a modern word, from *F. publicité*, coined as if from a *L. acc. *publicitatem*. And see *public-an*, *public-ation*, *public-ion*.

PUBLICAN, a tax-gatherer; inn-keeper. (L.) *ME. publican*, Ormulum, 10147; spelt *publiccan* in Wyclif, Luke, iii. 12, where it is used to translate *L. publicanus*, with the sense of tax-gatherer. [The sense of 'inn-keeper' is modern.] — *L. publicanus*, a farmer of the public revenue, from *publicus*, adj., belonging to the public revenue. Extended from *publicus*, public; see **Public**.

PUBLICATION, a publishing, that which is published. (F.—L.) In Shak. Trol. i. 3. 326. — *F. publication*, 'a publication,' Cot. — *L. publicitatem*, acc. of *publicatio*. — *L. publicare*, to make public — *L. publicus*, public; see **Public**.

PUBLISH, to make public. (F.—L.) *ME. publichen*, *publischen*. 'He was ristful, and wolde not *publische* hir;' Wyclif, Matt. i. 19. Also *publiken*, Chaucer, C. T. 8291 (E 415). This is a new formation, conformed to other *E. verbs in -ish*, which are usually formed from *F. verbs in -ir* making the pres. part. in *-issant*. It is founded on *F. publier*, 'to publish,' Cot. — *L. publicare*, to make public — *L. publicus*, public. See **Public**. Der. *publish-er*.

PUCE, the name of a colour. (F.—L.) 'Puce, of a dark brown colour;' Todd's Johnson. — *F. puce*, a flea; *couleur puce*, puce-coloured; Hamilton. Thus it is lit. 'flea-coloured.' The older spelling of *puce* was *pulce* (Cotgrave). — *L. pulcēre*, acc. of *pūlex*, a flea. — Gk. *ψάλλα* (= *ψάλλ-ja*), a flea. ¶ Todd wrongly says that *puce* is the same as *puke*, an old word occurring in Shak. in *puke-stocking*, 1 Hen. IV. ii. 4. 78. Todd also cites 'Cloths . . . puke, brown-blue, blacks' from Stat. 5 and 6 Edw. VI. c. vi. 'Blacks, pukcs, or other sad colours;' Hakluyt, Voy. i. 357. 'That same gowne of puke;' Paston Letters, iii. 153. The form *puke* is difficult to explain; the Picard and Walloon form of *puce* is *puche*. See **Puke**.

PUCK, a goblin, mischievous sprite. (E.) In Shak. Mids. Nt. 1r. ii. 1. 40. *ME. pouke*, P. Plowman, c. xvi. 164, on which passage see my note. It also appears in Richard Coeur de Lion, l. 566, in Weber, Met. Romances, ii. 25. *AS. pūca*, a goblin; 'larbula, *pūca*,' O.K. Glosses, ed. Napier, 23. 2; whence the dimin. *pūcel* (Toller). Hence also were borrowed Irish *pūca*, an elf, sprite, hobgoblin; *W. pūca*, *pūci*, a hobgoblin. — *Ice. pūki*, a wee devil, an imp. See **Pug**.

PUCKER, to gather into folds, to wrinkle. (Scand.) 'Pucker, to shrink up or lie uneven, as some clothes are apt to do;' Phillips, ed. 1706. 'Saccular, to pucker, or gather, or cockle, as some stuffs do being wet;' Florio, ed. 1598. 'He fell down, and not being able to rise again, had his belly puckered together like a sachel, before the chamberlain could come to help him;' Junius, Sin Stigmatised (1639), p. 19; in Todd's Johnson. The allusion is here to the top of a *poke* or bag, when drawn closely together by means of the string; cf. 'to purse up the brows,' from *purse*, sb., and Ital. *saccolare* from *sacco*; and Norm. dial. *pocher*, to crease, to pucker, from *pochē*, a bag (Moisy). A frequentative form due to prov. *E. pook*, *poke*, a bag; from *Ice. poki*, a bag. Cf. Norm. dial. *pouque*, a bag (F. poche). See **Poke** (1). Der. *pucker*, sb.

PUDGING, an intestine filled with meat, a sausage; a soft kind of meat, of flour, milk, eggs, &c. (E.) *ME. pudding*, P. Plowman, B. xiii. 106; *puding*, as a gloss to *lucetum*, Wright's Voc. p. 104

(ab. 1300). The older sense was doubtless 'bag,' from a Tent. base **pud-*, to swell out, similar to **pāt-*, to swell out (see **Pout**). Cf. *AS. pud-uc*, a wen (Toller); and see **Poodle**. Hence also prov. *E. puddle*, short and fat, *poddy*, round and stout in the belly, *pod*, a large protuberant belly (Halliwell). Cf. also *E. pad*, *pod*; see **Pad**, **Pod**. β. The Low G. *pudding* has much the same sense as *E. pudding*; and is clearly related to Low G. *pudder-wurst*, a thick black-pudding, and to *puddig*, thick, stumpy; Westphal. *puddel*, a lump, a pudding. γ. For the parallel base **put-*, cf. Gael. *put*, a buoy, an inflated skin; *W. puting*, a short round body; Corn. *put*, a bag, a pudding; all borrowed from Teutonic. The Irish *putog*, Gael. *putag*, a pudding, are borrowed from *E. pudding*.

PUDDLE (1), a small pool of muddy water. (E.) *ME. podel*, Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 54, l. 5. Spelt *poddell* in Palgrave. Dimin. with *E. suffix -el*, from *AS. pudd*, a ditch, a furrow (Toller). Der. *puddle* (2).

PUDDLE (2), to make muddy; to make thick or close with clay, so as to render impervious to water; to work iron. (E.) Shak. has *puddle*, to make muddy or thick, *Com. Err.* v. 173; *Oth.* iii. 4. 143. Hence the various technical uses. From **Puddle** (1). Der. *puddler*, *puddling*.

PUERILE, childish. (F.—L.) In Phillips, ed. 1706. [The sb. *puerility* is in much earlier use, occurring in Minshew, ed. 1627.] — *MF. pueril*, omitted by Cotgrave, but in use in the 16th cent. (Littré); mod. *F. pueril* — *L. puerilis*, boyish. — *L. puer*, a boy, lit. 'one begotten.' — *√PEU*, to beget; cf. Skt. *puta-*, the young of any animal, *putra-*, a son. Der. *pueril-ly*, from *F. puerilité*, 'puerility,' Cot. So also *puer-peral*, relating to child-birth, from *L. puerpera*, fem. adj., child-bearing; from *puer-*, stem of *puer*, a child, and *parere*, to bear, produce, for which see **Parent**.

PUFF, to blow. (E.) *ME. puffen*, Ancien Rowle, p. 272, l. 1. Not found in *AS.*, but the vb. *puffan*, to puff, blow away (in Napier's Glosses) suggests a sb. **puf*; of imitative origin. Cf. *G. puffen*, to puff, pop, strike, *Dan. puff*, to pop, *Swed. puffa*, to crack, to push; also *W. puff*, a puff, a sharp blast, *puffio*, to come in puffs (borrowed from *E.*). Also *G. puff*, a puff; *puff* / interjection, &c. Der. *puff-er*, *puff-ery*, *puff-y*, *puff-i-ly*, *puff-i-ness*. Also *puff-in*, q.v.

PUFFIN, the name of a bird. (E.) 'Puffin, a fowle so called;' Minshew, ed. 1627. 'Puffin, a sort of coot or sea-gull, a bird supposed to be so called from its round belly, as it were swelling and puffing out;' Phillips, ed. 1706. And in Skelton, Phyllyp Sparowe, 454. (The *F. puffin* is borrowed from *E.*) *Puffin Island*, near Anglessea, abounds with these birds, or formerly did so; but the *W. name* for the bird is *pal*. The reason assigned by Phillips is prob. the right one; Webster thinks it is named from its peculiar swelling beak, which somewhat resembles that of the parrot. The suffix is apparently diminutive, answering to *E. -en in kitten*.

PUG, a monkey, small kind of dog. (E.) The orig. sense is 'imp' or 'little demon,' as in Butler, Hudibras, pt. ii. c. 3. l. 635, and in Ben Jonson's play The Devil is an Ass, in which 'Pug, the lesser devil,' is one of the characters. A weakened form of **Puok**, q.v. Cf. *Dan. dial. pugge*, a 'puck,' sprite; and (perhaps) *Dan. dial. pugge*, a toad. 'A pug-dog is a dog with a short monkey-like face;' Wedgwood.

PUGGERY, PUGGERY, a scarf round the hat. (Hind.) From Hind. *pagrī*, a turban (Forbes).

PUGILISM, the art of boxing. (L.) *Pugilism* and *pugilist* are late words, added by Todd to Johnson's Dict. Coined from *L. pugil*, a boxer. Allied to *L. pūg-nus*, Gk. *πύγ-μη*, the fist. And see *pugnacious*.

PUGNACIOUS, combative, fond of fighting. (L.) Rather a late word. R. quotes 'a furious, pugnacious pope as Julius II,' from Barrow, On the Pope's Supremacy. [The sb. *pugnacity* is in Bacon, Adv. of Learning, book II. viii. 4.] A coined word with suffix *-ous* — *L. -issus* from *L. pugnāci-*, decl. stem of *pugnax*, combative. — *L. pugnā-re*, to fight, allied to *pugnus*, the fist; and Gk. *πύγ-μη*, the fist; *πύγ-*, adv., with the fist. Der. *pugnaciously*; also *pugnacity*, from *L. acc. pugnacitatem*. And see *ex-pugn*, *im-pugn*, *op-pugn*, *re-pugn-ant*, *pug-i-ist*, *poni-ard*.

PUISNE, inferior in rank, applied to certain judges in England. (F.—L.) A law term. 'Puisne or *punie*, used in our common law books . . . for the younger; as in Oxford and Cambridge they call Junior and Senior, so at Inns of Court they say *Puisne* and *Ancient*;' Minshew, ed. 1627. The same word as **Puny**, q.v.

PUISSANT, powerful, strong. (F.—L.) In Skelton, ed. Dyce, i. 203, l. 3 from bottom. 'This is so *puissant* an enemy to nature;' Sir T. Elyot, Castel of Helth, b. iii. c. 12. — *F. puissant*, 'puissant, mighty,' Cot. Cf. Ital. *possente*, powerful. β. The Ital. form suggests that the *F. word* is formed from a barbarous *L. type *possens*, for **possens* (stem *possent-*), substituted for the true form *potens*, powerful; see **Potent**. γ. This barbarism was due to confusion

between the pres. part. *potens* and the infin. *posse*, to be able, have power; see **Possible**. Der. *puissant-ly*; *puissance*, Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 26, from *F. puissance*, power. **Doublet**, *potent*.

PUKE (1), to vomit. (E. 7) In Shak. As You Like It, ii. 7. 144. Prov. E. *puke*, E. D. D. Prob. imitative; and partly suggested by the verb to *spew*, with the same meaning. Cf. G. *spucken*, to spit. See **Spew**, **Spit**; and cf. OF. *esput*, a spitting, L. *spūtare*, to spit.

PUKE (2), the name of a colour; obsolete. (MDu.) Explained by Baret as a colour between russet and black. '*Petoque*, a colour, *pers*,' Palgrave. See Nares and Halliwell; and cf. **Puce** (above), from which it certainly differs. It prob. referred at first to the quality of the cloth; see Privy Expenses of Eliz. of York, pp. 120, 254.—MDu. *puick*, 'wollen cloth,' Hexham; *puick*, pannus laneus, Kilian; Du. *puik*, choice, excellent.

PULE, to chirp as a bird, while like an infant, whimper. (F.) In Shak. Cor. iv. 2. 52; Romeo, iii. 5. 185.—F. *piuler*, 'to peep, or cheep, as a young bird; also, to pule or howl, as a young whelp'; Cot. In Gascon, *pioula*. Cf. Ital. *pigiolare*, to chirp, moan, complain. These are imitative words; cf. L. *pipilare*, to chirp, *pipire*, to chirp.

PULL, to draw, try to draw forcibly, to pluck. (E.) ME. *pullen*, P. Plowman, B. xvi. 73; Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, B. 68. 'And let him there-in *pull*'—and caused him to be thrust into it; lit. and caused (men) to thrust him into it; Legends of the Holy Rood, ed. Morris, p. 60. 'Proh. an E. word; the AS. *pullian* and the pp. *þpullan*, given in Sommer's Dict., are correct forms; *þpullid* is in AS. Leechdoms, i. 362, l. 10. β. We find, also, Low G. *puhlen*, to pick, pinch, pluck, pull, tear, which is the same word; Brem. Wörterb. iii. 372; Dan. dial. *pull*, to pull. Cf. also Low G. *puellen*. To drink in gulps (E. to take a pull). Der. *pull*, sb., Chaucer, Parl. of Fowls, l. 164.

PULLETT, a young hen. (F.—L.) ME. *polette* (with one l). P. Plowman, B. vi. 282.—OF. *polette* (13th cent., Littre), later *polette*, 'a young hen,' Cot. Fem. form of *F. poulet*, a chicken, dimini. of *poule*, a hen.—Late L. *pulla*, a hen; fem. of *pullus*, a young animal, cognate with E. *Foal*, q. v. **Doublet**, *poult*, q. v.

PULLEY, a wheel turning on an axis, over which a cord is passed for raising weights. (F.—L.—Gk.?) Spelt *puiley* in Minshew, ed. 1627; *puiley* in Caxton, tr. of Reynard the Fox, ed. Arber, p. 96, l. 6 from bottom. [But, in the Prompt. Parv., we have the form *poieyne*; and in Chaucer, C. T. 10498 (F. 184), we find *poieyn* (*poive*), rhyming with *dryed* (*drive*). β. The last form is difficult to explain; but we may derive *poieyne* from *F. poulain*, 'a sole, or colt, also the rope wherewith wine is let down into a seller, a pulley-rope,' Cot. 'Par le *poulain* on descend le viu en cave; Kabelaia, Garg. i. 5 (Littre).—Late L. *pullinum*, acc. of *pullinus*, a colt.—L. *pullus*, a young animal; see **Pullet** (above). Cf. Late L. *polimus*, a pulley or pulley-rope. γ. The transference of sense causes no difficulty, as the words for 'horse' or 'goat' are applied in other cases to contrivances for the exertion of force or bearing a strain; thus MF. *poutre*, a filly, also means 'a beam' (Cot.); and *F. chivre*, a goat, also means a kind of crane. The Late L. words for 'colt' are remarkably numerous, including (besides *pullanus*) the forms *pullius*, *pullenus*, *pullitrum*, *palassus*, *poledrus*, *poletus*, *poletus*; also *poletia*, *polina*, a filly.] δ. But the mod. E. *puiley* is from *F. poulie*, 'a pulley,' Cot. OF. *poulie*, *polie*, *polye*, Supp. to Godefroy; cf. Late L. *poledia*, a crane, Ital. *puleggia*, a pulley. Perhaps from Late L. *polidia*, pl. of **polidius*, representing Late Gk. **πολίδιον*, a little colt, dimini. of Gk. *πόλιος*, a colt. Cf. OF. *poutier*, a pulley, answering to Late Gk. *πολιδιον*, a little colt. ¶ Diez derives *F. pulley* from *F. poulie*, and then, conversely, *F. poulie* from *E. pull*; which is very unlikely. G. Paris (*Romania*, July, 1898, p. 486) suggests Gk. **πολίδιον*, dimini. of *πόλιος*, a pivot, axis; see **Pole** (2).

PULMONARY, affecting the lungs. (L.) Mount, Gloss, ed. 1674, has *pulmonarius*, diseased in the lungs. Englished from L. *pulmonarius*, belonging to the lungs, diseased in the lungs.—L. *pulmon*, stem of *pulmo*, a lung. β. The L. *pulmo* is cognate with Gk. *πνεύμων*, more commonly *πνεύμα*, a lung; the change to the latter form being due to association with *πνεύμα*, breath, from *πνέω* (for *πνέω*), to blow. But *pulmo* (for **plumo*?) and Gk. *πνεύμων* are from a root *PLEU*; whence also Lith. *plauzei*, pl. the lungs (Prellwitz). Der. *pulmo-nic*, from L. *pulmonis*, decl. stem of *pulmo*.

PULP, the soft fleshy part of bodies, any soft mass. (F.—L.) '*The pulp* or pith of plants;' Minshew.—F. *pulpe*, 'the pulp or pith of plants;' Cot.—L. *pulpa*, the fleshy portion of animal bodies, pulp of fruit, pith of wood. Der. *pulp-y*, *pulp-ness*; *pulp-ous*, *pulp-ous-ness*.

PULPIT, a platform for speaking from. (F.—L.) ME. *pulpit*, P. Plowman's Crede, ed. Skeat, l. 661; *pulpit*, Chaucer, C. T. 12325

(C. 391).—OF. *pulpite*, 'a pulpit,' Cot.—L. *pulpitum*, a scaffold, platform, esp. a stage for actors.

PULSATE, to throb. (L.) A modern word, directly from L. *pulsatus*, pp. of *pulsare*, to beat. It is no doubt due to the use of the sb. *pulsation*, in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674, from *F. pulsation*; from L. *pulsationem*, acc. of *pulsatio*, a beating; from the same verb. β. The orig. sense of *pulsare* was simply 'to beat'; it is a frequentative verb, formed from *pulsus*, pp. of *pellere*, to drive. L. *pello* is for **pel-no*; cf. Gk. *πλά-να-μαι*, 'I draw near quickly;' Brugmann, ii. § 612. Der. *pulsat-ion*, as above; *pulsat-ive*, *pulsat-or-y*; *pulse* (1), q. v. From the L. *pellere* we have also *ap-peal*, *peal*, *com-pel*, *dis-pel*, *ex-pel*, *im-pel*, *inter-pell-at-ion*, *pro-pel*, *im-pulse*, *re-peal*, *re-pel*, *re-pulse*; and see *pell* (1), *pursy*, *pulse* (1), *push*.

PULSE (1), a throb, vibration. (F.—L.) *Puls* in Palgrave. ME. *pous* (in which the *i* is dropped), P. Plowman, B. xvii. 66.—F. *pouls*, 'the pulse,' Cot.—L. *pulsus*, acc. of *pulsus*, a beating; also the beating of the pulse, a pulse.—L. *pulsus*, pp. of *pellere*, to drive; see **Pulsate**.

PULSE (2), grain or seed of beans, pease, &c. (L.) ME. *puls*. 'All manner *puls* is goodde, the fitchie outtake'—every kind of pulse is good, except the vetch; Palladius on Husbandry, b. i. l. 723.—L. *puls*, a thick pap or pottage made of meal, pulse, &c., the primitive food of the Romans before they became acquainted with bread (White). Cf. Gk. *πόλτος*, porridge. ¶ Perhaps through the intermediate OF. *pals*, *pous* (Norm. dial. *pous*), porridge; cf. Somerset. *pulse*, pottage. Der. *poultice*, q. v.

PULVERISE, to pound to dust. (F.—L.) '*To pulverate* or to *pulverize*, to beat into dust;' Minshew, ed. 1627.—MF. *pulverizer*, 'to pulverize,' Cot.—Late L. *pulverizāre*, to pulverise; = L. *pulverāre*, to scatter dust, also to pulverise.—L. *pulver*, decl. base of *pulvis*, dust. The suffix *-ize* answers to the usual *F. -iser* (occasional *-izer*), Late L. *-izare*, imitated from Gk. *-ειν*. β. L. *pulsus* is allied to L. *pollis*, *pollen*, fine meal; Gk. *πόλιν*, meal, dust. See **Powder**.

PUMA, a large carnivorous animal. (Peruvian.) 'The American animal, which the natives of Peru call *puma*, and to which the Europeans have given the denomination of lion, has no mane;' tr. of Huflon's Nat. Hist., London, 1792.—Peruvian *puma*.

PUMICE, a hard, spongy, volcanic mineral. (F.—I.) ME. *pomeys*, *pomyce*, Prompt. Parv. [AS. *pumic-stān*, pumice-stone; Voc. 148. 3.] But the ME. *pomyce* is from OF. *pomis* (Godefroy).—L. *pūmicem*, acc. of *pūmicis*, pumice. β. So named from its light, spongy nature, resembling sea-foam. From an Idg. base **spom-*, whence also AS. *fām*, foam; see **Spume**. **Doublet**, *pounce* (2).

PUMMEL, the same as **Pommel**, q. v.

PUMP (1), a machine for raising water. (F.—Teut.) ME. *pumpe*, Prompt. Parv.—F. *pompe*, 'a pump;' Cot. Of Teut. origin.—Low G. *pumpe*, a pump; of which a fuller form is *plumpe*, which is likewise an imitative form. Cf. prov. G. *plumpen*, to pump. The Low G. *plumpen* also means to pump, to fall pump, to move suddenly but clumsily; so that the sense of 'pumping' arose from the plunging action of the piston or, as it is sometimes called, the plunger, esp. when made solid, as in the force-pump. Allied to **Pump** (3), of imitative origin. Cf. prov. E. *plump*, a pump, *plumpy*, to pump (Cornwall); also Du. *pomp*, Swed. *pump*, Dan. *pumpe*, and even Russ. *pompa*, a pump; all borrowed words from Teutonic. Also the imitative forms Spau. and Port. *bomba*, a pump, a bomb; and Hamburg *pümpel*, a piston (Richey). Der. *pump*, verb; spelt *pumpe* in Palgrave.

PUMP (2), a thin-soled shoe. (F.—L.—Gk.) In Shak. Mids. Nt. Dr. iv. 2. 37; explained by Schmidt to mean 'a light shoe, often worn with ribbons formed into the shape of flowers.' So called because worn for 'pomp' or ornament, by persons in full dress.—F. *pompe*, 'a pomp, state, solemnity, magnificence, ostentation; a *piéd de plomb* et de *pompe*, with a slow and stately gait' [gait]; Cot. The use of this MF. proverb connects the word particularly with the foot and its ornament. Cf. Low G. *pump*, pump; whence *pump-boxe*, old-fashioned large stockings (Bremen). See further under **Pomp**.

PUMPKIN, a kind of gourd. (F.—L.—Gk.) Spelt *pumkin* in W. Dampier, A New Voyage (1699), i. 203. The form *pumkin* is a corruption from the older word *pompion* or *pumpion*, in which the suffix, not being understood, has been replaced by the F. dimin. suffix *-kin*. *Pumpion* is in Shak. Merry Wives, iii. 3. 43. Better *pompion*, as in Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xix. c. 5.—MF. *pompion*, 'a pumpkin, or melon;' Cot. [Ital. *porpoca* (Florio).] Formed, with inserted *m*, from L. *peponem*, acc. of *pepo*, a large melon, pumpkin.—Gk. *πέπων*, a kind of melon, not eaten till quite ripe.—Gk. *πέπων*, cooked by the sun, ripe, mellow; from the base *πείω*, seen in *πέπων*, to cook; see **Cook**, and **Pip** (2).

PUN, to play upon words. (E.) 'A corporation of dull *punning* drolls;' Dryden, Art of Poetry, l. 358. The older sense of *pun* was to pound, to beat; hence to *pun* is to pound words, to beat them

into new senses, to hammer at forced smiles. 'He would *pun* thee into shivers with his fist;' Shak. Troil. II. 1. 42; and see Nares. *Pun* is a dialect form of *pound*, to bruise; see **Pound** (3); cf. Swed. dial. *punna*, to slap one playfully; *punn*, a playful slap on the back (Rietz). Der. *pun*, sb., Spectator, no. 61; *pun-in*; *punster*, Guardian, no. 29, a coined word, like *trickster*.

PUNCE (1), to pierce or perforate with a sharp instrument. (F.-L.) 'Punch, or *Punching-iron*, a shoemaker's tool to make holes with;' Phillips, ed. 1706. In Shak. Rich. III. v. 3. 125. ME. *punchen*, to prick; see Prompt. Parv. This verb seems to have been coined from the older sb. *punchion* or *punchon*, spelt *punchon* in Prompt. Parv., denoting the kind of awl used for punching or perforating; shortened to *punche*, spelt *ponche*, Wills and Invent., i. 365 (1572). See further under **Punchion** (1). Der. *punch*, a kind of awl, as above. Distinct from *punch* (2), q.v.

PUNCH (2), to beat, bruise. (F.-L.) In the phrase 'to *punch* one's head', the word is not the same as *punch* (1), but is a mere abbreviation of *punish*. In fact, 'to *punish* a man about the head' has still the same meaning. This is clearly shown by the entries in the Prompt. Parv., p. 416. '*Punchyn*, or *chastysyn*, *punysken*, *Punio*, castigo'; and again, '*Punchynge*, *punyskinge*, *Punicio*.' So also: '*Punchyht* me, Lorde,' i.e. *punish* me; Cov. Myst. p. 75. See **Punish**. ¶ For the suppression of the *i* in *punish*, cf. ME. *punshen*, to polish, P. Plowman, A. v. 257, foot-notes; and *vanshen*, to vanish, id. C. xv. 217. In the present instance, *punchen* was readily suggested by the like-sounding word *bunchen*, with much the same sense. Hence the entry: '*Punchyn*, or *bunchyn*, Trudo, tundo;' Prompt. Parv.

PUNCH (3), a beverage composed of spirit, water, lemon-juice, sugar, and spice. (Hindi-Skt.) '*Punch*, a strong drink made of brandy, water, lime-juice, sugar, spice, &c.;' Phillips, ed. 1706. Wedgwood cites two most interesting quotations. 'At Nerule is made the best arrack or Nepo da Goa, with which the English on this coast make that enervating liquor called *punches* (which is Hindostan for five) from five ingredients;' Fryer, New Account of East India and Persia, 1697. 'Or to drink *palepantz* (at Goa) which is a kind of drink consisting of aqua-vitæ, rose-water, juice of citrons, and sugar; Olearius, Travels to the Grand Duke of Muscovy and Persia, 1669. It was introduced from India, and apparently by the way of Goa; and is named from consisting of five ingredients. — Hindi *punch*, five; Bate's Dict., 1875, p. 394; cf. Hindustani *panj*. — Skt. *pancha*, five, cognate with E. *five*; see **FIVE**. ¶ Perhaps it is interesting to observe that, whereas we used to speak of four elements, the number of elements in Sanskrit is *five*; see Henfey, p. 658, col. 2, l. 5; cf. Skt. *panchakva*, the five elements; *panchakro*, consisting of five. It is, at any rate, necessary to add that the Hindi and Skt. short *a* is pronounced like E. *u* in *mud* or *punch*; hence the E. spelling. See **Punch** in Yale.

PUNCH (4), a short, hump-backed fellow in a puppet-show. (Ital.-L.) In this sense, *Punch* is contraction of *Punchinello*. In the Spectator, no. 14, the puppet is first called *Punchinello*, and afterwards *Punch*. '*Punch*, or *Punchinello*, a fellow of a short and thick size, a fool in a play, a stage-puppet;' Phillips, ed. 1706. The pl. *Punchinellos* occurs twice in Butler, Sat. on our Imitation of the French, II. 26, 99; it occurs as early as A.D. 1666 (Nares). β. *Punchinello* is corruption of Ital. *punchinello*, by the change of *i* to *u* (cf. *Palermo* from L. *Panormus*); and the *u* sound of *chi* corresponds to Ital. *ci*. *Punchinello* was a character in Neapolitan comedy representing a foolish peasant who utters dull truths (Scheler); Baretti and Meadows only give the fem. *punchella*, 'punch, buffoon of a puppet-show.' These are dimin. forms of Ital. *punchino*, 'a young chicken,' Florio; fem. *punchina*. The latter form is from the same source (with a different suffix) as Ital. *pulella*, a girl, maiden (F. *pucelle*), and all the words are from L. *pullus*, the young of any animal, whence also F. *poule* (from Late L. *pulla*), a young hen. Thus the lit. sense of Ital. *punchinello* is 'little chicken.' See further under **Pullet**. ¶ Perhaps the E. form is due to confusion with prov. E. *punch*, short, fat, *punchy*, pot-bellied (Halliwell); words which are prob. closely connected with **Bunuch**, q.v. 'Did hear them call their fat child *Punch*, . . . a word of common use for all that is thick and short;' Peppys' Diary, Apr. 30, 1669. In the phrase 'Punch and Judy,' *Judy* is the usual abbreviation from *Judith*, once common as a female name.

PUNCHION (1), a steel tool for stamping or perforating; a punch. (ONorth-F.-L.) Our mod. sb. *punch* is a familiar contraction of *punchion*, which occurs rather early. ME. *punchon*, Prompt. Parv. *Puncheon*, a dagger, occurs in Barbour's Bruce, i. 545; see my note on the line. ONorth-F. *punchon* (Supp. to Godefroy, s.v. *poignon*), also *punchon* (as in mod. Norman dial.); corresponding to OF. *poignon*, MF. *poinson*, 'a bodkin, also a punchion, also a stamp, mark, print, or seal;' Cot. Mod. F. *poignon*; cf. Gascon *pouncheon*

(Moncaut), Prov. *pouncheon* (Mistral), Span. *punzon*, a punch; Ital. *punzione*, 'a bodkin, or any sharp pointed thing, also a piece [wine-vessel], a barrel,' Florio. — L. *punctionem*, acc. of *punctio*, a pricking, puncture; Diez remarks that this sb., which in L. is feminine, changes its gender to masc. in F., &c., whilst changing its sense from 'pricking' to the concrete 'pricking-instrument.' Allied to *punctus*, pp. of *pungere*, to prick; see **Pungent**. Der. *punch* (1). And see below.

PUNCHEON (2), a cask, a liquid measure of 84 gallons. (ONorth-F.-L.) 'Butte, pipe, *punchoon*, whole barrell, halfe barrell, firken, or other caske;' Itaklyt's Voyages, vol. i. p. 273. — ONorth-F. *punchon* (see Norm. dial. *punchon* in Moisy, OF. *poignon* in Supp. to Godefroy); MF. *poinson*, 'a wine-vessel;' Cot. β. It is not certain that OF. *poignon*, MF. *poinson*, a bodkin, and *poinson*, a cask, are the same word. It is gen. supposed that they are quite distinct, owing to the wide difference in sense. But I am inclined to think that F. *poignon* remains the same word in all its senses, the wine-vessel being so named from the 'stamp, mark, print, or seal' upon it, the stamp being produced by a *punchion* or stamping-instrument. That is, I regard **Punchion** (2) as identical with **Punchion** (1). Cf. Mital. *punzione*, 'a bodkin, barrel, hoghead for wine, goldsmith's pounce, little stamp;' Florio.

PUNCHINELLO, the same as **Punch** (4), q.v.

PUNCTATE, PUNCTATED, punctured. (L.) A botanical term. Coined with suffix *-ate* (= L. *-atus*) from L. *punctum*, a point, dot. See **Puncture, Pungent**.

PUNCTILIO, a nice point in behaviour. (Span.-L.) 'Your courtier practice, is he that is yet in his path, his course, his way, and hath not touched the *punctilio* or point of his hopes;' Ben Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, Act II. sc. 1 (Amorphus). Rather from Span. *puntillo*, a nice point of honour, than from the equivalent Ital. *puntiglio*. In fact, the word is spelt *punctilio* in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. The *c* is an E. insertion, due to confusion with *punctate*, &c. The *li* represents the sound of the Span. *li*. β. Span. *puntillo* is a dimin. of *punto*, a point. — L. *punctum*, a point; see **Point**. Der. *punctilious*, *ly*, *-ness*.

PUNCTUAL, exact in observing appointed times. (F.-I.) Minshew, ed. 1627, has *punctual* and the sb. *punctualitie*. See Trench, Select Glossary. — F. *punctuel*, 'punctual,' Cot. — Late L. *punctualis*, not recorded; but the adv. *punctualiter*, exactly, occurs A.D. 1440; Ducauge. — L. *punctus*, for *punctum*, a point, with suffix *-alis*. (Perhaps *punctalis*, from the stem *punct-*, would have been more correct.) See **Point**. Der. *punctual-ly*, *punctual-ly*.

PUNCTUATE, to divide sentences by marks. (L.) A modern word; added by Todd to Johnson's Dict. Suggested by F. *punctuer*, 'to point, mark or distinguish by points;' Cot. — Late L. *punctuare*, to determine, define. Formed from L. *punctus*, for *punctum*, a point; see **Point**. (Perhaps *punctate*, from the stem *punct-*, would have been a more correct form.) Der. *punctuat-ion*, from F. *punctuation*, 'a pointing;' Cot.

PUNCTURE, to prick, to make a prick, small hole made with a sharp point. (L.) 'Wounds and *punctures*;' Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. ii. c. 3. § 28. ME. *puncture*, Lanfrank, Science of Chirurgie, p. 16, l. 9. — L. *punctura*, a prick, puncture. Allied to *punctus*, pp. of *pungere*, to prick; see **Pungent, Point**. Der. *puncture*, verb.

PUNDIT, a learned man. (Skt.) Not in Todd's Johnson. — Skt. *pandita* (with cerebral *n* and *d*), adj., learned; sb. a wise man, scholar. — Skt. *pundh*, to heap up or together. ¶ The E. *n* represents Skt. short *a*, as in **Punoh** (3).

PUNGENT, acid to taste or smell, keen, sarcastic. (L.) In Phillips, ed. 1706. *Pungency* occurs earlier, in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. — L. *pungent*, stem of pres. part. of *pungere*, to prick, pt. t. *pu-pug-i*, pp. *pungens*, from the base PEUG, to prick. See **Point**. Der. *pungent-ly*, *pungency*. From the L. *pungere* we also have *point*, with its derivatives; also *punctate*, q.v., *punct-ilo*, q.v., *punct-u-al*, q.v., *punct-u-ate*, q.v., *punct-u-re*, q.v. Also *com-punctio*, ex-*punctio*, *pounce* (1), *punch* (1), *punchoon* (1). Doublet, poignant.

PUNISH, to chasten, chastise. (F.-L.-Gk.) ME. *punischen*, P. Plowman, R. iii. 78. — F. *puniss-*, stem of pres. part. of *punir*, to punish. — L. *pūnīre*, to punish, exact a penalty; OLat. *poenire*. — L. *poena*, a penalty. — Gk. *poenē*, a penalty; whence E. **Pain**, q.v. Der. *punish-able*, from F. *punissable*, 'punishable,' Cot.; *punishment*, L. L. iv. 3. 63, a coined word, substituted for ME. *punicion* (spelt *punyscion* in Berners, tr. of Froissart, v. ii. c. 39), which is from F. *punition*, 'a punishment,' Cot., from L. acc. *pūnitionem*. Also *punish-er*; and (from L. *pūnīre*) *im-punity*. And see *penance, penitence, punch* (3).

PUNK, a prostitute. (Low G.) In Shak. Merry Wives, ii. 2. 141. Cotgrave explains F. *gouge* as 'a souldier's pug, or punk.' Evidently a slang word, and probably imported by soldiers from the Low Countries. According to the Bremen Wörterbuch, it may have

come (ultimately) from Bremen; for *Punken-diek* was the name of a dike, with houses near it on the river Weser, in the eastern suburb of Bremen, which was formerly notorious for evil-livers; whence probably the F. word *punk*. (According to Schmeller, the Bavarian word *punken* meant a kind of cabbage.)

PUNKAH, a large fan. (Hind.—Skt.) Hind. *pankhā*, a fan; allied to *pankh*, a wing, feather; Forbes.—Skt. *pankha*, a wing. Cf. Pers. *pankan*, a sieve, a fan; Rich. Dict. p. 338.

PUNT (1), a ferry-boat, a flat-bottomed boat. (L.—C.) 'Ulysses in a punt, or small bottom'; Holland's Pliny, bk. 35, ch. x. p. 537 a. AS. *punt*; 'Pontonium, *punt*'; Voc. 166, 2; 'Caudex, *punt*'; Voc. 181, 31. (Caudex means a boat hollowed out of a tree.) Abbreviated from *L. pons*, a punt, Caesar, Bellum Civile, iii. 29; also, a pontoon. Of Celtic origin; Celt. type **pontos*; Stokes-Fick, p. 62. Given by Caesar as a Gaulish word.

PUNT (2), to play at the game of cards called basset. (F.—Span.—L.) 'I would *punt* no more'; Pope, The Basset-table, l. 68. 'Punter, a term used at the game of cards called basset'; Phillips, ed. 1706.—F. *fonte*, 'a punter; a punt'; also *punter*, 'to punt'; Hamilton. Hatfield gives *F. pante* as a term in the game of *ombré*, meaning an ace of hearts or diamonds.—Span. *punto*, a point, also, a ply at cards.—L. *punctum*, a point; see **Point**. ¶ Perhaps immediately from Spanish.

PUNY, small, feeble, inferior in size or strength. (F.—L.) In Shak. Rich. II. iii. 2, 86; also *puny*, As You Like It, iii. 4, 46. And see Trench, Select Glossary.—AF. *puné*, Year-books of Edw. I. i. 83; spelt *puine*, iii. 317; MF. *puinot*, 'puny, younger, born after'; Cot. Mod. F. *puiné*, younger. Thus the lit. sense is 'born after'; hence, younger, junior, inferior.—L. *post natus*, born after. See **Posterior** and **Natal**. Doublot, *puinot*, q.v.

PUPA, a chrysalis. (L.) A scientific term.—L. *pupa*, a girl, doll, puppet; hence, the sense of undeveloped insect. Fem. of *pupus*, a boy, child. Allied to *pupus*, *puer*, a boy; from **PEU*, to beget; see **Puerile**. Der. *pup-ill*, *pup-let*, *pup-py*.

PUPIL (1), a scholar, a ward. (F.—L.) In Spenser, F. Q. ii. 8, 7.—MF. *pupile*, 'a pupill, ward'; Cot. Mod. F. *pupille*. Properly a masc. sb.—L. *pupillum*, acc. of *pupillus*, an orphan-boy, orphan, a ward; dimin. from *pupus*, a boy; see **Pupa**. Der. *pup-ill-age*, Spenser, Verses to Lord Grey, l. 2; *pup-ill-ary*, from F. *pupillaire*, 'pupillary'; Cot., L. *pupillaris*, belonging to a pupil. Also *pupil* (2).

PUPIL (2), the central spot of the eye. (F.—L.) Spelt *pupill* in Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 868.—F. *pupille*, the pupil (Hatfield). A fem. sb. which distinguishes it from the word above.—L. *pupilla*, a little girl; also, the apple of the eye, or pupil. Fem. of *pupillus*; see **Pupil** (1). ¶ The name seems to be due to the small images seen in the pupil; cf. the OE. phrase 'to look babies in the eyes.'

PUPPET, a small doll, little figure. (F.—L.) ME. *poiet*, King Alisaunder, l. 235; Chaucer, C. T. 13631 (B 1891).—OF. *poupette*, Godefroy; MF. *poupette*, 'a little baby, puppet'; Cot. Dimin. from L. *puppa*, a doll; variant of *pupa*; see **Pupa**.

PUPPY, (1) a whelp; (2) a dandy. (F.—L.) 1. In Shak. (Oth. i. 3, 341; a *puppy-dog*, K. John, ii. 460. Here (as in *lev-y*, *jur-y*) the final *y* answers to F. *-ie*,—F. *poupée*, 'a baby, a puppet'; Cot. Here, by 'baby,' Cotgrave means a doll; but it is clear that in E. the word was made to mean a lap-dog; cf. 'smale ladies *pupis*'; Book of St. Alban's, fol. f. 4, back. The F. *poupée* (as if from *L. *puppāda*) is due to L. *pupa*; see **Puppet**. 2. In the sense of 'dandy,' *puppy* occurs in the Guardian (Todd's Johnson). This is the same word, used in contempt, as in Henry VIII, v. 4, 30; perhaps affected by the MF. *poupin* or *popin*, 'spruce, neat, trimme, fine'; Cot. Cf. *se popiner*, 'to trimme or trick up himself'; id.; mod. F. *faire le poppin*, to play the fop. This word answers to a Late L. **puppinus* (not found), and is a derivative from L. *pupus*, a boy. Der. *pup-py-ism*. Also *pup*, which is an abbreviation for *puppy*; whence *pup*, verb, formerly *puppy*, as in Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xxx. c. 14.

PUR, prefix. (F.—L.) E. *pur* answers to OF. *pur*, F. *pour*, prefix, which is the F. prep. *pour*, for, a curious variation of L. *pro*, for. Thus *pur* and *pro* are equivalent; and words like *purvey* and *provide* are mere doublets. ¶ In the word *pur-blind*, the prefix has a different value.

PURBLIND, nearly blind. (Hybrid; F.—L., and E.) This word has suffered a considerable change of sense, almost parallel to the strange change in the case of **Farbold**, q.v. The orig. sense was *wholly blind*, as in Rob. of Glouc., p. 376, l. 7773: 'Messolde pulte oute boje is eye, and makeye him *pur blind*.'—they should put out both his eyes, and make him quite blind. See Spec. of Eng. ed. Morris and Skeat, p. 14, l. 390. Sir T. Elyot writes *poriblynde*, The Governour, b. iii. c. 3, § 3; so also in Levins. In Wyclif,

Exod. xxi. 26, the earlier version has *pure blynde*, where the later has *oon i3ed* (i.e. one-eyed), and the Vulgate has *luscus*. So also '*pur-blynde*, luscus.' Prompt. Parv. Even in Shak. we have both senses: (1) *wholly blind*, L. L. iii. 181, Romeo, i. l. 12; and (2) *partly blind*, Venus, 679; Hen. VI. ii. 4, 21. β. It is clear that '*wholly blind*' is the orig. sense, and that which alone needs an etymology; whilst '*partly blind*' is a secondary sense, due perhaps to some confusion with the verb *to pore*, as shown by the spelling *porblind*; or to a mistaken derivation from Gk. *ωπός*, blind. *Porblind* or *pure-blind*, i.e. *wholly blind*; see **Pure** and **Blind**. For the use of *pure* as an adv., cf. '*pure for his love*'—merely for his love, Tw. Nt. v. 86. Der. *purblindly*, *purblindness*.

PURCHASE, to acquire, obtain by labour, or by payment. (F.—L.) ME. *purchacen*, *purchacen*, Rob. of Glouc. p. 16, l. 260; Chaucer, C. T. 610 (A 608). The usual sense is 'to acquire.'—OF. *purchacier*, later *pourchacier*, 'eagerly to pursue, . . purchase, procure'; Cot.—OF. *pur*, F. *pour*, for, and *chasser*, to chase. Formed after the analogy of F. *pour-suivre* (Scheler). See **Pur** and **Chase**; also **Pursue**. Der. *purchase*, sb., ME. *purchas*, *pourchas*, Chaucer, C. T. 258 (A 256), from OF. *purchas*, later *pourchus*, 'eager pursuit'; Cot.; *purchus-er*, *purchas-able*.

PURE, unmixed, real, chaste, mere. (F.—L.) ME. *pur*, Rob. of Glouc., p. 8, l. 184; where it rhymes with *far-er*, fire. Pl. *puré* (disyllabic), Chaucer, C. T. 1281 (A 1279)—F. *pur*, masc., *pure*, fem., 'pure'; Cot.—L. *pūrus*, acc. of *pūrus*, pure, clean.—**PEU*, to purify, cleanse; cf. Skt. *pā*, to purify; see **Fire**. Der. *pure-ly*, *pure-ness*; *pur-it*, *pur-ism* (coined words); and see *pour*, *purge*, *pur-ify*, *pur-it-an*, *pur-it-y*, *surge*. From the same root, *fire*, *bureau*, *com-pute*, *de-pute*, *dis-pute*, *im-pute*, *re-pute*, *am-put-ate*, *de-pul-y*, *count* (2), &c.

PURPLE, the older form of *pur*; see **Pur** (3).

PURGE, to purify, clear, carry away impurities. (F.—L.) ME. *purgen*, Chaucer, C. T. 14953 (B 4143)—F. *purger*, 'to purge'; Cot.—L. *purgare*, to cleanse, purge. β. L. *purgare*=*pūrigare* ('*pūritus* has *expurgāre*); from *pū-*, stem of *pūrus*, pure, and *-ig-*, weakened form of *ag-* (*ag-ere*), to do, make, cause. See **Pure** and **Agent**. Der. *pur-gat-ion*, ME. *purgacioun*, Wyclif, Heb. i. 3, from F. *purgation*<L. acc. *purgātiōnem*, from *purgare*; *pur-gat-ive*, orig. adj., Mach. v. 3, 55, from *L. purgātivus*; *pur-gat-or-y*, ME. *purgatorie*, Ancrer Riwele, p. 126, l. 8, from F. *purgatoire* (of which an older form was prob. **purgatorie*), which from L. *pūgā-tōrius*, adj., cleansing, purifying; *pur-gat-or-i-al*; *pur-g-ing*, sb., *expurg-ate*. And see *surge*.

PURIFY, to make pure. (F.—L.) ME. *purifien*, Wyclif, Deeds (Acts), xxi. 26.—F. *purifier*, 'to purify'; Cot.—L. *pūrificāre*, to make pure.—L. *pūri-*, for *pūrus*, pure; and *-fic-*, for *-fac-* (*facere*), to make. Der. *pur-ify-er*, *pur-ify-ing*; also *purific-ation*, ME. *purificacioun*, Wyclif, John, iii. 25, from F. *purification*, from *L. acc. purificātiōnem*; *purific-it-or-y*, a coined word, as if from a L. adj. **purificātorius*.

PURIM, an annual Jewish festival; the feast of lots. (Heb.—Pers.) In Esther, iii. 7; ix. 26.—Heb. *purim*, lots; pl. of *pūr*, a lot. Of Pers. origin (Gesenius).

PURITAN, one who pretends to great purity of life. (L.) The name was first given, about A.D. 1564, to persons who aimed at greater purity of life, &c., than others (Haydn). Frequently in Shak. All's Well, i. 3, 56, 98; Tw. Nt. ii. 3, 152, 155, 159; Wint. Tale, iv. 3, 46; Pericles, iv. 6, 9. A barbarous F. formation, with suffix *-an* (—L. *-ānus*), from the word *purit-y* or the L. *pūrit-ās*. See **Purity**. Der. *Puritan-i-cal*, *Puritan-ism*. ¶ The F. *puritain* is borrowed from E.

PURITY, the condition of being pure, pureness. (F.—L.) ME. *pureté*, Ancrer Riwele, p. 4, l. 21; the *e* (after *r*) was afterwards altered to *i*, to bring the word nearer to the L. spelling.—F. *pureté*, 'purity'; Cot.—L. *pūritatem*, acc. of *pūritas*, purity; formed with suffix *-itas* from *pūri-*, for *pūrus*, pure; see **Pure**.

PURL (1), to flow with a soft murmuring sound. (Scand.) 'A pipe, a little moistened, . . maketh a more solemne sound, than if the pipe were dry; but yet with a sweet degree of sillabation, or *purling*.' Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 230. The word is rather Scand. than E., being preserved in Norw. *purla*, to well up, MSwed. *porla* (Ihre), Swed. *porla*, to purl, bubble as a stream. β. But it is merely a frequentative form, with the usual suffix *-l* from the imitative prov. E. word *purr* or *purr*, for which see **Purr**. Cf. Irish and Gael. *bururua*, a purling noise, a gurgling; Du. *borrelen*, to bubble up, Low G. *burreln*, *purreln*, to bubble up, AS. *bur-nan*, a well; see **Bourn** (2). ¶ *Purl*, to curl, Shak. Lucr. 1407, is from the rippling of a purling stream.

PURL (2), spiced or medicated beer or ale. (F.—L. ?) 'Purl, a sort of drink made of ale mingled with the juice of wormwood'; Phillips, ed. 1706. 'A double mug of *purl*;' Spectator, no. 88.

But I suppose the spelling to be a mistaken one, due to confusion with **PURL** (1). It should surely be *pearl*, from *F. perle*, a pearl; see **PEARL**. See *perle*, adj., and *perler*, verb, in Littré. The word was a term in cookery; thus *suers perle* is sugar boiled twice; *bouillon perle*, jelly-broth (Hamilton). So also *D. parden*, *paarden*, to pearl, sparkle, rise in small bubbles, like pearls (Callach); *G. perlen*, to rise in small bubbles like pearls, to pearl (Rügel); *perle*, a pearl, drop, bubble. Hence *purl*, a drink with bubbles on the surface.

PURL (3), to form an edging on lace, to form an embroidered border, to invert stitches in knitting. (*F.*—*L.*) 'Needlework *purl*ed with gold; ' An Eng. Garner, ed. Arber, ii. 37 (1532). Just as the word above should be spelt *pearl*, it is found, conversely, that the present word is often misspelt *pearl*; by the same confusion. It is a contraction of the old word to *purgle*, to embroider on an edge. 'Purled with gold and pearl of rich assay;' Spenser, *F. Q. i.* 2. 13. *ME. purllen*, Chaucer, *C. T.* 193.—*OF. porflier*, later *pourflier*. 'Pourflier dor, to purfle, tinsel, or overcast with gold thread, &c.;' Cot.—*OF. por*, *F. pour*, from *L. prō*, from which is often confused, as Scheler remarks, with *F. par*, *L. per*, throughout, and such seems to be the case here; and *F. filer*, to twist threads, from *fil*, a thread. See **PUR** and **FIL** (1). ¶ Cotgrave also gives *MF. purlin* in the sense of *profile*; *profile* and *purl* (3) are really the same word, the difference in sense being due to the peculiar use of the *F. prefix pour* as if it were *L. per*. To *purl* is 'to work along an edge,' or 'to overcast all along with thread.' Doublet, *profile*.

PURL (4), to upset. (*E.*) A slang term; a huntsman who is thrown off his horse is *purl*ed or *spilt*. Prov. *E. pirl*, to spin round, to tumble; *E. D. D.* *Purl* should rather be *pirl*; from *ME. pirl*, a whirling, formed by the frequentative suffix *-l* from the imitative word *pirl*, to whirl. So also *Ital. pirla*, a whipping-top; *pirlare*, to twirl round; Florio. Allied to **PURL** (1).

PURLEU, the borders or environs of any place (orig. only of a forest); esp. when used, as is usual, in the plural. (*F.*—*L.*) 'In the forests of all that ground near any forest, which being made forest by Henry II, Rich. I, or King John, were, by perambulations granted by Henry III, severed again from the same; Manwood, par. 2 of his *Forest Laws*, cap. 20. And he calleth this ground either *pourelles*, i.e. *perambulationem*, or *purlieu* and *purluy*, which he saith, he but abusively taken for *pourelle*;' Minshew, ed. 1627. Manwood's definition is: '*Purlieu* is a certain territory of ground adjoining unto the forest, inclosed [marked] and bounded with immovable marks, meeres, and boundaries;' Keed's note on *As You Like It*. '*Purlieu*—land which having once been part of the royal forest has been severed from it by perambulation (*pourelle*, *OF. purlieu*) granted by the crown. The preamble of 33 Edw. I. c. 5 runs: "Cume aucune gentz que sont mys hors de forest *par la purlieu*, . . . aient requis a cest parlement qu'ils soient qu'ils, des choses que les foresters leur demandent." In the course of the statute mention is made of "terres et tenements deaforestes *par la purlieu*." These [lands] would constitute the *purlieu*. A *purlieu-man* or *purlieu-man* is a man owning land within the purlieu, licensed to hunt on his own land; 'Wedgwood. β. It is thus clear that *purlieu* was 'land set free' from the forest laws, and hence called *pur lieu* (*L. purlieu* *locus*). γ. The perambulation itself was denoted by the *OF. purlieu* or *poralle*. This *OF. purlieu* appears to be a mere translation of *L. perambulationem*, by that confusion whereby *OF. pur* (*F. pour*), though really answering to *L. prō*, is made to do duty for the *L. per*, as in several instances noted by Scheler. See **AF. purlieu** (to translate *perambulation*) in *Liber Custumarum*, p. 197; from *OF. pur*—*L. prō*; and *OF. ales*, a going, for which see **ALLEY**. **PURLOIN**, to steal, plagiarise. (*F.*—*L.*) In Shak. *Lucrece*, 1651. *ME. purloynen*; the pp. is ill spelt *perloyned* in the *York Plays*, p. 271. Cf. *ME. purloynen*; *Purlongyn*, or *pralongyn*, or *put for away*, *Prolongo*, alieno; 'Prompt. Parv. Thus the orig. sense is simply to prolong, put away, keep back, or remove. [Cf. *OF. eloigner*, (<*L. elongare*), 'to remove, banish, drive, set, put, far away; Cot.]—*OF. porloignier*, *purlaignier*, to prolong, retard, delay; Godfrey.—*L. pralongare*, to prolong; to prolong. Der. *purlain*—*er*. Doublet, *prolong*.

PURPLE, a very dark-red colour. (*F.*—*L.*—*Gk.*) In Spenser, *F. Q. i.* 2. 7. For *ME. purple*, by change of *r* to *l*, as in *ME. marbre*, now *marble*, and in *Molly*, *Dolly*, for *Mary*, *Dorothy*. The *ME. purple* is in early use, occurring in Layamon, l. 5928.—*OF. porpre* (13th cent., Littré), later *porpre*, 'purple.' Cot. Cf. *Ital. porpora*, Span. *purpura*—*L. purpura*, the purple-fish, purple-dye—*Gk. πορπύρα*, the purple-fish; cf. *G. πορπύρα*, purple. β. The orig. sense of *Gk. πορπύρα*, as an epithet of the sea, seems to have been 'troubled' or 'raging,' hence dark, and lastly purple. The sea

dark with storms was also called *σέρος*, wine-coloured, wine-dark; apparently from the dark shade of brooding clouds. Hence the etymology is from *Gk. πορπύρα*, to grow dark, used of the surging sea; a reduplicated form (= *πορ-πορ-εω* = *πορ-πορ-εω*) of *Gk. πορ*, to mix up, mingle, confound, orig. to stir violently. Allied to *Skt. root bhur*, to be active, *L. furere*, to rage; see **FURY**. ¶ The *AS. purpur* is borrowed directly from Latin. So also *G. purpur*, &c. Der. *purple*, verb. And see **porphyr**.

PURPORT, to imply, mean, intend. (*F.*—*L.*) In Bacon, *Life of Hen. VII.* ed. Lumby, p. 146, l. 27. (And prob. a much older word.)—*OF. porporter*, *pourporter*, to intend, whence the sb. *purport*, tenour. Not in Cotgrave; but Godfrey gives the verb *porporter*, *pourporter*, to declare, inform, and the sb. *purport*, tenour; and notes the phrase *selon le purport*, according to the purport.—*OF. pur*, *F. pour*, from *L. prō*, according to; and *F. porter*, to bear, carry, from *L. portare*, to carry. A similar application of *F. porter* occurs in *E. import*. See **PUR** and **PORT** (1). Der. *purport*, sb., used by Spenser with the sense of 'disguise.' *F. Q. iii.* 1. 52, the lit. sense being rather 'declaration' or 'pretence.'

PURPOSE (1), to intend. (*F.*—*L.*—*Gk.*; with *F. prefix*.) *ME. purposen*, Gower, *C. A. i.* 5, prol. 53.—*OF. porposer* (Godfrey), a variant of *proposer*, to propose. This *purpose* and *propos* are doublets; see **PROPOSE**, which is strictly from *L. proposere*, of *Gk.* origin, though there has been confusion with *L. pōner*. ¶ Distinct in origin from **PURPOSE** (2), though much confounded with it in association. Doublet, *propos*.

PURPOSE (2), intention. (*F.*—*L.*) Though from a different origin, this sb. has become altogether associated with the verb to *purpose*, owing to the extraordinary confusion, in French, of the derivatives of *posuere* and *pōner*. *ME. purpos*, Chaucer, *C. T.* 3979 (A 3981); spelt *porpos*, Rob. of Glouc., p. 121, l. 2572.—*OF. porpos* (of which another form was *porpos*), a resolution, design (Godfrey); a variant of *F. propos*, 'a purpose, drift, end.' Cot.—*L. prōpositum*, a thing proposed, design, resolution.—*L. prōpositus*, pp. of *prōponere*, to propose; see **PROPOUND**. Der. *purpose*—*ly*, *purposeless*; also *a purpose*, &c.

PURP, **PUR**, to utter a murmuring sound, as a cat. (*E.*) 'A pur . . . of fortune's cat; 'All's Well, v. 2. 20; 'Pur, the cat is gray;' King Lear, iii. 6. 47. An imitative word, not unlike buzz. Cf. Scotch *purr*, a gentle wind, Icel. *pur*, wind; also Irish and Gael. *burbur*, a purring sound. Intended to imitate the sound of a gentle murmur. Der. *pur*—(1), a frequentative form.

PURSE, a small bag for money. (*L.*—*Gk.*) *ME. purs*, *burs*; Prompt. Parv. p. 417. Spelt *pur*, *F. Plozman*, A. v. 110. In early use; the pl. *purse* occurs in the later text of Layamon, l. 5927.—*AS. purs*; Engl. Studien, xi. 65. [Cf. *OF. borse* (Burguy), later *bourse*, 'a purse.' Cot.]—Late *L. bursa*, a purse; Ducauge—*Gk. βύρα*, a hide, skin; of which purses were made. ¶ The change from initial *b* to *p* is rare, but accords with Grimm's Law, and we find similar examples in *E. apricot* as compared with *F. abricot*, and mod. *E. gossip* as compared with *ME. gossib*, Chaucer, *C. T.* 5825 (D 243). Der. *purse*—*er* (doublet, *burs*—*er*, q.v.); *purse*—*er*—*ship*; *purse*—*proud*; *purse*—*bearer*, Tw. Nt. iii. 3. 47. Also *purse*, verb, to wrinkle like a bag drawn together. Oth. iii. 3. 113.

PURSLAIN, **PURSLANE**, an annual plant, sometimes used in salads. (*F.*—*L.*) Spelt *purslaine*, Hakluyt's Voyages, vol. ii. pt. ii. p. 109, l. 43; *pourlane*, Sir T. Elyot, Castel of Helth, b. ii. c. 8. *ME. purslane*, to translate *L. portulaca*, Prompt. Parv., p. 417.—*OF. portulaine* (Godfrey). [Cf. *Ital. portellana*, 'the hearse called portulaine;' Florio.] Formed from *L. portulaca*, *portulaca*, Pliny, x. c. 20; the usual form of the word being *portulaca*. Walde derives *portulaca* from *portula*, dimin. of *porta*, a door, with reference to some peculiarity of the seed-capsules.

PURSU, to follow after, chase, prosecute. (*F.*—*L.*) *ME. pursuen*, Wyclif, John, xv. 20, where the AV. has *persecute*; also in *F. Plozman*, b. xii. 158.—*OF. poursuir*, *poursuir*; Norm. dial. *poursuir*; mod. *F. poursuivre*, 'to pursue, prosecute, persecute.' Cot. Cotgrave gives the spellings *poursuir*, *poursuivre*, and *poursuivre*—*OF. pur*, *por*, mod. *F. pour*, answering to *L. prō*; and Late *L. sequere*, in place of *L. sequi*, to follow; so that *poursuir*=*L. prōsequi*, to prosecute. See **PROSECUTE**; also **PUR** and **SUE**. β. Owing to the confusion between the *F.* prefixes *pur* (*prō*) and *par* (*per*), the verb *poursuivre* also had the sense of *persecute*; to even find in *OF.* (11th cent.) the expression *a pursuir son apel*=we pursue his appeal (Littré). See **PERSECUTE**. Der. *pursu*—*er*, which in Scots law means 'a plaintiff,' lit. a prosecutor. Also *pursu*—*ant*, 'following, according, or agreeable to,' Phillips, ed. 1706, formed with the *F.* pres. part. suffix *-ant* from *OF. pursu*—*ir*, though the usual form of the pres. part. was *pursuivans* or *poursuivans* (see below); *pursu*—*ant*, Phillips, ed. 1706, apparently coined from the adj. *pursuant*. Also *pursuit*, spelt *poursuit* in Spenser, *F. Q. ii.* 4. 1, *pursuit* in Trevisa,

tr. of Higden, i. 195, from *F. poursuite*, fem. sb., a participial form answering to *L. fem. pp. prœcūta*; *pursuiv-ant*, an attendant on heralds, lit. 'one who is following,' Rich. III. iii. 4. 90, ME, *pursuend*, Chaucer, House of Fame, 1321, from *F. poursuisant d'armes*, 'herald extraordinary, or young herald,' Cot., from *F. poursuisant*, pres. part. of *poursuivre*.

PURSY, short-winded. (F.-L.) In Shak. Timon, v. 4. 12. Spelt *pursy* and *pursif* in Levins. ME, *purcy* (for *pursy*). Prompt. l'arr. 'Pursif, short-winded, or stuffy about the stomacke, *poursif*;' Palsgrave.—MF. *poursif*, in Palsgrave, as just cited; which is a variant (by change of *i* to *r*) of MF. *poulsif*, 'pursive, short-winded,' Cot. Mod. F. *pousif*, formed with suffix *-if* (<*L. -iātus*), from MF. *poulsier* (mod. F. *poussier*), 'to push,' Cot. Cotgrave also gives the form *poussier*, which he explains not only by 'to push,' but also by 'to breathe or fetch wind.'—*L. pulsare*, to beat, push; see **PUSH**. The word has reference to the pantings or quick pulsations of breath made by a pursy person. Der. *pursi-ness*.

PURTEANCE, that which belongs to; the intestines of a beast. (F.-L.) In Exod. xii. 9; the usual translation of the same Heb. word being 'inwards.' Spelt *purteance* in Coverdale's translation. 'Purteance of a beast, *fressure*;' Palsgrave. In P. Plowman, B. ii. 103, where most MSS. have *purteances*, MS. W. has *appurteances*. Thus *purteance* is merely an abbreviation of *appurteance*, from AF. *apurtance*, Langtoft's Chron., i. 438; variant of *apurtance* (Burguy), from OF. *apartenir*, to appertain. Cotgrave has: 'appurtance, an appurtance, an appendant.' β. The variation in the syllable *pur*, *par*, is due to the frequent confusion between OF. *pur* (*L. pri*), and *par* (*L. per*). In the present case, the syllable is due to *L. per*. See **APPURTANCE**, **APPURTAIN**. **PURULENT**, **PURULENCE**, see **PUS**.

PURVEY, to provide. (F.-L.) A doublet of *provide*. ME. *purveien*; *porveien* (with *u*=*v*), Rob. of Glouc. p. 39. l. 911; Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 74.—AF. *purveier*, to provide, Liber Custumarum, p. 216; OF. *porvoir* (Burguy), mod. F. *pourvoir*, to provide.—*L. prouidēre*; see **PROVIDE**. β. The F. *voir*, to see, has numerous forms in OF., such as *veoir*, *veor*, *veir*, *veer*, *veier*, *veier*, &c.; see Burguy. The E. spelling *-vey* answers to AF. *veier*; cf. E. *sur-vey*. Der. *purveyance*, ME. *purveance*, Rob. of Glouc. p. 457. l. 9387, from AF. *purveance*, Politt. Songs, p. 231, answering to MF. *pourvoyance*, 'providence, forecast,' Cot.; and therefore a doublet of *providence*. Also *purvey-or*, ME. *purveior*, P. Plowman, B. xix. 255, footnote, from AF. *purveior*, Stat. Reale, i. 137 (1300), answering to MF. *pourveyoir*, 'a provider or purveyor,' Cot. Doublet, *provide*.

PURVIEW, a proviso, enactment. (F.-L.) Now applied to the enacting part of a statute as opposed to the preamble, and so called because it formerly began with the words *purview est*, it is provided. Spelt *purview* in Blount.—AF. *purveu*, Politt. Songs, p. 231; MF. *pourveu*, provided, Cotgrave; mod. F. *pourvu*. l'p. of AF. *purveier*, OF. *porvoir*, F. *pourvoir*; see **PURVEY**.

PUS, white matter issuing from a sore. (L.) In Phillips, ed. 1706. [The adj. *purulent* is in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674.]—*L. pūs* (gen. *pūris*), matter.—Gk. *πύον*, matter; Skt. *pūya*, pus; from *pūy*, to stink. *PU*=*PEU*, to be corrupt, stink; whence also *pu-trid*, &c. Allied to **FOUL**. Brugmann, i. § 113. Der. *pur-u-lent*, from F. *purulent*, 'mattary, corrupt,' Cot., from *L. pūrlentus*, full of matter, from the stem *pūr*- and suffix *-lentus*. Hence *purulence*.

PUSH, to thrust against, urge, drive forward. (F.-L.) ME. *possen*, *pusset*; infin. *posse*, K. Horn, ed. Lamb. l. 1011; pt. l. *puste*, K. Horn, ed. Ritson, l. 1079; *possed*, P. Plowman, B. prol. 151. At a later time *pus* became *push*, by change of double *s* to *sh*, as in *anguish* from *anguis*, *brush* from *F. brosse*, *embellish* from *F. embellir*, &c.—OF. *pousser*, MF. *poulsier*, 'to push, thrust,' Cot.—*L. pulsare*, to beat, strike, thrust; frequentative form of *pellere* (pp. *pulsus*), to drive. See **PULSE** (1), **PULSATE**. Der. *push*, sb., Spenser, F. Q. i. 3. 35; *push-ing*; *push-pin*, *L. L.* iv. 3. 169. ¶ The prov. B. *pusk*, a pustule, is spelt *poushe* in Sir T. Elyot's Castel of Helth, bk. iii. c. 6; from the same verb.

PUSILLANIMOUS, mean-spirited. (L.) 'Womanish and pusillanimous,' Chapman, tr. of Homer, b. i. Commentary, note 7. From *L. pusillanimus*, mean-spirited, by change of *-us* to *-ous*, as frequently; the more usual form is *pusillanimus*.—*L. pusill-*, stem of *pusille*, very small; and *animus*, mind, soul. β. *Pusillus* is allied to *pūns*, a little boy, *pu-er*, a boy; see **PURILE**. For *L. animus*, see **ANIMOSITY**. Der. *pusillanimous-ly*, -ness. Also *pusillanimi-ty*, ME. *pusillanimite* (shortened to *pusillanite*), Gower, C. A. ii. 12; bk. iv. 314; from F. *pusillanimité* (<*L. acc. pusillanimitatem*).

PUSSE, a cat, a hare. (E.) Spelt *pusse* in Minshew, ed. 1697; *puscat*, in Friar Bacon's Prophecies (Hazlitt, E. Eng. Popular Poetry, iv. 274). This may be called an E. word, though it is widely

spread. Prob. imitative, from the sound made by a cat spitting (Wedgwood). So also Du. *poes*, Low G. *pusa*, *pusu-katte*, a puss, puss-cat; Swed. dial. *pus*, a cat (Rietz), &c.; Irish and Gael. *pus*, a cat. β. That the word is imitative, appears from its occurrence in Tamil. *Pusei*, a cat, esp. in the S. Tamil idiom. In the Cashgar dialect of the Afghans, *puse* signifies a cat; Caldwell, Comp. Grammar of Dravidian Languages, p. 465; cited in N. and Q., 3 S. ix. 288. Lithuan. *puš*, a word to call a cat.

PUSTULE, a small pimple. (F.-L.) 'A pustule, wheale, or blister,' Minshew, ed. 1627. ME. *pustulis*, pl., in Lanfrank, Science of Cirurgery, p. 197, l. 17.—F. *pustule*, 'a push, blain, wheale, small blister,' Cot.—*L. pustula*, another form of *pūsula*, a blister, pimple. Allied to Lith. *puslė*, a bladder, pimple; *pūsti* (1 pers. sing. *putis*), to blow; Gk. *φυσάω*, *φύω*, a bladder, pustule, *φύω*, I blow, Skt. *pūṣṭhā*, *pūṣṭhā*, the lungs. ¶ Note that *pustula* has nothing to do with *pus*, with which it is associated by Richardson, and even in White. Der. *pustul-ous*, *pustul-ate*, *pustul-ar*.

PUT, to push, thrust, cast, set, lay, place, &c. (E.) ME. *putten*, *puten*; pt. l. *putte*, pp. *put*, *i-put*; P. Plowman, A. iii. 75, B. iii. 84; Havelok, 1033, 1051; the pt. l. *putte* occurs in Layamon, 18092. AS. *potian*, to thrust; Elfric's Homilies, i. 523, l. 25; also 'putian, whence the sb. *puting*, instigation (Napier). [Hence Gael. *put*, to push, thrust; W. *putio*, to push, to poke; Corn. *put*, to kick like a horse.] The orig. sense seems to have been to push, cast; cf. 'to put a stone,' Du. *poten*, to plant, set; *poet*, a twig, MDu. *poet*, a scion, plant (see Franck); NFries. *putje*, Dan. *putte*, to put, place; Swed. dial. *puta*, to push; Pomern. *putten*, to drive on. Der. *putt-er*, verb, q.v.

PUTATIVE, reputed, supposed. (F.-L.) In Minshew, ed. 1627.—F. *putatif*, 'putative,' Cot.—*L. putātivus*, imaginary, presumptive. Formed with suffix *-ivus*; cf. *L. putātus*, pp. of *putāre*, to think. The orig. sense was to make clean or clear; hence, to come to a clear result.—*L. putus*, clean. (¶PEU.) Cf. **PURE**.

PUTREFY, to make or become corrupt. (F.-L.) 'Grosse meate . . . maykth putrefyed matter,' Sir T. Elyot, Castel of Helth, b. ii. c. 1. 'Apte to recyue putrefaction;' id. b. ii. c. 1. (The spelling with *i* was prob. due to confusion with *putrid*).—F. *putrefier*, 'to putrify,' Cot. Formed by analogy with other verbs in *-fier* as if from *L. putreficere*; but the true *L.* forms are *putrefacere*, to make putrid; and *putrefieri*, to become putrid.—*L. putre*, as seen in *putrēre*, to be rotten, with which cf. *puter*, *putris*, rotten; and *facere*, to make, or *fieri*, to become. See **PUTRID**. Der. *putrefaction*, from F. *putrefaction*, from *L. acc. putrefactionem* (Lewis); regularly formed from *putrefacere*. Also *putrefact-ivus*. Also *putrescent*, becoming putrid, from *L. putrescent-*, stem of pres. part. of *putrescere*, inceptive form of *putrēre*; whence *putrescence*.

PUTRID, stinking, rotten, corrupt. (F.-L.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674; and in Cotgrave.—F. *putride*, 'putrified,' Cot.—*L. putridus*, putrid. Extended from *L. putris*, decl. stem of *puter*, *put-ris*, rotten; allied to *putrēre*, to be rotten. Allied to *put-ēre*, to stink; from ¶PEU, to stink. Cf. Skt. *pūy*, to stink; see **PUS** and **FOUL**.

PUTTOCK, a kite, kind of hawk. (E.?) In Shak. Cymb. i. 1. 140; see Nares and Palsgrave. ME. *puttocke*, Book of St. Alban's, fol. b 2; *potok*, Voc. 762. 5. Of unknown origin. It seems to have been used in a contemptuous sense. AS. *Putloc* occurs as a name or nickname; Birch, Cart. Saxon, iii. 668.

PUTTY, an oxide of tin, or lead and tin, for polishing glass; more commonly a cement of whiting and oil, for windows. (F.—Low G.) 'Putty, a powder made of calcin'd tin,' Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. 'Putty, pottain, and pot-brass . . . seem all to mean the same thing,' Rich. Dict.; this opinion is supported by extracts from Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xxxiv. c. 9, and Boyle, Works, i. 721. Pliny explains that in brass-founding, it was often found desirable to add to the ore *collectum*, i.e. bits of old vessels, called by Holland 'pottain or old metal,' or *ollaria*, called by Holland 'pot-brass'; showing that *pottain* simply means the metal of old pots. β. The difficulty is in the history of the word rather than in its etymology. The old sense of it was 'powder made of calcin'd tin,' as in Blount, resembling what is now called *putty powder*. 'Putty powder, a pulverised oxide of tin sometimes mixed with oxide of lead; extensively used in glass and marble works, and the best kinds are used for polishing plate;' Weale's Dict. of Terms used in the Arts, 4th ed., 1873. The same work tells us that *putty* is 'composed of whiting and linseed oil, with or without white lead.' It thus appears that the successive senses are (1) calcin'd tin or oxide of tin, (2) the same, with oxide of lead, or (3) with white lead, (4) a preparation containing white lead, the name being continued even after the white lead was omitted. The result is that the mixture now called *putty* frequently contains nothing that could be called *putty* in the older sense. γ. Adapted from MF. *poisse*, 'brasse, copper, tin,

pewter, &c., burnt or calcinated; also, a pot-full of anything; Cot. The mod. F. *potée* means 'putty,' showing a similar change of meaning. 'Potée d'étain, tin-putty;' Hamilton. The mod. F. *potée* also means (as formerly), a potful. Cf. also MF. *puttein*, 'broken pieces of metal, or of old vessels, mingled one with another;' Cot. Also MF. *potin*, 'soldier of metal;' id. B. *Patre* is formed with suffix *-te* (<L. *-ata*), from F. *pot*, a pot, of Teutonic origin; see *Pot*. Der. *putty*, vb.

PUZZLE, a difficult question, embarrassment, problem, perplexity. (F.—L. and Gk.) As a verb in Shak. Hamlet, iii. 1. 80; and it was prob. regarded as a frequentative form of *pose*, with suffix *-le*. But this was not the way in which the word arose; and, in fact, the suffix *-le* is not usually added to words of F. origin. It was orig. a sb., and stands for *opposal*, which is used in the ordinary sense of 'opposition' in Sir T. Herbert's Travels, p. 81 (R.). It has been shown, s.v. *Pose*, that *pose* is short for *oppose*, which again is a corruption of *oppose*. From the F. *opposer* was formed MF. *opposale*, a question for solution; whence mod. E. *puzzle*. And to puzzle she put this *opposale* [question], Lydgate, Fall of Princes, ed. Wayland, sig. B. iii. leaf lxvii; cited in Dyce's Skelton, ii. 304. Hence corruptly, *opposale*. 'Made vnto her this vncouth *opposale*. Why wepe ye so?' id., sig. B. v. leaf cxviii (Dyce). 'Madame, your *opposale* is well provided,' i.e. your question is well put; Skelton, Garland of Laurel, l. 141; where the MS. copy has *opposale* (Dyce). The ME. *opposale* seems to have been a coined word, like *deni-al*, *refus-al*, &c. The loss of the first syllable is due to the loss of the same in *pose*. For the etymology, see *Oppose*, *Pose* (2). See A Student's Pastime, p. 129. Der. *puzzle*, verb.

PYGARG, a white-rumped antelope. (L.—Gk.) In Deut. xiv. 5. 'A kind of fallow Deere called *Pygarg*;' Holland, tr. of Pliny, bk. viii. c. 53.—L. *pygargus*; Deut. xiv. 5.—Gk. *πυργαργος*, a kind of antelope.—Gk. *πυργ*, rump; *ἀργός*, shining, white.

PYGMY, a very diminutive person or thing. (F.—L.—Gk.) ME. *pygmy*, Trevisa, i. 11. l. 7.—MF. *pygme*, adj., 'dwarfish, short, low, of a small stature;' Cot.—L. *pygmaeus*, adj., 'dwarfish, pygmy-like,' from pl. *Pygmæi*, the race of Pygmies.—Gk. *Πυγμαῖοι*, the race of Pygmies, fabulous dwarfs of the length of a *πυγμή*, which was reckoned from the elbow to the fist or knuckles, containing about 13½ inches.—Gk. *πυγμή*, the fist; allied to L. *pugnis*; see *Pugnacious*.

PYLORUS, the lower orifice of the stomach. (L.—Gk.) In Phillips, ed. 1706.—L. *pylorus*.—Gk. *πυλῶρος*, a gate-keeper; also the pylorus, because it is gate-keeper to the intestines, or at the entrance to them. Contracted from **πύλα-φυλῶρος* (Prelwitz).—Gk. *πύλα* = *πύλῃ*, a gate; and **φυλῶρος*, allied to *φυλῶς*, a keeper, watcher. B. The Gk. *φυλῶς* is perhaps allied to Gk. *φύλας*, a city; see Prelwitz. B. The Gk. *φυλῶς* is from *φύλομαι* (= *φύλαμαι*), I heed, guard, from *φύλῃ*, to guard; see *Wary*. Der. *pyloric*.

PYRAMID, a solid figure with triangular sides meeting in an apex upon a triangular, square, or polygonal base. (L.—Gk.) The word was rather taken directly from the Latin than from the French. Thus Shak. has the sing. *pyramis*, i. Hen. VI. i. 6. 21; pl. *pyramides* (four syllables), Antony, v. 2. 61; as well as *pyramid*, Macb. iv. i. 57. Cotgrave strangely translates F. *pyramide* by 'a pyramides,' = L. *pyramid*, stem of *pyramis*.—Gk. *πυραμῖς* (gen. *πυραμίδος*), = L. *pyramid*. Prob. of Egyptian origin. Der. *pyramidic*, *pyramidical*.

PYRE, a pile of wood for burning a body. (L.—Gk.) In Sir T. Browne, Urn Burial, cap. v. § 13.—L. *pyra*.—Gk. *πύρ*, a pyre; allied to *πῦρ*, fire; cognate with E. *Fire*, q. v. And see *pyrethrum*, *pyretic*, *pyr-itis*, *pyrotechnic*.

PYRETHRUM, a plant; feverfew. (L.—Gk.) L. *pyrethrum*.—Gk. *πύρεθρον*; so named from the hot spicy taste of the root.—Gk. *πῦρ*, fire. Doublet, *pellitory* (2).

PYRETIC, feverish, relating to fever. (Gk.) For *pyretic* = Gk. *πυρετικός*, feverish.—Gk. *πύρεσις*, to be in a fever; allied to *πυρῶς*, burning heat, fever.—Gk. *πῦρ*, fire.

PYRITES, a stone which gives out sparks when struck with steel. (L.—Gk.) 'Pyrites, a marchasite or fire-stone;' Phillips, ed. 1706.—L. *pyrites*.—Gk. *πυρίτης*, a flint, pyrites; orig. an adj., belonging to fire.—Gk. *πῦρ*, fire; cognate with E. *Fire*, q. v. Der. *pyritic*.

PYROTECHNIC, pertaining to fireworks. (Gk.) *Pyrotechnic*, adj., and *pyrotechny* are given in Phillips, ed. 1706. Coined from Gk. *πύρ*, used in compounds in place of *πῦρ*, fire, cognate with E. *fire*; and *τεχνικός*, artistic, technical, from *τέχνη*, an art, craft. See *Fire* and *Technical*. Der. *pyrotechnics*, *pyrotechny* (short for *pyrotechnic art*); *pyrotechnist*. So also *pyro-meter*, a fire-measurer (see *Metro*); *pyro-genous*, produced by fire, from Gk. base *γεν*, to produce (see *Genus*).

PYTHON, a large serpent. (L.—Gk.) 'The raging *Python*;' Prior, Hymn to the Sun, st. 3.—L. *Python*, a serpent slain by Apollo

near Delphi.—Gk. *Πυθών* (the same).—Gk. *Πυθώ*, a former name of Delphi.

PYX, the sacred box in which the host is kept after consecration; at the mint, the box containing sample coins. (L.—Gk.) Spelt *pixe* in Minshew, ed. 1627. Abbreviated from L. *pyxis*, a box.—Gk. *πύξις*, a box; so-called because orig. made of box-wood.—Gk. *πύξος*, box-wood. Allied to *Box* (1) and *Box* (2).

Q

QUACK (1), to make a noise like a duck. (E.) An imitative word. 'The goos, the cackow, and the doke also So cryden "kek! kek!" "cuckow!" "quak, quak!"' hyc.' Chaucer, Parl. of Foules, 499. Here the cry *kek! kek!* is assigned to the cackling goose, and *quak! quak!* to the quacking duck. In Ch. C. T. 4150 (A 4152), the dat. case *quakke* is used to mean 'hoarseness.' Du. *kwaken*, *kwakken*, to croak, quack, chat; G. *quaken*, to quack, croak; Icel. *krakra*, to twitter; Dan. *kvække*, to croak, quack, cackle. Cf. L. *coaxare*, to croak, Gk. *καλέω*, a croaking; Lithuan. *kwakėti*, to croak; *kwakėti*, to cackle. Cf. *Cackle*. Der. *quack* (2), q. v. Also *quack* (3), q. v.

QUACK (2), one who cries up pretended nostrums. (Du.) Abbreviated from the older word *quacksalver* (below). Hence also *quack*, vb., to act as a quack, to sing the praises of a nostrum, to pretend to medical skill. 'To quack off universal cures;' Butler, Hudibras, pt. iii. c. 1. l. 330. We find also *quack-salver*, Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674, i.e. one who puffs up his sales or ointments, borrowed from Du. *kwak-zalver*, a quack, charlatan, cf. Du. *kwak-zalven*, to quack, puff up sales (see *Salve*) for quackery or prating about them; see also *quack-salvers*, in Ben Jonson, Every Man, ii. 1. 123; *quack-doctor*, a later word which took the place of *quack-salver*, Pope, note to Dunciad, iii. 192. Hence also *quack* = *quack-doctor*; *quackery*.

QUADRAGESIMA, the forty days of Lent. (L.) 'Quadragesima Sunday is six weeks before Easter;' Tables in the Book of Common Prayer. Hence *quadragesimal*, adj.—Lent, Milton, Areopagitica, ed. Hales, p. 5, l. 8.]—L. *quadragesima*, lit. 'fortieth,' fem. of *quadragesimus*, fortieth; in late authors used to mean 'Lent.' Older form *quadragesimus* (= 'quadragesimi-mus') = L. *quadragesima*, forty.—L. *quad-*, square, fourfold, related to *quater*, four times, *quator*, four; and *quinto*, for 'de-kinda', tenth, from *decem*, ten. See *Four* and *Ten*, and *Forty*. Der. *quadragesimal*.

QUADRANGLE, a square figure, or plot of ground. (F.—L.) In Shak. 2 Hen. VI. i. 2. 156; and in Levins.—F. *quadrangle*, 'a quadrangle;' Cot.—L. *quadrangulum*, sb.; neut. of *quadrangulus*, four-cornered.—L. *quad-*, square, allied to *quator*, four; and *angulus*, an angle. See *Four* and *Angle*. Der. *quadrangul*-ad. Also *quad*, *quod*, a court (in Oxford), short for *quadrangle*.

QUADRANT, the fourth part of a circle. (L.) Chiefly used of an instrument for measuring angles (like a *sextant*), graduated with degrees along the arc. ME. *quadrant*, Prompt. Parv.—L. *quadrant*, stem of *quadrans*, sb., a fourth part. Formed like the pres. part. of *quadrare*, to make square; from *quad-*, square, allied to *quator*; see *Four*. Der. *quadrant*-al. From the same source are *quarrel* (2), *quarry* (1), *quad*, *squadrant*, *square*.

QUADRATE, squared, well-fitted. (L.) Used as a vb. in Levins; as adj. and vb. in Minshew; as sb. in Milton, P. L. vi. 62, to mean 'square phalanx.' = L. *quadratus*, squared, pp. of *quadrare*, to make or be square.—L. *quadrus*, square; see *Quadrant*. Der. *quadrat*-ic; *quadrat*-ure, Milton, P. L. x. 381; Ben Jonson, New Inn, A. ii. sc. 2.

QUADRENNIAL, once in four years. (L.) More correctly *quadrinennial*, as in Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674. Formed with adj. suffix *-al* (L. *-ālis*) from *quadrinni-um*, a space of four years.—L. *quadri-*, for *quadrus*, square, fourfold; and *annus*, a year. See *Quadrant*, *Biennial*, *Annual*.

QUADRILATERAL, having four sides. (L.) In Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674.—L. *quadrilater*-us, four-sided; with suffix *-al* (= L. *-ālis*).—L. *quadri-*, for *quadrus*, square; and *later*, decl. stem of *latius*, a side. See *Quadrant* and *Lateral*.

QUADRILLE, 1. the name of a game at cards; 2. the name of a dance. (F.—Span.—L.) The name of the dance dates from about 1773; it is added by Todd to Johnson; so called because danced by 4 persons, or by sets of four. Not improbably suggested by the game at cards, which was a game for 4 persons with 40 cards; see Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 76; Sat. i. 38. [But the Span. name was affected by confusion with F. *quadrille*, 'a squadron containing 25 (or fewer) soldiers,' Cot.; borrowed from Ital. *quadriglia*, short

for Mital. *squadriglia*, 'a route, a troop, a cruce, a band of men, Florio; which is connected with *Squadron*, q.v.] On the other hand, *quadriglia*, the game at cards, was masc.; and like *ombre*, is prob. of Span. origin.—Span. *cuadrillo*, a small square, allied to *cuadrilla*, 'a meeting of four or more persons', Neuman.—Span. *cuadra*, a square.—L. *quadra*, fem. of *quadrus*, fourfold; see *Quadrant*. Cf. L. *quadula*, a little square.

QUADRILLION, a million raised to the fourth power. (L.) An oddly coined word, but added by prefixing *quad-* (short for *quadrus*, square, fourfold) to *-illion*, which is the word *million* with the *m* left out. See *Billion* and *Quadrant*.

QUADROON, the child of a mulatto and a white person. (Span.—L.) Better *quartern* or *quartroun*; and spelt *quartern* in 1707. So called because of having black blood only in a fourth part. Modern; and imported from America.—Span. *cuarteron*, the child of a creole and Spaniard (Neuman); also, a fourth part. Formed with suffixes *-er* and *-on* from *cuarto*, a fourth part.—L. *quartum*, acc. of *quartus*, fourth. See *Quart*, *Quatern*.

QUADRUPEL, a four-footed animal. (L.) The adj. *quadruped* is in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674; *quadruped*, sb., is in Phillips, ed. 1706; the pl. *quadrupedes* is in Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Errors*, bk. iii. c. 1. § 2.—L. *quadruped*, stem of *quadrupēs*, *quadrupēs*, fourfold.—L. *quadrup*, fourfold, four times; and *pes*, a foot. See *Quadrant* and *Foot*. Der. *quadrupel*, *quadrupel*.

QUADRUPEL, fourfold. (F.—L.) As a verb in Chapman, tr. of Homer, *Iliad*, l. 129. As adj. in Minshew, ed. 1627.—F. *quadruple*, 'quadruple'; Cot.—L. *quadruplum*, acc. of *quadruplus*, fourfold.—L. *quadrup*, four times; and *-plus*, signifying 'fold'. See *Quadrant* and *Double*. Der. *quadruple*, verb. Also *quadruplicate*, from L. *quadruplicatus*, pp. of *quadruplicare*, to multiply by four. Cf. *Complicate*.

QUAFF, to drink in large draughts. (E.) In Shak. Tw. Nt. l. 3. 14; &c. And in Levens. Apparently of Northern origin. [In later times, it seems to have affected the spelling of the Lowl. *Sc. quitch*, *quich*, a cup, which became *quaff* in 1711; see *quack* in Jamieson, and *Quaggle*.] 'I quaggle, I drink all out'; Palsgrave. Spelt *quaff* by Sir T. More; N. E. D. Later forms are *quaf*, *quaff*. β. A Southern form of Lowl. *Sc. wanch*, to quaff, from *wanch*, sb. a deep draught (Jamieson). From Onorthumb. **wacht*—AS. *weacht*, moistened (Genesis, 1922), pp. of *weacan*, to moisten (Daniel, 577). Cf. Icel. *veija*, to moisten; from *vak*, base of *vikr*, moist; Icel. *vökva sig*, to moisten oneself, to drink, allied to Du. *wak*, moist, *wak*, a hole in ice. See *Wake* (2). Der. *quaff*, *quaff*.

QUAGGA, a quadruped of the horse tribe. (Hottentot.) The name is said to be Hottentot; and is supposed to be imitative, from the noise made by the animal. The name is now current in the Xosa-Kafir form *iqwara*, with clicking *q* and guttural *r*. See *Athenaeum*, 19 May, 1901; N. and Q. 935. v. 3.

QUAGMIRE, boggy, yielding ground. (E.) In Shak. K. Lear, iii. 4. 54. From *quag*, variant of *quake*; and equivalent to *quackmire*; see *Quake* and *Mire*. 'It is spelt *quackmire* in Stanishur's Descr. of Ireland, p. 20; *quack-mire*, in Palsgrave; J. Halliwell, s. v. *quack-mire*, q. v. Cf. M.E. *quauen* (=*quaven*), to quake; P. Plowman, B. xviii. 61. So also *quaggy* (i.e. *quak-y*), adj., used of boggy ground.

QUAIGH, QUAICH, a kind of drinking-cup in Scotland, usually made of small wooden staves hopped together, with two handles. (C.—L.) See Jamieson and E. D. D. First found as *quach* in 1673.—Gael. *cuach*, a cup (cf. Orlisk *cuach*, W. *cawg*).—L. *cavus*, a cup; cf. Gk. *κύα*, a cup. 'Also spelt *quaff*, as in Smollett (Humphrey Clinker, Sep. 3, 1771).

QUAIL (1), to cower, shrink, fail in spirit. (F.—L.) An old meaning of *quail* was 'to suffer decline, pine, fail, wither away'; hence to faint, esp. used of the spirits. 'My false spirits quail'; Cymb. v. 5. 149; 'their quailing breasts'; J. Hen. VI. ii. 3. 54. 'The braunch o' dead, the buddie eke nedes must quail'; i.e. die; Spenser, Shep. Kal. November, 91. 'This deuise quailed'; Sir T. More, Life of Rich. III. ed. Lumly, p. 65. The phonology shows that the word was prob. of F. origin, and not from the M.E. *quelen* (AS. *cuēlan*), to die; though this may have been confused with it. β. And, in spite of the change in sense, I suppose it to be ultimately the same word as the prov. F. *quail*, to curdle, used of milk; for which see I'rompt. Parv. p. 418, and Way's note. [We also find confusion between *quail*, to fail, and *quell*, to kill, as in 'to quell and shake the orb'; Antony, v. 2. 85. Cf. Devonshire *quail*, to faint away; Halliwell.] The M.E. *quailen*, to curdle, coagulate, is from OF. *coailier*, *quailier*, later *coailier*, to curdle (see Littré, and Supp. to Godfrey); from L. *coagulare*; see *Coagulate*. γ. Note Ital. *cagliare*, Mital. *quagliare*, 'to curdle as milk, to begin to be afraid'; Torriano. Meadows explains it by 'to curdle, congeal; to want courage, to begin to fear.'

QUAIL (2), a migratory bird. (F.—Low L.—Low G.) ME. *quaille*, Chaucer, C. T. 9082 (E 1306); *quayle*, Wright's Vocab. l. 177, l. 13.—OF. *quaille* (13th cent., Littré), mod. F. *caillie*. Cf. Ital. *quaglia*, a quail.—Low L. *quawila*, a quail.—MDu. *quackel*, 'a quail'; Ilexham. Lit. 'a quacker'.—MDu. *quaden*, 'to croke', id.; cognate with E. *Quack* (1), q.v.

QUAINT, neat, odd, whimsical. (F.—L.) ME. *quaint*, Chaucer, C. T. 10553 (F 239); commonly with the sense of 'famous, excellent'. Also spelt *quoynt*, Rob. of Glouc. p. 72, l. 1636. Also *cwoint*, Ancræn Riwe, p. 140, l. 21; *coint*, *coynt*, Will. of Paleme, 653, 1981; *koynit*, 4090.—AF. *quaint*, Vie de S. Tomas, l. 194; OF. *coint*, 'quaint, comely, neat, fine, spruce, brisk, trim'; Cot. Cf. Ital. *conito*, 'known, noted, counted'; Florio. Certainly derived from L. *cognitum*, acc. of *cognitus*, known, well-known, famous; though perhaps confused (more in F. than in E.) with L. *comptus*, neat, adorned, pp. of *comere*, to arrange, adorn. β. *Cognitus* is used as the pp. of *cognoscere*, to know, and is compounded of *co-* (for *com-* = cum, with) and *-gnitus* (for *-gnatus* = *gnatus*), known, used as pp. of *gnoscere*, *noscerre*, to know; see *Cognition*. γ. I may add that L. *comere* = *co-imerre*, comp. of *co-* (for *com* = cum), and *imerre*, to take. ¶ In F. the word took the sense of 'trim', as noted; in E. it meant famous, remarkable, curious, strange, &c. Der. *quaintly*, *quaintness*, *ac-quaint*.

QUAKE, to shake, tremble. (E.) ME. *quaken*, Chaucer, C. T. 11173 (F 860); earlier *cwakien*, Ancræn Riwe, p. 116, l. 20. AS. *cwacian*, to quake; Ælfred, tr. of Orosius, b. ii. c. 6. § 3. Cf. AS. *rwecan*, to wag, Mark, xv. 29. Also *Æfrics*, *quakellen*, to be unsteady. We find variants, such as *quag*, *quap*, *quaw*, *quab*, all meaning 'to shake about'. The author of P. Plowman has the strong pt. t. *quook*; P. Pl., C. xxi. 64. Der. *quaker*, q.v.

QUAKER, one of the Society of Friends. (E.) 'Quakers, orig. called *Seekers*, from their seeking the truth, afterward *Friends*. Justice Bennet, of Derby, gave the Society the name of *Quakers* in 1650, because G. Fox (the founder) admonished him, and those present, to quake at the word of the Lord'; Haydn, Dict. of Dates. But the name seems to have been used a little earlier, in 1647. From the vb. above; see *Quake*. Der. *Quakerism*.

QUALIFY, to render suitable, limit, abate. (F.—L.) Frequent in Shak. Meas. l. 1. 66, &c.; and in Levens. Latimer has *qualifyeth*; Seven Sermons, ed. Arber, p. 107 (last line).—F. *qualifier*, to qualify. Cot.—Late L. *qualificare*, to endue with a quality.—L. *qualis*, for *qualis*, of what sort; and *fic-*, for *facere*, to make. See *Quality* and *Fact*. Der. *qualificat-ion*, due to Late L. *qualificat-ion*, pp. of *qualificare*.

QUALITY, property, condition, sort, title. (F.—L.) ME. *qualite*, *qualitee*, Ayenbite of Inwyt, p. 153, l. 11.—F. *qualité*, 'a quality'; Cot.—L. *qualitatem*, acc. of *qualitās*, sort, kind.—L. *qualis*, for *qualis*, of what sort, allied to E. *Which*, q.v. Der. *qualit-at-ive*, a coined word.

QUALM, a sudden attack of illness, prick of conscience. (E.) ME. *qualm*, often in the sense of pestilence, mortal illness; Chaucer, C. T. 2016 (A 2014). AS. *cuēalm*, pestilence, I'ncr, xxi. 11.—OSax. *qualm*, destruction, death; Du. *kwalm*, only in the sense 'thick vapour'; from its suffocating properties; Dan. *kwalm*, suffocating air; *kwalm*, qualm, nausea; Swed. *qualm*, sultriness; G. *qualm*, vapour. Teut. type **kwalm*-mo, masc. from **kwalm*, and grade of **kwalm*-an, AS. *cuēalm*, to die. Allied to Lith. *gel-ti*, to pain; *gel-a*, pain. From Idg. root *g(w)*-i; see Brugmann, i. § 666. Der. *qualm-ish*.

QUANDARY, an evil plight. (Perhaps L.) In Barham and Fletcher, Knight of the Burning Pestle, Act i. sc. 1 (Humphrey). 'Leaving this olde gentleman in a great quandary'; Lily, Epheues, ed. Arber, p. 45. Stanishur has *quandrie* (acc. on a). Æn. iv. l. 1, ed. Arber, p. 94. Conjectured to be a corruption of some form of scholastic Latin. Expressly said by Mulcaster, in 1689, to be a word 'of a Latin form, . . . used English like'; see A. J. Ellis, E. E. Pronunciation, p. 912, col. 2. Perhaps for *quantum dare*, 'how much to give'.

QUANTITY, size, bulk, large portion. (F.—L.) ME. *quantite*, *quantitee*; Chaucer, C. T. 4662 (B 242).—F. *quantité*, 'quantity'; Cot.—L. *quantitatem*, acc. of *quantitas*, quantity.—L. *quant-*, for *quantus*, how much; with suffix *-at-*. Related to L. *quam*, and to *quis*, who; see *Who*. Brugmann, i. § 413. Der. *quantit-at-ive*.

QUARANTINE, a space of forty days. (F.—Ital.—L.) Spelt *quarentine* in Minshew, who gives it the old legal sense, viz. a space of forty days during which a widow might dwell unmolested in her husband's house after his decease. Blount gives this form and sense, and derives it from OF. *quarantine*. He also gives *quarantain*, meaning (1) Lent, (2) a forty days' truce or indulgence, (3) 'the forty days which a merchant, coming from an infected port, stays on shipboard for clearing himself,' the last sense being the usual one in mod. E.—OF. *quarantine* (Roquefort), usually *quarantaine*, 'Lent,

a term of forty days, &c.; Cot. = Ital. *quarantina*, also *quarantano*, *quarantano*, the space of forty days that travellers from infected places are forced to live in outhouses (Torrano). — Ital. *quaranta*, forty, answering to *F. quarante*; this *quaranta* being nothing but a shortened form of *L. quadrāginta*, forty. See **QUADRAGESIMA**. Cf. also Ital. *fare la quaranta*, 'to keep lent, . . . to keep forty days from company, namely if one come from infected places, as they use in Italy'; Florio. See Peppy's Diary, Nov. 26, 1663.

QUARREL (1), a dispute, brawl. (F.—L.) It should rather be *querrel*, but has been assimilated in spelling to the word below. ME. *querle* (with one r), Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. iii. pr. 3, l. 49. — OF. *querelle*, later *querelle*, 'a quarrel'; Cot. (He gives both forms). — L. *querela*, a complaint. — L. *queri*, to complain, lament. See **QUERULOUS**. Der. *quarrel*, verb, Romeo, i. 1. 39, 59, &c.; *quarrel-er*; *quarrel-some*, As You Like It, v. 4. 85; *quarrel-some-ness*; *quarrel-ous*, Cymb. iii. 4. 162.

QUARREL (2), a square-headed cross-bow bolt. (F.—L.) Nearly obsolete. In Spenser, F. Q. ii. 11. 24. ME. *quarrel*, King Alisaunder, ed. Weber, 1594, 2781. — OF. *quarrel*, later *quarreau*, 'a diamond at cards, a square tile, a quarrel or bolt for a cross-bow'; Cot. Mod. F. *carreau*. — Late L. *quadrillum*, acc. of *quadrillus*, a quarrel, a square tile. — L. *quadr-us*, square; with dimin. suffix. See **QUADRANT**.

QUARRY (1), a place where stones are dug, esp. for building purposes. (F.—L.) In Shak. Oth. i. 3. 141. The proper sense is a place where stones are *squared* for building purposes; hence, a place where stones are procured which are afterwards squared for building; lastly, a place where stones are dug, without any reference to squaring. A better form was *quarrer*, but we also find *quarry*; which is distinct from *quarry*, sometimes used as a variant of *quarrel*, a square pane of glass (Halliwell). ME. *quarriere*, *quarrer*, Will. of Palerne, 2323, 2281, 2319, 4692; spelt *quarriere*, *quarrer*, *quarrye*, *quar* in Prompt. Parv. — OF. *quarriere*, 'a quarry of stone'; Cot. Mod. F. *carrière*. — Late L. *quadraria*, a quarry for squared stones. — L. *quadrare*, to square. — L. *quadr-us*, square; see **QUADRANT**. The sense was suggested by L. *quadrarius*, a stone-squarer, a stone-cutter; from the same source. Der. *quarry*, vb., *quarry-man*, *quarrier*.

QUARRY (2), a heap of slaughtered game. (F.—L.) In Shak. Cor. i. 1. 202; Hamlet, i. 2. 375. ME. *querré*, Sir Gawain and the Grene Knight, 1324; *querré*, Sir Tristram, 499. Altered from OF. *cuirre* (Supp. to Godefroy), *cuire*, certain parts of a slain animal; the part which was given to the hounds. Cotgrave has: '*Curée*, a dogs reward, the bounds fees of, or part in, the game they have killed.' So called because wrapped in the skin; see Reliq. Antiq. i. 153. — F. *cur*, a skin, hide. — L. *corium*, skin. See **CUIRASS**.

QUART, the fourth part of a gallon. (F.—L.) ME. *quart*, *quarte*, (Chaucer, C. T. 651 (A. 649)). — F. *quarte*, 'a French quart, almost our pottle'; Cot. — L. *quarta* (i. e. *quarte*), a fourth part; fem. of *quartus*, fourth. Related to L. *quatuor*, cognate with E. **FOUR**, q. v. Der. *quart-an*, *quart-er*, *quart-ern*, *quart-ette*, *quart-o*; and see *quatern-ary*, *quatern-ion*, *quaternion*.

QUARTAN, recurring on the fourth day. (F.—L.) Said of an ague or fever. 'Feuer quartain'; Cursor Mundi, 11828. '*Quarteyne*, fevyr, Quartana'; Prompt. Parv. — F. *quartaine*, *quartan*, only used of a fever; in use in the 13th cent.; Littré. — L. *quartana* (*febris*), a quartan fever; fem. of *quartanus*, belonging to the fourth; formed with suffix *-anus* from *quart-us*, fourth; see **QUART**.

QUARTER, a fourth part. (F.—L.) ME. *quartier*, Rob. of Glouc. p. 528, l. 10875. — OF. *quartier* (12th cent., Littré), also *quartier*, as in mod. F. — L. *quartarius*, a fourth part, quarter of a measure of anything; formed with suffix *-arius* from *quart-us*, fourth; see **QUART**. Der. *quarter-day*, *-deck*, *-ly*, *-master*, *-sessions*, *-staff*. Also *quartier-n*.

QUARTERN, a fourth of a pint, a gill. (F.—L.) Short for *quaternion*. ME. *quaternion*, *quaternion*, P. Plowman, B. v. 217, and footnotes. — OF. *quaternion*, 'a quarter of a pound, also a quarteme'; Cot. — Late L. *quaternionem*, acc. of *quaternion*, a fourth part of a pound; extended from Late L. *quater-us*, which is from *quartus*; see **QUARTER**. Cf. Norm. dial. *quaternion*, a fourth part.

QUARTET, QUARTETTE, a musical composition of four parts. (Ital.—L.) First in 1790; the spelling *quartette* is F., but the word is really Italian. — Ital. *quartetto*, a dimin. form from *quarto*, fourth; see **QUART, Duet**.

QUARTO, having the sheet folded into four leaves. (L.) In Johnson. First in 1589. The word is due to the L. phr. in quarto, i. e. in a fourth part of the orig. size; where *quarto* is the abl. case of *quartus*, fourth; see **QUART**. And see **Folio**. Der. *quarto*, sb.

QUARTZ, a mineral composed of silica. (G.) Added by Todd

to Johnson. — G. *quarz*, rock-crystal; the G. z being sounded as ts. Mllg. *quarz*; of unknown origin.

QUASH, to crush, annihilate, annul. (F.—L.) ME. *quaschen*; see '*Quaschyn*, quasso' in Prompt. Parv. Properly transitive; but used intransitively in P. Plowman, C. xxi. 64. And see Owl and Nightingale, 1388. — AF. *quasser*, Year-books of Edw. I, 1292-3, p. 111; OF. *quasser*, later *casser*, 'to break, . . . quash asunder'; Cot. (He gives both spellings). — L. *quassare*, to shatter; frequentative of *quater* (supine *quassum*), to shake. Root uncertain. The OF. *quasser* also means 'to abrogate, annul' (Cot.), as in E. 'to quash an indictment.' The slight likeness to AS. *cwisan*, to break, is accidental. Der. (from L. *quater*) *casque*, *cash*, *con-cuss-ion*, *dis-cuss*, *per-cuss-ion*.

QUASSIA, a South-American tree. (Personal name.) Added by Todd to Johnson. Botanical names in *-ia* are formed by adding the L. suffix *-ia* to a personal name, as in *dahl-ia*, *fuchs-ia*. *Quassia* was named by Linnaeus after a negro named *Quassi*, who first pointed out the use of the bark as a tonic about 1730; see the portrait of him in Stedman's Surinam, ii. 347. Waterton quotes a Barbadoes song in Journey 4, cap. ii: '*Quassi* scrapes the fiddle-string, And Venus plays the flute; these lines are altered from the finale to G. Colman's Inkle and Yarico. *Quassi* is, in fact, quite a common negro name, generally given to one who is born on a Sunday. See Notes and Queries, 6 S. i. 104, 141, 166; 8 S. viii. 388; 9 S. iii. 146.

QUATERNARY, consisting of fours. (L.) Rare; see **EXX**. In Richardson. Cf. F. *quaternaire*, 'every fourth day'; Cot. — L. *quaternarius*, consisting of four each. — L. *quaterni*, pl., four at a time; from *quatuor*, four; see **FOUR**.

QUATERNION, a band of four soldiers, a band of four. (L.) In Acts, xii. 4 (A. V. and Wyclif); Milton, P. L. v. 181. — L. *quaternion*, sicut of *quaternio*, used in Acts, xii. 4 (Vulgate); it means 'the number four,' or 'a band of four men.' — L. *quaterni*, pl.; see **QUATERNARY**.

QUATHRAIN, a stanza of four lines. (F.—L.) Used by Dryden, in his list to Sir R. Howard, prefixed to Annus Mirabilis, which is written in quatrains. — F. *quatrain*, 'a staffe or stanza of 4 verses'; Cot. Formed with suffix *-ain* (L. *-anus*) from F. *quatre* < L. *quatuor*, four. See **FOUR**.

QUATREFOIL, lit. having four leaves. (F.—L.) 'With quater-foyles gilt'; Fabyan, Hist., ed. Ellis (1811), p. 600. From OF. *quatre*, four; and *foil*, a leaf. — L. *quatuor*, four; *folium*, a leaf; see **FOIL**.

QUAVER, to shake, to speak or sing tremulously. (E.) In Lewis and in Minshew, ed. 1627. It is the frequentative form, with suffix *-er*, of *quave*. ME. *quawen* (with *u=v*), to tremble; Prompt. Parv. And see P. Plowman, B. xviii. 61. It first occurs as a various reading in St. Marharet, ed. Cockayne, p. 48, l. 3 from bottom. Allied to Low G. *quabbeln*, to tremble (Brem. Wört.), Norw. *kvæpja*, to be shaken (Aasen). Also to ME. *quappen*, to palpitate, Chaucer, Troil. iii. 57, Legend of Good Women, 865. β. From a base KWAF, variant of KWAP, to throb, which is parallel to KWAK, to quake; see **QUAKE**. Der. *quaver*, sb., lit. a vibration, hence a note in music. Also *quiver* (1), q. v.

QUAY, a wharf for vessels. (F.—C.) Spelt *quay* and *kay* in Phillips, ed. 1706; *key* in Cotgrave; *kaie* in Minshew, ed. 1627. ME. *key*, spelt *keye*, Eng. Gilds, ed. Toulmin Smith, p. 374, l. 23; and see Prompt. Parv. — AF. *kaie*, Gloss. to Liber Albus; MF. *quay* (F. *quai*), 'the key of a haven'; Cot. The orig. sense is 'enclosure, a space set apart for unloading goods. Of Celtic origin. — Bret. *kaf*, an enclosure; W. *cae*, an enclosure, hedge, field, of which the old spelling was *cai* (Rhys); cognate with Olrish *car*, a house; whence OIr. *cerad-chae*, 'officina.' Celtic type **kaion*, a house; from the same root as E. *home*. Stokes-Pick, p. 65.

QUEAN, a contemptible woman, a hussy. (E.) In Shak. Merry Wives, iv. 2. 180. A word very closely related to *queen*; the orig. sense being 'woman.' The difference in spelling is due to a difference in the length of the AS. vowel. The best passage to illustrate this word is in P. Plowman, C. ix. 46, where the author says that in the grave all are alike; you cannot there tell a knight from a knave, or a queen from a quean. AS. *cwene*, a woman, *quean*; cognate with OHG. *quena*, and Goth. *kuinō*, a woman. The former *e* in *cwene* is short; whence, by lengthening, the Tudor E. *ea*. Teut. type **kwen-ōn*, a lengthened form of the stem **kwen-* = Idg. **g(w)en-*; whence also Idg. **g(w)enā*, as in Gk. *γυνή*, Russ. *jena*, a wife, Irish *ben*, Pers. *zan*, a woman. See **QUEEN**.

QUEASY, sickly, squeamish, causing or feeling nausea. (Scand. ? or F. ?) 'His queasy stomach'; Much Ado, ii. 1. 399. 'A queasy mete'; Skelton, Magnificence, 2295. '*Quais* as meate or drinke is, *dangereux*'; Palsgrave. *Queasy* is used as a sb., in the sense of 'nausea,' in Polit., Religious, and Love Poems, ed. Furnivall, p. 215, l. 22. Perhaps formed as adj. from a Scand. source. =

Norw. *kveis*, sickness after a debauch (Aasen); Icel. *kveisa*, a whitlow, boil; *idra-kveisa*, bowel-pains, colic; Swed. dial. *kveisa*, a pimple, scurvy, blister. Cf. Swed. *kveisa*, to bruise, wound; Low G. *quise*, a blood-blister, *quise*, troubled with blisters (Schambach). β . But the form *coisy* also occurs, and the earliest sense seems to be ticklish or unsteady; as in: 'here is a coisy werd' (world); and 'the werlde is ryght quesey'; Paston Letters, i. 497, iii. 4. This points to a F. origin; cf. OF. *coisais*, *coisat*, wounded, injured (Godefroy). γ . Perhaps this is allied to MF. *cuisant*, 'smarting, itching,' and to F. *cuire*, 'to seeth, boyle, bake, itch, smart,' Cot. Cf. Ital. *cocere*, *cuocere*, 'to concoct, boyl, burn, grieve, molest'; Torriano. From L. *coquere*, to cook. Der. *quasi-ness*, 2 Hen. IV, i. 1. 196.

QUEEN, a woman, a female sovereign. (F.) ME. *queen*, *queene*; P. Plowman, C. ix. 46. AS. *cwæn* (common). + Icel. *kvin*, a wife; Goth. *kwinan*, *kweinan*, a woman, wife. Teut. type **kweniz*, f.; from the 3rd grade of Teut. base **kwen-*, as seen in **kwen-ün*, a woman; for which see **QUEAN**. Idg. type **g(w)eni-*; whence also Skt. *-jāni-* (in compounds), wife. Der. *queen-ly*, *queen-mother*. Allied to *queen*.

QUEER, strange, odd. (O. Low G.) 'A queer fellow'; Spectator, no. 474, § 2. Much earlier, in Dunbar's 'Myting': 'our awin quier clerk'; l. 218. A cant word; and prob. introduced rather from Low than High German.—Low G. *queer*, across; *quere*, obliquity. In Awdeley's Fraternity of Vagabonds, ed. Furnivall, p. 4, 'a quire fellow' is one who has just come out of prison; cf. the slang phrase 'to be in quier street'; and Low G. in *der quere ligen*, to lie across, lie queerly. + G. *quer*, transverse; *querhoff*, a queer fellow. The OLG. form is *twer*, transverse; cf. Dan. *twer*, cross-grained, sullen, perverse (Larsen), Swed. *tvär*, cross, rude; Icel. *þvær*, whence E. *thwart*. See **THWART**. Der. *queer-ly*, *queer-ness*.

QUELL, to crush, subdue, allay. (E.) ME. *quellen*, to kill; Chaucer, C. T. 12788 (C 854). AS. *cwellan*, to kill, Grein, i. 174. + OSax. *quellian*, to torment, causal of *quelan*, to suffer martyrdom; Du. *kwellen*, to plague, vex; Icel. *kvefja*, to torment; Swed. *quälfja*, to torment; Dan. *kvele*, to strangle, choke; to plague, torment. β . Teut. type **kwaljan-*, causal form, 'to make to die'; from **kwal*, and stem of **kwal-an*, to die. Allied to Lith. *gel-i*, to pain; *gel-a*, pain. From Idg. root **g(w)el-*; Brugmann, i. § 656. See **QUALM**.

QUENCH, to extinguish, check, put out. (E.) ME. *quenchen*, Wyclif, Matt. iii. 12. (*Quench* is formed from an obsolete verb *quink*, to be put out, to be extinguished; just as *drench* is from *drink*.) AS. *cwencan*, in the comp. *cwencian*, to extinguish utterly, Mark, ix. 44. Causal of AS. *cwincan*; the pt. t. *cwencan* (=was extinguished) occurs in a various reading in Ælfred, tr. of Bede, b. ii. c. 7, ed. Whelock. β . Further, the verb *cwincan* is an extension of a shorter form *cwincan*, to be extinguished (which is a strong verb, with pt. t. *cwin*, pp. *cwinen*); hence 'þæt fyr cwinen was and æðwæc'—the fire was put out and extinguished; Bede, ii. 7 (as above). Cf. OFrick. *kwinka*, to be extinguished. Der. *quench-able*, -less.

QUERIMONIOUS, fretful, discontented. (L.) 'Most querimoniously confessing'; Denham, A Dialogue, l. 2. Formed with suffix -ous (=F. -eux, L. -osus) from *querimonia*, a complaint. = I. *queri*, to complain; with Idg. suffixes -mōn-ya. See **QUERULOUS**. Der. *querimoniously-ness*.

QUERN, a handmill for grinding grain. (E.) ME. *querne*, Chaucer, C. T. 14080 (B 3264). AS. *cwærnan*, *cwærn*, Matt. xxiv. 41. + Du. *kwærn*; Icel. *kwærn*; Dan. *kwærn*; Swed. *quærn*; Goth. *kwærnan*. Teut. base **kwær-n-*, from Idg. root **g(w)er-*, to grind (?) and whence also Lith. *gærna*, a stone in a handmill; Russ. *gernow(e)*, a millstone, Irish *bro*, W. *brecan*, a mill-stone; Skt. *grāvan-*, a stone. Brugmann, i. § 670.

QUERULOUS, fretful. (L.) In Phillips, ed. 1658. Englished from Late L. *querulōsus* or L. *querulōsus*, full of complaints. = L. *queri*, to complain. The pt. t. *questus* sum points to an older form **quesi*. + Skt. *gwa*, to pant, to hiss, to sigh. = √KWS, to wheeze; whence also E. *Wheeze*, q.v. Der. *querulous-ly*, -ness. And see *quarrel* (1), *querimonious*, cry.

QUERY, an inquiry, question. (L.) In Phillips, ed. 1706. Formerly *quere*, as used by Warner, Albion's England, b. vi. c. 30, l. 238; Ben Jonson, New Inn, A. ii. sc. 2. Put for *quere*, seek thou, inquire thou; 2 p. impj. of L. *querere*, to seek. β . *Querere* is for **quære* (=quasi-*ere*); cf. L. *quæro*, I beg. Brugmann, ii. § 662. Der. *query*, verb; *quer-ist*; also *quest*, q.v., *quest-ion*, *quest-or*. Also (from *quærrere*), *ac-quire*, *con-quer*, *dis-quis-it-ion*, *ex-quis-it-ion*, *in-quire*, *in-quis-it-ion*, *per-quis-it-ion*, *re-quer*, *re-quire*, *re-quis-it-ion*.

QUEST, a search. (F.—L.) In Levins. ME. *queste*, P. Plowman, B. xx. 161.—OF. *queste*, 'a quest, inquire, search'; Cot. F. *quête*. = Folk-L. *quæda*; for L. *quæsta*, a thing sought; fem. of *quæstus*, pp. of *quærare*, to seek; see **QUERY**.

QUESTION, an inquiry. (F.—L.) ME. *questioun*, Wyclif, John, iii. 25.—F. *question*. = L. *questionem*, acc. of *questio*, a seeking, a question; formed with suffix -tio from *quæ-*, base of **quæ-ere*, old form of *quærrere*, to seek; see **QUERY**. Der. *question*, verb, Hamlet, ii. 2. 244; *question-able*, id. i. 4. 43; *question-ably*, *question-able-ness*; *question-less*, Merch. Ven. i. 1. 176; *question-ist* (Levins). Also *questor* (Levins), from L. *questor*, *questor-ship* (id.).

QUEUE, a twist of hair formerly worn at the back of the head. (F.—L.) In late use. Added by Todd to Johnson.—F. *queue*, 'a tail'; Cot.—L. *cauda*, a tail. See **Cue**.

QUIBBLE, an evasion, shift. (L.) 'This is some trick; come, leave your quibbles, Dorothy'; Ben Jonson, Alchemist, iv. 4 (Face, to Dol). A dimin. of *quib*, with suffix -le. 'Quib, a taunt or mock, Coles (Halliwell); but the word is not in ed. 1684 of Coles' Dict. Perhaps *quib* is a weakened form of *quip* or *quippy*. See **QUIP**. β . The peculiar sense of evasion is prob. due to association with *quiddity* and *quillet*; see those words. Der. *quibble*, verb; *quibbl-er*.

QUICK, living, moving, lively. (E.) ME. *quik*, Chaucer, C. T. 1017 (A 1015). AS. *cwic*, sometimes *cwe*, Grein, i. 175; also *cwicu*, *cwicu*. + Du. *kwik*; Icel. *kvikr*, *hykr*; Dan. *kvik*; Swed. *quick*; Prov. G. *quack*, *quack*, quick, lively (Flügel).

β . All from a Teut. type **kwikwoz*, lively, which took the place of an older form **kwiwoz*; this older type occurs in Goth. *kwiuis*, living, cognate with L. *uiuis*, Lith. *gywa*, Russ. *živō*, alive, living; Irish *beo*, W. *byu*, alive; Idg. type **g(w)iuos*. Further allied to Skt. *jiu*, to live, L. *vivere*, and Gk. *bios*, life. See **VIVID**. Brugmann, i. §§ 85, 318, 677. Der. *quik*, sb., *quik-ly*, *quik-ness*; *quik-time*; *quik-sand*, 3 Hen. VI, v. 4. 26; *quik-silver*, Chaucer, C. T. 16240 (G 772). AS. *cwicscolfor*; *quik-set*, i. e. set or planted alive; *quik-sighted*. And see *quik-en*. ¶ The prov. E. *quik-grass* = *quik-grass*; it is also spelt *couch-grass*, where *couch* is due to the occasional AS. *cūcū*.

QUICKEN, to make alive. (E.) ME. *quiknen*, *quiknen*, Wyclif, John, vi. 64; Chaucer, C. T. 15949 (G 481). The true form is *quik-nen*, and the suffix -nen = Goth. -nan, which was used only to form intransitive verbs; so that the true sense of *quiknen* is rather 'to become alive,' as in King Lear, iii. 7. 39. But this distinction was early lost, and the suffixes -ien, -nen were used as convertible. The Goth. keeps them distinct, having *gakuin-jan*, to make alive, *gakuin-nan*, to become alive. From AS. *cwic*, alive; see **QUICK**. Cf. Icel. *kvænna*, Swed. *quænna*, intr., to quicken, come to life.

QUICK, a mouthful of tobacco. (E.) A dialectal variant of *cud*; 'Quid, the cud' (Halliwell); AS. *cwudu*. It occurs in Bailey's Dict., vol. ii. ed. 1731; and see E. D. D. See **Cud**.

QUIDDITY, a trifling, nicety, cavil. (L.) A term of the schools. 'Their predicamentes, . . . quiddities, hecetics, and relatives!' Tyndal, Works, p. 104, col. 1, l. 8 (and in Spec. of Eng. ed. Skeat, p. 176, l. 318). Englished from Late L. *quidditas*, the essence or nature of a thing, concerning which we have to investigate 'what it is' (*quid est*). = L. *quid*, what, neuter of *quis*, who; see **Who**.

QUIDNUNC, an inquisitive person. (L.) Applied to one who is always saying—'what's the news?' 'The laughers call me a quidnunc.' The Tatler, no. 10, § 2.—L. *quid nunc*, what now?

QUIESCENT, still, at rest. (L.) In Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674.—L. *quiescent-*, stem of pres. part. of *quiescere*, to be at rest. See **QUIET**. Der. *quiescence*.

QUIET, still, at rest, tranquil. (L.) 'A quiet and a pisable lijf'; Wyclif, i. Tim. ii. 2; where the Vulgate has *quiescam*. [Rather from L. than from F.; the F. form is *Coy*, q.v.] = L. *quies*, quiet; orig. pp. of *quiescere*, only used in the inceptive form *quiescere*, to rest. Cf. *qui-s*, rest. β . Allied to OPer. *shiviti*, a place of delight, home; Pers. *shād*, pleased; and to E. **WHILE**. Brugmann, i. §§ 130, 675; Horn, § 767. Der. *quiet*, sb., ME. *quite*, Chaucer, C. T. 9269 (E 1395); *quiet*, verb, 1 Hen. VI, iv. 1. 115; *quiet-ly*, *quiet-ness*; *quiet-ude*, from Late L. *quiescūdo* (White), a contraction for *quiescītudo*. Also *quiet-us*, a final settlement, from L. *quies*, adj.; *quiesc-ism*, *quiet-ist*. From L. *quiescere* we also have *ac-quiete*; and see *re-quiem*, *quit*, *quite*, *re-quite*, *ac-quit*, *dis-quiet*. Doublet, *coy*.

QUILL (1), a feather of a bird, a pen. (E.) ME. *quille*, *quylle*. 'They take a quill' (tube?); Lydgate, Troy-book, fol. E. 2, col. 2. 'Quylle, a stalke, Calamus'; Prompt. Parv. Halliwell gives: 'Quill, the stalk of a cane or reed, the faucet of a barrel.' This is a difficult and doubtful word; probably the sense of 'hollow stalk' was the original one. The word appears to be E., and of Teut. origin. + Low G. *kil*, a goose-quill (Berghaus); *kil* (Schambach); Westphalian *kwiele* (Woeste); G. *hief*, Bavarian and MHG. *kil*.

QUILL (2), to peat a ruff. (F.—L.; or E.) 'What they called his cravat, was a little piece of white linen quilled with great exactness'; Tatler, no. 257, Nov. 30, 1710. 1. Supposed to be so called from being folded as if over quills; or, to form into small folds resembling quills. See **QUILL** (1). 2. Wedgwood quotes from Métyler the Gurney word *enguller*, to peat, gather, wrinkle,

which Mévitur derives from OF. *cuillir*, to gather, collect, cull; whence also E. *Cull*, q. v. I do not know which is right. ¶ The phrase in the *quill*, in Shaks. 2 Hen. VI. l. 3. 4, certainly means 'in the collection' or 'in a body'; where *quill* (variant of *coil*) is from OF. *cuillir*, L. *colligere*, to collect, to cull.

QUILLIT, a sly trick in argument. (L.) 'His quiddities, his quillities,' Hamlet, v. 1. 108. There is also a form *quiddit*; the N. E. D. cites from Greene (in Harl. Misc. ii. 232), 'such quills and quiddities.' Prob. *quillet* is for *quiddit*, shortened from *quiddity*; see *Quiddity*. Note that, in Torriano (1688) we find Ital. *quiddit*, *quiddit*, 'the quiddity, the whyness, or substance of any thing'; and, just below, *quillit*, *quillit*, 'a quillity'; which seems to prove the change from *d* to *l*.

QUILL, a bed-cover, a case filled with wool, flock, down, &c. (F.—L.) ME. *quille*, *quyle*. 'Unum *quyll*,' York Wills, lii. 3 (1395). A. Neckam has L. *culcitra*, glossed by AF. *quille*; Wright's Vocab. i. 100. *Quyle* of a bedde, *Culcitra*; Prompt. Parv.—OF. *culle* (12th cent., Littré, s. v. *couette*), also spelt *cotre* (Burguy), and *cotre*, as in *contrepoincer*, to quilt (Cotgrave).—L. *culcita* (also *culcitra*, giving OF. *cotre*), a cushion, mattress, pillow, quilt. Root uncertain. Der. *quill*, verb. And see *Counterpane* (1).

QUINARY, consisting of or arranged in fives. (L.) The L. form *quintarius*, as a sb., is in Phillips, ed. 1706; *quinary* is in Cudworth's Intellectual System, p. 625 (R.).—L. *quinaris*, arranged by fives.—L. *quint*, pl. adj., five each. For **quinc-ni*, where *quinc*—*quincus*, five, which is cognate with E. *Five*, q. v. See *Quinquagesima*.

QUINCE, a fruit with an acid taste. (F.—L.—Gk.) In Romeo, iv. 4. 2. Spelt *quince*, *quince*, Pistill of Susan, 102; *quince* in Prompt. Parv. [Cf. MF. *coignasse*, 'a female quince, or pear-quince, the greatest kind of quince'; Cot.; *coignaciter*, 'the great, or pear, quince-tree'; id.] For *quince*; orig. the pl. of *quin* or *quyne*, a quince; but the usual ME. form is *quins*, or *quins*; of the Rose, 1374. Cf. *quyns-tre*, Voc. 173. 48; *quyns-tre*, id. 646. 25. Walter de Bibbesworth has AF. *coigner*, glossed by *coyn-tr*, *quince-tree*; Wright's Vocab. i. 163. 'Quyns-tre, coigner'; Du Wes, in Palsgrave, p. 914; *quyns*, p. 260.—OF. *coign*, mod. F. *coign*, a quince. [Cf. Prov. *coign*, Ital. *cogno* (Littré).]—L. **coquinum*, for **quindium*; (the Ital. *cogno* representing L. *quindia*, a quince).—Gk. *kuōvnia*, a quince-tree; *kuōvnyon* *kuōvnyon*, a quince, lit. a Cydonian apple.—Gk. *kuōvnia*, *kuōvnyon*, Cydonia, one of the chief cities of Crete, named from the *kuōvnyon* (Cydones), a Cretan race. See Smith's Classical Diet.

QUINCUNX, an arrangement by fives. (L.) Applied to trees, &c., arranged like the five spots on the side of a die marked 5. See Sir T. Browne, Garden of Cyrus, c. 5. § 12.—L. *quincunx*, an arrangement like five spots on a die.—L. *quinc*, for *quincus*, five, cognate with E. *Five*; and *uncia*, an ounce, hence a small mark, spot on a die; see *OUNCE* (1).

QUININE, extract of Peruvian bark. (F.—Span.—Peruvian) Ab. 1820. Borrowed from F. *quinine*, an extension (with suffix *-ine*—L. *-ina*) from F. *quina*—Span. *quina*, *quinaquina*, a Span. spelling of Peruvian *quina*, or *kina-kina*, which is said to mean 'bark,' and is applied to that which we call Peruvian bark. Granada, in his Vocab. Rioplatense, gives *quina*, a thorny shrub, good against fever; and *quinaquina*, a large tree with medicinal bark.

QUINQUAGESIMA, the next Sunday before Lent. (L.) So called because about 50 days before Easter.—L. *quingagesima* (*diu*), fiftieth day; fem. of *quingagesimus*, fiftieth.—L. *quingus*, for *quingus*, five; and *-agesimus*, for *-agesimus*, tenth, ultimately from *decem*, ten. See *Five* and *Ten*.

QUINQUANGULAR, having five angles. (L.) Formed from *quingus*, five, just as *quadrangular* is from *quadrus*, fourfold. See *Quadrangular*.

QUINQUENNIAL, lasting five years, recurring in five years. (L.) Formed from *quingus*, five, and *annus*, a year; see *Biennial*.

QUINSEY, inflammatory sore throat. (F.—Gk.) 'The throting quincey,' Dryden, Palamon, 1682. A contraction of the older form *quincy* or *quincincy*, spelt *quincianie* in Minshew, ed. 1627. Sir T. Elyot has 'quynances, or quincies in the throate'; Castet of Helth, bk. iii. c. 7. ME. *quynacy*, *quynancy*, Trevisa, iii. 335.—OF. *quincianie* (Supp. to Godefroy s. v. *esquinancy*); also *quincianie*; mod. F. *quincianie*. Cot. gives *esquinace*, 'the quincy or quincianie,' and *quincianie*, 'the quincianie or quincianie.' B. Formed (sometimes with prefixed *s*—*es*, for OF. *es*—L. *ex*, very) from Gk. *κυνειν*, lit. 'a dog-throttling,' applied to a bad kind of sore throat.—Gk. *κυνειν*, stem of *κυνειν*, a dog, cognate with E. *Hound*; and *κυνειν*, to choke, throttle, from ANGLI, to choke; see *Anger*.

QUINTAIN, a post with arms, set up for beginners in tilting to run at. (F.—L.) In As You Like It, i. 2. 263. 'When, if needs

were, they could at quintain run;' Sidney, Arcadia, b. i (song. l. 56). ME. *quintain* (for *quincian*), Destr. of Troy, 1627.—F. *quintaine*, 'a quintane, or whintane, for country youths to run at;' Cot.—Cf. Prov. *quintana*, Ital. *quintana* (Littré). From Late L. *quintana*, a quintain, Matt. Paris, v. 307; also *quintana*, a quintain, also a certain measure of land, also a part of a street where carriages could pass (Ducange). B. The form of the word is so explicit that we may connect it with L. *quintana*, a street in the camp, which intersected the tents of the two legions in such a way as to separate the fifth manipule from the sixth, and the fifth turma from the sixth; here was the market and business-place of the camp (White). We can hardly doubt that this public place in the camp was sometimes the scene of athletic exercises and trials of skill, whence it is an easy step to the restriction of the term to one particular kind of exhibition of martial activity. And *quintana* is the fem. of *quintanus*, formed with suffix *-anus* from *quintus*, fifth, which is for **quinc-tus*, from *quincus*, five. See *Five*. Picard *quintaine*; described by Corbillet.

QUINTAL, a hundredweight. (F.—Span.—Arab.—L.) 'Twelve pence upon euerie quintall of copper;' Hakluyt's Voyages, i. 137, l. 18; also *hantal*, id. ii. (part 2). 162. Spelt *quintall*, Palsgrave.—F. *quintal*, 'a quintal or hundredweight;' Cot.—Span. *quintal*, a quintal, hundred-weight.—Arab. *qintār*, a weight of 100 pounds of twelve ounces each; Rich. Dict. pp. 1150, 737.—L. *centum*, a hundred; see *Cent*. And see *Kildarkin*.

QUINTESSENCE, the pure essence of anything. (F.—L.) 'Aristoteles... hath put down... for elements, four; and for a fifth, quintessence, the heavenly body which is immutable;' Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 662 (R.). Palsgrave has *quintessence*. Misspelt *quintessence*, Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 51. And see The Book of Quinte Essence or the Fifth Being, about A.D. 1460, ed. Furnivall, 1866 (E. E. T. S.).—F. *quintessence*, 'a quintessence, the virtue, force, or spirit of a thing extracted;' Cot.—L. *quinta essentia*, fifth essence or nature.—L. *quinta*, fem. of *quintus* (for **quinc-tus*), from *quincus*, five; see *Five*. And see *Essence*. ¶ The idea is older than Aristotle; cf. the five Skt. *bhūtan*, or elements, which were earth, air, fire, water, and ether. Thus the fifth essence is ether, the most subtle and highest; see Benfey, Skt. Dict., p. 658, col. 1.

QUINTILLION, the fifth power of a million. (L.) Coined from L. *quintus*, fifth; and *-illion*, part of the word *million*; see *Quadrillion*, *Billion*.

QUINTUPLE, fivefold. (F.—L.) In Sir T. Browne, Cyrus Garden, c. 5. § 3.—F. *quintuple*, in use in the 15th cent. (Hatzfeld).—L. **quintuplus*, a coined word; formed from *quintus*, fifth, just as *duplus* is from *duo*, two. See *Quintessence* and *Double*. Der. *quintuple*, verb.

QUIP, a taunt, cavil. (L.) 'This was a good quip that he gave unto the Jewes;' Latimer, Sermon on Rom. xiii. an. 1553 (R.). Sir T. More has: 'this goodly quippe agaynst me;' Works, p. 709. We also find *quippy*, as in Drant's tr. of Horace, bk. ii. sat. 1.—L. *quippe*, forsooth (used ironically). For **quid-pe*; Brugmann, i. § 587. Der. *quibb-le*, q. v.

QUIRE (1), a collection of so many sheets of paper, often 24. (F.—L.) Also *quair*, as in The Kingis Quair, i.e. small book. Spelt *quayr*, Trevisa, tr. of Higden, ii. 193. In the Aucrén Riwle, p. 248, last line but 1, we find the curious form *cuwer*, in the sense of a small book or pamphlet.—AF. *quair*, as a gloss to *quintus*; A. Neckam, in Wright's Vocab. i. 116, l. 6; OF. *quair* (13th cent., Littré); spelt *quayr*, *cayr*, in Cotgrave, who explains it 'a quire of written paper; a pece of a written booke.' Mod. F. *quair*—Late L. *quaternum*, a collection of four leaves, a small quire; from L. *quātern*, nom. pl., four each, which from *quatuor*, four, cognate with E. *Four*. Cf. Ital. *quaderno*, a quire of paper; and the instance of F. *enfer* from L. *infernum* shows that the suffix *-num* would easily be lost.

QUIRE (2), a band of singers. (F.—L.—Gk.) Another spelling of *Choir*, q. v. Der. *quair-ister* (for *chorister*); Nares.

QUIRK, a cavil, subtle question. (Scand.—G.) In Minshew, ed. 1627. The orig. sense seems to have been 'angle;' cf. prov. E. *quirk*, a twist, a clock in a stocking, a quibble. 'The quiddities and quereks of logique darke;' Drant, tr. of Horace, Sat. i. 5. Being found in many dialects, it may be a Scand. word. B. Prob. from Icel. *hverk*, the angle below the chin, the inner angle of an ax (Vigfússon); Molbeck gives Dan. *quærk* (*hverk*) as an angle in a knee-timber of a ship (cf. E. *quirk*, an angle or groove in a moulding); see N. E. D. and E. D. D.; Jutland *hverk*, the angle between two rows of houses (Feilberg). Not of Scand. origin; but borrowed from G. *quer*, transverse; see *Quere*. Cf. MHG. *quærk*, G. *zuerk*, going across; AS. *puærk*; see *Thwart*. Distinct from Icel. *hverk*, pl., the throat.

QUIT, freed, released, discharged from. (F.—L.) In the phr. 'to be quit,' the word is really an adj., though with the force of a pp.

The verb to *quit* is derived from it, not *vice versa*; as is easily seen by comparing the F. *quitter* (OF. *quiter*) with F. *quitter* (OF. *quite*). In the phrases 'quit rent' and 'quit claim,' the old adjectival use is retained, and the latter represents an OF. verb *quit-clamer*. Moreover, the adj. was introduced into E. before the verb, appearing as *quite* in the Ancr. Riwle, p. 6, l. 12. Cf. 'Tho was Wyllam our kyng all gysst of thulke fon,' i.e. all free of those fees; Rob. of Glouc. p. 392, l. 8662. [Hence was derived the verb *quyten*, to satisfy a claim, pay for. 'He mai quiten hire ale' = he will pay for her ale, (Old Eng. Miscellany, ed. Morris, p. 190, l. 77; and see Chaucer, C. T. 772 (A 770).] = OF. *quite*, 'discharged, quit, freed, released'; Cot. Mod. F. *quitter*; Span. *quito*, quit. = Late L. *quies*, *quies*, popular forms of L. *quies*, at rest, hence free, satisfied. Thus *quit* is a shorter form of *quies*. See *QUIET*. Der. *quit*, verb, from OF. *quiter*, 'to quit,' Cot. (mod. F. *quitter*). And hence *quitt-ance*, ME. *quittance*, spelt *cuittance* in Ancr. Riwle, p. 126, l. 7, from OF. *quittance*, 'an acquittance,' Cot.; cf. Late L. *quittance*. And see *quite*.

QUITE, entirely. (F.—L.) ME. *quite*, *quyte*. 'And chaced him out of Norweic *quyte* and clene;' Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 50. This is merely an adverbial use of the ME. adj. *quyte*, now spelt *quite*. Thus the sense is 'freely,' hence 'entirely.' See *QUIET*.

QUIVER (1), to tremble, shiver. (E.) Possibly allied to *quaver*, q. v. It does not appear very early, yet is probably old. 'A *quiver* ring dant;' Spenser, F. Q. iii. 5, 19. 'I *quyver*, I shake;' Palsgrave. 'Dido *quyvered* and shoke;' Caxton, Eneydos, ch. 27, p. 103. Allied to the obsolete adj. *quiver*, full of motion, brisk, Shak. 2 Hen. IV. iii. 2, 301; which occurs, spelt *cuiuer* (= *cuiuer*) in the Ancr. Riwle, p. 140, l. 21; also as AS. *cwiſer*, as in the adv. *cwiſerlice*, anxiously, eagerly; Kule of St. Benet, ed. Schröer, p. 133, l. 38. Prob. of imitative origin; cf. *quaver* and *quake*. Cf. also Efrics. *kwiſer*, lively, *kwiſern*, to be lively (Koolman); MDu. *kuyſeren*, to quiver (Kilian).

QUIVER (2), a case for arrows. (F.—OHG.) 'Thair arwes in a *quiver* sente;' E. E. Metr. Psalter, x. 3. 'Quyver, Pharetra;' Prompt. Parv. = OF. *cuiure*, *cuiere*, *cuiure*, a quiver. And see Diez, s. v. *cuiure*. = OSax. *cokur*, a quiver; OHG. *kokhar* (cited by Diez), mod. G. *köcher*, a quiver. Cognate with AS. *cocer*, *cocer*, a quiver, Gen. xxvii. 3. Teut. type **kukuro-*, whence Med. L. *cucurum*, a quiver. Der. *quiver*-ad.

QUIKOTIC, absurdly chivalrous. (Spanish.) Formed as adj., with suffix -ic, from the name *Don Quixote*, or *Quijote*, the hero of the famous novel by Cervantes. (The OSpan. * is now commonly written as j; the sound of the letter is guttural, something like that of G. ch.)

QUIZ, an eccentric person; one who ridicules oddities; a hoax. (E.) History obscure; said to have been coined by one Daly in 1791; yet already in 1782 Madame D'Arbly, Early Diary, p. 24, has: 'He's a droll *quiz*.' 'The toy also called a bandalore was known as a *quiz* in 1790; which suggests a connexion with *whiz*. It seems, in any case, to have been a coined word. Perhaps suggested by *in-quis-itive*. See Davies, Suppl. Glossary; Notes on E. Etym., p. 238.

QUIP, a cap or hood. (F.—MHG.—L.) In Shak. Wint. Tale, iv. 4, 226. 'The same word as *Coif*, q. v.

QUIN, a technical term, orig. a wedge. Used in architecture, gunnery, and printing. (F.—L.) The orig. sense is 'wedge;' and, as a verb, 'to wedge up.' 'A printers *quyn*, Cuneus;' Levins, 215. 17. Merely another spelling of *Coif*, q. v. A like change of *c* to *qu* occurs in *quait*. Der. *quin*, verb.

QUOIT, COIT, a ring of iron for throwing at a mark in sport. (F.—L?) The older spelling is *coit*. 'Coit, Petreluda; Coyter, or caster of a coyte, Petreludus;' Prompt. Parv. 'Casting of coits,' Pecock's Repressor (A. D. 1449); in Spec. of Eng., ed. Skeat, p. 51, l. 70. AF. *coites*, pl. (1388). N. E. D. β. We find W. *coetan*, a quoit (where W. *oi* = E. *oi* or nearly); but this is borrowed from E., having no radical, and therefore does not help us. γ. We also find, on the other hand, the Lowland Scotch *coit*, to juggle or push about, occurring in Fordun's Scotichronicon, ii. 376; much like the OF. *coier*. We there read of a woman who 'Gangis coiland in the curt, hornit like a gait' [goat]. δ. The spelling *coit* suggests a F. origin; and the word is prob. connected with the curious OF. *coier*, to press, to push, to hasten, incite, instigate (Burguy); cognate with Prov. *coucha*, *coita*, *cuita*, to drive before one (Mistral); the Span. *coitarre* is to hurry oneself, to hasten. If the OF. *coier* could have had the sense 'to drive,' as seems possible, we may look on a *quoit* as being a thing driven or whirled; but of this we have no evidence. *Coit*, to push along the ice, as in the game of curling (Jamieson), may have been the older sense in English, which may help. α. The origin of OF. *coier* is very doubtful; hardly from L. *coacture*, to

force, from *coactus*, pp. of *coagere*; see *Cogent*. It ought rather to represent a Late L. type **cocture*, a frequentative of L. *coquere*, to cook, which in late authors also meant to harass or vex the mind (Lewis). See Körtig, § 297. Der. *quoit*, verb, 2 Hen. IV, ii. 4, 266.

QUORUM, a number of members of any body sufficient to transact business. (L.) In Minshew, ed. 1627. 'Be of the *quorum*;' Stat. of Hen. VII, fol. b 5, l. 6. It was usual to enumerate the members forming a committee, of whom (in L., *quorum*) a certain number must be present at a meeting. L. *quorum* is the gen. pl. of *qui*, cognate with E. *who*; see *Who*.

QUOTA, a part or share assigned to each member of a company. (L.) Used by Addison; Spectator, No. 439, § 2. = L. *quota* (pars), how great (a part), how much; fem. of *quotus*, how many. = L. *quot*, how many; allied to *qui*, cognate with E. *Who*. Cf. Ital. *quota*, a share (Baretti). Der. (from L. *quotus*) *quote*, q. v., *quoti-dian*; (from L. *quot*) *quot-ient*.

QUOTE, to cite, repeat the words of any one. (F.—L.) In Shak. Hamlet, ii. 1, 112. Sometimes written *cite* (Schmidt). = MF. *quoter*, 'to quote;' Cot. Mod. F. *coter*, which is also in Cotgrave. = Late L. *quotare*, to mark off into chapters and verses; thus the real sense of *quote* is to give a reference; see *coted*, Trevisa, tr. of Higden, viii. 205 (L. *quotavit*). The lit. sense of *quotare* is 'to say how many,' with reference to the numbering of chapters. = L. *quota* (pars), fem. of *quotus*, how much, how many; see *Quota*. ¶ Sometimes from L. *quotare*, immediately; esp. in early instances. Der. *quot-able*, *quot-er*, *quot-al-ion*.

QUOTH, he says, he said. (E.) Properly a pt. t., though sometimes used as a present. 'The form of the infin. is *queth*, only used in the comp. *bequeath*. ME. *quoth*, *quod*; Chaucer, C. T. 790 (A 788); and common in both forms. AS. *cweðan*, to speak, say; pt. t. *cwæð*, pl. *cwædon*; pp. *cweden*; Grein, i. 173. + Icel. *kveða*; pt. t. *kvæð*, pp. *kveðinn*; OSax. *quæban*; OIIG. *quedan*, pt. t. *quāt*, *quāt*; Goth. *kweiþan*, to say, pt. t. *kwaþ*. β. All from a Teut. type **kweþan-*, to say, pt. t. **kwaþ*. Allied to Skt. *gad*, to speak, *gada-s*, m. speech. Der. *quotha*, for *quoth* he.

QUOTIDIAN, daily. (F.—L.) ME. *quotidian*, spelt *cotidian*, Gower, C. A. ii. 142; bk. v. 464. = OF. *cotidian* (13th cent., littré); later *quotidian*, 'daily;' Cot. = L. *quotidianus*, daily. = L. *quoti-*, for *quotus*, how many, and *-di-*, a day, with suffix *-anus*. Hence *quotidianus* = on however many a day, on any day, daily. See *Quota* and *Diurnal*.

QUOTIENT, the result in arithmetical division. (F.—L.; or L.) In Minshew, ed. 1627. [Perhaps directly from Latin.] = F. *quotient*, 'the part which, in the division of a thing among many, falls unto every one's share;' Cot. = L. *quotient*, 'the imaginary stem of L. *quotiens*, which is really an adv., and ineluctable; it means 'how many times.' = L. *quot*, how many; see *Quota*.

R

RABBIT, to cut the edges of boards so that they overlap and can be joined together. (F.—L.) ME. *rabel*, sb.; see Prompt. Parv. 'Many deep *rabotted* incisions;' Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 902 (R.). 'Rabetyng of hordes, *rabetture*;' Palsgrave. The Halifax gibbet, in Harrison's Descr. of England, b. ii. c. 11, ed. Furnivall, p. 227, is described as having a block of wood 'which dooth ride vp and downe in a slot, *rabet*, or regall betweene two peeces of timber.' Bailey has: 'Rabbel, to channel boards;' and also 'Rabate, to channel, to chamfer.' Apparently from OF. *rabat*, 'to abate, deduct, diminish,' Cot.; hence, to this down; mod. F. *rabattre*. = F. *re* (L. *re-*), again, back; and OF. *abatre*, to abate. See *Abate*. β. Confused, as above, with *rebate*, q. v. Also, as shown by the spelling *rabotted*, with F. *raboter*, 'to plane, level, make or lay even,' Cot.; from F. *rabot*, 'a joiners plane,' id. See *Rebate*.

RABBI, RABBIN, sir, a Jewish title. (L.—Gk.—Heb.) 'Rabi, that is to seye maister;' Wyclif, John, i. 38. Also in the AS. version. = L. *rabi* (Vulgate). = Gk. *παῖς*; John, i. 38. = Heb. *rabbi*, lit. my master; from *rab*, great, or as sb. master, and i, my. We also find *Rabboni*, John, xx. 16; of similar import. 'Rabbi was considered a higher title than *Rab*; and *Rabban* higher than *Rabbi*;' Smith, Dict. of the Bible, q. v. = Heb. root *raḥab*, to be great. Cf. Arab. *raḥb*, being great; or, as sb., a master; *rabbi*, my lord; Rich. Dict. p. 719. The form *rabbīn* is French. Der. *rabbīn-i-cal*, *rabbīn-i-st*.

RABBIT, a small rodent quadruped. (Walloon.—MDu.) ME. *rabet*; Prompt. Parv. The older word is *cony*. It is a dimin. form

only found in Walloon *robett* (Remacle); formed with F. suffix *-et* from MDu. *robbe*, 'a rabbit'; Hexham; see also Kilian and De Bo. Kilian also gives the dimin. form *robbeken*. Origin unknown; perhaps cf. Norw. *rabba*, to snatch, snap up; *robben*, snatching, tearing, quick (Ross). See Notes on E. Eym., p. 239.

RABBLE, a noisy crowd, mob. (MDu.) Levins has *rabil*, *rabbe*, *rablement*. Halliwell has: 'rabble, to speak confusedly', with an example of ME. *rablen* used in the same sense; also: 'rabblement, a crowd, or mob.' ME. *rabel*, a rout, Gawain and the Grene Knight, 1703, 1899. So named from the noise which they make; cf. MDu. *rabblen*, 'to chatter, trifle, toy'; Hexham. So also prov. G. *rabblen*, to chatter, prattle; Flügel. So also Gk. *παράσσειν*, to make a noise; whence *ἀπαράσσειν*, a dancer, a brawler. The suffix *-le* gives a frequentative force; a *rabble* is 'that which keeps on making a noise.' And see **RAPPAREE**. Der. *rabble-ment* (with F. suffix), Jul. Caesar, i. 2. 245.

RABID, mad, furious. (L.) 'All the *rabid* flight Of winds that ruin ships;' Chapman, tr. of Homer, Odys. b. xii. l. 418. — L. *rabidus*, furious. — L. *rabere*, to rage; see **RAGE**. Der. *rabid-ly*, -ness.

RACA, a term of reproach. (Chaldee.) Matt. v. 22. 'Critics are agreed in deriving it from the Chaldee *rákâ*, with the sense of worthless'; Smith, Dict. of the Bible.

RACCOON, **RACCOON**, a carnivorous animal of N. America. (N. American Indian.) It occurs in a tr. of Buffon, London, 1792. The name of the animal in Buffon is *raton*; but this is only a F. corruption of the native name, just as *raccoon* is an F. corruption. Spelt *raccoon* in Bailey, 1735. 'Arathkone, a beast like a fox'; in a glossary of Indian words at the end of A. Historie of Travels into Virginia, by Wm. Strachey; ab. 1610-12; in a glossary of the Hakluyt Society in 1849. 'A beast they call *arathkone*, much like a badger'; Capt. Smith, Works, ed. Arber, p. 59. Evelyn speaks of 'the Egyptian *raccoon*'; Diary, May 18, 1657. From the old Virginian dialect of Algonquian. The F. *raton* is assimilated to F. *raton*, a rat.

RACE (1), a trial of speed, swift course, swift current. (E.) ME. *ras*, a northern form. 'In a *ras*'; Met. Homilies, ed. Small; p. 141. 'In a *raiss*'; Barbour, Bruce, v. 638. [The corresponding Southern form is ME. *rees*, *res* (with long e), Gower, C. A. i. 335; bk. iii. 167; Tale of Gamelyn, l. 543 (Wright), or l. 547 (Six-text); from AS. *reās*, a rush, swift course; Luke, viii. 33.] — Icel. *rás*, a race, running. Cf. Icel. *rasa*, to rush headlong; Du. *razen* (G. *rasen*), to rage. β. The form of the Teut. base is **ra-*. Cf. Gk. *ῥα-ῖν*, a quick motion. Der. *race*, verb; *race-course*, *race-horse*, *race-racer*.

RACE (2), a lineage, family, breed. (F.) In Spenser, F. Q. i. lo. 60. — F. *race*, 'a race, lineage, family'; Cot. Cf. Port. *raça*, Span. *raza*, Ital. *razza*. Of unknown origin; not from OHG. *reiza*, a line, stroke, mark; as suggested by Diez. See Körting (§ 7716), who suggests rather a L. type **rapia*. Der. *rac-y*, q. v.

RACE (3), a root. (F.—L.) 'A race of ginger'; Wint. Tale, iv. 3. 50; spelt *raze*, 1 Hen. IV, ii. 1. 27. — OF. *rais*, *raiz*, a root (Burgun); cf. Span. *raiz*, a root. — L. *radicem*, acc. of *radix*, a root; see **RADIX**.

RACEME, a cluster. (F.—L.) A botanical term; borrowed from F. *racème*, a cluster, in botany. — L. *racēum*, acc. of *racēmus*, a cluster of grapes. Der. *racem-ed*. Doublet, *raisin*.

RACK (1), a grating above a manger for hay, an instrument of torture; a frame-work, a toothed bar. (MDu.) The word *rack* is used in a great many senses, see **RACK** (2), &c., below; and, in several of these, the origin is quite different. The word *rack* is seldom to be found in early literature, in any sense. The oldest E. word etymologically connected with *rack* (1) is AS. *reccan*, to stretch. β. The radical sense of *rack* is to extend, stretch out; hence, as a sb., that which is extended or straight, a straight bar (cf. G. *rack*, a rail, bar; hence, a frame-work, such as the bars in a grating above a manger, a frame-work used as an instrument of torture, a straight bar with teeth in which a cog-wheel can work. The ME. forms are *rakke*, *rekke*. 'A peyre rakkes of yrne'; E. Eng. Wills, ed. Furnivall, p. 56, l. 27; 'rakkes and brandemes of erno [iron]; id., p. 57, l. 27; A. D. 1424; 'pro l. pari de rakkez', in a kitchen inventory, York Wills, iii. 15; A. D. 1400. 'A rakke, Pressepe', i.e. a rack for hay; Prompt. Parv. 'Rakke and manger' = rack and manger; Romance of Partenay, l. 913. — MDu. *reche*, 'a perch or a long pole, Hexham; Low G. *rakk*, a rack, frame-work for hanging things on, a shelf (as in E.). Related words are Icel. *rekja*, to stretch, trace, *rekja*, to strain, *rakr*, straight; MDu. *recken*, 'to stretch, reach out, also to rack'; Hexham; Swed. *rakr*, straight; G. *rack*, a rack, rail, prov. G. *rack*, a scaffold, wooden horse, *reckbank*, a rack for torture, *reche*, a stretcher, *recken*, to stretch. See below.

RACK (2), to stretch a person's joints, to torture on the rack. (MDu.) Allied to **RACK** (1) above. The verb seems to have been

introduced before the sb. 'As though I had ben *racked*'; Skelton, Phillip Sparrow, l. 47. 'Worth to be enhangid . . Or to be *rakkid*'; Lydgate, St. Edmund, ed. Horstmann, bk. ii. 277. — MDu. *racken*, 'to rack, to torture', variant of *recken*, 'to racke', also 'to stretch, reach out, or to extend'; Hexham; Low G. *rakken*, to stretch. — Icel. *rekja*, to stretch; Goth. *uf-rahan*, to stretch out; AS. *reccan*, to stretch, extend. Teut. type **rak-jan-*, from **rak*, and grade of Teut. **rek* = Idg. **REG*, as in Gk. *ῥα-ῖν*, to stretch, L. *regere*; see **REGENT**. Brugmann, i. § 474. Der. *rack*, sb.; *rack-rent*, i.e. a rent stretched to its full value, or nearly so.

RACK (3), light vapoury clouds, the clouds generally. (Scand.) 'Still in use in the Northern counties, and sometimes there applied to a mist'; Halliwell. Used in Shak. of floating vapour; see Hamlet, ii. 2. 506, Antony, iv. 14. 10, Sonnet 33, l. 6. So also (probably) in the disputed passage in the Tempest, iv. 156; where Halliwell hesitates, though he gives instances of its use in earlier English. Thus we find: 'As Phœbus doeth at mydday in the southe, When every *rak* and every cloudy sky Is voidc clene'; Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, fol. 51. 'The *rac* dryuez = the storm-cloud drives'; Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, B. 433; a decisive passage. 'A *rac* [driving storm] and a roydye wynde'; Destruction of Troy, 1984. 'The windes in the vpper region, which move the clouds above (which we call the *racke*) and are not perceived below'; Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 115. [Frequently confused with *reck*, but this is quite a different word.] It is the same word with *wrack*, and allied to *wreck*; but *wreck* is to be taken in the sense of 'drift', as rightly explained in Wedgwood. — Norw. *rak*, Swed. dial. *rak* (Swed. *wrak*, Dan. *wrog*), wreckage, that which is drifted about; cf. Icel. *rek*, drift, motion; given in Vigfusson only in the sense 'a thing drifted ashore'; but Wedgwood cites *isunn* er *i reki*, the ice is driving; *skýrek*, the rack or drifting clouds; cf. 'racking clouds' = drifting clouds, 3 Hen. VI, ii. 1. 27. From Icel. *reka*, to drive, toss, thrust, cognate with Swed. *rika*, to reject, and E. *wreck*; see **WRECK**. Cf. Swed. *skæppet vråker*, the ship drifts. Der. *rack*, for *wrack*; as in the phr. 'to go to rack and ruin'; see **WRAK**.

RACK (4), to pour off liquor from the lees. (Prov.) See Halliwell. In Minshew, ed. 1627, who speaks of 'racket wines, i.e. wines cleansed and purged.' 'The reboyle to *rakke* to the lies'; Russell, Boke of Nurture, 115; in Babees Book, ed. Furnivall, p. 125. Like some other words connected with the wine-trade, it is of Gascon origin. — OP. *arraçar*, Prov. *arraça* (Gascon), to decant wine (Mistral). Wedgwood quotes Languedoc *araca le bi*, to decant wine. — Prov. *raca*, mod. *raça*, *draco*, lees, husks left after pressing out wine or oil. Hence also MF. *raguë*; Cotgrave explains *vin raguë* as 'small, or coarse wine, squeezed from the dregs of the grapes, already drained of all their best moisture'. Of uncertain origin; but initial *d* may have been dropped, as in **RANKLE**, q. v. The mod. Prov. *draco* answers to OF. *drache*, husks of grapes; perhaps of Teut. origin. Cf. ME. *drast*, dregs (N. E. D.); and Körting, § 3109.

RACK (5), a short form of **ARRACK**, q. v. Cf. Span. *rague*, *arrack*.

RACK (6), &c. We find (6) prov. E. *rack*, a neck of mutton; from AS. *hræcca*, neck, according to Sommer; but this is prob. an error. The AS. 'hræcca, occiput' in OE. Texts (see p. 549) seems to be miswritten for *hnecca*; still, we find 'Occiput, hræcca', in Voc. 463. 21. Also (7) *rack*, for *reck*, to care; see **RECK**. Also (8) *rack*, a pace of a horse (Palsgrave); of uncertain origin. Also (9) *rack*, a track, cart-rut; cf. Icel. *reka*, to drive; see **RACK** (3).

RACKET (1), **RAQUET**, a bat with network in place of a wooden blade. (F.—Span.—Arab.) ME. *rakket*. 'Sa mony *rakketis*'; Dunbar, Poem xiv. l. 66 (ed. Small). — MF. *raquette*, 'a racket'; Cot. [The game of 'fives', with the hands, preceded rackets; to this day, tennis is called in French *paume* = game of the palm of the hand.] — Span. *raqueta*, a racket, battle-dore (Minshew). Perhaps from Arab. *raḥāḥ*, the palm of the hand; Rich. Dict. p. 714. See Devic, in Suppl. to Littré; who suggests that the Span. *raqueta* may have been confused with Port. *rasqueta*, the wrist, OF. *racette*, *rasquette*; which also is prob. of Arab. origin, viz. from Arab. *ruḡa*, the wrist joint; Rich. Dict. p. 733.

RACKET (2), a noise. (E.) 'After all this *Racket*'; Spectator, no. 336, § 3. Of imitative origin; cf. prov. E. *rattick*, to rattle; *rackle*, noisy talk; also *rabble*. The Gael. *racaid*, *rack*, is merely the E. word borrowed; but cf. Irish *racan*, noise, riot; Gael. *rac*, to make a noise like geese or ducks; Rouchi *raque*, *rie-rac*, words imitating noises.

RACCOON; see **RACCOON**.

RACY, of strong flavour, spirited, rich. (F.—L. (1); with E. suffix.) *Racy* means indicative of its origin, full of the spirit of its race; and so is a derivative from **RACE** (2); esp. in the sense of a characteristic flavour or 'raciness' of a wine, supposed to be due to the soil; see N. E. D. 'Fraught with briar *racy* verses, in which we

The soil from whence they came taste, smell, and see; Cowley, *An Answer to a Copy of Verses sent me from Jersey*, ll. 7, 8. With respect to a pipe of Canary wine, Greedy asks 'Is it of the right race?' Massinger, *New Way to pay Old Debts*, i. 3. 10. **Der.** *raci-nus*. Probably sometimes used with some notion of reference to *L. radix*; but *race* (2) is not derived from *radix*, which appears only in *Race* (3).

RADDLE, red ochre; for marking sheep. (E.) Fitzherbert has *radel-marke*, i.e. mark made with red ochre; Husbandry, § 52. Allied to *red*; see *Red*. And see *Ruddle*.

RADIAL, RADIANT; see *Radius*.

RADICAL, RADISH; see *Radix*.

RADIUS, a ray. (L.) In Phillips, ed. 1710. Chiefly used in mathematics. = *L. radius*, a ray; see *Ray*. **Der.** *radi-al*, from *F. radial*, 'of, or belonging to, the upper and bigger bone of the arme,' Cot., formed with suffix *-alis* from *L. radius*, sometimes used to mean the exterior bone of the fore-arm. Also *radi-ant*, spelt *radynant* in Fisher, On the Seven Psalms, Ps. 130, ed. Mayor, p. 231, last line, from *radiant*, stem of pres. part. of *L. radiare*, to radiate, from *radius*; and hence *radi-ant-ly*, *radiance*. Also *radiate*, from *L. radiatus*, pp. of *radiare*. Also *radiat-ion*, in Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 125, near the end, from *F. radiation*, 'a radiant brightness,' Cot., which is from *L. radiat-ionem*, acc. of *radiatio*, a shining, from *radiare*.

RADIX, a root, a primitive word, base of a system of logarithms. (L.) *L. radix* (stem *radic-*), a root; chiefly used as a scientific term. + *Gk. ῥίζη*, a branch, rod. Cognate with *F. Root*, q. v. **Der.** *radi-al*, spelt *radycall* in Sir T. Elyot, *Castle of Helth*, b. iii. c. 3, from *F. radical*, 'radically,' Cot., formed with suffix *-al* (< *L. -alis*) from *radic-*, stem of *radix*; *radic-al-ly*, *radic-al-ness*; also *radic-le*, a little root, a dimin. form from the stem *radic-*. Also *radice*, called 'radish roots' by Sir T. Elyot, *Castle of Helth*, b. ii. c. 9, from *F. radis*, 'a radish root,' Cot.; not a true *F.* word, but borrowed from Prov. *radiz* (Littre), or from Ital. *radice* (Hatzfeld), from *L. radiceum*, acc. of *radix*. From *L. radix* we also have *e-radic-ate* and *rash* (3). Doublets, *radish*, *rac* (3).

RAFFLE, a kind of lottery. (F.-G.) *ME. raffe* (a game at dice), Chaucer, C. T. Pers. Tale, De Avaritia; Group 1, l. 793 (Six-text). = *MF. raffe* (spelt *raffre* in Cotgrave), 'a game at three dice, wherein he that throws all three alices, winnes whatsoever is set; also, a ruffling,' Cot. = *F. raffer*, 'to catch, or seize on violently,' Cot. Perhaps from *G. raffeln*, to snatch up; frequentative of *raffen*, 'to raff, sweep, carry away, carry off hastily,' Flügel. Cognate with *Icel. krappa*, to hurry; see *Rap* (2). **Der.** *raffe*, verb.

RAFT, a collection of spars or planks, tied together to serve as a boat. (Scand.) *ME. raf*; spelt *rafte*, and used in the sense of 'spar' or 'rough beam'; Avowing of Arthur, at 25, in Kolsson's Met. Kom, p. 69. The orig. sense is 'rafter' = *Icel. raftr* (pron. *raftr*), in which *r* is merely the sign of the nom. case), a rafter; Dan. *raft*, a rafter; see *Rafter*.

RAFTER, a beam to support a roof. (E.) *ME. rafter*, Chaucer, C. T. 992 (A 990). *AS. rafter*, Ælfred, tr. of Beala, b. iii. c. 16. An extension (with *Idg.* suffix *-ro-*) from the base *RAF* appearing in *MSwed. raft*, Dan. *raft*, *Icel. raftr* (*raftr*), a rafter, beam. Again, Dan. *raft* is an extension (with suffix *-ro-*) from the base *RAF* related to *Icel. raf*, *rafr*, a roof, which is cognate with OHG. *rafo*, a spar, a rafter. Further allied to *Gk. ῥάψω*, to cover; *ῥοοφω*, a roof. (✓KEHR). **Der.** *rafter*, verb. And see *raft*. It does not seem to be allied to *roof*, which has an initial *k*; see *Raif*.

RAG, a shred of cloth. (Scand.) *ME. rage*, Gower, C. A. i. 100; bk. i. 173. 'A ragged colt' = a shaggy colt, King Alisander, 684. We only find *AS. raggie*, adj. rough, shaggy; 'Setosa, raggie,' Mone, Quellen, p. 436; as if from a sb. **ragga* = Norw. *ragg*, rough hair, whence *ragged*, shaggy (E. *ragged*); *Swed. ragg*, rough hair; *raggig*, shaggy; *Swed. dial. raggi*, having rough hair, slovenly; *Icel. rogg*, shaginess; *raggabr*, shaggy. Thus the orig. sense is that of shaginess, hence of untidiness. Root unknown. The resemblance to *Gk. ῥάκος*, a shred of cloth, is accidental. **Der.** *ragged*, as above, also applied by Gower to a tree, *Cent. Amant*, ii. 177; bk. v. 1509; *ragged-ly*, *ragged-ness*; *rag-stone* (a ragged stone), spelt *ragston* in Riley, Memorials of London, p. 262; *rag-wort*, spelt *rag-worte* in Levens and in a Glossary (in Cockayne's Leechdoms) apparently of the 15th century.

RAGE, fury, violent anger. (F.-L.) *ME. rage*, King Alisander, ed. Weber, 980. = *F. rage*. = *L. rabies*, acc. of *rabidus*, madness, rage. = *L. rabere*, to rave, to be mad. **Der.** *rage*, verb, *rag-ing*, *rag-ing-ly*. Also *en-rage*, *rave*.

RAGOUT, a dish of meat highly seasoned. (F.-L.) Spelt *ragoo* in Phillips and Kersey, to imitate the *F.* pronunciation. Butler has *ragouts*, pl.; Hudibras, pt. ii. c. 1. 598. = *F. ragout*, a seasoned dish. = *F. ragouter*, to bring back to one's appetite, with

reference to one who has been ill. = *L. re-*, back; *F. a* < *L. ad*, to; and *gout*, taste; see *Re-*, A. (5), and *Gout* (2).

RAID, a hostile invasion, inroad. (North E.) A Northern border word; and a hostile a doublet of the Southern *E. road*. Cf. 'That, when they heard my name in any road,' i. e. raid; Greene, George-a-Greene, ed. Dyce, vol. ii. p. 169; ed. Collins, A. i. sc. 3. Jamieson gives the *Sc. pl. radis* from Wyntoun, viii. 34. 34. North. form of *AS. rád*; cf. *Icel. reid*, a riding, a raid; Dan. *rad*, *Swed. redd*, a road. See *Road*, *Ride*. Doublet, *road*.

RAIL (1), a bar of timber, an iron bar for railways. (F.-L.) *ME. rail*; dat. *raile*, Gower, C. A. iii. 75; bk. vi. 3201. Not found in *AS.* = *OF. raile*, a rail, bar; Norm. dial. *raile* (Moisy). = *L. régula*, a bar; see *Rule*. Cf. Low *G. regel*, a rail, a cross-bar; *Swed. regel*, a bar, bolt; *G. riegel*, OHG. *rigel*, a bar; if these are from Latin; but Franck (s.v. *regel*) considers them to be Teutonic, and therefore distinct. **Der.** *rail*, verb, *rail-ing*, *rail-road*, *rail-way*.

RAIL (2), to brawl, to use reviling language. (F.-L.) In Skelton, Poems Against Garmesche; see Skelton, ed. Dyce, i. 130, ll. 119, 137. 'Ruyler, a jester, railleur,' Palsgrave. = *F. railleur*, 'to jest, deride, mock,' Cot. [Cf. Span. *rallar*, to grate, scrape, molest, vex; Port. *ralar*, to scrape; apparently from *L. rallum*, a scraper (Pliny); for a Lat. type **rallum*, from *radere*, to scrape. The change of sense from scraping to vexing is in accordance with the usual course of metaphors.] The *F. railleur* answers to a Late *L.* type **radulare*, from *L. radula*, a scraper (Lewis), formed from *radere*, to scrape. See *Rase*. See Littre and Scheler; and Körtling, §§ 7719, 7733. **Der.** *rail-er-y* = *F. railleur*, 'jasting, merriment, a flowt, or scoff,' Cot. Also *raily* (2).

RAIL (3), a genus of wading birds. (F.) Given by Phillips, ed. 1710, as 'a sort of bird.' Spelt *rayle* in Levens, and in the Catholicon Anglicum; but *raile* in the Book of St. Alban's, fol. f7, back. = *OF. raale*, *raalle* (Hatzfeld); *MF. rale*, 'the fowle called a rayle,' Cot. Mod. *F. rale*. Littre notes *raale* as the 14th cent. spelling; also that the Picard form is *raile*, showing that the mod. *F.* word agrees rather with the Picard than the Central *F.* form. β. Probably the bird was named from its cry; but we can hardly connect the form *raile* with the *OF. raller*, 'to rattle in the throat,' Cot., mod. *F. râler*.

RAIL (4), part of a woman's night-dress. (E.) For *kraill*. Obsolete; see Halliwell. *Rayle* for a woman's necke, *erevechief*, *en quartre double*; Palsgrave. *ME. reyel*, Owl and Nightingale, 562; see *kræjel* in Strattman. *AS. hregil*, hregil, swaddling-clothes, Lake, ii. 12. + *OF. hregil*, *reil*, a garment; OHG. *hregil*, a garment, dress. Teut. type **hregilon*, neut. Root unknown.

RAIMENT, clothing. (F.-L.) and Scand.; with *F. suffix*. 'With ruffled rayments,' Spenser, F. Q. i. 6. 9. *ME. raiment*, Ploverman's Tale, pt. iii. st. 30, l. 936 (date uncertain). Short for *arrainment*, of which the *ME.* form was *araiment*, and the initial *a* easily fell away. *'Rayment, or arayment, Ornatus,'* Prompt. Parv. Cf. *MF. arrement*, 'good array, order, equipage,' Cot. See *Array*.

RAIN, water from the clouds. (E.) *ME. rein*; spelt *reyn*, P. Ploverman, B. xiv. 66. *AS. regn*, frequently contracted to *rén*, Grein, i. 371. + *Du. regen*; *Icel. dan.*, and *Swed. regn*; *G. regen*; *Goth. rign*. β. All from Teut. types **reg-nom*, n., **reg-nom*, n. Proh. not allied to *L. rigare*, to moisten; nor even to *Lith. róké*, sb., drizzling rain. **Der.** *rain*, verb, *AS. hregman*, *regman*, Matt. v. 45 (Northumb. version); *rain-y*, *AS. réing*, Grein, i. 372; *rain-bow*, *AS. réinbaga*, Gen. ix. 13; *rain-gage*.

RAINDOER, the same as *Reindeer*, q. v.

RAISE, to lift up, exalt. (Scand.) A Scand. word; the *E.* form is *rear*. *ME. reisen*, Wyclif, John, xi. 11; spelt *reysen*, Ormulum, 15599. = *Icel. reisa*, to raise, make to rise; causal of *risa* (pt. t. *reis*), to rise. So also Dan. *raise*, *Swed. reisa*, to raise, though these languages do not employ the verb 'to rise'; *Goth. raisjan*, causal of *reisan*. See *Rise*. Doublet, *rear*.

RAISIN, a dried grape. (F.-L.) *ME. reisin*; spelt *reysin*, Wyclif, Judges, vii. 4 (later version); King Alisander, 5193. *OF. raisin*, 'a grape, raisin, bunch, or cluster of grapes,' Cot. Cf. Span. *racino*, a bunch of grapes. = Folk *L. racinum*, from *L. racemus*, acc. of *racinus*, a bunch of grapes; see *Raceme*. Doublet, *raisin*.

RAJAH, a king, prince. (Skt.) In Sir T. Herbert's Travels, p. 53, ed. 1666. Of Skt. origin; from Skt. *rājā*, nom., a king; from the stem *rājān*, a king. The Skt. *rājān* is allied to *L. rex*; see *Regal*. See Yule and Stanford Dict.

RAJPOOT, a prince. (Hind. -Skt.) Hind. *rajput*, a prince, lit. the son of a rajah; Wilson, Gloss. of Indian Terms, p. 434. = Skt. *rāj-ā*, a king; *putra*, a son; so that the lit. sense is 'son of a king.' See Yule and Stanford Dict.

RAKE (1), an instrument for scraping things together, smoothing earth, &c. (E.) *ME. rake*, Chaucer, C. T. 289 (A 287). *AS. race*, to translate *L. rastrum* in Ælfric's Gloss., l. 9. + *Du. rakel*, a dimia,

form; Dan. *rage*, a poker; Swed. *raken*, an oven-rake (with base *rah-*); allied to Icel. *reka*, a shovel, *G. rechen*, a rake (with base *rah-*). *β*. From the notion of collecting or heaping up. The root appears in Goth. *rikan* (Teut. type **rekan-*, pt. t. *rah*), to collect, heap up, Rom. xii. 20. Perhaps allied to *L. rog-us*, a funeral pile. Der. *rake*, verb, from Icel. *reka*, to rake.

RAKE (2), a wild, gay, dissolute fellow. (E.) 'A gay, dissipated rake'; Sheridan, *Duenna*, ii. 3. First in 1653. Abbreviated from *rahe-hell*; which see in Nares. The latter is usually explained to be a 'corruption' of ME. *rahe*, rash; but the examples in the N. E. D. show that this is unfounded. And in fact *rahe-hell* is really compounded of *rahe* and *hell*. It arose from the phrase given in Udall, *Apophthegmes of Erasmus*, p. 116 b:—'Suche a feloe as a manne should rake helle for.' Hence it meant, as it were, the off-scouring of hell, i.e. one who is very wicked. See **Rake** (1) and **Hell**. Der. *rah-ish*, *rah-ish-ly*.

RAKE (3), the projection of the extremities of a ship beyond the keel; the inclination of a mast from the perpendicular. (Scand.) 'In sea-language, the rake of a ship is so much of her hull or main body, as hangs over both the ends of her keel'; Phillips, ed. 1710. Evidently from *rahe*, to reach; Halliwell. Of Scand. origin; preserved in Swed. dial. *rahe*, to reach; *rahe fram*, to reach over, project; see *rahe* (3) in Klett. The Dan. *rage*, to project, protrude, jut out, is borrowed from *G. ragen*, to project; perhaps the Swed. word is the same.

RAKEHELL, a rascal. (E.) See **Rake** (2).

RAKI, arnack, spirits. (Turk.—Arab.) See Stanford Dict. Turk. *riği*, arnack.—Arab. *araq*, arnack. See **Arnack**.

RALENTANDO, in music, a direction to play slower; gradually. (Ital.—L.) Ital. *ralentando*, pres. part. of *ralentare*, to slacken, retard.—Ital. *re-*, again; and *allentare*, to slacken.—*L. re-*, again; *ad-*, to; and *lentare*, to prolong, from *lentus*, slow. Cf. *re-lent*, q. v.

RAILY (1), to gather together again, reassemble. (F.—L.) Properly a trans. verb; also used as intransitive. Spelt *rallie* in Cotgrave. It stands for *re-rally*; and Spencer uses *re-allie* nearly in the same sense as *rally*; F. Q. vii. 6. 23.—F. *rallie*, 'to rally'; Cot.—*L. re-*, again; *ad-*, to; and *ligare*, to bind; see **Re-** and **Ally**. Cf. prov. F. *rallier*, to rally, grow convalescent; dial. de la Meuse (Labrousse). ¶ The form *raily* in Barbour's Bruce, iii. 34, &c., is used in the same sense; and is the same word, with the omission of *L. ad*.

RAILY (2), to hanker. (F.—Teut.) 'Raily, to play and droll upon, to hanker or jeer'; Phillips, ed. 1710. He also gives: 'Rallery, pleasant drolling.' Here *rallery* is another form of *rallier*, and *to rally* is merely another form of *to rail*, which agrees more closely with F. *rallier*. See **Rail** (2).

RAM, a male sheep. (E.) ME. *ram*, Chaucer, C. T. 550 (A 548). AS. *ram*, *ram*, *ram*, *ram*, *ram*, *ram*; Du. *ram*; OHG. *ramm*. Cf. Icel. *ramr*, strong. Der. *ram*, verb, to butt as a ram, hence to thrust violently forward, ME. *rammen*, Prompt. Parv., p. 422. Also *rammish*, fctid, Chaucer, C. T. 16355 (G 887). Also *ram-rad*, *ramm-er*.

RAMADAN, a great Mohammedan fast. (Arab.) Spelt *Ramazan*, in Sandys, Trav., p. 56; see Stanford Dict. So called because kept in the ninth month, named *Ramadan*.—Arab. *Ramādūn*, pron. *Ramāzūn* in Turkish and Persian. As it is in the ninth month of the lunar year, it may take place in any season; but it is supposed to have been first held in a hot season. The word implies 'consuming fire'; from the Arab. root *ramada*, it was hot. See Devic and Richardson.

RAMBLE, to stray, rove, roam. (E.) The frequentative of a form *rame*, of which there are no clear traces. 'Rame, to gad about, to sprawl, to spread out too much'; Holderness Glossary (E. D. S.); but this is usually *ram* or *raun*. It does not occur till after 1600, though we find ME. *rombyngye*, rambling, as a variant of *romyngye*, roaming, in P. Plowman, C. vi. 11; and cf. Shropsh. *romble*, to ramble. Hence it may have arisen as a frequentative of *raun*. 'Nor is this lower word but a huge Inn. And men the rambling passengers;' Howell, Poema, prefixed to his Familiar Epistles, and dated Jan. 1, 1641. And the pl. sh. *rambles* is in Butler, Hudibras, pt. iii. c. 2. 1016 (ed. Bell, vol. ii. p. 161, l. 34). The *b* is excrement; and *ram-bles* is for *ramm-le*. 'Rammie, to ramble'; Whitty Glossary. ¶ Perhaps it has been somewhat influenced by the words *ram* and *romp*; the metaphorical sense 'to wander in talk,' presents no difficulty. Der. *ramble*, sb., *rambl-er*, *rambl-ing*.

RAMIFY, to divide into branches. (F.—L.) 'To ramify and send forth branches'; Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. ii. c. 5, part 6.—F. *ramifier*, 'to branch, put out branches'; Cot. Formed as if from *L. *ramificāre*; from *rami-*, for *ramus*, a branch; and *-ficāre*, due to *facere*, to make. *β*. Probably *ramus* = **urad-mus*; allied to Gk. *ῥάμνος*, a young branch; and to *L. rādix*; Brugmann, i. § 529.

Der. *ramific-al-ion* (as if from *L. *ramificāre*, whence sb. **ramificā-tio*). Also (from *L. ram-us*) *ram-ous*, *ram-s-ous*.

RAMP, to leap or bound, properly, to climb, scramble, rear. (F.—Teut.) 'Ramp, to rove, risk or jump about, to play gambols or wanton tricks'; Phillips, ed. 1706; and in Palsgrave. Not much used, except in the deriv. *rampant*. ME. *rampen*, used by Chaucer in the sense 'to rage, be furious with anger'; C. T. 13910 (D 3094). Cf. mod. E. *ramp*, which is the same word. Gower uses *rampend*, rearing, said of a dragon, in the same way as the F. pp. *rampant*; C. A. iii. 74; bk. vi. 2182. Cf. Prick of Conscience, 2225.—F. *rampier*, 'to creep, run, crawl, or traile itself along the ground; also, to climb'; Cot. *β*. From a Teut. source. Cf. Bavarian *rampfen*, explained by Schmeller, ii. 96, by the G. *raffen*, to snatch. Scheler, following Dietz, says that the old sense of F. *rampier* was to clamber, preserved in mod. F. *rampe*, a flight of steps; and that it is allied to Ital. *rampa*, a claw, grip, *rampare*, to claw, and *rampo*, a grappling-iron. *γ*. The Ital. *rampier* (appearing in Prov. in the form *rapar*) is, according to Dietz, a nasalised form of *rapare*, only used in the comp. *arrapare*, to snatch up, carry off, seize upon; and the base is Teut. *RAF*, to be in haste, found in Low G. *rappen*, to snatch hastily (Bremen Wörterbuch), Dan. *rappe*, to hasten, make haste, Dan. *rap*, quick, Swed. *rapa*, to snatch, *rafp*, brisk, G. *raffen*, to snatch; see **Rape** (1). *δ*. But Körtling derives Ital. *rampia*, a grip, from Low G. *ramp* (Lübben), Iavar. *ramp*, a cramp, seizure; which is allied to OHG. *rampf*, and grade of OHG. *rampf*, to cramp. Cf. *Ripple (2), *Rampole*. Der. *ramp-ant*, chiefly used of a lion rampant, as in Skelton, Against the Scottes, 135, from F. *rampant*, pres. part. of *rampier*; hence *rampant-ly*, *rampant-ly*.*

RAMPART, a mound surrounding a fortified place. (F.—L.) We frequently find also *rampire*, *rampier*, or *ramper*. Spelt *rampire*, Tottell's Miscellany, ed. Arber, p. 172, l. 18 (Assault of Cupid, st. 5); *rampari*, Gascoigne, Fruits of Warre, st. 45. *Rampire* stands for *rampar* (without the final *i*).—ME. *rampart*, *rampar*, 'a rampier, the wall of a fortress'; Cot. Cf. *ramper*, 'to fortify, enclose with a rampier'; id. *β*. The OE. *ramper*, *ramper* (Supp. to Godfrey), is the true form; in *rampari*, the *i* is excrement. *Rampar* corresponds (nearly) to Ital. *riparo*, a defence, and is a verbal sb. from *rampari*, to defend, answering (nearly) to Ital. *riparare*, to defend. *γ*. F. *ramparier* is 'to put again into a state of defence' from *re-*, again, *en-* for *in*, and *parer*, to defend, borrowed from Ital. *parare*, which is from *L. parare*, to prepare, make ready. The Ital. *riparare* is the same word, with the omission of the preposition. See **Re-**, **En-**, and **Parry**.

RAMPION, a species of bellflower, sometimes used for salads. (F.—L.?) In Tusser's Husbandrie; § 40. Apparently evolved from *rampons*, which was taken to be plural.—F. *raiponce*, 'rampons'; Cot. The *n* may have been suggested by the Ital. *ramponzoli*, pl. (Florio). Kluge, s. v. *rapanzel*, cites Late L. *rapunculus*, which he connects with *L. rāpa*, a turnip. So also in Körtling, § 7759. Hatzfeld thinks the connexion with *rāpa* unlikely.

RAMSON, broad-leaved garlic. (E.) For *kransons*. 'Allium ursinum, broad-leaved garlic, ramsons'; Johns, Flowers of the Field. *Ramsons* = *rams-en-s*, a double pl. form, where *-en* represents the old AS. plural, as in E. *ox-en*, and *-s* is the usual E. plural-ending. We also find ME. *ramis*, *ranzys*, *ramseys*, Prompt. Parv. p. 422; and Way says that Gueker calls the *Allium ursinum* by the names 'ramses, ramsons, or bruckrams.' Here again, the suffixes *-is*, *-ey*, *-ies* are pl. endings. AS. *kransas*, *ramsons*; Gloss. to Cockayne, AS. Leechdoms; a pl. form, from sing. *kransa*. †OHG. *G. kransa*, sing. (Galle); Swed. *rams-lök* (*lök* = leek), bear-garlic; Dan. *rams*, or *rans-lög* (*lög* = leek); Bavarian *ramson*, *ramsel* (Schmeller); Lithuan. *kransas*, *kransas*, wild garlic (Nesselmann). Further allied to Gk. *ῥάμνος*, an onion, Irish *creamh*, garlic, W. *crat*; Stokes-Pick, p. 98; Brugmann, i. § 647. All from an Idg. base **kram-* (**krām-*).

RANCH, RANCHO, a cattle-breeding farm. (Span.—Teut.) *Ranch* is the Anglicised form of Span. *rancha*, a mess, a set of persons who eat together; applied in America to the ranchos, or rude huts for herdsmen to lodge and mess together. Minshew gives Span. *rancha* with the sense of 'a ranke, an order or place where every one is to keep or abide'; mod. *rancheria*, 'a cottage where labourers mess.' Allied to F. *rang*; see **Rank** (1). From OHG. *hring*, a ring; also (like Span. *rancha*) a clear space in the midst of a ring of people. So in Körtling, § 8088. See my Notes on E. Etym., p. 241.

RANCID, sour, having a rank smell. (L.) A late word; in Bailey, vol. i. ed. 1735; first found in 1646.—*L. rancidus*, *rancid*.—*L. rancire*, to stink; only used in the pres. part. *ranciens*, stinking. ¶ This word has probably influenced the sense of the E. adj. *rank*; see **Rank** (2). Der. *rancid-ly*, *-ness*; also *rank-our*, q. v.

RANCOUR, spite, deep-seated enmity. (F.—L.) ME. *rancour*, Chaucer, C. T. 2786 (A 2784).—OF. *rancour*, *rankor*.

hatred; 'Cot. = *L. rancorem*, acc. of *rancor*, spite, orig. rancidness. = *L. rancore*, to be rancid; see **RANCID**. Cf. Norm. dial. *rancure* (Moisy). Der. *rancor-ous*, *rancor-ous-ly*.

RANDOM, done or said at hazard, left to chance. (F. - Tent.) The older form is *randon*, or *randoun*; and the older sense is 'force, impetuosity, &c., the word being used as a sb. It was often used with respect to the rush of a battle-charge, and the like. 'Kyng and duk, eurl and baroun Prikid the stedis with gret *randoun*.' King Alliaunder, l. 2483. It often formed part of an adverbial phrase, such as *in a randoun*, in a furious course, Barbour's Bruce, vi. 130, xvii. 694, xviii. 130; *intill a randoun*, id. xix. 596; *in randoun richt*, with downright force, id. v. 632. So also *at randoun*, orig. with rushing force, hence, left without guidance, left to its own force, astray, &c. 'The gentle lady, loose *at randoun* lefte, The greene-wood long did walke, and wander wide *At wilde adventure, like a forlorn welle*.' Spenser, F. Q. iii. 10. 36. [The change from final -n to -m may have been due to the influence of *ukilon*, *seldun*; so also *ransom*.] = OF. *randon*, 'the swiftness and force of a strong and violent stream; whence *aller à grand randon*, to go very fast, or with a great and forced pace.' Cot. Thus the E. adv. *at random* answers to F. *à randon*.

β. A difficult word; *Dix* compares OF. *randir*, to press on, Span. *de rondon*, *de rondon*, rashly, intrepidly, abruptly (nearly like E. *at random*), OF. *randonner*, 'to run swiftly, violently,' Cot., and refers them all to G. *rund*, an edge, rim, brim, margin. Hence also Ital. *a randa*, near, with difficulty, exactly; of which the lit. sense is 'close to the edge or brim'; Span. *randa*, lace, border of a dress. **γ**. The difficulty is in the connexion of ideas; but Cotgrave really gives the solution, viz. that *randon* refers to the force of a brimming river. Whoever has to cross a mountain-stream must feel much anxiety as to whether it is full or not; at one time it is a mere rill, a few hours later its force sweeps all before it. This common and natural solution is probably the right one. Cf. G. *bis am rande voll*, full to the brim; *am rande des Todes*, on the brink of death, at death's door; *eine sache zu rande bringen*, to bring a thing to the brim, to fulfill or accomplish it. So also OF. *sang respandus à gros randons*, blood shed 'by great gushes, or in great quantity,' Cot.; lit. in brimming streams. **δ**. The G. *rand* is cognate with AS. *rand*, rim, rim of a shield, verge (Grein), Icel. *rând*, a rim, border, Dan. *rand*, a rim, streak, Swed. *rand*, a stripe; all from a Teut. base **rand-*, Jdg. **ram-* (Kluge); allied to *Rim* and to *Rind*. Cf. prov. G. *ramft*, a crust, a margin (Flügel); OHG. *ramft*, rind.

RANEE, RANI, a Hindoo queen. (Hind. - Skt.) - *Rāni*, queen (Forbes). = Skt. *rājini*, queen; fcm. of *rājā*, king. See Yule. See **Rajah**.

RANGE, to rank, or set in a row, to set in order, to rove. (F. - OHG.) The sense of 'to rove' arose from the scouring of a country by small troops or ranks of armed men; the orig. sense is 'to set in a rank,' to array. ME. *rengen* (corresponding to OF. *ranger*, the form used in the 14th cent. according to Littré), Rob. of Brunne, p. 40, l. 26. 'The helle liun *rengeth* euer abuten' - the lion of hell is always *ranging* (roving) about; Aucrén Riwle, p. 164. Also *rengen*; 'rangit all on raw', arrayed all in a row; Barbour, Bruce, ii. 431. = F. *ranger* (OF. *ranger*, *renger*), 'to range, rank, order, array.' Cot. = F. *rang*, 'a ranke,' id. See **Rank** (1). Der. *range*, sb., Antony, iii. 13. 5. Also, *range-er*, esp. one who ranges a forest, Minshew, ed. 1627 (see his explanation); *range-er-ship*.

RANK (1), row or line of soldiers, class, order, grade, station. (F. - OHG.) Spelt *rank*, Spenser, F. Q. iii. 6. 35 (the verb to *rank* is in the same stanza). [The ME. form is *reng*, Chaucer, C. T. 2506; also *renk*, St. Brander, ed. Wright, p. 12 (Stratmann); see *reng* in Stratmann. *Reng* became *rank*, altered afterwards to *rank* in accordance with a similar change made in the F. final.] = OF. *reng*, later *rang*, 'a ranke, row, list, range,' Cot. It gives both forms; and Godefroy (in Supp.) has *reng*, *rang*, *rang*. Scheler gives the Picard form as *ringes*, Prov. *renc*. = OHG. *hring* or *hrine*, a ring; cognate with E. *Ring*, q.v. And see **Harangue**. The sense changed from 'ring' of men to a 'row' of men, or a file irrespective of the shape in which they were ranged. The Brit. *rank* is borrowed from OF., and the other Celtic forms from F. or E. The G. *rang* is borrowed back again from F. *rang*. Der. *rank*, verb (Spenser, as above); also *range*, q.v.; also *ar-range*, *de-range*.

RANK (2), adj., coarse in growth, very fertile, rancid, strong-scented. (E.) The sense 'rancid' or 'strong-scented' is late, and perhaps due to association with *L. rancidus*, E. *rancid*, or with OF. *rance*, 'musty, fusty, stale,' Cot.; but the sense may have been developed independently of this. 'As *rank* as a fox,' Tw. Night, ii. 5. 136. ME. *rank*, *rank*. 'Rank and ryf,' Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, A. 843 (or 844). Often with the sense of 'proud' or 'strong'; thus *rank* is a various reading for *strange*, Aucrén Riwle, p. 268, note c. AS. *ranc*, strong, proud, forward; Grein, ii. 363. 4

Du. *rank*, low, slender (like things of quick growth); MDu. *rank*, slender; Low G. *rank*, slender, grown high; whence (perhaps) NFries. *rank*, Icel. *rankr* (for **rankr*), straight, slender; Swed. *rank*, long and thin; Dan. *rank*, erect. **β**. Perhaps allied to OSax. *rink*, AS. *rin*, a grown man, a warrior (N. E. D.). Apparently from **renk*, nasalised form of **rek*, to stretch out; see **Reck** (2).

RANKLE, to fester. (F. - L. - Gk.) In Lewis; spelt *rankyll* in Palsgrave. It is rare in ME, but appears in Sir Beves of Hamptoun, ed. Kibling, 2832; also in the Boke of St. Alban's, fol. a. 3, back: 'make the legges to *rankle*.' The corresponding AF. verb is *randre*; the f. pp. *randre*, festered, occurs in the Life of Edw. Confessor, 4166; whence *arandele*, putrefied, in the same, 2615. The verb is formed from the sb. *rande*, a festering sore, Reliq. Antiq. i. 52; from AF. *rande*, Edw. Conf. 2677. = OF. *rande*, *rauncle*, forms which have lost an initial *d*. Godefroy gives *drandele*, *rauncle*, *drandele*, *rande*, an eruption on the skin; and the verb *drandeler*, *randeler*, to suppurate, *rankle*. = Late L. *dracunculus*, a kind of ulcer or cancer; lit. 'little dragon'; called also *dranculus morbus* (Ducange), as dragons were thought to be venomous. Dimin. from *L. draco*, a dragon; see **Dragon**. See my Notes on E. Etym., p. 243. Corblet gives the Picard *drandeler*, to fester, and its etymology.

RANSACK, to search thoroughly. (Scand.) ME. *ransaken*, Chaucer, C. T. 1007 (A 1005); Genesis and Exodus, ed. Morris, 2323. = Icel. *ransaka*, to search a house, to ransack; Swed. *ransaka*, Dan. *ransage*. = Icel. *ransa*, a house, abode; and *saka*, allied to *sakja*, to seek. **β**. The Icel. *ransa* stands for *rasa*, by the assimilation so common in Icelandic; and is cognate with Goth. *razn*, a house, AS. *ærn*, a cot; from Teut. base **ras*, to dwell; see **Rest** (1). Icel. *sakja* is cognate with AS. *szcan*, to seek; see **Seek**. Cf. Guernsey and Norm. dial. *ransquer*, Gael. *ransaich*; from Scand. *¶* Not connected with AS. *rāu*, Icel. *rāu*, plunder, which is quite different from Icel. *ransa*.

RANSOM, redemption, price paid for redemption, release. (F. - L.) ME. *ransoun*, *ransoun*, Chaucer, C. T. 1178 (A 1176). The change from final *n* to final *m* is not uncommon; cf. *ranson*. Spelt *raunsun*, Aucrén Riwle, p. 124, l. 24. = OF. *raeson* (12th cent., Littré), MF. *ranson*, 'a ransom,' Cot. = L. *redemptiōem*, acc. of *redemptio*, redemption, by the usual loss of *d* between two vowels and preceding an accented syllable. See **Redemption**. Der. *ransom*, vb.; *ransomer*. Doublet, *redemption*.

RANT, to use violent language. (Du.) In Hamlet, v. 1. 307. Also in the form *rant*; as in Marston, Malcontent, iv. 4. = MDu. *ranten*; *randen*, or *ranten*, to dole, or to be enraged; 'Hexham. Cf. Low G. *randien*, to attack any one, to call out to one; West phal. *rantern*, to prate; prov. E. *randy*, wild, unmanageable, mad. + G. *ranzen*, to toss about, to make a noise, to couple (as animals). Root uncertain. Der. *rant-er*.

RANTIPOLE, a rumping child. (MDu. or Low G.) See K. D. D. First known in 1700 (N. E. D.). The word is a mere variant of *frampole*. The former element appears in EFries. *wrantepot*, also *frantepot*, a peevish man; cf. MDu. *wranten*, to chide, MDu. *wrantigh*, quarrelsome. The second element is prob. E. *poll*, head. See **Frampole**. *Rantipole* also means a see-saw (E. D. D.); the second element is then prob. E. *pole*.

RANUNCULUS, a genus of plants, including the buttercup. (L.) In Evelyn's Diary, Apr. 1, 1644. = L. *ranunculus*, a little frog; also, a medicinal plant. Formed with double dimin. suffix *-culus* from *rān-un-*, extended from *rāna*, a frog.

RAP (1), to strike smartly, knock; as sb., a smart stroke. (F. or Scand.) 'Rappe, a stroke,' Palsgrave. ME. *rap*, sb., *rappen*, vb., Prompt. Parv. Cf. Dan. *rap*, a rap, tap; Swed. *rap*, a stroke, blow; *rappa*, to beat; G. *rappln*, to rattle. From a base RAP, allied to RAT, the base of *rat-ib*; of imitative origin. Cf. *rat-a-tat-tat*, a knocking at a door. Der. *rap-er*.

RAP (2), to snatch, seize hastily. (Scand.; partly L.) There is some confusion in the forms and senses. **α**. The ME. *rappen*, to hasten, is obsolete. It occurs in P. Plowm. A. iv. 23: 'rappage swije,' hastening greatly; related to Dan. *rappe sig*, to make haste, Swed. *rappa sig*; and to Swed. *rap*, quick, swift. Allied to Icel. *krapa*, MSwed. *rapa*, to hasten; whence ME. *rapen*, as in 'rape þe to shrifte,' hasten to confession; P. Plowm. B. v. 399; which is also obsolete. **β**. We also find the allit. phrase *rappe and rende*, to snatch up and carry off, as in Roy, Rede Me, ed. Arber, p. 74; but Chaucer has *rape and reune*, C. T. G. 1422. Here *rap* answers to Swed. *rappa*, to piller, allied to G. *raffen*, to snatch; but *rape* seems to correspond to AF. *raper*, *rappier*, to seize upon, carry off, which may be from L. *rapere*, to seize; see Godefroy. Palsgrave has: 'I rappe, I rauseyshe;' also, 'I rappe or rende, je rapins.' **γ**. Shak. has: 'What, dear sir, thus rapst you?' Cymb. i. 6. 51. Here the verb *rap* is almost certainly a back-formation from the

pp. *rapit* (from *L. raptus*, pp. of *rapere*, above); cf. 'How our partner's *rapit*!' Macb. i. 3. 142. See **Rapt**.

RAPACIOUS, ravenous, greedy of plunder. (L.) In Milton, P. L. ii. 258. 'Who more rapacious?' Cowley's Prose Works, ed. Lumby, p. 68, l. 10. A coined word, formed with suffix *-ous* from *L. rapaci*, decl. stem of *rapax*, grasping. = *L. rapere*, to seize, grasp; see **Rapid**. Der. *rapacious-ly*, -ness; also *rapac-i-ty*, from *F. rapacit* 'rapacity', Cot., which from *L. acc. rapacitatem*.

RAPE (1), a seizing by force, violence. (L.) Levisa has: 'a rape, raptura, rapina'; and 'to rape, rapere'. Caxton has: 'murdre, rape, and treson'; Keynard the Fox, ed. Arber, ch. 33; p. 95. The word is apparently from *L. rapere*, to seize; whence *AF. rap*, ab., rape, Slat. Realm, i. 211 (and see Britton); cf. *F. rap*, 'a violent snatching'; Cot. β. Perhaps affected by the (obsolete) ME. *rape*, haste, occurring in the old proverb 'give rap reward' = haste often repents, Proverbs of Hendyng, l. 256, in Spec. of Eng. ed. Morris and Skeat, p. 42. Chaucer accused Adam Scrivener of 'negligence and rape', i.e. haste. And see King Horn, ed. Lumby, 1418; P. Plowman, R. v. 333; Gower, C. A. l. 296; bk. iii. 517. Swed. *rap*, from *lecl. hrappa*, vb., to hasten; cf. *hrappa*, a hurry; Swed. *rapp*, Dan. *rap*, brisk, quick. See **Rap** (2). Der. *rape*, verb.

RAPE (2), a plant nearly allied to the turnip. (L.) ME. *rape*, Prompt. Parv. = *L. rapa*, a turnip, rape; also spelt *rāpum*; whence also MF. *rape*, 'a rape'; Cot. = Gk. *ῥάβη*, a turnip; cf. *ῥαβανίς*, a radish; Russ. *rapa*, a turnip; G. *raube*. Der. *rape-oil*, *rape-cake*.

RAPE (3), a division of a county, used in Sussex. (E.) Still in use. It occurs in Arnold's Chron. (1502), ed. 1811, p. 181; and also in Domesday Book in the form *rap* (N.E.D.). It is prob. a native word. It cannot be borrowed from *lecl. hrappa*, a district, as suggested by Vigfusson. The spelling *rap*, occurring in 1380, suggests an AS. form **rāp*; so that a connexion with AS. *rāp*, a rope, is possible; cf. prov. *E. rape*, a measure, a rood (of land).

RAPID, swift. (F. = *L. rāp*, or *L.*) In Milton, P. L. ii. 532, iv. 227. = *F. rapide*, 'violent'; Cot. [Or directly from Latin.] = *L. rapidum*, acc. of *rapidus*, rapid, quick; lit. snatching away. = *L. rapere*, to snatch. Brugmann, i. § 477. Der. *rapid-ly*, -ness; *rapid-i-ty*, from *F. rapidit* < *L. acc. rapiditatem*. And see *rap-i-ine*, *rap-ave*, *rap-en* (2), *rap-i-ine*, *rap-i-ine*, *rap-i-or-i-al*, *rap-i-ure*, *rap-i*.

RAPIER, a light, narrow sword. (F.) In Shak. Temp. v. 84. In A. D. 1579, 'the long foining rapier' is described in Bullen's Dialogue between Sorenesse and Chirurge as 'a new kynd of instrument'; see note in Ben Jonson's Every Man, ed. Wheatley, introd. pp. xlv, xlv. = *F. rapiere* (mod. *F. rapier*), 'an old rusty rapier'; Cot. β. Of unknown origin, see Scheler and Littre; but Mr. Wheatley's note shows that in 1530, *la rapiere* was 'the spanische sword'; see Supp. to Palgrave, p. 908, l. 1. This makes it probable that Diez's solution (rejected by Littre) is right, and that *rapiere* is for *raspiere*, a name given in contempt, meaning a rasper or poker. Hence also 'a proking-spit of Spaine' means a Spanish rapier (Nares). So also mod. Prov. *raspiere*, *rapiero*, a rapier, an old sword (Mistral), allied to *raspo*, a rasp, a dough-knife (id.). Cf. Span. *raspadera*, a raker (Neuman), from *raspar*, to rasp, scrape, file, scratch; also *ra-pa*, a shoemaker's knife (Picuda), as well as a rasp; see **Rasp**.

RAPINE, plunder, violence. (F. = *L.*) In Shak. Titus, v. 2. 59. ME. *rapyne*, Hoccleve, De Regimine Principum, 4834. = *F. rapine*, 'rapine, ravine', Cot. = *L. rapina*, plunder, robbery. = *L. rapere*, to seize; see **Rapid**. Doublet, *ravine*.

RAPPAREE, an Irish robber. (Irish.) 'The Irish formed themselves into many bodies . . . called rapparees, &c.'; Burnet, Hist. of Own Time, b. v. an. 1600 (R.). 'Rapparees and banditti'; Bolingbroke, A Letter on Archbp. Tillotson's Sermon (R.). = Irish *rapaire*, a noisy fellow, sloven, robber, thief; cf. *rapal*, noise, *rapach*, noisy. So also Gael. *rapair*, a noisy fellow. All perhaps from *E. rabble*. See **Rabble**.

RAPPEE, a kind of snuff. (F. = OHG.) Not in Todd's Johnson. 'Tis good *rappe*'; Garrick, High Life below Stairs, i. Sc. 2. = *F. rapé*, lit. rasped; Littre quotes: 'J'ai du bon tabac. J'ai du fin et du rapé'; Lattaignant, Chanson. Pp. of *rapier*, to rasp, of Teut. origin. See **Rasp**.

RAPT, carried away. (L.) 'Rapt in a chariot drawn by fiery steeds'; Milton, P. L. iii. 522. Where Higden (i. 196) has 'a love raptam', the 15th c. E. trans. has 'rapt by Iupiter'. = *L. raptus*, pp. of *rapere*, to seize, snatch away; see **Rapid**. And see **Rap** (2).

RAPTORTAL, in the habit of seizing. (L.) Used of birds of prey. Formed with suffix *-al* (< *L. -ālis*) from *raptōr*, decl. stem of *raptor*, one who seizes. = *L. rapere*, to seize; see **Rapture**, **Rapid**.

RAPTURE, transport, ecstacy. (L.) In Shak. Troil. ii. 2. 122; iii. 2. 138. The word seems to be a pure coinage; there is no

F. rapture, nor Late *L. raptura*. Formed with suffix *-ure* (as in *conject-ure*, &c.) from *rapt-us*, pp. of *rapere*, to seize; see **Rapid**. Der. *raptur-ous*, *raptur-ous-ly*.

RARE, thin, scarce, excellent. (F. = *L.*) In Levisa, ed. 1570. = *F. rare*, 'rare'; Cot. = *L. rārus*, acc. of *rārus*, rare. Cf. Gk. *ἀραιός*, thin. Der. *rare-ly*, *rare-ness*. Also *rarity*, from MF. *rarifier*, 'to rarify', Cot., as if from *L. *rarificare*, but the classical *L. word* is *rārificare*, from *fācere*, to make. Also *rarity-ion*, from *F. rarefaction*, 'a making thin'; Cot. < *L. acc. *rarificationem*, from *rārificare*. Also *rari-ty*, Temp. ii. l. 58, from *F. rariété*, 'rarcness, rarity', Cot., from *L. acc. raritatem*.

RASCAL, a knave, villain. (F.) ME. *raskalle*, used collectively, 'the common herd', Morle Arthur, ed. Brock, 2881. See Prompt. Parv. and Way's note. 'The route of rascals', i.e. the rabble; Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 276. 'Certain animals, not accounted as beasts of chase, were so termed: . . . the hart, until he was six years old, was accounted raskalle'; Way. He also cites: 'plabecula, lytell folke or raskalle; plebs, folk or raskalle'. Cf. 'Rascall, refuse beest'; Palgrave. β. As the word was a term of the chase, and as it has the F. suffix *-aille*, it must needs be of F. origin. = *AF. rascaille*, Gaimar, 1826; *AF. raskalle*, rabble, Langtoft, i. 136 (*F. rascaille*); *OF. rascaille*, *rascaille* (Supp. to Godfrey); 'the rascality or base and scallot sort, the scumme, dreggs, offalls, outcasts, of any company', Cot. γ. Of unknown origin, but the form *rascaille* suggests a comparison with mod. Prov. *rascala*, *rascala*, *rascalia* (Mistral), to take off the inner skin of the chestnut, i.e. to 're-scale'; as if it were a sb. formed from *OF. re*, again, and *escaille*, a scale (*F. écaille*). Hatzfeld, s.v. *écaille*, notes that this is a Normanno-Picard form. Cf. *Scalle* (1). Moisy gives Norm. *deuler*, to shell oysters, to break or tear to pieces. The sense of 'fragments' or 'second scalings' would be appropriate; in fact, we find ME. 'rascally, or refuse, Caducum', in Prompt. Parv., and mod. *F. rascaille*, trash, rubbish. Der. *rascal-ly*, *rascal-i-ty*.

RASE, to scrape, efface, demolish, ruin. (F. = *L.*) Often spelt *raze*, esp. in the sense to demolish; but it makes no real difference. See **Raze**. ME. *rasen*, to scrape; Prompt. Parv. = *F. raser*, 'to shave, sheere, raze, or lay level, to touch or grate on a thing in passing by it', Cot. = Late *L. rāsare*, to demolish, grate; frequentative verb formed from *rāsūm*, supine of *L. rādere*, to scrape. Allied to *rādere*, to gnaw. = *√RAD*, to scratch; cf. Skt. *rad*, to split, divide, *rado-s*, a tooth. Fick, i. 739. Der. *ras-ure*, from *F. rasure*, 'a razing out', Cot.; *ab-rade*, *e-rase*, *v. e-rase-ure*; *ras-or-i-al*, q. v.; *raz-or*, q. v.; *rash* (2), q. v. And see *rodent*, *rat*, *Doublet*, *raze*.

RASH (1), hasty, headstrong. (E.) ME. *rash*, *rask*, Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, A. 1166 (or 1167). The final *-sch* suggests as AS. form **rasc*, with AS. *sc* = Scand. *-sk*, as usual. + Dan. and Swed. *rask*, brisk, quick, rash; lecl. *rask*, vigorous, *ra*, *rask*, quick; G. *rask*, quick, vigorous, *rash*; NFries. *rask*, quick. Brugmann, i. § 795, connects this word with OHG. *rado*, *AS. rabe*, quickly. Der. *rash-ly*, -ness; perhaps *rash-er*. Cf. *risk* (2).

RASH (2), a slight eruption on the body. (F. = *L.*) In Johnson's Dict. 'A pimple or a rash'; Tatler, no. 38, § 11. = MF. *rasche*, 'a scald, or a running scurf, or sore; a Languedoc word', Cot.; also spelt *rasque*. *F. rasche*, an eruption on the head, scurf (Littre). Cf. Prov. *rasca*, the itch (Littre). So called because it is scratched; cf. Prov. *rascar*, Span. *rascar*, to scratch, scratch, formed from a Late *L.* type **rāsicare*, to scratch, due to *L. rāsūm*, supine of *rādere*, to scrape. See **Raze**.

RASH (3), to pull, or tear violently. (F. = *L.*) 'Rash, to snatch or seize, to tear or rend'; Halliwell. 'The second he took in his arms, and *rashed* him out of the saddle'; Arthur of Little Britain, ed. 1814, p. 83 (R.). Cf. ME. *aracen*, afterwards shortened to *racen*. 'The children from his arm they goune *aracen*, i.e. tore away; Chaucer, C. T. 8979 (E 1103). 'Hur heere of can she *rae*' = she tore off her hair (Halliwell, s. v. *rae*). = *F. arracher*, 'to root up, to pull away by violence', Cot. = *L. extrādere* = *trādere*, to root up; see **Eradicate**, **Radix**.

RASH (4), a kind of inferior silk. (F. = *L.*) See *exx.* in Nares. Adapted from *F.*; with *sk* for *s*. = MF. *ras*, 'the stuff called serge'. [The same as *Ital. ras*, 'the stuff called satine; also shaven, smooth'; Florio.] Named from its smoothness. = *F. ras*, 'shaven'; Cot. = *L. rāsus*, pp. of *rādere*, to scrape. See **Raze**. ¶ Not from *Ital. rascia*, which Florio (perhaps wrongly) explains to mean 'silke rash'; see N. E. D.

RASHER, a thin slice of broiled bacon. (E.?) In Shak. Merch. Ven. iii. 5. 28. 'Rasher on the coales, *quasi* rashly or hastily roasted'; Minshen, ed. 1627. This etymology is prob. the right one; cf. 'rashed, burnt in cooking, by being too hastily dressed', Halliwell; and see his examples. 'In my former edition of Acts and Monuments, so hastily *rashed* vp at that present, in such shortness of

time; 'Foxe, Martyrs, p. 645, an. 1439 (R.). See *Rash* (1). *β*. If it meant 'slice,' it is from *rasch*, v., to cut, variant of *Rase*, q. v. **RASORIAL**, the name of a family of birds. (L.) It includes birds which, like heus, scrape the ground for food. Coined with suffix *-al* (= *L. -alis*) from *rasōri*, decl. stem of *rasor*, one who scrapes; see *Rasor*.

RASP, to scrape, rub with a coarse file. (F.—OHG.) ME. *raspen*, Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, B. 1545.—OF. *rasper*, mod. F. *rasper*, to rasp.—OHG. *raspān*, whence mod. G. *raspeln*, to rasp, a frequentative form. Cf. OHG. *hrespān*, MHG. *respen*, to rake together. Der. *rasp*, sb.; *rasper*; and perhaps *raspier*. Also *raspberry*, q. v.

RASP-BERRY, a kind of fruit. (F.—OHG.; and E.) The word *berry* is E.; see *Berry*. The old name was *raspi-berry* or *raspie-berry*; see Richardson. *Raspo*, a fruit or berry called *raspie*; Florio. 'The *raspie* is called in Latin *Rubus Idæus*.' Hol-land, tr. of Pliny, b. xxiv, c. 14; the chapter is headed: 'Of Cynos-batos, and the *raspie*.' Ampex, *raspies*; Cot. *β*. *Raspie*, *raspie* may have been due to MF. *raspeus*, 'rough as a raspe'; Cot.; but this should have given a form *raspeus*. But the word was evidently confused with the forms *raspie*, *raspie*, *raspie*, which was the name of a thin wine; spelt *raspie* in The Squire of Low Degree, 756. *γ*. This is also a difficult form, but answers to Late L. *raspeia*, *raspi-wine*, in Ducange; closely allied to Late L. *raspetum*, and to OF. *raspē*, *raspeli*, with the same sense, in Suppl. to Godefroy; cf. Span. *uino raspado*, 'a small liquor made by putting water to the grapes after the wine is pressed out, and pressing them over again'; Placita. All from Late L. *raspa*, a grape (properly, pressed grapes); cf. OF. *raspe*, pressed grapes (Suppl. to Godefroy). The connexion with E. *rasp* is shown by the Prov. *raspa*, to rasp, to scrape the ground, to glean grapes (Mistral). Hence this form *raspie* also goes back to the verb to rasp. *δ*. Lastly, *raspie* became *raspi*, *raspe*, and was taken to be a pl. form, whence *raspe*, *rasp*. Indeed, the prov. E. name for *raspberries* is *rasps*, to this day; and *rasps* is used by Bacon, Essay 46. The Ital. *raspo* also means a rasp. See *Rasp*.

RAT, a rodent quadruped. (G.) ME. *rat*, or *ratte*, P. Plowman, li. prol. 200. AS. *rat*, Ælfric's Gloss., Nomina Ferarum; in Wright's Voc. p. 22, col. 2. *β*. MDu. *ratte*, 'a ratt'; Ilexham; Du. *rat*; Dan. *ratte*; Swed. *ratte*; G. *ratz*. Cf. also Low L. *ratu*, *ratu*, Ital. *ratu*, Span. *rato*, F. *rat*. Also Irish and Gael. *radan*, Bret. *raz*. *β*. Perhaps from *√RAD*, to scratch; see *Rodent*. Cf. Skt. *radā-*, a tooth, elephant; *vajra-rada-*, a hog. Der. *rat*, verb, to desert one's party, as rats are said to leave a falling house. Also *rat'-hane*, *ratlen*.

RATAFIA, the name of a liquor. (F.—Malay.) In Congreve, Way of the World, i. 1. See Stanford Dict. 'Ratafia, a delicious liquor made of apricocks, cherries, or other fruit, with their kernels bruised and steeped in brandy'; Phillips, ed. 1710.—F. *ratafia*, the same; cf. F. *tafia*, rum-arack. The etymology is perhaps that pointed out in Mahn's Webster.—Malay *arag*, 'arack, a distilled spirit'; Marsden's Dict., p. 5; and *tafia*, 'a spirit distilled from molasses (the French name for rum); *arag* *bram tafia*, three kinds of spirit, enumerated in an old Malay book writing' id. p. 62. Again, at p. 39 of the same we find *arag*, *bram*, *tafia*, arack, bram, and rum. Omitting *bram*, we have *arag tafia*, whence *ratafia* is an easy corruption, esp. when it is remembered that *arag* is also called *rag*, in Spanish *rague*, or in English *rack*; see *Rack* (5). *β*. The use of both words together is explicable from the consideration that *arag* is a very general term, and is not a true Malay word, being borrowed from Arabic; see *Arack*. Thus *ratafia* may mean 'the rack (spirit) called tafia.'

RATCH, a rack or bar with teeth. (G.) *β*. *Ratch*, in clock-work, a wheel with twelve large fangs; &c.; Phillips, ed. 1710. It is the wheel which makes the clock strike. It seems to answer to G. *ratsche* (N. E. D.). Weigand gives G. *ratsche*, a watchman's rattle, also, a clapper used during Passion Week instead of a bell in a clock-tower. From the verb *ratschen*, to rattle, MHG. *ratzen*, allied to G. *raseln*, to rattle, and to F. *rattle*; a verb of imitative origin. The Low G. *rasch* means 'the sound made by tearing a thing forcibly.' Cf. Bavarian *ratschen*, to rattle, &c. in Schmeller. Hence also the dimn. *ratch-et*, in watch-work, 'the small teeth at the bottom of the fusée or barrel that stop it in winding up' (Phillips); but here the *-et* is clearly due to the F. word *rochet*, as in *la roue à rochet*, the ratchet-wheel of a clock (Hatzfeld); this is a different word, and cognate with Ital. *rochetto*, a hobbin to wind silk on, a rocket or squib, the wheel 'about which the cord or string of a clock goeth,' Torriano. From OHG. *rocco*, G. *rocken*, a distaff; see *Rock* (3) and *Rocket*.

RATE (1), a proportion, allowance, standard, price, tax. (F.—L.) In Spenser, F. Q. iv. 8. 19.—OF. *rate*, price, value (Roquefort); not

in Cotgrave.—L. *ratu*, fem. of *ratu*, determined, fixed, settled, pp. of *reor*, I think, judge, deem. Both *ratum* and *rata* occur as sb. in Late L. Cf. Brugmann, i. § 200. Der. *rate*, verb; *rat-able*, *rat-ably*, *rat-able-ness*, *rate-payer*. And see *ratio*, *ration*, *reason*, *ratify*.

RATE (2), to scold, chide. (F.—L.) In Shak. Merch. Ven. i. 3. 108. Sometimes supposed to be a peculiar use of the word above, as though to *rate* meant to *tax*, and so to chide. But, if this were so, we should expect to find *rate*, to value, in earlier use; whereas, on the contrary, the present word is the older of the two, being found in the 14th century. Falsgrave distinguishes between 'I *rate* one, I set one to his porcyon or stynte,' and 'I *rate* or chide one.' ME. *raten*, to chide; 'He shal be *rated* of his studyng'—he shall be scolded for his studying, Chaucer, C. T. 3463. Moreover, we find the fuller form *araten*, to reprove; see T. Ploymann, B. xi. q8; 'rebuked and *arated*,' id. xiv. 163.—OF. *arater*, variant of *arater*, to accuse (Godefroy); also *ratier*, variant of *ratier*, *repter*, to accuse, blame (id.).—L. *adrepulāre*; from *ad*, to (prefix), and *repulāre*, to repute, which in Late L. meant to impute to, ascribe to (Lewis). See *Repute*.

RATH, early, *RATHE*, sooner. (E.) *Rather*, sooner, earlier, is the comp. form of *rath*, soon, now obsolete. We also find *rathes*, soonest. ME. *rath*, early, ready, quick, swift, *rath*, adv., soon; comp. *rather*; superl. *rathes*, soonest. 'Why rise ye so *rath*?'—why rise ye so early, Chaucer, C. T. 3766 (A 3768). The word has lost an initial *h*, and stands for *brath*. AS. *brath*, adv., quickly, comp. *krathor*, superl. *krathost*; from the adj. *krath*, *hrath*, also written *brath*, *krath*, quick, swift, Grein, ii. 99, 100. 4-lcel. *krath*, swift, fleet; MHG. *hrath*, quick; (perhaps) *Dr. rat*, swift.

RATIFY, to sanction, confirm. (F.—L.) In Levens; and in Skelton, Colin Clout, 716. Spelt *ratyffe* in Falsgrave.—F. *ratifier*, 'to ratify'; Cot.—Late L. *ratificāre*, to confirm.—L. *ratī*, for *ratu*, fixed; and *-ficāre*, for *facere*, to make. See *Rate* (1) and *Fact*. Der. *ratificātion*.

RATIO, the relation of one thing to another. (L.) Mathematical; in Phillips, ed. 1706.—L. *ratio*, calculation, relation; cf. L. *ratu*, determined, pp. of *reor*, I think, deem. See *Rate* (1). Doublets, *ration*, *reason*.

RATION, rate or allowance of provisions. (F.—L.) In Phillips, ed. 1706.—F. *ration*, a ration; see Littré.—L. *rationem*, acc. of *ratio*, a calculation, reckoning; so that a *ration* is a computed share for soldiers, &c., according to the reckoning of their number; cf. *ratu*, determined; see *Rate* (1). Der. *ration-al*, reasonable, Minshew, ed. 1627, from F. *rational*, 'reasonable,' *rat*; hence, *ration-al-ly*, *ration-al-ism*, *-ist*, *-istic*; *ration-al-ity*. Also *ratio-cin-al-ion*, Minshew, from F. *ratio-cināre*, 'a discoursing, discussion,'—L. *ratio-cinātionem*, acc. of *ratio-cināre*, which from *ratio-cināre*, to reckon, compute, a verb formed from the sb. *ratio-cināre*, a computation.—*ratio-cin-nim*, formed by various suffixes from the base of *ratio*. Doublets, *ratio*, *reason*.

RATLINES, **RATLINS**, **RATTLINGS**, the small transverse ropes traversing the shrouds of a ship and forming a ladder. (F.) 'Rare-lines or Ratlings, in a ship, the shrouds with which are made the steps ladderwise to get up the shrouds; &c.' Phillips, ed. 1710. But the old form was *raddelyne*, or *raddelynyng of the shroudes*, Naval Accounts (1485–97), ed. Oppenheim, p. 185, 277. Perhaps the same as prov. E. *raddlings*, or *raddles*, long rods twisted between upright stakes (which the *ratlins* resemble). *Raddle* appears to be the same word as *radyl*, the rail of a cart (Falsgrave). Perhaps from AF. *reidel*, OF. *ridelle*, *ridelle* (Suppl. to Godefroy, s.v. *ridelle*). F. *ridelle*, 'rail of a cart,' Cot. *β*. The Du. word is *weeflijn*, i. e. weaving line or web-line, prob. because they cross the shrouds as if interwoven with them. *Rare-lines*, i. e. thin lines, is obviously a corruption.

RATTAN, a Malacca cane. (Malay.) In Sir T. Herbert, Travels, ed. 1665, p. 95. Spelt *rattoun* in Pepys, Diary, Sept. 13, 1660. See Stanford Dict. Spelt *ratun* in Todd's Johnson.—Malay *ratun*, 'the rattan-cane, Calamus rotang'; Marsden's Dict., p. 152. Made of the peeled stem of a climbing palm.—Malay *raut*, to peel, pare.

RATTEN, to take away a workman's tools for not paying his contribution to the trades' union, or for having offended the union. (F.—Late L.—Teut.) Modern; in Halliwell. The word was frequently used in connexion with Sheffield, where *ratten* is the local word for a rat. 'Ratten, a rat'; Hunter's Hallamshire Glossary. The usual sense is 'to do secret mischief,' which is afterwards attributed to the *rattens* or rats. 'I have been *rattened*!' I had just put a new cat-gut band upon my lathe, and last night the *rats* have carried it off! Notes and Queries, 3 S. xii. 192; see E. D. D. *β*. The prov. E. *ratten* is the same as ME. *ratun*, *ratoun*, a rat, P. Plowman, B. prol. 158.—F. *raton*, 'a little rat'; Cot.—Late L. *ratinēum*, acc. of *rata*, the same as *ratu*, a rat; a word of Teut. origin. See *Rat*.

RATTLE, to clatter, to make a din. (E.) For *hrattle*, initial *h*

being lost. ME. *ratelen*, Arthur and Merlin, 7858 (Stratmann).—AS. **kratelan*, only preserved in AS. *kratelo*, *kratelo*, or *kratelo*, rattle-word, a plant which derives its name from the rattling of the seeds in the capsules; A. S. Leechdoms, ed. Cockayne, iii. 333. *† Du. ratelen*, to rattle; *ratel*, a rattle; *G. rasseln*, to rattle; *rassel*, a rattle. *β*. The form of the word is frequentative; and the sense is 'to keep on making a noise represented by the syllable *krat*,' this syllable being of imitative origin; allied to Gk. *κραδαιεν*, to shake. Cf. *rat-a-tat-tat* as the imitation of a knock at a door. So also Gk. *κρότος*, a loud knock, *κρόνεν*, to knock, make to rattle, *κροτάλιον*, to rattle; *κρόταλον*, a rattle. Der. *rattle*, sb.; *rattle-snake*, a snake with a rattle at the end of its tail; in Capt. Smith's Works, ed. Arber, p. 955; also *rattle-traps*, small knick-knacks, from *traps* = goods; see *Trap* (2).

RAUCOUS, hoarse. (L.) Added by Todd to Johnson.—L. *raucus*, hoarse, by changing -us to -ous (as often). Allied to L. *raius*, hoarse, Skt. *ru*, to sound; cf. *Rumour*. Der. *rauc-ity*, Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 700.

RAUGHT, pt. t. and pp. of *Reach*, q.v.
RAVAGE, plunder, devastation, ruin. (F.—L.) The sb. is the more orig. word. Both sb. and verb are in Minshew, ed. 1627.—F. *ravage*, 'ravage, havocke, spoil;' Cot. Formed, with the usual suffix -age (<L. -aticum), from *ravir*, to bear away suddenly; the sb. *rav-age* was esp. used of the devastation caused by storms and torrents; see Littre.—Folk L. **rapire*, for L. *rapere*, to seize, snatch, bear away; see *Bavish*. Der. *ravage*, vb., from F. *ravager*, 'to ravage,' Cot.; *ravage-er*.

RAVE, to be mad, talk like a madman. (F.—L.) ME. *raven*, Chaucer, C. T. 16427 (G 959).—OF. *raver*, cited by Diez (s.v. *raver*), as a Lorraine word; the derivative *ravasser*, 'to rave, to talk idly,' is given in Cotgrave, who also explains *reuer* (F. *réver*) by 'to rave, dote, speak idly.' Godfrey has OF. *resuer*, *raver*, *reuer*, to stroll about; also to rave; cf. F. *râver*, dial. de la Meuse (Labourasse); mod. Prov. *rava*, to rave (Mistral). *β*. The word presents great difficulties; see *réver* in Diez and Scheler; but the solution offered by Diez is plausible, viz. that OF. *râver* is allied to Span. *rabiar*, to rave, both verbs being formed from the Late L. and Span. *rabia*, rage, allied to L. *rabiosus*, rage. From L. *rabere*, to rage. See *Bage*.

RAVEL, to untwist, unweave, entangle. (MDu.) The orig. sense has reference to the untwisting of a string or woven texture, the ends of the threads of which become entangled together in a confused mass. To *unravel* is to disentangle, to separate the confused threads. 'The *ravelled* sleeve [the entangled floss-silk] of care;' Macb. ii. 2. 37. To *ravel out* is hardly to disentangle (as in Schmidt), but rather to unweave. 'Must I *ravel out* My *weaved-up* folly;' Rich. II. iv. 228; cf. Hamlet. iii. 4. 186; and see examples in Richardson. 'To *rauell* or untwist;' Minshew, ed. 1627.—MDu. *ravelen*, 'to ravel, or cadgell,' Hexham; he also explains *verwerren* by 'to embroile, to entangle, to bring into confusion or disorder, or to cadgill.' The same as mod. Du. *rafelen*, EFrisc. *rafeln*, to fray out, to unweave; Low G. *reffeln*, to fray out, ravel, pronounced *rebeln* or *rebbeln* in Hanover and Brunswick (Bremen Wörterbuch); Pomeranian *rabbeln*, *uprabbeln*, to ravel out; Low G. *rebbeln ut*, to ravel out (Danneil). We even find AS. *u-râfian*, to unravel; Gregory's Pastoral Care, ed. Sweet, p. 245, l. 22. Der. *un-ravel*.

RAVELIN, a detached work in fortification, with two embankments raised before the counterscarp. (F.—Ital.) 'In bulwarks, *ravellins*, ramparts for defence;' Ben Jonson, Underwoods, xiii. On the Poems of Sir J. Beaumont, l. 4.—F. *ravelin*, 'a ravelin;' Cot. Cf. Span. *rebelin*, Port. *rebelim*, Ital. *riuellino*, a ravelin. *β*. It is supposed that the Ital. word is the original, as seems indicated by the old spelling in that language.—MItal. *ravellino*, *ruellino*, 'a ravelin, a wicket, or a postern-gate; also the uttermost bounds of the walls of a castle, or sconces without the walls;' Florio. *γ*. But the origin of the Ital. word is unknown. The suggestion, from L. *re*, back, and *vallum*, a rampart, is unlikely; see Körtling, § 8046.

RAVEN (1), a well-known bird. (E.) For *kraven*, an initial & being lost. ME. *raven*, Chaucer, C. T. 2146 (A 2144). AS. *kræfn*, *kræfn*, a raven, Grein, ii. 100. *† Du. raaf*, raven; Icel. *kráfn*; Dan. *ravn*; Olow G. *kráðan* (Gallée); G. *rabe*, Ollig. *kraban*. Teut. type **krabnoz*, m. *β*. No doubt named from its cry. Cf. L. *crepāre*, to rattle.

RAVINE (2), to plunder with violence, to devour voraciously. (F.—L.) Quite unconnected with the word above, and differently pronounced. The verb is made from an obsolete sb., viz. ME. *ravins*, plunder, which accounts for the spelling *ravin* in Shak. Meas. for Meas. i. 2. 133. 'Foules of *ravyns*' = birds of prey, Chaucer, Parl. of Foules, l. 323. So also *ravyns*, plunder, Ch. tr. of Boethius, b. i. pr. 4, l. 51; *ravinier*, a plunderer, id. b. i. pr. 3, l. 57.—AF. *ravine*, plunder; Liber Custumarum, p. 18, l. 26; OF. *ravine*, rapidly, impetuosity (Burguy); mod. F. *ravine*; see *Bavine*. [This OF.

ravine must orig. have had the sense of plunder, as in AF.]—L. *rapina*, plunder, pillage; see *Rapine*. Der. *raven-ing*; *raven-ous*, ME. *ravynous*, Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 159, from F. *ravineux*, 'ravenous, violent, impetuous, like a forcible stream,' Cot.; *ravenously-ly, -ness*. Note that ME. *ravine*, mod. E. *ravine*, and E. *rapine* are all one and the same.

RAVINE, a hollow gorge among mountains. (F.—L.) Modern; added by Todd to Johnson.—F. *ravine*, a hollow worn away by floods; explained by Cotgrave to mean 'a great flood, a ravine or inundation of waters;' showing that, even in E., a *ravine* was a flood. In still older French, it means impetuosity, violence.—L. *rapina*, plunder, hence violence; see *Rapine*. And see *Raven* (2).

RAVISH, to seize with violence, fill with ecstacy. (F.—L.) ME. *rauischen* (with u for o), Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. i. pr. 3, l. 25; *rauisen*, id. b. iv. pr. 5, l. 16; b. i. met. 5, l. 3.—F. *ravis*, stem of pres. part. of *ravir*, to ravish, snatch away hastily. Cf. Ital. *rapire*.—Folk L. **rapire*, for L. *rapere*, to snatch; with a change of conjugation; see *Rapine*, *Rapid*. Der. *ravish-er*, *ravish-ing*, Macb. ii. 1. 55; *ravish-ment*, All's Well, iv. 3. 281, from F. *ravissement*, 'a ravishing, a ravishment;' Cot.

RAW, uncooked, unprepared, sore. (F.) For *hraw*, an initial & being lost. ME. *raw*, K. Alisaunder, 4932. AS. *hrāw*; spelt *hrāw*, Cockayne's Leechdoms, i. 254, l. 4. *† Du. raauw*; Icel. *hrār*; Dan. *raa*, raw, crude; Swed. *rå*, raw, green; OHG. *rāo* (declined as *rāwer*, *ronwer*), MHG. *rou*, G. *roh*. Teut. types **hrawoz*, **hrāwaz*. *β*. Allied to L. *crūdus*, raw, and to Skt. *krāra*, sore, cruel, hard; also to Gk. *κράτος* (for **κράτος*), raw flesh, Skt. *kravya*, raw flesh; L. *crurus*, blood; Russ. *krav*, Lith. *kravins*, Irish *crú*, W. *crav*, blood. Brugmann, i. § 492. (✓KREU.) See *Crude*. Der. *raw-ly*, *raw-ness*, *raw-boned*.

RAY (1), a beam of light or heat. (F.—L.) ME. *ray*, Early E. Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, A 160. The pl. '*rayes* or beames' occurs in Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, b. ii. c. 12, § 2.—OF. *raye*, 'a ray, line,' Cot.; mod. F. *rai*. Cf. Span. *raye*, Ital. *raggio*.—L. *radius*, acc. of *radius*, a ray, radius. Doublet, *radius*.

RAY (2), a class of fishes, such as the skate. (F.—L.) ME. *raye*, 'Hec ragadia, *raye*;' Wright's Vocab. i. 222, col. 2, l. 2.—AF. *raie*, Liber Albus, p. 234; OF. *raye*, 'a ray, skate,' Cot.; mod. F. *raie*.—L. *raia*, a ray; Pliny, ix. 24.

RAY (3), a dance. (MDu.) 'Pipers of the Duche tonge, To lerne . . . *reyes*;' Chaucer, Ho. Fame, 1236.—MDu. *rey*, *roye*, 'a round dance;' Hexham. Du. *rei*; see *Kranck*.

RAYAH, a person, not a Mahometan, who pays the capitation-tax; a word in use in Turkey. (Arab.) In Byron, Bride of Abydos, ii. 20. It may be explained as 'subject,' though the real meaning is 'a flock,' or 'pastured cattle.—Arab. *ra'yah*, a flock; from *ra'y*, pasturing, feeding, tending flocks; Rich. Dict. pp. 716, 739. Doublet, *ryot*, q.v.

RAZE, to lay level with the ground, destroy. (F.—L.) In Shak. Meas. ii. 2. 171. Also 'to graze, strike on the surface,' Rich. III. iii. 2. 11. Also 'to erase,' K. Lear, i. 4. 4. All various uses of the verb which is also spelt *rase*; see *Rase*. Der. *raz-or*, q.v., *ras-ori-al*, q.v.

RAZOR, a knife for shaving. (F.—L.) ME. *rasour*, Chaucer, C. T. 2419 (A 2417). I.t. 'a shaver;' OF. *rasor*, *rasour*, from F. *raser*, to shave; closely allied to mod. F. *rasoir*, from Late L. *rasorium*. See *Rase*, *Raze*. Der. *razor-strop*.

RAZZIA, a sudden raid. (F.—Arab.) F. *razzia*, *razia*; borrowed from an Algerine *razia*, a peculiar pronunciation of Arab. *ghāzia*, a raid, an expedition against infidels (Devic); cf. Arab. *ghāzi*, a hero, a leader of an expedition.—Arab. *ghazw*, making war; Rich. Dict. pp. 1041, 1059. ¶ Spelt *ghazzie* in 1826 (N. E. D.).

RE, RED-, prefix, again. (F.—L.; or L.) F. *re-*, *red-*; from L. *re-*, *red-*, again. The form *re-* is most common, and is prefixed even to E. words, as in *re-bellou*, *re-word* (Shak.), but this is unusual; remarkable words of this class are *re-mind*, *re-new*. The form *red-* occurs in *red-tem*, *red-integrate*, *red-olent*, *red-dition*. The true etymology of this prefix is still unsolved. ¶ As this prefix can be arbitrarily set before almost any verb, it is unnecessary to give all the words which are found with it. For the etymology of *re-advance*, *re-adjust*, *re-arrange*, *re-bellow*, &c., &c., see the simple forms *address*, *adjust*, *arrange*, &c.

REACH (1), to attain, extend to, arrive at, gain. (E.) ME. *rechen*, pt. t. *raghte*, *raughts*, pp. *raught*; P. Plowman, B. xi. 353; Chaucer, C. T. 136. We even find *raught* in Shak. L. L. L. iv. 2. 41, &c. AS. *rācan*, *rāccan*, to reach; pt. t. *rāhte*; Grein, ii. 364. *† Du. reiken*; OFrisc. *reica*, *reisia*, *reza*; G. *reichen*, ii. 364. Further connected with the rare sb. *ge-rēc*, occasion, due time, occurring in Ps. ix. 9, ed. Spelman. This would give the orig. sense 'to seize the opportunity' or 'to attain to;' Teut. type **raikjan-*. Perhaps

allied to *rice*, sb., power, and to the adj. *rise*, powerful; G. *reich*, kingdom. Der. *reach*, sb., Oth. iii. 3. 219; also a 'stretch' of a river.

REACH (2), to try to vomit; see **RECH**.

REACH, to interpret, esp. to interpret written words. (E.) ME. *reales*, pt. t. *redde*, *radde*, pp. *red*, *rad*; P. Plowman, B. iii. 334; Chaucer, C. T. 6371, 6373 (D 789, 791). AS. *rēdan*, to discern, advise, read; a weak verb, pt. t. *rādde*, pp. *gerād*, Grein, ii. 366. Allied to AS. *rēdan*, counsel, advice, id. 365. Also to AS. *rēdan*, to advise, persuade; a strong verb, with the remarkable reduplicated pt. t. *rēord*. β. This strong verb answers to Goth. *rēdan*, in comp. *garidan*, to provide, a strong verb; also to Icel. *rāda*, to advise, pt. t. *rīð*, pp. *rūðinn*; also to G. *raiken*, pt. t. *rieth*, pp. *gerathen*. Observe also G. *berathen*, to assist. All ultimately from the Teut. type **rēdan-*. Allied to Skt. *rādā*, to make favourable, propitiate, to be favourable to; Russ. *radiets*, to take care. Brugmann, i. § 136, 149. Der. *read-able*, *read-ably*, *read-able-ness*; *read-er*, *read-ing*, *read-ing-book*, *read-ing-room*. Also *read-le*.

READY, dressed, prepared, prompt, near. (E.) ME. *redi*, *redy*; spelt *redy*, Layamon, 8651 (later text *redy*); *radiz*, Ormulum, 2527. AS. *rāde*, ready, Grein, ii. 366. [In this instance the suffix *-e* was turned into *-i* by confusion with the AS. suffix *-ig* (answering to ME. *-i*, *-y*, E. *-y*).] The MSwed. adj. *reda*, ready, is cognate, and is connected with *reda*, to prepare. So also Dan. *rede*, ready; OHG. *reidi*, ready; mod. G. *bereit*. β. The Icel. *greiðr* (= *ga-reiðr*), ready, only differs in the prefix and suffix; so also Goth. *garaiþs*, commanded. These adjectives are closely related to Icel. *reiði*, harness, outfit, implements, gear, and to OHG. *reita*, Icel. *reið*, a raid. We may look upon *ready* as expressing either 'prepared for a raid' or 'prepared for riding, equipped.' All from a Teut. base *raid*, and stem of Teut. **reidan-*, to ride; see **RIDE**, **RAID**. Cf. G. *ferig*, ready; from *fahren*, to go. ¶ The use of *ready* in the sense of 'dressed' is found as late as the beginning of the 17th century. 'Is she ready?' = is she dressed; Cymb. ii. 3. 86. Der. *read-ly*, *read-ness*, *ready-made*.

REAL (1), actual, true, genuine. (L.) Spelt *reall* in Levins; and in Tyndall's Works, p. 104, col. 1, l. 5, where it is opposed to *nominal*. ME. *real*; Prompt. Parv. The famous disputes between *Realists* and the *Nominalists* render it probable that the word was taken immediately from the familiar Late L. *realis* rather than the MF. *real*, 'reall', given by Cotgrave. The mod. F. form is *réel*, also given by Cotgrave. β. The Late L. *realis*, 'belonging to the thing itself' is formed from *re-*, stem of *res*, a thing, with suffix *-ilis*. +Skt. *rāi-*, property, wealth; cf. *rā*, to give, bestow. Der. *real-ly*, *real-ise*, from MF. *realiser*, 'to realize, Cot.; *real-is-able*; *real-is-ation*, from MF. *realisation*, 'a realization, a making real. Cot.; *real-ism*, *real-ist*, *real-ist-ic*; *real-ity*, from F. *réalité* (Littre).

REAL (2), a small Spanish coin. (Span.-L.) In Swinburne's Travels through Spain (1779), letter 9, p. 56. And see Stanford Dict.-Span. *real*, lit. 'a royal' coin. = L. *regalis*, royal. See **REGAL**.

REALGAR, red arsenic. (F.-Span.-Arab.) A term in chemistry and alchemy. Spelt *realgar*, Chaucer, C. T. Group G, l. 814 (l. 16282). = F. *realgar*; cf. the Low L. *risigallum*. = Span. *realgar*. = Arab. *raḡ al-ghār*, powder of the mine, mineral powder. = Arab. *raḡ*, dust, powder; *al*, the; and *ghār*, a cavern, hence a mine. See Rich. Dict., pp. 759, 1040. This etymology is due to Dozy; and see Devic, supp. to Littre.

REALM, a kingdom. (F.-L.) ME. *realme*, Gower, C. A. iii. 199; bk. vii. 3179; *ryalme*, Sir Gawain and the Grene Knight, l. 691; *reame*, Will. of Palerne, 1964; *reume*, Rom. of the Rose, 495. = OF. *realme*, *reame*, *roialme* (Burguy); mod. F. *royaume*, a kingdom; answering to a Late L. form **regūlmen* (not found). = L. *regūlis*, regal; see **REGAL**.

REAM, a bundle of paper, usually twenty quires. (F.-Span.-Arab.) In Skelton, Works, i. 131, l. 174; spelt *reme*. Spelt *reame*, in Minshew, ed. 1627, and in Levins. We even find ME. *reame* in Prompt. Parv. p. 429; and 'j reau papiri' in the Earl of Derby's Expeditions, 1390-3 (Camd. Soc.), p. 154. = OF. *raime*, *rayme*, (Littre), a reau; mod. F. *rame*. Palsgrave has: 'Reame of paper, ramme de papier.' = Span. *resma*, 'a reame of paper'; Minshew. (Cf. Ital. *risma*. = Arab. *rizma*(f), (pl. *rizam*), a bundle, esp. a bundle of clothes; Rich. Dict. p. 731. See Littre, Devic's supp. to Littre, and Scheler's note on Dietz; all agree that this etymology has been completely established by Dozy. Devic remarks that we even find the F. expression 'coton en rame' cotton in a bundle, and that it is hopeless to connect this, as Dietz proposes, with the Gk. ἀράβιον, number. Cotton paper was manufactured in Spain, where it was introduced by the Moors.

REAP, to cut, as grain, gather a crop. (E.) ME. *repen*, sometimes a strong verb; pt. t. *rep*, pl. *ropen*, P. Plowman, B. xiii. 374;

pp. *ropen*, Chaucer, Leg. of Good Women, 74. OMerc. *reopan*, Vesp. Psalter, Ps. 125: 5; AS. *repan*, pt. t. *rap*, pt. t. pl. *rāpan*. [But a commoner form is AS. *ripan* (pt. t. *rāp*); allied to E. *ripe*; see **RIPE**. The occurrence of these two strong verbs with the same sense is remarkable. +Pomeran. *reepen*, to reap.

REAR (1), to raise. (E.) ME. *rezen*, Rob. of Glouc. p. 28, l. 657. AS. *rēran*, to rear, Deut. xxviii. 30. The form *rēran* exhibits the common substitution of *r* for *s*, and is cognate with Icel. *reisa* (mod. E. *raise*). It is the causal of *rise*; and means 'to make to rise.' Teut. type **raisjan-*, from **rais*, and stem of **reisan-*, to rise. See **RISE**. Doublet, *raise*.

REAR (2), the back part, last part, esp. of an army. (F.-L.) 'To the abject rear;' Troil. iii. 3. 162. But usually in phr. 'in the rear,' Hamlet, i. 3. 34. ME. *reze*, but perhaps only in the compounds *rearward* (see **REARWARD**) and *arere*, adv., also spelt *arere*, P. Plowman, B. v. 354. = OF. *riere*, 'backward, behind,' Cot. The ME. *arere*, in the rear, answers to OF. *arriere* (Burguy), F. *arrière*, 'behind, backward,' adv. = L. *retro*, backward; whence ad *retro* > OF. *arere*. See **RETRO**. Der. *rear-admiral*, *rear-guard*, *rear-rank*; also *rear-ward*, q. v.

REAR (3), insufficiently cooked. (E.) (For *hrear*.) Obsolete, except provincially. Dryden has: 'roasted rare;' Bancis and Philemon, 98. ME. *reze*; Prompt. Parv., p. 430. 'If they [eggs] be *reze*;' Sir T. Flyot, Castel of Helth, b. ii. c. 17. AS. *hrēr*, half-cooked, AS. Leechdoms, ed. Cockayne, ii. 372. Cf. Skt. *ṛai*, to cook.

REARMOUSE, the same as **BEREMOUSE**, q. v.

REARWARD, the rear-guard. (F.-L. and G.) Spelt *rearward*, 1 Sam. xxix. 2, Isaiah lii. 12, lviii. 8; this is merely the old spelling preserved. [Not to be read *re-reward*; as is sometimes done.] ME. *reereward*, Gower, C. A. i. 220; bk. ii. 1827; Morie Arthur, ed. Brock, 1430. Cf. AF. *reereward*, a rear-guard, Langtoft, i. 18; *reerard*, id., ii. 282. Short for *arere-ward*, compounded of ME. *arere*, behind, and *ward*, a guard; see **REAR** (2) and **WARD**. *Ward* is an OF. form of *garde*; cf. *arriere-garde*, 'the rearguard of an army,' Cot. Doublet, *rear-guard*.

REASON, the faculty of mind by which man draws conclusions as to right and truth, motive, cause, justice. (F.-L.) ME. *resoun*, Chaucer, C. T. 37; *reison*, Ancrén Kivle, p. 78, last line. = OF. *raison*, reason; mod. F. *raison*. = L. *rationem*, acc. of *ratio*, reckoning, reason; allied to L. *ratius*, pp. of *reor*, I think. See **RATE** (1). Der. reason, verb, *reason-er*, *reason-ing*; *reason-able*, ME. *reasonable*, P. Plowman, C. i. 176; *reason-ably*, *reason-able-ness*. Doublet, *ration*.

REASTY, rancid, as applied to bacon. (F.-L.) 'Much bacon is *reastie*;' Tusser, Husbandry, § 20. 2. 'Reastie, attained;' Baret. ME. *reest*, also *reesty*; Prompt. Parv. In Wright's Vol. of Vocab. i. 155, the AF. *chairs retez* is glossed by *reesty flees*, i.e. flesh. Hence *reesty* is from AF. *retez*, left over, not eaten; and therefore not fresh. = OF. *rester*, to remain; see **REST** (2). ¶ Sometimes ingeniously altered to *rusty*; 'you rusty piece of Martlemas bacon;' Middleton. A Fair Quarrel, iv. 1. N.B. I now find that Wedgwood gave the same solution long ago.

REATA, a rope of raw hide, for picketing animals; a lariat. (Span.-L.) Spelt *riata* by Ircet Haric; Cent. Dict.; Stanford Dict. = Span. *reata*, a rope for tying. = Span. *reata*, to tie. = L. *re-*, back; *aptāre*, to fit together; see **APT**.

REAVE, to rob, take away by violence. (E.) Not common in mod. E., except in the comp. *be-leave*, and in the pt. t. and pp. *reft*. 'Reaves his son of life;' Shak. Venus, 766. And see Com. Errors, i. 1. 116, Much Ado, iv. i. 198; &c. ME. *reuen* (with *u* = *u*), Chaucer, C. T. 4009 (B 3288); pp. *raft*, *reft*, 11329 (F 1017). AS. *rēafan*, to spoil, despoil, Exod. iii. 22; lit. to take off the clothes, despoil of clothing or armour. = AS. *rēaf*, clothing, spoil, plunder, Exod. iii. 22. = AS. *rēaf*, and stem of **rēafan*, to deprive, a strong verb (pt. t. *rēaf*, pp. *rafen*), only in the comp. *birēafan*, *berēafan* (Grein). Cf. Icel. *raufa*, to rob, from sb. *rauf*, spoil; which from *rjāfa* (pt. t. *rauf*, pp. *rofnin*), to break, rip up, violate; G. *rauben*, to rob, from *raub*, plunder. Cf. Goth. *birauvan*, to despoil. β. All from the Teut. strong verb **reuban-*, pt. t. **raub*. Allied to L. *rumper*, to break; see **RUPTURE**. Brugmann, i. § 466. Der. *be-leave*; and see *robe*, *rob*. Doublet, *rob*.

REBATE, to blunt the edge of a sword. (F.-L.) In Shak. Meas. i. 4. 60. ME. *rebate* = abate, Coventry Mysteries, p. 76. = OF. *rebatre* (Hatzfeld); MF. *rebatre*, 'to repel, repulse, beat or drive back again;' Cot. = F. *re-* (L. *re-*), back; and OF. *batre* (mod. F. *battre*), to beat, from L. *battere*, *battere*, popular forms of *batere*, to beat. Der. (from OF. *batre*) *a-bate*, q. v. Also *rebate*, sb., discount; *rebate-ment*, a diminution, narrowing, 1 Kings, vi. 6, margin, where the A. V. has 'narrowed rests.' Cf. also *rebato*, *rebato*, a kind of ruff, Much Ado, iii. 4. 6, where the final *-o* seems to be an E.

addition, as the word is not Span. or Ital., but French; from *F. rabai*, 'a rebatoe for a womans ruffe' (Cot.), which from *rabattre*, to turn back, for *re-abbatre*.

REBECK, a three-stringed fiddle. (F.—Arab.) 'And the jocund rebeckes sound;' Milton, *L'Allegro*, 94. *Hugh Rebeck* is a proper name in *Romeo*, iv. 5. 135. An old woman is called 'an old rebecke,' and again, 'an old rhybe,' in Chaucer, C. T. 7155, 6959 (D 1573, 1377).—OF. *rebec*, 'the fiddle termed a rebeck;' Cot. Also spelt *rebek* (Hatfield, Roquefort).—Arab. *rabāb*, *rabāba* (?), a rebeck, an instrument played with a bow; Devic.

REBEL, adj., rebellious, opposing or renouncing authority. (F.—L.) The verb is from the sb., and the sb. was orig. an adj. ME. *rebel*, rebellious, Rob. of Glouc. p. 72. l. 1625. 'And alle that he rebel founde;' King Alisaunder, ed. Weber, l. 3033. 'Avant! rebel!' Lydgate, Minor Poems, Percy Soc. p. 35.—F. *rebelle*, adj., rebellious, wilful.—L. *rebellis*, acc. of *rebellis*, rebellious, lit. rebelling war.—L. *re*, again; and *bell-um*, war. See **Re**, **Belligere**, and **Dual**. Der. *rebel*, verb, Barbour, Bruce, x. 129 (Edinburgh MS.); *rebell-ion*, Wyclif, 3 Kings, xi. 27, from *F. rebellion*, 'rebellion;' Cot.; *rebell-i-ous*, Rich. II, v. 1. 5; *rebell-i-ous-ly*, *rebell-i-ous*.

REBOUND, to bound back. (F.—L.) 'I rebounde, as a ball dothe, je bondys;' Falgrave. And in Surrey, The Lover describes his state, l. 19; in Tottell's Misc. ed. Arber, p. 24. Trevisa has *rebounnyng*, sb., tr. of Higden, l. 189.—F. *rebondir*, 'to rebound, or leap back.' Cot.—F. *re*, back; and *bondir*, to leap, bound. See **Re** and **Bound** (1). Der. *rebound*, sb., Antony, v. 2. 104; and in Falgrave.

REBUFF, a sudden check or resistance, repulse. (Ital.) 'The strong rebuff of some tumultuous cloud;' Milton, P. L. ii. 936.—Ital. *ribuffo*, *ribuffo*, 'a check, a chiding, a taunt, a skoulding, a rating,' connected with Ital. *ribuffare*, 'to check, to chide;' Florio. Mod. Ital. *ribuffa*, a reproach; *ribuffare*, to repulse.—Ital. *ri* (<L. *re*), back; and *buffa*, a puff, a word of imitative origin, like *E. puff*. See **Re** and **Puff**. Der. *rebuff*, verb.

REBUKE, to reprove, chide. (F.—L.) ME. *rebuken*, P. Plowman, B. xi. 419.—AF. *rebuker*, Langtoft, ii. 108; ONF. *rebuker*, to defeat (a plan). Chardry, Vie des St. Dormans, l. 1589; *rebukier*, OF. *rebukier*, the same (Godefroy).—OF. *re* (L. *re*), again; and (ONF. *buquer*, *bukier*, OF. *bukier*, to beat, to knock, orig. to cut trees, to cut logs for the fire, to log) (Godefroy, s. v. *bukier*, mod. F. *bûcher*, 'to rough-hew, to destroy,' Hamelin). β. This OF. *bukier*, F. *bûcher*, is from OF. *buche*, F. *bûche*, a log; from Late L. *bucha*, a log (Ducauge). Cf. Picard *buker*, to beat, strike, knock (Corbillet); Walloon *busquer*, *buker*, to strike, *buque*, log (Sigart); Norm. dial. *bûquette*, a billet. Orig. 'to cut back.' Der. *rebuke*, sb., Sir Degrevant, 863; *rebuk-er*.

REBUS, an enigmatical representation of words by pictures of things. (L.) 'As round as Gyges' ring, which, say the ancients, Was a hoop-ring, and that is round as a hoop. *Lovel*, You will have your *rebus* still, mine host;' Ben Jonson, *Volpone*, Act i. sc. 1. 'Excellent have become the concept[s] of some citizens, who, wanting arms, have coined themselves certain devices as neere as may be alluding to their names, which we call *rebus*;' Henry Peacham (1634). The Gentleman's Exercise, p. 155, § 2, B. 3. It refers to representing names, &c., by things; thus a *bat* and *two* expresses *batton*; and so on.—L. *rebus*, by things, by means of things; abl. pl. of *rēs*, a thing; see **Real**. ¶ Cf. *omnibus*.

REBUT, to oppose by argument or proof. (F.—MIIG.; with L. prefix.) 'Rebut of the prey'—driven away from the prey; repulsed; Dunbar, The Golden Targe, l. 180.—AF. *rebater*, OF. *rebouter*, 'to repulse, foyle, drive back, reject,' &c.; Cot.—F. *re* (L. *re*), back; and *bouter*, to thrust. See **Re** and **Butt** (1). Der. *rebut-er*, a plaintiff's answer to a defendant's rejoinder, a law term.

RECALL, to call back. (Scand.; with L. prefix.) In Shak. *Lucrece*, 1671. From **Re** and **Call**. Der. *recall*, sb., Milton, P. L. v. 885.

RECENT, to retract an opinion. (L.) 'Which duke . . . did recent his former life.' Contin. of Fabian's Chron., an. 1553; ed. Ellis, p. 712.—L. *recenti-are*, to sing back, re-echo, also to recent, recall (Horace, Od. i. 16. 27); the orig. sense was perhaps to reverse a charm.—L. *re*, back; and *cantare*, to sing; see **Re** and **Chant**. Der. *recent-er*, *recent-at-ion*. ¶ This throws some light on the word *cant*, and renders the derivation of *cant* from L. *cantare* more easy and probable.

RECAST, to cast or mould anew. (Scand.; with L. prefix.) Also, to throw back again; 'they would cast and recast themselves from one to another horse;' Florio, tr. of Montaigne, bk. i. c. 48. From **Re** and **Cast**.

RECEDE, to retreat. (L.) In Phillips, ed. 1658.—L. *recedere*, to give ground, retreat. See **Re** and **Cede**. Der. *recede*, in Hall,

Hen. VIII, an. 34. § 7, from L. *recessus*, a retreat, which from *recessus*, pp. of *recedere*. Also *recess-ion*, from L. *recessio*.

RECEIVE, to accept, admit, entertain. (F.—L.) ME. *receiven*, *receyven* (with w for v). He that *receyueth* other receteth hure ys recetor of gyle.' P. Plowman, C. iv. 501.—AF. *receiv*, a stem of *receiv*, OF. *receivere*; mod. F. *recevoir*.—L. *recipere* (pp. *receptus*) to receive.—L. *re*, back; and *capere*, to take; with the usual vowel-change from *a* to *i* in composition. See **Re** and **Capacious**. Der. *receiv-er*, from AF. *receite*, Year-books, 1304-5, p. 295. OF. *receite*, *recepte*, *recuite* (Littre), MF. *recepte*, 'a receipt,' Cot., mod. F. *recette*—L. *recepta*, a thing received, fem. of *receptus*. And see *receptacle*, *recept*.

RECENT, new, fresh, modern. (F.—L.) In Minshew.—MF. *recent* (F. *recent*), 'recent, fresh'—L. *recent*, stem of *recens*, fresh, new. Der. *recent-ly*, *new*.

RECEPTACLE, a place in which to store things away. (F.—L.) In Shak. *Romeo*, iv. 3. 39.—MF. *receptacle*, 'a receptacle, storehouse,' Cot.—L. *receptaculum*, a receptacle; formed with dimin. suffixes *-culum* from *receptum*, frequentative form of *recipere*, to receive; see **Receptive**. Der. (like pp. *receptus*) *recept-i-on*, formerly a term in astrology, Gowen, C. A. iii. 67, bk. vi. 1962, from F. *reception*, 'a reception,' Cot. from L. acc. *receptionem*, also *receptivus*, from OF. *receptif* (Godefroy); hence *recept-i-iv-ity*, from mod. F. *receptivité*, a coined word.

RECESS, RECESSION; see **Recede**.

RECHEAT, a signal of recall, in hunting. (F.—L.) In Shak. *Much Ado*, i. 1. 242.—AF. *rechet*, ONorth F. *rachet*, variant of *reest*, a retreat, hence, a note of retreat; see Godefroy, and cf. Norm. dial. *rechevire*, to receive (Moisy).—L. *receptum*, acc. of *receptus*, a retreating, a retreat.—L. *receptus*, pp. of *recipere*, to receive; see **Receptive**. Influenced by OF. *racheter* (<L. *re-ad-captare*), to reassemble, to rally (Godefroy).

RECIPE, a medical prescription. (L.) In Phillips, ed. 1706; he rightly explains that it is so called because it begins with the word *recipe*, i. e. take so and so. B. Jonson has the pl. *recipes*, Alchemist, ii. 1. 443.—L. *recipe*, imp. sing. of *recipere*, to take. See **Receptive**. So also *recept-i-ent*, one who receives, from the stem of the pres. part. of *recipere*.

RECIPROCAL, acting in return, mutual. (L.) In King Lear, iv. 6. 367. Formed by adding *-al* to L. *reciproco-us*, returning, alternating, reciprocal; whence also MF. *reciprocus*, and obsolete E. *reciproquus*, of which see examples in R. Lit. 'directed backwards and forwards;' from L. *re*, backwards, and *pro*, forwards, allied to *procul*, afar off. Brugmann, ii. § 86. Der. *reciprocal-ly*, also *reciprocal-ate*, given in Phillips as a grammatical term, from *reciprocatum*, pp. of *reciprocare*, to go backwards and forwards, to reciprocate; *reciprocat-ion*, from F. *reciprocation*, 'a reciprocation, returning,' Cot.; *reciprocat-ity*, from mod. F. *reciprocité*.

RECITE, to repeat aloud, narrate. (F.—L.) In Levins, ed. 1570. 'Reciteth in the gospel;' Caxton, Golden Legend, St. John Evang. § 5.—F. *reciter*, to recite, repeat, Cot.—L. *recitare*, to recite; see **Re** and **Cite**. Der. *recit-al*, North's Plutarch, p. 14 (R), *recit-er*; *recit-at-ion*, from F. *recitation*, in use in the 15th cent. (Littre), though omitted by Cotgrave; *recit-at-ive*, mod. F. *recitativ*, from Ital. *recitativo*, recitative in music.

RECK, to regard. (F.) ME. *rekenen*, frequently also *recken*, Chaucer, C. T. 1400, 2259; P. Plowman, B. iv. 65. The vowel has been shortened, being orig. long. AS. *recean*, also *rican* (for *rician*) 'ju ne rēst'—thou carest not, Mark, xii. 14.—OSax. *rehan*; Icel. *rækja*; Pomeran. *rōken*; MIHG. *ruochen*, OIHG. *rūhhan*, *ruohhan*, to reckon, heed, have a care for. β. The *r* results, as usual, from *ō* followed by *i* in the next syllable. The verb is a denominative, i. e. from a sb. The sb. exists in MHG. *ruok*, OIHG. *ruak*, *ruoh*, arc, heed, answering to a Teut. type **rūh-on*, m. From Teut. **rūk*, and grade of **rak*, as seen in Icel. *rök*, a reason, AS. *raec*, account, reckoning, OSax. *raka*, an affair, OIHG. *rakha*, subject, thing. See **Reckon**. Der. *reck-less*, AS. *reccelāss*, Elfried, tr. of Gregory's Pastoral Care, ed. Sweet, p. 4. l. 23, spelt *reccelāss*, id. p. 5. l. 23; cf. Du. *roekeloos*; *reck-less-ly*, *reck-less-ness*.

RECKON, to count, account, esteem. (E.) ME. *rekenen*, *reken*; Chaucer, C. T. 1956 (A 1954); P. Plowman, B. ii. 61. AS. *ge-recean*, to explain, Grein, l. 440; the prefixed *ge*, readily added or dropped, makes no real difference. A derivative verb; allied to AS. *ge-reccan*, *reccan*, to rule, direct, order, explain, ordain, tell; Grein, l. 440. ii. 369.—Du. *rekenen*; (whence Icel. *reikna*, Don. *regna*, Swed. *räkna*); G. *rechnen*, MIHG. *rechnen*, OHG. *rechan*, to compute, reckon. β. All from Teut. base **rak*, as in AS. *raec*, account, Icel. *rök*, neut. pl., a reason, ground, origin, cognate with MHG. *racha*, OHG. *rakha*, a thing, subject. Der. *reckon-er*; also *reck-on-ing*, cognate with G. *rechnung*.

RECLAIM, to tame, bring into a cultivated state, reform. (F.—L.) MF. *reclaimen*, *reclaimen*, esp. as a term in law; Chaucer, C. T. 17021 (II 72).—OF. *reclaim*, a stem of *reclamer*, 'to call often or earnestly, exclaim upon, sue, claim'; Cot. Mod. F. *reclamer*.—L. *reclamare*, to cry out against.—L. *re*, back, again; and *clamare*, to cry out. See **Re-** and **Claim**. Der. *reclaim-able*; also *reclaim-ation*, from MF. *reclamatio*, 'a contradiction, gain-saying', Cot. from L. acc. *reclamatiōnem*, a cry of opposition.

RECLINE, to lean back, lie down. (L.) In Milton, P. L. iv. 333.—L. *reclinare*, to lean back.—L. *re*, back; and *clinare*, to lean, cognate with F. *lean* (1).

RECLUSE, secluded, retired. (F.—L.) ME. *reclus*, masc.; Fifty Early E. Wills, ed. Furnivall, p. 7, l. 31 (1395). The form *recluse* is properly feminine, and it first appears with reference to female anchorites. ME. *recluse*, Ancræn Kiwle (Rule of Female Anchorites), p. 10, l. 5.—OF. *reclus*, masc., *recluse*, fem., 'closely kept in, or shut up as a monk or nun'; Cot. Pp. of OF. *reclorre*, 'to shut or close up again'; Cot.—L. *recludere*, to enclose, but in late L. to shut up.—L. *re*, back; and *cludere*, to shut. See **Re-** and **Clause**.

RECOGNISE, to know again, acknowledge. (F.—L.) In Lewis. The MF. verb is *recognoscere* in Cot., mod. F. *reconnaître*. The E. verb is not immediately derived from this, but is merely made out of the sb. *recognisance*, which was in rather early use, and occurs in Chaucer as a legal term, C. T. 13260 (II 1520).—AF. *reconnaissance*, Stat. Realm, i. 53 (1283); OF. *reconnaissance* (13th cent., Littré), later *recognisance*, 'a recognizing, also an acknowledgement of tenure', Cot.—OF. *reconnaître*, pres. part. of *reconoscere* (F. *reconnaître*).—L. *recognoscere*.—L. *re*, again; and *cognoscere*, to know. See **Re-** and **Cognisance**. Der. *recognis-able*; also *recogni-tion*, in Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674, from L. acc. *recognitiōnem*, nom. *recognitio*, allied to *recogni-us*, pp. of *recognoscere*. And see *reconnoître*.

RECOIL, to start back, rebound. (F.—L.) ME. *recoilen*, used transitively, to drive back, Ancræn Kiwle, p. 294, l. 6. Also *recole*; '1 *recole*, I go back, *ie reule*'; Palsgrave. Cf. AF. pres. pt. *recoilant*, Laugfoth, ii. 176.—F. *reculer*, 'to recoil, retire, defer, drive off', Cot. Lit. to go backwards.—F. *re* (—L. *re*), back; and *cul*, the hinder part, from L. *cilium*, acc. of *cilus*, the hinder part, the posterior. Der. *recoil*, sb. Milton, P. L. ii. 880.

RECOLLECT, to remember. (F.—L.) Used in Shak. in the lit. sense 'to gather', to collect again, Per. ii. i. 54. From **Re-** and **Collect**. Der. *recollect-ion*.

RECOMMEND, to commend to another. (F.—L.) ME. *recommenden*, Chaucer, C. T. 16012 (G 544). From **Re-** and **Command**; in imitation of F. *recommander*, 'to recommend', Cot. Der. *recommend-able*, *recommenda-tion*, *recommenda-tory*.

RECOMPENSE, to reward, remunerate. (F.—L.) ME. *recompense*, Gower, C. A. ii. 278; bk. v. 4505.—OF. *recompenser* (F. *compenser*), 'to recompense', Cot.—L. *re*, again; and *compensare*; see **Re-** and **Compensate**. Der. *recompense*, sb., Timon, v. i. 153.

RECONCILE, to restore to friendship, cause to agree. (F.—L.) ME. *reconcilen*, Gower, C. A. iii. 138; bk. vii. 1578.—OF. *reconcilier*, 'to reconcile', Cot.—L. *reconciliare*, to reconcile, lit. to bring into counsel again. See **Re-** and **Conciliate**. Der. *reconciler*, *reconcil-able*; *reconciliation*, from OF. *reconciliation*, Cot. < L. acc. *reconciliatiōnem*.

RECONDITE, secret, profound. (L.) In Phillips, ed. 1706.—L. *reconditus*, put away, hidden, secret; pp. of *recondere*, to put back again.—L. *re*, again; and *condere*, to put together. β. The L. *condere* (in which the prefix is *con-*, for *com-*—*cum*, with), contains the weak grade of the \sqrt{DHE} , to put, place. Brugmann, i. § 573. Cf. *ab-cond*. And see **Do**.

RECONNOITRE, to survey, examine from a military point of view. (F.—L.) 'She reconnoitres fancy's airy band'; Young, Night Thoughts, Nt. ii. l. 265. See Spectator, no. 165, § 5.—OF. *reconnoître* (Littré), mod. F. *reconnaître*, 'to recognize'; also, to take a precise view of; Cot. See **Recognise**. Der. *reconnaissance*, from mod. F. *reconnaissance*; of which *recognisance* is a doublet.

RECORD, to register, enrol, celebrate. (F.—L.) ME. *recoreden*, to report, remind, Ancræn Kiwle, p. 256, l. 10; Chaucer, C. T. 831 (A 839).—OF. *recoreder*, 'to repeat, recite, report', Cot.—L. *recoredere*, more usually *recoredare*, to call a thing to mind.—L. *re*, again; and *core-*, stem of *cor*, the heart, cognate with E. *heart*. See **Re-** and **Heart**. Der. *record*, sb., Chaucer, C. T. 7631 (I 2049), from OF. *record*, 'a record, witness', Cot.; *record-er*, *record-er-ship*.

RECOUNT, to tell again, narrate. (F.—L.) In Skelton, Philip Sparowe, i. 613. 'Who may recount', &c.; Caxton, G. Legend, St. Pawlyne, § 8.—OF. *reconter*, to tell again (Godefroy). From **Re-**

and **Count**. The F. *comter* often has the sense 'to relate'; the F. compound verb is written *recomter*, which Cotgrave explains by 'to tell, relate, report, rehearse'; where the prefix *re-* represents L. *re-ad-*.

RECOURP, to diminish a loss by keeping back a part as a claim for damages. (F.—L. and Gk.) Spelt *recoupe* in Phillips, ed. 1706; whom see. It means lit. to secure a piece or shred.—F. *recoupe*, 'a shred', Cot.—F. *recouper*, to cut again.—F. *re* (—L. *re*), again; and *couper*, to cut, a word of Gk. origin. See **Re-** and **Coppice**.

RECOURSE, a going to or resorting to for aid. (F.—L.) ME. *recours*, Chaucer, C. T. 10389 (F 75).—F. *recours*, 'a recourse, refuge', Cot.—L. *recursum*, acc. of *recursus*, a running back, return, retreat.—L. *recursus*, pp. of *recurere*. See **Recur** and **Course**.

RECOVER, to get again, regain. (F.—L.) ME. *recoewren* (with *u* for *v*), P. Plowman, B. xix. 239; also *recoewren*, *reheueren*, id. C. xxii. 245; King Alisaunder, 5835.—OF. *recouuer*, *recuuer* (Burguy), F. *recouuer*, 'to recover'; Cot.—L. *recuperare*, to recover; also to recruit oneself. β. A difficult word; not connected with Sabine *cuprus*, good. Also spelt *reciperare*, and extended from *recipere*, like *tolerare* from *tolleere*. From *re*, back again, and *capere*, to take. Cf. Brugmann, i. § 244 (4). For the vowel *u*, cf. *oc-cup-are*. Der. *recover-able*; *recover-y*, All's Well, iv. 1. 38. Doublet, *recuperate*.

RECREANT, cowardly, apostate. (F.—L.) ME. *recreant*, Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 9, l. 24; *recreaunt*, P. Plowman, B. xviii. 100.—OF. *recreant*, 'tired, toiled, faint-hearted', Cot.; properly the pres. part. of *recreare*, 'to believe again; also, to restore, deliver, or give back'; id. (hence, to give in). And cf. MF. *recreu*, 'tired, weary, faint-hearted', id. β. The pres. part. *recreant* and pp. *recreu* partook of the sense of Late L. *recredere*, from which MF. *recreare* is derived. This verb, lit. to believe again, or to alter one's faith, was also used in the phrase *se recredere*, to own oneself beaten in a duel or judicial combat. The same sense reappears in Ital. *ricreduto*, 'a miscreant, recreant, a misbehaving wretch'; Florio.—L. *re*, again; and *credere*, to believe; see **Re-** and **Cred**. Der. *recreant-y*. And see *mis-recreant*.

RECREATION, amusement. (F.—L.) ME. *recreation*, Gower, C. A. iii. 100; bk. vii. 477.—F. *recreation*, 'recreation, pastime'; Cot.—L. *recreātiōnem*, acc. of *recreatio*, recovery from illness (Pliny); cf. L. *recreatus*, pp. of *recreare*, to refresh, revive; whence the sense of to amuse by way of invigorating the system or mind. Lit. 'to create anew'. See **Re-** and **Create**. Der. *recreate*, in Palsgrave, from L. pp. *recreatus*. Also *recreat-ive*.

RECRIMINATE, to accuse in return. (L.) In Phillips, ed. 1706.—L. *re*, again; and *criminatus*, pp. of *criminari*, to accuse of crime; from *crimen*, stem of *crimen*; see **Crime**. Der. *recrimin-ation*, from MF. *recrimination*, 'a recrimination', Cot.; *recrimin-at-ory*, *recriminative*.

RECRUDESCENCE, a reopening, renewal. (L.) In North's Txxamen, ed. 1740, p. 632. From L. *recrudescent*, stem of pres. part. of *recrudesce*, to become raw again, to open again (as a wound).—L. *re*, again; and *crūdus*, raw; see **Crude**.

RECRUIT, to enlist new soldiers. (F.—L.) 'To recruit and maintain their army when raised'; Pryme, Treachery and Disloyalty, pt. iv. p. 33 (R.). 'A recruit [supply] of new people'; Howell, Famil. Letters, vol. i. pt. i. let. 38, § 7.—F. *recruter*, not given in Cotgrave, but explained by Littré by 'to levy troops'. He tells us that it is an ill-formed word, first found in the 17th century. Formed from **recrute*, a mistaken or provincial form for *recrue*, fem. of *recrui*, pp. of *recruiere*, to grow again. See also Hatfield. The sb. *recrui* occurs in Roumansch. β. The word *recrue* is used as a sb., and means 'a levy of troops'. [The *t* appears in MF. *recroist*, 'a re-increase, a new or second growth', Cot.; cf. *recroistre*, 'to re-increase', id.—F. *re*, again; and *croître* (OF. *croistre*), to grow.—L. *re*, again; and *crecere*, to grow; see **Re-** and **Crescent**. Der. *recruit*, sb.; *recruit-er*, *recruit-ing*.

RECTANGLE, a four-sided figure, of which all the angles are right angles. (F.—L.) In Phillips, ed. 1688; he says it was used to denote a right angle.—F. *rectangle*, 'a strait or even angle'; Cot.—L. *rectangulus*, having a right angle.—L. *rect-us*, right; and *angulus*, an angle; see **Rectify** and **Angle**. Der. *rectangle-ad*, *rectangle-ry* and *amend*; Skelton, Colin Clout, 1265. ME. *rectifien*, Laufrank, Chirurgie, p. 80, l. 3.—F. *rectifier*, 'to rectify'; Cot.—Late L. *rectificāre*, to make right.—L. *recti*, for *rectus*, right, cognate with F. *right*; and *-fic-*, for *facere*, to make. See **Right** and **Fact**. Der. *rectif-able*, *rectific-ation*, *rectif-er*.

RECTILINEAL, RECTILINEAR, bounded by right or straight lines. (L.) Spelt *rectilineal* in Phillips, ed. 1706. Formed with suffix *-al* (< L. *-ālis*) or *-ar* (< L. *-āris*) from *rectiline-us*,

rectilinear. — *L. recti*, for *rectus*, right; and *line-a*, a line. See **Right** and **Line**.

RECTITUDE, uprightness. (F.—L.) 'By the rectitude of his justice.' Golden Book, let. 11 (R.). — *F. rectitude*, omitted by Cotgrave, but used in the 14th cent. (Littre). — *L. rectitudo*, straightness, uprightness; formed with suffix *-itudo* from *recti*, for *rectus*, straight, cognate with *E. Right*, q. v. ¶ So also *rect-or*, lit. a ruler, All's Well, iv. 3. 69, from *L. rector*, a ruler; which is for **reg-* for; from *regere*, to rule; see **Regiment**. Hence *rector-ship*, Cor. ii. 3. 213; *rector-ate*, *rector-al*, *rector-y*.

RECUMBENT, lying back or upon, reclining. (L.) *Recumbency* is in Phillips, ed. 1710. *Recumbent* seems later; it is in Cowper, The Needless Alarm, l. 47. — *L. recumbent*, stem of pres. part. of *recumbere*, to recline. — *L. re*, back; and see **Incumbent**. Der. *recumbency*.

RECUPERATIVE, tending to recovery. (L.) *Recuperable*, i. e. recoverable, is in Levins, but is now disused. *Recuperacion* (sic) is in Caxton, Godeffroy of Bolyone, p. 4, l. 16. *Recuperator* is in Phillips, ed. 1706. *Recuperative* appears to be modern. — *L. recuperativus*, (properly) recoverable. — *L. recuperatus*, pp. of *recuperare*, to recover; see **Recover**.

RECUR, to resort, return to the mind, happen again at stated intervals. (L.) In Phillips, ed. 1706. *Recurrent* is in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. — *L. recurrere*, to run back, return, recur. — *L. re*, back; and *currere*, to run; see **Re** and **Current**. Der. *recurr-ent*, from the stem of the pres. part.; whence *recur-ence*; also *recurse*, q. v.

RECUSANT, opposing an opinion, refusing to acknowledge supremacy. (F.—L.) In Minshew, ed. 1627. — *MF. recusant*, 'rejecting, refusing,' Cot.; pres. part. of *recuser*. — *L. recusare*, to reject; properly, to oppose a cause or opinion. — *L. re*, back, hence, withdrawing from; and *caussa*, a cause; see **Re** and **Cause**. β. The same change takes place in *accuse* (*accūsare*), also from *L. causa*. Der. *recusant-y*.

RED, one of the primary colours. (E.) *ME. reed* (with long vowel), sometimes *rede*, *red*; Chaucer, C. T. 637. *AS. rēad*, *red*; Grein, ii. 373. † *Du. rood*; *Icel. raudr*; *Dan. rød*; *Swed. rōd*; *G. rath*; *Goth. rauds*. β. All from Teut. type **raudōz*; *ldg. type *raudhos*. Further allied to *Skt. rudhira*, blood, *Gk. ῥεῦδος*, to reddens, *ῥεῦδος*, red, Irish and Gael. *ruadh*, *W. rhudd*, *L. ruber*, red. Note also the strong verb appearing as *AS. rēodan*, *Icel. rjōba* (pt. *r. raud*), to reddens. (✓ **REUDH**). Der. *red-ly*, *red-ness*; *redd-en* (with *-en* as in *strengthen*, *length-en*); *redd-ish*, *redd-ish-ness*; *red-breast* (a bird with red breast); *Skelton*, *Phillip Sparrow*, 399, *Lydgate*, *Floure of Curteisie*, st. 9; *red-shank* (a bird with red shanks or legs); *red-start* (a bird with a red tail, from *AS. steort*, a tail, *Exod.* iv. 4), in Levins; *red-hot*, *red-head*, *red-lead*, *red-letter*, *red-tape*. Allied words are *ruby*, *rubescent*, *rubric*, *ruddy*, *russel*.

REDACT, to reduce, to edit. (L.) *Hecon* has *redact* in the sense 'reduced'; Works, i. 46 (Harker Soc.). — *L. redactus*, pp. of *redigere*, to bring back, reduce. — *L. red*, back; and *agere*, to bring; see **Agent**. Der. *redact-ion*.

REDDITION, a rendering, restoring. (F.—L.) In Cotgrave; and Minshew, ed. 1627. — *F. reddition*, 'a reddition;' Cot. — *L. redditiōem*, acc. of *redditiō*, a rendering; cf. *redditiō*, pp. of *reddere*, to restore; see **Render**. Der. *redditi-ive*.

REDEEM, to ransom, atone for. (F.—L.) Lit. to buy back. Latimer has *redemed* and *redeming*, sb., Seven Sermons, ed. Arber, p. 202. Wyclif has *redempcion*, Luke, i. 68. — *F. redimer*, to redeem, ransom, Cot. [But the change of vowel is remarkable; perhaps partly due to *L. emere*.] — *L. redimere*, to buy back, redeem. — *L. red*, back; and *emere*, to buy, orig. to take, from *✓EM*, to take. See **Re** and **Example**. Der. *redem-er*, *redem-able*; *redempt-ion*, from *F. redemption* < *L. acc. redemptionem*, nom. *redemptio*, allied to *redempt-us*, pp. of *redimere*; *redempt-ive*, *redempt-or-y*. Doublet (of *redemption*), ransom.

REDGUM, a disease of infants. (F.) Fully explained in my Notes to P. Plowman, C. xxiii. 83, p. 444. *ME. reed gounde*, Prompt. Parv. — *AS. rēad*, *red*; *gund*, matter of a sore.

REDINTEGRATION, renovation. (L.) Minshew has *redintegration* and *redintegrate*, verb. — *L. redintegratio*, sb.; allied to *redintegratus*, pp. of *redintegrare*, to restore, renovate. — *L. red*, again; and *integrare*, to renew, from *integr-*, for *integer*, whole. See **Re** and **Integer**.

REDOLENT, fragrant. (F.—L.) In the Tale of Beryn, ed. Furnivall, i. 2765. — *MF. redolent*, 'redolent;' Cot. — *L. redolent*, stem of pres. part. of *redolere*, to emit odour. — *L. red*, again; and *olere*, to be odorous. See **Re** and **Olfactory**. Der. *redolence*, *Lydgate*, Assembly of Gods, 1611; *redolency*.

REDOUBLE, to double again. (F.—L.) 'I redoublyll, I doublyll agayne, je redouble;' Palsgrave. — *F. redoubler*; from *re-* and *doubler*, to double. See **Re** and **Double**.

REDOUBT, an entrenched place of retreat. (F.—Ital.—L.) Used by Bacon, according to Todd's Johnson; Ben Jonson has *redouts*; Under-woods, lxxxix; l. 8. Phillips, ed. 1706, gives the spellings *reduit* (which is a F. form) and *reduct* (which is Latin). — *F. reduite*. — Ital. *ridotto*, 'a withdrawing-place;' Florio. Formed as sb. from *ridotto*, 'reduced, brought or led vnto, brought back safe and sound againe;' Florio. This is the same word as *ridotto*, pp. of *riducere*, to bring back, bring home. — *L. reducere*, to bring back; see **Reduce**. ¶ The spelling *redoubt* is due to confusion with *MF. redoubter*, to dread, as if a *redoubt* were a place into which men retire out of fear! See **Redoubtable**.

REDOUBTABLE, terrible. (F.—L.) In Cotgrave; the verb to *redoubt*, to fear, was formerly in use, as in Minshew. *ME. redoutable*, Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. iv. pr. 5, l. 6. — *OF. redoutable*; *MF. redoubtable*, 'redoubtable;' Cot. — *OF.* and *F. redouter*, to fear. See **Re** and **Doubt**.

REDOUND, to abound, be replete with, result. (F.—L.) 'Redounding teares;' Spenser, F. Q. i. 3. 8. 'I redounde, je redonde;' Palsgrave. And in Caxton, Siege of Troye, lf. 205, back, l. 19. — *F. redonder*, 'to redound;' Cot. — *L. redundare*, to overflow, abound. — *L. red*, again, back, hence over; and *undare*, to surge, flow, abound, from *unda*, a wave. See **Re** and **Undulate**. Der. *redund-ant*, from the stem of the pres. part. of *redundare*; *redund-ant-ly*, *redund-ance*, *redund-ancy*.

REDRESS, to set right again. (F.—L.) *ME. redressen*, Chaucer, C. T. 8307 (E. 431). — *F. redresser*, to redress, straighten, Cot. — *F. re* (< *L. re*) again; and *dresser*; see **Re** and **Dress**. Der. *redress*, sb., Skelton, Magnificence, 2438; *redress-ible*, *redress-ive*.

REDUCE, to bring down, subdue, arrange. (L.) In Palsgrave. Used in the sense 'to bring back;' Rich. III. v. 5. 36. — *L. reducere*, to bring back, restore, reduce. — *L. re*, back; and *ducere*, to lead, bring. See **Re** and **Duct, Duke**. Der. *reduc-ible*, spelt *reducible* in Levins; also *reduct-ion*, from *MF. reduction*, 'a reduction, reducing,' Cot., from *L. acc. reductionem*, from nom. *reductio*, allied to *reduct-us*, pp. of *reducere*.

REDUNDANT, see under **Redound**.

REDUPLICATE, to multiply, repeat. (L.) In Levins. — *L. reduplicatus*, pp. of obsolete *reduplicare*, to redouble. See **Re** and **Duplicate**.

RE-ECHO, to echo back. (L. and Gk.) In Spenser's Fairie Queene, Mutability, c. vi. st. 52. From **Re** and **Echo**.

REECHY, dirty. (E.) Lit. 'smoky;' another form of *reeky*. In Shak. Cor. ii. 1. 225, Hamlet, iii. 4. 184; Much Ado, iii. 3. 143. Cf. 'And reekie' as a name for Faldinburgh. See **Reek**.

REED, a common name for certain grasses. (E.) *ME. reed*, Wyclif, Matt. xi. 7. *AS. hrēod*, Matt. xi. 7. † *Du. riet*; *G. riet*, ried. Teut. type **hredum*, neut. Der. *reed-d*, *reed-y*.

REEF (1), a ridge of rocks. (Du.) Formerly *riff*. 'A riff or ridge of rocks;' Dampier's Voyages, vol. i. an. 1681; pp. 47, 50 (R.). Of late introduction. — *Du. riff*, a reef, riff, sand. Sewel (ed. 1754) explains it by 'a flat in sea, a riff.' Hexham has *rif*, *riffe*, 'a foard, or a shallow place.' † *Icel. rif*, a reef in the sea; *Dan. rev*, a reef, bank; cf. *revle*, a shoal; *Swed. ref*, a sandbank; *Pomeran. reff*. The *G. riff*, a reef, is prob. borrowed from Dutch. β. The *Du. and Icel. rif*, *Dan. rev*, may represent a Teut. type **rebfjom*, n. Perhaps allied to *Rib*, q. v. Cf. *Norw. ribbe*, a mountain-ridge, *MF. coste*, 'a rib, also a little hill, or descent of land;' Cot. Der. *reef-y*.

REEF (2), a portion of a sail that can be drawn close together. (Du.) Fully explained in Phillips, ed. 1706. 'Up, aloft, lads; come, reef both topsails;' Dryden, Eucharistic Anthem, Act i. sc. 1 (R.). *ME. reef*, Gower, C. A. iii. 341; bk. viii. 1983. — *Du. reef*, 'a riff in a sail;' Sewel, ed. 1754. *MDu. reef*, also *rifft* (Kilian). 'Een rif van een zeyl inbinden, to binde up a pece of a saile when the wind blowes too hard;' Hexham. Hence is formed *Du. reeven*, to reeve. † *Low G. reef*, *rif*, a little sail, which is added to a large one when there is little wind; cf. *reffen*, to reeve; *EFries. reef*, *rif*; *Pomeran. riff*, a little extra sail, a bonnet; *Swed. reef*, a reef; *revfa*, to reeve; *Dan. reb*, a reef; *rebe*, to reeve; *Icel. rif*, a reef in a sail. Of uncertain origin; cf. *Icel. reifa*, to swaddle, *AS. rāfan*, to wrap up. Der. *reef*, verb; also reeve, verb, q. v.

REEK, vapour, smoke. (E.) *ME. reke*, Cursor Mundi, 2744; where the Trinity MS. has *reesh*. *AS. rēc*, vapour; Grein, ii. 369; *OMerc. rēc* (O. F. Texts); *OFries. rēk*, † *Du. rook*; *Icel. reyk*; *Swed. rök*; *Dan. røg*; *G. rauch*; *OHG. rowh*. β. Teut. base **rauk-*, from **rauk*, and grade of the str. vb. **reukan-*, to smoke, as in *AS. rēocan*, *Icel. rjúka*, *OHG. rōkhan*, *G. riechen*. Brugmann, i. § 217. Der. *reek*, verb = *AS. rēcan*, weak verb (Grein); *reok-y*; also *reok-y*, q. v.

REEL (1), a small spindle for winding yarn. (E.) *ME. rele*, 'Hoc alabrum, a rele;' Wright's Voc., p. 269, col. 1. At p. 180 of

the same vol., *alabrum* is again glossed by *reela*. AS. *hrēol*; 'alibrum (sic), *hrēol*'; Wright's Voc. p. 59; *riul*, p. 66. Ducange explains the Late L. *alabrum* as a reel. [Not Icel. *hrall* or *rall*, a weaver's rod or sley; *EFries. ril*; North Fries. *reel* (Outzen). Kluge derives AS. *hrēol* from a form **hrēkil*, but this would give a form **hrēl*; see Eng. Studien, xi. 512.] Der. *reel*, verb, ME. *relien*, *relen*, orig. to wind on a reel (P. Plowman, C. x. 81, Prompt. Parv.), hence to turn round and round (Allit. Poems, C. 147), and so to stagger, Temp. v. 279. 'They *relyd* backward'; Malory, Morte Arthur, bk. vii. c. 16, l. 49. Cf. NFries. *reele*, to wind on a reel. Not allied to roll.

REEL (2), a Highland dance. (Scand.?) Commonly called 'a Scotch reel'. Todd gives the following: 'Gelles Duncane did goe before them, playing this *reill* or dance upon a small trumpet'; News from Scotland (1591), sig. B. iii; hence Gael. *riohil*, a reel, a Scottish dance; also written *ruithil*. Perhaps a Scand. word. Cf. Dan. dial. *riol*, *riil*, a reel, dance; described at length by Molbech, but perhaps from E. So also Norw. *ril* (pron. *riil*); Aasen. Or possibly from *reel*, verb; see **Reel** (1).

RE-ELECT, RE-EMBARC, RE-ENACT, RE-ENFORCE, RE-ENTER, RE-ESTABLISH, RE-EXAMINE; see **Elect**, **Embarc**, &c.

REEST, the mould-board or breast of a plough. (E.) Also (wrongly) *wreest*; see E. D. I. AS. *reost*; 'sules *reost*, dentale'; Bosworth + Olow G. *rioster*, a share-beam (Gallée).

REVE (1), to pass the end of a rope through a hole or ring. (Du.) A nautical word; not in Todd's Johnson. = Du. *reven*, to receive. = Du. *ref*, a reef; because a reefed rope is used for reefing. See **Reef** (2).

¶ The pt. t. is usually *rove*; but this is a mere invention, as the verb, like all other verbs derived from *sba*, is properly a weak one; made by analogy, like *have* from *heave*.

REVE (2), an officer, steward, governor. (E.) See Chaucer's *Reve's* Tale. AS. *grēfa*, an officer, governor; Grein, l. 441. The orig. sense was perhaps 'numberer' or registrar (of soldiers); as if for **grē-rifa*, from **grif*, a host (as in *segr-rifa*), a host of men. Cf. OHG. **ruoda*, *ruon*, a number. See Kemble, Saxons in England, ii. 154. ¶ Not allied to G. *graf*. Der. borough-*reve*, port-*reve*; sheriff, q.v.

REVEE (3): a bird, the female of the ruff; see **Ruff** (2).

REFECTION, refreshment, a repast. (F.—L.) 'With a little *refection*.' Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, b. iii. c. 22, § 4; Caxton, Siege of Troy, leaf 81, l. 6. = F. *refection*, 'a refectation, repast'; Cot.—L. *refectiōem*, a restoring, refreshment; lit. a making; cf. L. *refectus*, pp. of *reficere*, to remake, restore.—L. *re*, again, and *facere*, to make. See **Re** and **Fact**. Der. *refector-y*, Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 530, spelt *refectorie* in Minshew, from Late L. *refectorium*, a hall for meals in a convent.

REFEL, to refute. (L.) In Shak. Meas. v. 94; and Palsgrave. = L. *refellere*, to show to be false, refute.—L. *re*, back, again, in reply; and *fallere*, to deceive, &c. See **Re** and **Fall**. **False**.

REFER, to reduce, assign, direct to an umpire. (F.—L.) 'Re-ferre you' = betake yourself; Henryson, Test. of Creseide, st. 43, l. 297. = OF. *referer* (14th cent., Littré), F. *référer*, to refer.—L. *re-ferre*, to bear back, relate, refer.—L. *re*, back; and *ferre*, cognate with E. *bear*. See **Re** and **Bear** (1). Der. *refer-able*, also spelt *refer-ible* (see exx. in N. E. D.); *refer-ee*, in which the suffix answers to F. pp. suffix -*ee*, as in other cases; *refer-ence*, Oth. i. 3. 238; *refer-ent-ary-y*, i. e. a referee, Bacon, Essay 49, from MF. *referendaire*, which see in Cotgrave.

REFINE, to purify, make elegant. (F.—L.) In Spenser, Hymn 2, l. 47. Coined from *re* and *fine*, but imitated from F. *raffiner*, 'to refine'; Cot. The F. *raffiner* is from *re* and *affiner*, 'to refine, to fine as metals'; Cot.; where *af* = L. *af*, for *ad*, to, before *f* following; also *finer* is due to F. *fin*, fine. The E. word ignores the second element. See **Re** and **Fine** (1). Der. *refin-er*, *refin-ery-y*; also *refin-ment*, imitated from F. *raffinement*, 'a refining', Cot.

REFLECT, to throw or bend back, to ponder, think. (L.) In Shak. Rich. III. i. 4. 31. 'I *reflect*, as the some beames do.' Palsgrave. [The sb. *reflexion* is in Chaucer, C. T. 10544 (F. 230).] = L. *reflectere*, to bend backwards.—L. *re*, back; and *flexere*, to bend. See **Re** and **Flexible**. Der. *reflect-ing*; *reflect-or*; *reflect-ive*, also *reflect-ion*, for *reflex-ion*; *reflex-ive*, from F. *reflexif*, 'reflexive, reflecting'; Cot.; *reflect-ive-ly*, -ness; *reflex*, adj., from L. *reflexus*, pp. of *reflectere*; *reflex-ible*, *reflex-ibil-ty*.

REFLUENT, flowing back. (L.) Rare; in Pope, Odyssey, v. 550. = L. *refluent-*, stem of pres. part. of *refluere*, to flow back.—L. *re*, back; and *fluere*, to flow; see **Re** and **Fluent**. Der. *reflus*, sb., in Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 194; from F. *reflux*, 'the ebb of the sea', Cot.; see **Flux**.

REFORM, to shape anew, amend. (F.—L.) ME. *reformen*, Gower, C. A. l. 273; bk. ii. 3404. = F. *reformier*, 'to reforme', Cot. = L. *re*, again; and *formare*, to form, from *forma*, form; see **Re** and

Form. Der. *reform-er*; *reform-at-ion*, Skelton, Garland of Laurel, 411, from F. *reformation*, 'reformation', Cot. < L. acc. *reformatiōnem*, from *reformare*; *reform-at-ive*, *reform-at-ory*.

REFRACT, to bend aside rays of light. (L.) 'Visual beams *refracted* through another's eye'; Selden, Introductio to Drayton's Polyolbion (R.). = L. *refractus*, pp. of *refringere*, to break back, hence, to turn aside.—L. *re*, back; and *frangere*, to break; see **Fragile**. Der. *refract-ion*, Chapman, Monsieur D'Olive, Act ii. sc. 1 (Vandome's 6th speech), from F. *refraction*, 'a rebound, Cot.; *refract-ive*, *refract-ive-ness*. Also *refract-ory*, Troil. ii. 2. 182, a mistaken form for *refractory*, from MF. *refractaire*, 'refractory', Cot. < L. *refractorius*, stubborn, obstinate. Hence *refract-or-ily*, *refract-or-i-ness*. Also *refrang-ible*, a mistaken form for *refring-ible*, from L. *refringere*; *refrang-ibil-ty*, Phillips, ed. 1706; cf. mod. F. *réfrangible*, *réfrangibilité*; but the F. words were borrowed from English works on optics. And see **Refrain** (2).

REFRAGABLE, that may be refuted. (L.) In Bailey; who also has *refragability*; see **Irrefragable**.

REFRAIN (1), to restrain, forbear. (F.—L.) ME. *refrainen*, *refreynen*; Wyclif, James, i. 26. = OF. *refrainer*, 'to bridle, repress'; Cot. [Cf. E. *ordin* < F. *ordonner*.] = L. *refrāre*, to bridle, hold in with a bit.—L. *re*, back; and *frānum*, a bit, curb, pl. *frāna*, curb and reins, a bridle. β. The L. *frā-num* may be for L. **frēnd-num*; from *frēndere*, to champ. ¶ As Littre well remarks, Cotgrave also has MF. *refraindre*, 'to bridle, restrain, hold in'; this is from L. *refringere*, to break back, and it seems probable that *refrainer* and *refraindre* were sometimes confused; see **Refract** and **Refrain** (2).

REFRAIN (2), the burden of a song. (F.—L.) ME. *refraigne*, Chaucer, Troil. ii. 1571. The sb. *refrainning*, i. e. singing of the burden of a song, occurs in the Rom. of the Rose, 749. = F. *refrain*; 'refrain d'une balade, the refret, or burden of a ballade', Cot. Cf. Prov. *refranke*, a refrain, *refranquer*, to repeat (harshly); mod. Prov. *refrain*, *refrain*, *refrain* (Mistral); Port. *refraão*, Span. *refra*, a proverb, short saying in common use. So called from frequent repetition; the OF. *refraindre*, to hold in, pull back (Cotgrave), is the same word as Prov. *refranquer*, to repeat; both are from L. *refringere*, to break back, hence, to pull back (and so to come back to, to repeat). β. So also the MF. *refret*, OF. *refrait* (12th c.), used in the same sense (whence E. *refret*, as in Cotgrave above), is from the L. *refractus*, pp. of *refringere*; see **Refract**. γ. The Prov. *refranke* has its from L. *frangere*. Körtig, § 7894.

REFRESH, to enliven, revive. (F.—L. and G.) ME. *refreschen*, *refreschen*; Chaucer, C. T. 5620 (D 38); Gower, C. A. iii. 25; bk. vi. 710. = OF. *refreschir*, 'to refresh, cool'; Cot. = F. *ref* (= L. *re*), again; and OHG. *frisc* (G. *frisch*), cognate with E. *fresh*, q.v. ¶ The element *fresh* is, in fact, also native English; but the compound *refresh* was nevertheless borrowed from French, as shown further by the early use of the derived sb. *refreshment*. Der. *refresh-ment*, in the Testament of Love, pt. iii. ch. 7, l. 31, (OF. *refreschissement*; cf. MF. *refreschissement*, 'a refreshment', Cot).

REFRIGERATE, to cool. (L.) 'Their fury was asswaged and *refrigerate*'; Hall, Chronicle, Henry VII, an. 4. § 1; where it is used as a pp. Spelt *refrigerat*, Caxton, G. Legend, St. Silvester, § 1. = L. *refrigeratus*, pp. of *refrigerare*, to make cool again.—L. *re*, again; and *frigerare*, to cool, from *frigus*, sb., cold. See **Re** and **Frigid**. Der. *refrigerat-or*, *refrigerat-ion*, *refrigerat-ive*, *refrigerat-ory-y*; also *refriger-ant*, from the stem of the pres. part. of *refrigerare*. **REFT**, pt. t. and pp. of **Reave**, q.v.

REFUGE, a shelter, retreat. (F.—L.) ME. *refuge*, Chaucer, C. T. 1722 (A 1720). = F. *refuge*, 'a refuge', Cot. = L. *refugium*, an escape, a refuge.—L. *refugere*, to flee back, retreat.—L. *re*, back; and *fugere*, to flee. See **Re** and **Fugitive**. Der. *refuge-ee*, Dryden, tr. of Juvenal, Sat. iii. 129, from F. *refugie*, pp. of *se refugier*, to take shelter.

REFULGENT, shining, brilliant. (L.) In Ben Jonson, The Barriers, Opinion's 4th speech.—L. *refulgent-*, stem of pres. part. of *refulgere*, to shine back, glitter.—L. *re*, back; and *fulgere*, to shine. See **Re** and **Fulgent**. Der. *refulgent-ly*, *refulgence*.

REFUND, to repay. (L.) 'Refund, to melt again, reflow, cast out again, pay back'; Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674. [The sense answers to that of MF. *refundere*, 'to restore, pay back', Cot. Perhaps it was borrowed from French, and accommodated to the L. spelling.] = L. *refundere*, to pour back, restore.—L. *re*, back; and *fundere*, to pour. See **Re** and **Fuse** (1). Perhaps allied to *refuse*, q.v.

REFUSE, to reject, deny a request. (F.—L.) ME. *refusen*, Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 103, l. 21. = OF. *refuser*, 'to refuse', Cot. Cf. Port. *refusar*, Span. *rehusar* (for *refusar*), Ital. *refusare*. β. Of disputed origin. Dies supposes it to have arisen as another form of *refute* (L. *refutāre*), by confusion with L. *refutāre*, to refuse. But Scheler well suggests that F. *refuser* clearly answers to a Late L. form **refusāre*, a frequentative form of *refundere* (pp.

refusus). The *L. refunders* meant to pour back, repay, restore, give back; and the sense of 'refusing' may have arisen from giving back a present. See above. Cf. *confute*, Körtig, § 7897. Der. *refuse*, sb. (Levins), ME. *refuse*, Prompt. Parv. from MF. *refus*, 'refuse, outcasts, leavings,' Cot.; from the vb. Cf. OF. *mettre en refus*, *faire refus* à, to abandon, reject (Godefroy). Also *refus-al* (Levins), in which the suffix was added by analogy with *propos-al*, &c.

REFUTE, to oppose, dispose. (F.—L.) In Minshew, ed. 1627.—MF. *refuter*, 'to refute, confute,' Cot.—*L. refutāre*, to repel, repress, rebut, refute. The orig. sense was probably 'to pour back.' See **Re-** and **Confute**; also **Futile**. Der. *refut-able*; *refut-al-ion*, from MF. *refutation*, 'a refutation,' Cot.; *refut-al-ary*, from *L. adj. refutātūrius*.

REGAIN, to gain back. (F.—L. and Teut.) The sb. *regainyng* is in Hall's Chron. Hen. VI, an. 15. § 5.—MF. *regaigner*, 'to regain;' Cot.; F. *regagner*—F. *re-* (=L. *re-*, again), and MF. *gagner* (F. *gagner*), to gain, a word of German origin, as shown under **Gain** (2).

REGAL, royal, kingly. (F.—L.) *Regal* occurs as a sb. in The Plowman's Tale, st. 19, l. 202; and as an adj. in Levins, ed. 1570.—MF. *regal*, 'regal, royal,' Cot.—*L. regālis*, royal, kingly.—*L. reg-*, stem of *rex*, a king, with suffix *-ālis*.—*L. regere*, to rule.—*L. REG-*, to stretch, to govern; whence Skt. *rāj*, to govern. Cf. Skt. *rājān*, a king; OIrish *ri*, a king. Brugmann, i. §§ 135, 549 c. Der. *regal-ly*, *regal-ity*; also *regal-ia*, q.v. From the same root are numerous words, such as *cor-rect*, *di-rect*, *e-rect*, *rectangle*, *rect-itude*, *rect-ify*, *rect-ory*; *reach*, *right*, *rack* (1); *rig-id*, *reg-ent*, *regicide*, *regi-men*, *regi-ment*, *reg-ion*, *reg-ular*, *regnant*, *reign*, rule; also *dress*, *address*, *adroit*, *alibi*, *dirge*, *escort*, *insurgent*, *insurrection*, *inter-regnum*, *real* (2), *realm*, *resource*, *resurrection*, *rule*, *sortie*, *source*, *surge*, *unruly*; cf. *raja*, *rich*, *right*. Doublet, *royal*.

REGALE, to entertain, refresh. (F.—Ital. ?) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674.—F. *regaler*, to entertain; see Littre. Cotgrave only gives *regaler*, 'to make as much account of himself as if he were a king;' evidently in order to connect the word with F. *regal*, *regal*, royal; but this can hardly be right. Godefroy has OF. *regallir*, to feast. β. The word offers great difficulties. Minshew's Span. Dict. gives *regular*, 'to cocker, to make much of, to melt.' Diez takes the sense 'to melt' to be the orig. one; whence to warm, cherish, entertain. He makes the Span. *regular*—*L. regulāre*, to thaw, to melt, supposing that it was a very old word, adopted at a time when *re-* had the same sound before both *a* and *e*. The *L. regulāre* is from *re-*, again, back, and *gelare*, to freeze; the orig. sense being 'to unfreeze, i. e. to thaw.' See **Re-** and **Gelatin**. γ. But Hatfield connects F. *regalar* with Ital. *regalare*, to give presents to, from *gala*, mirth; cf. Span. *gala*, parade. See **Gala**. See further in Diez, Körtig, and Littre. Der. *regale-meat*.

REGALIA, insignia of a king. (L.) In Blount (1656). Merely *L. regalia*, lit. royal things, neut. pl. of *regālis*, royal; see **Regal**.

REGARD, to observe, respect, consider. (F.—L. and OHG.) In Palsgrave, spelt *regarde*. The sb. *regard* seems to be in earlier use in E., occurring in Chaucer, in the phr. *at regard of*, Pers. Tale, (Six-text, Group 1, 788); but the verb is the orig. word in French.—F. *regarder*, 'to look, eye, see, view;' Cot.—F. *re-*, again; and *garder*, 'to keep, heed, mark;' Cot. See **Re-** and **Guard**. Der. *regard*, sb., as above; *regard-er*; *regard-ful*; *regard-ful-ly*, Timon, iv. 3. 81; *regard-less*, *regard-less-ly*, *-ness*. Doublet, *reward*, vb.

REGATTA, a rowing or sailing match. (Ital.) Properly a rowing match; a Venetian word, as explained in the quotation from Drummond's Travels, p. 84, in Todd's Johnson; a book which Todd dates A.D. 1744, but Lowndes in 1754.—Ital. *regatta*, *rigatta*, 'a strife or contention for the mastery;' Florio. Cf. Mital, *rigattare*, 'to wrangle, sell by retail as hucksters do, to contend, to cope or fight;' Florio. This is allied to Span. *regatear*, to haggle, retail provisions, also to rival in sailing (Neuman); Span. *regateo*, a haggling, a regatta. Of unknown origin.

REGENERATE, to renew, produce anew. (I.) In Caxton, G. Legend, St. Genevieve, § 2.—*L. regenerātus*, pp. of *regenerāre*, to generate again.—*L. re-*, again; and *generāre*; see **Re-** and **Generate**. Der. *regener-al-ion*, ME. *regeneration*, Wyclif, Matt. xix. 28, from OF. *regeneration* (14th cent., Littre)—*L. acc. regeneratiōnem*; *regenerat-ive*.

REGENT, invested with authority for an interim period. (F.—L.) In Skelton, Against the Scottes, l. 114.—MF. *regent*, 'a regent, protector, vice-gereant;' Cot.—*L. regent-*, stem of pres. part. of *regere*, to rule. See **Regal**. Der. *regent-ship*; also *regenc-y*, formed with suffix *-y* from F. *regence*, 'the regency,' Cot.

REGICIDE, the slayer of a king; or, the slaying of a king. (F.—L.) 1. The former is the older sense. 'Regicide, a king-killer;' Minshew.—F. *regicide*, omitted by Cotgrave, but cited by Minshew. Coined from *L. reg-*, from *rex*, a king; and *-cida*, a

slayer, as in *fratri-cida*, *matricida*. See **Fratricide**, **Matricide**, **Paricide**. 2. The latter answers to a word coined from *L. regi-* and *-cidium*, a slaying. Der. *regicid-al*.

REGIMEN, a prescribed rule, rule of diet. (L.) In Phillips, ed. 1706; ME. *regimen*, Lanfrank, Cirurgie, p. 60.—*L. regimen*, guidance; formed with suffix *-men* from *regere*, to rule; see **Regal**.

REGIMENT, a body of soldiers commanded by a colonel. (F.—L.) Shak. has it in this sense, All's Well, ii. l. 42; and also in the sense of 'government,' or sway; Antony, iii. 6. 95. In the latter sense, the word is old, and occurs in Gower, C. A. i. 218; bk. ii. 1751.—MF. *regiment*, 'a regiment of soldiers,' Cot. In older F., it meant 'government;' see Littre.—*L. regimentum*, rule, government; formed with suffixes *-men*-to from *regere*, to rule; see **Regimen**, **Regal**. Der. *regiment-al*.

REGION, a district, country. (F.—L.) ME. *region*, King Alisaunder, l. 82.—MF. *region*, 'a region,' Cot.—*L. regionem*, acc. of *regio*, a direction, quarter, district (Bréal).—*L. regere*, to rule, direct. See **Regal**.

REGISTER, a written record of past events. (F.—L.) ME. *registre*, P. Plowman, B. xx. 269.—F. *registre*, 'a record, register;' Cot. Cf. Ital. and Span. *registro*, Port. *registro*, *registro*, the last being the best form.—Late *L. registrum*, more correctly *registum*, a book in which things are recorded (*regeruntur*); see DuCange.—*L. registum*, neut. of *regestus*, pp. of *regere*, to record, lit. to bring back.—*L. re-*, back; and *gerere*, to bring; see **Re-** and **Jest**. Der. *register*, verb, *L. L. I. i. 1*, 2, and in Palsgrave; *registr-ar*, MF. *registrare*, P. Plowman, B. xix. 254; *registr-ar-ship*; *registr-ar-y* (Late *L. registrār-ius*); *registr-y*; *registr-al-ion*.

REGLET, a strip of wood, less than type-high, used in printing for making blanks between lines. (F.—L.) F. *reglet* (Hatfield); dimin. of *regle*, a rule.—*L. régula*, a rule.—See **Rule**.

REGNANT, reigning. (L.) Mere Latin.—*L. regnanti-*, stem of pres. pt. of *regnare*, to reign.—*L. regnum*, a kingdom; see **Reign**. Der. *regnanc-y*.

REGRESS, return. (L.) In Shak. Merry Wives, ii. 1. 226; and in Minshew, ed. 1627.—*L. regressus*, a return.—*L. regressus*, pp. of *regredi*, to go back.—*L. re-*, back; and *gradi*, to go. See **Re-** and **Grade**. Der. *regress*, verb; *regress-ion* (*L. regressio*); *regress-ive*.

REGRET, sorrow, grief. (F.—L. and Scand. ?) The verb is in Pope, Epitaph on Fenton, l. 8. ME. *regretten*, The Pearl, 243. Thesb. is in Spenser, F. i. 7. 20. 'Ilie regrete And still mourning'; Henryson, Test. of Crescide, st. 57, l. 397.—F. *regret*, 'desire, will, also grief, sorrow;' Cot. He also gives *je regret*, 'loathly, unwillingly, with an ill stomach, hardly, mangle his head, full sore against his will;' Cot. Cf. *regretter*, 'to desire, affect, wish for, bewail, bemoan, lament;' id. The F. *regretter* corresponds to an OF. *regreter*, of which Scheler cites two examples; cf. AF. *regretant*, pres. pt., bewailing, in Wace, St. Nicholas, l. 187. β. The etymology is much disputed; but, as the word occurs in no other Romance language, it is prob. of Teut. origin, the prefix *re-* being, of course, Latin. Perhaps from the Scand. verb which appears in Icel. *gráta*, to weep, bewail, mourn, Swed. *gráta*, Dan. *græde*, allied to Goth. *grátan*, AS. *grátan*, ME. *greten*, Lowland Sc. *greit*. See **Greet** (2). Wedgwood well cites from Palsgrave: 'I mone as a chylde doth for the wantyng of his nourse or mother, je regrete.' Others suggest *L. requiritari*, but *quiritari* became F. *crier*; see **Cry**. See the whole discussion in Scheler; and Körtig, § 7989. Der. *regret*, verb, as above; *regret-ful*, *regret-ful-ly*.

REGULAR, according to rule. (L.) 'And as these chanouns regulers,' i. e. regular canons; Rom. of the Rose, 6694. Rather directly from *L. regularis* than from OF. *regulier*.—*L. régula*, a rule. *L. reg-ere*, to rule, govern; see **Regal**. Der. *regular-ly*; *regular-ity*, from OF. *regularit* (14th cent., Littre); *regul-ate*, from *L. regulatus*, pp. of *regulāre*; *regul-al-ion*, *regulati-ive*, *regulati-or*.

REHEARSE, to repeat what has been said. (F.—L.) ME. *rehercen*, *rehercen*; P. Plowman, C. xviii. 25; A. i. 22.—OF. *rehercer*, 'to harrow over again,' Cot.; better spelt *rehercer*, as in AF. *rehercer*, to repeat, in A Nominal, ed. Skeat, l. 405. From the sense of harrowing again we easily pass to the sense of 'going again over the same ground,' and hence to that of repetition. Cf. the phrase 'to rake up an old story'—F. *re-* (=L. *re-*, again; and *hercer*, 'to harrow,' Cot., from *herce*, a harrow. The sb. *herce*, whence E. *hearse*, changed its meaning far more than the present word did; see **Re-** and **Hearse**. Der. *rehears-al*, spelt *rehersall* in Palsgrave; ME. *rehersaille*, Chaucer, C. T., G. 852.

REIGN, rule, dominion. (F.—L.) ME. *regne*, Chaucer, C. T. 1638; spelt *reigne*, King Horn, ed. Lumby, 901, 908.—(OF. *regne*, 'a realm,' Cot.—*L. regnum*, a kingdom.—*L. reg-ere*, to rule; see **Regal**. Der. *reign*, verb, ME. *regnen*, Havelok, 2586, from OF. *regner*, from *L. regnāre*, to reign. And see *regn-ant*.

REIMBURSE, to refund, repay for a loss. (F.—L. and Gk.) In Cotgrave; and in Phillips, ed. 1706. An adaptation of *F. rembourner*, made more full in order to be more explicit; the *F.* prefix *rem-* answering to *L. re-*, where *im-* stands for *in* before *b* following. *Rembourser*, to re-imburse, to restore money spent; Cot. For the rest of the word, see **PURSE**. Der. *reimburse-ment*, from *F. remboursement*, 'a re-imbursement;' Cot.

REIN, the strap of a bridle. (F.—L.) ME. *reine*, *rayne*, King Alisaunder, 786.—OF. *reine*, 'the reign of a bridle;' Cot. Mod. *F. réne*. The OF. also has *resse*, *redne*, corresponding to Ital. *redina*, and to Span. *rienda* (a transposed form, for *redina*); and these further correspond to a Late *L.* type **retina* (MItal. *retina*), easily evolved from *L. retinere*, to hold back, restrain, whence was formed the classical *L. retiniculum*, a tether, halter, rein. See **RETAIN**. Der. *rein*, verb, *rein-less*.

REINDEER, RAINDEER, a kind of deer. (Scand. and E.) Spelt *rayneder*, Morte Arthur, ed. Brock, 922. Perhaps the obscure word *ren*, in An Old Eng. Miscellany, ed. Morris, p. 92, l. 71, means a reindeer, as suggested by Stratmann. Formed by adding *deer* (an E. word) to Icel. *kræinn*, a reindeer, answering to MSwed. *ren*, and to AS. *hrin*, in Alfred's tr. of Orosius, i. 1. § 16. [The AS. *hrin* accounts for ME. *ron* (above).] We find also Dan. *rendyr*, Du. *rendier*, G. *rennthier*, all borrowed forms. A genuine Teut. word, as the forms show. Teut. type **hrainaz*. β. Diez refers us to the Lapp and Finnish word *raingo*, but this is a mere misspelling of Swed. *renko*, lit. 'rein-cow,' the female of the reindeer. The true Lapp word for reindeer is *páno*, and the word *reino*, pasturage or herding of cattle, does not help us.

REINS, the lower part of the back. (F.—L.) ME. *reines*; spelt *reyne*s in Wyclif, Wisdom, i. 6, later version; *reusens*, earlier version.—OF. *reins*, 'the reins;' Cot.—L. *reines*, s. pl., the kidneys, reins, loins. Hardly allied to Gk. *φῶψ*, the midriff; *π. φῶψ*, the parts about the heart or liver. See **FRENZY**. Der. *renal*.

REINSTATE, REINVEST, REINVIGORATE, REISSUE, REITERATE; see **INSTATE, INVEST, &c.**

REJECT, to throw away or aside. (F.—L.) 'I rejecte, I caste awaye, je rejecte;' Palsgrave, ed. 1530.—MF. *rejetter*; mod. *F. rejeter*. The *F.* word was spelt *rejetter* in the 16th century, and our word seems to have been borrowed from it rather than from Latin directly; the still older spelling in OF. was *regeter*.—OF. *re-* (= *L. re-*), back; and OF. *geter*, *gelter*, mod. *F. jeter*, to throw, from *L. iacere*. See **RE-** and **JET** (1). Cf. *L. reiectus*, pp. of *reicere*, to reject, compounded of *re-* and *icere*, to throw. Der. *reject-ion*, from MF. *rejection*, 'a rejection;' Cot.

REJOICE, to feel glad, exult. (F.—L.) ME. *reioisen*, *reioicen* (with *i=j*), to rejoice; Chaucer, C. T. 9867 (E 1093); P. Plowman, C. xviii. 198.—OF. *rejoïr*, stem of pres. part. of *rejoïr*, mod. *F. rejoür*, to gladden, rejoice.—OF. *re-* (= *L. re-*), again; and *esjoïr* (mod. *F. joür*), to rejoice, used reflexively. β. Again, the OF. *rejoïr* is from *L. ex-*, and the *vo, joür* (mod. *F. joür*), derived, like Ital. *godere*, from *L. gaudere*, to rejoice. See **RE-**, **EX-**, and **JOY**. Der. *rejoicing*, *rejoicing-ly*.

REJOIN, to join again. (F.—L.) Esp. used in the legal sense 'to answer to a reply.' 'I rejoyne, as men do that answer to the lawe and make answer to the hyll that is put up agaynst them;' Palsgrave.—*F. rejoigne*, a stem of *rejoindre*, 'to rejoin;' Cot. See **RE-** and **JOIN**. Der. *rejoinder*, Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, b. i. c. 14. § 8, which is the *F.* infin. mood used substantively, like *attainder*, *remainder*.

REJUVENATE, to make young again. (L.) From *L. re-*, again; and *iunem*, for *iunens*, young; with pp. suffix *-atus*. See **JUVENILE**.

RELAPSE, to slide back into a former state. (L.) As sb. in Minshew, ed. 1627; and in Shak. Per. iii. 2. 110. Cotgrave translates the MF. *relaps* by 'relapsed.' [There is no classical *L. sb. relapsus*.] —*L. relapsus*, pp. of *relabi*, to slide back. See **RE-** and **LAPSE**. Der. *relapse*, sb.

RELATE, to describe, tell. (F.—L.) In Spenser, F. Q. iii. 8. 51; and in Palsgrave.—*F. relater*, 'to relate;' Cot.—Late *L. relatare*, to relate.—*L. relatare*, used as supine of *referre*, to relate; which is, however, from a different root.—*L. re-*, back; and *tatum*, supine, *tatus*, pp. of *tolare*, to tollere, to lift, bear. See **RE-**; and see **ELATE**. Der. *relat-ion*, *relat-ion*, P. Plowman, C. iv. 363, from *F. relation*, 'a relation;' Cot.; *relat-ive*, ME. *relatif*, P. Plowman, C. iv. 391, from *F. relatif*; *relat-ive-ly*.

RELAX, to slacken, loosen. (L.) In Milton, P. L. vi. 599. [Bacon has *relax* as an adj. Nat. Hist. § 381.] —*L. relaxare*, to relax.—*L. re-*, back; and *lassare*, to loosen, from *lassus*, loose; see **RE-** and **LASS**. Der. *relax-ation*, in Minshew, from *F. relaxation*, 'a relaxation;' Cot. Doublet, *relase*.

RELAY (1), a set of fresh dogs or horses, a fresh supply. (F.—

L.) Orig. used of dogs. 'What relays set you! None at all, we laid not in one fresh dog;' Ben Jonson, *Shed Shepherd*, Act i. sc. 2. ME. *relaye*, in the same sense, Chaucer, *Book of the Duchess*, 362.—*F. relais*, a relay; *par relais*, 'by turns,' i.e. by relays, Cot. He also gives: '*chiens de relais*, dogs layd for a backset,' i.e. kept in reserve; '*chevaux de relais*, horses layd in certain places on the highway, for the more haste making.' He explains *relais* as 'a seat or standing for such as hold *chiens de relais*, i.e. a station. See OF. *relais*, that which remains, in Godefroy. β. The word presents some difficulty. Mr. Wedgwood quotes from Torriano: '*Cani di rilasso*, fresh hounds laid for a supply set upon a deer already hunted by other dogs.' Also spelt *rilascio*, and allied to Ital. *rilasciare* (from *L. relaxare*), OF. *relaissier*, to relinquish, and E. **RELAX**, **RELEASE**, q.v. Körtig, § 7930. Cf. '*à relais*, spared, at rest, that is not used,' Cot. γ. It will be seen that *relay* was a new singular, due to a mistaken notion that the *F. relais* was a plural. So also in French, an OF. verb *relayer* was made out of a false sing. '*relai*. The OF. *relais*, though usually sing., is sometimes treated as a plural, preceded by *les* instead of *le*. See **RELISH**.

RELAY (2), to lay again. (Hybrid; L. and E.) Simply compounded of **RE-** and **LAY**; and distinct from the word above.

RELEASE, to set free, relieve, let go. (F.—L.) MF. *relaisser*, P. Plowman, B. iii. 58; *relesen*, Chaucer, C. T. 8029 (E 153).—OF. *relaisser*, MF. *relaisser*, 'to release,' Cot.—*L. relaxare*, to relax; see **RELAX**. Der. *relasse*, sb., OF. *relas*, for *relais*. Doublet, *relax*.

RELEGATE, to consign to exile. (L.) 'To relegate, or exile;' Minshew, ed. 1627.—*L. relegatus*, pp. of *relegare*, to send away, dispatch, remove.—*L. re-*, back, away; and *legare*, to send. See **RE-** and **LEGATE**. Der. *releg-ation*, from MF. *relegation*, 'a relegation,' Cot.

RELENT, to grow tender, feel compassion. (F.—L.) In The Lamentation of Mary Magdalene, st. 70, l. 489. Altered from *F. relentir*, 'to slacken, . . . to relent in;' Cot. Cf. *L. relentescere*, to slacken.—*F. re-*, and *a* (shortened to *ra-*), from *L. re-* and *ad-*; and *lentus*, slack, slow, also tenacious, pliant, akin to *F. lithe*; see **LITHE**. The *L. relentescere* is simply from *re-* and *lentus*, omitting *ad*. Der. *relent-less*, *-ly*, *-ness*.

RELEVANT, relating to the matter in hand. (F.—L.) 'To make our probations and arguments relevant;' King Chas. I. Letter to A. Henderson, p. 55 (K.). It means 'assisting' or helpful.—*F. relevant*, pres. part. of *relevier*, 'to raise up, also to assist;' Cot.—*L. relevare*, to lift up again.—*L. re-*, again; and *levare*, to lift, from *levit*, light; see **RE-** and **LEVITY**. Der. *relevance*, *relevancy*; *ir-relevant*.

RELIC, a memorial, remnant, esp. a memorial of a saint. (F.—L.) Chiefly in the plural: ME. *relykes*, s. pl., Rob. of Glouc. p. 177, l. 3688; Chaucer, C. T. 703 (A 701).—*F. reliques*, s. pl., 'relicues;' Cot.—*L. reliquius*, acc. of *reliquia*, pl. remains, relics.—*L. reliquiere* (pt. t. *reliqui*, pp. *relictus*), to leave behind.—*L. re-*, back, behind; and *linguere*, to leave, allied to *E. loan*. See **RE-** and **LOAN**. And see **RELINQUISH**, **RELICT**. Der. *reliqu-ary*, q.v.

RELICT, a widow. (F.—L.) In Phillips, ed. 1658. First in 1545 (N.E.D.).—OF. *relicte*, f., a widow (Godefroy).—*L. relicta*, fem. of *relictus*, left behind, pp. of *relinquere*; see **RELIC**, **RELINQUISH**.

RELIEVE, to ease, help, free from oppression. (F.—L.) ME. *relouen* (with *u=v*), P. Plowman, B. vii. 32; Chaucer, C. T. 4180 (A 4182).—*F. relever*, 'to raise up, relieve,' Cot.—*L. relevare*, to lift up.—*L. re-*, again; and *levare*, to lift, from *levit*, light. See **RE-** and **LEVER**. Der. *relief*, ME. *relief*, Gowar, C. ii. 23, bk. vi. 640; from OF. *relief*, mod. *F. relief*, a sb. due to the verb *reliever*; hence *bas-relief*; also *rilievo*, from Ital. *rilievo*, the relief or projection of a sculptured figure. And see *reliev-ant*.

RELIGION, piety, the performance of duties to God and man. (F.—L.) In early use. Spelt *religion*, O. Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, ii. 49, l. 13; Ancren Riwle, p. 8.—*F. religion*.—*L. religionem*, acc. of *religio*, piety. Allied to *religens*, fearing the gods, pious. [And therefore not derived from *religare*, to bind.] The opposite of *negligens*, negligent; see **NEGLECT**. Allied also to *di-religens*, diligent. β. 'It is clear that *di-relig* is the opposite of *L. neo-lego* [*neglego*, *negligo*], and *θεῖον θῆναι οὐκ ἀλλόγοις* (Homer, II. xvi. 388) is the exact counterpart of *L. religens* and *religio*;' Curtius, i. 454. Thus *religion* and *neglect* are from the same root **LEG**, which appears also in Gk. *ἀλλογειν*, to have a care for, to heed; cf. also Gk. *ἀλγος*, care, sorrow. Der. *religion-ist*; *religi-ous*, from *F. religius*, 'religious,' Cot., which from *L. religius*; *religi-ous-ly*.

RELINQUISH, to leave, abandon. (F.—L.) In Levins, ed. 1570.—MF. *relinquissier*, stem of pres. part. of *relinquir* (Burguy); cf. Norm. dial. *relenquir* (Moisy).—*L. relinquere*, to leave; by a change of conjugation, of which there are several other examples. See **RELIC**. Der. *relinquish-ment*.

RELIQUARY, a casket for holding relics. (F.—L.) In

Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674 = *F. reliquaire*, 'a casket wherein reliques be kept'; Cot. = Late *L. reliquaire*, neut. sb., or *reliquarium*, a reliquary; Ducange = *L. reliquā*, stem of *reliquia*, relics. See **Relio**.

RELIQUE, the same as **Relio**, q. v.

RELISE, orig. an after-taste; hence, as verb, to have a pleasing taste, to taste with pleasure. (*F. — L.*) The verb is in Shak. *Temp.* v. 23; *Wint. Tale*, v. 2. 132. The sb. is in *T. W. Nt.* iv. 1. 64; and in *Palgrave*. *ME. relis*, an after-taste, Sir Cleges, 208; *relis*, 'tast or odour', *Prompt. Parv.* — *OF. relis, relais*, that which is left behind; also a relay; see **Relay** (1). Cf. mod. Prov. *relais*, a slight return of a disease. See Notes on Eng. *Etym.* p. 246.

RELUCTANT, striving against, unwilling. (*F. — L.*) In Milton, *P. L.* iv. 311. — *L. reluctanti*, stem of pres. part. of *reluctare, reluctari*, to struggle against; — *L. re*, back, against; and *luctari*, to struggle, wrestle, from *luctus*, a wrestling. *β. Luc-ita* stands for **lug-ita*; cf. *Gk. λυγ-ίτω*, to bend, twist, writhe in wrestling, overmaster; *Lith. lugnas*, flexible. (*✓LEUG.*) Der. *reluctant-ly*, *reluctance*, Milton, *P. L.* ii. 337; *reluctancy*.

RELY, to rest or repose on, trust fully. (*F. — L.*; influenced by *E.*) The mod. sense suggests that it is a barbarous word, compounded of *L. re*, and *E. lie*, verb; to rest; but if this were so, the pt. t. would be *re-ly*, and the pp. *re-ly*. Shakespeare is an early authority for it, and he always uses it with the prep. on (five times) or upon (once). He also has *reliance*, followed by on; *Timon*, i. 2. 22. So also to *rely* on, Drayton, *Miseries of O. Margaret*, st. 13; Dryden, *Epistle to Dryden*, 139; *relying* in, P. Fletcher, *Eliza*, an Elegy, l. 34; *reliers* on, Beaumont, and Fletcher, *Womans Prize*, l. 3 (Petrarch's 124th speech). Thus *rely* on often suggests the notion of to lie back on, to lean on. *β.* But the right origin is rather the *OF. relire*, from the *L. religare*, to tie, to bind, again; — *L. re*, again; and *ligare*, to bind; see **Ligament**. The *E.* verb signified at first 'to rally', whence the sense of to trust, to depend upon, &c. *F. Hall*, in his work on Eng. adjs. in *-ible*, gives examples. Thus we find: 'Therefore [they] must needs *relye* their faith upon the sillie ministers'; *H. T.*; in *Auth.* Wotton's Answer to a Popish Pamphlet, 1605, p. 19. 'Whereon these [men] . . . rest and *relye* themselves'; *A World of Wonders*, 1607; p. 21. Der. *reli-able*, a compound adj. which has completely established itself, and is by no means a new word, to which many frivolous and ignorant objections have been made; it was used by Coleridge in 1800, in the *Morning Post* of Feb. 18; see *F. Hall*, On Eng. Adjectives in *-able*, with special reference to *Reliable*, p. 20. Hence *reli-abil-i-ty*, with special reference to *Reliability*, also used by the same writer. Also *reli-ate*, in Shak., as above, from *OF. reliance* (<*L. religantia*), in Godefroy. Also *reli-er*, as above.

REMAIN, to stay or be left behind. (*F. — L.*) Spelt *remanys* in *Palgrave*. Due to the *OF. 1. p. pres. sing. je reste*; cf. the impers. verb *il remaine*, as in the proverb '*beaucoup remaine de ce que fol pense*', much is behind of that a fool accounts of, a foolle comes ever short of his intentions.' Cot. The infin. *remanere* is preserved in our sb. *remainder*; cf. *E. rejinder* from *F. rejindre*, *E. atteindre* from *F. atteindre*. Cf. *L. remanet*, it remains; *remanere*, to remain. — *L. re*, behind; and *manere*, to remain; see **Re** and **Manor**. Der. *remains*, s. pl., Titus Andronicus, i. 81; *remain-der*, *Temp.* v. 13, see above. And see **remnant**.

REMAND, to send back. (*F. — L.*) 'Whereupon he was remanded'; *Berners*, tr. of Froissart, v. ii. c. 206 (R.). — *OF. remander*, 'to send for back again'; Cot. — *L. remandere*, to send back word. — *L. re*, back; and *mandare*, to enjoin, send word; see **Re** and **Mandate**.

REMARK, to take notice of. (*F. — L.* and Tent.) Shak. has *remark'd*, *Hen. VIII.* v. 1. 33; and *remarkable*, *Antony*, iv. 15. 67. — *F. remarquer*, 'to mark, note, heed'; Cot. — *L. re*, again; and *marquer*, to mark, allied to *marque*, sb., a mark, *OF. mere* (Hatzfeld); which is from *G. marke*, cognate with *E. mark*; see **Re** and **Mark** (1). Der. *remark-able*, from *F. remarquable*, 'remarkable'; Cot.; *remark-ably*; *remark-able-ness*.

REMEDY, that which restores, repairs, or heals. (*F. — L.*) *ME. remedie*, Chaucer, *C. T.* 1276 (*A* 1274); Ancren Riwle, p. 124, l. 22. — *AF. remedie*, *Stat. Realm.* i. 28 (1275); cf. *MF. remedie*, mod. *F. remède*, a remedy. [*CF. OF. remedier*, verb, to remedy.] — *L. remedium*, a remedy; lit. that which heals again. — *L. re*, again; and *medari*, to heal; see **Re** and **Medical**. Der. *remedy*, verb (Levins, *Palgrave*), from *F. remedier*; *remedi-able* (Levins); *remedi-ally*, a coined word; *remedi-ably*.

REMEMBER, to recall to mind. (*F. — L.*) *ME. remembre*, Chaucer, *C. T.* 1503 (*A* 1501). — *OF. remembre*, used reflexively, 'to remember'; Cot. Formed, with excrement *b* after *m*, due to stress, from *L. rememorari*, to remember; which gave rise to **remem'rer* in *OF.* — *L. re*, again; and *memorare*, to make mention of,

from *memor*, mindful. See **Re** and **Memory**. Der. *remembrance*, Chaucer, *C. T.* 8799 (*E* 923), from *F. remembrance*; *remembrance-er*, *Macb.* iii. 4. 37.

REMIND, to bring to the mind again. (Hybrid; *L. and E.*) A barbarous compound; from *L. re*, again; and *E. mind*. Rather a late word; in Bailey's *Dict.* vol. ii. ed. 1731. See **Re** and **Mind**. **REMINDSCIENCE**, recollection. (*F. — L.*) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. Spelt *reminscens*, *Puttenham*, *E. Poesie*, ed. Arber, b. iii. c. 25; p. 312. — *MF. reminscencia*, 'remembrance of things'; Cot. — *L. reminscentia*, remembrance. — *L. reminscent*, stem of pres. part. of *reminsci*, to remember, an inceptive verb, with suffix *-sci*. — *L. re*, again; and *min-*, as in *me-min-i*, I remember, think over again, from *✓MEN*, to think. Allied to *Gk. μν-ω*, I, I mean, *Skt. man*, to think. Brugmann, i. § 431 (2). See **Re** and **Mental**.

REMIT, to pardon, abate. (*F. — L.*) 'Whether the consaye be good, I remytte [leave] it to the wyse reders'; Sir T. Elyot, *The Governour*, b. iii. c. 27 (near the end). '*Remyttinge* [referring] them . . . to the workes of Galene'; id., *Castel of Helth*, b. iii. c. 1. — *L. remittere*, to send back, slacken, abate. — *L. re*, back; and *mittere*, to send; see **Re** and **Mission**. Der. *remit-er*, *remit-ance*, *remit-out*; *remis*, adj. (spelt *remysse*, Barclay, *Ship of Fools*, ii. 243), from *L. remissus*, pp. of *remittere*; *remis-ly*; *remis-ness*; *remis-ible*, from *L. remissibilis*; *remis-ibil-i-ty*; *remissive*. Also *remission*, *ME. remission*, Ancren Riwle, p. 246, l. 21, from *MF. remission* (Cot.) <*L. acc. remissionem*, from noun *remissio*.

REMNANT, a remainder, fragment. (*F. — L.*) *ME. remenant*, *remanant*, King Alisaunder, 5707. — *OF. remanant*, *MF. remeuant*, *remanant*, 'a remnant, residue'; Cot. — *L. remanent*, stem of pres. part. of *remanere*, to remain; see **Remain**.

REMONSTRATE, to adduce strong reasons against. (*J.*) See Trench, *Select Glossary*. See Milton, *Animadversions upon the Remonstrant's Defence*. The sb. *remonstrance* is in Shak. *Meas. v.* 397. — Late *L. remonstratus*, pp. of *remonstrare*, to expose, exhibit; used *A. D.* 1482 (Ducange); hence, to produce arguments. — *L. re*, again; and *monstrare*, to show, exhibit; see **Re** and **Monster**. Der. *remonstrant*, from the stem of the pres. part.; *remonstrance*, from *MF. remonstrance*, 'a remonstrance'; Cot., late *L. remonstrantia*.

REMORA, the sucking-fish. (*L.*) 'A little fish, that men call remora'; Spenser, *Visions of the World's Vanitie*, l. 108. Cf. *MF. remora*, 'the suck-toad; a little fish, which cleaving to the keele of a ship, hinders the course of it'; Cot. Such was the old belief. — *L. remora*, a hindrance, delay; afterwards used as the name of the fish. — *L. re*, back; and *morā*, delay.

REMORSE, pain or anguish for guilt. (*F. — L.*) *ME. remorse*. 'But for she had a maunc remorse'; *1. ydgate*, *Storie of Thebes*, pt. iii (Of the wife of Amphiorax). 'Som remorse of conscience'; Chaucer, *Troil.* i. 554. — *OF. remorse*, 'remorse'; Cot. — Late *L. remorsus* (also *remorsio*), remorse; Ducange. — *L. remorsus*, pp. of *remordere*, to bite again, vex. — *L. re*, again; and *morde*, to bite; see **Re** and **Mordacious**. ¶ Chaucer has the verb *remord* (<*OF. remordere*), tr. of Boethius, b. 4, pr. 6, l. 182. Der. *remorseful*, *Rich. III.* i. 2. 156; *remorse-ful-ly*; *remorse-less*, *Hamlet*, ii. 2. 609; *remorse-less-ly*, *ness*.

REMOTE, distant. (*L.*) In Spenser, *F. Q.* iii. 4. 6. [*CF. MF. remot*, m., *remote*, f., 'remote, removed'; Cot.] Directly, from *L. remūtus*, pp. of *remouere*, to remove; see **Remove**. Der. *remote-ly*, *ness*; also *remot-ion* = removal, *Timon*, iv. 3. 346.

REMOUNT, to mount again. (*F. — L.*) Also transitively, to cause to rise again, as in *ME. remouante*, Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. iii. pr. 1, l. 6. — *F. remonter*, 'to remount'; Cot. — *F. re*, again; and *monter*, to mount; see **Re** and **Mount** (2).

REMOVE, to move away, withdraw. (*F. — L.*) *ME. remeuen* (remeven), Chaucer, *Troil.* i. 691, where *remove* rhymes with *preue*, a proof. Just as we find *ME. remeuen* for mod. *F. remove*, so we find *ME. preuen* for mod. *F. prove*, *preue* for *proof*. *Palgrave* uses *remue* and *remoue* convertibly; 'I remue, as an army, . . . remoueth from one place to another.' — *OF. remouoir*, 'to remove, retire'; Cot. — *F. re*, again; and *OF. mouoir*, to move; see **Re** and **Move**. ¶ The *ME. remeuen*, to remove, Chaucer, *C. T.* 10495 (*F* 181), has nearly the same sense, but is quite a different word, answering to *OF. remuā*, 'to move, stir'; Cot., from *L. re*, and *mūāre*, to change. Der. *remove-able* (Levins), *remov-abil-i-ty*; *remov-ally*, a coined word; *remover*, Shak. *Sonn.* 116, *remov-ed-ness*, *Wint. Tale*, iv. 2. 41. Also *remote*, q. v.

REMUNERATE, to recompense. (*L.*) In Shak. *Titus*, i. 398. — *L. remuneratus*, pp. of *remunerare, remunerari*, to reward. — *L. re*, again; and *mūnere*, *mūnerari*, to discharge an office, also to give; from *mūnere*, decl. stem of *mūnus*, a gift. See **Re** and **Munificent**. Der. *remuner-able*, *remunerat-ion*, *L. L.* l. iii. 133, *ME. remuneration*, *Dictes*, pr. by Caxton, fol. 6, from *MF. remuneration*, 'a remuneration', Cot. <*L. remunerātiōnem*, acc. of *remuneratio*; *remuneral-ive*.

RENAISSANCE, a revival; esp. used of the revival of the classical art and letters, chiefly at the end of the fifteenth century. (F.—L.) Also called *renaissance*, which is the L. form.—F. *renaissance*, a new birth; Cot.—L. *re-*, again; and *nascencia*, birth (Vitruius), from *nasci*, pres. pt. stem of *nasci*, to be born; see *Nascent*.

RENAL, pertaining to the reins. (F.—L.) Medical.—MF. *renal*, 'belonging to the kidneys'; Cot.—L. *renālis*, adj., formed from *ren-s*, the reins; see *Reins*.

RENARD, a fox; see *Reynard*.

RENAISCENT: from *Re-* and *Nascent*.

RENCOUNTER, RENCONTRE, a meeting, collision, chance combat. (F.—L.) Now commonly *rencontre*; formerly *renconter*, used as a verb by Spenser, F. Q. i. 4. 39; and as a sb., iii. 1. 9.—F. *rencontre*, 'a meeting, or encounter' . . . by chance; Cot. Cf. *rencontrer*, verb, 'to encounter, meet'; id. Contracted forms for **recontrer*, **recontrer*.—F. *re-* (= L. *re-*), again; and *encontrer*, to meet; see *Re-* and *Encounter*. ¶ Hence the spelling *reencounter* in Berners, tr. of Froissart, v. ii. c. 29 (R.).

REND, to tear, split. (E.) MF. *renden*, pt. t. *rende*, pp. *rent*; Chaucer, C. T. 6217 (D 636). AS. *hrendan*, *rendan*, not common. In the ONorthumb. versions of Luke, xiii. 7, *succidite* [cut it down] is glossed by *hrendas vel scarfas* in the Lindisfarne MS., and by *ceorfas vel rendas* in the Rushworth MS. Again, in Mark, xi. 8, the L. *caedebant* [they cut down] is glossed by *gebunon vel rendon*. Thus the orig. sense seems to be to cut or tear down. —OFries. *renda*, *randa*, to tear, break. β. The AS. *hrendan* answers to a theoretical form **hrandan*, which may be connected with *hrand*, the pt. t. of *hrindan*, to push (Grein), Icel. *hrinda*, to push, kick, throw, which may be referred to **QERT*, to cut. Cf. Skt. *kṛt*, to cut down (base of the present tense, *kṛta*); Lithuan. *kirti*, to cut, hew (see *kertu* in Nesselmann). Cf. also Skt. *kṛnāma-m*, neut. sb., a cutting. Der. *rent*, sb., Jul. Caesar, iii. 2. 179; *rent*, vb., ME. *renten*, Chaucer, Leg. Good Women, 843; both formed from the pp. *rent*.

RENDER, to restore, give up. (F.—L.) ME. *rendren*, P. Plowman, B. xv. 601.—F. *rendre*, 'to render, yield'; Cot.—Late L. *rendere*, nasalised form of L. *reddere*, to restore, give back.—L. *red-*, back; and *dare*, to give. See *Re-*, *Red-*, and *Date* (r). Der. *render-ing*. Also *rent* (2), q.v.; *redd-it-ion*; *rendez-vous*, q.v.

RENDEZVOUS, an appointed place of meeting. (F.—L.) In Hamlet, iv. 4. 4.—F. *rendezvous*, 'a rendezvous, a place appointed for the assemble of soldiers'; Cot. A substantival use of the phrase *rendez vous*, i. e. render yourselves, or assemble yourselves, viz. at the place appointed. β. *Rendez* is the imperative plural, and person, of *rendre*, to render; and *vous* (< L. *vos*) is the pl. of the 2nd pers. pronoun. See *Render*.

RENEGADE, RENEGADO, an apostate, vagabond. (Span.—L.) Massinger's play called *The Renegade* was first acted in 1624. In Shak. Tw. Nt. iii. 2. 74, the first folio has 'a verie Renegatho'; a spelling which represents the sound of the Spanish d. The word was at first *renegado*, and afterwards *renegade* by loss of the final syllable.—Span. *renegado*, 'an apostate', Minshew; lit. one who has denied the faith; pp. of *renegar*, 'to forsake the faith', i. e. —Late L. *renegare*, to deny again.—L. *re-*, again; and *negare*, to deny; see *Re-* and *Negative*. ¶ 1. The word was not really new to the language, as it appears in ME. as *renegat*; but the ME. *renegat* having been altered to *runagate*, the way was cleared for introducing the word over again; see *Runagate*. 2. The odd word *renege* (with g hard), in King Lear, ii. 2. 84.—Late L. *renegare*; cf. ME. *reneye*. P. Plowman, B. xi. 120; from OF. *renier*. Doublet, *runagate*.

RENEW, to make new again. (Hybrid; L. and E.) ME. *renewen*, Wyclif, 2 Cor. iv. 16; where the L. *renouator* is translated by *renewed*. From *Re-* and *New*. Der. *renew-al*, a coined word; *renew-able*, also coined. Doublet, *renovate*.

RENNET (1), the prepared inner membrane of a calf's stomach, used to make milk coagulate. (E.) *Renet*, for cheese, *coagulum*; L. *rennet*, 'lactis, rennet, or rennyne'; Voc. 591. 19; cf. 574. 13. The word is found with various suffixes, but is in each case formed from ME. *rennen*, to cause to run, because *rennet* causes milk to run, i. e. to coagulate or congeal. This singular use of E. *run* in the sense 'to coagulate' is not always noticed in the Dictionaries. Pegge, in his *Kentishisms* (E. D. S. Gloss. C. 3) uses it; he says: 'Runnet, the herb *gallium* [*Gallium verum*], called in Derbyshire *erning*, Angliæ cheese-runnet; it runs the milk together, i. e. makes it curdle.' *Earn*, *Yearen*, to coagulate milk; *earn*, *yearning*, cheese-rennet, or that which curdles milk; Brockett. Here *earn* (better *ern*) is put, by shifting of r, for *ren*; just as AS. *yrnan* (*irnan*) is a causal form of *rinan*, to run. Cf. Gloucestershire *running*, *rennet* (E. D. S. Gloss. B. 4). *Renlys*, or *renllys*, for mylke, [also] *renels*, *Coagulum*; Prompt. Parv. 'As nourishing milk, when runnet is put in, Runs all in heaps of tough thick curd, though in his nature

thin'; Chapman, tr. of Homer, Il. v, near the end. So also AS. **rynning*, *coagulum*; *gerunnan*, *coagulating*; Wright's Vocab. i. 27, last line, i. 28, first line. All from AS. *rinan*, to run. See *Run*. —MDu. *rinzel*, *runzel*, or *renninge*, 'curds, or milk-runnet'; Hexham, from *rinnen*, 'to prease, curdle'; id. Cf. *geronnen melch*, 'curded or rennet milke'; id. Cf. G. *rinnen*, to run, curdle, coagulate.

RENNET (2), a sweet kind of apple. (F.—L.) Formerly spelt *renat* or *renate*, from a mistaken notion that it was derived from L. *renātus*, renewed or born again. 'The *renat*, which though first it from the pippin came, Grown through his pureness nice, assumes that curious name'; Drayton, Polyolbion, song 18; l. 671.—F. *reinet*, *rainette*, a pippin, rennet; Hamilton. Scheler and Littré agree to connect it with MF. *rainette*, 'a little frog' (Cot.), the dimin. of *raïne*, a frog, because the apple is speckled like the skin of a frog. (So also Hatzfeld.) From L. *rāna*, a frog. See *Ranunculus*.

RENOUCE, to give up, reject, disown. (F.—L.) ME. *renoucen*, Gower, C. A. i. 258; bk. ii. 2931.—F. *renouer*, 'to renounce'; Cot.—L. *renunciare*, better *renūtiare*, to bring back a report, also, to disclaim, renounce.—L. *re-*, back; and *nūtiare*, to bring a message, from *nūtiūs*, a messenger; see *Re-* and *Nuncio*. Der. *renoucen-ment*, Meas. for Meas. i. 4. 35; *renouciation*, q.v.

RENOVATE, to renew. (L.) In Thomson's Seasons, Winter, 704; Hakluyt, Voy. ii. 1. 37. The sb. *renovation* is in Bacon, Life of Henry VII, ed. Lumby, p. 203. l. 33.—L. *renouātus*, pp. of *renouāre*, to renew.—L. *re-*, again; and *nouus*, new, cognate with E. *new*; see *Re-* and *New*. Der. *renouat-ion*, from MF. *renouation*, 'a renovation'; Cot.; *renouat-or*. Doublet, *renew*.

RENOWN, celebrity, fame. (F.—L.) ME. *renoun*, Chaucer, C. T. 14553 (B 3825); Kob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 131, l. 5; King Alisaunder, 1448. [But also *renomé*, *renommé*, in three syllables, with final e as F. e; Gower, C. A. ii. 43; bk. iv. 1250; Barbour's Bruce, iv. 774; *renounee*, Barbour's Bruce, viii. 290.] In Bruce, ix. 503, one MS. has the pp. *renoumūt*, spelt *renoumūt* in the other.—AF. *renoun*, lib. Custum, p. 23; OF. *renon*; MF. *renom* (also *renommé*), 'renowned, fame'; Cot. Cf. *renommé*, 'renowned, famous'; Cot. [Cf. Port. *renome*, renowned; Span. *renombre*, renowned, also a surname; and Span. *renombrar*, to renown.]—F. *re-* (= L. *re-*), again; and AF. *noun*, F. *nom*, a name; hence *renoun* = a renaming, repetition or celebration of a name. See *Re-* and *Noun*. Der. *renoun*, verb, in Barbour, as above.

RENT (1), a tear, fissure, breach. (E.) See *Rend*.

RENT (2), annual payment for land, &c. (F.—L.) In early use; occurring, spelt *rente*, in the A. S. Chron. an. 1137; see Thorpe's edition, p. 383, l. 12.—F. *rente*, 'rent, revenue'; Cot. Cf. Ital. *rendita*, rent; which shows the full form of the word. From t. nasalised form (*rendita*) of L. *reddita*, i. e. *reddita pecūnia*, money paid; fem. of *redditus*, pp. of *reddere*, to give back, whence F. *rendre*, and E. *render*. *Rent* = that which is rendered; see *Render*. Der. *rent-er*, *rent-roll*; also *rent-al*, P. Plowman, B. vi. 92.

RENUNCIATION, a renouncing. (F.—L.) In Cotgrave. It is neither true F. nor true L., but prob. taken from F., and modified by a knowledge of the L. word.—F. *renouciation*, 'a renunciation'; Cot.—L. *renuntiātiōnem*, acc. of *renuntiāto*, a renouncing; cf. *renuntiātus*, pp. of *renuntiāre*; see *Renounce*.

REPAIR (1), to restore, fill up anew, amend. (F.—L.) 'The fishes flete with new repaired scale'; Lord Surrey, Description of Spring, l. 8.—OF. *reparer*, 'to repair, mend'; Cot.—I. *reparare*, to get again, recover, repair.—L. *re-*, again; and *parare*, to get, prepare; see *Re-* and *Parade*. Der. *repair*, sb., *repair-er*; *reparable*, in Levins, from MF. *reparabile*, 'reparable', Cot., from l. *reparābilis*; *repair-abl-y*; *repair-at-ion*, Palsgrave, from MF. *reparation*, 'a reparation'; Cot.; *repair-at-ive*.

REPAIR (2), to resort, go to. (F.—L.) ME. *repariren*, Chaucer, C. T. 5387 (B 967).—F. *reparier*, 'to haunt, frequent, lodge in'; Cot. Older form *reparier* (Burguy); cf. Span. *repariar*, Ital. *ripatriare*, to return to one's country.—L. *repariāre*, to return to one's country.—L. *re-*, back; and *patria*, one's native land, from *patri*, decl. stem of *pater*, a father, cognate with E. *father*. See *Re-* and *Father*. Der. *repair*, sb., Hamlet, v. 2. 228.

REPARTIE, a witty reply. (F.—L.) A misspelling for *repartie* or *reparly*. 'Some reparty, some witty strain'; Howell, Fam. Lett. b. i. sect. 1. let. 18.—F. *repartie*, 'a reply'; Cot. Orig. fem. of *reparly*, pp. of MF. *reparly*, 'to redivide, to answer a thrust with a thrust, to reply'; Cot.—F. *re-* (= L. *re-*), again; and *partir*, to part, divide, also to dart off, rush, burst out laughing, from L. *partire*, *partiri*, to share, from *part*, stem of *pars*, a part. See *Re-* and *Part*.

REPAST, a taking of food; the food taken. (F.—L.) ME. *repast*, P. Plowman, C. x. 148; Gower, C. A. iii. 25; bk. vi. 698.—OF. *repast* (Littré), later *repas*, 'a repast, meal'; Cot.—F. *re-* (= L. *re-*), again; and OF. *past*, 'a meal, repast'; Cot., from L. *pastum*,

acc. of *pastus*, food; cf. *pastus*, pp. of *paſcere*, to feed. See **Re-** and **Pasture**. Der. *repast*, vb., Hamlet, iv. 5. 157.

REPAY, to pay back, recompense. (F.-L.) Spelt *repaye* in Palsgrave. =OF. *repayer*, to pay back; given in Palsgrave and in use in the 15th cent. (Littre); obsolete. See **Re-** and **Pay**. Der. *repay-able*, *repay-ment*.

REPEAL, to abrogate, revoke. (F.-L.) ME. *repele(n)*, Hoccleve, Reg. of Princes, 2960. AF. *repeler*, Langtoft, ii. 352. Altered (by putting *re-* for *F. ra-*) from OF. *repeller*, *rappeller*, 'to repeale, revoke,' Cot. =F. *re-*, for *re-* (=L. *re-*), again, back; and OF. *apeler*, later *appeler*, to appeal. Thus *repeal* is a substitution for *re-appeal*; see **Re-** and **Appeal**. Der. *repéal*, sb., Cor. iv. 1. 41; spelt *repell*, i. e. recall, Caxton, Troy-book, fol. 294, bk.; *repéal-er*, *repéal-able*.

REPEAT, to say or do again, rehearse. (F.-L.) 'I *repete*, I rehearse my lesson, *je repete*;' Palsgrave. =MF. *repeter*, 'to repeat; Cot. =L. *repeter*, to attack again, reseek, resume, repeat; pp. *repétitus* =L. *re-*, again; and *petere*, to seek; see **Re-** and **Petition**. Der. *repeat-ed-ly*, *repeat-er*; *repeat-it-ion*, from MF. *repetition*, 'a repetition,' Cot. from L. acc. *repetitionem*.

REPEL, to drive back, check. (L.) 'I *repelle*, I put backe (Lydgat); Palsgrave, who thus refers us to Lydgat. =L. *repellere*, to drive back; pp. *repulsus* =L. *re-*, back; and *pellere*, to drive; see **Re-** and **Pulse**. Der. *repell-ent*, from the stem of the pres. part.; *repell-er*; and see *repulse*.

REPENT, to feel sorrow for what one has done, to rue. (F.-L.) ME. *repenten*, King Alisaunder, 4224. =F. *repentir*, reflexive verb, 'to repent;' Cot. =L. *re-*, again; and Folk-L. *penitire*, for L. *penitire*, used impersonally in the sense 'repent;' see **Re-** and **Penitent**. Der. *repent-ant*, ME. *repentant*, Kolb. of Glouc., p. 291, l. 5917, from F. *repentant*, pres. part. of *repentir*; *repent-ance*, Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 55, from F. *repentance*.

REPERCUSSION, reverberation. (F.-L.) 'That, with the repercuſion of the air;' Drayton, The Owl, l. 1137, 'Salute me with thy repercuſive voice;' Ben Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, Act i. sc. 1 (Mercury). =MF. *repercussion*, 'repercussion;' Cot. =L. acc. *repercussio(nem)*; see **Re-** and **Perousion**. Der. *repercuss-ive*, from MF. *repercussio*, 'repercussive,' Cot.

REPERTORY, a treasury, magazine. (F.-L.) Formerly also a list, index. A *repositorio* or index;' Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xxx. c. 1 (Of Heronippus). Altered from MF. *repositorio*, 'a repository, list, roll;' Cot. =L. *repositorium*, an inventory, a repository, a discoverer, inventor; cf. *repositus*, pp. of *reponere*, to find out, invent. =L. *re-*, again; and *ponere* (Ennius), usually *ponere*, to produce; see **Re-** and **Parent**.

REPLETION; see under **Replete**.

REPINE, to be discontented. (L.) Spelt *repine* in Palsgrave; compounded of *re-* (again) and *pine*, to fret. No doubt *pine* was, at the time, supposed to be a true E. word, its derivation from the Latin having been forgotten. But, by a fortunate accident, the word is not hybrid, but wholly Latin. See **Re-** and **Pine** (2).

REPLACE, to put back. (F.-L.) 'To claſſe th'usurper, and replace their king;' Daniel, Civil War, b. iii. st. 30. From **Re-** and **Place**. Suggested by F. *remplacer*, 'to re-implace;' Cot. Der. *replace-ment*.

REPLENISH, to fill completely, stock. (F.-L.) ME. *replenissen*. 'Replenished and fulfilled;' Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. i. pr. 4. l. 197. =OF. *repleniss*, stem of pres. part. of *replein*, to fill up again (Burguy); now obsolete. =L. *re-*, again; and L. type *plēniss*, formed as a verb from *plenus*, full. See **Re-** and **Plenitude**. Der. *replenish-ment*. And see *replete*.

REPLETE, quite full. (F.-L.) Chaucer has *replete*, C. T. 14963 (B 4147); *repletion*, id. 14929 (B 4113). =MF. *replet*, m., *replete*, f., 'replete;' Cot. =L. *repletum*, acc. of *repletus*, filled up, pp. of *replere*, to fill again. =L. *re-*, again; and *plere*, to fill; see **Plenary**. Der. *replet-ion*, from MF. *repletio*, 'a repletion,' Cot.

REPLEVY, to get back, or return, goods detained for debt, on a pledge to try the right in a law-suit. (F.-L. and Teut.) 'Replevis, to redeliver to the owner upon pledges or surety; it is also used for the bailing a man;' Blount, Nomolexicon, ed. 1691. Spelt *replevis*, Spenser, F. Q., iv. 12. 31. Butler has *replevis* as verb, Hudibras, The Lady's Answer, l. 4. =F. *re-* (=L. *re-*), again; and *plevis*, 'to warrant, be surety, give pledges,' Cot. The E. word follows the form of the pp. *plevis*. Cf. AF. *replevis*, pp., replevised, Stat. Realm, i. 361 (1311). See **Re-** and **Pledge**. Der. *replev-in*, properly a sb., from F. *re-* and OF. *plevine*, 'a warranty,' Cot.

REPLY, to answer. (F.-L.) ME. *repleyn*, *repleyn*; Chaucer, Prol. to Legend of Good Women, 343. =OF. *replier*, the old form which was afterwards replaced by the 'learned' form *repliquer*, to reply. =L. *replique* (pp. *repliquatus*), to fold back; as a law term, to reply. =L. *re-*, back; and *plique*, to fold. See **Re-** and **Fly**.

Der. *reply*, sb., Hamlet, i. 2. 121; *reply-at-ion*, Chaucer, C. T. 1848 (A 1846); <L. acc. *repliquationem*, from nom. *repliquatio*, a reply, a law-term, as at first introduced. Also *replica*, a copy, lit. a repetition, from Ital. *replica*, a sb. due to *replicare*, to repeat, reply.

REPORT, to relate, recount. (F.-L.) ME. *reporten*, Chaucer, C. T. 4572 (B 152). =F. *reporter*, 'to recount, bear back;' Cot. =L. *reportari*, to carry back. See **Re-** and **Port** (1). Der. *report*, sb., Chaucer, Troilus, l. 593; *report-er*.

REPOSE, to lay at rest, to rest. (F.-L. and Gk.) 'A mynde With vertue fraught, *reposed*, voyd of gile;' Surrey, Epitaph on Sir T. W., l. 24; Tottell's Misc., ed. Arber, p. 29. =F. *reposer*, 'to repose, pause, rest, or stay,' Cot. Cf. Ital. *riposare*, Span. *reposar*, Port. *repousar*, Prov. *repousar* (Hartsch); all answering to Late L. *reponere*, whence *repositio*, a pausing, pause (White). =L. *re-*, again; and *ponere*, to pause, from *pono*, a pause, of Greek origin; see **Re-** and **Pause**. ¶ This word is of much importance, as it appears to be the oldest compound of *ponere*, and gave rise to the later confusion between L. *ponere* (of Gk. origin), and the pp. *positus* of L. *ponere*. See **Pose**. Der. *repose*, sb., Spenser, F. Q. iii. 4. 6, from *repos*, 'repose;' Cot.; *repose-al*, King Lear, ii. 1. 70.

REPOSITORY, a place in which things are stored up, store-house. (F.-L.) Spelt *repositorio* in Levinus Minshew, altered from MF. *repositaire*, 'a store-house,' Cot. =L. *repositorium*, a repository. Formed with suffix *-it-ium* from *repositus*, pp. of *reponere*, to lay up. See **Re-** and **Position**.

REPOUSSE, raised in relief by being beaten up from the under side; said of metal-work. (F.-L.) F. *repoussé*, lit. pushed back; pp. of *repousser*. =F. *re-*, back; and *pusher*, to push; see **Push**.

REPREHEND, to blame, reprove. (L.) ME. *reprehenden*, Chaucer, Troilus, l. 510. It must have been taken from L., as the OF. form was *reprendre* in the 13th century. =L. *reprehendere* (pp. *reprehensus*), to hold back, check, blame. =L. *re-*, back; and *prehendere*, to hold, seize. See **Re-** and **Comprehend**. Der. *reprehension*, Chaucer, Troil. i. 684, prob. direct from L. acc. *reprehensionem*, though the OF. *reprehension* occurs in the 13th century (Hatzfeld); *reprehens-ive*; *reprehens-ible*, from L. *reprehensibilis*; *reprehens-ibly*, and see *repraisal*.

REPRESENT, to describe, express, exhibit the image of, act the part of. (F.-L.) ME. *representen*, Rom. of the Rose, 7402. =OF. *representier*, 'to represent, express;' Cot. =L. *representare*, to bring before one again, exhibit. =L. *re-*, again; and *presentare*, to present, hold out, from *present*, stem of *presens*, present. See **Re-** and **Present** (1). Der. *represent-able*, *represent-at-ion*, *represent-at-ive*.

REPRESS, to restrain, check. (F.-L.) ME. *repressen*, Gower, C. A. iii. 166; bk. vii. 2410. Coined from **Re-** and **Press** (1), with the sense of L. *reprimere*, pp. *repressus*. Der. *repression*, *repress-ive*. And see *reprimand*.

REPRIVE, to delay the execution of a criminal. (F.-L.) In Spenser, F. Q. iv. 12. 31. It is formally the same word as *reprove*, of which the ME. form was commonly *repreven* (= *repreven*), with the sense to reject. Palsgrave has *repreve* for *reprove*. 'The ston which men billyng *repreuden*' = the stone which the builders rejected; Wyclif, Luke, xx. 17. Cf. OF. *repreve*, 3rd pers. sing. indic. of *reprover* (F. *reprover*), to reprove. Cf. Schwan, § 348 (4). β. But the sense is really due to the obs. verb *reproy*, as in 'they were *reproyed*;' lit. 'taken back,' but used to mean 'reproved;' Kabyan, Chron., ed. Ellis, p. 389. And again, 'the sayd Turbyr-uyle was *reproyed* to pryson;' id. p. 672. =OF. *reprois*, pp. of *reprover*, 'to resume, receive, take back, and also to replend;' Cot. See **Reprehend**, **Reprisal**. Der. *reprive*, sb., Cor. v. 2. 53. Doublet, *reprove*.

REPRIMAND, a reproof, rebuke. (F.-L.) In the Spectator, no. 112. =F. *reprimande*, formerly *reprimende*, 'a check, reprehension, reproof,' Cot. =L. *reprimenda*, a thing that ought to be repressed; fem. of fut. part. pass. of *reprimere*, to repress; see **Re-** and **Press** (1). Der. *reprimand*, verb.

REPRINT, to print again. (F.-L.) Prynne refers to a book 'printed 1599, and now reprinted 1629;' Histrio-mastix, part i. p. 358 (R). From **Re-** and **Print**. Der. *reprint*, sb.

REPRISAL, anything seized in return, retaliation. (F.-Ital.-L.) It means 'a prize' in Shak. 1 Hen. IV. iv. 1. 118. Spelt *reprisels*, pl., in Minshew, ed. 1627. =MF. *reprisaile*, 'a taking or seizing on, a prize, or a reprisal;' Cot. (The modern vowel is due to the obsolete verb *repriser*, to seize in return, Spenser, F. Q. iv. 4. 8, from the pp. *repris* of OF. *reprandre* <L. *reprehendere*.) =Mital. *reprisailla*, 'booties, preys, prisals, or anything gotten by prize, bribing, or booty;' Florio. =Ital. *ripresa*, 'a reprisal or taking again;' id. Fem. of *ripreso*, pp. of *riprendere*, 'to reprehend, also to take again, retake;' id. =L. *reprehendere*; see **Reprehend**, **Reprive**. And see **Prize** (1).

REPROACH, to upbraid, revile, rebuke. (F.—L.) In Shak. *Meas. for Meas.* v. 426. The sb. is spelt *reproche* in Skelton, *Howge of Courte*, l. 26. We find ME. *reproche*, sb., Early E. Psalter, xxx (xxxii), 14; and *reprochen*, vb., id., xxiv (xxxv). 8.—F. *reprocher*, 'to reproach', . . . object or impute unto; 'Cot.; whence the sb. *reproche*, 'a reproach, imputation, or casting in the teeth'; id. Cf. Span. *reprochar*, vb., *reprochar*, sb.; Prov. *reprochar*, to reproach (cited by Diez). We also find Prov. *reprochiers*, *reprochiers*, sb., a proverb (Bartsch). β. The etymology is disputed, yet is hardly doubtful; the Late L. *appropriare* became OF. *aprocher* and E. *approach*, so that *reproach* answers to a L. type **repropiare*, not found, to bring near to, hence to cast in one's teeth, impute, object. From L. *re-*, again; and *propi-*, adv., nearer, comp. of *prope*, near; see *Propinquity*. See Diez, who shows that other proposed solutions of the word are phonetically impossible. γ. Scheler well explains the matter, when he suggests that **repropiare* is, in fact, a mere translation or equivalent of L. *obscire* (*obscire*), to cast before one, to bring under one's notice, to reproach. So also the G. *vorwerfen*, to cast before, to reproach. δ. And hence we can explain the Prov. *reprochiers*, lit. a bringing under one's notice, a hint, a proverb. Der. *reproach*, sb.; *reproach-able*, *reproach-ably*; *reproach-ful*, Titus Andronicus, i. 308; *reproach-ful-ly*.

REPROBATE, depraved, vile, base. (L.) Properly a pp. used as an adj., Trevisa, tr. of Higden, vi. 407; also in I. L. I. l. 2. 64; also as sb., *Meas.* iv. 3. 78.—L. *reprobatus*, censured, reproved, pp. of *reprobare*; see *Reprove*. Der. *reprobation*, a reading in the quarto editions for *reprobance*, Oth. v. 2. 209, from MF. *reprobation*, omitted by Cotgrave, but in use in the 14th cent. (Hatzfeldt) <L. acc. *reprobationem*.

REPRODUCE, to produce again. (L.) In Cotgrave, to translate F. *reproduire*. From *Re-* and *Produce*. Der. *reproduction*, *reproduct-ive*.

REPROVE, to condemn, chide. (F.—L.) ME. *reproven* (*reproven*), P. Plowman, C. iv. 389. [Also spelt *repreu*; see *Reprove*.]—OF. *reprover*, mod. F. *reprover*, to reprove; Littré, —L. *reprobare*, to disapprove, condemn.—L. *re-*, again; and *probare*, to test, prove; hence 'to reprove' is to reject on a second trial, to condemn. See *Re-* and *Prove*. Der. *reprover*; *reprovable*, *reprovable-ly*. Also *reprosf*, ME. *reprove*, *reproof*, Gower, C. A. iii. 230, bk. vii. 4108; see *Proof*. And see *reprobat-ive*. Doublet, *reprove*.

REPTILE, crawling, creeping. (F.—L.) In Cotgrave, ME. *reptil*, Gower, Conf. Amant, iii. 118; bk. vii. 1011.—F. *reptile*, 'reptile, creeping, crawling'; Cot.—L. *reptilis*, acc. of *reptilis*, creeping; formed with suffix *-ilis* from *reptis*, pp. of *reptere*, to creep. —Lithuan. *reptoti*, to creep (Nesselmann). Der. *reptilian*.

REPUBLIC, a commonwealth. (F.—L.) Spelt *republiche* in Minshew, ed. 1627.—MF. *republique*, 'the commonwealth'; Cot.—L. *respublica*, a commonwealth; *res publica*, lit. a public affair. See *Real* and *Public*. Der. *republican*, *republican-ism*.

REPUDIATE, to reject, disavow. (L.) In Levins. Used as a pp. or adj. in Harding's Chron. ch. 90, st. 4.—L. *repudiatus*, pp. of *repudiare*, to put away, reject.—L. *repudiatus*, a casting off, divorce, lit. a rejection of what one is ashamed of.—L. *re-*, away, back; and *pud-*, base of *pudere*, to feel shame, *pudor*, shame; cf. *pri-pudum*, a shameful action. Der. *repudiat-or*; *repudiation*, from MF. *repudiation*, 'a refusal', Cot.

REPUGNANT, hostile, adverse. (F.—L.) In Minshew, ed. 1627; and in Sir T. Elyot, *The Governour*, b. ii. c. 11. 4. The word is rather F. than L.; the sb. *repugnance* is in Levins, ed. 1570, and occurs, spelt *repugnance*, in Skelton, *Gairland of Laurell*, 211. The verb *to repugn* was in rather early use, occurring in Wyclif, Acts, v. 39; also in *Palgrave*.—MF. *repugnant*, pres. part. of *repugnere*; 'to repugn, cross, thwart'; Cot.—L. *repugnare*, lit. to fight against.—L. *re-*, back, hence against; and *pugnare*, to fight; see *Re-* and *Pugnacious*. Der. *repugnance*, from MF. *repugnance*, 'repugnancy', Cot.

REPULSE, to repel, beat off. (L.) Surrey translates L. *repulsi* in Virgil, *Aen.* ii. 13, by *repulst*. 'Ofentymes the repulse from promocyie is cause of dyscomforte'; Sir T. Elyot, *Castel of Helth*, b. iii. c. 12.—L. *repulsus*, pp. of *repellere*, to repel; see *Repel*. β. The sb. answers to L. *repulsa*, a refusal, repulse; orig. fem. of the pp. *repulsus*. Der. *repulse*, sb., as above; *repulsive*, *-ly*, *-ness*; *repulsion*.

REPUTE, to estimate, account. (F.—L.) 'I repute, I estyme, or judge, *Je repute*'; *Palgrave*. The sb. *reputation* is in Chaucer, C. T. 12536 (C 602).—OF. *reputer*, 'to repute'; Cot. (And in *Godofrey*).—L. *reputare*, to repute, esteem.—L. *re-*, again; and *pudare*, to think; see *Re-* and *Putative*. Der. *reput-able*, *reput-ably*, *reput-able-ness*; *reput-ed-ly*; *reput-at-ion*, from MF. *reputation*, 'reputation, esteem', Cot. Also *repute*, sb., *Troil.* i. 3. 337.

REQUEST, an entreaty, petition. (F.—L.) ME. *requeste*, Chaucer, C. T. 2687 (A 2685).—OF. *requere*, 'a request'; Cot.—L. *requisita*, a thing asked, fem. of pp. of *requirere*, to ask; see *Re-* and *Quest*; and see *Require*. Der. *request*, verb, *Two Gent.* i. 3. 13.

REQUIEM, a mass for the repose of the dead. (L.) 'The requiem-mass to syng'; Skelton, *Phylip Sparowe*, 401. The Mass for the Dead was so called, because the anthem or *officium* began with 'Requiem eternam dona eis, Domine'; &c.; Procter, On the Common Prayer.—L. *requiem*, acc. of *requies*, rest.—L. *re-*, again; and *quies*, rest; see *Re-* and *Quiet*. Der. see *Dirge*.

REQUIESCENCE, repose, quiet. (L.) From L. *re-*, again; and *quiescentia*, quietness, from *quiescent*, stem of pres. part. of *quiescere*, to rest; see *Quiescent*.

REQUIRE, to ask, demand. (F.—L.) Spelt *requyre* in *Palgrave*. ME. *requiren*, Chaucer, C. T. 8306 (E 430); in l. 6634 (D 1052), we find *require*, rhyming with *there*. The word was taken from F., but influenced by the L. spelling.—MF. *requirer*, 'to request, intreat, Cot.; OF. *requerre*, with 1 pers. sing. ind. *requier*.—L. *requirere*, lit. to seek again (pp. *requisitus*).—L. *re-*, again; and *quarere*, to seek; see *Re-* and *Quest*. Der. *require-able*; *requirement*, a coined word; *require-ite*, adj., *Wint. Tale*, iv. 4. 687, from L. pp. *requisitus*; *require-ite*, sb., Oth. ii. 1. 251; *require-it-ion*, from MF. *requisition*, 'a requisition', Cot.; *require-it-ion-ist*.

REQUITE, to repay. (F.—L.) In Shak. Temp. v. 169. Surrey (*Aen.* ii. 205) translates *in magna rependam* (*Aen.* ii. 161) by 'require thee large amends.' The word ought rather to be *requit*; cf. 'hath requit it', Temp. iii. 3. 71. But just as *quite* occurs as a variant of *quit*, so *requit* is used for *requit*; see *Re-* and *Quit*. Der. *requital*, *Merry Wives*, iv. 2. 3.

REVERDUS, a screen at the back of an altar. (F.—L.) 'A reverdusse in the hall'; Harrison, *Desc.* of Eng. b. ii. c. 12; ed. Furnivall, p. 240. Hall, in his *Chronicle* (Henry VIII., and 12. § 22), enumerates 'harths, reverdorses, chimneyys, ranges'; Richardson, Spelt *reverdus*, Earl of Derby's Expeditions in 1390-3 (*Camd. Soc.*), p. 219, l. 8. Compounded of *rear*, ME. *reer*, i.e. at the back, and *dos* (<L. *dorsum*), the back; so that the sense is repeated. See *Rear* (2) and *Dorsal*.

REVERMOUSE, REARMOUSE, a bat. (F.) Still in use in the South and West of England; E. D. 1. The pl. *arremys* occurs in Rich. the Kedeles, ed. Skeat, iii. 272. AS. *arremys*, a bat; Wright's *Vocals*, p. 72, col. 1, last line. β. Apparently due to a popular etymology (like prov. E. *flitter-mouse*, a bat) from the flapping of the wings; from AS. *arrem*, to agitate, a derivative of *arrian*, motion (with the usual change from *a* to *e*), allied to *arrian*, adj., active, quick; see *Grain*, ii. 102, 108. Cf. *loel. arera*, G. *rikken*, to stir; *loel. arera tangra*, to wag the tongue. β. But the early form is *arremys*, a bat; Epinal Gloss, 978; spelt *arremys*, Corpus Gloss, 2102; *breddamys*, *breddamys*, Ep. Gl. 1098. Cognate with O. Iow G. *arremys*, a bat (Gallé).

REWARD, the same as *Rearward*, q. v.

RESCIND, to repeal, annul. (F.—L.) In Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674.—F. *rescindre*, 'to cut or pare off, to cancel'; Cot.—L. *rescindere*, to cut off, annul.—L. *re-*, back; and *scindere* (pp. *scissus*), to cut; see *Re-* and *Schism*. Der. *rescission*, from MF. *rescision*, 'a rescission, a cancelling', Cot.; from L. acc. *rescisionem*.

RESCRIPT, an official answer, edict. (F.—L.) In Cotgrave.—MF. *rescript*, 'a rescript, a writing back, an answer given in writing'; Cot.—L. *rescriptum*, a rescript, reply; neut. of *rescripsi*, pp. of *rescribere*, to write back; see *Re-* and *Scribe*.

RESCUE, to free from danger, deliver from violence. (F.—L.) ME. *rescouen*, *rescouen*, Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. iv. met. 5, l. 15.—OF. *rescoudre*, 'to rescue'; Cot. [The same word as *tal. r. scouter*.]—Late L. *rescutor*, which occurs A. D. 1308 (Ducange); it stands for *rescutor*. So also the OF. *rescous*, a rescue, answer, to Late L. *rescusa* <L. *reiscusa*, fem. pp. of the *reiscus*, and mod. F. *recousse* is from *recussa*, the same sb. with the omission of *ex*. β. From L. *re-*, again; and *scutere* (pp. *encussus*), to shake off, drive away, comp. of *ex*, off, and *scutere*, to shake; see *Re-*, *Ex-*, and *Quash*. Der. *rescue*, sb., ME. *rescouen*, Chaucer, C. T. 2645 (A 2643), from the OF. *rescouen*, 'rescue', Cot. ¶ We find AF. *rescure*, vb., Vie de St. Auban, and *rescouer*, id. In the Coventry Myst., p. 114, is the sb. *rescou*. Either this sb. was formed anew from the vb., or the AF. *rescou* (ME. *rescouen*) was supposed to be a pl. form. Mrs. Quickley says: 'bring a rescue or two'; 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 62.

RESEARCH, a careful search. (F.—L.) 'Research, a strict inquiry'; Phillips, ed. 1706. From *Re-* and *Search*. Cf. ME. *recherche*, 'a diligent search', Cot.; Norm. dial. *recherche*; mod. F. *recherche*.

RESEMBLE, to be like. (F.—L.) ME. *resemblen*, Gower, C. A.

iii. 117; bk. vii. 982. —OF. *resembler*, 'to resemble'; Cot. Mod. F. *resembler*. —F. *re*, again; and *sembler*, 'to seem, also to resemble', id. = L. *re*, again; and *similare*, more generally *simulare*, to imitate, copy, make like, from *similis*, like; see **Re-** and **Similar**. Der. *resemblance*, ME. *resemblance*, Gower, C. A. ii. 83, bk. iv. 2424, from OF. *resemblance*, 'a resemblance'; Cot.

RESENT, to take ill, be indignant at. (F.—L.) Orig. merely to be sensible of a thing done to one; see Trench, Select Glossary. In Joseph Beaumont, *Psyche*, canto iv. st. 156. Used in the modern sense, Milton, P. L. i. x. 300. 'To resent, to be sensible of, or to stomach an affront'; Phillips, ed. 1706. Blount's Gloss. has only the sb. *resentment*, also spelt *resentiment*. —MF. *ressentir*, *ressentir*. 'Se ressentir, to taste fully, have a sensible apprehension of; se ressentir de injure, to remember, to be sensible or desire a revenge of, to find himself aggrieved at a thing'; Cot. Thus the orig. sense was merely 'to be fully sensible of,' without any sinister meaning. —F. *re*, again; and *sentir*, to feel, from L. *sentire*, to feel; see **Re-** and **Sense**. Der. *resentment*, from F. *resentiment*; *resentful*, -ly.

RESERVE, to keep back, retain. (F.—L.) ME. *reservien* (with *u* = *v*), Chaucer, C. T. 188. —OF. *reserver*, 'to reserve'; Cot. —L. *reservare*, to keep back. —I. *re*, back; and *servare*, to keep; see **Re-** and **Serve**. Der. *reserve*, sb., from OF. *reservare*, 'store, a reservation'; Cot.; *reserved*, *reservedly*, -ness; *reservation*; also *reservoir*, a place where any thing (esp. water) is stored up, Evelyn's Diary, 17 Oct. 1644, from F. *reservoir*, 'a store-house'; Cot., which from Late L. *reservatorium* (Ducange).

RESIDE, to dwell, abide, inhere. (F.—L.) See Trench, Select Glossary. In Shak. Temp. iii. 1. 65. [The sb. *residence* is much earlier, in Chaucer, C. T. 16128 (G 660).] —MF. *resider*, 'to reside, stay'; Cot. —L. *residere*, to remain behind, reside. —I. *re*, back; and *sedere*, to sit, cognate with L. *sede*; see **Re-** and **Sit**. Der. *residence*, as above, from F. *residence*, 'a residence, abode'; Cot.; *resident*, Berners, tr. of Froissart, vol. ii. c. 210, and c. 129 (R); *residential*, *resident*, -y; *resident-iary*. And see *residue*.

RESIDUE, the remainder. (F.—L.) ME. *residue*, P. Plowman, B. vi. 102. —AF. *residue*, fem., Ruyal Wills, p. 39 (1360); cf. MF. *residu*, 'the residue, overplus'; Cot. —L. *residuum*, a remainder; neut. of *residuum*, remaining; the AF. *residue* answers to the fem. *residua*, = L. *resid-ere*, to remain, also to reside; see **Reside**. Der. *residual*, *residual-ary*. Doublet, *residuum*, which is the L. form.

RESIGN, to yield up. (F.—L.) ME. *resigner*, Chaucer, C. T. 5200 (H 780). —OF. and MF. *resigner*, 'to resign, surrender'; Cot. —L. *resignare*, to unsual, annual, assign back, resign. 1st. 'To sign back or again'. See **Re-** and **Sign**. Der. *resignation*, from MF. *resignation*, 'a resignation'; Cot.

RESILIENT, rebounding. (L.) 'Whether there be any such resilience in Kechole'; Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 245. —L. *resiliens*, stem of pres. part. of *resilire*, to leap back, rebound. —I. *re*, back; and *salire*, to leap; see **Re-** and **Salient**. Der. *resilience*. Also result, q.v.

RESIN, **ROSIN**, an inflammable substance, which flows from trees. (F.—L.—Gk.) *Resin* is the better form. 'Great abundance of resin'; Holland, tr. of Plutarch, b. xvi. c. 10. ME. *roseyne*, Earl of Derby's Expeditions, 1390-3 (Camden Soc.), p. 64, l. 6; *recyn*, Wyclif, Jer. li. 8. —OF. *resine*, 'resin'; Cot. Mod. F. *résine*; Norman dial. *rosine* (Moisy). —L. *resina*, Jer. li. 8 (Vulgate); Late L. *rosina*, Voc. 714. 32. B. Borrowed from Gk. *rosinon* (with long *o*), resin, gum from trees. For the change from *r* to *o*, cf. Doric *rosari* as compared with Attic *rosari*, he says, and Gk. *ros* for *ro*, thou. Moreover, there is a place called *Retina*, of which the mod. name is *Resina* (White). Y. Perhaps allied to Gk. *rosin*, to flow; see Prellwitz. Der. *resinous*, from MF. *resineux*, 'full of resin'; Cot.; *resin-y*.

RESIST, to stand against, oppose. (F.—L.) Spelt *resyste* in Palsgrave; *resyst* in Skelton (On the death of Edw. IV. l. 11; *resyste* in Caxton, G. Legend, St. Peter, § 4. —OF. *resister*, 'to resist'; Cot. —L. *resistere*, to stand back, stand still, withstand. —I. *re*, back; and *visitare*, to make to stand, etc., also to stand fast, a causal verb formed from *stare*, to stand, cognate with E. *stand*. See **Re-** and **Stare**. Der. *resistance*, ME. *resistance*, Chaucer, C. T. 16377 (G 909), from OF. *resistance* (later *resistance*, as in Cotgrave, mod. F. *résistance*), which from L. *resister*, stem of pres. part. of *resistere*; *resistible*, *resist-ibil-ty*, *resist-less*, *resist-less-ly*, *resist-less-ness*.

RESOLVE, to separate into parts, analyze, decide. (L.) Chaucer has *resolved* (with *u* = *v*) in the sense of 'thawed'; tr. of Boethius, b. iv. met. § 1. 20. —L. *resolvere*, to loose, loosen, melt, thaw. —L. *re*, again; and *solvere*, to loosen; see **Re-** and **Solve**. Der. *resolvable*; *resolv-ed*; *resolv-ed-ly*, All's Well, v. 3. 332; *resolv-ad-ness*. Also *resolute*, L. L. L. v. 2. 705, from the pp. *resolutus*; *resolute-ly*, *resolute-ness*, *resolute-ion*, Macb. v. 5. 42, from MF. *resolution*, 'a resolution'; Cot.

RESONANT, resounding. (L.) In Milton, P. L. xi. 563. —L. *resonant*, stem of pres. part. of *resonare*, to resound. Cf. MF. *resonant*, 'resounding'; Cot. See **Resound**. Der. *resonance*, suggested by MF. *resonance*, 'a resounding'; Cot.

RESORT, to go to, betake oneself, have recourse to. (F.—L.) 'All I refuse, but that I might resort unto my love'; Lamentation of Mary Magdalene, st. 43, l. 299; Hoccleve, Reg. of Princes, 1397. The sb. *resort* is in Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 134. —OF. *resortir*, later *resortir*, 'to issue, go forth again, resort, recourse, repaire, be referred unto, for a full trial, . . . to appeal unto; and to be removable out of an inferior into a superior court'; Cot. (It was thus a law term.) Hence the sb. *resort*, later *resort*, 'the authority, prerogative, or jurisdiction of a sovereign court'; Cot. Cf. Late L. *resortire*, to be subject to a tribunal. It looks like a compound of L. *re*, again; and *sortiri*, to obtain; as if to re-obtain, gain by appeal; and this may have affected the sense. The L. *sortiri* is lit. 'to obtain by lot'; from *sorti*, decl. stem of *sortis*, a lot. See **Re-** and **Sort**.

β. But this does not well account for the development of the senses; and it is probable that the Ital. *risorto*, jurisdiction, is allied to Ital. *risorio*, pp. of *risorgere* (L. *resurgere*), to rise again; see **Resurrection**. So also MF. *resort* means 'the spring of a lock'; Cot.; and F. *sortir* means 'to go out'. The latter is from **surtus*, short for *surrectus*, pp. of *surgere*, to rise. Cf. MSpan. *surtir*, 'to rise, to rebound'; Minshew. See *surtir* in Diez, *Surtir* (1) and (2) in Hatfield, and Körtig, § 8018. See **Source**. Der. *resort*, sb., as above.

RESOUND, to echo, sound again. (F.—L.) The final *d* is excessant after *n*, as in the sb. *sound*, a noise. ME. *resounen*, Chaucer, C. T. 1280 (A 1278). —OF. *resonner*, *resoner*, omitted by Cotgrave, but in use in the 12th cent. (Littré); mod. F. *resonner*. —L. *resonare*. —I. *re*, in; and *sonare*, to sound, from *sonus*, a sound; see **Re-** and **Sound** (3). Der. *resonant*, q.v.

RESOURCE, a supply, support, expedient. (F.—L.) In Cotgrave, to translate F. *ressource*; he also gives the older form *resource*, 'a new source, or spring, a recovery.' The sense is 'new source, fresh spring'; hence, a new supply or fresh expedient. Compounded of **Re-** and **Source**.

RESPECT, regard, esteem. (F.—L.) In The Court of Love (not earlier than A.D. 1500), l. 155. —F. *respeier*, 'respect, regard'; Cot. —L. *respectus*, acc. of *respectus*, a looking at, respect, regard. —I. *re*, back; and *spectus*, pp. of *specere*, to look at, look back upon. —L. *re*, back; and *specere*, to see, spy. See **Re-** and **Spy**. Der. *respect*, verb, Cor. iii. 1. 307, and very common in Shak.; *respect-able*, from F. *respectable*, 'respectable'; Cot.; *respect-able-y*, *respect-abil-ty*; *respect-ful*, *respect-fully*; *respect-ive*, from F. *respectif*, 'respective'; Cot.; *respect-ive-ly*. Doublet, *respite*.

RESPIRE, to breathe, take rest. (F.—L.) In Spenser, F. Q. iii. 3. 36. —F. *respirer*, 'to breathe, vent, gaspe'; Cot. —L. *respirare*, to breathe. —L. *re*, again; and *spirare*, to blow; see **Re-** and **Spirit**. Der. *respir-able*, *respir-abil-ty*; *respir-at-ion*, from F. *respiration*, 'a respiration'; Cot.; *respir-at-ory*, *respir-at-ory*.

RESPIRE, a delay, pause, temporary reprieve. (F.—L.) 'Three dayes haf respire'; Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 275, l. 2. Better spelt *respit* (with short *i*). —OF. *respit* (12th cent.), 'a respite, a delay, a time or term of forbearance; a protection of one, three, or five years granted by the prince unto a debtor, &c.'; Cot. Mod. F. *respit*. The true orig. sense is regard, respect had to a suit on the part of a prince or judge, and it is a mere doublet of *respect*. —L. acc. *respectum*; see **Respect**. Der. *respite*, verb, Chaucer, C. T. 11886 (F 482). Doublet, *respect*.

RESPLENDENT, very bright. (L.) (Not from OF, which has the form *resplendens*, see Cotgrave; 'Resplendent with glory'; Craft of Lovers, st. 5, l. 3; in Chaucer's Works, ed. 1261, fol. 347. —L. *resplendens*, stem of pres. part. of *resplendere*, to shine brightly, lit. to shine again. —L. *re*, again; and *splendere*, to shine; see **Re-** and **Splendor**. Der. *resplendently*, *resplendence*.

RESPOND, to answer, reply. (F.—L.) 'For his great deeds respond his speeches great', i.e. answer to them; Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, b. x. c. 40. —OF. *respondre*, 'to answer; also, to match, hold correspondence with'; Cot. —L. *respondere* (pp. *responsus*), to answer. —L. *re*, back, in return; and *spondere*, to promise; see **Re-** and **Sponsor**. Der. *respondent*, Tyndall, Works, p. 171, col. 2, l. 47, from L. *respondens*, stem of pres. part. of *respondere*; *response*, ME. *response*, spelt *respons* in Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 98, l. 14, from OF. *response*, 'an answer'; Cot., from L. *responsum*, neut. of pp. *responsus*; *response-able*, *response-ibil-y*, *response-ibil-ty*; *response-ive*, Hamlet, v. 2. 159, from MF. *responsif*, 'responsive, answerable'; Cot.; *response-ive-ly*. Also *cor-respond*, q.v.

REST (1), repose, quiet, pause. (L.) ME. *reste* (dissyllabic), Chaucer, C. T. 9729 (E 1855). The final *e* is here due to the form of the oblique cases of the AS. sb. AS. *rest*, *rest*, fem. sb., rest,

quiet; but the gen., dat., and acc. sing. take final *-e*, making *reste*, *reste*; see Grein, ii. 372. + Du. *rust*; Dan. and Swed. *rust*; Icel. *rist*, the distance between two resting-places, a mile; Goth. *rasa*, a stage of a journey, a mile; O.H.G. *rasa*, rest; also, a measure of distance. *β*. From the Teut. type **rast-jā*, fem., 'a halting-place'; from Teut. base **ras*, to dwell, as seen in Goth. *raz-na*, a house. See *Ransack*. Brugmann, i. § 903 c. Cf. W. *aros*, to tarry; Stokes-Fick, p. 235. Der. *rest*, verb, AS. *restan*, Grein, ii. 373; *rest-less*, *rest-less-ly*, *rest-less-ness*.

REST (2), to remain, be left over. (F.—L.) Perhaps obsolete; but common in Shak. 'Nought rests for me but to make open proclamation'; 1 Hen. VI. i. 3. 70. The sb. *rest*, remainder, is still common; it occurs in Surrey, tr. of Virgil, *Æn.* ii. 856 (651 of the L. text). — F. *rester*, 'to rest, remain'; Cot.—L. *restüre*, to stop behind, stand still, remain.—L. *re*, behind, back; and *stäre*, to stand, cognate with E. *stand*; see *Re* and *Stand*. Der. *rest*, sb., as above, from F. *reste*, 'a rest, residue, remnant'; Cot. And see *rest-ive*, *ar-rest*. *Rest-harrow* (Baret) = *arrest-harrow* (F. *arrête-bœuf*). And see *reasty*.

RESTAURANT, a place for refreshment. (F.—L.) Borrowed from mod. F. *restaurant*, lit. 'restoring'; pres. part. of *restaurer*, to restore, refresh; see *Restore*. Cot. has: 'restaurant, a restorative.'

REST-HARROW; see under *Rest* (2).
RESTITUTION, the act of restoring. (F.—L.) ME. *restitucion*, P. Plowman, B. v. 235, 238.—OF. *restitutio*, 'a restitution.'—L. *restitutio*, acc. of *restituere*, a restoring; cf. *restitutus*, pp. of *restituere*, to restore.—L. *re*, back; and *statuere*, to place; see *Re* and *Statute*. Der. *restitue*, verb, in P. Plowman, B. v. 281 (obsolete); from F. *restituer*.

RESTIVE, unwilling to go forward, obstinate. (F.—L.) Sometimes confused with *restless*, though the orig. sense is very different. In old authors, it is sometimes confused with *resty*, adj., as if from *rest* (1); but properly *resty* or *restie* stands for OF. *restif* (F. *restif*). 'The restif world'; Dryden, II and Panther, iii. 1026. 'Grow restie, nor go on'; Chapman, tr. of Homer, Iliad, v. 234. 'When there be not stonds, nor restiveness in a man's nature'; Bacon, Essay 40, Of Fortune. See further in Trench, Select Glossary.—OF. and MF. *restif*, 'restie, stubborn, drawing backward, that will not go forward'; Cot.—F. *rester*, 'to rest, remain'; Cot. See *Rest* (2). ¶ The true sense of *restive* is stubborn in keeping one's place; a restive horse is, properly, one that will not move for whipping; the shorter form *resty* is preserved in prov. E. *rusty*, restive, unruly (Halliwell); to turn rusty is to be stubborn. Der. *restive-ness*.

RESTORE, to repair, replace, return. (F.—L.) ME. *restoren*, Kob. of Glouc., p. 500, l. 10287.—OF. *restorer* (Iurguy), also MF. *restaurer*, 'to restore', Cot.—L. *restaurare*, to restore.—L. *re*, again; and **staurare* (not used), to set up, establish, make firm, a verb derived from an adj. **staurus*—Gk. *σταυρός*, that which is firmly fixed, a stake. Cf. Skt. *sthāvara*-s, fixed, stable. Idg. root **stew*, allied to **stā*, to stand. Brugmann, i. § 198. See *Re* and *Store*. Der. *restor-at-ion*, ME. *restauracion*, Gower, C. a. iii. 23, bk. vi. 637, from F. *restauration*, from l. acc. *restaurātionem*; *restor-at-ive*, ME. *restauratif*, Gower, C. a. iii. 30, bk. vi. 859. Also *restaur-ant*, q.v.

RESTRAIN, to hold back, check, limit. (F.—L.) ME. *restrainen*, *restreignen*, Gower, C. a. iii. 206, bk. vii. 3396; Chaucer, C. T. 14505 (B 3777).—OF. stem *restraign*, as in *restraign-ant*, pres. pt. of *restrindre*, 'to restrain', Cot.; mod. F. *restrindre*.—L. *restringere*, to draw back tightly, bind back.—L. *re*, back; and *stringere*, to draw tight; see *Re* and *Stringent*. Der. *restraint*, Surrey, Palsoum in Windsor, l. 52, from MF. *restrainere*, 'a restraint', Cot., fem. of *restraint*, old pp. of *restrindre*. Also *restrit*, in Foxe's Acts and Monuments, p. 1173 (R.), from L. *restrictus*, pp. of *restringere*; *restric-tion*, tr. of More's Utopia, ed. Arber, b. ii (Of their journeying), p. 105, l. 9, from F. *restriction*, 'a restriction', Cot.; *restric-tive*, *restric-tive-ly*.

RESULT, to ensue, follow as a consequence. (F.—L.) In Levins, ed. 1570.—MF. *resultier*, 'to rebound, or leap back; also, to rise of, come out of'; Cot.—L. *resultare*, to spring back, rebound; frequentative of *resultare*, to leap back; formed from a pp. *resultus*, not in use. See *Rebillion*. Der. *result*, sb., a late word; *result-ant*, a mathematical term, from the stem of the pres. part.

RESUME, to take up again after interruption. (F.—L.) 'I resume, I take again'; Palsgrave.—MF. *resumer*, 'to resume'; Cot.—L. *resumere*, to take again.—L. *re*, again; and *sumere*, to take. See *Assume*. Der. *resum-able*, *resumpt-ion*, formed from L. *resumptio*, which is from the pp. *resumptus*.

RESURRECTION, a rising again from the dead. (F.—L.) ME. *resurreccions*, *resurreccion*; P. Plowman, B. xviii. 425.—OF. *resurrection*, 'a resurrection', Cot.—L. acc. *resurrectionem*, from nom.

resurrectio; cf. *resurrectus*, pp. of *resurgere*, to rise again.—L. *re*, again; and *surgere*, to rise; see *Re* and *Source*.

RESUSCITATE, to revive. (L.) Orig. a pp. as adj., as in: 'our mortal bodies shall be resuscitate'; Bp. Gardner, Exposition, On the Presence, p. 65 (R.). 'Resuscitate from death to life'; Hall, Chron., Hen. VII. an. vii. § 9.—L. *resuscitatus*, pp. of *resuscitare*, to raise up again.—L. *re*, again; and *suscitare*, to raise up, for **sub-citare*, compounded of *sub*, up, under, and *citare*, to summon, rouse. See *Re*, *Sub*, and *Cite*. Der. *resuscitat-ion*; *resuscitat-ive*, from MF. *resuscitativ*, 'resuscitative', Cot.

RET, to steep flax-stems in water. (MDu.) Also *rait*; E. D. D.—Du. *reten*, to ret, break, soak hemp; MDu. *reten*, *reeten*. Cf. Pomeran. *räten*, Swed. *räta*, Norw. *röya*, to ret; Dan. dial. *röde*. Lit. 'to make rotten'; formed by mutation from Teut. **raut-*, second grade of Teut. **reud-an-*, to rot. See *Rotten*.

RETAIL, to sell in small portions. (F.—L.) In Shak. L. L. L. v. 2. 317. Due to the phrase to sell by retail. 'Sell by whole-sale and not by retail'; Hakluyt, Voyages, vol. i. p. 506, l. 34. To sell by retail is to sell by 'the shred', or small portion.—OF. *retaille* (Hatzfeld); MF. *retail*, 'a shred, jarring, or small piece cut from a thing'; Cot.—OF. *retailer*, 'to shred, pare, clip'; id.—F. *re* (=L. *re*), again; and *tailleur*, to cut; see *Re* and *Tailor*. Der. *retail*, sb. (which is really the more orig. word); cf. AF. a retail, by retail; Stat. Realm, l. 178 (1318). Cf. *de-tail*.

RETAIN, to hold back, detain. (F.—L.) In Skelton, Phylip Sparrow, l. 1126. 'Of them that list all uice for to retaine'; Wyatt, Stat. ii. l. 21. Spelt *reteyne* in Palsgrave; *reteyne*, Caxton, Godfrey of Hologne, p. 88, l. 28.—OF. *reteine*, *retien*, as in 1 p. s. pres. of *retenir*, 'to retain, withhold'; Cot.—L. *retinere*, to hold back.—L. *re*, back; and *tenere*, to hold; see *Re* and *Tenable*. Der. *retain-able*; *retain-er*; L. *retinere*, VIII. ii. 4. 113; *retent-ion*, q.v., *retin-ue*, q.v.

RETAILIATE, to repay. (L.) In Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674.—L. *retaliatus*, pp. of *retaliare*, to requite, allied to *talio*, retaliation in kind. Cf. L. *lex talionis*, the law of retaliation. *β*. It is usual to connect these words with L. *talio*, such like; but they are obviously allied to W. *tail*, payment, Irish *taille*, wages, Gael. *tailles*, wages; Corn. *tail*, to pay. Hence *retaliare*=repay. Der. *retaliat-ion*, a coined word; *retaliat-ive*, *retaliat-ory*.

RETARD, to make slow, delay, defer. (F.—L.) In Minshew, ed. 1627, 'To retarder you'; A. D. 1467; Excerpta Historica, p. 187.—MF. *retarder*, 'to foreslow, hinder'; Cot.—L. *retardare*, to delay.—L. *re*, back; and *tardare*, to make slow, from *tardus*, slow. See *Re* and *Tardy*. Der. *retard-at-ion*.

RETCH, **REACH**, to try to vomit. (E.) Sometimes split *reach*, but quite distinct from the ordinary verb to reach. In Todd's Johnson; without an example. 'Reach, to retch, to strive to vomit'; Palsgrave, Gloss. of words used in Manley and Corringham (Lincoln). AS. *hræcan*, to try to vomit; whence: 'Phrisis, wyr-s-hræcing'; Voc. 113. 8; also *hræc-gebræc*, Voc. 112. 30. From AS. *hræca*, spittle, A. S. Leechdoms, ii. 260. + Icel. *hrækja*, to retch; from *hræki*, spittle. Prob. of imitative origia.

RETENTION, power to retain, or act of retaining. (F.—L.) In Shak. Tw. Nt. ii. 4. 99; v. 84.—MF. *retention*, 'a retention'; Cot.—L. *retentionem*, acc. of *retentio*, a retaining; cf. *retentus*, pp. of *retinere*; see *Retain*. Der. *retent-ive*, *retent-ive-ly*, *-ness*.

RETICENT, very silent. (L.) Modern; the sb. *reticence* is in Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 841 (R.).—L. *reticent*, stem of pres. part. of *reticere*, to be very silent.—L. *re*, again, hence, very much; and *tacere*, to be silent; see *Re* and *Tacit*. Der. *reticence*, from MF. *reticence*, 'silence', Cot., from L. *reticentia*.

RETICULE, a little bag to be carried in the hand. (F.—L.) Modern; not in Todd's Johnson. Borrowed from F. *reticule*, a net for the hair, a reticule; Littre.—L. *reticulum*, a little net, a reticule; double dimin. (with suffix *-cul-*) from *reti-*, decl. stem of *rete*, a net. Cf. Formerly also *ridicule*, both in F. and E., by confusion with *ridicule* (Littre). Cf. prov. F. *ridicule*, a reticule, dial. of Verdun (Fertault); and Rouchi (Hécart). Der. *reticul-ar*, *reticul-ate*, *reticul-at-ed*; also *reti-ar-y*, i.e. net-like; *reti-form*, in the form of a net; also *reti-na*, q.v.

RETINA, the innermost coating of the eye. (L.) Called 'Retiformis tunica, or Retina', in Phillips, ed. 1706. So called because it resembles a fine network. A coined word; from *reti-*, decl. stem of *rete*, a net; see *Reticule*.

RETINUE, a suite or body of retainers. (F.—L.) ME. *retenuis*, Chaucer, C. T. 2504 (A 2502).—OF. *retenuis*, 'a retinue'; Cot.; fem. of *retenu*, pp. of *retenir*, to retain; see *Retain*.

RETIRE, to retreat, recede, draw back. (F.—L. and Teut.) In Shak. Temp. iv. 161.—OF. *retirer*, 'to retire, withdraw'; Cot.—F. *re*, back; and *tirer*, to draw, pull, pluck, a word of Teut. origia. See *Re* and *Tirade*. Der. *retire-ment*, Meas. for Meas. v. 130, from F. *retirement*, 'a retiring', Cot.

RETORT, a censure returned; a tube used in distillation. (F.—L.) In both senses, it is the same word. The chemical *retort* is so called from its 'twisted' or bent tube; a *retort* is a sharp reply 'twisted' back or returned to an assailant. 'The *retort* courteous; As You Like It, v. 4. 76. 'She wolde *retorte* in me and my mother; Henryson, Test. of Cresseide, st. 41, l. 286.—F. *retorte*, 'a retort, or crooked body,' Cot.; f. m. of *retort*, 'twisted, twined, . . . retorted, violently returned,' id.; pp. of *retordre*, 'to wrest back, retort;' id.—L. *retortore* (pp. *retortus*), to twist back.—L. *re*, back; and *torquere*, to twist; see *Re* and *Torsion*.

RETOUCH, RETRACE; from *Re* and *Touch, Trace*. **RETRACT**, to revoke. (F.—L.) In *Levins*, ed. 1570. [The remark in *Trench*, Study of Words, lect. iii, that the primary meaning is 'to reconsider, is not borne out by the etymology; 'to draw back' is the older sense.]—MF. *retracter*, 'to recant, revoke,' Cot.—L. *retractare*, to retract; frequentative of *retrahere* (pp. *retractus*), to draw back.—L. *re*, back; and *trahere*, to draw; see *Re* and *Trace*. Der. *retract-ion*, from MF. *retraction*, 'a retraction,' Cot.; *retract-ive*, *retract-ive-ly*; also *retract-ile*, i. e. that can be drawn back, a coined word. And see *retract*.

RETREAT, a drawing back, a place of retirement. (F.—L.) Spelt *retrait* in *Levins*. 'Betre is to make a *beau retrait*'—it is better to make a good retreat; (Gower, C. A. iii. 356; bk. viii. 2416.—OF. *retratre* (Littre), later *retraite*, spelt *retraite* in Cotgrave, 'a retreat, a place of refuge; fem. of *retrait*, *retrait*, pp. of *retraire*, 'to withdraw;' Cot.—L. *retrahere*, to draw back; see *Retract*. Der. *retrait*, verb, Milton, P. L. ii. 547.

RETRENCH, to curtail expenses. (F.—L.) In *Phillips*, ed. 1706.—MF. *retrencher*, 'to cut, strike, or chop off, to curtail, diminish;' Cot. Mod. F. *retrencher*.—F. *re* (—L. *re*); back; and OF. *trancher*, 'to cut;' Cot. See *Re* and *Trench*. Der. *retrenchment*, *Phillips*.

RETRIBUTION, requital, reward or punishment. (F.—L.) In *Minshew*, ed. 1627. Spelt *retribucion*, *Caxton*, G. Legend, Pentecost, § 3.—MF. *retribution*, 'a retribution, requital;' Cot.—L. *retribut-iōnem*, acc. of *retribut-iō*, recompense; cf. *retribut-us*, pp. of *retribuere*, to restore, repay.—L. *re*, back; and *tribuere*, to assign, give; see *Re* and *Tribute*. Der. *retribut-ive*.

RETREIVE, to recover, bring back to a former state. (F.—L. and Gk.) 'I *retreive*, I fynde agayne, as houndes do their game, *je retrouuer*; Palgrave. *Levins* has '*retrieve*, *retrouere*;' he must mean the same word. Spelt *retriever*, *Book of St. Albans*, fol. b 4; cf. *retriever*, a retriever (dog), id. fol. h 3, back. Just as in the case of *contrive*, the spelling has been altered; probably *retreive* was meant to represent OF. *retrouve*, a stem of the OF. *retrouver*, later *retrouver*.—F. *retrouver*, 'to find again;' Cot.—F. *re*, again; and *trouver*, to find. See *Contrive* and *Trove*. Thus the successive spellings are *retrouve* (for *retrouve*), *retrieve*, *retrieus*. Der. *retriever*, *retrievable*.

RETRO, backwards, prefix. (L.) or F.—L.) L. *retro*, backwards. A comparative form, with comp. suffix *-trō*, as in *ul-trō*, *ci-trō*, *in-trō*; from *retrō* or *re*, back. Thus the sense is 'more backward.' Cf. *Re*—Goth. *frō* in *frō-prō*, thence; *Brugmann*, ii. § 75.

RETROCESSION, a going back. (L.) A coined word, and not common; see an example in *Richardson*. As a math. term, in *Phillips*, ed. 1706. Formed with suffix *-ion* (—F. *-ion*, L. *-iōnem*) like *retrocession*, pp. of *retrocedere*, to go backwards; see *Retrospect* and *Code*. The classical L. sb. is *retrocessus*.

RETROGRADE, going backwards, from better to worse. (L.) In early astronomical use, with respect to a planet's apparent backward motion. ME. *retrograd*, *Chaucer*, On the Astrolabe, ed. Skeat, pt. ii. § 4, l. 33; § 15, l. 12.—L. *retrogradus*, going backward; used of a planet.—L. *retrograd-i*, to go backward.—L. *retro*, backward; and *grad-i*, to go; see *Retrospect* and *Grade*. Der. *retrograde*, verb, from MF. *retrograder*, 'to recolve, retire,' Cot.; *retrograd-ion*, in Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Errors*, b. vi. c. 3, last section, as if from L. **retrogressio* (but the classical form is *retrogressus*), like *retrogressus*, pp. of *retrogradi*. Hence *retrogress-ive*, -ly. Also *retrograd-at-ion*, *Holland*, tr. of *Pliny*, b. ii. c. 17, from MF. *retrogradatiō*, 'a retrogradation,' Cot., formed from *retrogradat-us*, pp. of *retrogradare*, collateral form of *retrogradi*.

RETROSPECT, a contemplation of the past. (L.) Used by *Steele* in *The Spectator*, no. 374, § 1. Pope has *retrospective*, adj., *Moral Essays*. Ep. i. l. 99. Swift has *retrospection* (Todd; no reference). 'Retrospect, or *Retrospection*, looking back;' *Phillips*, ed. 1706. Coined from L. *retrospectus*, unused pp. of *retrospicere*, to look back.—L. *retro*, backward; and *specere*, to look; see *Retrospect* and *Spy*.

RETOUSSE, turned up at the end, as a nose. (F.) Modern.—F. *retoussé*, pp. of *retousser*, to turn up; lit. to truss up.—F. *re*, again; and *trousser*, to pack; see *Truss*.

RETURN, to come back to the same place, answer, retort. (F.—L.) ME. *retournen*, *retournen*, *Chaucer*, C. T. 2097 (A 2095); *Rom. of the Rose*, 382, 384.—F. *retourner*, 'to return;' Cot.—F. *re*, back; and *tourner*, to turn; see *Re* and *Turn*. Der. *return*, sb., *King Alisaunder*, l. 600. Der. *return-able*.

REUNION, REUNITE; see *Re* and *Unit*. **REVEAL**, to unveil, make known. (F.—L.) Spelt *revele*, *Spenser*, F. Q. iii. 2. 48.—MF. *revealer*, 'to reveal;' Cot.—L. *revelare*, to unveil, draw back a veil.—L. *re*, back; and *velare*, to veil, from *velum*, a veil; see *Re* and *Veil*. Der. *revel-at-ion*, ME. *revelaciōnem*, Wycliff, *Rom.* xvi. 25, from MF. *revelatiō*, 'a revelation,' Cot., from *revelatiōnem*, acc. of *revelatiō*, allied to *revelātus*, pp. of *revelare*.

REVEILLE, an alarm at break of day. (F.—L.) 'Sound a *reveille*, sound, sound;' *Dryden*, *The Secular Masque*, 61. 'Save where the fire its shrill *reveille* screams;' *Campbell*, *Gertrude*, pt. iii. st. 7. 'So soon love beats *reveille* in her breast;' *Davenant*, *Gondibert*, b. iii. c. 5. st. 1. A trisyllabic word. The true F. word is *réveil*, an awaking, *réveil*, as in *battre le réveil*, sonner le réveil, to beat, to sound the reveille (Hamilton). But the L. word was originally *reveille*; see *Braun's* *Antiq.* ed. Ellis, ii. 176. This was taken as a pl. form, and the final *z* was dropped.—MF. *reveille*, *vous*, awake ye; imper. pl. of *veiller*, to awake, arouse. Cf. MF. *veiller*, 'a hunt-s or morning-song for a new married wife, the day after the marriage.—F. *re* (—L. *re*), again; and OF. *veiller*, to waken (Cot.), from Late L. **vigilare*, not found, but a mere compound of *ex*, out, and *vigilare*, to watch, from *vigil*, wakeful. See *Re*, *Ex*, and *Vigil*. ¶ See the full account in *Notes on E. Etym.*, p. 247. The F. *reveille* is used as a sb., in the F. sense, in the dialect of *Forçs*, near *Lyons* (Graz).

REVEL, to arouse, indulge in boisterous festivities, to frolic. (F.—L.) ME. *revelen*; Poems and Lives of Saints, ed. Furnival, xxx. 6.—OF. *reveler*, to rebel, revolt, also to rejoice noisily, rejoice greatly (Godefroy).—L. *rebellare*, to rebel; see *Rebel*. Der. *revel*, sb., ME. *revel* (= *revel*), *Chaucer*, C. T. 2719 (A 2717), Legend of Good Women, 2255; F. *Plowman*, B. xiii. 442; Will of Palerne, 1053. [On the strength of *Chaucer's* expression, 'And made revel all the long night' (C. T. 2719), *Tyrrwhitt* explained *revel* as 'an entertainment, properly during the night.' This is an attempt at forcing an etymology from F. *reveler*, to wake, which is wrong. In Will of Palerne, 1053, the *revels* are distinctly said to have taken place in the forenoon; and in *Chaucer's* Legend of Good Women, 2255, we read that 'This *revel*, full of song and ful of daunce, lasteth a four-night, or litel lase;' which quite precludes a special reference to the night.]—OF. *revel*, which Godefroy explains by 'rebellion, revolt, pride, also great rejoicing, joy, amusement.' 'Plains est de joie et de *revel*!'—is full of joy and revelry; L. *Vair* *Palmer*, l. 760; *Rocqufort*. 'La douceur de tens novel fait changer ire en *revel*!'—the sweetness of the fresh season changes anger into sport; *Bartsch*, *Chrestomathie*, col. 323, l. 28. Also *reveler*, ME. *revelour*, *Chaucer*, C. T. 4389 (A 4391); *revel-ry*. ¶ Note also ME. *revelous*, full of revelry, full of fest, *Chaucer*, C. T. 12934 (B 1194)—OF. *revelous*, *revelus*, riotous. *Kürting*, § 7826.

REVENGE, to injure in return, avenge. (F.—L.) In *Palgrave*. 'To *revenge* the death of our fathers;' *Berners*, tr. of *Kroissart*, vol. ii. c. 240 (R).—OF. *revengier* (Suppl. to Godefroy, s.v. *revancher*); MF. *revenger* (*Palgrave*), later *revancher*, 'to wreak, or revenge himself,' Cot., who gives the form *revengé* for the pp.; mod. F. *revancher*; whence the phrase *en revanche*, in return, to make amends; by a bettering of the sense.—F. *re*, again; and *venge*, older form *vingier*, to take vengeance, from L. *vincere*. See *Re* and *Vengeance*; also *Avenge*, *Vindicate*. Der. *revenge*, sb., *Spenser*, F. Q. l. 6. 44; *revenge-ful*, *Hamlet*, iii. 1. 126; *revenge-ful*; *revengement*, 1 Hen. IV. iii. 2. 7. Doublet, *revindicate*.

REVENUE, income. (F.—L.) Lit. 'that which comes back or is returned to one.' Often accented *révenue*; Temp. i. 2. 98.—OF. *revenue*, 'revenue, rent;' Cot. Fem. of *revenu*, pp. of *revenir*, to return, come back.—F. *re*, back; and *venir*, to come.—L. *re*, back; and *venire*, to come, cognate with F. *come*. See *Re* and *Come*. **REVERBERATE**, to re-echo, reflect sound. (L.) In *Levins*, ed. 1570.—L. *reverberatus*, pp. of *reverberare*, to beat back.—L. *re*, back; and *verberare*, to beat, from *verber*, a scourge, lash, whip; cf. Gk. *πάβος*, a rod. Der. *reverberat-ion*, ME. *reverberaciōnem*, *Chaucer*, C. T. 7816 (D 2234), from F. *reverberation*, 'a reverberation,' Cot., from L. acc. *reverberatiōnem*. Also *reverberat-or-y*; and *reverber* (a coined word, by contraction), *K. Lear*, i. 1. 156.

REVERE, to venerate, regard with awe. (F.—L.) Not an early word, to *revere* being used instead. In *Blount's* Gloss, ed. 1674.—MF. *reverer* (mod. *révéral*), 'to reverence,' Cot.—L. *revereri*, to revere, stand in awe of.—L. *re*, again (here intensive); and *vereri*, to fear, feel awe (corresponding to the E. phrase to be *scary*, to 1. 2

beware), from the same root as *wary*. See **Re-** and **Wary**. **Der.** *reuer-ence*, in early use, ME. *reuerence*, Rob. of Glouc., p. 553; l. 11547; King Alisaunder, 793; from OF. *reuerence*, 'reverence', Cot. from L. *reuerentia*, respect. Hence *reuerent*, vb., Minshew, ed. 1627; P. Plowman, C. xiv. 248, from OF. *reuerent*, 'to reverence', Cot.; *reuerent-ial*, from MF. *reuerential*, 'reverent', Cot. Also *reuer-ent*, Chaucer, C. T. 8063 (E 187), from OF. *reuerent* (14th cent. see Littre, s.v. *reuerend*), which from L. *reuerendus*, fut. pass. part. of *reuereri*: later form *reuer-end*, Friih's Works, p. 105, col. 2. l. 40.

REVERIE, REVERY, a dreaming, irregular train of thought. (F.—L.?) 'When ideas float in our mind without any reflection or regard of the understanding, it is that which the French call *revery*; our language has scarce a name for it'; Locke, Human Understanding, b. ii. c. 19 (R.). 'In a *reuerie*'; Godfrey of Buloyne, ch. 116; p. 174. AF. *reverye*, raving; Langtoft, li. 168. —F. *rèverie*, formerly *reuerie*, 'a raving, idle talking, dotage, vain fancy, fond imagination'; Cot. —F. *rêver*, formerly *reuer*, 'to rave, dote, speak idly, talk like an ass'; id. B. The F. *rêver* has the same sense as the Lorraine *râver*, whence E. *rave*; see **Rave**. Hence the form *ravery*, raving, rage, as a variant of *revery* (N.E.D.). Kùrtzing, § 7697.

REVERSE, opposite, contrary, having an opposite direction. (F.—L.) The adj. use seems to be the oldest in E.; it precedes the other uses etymologically. ME. *reuers* (= *reuer*). 'A vice *reuers* unto this'—a vice opposite this; Gower, C. A. i. 167; bk. ii. 222. 'At the *reuers* weyn'—say just the contrary; Chaucer, C. T. 14983 (B 167). —OF. *revers*, 'strange, uncouth, cross'; Cot. —L. *reuersus*, lit. turned back, reversed, pp. of *reuertere*, to turn backward, return. —L. *re-*, back; and *uertere*, to turn; see **Re-** and **Verse**. **Der.** *reverse*, verb, Gower, C. A. i. 3; prol. 30; *reverse*, sb., Merry Wives, ii. 3. 27, from F. *revers*, 'a back blow'. Cot. Cf. F. *les revers* de fortune, 'the crosses [reverses] of fortune'; id. Also *revers-ion*, Levins, from MF. *reversion*, 'a reverting', Cot. Hence *revers-ion-ary*. Also *revers-al*, Bacon, Life of Hen. VII, ed. Lumby, p. 15, l. 26; *revers-ible*. And see *revert*.

REVERT, to return, fall back, reverse. (F.—L.) In Spenser, F. Q. iv. 6. 43. Also in Caxton; see gloss. to Encyclos.—MF. *revertir*, 'to revert, return'; Cot. —L. type *reuertere*, for L. *reuertere*, to return; see **Reverse**. **Der.** *revert-ible*.

REVIEW, to view again, look back on, examine carefully. (F.—L.) 'To review, to recognise, or revise'; Minshew, ed. 1627. And see Shak. Sonnet 74; Wint. Tale, iv. 4. 680. From **Re-** and **View**. **Der.** *review*, sb., *review-er*, *review-al*.

REVILE, to calumniate, reproach. (F.—L.) ME. *reulen* (with *u*—*v*). Gower, C. A. iii. 247, bk. vii. 4635; Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 161, l. 11. AF. *reviler* (Gower); OF. *reviler*, to revile (Godefroy). —F. *re-* (L. *re-*), again; and F. *vil*, from L. *vilis*, cheap, of small value. Cf. OF. *aviler* (mod. F. *avilir*), 'to disprize, disesteem, imbase, make vile or cheap'; &c.; Cot.; where the prefix is F. *à*, L. *ad*. See **Vile**. **Der.** *revil-er*.

REVISE, to review and amend. (F.—L.) In Minshew, ed. 1627.—MF. *reviser*, to revise; omitted by Cotgrave, but in early use (Littre).—L. *revisere*, to look back on, to revisit.—L. *re-*, again; and *visere*, to survey, frequent. form of *visere* (supine *visum*), to see. See **Re-** and **Vision**. **Der.** *revise*, sb., *revise-able*, *revis-er*; *revis-ion*, from F. *revision*, 'a revision, review', Cot.

REVISIT, to visit again. (F.—L.) In Hamlet, i. 4. 53. From **Re-** and **Visit**.

REVIVE, to return to life, consciousness, or vigour, recover. (F.—L.) In Palgrave; and in K. Lear, iv. 6. 47. 'His spirit revived'; Caxton, G. Legend, Joseph, § 14. Also used actively, as: 'to revive the dead'—to reanimate the dead; Spenser, F. Q. ii. 3. 22.—F. *revivre*, 'to revive, recover, return unto life'; Cot.—L. *revivere*, to live again.—L. *re-*, again; and *vivere*, to live; see **Re-** and **Vivid**. **Der.** *reviv-al*, *revival-ist*, *reviv-er*. Also *reviv-ify*, from *re-* and *vivify*; *reviv-i-fic-al-ion*.

REVOKE, to repeal, recall, reverse. (F.—L.) Levins, ed. 1570, has both *revoke* and *revoque*. 'I *revoke*, je *revoque*'; Palgrave. Spelt *revoke*, Dictes, pr. by Caxton, fol. 24, l. 11.—MF. *revoquer* (omitted by Cotgrave), to revoke; mod. F. *révoquer*—L. *revo-care*, to call back.—L. *re-*, back; and *vocare*, to call. See **Re-** and **Voice**. **Der.** *revo-cation*, from MF. *revocation*, 'a revocation'. Cot., from L. acc. *revocatio-nem*; *revo-cable*, from MF. *revocabile*, 'revokable'; Cot., from L. *revocabilis*; *revo-cable*; *revo-cation*.

REVOLT, a turning away, rebellion. (F.—Ital.—L.) In Shak. Merry Wives, i. 3. 111.—MF. *revolte*, 'a revolt, a rebellion'. Cot.—Mital. *revolta* (mod. *rivolta*), 'a revolt, turning, an overthrow'; Florio. Fem. of *revolto*, 'turned, revolted, overthrowen, overturned'; &c.; Florio. This is the pp. of *revolvere*, 'to revolve, ponder, turne, overwhelme'; id. See **Revolve**. **Der.** *revolt*, verb, K. John, iii.

i. 257, from MF. *revolter*, Mital. *revoltare*; *revolt-er*; *revolt-ing*, *revolt-ingly*.

REVOLVE, to roll round, move round a centre. (L.) 'This meditation by no waie *revolve*'; Test. of Love, b. i. ch. 8, l. 4.—L. *revolvere*, to roll back, revolve.—L. *re-*, back; and *volvere* (pp. *volutus*), to roll. See **Re-** and **Volve**. **Der.** *revolv-er*; *revolut-ion*, ME. *revolucion*, Gower, C. A. ii. 61, bk. iv. 1783, from OF. *revolucion*, from L. acc. *revoluti-onem*, nom. *revolutio*, a revolving, allied to *revolutus*, pp. of *revolvere*. Hence *revolut-ion-ary*, -ise, -ist. And see *revolt*.

REVLUSION, a tearing away, sudden forcing back. (F.—L.) Used by Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 66, to mean the withdrawal of blood from one part to another in the body.—MF. *revulsion*, 'a revulsion, plucking away; also, the drawing or forcing of humours from one part of the body into another'; Cot.—L. *revulsio-nem*, acc. of *revulsio*, a tearing away; cf. *revulsus*, pp. of *revellere*, to pluck back.—L. *re-*, back; and *vellere*, to pluck. **Der.** *revuls-ive*. And see *convulse*.

REWARD, to requite, recompense, give in return. (F.—L. and Tent.) ME. *rewarden*, verb, P. Plowman, B. xi. 129, Wyclif, 11th, xi. 26. Also *reward*, sb., used exactly in the sense of *regard*, of which it is a mere doublet. 'Took *reward* of no man'—paid regard to no one, P. Plowman, C. v. 40; see Chaucer, Legend of Good Women, prol. 399; Hampole, Pricke of Conscience, 1881; Will. of Palerne, 3339.—AF. *rewarder*, Langtoft, l. 176; OF. *rewarder*, the same as *regarder*, to regard (Burguy). —OF. *re-* (= L. *re-*), back; and *warder*, the same as *garder*, a word of Teut. origin. See **Re-gard**, **Guard**, **Ward**. The orig. sense is to mark or heed, as a lord who observes a vassal, and regards him as worthy of honour or punishment; hence, to requite. **Der.** *reward*, sb., (OF. *reward*, the same as *regard*). Not connected with *guardon*, as suggested in Richardson. Doublet, *regard*.

REYNARD, REINARD, a fox. (F.—Tent.) In Dryden, The Cock and the Fox, § 81, 662, 721, 768, 794, 805. 'Hyer [here] begynneth thystorye [the history] of reynard the fox'; Caxton, tr. of Reynard the Fox, A. B. 1481. See the Introductory Sketch to The History of Reynard the Fox, ed. Arber.—MF. *renard*, *regnard* (mod. F. *renard*), 'a fox'; Cot. β. OF. Tent. origin; the famous epic is of Low G. origin, and was composed in Flanders in the 12th century; see the edition, by Herr Ernst Martin, Paderborn, 1874, of Willems, *Gedicht von den vos Reinarde* (poem of the fox Reynard). Thus the E. and F. words are due to the Flemish name *reinaerd* or *reinaert*. This is the same as the OIIG. *reginhart*, used as a Christian name, meaning literally 'strong in counsel', an excellent name for the animal. γ. The OIIG. *regin*, *ragin*, counsel, is the same as Goth. *ragin*, an opinion, judgement, advice, decree. This is not to be connected with L. *regere*, to rule, but with Skt. *rachand*, orderly arrangement, from *rach*, to arrange; see Uhlenbeck. δ. The OIIG. *hart*, strong, lit. hard, is cognate with E. *Hard*, q. v. The OIIG. *reginhart* became later *reinhardt*, a reynard, fox. We also meet with the mod. G. *reinecke*, a fox; this is a dimin. of *Rein-*.

RHAPSODY, a wild, disconnected composition. (F.—L.—Gk.) Ben Jonson uses 'a *rhapsody* of Homer's' to translate *Ilionum carmen*, Horace, Ars Poetica, l. 129. Spelt *rapsodie* in Minshew, ed. 1627.—F. *rapsodie*, 'a rapsodie'; Cot.—L. *rhapsodia*. —Gk. *ῥαψῳδία*, the reciting of epic poetry, a portion of an epic poem recited at a time, also, a rhapsody, tirade. —Gk. *ῥαψῳδός*, one who stitches or strings songs together, a reciter of epic poetry, a bard who recites his own poetry. The term merely means 'one who strings odds or songs together', without any necessary reference to the actual stitching together of leaves.—Gk. *ῥαψ-*, stem of *τείνω*, to stitch, to stitch together, fasten together; and *ῥῶν*, an ode, for which see *Ode*. **Der.** *rhapsodi-c*, Gk. *ῥαψῳδικός*, adj., *rhapsodi-c-al*, *rhapsodi-c-al-ly*; *rhapsodi-st*, sb.

RHETORIC, the art of speaking with propriety and elegance. (F.—L.—Gk.) ME. *retoryke* (4 syllables), Chaucer, C. T. 7908 (E 32). —OF. *rhétorique*, 'rhetoric'; Cot.—L. *rhētorica*, for *rhētorica ars*, i. e. rhetorical art; fem. of *rhētoricus*, rhetorical. —Gk. *ῥητορικὴ*, for *ῥητορικὴ τέχνη*, i. e. rhetorical art; fem. of *ῥητορικός*, rhetorical. —Gk. *ῥητορ-*, decl. stem of *ῥητορ*, an orator. For 'Fip-*trōp*, related by gradation to *εἶπεω* (for 'Fip-*yeu*), to say, of which the pl. t. is *εἶ-πη-κα*. Formed with the suffix *-trōp* (= L. *-tor*) of the agent; the sense being 'speaker'. β. The base of *εἶπεω* is *ἔ-ῥω-ε*, to speak; whence also the E. verb and word; see **Verb**, **Word**. See Curtius, l. 428. **Der.** *rhētoric-al*, -al-ly; *rhētoric-ian*.

RHEUM, discharge from the lungs or nostrils caused by a cold. (F.—L.—Gk.) Frequent in Shak. Meas. iii. i. 31; &c. 'Rheumes and moystures do increase'; Sir T. Elyot, Castel of Helth, b. ii. c. 24. Spelt *reume*, Palgrave.—OF. *reume*, MF. *rhume*, 'a rheume, catarrh'. Cot. (F. *rhume*). —L. *rhēuma*. —Gk. *ῥεύμα* (stem *ῥεῦμα*), a flow, flood, flux, rheum. —Gk. *ῥεῦ-*, occurring in *ῥεῦ-σμός*, fut. t.

of *flow*, which stands for **apfeiv*, the base of the verb being *apew*, to flow, cognate with Skt. *aru*, to flow. — *✓SREU*, to flow; see *Stream*. Brugmann, i. § 462; Fick, i. 837; Curtius, i. 439. Der. *rheum*, Jul. Caesar, ii. 1. 266; *rheumat-ic*, Mids. Nt. Dr. ii. 1. 105, from *L. rheumaticus*, from Gk. *ῥευματικός*, adj.; *rheumat-ic-al*; *rheumat-ism*, from *L. rheumatismus*, from Gk. *ῥευματισμός*, liability to rheum.

RHINOCEROS, a large quadruped. (L.—Gk.) In Shak. Macb. iii. 4. 101. Named from the remarkable horn (sometimes double) on the nose.—*L. rhinoceros* (Pliny).—Gk. *ῥινόκερος*, a rhinoceros, lit. 'nose-horned'.—Gk. *ῥίνο*, decl. stem of *ῥίς* (gen. *ῥίνος*), the nose; and *ῥέπ-ας*, a horn, allied to *E. horn*; see *Horn*. See the description of the *rhinoceros* and *monoceros*, supposed to be different animals, in K. Alsaunders, 6529, 6539; cf. Wright, Popular Treatises on Science, p. 81.

RHIZOME, a root-like stem. (F.—Gk.) Modern; in botany.—*F. rhizome*.—Gk. *ῥίζωμα*, root.—Gk. *ῥίζω*, to cause to take root.—Gk. *ῥίζα*, root; see *Root*.

RHODODENDRON, a genus of plants with evergreen leaves. (L.—Gk.) Lit. 'rose-tree'. In Phillips, ed. 1706.—*L. rhododendron* (Pliny).—Gk. *ῥόδονδρον*, lit. 'rose-tree'.—Gk. *ῥόδον*, for *ῥόδον*, a rose; and *δένδρον*, a tree. *β*. As to *ῥόδον*, see *Rose*. *Δένδρον* appears to be a reduplicated form, connected with *δέν*, a tree, and therefore with *E. tree*; see *Tree*.

RHODOMONTADE; the same as *Rodomontade*, q. v.

RHOMB, **RHOMBUS**, a quadrilateral figure, having all its sides equal, but not all its angles right angles. (F.—L.—Gk.; or L.—Gk.) The *F. form rhomb* is now less common than the *L. form rhombus*; but it appears in Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674, and in Milton, P. R. iii. 309.—*F. rhombe*, 'a spinning wheel; also, a figure that hath equal sides and unequal angles, as a quarry of glass, &c.'; Cot.—*L. rhombus*.—Gk. *ῥόμβος*, anything that may be spun or twirled round, a spinning-wheel; also a rhomb, or rhombus, from a certain likeness to a whirling spindle, when the adjacent angles are very unequal.—Gk. *ῥόμβειν*, to revolve, totter. Allied to *Wrinkle* (Pretwiltz). See also *Rumb*. Der. *rhomb-ic*; *rhomboid*, i. e. rhomb-shaped, from *ῥόμβος*, for *ῥόμβος*, and *-ειδ-ος*, form, shape; *rhomboid-id-al*. Doublet, *rumb*, q. v.

RHUBARB, the name of an edible plant. (F.—Late L.—Gk.) Spelt *reubarbe* by Sir T. Flyot, Castel of Helth, b. iv. c. 1; also *Reubarbarum*, id. b. iii. c. 6; *rubarbe*, Skelton, Magnificence, 2385; *reubarb*, Libell of E. Policy, i. 362.—*OF. reubarbe*, *MF. rheubarbe*, 'reubarb'; Cot. Mod. *F. rhubarbe*. Cf. Ital. *reubarbaro*, *rubarbe*; spelt *reubarbaru* in Florio. The botanical name is *rheum*.—Late L. *rheubarbarum* (= *rheum barbarum*), used by Isidore of Seville (Brachet).—Gk. *ῥῆον ῥαίπαρον*, *rhubarb*; lit. 'the *Rheum* from the barbarian country'. *β*. Gk. *ῥῆον* was an adjectival form, from *ῥῆ*, the Rha-plant, i. e. *reubarb*, which was also called *Rhā Ponticum*; and *Rhā* took its name from the *Rha* or Volga, the name of a river in Pontus. Cf. the Linnæan name *Rheum Rhaponticum*, which is tautologous. 'Huic Rha uicinus est annis, in ejus supercilii quædam vegetabilis clusum nominis gignitur radix, proficiens ad usus multiplices medicularum.' Ammianus Marcellinus, xxii. 8. 28; a passage which Houlard translates by: 'Necere into this is the river Rha, on the sides whereof groweth a comfortable and holson root, so named, good for many uses in physick.' See Taylor's Words and Places, Lewis's Lat. Diet (s. v. *rha*), and Richardson.

RHUMB, the same as *Rumb*, q. v.

RHYME, the same as *Rime* (1), q. v.

RHYTHM, flowing metre, true cadence of verse, harmony. (F.—L.—Gk.) Formerly spelt *rhyme*, as in Minshew, ed. 1627.—*F. rhyme*, 'rime, or meter'; Cot.—*L. rhythmus*, acc. of *rhythmus*.—Gk. *ῥυθμός*, measured motion, time, measure, proportion; Ionic form, *ῥυθμός*. Cf. Gk. *ῥυθμός*, a stream, *ῥυθμός*, a stream, *ῥυθμός*, flowing; all from the base *ῥυ-*; cf. *ῥέω* (for **apfeiv*), to flow.—*✓SREU*, to flow; see *Rheum*. Brugmann, ii. § 72, iii. § 691. ¶ See also *Rime* (1). Der. *rhythm-ic*, Gk. *ῥυθμικός*; *rhythm-ic-al*.

RIATA, see *Reata*.

RIB, one of the bones from the back-bone encircling the chest. (E.) *ME. ribbe*, Rob. of Glouc., p. 22, l. 518; P. Plowman, B. vi. 180. *AS. ribb*, Gen. ii. 21.—*✓Du. rib*; Icel. *riþ*; Swed. *ref-been*, a rib-bone; Dan. *rib-been*; Pomeran. *ribbe*; OHG. *rippi*, *G. rippe*.—*✓Russ. ribbo*. *β*. The *AS. ribb* answers to a Teut. type **reb-jom*, neut. Perhaps allied to *G. reb-a*, a tendril; from the notion of winding round (Kluge). Cf. OHG. *hirni-reba*, the brain-pan, skull. Der. *rib*, verb; *rib-ning*; *spare-rib*; *rib-wort*, Palgrave, a plantain, called simply *ribbe* (rib) in *AS.*; see A. S. Leechdoms, Glossary.

RIBALD, a low, licentious fellow. (F.—Teut.) *ME. ribald*, but almost always spelt *ribaud*, P. Plowman, B. xvi. 151, v. 512; King Alsaunders, 1578; *ribauz*, O. Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, i. 279, last line but one.—*OF. ribald*, *ribaud* (*ribaud* in Cot.), a ribald,

ruffian; mod. *F. ribaut*. The Late L. form is *ribaldus*; see Ducange. And see a long note in Polit. Songs, ed. Wright, 1839, p. 369. We also find Late L. *ribalda*, fem., a prostitute. *β*. The suffix *-ald* shows the word to be Teutonic; it answers to OHG. *walt*, power, and was (1) a common suffix in Frankish proper names, and (2) a common suffix in *F. words*, where it is used as a masc. termination denoting character, and commonly has a depreciatory sense, as in the present instance. *γ*. Diez connects *ribald* with OHG. *hrīpā*, MHG. *ribe*, a prostitute, and cites from Matthew Paris: 'fures, exules, fugitivi, excommunicati, quos omnes ribaldos Francia uulgariter consuevit appellare.' Hence also *OF. ribet*, to be wanton; which fully explains the sense. Cf. Kötting, § 4019. Der. *ribaldry*, *ME. ribaldrie*, commonly written *ribaudie*, P. Plowman, C. vii. 435.

RIBAND, **RIBBAND**, **RIBBON**, a narrow strip, esp. of silk. (F.) Spelt *riband* from a fancied connexion with *band*, with which it may possibly be connected; also *ribband*, Spenser, F. Q. iv. 10. 8. But the *d* is excrement and is not always found in the *ME.* period, though occurring in the Prompt. Parv. *ME. riban*, P. Plowman, B. ii. 16; 'with ribanes of red golde' = with golden threads. 'Raggis ribaned with gold' = rags adorned with gold thread; Rom. of the Rose, 4752. Again, in Rom. of the Rose, 1077, Riches wears a purple robe, adorned with *orffris* (gold-embroidery) and *ribaninges*. [Irish *ribin*, a ribbon; *ribe*, a flake, a clout, a ribbon; Gael. *ribean*, a riband, fillet, *rib*, *ribe*, a hair, rag, tatter, gin, snare, whence also *ribeng*, a hair, little hair, small rag, tassell, fringe, bunch of anything hairy; *W. rhīn*, a streak, *rhīb*, a streak, are all from *ME. riban*.] *β*. From *F. ruban*, spelt *riban* in 1394 (Supp. to Godefroy), *ruben* in Cotgrave, *rubant* in Palgrave. The form *riban* occurs also in mod. Prov., and in the Norman and Guernsey dialects (Mistral, Moisy, Métivier). Ducange also gives the form *reband*; see Voc. 792. 20. *γ*. The suffix seems to be *Du.* and *G. band*, a band; see *Band* (1). The *ri-* or *re-* perhaps occurs in *EFFries. rif-band*, *ref-band*, a reef-band (Koolman). The old sense of *reuf* (in a sail) was 'strip'; cf. MSwed. *riþ*, 'fascia'; Swed. dial. *reuf*, Norw. *reiv*, a swaddling-band, lit. 'strip'.

RIBIBE, the same as *Rebook*, q. v.

RICE, a kind of edible grain. (F.—Ital.—L.—Gk.—Opsers.) In Shak. Wint. Tale, iv. 3. 41; spelt *riz* in Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 49; *rice* in Levinus; *ryce* in Palgrave. *ME. ryz*, Mandeville, ch. 31, p. 310.—*OF. ris*, 'rice'; Cot.; mod. *F. riz*.—*Ital. riso*.—*Lat. oryza*, rice.—Gk. *ῥυζα*, also *ῥυζον*, rice; both the plant and grain. *β*. Doubtless borrowed from an *OPers.* form, preserved in the Pushto (Afghan) *wirizey*, *wiriz*, rice (Ravery). Hence also Arab. *uruzz*, *ruzz*, whence Span. *arroz*, rice. Allied forms are Pers. *birinj*, Armenian *brinj*, rice; Skt. *vrīhi*, rice. (Horn, § 208; Yule.)

RICH, wealthy, abounding in possessions. (E.) *ME. riche* (12th cent.), O. Eng. Homilies, i. 53, l. 10; Ancrer Riwle, p. 66; Layamon, 128. (Not borrowed from *F.*, but an *E. word*.) *AS. rice*, rich, powerful; Luke, i. 52; Mark, x. 25. The change from final *c* to *ch* is just as in *Norwich* from *Norwīc*, *pitch* from *AS. pic*, &c.; see Mätzner, i. 145.—*✓Du. rijck*; Icel. *riki*; Swed. *rik*; Dan. *rig*; Goth. *reiks*; *G. reich*. *β*. All from a Teut. type **rikjos*, lit. powerful, ruling; from the base **rik-* as seen in Goth. *reiks*, a ruler. This is cognate with the Celtic base **rig-*, as in Gaulish *rix*, a king (cf. OIrish *ri* (gen. *rig*), a king, *W. rhi*, a chief); unless the Teut. *reiks* is merely borrowed from the Celtic *rix* (for **rēx*); as Uhlenbeck suggests. All from the *✓REC*, to rule; see *Regent*. Brugmann, i. §§ 135, 549 c. ¶ The fact that the word *might* have come into the language from *F. riche*, which is from MHG. *riche* (*G. reich*), does not do away with the fact that it has always existed in our language. But the deriv. *riches* is really of *F. origin*; see *Riches*. Der. *richly*, *AS. riclic*, Luke, xvi. 19; *richness*, *ME. richnesse*, Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 155, l. 14. Also *rich* in *bishop-ric*, where *-ric* = *AS. rice*, a kingdom, dominion; cf. Icel. *riki*, Goth. *reiki*, *G. reich*, sb., dominion, allied to *L. reg-nam* and *E. realm*.

RICHES, wealth. (F.—OHG.) Now often regarded as a pl. sb. Shak. has it as a pl. sb., Timon, iv. 2. 32, Per. i. 1. 52; but usually as a sing. sb., Oth. ii. 1. 83, iii. 3. 173, Sonnet 87. *ME. richesse*, a sing. sb.; 'Mykel was the richesse', Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 30, l. 24. The pl. is *richesses*, Ayenbite of Inwyt, p. 24, l. 21; Ancrer Riwle, p. 168, l. 13. The word first appears (spelt *riches*) in Layamon, 8091.—*F. richesse*, 'riches, wealth' (Cot). Formed with suffix *-esse* (cf. Port. and Span. *riqu-eza*, Ital. *ricch-ezza*) from the adj. *rich*, rich.—MHG. *riche*, OHG. *rihhi* (*G. reich*), rich; cognate with *E. Rich*, q. v.

RICK, a heap or pile of hay or wheat. (E.) The mod. *E. rick* is from *AS. hryce*, as in *corn-hryce*, a corn-rick; *Elfric's* Hom. ii. 178. It also occurs as *reek*. *ME. reek*, Prompt. Parv. p. 428, col. 1, last line; *AS. hrēac*, to translate *L. aceruus*, a heap; Voc. 313. 3.—*✓Icel. hrakur*, a rick, small stack. Teut. types **hrak-jon*, **hrakoz*, m. Cf. OIrish *crnach*, a heap; and see *Ridge*. Brugmann, i.

§ 637. Doublet, prov. E. *ruck*, a heap, the Scand. form; see *Ruck* (2).

RICKETS, a disease of children, accompanied with softness of the bones and great weakness. (E.) The name was first given to this disease, about 1620, by the country-people in Dorsetshire and Somersetshire. This we learn from a treatise by Dr. Glisson, De Rachitide, cap. 1. He used the form *rachitis* (it should have been *rachitis*) to denote the fact that it is sometimes accompanied by spinal disease, or, in Greek, *ῥαχίς*, founded on Gk. *ῥαχίς*, the spine. This was easily confused with the prov. E. *rick*, *wrick*, to sprain, twist, wrench; whence the form *rickets*. 'Cavil 7. Hospitals generally have the *rickets*. . . Answer. Surely there is some other cure for a *ricketish* body than to kill it;' Fuller, Worthies of England, 1662; repr. 1840, vol. i. p. 47. A still earlier notice of *rickets* is in Fuller, Meditations on the Times (first pub. 1647), xx. p. 163, in Good Thoughts, &c., Oxford, 1810; see N. and Q. 6 S. ii. 219. The prov. E. '*rickety* (unsteady) table' is well known. β. Formed, with pl. suffix *-ets*, from E. *wrick*, ME. *wriken*, to twist, used in the phr. 'to *wrick* (i.e. to twist) one's ankle.' Thus the word denotes a disease accompanied by distortion. 'The duell *wricked* her and ther,' i.e. the devil (when seized by St. Dunstan) twisted hither and thither; Spec. of Eng., ed. Morris and Skeat, p. 22, l. 82. Allied to AS. *wringan*, to wring; see *Wring*. † Du. *wriken*, to stir to and fro; *de bank wrikt nog*, 'the bench stands totteringly still' (i.e. is rickety); Sewel. See *Wriggle*.

RICOCHET, the rebound of a cannon-ball fired at a slight elevation. (F.—Prov.—L.) Not in Todd's Johnson.—F. *ricochet*, 'the sport of skimming a thin stone on the water, called a Duck and a Drake'; Cot. Rabelais (Pantagruel, iii. 10) has *chanson du ricochet*, which Cot. explains: 'an idle or endless tale or song'; and Hatzfeld as 'a song with much repetition.' Littré quotes from a writer of the 15th century: 'Mais que il cele je cederai, et semblablement respond l'autre, et ainsi est la fable du ricochet.' β. There is also a F. verb *ricocher*, to ricochet, make ducks and drakes; and Scheler and Littré derive *ricochet* from *ricocher*. But Hatzfeld says that the derivation runs the other way. γ. However, mod. Prov. has the F. sb. *ricoucher*, and the vb. *ricoucher*, *recoucher*, to skip, to repeat; from L. *re-* and *prov. couca*, *couca*, to tread upon, from L. *calcāre*; and, as L. *recalcāre* means to tread upon again, to retrace, and also to repeat, the sense of 'repetition' is easily explained from the L. source. Thus *ricocher* is from Prov. *ricouca*; cf. MF. *caucher*, to tread (L. *calcāre*). Der. *ricochet*, verb.

RID (1), to free, deliver. (E.) ME. *ridden*, to separate two combatants, Gawain and the Green Knight, 2246; also to deliver, O. Eng. Homilies, l. 273; also spelt *redde*, id. ii. 19, l. 20. (*Rid* stands for *red*, and that for *herd*). AS. *hrædan*, to snatch away, deliver; Grein, ii. 101. † OFriesic *hrædan*; Du. *redden*; Dan. *redde*; Swed. *rädda*; G. *reiten*. Teut. type **hrad-jan*, a causal form. Cf. Skt. *grath*, to untie, loose. Der. *ridden*, Spenser, Daphniaida, 364; a hybrid word, with F. suffix *-ance* (L. *-antia*).

RID (2), to clear, esp. land. (Scand.) Prov. E. *rid*, to remove litter, to grub up. ME. *ruden* (pt. *rid*). 'The schal *ruden* thine weie to-for the', who shall clear thy way before thee; O. E. Homilies, ii. 133.—Icel. *ryðja*, to rid, to clear out; Dan. *rydde*, to clear, grub up land. EFries. and Low G. *rüden*. Teut. type **rud-jan*; from **rud-*, weak grade of **reud-an-* (G. *reuten*), to clear out. Confused with *Rid* (1).

RIDDLE (1), a puzzling question, enigma. (E.) The word has lost a final *s*, and stands for *riddles*, with a plural *-dles-es*, if it were rightly formed. The loss of *s* was easy and natural, as it must have appeared like the sign of the plural number. ME. *redels*; we find F. *un devinal* explained by *a redels* in Wright's Vocab. i. 160. 'The kynge putt forth a *rydels*, other MSS. *redels*.' Trevisa, iii. 181; and see P. Plozman, B. xiii. 184. AS. *ræðels*, also *ræðelsa*, pl. *ræðelsan*, Alfred, tr. of Boethius, c. xxvii. § 3 (bk. iii. pr. 4), c. xxxv. § 5 (bk. iii. pr. 12), where it means 'ambiguity.' The pl. *ræðelsas* also occurs, Numb. xii. 8, where the A. V. has 'dark speeches.' The lit. sense is 'something requiring explanation.' Formed with suffixes *-el-s* (for *-al-s*) from AS. *ræð-an*, to read, interpret; we still use the phr. 'to read a riddle.' See *Read*. † Du. *raadsel* (for **raad-s-lo-*), from *raden*, to counsel, to guess; G. *räthsel* (for **raath-s-lo-*), from *rathen*. Also O. Low G. *rüðslo* (Gallée). Der. *riddle*, verb.

RIDDLE (2), a large sieve. (F.) For *hridelle*, by loss of initial *h*. ME. *ridil*, Prompt. Parv. p. 433. The suffixes *-il* (or *-el*) and *-er* being of equal force, we find the corresponding word in the AS. *hriddar*, a vessel for winnowing corn; Voc. 141. 12; older form *hrider*. Voc. 1. 12. Cognate forms appear in Irish *creathair*, Gael. *criathar*, Corn. *criader*, L. *cribrum*, a sieve. Lit. sense 'separator.' All from the Idg. √*QREI*, to separate; cf. Gk. *κρίνω*. See *Critic*. Der. *riddle*, verb; cf. AS. *hridan*, to sift, Luke xxii. 31. **RIDE**, to be borne along, esp. on a horse. (E.) ME. *ryden*, pt. t.

rood, pp. *riden* (with short *i*); Chaucer, C. T. 94, 169, &c. AS. *ridan*, pt. t. *rið*, pp. *riden*, Grein, ii. 378. † Du. *riden*; Icel. *riða*; Dan. *ride*; Swed. *rida*; G. *reiten*; OHG. *riān*. Teut. type **reid-an-*. Cf. also Old Irish *riad-am*, I drive, ride; also L. *redda* (a Celtic word), a four-wheeled carriage. From √*REIDH*. Brugmann, i. § 210. Der. *ride*, sb., *rid-er*, *riding*; also *bed-ridden*, q. v., *raid*, q. v., *ready*, q. v., *road*, q. v. And see *Palfrey*.

RIDGE, anything resembling the top of a quadruped's back, an extended protuberance. (E.) ME. *rigge*, a back, esp. a quadruped's back, King Allansunder, 5722; in whence mod. E. *ridge*. The Northern form is *rig*. We find 'upon his *rig*' = upon his back, Havelok, 1755. We also find *rig*, Ancien Riwle, p. 264; pl. *rugges*, Layamon, 540. The double form is due to the AS. γ. AS. *rygg*, the back of a man or beast; Grein, ii. 109. † Du. *rug*, back, ridge; Dan. *ryg*; Swed. *rygg*; Icel. *hrygg*; G. *rücken*; OHG. *hrukki*. The Teut. type answering to AS. *rygg* is **hrug-joz*, m. Cf. Old Irish *crocenn*, (1) hide, (2) the back; Skt. *krañch*, to be crooked. Der. *ridge-y*. Doublet, *rig* (3).

RIDICULOUS, laughable, droll. (L.) In Shak. Temp. ii. 2. 169. Englished (by the common change from *-us* to *-ous*) from L. *ridiculus*, laughable.—L. *ridere*, to laugh; see *Risible*. Der. *ridiculous-ly*, *-ness*. Also *ridicule*, orig. *ridicle*, as in Foxe, Acts and Monuments, pp. 132, 747 (R.), from L. *ridiculum*, a jest, neut. of *ridiculus*, but changed to *ridicule* by confusion with F. *ridicule*, *ridiculous*, which is not a sb. but an adj.

RIDING, one of the three divisions of the county of York. (Scand.) For *thriding*; the loss of the *th* being due to the misdivision of the compound word *North-thriding*; cf. *East-thriding*, and *West-thriding*. Blackstone explains the *thridings*; Comment; Intro. § 4. And note that the word *thriding* was Latinised as *tridingum*, Iliber Customarum, p. 353. Cf. *Estriding* (for *Est-triding*) in Birch, Cartul. Saxon. iii. 676.—Icel. *þrjúgub.* (the third part of a thing, the third part of a shire; see *Clearly* and *Vigfusson*).—Icel. *þrði*, third, cognate with E. *Third*, q. v. Cf. Norweg. *tridjning*, a third part, from *tride*, third; Aasen.

RIFE, abundant, prevalent. (Scand.) ME. *rif* (with long *i*), also *rife*, *rive*, *ryfe*, *ryne*; adv. *rive*, *ryne*. 'þere was sorwe *rive*' = there was abundant sorrow, Will. of Palerne, 5414. 'ðalu per wes *rive*' = evil was abundant there; Layamon, 20070. Late AS. *rife*, Leechdoms, iii. 164.—Icel. *rifur*, munificent, abundant; cf. *ryfiger*, large, munificent; MSwed. *rif*, *rife*. β. Allied to MDu. *rijf*, *ryne*, 'abundant, copious, or large, Hexham; Low G. *rive*, abundant, munificent, extravagant. Cf. Icel. *reifa*, to bestow, *reifr*, a giver; *reifr*, glad. Der. *rise-ly*, *rise-ness*.

RIFE-RAFF, refuse, rubbish, the off-scourings of the populace. (F.—Teut.) 'Iñces and circles, and triangles, and rhombus, and rifferaffe'; Gosson, School of Abuse, 1579, ed. Arber, p. 49, l. 26. Due to ME. *rif* and *raf*, several of parallel, things of small value. 'The Sarazins, ilk man, he slough, alle *rif* and *raf*' = He slew the Saracens, every man of them, every particle of them; Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 151. And again: 'That neither he no hise sild chaluange *rif* no *raf*' = That neither he nor his should claim a single bit of it; id. p. 111, l. 2.—F. *rif* et *raf*; as, 'Il ne luy lairra *rif* ny *raf*, he will strip him of all'; Cot. Cf. Walloon *rif*, *raf*; WFlem. *rifraf*. So also: 'On n'y a laissé ne *rife*, ne *rafte*, they have swept all away, they have left no manner of thing behind them;' id. The lit. sense of *rif* is 'a piece of plunder of small value'; it is closely related to F. *rifler*, 'to rifle, ransack, spoil, make havoc or clean work, sweep all away before him;' id. So also MF. *raffier*, 'to rifle, ravage, to sweep all away,' id. The connected E. words are *Rifle* (1) and *Raffle*, q. v. Cf. Ital. *raffola*, *ruffola*, 'by raffraffe, by hooke or crooke, by pinching or scraping;' Florio.

RIFLE (1), to carry off as plunder, spoil, strip, rob. (F.—Teut.) ME. *riften*, P. Plozman, B. v. 234.—OF. and MF. *rifler*, 'to rifle, ransack, spoil, make havoc,' Cot. Norm. dial. *rifler* (Duméril). A word prob. due to the Norse *seking*. Formed as a frequentative from Icel. *hrifa*, to catch, to grapple, seize, *rija* (usu. spelt *hrifa*), to pull up, scratch, grasp; related to which are *hrifsa*, to rob, pillage, *hrifs*, sb., plunder. ¶ The F. *rifler* (from Icel. *hrifa*) and *raffier* (from G. *raffen*) were not connected in the first instance, but the similarity of sound drew them together, as recorded in the E. *riff-raff*, q. v. Der. *rifle-er*.

RIFLE (2), a musket with a barrel spirally grooved to give the bullet a rotary motion. (Low G.) A modern word; *rifle* and *rifler* appear in Todd's Johnson, ed. 1827. 'Rifed arms were known on the continent about the middle of the 17th century; they do not appear to have been introduced into the British service till the time of the American revolutionary war;' Engl. Cycl. β. The sb. *rifle* is a short form for *rifled gun*, and is due to the technical word *rifle*, to groove; particularly, to groove in a spiral manner.—Low G. *riefeln*, EFries. *riffeln*, to furrow, chamfer; EFries. *riffel*, a groove; cf. Dau.

rife, to rifle, *rife*, a groove; *Swed. rēffa*, to rifle; cf. *refellbössa*, a rifled gun.—Low G. (E.Fries.) *rifen*, to scratch; *Swed. rīfa*, to scratch, tear, grate, grind; *Icel. rīfa*, to rive; see *Rive*. So also G. *rīfe*, a furrow, *rīfen*, to rife (from Low G.). ¶ The AS. *gerifian* does not correspond to E. *rife*, but to the old verb *rīsel*, to wrinkle; see *Rivel*. It is, however, a related word. Der. *rīst*—man.

RIFT, a fissure. (Scand.) In Spenser, *F. Q. i. 2. 30*. ME. *rīft*, Rom. of the Rose, 2661; *rīfte*, Prompt. Parv. p. 433.—Dan. *rīft*, a rift, rent, crevice, from *rīn*, to rive; Norw. *rīft*, a rift; Icel. *rīft*, a breach of contract, from *rīfa*, to rive. Cf. *Swed. rēfa*, a rift, strip, cleft, gap; from *Swed. rīfa*, to tear, rive. See *Rive*. Der. *rīft*, verb, Temp. v. 45, spelt *rīft* in Palsgrave.

RIG (1), to fit up a ship with tackle. (Scand.—Low G.) Also to dress up a person, but this is the jocular use of the word, and not the old sense, as supposed by Johnson. In Shak., only in the nautical sense; Temp. i. 2. 146, v. 224, &c. 'High rigged ships;' Surrey, tr. of Virgil, iv. 525; L. text, *calas naues*, *Ant.* iv. 397. 'I rigge a shyppe, I make it redye;' Palsgrave. Of Scand. origin; the traces of the word are slight.—Norweg. *rigga*, to bind up, wrap round; in some districts, to rig a ship; *rigg*, sb., rigging of a ship; Aasen. Cf. *Swed. dial. rigga* *fd*, to harness a horse, put harness on him. Allied to Pomeran. *Rigen*, Westphal. *riggen*, to tack together; Du. *rijgen*, to tack together, reef sails, from *rij*, a row; *i. reihen*, to tack together, to arrange, from *reihe*, a row. Cf. Low G. *rige*, a row, rank, arrangement. See *Row* (1). Der. *rig*, sb., *rigging*.

RIG (2), a frolic, prank. (E.?) Of running such a rig; Cowper, John Gilpin. 'Rig, a frolic;' Halliwell. *Riggish*, wanton; Shak. Antony, ii. 2. 245. The verb *rigge*, to be wanton, occurs in Levins, con. 119, l. 6. Certainly connected with *Wriggle*. Cf. Norw. *rigga*, to rock; E.Fries. *wriggen*, to wriggle; Du. *wrikken*, to stir to and fro, *wriggelen*, to wriggle. And see *Rikoketa*.

RIG (3), a ridge. (E.) 'Among the rigs o' barley;' Burns. ME. (Northern) *rig*, a ridge; see *Ridge*.

RIGADOON, a lively dance for a single couple. (F.—Prov.) 'Irish jig, and ancient rigadoun;' Byron, *The Waltz*, 110. In Bailey (1735).—F. *rigaudon*, *rigodon*; spelt *rigodon* in 1696 (Hatzfeld). Said to be from *Rigaud*, the name of a dancing-master (Hatzfeld). *Rigaud* is a Prov. name, and Mistral, s.v. *Rigaudoun*, a rigadoun, says that Rigaud, the dancing-master, lived at Marseilles, and that the dance was prohibited by the parliament of Provence in 1664 (April 3).

RIGHT, erect, straight, correct, true, just, proper, exact. (E.) ME. *right*, Wyclif, Matt. iii. 3; &c. AS. *riht*, adj., Grein, ii. 378, + Du. *reht*; Icel. *reitr* (for *reht*); Dan. *ret*; Swed. *rät*; G. *recht*, OHG. *reht*; Goth. *rahts*. β. All from Teut. type **rehtaz*, ldg. type **rehtas*, i. 2. *rehtus*. Cf. also W. *raith*, sb., right, Olrish *reht*, law. The ldg. **rehtas* is for **reg-tos*, from **REG-*, to rule. See *Regent*. See *Rectitude*. Der. *right*, adv., AS. *rihte*; *right*, sb., AS. *riht*; *right-ly*, *right-ness*, AS. *rihtnes*; *right*, verb, AS. *rihtan*; *right-ful*, P. Ploverman, R. prol. 127; *right-ful*, *right-ful-ness*. Also *right-ous*, well known to be a corruption of ME. *rightwis*, Pricke of Conscience, 9154; AS. *rihtwis*, Grein, ii. 381, a compound of *riht* and *wis* = wise, i.e. wise as to what is right. Palsgrave has the curious intermediate form *ryghtuous*. Hence *right-ous-ly*, AS. *rihtwislice* (Grein); *right-ous-ness*, ME. *rightwisness*, Wyclif, Matt. vi. 1, Luke, i. 75, AS. *rihtwisnes* (Grein). From the same root are *rect-i-tude*, *rect-i-ty*, *rect-or*, *rect-angle*, *rect-i-linear*, as well as *reg-al*, *reg-ent*, &c.; also *cor-rect*, *di-rect*, *e-rect*. Also *regent*.

RIGID, stiff, severe, strict. (L.) In Ben Jonson, Epistle to a Friend, Underwoods, lv. 17.—L. *rigidus*, stiff.—L. *rigere*, to be stiff. Brugmann, i. § 75. Der. *rigid-ly*, *ness*, *rigid-i-ty*. Also *rig-or*, Chaucer, C. T. 11087 (F 775), from OF. *rigour* (mod. F. *rigueur*) < L. *rigorem*, acc. of *rigor*, harshness; *rigor-ous*, Cor. iii. 1. 267, from F. *rigoureux*, 'rigorous,' Cot.; *rigor-ous-ly*, *ness*.

RIGMAROLE, a long unintelligible story. (Hybrid: E. and F.—L.) The word is certainly a corruption of *ragman-roll*, once a very common expression for a long list of names, hence a long unconnected story. See my note to P. Ploverman, C. i. 73, where it occurs as *rageman*; *Anecdota Literaria*, by T. Wright, 1844, p. 83, where a poem called *Ragman-roll* is printed; Wright's *Homages of Other Days*, p. 247; Jamieson's Dict., where we learn that the Scottish nobles gave the name of *ragman-rolls* to the collection of deeds by which they were constrained to subscribe allegiance to Edw. I. A. D. 1296; Towneley Mysteries, p. 311, where a catalogue of sins is called a *rolle of ragman*; Skelton, *Garl. of Laurell*, l. 1490, and Dyce's note; P. Ploverman's *Credle*, l. 180; Cowell's *Law Dict.*, and Todd's Johnson, s.v. *rigmarole*. Also the long note on *ragman-roll* in Halliwell. β. The precise meaning of *ragman* (oldest spelling *rageman*, but apparently with hard *g*) is not known. It first occurs as 'the name given to a statute of Edw. I. (appointing justices to hear and determine complaints of injuries done within 25

years previous), and to certain articles of inquisition associated with proceedings of *Quo Warranto* under this statute;' N. E. D., q.v. We also find *ragman* used to mean the devil; see P. Ploverman, C. xix. 122, and the note. γ. The word *roll* is F.; see *Roll*. With *ragman* we may perhaps compare Icel. *ragmanni*, a craven person, coward, *ragmennaka*, cowardice; from Icel. *ragr*, a coward, and *maðr* (= *mannr*), a man. Cf. *Swed. raggen*, the devil; Rietz cites ON. *ragvattr*, an evil spirit, lit. 'a cowardly wight,' where *vattr* is our E. *wight* = G. *wicht* in *böswicht*, a bad spirit. ¶ To call a person *ragr* was to offer him the greatest possible insult. ¶ The word *roll* was sometimes pronounced *row* (see Jamieson); hence we find in Levins, ed. 1570: '*Ragmanrow*, series,' where *row* = *row*.

RIGOL, a circlet. (Ital.—G.) In Shak. 2 Hen. IV. iv. 5. 36.—Ital. *rigolo*, 'a little wheel under a sledge;' Torriano. Dimin. from Ital. *riga*, *riga*, a line.—OHG. *riga*, a line, also, a circumference of a circle (G. *reihe*). Allied to E. *row*; see *Row* (1). See Notes on E. Etym., p. 249.

RILE, to vex; see *Roll*.

RILL, a streamlet, small brook. (Low G.) 'The bourns, the brooks, the becks, the rills, the rivulets;' Drayton, Polyolbion, Song i. 78. (He also has the dimin. *rill-let* in the same Song, l. 264.)—Low G. *rille*, used in the sense of a small channel made by rain-water running off meadows, also, a rill; see Bremen Wörterbuch. So also E.Fries. and Dan. dial. *rille*, a streamlet. β. *Rille* would appear to be a contraction from Teut. **ridela*, a dimin. of AS. *ride* or *ribe*, a stream, a common word; cognate with O. Low G. *ride*, a water-course, N.Fries. *ride* or *ride*, a stream or rill. γ. The AS. *i* in *ride* was probably long, as there are numerous streams in N. Germany with the name *reide* (Leo); and Halliwell gives South E. *rihte*, a small stream. Robin (p. 432) gives the Norm. dialect *rihle*, *rille*, as the name of a small stream, which appears in old charters as *Ridula*, *Risila*, *Risla*. See my Notes on E. Etym., p. 249. Cf. L. *ri-us*, a stream. Der. *rill-let*, *rill*, verb.

RIM, a border, edge, verge. (E.) 1. ME. *rim*, *rym*. 'Rym of a whele;' Prompt. Parv. AS. *rima*, rim; in the comp. *id-rima*, seashore, lit. sea-rim; A. S. Chron. an. 897; see Sweet, A. S. Reader. Cf. W. *rhim*, *rhimp*, *rhymyn*, a rim, edge. + Icel. *rimi*, a strip of land. Perhaps allied to G. *rand*, a rim, and to Hind. (Kluge). Brugmann, i. § 421. 2. We also find *rim* used in the sense of peritonium or inner membrane of the belly, as in Shak. 1 Hen. V. iv. 4. 15; and see Pricke of Conscience, l. 520, Sir Gawain and the Green Knight, 1343; the sense may be 'border,' hence envelope or integument. Cf. E.Fries. *rim*, rim, margin, border.

RIME (1), verse, poetry; the correspondence of sounds at the ends of verses. (F.—L.—Gk.) Usually spelt *rhyme*, by confusion with *rhythm*, which is a later form of the same word. But the ME. form was *rime*; and I have not found an instance of the spelling *rhyme* before A. D. 1550; or hardly so soon. Dr. Schmidt omits to state that the first folio of Shak. has the spelling *rime*, Two Gent. of Verona, iii. 2. 69, Merry Wives, v. 5. 95, L. L. L. i. 2. 190; &c. It is *rime* in Minshew, ed. 1627, and in Cotgrave; *ryme* in Palsgrave. ME. *rime*, *ryme*, Chaucer, C. T. 13639 (B 1899).—OF. *rime*, F. *rime*, found in the 12th cent. (Hatzfeld). From L. acc. *rhythmus*, which became fem.; from nom. *rhythmus*.—Gk. *ῥυθμός*, measured motion, time, measure; see *Rhythm*. From the same classical source was derived MHG. *rim*, in the sense of verse; which is quite a distinct word from OHG. *rim*, a number, cognate with AS. *rim*, number, which is of true Teutonic origin, and cognate with W. *rhif*, number. The OF. *rime*, in very early use, was the source of Ital., Span., Port. *rime*; and even of Du. *rijm*, G. *reim*, Icel. *rima*. Der. *rime*, verb (usually *rhyme*), ME. *rymen*, *ryme*, Chaucer, C. T. 1461 (A 1459); *rimeless* (usually *rhymeless*); *rimer* (usually *rhymmer*), spelt *rimer* in the first folio ed. of Shak. Antony, v. 2. 215; *rime-ster* (usually *rhyme-ster*), the suffix of which is discussed under *Spinster*.

RIME (2), hoarfrost, frozen dew. (E.) The word has lost initial *h*, and stands for *krime*. ME. *rime*, *ryme*. 'Ryme, frost, pruina;' Prompt. Parv. AS. *krim*, to translate L. *pruina*; Ps. cxviii. 83, ed. Spelman (margin). + Du. *rijm*; Icel. *krim*; Dan. *rim*; Swed. *rim*. Cf. also G. *reif*, MHG. *rije*, OHG. *krifo*, hoar-frost; Du. *rijp*, hoar-frost. Der. *rim-y*.

RIMER, a tool for enlarging holes in metal. (E.) From AS. *ryman*, to enlarge, make room.—AS. *rym*, room; see *Room*.

RIMPLE, to ripple, as the surface of water. (E.) 'The rippling of the brook;' Crabbe, Parish Register, pt. 1 (ed. 1802). Cf. ME. *rimpled*, wrinkled; Rom. Rose, 4495. From AS. *krump*, mutated form of *krump*, weak grade of *krimpan*, to wrinkle; cf. the gloss: '*rugosa*, here *krumpman*;' Voc. 521. 10. See *Ripple* (2).

RIND, the external covering, as the bark of trees, skin of fruit. (E.) ME. *rind*, *rinde*; Ancien Riwle, p. 150, ll. 4, 8. AS. *rinde*, the bark of a tree, Voc. 216. 5; also, a crust (of bread), *Alfric's* Hom. ii. 114, last line but one.—+ MDu. *rinde*, 'the bark of a tree;'

Hexham; *G. rinde*, OIIG. *rinta*, f. Prob. allied to *G. rand*, a rim, and to *Rim* (Kluge).

RINDERPEST, an infectious disease of cattle. (*G. and L.*) Modern. — *G. rinderpest*, cattle-disease. — *G. rinder*, pl. of *rind*, an ox; and *pest*, a pest, plague, from *L. pestis*. *Rind* is allied to *E. rother*; see **Rother** and **Pest**.

RING (1), a circle. (*E.*) *F. r. ring*, initial *k* being lost. *ME. ring*, Chaucer, C. T. 10561 (*F. 247*). *AS. hring*; *Grein*, ii. 106. *þ. Du. ring*; *Low G. ring*, *rink*, *Bremen Wörterbuch*; *Icel. kringr*; *Swed. and Dan. ring*; *G. ring*, OIIG. *hrinc*. Teut. type **hkrongos*; *Idg. type *hkronghos*. Allied by gradation to the *Idg. type *hkronghos*, as in *O Bulg. kragit*, *Russ. krug(e)*, a ring, circle. See also **Rank**, **Harangue**. Note that the *e* of Teut. **hkrongos* is preserved in *Finn. rengas*, a ring, an early loan-word from Teutonic (Streitberg). *Der. ring*, verb, *K. John*, iii. 4. 31; *ring-dove*, so named from the ring on its neck; *ring-ed*; *ring-leud-er*, a Hen. VI. ii. 1. 170; *ring-let*, used to mean 'a small circle', *Temp. v. 37*; *ring-straked*, i.e. streaked with rings, *Gen. xxx. 35*; *ring-worm*, a skin disease in which rings appear, as if formed by a worm, *Levinus*, ed. 1570. Doublet, *rink*.

RING (2), to sound a bell, tinkle. (*E.*) *ME. ringen*, Chaucer, C. T. 3894. *AS. hringan*, to clash, ring; *byrnau hringdon*, breastplates clashed, *Beowulf*, 327, ed. *Grein*; *ringden þa belle*, they rang the bells, *A. S. Chron. an. 1131*. The verb is weak, as in *Scand.*, but mod. *E.* has pt. *rang*, pp. *rung* (by analogy with *sing*); we also find pp. *roungen*, *runge*, in *Allit. Morte Arthure*, ll. 462, 976, 1587. *þ. Du. ringen*; *Icel. kringja*; *cf. khang*, sb., a din; *Dan. ringe*; *Swed. ringa*. Imitative. *Der. ring*, sb., *ring-er*.

RINK, a space for skating on wheels, a course for the game of curling. (*E.*) The former use is modern; the latter is mentioned in *Jamieson's Dict.* It appears to be a dialectal variant of *ring*; compare the use of *ring* in the compound *prize-ring*. As to the form, we may compare the *Low G. rink* used as a variant of *ring*; see the *Bremen Wörterbuch*; *NFries. rink*, variant of *ring*; and vulgar *E. anything* = anything. See **Ring** (1).

RINSE, to cleanse with clean water, make quite clean. (*F. — L. ?*) *Prov. E. rinck*, *renck*; *E. D. D.* 'He may ryne a pucher'; *Skelton*, *Magnificence*, 2194. 'Rynce this cuppe'; *Kel. Antiq. i. 7*, col. 1. 'Rense thyn tyece'; *Medical Works of 14th cent.*, ed. *Henslow*, p. 35, l. 13. = *OF. raincer* (Littre), *MF. rinser*, 'to rinse linen clothes'; *Cot.*; mod. *F. rinser*. *β.* Of doubtful origin. The forms *rinser*, *raincer*, seem to be contractions of *OF. reincer*, to rinse (*Godefroy*); *cf. Picard reinchier*, to rinse. *Kötting* (§ 7988) derives this *OF.* verb from a *L. type *requinquiré*, due to *L. quinquiré*, to cleanse, purify, a verb cited in the 4th century (Lewis). *Cf. mod. Prov. rinuar* (Mistral); *OProv. rezensar* (Bartsch).

RIOT, tumult, uproar. (*F.*) *ME. riote*, Chaucer, C. T. 4390; *Ancien Riwe*, p. 198, last line. — *F. riote*, 'a babbling, brawling'; *Cot. Cf. Prov. riota*, dispute, strife (Bartsch); *Ital. riotta*, quarrel, dispute, riot, uproar. *β.* The orig. sense seems to be 'dispute'; of uncertain origin. See *Diez* and *Kötting*. *Der. riot*, verb, *ME. riolen*, Chaucer, C. T. 4412 (*A. 4414*), from *F. rioler*, 'to chide'; *Cot.*; *riol-er*, *ME. riolour*, Chaucer, C. T. 12595 (*C. 661*); *riol-ous*, *id. 4466*, from *F. riolouse*; *riol-ous-ly*, *-ness*.

RIP, to divide by tearing open, cut open, tear open for searching into. (*Scand.*) 'Rip up griefe'; *Spenser*, *F. Q. i. 7. 39*. [It does not seem to be the same word as *ME. rippen*, used in the *Ormulum* in the sense of 'seize'; this is a variant of *ME. ruppen*, to rob, *Layamon*, 10584, and allied rather to *G. ruffen*, to pluck, than to the present word.] It corresponds to *ME. ripen*, used in the secondary sense of to grope, probe, search into, also used occasionally (like the mod. word) with the prep. *up*. 'Rypande . . . the reynes and hert' = searching the reins and heart (said of God), *Allit. Poems*, B. 592. 'To rype vpe the Romaynes' = to search out the Romans, *Morte Arthure*, 1877. 'The riche kinge rauskes . . . and vþ rypes the renkes' = the rich king seeks for and searches out the men, *id.*, 3940. 'To ripe their war' = to search their ware (where two MSS. have *rausake*), *Cursor Mundi*, 4893. 'I rype in olde maters, je fowle'; also, 'I ryppe a seame that is sowed'; *Palsgrave*. A Northern word, of *Scand. origin*. — *Norweg. ripa*, to scratch, score with the point of a knife (*Asen*); *Swed. dial. ripa*, to scratch, also to pluck, *asunder* (*cf. E. rip open*); *Ricet*; *Swed. repa*, to scratch, to ripple up; *repā up*, to rip up; *repā*, sb., a scratch; *Dan. oppripe*, to ripple up; *Wilem. open-rippen*, to rip up; *Low G. repen*, to ripple flax (Lubben). Allied to **Ripple** (1), and **Ripple** (3).

Der. rip, sb.; *ripple* (1), q.v., *ripple* (3), q.v.
RIFE, developed, mature, arrived at perfection. (*E.*) *ME. ripe*, *rype*, Chaucer, C. T. 17032 (*II. 83*). *AS. ripe*; and *swā swā ripe vð fortredon* = and trod [all] down like ripe corn; *Ælfred*, tr. of *Beda*, i. 12. This adj. signifies 'fit for reaping', and (like the sb. *rip*, harvest) is derived from the strong verb *ripan*, to reap; see

Reap. *þ. Du. rijp*; whence *ripen*, to ripen; *G. reif*, OHG. *riř*; whence *reifen*, to ripen. *Der. ripe-ly*, *-ness*; also *ripen*, verb, from *AS. ripian*, *Gen. xviii. 12*.

RIPPLE (1), to pluck the seeds from stalks of flax by drawing an iron comb through them. (*E.*) A Northern word; see *Jamieson*. *ME. ripplen*, *ripelen*. 'Rypelynge of flax, or other lyke, *Avulsio*'; *Prompt. Parv.* 'Hoc rupeste, a rypelle-stok', i.e. an implement for cleaning flax; *Voc. 795. 16*. An early example is *rippling-combe*, in *A. Nominale*, ed. *Skeat*, i. 545. The cleaning of flax was also termed *ribbing* (a weakened form of *rippling*); see *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 432, note 2. *β.* *Ripple* is not to be taken as the frequentative form of *rip*, but as formed from the sb. *ripple*, a flax-comb (*Jamieson*); and this sb. is derived from *rip* (weak grade of the strong *AS. verb rip-an*, to reap, cut) by help of the suffix *-le*, sometimes used to express the instrument by which a thing is done, as in *beat-le* = a beat-er; *stop-le*, used for stopping, *lad-le*, used for lading out, *gird-le*, used for girding. So *ripple* = an instrument for ripping off the flax-seeds; *cf. Swed. repa*, to ripple flax; see **Rip**. *þ. Du. repel*, a ripple, from *repēn*, to beat flax (*Hexham*); whence *repelen*, to ripple; *Low G. reje*, a ripple, in the dialect of Brunswick called *rejel*, *reppel*, *Bremen Wörterbuch*; *Pomeran. rapēn*, to ripple flax. The *Du. repel* is from the 2nd grade **raip* (Frank) of Teut. **reip-an*, to reap; see **Ripe**. *Cf. G. rife*, a ripple; whence *riffeln*, to strip flax. See **Ripple** (3).

RIPPLE (2), to cause or show wrinkles on the surface, like running water. (*E.*) The essential idea in the rippling of water is that it shows wrinkles on the surface. The earliest quotation in *Richardson* and *Johnson* is the following: 'Left the Keswick road, and turned to the left through shady lanes along the vale of Eeman, which runs rippling over the stones'; *Gray*, to Dr. Wharton, Oct. 18, 1769. But *Dampier* has: 'a great rippling'; *A New Voyage* (1699); *ii. pt. 2. p. 10*. 'As pointed out by Richardson, it is the by-form or contraction of the older verb to ripple'; 'As gilds the moon the rimping of the brook'; *Crabbe*, *Parish Register*, part 1, ed. 1807; where the edition of 1834 has *rippling*. *ME. rimplen*, to wrinkle, whence the pp. *rimplyd*, explained by 'Rugatus' in *Prompt. Parv.*; *cf. 'a rimpled vecke'* = a wrinkled old woman, *Rom. of the Rose*, 4. 195. This verb is from the sb. *rimple* or *rimpil*; 'Rimpyl, or rymple, or wryukly, Ruga'; *Prompt. Parv.* — *AS. hrympe*, to translate *L. rüga*, a wrinkle, in a gloss; *Voc. 531. 4* (where it is mis-written *hrypel*). See **Rumple**. *þ. MDu. rimpel*, 'a wrinkle, or a fold'; *Hexham*; *rimplen*, 'to wrinkle'; *id.* *β.* The *AS. hrympe* is from the weak grade (*hrumpe*) of *hrimpan*, to wrinkle, of which the pp. *ge-hrumpen* occurs in a gloss; *Voc. 521. 10*. — *OIIG. hrifman*, *MIIG. rimpfen*, to bend together, crook, wrinkle; *cf. mod. G. rumpfen*, to crook, bend, wrinkle. From Teut. base **kremp*. *Cf. the similar base *krempe*, as in *Crimp*, q.v. *Der. ripple*, sb.

RIPPLE (3), to scratch slightly. (*Scand.*) In the *Whitby Glossary*, by *F. K. Robinson* (E. D. S.), 'Having slightly rippled the skin of his left arm'; *Holland*, tr. of *Amianus*, p. 264; see *Trench*, *Select Glossaries* (where it is wrongly connected with the word above). 'Ripple, rescindere'; *Levinus*. This is merely a frequentative (or diminutive) form of *Rip*, q.v.

RISE, to ascend, go upward. (*E.*) *ME. risen*, pt. *r. roos* (*pl. risen*), pp. *risen*; Chaucer, C. T. 825, 1501 (*A. 823, 1499*). *AS. risan*, pt. *r. ris* (*pl. risen*), pp. *risen*; *Grein*, ii. 382. *þ. Du. rijzen*, orig. 'to move', and in *MDu.* 'to fall', contrary to the *E. sense*; *Icel. risa*; *OIIG. risum*, to move up, rise; also to move down, fall; *Goth. reisan*, pt. *r. raus* (*pl. risen*), pp. *risans*; only in the comp. *ur-reisan*. *β.* All from Teut. type **reisan* (pt. *r. rais*, pp. *risen*), to slip away, orig. expressive of motion only; *cf. Skt. ri*, to distil, ooze (we speak of the rise of a river); see **Rivulet**. The *MDu. rijzen* also means 'to fall'; *het loof rijst*, the leaves fall (*Hexham*). *Der. rise*, sb., *Hen. V.*, iv. 1. 289; *a-rise*, q.v.; *ris-ing*, a tumult, also a tumour, *Levit. xlii. 2*; also *raise*, q.v., *rear*, q.v.

RISIBLE, laughable, amusing. (*F. — L.*) In *Minshew*, ed. 1627. — *F. risible*, 'fit or worthy to be laughed at'; *Cot. — L. risibilis*, laughable. — *L. risi*, from *ris-um*, supine of *ridere*, to laugh; with suffix *-bilis*. See **Ridiculous**. *Der. risibly*, *risibil-ly*. From the same *L. verb* (pp. *risus*) are *ar-ride* (rare, = *L. ar-ridere*, to laugh at), *de-ride*, *de-ri-ion*, *de-ri-ive*, *ir-ri-ion*, *rid-ic-ul-ous*.

RISK, hazard, danger, peril. (*F. — Ital. — L.*) Spelt *risque* in *Mount's Gloss.*, ed. 1674. — *F. risque*, 'peril'; *Cot.* [*Cf. Ital. risio*, in *Ariosto*, *risio*], formerly *risigo*, as in *Florio*; *Span. riesgo*, risk; *Late L. risigius*, *risicus*, risk.] Borrowed from *Ital. risio* (*rischio*, *risigo*), hazard, peril (*Torriano*). This seems to be the same word as *Span. risco*, a steep abrupt rock; from whence the sense of 'danger' may easily have arisen among sailors. Hence *Span. arriesgar* (*arriesar* in *Minshew*), to venture into danger, lit. 'to go against a rock', where the prefix *ar-* stands for *L. ad-* before *r* follow-

ing, as usual; also *arriscado*, bold, forward (lit. venturesome); Ital. *arrischiarlo*, to venture oneself, *arrischialo*, hazardous. = *L. rescure*, to cut back, to cut off short or abruptly; whence the Span. sb. *risco* (Ital. *riscio*) was formed in the same way as *E. scar*, an abrupt rock, is formed from the root of the verb to *shear* or cut off. = *L. re-*, back; and *scure*, to cut; see **Re-** and **Section**. **β.** This suggestion is due to Diez; he supports it by citing mod. Prov. *rezegre*, risk, *rezegá*, to cut off; *rezega*, risk, also a saw, in the dialect of Como; Port. *risco*, risk, also a cork, crag, also a dash with the pen, *riscar*, to raze out with the pen (< *L. rescure*, i.e. to cut out). And cf. Ital. *riscio*, risk, with *riscga*, a jutting out, *riscgare*, *riscicare*, to cast off; &c. ¶ Devic suggests a connexion with Arab *rizg*, riches, good fortune, Rich. Dict. p. 731, but a risk is *bad* fortune; and, when he cites the Span. *arriesgar* as showing a prefix *ar-* = Arab. def. article *al-*, he forgets that the verbal prefix better represents the *L. ad*. Besides, the Ital. word is *riscio*, spelt *risigo* in Florio. Mistral has mod. Prov. *risque*, *risco*, risk; Gascon *arriquis*. See Körtig, § 7995. Der. risk, verb, risk-y.

RISSOLE, a dish of minced meat or fish with bread-crumbs, &c., fried. (F. = *L.*) *AF. russole*, Chron. Monasterii de Abingdon, ed. Stevenson, iii. 308. Mod. F. *rissole*; OF. *rissole* (Godefroy), *roussole*. = *L. type* **russella*; from *L. russeus*, reddish, or rather brownish; from the colour. = *L. russus*, red; see **Russet**.

RITE, a religious ceremony. (L.) 'With sacred rites' Spenser, F. Q. i. 12. 36. = *L. ritus*, a custom, esp. a religious custom. Cf. Skt. *riti-*, a going, also way, usage, manner; from *ri*, to go, flow. = **REI**, to go, run, let flow. Cf. Brugmann, ii. § 498. ¶ The F. *rit* or *rite* seems to have been little used; though found as *rit* in the 14th cent. (Hatzfeld). Der. *ritu-al*, from F. *ritual*, 'ritual', Cot., from *L. ritu-ālis*, from *ritu-*, stem of *ritus*; *ritu-al-ly*; *ritu-al-ism*, *ritu-al-ist*.

RIVAL, a competitor. (F. = *L.*) For the sense, see Trench, On the Study of Words. In Shak. Two Gent. ii. 4. 174. = *F. rival*, sb., 'a rival, corral, competitor in love'; Cot. = *L. rivalis*, sb., one who uses the same brook as another, a near neighbour, a rival. = *L. rivalis*, adj., belonging to a brook. = *L. rivus*, a brook, stream; with suffix *-ilis*. See **Rivulet**. Der. *rival*, adj., *rival*, verb, K. Lear, i. 1. 194; *rival-ry*, a coined word.

RIVE, to split, tear, slit, rend. (Scand.) *ME. riven*, *ryten* (with *u* = *v*), Chaucer, C. T. 12762 (C. 828). = *Icel. rífa*, pt. t. *reyf*, pp. *rifinn* (= *E. riven*), to rive, tear; Dan. *rive*; Swed. *rífa*, to scratch, tear. **β.** Allied to Gk. *ῥίπειν*, to throw or dash down, tear down; *L. rípa*, a bank, a shore. Teut. base **reip-*; *Idg. base* **reip-*. Der. *ríft*, *q. v.* And see *ríft* (3), *rível*; also *ríver*.

RIVEL, to wrinkle. (E.) 'Praise from the *rivell'd* lips of toothless, bald Deceptrice;' Cowper, Task, b. ii. l. 488. 'And *rivell'd* up with heat;' Dryden, Flower and the Leaf, 378. *ME. riuellen* (with *u* for *v*); 'Al my face . . . So *riuelled*;' Gower, C. A. iii. 370; bk. viii. 2829. AS. *ge-rípfian*, to wrinkle (Napier's Glosses); *rífelde*, gloss. on *L. rugosus* (id.). A frequentative form; from **ríf*, weak grade of Teut. **reip-an*, as seen in *Icel. rífa*, to rive; see above. Cf. AS. *gerípfod*, wrinkled, *Ælfric's* Hom. i. 614.

RIVER, a large stream of running water. (F. = *L.*) *ME. ríver* (with *u* = *v*); Chaucer, C. T. 3026 (A 3024); (Rob. of Glouc., p. 1, l. 14. = *AF. ríverre*; OF. *ríverre*, mod. F. *ríverre*, a river, stream. It is the same word as Span. *ribera*, a shore, strand, sea-coast, Port. *ribeira*, a meadow near the bank of a river (whence *ribeiro*, a brook), Ital. *ribera*, a shore, a bank, also a river. = Late *L. riparia*, (1) sea-shore or river-bank, (2) a river (Duensing); fem. of *riparius*, adj., formed from *ripa*, a bank. Allied to Gk. *ῥίπιν-νῃ*, a broken cliff, scar (hence, a steep cleft or bank), from the base *REIP*, to rive, rend, tear off, seen in Gk. *ῥίπειν*, to tear down, and in *E. ríve*; see **Rive**. Cf. F. *ripa*, a fissure, from the same source. Der. *river-horse*, the hippopotamus, Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. viii. c. 25. Also (from *L. ripa*) *ar-ríver*, *q. v.* **β.** Not allied to *rível*.

RIVET, an iron pin for fastening armour, &c. together. (F. = Scand.) 'The armourers, With busy hammers closing rivets up;' Hen. V. iv. chor. 13. 'With a palsy-fumbling at his gorget Shake in and out the rivet;' Troil. i. 3. 175. *Ryvet*, *reyet*, Palgrave. *ME. ryvette*; Voc. 573. 37. = *F. rívet*, 'the welt of a shoe', Cot. It also meant a rivet, as in the Supp. to Godefroy. Cf. Walloon *rívet*, a running noose (Sigart). In Hamilton's F. Dict. *rívet* is explained by 'rivet', and marked as a farrier's term. = *F. ríver*, 'to rivet, or clench, to fasten or turn back the point of a nail, &c.; also, to thrust the clothes of a bed in at the sides'; Cot. **β.** The word is Scand., as shown by the Aberdeen word *ri*, to rivet, clench, Shetland *ri*, to sew coarsely and slightly; which see in Jamieson. = *Icel. rífa*, to tack together, sew loosely together; *rífa saman*, to stitch together, an expression which occurs in the Edda, i. 346. 4-0. Low G. *ridilon*, *redilon*, to patch, sew together (Gallic). Perhaps allied to *Icel. rífa*, to saddle. Der. *rívet*, verb, Hamlet, iii. 2. 90; Palgrave

has: 'I *reyet* a nayle, *Je ríue*;' also: '*Ryset* this nayle, and then it wyll holde faste.'

RIVULET, a small stream. (I.) In Milton, P. L. ix. 420; Drayton, Muses' Elysium, Nymph. 6. l. 90. Not F., but an F. dimin., formed with suffix *-el* from *L. rivulus*, a small stream, dimin. of *rius*, a stream, river. Cf. Ital. *rivuletto* (Torriano). See **Rival**. Der. (from *L. rivulus*) *ri-vul*, *q. v.*, *de-ríve*, *q. v.* And see *rite*.

RIX-DOLLAR, the name of a coin. (Du. = G.) 'He accepted of a *rix-dollar*;' Evelyn's Diary, Aug. 28, 1641; Evelyn was then at Leyden. = Du. *rijks-daalder*, a *rix-dollar*. Hexham gives *rijksdaalder*, 'a *rix-daller*, a piece of money of five schillings, or 50 stivers.' = G. *reichsthaler*, 'a dollar of the empire.' = G. *reichs*, gen. case of *reich*, empire, allied to *reich*, rich, powerful; and *thaler*, a dollar; see **Rich** and **Dollar**.

ROACH, a kind of fish. (F. = Teut.) Allied to the carp, but confused with the ray and the skate; fish-names being very vaguely used. *ME. roche*. 'Roche, fische, *Roche*, *Kochin*;' Prompt. Parv. = ONorth F. and Walloon *roche*, OF. *roce*, MF. *rosse* (Cot.). = MDu. *rock*, 'a fish called a scait'; Hexham; Du. *rog* + Dan. *rokke*, a ray; Swed. *rocka*, a ray, thorn-back; Low G. *ruke*, whence G. *roche*, a roach, ray, thorn-back; cf. AS. *roekhe*, a kind of fish. Teut. base **ruhk-*; Franck. Cf. AS. *rūk*, rough.

ROAD, a way for passengers. (E.) Also used of a place where ships *ride* at anchor; this is the same word, the F. *rade* being borrowed from Teutonic. Also used in the sense of *raid* or foray; 1 Sam. xxvii. 10. *Shak* has the word in all three senses; (1) Much Ado, v. 2. 33; (2) Two Gent. i. 1. 53; (3) Cor. iii. 1. 5. *ME. roode* (for ships), Prompt. Parv.; *rode* (for horses); Cursor Mundi, 11427. AS. *rād*, a journey, riding expedition, road; Green, ii. 362. [The sense of 'road' only appears in compounds; as *swan-rād*, swan-road, i.e. the sea; Beowulf, 200.] From the 2nd grade of Teut. **reid-an*, to ride; cf. AS. *rād*, pt. t. of *ridan*, to ride; see **Ride**. Der. *road-ster*, *road-way*, *road-ster* (for the suffix, see **Spinster**); also *in-road*. Doublet, *raid*.

ROAM, to rove about, to ramble, wander. (F. = L.) *ME. romen*, P. Plowman, B. xi. 124; K. Allisunder, 7207; Seven Sages, 1429 (in Weber's Met. Romances, vol. iii); Havelok, 64; Will. of Palerne, 1608. Prob. coined from F. *Rome*, Rome; from 1. *Rōma*. Due to the frequent pilgrimages to that great city. Cf. OF. *romier*, a pilgrim to Rome; OF. *romp*, a pilgrim, *romerree*, a pilgrimage; Span. *romero*, a pilgrim. So also not only the Ital. *romano*, a pilgrim, is derived from *Roma*, Rome, and denoted a pilgrim to Rome; but even in P. Plowman we have religious *romanes* = religious pilgrims, B. iv. 120, which the author probably himself regarded as an equivalent to *Rome-romners* = runners to Rome, B. iv. 128 (only 8 lines below). Cf. OFrises. *rumera*, *rumfara*, a pilgrim to Rome. Der. *room-er*.

ROAN, the name of a mixed colour, bay, sorrel, or chestnut, with grey hairs interspersed. (F. = Span. = L.) 'Roen, colour of an horse, roven;' Palsgrave. In Shak. Rich. II, v. 5. 78; 1 Hen. IV, ii. 4. 120. Explained by Schmidt as 'dark dappled-bay.' = OF. *roan*; as in *ung destrier roan*, a roan horse, Supp. to Godefroy; MF. *rouen*; 'Cheval *rouen*, a roane horse,' Cot.; mod. F. *rouan*. = Span. *roano*, sorrel-coloured, roan; OSpan. *raudano*. = *L. type* **rāvidinūm*; from Late *L. rāvidus*, grey (Duensing). = *L. rūsus*, gray-yellow, tawny.

ROAN-TREE, **HOWAN-TREE**, the mountain ash. (Scand.) A Northern term, and of Scand. origin. Spelt *roan-tree*, *roan-tree*, *rowan-tree* in Jamieson. = Swed. *rönn*, MSwed. *rönn*, *runn* (Ihre), the mountain-ash; Dan. *rön*, the service, sorb, mountain-ash; *Icel. reynir*, the same. Also Norw. *rogn*, *raagn*, *raun*; Swed. dial. *ragna*, the roan-tree. The *Icel. reynir* is for **reynir*, from **raudnir*, a deriv. of *raudr*, red (Noreen, § 232). From the colour of the berries. See **Red**.

ROAR, to cry aloud, bellow. (E.) *ME. roren*, Wyclif, Rev. x. 3. AS. *rārian*, *Ælfric's* Homilies, i. 66, l. 18; and in Sweet's A. S. Reader. = MDu. *reeren*, Hexham; MHG. *rēren*. Cf. Lithuan. *rē-ju*, I scold, chide; Brugmann, ii. § 465, 741. Imitative. Der. *roar*, sb., *roar-ing*. But not *up-roar*.

ROAST, to cook meat before a fire. (F. = G.) *ME. rosten*, Legends of the Holy Rood, ed. Morris, p. 58, l. 504; Legend of St. Christopher, l. 203; Chaucer, C. T. 385 (A 383). = OF. *rostar*, 'to roast, broil, tost,' Cot. Mod. F. *roûir*. Prob. from OHG. *rōstian*, to roast, a weak verb formed from *rōst*, a grate, gridiron. **β.** We also find Irish *roistín*, a gridiron, *roisdaim*, I roast, *roist*, roast meat; Gael. *roist*, *roist*, W. *rhostio*; all borrowed from *L.*; and Bret. *roist*, from F. Der. *roast*, sb., *roast-meat* (= *roast-ed meat*).

ROB (1), to plunder, steal, spoil. (F. = OHG.) In early use. *ME. robben*, Havelok, 1958; Ancren Riwle, p. 86, l. 13. = OF. *robber*, 'to rob,' Cot. Usually spelt *rober*. The orig. sense was to despoil the slain in battle, to strip, disrobe; so that the verb is merely formed from the sb. *robe*, spelt *robb* in Coigrave, a robe. See **Robe**. ¶ The E. verb *reave* (usually *bereave*) is formed, in

a precisely similar way, from the AS. sb. *rōf*, clothing. **Der.** *robb-er*, Mf., *robbur*, Rob. of Glouc., p. 94, l. 2091, from OF. *robbur*, 'a robber,' Cot.; *robb-er*, ME. *roberie*, O.Eng. 11omilies, li. 61, l. 27, from OF. *roberie*, F. *roberie*, 'robbery,' Cot. Doublet, *reave*.

ROB (2), a conserve of fruit. (F.—Span.—Arab.—Pers.) In Phillips (1706).—F. *rob*, 'the juice of black woodberries preserved'; Cot.—Span. *rob*, juice of fruit thickened with honey.—Arab. *rub*, 'a decoction of the juice of citrons and other fruits, inspissated juice, rob'; Rich. Dict.; p. 719.—Pers. *rub* (the same); Devic.

ROBBINS, ROBINS, ropes for fastening sails. (E.) Lowl. Sc. *raibandis*, pl., Complaint of Scotland, ed. Murray, p. 40, l. 30. EFries. *ri-band*, where *ri*=yard of a ship. (f. Icel. *rā*, Dan. *raa*, Swed. *rā*, G. *rahe*, yard; and see **BAND** (1). Cf. G. *ragen*, to project. See my Notes on Eng. Etym., p. 252.

ROBE, a garment, dress. (F.—O.I.G.) Mf., *robe*, Rob. of Glouc., p. 313, l. 6390; P. Plowman, B. ii. 15.—F. *robe*, a robe; spelt *robbe* in Cotgrave.—MHG. *roub*, *roup*, OHG. *raup* (G. *raub*), booty, spoil; hence, a garment, because the spoils of the slain consisted chiefly of clothing.—AS. *rōf*, spoil, clothing; Icel. *rauf*, spoil. Teut. type **raubon*, neut.: from **raub*, 2nd grade of Teut. **raub-an*, to reave; see **REAVE**. **Der.** *robe*, verb; *rob-ed*, K. Lear, iii. 6. 38. Also *rob* (1), q. v.

ROBIN, a singing-bird, the red-breast. (F.—O.I.G.) 'Robyn redrest'; Skelton, Phyllyp Sparowe, 399; Holland's Howlat, l. 647. 'The most familiar of our wild birds, called Robin red-breast, from Robin (the familiar version of Robert), on the same principle that the pie and the daw are christened Mag (for Margery) and Jack. In the same way the parrot takes its name from Pierrot, the familiar version of Pierre'; Wedgwood. Robin Hood is mentioned in P. Plowman, B. v. 402.—F. *Robin*, a proper name (Cotgrave); a pet name for Robert, which was early known in England, because it was the name of the eldest son of Will. I. β. Robert is a Frankish name, from O.I.G. *Ruodprecht* (G. *Ruprecht*, whence our *Rupert*), meaning 'fame-bright,' i. e. illustrious in fame. γ. The syllable *perht* is cognate with E. *Bright*, q. v. The syllable *Ruod-* is cognate with Icel. *hrōdr*, praise, fame; it occurs also in *Rud-uf*, *Rud-iger*, *Ro-ger*. Cf. Goth. *hrōtheigs*, victorious, triumphant, 2 Cor. ii. 14. And see **HOBGOBLIN**.

ROBUST, vigorous, in sound health. (F.—I.) 'A robust boisterous rogue knockt him down'; Howell, Famil. Letters, b. i. sect. 3, let. 21; dated 1623.—F. *robuste*, 'strong, tough'; Cot.—L. *robustus*, strong; formed by adding *-tus* (Idg. *-to-*) to OI. *robūs* (later *robūr*), strength. **Der.** *robust-ly*, *robustness*. Also (obsolete) *robust-ous*, Shak. Hamlet, iii. 2, 10, better spelt *robustus*, as in Blount, directly from L. *robustus*, oaken (hence, strong), by the change of *-us* into *-ous*, as in numerous other words.

ROC, a huge bird. (F.—Pers.) In the Arabian Nights' Entertainment.—F. *rock* (Littre).—Pers. *ruk*, the name of a huge bird; perhaps of Assyrian origin (Devic). Cf. *Nis-rock*, 2 Kings, xix. 37.

ROCHET, a surplice worn by bishops. (F.—O.I.G.) In the Rom. of the Rose, 4754.—F. *rochet*, 'a frock, loose gabeline'; . . also, a prelates rochet; Cot.—MHG. *roc* (G. *rock*), a coat, frock.—Du. *rok*, OFries. *rokk*, AS. *ruce*, Icel. *rokk*. Teut. type **rukkōz*, masc., a coat, frock.

ROCK (1), a large mass of stone. (F.) The pl. *rockes* or *rokkes* occurs in Chaucer, C. T. 11305 (F. 993).—OF. *roke* (13th cent. Littre); also *roque*, commonly *rocke*, a rock; the masc. form *roc* is later, and only dates from the 16th century. Cf. Guinesey *roque*, Walloon *roc*, Languedoc *raguo* (l'Hombre), Prov. *ruen*, Span. *roca*, Port. *roca*, *rocha*, Ital. *rocca*, *roccia*, a rock. Also Late L. *rocca*; Duane. (The Celtic forms are borrowed from E. or F.) We also find late AS. *stān-roc* (Napier's Glosses). Of unknown origin. ¶ The ME. *rock*, in Gower, C. A. i. 314 (bk. iii. 1048), is from F. *roche*. **Der.** *rock-pigeon*, -*snail*, -*snark*; *rock-y*, *rock-ness*.

ROCK (2), to move backward and forward, to cause to totter, to totter. (L.) ME. *rukken*, Chaucer, C. T. 4155 (A. 157); Ancren Riwle, p. 82, l. 19. AS. *roccian* (Clark Hall); NFries. *rocke*; O. Low G. *rukkin* (Galle).—Dan. *rokke*, to rock, shake; allied to Wag. *rykke*, to pull, tug, from *ryk*, a pull, a tug; Swed. *dial. rukka*, to drag, to rock, allied to *rycka*, to pull, *ryck*, a pull, jerk. Cf. Icel. *rykkja*, to pull roughly and hastily, *rykk*, a hasty pull, also a spasm. Also G. *rücken*, to move by pushing; from *ruk*, a pull, jolt, jerk. Du. *ruk*, a jerk. Teut. types **rukkōjan*, **rukjan*, to jolt, jerk (Frank). The base **rukk* (for **runk*?) may be related to **renkan*, to shake, as seen in Swed. *dial. rinka*, to shake (pt. *ruk*, supine *runkit*), Riets; Swed. *runka*, to shake, *runkig*, rickety (Wiedgren). **Der.** *rock-er*, *rock-ing-chair*.

ROCK (3), a distaff. (Scand.) In Dryden, tr. of Ovid, Metam. b. viii, Melanage, l. 257. ME. *rokke*. **Rokke*, ofspynnyng, Colus; Prompt. Parv.—Icel. *rokkur*, a distaff; Swed. *rock*; Dan. *rok*—G.

rocken, MHG. *rocke*, OHG. *rocko*, a distaff; Du. *rok*, *rokken*. Teut. type **rukkon-*, m. **Der.** *rock-et* (1), q. v.

ROCKETT (1), a kind of fire-work. (Ital.—G.) In Skinner's Dict., ed. 1671. Dekker has the pl. *rockets*; London Triumphant, speech of Envy (1612).—M. Ital. *rochetto*, 'a bobbin to wind silk upon; also, any kind of squib of wild fire'; Florio. The *rocket* seems to have been named from its long thin shape, bearing some resemblance to a quill or bobbin for winding silk, and so to a distaff. The Ital. *rochetto* is the dimin. of *rocca*, 'a distaff; or rocke to spinne with'; Florio.—MHG. *rocke*, a distaff; see **ROCK** (3).

ROCKET (2), a plant of the genus *Eruca*. (F.—Ital.—L.) In Levins. Spelt *rokai* in Sir T. Elyot, Castle of Helth, b. ii. c. 9.—F. *roquette*, 'the herb rocket'; Cot.—Ital. *ruchetta*, 'the herb called rocket'; Florio. Dimin. of *ruca*, *eruca*, rocket, Baretti; (only the pl. *eruche* appears in Florio).—L. *erūca*, a sort of cole-wort; whence also the G. *rauke*, rocket.

ROCOCO, a variety of ornamentation, characterized by meaningless scrolls and shell-work. (F.) F. *rococo*; of the time of Louis XIV. Playful variant from the base of F. *rocaille*, rockiness, rock-work (Hatzfeld).—F. *roc*, rock; see **ROCK**.

ROD, a slender stick. (E.) ME. *rod*, Gower, C. A. i. 310; bk. iii. 910. Chaucer has *lym-rod*, a rod covered with bird-lime, C. T., B. 3574. The word is a mere variant of *rood*, by a shortening of the vowel-sound of which we have a few other examples, viz. in *gosling* from AS. *gōdliŋ*, blossom from AS. *blōstma*, fodder from AS. *fōder*; not very dissimilar are *blood*, mother, from AS. *blōd*, *mōdor*. In the Owl and Nightingale, l. 1644 (or 1646), we have *rod* used in the sense of *rood* or *gallows*. 'Thou seist that gromes the i-fōð, An heic on rodde the an-hōð'—thou (the owl) sayest that men take thee, and hang thee high on a rod (rood). See further under **ROOD**. Cf. Pomeran. *rode*, a rod; M.Dn. *roede*, a rod. Doublet, *rood*.

RODENT, gnawing. (L.) A scientific term.—L. *rodēns*, stem of pres. part. of *rodere*, to gnaw. akin to *ridere*, to scratch; see **RASE**. Cf. Skt. *rad-s*, a tooth. **Der.** (from L. *rodere*) *cur-rod*, *e-rod*. And see *rostrum*, *rat*.

RODOMONTADE, vain boasting. (F.—Ital.) 'Crites. And most terribly he comes off, like your *rodomontado*;' Ben Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, Act v. sc. 2. 'And triumph'd our whole nation In his *rodomant* fashion'; id., Masque of Owls, Owl 5.—F. *rodomontade*, 'a brag, boast'; Cot.—Ital. *rodomontada*, 'a boaste, brag'; Florio. A proverbial expression, due to the boastful character of *Radomonte*, in the Orlando Furioso of Ariosto, bk. xiv; called *Radomonte* by Bojardo, Orlando Innamorato, ii. i. 56. Said to be coined from Lombard *radare* (= Ital. *radare*), to turn about, and *monte*, a mountain. See **ROTARY** and **Mount** (1).

ROE (1), a female deer. (L.) ME. *ro*; Chaucer, C. T. 4084 (A. 4086), purposely gives the Northern E. *raa*, AS. *rāha*, *rā*, m.; *riege*, f. (so that Mf. *ro* was masc.). See Voc. 11. 33.—Icel. *rī*; whence *rūbukk*, a roe-buck; Dan. *raa*; whence *raabuk*, a roe-buck, *raadyr*, roe-deer; Swed. *rd*; whence *riabok*, roe-buck; Du. *ree*; *reebok*, roe-buck; O. Low G. *rēho*, m. (Gallice); G. *rek*; *rehbok*. Teut. base **raihon-*, m.; of unknown origin. **Der.** *roe-buck*, ME. *robbukke*, Trevisa, i. 337; see **Buok**.

ROE (2), the eggs or spawn of fishes. (Scand.) The form *roe* is in Shak. Rom. ii. 4. 39. But it is due to a curious mistake. The true form is *roan* (with *oa* as in *oak*), but it seems to have been regarded as a plural, like *oxen*, *eyne* (eyes), *shoon* (shoes), so that the *n* was dropped. This is unusual (perhaps unique) in the case of apparent plurals in *-en* or *-u*, but common with plurals (or rather supposed plurals) in *-s*; as shown under *cherry*, *sherry*, *pea*. 'Roan, the roe of a fish'; Peacock's Glossary (Lincoln). 'Round, roe,' Whitby Glossary; where the word has actually acquired an excrement d. ME. *roane*, Prompt. Parv.—Icel. *rogn*, Dan. *rogn*, Swed. *rom*, roe, spawn.—G. *rogen*, roe (whence F. *rogen*, roe). β. Teut. type **hrugno-*, or **hrugno-*, masc.

ROGATION, supplication. (F.—I.) Particularly used in the phr. *Rogation-days*; see the Prayer-book; Hooker, Eccl. Polity, b. v. s. 41, Foxe, Acts and Monuments, p. 914, Hen. VIII (R.). Also 'Rogation weke'; Palgrave.—F. *rogation*; pl. *rogations*, 'rogation-days'; Cot.—L. *rogationem*, acc. of *rogatio*, a supplication, an asking.—L. *rogare*, to ask. **Der.** *rogation-days*. Also (from *rogare*) *ab-rogate*, *ar-rogate*, *ar-rogant*, *de-rogate*, *inter-rogate*, *pre-rogat-ive*, *pro-rogue*, *super-e-rogat-ion*, *sur-rogate*.

ROGUE, a knave, vagabond. (F.—Low G.) The word sometimes meant merely a wandering mendicant; see K. Lear, iv. 7. 39, and Trench's Select Glossary. Shak. also has *roguing*, *roguish*, vagrant; Per. iv. 1. 97; K. Lear, iii. 7. 104. Cotgrave has: 'Roder, to roam, wander, vagabondize it, *rogue* abroad.' But the F. *rogueish* also has the sense of arch, pert, and this can only be due to F. *rogue*, 'arrogant, proud, presumptuous, malapert, saucy, rude, surly'; Cot. Thus the sense of 'surly fellow' would seem to be the original one,

easily transferred to beggars as a cant term; and then the verb to *rogue* abroad would mean 'to go about as a beggar.' β . That a *rogue* was a common cant term may be seen in Harman's *Caneat*, ed. Furnivall; he devotes cap. iv (pp. 36-41) to the description of 'a roge,' and cap. v to the description of 'a wyldye roge.' He concludes by saying: 'I once rebuking a wyld roge because he went idly about, he shewed me that he was a beggar by inheritance; his grandfather was a begger, his father was one, and he must needs be one by good reason.' γ . The *F. rogue* is referred by Diez to Icel. *krök*, but this word means lit. 'a rook,' and secondarily, a croaker, long-winded talker; which does not suit the sense. It answers rather to Low *G. rook*, which not only means the bird, but also an arch-thief (Brem. Wört.). Cf. *E. rook*, to cheat; and Dan. *raage*, a rook. See Book (1). *Der. rogu-isk, -ly, -nest; rogu-er-y.*

ROIL, RILE, to vex. (F.-L. I. 1) *Rile* seems to be the same word as *roil*, to vex; similarly *toil, soil*, are occasionally pronounced *tile, sile*. But the old word *roil* seems to show two distinct meanings: (1) to disturb, vex, trouble, and (2) to wander about, to romp. I have given examples in my note to P. Plozman, C. vi. 151; and five occur in Davies, Suppl. Glossary. 'The lamb down stream roiled the wild's water above;' North, *Examen*, p. 359 (1740). Prov. *E. roil, rife*, to make turbid, to scold; = E. D. D. Evidently of *F. origin*. Perhaps from OF. *roillier, roellier, roillier*, to roll about, to roll the eyes, to beat (Godfrey); mod. *F. roillier*, to roll about the eyes; MF. *roillier*, to pummel (Cot.). From a Lat. type **rotelläre*, to roll. — *L. rotella*, dimin. of *rota*, a wheel; see **Rotary**.

ROISTERING, turbulent, blustering. (F.-L.) Todd cites from Swift (no reference): 'Among a crew of *roistering* fellows.' Shaks. *his roistering*, Troil. ii. 2. 208; and Levis has *roist*, vb. We have Udall's play of *Roister Doister*, written before 1553; and the sb. *roister* is in the Mirror for Magistrates (Nares). *Roister*, a bully, a ruffian or turbulent fellow, seems to be the orig. word which gave rise to the verb *roist* on the one hand, and the adj. *roistering*, i.e. ruffianly, on the other. — *F. rustre*, a ruffin, *royster*, huckster, swaggery, sawcify fellow; Cot. This Littre explains as being another form of OF. *ruste*, a rustic, the *r* being 'epenthetic' — *L. rusticum*, acc. of *rusticus*, rustic, hence clownish. See **Rustic**.

ROLL, to turn on an axis, revolve, move round and round. (F.-L.) In early use; ME. *rollen*, Layamon, 22287, later text; Chaucer, C. T. 12772 (C 838). Partly (see Hatzfeld) from OF. *roller, roller*, later *rouler*, to roll. — Late *L. rotulare*, to roll, revolve. — *L. rotula*, a little wheel; dimin. of *rota*, a wheel. And partly from OF. *rouler*, to roll, from the sb. *rocle*, a little wheel. — *L. rotella*, dimin. of the same *L. rota*. See **Rotary**. *Der. roll, sb., ME. rolle*, Ancrén Riwle, p. 344, l. 11, from OF. *rolle*, later *roule*, a rowle; Cot., which from Late *L. rotulum*, acc. of *rotulus*, a roll (preserved in the phrase *custos rotulorum*). Also *roll-er*, *roll-ing*, *roll-ing-pin*, *roll-ing-press*. Also (from *F. roule*) *roul-eau*, *roul-ette*. Also *coul-rol*, q.v.

ROMANCE, a fictitious narrative. (F.-L.) The French originals from which some E. poems were translated or imitated are often referred to by the name of the *romance*. Rob. of Glouc. (p. 487, l. 9987), in treating of the history of Rich. I., says there is more about him 'in *romance*'; and, in fact, the Romance of Richard Cœur de Lion is extant in E. verse; see Weber's Met. Romances. — OF. *romanz*, *romans*, a romance (Godfrey). This peculiar form is believed to have arisen from the Late *L. adv. romānicus*, so that *romānicus loqui* was translated into OF. by *parler romans*. It then became a sb., and passed into common use. The Prov. *romans* occurs (1) as an adj. — *L. Rōmānus*, (2) as a sb., the 'Roman' language, and (3) as a sb., a romance. β . By the 'Roman' language was meant the vulgar tongue used by the people in everyday life, as distinguished from the 'Latin' of books. We now give the name of Romance Languages to the languages which are chiefly founded on Latin, or, as they are also called, the Neo-Latin languages. γ . The Late *L. Rōmānicus*, i.e. Roman-like, is formed from the adj. *Rōmānus*, Roman. — *L. Rōma*, Rome. *Der. romance*, verb, *romanc-er*. Also (from *Rōmānus*) *Roman*, *Roman-ist*, *Roman-ism*, *Roman-ise*; also (from *Rōmānus*) *Roman-ique*, 'Romanish, Roman,' Cot., from Ital. *Romanesco*, Romanish. Also (from *Roma*) *Rom-isk*. And see **Romant**.

ROMAUNT, a romance. (F.-L.) The *Romaunt of the Rose*, usually attributed to Chaucer, though only 1705 lines of it are really his, is a well-known poem. It is a translation of the French poem *Le Roman de la Rose*. Thus *romant* answers to *F. roman*. The final *t* is found in *F.* as well as *E.*; the OF. form was (in the oblique case) *romant*, or even *romant*. Another OF. form of the same word was *romanz* (whence *E. romance*), so that *romanz*, *roman*, *romant* are three forms of the same word. See further under **Romance**. *Der. romant-ic*, spelt *romantic* in Phillips, ed. 1706, from mod. *F. romantique*, romantic, an adj. formed from *romant*, another form of *roman*, as explained above; *romant-ic-al-ly*.

ROMMANY, gipsy; a gipsy; see **Rum** (2).

ROMP, to play noisily. (F.-L.) In the Spectator, no. 187, we find 'a *romping* girl,' and *rompishness*. The older spelling was *Ramp*, q.v. The intermediate form *raump* occurs in Caxton's print of Malory's *Morte Arthure*, bk. ix. c. 1, with reference to a '*raumpynge* Lyon.' *Der. romp*, sb., Tatler, no. 15, *romp-isk*, *romp-isk-ly*, *rompishness*.

RONDEAU, a kind of poem. (F.-L.) Borrowed from mod. *F. rondeau*. The ME. word was *Roundel*, q.v. Doublet, *roundel*. **RONYON**, a mangy person. (F.) In Shaks. *Merry Wives*, iv. 2. 195; Mach. i. 3. 6. Prob. formed (with suffix -on) from MF. *rongne*, *F. rogne*, 'scurf, scabbiness, the mange;' Cot. Cf. Ital. *rogna*, scab; Span. *roña*, scab, dirt, fraud; Port. *ronha*, scab, craftiness; mod. Prov. *rognos*, scab; *mechant rognos*, 'mauvais drôle;' Mistral. From a Late *L. type *rōna*; Körtling, § 8141.

ROOD, the holy cross; a measure of land. (F.) The same word as *rod*, as shown under **Rod**. Hence its use as a measure of land, because measured with a measuring-rod or 'pole,' of the length of 5½ yards, giving a *square rod* of 30½ square yards, and a *square rood* of 40 square rods, or a quarter of an acre. For the sense of 'cross,' see Legends of the Holy Rood, ed. Morris. AS. *rōd*, a gallows, cross, properly a rod or pole; Matt. xxvii. 40, John. xiv. 17. + OFries. *rīde*, OSax. *rīda*, gallows, cross; Du. *roede*, a rod, perch, wand, yard; G. *ruhe*, OHG. *ruota*, a rod, a rod of land. Teut. type **rādā*, fem., a rod, a pole. The prime grade is **rad-*. *Der. rood-loft* (Nares).

ROOF, the covering of a house. (E.) For *hroof*, initial *h* being lost. ME. *rof*, Havelok, 2082; *rhof*, Ormulum, 11351. AS. *hrōf*, a roof, Mark. ii. 4; OFries. *hrōf*, + Du. *roef*, a cabin; Icel. *hrōf*, a shed under which ships are built or kept. Teut. type **hrōfo-*, Idg. type **hrāpo-*. Cf. Irish *crō*, a hovel; W. *crav*, a pig-sty; Bret. *crou*, a stable; Stokes-Fick, p. 96. *Der. roof*, verb; *roof-ing*, *roof-less*.

ROOK (1), a kind of crow. (E.) ME. *rook*, Prompt. Parv. AS. *hrōc*; Ps. 146, 10; ed. Spelman. + Icel. *hrök*; Dan. *raage*; Swed. *råka*; MHG. *ruoch*, OHG. *krūch*; cf. G. *ruckert*, a jackdaw (Flügel). Teut. type **hrūkōz*, m. β . The word means 'croaker;' cf. Goth. *hrūkjan*, to crow as a cock; Gk. *κράκεν* (for **κράκεν*), to caw. A word of imitative origin. *Der. rook-er-y*.

ROOK (2), a castle, at chess. (F.-Pers.) '*Rose* of the chesse, *rook*;' Palgrave. ME. *rook*, Prompt. Parv. — *F. roc*, 'a rook at chess,' Cot. [Cf. Span. *roque*, Ital. *rocco*.] — Pers. *rokh*, 'the rook or tower at chess;' Rich. Dict. p. 727. The remoter origin of this word is unknown: Devic cites d'Herbelot as saying that in the language of the ancient Persians, it signified 'a warrior, who sought warlike adventures, a sort of knight-errant. The piece was orig. denoted by an elephant carrying a castle on his back; we have suppressed the elephant. There seems to be nothing to connect this with the famous bird called the *roc* or *rūkh*; except that the same form *rūkh*, in Persian, means 'a hero, a knight-errant (as in d'Herbelot), a rhinoceros, the name of a bird of mighty wing, a beast resembling the camel, but very fierce,' &c.; Rich. (as above).

ROOM, space, a chamber. (E.) The older meaning is simply 'space;' hence a place at table, Luke. xiv. 7. ME. *roum*; and bath *roum* and eek space; Chaucer, Legend of Good Women, 1999. AS. *rūm*; 'næfdon *rūm*' — they had no room, Luke ii. 7. We also find AS. *rūm*, adj., spacious; 'se weg is swiðe *rūm*' — the way is very broad or spacious, Matt. vii. 13. + Du. *rūm*, adj., spacious; sb., room; Icel. *rūmr*, spacious; *rūm*, space; Dan. and Swed. *rūm*, adj. and sb.; Goth. *rūms*, adj. and sb., Matt. vii. 13; Luke. ii. 7; G. *raum*, OHG. *rūm*, space. β . All from the Teut. type **rūmōz*, adj., spacious; whence the sb. forms are derived. Allied to *L. rās*, open country, Russ. *ravina*, a plain, Zend *ravāsh*, wide, free, open, *ravan*, a plain; Fick, i. 197; Olirish *roe*, a plain. See **Rural**. *Der. room-y*, Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, st. 153, l. 609, a late word, substituted for the ME. adj. *room* (room); *room-i-ly*, *room-i-ness*. Also *room-ik* (Nares), obsolete. Also *room-age*, q.v.

ROOST, a place where fowls rest at night. (E.) Frequently applied to the perch on which fowls rest; as to which see below. Most common in the phr. *to go to roost*, i.e. to seek a sleeping-place. 'They go to roost;' Skelton, Elynour Kummynge, 191. '*Roost* for capons or hennes;' Palgrave. AS. *hrōst*; Lye gives *henna hrōst*, a hen-roost; Gerfā, § 11 (in Anglia, ix. 262); and *hrōst* appears again (in composition) in an obscure passage in the Exeter-book; see Grein. β . We also have AS. *hrōst* in the Heliant, 2316, where the palsied man healed by Christ is let down through the roof; or, as in the original, *thurk thas huses hrōst*, through the wood-work of the house-top. + MDu. *roest*, or *kinnen-kot*, 'a hen-roost;' *roest-en*, 'to go to roost, as hens;' Hexham. γ . In the Heliant, the sense of *hrōst* comes close to that of 'roof;' and it is certainly related to Goth. *hrūt*, Icel. *hrūt*, a roof; cf. also Lowl. Scotch *rood*, the inner roof of a cottage, composed of spars reaching from one wall to the

other (Jamieson). The orig. roosting-place for fowls was on the rafters of the inner roof. This is how root acquired the sense of perch. Der. *root*, verb.

ROOT (1), the part of a plant in the earth, which draws up sap from the soil, a source, cause of a matter. (Scand.) ME. *rote*, Chaucer, C. T. 2; Ancien Riwle, p. 54, l. 12.—Icel. *rót*, a root; Swed. *rot*; Dan. *rod*. β. Hence Icel. *róta*, to root up, root up, as a swine, corresponding to prov. E. *wrat*, to dig up like a hog (E. D. S. Gloss. B. 7). ME. *wroten*, a word used by Chaucer of a sow, *Persones Tale* (Six-text, Group I, 157). AS. *wrotan*; see **Root** (2). This proves that the Icel. *rót* stands for **wrot*, it being a characteristic of that language to drop *w* in the (initial) combination *wr*. γ. Further, *rót* is allied to Goth. *wauris*, a root, AS. *wyr*, a wort, a root; see **Wort**. It is also cognate with L. **rūd-ix*, a root; the Teut. base **wrot-* answering to L. **rūd-*. See **Radix**, **Rhizome**. Brugmann, i. § 350 (2). Der. root, verb, Wint. Tale, i. 1. 25; also *root*, vb., in the sense 'to grub up', see **Root** (2); *root-less*, *root-let*. Doublets, *radix*, *wort*.

ROOT (2), **ROUT**, to grub up, as a hog. (E.) In Shak. Rich. III. i. 3. 228. AS. *wrotan*, to grub up, Ælfric's Grammar, ed. Zupitza, p. 176, l. 12. †MI. *u. wroeten*, 'to grub or root in the earth as hogs do'; Ælfric; Icel. *róta*, to grub up, from *rót*, a root; Dan. *rod*, to root up, from *rod*, a root. See **Root** (1).

ROPE, a thick twisted cord. (E.) ME. *rope*, *roop*; spelt *rop*, Rob. of Glouce., p. 448, l. 9212. AS. *rōp*, Judges, xv. 14, xvi. 9. Du. *reep*; Icel. *reip*; Swed. *rep*; Dan. *reb*; G. *reif*, a circle, hoop (of a barrel), ring, wheel, ferrule; occasionally, a rope; Goth. *skauda-raip*, shoe-latchet. β. All from the Teut. base **raip-*, prob. with the sense of 'strip', whence 'string'. Perhaps from the 2nd grade of Teut. **reip-an-* to cut (pt. t. **raip*); see **Reap** (Frank). And cf. **Ripe**, **Rip**. Der. *rope*, vb., *roper*, a rope-maker, P. Plowman, B. v. 336, *roper-y*, *rope-maker*, *rope-walk*; also *rop-y*, adj., stringy, glutinous, adhesive, lit. rope-like, Skelton, *Elinour Rummyng*, 24; *rop-ing*, II. v. iii. § 23; *stirrup*, q. v.

ROQUELAURE, a kind of cloak. (F.) In Gay's Trivia, i. 51. Named after the duke of *Roque-laure* (ab. 1715); Todd's Johnson.

RORQUAL, a kind of large whale. (F.—Scand.) F. *rorqual* (Littré).—Norw. *røykval* (Ansen); prob. short for *røyder-kval*, 'reddish whale'; from Norw. *røud*, red, and *kval*, a whale. Cf. Icel. *reytr-kval*; from *reytr*, red, and *kval*, whale.

ROSE, the name of a flower. (L.—Gk.—O-Persian.) ME. *rose*; the old plural was *rosen*, as in Ancien Riwle, p. 276, l. 12. AS. *rose*, pl. *rosan*; Grein, ii. 384.—L. *rosa*, a rose. β. This is not a true L. word, but borrowed from Gk. *ῥόδον*, a rose, whence a form **ῥοδία* (not found), Æolic **ῥοδία* > L. *rosia*; cf. L. *Clasium* with *Claudius*. γ. Again, the Gk. *ῥόδον*, Æolic form *ῥόδον* (for **ῥόδον*), is not a Gk. word, but borrowed from O-Pers. *variti*, a rose; whence also the Armen. and Arab. *ward*. Rich. Dict. 1638; altered in mod. Persian to the form *gāl*; for which see **Julep**. (Hom. § 927; Brugmann, i. 772 b.) Der. *ros ac-e-nis*, from L. *rosaceus* (Pliny); *ros-ary*, ME. *rosarie*, Chaucer, C. T. 16897 (G 1429), from OF. *rosarie* (not recorded), later form *rosaire*, from Late L. *rosarium*, a chapel, also the title of a treatise on alchemy by Arnould de Villa Nova and of other treatises; *ros-e-ale*, a coined word; *ros-ette*, from F. *rosette*, 'a little rose', Cot; *rose-water*, *rose-wood*, *ros-y*, *ros-i-ness*.

ROSEMARY, a small evergreen shrub. (F.—L.) In Skelton, *Garl. of Laurel*, 980; and in Sir T. Elyot, *Castel of Helth*, b. ii. c. 9. Gower has the form *rosmarine*, C. A. iii. 132 (bk. vii. 1407), where the L. marginal note has *rosa marina*.—OF. *rosmarin*, 'rosemary', Cot. (and in Hatfield); mod. F. *rosmarin*.—L. *rosmarinus*, *rosmarinum*, rosemary; lit. marine dew, or sea-dew; called in Ovid *rus maris*, Metam. xii. 410.—L. *rus*, dew; and *marinus*, marine. †Russ. *ros*, dew; Lithuan. *rosa*, dew (Nessulmann). †Skt. *rosa-s*, juice, essence; cf. *ras*, to taste. And see **Marine**. γ. Named from some fancied connexion with 'sea-spray'; in English, it seems to have been altered to *rosmary* from a popular etymology connecting *rose* with *Mary*.

ROSTIN, the same as **Rosin**, q. v.

ROSTER, a military register. (Du.) The *o* is properly long; pron. *roster*.—Du. *rooster*, a gridiron, also, 'a list, roll, table' (Calisch); said to be from the resemblance of the lines in a list to the bars of a gridiron.—Du. *rooster*, to roast; see **Roast**.

ROSTRUM, a platform for an orator to speak from. (L.) 'Before the *Kostrā*.' P. Holland, tr. of Suetonius, Nero, ch. 13. 'Rostrum, the beak of a bird, prow of a ship, nose of an alembic,' Phillips, ed. 1706.—L. *rostrum*, a beak, prow; pl. *rostra*, the *Kostrā*, an erection for speakers in the forum, so called because adorned with the beaks of ships taken from the Antiates, A. U. C. 416; Livy, viii. 14 (White). For **rūd-trum*, as being the organ wherewith the bird pecks.—L. *rodere*, to gnaw, peck; see **Rodent**. Der. *rostr-ate*, *rostri-form*.

ROT, to putrefy. (E.) A weak verb; pt. t. *rotted*; pp. *rotted*, as in Shak. Mid. Nt. Dream, ii. 1. 95. This pp. is little used, its place being supplied by *rotten*, a Scand. form; see **Rotten**. ME. *roten*, *rotien*, Chaucer, C. T. 1405 (A 407); pt. t. *rotede*, Genesis and Exodus, ed. Morris, 3342; pp. *roted*, Will. of Palermo, 4124. AS. *rotian*, pt. t. *rotade*, pp. *rotad*; Exodus, vii. 24. †Du. *rotten*; OHG. *razu*.

β. Further allied to Icel. *rotun*, Swed. *rutina*, Dan. *raadne*, to become rotten, verbs which are allied to the old strong pp. appearing in Icel. *rotun*, Swed. *rutien*, Dan. *raaden*, rotten. See **Rotten**, which belongs to a more original type. Der. *rot*, sb., *dry-rot*.

ROTARY, turning like a wheel. (L.) A modern coined word; in Bailey's Dict., vol. ii. ed. 1731. As if from a L. type **rotāris*, from *rota*, a wheel. †Gael. and Irish *roth*, W. *rhod*, a wheel; Lithuan. *ratas*, a wheel; pl. *ratai*, a cart, wheeled vehicle; G. *rad*, a wheel. Cf. Skt. *ratha-s*, a car, chariot, vehicle. All from **KET*, to run along; as in OIrish *ritim-in*, I run; Lith. *riti*, I roll, turn round; Brugmann, i. § 159. Der. *rot-ate*, from L. *rotātus*, pp. of *rotāre*, to revolve like a wheel; *rot-at-ion*, from L. acc. *rotātiōnem*; *rot-at-ory*, formed with suffix *-y* from L. *rotātor*, a whirling round. And see *rotmud-ly*, *roud-can*, *round*, *round-el*, *round-let*, *roul*, *roll*, *row-el*, *roulens*, *roulette*.

ROTE (1), routine, repetition of the same words. (F.—L.) 'And every statute coude he plaine bi rote' = and he knew the whole of every statute by rote; Chaucer, C. T. 329. '[He] can nouyt wel reden Iiis rewle . . . but be pure rote' = he cannot well read the rule of his order except merely by rote; P. Plowman's Crede, 377.—OF. *rote* (Goddefroy), mod. F. *rote*, a road, way, beaten track; Norm. dial. *rote*, a little path (Dumeril). Hence the dimin. OF. *rotine*, mod. F. *routine*, as in the proverbial expression *par routine*, 'by rote'; Cot. Hence by *rote*—along a beaten track, or with constant repetition; see **Rut** (1). β. The orig. sense of OF. *rote* is 'a great highway in a forest', Cot., cognate with Ital. *rotta*, which, however, means a breaking up, a rout, defeat. The OF. *rote* is really the fem. of *rot*, old pp. of *rompre*, to break, and thus *rote*—L. *rupta*, lit. broken. As Diez says, the F. *route*, a street, way = *via rupta*, a way broken through, just as the OF. *brisée* (lit. broken) means a way. Orig. applied to a way broken or cut through a forest.—L. *rupta*, fem. of *ruptus*, pp. of *rumper*, to break; see **Rupture**. γ. By *rote* has nothing to do with OF. *rote*, a musical instrument, as some suppose; see **Rote** (2). By way of further illustration, we may note that the Dict. of the French Academy (1813) gives: '*Router*, habitude quelcun d'à une chose, l'y exercer. Les cartes se routent, pour dire qu'on a beau les mêler, les mêmes combinaisons, les mêmes suites de cartes reviennent souvent.' And again: 'Il ne sait point de musique, mais il chante par routine'; id. The latter passage expressly shows that to sing by rote is to sing without a musical instrument. Der. *rot-el*, Cor. iii. 2. 55; cf. I. *roote* in custome, *je habitude*, Palsgrave. Doublets, *route*, *rut* (1), *rut* (1).

ROTE (2), the name of an old musical instrument. (F.—G.—C.) 'Wel coude he singe and plaen on a rote'; Chaucer, C. T. 236. 'Playing on a rote'; Spenser, F. Q. iv. 6.—OF. *rote*, a musical instrument mentioned in Le Roman de la Rose, as cited by Roquefort. Burgyn explains that there were two kinds of *rotes*, one a sort of psaltery or harp played with a plectrum or quill, the other much the same as the F. *vielle*, which Cotgrave calls 'a rude instrument of music, usually played by fiddlers and blind men,' i.e. a kind of fiddle. [Roquefort absurdly connects rote with the L. *rota*, as if it were a kind of hurdy-gurdy, which it never was, and this has probably helped on the notion that F. *rote* in the phr. *by rote* must also have to do with the turning of a wheel, which is certainly not the case.]—OHG. *krōta*, *rota*, MllG. *rotte*, a rote; spelt *chrota* in Low Lat. (Ducauge). Of Celtic origin; OIrish *croit*, W. *crwth*, Gael. *crut*, a harp, violin; see **Crowd** (2). Stokes-Fick, p. 99. See Lacroix, Arts of the Middle Ages, p. 217 of E. translation.

ROTHER, an ox. (E.) In Shak. Timon, iv. 3. 12. ME. *rotheren*, pl., P. Plowman's Crede, 431; *ruberen*, pl., Layamon, 8106. Late AS. *krīðera*, pl., Kemble, Cod. Dipl. iv. 275. Earlier AS. *krīðer*, *krīðer* (Bosworth); and in comp., *krīð-*. The base *krīð-* is for **krinθ-*, cognate with G. *rind*, ox. Teut. type **krinθis*, n., ox (Kluge). The ME. *rother*, Du. *ruud*, are (more probably) connected with Teut. type **krinθis*, n.; see Kluge and Frank. Perhaps allied to AS. *krīðan* (pp. *krīðnen*), Icel. *krīðna*, to push, to thrust; see **Rend**. And see **Runt**. See my Notes on Eng. Etym., p. 253.

ROTTEN, putrid. (Scand.) ME. *rotten*, Chaucer, C. T. 1404 (A 406); Ancien Riwle, p. 84, note d, where the text has *roted*.—Icel. *rotun*, rotten; Swed. *rutten*; Dan. *raadne*. β. Apparently Icel. *rotun* is the pp. of a lost verb **rjūta*, pr. t. **rout*, to wet, to decay, allied to AS. *rotan*, OHG. *riuzan*, to weep, shed tears. Teut. type **restan-*, pt. t. **raut*, pp. **ruitanoz*. From **REUD*;

whence also Lith. *rauditi*, Skt. *rud*, to weep, *L. rudere*, to bellow. See *Rot*. And see *Rot*. Der. *rotten-ness*.

ROTUNDITY, roundness. (F.-L.) In K. Lear, iii. 2. 7. Adapted from F. *rotundité*, Cot. = *L. rotunditatem*, acc. of *rotunditas*, roundness. = *L. rotundus*, round; see *Round*. Der. (from *L. rotundus*), *rotund*; *rotundus*, a round building.

ROUBLE, **RUBLE**, a Russian coin. (Russ.) Spelt *rubble*, *Ilakly's Voyages*, vol. i. p. 256; *roble*, id. i. 280, under the date Aug. 1, 1556. = Russ. *rubla*, a ruble, 100 copeks; worth about 35.4d. Perhaps from Pers. *rūpiya*, a rupee (Miklosich). See *Rupee*.

ROUE, a profligate. (F.-L.) Merely F. *roué*, lit. broken on the wheel; a name given, under the regency (A.D. 1715-1723), to the companions of the duke of Orleans, men worthy of being broken on the wheel; a punishment for the greatest criminals. Fp. of *rouer*, lit. to turn round (*L. rotare*). = F. *roue*, a wheel. = *L. rota*, a wheel. See *Rotary*.

ROUGE, red paint. (F.-L.) Modern; added by Todd to Johnson. = F. *rouge*, red. = *L. rubrum*, acc. of *rubens*, red; whence *rouge* is formed like *rage* from *L. rabiem* (Littré). Allied to *ruber*, red; see *Red*, *Ruby*. Der. *rouge*, verb.

ROUGH, shaggy, not smooth, uneven, violent, harsh, coarse, rugged. (F.) In Chaucer, C. T. 3736 (A 3738), the MSS. have *rough*, *rough*, *rough*. Other spellings are *ruk*, *rug*, *ru*, *rou*, *ruz*; see Stratmann, s. v. *ruk*. AS. *rūh*, rough, hairy; Gen. xxvii. 11; also *rūg*. Cf. AS. *rūwan*, pl.; Gen. xxvii. 23. 4-Du. *ruig*, hairy, rough, harsh, rude; MDu. *ru* (Oudemans); Dau. *ru*; Low G. *rup* (Bremen Wörterbuch); OllG. *rūh*, MllG. *rūch*, hairy; G. *rauh*, rough. Also Skt. *rūkha*, rough. B. Cf. also Lithuan. *raukas*, a fold, wrinkle, *rūkti*, to wrinkle; the orig. sense may have been uneven, like something wrinkled. Distinct from *rau*. Der. *rough-ly*, -ness; *rough*, verb, *rough-en* (*roughen* in Palsgrave); *rough-ly*, *rough-ly*. And see *rough*.

ROULEAU, a roll of coins in paper. (F.-L.) See Stanford Dict. In *L'Opé*, The Lassett-table, l. 81. From F. *rouleau*, 'a roll of paper.' Cot. *Rouleau* stands for an OF. **roulet*, **rol*, in Froissart *rollet* (Hatfield), a diminutive from OF. *role*, later *roule*, a roll; see *Roll*.

ROULETTE, a game of chance. (F.-L.) See Stanford Dict. From F. *roule* *tte*; named from the ball which rolls on a turning table. For **roulette*, OF. *ruetele* (Hatfield); dimin. of *ruelle*, a little wheel, dimin. of *roue*, a wheel (*L. rota*). See *Rowel*.

ROUN, **ROWN**, **ROUND**, to whisper. (L.) Shak. has *rounded*, whispered, K. John, ii. 566; but the *d* is excrement. ME. *rounen*, Chaucer, C. T. 5823 (D 241); P. Plowman, R. iv. 13. AS. *rūnan*, to whisper; *rūnedon* = *L. susurrabant*, 1's xl. 8, ed. Spelman. = AS. *rūn*, a rune, mystery, secret colloquy, whisper; see *Rune*.

ROUND, circular, globular. (F.-L.) ME. *round*, Chaucer, C. T. 3932 (A 3934). = OF. *roünd*, mod. F. *round*, round. = *L. rotundus*, round; formed, with suffix *-undus*, from *rot-a*, a wheel; see *Rotary*. Der. *round*, sb., round, verb; *round-about*, in Levins; *round-head*, from the Puritan fashion of having the hair cut close to the head; *round-house*; *round-ish*, *round-ly*, *round-ness*. Also *round-el*, q.v., *round-eau*, q.v., *round-let*, q.v.

ROUNDEL, a kind of ballad. (F.-L.) The mod. F. form is *rondeau*; see *Rondeau*. ME. *roundel*, Chaucer, C. T. 1531 (A 1529); Legend of Good Women, 423. = OF. *rondelet*, later *rondeau*, which Cotgrave explains as 'a rime or sonnet that ends as it begins.' For a specimen of a *roundel*, in which the first two lines recur after the fifth, see Chaucer's poem of Merciless Beauty. So called from the first line coming round again. Dimin. from F. *round*, round; see *Round*. Der. *roundel-ay*, Spenser, Shep. Calendar, June, 49, from F. *roundel*, dimin. of OF. *roundel* (Cot.); the F. spelling is prob. due to confusion with *lay*, a song.

ROUSE (1), to raise up, excite, awaken, rise up. (Scand.) 'To rouse a deer' [deer]; Levins. It was a term of the chase; cf. Rich. II, ii. 3. 128. 'Some like wilde bores, late *rouz'd* out of the brakes,' Spenser, F. Q. ii. 11. 10. But it was orig. intransitive. 'I *rouse*, I stretche myselfe;' Palsgrave. = Swed. *rusa*, to rush; *rusa fram*, to rush forward; *rusa upp*, to start up; = Mswed. *rusa*, to rush, go hastily (Ilre); Dan. *rusa*, to rush. Allied to AS. *hrōsan*, to rush, also to fall down, 'to come down with a rush'; Grein, ii. 104. B. Teut. **hrōsa-* the orig. sense was prob. to start forward suddenly, to burst out. See further under *Rush* (1), which is not quite the same word as the present, but allied to it. Hence also *rouse* is to wake a sleeper, viz. by a sudden movement. Der. *a-rouse*, with a prefix suggested by *a-rise*.

ROUSE (2), a drinking-bout. (Scand.) In Shak. Hamlet, i. 2. 127; i. 4. 8; ii. 1. 58; Oth. ii. 3. 66. = Swed. *rus*, a drunken fit, drunkenness; *rusa*, to fuddle; Dan. *rus*, intoxication, *drucken ud* (to sleep out one's rouse), to sleep oneself sober. We find also Du.

roes, drunkenness; *seuen roes drincken* (to drink a rouse), 'to drink till one is fuddled' (Sewel); but it does not seem to be an old word in Dutch, being omitted by Hexham. Cf. EFries. *rause*, noise, uproar, 'row'; *raisen*, to make a noise; Low G. *ruse*, noise. ¶ That we got the word from Denmark is shown by a curious quotation in Todd's Johnson: 'Thou noblest drunkard Bacchus, teach me how to take the Danish *rowca*;' Brand's Pop. Antiq. ii. 228 (ed. Bohn, ii. 330). See *Row* (3).

ROUT, (1) a defeat, (2) a troop or crowd of people. (F.-L.) Notwithstanding the wide difference of sense, the word is but one. More than that, it is the same word as *Route*, q.v. 1. Shak. has *roul*, i.e. disordered flight, 2 Hen. VI, v. 2. 31; Cymb. v. 3. 41; and *roul*, verb, to defeat and put to disorderly flight, Cymb. v. 2. 12. This does not seem to occur much earlier. 2. ME. *route*, a number of people, troop, Chaucer, C. T. 624 (A 622), Will. of Palerne, 1213; Layamon, 2598, later text. = F. *route*, 'a rowt, overthrow, defeature'; also, a rowt, heard, flock, troop, company, multitude of men or beasts; also, a rutt, way, path, street, course; Cot. = *L. rupta*, fcm. of *ruptus*, broken. B. The different senses may be thus explained. 1. A defeat is a breaking up of a host, a broken mass of flying men. 2. A small troop of men is a fragment or broken piece of an army; and the word is generally used in contempt, of a company in broken ranks or disorderly array. 3. A route was, originally, a way broken or cut out through a wood or forest. See *Route*. ¶ The G. *rotte*, a troop, is merely borrowed from the Romance languages. Cf. Ital. *rotta*, Span. *rota*, a rout, defeat. It is remarkable that the mod. F. *route* has lost the senses both of 'defeat' and 'troop'. Der. *roul*, verb, as above.

ROUTE, a way, course, line of march. (F.-L.) Not much used in later authors, but it occurs very early. ME. *route*, spelt *ruite*, Ancren Riwe, p. 350, l. 1. = F. *route*, 'a way, path, street, course'; also, a glade in a wood; Cot. B. The sense of 'glade' is the earliest; it meant a way broken or cut through a forest. = *L. rupta*, fcm. of *ruptus*, pp. of *rumper*, to break. See *Rote* (1), *Rout*, *Rupture*. Der. *roul-ine*. Doublets, *route* (1), *roul*, *roul* (1).

ROUTINE, a beaten track, a regular course of action. (F.-L.) Modern. = F. *routine*, a usual course of action; lit. a small path, pathway; dimin. of *route*, a route, way; see *Route*. **ROVER**, a pirate, wanderer. (Du.) ME. *rouer*, *rovare*. 'Robare, or robar yn the see, *rovare*, or thief of the see, *Pirata*;' Prompt. Parv. p. 437. 'A *rovare* of the see;' Gower, C. A. l. 350; bk. iii. 2369. = Du. *roover*, 'a rober, a pyrate, or a thief'; Ickham. = Du. *rooven*, to rob. = Du. *roof*, 'spoil'; id. B. The Du. *roove* is cognate with AS. *rēaf*, spoil, plunder. See *Reave*, *Rob*. Der. *rove*, verb; 'To *roue*, robbe, Rapere; to *roue* about, Krrare, vagari;' Levins. The second sense was easily developed; the *rov* is the older word in English though etymologically due to the verb. The Icel. *rifa*, to rove, stray, is prob. not related.

ROW (1), a line, rank, series. (E.) ME. *rowe*, Amis and Amiloun, 1900 (Weber's Met. Rom. vol. ii.); *reue*, Chaucer, C. T. 2868 (A 2866); *raw*, Barbour's Bruce, v. 590. AS. *rāw*, *rāw*, a row; a scarce word. 'Pannon on *hā rāwe*;' Kemble, Cod. Diplom. v. 275; 'on . . . *hege-rāwe*' to the hedge-row, id. ii. 54. Allied to Du. *rij*, MDu. *rijge*, *rijge* (Oudemans), Low G. *rige*, *rege*, G. *reihe*, a row. The G. *reihe* is from OllG. *rihan*, to string together, to arrange things (as beads) by passing a string or rod through them; a strong verb, of which the Teut. type is **raikwan-*, pt. **raihw*, whence the sb. **rai(g)wā*, f. Teut. type of AS. *rāw*, a form which occurs in A. S. Leechdoms, ii. 238. Further allied to Skt. *rēkhā*, a line; from root **raikh*, with labio-velar *kh*.

ROW (2), to propel a boat with oars. (E.) ME. *rowen*, Polit. Songs, ed. Wright, p. 254; Wyclif, Luke, vii. 26. AS. *rōwan*, to row, sail, Luke, viii. 33. 26. 4-Du. *roaijen*; Icel. *rōa*; Swed. *ro*; Dan. *roe*; MHG. *rūjen*. Allied to Olrish *rūm*, *i. rēmus*, an oar; and further, to Skt. *aritra*, a rudder, orig. a paddle; Lithuan. *irti*, to row; Gk. *ιερύσις*, a paddle, oar. ¶ ERE. Der. *row*, sb., *row-er*. Also *rudder*, q.v.

ROW (3), an uproar. (Scand.) Shortened from *rouse*, drunkenness, uproar, the older form being obsolete; see Todd's Johnson. The loss of *s* is as in *pen*, *cherry*, *sherry*, &c. See *Rouse* (2).

ROWAN-TREE, the same as *Roan-tree*, q.v.

ROWEL, a little wheel with sharp points at the end of a spur. (F.-L.) 'A payre of spures, with a poynte without a *rowell*;' Berners, tr. of Froissart, vol. ii. c. 245. (K.) 'Rowell of a spur'; Palsgrave. = F. *rouelle*, a little flat ring, a wheele of plate or iron, in horses' bits; Cot. [He gives *mallette* as the MF. word for a rowel; on the other hand, Spenser uses *rowel* for a part of a horse's bit; F. Q. i. 7. 37.] = Late L. *rotella*, a little wheel, dimin. of *rota*, a wheel; see *Rotary*.

ROWLOCK, **ROLLOCK**, **RULLOCK**. (E.) The history of this word is imperfectly known; in Ashe's Dict. (1775) it is oddly

spelt *roullock*. It is an alteration of *oar-lock*, due to confusion with the *vo. roau*. See **ORLOCK** in N.E. D. The true AS. word was *irloc* (Étymologie), we find 'columbaris, ar-locu,' Voc. 288. 6. Hence ME. *orlok*, Liber Albus, pp. 235, 237, 239. This word is compounded of AS. *ar*, an oar, and *loc*, cognate with G. *lock*, a hole, as is evident from comparing G. *ruderloch* or *rudergat*, a rowlock, *ruilock*, or oar-hole. The AS. *loc* is also allied to AS. *loca* = the modern F. *lock*, in the sense of 'fastening,' and is derived from *loc*, weak grade of the strong verb *liacan*, to lock, fasten; see **LOOK** (1). The orig. oar-fastenings or *luocks* were, at least in some cases, actual holes; and hence at a later period we find them called *oar-holes*. In a Nomine pr. in Voc. 737. 32, we find: 'Iloc columbar, are-hole,' whereupon the editor notes that it means 'an air-hole, a small unglazed window.' This is wrong; *are* is the Northern form of *oar*, and *columbar* is for L. *columbäre*. In Hickham's Du. Dict. the MDu. *riemgaten* and *roeygaten* are explained by 'the oar-holes to put out the oars.' Hence, in the word *roullock*, we know that *-lock* signifies 'hole.' And, as to the whole word, I believe it to be nothing but another form of ME. *orlok*, i.e. *oarlock*. The shifting of *r* is common in English; and, in this instance, it was assisted by confusion with the verb *to row*, and (possibly) with the MDu. *roeygat*. If so, the spelling *roullock* is merely due to popular etymology; it does not express the pronunciation. Worcester's Dict. gives the form *rollock*.

ROYAL, kindly. (F.-L.) ME. *real*, Chaucer, C. T. 1020 (A. 1018), where some MSS. have *roial*. -OF. *real*, *roial*; spelt *royal* in Cotgrave, and explained as 'royal, regal, kindly.' -L. *regulus*, regal, royal; see **REGAL**. Der. *royal-ist*; *royal-ty*, ME. *realte*, Gower, C. A. iii. 220; bk. vii. 3810, from OF. *realte*, *realte*, spelt *royalite* in Cotgrave, from L. acc. *regulitatem*. And see *real* (2). Doublet, *regal*.

RUB, to move over from a surface with pressure, scour, wipe. (E.) ME. *rubben*, Chaucer, C. T. 3745 (A. 3747); P. Plowman, li. xiii. 99. Not in AS. Cf. EFris. *rubben*, Dan. *rubbe*, Norw. *rubba*, to rub, to scrub. Also Norw. *rubben*, rough, uneven; EFris. *rubberig*, rough; Du. *rubbelig*, 'rugged,' Swed. Also W. Flem. *worubelen*, *worubelen*, to scrub, wash clothes by rubbing. The Teut. base is apparently **rub-*. Der. *rub*, sb., Mach. iii. 1. 134; *rub-er*. -88 Not connected with G. *reiben*, which is from a Teut. base **ureib*; cf. Du. *wrijven*, to rub. But they may be parallel formations.

RUBASSE, a variety of rock-crystal, with a red tinge. (F.-L.) F. *rubasse*; from the base of L. *rub-ens*, reddish; see **RUBY**.

RUBBISH, broken stones, waste matter, refuse; nonsense. (A.F.-Scand.) Prov. E. *rubbage*, as in Norfolk (Forby). Palsgrave has 'rubrishe of stoues, plastras,' and Cotgrave explains the F. *plastras* by 'rubbish, clods or pieces of old and dry plaster.' Horman, in his Vulgaria (as cited by Way, note to Prompt. Parv., p. 435) says that 'Battz [brick-bats] and great rubbryshes scrueith to fyl up in the myddell of the wall.' These quotations show that *rubbish* was used in the exact sense of what we now usually call *rubble*; and the two words, *rubble* and *rubbish*, are closely connected. β. In the form *rubbish*, the latter *r* is intrusive, since it disappears in earlier, as well as in later English. The ME. form is *robous*, or *roebus*; as, 'Robous, or coldry, Petrosa, petro,' where *coldry* is an old word for rubble; Prompt. Parv. Way adds: in the Wardrobe Account of Piers Courteys, Keeper of the Wardrobe 20 Idw. IV (1480), occurs a payment to 'John Carter, for carriage away of a grute lode of *robous*, that was left in the strete after the reparacyon made upon a hous apperteyning unto the same Wardrobe;' Harl. MS. 4780. γ. The spelling *roebus* furnishes the key to the solution of the word. It is an AF. plural form, from a sing. **robel*, i.e. *robus*. Here **robel* is exactly the ME. *robel* (see **RUBBLE**), and the pl. *robous* (or *roebus*) became *robous*, as in the Prompt. Parv., and was easily corrupted into *rubbage* and *rubbish*, and even into *rubbish* (with intrusive *r*). In this view, *rubbish* is the pl. of *rubble*, and was accordingly at first used in the same sense. δ. At what time the word *roebus* first appeared in English I have no exact means of knowing, but I find an earlier trace of it in the fact that an allied word was Latinised as *rubbōna* (as if it were a neuter plural), in accordance with its plural form, as early as A. D. 1394 or 1393. Mount, in his Nomoclexicon, s.v. *lastage*, cites an act against throwing rubbish into the Thames, in which are the words 'ant finos, finaria, sterquilina, sordes, mucos, *rubboza*, *lastagium*, aut alia sordida;' Claus. 16 Rich. II. dors. 11. And this *rubbōna* answers to the AF. *robous*, *roebus*, *rubbish*, in the Liber Albus, pp. 579, 581. See further below.

RUBBLE, broken stones, rubbish. (Scand.) 'Rubble, or rubbish;' Minshew, ed. 1627. 'Rubble, or rubbish of old houses;' also, 'carrie out rubble, as mortar, and broken stones of old buildings;' Baret's Alvearie, ed. 1580. ME. *robbell*; 'Oon parte of lyme and twyn of *robbell* have;' Palladius, bk. i. 340. Grammatically, *rubble* seems to be the singular of *roebus*, the old form of *rubbish*; see

above. The traces of the word are slight, but it seems to be of Scand. origin. -Norw. *rubl* (Ross), with the same sense as *rubb* (below); cf. Du. *robbelig*, rugged (Sewel) = prov. E. *rubbly*, lumpy, gritty. -Norw. *rubl* (Ansen), in the phr. *rubl og stubb*; Dan. *rub*, in the phr. *rub og stub*, 'bag and baggage;' including even articles of the least value; Icel. *rubbi*, *rubbi*, rubbish, refuse. *Stub* = a stub, bit, piece. So prov. E. *stoup* and *roup*, 'entirely,' or 'every bit.' Prob. Dan. *rub* orig. meant 'a broken bit,' a lump.

RUBRIC, a direction printed in red. (F.-L.) ME. *rubryke*, St. Cuthbert, 1318 (Surtees Soc.). The *rubrics* in the Book of Common Prayer, and (earlier) in the Missal, &c., were so called from being usually written or printed in red letters. [ME. *rubriche*, Chaucer, C. T. 5938 (D. 346); this is an OF. form; cf. *rubriche*, 'rudle, oaker;' Cot.] -F. *rubrique*, 'a rubrick; a special title or sentence of the law, written or printed in red;' Cot. -L. *rubrica*, red earth; also a rubric, a title of law written in red. Formed as if from an adj. **rubricus*, extended from *rubri*, from *ruber*, red; see **RUBY**.

RUBY, a red gem. (F.-L.) ME. *ruby*, P. Plowman, B. ii. 12. -OF. *rub* (13th cent., Littre), also *rubis*, 'a ruby,' Cot. [The *s* is the old sign of the nom. case, and is still preserved in writing, though not pronounced.] Cf. Span. *rubí*, *rubin*, Port. *rubim*, Ital. *rubino*, a ruby; Late L. *rubinus*. Allied to L. *rubens*, red, *rubet*, red; cf. *rubere*, to be red. Allied to Gk. *ῥυβρός*, red; see **ROUGE**, **RED**. Der. (from L. *rub-ire*) *rub-esc-ent*, growing red, from the pres. part. of inceptive *rub-escere*; *rub-i-esc-und*, ruddy, from F. *rubineund*, very red (Cot.), which from L. *rubicundus*, very red, with suffixes *-e* and *-undus*; *rub-i-ic*, q.v. Also *rub-esc-ent*.

RUCK (1), a fold, plait, crease. (Scand.) 'Ruck, a fold or plait, made in cloth by crushing it;' Yorksh. Gloss., A. D. 1811 (E. D. S. Gloss. B. 7). -Icel. *hrukka*, a wrinkle on the skin, or in cloth; cf. *hrökkinn*, curled, wrinkled, pp. of *hrúka*, to recoil, give way, also to curl; Norw. *rukka*, a wrinkle. Cf. Swed. *rycka*, Dan. *rynke*, a wrinkle, also to gather, wrinkle. From Teut. base **rhenk* (Noreen). Der. *ruck-le*, to rumple (Italliweli).

RUCK (2), a heap. (Scand.) Cf. Norw. and MSwed. *ruka*, a heap; also Icel. *hraukr*, a rick. See **RICK**.

RUDD, a fish like a roach. (E.) 'A kind of bastard small Roach . . . men call them *Ruds*;' I. Walton, Angler, ch. 17. Named from the deep red colour of the lower fins. Cf. AS. *rud-u*, redness; see **RUDDY**. MDan. *ruide*, a rudd; Dan. *ruddkalle*.

RUDDER, the instrument whereby a ship is steered. (E.) Orig. a paddle, for rowing as well as steering; hence the etymology. ME. *ruider*, or (more usually) *rother*, Gower, C. A. i. 243; bk. ii. 2494; Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, B. 419. AS. *riðer*, a paddle; 'Palmula, *riðres blad*' = blade of a paddle; 'Remus, *riðer-riðer*,' lit. a steering-paddle; Voc. 167. 1, 166. 13. β. Here *rið-er* = rowing-implement; from AS. *riðu-au*, to row, with suffix *-er* (Idg. *-ter*), denoting the agent or implement. γ. Du. *ruer* (for **roder*), an oar, rudder; Swed. *roder*, also contr. to *ror*; Dan. *ruer* (for **roder*); G. *ruider*. See **ROW** (2).

RUDDOCK, a red-breast. (F.) ME. *rudlock*, Chaucer, Parl. of Foules, l. 349. AS. *rudde*; Voc. 131. 26; allied to *rud-ig*, ruddy. Hence W. *rhuddog*, Corn. *rudde*, a red-breast. See **RUDDY**.

RUDDY, reddish. (E.) ME. *rudly*, P. Plowman, B. xiii. 99; *rodli*, Wyclif, Matt. xvi. 2. AS. *rudig*, in Napier's Glosses; formed with suffix *-ig* from *rud*, weak grade of *riðan*, to reddens. Allied to AS. *riðad*, red; see **RED**. Cf. Icel. *rodli*, redness, allied to *ruðr*, red. ¶ We also find AS. *rudn*, i. e. redness, applied to the complexion (of the face), Voc. 156. 19; this is ME. *rode*, complexion, Chaucer, C. T. 3317. Der. *rudli-ly*; *rudli-ness*, Wint. Tale, v. 3. 81. Also *rudde*, a kind of red earth; spelt *rudde* in Holland, tr. of Pliny, bk. xxv. ch. 6 § 1.

RUDE, rough, uncivil, harsh. (F.-L.) ME. *ruide*, Chaucer, C. T. 14814 (B. 3998); Cursor Mundi, 23911. -F. *ruide*, 'rude;' Cot. -L. *rudem*, acc. of *rudis*, rough, raw, rude, untutted. Allied to L. *raudus*, rough ore; Russ. *rudn*, ore; Icel. *ruði*, red iron ore (from *ruðr*, red); Skt. *ṛdha-*, iron. Allied to **RED**. Der. *rud-ly*, *rud-ness*; also *rud-ly*, as You Like It, v. 4. 31 = F. *rudiment* (omitted by Cot., but in use in the 16th century, Littre), from L. *rudimentum*, a thing in the rough state, a first attempt; *rudiment-ary*. Also *rud-ite*, *rud-ite-ion*.

RUE (1), to be sorry for. (E.) For **hrue*, initial *h* being lost. ME. *reuen*, Chaucer, C. T. 1865 (A. 1863); Iavelok, 967. AS. *hrēowan*, Grein, li. 104. + OSax. *hrēowan*; OHG. *hrēowan*, G. *reuen*. β. AS. *hrēowan* is a strong verb, with pt. t. *hrāwa*; so also OSax. *hrēowan*, pt. t. *hras*; Teut. type **hrēowan*; pt. t. **hrāw*(w), to pity; whence also Icel. *hrýgr*, grieved, afflicted, *hrýgr*, ruth, grief, sorrow. Der. *ruel-ful*, P. Plowman, B. xiv. 148; *ruel-ful-ly*; *ruel-ful-ness*, ME. *reuefulness*, Ancren Riwle, p. 368, l. 13. And see **RUE**.

RUE (2), a plant with bitter taste. (F.-L.) -Gk. ME. *rua*, Wyclif, Luke, xi. 42. -F. *rua*, 'rue, herb grace;' Cot. -L. *ruia*,

rae; Luke, xi. 42. = Gk. *ῥυτί*, a Peloponnesian word. ¶ The AS. *rūde* (Luke, xi. 42) is merely borrowed from L. *rūta*.

RUFF (1), a kind of ruff, formerly much worn by both sexes. (E.) In Shaks. Tam. of the Shrew, iv. 3. 56; Spenser, F. Q. i. 4. 14. Also as a verb: 'Whist the proud bird, ruffing [ruffling] his feathers wyde'; F. Q. iii. 11. 32. 'Ruffe of a shirt'; *Levi's*. Pl. ruffes; Gascoigne, Steel Glas, l. 373. β. So called from its uneven surface; perhaps a shortened form of **RUFFLE** (1). Der. *ruff* (2).

RUFF (2), the name of a bird. (E.) Said to be so named from the male having a ruff round its neck in the breeding season; see **RUFF** (1); which I doubt. The female is called a *reeve*, apparently formed by vowel-change; this is a very remarkable form, but has not been explained. Cf. 'The pheasant, partridge, godwit, reeve, ruffe, rail'; Herrick, A Panegyric to Sir L. Pemberton, l. 65. The AS. form should be **rōf*, fem. **rife*.

RUFF (3), a fish. (E.) ME. *ruffe*, Prompt. Parv., v. 438. Lit. 'rough'; from the spines on the back. Cf. Ital. *aspreto* (< L. *asper*, rough), 'a fish called a ruff'; Florio.

RUFF (4), a game at cards. (F.) Mentioned in Cotgrave, and in Florio (1598); and see Nares. Now applied to the act of trumping instead of following suit, but orig. the name of a game (called also *trump*) like whist. Evidently a modification of F. *ronfle*, 'hand-ruff, at cards'; *jouer à la ronfle*, 'to play at hand-ruff, also to snore'; Cot. So also Ital. *ronfi*, 'a game at cards called ruff or trumpe'; *ronfare*, 'to snort, snarl'; also, to ruff or trump at cards; Florio. Prob. of jocular origin, the trumping (when perhaps unexpected) being likened to a snarl, or the spitting of a cat; cf. *ronfamenti*, 'snortings, snarlings, or tuffings of a cat'; Florio. Of imitative origin; cf. Ital. *ronzare*, 'to humme or buzze'; Florio; Span. *roncar*, 'to snore, also, to threaten, boast, brag'; Cf. *brag* as the name of a game, *slam*, also a game, and *trump*, i.e. triumph.

RUFFIAN, a bully, violent, brutal fellow. (F. - Ital. - Teut.) 'A commune and notable ruffian or ruffe'; Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, b. ii. c. 12. § 7. - MF. *ruffen*, *ruffen*; 'a bawd, a pandar'; Cot. - Ital. *ruffiano*, *ruffiano*; 'a pandar, a ruffian, a swaggerer', Florio. - Late L. type **ruffianus*; formed with L. suffix *-anus* from Low G. *ruffel-n*, to act as pandar; see **RUFFLE** (2). Cf. MDu. *roffen*, to pandar (Oudemans). Der. *ruffian-ly*, *ruffian-ism*.

RUFFLE (1), to wrinkle, disorder a dress. (E.) 'I ruffle clothe or sylke, I bring them out of their playne foldeynge', *Je plionne*; Palsgrave. ME. *ruffelen*; 'Ruffelen, or snarlyng [i.e. to entangle or run into knots], *Insoddo, illaguge*'; Prompt. Parv. The pp. *ruffeled* occurs in the Cursor Mundi, 26391. The word is probably E.; it is parallel to MDu. *ruffelen*, 'to ruffle, wrinkle, or crumple'; *Illexham*; cf. *ruffel*, 'a wrinkle, a crumple, or a ruffle', id. Also EFries. *ruffeln*, to pleat. The verb may be from the sb. *ruffe*; and both from Teut. **ruf-*, weak grade of Teut. **reufan-*, to break, tear; see **REAVE**. β. The Lithuan. *ruple*, the rough bark on old trees, is a cognate word; so also is *rauple*, a rough scab or blister; both of which are allied to Lithuan. *rupas*, rough, uneven. See **RUFF** (1). Der. *ruffle*, sb., a wrinkle, a ruff (unless the vb. is from the sb.).

RUFFLE (2), to be noisy and turbulent, to bluster. (MDu.) 'To ruffle in the commonwealth of Rome'; Titus Andron. i. 313. Cf. 'the ruffle [bustle] . . . of court'; Shak. Lover's Complaint, 58. 'Twenty or more persons were sleyn in the ruffe'; Hall's Chron. Hen. VIII. an. 19. § 18. Nares has: 'A ruffler, a cheating bully, so termed in several acts of parliament,' particularly in one of the 27th year of Hen. VIII, as explained in Harman's Caveat, ed. Furnivall, p. 29. They were highway robbers, ready to use violence; any lawless or violent person was so named. It seems to have been a cant term, not in very early use; and borrowed, like several other cant terms, from the Low Countries. - MDu. *ruffelen*, to pandar, of which the shorter form *roffen* is also found (Oudemans); so also Low G. *ruffeln*, to pandar, to reproach, *ruffeler*, a pimp, a person who carries on secret intrigues (Bremen Wörterbuch); prov. G. *ruffeln*, to pimp (Kluge); Dan. *ruffler*, a pandar, from Low G. *ruffen*, *ruffen*, to be lewd (Lilbren). β. The words *ruffler* and *ruffian* are closely related and mean much the same thing; see **RUFFAN**. Der. *ruffler*, as above.

RUG, a coarse, rough woollen covering, a mat. (Scand.) 'Apparelled in divers coloured rug'; Hakluyt's Voyages, vol. ii. pt. ii. p. 87, last line but one. 'Irish rug', Baret (1580). - Swed. *rugg*, rough entangled hair; cf. MSwed. *rugg-ig*, rough, hairy; Icel. *rugg*, shagginess. See Noreen, § 246. 2. The orig. sense of Swed. *rugg*, was, doubtless, simply 'rough', as it is cognate with Low G. *ruug*, Du. *ruig*, rough; EFries. *rūg*, rough, *rūge*, roughness, a rough side of a skin, *rūger*, a furry animal (as a cat). Allied to AS. *rūh* (gen. *rūwes*), rough; Skt. *rūksha-*, rough; see **ROUGH**. And see **RUGGED**. Der. *rugg-ed*; also *rugg-headed*, Rich. II. ii. 1. 156.

RUGGED, rough, shaggy. (Scand.) ME. *rugged*, Prompt. Parv. Chaucer has *ruggy*, C. T. 2895 (A 2883). The latter form

is from Swed. *ruggig*, rugged, rough, hairy; cf. *rugga*, to raise the nap on cloth, i. e. to roughen it. - Swed. *rugg*, rough entangled hair; orig. 'rough', cognate with E. *Rough*, q.v. See also **RUG**. Der. *rugged-ly*, *ruggedness*.

RUGOSE, full of wrinkles. (L.) The form *rugosus* is in Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674; Phillips has the sb. *rugosity*. - L. *riġsūs*, wrinkled. - I. *riġa*, a wrinkle. Cf. Lith. *raukas*, a wrinkle, *runk-ū*, I grow wrinkled. Brugmann, ii. § 628. Der. *rugos-ity*.

RUIN, destruction, overthrow. (F. - L.) ME. *ruine*, Chaucer, C. T. 2465 (A 2463). - F. *ruine*, 'ruine'; Cot. - L. *ruina*, overthrow. - L. *ruere*, to fall down, tumble, sink in ruin, rush. Cf. Gk. *ῥ-ῥῥῥ*, to drag, pull down; Brugmann, ii. § 529. Der. *ruin*, verb, Rich. II. iii. 4. 45; *ruin-ous*, Timon, iv. 3. 465, from F. *ruineux*, 'ruinous', Cot.; *ruin-ous-ly*. Also *ruin-ate* (obsolete), Titus Andron. v. 3. 204.

RULE, a maxim, state, order, government. (F. - L.) ME. *reule*, Chaucer, C. T. 173. Earlier *ruile*, as in the Ancien *Ruile* = Rule of (female) Anchorites. - AF. *reule*, OF. *ruile*, *reule*; mod. F. *regle*, a rule. - L. *regula*, a rule (whence also was borrowed AS. *regol*, a rule). - L. *regere*, to govern; see **REGENT**. Der. *rule*, verb, ME. *reulen*, earlier *ruilen*, Ancien *Ruile*, p. 4; *ruil-er*, *ruil-ing*.

RUM (1), a kind of spirituous liquor. (E.) In Dampier's Voyages; Voyage to Camperdown, an. 1675; see quotation in R. [We find also Port. *rom*, Span. *rom*, Ital. *rum*, F. *rhum*; all from E.] Formerly *rumbo*, as in Smollett, Peregrine Pickle, ch. ii and ch. ix (1751). The earliest form was *rumbullion*. A MS. 'Description of Barbados' in Trin. Coll., Dublin, written ab. 1651, says: 'The chief fadling they make in the island is *Rumbullion*, alias *Kill-devil*, . . . made of sugar-canes distilled, a hot, hellish, and terrible liquor.' Later, it was called *rumbolund* (Cent. Dict.), and then shortened to *rumb*, and to *rum*. *Rumbullion* is a Devon. word meaning 'great tumult', or disturbance; perhaps allied to prov. E. *rumpus*, an uproar, *rampage*, and *rump*; or else allied to E. *rumble*. See my Notes on E. Rym., p. 253; and N. Darnell Davis, in The Academy, Sept. 5, 1885. ¶ The F. name is *guldive*, a modification of E. *Kill-devil* (above).

RUM (2), strange, queer. (Hindi.) 'Run, gallant; a cant word'; Bailey's Dict., vol. i. ed. 1735. I suppose that *rum* means no more than 'Gypsy'; and hence would mean 'good' or 'gallant' from a Gypsy point of view, and 'strange' and 'suspicious' from an outsider's point of view. Hence *rome bouse*, wine, Harman's Caveat, ed. Furnivall, p. 83, spelt *rumbaoz* in Phillips; *rome mort*, the queen, id. p. 84 (where *mort* = a female). Cf. *rom*, a husband, a Gypsy, *rūm-mani*, adj. Gypsy. The Gypsy word *rom* answers to the Hindi word *dom* (with initial cerebral d); see English-Gipsy Songs, by Leland, Palmer, and Tuckey, pp. 2, 269. Cf. Skt. *ḍombā* - (with cerebral d), 'a man of a low caste, who gains his livelihood by singing and dancing'; Benfey. Also Hindustani *dom*, 'the name of a low caste, apparently one of the aboriginal races'; II. II. Wilson, Gloss. of Indian Terms, p. 147.

RUMB, RHUMB, a line for directing a ship's course on a map; a point of the compass. (F. - Span. - L. - Gk.) This is a very difficult word, both to explain and derive. The view which I here present runs counter to that in Littre and Scheler, but is recognized as possible by Diez. 'Rumb or Rhumb, the course of a ship' . . . also, one point of the mariner's compass, or 11½ degrees . . . *Rumb-line*, a line described by the ship's motion on the surface of the sea, steering by the compass, so as to make the same, or equal angles with every meridian. These *rumb*s are spiral lines proceeding from the point where we stand, and winding about the globe of the earth, till they come to the pole, where at last they lose themselves; but in Mercator's charts, and the plain ones, they are represented by straight lines, &c.; Phillips, ed. 1706. These lines are called *rumb-lines*. See *Rumb* in the Engl. Encyc. (Div. Arts and Sciences), where it is said to be a Portuguese word, and where we find: 'a *rumb* certainly came to mean any vertical circle, meridian or not, and hence any point of the compass. . . . To sail on a *rumb* is to sail continually on one course. Hence a *rumb-line* is a line drawn in [on?] the sphere, such as would be described by a moving point which always keeps one course; it is therefore the spiral of Mercator's projection, and is that which is also called the loxodromic course.' It is spelt *roomb*, *roumb*, and *roumb* in Minshew, ed. 1627. - F. *rumb*, 'a roomb, or point of the compass, a line drawn directly from wind to wind in a compasse, travers-boord, or sea-card'; Cot. He adds the phr. *voguer de rumb en rumb*, 'to sail by traverses'. - Span. (and Port.) *rumbo*, 'a course, a way; rumbo derecho, the right course'; Minshew's Span. Dict., ed. 1623; also, a point of the compass, intersection of the plane of the horizon, represented by the card of a compass, the course of a ship; Neuman. Cf. Port. *rumbo*, *rumo*, a ship's course; *quarto do rumo*, a point of the compass; Ital. *rombo*, - L. *rhombus*, acc. of *rhombus*, a magician's circle, a rhombus (Lewis). - Gk. *ῥόμβος*, a top, a magic wheel, whirling motion of a top, swoop of an

cagle; also, a rhombus; see **Rhomb**. **β**. In this view, the sense of circular or spiral motion comes first; then the delineation of such motion on a chart; and lastly, the sense of a point of a compass; which is the simple and natural order. Milton has the very word *rhomb* in the sense of the revolution of the sphere; see *Paradise Lost*, vill. 134, and uses *wheel* as a synonym. That the word arose among the early Spanish and Portuguese navigators, is in the highest degree probable. The view taken by Scheler and Littre seems to me obviously wrong; they refer *F. rumb* (also spelt *rum*) to the Du. *ruim*, *E. room*, on the ground that a *rumb* is the 'room' or space between two winds; thus taking the last sense first. I cannot find that the Du. *ruim* ever had this sense; indeed Sewel, as late as 1754, can only render *rumb* into Dutch by *een punt van't kompas*; and Hexham mentions no such use of the MDu. *ruym*. Perhaps Littre and Scheler are thinking of quite another matter, viz. the MF. *rum*, 'the hold of a ship,' Cot. This is certainly the Du. *ruim*, since Sewel gives the very phrase *ruim van een schip*, the hold of a ship, i.e. its room, capacity for stowage. Körtig, § 8063. Der. *rumb-line*. Doublet, *rhomb*.

RUMBLE, to make a low and heavy sound. (F.) ME. *romblen*, to mutter, Chaucer, C. T. 14453 (B 3735); to rumble like thunder, Legend of Good Women, 1218. Cf. prov. F. *romble*, to speak low or secretly (Halliwell); *rumble*, to rumble; id. The word *romblen* likewise stands for *romlen*, the *b* being excessive, as usual after *m*; and the suffix *-len* has the usual frequentative force. Thus the word signifies 'to repeat the sound *rom* or *rum*;' from the base *rum*, significant of a low sound; which is from *REU*, to make a humming or lowing noise. Cf. Skt. *ru*, to hum, to bury; L. *ad-rum-äre*, to make a murmuring noise (*Festus*); see **Rumour**. **†**Du. *rommelen*, to rumble, buzz; Low G. *rummeln*, *rumple*, to rumble; Dan. *rumle*, to rumble. And cf. Swed. *rumla*, to rattle, Ital. *rombare*, to rumble, hum, buzz; MDu. *rummel-n*, 'to make a noise, or to rumble,' Hexham. Der. *rumb*, sb., *rambling*.

RUMINATE, to chew the cud, meditate. (L.) 'Let hym . . . ruminare it in his mynde a good space after;' Sir T. Elyot, Castel of Helth, b. iii. ch. 11. = L. *ruminatus*, pp. of *ruminare* or *ruminari*, to chew the cud, ruminare. = L. *rāmin*, decl. stem of *rāmen*, the throat, gullet; cf. *rūmāre*, used (according to *Festus*) in the same sense as *ruminare*. Cf. also *L. rāgere*, to roar, bray. From *REU*, to hum, bray. See **Rumble**, **Rumour**. Der. *ruminat-ion*, As You Like It, iv. t. 19, from L. acc. *ruminātiōnem*; also *rumin-ant*, from the stem of the pres. part. of *ruminare*.

RUMMAGE, to search thoroughly among things stowed away. (E.; with *F. suffix*.) 'Searcheth his pockets, and takes his keyes, and so rummageth all his closets and trunks;' Howell, Familiar Letters, vol. i. sect. 5, let. last. This is altogether a secondary sense; the word is merely due to the sb. *room-age*, formed by suffix *-age* (of *F.* origin) from *E. room*, space. *Roomage* is a similar formation to *stowage*, and means much the same thing. It is an old nautical term for the close packing of things in a ship; hence was formed the verb to *roomage* or *rumage*, i.e. to find room for or stow away packages; and the mariner who attended to this business was called the *roomager* or *rumager*. **β**. The history of the word is in Hakluyt's Voyages, 'To looke and foresee substantially to the roomaging of the shippe;' vol. i. p. 274. 'They might bring away [in their ships] a great deale more then they doe, if they would take paine in the roomaging;' vol. i. p. 308. 'The master must provide a perfect mariner called a *rumager*, to rounge and bestow all merchandize in such place as is convenient;' vol. iii. p. 862. 'To rummage (sea-term) to remove any goods or luggage from one place to another, esp. to clear the ship's hold of any goods or lading, in order to their being hand-somely stowed and placed; whence the word is us'd upon other occasions, for to rake into, or to search narrowly;' Phillips, ed. 1706. Spelt *rumidge* in ed. 1658. See further under **Room**. Cf. Du. *ruim*, room, also the hold of a ship; *ruimen*, to empty, clear, lit. to make room. Der. prov. F. *rumage*, litter, lumber, rubbish, as after a clearance.

RUMMER, a sort of drinking-glass. (W.Flem. - Du.) 'Rummer, a sort of drinking-glass, such as Rhenish wine is usually drunk in; also, a brimmer, or glass of any liquor filled to the top;' Phillips, ed. 1706. 'Rhenish rummers walk the round;' Dryden, Ep. to Sir G. Eberhage, l. 45. = W. Flem. *rummer*, *rommer* (De Ho); Du. *rommer*, *romer*, a wine-glass (Sewel); spelt *rummer* in Hexham; Low G. *römer*, a sort of large wine-glass (Brenn. Wörterbuch). So also G. *römer*; Swed. *rumnare*. [The G. *römer* also means 'Roman'; and some say that the glasses were so called because used in former times in the *Römersaal* at Frankfurt, when they drank the new emperor's health; but this is an error; see Franck.] From Du. *room*, boasting, praise; hence 'a glass to drink in praise of a toast;' Franck. Cf. G. *rumm*, praise; OSax. *hrīm*; also Icel. *hröðr*, praise, *hrös*, praise; Gk. *σῆψυς*, a herald. And note O. Low G. *hrōmian*, to

praise (Gallée). Der. *rumkin*, *romekin*, W. Flem. *rummerken*, dimin. of *rummer* (above).

RUMOUR, report, current story. (F. - L.) ME. *rumour*, Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. ii. pr. 7, l. 81. = AF. *rumour*, Liber Albus, p. 463; F. *rumeur*, 'a rumor;' Cot. = L. acc. *rūmōrem*, from nom. *rūmor*, a noise, rumour, murmur. Cf. L. *rūmificāre*, to proclaim; *rūmōre*, to spread reports; all from the base *rū-m*, significant of a buzzing sound. = *REU*, to make a humming or braying noise. See **Rumble**. Der. *rumour*, verb, Rich. III, iv. 2, 51.

RUMP, the end of the backbone of an animal with the parts adjacent. (Scand.) ME. *rumpe*, Prompt. Parv. = Icel. *rumpr*; Swed. *rumpa*; Dan. *rumpe*. **†**MDu. *rompe*, 'the bulke of a body or corps, or a body without a head;' Hexham; Du. *romp*; Low G. *rump*, trunk (of the body); G. *rumpf*. The orig. sense was 'stump;' cf. Norw. *ramp*, an old tree-stem. Der. *rump-steak*.

RUMPLE, to wrinkle, crease. (E.) Cotgrave explains *F. foupir* by 'to rumple, or crumple.' The ME. form is *rimplen*; *rimple* and *rumple* are allied forms, like *wrinkle* and prov. E. *ruinkle*. Of these, *rimple* is derived from the AS. *hrimpan*, to wrinkle, and *rumple* from *hrump*, weak grade of the same; see further under **Ripple** (2). **†**MDu. *rompelen*, or *rompen*, 'to wrinkle,' Hexham; *rompel*, or *rimpel*, 'a wrinkle;' id. And cf. G. *rūmpfen*, to crook, bend, wrinkle; OllG. *hrimfun*, strong vb. Teut. base **hrump-*; cf. Ollish *eromn*, W. *erum*, bent. Der. *rump*, sb.

RUN, to move swiftly, flee, flow, dart. (E.) ME. *rinnen*, *rennen*, pt. t. *ran*, pp. *runnen*, *rennen*; Chaucer, C. T. 4098, 4103 (A 4100, 4105). The mod. E. verb has usurped the vowel of the *r*, throughout, except in the pt. t. *ran*. By the transposition of *r*, we also find ME. *runen*, *corren*, to run; Ancrer Riwle, pp. 42, 74, 80, 86, 332, 360. AS. *rinnan*, pt. t. *ran*, pp. *gerunnen*; Grein, ii. 382; also found in the transposed form *irnan*, *yrnan*, pt. t. *orn*; id. 146. **†**Du. *rennen*; Icel. *renna*, *rinna*; Dan. *ruide* (for *rinne*); Swed. *rinna*; Goth. *rinnau*; G. *rennen*. Teut. type **rennau-*, pt. t. **raun*, pp. **runnaoz*. See Brugmann, i. § 993; ii. § 654. Der. *run*, sb., Tam. Shrew, iv. 1. 16; *run-uow*, Mids. Nt. Dr. iii. 2. 405; *runn-er*, *running*. Also *runn-ell*, a small stream, Collins, Ode on the Passions, l. 63 (AS. *rynel*; *run*, a small stream. Also *renn-et* (1); old form also *runn-et*).

RUNAGATE, a vagabond. (F. - L.) In Ps. lxxviii. 6, Prayer-book version; Slavk. Rich. III, iv. 4. 405. 'The A. V. has *rebellious*, as in Isaiah xxx. 1, which is quoted by Latimer (Remains, p. 434) in this form: "We be unto you, *runagate* children;" Bible Word-book. In the Coventry Mysteries, p. 384, it is written *renogat*: "Ys there any *renogat* among us;" id. **β**. It so happens that *gate* in many E. dialects signifies a *way*; whilst at the same time the ME. verb *rennen* passed into the form *run*, as at present. Hence the ME. *renegat*, a renegade, was popularly supposed to stand for *renne a gate*, i.e. to run on the way, and was turned into *runagate* accordingly; esp. as we also have the word *runaway*. But it is certain that the orig. sense of ME. *renegat* was 'apostate' or 'villain'; see Chaucer, C. T. 5353 (B 934). -OF. *renegat*, 'a renegade, one that abjures his religion;' Cot. = Late L. *renegātus*, pp. of *renegāre*, to deny again, to deny the faith. See **Renegade**. ¶ It is remarkable that when *renegate* had been corrupted into *runagate*, we borrowed the word over again, in the form *renegade*, from Span. *renegado*.

RUNDLET, **RUNLET**, a small barrel. (F. - L.) *Runlet* is a later form, corrupted from the older *rundel* or *runlet*; spelt *rundlet* in Levins, ed. 1570. 'Rundlet, or lytle pot, oreula;' Hulcot (cited by Wheatley). ME. *rundel* (1393); in Wylie. Hen. IV. iv. 179. 'Rundlet, a certayne measure of wine, oyle, &c., containing 18½ gallons; Au. t. Rich. III. cap. 13; so called of his roundness;' Minshew. Formed with dimin. suffix *-et* from OF. *rondelle*, *rondele*, a little tun (Godefroy); cf. *rondelle*, a buckler or round target (shield), in Cotgrave. This is again formed, with dimin. suffix *-elle*, from *roude*, a circle, or from *round*, round; see **Round**.

RUNE, one of the old characters used for inscriptions cut upon stone. (E.) ME. *ruue*, counsel, a letter, Layamon, 25332, 25340, 32000; later *run*, whence *run* or *round* in Shakespeare; see **Round**. AS. *rūn*, a rune, mystery, secret colloquy, whisper; Grein, ii. 385. The orig. sense seems to be 'whisper' or 'buzz'; hence, a low talk, secret colloquy, a mystery, and lastly a writing, because written characters were regarded as a mystery known to the few. **†**Icel. *rūn*, a secret, a rune; Goth. *rūna*, a mystery, counsel; OllG. *rūna*, a secret, counsel, whence G. *raunen*, to whisper; Ollish *rūn*, W. *rhin*, a secret. Idg. type **rūnā*, fem. Cf. Gk. *ῥηνάω*, I search out; *ῥηνάω*, f., an inquiry. Der. *run-ic*, *ronn*.

RUNG, one of the rounds of a ladder. (E.) Also a staff (Halliwell); one of the stakes of a cart, a spar (Webster). ME. *rouge*, *r*. Plowman, B. xvi. 44; Chaucer, C. T. 3625 (where Tyrwhitt's

edition wrongly has *renge* for *runge*). AS. *hrung*, apparently a pole supporting the tilt of a cart; Grein, ii. 109. + MDu. *runge*; 'the beam upon which the counter of a plough, or of a wagon rests'; Hexham; G. *runge*, a short thick piece of iron or wood, a pin, bolt; Goth. *krunga* (= *hrunga*), a staff, Mark, vi. 8. [We find also Irish *rouge*, a rung, joining spar, Gael. *roag*, a joining spar, rib of a boat, staff; borrowed from English.] Cf. also Icel. *rúg*, a rib in a ship. The sense seems to have been 'rounded staff'. Prob. connected by gradation with AS. *hring*, a ring; see **Ring**.

RUNNEL, a small stream; see **Run**.
RUNT, a bullock, heifer. (Du.) Florio (1598) has 'a runt, a bullocke'; s.v. *Guenoco*. = MDu. *runt*, 'a runt, a bullock'; Hexham; Du. *runt*. From Teut. base **runth*, weak grade of **rinth*, **branth* - i. see **Rother**. See my Notes on Eng. Etym., p. 255.

RUPÉE, an Indian coin, worth about two shillings. (Hind. - Skt.) 'In silver, 14 *rupées* make a *masse*'; Sir T. Herbert, Travels, ed. 1665, p. 46; cf. p. 67. The gold *rupie* is worth about 29. = Hindustāni *rūpiyah*, a rupee; Rich. Arab. and Pers. Dict., p. 752. = Skt. *rūpya*-m, neut. sb., silver, wrought silver, or wrought gold; orig. neut. of *rūpya*-, adj., handsome. = Skt. *rūpa*-m, n., natural state, form, beauty. Allied by gradation to Skt. *rupas*, form, figure (Uhlenbeck).

RUPTURE, bursting, breach, leakage. (F. - L.) 'No perill of obstruction or rupture'; Sir T. Eliot, Castel of Helth, b. ii. c. 32. = F. *rupture*, 'a rupture, breach'; Cot. = L. *ruptura*, fem. of fut. part. of *rupere* (pt. t. *rupi*), to break, burst. = *REUP*, to break, violate, rob; cf. Lithuan. *rupas*, rough, AS. *reofan*, to reave, Skt. *rup*, to confound, *rup*, to break, destroy, spoil. Brugmann, i. § 466. See **Reave**. Der. *rupture*, verb. From the same root are *ab-rupt*, *bank-rupt*, *cor-rupt*, *dis-ruption*, *e-ruption*, *inter-rupt*, *ir-ruption*, *pro-ruption*, role (1), route, rout, rust. Also loot; and perhaps *ruff*, ruffle (1).

RURAL, belonging to the country. (F. - L.) 'In a person *rural* or of a very base lineage'; Sir T. Eliot, The Governour, b. i. c. 3. § 3. ME. *ruaral*, Lydgate, Assembly of Gods, 1724. = F. *rural*, 'rural'; Cot. = L. *rūralis*, rural. = L. *rūr*, for *rūs* (gen. *rūris*), the country; see **Rustio**. Der. *rural-ly*, *rural-ise*.

RUSA, a kind of deer. (Malay.) Malay *rūsa*, a deer; see **Babirusa**.

RUSE, a trick. (F. - L.) Used by Ray; Works of Creation, p. 137 (Cent. Dict.). Phillips, ed. 1706, gives the adj. *rusy*, full of tricks. = F. *ruse*, a stratagem. = F. *ruser*, 'to beguile, use tricks'; Cot. = F. *ruse*. *ruser* is a contraction of OF. *reuser*, to refuse, recoil, retreat, escape; hence, to use tricks for escaping (Barguy). = Late L. type *ryfūare*, to refuse (Hatzfeld, Körtig, § 7897). See **Refuse**.
[But Scheler derives it from L. *recurrere*, to refuse, with loss of *c* as in OF. *scür*, F. *sür*, from L. *seruus*. See **Recurrent**.]

RUSH (1), to move forward violently. (E.) ME. *ruschen*, *rusken*, Chaucer, C. T. 1641; Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, B. 368; Sir Gawayn and the Grene Knight, 2204. Partly from AS. *hryscan*, to rustle shrilly, roar (as wind); Napier's Glosses, i. 3740, 5006. + MSwed. *rūska*, to rush; Ithre gives the example: 'Tha kommo alle *rūskande* inn', then they all came rushing in; Chron. Rhythim, p. 40. This is clearly connected with MSwed. *rusa*, to rush; whence E. **Rouse** (1), q.v. Another sense of MSwed. *rūska* (like G. *rauschen*) is to rustle. So also Low G. *rusken*, (1) to rustle, (2) to rush about, Breiten Wörterbuch; cf. Du. *ruischen*, to murmur as water, to rustle; Pomeran. *ruschen*, to make a noise in running about. Der. *rush*, sb.

RUSH (2), a round-stemmed plant of grass-like aspect, common in wet ground. (E.) Prov. E. *rish*, *resh*, *rash*, ME. *rusche*, *rische*, *resche*, P. Plowman, B. iii. 141. AS. *risce*, *resce*, *rase*, Gloss. to A. S. Leechdoms; oldest form *risc* (O. E. Texts). Cf. Low G. *rush*, *rush*, a rush, Brem. Wörterbuch; Du. *rush*, *rush*; EFries. *rūske*; NFries. *rusken*, pl. *ruscies*. β. Some think these are non-Teutonic words, and perhaps merely borrowed from L. *ruscum*, butcher's broom; yet the sense is very different, and *rash*, *rush*, cannot come from *ruscum*. γ. Rather cf. OHG. *rasc*, *rash*, quick, MHG. *resch*, quick, MHG. *risch*, quick, *rase*, quick, lively; EFries. *rash*, *rash*, quick, *rish*, quick, upright, slender; Low G. *rush*, quick (Lübben). I take *rush* to be a native name for a plant of quick, upright, slender growth. See **Rash**. [Not connected with Goth. *rass*, G. *rohr*, a reed. Der. *rush-y*. Also *bul-rush*, ME. *bulrysche*, Prompt. Parv. p. 244; in which word the first part is prob. Icel. *bulr*, a stem, trunk, Dan. *bul*, trunk, stem, shaft of a column, Swed. *bul*, a trunk, so that the sense is 'stem-rush' of its long stem; see **Bulwark**, **Bole**; cf. *bul-wood* (= *bole-wood*, *ball-wood*), knapweed; *bulrush* often means the reed-mace. Also *rush-candle*, Tam. Shrew, iv. 5. 14; *rush-light*.]

RUSK, a kind of light, hard cake or bread. (Span.) 'The lady sent me divers presents of fruit, sugar, and *rusk*'; Raleigh, cited by Todd (no reference). 'A basket-full of white *rusk*'; Hakluyt, Voy. ii. pt. i. p. 186. = Span. *rosca de mar*, sea-rusks, a kind of

biscuit, Meadows; *rosca*, a roll of bread, Minshew, ed. 1623. Minshew also has *rosque*, a pancake, *rosquilla*, 'a clue of thread, a little roll of bread, also lying round like a snake'. Cf. Port. *rosca*, the winding of a serpent, a screw; *fazer rosca*, to wriggle. Thus the *rusk* was orig. a twist, a twisted roll of bread. Origin unknown (Diez).

RUSSET, reddish-brown; a coarse country dress. (F. - L.) ME. *russet*, P. Plowman, A. ix. 1; B. viii. 1. = AF. *russet*, Stat. Reaume, i. 381 (1365): 'ma robe de *russet*', Royal Wills, p. 30 (1360); OF. *roset*, *russet* (Godefroy); MF. *roisset*, *russet*, brown, ruddy'; Cot. Hence applied to a coarse brown rustic dress. Dimin. of F. *roux* (fem. *rousse*), 'reddish'; Cot. = L. *rusius*, reddish. β. L. *rusius* is from a type **rudzho-* (Brugmann, i. § 750); from the base *rudh* appearing in Gk. *i-pub-pis*, red; see **Red**, **Ruddy**. Der. *russet-ine*, a russet apple.

RUST, a reddish-brown coating on iron exposed to moisture. (E.) Prov. E. *roust* (Yks.). ME. *rust*, Wyclif, Matt. vi. 19, 20; *roust*, Trevisa, tr. of Higden, iii. 445. AS. *rūst*, rust; whence *rūstig*, rusty, Alfred, tr. of Orosius, b. v. c. 15. § 4. + Du. *roest*; Dan. *rust*; Swed. *rust*; G. *rost*. Teut. type **rūsto-*; for Idg. **ruks-to-*, from Teut. base *rud-*. Idg. base *rudh-*; see **Ruddy**. Brugmann, i. § 759 (note). Allied to AS. *rud-u*, ruddiness, and to F. *ruddy* and *rud*; cf. Icel. *ryð*, rust, lit. redness; MHG. *rot*, rust, allied to G. *rot*, red. So also Lithuan. *ruolis*, rust, *ruolas*, reddish; W. *rhud*, rust. See **Red**. Der. *ru*, i. verb; *rust-y*, AS. *rūstig*, as above; *rust-i-ly*, *rust-i-ness*.

RUSTIC, belonging to the country. (F. - L.) Spelt *rustic*, Spenser, F. Q. Intro. d. b. iii. st. 5. = F. *rustique*, 'rustical'; Cot. = L. *rusticus*, belonging to the country; formed with double suffix *-i-cus* from *rūs*, the country. β. The *rūs* is thought to be allied to Russ. *rušina*, a plain, Zend *ruvan*, a plain, and to E. *room*; see **Room**. Der. *rustic-al-ly*, *rustic-ate*, *rustic-ation*; *rustic-i-ty*, from F. *rusticité*, 'rusticity', Cot. And see *ru-rall*, *roister-ing*.

RUSTLE, to make a low whispering sound. (Low G.) In Shak. Meas. for Meas. iv. 3. 38. The form is frequentative; and it seems best to connect it with the base *rus-*, see **Rouse**. Du. dial. *russele*, to rustle as clothes do (Molcan); Low G. and Pomeran. *ruseln*, to rustle. Also MDu. *ruyselen*, 'to rustle', Hexham; also spelt *ruyselen*. Der. *rustle*, sb.; *rustling*.

RUT (1), a track left by a wheel. (F. - L.) 'And as from hills rain-waters headlong fall, That all ways eat huge *ruts*'; Chapman, tr. of Homer, Iliad, iv. 480. The word is merely a less correct spelling of *route*, i.e. a track. = F. *route*, 'a rut, way, path, street', trace, tract, or footing; Cot. See **Route**. Der. *rut*, verb.

RUT (2), to copulate, as deer. (F. - L.) ME. *rutyn*, *rutien*; P. Plowman, C. xiv. 146; cf. in *rotey tyme* in rut-time, id. B. xi. 329. Like other terms of the chase, it is of Norman-French origin. The ME. *rotey* answers to OF. *rutit*, spelt *rutit* in Cotgrave; he gives *venaison rutée*, venison that's killed in rut-time. The verb *rutien* is formed from the sb. *rut*. = F. *rut* (so spelt even in the 14th century, Littré), also *rutit*, as in Cotgrave, who explains it by 'the rut of deer or boars, their lust, and the season wherein they ingender.' = I. type **rugitum*, for L. *rūgitum*, acc. of *rūgitus*, the roaring of lions; hence, the noise of deer in rut-time. Cf. F. *ruir*, 'to roar', Cot., from L. *rugire*, to roar. = *REU*, to make a noise, whence also Lithuan. *ruja*, rutting-time; see **Rumour**.

RUTH, pity, compassion. (Scand.) ME. *reuthe*, *reuthe*, Chaucer, C. T. 916 (A 914); *reouthe*, Ancræn Riwe, p. 32, l. 8; p. 54, l. 12. Formed like the Scand. sb., but with a vowel borrowed from the E. verb to *ruce*. = Icel. *krýgg*, *krýgg*, affliction, sorrow. Cf. Icel. *krýgg*, grieved, sorrowful. = Teut. base *HRUG-*, to grieve, appearing in AS. *hræowan*, to rue; see **Rue** (1). Der. *ruik-les*, Meas. for Meas. iii. 2. 121; *ruik-ful*, Trolius, v. 3. 48.

RYE, a kind of grain. (E.) ME. *rye*, Chaucer, C. T. 7328 (D 1746); *ryge*, Polit. Songs, ed. Wright, p. 152. AS. *ryge*, Voc. 47.4. + Du. *ryge*; Icel. *ryg*; Dan. *rug*; Swed. *råg*; G. *roggen*, OHG. *rocco*. Further allied to Lithuan. pl. sb. *rugger*, rye; OPruss. *rugis*; Russ. *roj(c)*, rye. Strutberg, § 131. Der. *rye-grass*.

RYOT, a Hindoo cultivator or peasant. (Hind. - Arab.) Hind. *riyat*, H. H. Wilson; p. 433. From Arabic. See **Yule**. The same word as **Rayah**, q.v.

S-SE

SABAOTH, hosts, armies. (Heb.) In phr. 'the Lord of *Sabaoth*;' Rom. ix. 29; James, v. 4. = Heb. *tsaba'oth*, armies; pl. of *tsaba*, an army. = Heb. *tsaba*, to go forth as a soldier.

SABBATH, the day of rest. (L. - Gk. - Heb.) ME. *sabat*, Wyclif, Mark, ii. 27; Cursor Mundi, 11997. = L. *sabbatum*. = Gk.

סַבְּבָתוֹן. = Heb. *shabbāth*, rest, sabbath, sabbath-day. = Heb. *shāb-ath*, to rest from labour. ¶ The mod. E. word is a compromise between *sabbat* (the L. form) and *shabbath* (the Heb. form). Der. *Sabbat-ar-i-an*, *sabbat-ic-al*.

SABLE, an animal of the weasel kind, with dark or black fur; also, the fur. (F. = Slavonic.) ME. *sable*, Chaucer, Compl. of Marz, 284; the adj. *sabline* occurs much earlier, O. Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, i. 181, l. 362. = OF. *sable*, the sable (Burguy); 'the colour sables, or black, in blazon'; Cot. Cf. Low L. *sabellum*, the sable; *sabellinus*, sable-fur, whence the OF. *sabellus*, ME. *sabeline*; the mod. F. *zibeline* (from Ital.), properly an adj., is also used for the animal itself. Of Slavonic origin. = Russ. *sobol*(e), the sable, also a boa or fur puppet; Pol. *sobol*. Cf. Turk. *samūr*, sable; Rich. Dict. p. 943. Der. *sable*, sb. and adj. The best fur being black, *sable* also means black, as in heraldry; see Hamlet, ii. 2. 474, iii. 2. 137, iv. 7. 81. So 'sable and aure'; Caxton, tr. of Reynard, c. 32, ed. Arber, p. 81 (1481). ¶ It is sometimes said that the name of the sable is taken from *Siberia*, where it is found. The Russ. *sobole*, a sable, does not resemble *Sibir*, Siberia; nor does the adj. form *sabeline* (in OF.) approach *Sibirskii* or *Sibirskii*, Siberian.

SABOT, a wooden shoe. (F.) From F. *sabot*, a word of unknown origin.

SABRE, SABER, a kind of sword. (F. = G. = MGk.) A late word. 'Sable or Sabre, a kind of simetar, hanger, or broad sword'; Phillips, ed. 1706; MDu. *sabel*, 'a sallie, or short broad sword'; Hexham. = F. *sabre*, a sabre. = G. *säbel* (formerly also *sabel*), a sabre, falchion. β. Thus Diez, who says that at least the F. form was borrowed from German; cf. Ital. *sciabla*, *sciabola*, Span. *sable*. γ. He adds that the G. word was also borrowed; and compares Hungarian *szablya*, Servian *sabljā*, Wallachian *sabie*, a sabre. All (according to Diez) from MGk. *σάβλος*, crooked. I find Hung. *szablya*, a sabre, *szabni*, to cut, *szabo*, a cutter, in Dankovsky, Magyar Lexicon, 1833, p. 327; at p. 862, Dankovsky considers *szabni*, to cut, to be of Wallachian origin. Der. *sabre-tash*, F. *sabretache*, from G. *säbeltsack*, a sabretash, loose pouch hanging near the sabre, worn by hussars (Flügel); from G. *säbel*, a sabre, and *tasche*, a pocket.

SACCHARINE, sugar-like. (F. = L. = Gk. = Skt.) In Todd's Johnson. = F. *saccharin*, 'of sugar'; Cot. Formed with suffix *-in* (= L. *-inus*) from L. *sacchar-on*, sugar (Pliny). = Gk. *σάκχαρον*, sugar. = Pali *sakkharī*, for Skt. *garkharī*, candied sugar; see **SUGAR**.

SACERDOTAL, priestly. (F. = L.) In Minshew, ed. 1627. = F. *sacerdotal*, 'sacerdotal'; Cot. = L. *sacerdotalis*, belonging to a priest. = L. *sacerdos*, stem of *sacerdos*, a priest; lit. 'presenter of offerings or sacred gifts' (Corssen). = L. *sacer*, sacred; and *dare*, to give (Breal); cf. L. *dōs* (gen. *dōtis*), a dowry, from the same verb. The fem. form *sacerdōta*, a priestess, occurs in an inscription. See **SACRED** and **Dote** (1). Brugmann, i. § 241 (a). Der. *sacerdotal-ly*, -ism.

SACHEM, a W. Indian chief. (Amer. Indian.) In Phillips (1658). 'The Massachusetts call . . . their kings *sachemes*'; Capt. Smith, Works, ed. Arber, p. 930. See **SAGAMORE**.

SACK (1), a bag. (L. = Gk. = Heb. = Egyptian.) ME. *sak*, Chaucer, C. T. 4019 (A 4021). AS. *sacc*, Gen. xlii. 25, 28. = L. *saccus*. = Gk. *σάκος*. = Heb. *sag*, stuff made of hair-cloth, sack-cloth; also, a sack for corn. β. A borrowed word in Hebrew and prob. of Egyptian origin; cf. Coptic *sak*, sack-cloth, Gen. xxxvii. 34, Matt. xi. 21; see Peyron's Coptic Lexicon. E. Müller cites *sak* as being the Ethiopic form. γ. This remarkable word has travelled everywhere, together (as I suppose) with the story of Joseph; the reason why it is the same in so many languages is because it is, in them all, a borrowed word from Hebrew. We find Du. *zak*, G. *sack*. Icel. *sekkir*, Swed. *säkk*, Dan. *sæk*, Goth. *sakkus* (sack-cloth, Matt. xi. 21), Ital. *sacca*, Span. and Port. *saco*, F. *sac*, Irish and Gael. *sar*, W. *sach*. And see **SACK** (2). Der. *sack-cloth*, Gen. xxxvii. 34; ME. *sackcloth*, 1st gate, Assembly of Gods, 290; *sack-ing*, cloth of which sacks are made, coarse stuff; *sack-full*, also *sack* (2), q.v.; *sack-el*, q.v. Doublet, *sac*, a bag or receptacle for a liquid, borrowed from F. *sac*.

SACK (2), plunder; as a verb, to plunder. (F. = L. = Gk. = Heb. = Egyptian.) 'The piteous houses *sack*'; Surrey, Ecclesiastes, c. v.; l. 45. Formed from the sb. *sack*, pillage. 'And Helen, that to *ut sack* both Greece and Troie brought'; Turberville, Dispraise of Women, st. 34. = F. *sac*, 'a sack, waste, ruine, havock, spoil'; Cot. Cf. F. *saccager*, 'to sack, pillage', Cot.; also MF. *sacquer*, 'to draw hastily, to pull out speedily or apace'; Cot. We also find Low L. *saccare*, to put into a bag; a common word; and Low L. *saccus*, a garment, robe, treasure, purse. β. There seems to be little doubt that the F. *sac*, pillage, is connected with, and due to, the F. *sac*, a sack, from L. *saccus*; see **SACK** (1). The simplest solution is that in Wedgwood, 'from the use of a sack in removing plunder'; though the sense is probably rather metaphorical

than exact. In the same way we talk of *bagging*, i.e. pilfering a thing, or of *pocketing* it, and of *baggage* as a general term, whether bags be actually used or not. Thus Ilexham gives MDu. *sacken*, 'to put in a sack, or fill a sack'; *sacken ende packen*, 'to put up bagg and baggage, or to truss up'. Cotgrave has: 'à sac, à sac, the word whereby a commander authorizeth his souldiers to sack a place'. γ. The use of MF. *sacquer* (OF. *sachier*) is remarkable, as it seems to express, at first sight, just the opposite to packing up; but perhaps it meant, originally, to search in a sack, to pull out of a purse; for the sacking of a town involves the two processes: (1) that of taking things out of their old receptacles, and (2) that of putting them into new ones; note the Low L. *saccus* in the senses of 'treasure' and 'purse'. Burguy notes that the OF. *desacher*, lit. to draw out of a sack, was used in the same way as the simple verb. δ. It deserves to be added that Cotgrave gives 17 proverbs involving the word *sac*, clearly proving its common use in phrases. One of them is: 'On luy a donné son sac et ses quilles, he hath his passport given him, he is turned out to grazing, said of a servant whom his master hath put away'; hence the E. phrase, 'to give one the sack'. And again: 'Acheter un chat en sac, to buy a pig in a pork'.

SACK (3), the name of an old Spanish wine. (F. = L.) See the account in Naies. He notices that it was also called *sack*, a better form: 'It is even called *sack*, in an article cited by lhp. Percy from an old account-book of the city of Worcester: "Anno Eliz. xxxiiiij. Item, for a gallon of claret wine, and *sack*, and a pound of sugar." Spelt *secke*, A. Borde, Dycetary, ch. x. ed. Furnival, p. 255 (1542). By Sherris *sack*, Falstaff meant 'sack from Xeres, our sherry'; see **SHERRY**. *Sack* was a Spanish wine made from grapes dried by the sun, and so sweet rather than dry in the mod. E. sense. See Minshew; and note to Tw. Night, ed. W. A. Wright; A. ii. sc. 3. 178. = F. *sac*, dry; in the phrase *vin sec*; Sherwood (in his index to Cotgrave) has: 'Sack (wine), vin d'Espaigne, vin sec'. Cf. Span. *seco*, dry. = L. *siccum*, acc. of *siccus*, dry. ¶ We may note Du. *sak*, sack, a sort of wine (Sewel), as illustrating the fact that *sack* stands for *sack*; this also is from F. *sac*. So also G. *sakt*, sack; Swed. *seck* (Widegren).

SACKBUT, a kind of wind instrument. (F. = L. = Gk. = Chalde.) In Dan. iii. 5. The *sack-but* resembled the modern trombone, and was a wind instrument; but the word is used to translate the Chald. *sabbekū* (with initial *saneck*). Gk. *σαββύκιον*, L. *sambūca*, which was a stringed instrument. And these forms must be regarded as giving the real origin of the E. word, which was borrowed from French. Thus Ascham has: 'lutes, harpes, all manner of pypes, barbitons, *sambukes*'; Toxophilus, ed. Arber, p. 39. And in Dan. iii. 5, Wyclif has *sambukes*. = OF. *sambuke* (Roquefort). = L. *sambūca*. = Gk. *σαββύκιον*. = Chald. *sabbekū* (as above); Dan. iii. 5. β. Sir T. Elyot mentions *sackbottes* as wind instruments, Casteil of Helth, ii. ii. ch. 33. = F. *saguebute*, a sackbut, trombone, l'utré; a popular perversion, due to confusion with OF. *sagueboute*, which was really a lance with a hook, for pulling a man off his horse (Godefroy), and then applied to a trombone from its being drawn in and thrust out (F. *sacquer*, to pull, *bouter*, to push). γ. A similar perversion occurs in Span. *sacabuche* (nautical word), a tube or pipe which serves as a pump; also, a sackbut (Neuman); as if from Span. *sacar*, to draw out, with reference to the tube of the instrument; and *buche*, the maw, crop, or stomach of an animal, and colloquially, the human stomach. Hence the suggestion in Webster, that *sacabuche* means 'that which exhausts the stomach or chest'; a name possibly given (in popular etymology) from the exertion used in playing it.

SACRAMENT, a solemn religious rite, the eucharist. (L.) ME. *sacrament*, Chaucer, C. T. 9576 (E 1702). = L. *sacramentum*, an engagement, military oath; in ecclesiastical writers, a mystery, sacrament. Formed with suffix *-mentum* from *sacrare*, to dedicate, consecrate, render sacred or solemn. = L. *sacer*, for *sacer*, sacred; see **SACRED**. Der. *sacrament-al*, *sacrament-al-ly*.

SACRED, made holy, religious. (F. = L.) *Sacred* is the pp. of ME. *sacren*, to render holy, consecrate, a verb now obsolete. We find *sacredh* = consecrates, in Ancien Kiewle, p. 268, l. 5. The pp. *i-sacred*, consecrated, occurs in Rob. of Glouc. p. 330 (l. 6762), where the prefix *i-* (= AS. *ge-*) is merely due to the Southern dialect. 'He was . . . *sacred* or enoynted emperoure of Rome'; Fabyan's Chron. cap. 155, last line. [Hence too *sacring-bell*, Hen. VIII. iii. 2. 295.] = OF. *sacerer*, 'to consecrate'; Cot. = L. *sacrare*, to consecrate. = L. *sacer*, for *sacer*, sacred, holy. = L. *hase sac*, appearing in a nasalled form in *sacred*, to render inviolable, establish, confirm; see **Saint**. Brugmann, ii. § 744. Der. *sacred-ly*, *sacred-ness*; and see *sacra-ment*, *sacri-fice*, *sacri-lege*, *sacrist-an*, *sacrit-on*, *sacrit-dotal*; *con-secrate*, *de-secrate*, *ex-secrate*, *ob-secrate*, *sacri-ficy*.

SACRIFICE, an offering to a deity. (F. = L.) ME. *sacrifice*, Ancien Kiewle, p. 138, ll. 9, 11; also *sacrifice*. = F. *sacrifice*, 'a sacri-

face; cf. Cot. — *L. sacrificium*, a sacrifice, lit. a rendering sacred; cf. *sacrificare*, to sacrifice. — *L. sacri*, for *sacro*, from *sacer*, sacred; and *facer*, to make; see **Sacred** and **Faet**. Der. *sacrifice*, vb., *sacrificer*; *sacrificer*; *sacrifici-al*.

SACRILEGE, profanation of what is holy. (F. — L.) ME. *sacrilege*, Gower, C. A. ii. 374, ll. 5, 14; bk. v. 7165, 7174. — MF. *sacrilege*, 'a sacrilege, or church-robbing.' Cot. — *L. sacrilegium*, the robbing of a temple, stealing of sacred things. — *L. sacrilegus*, a sacrilegious person, one who steals from a temple. — *L. sacro*, for *sacro*, from *sacer*, sacred; and *legere*, to gather, steal, purloin; see **Sacred** and **Legend**. Der. *sacrileg-i-ous*, Macb. ii. 3. 72, a coined word; *sacrileg-i-ous-ly*, *-ness*.

SACRISTAN, **SEXTON**, an officer in a church who has charge of the sacred vessels and vestments. (F. — L.) The corruption of *sacristan* into *sexton* took place so early that it is not easy to find the spelling *sacristan*, though it appears in Blount's Glossographia, ed. 1674. Cf. ME. *sekssteyn* in Rob. of Brunne, Handlyng Synne, l. 11100. The duties of the *sacristan* have suffered alteration; he is now the grave-digger rather than the keeper of the vestments. The form *sexton* is in Chaucer, C. T. 13942 (B 3126); the collateral form *sexton* survives as a proper name: I find it in the Clergy List for 1873. — F. *sacristain*, 'a sexton, or vestry-keeper, in a church.' Cot. Formed as if from Late L. *sacristanus*, but the usual word is simply *sacrista*, without the suffix; cf. *Sexteyne*, *Sacrista*, Prompt. Parv.; and see Ducange. Formed with suffix *-ista* (— Gk. *-ιστης*) from *L. sacer*, from *sacer*, sacred; see **Sacred**. Der. *sacrist-y*, from F. *sacristie*, 'a vestry, or sextry in a church,' Cot.; cf. *Sextrye*, *Sacristia*, Prompt. Parv.

SAD, heavy, serious, sorrowful. (E.) '*Sadde*, tristis,' Levins. ME. *sad*, with very various meanings; Halliwell explains it by 'serious, discreet, sober, heavy (said of bread), dark (of colour), heavy, solid, close, firm (said of iron and stone)'. The W. *sad* means 'firm, steady, discreet'; and may have been borrowed from E. during the ME. period. β. But the oldest meaning is 'sated.' Thus, in Layamon, 20830, we have '*sad* of mine longe' — sated, or tired, of my land. Hence seen to have resulted the senses of satisfied, fixed, firm, steadfast, &c.; see examples in Stratmann and in the Glossary to Will. of Palerne, &c. The mod. E. *sad* is from the sense of sated, tired, weary. AS. *sad*, sated, satiated; Grein, ii. 394. — OSax. *sad*, sated; Icel. *saddr*, old form *sadr*, sated, having got one's fill; Goth. *saths*, full, filled, sated; G. *satt*, satiated, full, satisfied, weary. γ. All from the Teut. pp. type **sa-d-*, sated, Fick, iii. 318. Cognate words are found in Lithuan. *satus*, satiated; Russ. *sutisat*, satiety; L. *satur*, sated, also deep-coloured (like E. *sad*-coloured), well filled, full; Olrish *sai-thik*, satiety, *sa-theck*, sated; Gk. *δ-ευατα*, to satiate. From **SA, SA*, to satiate; Brugmann, i. § 196. See **Satiated**, **Satisfy**. ¶ In no way connected with *set*, which is quite a different word; nor with *L. sedire*, which is allied to E. *set*. Der. *sad-ly*, *-ness*. Also *sadd-en*, verb, from ME. *sadden*, to settle, confirm, P. Plowman, B. x. 242; cf. AS. *gesadnan*, to fill (Grein), AS. *sadian*, to feel weary or sad, Ælfred, tr. of Boethius, cap. xxxix. § 4.

SADDLE, a leather seat, put on a horse's back. (E.) ME. *sadel* (with one *d*), Chaucer, C. T. 2164 (A 2162). AS. *sadol*; Grein, ii. 387. — Du. *sadel*; Icel. *saddul*; Swed. and Dan. *sadel*; G. *sattel*; Ollig. *satal*. Cf. also Russ. *siedlo*; L. *sella* (for **sed-la*). β. Teut. type **saddul-*. The form of the word is abnormal; some suppose it not to be Teutonic, but borrowed from some other Idg. language, probably Slavonic. Cf. Lower Sorbian *sodlo*, a saddle; OSlav. *sedlo*, a saddle. We may safely refer it, and all its cognates (or borrowed forms), to **SED-*, to sit; cf. (Vedic) Skt. *sad*, to sit down, Skt. *sadas*, a seat, abode. Der. *saddle*, verb, AS. *sadelian*, Ælfred's Grammar, ed. Zupitza, p. 165, l. 10; *sadd-er*, *sadd-er-y*; *saddle-bow*, ME. *sadel-bow*, Proverbs of Ælfred, l. 229.

SADDUCEE, the name of a Jewish sect. (L. — Gk. — Heb.) The ME. pl. *Saducessis* is in Wyclif, Deeds (Acts), xxiii. 8; &c. — L. pl. *Sadducei*; — Gk. pl. *Σαδουκαῖοι*. — Heb. pl. *tsedukim*, in the Mishna; see Smith, Concise Dict. of the Bible. Supposed to mean 'the righteous.' From the Heb. root *tsadik*, to be just.

SAFE, unharmed, secure, free from danger. (F. — L.) ME. *sauf*, Will. of Palerne, 868, 1329; we also find the phr. *sauf and sound*, id. 868, 2816. — F. *sauf*, 'safe'; Cot. — *L. saluum*, acc. of *salvus*, whole, safe. Brugmann, i. § 860 c. Der. *safe-ly*, *safe-ness*; *safe*, sb.; *safe-conduct*, Hen. v. i. 2. 297. ME. *sauf* *conduit*, Gower, C. A. ii. 160; bk. v. 994; *safe-guard*, Rich. III, v. 3. 259. ME. *sauf-garde*, Caxton, tr. of Reynard, ch. 3; *vouch-safe*, q. v. Also *sauf-ty*, K. John, iii. 3. 16, suggested by F. *sauf-ty*, 'safety,' Cot., from Late L. acc. *saluistatem*. And see **Salvation**, **Sage** (2), **Salute**, **Save**.

SAFFRON, the name of a plant. (F. — Arab.) 'Maked geleu mid saffran' — made yellow with saffron; O. Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, ii. 163, l. 32. — AF. *saffran*, Liber Albus, p. 224; F. *saffran*,

saffran, saffron; Cot. — Arab. *za'farān*, saffron; Palmer's Pers. Dict. col. 321.

SAG, to droop, be depressed. (Scand.) Prov. E. *sag*, seg. ME. *saggen*, Prompt. Parv. p. 440. — Norw. *sakke*, *sakke*, to sink; Swed. *sakke*, to settle, sink down; Dan. *sakke* (as a nautical term), to have stern-way; Jutland *sakke*, to sink, settle down (Kok); whence Du. *zakken*, to sink. β. The MSwed. *sakke* is used of the settling of dregs; so also Low G. *sakken*, in the Bremen Wörterbuch. Rietz gives Swed. dial. *sakke*, to sink; *sakke*, to sag, droop. Cf. Icel. *sakke*, a plummet. All from the Scand. base **sak-*, a form allied to **sank-*, 2nd grade of Teut. **senkan-*, to sink; see **Sink**.

SAGA, a tale, story. (Scand.) The E. word is saw. *Saga* is merely borrowed from Icel. *saga*, a story, tale; cognate with E. *saw*; see **Saw** (2).

SAGACIOUS. (L.) In Milton, P. L. x. 281. Coined, as if from L. **sagacius*, from *sagaci-*, decl. stem of *sagax*, of quick perception, keen, sagacious; from a base *SAG*, to perceive clearly, perhaps to scent. Cf. *sagire*, to perceive by the senses. Allied to **Seek**, q. v. Brugmann, i. § 187. ¶ Not allied to **Sage** (1). Der. *sagacious-ly*, *sagacious-ness*. Also *sagaci-ty*, in Minshew, ed. 1627, formed (by analogy) from L. *sagacitās*, sagacity. And see **pre-sage**.

SAGAMORE, a W. Indian chief. (Amer. Indian.) In Phillips (1658). 'A tall savage. . . He was a *sagama*;' Capt. Smith, Works, ed. Arber, p. 754. The name of a chief among some American Indian tribes. Micmac *sakamow*, a chief (S. T. Rand). See **Sachem**.

SAGE (1), discerning, wise. (F. — L.) In Shak. Tw. Nt. iii. 4. 413. — F. *sage*, 'sage, wise.' Cot. [Cf. Span. *sabio*, Ital. *saggio*, wise.] — Late L. **sapium*, not found, for *L. sapium*, acc. of *sapius*, wise; only found in comp. *ne-sapius*, unwise (Petroneus). — L. *sapere*, to be wise; see **Sapience**. ¶ Not allied to **Sagacious**. Der. *sage*, sb., *sage-ly*, *sage-ness*.

SAGE (2), the name of a plant. (F. — L.) ME. *sauge*, *sauwe*; Prompt. Parv. — AF. *sauge*, Voc. 555. 13; spelt *sauget* in Cot. — L. *sulcia*, sage; so called from its supposed healing virtues. — L. *saluus*, sound, in good health; see **Safe**.

SAGITTARIUS, the archer. (L.) The name of a zodiacal sign. In Phillips (1658). — L. *sagittarius*, an archer. — L. *sagitta*, an arrow.

SAGO, a starch prepared from the pith of certain palms. (Malay.) See Yule. Mentioned in the Annual Register, 1766, Chronicle, p. 110; see Notes and Queries, 3. Ser. viii. 18. Spelt *sagu*, and called a Javanese word; Hakluyt, Voy. iii. 742. — Malay *sagu*, *sagu*, 'sago, the farinaceous and glutinous pith of a tree of the palm kind named *rumbiya*;' Marsden's Malay Dict. p. 158.

SAHIB, sir, master; a title. (Hind. — Arab.) Spelt *sahab* in Fryer's New Act. of E. India (1673); p. 417 (Yule). — Hind. *shāhib*, lord, master, companion (Forbes). — Arab. *shāhib*, lord, master; orig. 'companion;' Rich. Dict. p. 924.

SAIL, a sheet of canvas, for propelling a ship by the means of the wind. (E.) ME. *seil*, *seyl*, Chaucer, C. T. 698 (A 696); Havelok, 711. AS. *segel*, *segl* (Grein); Du. *zeil*; Icel. *segl*; Dan. *seil*; Swed. *segel*; G. *segel*. β. All from Teut. type **seglom*, n., a sail (Fick, iii. 316); which Fick ingeniously connects with Teut. base *SEG-* — **SEG-*, to bear up against, resist; so that the sail is that which resists or endures the force of the wind. Cf. Skt. *sah*, to bear, undergo, endure, be able to resist; Gk. *ἐχειν*, to hold, *ἐχειν νῆας*, to urge on ships, Od. ix. 279; from the same root. Der. *sail*, verb; *sail-cloth*, *sail-er*, *sail-or* (spelt *saylor* in Temp. i. 2. 270, doubtless by analogy with *tail-or*, though there the ending in -or is justifiable, whilst in *sail-or* it is not); *sail-ing*; also *sail-yard*, AS. *seglgyrd*, Voc. 288. 10.

SAINTFOIN, a perennial herb, cultivated as a forage plant. (F. — L.) In Phillips, ed. 1706. — F. *sain foin*, *saint foin*, 'Spanish trefoly'; Cot.; s. v. *Foin*. — L. *sinum fœnum*, lit. healthful hay. — L. *sinum*, n. of *sānus*, sane, healthful; *fœnum*, hay. ¶ Turned into *saint foin*, 'holy hay,' by popular etymology. See **Hatzfeld**.

SAINT, a holy man. (F. — L.) ME. *saint*, *saint*, *seinte*; 'seinte paul' — Saint Paul, O. Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, i. 131, l. 15. — AF. *seint*; F. *saint*. — L. *sanctum*, acc. of *sanctus*, holy, consecrated. — L. *sanctus*, pp. of *sancire*, to render sacred, make holy. Allied to L. *sacer*, sacred; whence **Sacred**, **Sacerdotal**. Der. *saint-ed*, *saint-like*.

SAKE, purpose, account, cause, end. (E.) ME. *sake*, purpose, cause; 'for her sake' — for her (its) sake; Ancr. Riwe, p. 4, l. 16. It also means dispute, contention, law-suit, fault. 'For desert of sum sake' — on account of some fault; Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, C. 84. AS. *sacu*, strife, dispute, crime, law-suit, accusation (Bosworth). — Du. *zaak*, matter, case, cause, business, affair; Icel. *sök*, a charge, guilt, crime; Dan. *sag*; Swed. *sak*; G. *sache*. β. All from Teut. type **sak-*, to, a contention, suit at law (Fick, iii. 314), from the base *SAX*, appearing in Goth. *sakan* (a strong verb, pt. t. *sök*), to

contend, rebuke. Hence also Goth. *sakjo*, strife. Perhaps allied to Olrish *sag-ini*, I say, I speak. Der. *seek*, q. v.

SAKER, a kind of falcon; a small piece of artillery. (F.—Span.—Arab.) *Saeres*, wherewith they shot; *Itakluyt*, Voy. ii. 1. 79. The gun was named after the falcon. *Saer*, a hawk; *Salsgrave*. —MF. *sacra*, 'a saker; the hawk, and the artillery so called'; Cot. —Span. *sacra*; in both senses. —Arab. *sagr*, a hawk; Rich. Dict. p. 938. Not of L. origin (Engelmann). See Devic; and Körtling, § 1914.

SALAAM, SALAM, peace; a salutation. (Arab.) 'This low *salam*;' Byron, *Glaour*, see note 29; and in Herbert's *Travels*, ed. 1665, p. 142. —Arab. *salām*, 'saluting, wishing health or peace; a salutation; peace'; Rich. Dict. p. 842. —Arab. *salām*, saluting; id. p. 845. Cf. Heb. *shalēm*, peace; from the root *shalām*, to be safe.

SALAD, raw herbs cut up and seasoned. (F.—Ital.—L.) ME. *salat*, Flower and the Leaf, l. 412. —F. *salade*, 'a salad of herbs'; Cot.—Ital. *salata*, 'a salad of herbs'; Florio. Fem. of Ital. *salato*, 'salt, powdered, sowed, pickled, salted'; Florio. This is the pp. of *salare*, 'to salt'; id.—Ital. *sal*, *sale*, salt.—L. *sal*, salt. See **SALT**.

SALAMANDER, a reptile. (F.—L.—Gk.) In Shak. 1 Hen. IV. iii. 3. 53. —F. *salamaandre*, 'a salamander'; Cot.—L. *salamandra*. —Gk. *σαλαμάνδρα*, a kind of lizard, supposed to be an extinguisher of fire. An Eastern word; cf. Pers. *samandar*, a salamander; Rich. Dict. p. 850.

SALARY, stipend. (F.—L.) ME. *salarye*, P. Plowman, B. v. 433. —AF. *salari*, Liber Albus, p. 48; F. *salair*, 'a salary, stipend'; Cot.—L. *salarium*, orig. salt-money, or money given to the soldiers for salt.—L. *salarium*, neut. of *salarius*, belonging to salt; adj. from *sal*, salt. See **SALT**. Der. *salari-ed*.

SALE, a selling for money. (L.) ME. *sale*, Prompt. Parv. AS. *salu*, a sale; Voc. 180. 16. †Icel. *salu*, fem. *sal*, neut. a sale, bargain; Swed. *salu*; Dan. *salg*. OHG. *salu*. Orig. 'a handing over, or delivery.' Hence *sell*, v.; see **SELL**. Der. *sale-able*, *sales-man*; *hand-sal* or *hand-sal*.

SALIC, SALIQUE, pertaining to the Salic tribe of the Franks. (F.—OHG.) In Shak. Hen. V. i. 2. 11. —F. *Salique*, belonging to the Salic tribe (Littre). The Salic tribe was a Frankish (High German) tribe, prob. named from the river *Sala* (now the *Saale*, flowing into the Zuyder Zee). There are several rivers called *Saale* or *Saar*; cf. Skt. *salila-m*, *saivira-m*, flood, water.

SALIENT, springing forward. (L.) In Pope, *Dunciad*, ii. 162. But the older form was *saliant* (Skinner, Phillips), which was a heraldic term for animals represented as springing forward; and this was due to F. *saliant*, pres. part. of *salir*, to leap; corresponding to L. *salient*, pres. part. of L. *salire*, to leap, sometimes used of water. —F. *salir*, to leap; whence Gk. *ἐλάσσειν*, I leap. Brugmann, i. § 514 (3). Der. *salient-ly*. From the same root are *av-salt*, *av-sault*, *de-salt-or-y*, *ex-salt* (for *ex-sult*), *in-sult*, *re-sili-ent*, *re-sult*, *sally*, *salmon*, *sal-tation*; *sal-tire*, q. v.

SALINE, containing salt. (F.—L.) In Phillips, ed. 1706; and see Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674. —F. *salin*, fem. *saline*, saline; Littre. —L. *salinus*, only found in neut. *salinum*, a salt-cellar, and pl. *salina*, salt-pits. —L. *sal*, salt. See **SALT**.

SALIVA, spittle. (L.) In Phillips, ed. 1706. —L. *saliva*, spittle; whence also Olrish *saile*, W. *haliv*, saliva. Der. *salivo-ate*, *saliv-ation*; *salivo-ate*, *saliv-or-y*.

SALLET, a kind of helmet. (F.—Ital.—L.) In Shak. 2 Hen. VI. iv. 10. 12; and in Baret (1580). Palsgrave has: '*Saliet* of harness, *salade*;' '*A saliet* with a visor'; York Wills, iii. 205 (1472); *salet*, Paston Letters, l. 265 (1454). *Saliet* is a corruption of *salade*, due to the fact that a salad of herbs was also called *saliet*. —MF. *salade*, 'a salade, helmet, headpiece; also a salad of herbs'; Cot. [Here the spellings *salade* and *saliet* are interchanged; however, the two words are of different origin.] —L. *celata*, a helmet. —L. *celata*, that which is engraved or ornamented; Diez cites *cassis celata*, an ornamented helmet, from Cicero. [Cf. Span. *celar*, to engrave, *celadura*, enamel, inlaying, *celada*, a helmet.] L. *celata* is the fem. of the pp. of *celare*, to engrave, ornament. —L. *celum*, a chisel, graver; allied to *cadere*, to cut. Brugmann, i. § 944. See **CESTRA**.

SALLOW (1), **SALLY**, a kind of willow. (E.) ME. *salvow*, Chaucer, C. T. 6237 (D 655). *Salvowe*, tree, *Salix*; Prompt. Parv. Omerc. *salix*; AS. *sealh*; we find 'Amara, *sealh*'; *Salix*, *welig* mentioned together in Voc. 269. 35, 36. The suffix *-ow* = ME. *-we* = AS. *-ge*, suffix of the dat. case from nom. in *-h*, just as F. *farow* is from AS. *feorh*, and the prov. F. *barrow-pig* from AS. *beorh*. In Lowland Sc. the word became *sauch*, *saugh*, by loss of L. †Icel. *seija*; Swed. *salg*, *salj*; Dan. *salje*; G. *salzwiede* (OHG. *saikha*, whence F. *saule*), the round-leaved willow; see Fick, iii. 320. †L. *salix*, a

willow; Gael. *srileach*, a willow; Irish *saill*, *saileach*; W. *helyg*, pl. willows; Gk. *ἑλεν*, a willow.

SALLOW (2), of a pale, yellowish colour. (E.) ME. *salow* (with one l); we find: '*Salvowe*, *salow*, of colour, Croceus'; Prompt. Parv. p. 441. AS. *salu*, *salow*, Grein, ii. 388; whence the compounds *saloneb*, with pale beak, *salupad*, with pale garment, *salobruu*, *salow-brown*; id. †Du. *salow*, tawny, *salow*; Icel. *salr*, yellowish; MITG. *sal*, OIGG. *salu*, dusky (whence F. *sale*, dirty). Teut. type **salwaz*. Brugmann, i. § 375 (9). Der. *salow-very*.

SALLY, to rush out suddenly. (F.—L.) Guyon *salied* forth to land; Spenser, F. Q. ii. 6. 38. ME. *salien*, to dance, is the same word; Prompt. Parv. p. 441; P. Plowman, B. xlii. 233. †F. *salir*, 'to go out, issue, issue forth; also to leap, jump, bound'; Cot. —L. *salire*, to leap; see **SALIENT**. Der. *sally*, *sal*, with which cf. F. *salir*, 'a sally'; Cot.; from the fem. of the pp. *saliti*. Also *sally-pot*, a gate whence a sally may be made.

SALMAGUNDI, a seasoned hedge-podge or mixture. (F.—Ital.—L.) '*Salmagundi*, or *Salmagundi*, an Italian dish made of cold turkey, anchovies, lemons, oil, and other ingredients; also, a kind of hotch-potch or ragout, &c.'; Phillips, ed. 1706. But the form is French. —F. *salmagundi*; spelt *salmagundi* in Cotgrave, who describes the dish. β. *Plum*, disputed; but probably of Ital. origin, as stated by Phillips. We may fairly explain it from Ital. *salami*, pl. of *salame*, salt meat, and *conditi*, seasoned. This is the more likely, because the pl. *salami* was once the term in use. Thus Florio has: '*Salami*, any kind of salt, pickled, or powdered meats or soure' &c. γ. This also explains the F. *saluis* (not in Cotgrave), which has proved a puzzle to etymologists; I think we may take *saluis* (= salted meats) to be a double plural, the s being the F. plural, and the t the Ital. plural; that is, the Ital. *salami* became F. *salmi*, and then the s was added. δ. The derivation of Ital. *salami* is clearly from L. *sal*, salt, though the suffix is obscure; cf. J. *salgama*, pl. pickles. The F. *-gundi*, for Ital. *conditi* (or pl. *conditi*), is from L. *conditus*, seasoned, savoury, pp. of *condire*, to preserve, pickle, season. Thus the sense is 'savory salt meats'.

SALMON, a fish. (F.—L.) ME. *saumoun*, King Alisaunder, l. 5446; *salmon*, *salmonel*, Barlow's Bruce, ii. 576, xix. 664; *saumon*, Trevisa, l. 335. [The introduction of the l is due to our knowledge of the L. form; we do not pronounce it.] —OF. *saumon*, spelt *salmon* in Cot.—L. *salmonem*, acc. of *salmo*, a salmon. β. It has been conjectured that *salmo* means 'leaper', from *salire*, to leap; which well accords with the fish's habits. See **SALIENT**. (Otherwise in Walde.) Der. *salmon-leap*, ME. *saumon-lepe*, Trevisa, i. 369.

SALOON, a large apartment. (F.—OHG.) A late word; added by Todd to Johnson. —F. *salon*, a large room. —F. *salte*, a room, chamber. —OHG. *sal* (cf. *sal*), a dwelling, house, hall, room. †Icel. *salr*, a hall; AS. *sal*, *sele*, a house, hall. The orig. sense is 'abode'; cf. Goth. *saljan*, to dwell.

SALT, a well-known substance. (E.) ME. *salt*, P. Plowman, B. xv. 423. Omerc. *salt*; O. E. Texts; AS. *salt*, Grein, ii. 434. †Du. *zout* (with v for f); Icel. *salt*; Dan. and Swed. *salt*; G. *salz*; Goth. *salt*. β. All from Teut. adj. type **sal-taz*, salt; Fick, iii. 321. On comparing this with L. *sal*, salt, we see that the Teut. word is **sal-taz*, where *-taz* is the usual Irg. pp. suffix, of extreme antiquity. Accordingly we find that AS. *scalt* (F. *salt*) is also used as an adj., in the sense of 'salted' or 'full of salt', as in *scalt water* = salt water; Grein, ii. 434. So also Icel. *saltr*, adj., salt; Du. *zout*, adj.; Dan. and Swed. *salt*, adj.; W. *hall-t*, L. *sal-sus*. γ. Removing the suffix, we find cognate words in L. *sal*, salt, Gk. *ἅλς*, Russ. *sol* (e), W. *halen*, Olrish *salann*, salt. Brugmann, i. § 182. Der. *salt-ly*, *salt-ness*; *salt-cellar*, q. v.; *salt*, vb., *salter*, *sal-t-i-h*, *salt-less*, *salt-mine*, *saltpan*; *salt-petre*, q. v. Also (from L. *sal*) *sal-tine*, *sal-ary*, *sal-ad*, *saure*, *savage*, *salmagundi*.

SALTATION, dancing. (L.) Rare; in Sir T. Browne, *Vulgar Errors*, bk. v. c. § 2. Formed (by analogy with F. words in *-ion*) from L. *saltatio*, a dance, a dancing. —L. *saltare*, to dance, frequent of *salire*, to leap; see **SALIENT**. Der. *salut-or-y*, from L. *salutarius*, adj. Cf. *sal-tire*.

SALT-CELLAR, a vessel for holding salt. (E.; and F.—L.) The word salt is explained above. *Cellar* is an absurd corruption of AF. *saler*, Lib. Custumarium, p. 461; equivalent to F. *salrière*. Thus we find: '*Salrière*, a salt-seller'; Cot. Cf. Ital. *saliera*, a salt-cellar. '*Hoc salarium*, celare'; Voc. 658. 16. '*A saltaler* of silver'; A. D. 1463, in Bury Wills, ed. Tymms, p. 23. l. 8. Formed from L. *sal*, salt; see **SALARY** and **SALT**. ¶ Hence *salt-cellar* = salt-salt-holder; a tautologous expression.

SALTIER, SALTIRE, in heraldry, a St. Andrew's cross. (F.—L.) Spelt *sauyrie*, Caxton, *Golden Legend*, St. Alban, § 1. St. Andrew's cross is one in this position X; when charged on a shield, it is called a *salter*. The ME. *sauyrie* is due to an AF. **sautier*, representing Late L. *salutarium*, a piece of wood placed transversely,

which men (but not cattle) could get over; from *L. saltire*, to dance (hence, to jump over); see below. In the Roll of Caerlaverock (1300), l. 13, the form is *sautour*, variant of *sautoir* (Godefroy), a saltire, also used like *L. saltirum*. Still commoner is the OF. *sautoir*, a saltire; MF. *sautoir*, 'Saint Andrew's cross, learned so by heralds'; Cot. The old sense of OF. *sautoir* was stirrup (Littré, s. v. *sautoir*); the cross seems to have been named from the position of the side-pieces of a stirrup, formerly made in a triangle Δ ; or it may have been suggested by the *saltirum*. — *L. L. saltirium*, a stirrup, a common word; Ducauge. — *L. saltirium*, belonging to dancing or leaping, suitable for mounting a horse. — *L. saltator*, a dancer, leaper. — *L. saltare*, to dance, leap; frequentative of *salire*; see *Salient*. ¶ In the Book of St. Alban's, pt. ii. fol. f. 5, we find ME. *saltire*, OF. *sautier*, and Late *L. saltatorium*, all meaning 'saltire'. **SALT-PETRE**, nitre. (F. — *L.* and Gk.) In Shak. i Hen. IV, l. 3. 60. For the former part of the word, see *Salt*. The *E* word is a modification of ME. *salpêtre*, Chaucer, C. T., § 808. — (OF. *salpêtre* (Supp.) to Godefroy). — *L. L. salpêtre*, salt-petre, which represents *L. sal petra*, lit. 'salt of the rock.' Lastly, *L. petra* is from Gk. *πέτρα*, a rock; see *Petrify*. **SALUBRIOUS**, healthful. (*L.*) A late word. In Phillips, ed. 1706. Coined as if from a *L. salubrius*, extended from *L. salubris*, healthful. **B**. The suffix *-us* is explained in Brugmann, ii. § 77. *salus* is the base of *salu-ti-*, stem of *salus*, health; and is allied to *salvus*, sound, in good health, whence *E. safe*; see *Safe*. Der. *salubrius*-ly. Also *salubri-ty*, Minshew, from *F. salubrité* (Cot.), from *L. acc. salubritatem*.

SALUTARY, healthful, wholesome. (F. — *L.*) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. — *F. salutaire*, 'healthful'; Cot. — *L. salutaris*, healthful. — *L. salūt-*, stem of *salūs*, health (above).

SALUTE, to wish health to, to greet. (*L.*) In Spenser, F. Q. i. 1. 30; and in Palgrave. — *L. salūtare* to wish health to, greet. — *L. salūt-*, stem of *salūs*, health (above). Der. *salutatio*-ion, ME. *salutacioun*, Wyldif, Luke, i. 41, from *F. salutation* (Cot.), from *L. acc. salutationem*. And see *Salutary*.

SALVAGE, money paid for saving ships. (F. — *L.*) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. — OF. and MF. *salvage*; 'droit de salvage, a tenth part of goods which were like to perish by shipwreck, due unto him who saves them'; Cot. — OF. *salver*, *F. sauver*, to save. — *L. saluāre*, to save; see *Save*.

SALVATION, preservation. (F. — *L.*) ME. *saluacion*, Chaucer, C. T. 7080 (D 1498); spelt *saluacion*, Ancrer Riwle, p. 242, l. 26. — OF. *saluacion*; *F. saluation*. — *L. saluatiōem*, acc. of *saluatio*, a saving. — *L. saluāre*, to save; see *Save*.

SALVE, ointment. (*E.*) ME. *salve* (= *salve*), Chaucer, C. T. 2714 (A 2712); older form *salve*, Ormulum, 6477. OMerc. *salv*, *salb*, O. E. Texts; AS. *sealf*, Mark, xiv. 3; John, xii. 3. + Du. *salv*; G. *salbe*. **B**. AS. *sealf* is from the Teut. type **salbā*, f. *salb*, iii. 321. The orig. sense was prob. 'oil' or 'grease'; it answers in form to Gk. *ἄλφιον*, an oil-flask, related by gradation to the rare Gk. word *ἄλφιον*, oil, in Hesychius; cf. also Skt. *saṃpī*, clarified butter. ¶ The *-ve* is due to AS. *sealf*-e, gen., dat., and acc. of *sealf*. Der. *salve*, verb, from AS. *sealfan*, cognate with Goth. *salban*.

SALVER, a plate on which anything is presented. (Span. — *L.*) Properly *salva*, but misspelt *salver* by confusion with the old word *salver* in the sense of 'preserver'; or one who claims *salvage* for shipping. This is shown by the following. 'Salver, from *salvo*, to save, is a new fashioned piece of wrought plate, broad and flat, with a foot underneath, and is used in giving beer, or other liquid thing, to save or preserve the carpit or clothes from drops;' Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. This invented explanation does not affect the etymology.

— Span. *salva*, a salver, a plate on which anything is presented; it also means 'pregustation, the previous tasting of viands before they are served up.' There is also the phrase *hacer salva*, 'to taste meat or drink, as they do to princes'; Minshew's Span. Dict. (1623). We also find the dimin. *salvillo*, a salver. — Span. *salvar*, 'to save, free from risk; to taste, to prove the food or drink of nobles'; Neuman. — *L. saluāre*, to save; see *Save*, *Safe*. ¶ Mr. Wedgwood says: 'as *salve* was the tasting of meat at a great man's table, *salva*, to guarantee, to taste or make the essay of meat served at table, the name of *salver* is in all probability from the article having been used in connexion with the essay.' The Ital. name of the essay was *credenza*, and the same term was used for a cupboard or sideboard; *credentiere*, *credenzere*, a prince's taster, cup-bearer, butler, or cupboard-keeper (Florio). *F. credence d'argent*, silver plate, or a cupboard of silver plate; Cot. Thus a *salver* was the name of the plate or tray on which drink was presented to the taster, or to the drinker of a health.

SALVO, a general discharge of guns, intended as a salute. (Ital. — *L.*) So spelt in 1733 (Stanford Dict.); but more correctly *salvo*, in 1591. — Ital. *salva*, 'a saving, keeping; a volie or tire of

ordinance'; Florio. — *L. saluāre*, to save, keep; *saluē*, hail! — *L. saluus*, safe. See *Safe*.

SAMBO, the offspring of a negro and a mulatto. (Span. — *L.* — Gk.) In An Eng. Garner, ed. Arber, v. 95, the men of a certain tribe are called *sambos*. And see Steadman's Surinam, i. 89. — Span. *zambo*, formerly *gambu* (Pineda), bandy-legged; used as a sb. as a term of contempt. — Late *L. scanbus*. — Gk. *σκαμβός*, crooked; said of the legs (Diex).

SAME, of the like kind, identical. (E.) ME. *same*, Chaucer, C. T. 16923 (G 1455). AS. *sam*, only as adv., as in *sam same swā men*, the same as men, just like men; Ælfred, tr. of Boethius, c. xxxiii. § 4 (bk. iii. met. 9). The adjectival use is Scand.; cf. Icel. *samr*, Dan. and Swed. *samme*, the same. + O.H.G. *sam*, adj., *sama*, adv.; Goth. *sama*, the same; cf. *samana*, together. + Russ. *samui*, the same; Gk. *ὁπῖς*; Skt. *sama*, even, the same. From the same base is the Skt. *sam*, with (Vedic); also the *L. simul*, together, *similis*, like (whence *E. Simultaneous*, *Similar*); also Gk. *ὁμοῖος*, like (whence *E. Homocopathy*). See Curtius, i. 400. Der. *sameness*; and see *semi*, *similar*, *simulate*, *semblance*, *as-semble*, *dis-semble*, *resemble*. Also *some*, *some*.

SAMITE, a rich silk stuff. (F. — *L.* — Gk.) ME. *samit*, spelt *samyte*, Lybeaus Discous, 833 (ed. Ritson, vol. ii); King Alisaunder, 1027. And see two examples in Halliwell, who explains it by 'a very rich silk stuff, sometimes interwoven with gold or silver thread.' — OF. *sanit*, a silk stuff; Burgun. See *samy* in Cotgrave. — Late *L. exsamtum*, samite; Ducauge. — Late Gk. *ἱσαμύρον*, cited by Burgun, supposed to have been a stuff woven with six threads or different kinds of thread; from Gk. *ἕξ*, six (cognate with *F. six*), and *πίρος*, a thread of the wool. See *Dimity*, which is a word of similar origin. The mod. G. *summet*, *sumut*, velvet, is the same word.

SAMOVAR, a kind of tea-urn. (Russ.) It occurs in 1884. — Russ. *samovar*, a tea-urn; see Stanford Dict. Said to be of Tatar origin (Cent. Dict.).

SAMPAN, a kind of skiff, used in the East. (Malay — Chinese.) Spelt *champan* in 1516 (Vule). The Stanford Dict. quotes *sampan*, as occurring in 1622. — Malay *sampan*, — Chin. *sampan*, lit. 'three boards.' Yule notes that another boat is called in Chinese *wupan*, i. e. 'five boards.'

SAMPHIRE, the name of a herb. (F. — *L.* and Gk.) Spelt *sampire* in K. Lear, iv. 6. 15; and in Minshew, ed. 1627; and this is a more correct spelling, representing a former pronunciation. So also Sherwood, in his index to Cotgrave, who gives *herbe de S. Pierre* as a *F.* equivalent. Spelt *sampier* in Baret (1580), which is still better. — *F. Saint Pierre*, St. Peter; Cotgrave, s. v. *herbe*, gives: '*Herbe de S. Pierre*, sampire.' — *L. sanctum*, acc. of *sanctus*, holy; and *Petrus*, acc. of *Petrus*, Peter, named from Gk. *πέτρος*, a stone, *πέτρα*, a rock.

SAMPLE, an example, pattern, specimen. (F. — *L.*) ME. *sample*, Cursor Mundi, 9514; spelt *asample* (for *example*), Ancrer Riwle, p. 112, l. 16. — OF. *esample*, *example*. — *L. exemplum*. See *Example*. Doublets, *esample*, *example*. Der. *sampler*, Mills, Nt. Dr. iii. 2. 205, from OF. *exemplaire* (14th cent., Littré), another form of OF. *exemplaire*, 'a pattern, sample, or sampler'; Cot., from *L. exemplar*. See *Exemplar*, which is a doublet.

SANATORY, healthful. (*L.*) Not in Todd's Johnson. [Phillips has the allied word *sanative*, used of medicinal waters, now nearly obsolete; it occurs in Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 787.] Coined as if from a *L. *sanatōrius*, extended from *sanitor*, healer. We find also *L. sinitius*, healing. — *L. situāre*, to heal. — *L. sinus*, in good health; see *San*.

SANCTIFY, to consecrate. (F. — *L.*) Spelt *sanctifse*, Tyndall's Works, p. 11, col. 2, l. 6; *sanctifse*, Gower, C. A. iii. 234; bk. vii. 4247. — *F. sanctifier*, to sanctify; Cot. — *L. sanctificāre*, to make holy. — *L. sancti-*, for *sanctus*, holy; and *-fic-*, for *facere*, to make. See *Saint* and *Faet*. Der. *sanctifse-al-ion*, from *F. sanctification* (Cot.); *sanctif-se*.

SANCTIMONY, devoutness. (F. — *L.*) In Shak. Troil. v. 2. 139. — MF. *sanctimonie*; Cot. — *L. sanctimōnia*, sanctity. — *L. sancti-*, for *sanctus*, holy; with Idg. suffixes *-mōn-*, *-yōn-*. See *Saint*. Der. *sanctimoni-ous*, *-ly*, *-ness*.

SANCTION, ratification. (F. — *L.*) In Cotgrave. — *F. sanction*, 'sanction'; Cot. — *L. sanctiōem*, acc. of *sanctio*, a sanction; cf. *sanctus*, pp. of *sanctus*, to render sacred. See *Saint*.

SANCTITY, holiness. (*L.*) As You Like It, iii. 4. 14. Formed (by analogy) from *L. sanctitatem*, acc. of *sanctitas*, holiness. — *L. sancti-*, for *sanctus*, holy; see *Saint*.

SANCTUARY, a sacred place. (F. — *L.*) ME. *seintuarie*, a shrine; Chaucer, C. T. 12887 (C 953). — AF. *saintuarie*, Stat. Realm, i. 298 (F. *sainctuarie*, a sanctuary. — *L. sanctuārium*, a shrine. — *L. sanctus*, holy; see *Saint*.

SAND, fine particles of stone. (E.) ME. *saud*, *soud*, Chaucer,

C. T. 4929 (B 509). AS. *sand*; Grein, ii. 390. + Du. *zand*; Icel. *sandur*; Swed. and Dan. *sand*; G. *sand*; Slavonian *sambd*. β. All from the Teut. types **am(a)don*, m.; **am(a)don*, n. Idg. type **samadhōs*; cf. Gk. *ἀμῶδον*, sand. Brugmann, i. § 421. Der. *sand-ecl*, glass, heat, martini, paper, piper, pit (Palsgrave), stone; sand-y, AS. *sandig*; sand-i-ness.

SANDAL, a kind of shoe. (F.—L.—Gk.—Pers.) ME. *sandalies*, pl., Wyclif, Mark, vi. 9.—F. *sandale*, 'a sandal, or sandall'; Cot.—L. *sandalia*, pl., *sandalium*.—Gk. *σανδάλιον*, dimin. of *σάνδαλον* (Aeolic *σάνδαλον*), a wooden sole bound on to the foot with straps, a sandal. Supposed to be of Pers. origin; cf. Pers. *sandal*, a sandal, sort of slipper, Rich. Dict. p. 853.

SANDAL-WOOD, a fragrant wood. (F.—L.—Gk.—Pers.—Skt.) 'Santal or Sanders, a precious wood brought out of India'; Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. Spelt *sanders* in Cotgrave, and in Baret (1580); this form seems to be an F. corruption.—F. *santal*, 'sanders, a sweet-smelling wood brought out of the Indies'; Cot. Also *santal* (Hatzfeld); —late L. *santalum*, —Gk. *σάνταλον*, *σάνδαλον* —Pers. *sandal*; also *chandāl*, 'sandal-wood'; Rich. Dict. p. 544. Also spelt *chandani*, id.—Skt. *chandana*, sandal, the tree; which Benfey derives from *chid*, to shine, allied to *l*, *endure*.

SAND-BLIND, semi-blind, half blind. (F.) In Shak., Merch. Ven. ii. 2. 37. A corruption of *sam-blind*, i. e. half-blind. ME. *sam*, as in *sam-rede*, half red, *sam-ripe*, half ripe, i. l. Plowman, C. ix. 311, and footnote. AS. *sam*, as in *sam-cuc*, half alive, Lake, x. 30. The AS. *sam* is cognate with L. *semi*, Gk. *hemi*; see **SEMI**, **HEMI**.

SANDWICH, two slices of bread with ham between them. (F.) So called from John Montague, 4th Earl of Sandwich (born 1718, died 1792), who used to have *sandwiches* brought to him at the gaming-table, to enable him to go on playing without cessation. Sandwich is a town in Kent: AS. *Sandwic* = sand-village.

SANE, of sound mind. (L.) A late word. In Todd's Johnson. —L. *sanus*, of sound mind, whole. Prob. allied to Icel. *són*, G. *siune*, atonement (Kluge). Der. *sane-ness*; *sane-at-ive*, *sane-at-or-y* (see **SANATORY**); *sane-i-ty*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 214, formed (by analogy) from L. acc. *sanitatus*; *sane-i-ty*, a coinol word; *sane-ice*, q. v.

SANGUINE, ardent, hopeful. (F.—L.) The use of the word is due to the old belief in the 'four humours', of which blood was one; the excess of this humour rendered people of a hopeful 'temperament' or 'complexion'. ME. *sanguin*; Of his complexion he was *sanguin*; Chaucer, C. T. 325 (A 333).—F. *sanguin*, 'sanguine, bloody, of a sanguine complexion'; Cot.—L. *sanguineum*, acc. of *sanguineus*, bloody.—L. *sanguin*, stem of *sanguis*, blood. Root uncertain. Der. *sanguine-ly*, *ness*; *sanguin-e-ous*, Englished from L. *sanguineus*; *sanguin-ary*, Dryden, Hind and Panther, pt. iii. l. 679, from F. *sanguinaire*, 'bloudy'; Cot. from L. *sanguinarius*.

SANCTEDUM, the highest council of the Jews. (Heb.—Gk.) In Todd's Johnson, who cites from Patrick's Commentary on Judges, iv. 5. Spelt *sankhedrin*, Purchas's Pilgrimage, bk. ii. ch. 12. § 3.—Late Heb. *sankhedrin*, not a true Heb. word.—Gk. *συνέδριον*, a council; lit. a sitting together, sitting in council.—Gk. *σύν*, together; and *δρις*, a seat, from *δριμα* (fut. *δρῶμαι*), I sit, cognate with E. *sit*. See **SYN** and **SIT**.

SANICLE, a plant of the genus *Sanicula*. (F.—L.) ME. *sanyele*, Voc. 613. 33.—OK. *sanicle* (Hatzfeld).—Late L. *sanicula*, named from healing wounds.—L. *sanus*, whole; see **SANE**.

SANITARY, **SANITARY**; see **SANE**.

SANS, without. (F.—L.) In Shak. As You Like It, ii. 7. 166.—F. *sans* (OK. *sens*), without; the final *s* is unoriginal (see **DICE**).—L. *sine*, without.—L. *si ne*, if not, unless, except.

SANSKRIT, lit. 'symmetrical language'. (Skt.) 'The word *Sanskrit* (Skt. *saṃskṛita*) is made up of the preposition *saṃ*, 'together,' and the pp. *kṛta*, 'made,' an euphonic 's' being inserted. The compound means 'carefully constructed' 'symmetrically formed' (*constructus, constructus*). In this sense, it is opposed to the *Prakrit* (Skt. *prākṛita*). 'common' 'natural' the name given to the vulgar dialects which gradually arose out of it, and from which most of the languages now spoken in upper India are more or less directly derived.' Monier Williams, Sans. Grammar, p. 11. *Sam* is allied to E. *same*; and *kṛ*, to make, to L. *creare*; see **SAME** and **CREATE**.

SAP (1), the juice of plants. (E.) ME. *sap*, Kentish *sap*, Aynbite of Inwyt, p. 96. l. 5. AS. *sap*; Grein, ii. 397. + MDu. *sap*, 'sap, juice, or liquor'; Hexham: OIG. *sap*; G. *sapf* (with added *f*). Not connected with Gk. *σῆμα*, juice; but perhaps borrowed from L. *sapa*, new wine boiled thick. Der. *sap-less*, *sap-y*, *sap-i-ness*; *sap-ling*, a young succulent tree, Rich. III. iii. 4. 71; *sap-green*.

SAP (2), to undermine. (F.—late L.) 'Sapping or mining'; Howell, Fam. Letters, vol. ii. let. 4.—ME. *sapping* or *mining*; 'to undermine, dig into'; Cot.—OK. *sappe* (15th cent., Littré), a kind of hoe; mod. F. *sappe*, an instrument for mining. Cf. Span. *zapa*, a spade; Ital. *zappa*, 'a mattock to dig and deluce with, a sapper';

Florio; Late L. *sapa*, a hoe, mentioned A.D. 1183 (Ducange). β. Diez proposes to refer these words to Gk. *σαπάρη*, a digging-tool, a hoe; from *σαπάρειν*, to dig. He instances Ital. *zolla*, which he derives from OHG. *spalla* (with *z* from *sk*). Der. *sapper*.

SAPAJOU, a spider-monkey. (F.—Brazil.) F. *sapajou*; of Brazil, origin (Hatzfeld). It occurs in French in 1614.

SAPID, savoury. (L.) Sir T. Browne has *sapidus*, Vulg. Errors, l. iii. c. 21. § 6; and *sapor*, id. § 8. All the words are rare.—L. *sapidus*, savoury.—L. *sapers*, to taste, also, to be wise. See **SAPIENCE**. Der. *sapid-i-ty*; also *sap-or*, from L. *sapor*, taste. And see *savour*, *in-sipid*.

SAPIENCE, wisdom. (F.—L.) [The adj. *sapient* is a later word.] ME. *sapience*, P. Plowman, B. iii. 350; Gower, C. A. ii. 167; bk. v. 1205.—F. *sapience*, 'sapience'; Cot.—L. *sapientia*, wisdom.—L. *sapient*, decl. stem of pres. part. of *sapere*, to be wise, orig. to taste, discern. Der. (from L. *sapere*) *sapi-ent*, K. Lear, iii. 6. 24; *sapi-ent-ly*, *sage* (1); and see *sapid*.

SAPONACEOUS, soapy. (L.—Teut.) In Bailey's Dict., vol. ii. ed. 1731. Coined as if from L. **sapōnēus*, soapy, from L. *sāpō*, stem of *sāpo*, soap (Pliny). β. It is doubtful whether *sāpo* (Gk. *σάπων*) is a L. word; it is the same as E. *soap*, and was probably borrowed from Teutonic (not Celtic, as Pliny inadvertently says); see **SOAP**. See Pliny, Nat. Hist. bk. xviii. c. 12.

SAPPHIC, a kind of metre. (L.—Gk.) 'Meter *saphik*'; G. Douglas, Palace of Honour, pt. ii. st. 4.—L. *Sapphicus*, Sapphic, belonging to Sappho, the poetess.—Gk. *Σαπφική*, a poetess born at Mitylene in Lesbos, died about 592 B.C.

SAPPHIRE, a precious stone. (F.—L.—Gk.—Heb.—Skt.) ME. *saphir*, Old Eng. Miscellany, ed. Morris, p. 96, l. 115.—F. *saphir*, 'a saphir stone'; Cot.—L. *saphyrius*.—Gk. *σάπφειρος*, a sapphire.—Heb. *sappir*, a sapphire (with initial *smek*).—Skt. *saniṣṣyam*, a sapphire; lit. 'beloved of Saturn'; gems being often connected with names of planets.—Skt. *ganiś*, Saturn; and *prisa*, dear, from *pri*, to love. (Uhlenbeck.) Cf. Pers. *saffir*, a sapphire; Rich. Dict. p. 826. See the note in Schade, O. II. 6; Dict. p. 1412.

SARABAND, a kind of dance. (F.—Spain.—Pers.) In Ben Jonson, 'The Devil is an Ass, iv. 1 (Wittipoll). Explained as 'a Spanish dance' in Johnson.—F. *sarabande* (Littré).—Span. *zarabanda*, a dance; of Moorish origin. Supposed to be from Pers. *sarband*, of which the lit. sense is 'a fillet for fastening the ladies' head-dress'; Rich. Dict. p. 822.—Pers. *sar*, head, cognate with Gk. *κέφα*; and *band*, a band; see **CHEER** and **BAND** (1).

SARACEN, one of an Eastern people. (L.—Gk.—Arab.) ME. *saracen*, Rich. Coeur de Lion, 2436; *sarezy*, 2461.—L. *saracenus*, a saracen; from Late Gk. *σαρακενός*; lit. 'one of the eastern people'—Arab. *sharqiy*, oriental, eastern; sunny; Rich. Dict. p. 889. Cf. Arab. *sharq*, the east, the rising sun; id. From Arab. root *sharaqa*, it rose. (Doubtful; see note in Gibbon, Rom. Empire, c. 50.) Der. *Saracenic*; also *saracen-ic*, q. v.; *siraec*, q. v.

SARCSAM, a sneer. (F.—L.—Gk.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674.—F. *sarcsame*, 'a biting taunt'; Cot.—L. *sarcasmus*, *sarcasmus*.—Gk. *σαρκασμός*, a sneer.—Gk. *σαρκάζειν*, to tear flesh like dogs, to bite the lips in rage, to sneer.—Gk. *σαρπ*, stem of *σάψ*, flesh. Der. *sarcan-tic*; Gk. *σαρκωτικός*, sneering; *sarcan-tic-ally*.

SARCENT, **SARCENT**, a fine thin silk. (F.—L.—Arab.) In Shak. 1 Hen. IV. iii. 1. 256. Spelt *sarcent* in 1373; Wardrobe Acct. 47 Edw. III; N. and Q. 8 S. l. 129.—OK. *sarcent*, a stuff made by the Saracens (Rocquefort). Formed from Low L. *saracenicum*, sarcent (Ducange).—Low L. *Saraceni*, the Saracens; see **SARACEN**.

SARCOPHAGUS, a stone receptacle for a corpse. (L.—Gk.) In Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xxvi. c. 17; it was the name of a kind of lime-stone, so called 'because that, within the space of forty days it is known for certain to consume the bodies of the dead which are bestowed therein'.—L. *sarcophagus*.—Gk. *σαρκοφάγος*, carnivorous, flesh-consuming; hence a name for a species of lime-stone, as above.—Gk. *σαρπ*, from *σάψ*, flesh (see **SARCSAM**); and *φάγειν*, to eat, from *φάγ*, to eat.

SARDINE (1), a small fish. (F.—L.—Gk.) In Cotgrave. ME. *sardyn*, Earl of Derby's Exped. (C. S.), p. 228, l. 31.—F. *sardur*, also spelt *sardine* in Cotgrave, and explained as 'a pilchard, or sardine'.—L. *sardina*, also *sarda*, a sardine.—Gk. *σαρδίνη*, *σάρδα*, a kind of fish; explained as 'a kind of tunny caught near Sardinia' (Liddell). Perhaps named from Gk. *Σαρδία*, Sardinia.

SARDINE (2), a precious stone. (L.—Gk.) ME. *sardyn*, Wyclif, Rev. iv. 3; Gk. *sardine*, Gaimar, l. 4888.—L. *sardinus*, the L. equivalent of Gk. *σαρδίνος*. The Vulgate has *sardinis* in Rev. iv. 3 as a case, from a nom. *sardo*.—Gk. *σαρδίνος*, a sardine stone, Rev. iv. 3. Also *σάρδα*, also *σάρδιον*. So called from Sardinia, capital of Lydia in Asia Minor, where it was first found; Pliny, b. xxxvii. c. 7. Der. *sard-onyx*, q. v.

SATURNINE, gloomy of temperament. (F. — L.) ‘*Saturnine*, of the nature of Saturn, i. e. stern, sad, melancholy;’ Minshew. — MF. *Saturnin*, a form noticed by Minshew; and Littré has *saturnin* as a medical term, with the sense of ‘relating to lead;’ lead being a symbol of Saturn. The more usual form is F. *Saturnien*, ‘sad,’

sowte, lumpish, melancholy. 'Cot. Both adjectives are from *L. Saturnus*, the god Saturn, also the planet Saturn. *β*. The peculiar sense is due to the supposed evil influence of the planet Saturn in astrology; see Chaucer, C. T. 2455-2471. *γ*. *Saturnus* (*Ol. Saturnus*) is said to mean 'the sower'; cf. *st-men*, seed; from the root *st-*, to sow; see **Seed**. *Der.* (from *Saturnus-Saturnalia*, a pl., the festival of Saturn, a time of licence and unrestrained enjoyment; *Saturn-ian*, pertaining to the golden age of Saturn, Pope, *Dunciad*, i. 28, iii. 320, iv. 16. Also *Saturn-day*, q.v.

SATYR, a sylvan god. (*F.*—*L.*—*Gk.*) In Shak. *Hamlet*, i. 2. 140. —*F.* *satyre*, 'a satyr, a monster, halfe man halfe goat'; *Cot.*—*L.* *satyris*. = *Gk.* *satyros*, a Satyr, sylvan god, companion of Bacchus. *Der.* *satyr-ic*.

SAUCE, a liquid seasoning for food. (*F.*—*L.*) *ME.* *sauce*, Chaucer, C. T. 353; *P.* *Plowman*, ii. xiii. 43. —*F.* *sauce*, 'a sauce, condiment'; *Cot.*—*L.* *salsu*, a salted thing; fem. of *salsus*, salted, salt, pp. of *salire*, to salt. —*L.* *sāl*, salt; see **Salt**. *Der.* *sauce-pan*; *sauce-er*, a shallow vessel orig. intended to hold sauce, *L.* *L.* iv. 3. 98; we find Late *L.* *salsarium*, glossed by *ME.* *sanser*, in Alex. Neckam, in Wright's *Vocab.* i. 98, l. 5; *sauce*, verb, to give a relish to, often used ironically, as in *As You Like It*, iii. 5. 69; *sauce-y*, i.e. full of salt, pungent, *Twelfth Night*, iii. 4. 159; *sauce-ily*, *K. Lear*, i. 1. 22, ii. 4. 41; *sauce-i-ness*, *Com. Errors*, ii. 2. 28. Also *sau-ages*, q.v.

SAUNTER, to lounge. (*F.*—*L.*) 'Ily sauntering still on some adventure'; *Hudibras*, pt. iii. c. i. l. 1243 (ed. Hell, ii. 111). Not in early use. We find however, in the *Romance of Partenay*, ed. Skeat, l. 4653, that Geoffrey 'sauntered and doubted', i.e. hesitated and doubted as to whether he was of the lineage of Presine. And see glossa, to York Mystery Plays. In the dialect of Cumberland the word is *sauter*. 'Sauter, saunter; [also], an odd wife saunter = an unauthenticated tradition'; Dickinson's *Cumberland Glossary*. *β*. From *AF.* *saunter*, to venture forth, to go forth. It occurs in the Year-book of Edw. III, of the 11-12 year of his reign, p. 619 (Rolls Series); where we find mention of a man 'qe saunter en ewe, who ventures upon the water, or who puts to sea. It represents a Late *L.* form **sax-aventurare*, to venture out. See **Ex-** and **Adventure**. The *ME.* *sauter*, adventure, is not uncommon. See Notes on E. Etym., p. 256. *Der.* *saunter-er*.

SAURIAN, one of the lizard tribe. (*Gk.*) A modern geological term; formed from *Gk.* *saipa*-a or *saipos*, a lizard; with suffix *-ian* (= *L.* *-ianus*).

SAUSAGE, an intestine of an animal, stuffed with meat salted and seasoned. (*F.*—*L.*) Better *sausage*. Spelt *salsage*, Gasconne; *Art of Venerie*; Works, ed. Hazlitt, ii. 308, l. 3 from bottom; *sauage* in *Palsgrave*. —*AF.* *sauiche* (*Guernsey sauchie*); *F.* *sauische* (also *sauische* in Cotgrave), 'a sausage'; *Cot.*—Late *L.* *salsicin*, fem. of *salsicus*, adj. (Georges), made of seasoned meat; a sausage. Cf. *Salecia*, Gallic *sauiches*; Wright's *Vocab.* i. 128, l. 1. —*L.* *salsi*, for *salsus*, salted; with suffix *-ci-a*. See **Sauos**. See Notes on E. Etym., p. 257.

SAUTERNE, a kind of wine. (*F.*) From *Sauterne*, a place in France, in the department of Gironde.

SAVAGE, wild, fierce, cruel. (*F.*—*L.*) Lit. it merely means 'living in the woods'; rustic; hence, wild, fierce; spelt *savage*, Spenser, *F. Q.* iv. 4. 39; &c. *ME.* *sauage* (with *u-v*), King *Alisaunder*, l. 869; spelt *savage*, Gower, li. 777; bk. iv. 2202. —*OF.* *sauage*, *sauage*, mod. *F.* *sauvage*, 'savage, wild'; *Cot.* And see *Burguy*. —*L.* *siluiticus*, belonging to a wood, wild. —*L.* *situa*, a wood. See **Silvan**. *Der.* *savage-ly*, *new*.

SAVANNA, SAVANNAH, a meadow-plain of America. (*Span.*—*Carib.*) *Savannahs* are clear pieces of land without woods. *β*. Dampier, *Voyages*, an. 1683; ed. 1699, i. 87; R. Eden, ed. Arber, p. 148. —*Span.* *sabana* (with *b* sounded as bi-labial *v*), a large plain; said to be of Caribbean origin (Ovieto). 'The *Span.* is *sabana* (whence *F.* *savanne*); distinct from *pabana*, a sheet for a bed, an altar-cloth, which is from *L.* *sabana*, orig. pl. of *sabannum*, a linen cloth, towel. —*Gk.* *saβavon*, a linen cloth, towel. —*ME.* *savannen* (= *savven*), Ancien *Riwe*, p. 98, l. 10; *savven* (= *savven*), Chaucer, C. T. 3534. —*F.* *sauver*, 'to save'; *Cot.*—*L.* *saluare*, to secure, make safe. —*L.* *saluus*, safe; see **Safe**. *Der.* *sav-er*, *sav-our*, *sav-our*, sb., *sav-ings-bank*, a bank for money saved; *OF.* *sauver*, *sauver* (*Burguy*), from *L.* acc. *saluatorem*, a saviour. Also *sauve*, prep., *ME.* *sau* (= *save*), *P.* *Plowman*, B. xvii. 100, from *F.* *sau*, in such phrases as *sau* mon droit, my right being reserved; see Cotgrave. Also *sav-ing*, prep., *K. John*, i. 201.

SAVELOY, CERVELAS, a kind of sausage. (*F.*—*Ital.*—*L.*) Now corruptly spelt *saveloy*, but formerly *cervelas* or *cervelat*. The spelling *cervelas* is in Phillips, Kersey, and Ashe; Bailey, ed. 1735, has: 'Cervelas, Cervelat, a large kind of Bologna sausage, eaten cold

in slices.' —*MF.* *cervelat* (now *cervelas*), 'an excellent kind of drier sausage'; &c.; *Cot.*—*Ital.* *cervelatino*, a thick short sausage. So called because it contained pigs' brains (Zambaldi). —*Ital.* *cervello*, brain. —*L.* *cerebellum*, dimin. of *cerebrum*, brain; see **Cerebral**.

SAVIN, SAVINE, SABINE, an ever-green shrub. (*L.*) *ME.* *savine*, Gower, C. A. iii. 130; bk. vii. 1353. *AS.* *safina*, *savine*, *savine*; A. S. Leechdoms, ed. Cockayne, i. 34. —*L.* *sabina*, or *Sabina herba*, *savin*; lit. *Sabine herb* (*F. sabine*). Fem. of *Sabinus*, *Sabine*. The *Sabines* were a people of central Italy.

SAVORY, a plant of the genus *Satureia*. (*F.*—*L.*) *ME.* *sauereye*; 'Satureia, *sauereye*'; *Voc.* 609. 32. —*OF.* *saverite* (Godefroy). —*L.* *saturia*, *savory*. *β*. We find also *MF.* *savorie*, 'the herb savory'; *Cot.* App. due to confusion with *MF.* *savourie*, fem. of *savouri*, 'savory, that hath a good smack or taste'; *Cot.*; orig. fem. pp. of *MF.* *savorer*, 'to savor'; *Cot.*—*OF.* *savour*, *savour*; see **Savour**.

SAVOUR, odour, scent, taste. (*F.*—*L.*) *ME.* *savour* (*savour*), Chaucer, C. T. 15697, 15711 (i. 229, 243). —*OF.* *savour* (*Burguy*), *savour*, 'savour'; *Cot.*—*L.* *saporem*, acc. of *sapor*, taste. —*L.* *sapere*, to taste; see **Rapid**. *Der.* *savour*, vb., *ME.* *saueren*, *Wyclif*, *Rom.* xii. 3; *savour-y*, *ME.* *sauery*, *Wyclif*, *Mark*, ix. 49; *savour-i-ness*; *savour-less*.

SAVOY, a kind of cabbage. (*F.*) 'Savoys, a sort of fine cabbage, first brought from the territories of the dukedom of Savoy'; Phillips, ed. 1706.

SAW (1), an instrument for cutting, with a toothed edge. (*E.*) *ME.* *sawe*, *P.* *Plowman*, Crede, l. 753; *Voc.* 628. 12. *AS.* *saga*; 'Serra, *saga*'; *Voc.* 151. 2. —*þ.* *Da.* *saag*; *1cel.* *sag*; *Dan.* *sav*; *Swed.* *såg*; *G.* *säge*. *β*. All from *Teut.* *ty* e **sag*, l. lit. 'a cutter'; from *Teut.* base **sag*, 2nd grade of **teut.* root **sag*, to cut. —*√* *SEQ*, to cut; cf. *L.* *secare*, to cut; see **Secant**. *Der.* *saw*, verb, *ME.* *sawen*, *sawyn*, *Prompt.* *Parv.*; *saw-dust*, *saw-fish*, *saw-pit*, *saw-pit*; also *saw-yer* (formed like *bow-yer* from *bow*, the *y* being due to a *ME.* verb **saw-en* = *saw-en*), spelt *sawer*, Wright's *Vocab.* i. 212, col. 2; *sawyer*, *Caxton*, *Godefrey of Boloyne*, ch. 57. Also *se-saw*, q.v.

SAW (2), a saying, maxim. (*E.*) In *As You Like It*, ii. 7. 156. *ME.* *saw*, Chaucer, C. T. 1165 (A 1163). *AS.* *saga*, a saying; *Grein*, ii. 387. Allied to *AS.* *sergan*, to say, *1cel.* *saga*, a saga, tale; *Dan.* and *Swed.* *saga*; *G.* *sage*. See **Sage**. Doublet, *saga*.

SAXHORN, a kind of horn. (*F.* and *H.*) Named after the inventor, Adolphe Sax, a Frenchman; ab. 1840.

SAXIFRAGE, a genus of plants. (*F.*—*L.*) In Cotgrave and Minshew and *Palsgrave*. —*F.* *saxifrage*, 'the herb saxifrage, or stone-break'; *Cot.*—*L.* *saxifraga*, spleen-wort (White). The *atlantun* or 'maiden-hair' was also called *saxifraga*, lit. stone-breaking, because it was supposed to break stones in the bladder. 'They have a wonderful faculty . . . to break the stone, and to expel it out of the body; for which cause, rather than for growing on stones and rocks, I believe verily it was . . . called in *L.* *saxifraga*'; Pliny, b. xxii. c. 21 (Holland's translation). —*L.* *saxi* = *saxo*, for *saxum*, a stone, rock; and *frage*, base of *frangere*, to break, cognate with *E.* *break*. Doublet, *saxifrons*.

SAXON, the name of one of a certain Teutonic race. (*L.*—*Teut.*) Late *L.* *Saxones*, pl. Saxons; also *Saxon*, slug, a Saxon. —*AS.* *Saxan*, pl. Saxons; so called because armed with a short sword. —*AS.* *sax*, *OFries.* *sax*, a knife; lit. 'cutter'; cf. *L.* *saxum*, a stone implement. —*√* *SEQ*, to cut; see **Secant**. *Burguy*, i. § 549 c.

SAY (1), to speak, tell. (*E.*) *ME.* *seggen*, *P.* *Plowman*, B. v. 617; also *siggen*; and often *seien*, *sein*, *syn*, *sein*, Chaucer, C. T. 1153 (A 1151); *saye*, *seie*, id. 781. *AS.* *sergan*, *seggean*, to say (pt. i. *sagde*, *sæde*, pp. *gægað*, *gæð*, *Grein*, ii. 421. —*1cel.* *sagia*; *Dan.* *sige*; *Swed.* *saga*; *G.* *sagen*; *OHG.* *sagēn*. *β*. All these are weak verbs, from a *Teut.* base **sag*, allied to *Idg.* *√* *SEQ*, to say. (*F.* *Lithuan.* *sakyti*, to say, *sakau*, I say; *Gk.* *εἰπεῖν* (*for* **εἰπ-εῖν*); (*L.* *in-ε-ε*, imp. a, tell, say). And see Sweet, N. E. Gram., § 1293. From the same root is *W.* *het*, an utterance; see Stokes-Pick, p. 296. *Der.* *say-ing*, *L.* *L.* i. 2. 21; *sooth-say-er*; and see *saga*, *saw* (2).

SAY (2), a kind of serge. (*F.*—*L.*—*Gk.*) 'Say, a delicate serge or woollen cloth'; Halliwell. 'Soye clothe, serge'; *Palsgrave*. *ME.* *saye*, in *Wyclif*, *Exod.* xxvi. 9, the latter version has *say* where the earlier has *serge*; i.e. serge. —*OF.* *saie*; Cotgrave has *saye*, 'a long-skirted jacket, coat, or cassock'; also *sayete*, 'the stuffe saye.' [*Florio* has *Ital.* *saio*, 'a long side coat', and *saletta*, 'a kind of fine serge or cloth for coats'; it is also called *raich*.] Neuman has *Span.* *sayo*, *sayn*, a tunic; *sayete*, a thin light stuff. *β*. The stuff *say* was so called because used for making a kind of mantle called in *L.* *lagum* (pl. *saga*, as *f.* sing. *>* *F.* *satie*); cf. Late *L.* *sagum* (1), a mantle, a kind of cloth (Ducange). —*Gk.* *δαγος*, a coarse cloak, a soldier's mantle; cf. *σαγῆ* or *ἀγῆ*, harness, armour, *ἀσπίς*, a pack-saddle, also a covering, a large cloak. These *Gk.* words are not of Celtic origin, as has been said, but allied to *Gk.* *σάσσω* (fut. *σάσω*), to pack, to load. See **Prelwitz**. See **Sumpter**.

SAY (3), to try, assay. (F.—L.) In Pericles, i. 1. 59; as a sb., in K. Lear, v. 3. 143. Merely an abbreviation of **Assay** or **Essay**; see **Essay**.

SBERRO, an Italian police-officer. (Ital.—L.—Gk.) Modern. Byron has the pl. *sbirri*; The Two Foscari, A. ii. sc. 1 (Marina). —Ital. *sbirro* (with unoriginal s); formerly *birro*, 'a catchpole, Florio. So called from wearing a cloak.—L. *birrus*, a cloak to keep off rain; by-form of *burrus*, 'reddish' (because of its colour).—Gk. *sbuppos*, reddish.—Gk. *sbup*, fire. See **Bureau**. (Pl. *sbirri*).

SCAB, a crust over a sore. (Scand.) ME. *scab*, Chaucer, C. T. 12202 (C. 358). Of Scand. origin; as shown by the *sc-sk*.—Dan. and Swed. *skabb*.—AS. *scabb*, *scab* (whence E. *shabby*). β. The lit. sense is 'itch'; something that is scratched; cf. L. *scabies*, scab, itch, from *scabere*, to scratch. From the Teut. base **skab-*, to scratch, whence mod. E. *shave*; see **Shave**. Der. *scabb-ed*, *scabb-y*, *scabb-i-ness*. Also *skabb-*, q. v.

SCABBARD, a sword-sheath. (F.—Teut.) Spelt *scabberd* in Baret (1580). *Scabard* is a corruption of ME. *scabbert* (v. r. *scabere*), Rob. of Glouc. p. 273, l. 5538. In Prompt. Parv. p. 443, we find all three forms, *scabberk*, *scabbert*, *scaberd*. The form *scabberk* also appears as *scaberke*, Trevisa, v. 373; and is palatalised to *scaberge*, Romance of Partenay, 2790. β. *Scabberk* is obviously, like *hauberk*, a French word of Teutonic origin; but it does not appear in O. French texts; except that Wedgwood cites *vaginans*, glossed by AF. *scabberk*, from Johannes de Garlandia. Godefroy quotes the same; from a sing. form *scabberk*; where *-berk* (as in OF. *hauberk*) means 'protection.' [Note that the OF. *halther* or *hauberk*, a hauberk, is also spelt *haubert*, just as *scabberk* is also *scabert*; and corresponding to the *scabberk* we have *haberg-on*.] γ. The prefix appears to answer to OF. *escab*, mod. E. *scab*, a scale, peck, derived from OIIG. *scala*, G. *schale*. G. *schale* means a shell, husk, rind, scale, outside, skull, cover of a book, haft (of a knife), bowl, vase. In composition *schal* means cover or outside; as in *schalbert*, outside plank (of a tree), *schalholz*, outside of a tree cut into planks, *schalwerk*, a lining of planks. Cf. *schalen*, to plank, inlay; *messer schalen*, to haft knives. δ. The prob. sense is 'scale-protection,' or 'cover-cover'; it is one of those numerous reduplicated words in which the latter half repeats the sense of the former. The notion of putting a knife into a haft is much the same as that of putting a sword into a sheath. I conclude that *scabbard* = *scale-berk*, with the reduplicated sense of 'cover-cover.' See **Scale** (1) and **Hauberk**. ¶ 1 distinct from *scabbard*, variant of *scale-board*, a very thin board. See Notes on E. Elym., p. 257.

SCABIOUS, a plant. (F.—L.) ME. *scabiose*; Voc. 609. 36.—MF. and F. *scabieuse*, f. L. *scabiosa* (herba), a plant supposed to be good for skin eruptions.—L. *scabius*, an itch.—L. *scabere*, to scrape, scratch. Cf. E. *scabrous*, rough, F. *scabreux*, from L. *scabrosus*, rough, from *scaber*, rough.

SCAFFOLD, a temporary platform. (F.—Gk. and Teut.) ME. *scalfold*, *scalfold*, Chaucer, C. T. 2533, 3384.—ONorth F. *escalfu*, found as *escalfu*, mod. F. *échafaud*. A still older form was *escalfu* (Quenece) for *recondifidu*, with which cf. Span. *catalfalo*, a funeral canopy over a bier, Ital. *catalfalo*, a funeral canopy, stage, scaffold (whence mod. F. *catalfale*); showing that the form arose from prefixing *ex-* (from L. *ex*, prep.) to the form *cadafalo*, the equivalent of Span. and Ital. *catalfalo*. β. The word *catalfalo* is a hybrid one; the orig. sense was 'a wooden erection crowning walls, and projecting from them on both sides; thence the besieged commanded assailants beneath'; N. E. D. s. v. *catalfale*. Perhaps from Gk. *κατά*, down; and OIIG. *βαλάν*, OSax. *balan*, a balk, a beam. γ. But Hatzfeld derives F. *échafaud* (the equivalent of Ital. *catalfalo*) from Gk. *κατά*, down, and a Late L. type **falcum*, from L. *fala*, a kind of scaffold. (Doubtful.) Der. *scalfold*, verb; *scalfolding*.

SCALD (1), to burn with a hot liquid, to burn. (F.—L.) ME. *scalden*, pp. *yscalted*, Chaucer, C. T. Six-text, A 2020; Tyrwhitt (l. 2022) reads *yskalded*, but the 6 best MSS. have *yscalded*. *Schaldinde* water, scalding water; Ancien Kiwic, p. 246, l. 3.—ONorth F. *escalder*, corresponding to OF. *escalder* (Marie de France, Iguaiten, 261), later form *eschander*, 'to scald'; Cot. Norm. dial. *eschander* (Moisy); mod. F. *eschander*.—L. *excaldere*, to wash in hot water.—L. *ex*, out, very; and *caldus*, hot, contracted form of *calidus*, hot; cf. *calire*, to be hot. See **Ex** and **Caldron**. Der. *scald*, sb.

SCALD (2), scaldy. (Scand.) In Shaks. Hen. V. v. 1. 5. Contracted form of *scalded*, i. e. afflicted with the scall; see **Soal**. ME. *scalded*, Chaucer, C. T. 629 (A 627). Cf. Dan. *skaldet*, bald.

SCALD (3), a Scandinavian poet. (Scand.) ME. *scald*, Ormulum, 2192.—Icel. *skald*, a poet; older form *skáld* (Noreen). Perhaps allied to *scold*; but the long vowel is against this.

SCALE (1), a shell, small thin plate or flake on a fish, husk. (F.—OHG.) ME. *scale*; 'fishes scales', Gower, C. A. l. 275; bk. ii.

3456; *scale* (or *skale*), the shell of a nut, P. Plowman, C. xiii. 145, and footnote.—OHG. *escala* (F. *scale*).—OHG. *scala* (G. *schale*), a scale, husk.—AS. *scale*, a shell or husk; Dan. and Swed. *skal*, a shell, pod, husk. Cf. Goth. *skafja*, a tile. [The AS. form gave the ME. form *scale*; with *sk*.] β. All from Teut. type **skala*, f., lit. 'a flake,' that which can be peeled off; from Teut. base **skal*, 2nd grade of strong verb **skel-un-*, to cleave, divide; see **Skill**. Der. *scale*, verb; *scald*, *scaldy*, *scald-ness*. Allied to **Soale** (2), **Shell**, **Soal**, **Soull**, **Skill**. And see *scall-op*, *scal-p*. Doublet, *skale*.

SCALE (2), a bowl or dish of a balance. (F.—Teut.) ME. *scale*, *schale* (also *scoule*), a bowl, Ancien Kiwic, p. 244, note i; *scale*, Layamon, 5368. [The form *scale* is from Icel. *skál*, scale.] —OF. *escala*, a cup (Godefroy).—Icel. *skál*, Dan. *skál*, Swed. *skál*, a bowl; cf. Du. *schaal*, scale, bowl. Allied to **Soale** (1); being from Teut. base **skel-*, 3rd grade of Teut. **skelan*, to cleave (above). Der. *scale* (obsolete); as in 'Laur, the scale of a balance,' Nomenclator, 1585 (Nares, ed. Wright and Halliwell). 'Then Jove his golden scales weighed up;' Chapman, tr. of Homer, Iliad, b. xxii. l. 180; answering to the ME. form *scal alove*.

SCALE (3), a ladder, series of steps, graduated measure, gradation. (L.) ME. *scale*, Chaucer, On the Astrolabe, pt. i. § 12. Borrowed immediately from L. *scala*, usually in pl. *scale*, a flight of steps, ladder. (Ilicene also F. *schell*). β. L. *scala* represents **scan(t)la*, i. e. **scand-sla*, that by which one ascends or descends; cf. L. *scandere*, to climb by a ladder; See **Soan**. Brugmann, i. § 414. Der. *scale*, verb, to postequo sub ijsos Nituntur gradibus' (Aeneid, ii. 442) by 'And reared up ladders against the walls, Under the windows scaling by their steepness;' clearly borrowed from Ital. *scalare*, to scale. See **Escalade**.

SCALENE, having three unequal sides, said of a triangle. (L.—Gk.) Phillips, ed. 1706, has: '*Scalenum*, or *Scalenous Triangle*.'—L. *scalenus*, adj.—Gk. *σκαληνός*, scalene, uneven. Perhaps allied to *σκαλόν*, crooked.

SCALL, a scab, scabbiness, eruption on the skin. (Scand.) In Levit. xiii. 30. 'Thou must have the *scall*;' Chaucer, Lines to Adam Scrivener. Gen. used with ref. to the head. 'On his beued he has the *scall*;' Cursor Mundi, 11810.—Icel. *skall*, a bare head. The lit. sense may be 'having a peeled head;' cf. Swed. *skallig*, bald, *skala*, to peel. If so, it is nearly related to Dan. and Swed. *skal*, a husk; see **Soale** (1). Der. *scall* (2), q. v.

SCALLION, a plant allied to the garlic and onion. (F.—L.—Gk.—Phœnician.) Phillips, ed. 1706, gives both *scallion* and *shalot*. ME. *scallons*, P. Plowman, C. ix. 310.—ONorth F. *escalogue*, a scallion; see further under **Shallot**.

SCALLOP, **SCOLLOP**, a bi-valvular shell-fish, with the edge of its shell in waved form. (F.—Teut.) Holland's Pliny, b. ix. c. 33, treats 'Of *Scallops*.' ME. *scalop* (with one *l*), Prompt. Parv., p. 442.—OF. *escalope*, a shell; a word used by Rutebief; see quotations in Godefroy; and cf. F. *escalope* in Littré. β. Of Teut. origin; cf. MDu. *schelp* (Du. *schelp*), a shell; Hexham. Hexham has also: 'S. *Jacobs schelp*, S. James's shrine was of the kind which we call 'a scallop-shell;' Chambers, Book of Days, ii. 121. Thence *scallop-shell*; 'scallop-shell, quocunque de saint Jacques.' Cf. G. *schelle*, a husk. γ. The forms *schel-pe*, *schel-fe* are extensions from the form which appears in E. as *shell*; see **Soale** (1). **Shell**. Der. *scallop*, verb, to cut an edge into convex lobes or scallop-like curves. And see **Scalp**.

SCALP, the skin of the head on which the hair grows. (Scand.) 'Her *scalp*, taken out of the charnel-house;' Sir T. More, p. 87 a. ME. *scalp*. 'And his wiknes in his *scalp* doune falle;' Early Eng. Psalter, ed. Stevenson, vii. 17; where *scalp* means the top of the head, Lat. *vertex*. Evidently a Scand. word, due to a form allied to that whence we also have MDu. *schelp*, a shell, and OF. *escalope*, a shell; see **Scallop**. β. We may compare MSwed. *skalp*, a sheath, Icel. *skalp*, a sheath; Dan. dial. *skalp*, a husk, pod. γ. The orig. sense is *shell* or *scull* (head-shell); and the word is allied to *scale*; see **Soale** (1). Florio has Ital. *scalpo della testa*, 'the scalp of ones head;' but this is merely borrowed from Teutonic. Der. *scalp*, verb; which may have been confused with L. *scalpere* (see **Scalpsel**).

SCALPEL, a small surgeon's knife for dissecting. (L.) Phillips, ed. 1706, has *scalper* or *scalping-iron*; Todd's Johnson has *scalpel*. *Scalpel* is from L. *scalpulum*, a scalpel; dimin. of *scalprum*, a knife.—L. *scalpere*, to cut, carve, scratch, engrave; (whence E. *scalping-iron*. Allied to L. *scalpere*; see **Sculpture**.

SCAMBLE; see **Scamper**, **Soramble**, **Shamble**.
SCAMMONY, a cathartic gum-resin. (F.—L.—Gk.) Spelt *scamony* in Arnold's Chron. (1502), ed. 1811, p. 164, l. 16; *shamony*,

Libell of Eng. Policy, l. 360. —OF. *scammonie*, *scammonée*, 'scammony, purging bind-weed'; Cot. —L. *scamminia*. —Gk. *σκαμμία*, or rather *σκαμμία*, scammony, a kind of bind-weed. It grows in Mysia, Colophon, and Priene, in Asia Minor; Pliny, b. xvi, c. 8. **SCAMPE**: see **Scamper**.

SCAMPER, to run with speed, flee away. (F.—L.) 'We were forced to . . . scamper away as well as we could'; Dampier's Voyages, an. 1685 (R.). The suffix *-er* is, as usual, frequentative, so that the orig. form is *scamp*; but this is only found as a sb. in the sense of 'worthless fellow', or 'cheat', though the orig. shifting is merely 'fugitive' or 'vagabond', one given to frequent shifts or *de-scampings*. —(O) North F. *escamper*, or rather *descamper*, 'to scape, flee'; Cot.; OF. *escamper* (Godfrey). —L. *ex*, out; and *campus*, a field, esp. a field of battle. A parallel formation to *decamp*, q. v. See **Ex** and **Camp**. Der. *scamper*, sb.

SCAND, to count the measures in a poem, to scrutinize. (L.) In Shak. Oth. iii. 3. 245; Skelton, Bowge of Court, 245. In common use in the pp., which was frequently spelt *scant*, as in Spenser, F. Q. vii. 6. 8, where it is used in the sense of 'climbed'. The verb should have been *scand*, but the pp. was formed as *scand* (for *scand*), and then the final *d* was taken to be the pp. termination, and was accordingly dropped. —L. *scandere*, to climb; also, to scan a verse. Cf. Skt. *skand*, to spring, ascend. Der. *scand-ion*, formed (by analogy) from L. *scandio*, a scanning, like the pp. *scansus*. Also *scans-or-i-ol*, formed for climbing, from *scans-or-i-ol*, belonging to climbing. From the same root, *a-scand*, *a-scend*, *de-scend*, *con-de-scend*, *trans-scend*; *scale* (3), *e-sca-lide*. See notes on F. Etym., p. 259.

SCANDAL, opprobrious censure, disgrace, offence. (F.—L.) —Gk. ME. *scandal*; spelt *scandle*, Ancr. Riwle, p. 12. l. 12. —F. *scandale*, 'a scandal, offence'; Cot. We also find OF. *escandle* (Burguy); whence ME. *scandle*. —L. *scandalum*. —Gk. *σκανδαλον*, a snare; also scandal, offence, stumbling-block. The orig. sense seems to be that of *σκανδαλίζω* also, viz. the spring of a trap, the stick on a trap on which the bait was placed, which sprang up and shut the trap. Prob. from *scand* (to spring up); see **Scand**. Der. *scandal-ize*, from F. *scandaliser*, formerly *scandalizer*, 'to scandalize'; Cot. Also *scandal-ous*, from F. *scandaleux*, 'scandalous, offensive'; Cot.; *scandal-ous-ly*, *-ness*. Doublet, slander.

SCANSION, SCANSORIAL; see **Scand**.
SCANT, insufficient, sparing, very little. (Scand.) ME. *scant*, Prompt. Parv. Chaucer speaks of 'the inordinate scantness' of clothing; Pers. Tale, De Superbia (Six-text, l. 414). *Scant* has been substituted for *scant*. —Icel. *skamt*, neut. of *skammr*, short, brief; whence *skamta*, to dole out, apportion meals (and so, to scant or stint). Cf. also Icel. *skamtir*, sb., a dole, share, portion (hence, short or scant measure). In Norwegian, the *nt* changes to *nt*, so that we find *skantad*, pp. measured or doled out, *skanta*, to measure narrowly, reckon closely; *skant*, a portion, dole, piece measured off (Aasen). The *m* is preserved in the phrase 'to *scant* work', i.e. to do it insufficiently, and in the prov. F. *skimping*, scanty (Halliwell). Der. *scant*, adv., Romeo, i. 3. 104; *scant*, verb, Merch. Ven. ii. 1. 17; *scant-ly*, Antony, iii. 4. 6; *scant-y*, *scanti-ly*, *scant-i-ness*.

SCANTLING, a piece of timber cut of a small size, sample, pattern. (F.—L.) —Gk. with L. prefix. Here *-ing* is for *-on*. Palgrave has *scantlon*. ME. *scantilon*. Rom. Kos. 7064; *skantlon*, Voc. 606. 16. The word has doubtless been confused with *scant* and *scanty*; but the old sense is 'pattern', or 'sample', or a small piece; with reference to the old word *cantle*. As used in Shak. (Troil. i. 3. 341) and in Cotgrave, it is certainly allied to OF. *eschantelet*, and answers to O) North F. *eschantillon*, corresponding to OF. *eschantillon*, 'a small cantle or corner-piece, also a *scantling*, sample, pattern, proof of any sort of merchandise'; Cot. Cf. also F. *eschantelet*, 'to break into canties', to cut up into small pieces; Cotgrave, Burguy, OF. *esch*, prefix, from L. *ex*, out; and O) North F. *cantel* (Burguy), a cantle, corner, piece, OF. *chantel*, *chanteau*, 'a corner-piece, or piece broken off from the corner'; Cot. Hence E. *cantle*, *scantle*, l. Hen. IV. iii. 1. 100. See **Cantle**. ¶ Cf. ME. *scantilov*, a measure, Cnsor Mundi, 2231.

SCAPE (1), a leafless stalk bearing the fructification. (L.) Modern. —L. *scapus*, a shaft, stalk, stem; allied to **Scotree**.
SCAPE (2), short for *escape*. 'Help us to *scape*'; Chaucer, C. T., A 3608. See **Escape**.

SCAPEGOAT, a goat allowed to escape into the wilderness. (F.—L.; and E.) Levit. xvi. 8. From *scape* and *goat*; *scape* being a mutilated form of *escape*, in common use; see Temp. ii. 2. 117, &c. See **Escape** and **Goat**. So also *scape-grace*, one who has escaped grace or is out of favour, a graceless fellow.

SCAPULAR, belonging to the shoulder-blades. (L.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. [He also gives it as a sb., equivalent to the word generally spelt *scapulari*; see below.] —Late L. *scapularis*, adj. formed from L. pl. *scapula*, the shoulder-blades, from a sing. *scapula*,

not in use. Der. *scapular-y*, spelt *scapularie* in Minshew, a kind of scarf worn by friars and others, so called from passing over the shoulders; ME. *scapulary*, *scapulary*, Prompt. Parv., *chapulary*, P. Plowman's Crede, l. 550; from F. *scapularis*, Late L. *scapularis*.

SCAR (1), the mark of a wound, blemish. (F.—L.) —Gk. 'Scarre of a wound, *costure*'; Palgrave, Spelt *scarre*, Gascoigne, Fruits of Warre, st. 40, and st. 50; ME. *scar*, Wydlf. Lev. xlii. 22. —MF. *escare*, 'a skar or scab'; Cot. [Cf. Span. and Ital. *escara*, scar, scurf, crust.] —L. *eschara*, a scar, esp. one produced by a burn. —Gk. *τεχάρα*, a hearth, fire-place, grate for a fire, brazier, scar of a burn. Der. *scar*, verb, Rich. III. v. 5. 23.

SCAR (2), **SCAUR**, a rock. (Scand.) ME. *scarre*, Wydlf. 1 Kings, xiv. 5; *skerre* (Halliwell); Lowland Sc. *scar*, *scaur* (Jamieson); Orkney *skerry*, a rock in the sea (id.). —Icel. *sker*, a skerry, isolated rock in the sea; Dan. *skær*, Swed. *skär*. Cf. Icel. *skar*, a rift in a rock. So called because 'cut off from the main land or 'cut down'; see **Shear**. Doublet, *skare*; and cf. *score*.

SCARAB, a beetle. (F.—L.) 'They are the moths and *scarabs* of a state'; Ben Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 6. 16. —MF. *scarabee* (Hatzfeld). —L. *scarabaeum*, acc. of *scarabaeus*, a beetle. Der. *scarab-ee* (F.); *scarab-ans* (L.).

SCARAMOUCHE, a buffoon. (F.—Ital.—Teut.) 'Scaramouch and Harlequin at Paris'; Dryden, Kind Keeper, A. i. sc. 1. 'Th' Italian merry-andrews took their place . . . Stout Scaramouch with rush lance rode in'; Dryden, Epilogue to Silent Woman, spoken by Mr. Hart, ll. 11–15. 'Scaramouch', a famous Italian zani, or mountebank, who acted here in England 1673; Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. Blount, writing at the time, is certainly right. The name was taken from a famous Italian buffoon, mentioned again in the Spectator, no. 283. He died at Paris in 1694; Chambers, Book of Days, ii. 671. His name was (rightly) *Scaramucchi*, altered by Dryden to *Scaramouchi*, and in French to *Scaramouche* (Littre). —F. *scaramouche*, —Ital. *Scaramuccia*, proper name; lit. 'a skirmish', a word derived from Teutonic; see **Skirmish**.

SCARCE, rare, not plentiful. (F.—L.) ME. *scarce*, Rob. of Glouc. p. 334. l. 6862. Chaucer has the adv. *scarfely*. C. T. 585 (A 583). —O) North F. *escars* (Burguy), OF. *eschars*, 'scarce, needy, scanty, saving, niggard'; Cot. Cf. Ital. *scarso*, scarce; mod. F. *chairs* (Littre). β. Derived by Dier from Late L. *scarpus*, shorter form of *escarpus*, used A. D. 805 as a substitute for L. *exscriptus*, pp. of *exscriptus*, (prob. also *exscriptus* in Low Latin), to pick out, select, extract. The lit. sense is selected, extracted, or picked out, hence 'select', and so scarce; and Dier remarks that *exscriptus* is found just with the sense of Ital. *scarso*. —L. *ex*, out; and *carpere*, to pluck, allied to L. *harvest*. See **Excerpt**; also **Ex** and **Harvest**. Der. *scarce-ly*, ME. *scarce-liche*, K. Alisaunder, 3552; *scarce-ness*, Deut. viii. 9, ME. *skarsnesse*, Gower, C. A. ii. 284; bk. v. 4674; *scarce-ty*, ME. *scarseti*, K. Alisaunder, 5495, from OF. *escarselle* (*escharselle* in Burguy). ¶ Cf. AF. *escars*, niggard, Philip de Thaan, Bestiary, 602; and AF. *escarselle*, scarcity, Political Songs, ed. Wright, p. 186.

SCARE, to frighten away. (Scand.) ME. *skeren*, *skieren*, Prompt. Parv. p. 457; Destruction of Troy, 13404. Cf. 'the *skerre* hors' —the scared horse, Ancr. Riwle, p. 242, note d. The ME. verb appears to be formed from the adj. *skerre*, scared, timid. —Icel. *skjarr*, shy, timid; *skjarrt kross*, a shy horse, just like ME. *skerre hors*, and Sc. *scar*, *skair*, timorous (Jamieson). Cf. Icel. *skirra*, to bark, prevent; reflexive, *skjarrast*, to shun, shrink from; *skjarrast við*, to shrink from; Norw. *skjerr*, shy, *skjerra*, to scare; Swed. dial. *skjerra*, to scare. Further connexions doubtful. Der. *scarre-crow*, something to scare crows away, Meas. for Meas. ii. 1. 1.

SCARF (1), a light piece of dress worn on the shoulders or about the neck. (Du.—Low G.) Spenser has *scarfs*, F. Q. v. 2. 3; and so in Baret. —Du. *schurf*, a shawl, a shird; the sense being supplied from Low G. *schurf*, a military scarf, girdle (Brem. Wört.); or we may say that the Low G. word was influenced by Du. pronunciation. β. We also find the form *scarf*; as in 'with a *scarf* about her necke'; Machyn's Diary (C. S.), p. 180 (1558). This is borrowed from O) North F. *eschappe* (Godfrey), MF. *eschappe*, 'a scarf, baidrick'; Cot. It also meant a scrip for a pilgrim, and is derived from MDu. *schappe*, *schappe*, *scerpe*, a scrip, pilgrim's wallet (Oudemans); Low G. *scharf*, a scrip (Bremen Wörterbuch); and see **Scrip**, **Scrap**. γ. With Du. *schurf*, a shawl, shiver, fragment, cf. G. *scherbe*, a fragment, also 'a scarf' in the sense of *scarf* (2) below. This suggests that the form *scarf* was influenced by *scarf* (2). ¶ The G. *schürpe*, a scarf, sash, Swed. *skjörp*, Dan. *skjert*, *skjær*, are not true Teut. words, but borrowed from French. Der. *scarf*, verb, Hamlet, v. 2. 13; *scarf/skin*, the epidermis or outer skin (Phillips). Doublets, *scrip*, *scrap*.

SCARF (2), to join pieces of timber together. (Scand.) 'In the joining of the stern, where it was *scarfed*'; Anson's Voyage, b. ii. c. 7 (R.). The pp. *skarfed* occurs in 1531–2; Strutt, Manners and

Customs, iii. 53. And in Phillips, ed. 1706. The word is Swedish.—Swed. *skar/ya*, to join together, piece out.—Swed. *skar/*, a scarf, seam, joint; cf. *scarf/ya*, a chip-axe. †Bavarian *scharben*, to cut a notch in timber. G. *scharben*, OHG. *scarbōn*, to cut small. From Teut. **skarb*, and grade of **skerbōn*, to cut; as in AS. *scarforan* (pt. t. *scarfor*), to scrape. Cf. Du. *skerf*, a shawl; see **SOAR** (1).

SCARF (3), a cormorant. (Icel.) A local name; also, corruptly, *scarth*, *scar*.—Icel. *skarfr*, Swed. *skarv*, Dan. *skurv*, a cormorant. †G. *scharbe*, OHG. *scarba*.

SCARIFY, to cut the skin slightly. (F.—L.—Gk.) 'Of Scarifying, called boxyng or cuppyng;' Sir T. Elyot, *Castell of Helth*, b. iii. c. 7.—F. *scarifier*, 'to scarifie;' Cot.—L. *scarificare*, to scarify, scratch open; longer form of *scarifare*, which also occurs (Lewis). β. Not cognate with, but absolutely borrowed from Gk. *σκαρίδιον*, a scratch or scrape up.—Gk. *σκαρίδιον*, a style for drawing outlines (a sharp-pointed instrument). Cognate with L. *scribere*, to write; see **SCRIBE**. Der. *scarificat-ion*, from F. *scarification* (Cot.).

SCARLET, a bright-red colour. (F.—Pers.) ME. *scarlat*, O. Eng. Miscellany, p. 92, l. 69; *scarlet*, p. 168, l. 10; *scarlet*, P. Plowman, B. ii. 15.—OF. *escarlate*, 'scarlet;' Cot. [Mod. F. *écarlate*; Span. *escarlata*; Ital. *scarlatto*.]—Pers. *saylāt*, *sigālāt*, or *saylāt*, scarlet cloth. Cf. Pers. *saylāt*, *saylāt*, scarlet cloth, *saylāt*, cloth; Rich. Dict. p. 837. β. The Pers. *saylāt* is clearly the origin of ME. *cielaton*, Chaucer, C. T. Group B, 1242, on which see my note, and Col. Yule's note to his edition of Marco Polo, i. 249. He remarks that *saylāt* is applied, in the Punjab trade returns, to broad-cloth; it was used for banners, ladies' robes, quilts, leggings, housings and pavilions. We find also Arab. *sagariāt*, a warm woollen cloth; Rich. Dict. p. 836; also Arab. *sigāt*, a fine painted or figured cloth, a canopy over a litter. It seems to have been the name of a stuff, which was frequently of a scarlet colour; and hence to have become the name of the colour. Cf. *scarlet* reed; Chaucer, Prol. 156. So also Telugu *sakaliti*, *sakaliti*, woollen or broad-cloth; Wilson, Gloss. of Indian Terms, p. 455. The word can hardly be from English, as Wilson suggests, but corresponds to the Pers. and Ital. forms. †The Turkish *skarlat*, scarlet, is merely a loan-word from Italian; Zeuker, p. 49. Der. *scarlet-runner*, a climbing plant with scarlet flowers; *scarlet-run*, a disease named from the scarlet rash which accompanies it, Ital. *scarlattina*, from Ital. *scarlatto*, scarlet.

SCARP, part of a fortification. (F.—Ital. Teut.) Formerly written *searp*, as in Cotgrave, but this is an E. adaptation, by confusion with *searp*. 'Searp, the inward slope of the moat or ditch of a place;' Phillips, ed. 1706.—F. *searpe*, 'a scarf, or little wall without the main rampire of a fort;' Cot.—Ital. *searp*, 'a counter-scarp or curtain of a wall;' Florio. β. Perhaps from OHG. *searpōn*, to cut; with regard to the steep face presented. Or from Du. *searp*, Low G. *searp*, sharp; cognate with L. *sharp*. q. v. Der. *counter-scarp*, *searpment*.

SCATCHES, stilt, (F.—Low G.) See **SKATE** (2).

SCATH, to harm, injure. (Scand.) In Romeo, i. 5. 86. ME. *scathen*, Prompt. Parv. [The sb. *scath*, harm, is in Chaucer, C. T. 448 (A 446); Havelok, 2006.] The se (=s) shows that the word is Scand., not E.—Icel. *skatha*; Swed. *skada*; Dan. *skade*. †AS. *scathan*, pp. *scād*; G. and Du. *schaden*; Goth. *gaskathjan*, str. vb., pt. t. *gaskath*, pp. *gaskathans*. β. All from Teut. base **skath*, to harm; Fick, iii. 330. Cf. Gk. *σκαθίζω*, unharmed. Brugmann, i. § 791. Der. *scathe*, harm, injury, also spelt *scath*, Rich. III, i. 3. 317, from Icel. *skathi*; *scathful*, Tw. Nt. v. 59; *scatheless*, or *scathless*, ME. *scathless*, Rom. of the Rose, 1550.

SCATTER, to disperse, sprinkle. (E.) ME. *scatteren* (with one s), Chaucer, C. T. 16382 (G 914); *scatter*, pt. t., Early E. Psalter, xvii. 15. The frequentative of prov. F. *sear* (1), to scatter, (2) to break to pieces, to shatter. *Scatter* is the Northern form corresponding to E. *Shatter*, q. v. Cf. Gk. *σκαθίζω*, I sprinkle, scatter, *σκαθίζω*, a scattering, L. *scandula*, a shingle for a roof, Skt. *skadh*, *skadh*, to cut. Der. *scatter-line*, a vagrant, one of a scattered tale, Spenser, F. Q. ii. 10. 63. Doublet, *scatter*, q. v.

SCAUP-DUCK, a duck so named because she frequents *mussel-scaps* or *mussel-scaps*, i. e. bed of rock or sand on which mussels collect; see Newton, Dict. of Birds. (Scand. and E.) *Scalp* (see E. D. D.) means (1) skull, head . . . (4) a bank of sand or mud uncovered at low tide, esp. a mussel-bed. *Scalp* is a dialectal variant of *Scalp*, q. v.

SCAUR; see **SOAR** (2).

SCAVENGER, one who cleans the streets. (ONorth F.—Teut.) Spelt *scavenger*, Rp. Hall, Satires, b. iv. ant. 7. l. 48. The word appears in the Act of 14 Ch. II, cap. 2 (Blount). As in the case of *messenger* (for *messager*) and *passenger* (for *passager*), the *n* before *g* is intrusive, and *scavenger* stands for *scavenger*. β. The *scavenger* was an officer who had formerly very different duties; see Riley's tr. of Liber Albus, p. 34, which mentions 'the scavenger, ale-con-

ners, bedel, and other officials.' Riley says: 'scavengers, officers whose duty it was originally to take custom upon the *scavage*, i. e. inspection of the opening out, of imported goods. At a later date, part of their duty was to see that the streets were kept clean; and hence the modern word *scavenger*, whose office corresponds with that of the *rakier* (trader) of former times.' As a fact, the old word for scavenger is always *rakier*; see P. Plowman, v. 322, and note. That the *scavengers* had to see to the cleansing of the streets, is shown in the Liber Albus, p. 313. Weidwood cites the orig. French, which has the spelling *scavagennr*. γ. *Scavage* or *scavage* is an AF. derivative, signifying 'inspection;' formed, with the suffix *-age* (< L. *-aticum*), from ONorth F. *escavner*, to look, inspect.—OSax. *skemōn*, to behold; cognate with AS. *scemian*, to look at, and E. *skene*. See Blount's Nomolexicon, where the various spellings *scavage*, *scavage*, *scavage*, and *scavenging* (showing) are cited; he says: 'In a charter of Hen. II it is written *scavenging* and (in Mon. Aug. 2 par. fol. 890 b.) *scavenging*, and elsewhere I find it in Latin *tributum ostensarum*.' Some of these forms are due to confusion with ME. *schewen*, to show. See further in R. p. 196. Of *scavage*; again, *Scavage* is the shew, &c., Arnold's Chron. (1502), ed. 1811, p. 99, l. 1; and see *Scavenging* in the Glossary to Diplomatarium Aevi Saxonici, ed. Thorpe. See Show. And see Notes on F. Etym., p. 259.

SCENE, stage of a theatre, view, spectacle, place of action. (L.—Gk.) Common in the dramatists. 'A scene, or theater;' Minshew. The old plays, as, e.g., that of Roister Doost or *Sten*; and the acts and scenes marked in Latin by *Actus* and *Scena*; and was certainly Anglicised the Latin word, instead of borrowing the *Actus*, which Cotgrave actually omits.—L. *scēna*.—(Gk. *σκηνή*) a sheltered place, tent, stage, scene; cf. Skt. *skhanyā* (for **skhinyā*), shade. Der. *scen*, Gk. *σκηνη*; *scen-er-y*, written *scenary* by Dryden (R.), from L. *scenarius*, belonging to a play.

SCENT, to discern by the smell. (F.—L.) The spelling is false; it ought to be *sent*, as when first introduced. A similar false spelling occurs in *scythe*; so also we find *scite* for *sile*, *scituation* for *situation*, in the 17th century. 'To sent, to smell;' Minshew, ed. 1627. 'I sent the morning's ayre;' Hamlet, i. 5. 58 (ed. 1623). 'Delicious of sent;' Barclay, Ship of Fools, i. 100.—F. *sentir*, 'to feel, also to send, smell;' Cot.—L. *sentire*, to feel, perceive. See **SENSE**. Der. *scen*, sb., spelt *sent*, i. e. discernment, Spenser, F. Q. i. 1. 43, last line; and in Barclay (above).

SCÉPTIC, doubting, hesitating; also as sb. (F.—L.—Gk.) 'The Philosophers, called *Scépticks*;' Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674, s. v. *Scéptical*.—F. *scéptique*, 'one that is ever seeking, and never finds; the fortune or humour of a Pyrrhonian philosopher;' Cot.—L. *scépticus*.—Gk. *σκηπτικός*, thoughtful, inquiring; *σκηπτικός*, pl. the Scéptics, followers of Pyrrho (died abt. B.C. 285).—Gk. root **skēp*, as in *σκηπτικός*, I consider. Allied to L. *scipus*, a shaft, stem. Der. *scéptic-al* (Blount); *scépticism*.

SCÉPTRE, a staff, as a mark of royal authority. (F.—L.—Gk.) ME. *scéptre*, Chaucer, C. T. 14379 (B 2563).—F. *scéptre*, 'a royaill scepter;' Cot.—L. *scéptum*.—Gk. *σκηπτέρον*, a staff to lean on; also, a sceptre.—Gk. *σκηπτέρον*, to prop; also, to lean on. Cf. *σκηπτέρον*, a gust or squall of wind; *σκηπτέρον* is also used in the sense to hurl, throw, shoot, dart. Allied to L. *scipus*, a shaft, stem. Der. *scéptre-ful*, Rich. II, ii. 1. 40.

SCHEDULE, an inventory, list. (F.—L.—Gk.) In Shak. L. L. I. l. 18; spelt *scedule* in the first folio.—MF. *schedule*, or *cedule*, a schedule, scroll, note, bill; Cot.—L. *scedula*, a small leaf of paper; dimin. of *scheda*, also *scida* (Cicero, Att. i. 20 fin.), a strip of papyrus-bark. β. The Gk. *σχῆμα*, a tablet, leaf, may have been borrowed from L. *scheda* (see Liddell); but we find also Gk. *σχῆμα*, a cleft piece of wood, a splint, which is the true original of L. *scida*. (Ck is not a Latin symbol.) From Gk. *σχῆμα* (= **σχῆμα*), to cleave; from **SKHEID*, to cleave; cf. Skt. *skhid*, to cut. See **SOLEM**.

SCHEME, a plan, purpose, plot. (L.—Gk.) 'Scheme (*schema*), the outward fashion or habit of anything, the adorning a speech with rhetorical figures;' Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. Borrowed directly, as a term in rhetoric, from L. *schema*.—Gk. *σχῆμα*, form, appearance; also, a term in rhetoric.—Gk. *σχῆμα*, base of *σχῆμα*, future of *σχῆμα*, to hold, have. The orig. base is *σχῆμα*; from **SEGH*, to hold; whence also Skt. *sah*, to bear, endure. Der. *scheme*, vb.; *schemer*, *schem-ing*. And see *sail*, *hectic*.

SCHERZO, a playful movement in music. (Ital.—Teut.) Modern.—Ital. *scherzo*, play, sport.—MHG. (and G.) *scherz*, sport. Der. *scherz-and*, playfully.

SCHIEDAM, Holland gin. (Du.) Made at *Schiedam*, near Rotterdam.

SCHISM, a division, due to opinion. (F.—L.—Gk.) Tyndall has 'schismes that were among our clergy;' Works, i. 176, col. 1.

ME. *scisme*, Gower, C. A. i. 15; prol. 348. = F. *schisme*, MF. *scisme*, 'a schism, a division in, or from the church'; Cot. = L. *schisma*. = Gk. *σχίσμα*, a rent, split, schism. = Gk. *σχίζω* (fut. *σχίσω*, base *σχίσ-*), to cleave. = *SKIEID*, to cleave; *skit*, *chid*, L. *scindere*, to cut. Der. *schism-at-ic*, from MF. *schismatikus*, 'schismaticall', Cot., L. *schismaticus*, Gk. *σχισματικός*, from *σχίσμα*, stem of *σχίζω*; hence *schism-at-ic-ly*. And see *schist*, *schistule*, *schist-ly*, *re-schist*.

SCHIST, rock easily cleft, slate-rock. (Gk.) L. *schist*. = Gk. *σχίστος*, easily cleft. = Gk. *σχίζω*, to cleave. See **Schism**.

SCHNAPPS, a name for spirit, esp. gin. (G.-Du.) G. *schnapps*. = Du. *snabs*, a dram, lit. mouthful. = Du. *snappen*, to snap up. See **Snapp**.

SCHOOL (1), a place for instruction. (F.-L.-Gk.) ME. *scule*, Chaucer, C. T. 125; Layamon, 9897. The *sch* = MF. *sc* (= *sk*) shows that this form is of F. origin, not from Latin before the Conquest. = AF. *escole*, Stat. Reale, i. 103 (1285); OF. *escole*. = L. *schola*, a school. = Gk. *σχολή*, rest, leisure, spare time, employment of leisure, disputation, philosophy, a place where lectures are given, a school. The orig. sense is a resting or pausing; from the base *σχ-*, a grade of *σχ-* (in *σχέσις*), allied to *χέω*, to hold, check, stop. = *SEGIL*, to hold; see **Soheme**. Der. *school*, verb, As You Like It, i. i. 173; *school-er*, ME. *scaler*, Chaucer, C. T. A 260, from AF. *escoler*, altered to *scholar* to agree with the adj. *scholaris*; *scholar-ly*, *scholar-ship*; *schol-ast-ic*, from L. *scholasticus* = Gk. *σχολαστικός*; *schol-ium*, a Latinised form of Gk. *σχολιον*, an interpretation, comment, from *σχολή* in the sense of 'discussion'; *schol-ast*, from Gk. *σχολαστής*, a commentator; *schol-ast-ic*. Also *school-man*, *school-master*, *school-mistress*.

SCHOOL (2), a shoal of fish. (Du.) 'A *scale* of Dolphins'; Sandys, Trav. p. 100. = Du. *school visschen*, 'a shoal of fishes'; Sewel. See **Soull** (3), **Shoal** (1).

SCHOONER, SCOOTER, a two-masted vessel. (Scand.) The spelling *schooner* is a false one; it should be *scouter*. The mistake is due to a supposed derivation from the Du. *schooner*, a schooner, but, on the contrary, the Du. word (like G. *schoner*) is borrowed from E. There is no mention of Du. *schooner* in Sewel's Du. Dict., ed. 1754. The E. *schooner* occurs in Ash's Dict., ed. 1775; and earlier in the following: 'Went to see Captain Robinson's lady... This gentleman was first contriver of *schooners*, and built the first of that sort about 8 years since;' extract from a letter written in 1721, in Blount's Hist. of Gloucester, Massachusetts; cited in Webster's Dict., whence all the information here given is copied. 'The first *schooner*... is said to have been built in Gloucester, Mass., about the year 1713, by a Captain Andrew Robinson, and to have received its name from the following trivial circumstance: When the vessel went off the stocks into the water, a bystander cried out, "O how she *scoons*!" [i.e. glides, skims along]. Robinson instantly replied, "A *scouter* let her be;" and from that time, vessels thus masted and rigged have gone by this name. The word *scoon* is popularly used in some parts of New England to denote the act of making stones skip along the surface of water... According to the New England records, the word appears to have been originally written *scouter*;' Webster. The New England *scoon* was imported from Clydesdale, Scotland; being the same as Lowland Sc. *scoun*, 'to make flat stones skip along the surface of water; also, to skip in the above manner, applied to flat bodies; Clydesdale;' Jamieson. Also *scoun* in E. D. D. = Icel. *skunda* (trans.), to speed, to hasten. Allied to **Bunt**, q. v. As a rule, derivations which require a story to be told turn out to be false; in the present case, there seems to be no doubt that the story is true.

SCHORL, black tourmaline. (F.-G.) F. *schorl* (Littré) = G. *schürf*, *schorl*.

SCIATIC, pertaining to the hip-joint. (F.-L.-Gk.) 'Sciatick vein;' Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. 'Veyne that is clepid sciatica;' Lanfrank, Chirurgie, p. 177. [The sb. *sciatica* is in Minshew, ed. 1627.] = F. *sciaticque*, 'of the sciatica; veine sciaticque, the sciatica vein, seated about the outward ankle'; Cot. = Late L. *sciaticus*, corruption of L. *ischiatricus*, subject to gout in the hip (White). = Gk. *ischiatricus*, subject to pains in the loins. = Gk. *ischia*, stem of *ischō*, pain in the loins. = Gk. *ischion*, the socket in which the thigh-bone turns. Der. *sciatic*, fem. of L. *sciaticus*.

SCIENCE, knowledge. (F.-L.) ME. *science*, Chaucer, C. T. 11434 (F. 1122); P. Plowman, B. x. 214. = F. *science*, 'science'; Cot. = L. *scientia*, science, knowledge. = L. *sci-*, stem of pres. part. of *scire*, to know, orig. to discern. Der. *scienti-fic*, from F. *scientifique*, 'scientifically'; Cot., from L. *scientificus*, made by science, where the suffix *-ficus* is from *facere*, to make; *scientific-ly*, *fy*. Also *a-sci-ent-i-ous*, *scio-ist*.

SCIMITAR, CIMETER, a curved sword. (F. or Ital. = Pers.?) Spelt *semitar*, used of a pointed sword; Titus Andronicus, v. 2. 91. = F. *cimeterre*, 'a scymitar, or smyter, a kind of short and crooked sword,

much in use among the Turks'; Cot. This accounts for the spelling *cimeter*. Also Ital. *scimitarra*, *scimitara*, 'a turkish or persian crooked sword, a scimitar'; Florio. This accounts for the spelling *scimitar*. β. It was fully believed to be of Eastern origin. If so, it can hardly be other than a corruption of Pers. *shinshir*, *shamskir*, 'a cimeter, a sabre, a sword, a blade'; Rich. Dict. p. 909. Lit. 'lion's claw.' = Pers. *sham*, a nail; and *shēr*, a lion; id. pp. 907, 921; Vullers, ii. 464. γ. The Span. is *cimitarra*, explained by Larramendi from Basque *cimea*, a fine point, and *tarra*, belonging to; proli. a mere invention, like his Basque etymology of *cigar*.

SCINTILLATION, a throwing out of sparks. (F.-L.) In Minshew, ed. 1627. [The verb *scintillare* is much later.] = F. *scintillation*, 'a sparkling'; Cot. = L. *scintillationem*, acc. of *scintillatio*. = L. *scintillare*, to throw out sparks. = L. *scintilla*, a spark; a dimin. form, as if from **scinta*. Perhaps allied to AS. *scin-un*, to shine; see **Shine**. Der. *scintel*, *hinsel*.

SCIOLOGIST, one whose knowledge is superficial. (L.) 'Though they be but smatterers and meer *sciolists*;' Howell, Famil. Letters, b. iii. let. 8 (about A.D. 1646). Formed with suffix *-ist* (L. *-ista*, Gk. *-ιστης*) from L. *sciolus*, a smatterer. Here the suffix (in *scio-logy*) has a dimin. force, so that the sense is 'knowing little.' = L. *scius*, knowing. = L. *scire*, to know; see **Scioence**.

SCION, a cutting or twig for grafting; a young shoot, young member of a family. (F.-L.) Spelt *scion*, Minshew, ed. 1627. Also spelt *sion*, *syon*, *cion*. 'A *syon*, a young sette, i.e. slip or graft'; Palsgrave. 'Cynn of a tre, Surculus, vitulam'; Prompt. Parv. Spelt *sioun*, Poems and Lives of Saints, ed. Furnival, xxxv. 74. = F. *scion*, 'a scion, a shoot, sprig, or twig'; Cot. Spelt *cion* in the 13th cent. (Littré); Picard *chion*. Diez connects it with F. *scier*, MF. *sier*, to cut, to saw, which in L. *scire*, to cut. If so, *scion* means 'a cutting', just as a slip or graft is called in E. a *cutting*, and in G. *schüttling*, from *schütt*, a cut. See **Section**. (Doubtful.) **SCIRRHUS**, pertaining to a hard swelling. (L.-Gk.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. Englished as if from a L. **scirrhosis*, adj. formed from *scirrhus*, a Late L. medical term given in Blount and Phillips, used in place of L. *scirrhus*, a hard swelling. = Gk. *scirrhos*, better *scirp*, a hardened swelling, a 'scirrhous'; also called *scirrhos*, or *scirrhos*; from the adj. *scirrhos*, hard.

SCISSORS, a cutting instrument with two blades fastened together at the middle. (F.-L.) Spelt *cissors* in Levins; *scissors* in Palsgrave. 'Cysaours, forpex'; Prompt. Parv. MF. *scissors* (riming to *houres*). Chaucer, House of Fame, 690. = OF. *cisoires*, shears, scissors (Rocquetoire). [The more usual F. form is *ciseaux*, *sizars* or little sheers'; Cot. The latter is the pl. of *ciseau*, older form *cisr*, a chisel, cutting instrument. See **Chisel**.] = L. *scissorius*, a cutting instrument (Vegetius). = L. *cis*, for *cava*, as in *cavus*, pp. of *cadere*, to cut. β. It is clear that the mod. E. spelling of *scissors* is due to a supposed etymology (historically false) from L. *scissor*, a cutter, allied to *scissus*, pp. of *scindere*, to cleave. It is remarkable, however, that the L. *scissor* meant 'a person who cuts, a carver, a kind of gladiator (White); whilst the Late L. *scissor* meant a carver, a butcher, and *scissor* meant a coin-engraver, a tailor. γ. There is absolutely not the slightest evidence for the use of *scissor* for a cutting instrument, and still less for the use of a plural *scissors*, which could only mean a couple of carvers, or butchers, or tailors. But popular etymology has triumphed, and the spelling *scissors* is the result. ¶ With L. *scindere* we may connect *ub-scind*, *ab-scissa*, *re-scind*; and see *schism*. With L. *cadere* we may connect *circum-cise*, *con-cise*, *de-cide*, *de-cision*, *ex-cision*, *fratri-cide*, *homi-cide*, *in-cise*, *infanti-cide*, *matri-cide*, *parri-cide*, *regi-cide*, *sui-cide*; *cas-uru*; *chisel*, *scissors*. For the derivatives of *secare*, see **Section**.

SCOFF, an expression of scorn, a taunt. (Scand.) ME. *scoff*, *skof*, Avenbite of Lawty, p. 128, l. 3 from bottom; 'nom a *skof*;' = took it in scorn, K. Alsaunder, 6986; *skof*, id., 667. Cf. OFries. *skhof*, a scoff, taunt (Richtofen). = MDan. *skof*, *skuf*, a scoff; *skuffe*, to scoff, mock (Kalkar); Swed. dial. *skoff*, as in *skoff-ord*, words of abuse, *skuffera*, to abuse (Rietz); cf. Icel. *skauþ*, later *skop*, mockery, ridicule. Cf. also MDu. *schobben*, *schoppen*, to scoff, mock (Hexham); Icel. *skępa*, *skupa*, to scoff. β. The orig. sense was probably 'a shove' or 'a push'; cf. Swed. *skuff*, a push; MIHG. *schuffen*, to push, allied to E. *shove*. See **Shove**. Or allied to Gk. *scōn-ur*, to mock. Der. *scoff*, verb, Rich. II, iii. 2.

163; *scoffer*, As You Like It, iii. 5. 62. **SCOLD**, to chide, rail at. (F.?) ME. *scolden*, P. Plowman, B. ii. 81; *scold*, sb., a scold, id. xix. 279. Not in AS. Hardly an E. word; perhaps Frisian. From the weak grade **skold* of the Teut. strong verb **skeldan*, to scold (pt. t. **skald*, pp. **skald-anaz*). It appears as OFries. *skelde*, Du. *schelden*, G. *schelten*, to scold; cf. Dan. weak verb *skjælde*, *skælde*, to scold. Perhaps allied to OSax. *scaldan*, to push off a boat (Kluge); OHG. *scaltan*, the same. Der. *scold*,

sh., Tam. Shrew, i. 2. 188, and in Palsgrave and P. Pl. (as above); *scold-er*. And see *scald* (3).

SCOLLOP, the same as **Scallop**, q. v.

SCONCE (1), a small fort, bulwark. (F.—L.) In Shak. Hen. V, iii. 6. 76; also applied to a helmet, Com. Errors, ii. 2. 37; and to the head itself, Com. Errors, i. 2. 79. [Cf. MDu. *schants* (Du. *schans*), 'a fortress, or a scone'; Hexham; Swed. *skans*, fort, scone, steage; Dan. *skanse*, fort, quarter-deck; G. *schanze*, a scone, fort, redoubt, bulwark; but none of these words are original.] β. All from OF. *scence*, a hiding-place, scone; orig. fem. of *escens*, pp. of *abscondere*, to hide; see **Absoond**. The Span. *esconder*, Ital. *ascondere*, to hide, are directly from the infin. *abscondere*; with the reflexive sense, we find Span. *esconderse*, to hide oneself; and the E. to *ensconce oneself* simply means to lie hid in a corner, or to get into a secure nook. γ. Dicé derives the Ital. *scanzia*, a book-case, from Bavarian *schanz* = G. *schanze*, which is doubtless right; but the G. *schanze* may be none the less a borrowed word. It is singular that we also find G. *schanze* in the sense of 'chance'; and there can be no doubt as to its being borrowed from F. when used in that sense; for it is then from OF. or F. *chance*, chance. And see **Scoonce** (2). **Dor. ensconce**, coined by prefixing *en-*; see **En-**.

SCONCE (2), a candle-stick. (F.—L.) Palsgrave has: 'Scons, to sette a candell in, *lanterne* a mayn'. ME. *sconce*. 'Sconce, Scons, vel absconsa, lanternula.' Prompt. Parv. p. 450. 'Hee absconsa, a scones.' Voc. 721. 12. This clearly shows that the word was used to mean a concealed or closely covered light; as we also find from Roquefort.—OF. *esconce*, a dark lantern, L. *absconsa*; Roquefort.—L. *absconsus*, pp. of *abscondere*; see **Absoond**. And see **Scoonce** (1).

SCONE, SOON, a thin soft cake of wheat or barley-mcal. (Dan.—Low G.) The pl. *scounis* is in Douglas, tr. of Virgil, Æn. vii. 109.—MDan. *skoun-raggen*, a muffin of bolted rye-flour (Kalkar).—Low G. *schün-raggen*, in Hamburg, a three-corned loaf or bun.—Low G. *schün, schoon, fine; raggen, rye*.

SCOOP, a hollow vessel for ladling out water, a large ladle. (F.—Scand.) ME. *scope*. 'Scope, instrument, Vatila, Alveolus; Prompt. Parv. The pl. *scopes*, and the verb *scopen*, to ladle out water, occur in Maunings's Hist. of England, ed. Furnivall, 8164, 8168 (Stratmann).—OF. *escoppe* (F. *écoppe*), a scoop (Hatzfeld).—Swed. *skopa*, a scoop; MSwed. *skopa*, with sense of L. *hanstrum* (hrc).—MDu. *schœpe*, a scoop, Hexham; MII.G. *schuife*. Cf. G. *schöpfen*, to draw water.—Teut. **skûp*, 2d grade of Teut. **skap*—as in OSax. *schepfian* (for **skapfian*), Du. *scheppen*, OHIG. *schepfan* (pt. t. *scuof*), to draw up water. **Dor. scoop**, vb., ME. *scopen*, as above; *coal-scoop*.

SCOPE, view, space surveyed, space for action, intention. (Ital.—Gk.) In Spenser, F. Q. iii. 4. 52. 'Wherein . . . we have given our large a *scope*.' Gascoigne's Works, ed. Hazlitt, i. 460. Florio has Ital. *scopo*, 'a mark or but to shoote at, a scope, purpose, intent.' We seem to have taken it from Ital., as it is not a F. word, and has a more limited sense in Gk.—Gk. *σκοπός*, a watcher, spy; also a mark to shoot at.—Gk. **skop-*, second grade of **skēp-*, as in *σκοπεῖται*, I consider, see, spy. Cf. **Seoptice**.

SCORBUTIC, pertaining to, or afflicted with scurvy. (Low L.—Scand.?) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674, we find: '*Scorbute* (*scorbutus*), the disease called the scurvy; *scorbute*, pertaining, or subject to that disease.' Cf. 'the *Scurvie* or *Scorbute*;' Purchas's Pilgrimage, bk. ix. c. 13. § ii (1617); p. 1086. Formed with suffix *-ic* from Low L. *scorbutus*, a Latinized form which some think was derived from MDu. *schœuren*, to break, and *bot*, a bone (Weigand); which is very unlikely. β. It appears rather to have been formed with L. suffix *-itus* (cf. *acutus*) from Swed. *skorf* (Dan. *skurvy*, ME. *scurf*), i. e. 'scurf'; so that *scorbute* would express (1) scurvy, adj., and (2) scurvy, sb. This L. form was further debased so as to give Low G. *schorbruk*, *scruvy*, also spelt *schürbruk*, *schorbruk*; see Bremen Wörterbuch, s. v. *schürbruk*. Cf. MDu. *schœur-buyc*, 'the scurvie in the gums,' Hexham; Du. *schœurbruk*. Also G. *schorbruk*, scurvy, tartar on the teeth. γ. The Low G. *schürbruk* is due to a popular etymology; viz. from *schœren*, to separate, part aside, tear, rupture, and *bruk*, the belly; so also Du. *schœur-bruk*, from *schœuren*, to tear, rend, crack, and *bruk*, the belly. The verbs are allied to E. **Shear**. The Low G. *bruk*, Du. *bruk*, G. *bauch*, are the same as Icel. *húkr*, the trunk of the body, for which see **Bulk** (2). But see **Scurvy**. **Dor. scorbute-al**.

SCORCH, to burn slightly, burn the surface of a thing. (F.—L.) ME. *scorchen*, Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, bk. ii. met. 6. l. 18 (foot-note), as a variant of *scorklen*; Romans of Parthenay, 3678.—OF. *escorcher*, *escorcer*, 'to flay or pluck off the skin.' Cot. Cf. Span. *escorchar*, Ital. *scorticare*, to flay. β. These are due to Late L. *escorticare*, to take off the skin; Ducange.—L. *ex*, off; and *cortic-*,

stem of *cortex*, bark, rind, husk. But the peculiar sense was prob. due to confusion with ME. *scorklen*, to scorch (above), and ME. *scorrend*, dried up, parched, Ormulum, 8626. These words seem to be of Scand. origin, and allied to Norw. *skrokna*, to shrivel, *skrokken*, shrunken; which are further allied to **Shrink**. Perhaps further confused with ME. *scorch* (*scorch*), to scorch, scratch; see Notes on E. Etym., p. 259. Cf. prov. F. *scorch*, to shrivel up, and *scorch*, to scratch. See **Sootch**.

SCORE, a notch or line cut; a reckoning; twenty. (Scand.) ME. *score*; 'ten score times'; P. Plowman, B. x. 180. It is supposed that, in counting numbers by notches on a stick, every twentieth number was denoted by a longer and deeper cut or *score*. At Lowestoft, narrow passages cut in the side of the slope towards the sea are called *scores*. AS. *scoru*, twenty; which occurs, according to Napier, in a MS. of the AS. version of the Rule of St. Bennet, but is borrowed from Scandinavian.—Icel. *skor*, *skora*, a score, notch, incision; Swed. *skära*, Dan. *skær*, the same. From Teut. **skor-*, weak grade of **skeran*, to shear, cut; see **Shear**. **Dor. score**, to cut, Spenser, F. Q. i. 1. 2; also to count by scoring, Chaucer, C. T. 13346 (B 1606).

SCORIA, dress, slag from burnt metal. (L.—Gk.) In Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xxiii. c. 4.—L. *scoria*, Gk. *σκόρια*, filthy refuse, dross, scum.—Gk. *σκόπι*, dung, ordure.—AS. *scornu*, dung.

SCORN, disdain, contempt. (F.—OHG.) ME. *scoru* (dat. *scorne*), O. Eng. Homilies, li. 169, l. 1; *schorn* (*scharn*), Ancren Riwle, p. 126, l. 24; (*skarn*), Ormulum, 4402; (*scarnu*), *scorn*, I. layamon, 17307.—OF. *escorne*, scorn; Cot.—(OF. *escorne*, to humiliate, mock at; orig. 'to deprive of horns'; from L. *ex*, out (of), and *cornu*, a horn. β. But the ME. *scarn* in the same sense is from the OF. *escarn*, scorn, derision, Burguy; whence OF. *escarnir*, *escharnir*, to deride. We find OF. pp. *escharnis*, glossed by F. *scornin*, in Wright's Vocab. i. 144. l. 8. Cf. Ital. *schernere*, derision.—OHG. *skern*, mockery, scurrility; whence OHG. *scernin*, to deride. **Dor. scorn**, verb, ME. *scornen*, P. Plowman, B. ii. 81; *skarnen*, Ormulum, 7397, from OF. *escarnir*, *escharnir*; also *scornful*, K. Lear, ii. 4. 168; *scorn-ful-ly*; *scorn-er*, P. Plowman, B. xix. 279.

SCORPION, a stinging insect, a sign of the zodiac. (F.—L.—Gk.) ME. *scorpion*, K. Alisaunder, 5263.—F. *scorpion*, 'a scorpion.' Cot.—L. *scorpionem*, acc. of *scorpio*, another form of *scorpius*, a scorpion.—Gk. *σκορπίος*, a scorpion, a prickly sea-fish, a prickly plant.

SCOTCH, to cut with narrow incisions. (Scand.) In Shak. Cor. iv. 5. 198; Macb. iii. 2. 13; cf. *scotch*, sb., a slight cut, Antony, iv. 7. 10. ME. *scotchen*; as in 'scotched it with knyves', cut it about with knives; Hoccleve, De Regim. Princ., p. 134, l. 3727. In the Babees Book, p. 80, we find: 'With knyfe *scortche* not the boorde,' do not score the table with your knife. It seems to be an extension from *scor-en*, to score, affected by the verb *scorch*, to flay; perhaps even by the verb *scutch*. See Notes on E. Etym., p. 259. See **Score**. Cf. prov. E. *scorch*, to scotch; in E. D. D.

SCOT-FREE, free from payment. (Hybrid; F.—Teut. and E.)

Scot means 'payment'; we frequently find *scot and lot*, as in Shak. 1 Hen. IV, v. 4. 115; Ben Jonson, Every Man, ed. Wheatley, iii. 7. 11; see a paper by D. P. Fry on *scot and lot*, Phil. Soc. Trans. 1867, p. 167. The phrase occurs in Thorpe, Ancient Laws, i. 491, in the Laws of Will. I. § v; 'omnis Francigena, qui tempore Eadwardi propinqui nostri fuit in Anglia particeps consuetudinum Anglorum, quod ipsi dicunt an *hote* et an *scote*, persolvat secundum legem Anglorum.' Here an = on, in, by. See also Liller Allus, ed. Riley, pp. 128, 269. *Scot* is a F. form.—AF. and OF. *escot* (F. *éscot*), a payment, esp. a payment into a common fund, into which it is shot; whence *escoter*, 'every one to pay his shot, or to contribute somewhat towards it,' Cot.; *dîner à escot*, 'a dinner at an ordinary, or wherat every guest pays his part,' id.; so that *scot* = a tavern-score, is certainly the same word; cf. 'Simbolum, *escot de taverne*,' Wright's Voc. i. 134.—Icel. *shot*, a shot, a contribution.—Du. *schot*; G. *schoss*, a scot, shot; AS. *scot*, which gave the form *shot*.—Teut. **skut-*, weak grade of **skut-an*, to shoot. See **Shoot**. ¶ The phrase *scot and lot*, as a whole, presents some difficulty, and has been variously interpreted; the lit. sense is 'contribution and share.' I suppose that originally *scot* meant a contribution towards some object to which others contributed equally, and that *lot* meant the privilege and liability thereby incurred; mod. E. *subscription* and *membership*. See Mr. Fry's paper, which is full of information. **Doublet, shot**.

SCOUNDREL, a rascal, worthless fellow. (E.) In Shak. Tw. Nt. i. 3. 36; and in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. Not common in old authors; used by Cotgrave to translate F. *maraud*. Formed, with agential suffix *-el*, from prov. E. and Scottish *skunner* or *scunner*, to loathe, shun; also, to cause loathing; with excrement *d* after *n*. This word *scunner* was also used as a sb., to express an object of dislike.

β. Thus Irokkett gives: '*Scunner*, to nauseate, feel disgust, to loathe, to shy, as a horse in harness. It is also applied, figuratively, to a man whose courage is not at the sticking place, one who shrinks through fear.' So also Jamieson has: '*Scunner*, *Scowner*, to loathe, shudder, hesitate, shrink back through fear; *Scunner*, *Scowner*, sb., loathing, a surfeit; also, any person or thing which excites disgust. Also: '*Scowner*, vb. trans., to disgust, cause loathing.' To which the suffix *-el* has been added; cf. *cock-el*. **γ.** The verb *scunner* is the frequentative form from a verb = AS. *scunian*, to shun; the *sk* sound being preserved (as usual) in the North of England. Hence *scoun-dor-el* = *scun-er-el*, one whom one constantly shuns, or merely 'a shunner', a coward. The word is rather Scand. than E.; having *se*, not *sk*. In Harbours' Bruce, xvii. 651, we have: 'And *skunnyr* tharfor na kyn thing'—and did not shrink through fear one bit on that account; where the Edinb. MS. has *scounry*; showing that *skunny* = *scounner*. And again, in the same, v. 211, where one MS. has *schonand* (shunning), the other has *schounand* (scunnering), both words meaning 'dreading'; showing that *schouner* is the frequentative of *scun* = *skun*. Cf. Icel. *skunda*, to speed, to hasten, Swed. dial. *skunna sig*, to hasten away. See **Shun**.

SCOUR (1), to cleanse by hard rubbing, to make bright. (L.) ME. *scoured*; '*scouryn* away rust; to Prompt. Parv. 'As any basoon scoured new'; Rom. of the Rose, 540. Cf. OF. *escurer*, 'to scour'; Cot.; also Span. *escurar*. MItal. *scurare*, 'to scour dishes, to rub or cleanse harness'; Florio. [Hence also Swed. *skura*, Dan. *skure*, to scour; the word not occurring in Icelandic.]—L. *excūrāre*, to take great care of, of which the pp. *excūrātus* occurs in Plautus; see Dietz.—L. *ex*, here used as an intensive prefix; and *cūrāre*, to take care, from *cūra*, care. See **Ex-** and **Cure**. **¶** The *ou* in ME. *scour* is much better explained by supposing a derivation from L. *excūrāre* directly; or rather, from Late L. *cūrāre*, to scour (Duc.), a monkish form of the same. Der. *scour-er*.

SCOUR (2), to run hastily over. (F.—L.) 'When swift Camilla scours the plain'; Pope, Ess. on Criticism, 372. 'Apon the moss a scourour soon fand he; To scour the laud Makladane had him send'; Blad Harry, Wallace, vii. 796.—OF. *escourre*, *escorre*, to run, run out.—L. *excūrāre*, to run out, make excursions.—L. *ex*, out; *cūrāre*, to run. See **Excursion**. Der. ME. *scour-er* (= *scour-er*); cf. Ital. *scorridore*, a scout. See Notes on Eng. Etym., p. 261; and p. 264 (s. v. *Scur*).

SCOURGE, a whip, instrument of punishment. (F.—L.) ME. *scourge*, Wyclif, John, ii. 15; *scurge*, O. E. Homilies, i. 283, l. 11; Ancren Riwle, c. 418.—AF. *escorge*, Laingtoft, ii. 430; OF. *escorgie* (see Littré), mod. F. *escourgie*, *escorgie*, a scourge. Cot. has *escourgie*, 'a thong, litchet, scourge, or whip'. Cf. MItal. *scoria*, 'a whip, scourge, scariere', to whip; *scoriata*, *scoriada*, 'a whipping; also the same as *scoria*'; i.e. a whip; Florio. **β.** The MItal. *scoriata* answers to L. *excōrīta*, lit. flayed off, hence a strip of skin or shred of leather for a whip; pp. of *excōrīre*, to strip off skin.—L. *ex*, off; and *cōrīum*, skin; see **Ex-** and **Cuirass**. **γ.** We might explain the MItal. verb *scoriare* directly from L. *excōrīre*, to excōrīate, to flay by scourging. Der. *scourge*, ME. *scourgen*, Rob. of Glouc. p. 263, l. 5304.

SCOUT (1), a spy. (F.—L.) ME. *scoute* (spelt *scout*, but riming with *oute*). Seven Sages, ed. Wright, l. 2218.—OF. *escoute*, 'a spy, eave-dropper, also, a scout, scout-watch'; Cot. Verbal sh. from *escouter*, 'to hearken'; id.—L. *auscultare*, to hearken; see **Auscultation**. **β.** The transfer in sense, from listening to spying, causes no difficulty; the OF. *escoute* means both listener and spy.

SCOUT (2), to ridicule, reject an idea. (Scand.) In Todd's Johnson; noted as a vulgar word. Cf. Lowland Scotch *scout*, 'to pour forth any liquid forcibly'; Jamieson. The latter sense is closely related to *shoot*.—Icel. *skúta*, *skúti*, a taunt; cf. *skíta*, to jut out, allied to *skota*, *skotra*, to shove, *skot-yri*, scoffs, taunts, and to the strong verb *skjóta* (pt. t. *skaut*, pl. *skutu*, pp. *sköttinn*), to shoot. Cf. Swed. *skjuta*, (1) to shoot, (2) to shove, push; *skjuta skulden på*, to thrust the blame on; Dan. *skyde*, (1) to shoot, (2) to shove; *skyde skylden på*, to thrust the blame on; *skyde vand*, to repel water. Thus the sense is to shoot, push away, reject. See **Shoot**.

SCOUT (3), a projecting rock. (Scand.) In place-names, as Raven-Scout. 'The steep ridges of rocks on Beetham-fell (Westmoreland) are called *scouts*.' A Bran New Wark (E. D. S.), l. 193, footnote.—Icel. *skúta*, to jut out; see **Scout** (2).

SCOWL, to look angry, to lower or look gloomy. (Scand.) ME. *scoulen*; spelt *scoule*, Prompt. Parv. The devils who gather round a dying man are said to '*skoul* and stare'; Pricke of Conscience, 2225.—Dan. *skule*, to scowl, cast down the eyes. Cf. Icel. *skulla*, to skulk, keep aloof, *skalli*, a skulker, a fox, the devil; Du. *skullen*, to skulk, lurk, lie hid. That these are connected words is shown by Low G. *skullen*, to hide oneself, not to let oneself be seen, and the

prov. G. (Dittmarsh) *schulen*, to hide the eyes, to look silly as if peeping out of a hiding-place, look out. **β.** From the sb. seen in Efrics. *schul*, Du. *schul*, Dan. *skjul*, shelter (whence Dan. *skjule*, to hide), Icel. *skjúl*, a shelter, cover. Tent. base **skul-*, **skül-*; from *skul*, to cover. Thus the sense is 'to peep out of a hiding-place'; or to look from under the covert of lowering brows. Der. *scrawl*, sb.; also *scrawl*, v.

SCRABBLE, to scrawl. (Scand.) In 1 Sam. xxi. 13; where the marginal note has 'made marks.' Cf. prov. E. *scrabble*, to scratch, frequentative of *scrap*, to scratch, i.e. to scrape (Halliwell).—Norw. *skrabba*, to scrape (Ross); Dan. *skraabe*, to scrape; Du. *skrabben*. Variant of prov. E. *scrapple*, to scrape (E. D. D.); which is a frequentative of *scrape*, q. v. Cf. *scrabble*, to scribble; E. D. D.

SCRAGGY, lean, rough. (Scand.) Cotgrave translates F. *eschardis* by 'a little, lean, or skraggie girdle, that looks as if she were starved.' Cf. Prov. E. *serag*, a crooked, forked branch, also, a lean thin person (Halliwell); *skragg*, the ends of sticks. Allied to prov. E. *serog*, a stunted bush, *seroggy*, abounding in underwood, *serog*, blackthorn, *seroggy*, twisted, stunted, *serog-legs*, bony-legs (id.). ME. *seroggy*, covered with underwood, or straggling bushes. 'The way toward the Cite was strong, thorny, and *seroggy*.' Gesta Romanorum, ed. Heritage, p. 19, l. 19.—Swed. dial. *skragger*, a weak old man, *skraggen*, to walk with difficulty; Norw. *skragge*, a poor weak creature, *skraggen*, *seraggy* (Russ). Cf. Icel. *skraggvalgr*, *seraggy*; North Fries. *skrog*, a lean man; Dan. *skrog*, a carcass, a poor creature. See **Shrug**, **Snrink**. Der. *seraggy*, *meas*.

SCRAMBLE, to scratch at or strive for roughly, struggle after, struggle. (E.) 'And then she'll *seramble* too!' Beaum. and Fletcher, Mon. Thomas, i. 3. 'I'll *seramble* yet amongst them'; id. Captain, ii. 1 (Jacomio). 'The cowardly wretch fell down, crying for succour, and *serambling* through the legs of them that were about him'; Sidney, Arcadia, ii. 8 (K.). Not found in ME. A frequentative form of prov. E. *seramb*, to pull, or rake together with the hands, *seramp*, to catch at, to scratch at; E. D. D. It may also be regarded as a nasalised form of prov. E. *serable*, to scramble (Somerset), allied to *seraffle*, to scramble, and *serapple*, to grub about, which is the frequentative of prov. E. *serap*, to scratch. Halliwell cites 'to *serappe* as a hennie dose' from a MS. Dict. of A. D. 1540; which is merely E. *serape*. And see **Sorabble**. Der. *seramble*, sb.; *serambl-er*.

SCRANNEL, thin, poor, wretched. (Scand.) In Milton, Lycidas, 124. Cf. prov. E. *serannell*, lean, wretched, weak (of the voice); *seranny*, meagre.—Swed. dial. *skran*, weak; Norw. *skran*, thin, lean, dry; *skranaleg*, lean (Ross); Dan. *skranten*, sickly, weakly. Cf. Swed. dial. and Norw. *skrin*, thin, lean, weak, dry. And cf. AS. *serimman* (pt. *seramun*), to shrink.

SCRAP, a small piece, shred. (Scand.) ME. *serappe*. 'And also gif I mygt gadre any *serappes* of the releef of the twelf cupes,' i.e. any bits of the leavings of the twelve baskets (in the miracle of the loaves); Trevisa, tr. of Iljden, i. 15. (Rather Scand. than E.)—Icel. *skrap*, scraps, trifles, from *skrapa*, to scrape, scratch; Dan. *skrab*, scrapings, trash, from *skraabe*, to scrape; Swed. *afskrap*, scrapings, refuse, dregs, from *skrapa*, to scrape. See **Scrape**.

SCRAPE, to remove a surface with a sharp instrument, shave, scratch, save up. (Scand.) ME. *serapien*, *serapien*, also *skrapien*, *skrapen* (Stratmann). 'But ho so *serape* my mawe' unless one were to scrape my maw; P. Plowman, B. v. 124. Spelt *serapien*, Ancren Riwle, p. 116, l. 15. (Rather Scand. than E.)—Icel. *skrapa*, to scrape; Swed. *skrapa*; Dan. *skraabe*; Du. *skrapen*, to scrape. From Tent. **skrap*, 2nd grade of the strong vb. **skrap-an*, to scrape, as in AS. *serapan*, pt. t. *serap*, to scratch; O. E. Texts. Der. *serap-er*; also *serap*, q. v., *serabl-le*, q. v., *serambl-le*, q. v.

SCRATCH, to scrape with a pointed instrument or with the nails. (1. Scand.; 2. MItal.—MHG.) *Scratch* has resulted from the confusion of ME. *seratten*, to scratch, with ME. *eracchen*, with the same sense. 1. ME. *seratten*, to scratch, Prompt. Parv.; Pricke of Conscience, 7378; Ancren Riwle, p. 186, note 6. This form *seratten* appears to be for *ser-katten*, made by prefixing AF. *es-* (for L. *ex-*), intensive prefix, to the Swed. *kratta*, to scrape (see below). 2. ME. *eracchen*, P. Plowman, B. prol. 154, 186. Apparently for **eratsen*—MItal. *kratsen*, to scratch (Hexham); whence Du. *krassen*, Swed. *kratsen*, and Dan. *kradsen*, to scrape.—MHG. *kratsen*, OHG. *kratzon*, to scratch.—Swed. *kratta*, to rake, scrape, scratch, cf. *kratta*, sb., a rake. All from a Tent. base **krat*, perhaps from a Tent. str. vb. **krat-an* (pt. t. **krat*, pp. **krat-an*); cf. Icel. *krat-a*, to engrave. Hence *seratten* and *eracchen* are from the same base and mean much the same thing, so that confusion between them was easy enough. Der. *scratch*, sb., *scratcher*. Doublet, *grate* (2).

SCRAWL, to write hastily or irregularly. (E.) A late word, used by Swift and Pope (Rich., and Todd). The *au* (= *au*) denotes a long vowel or diphthong; better spelt *scrawl*, with a *as* in *all*.

'To *scrawl*, or *scrawl*, to scribble, to write after a sorry careless manner;' Phillips, ed. 1706. It appears to be a contraction of *scribble*, q.v. Cf. also *E. scribble*, and prov. *E. scribble-scribble*, scribbling (North); and North Fries. *skraue*, by-form of *skrape*, to scrape. Or perhaps prov. *E.*, from Dan. *skrolle*, a poor worthless book (Larsen); M.Dan. *skold*, a diffuse, poor letter (Kalkar). *β*. The form seems due to confusion with prov. *E. scrawl*, to crawl (West) in Halliwell; he cites 'To *scrawl*, stir, *motito*' from Coles, Lat. Dict. To which add: 'The ryer shall *scraule* [swarm] with frogs,' Exod. viii. 3; in Coverdale's version. This word is merely *E. crawl*, with prefixed *s* (A.F. *es-*, L. *ex*) added in some cases with the idea of giving greater emphasis; see *Crawl*. Der. *scrawl*, sb., *scrawl-er*.

SCREAM, to cry out shrilly. (Scand.) M.E. *scremen*, Polt. Songs, p. 158, l. 9; *screamen*, Itali Meldenhad, p. 37, last line but one. — Icel. *skrama*, to scare, terrify; Swed. *skrämma*, Dan. *skræmme*, to scare. *β*. Hence it appears that the *E.* word has preserved what was doubtless another sense of these Scand. words, viz. 'to cry aloud,' as the means of imposing or of expressing terror; we still commonly use *scream* with especial reference to the effects of sudden fright. Cf. Swed. *skrän*, a scream, *skräna*, to scream, to whimper, which is merely a parallel form; Jutland *skreme*, to whine, to speak hoarsely (Kok). Cf. *Soreen*, *Shriek*. Der. *scream*, sb.

SCREECH, to shriek, cry aloud. (Scand.) 'Whilst the *screech-owl*, *screeching* loud;' Mids. Nt. Dr. v. 383; where the first folio has *scritch-owl*, *scritchling*. Also spelt *scrike*, Spenser, F. Q. vi. 4, l. 18. Haret (1880) has *scriek*. M.E. *scriken*, *skryken*, *schrieken*, *schriken*, *scriken*, Chaucer, C. T. 15406 (H 4590); spelt *scriken*, O. E. Homilies, ii. 181, l. 2. Also *skrieke*, Seven Sages, ed. Welter, 1290. Cf. I.owl. Sc. *seiraik* — Icel. *skrákja*, to shriek; cf. *skríkja*, to titter (said of suppressed laughter); Swed. *skrika*, to shriek; Dan. *skrige*, to shriek; *skrige af skrak*, to shriek with terror. Cf. Gael. *sgriach*, *sgreuch*, to screech, scream. See *Shriek*. + Gk. *κρίειν* (for *κρίν-ειν*), to shriek; *κρί-ειν*, *κρί-ειν*, a shrieking. Der. *screech*, sb., answering to Swed. *skrik*, Dan. *skrig*, Irish *sgreach*, Gael. *sgreuch*; also *screech-owl*. And see *shrike*. Doublet, *shrik*, which is merely a variant, due to the alteration of *sc* to *sh* at the beginning and the preservation of *k* at the end.

SCREED, a shired, a harangue. (E.) The Northern form of *Shred*, q.v.

SCREEN, that which shelters from observation, a partition; also, a coarse riddle or sieve. (F.—Teut.) 1. M.E. *sceren*; spelt *screen*, Prompt. Parv., p. 450; Wright's Vocab. i. 197, col. 2. — OF. *escren* (Littre); MF. *escran*, 'a screen to set between one and the fire, a tester for a bed'; Cot. Mod. F. *escran*. Also found as OF. *escreanne* (Godefroy). Prob. from OHG. *skrank*, G. *schranke*, a barrier, rail, fence, limit, place raised off. In the sense of coarse sieve, it is spelt *skreine* in Tusser's Husbandry, sect. 17, st. 16 (E. D. S.), and is the same word as the above. 'A *screen* for gravel or corn is a grating which wards off the coarser particles and prevents them from coming through;' Wedgwood. Der. *screen*, verb, Hamlet, iii. 4. 3.

SCREES, the loose debris on the side of a mountain. (Scand.) For *screeches*, the *th* being lost as in *clothes*. — Icel. *skrida*, a land-slip on a hill-side. — Icel. *skride*, weak grade of *skrida*, to creep, glide; cognate with Dan. *skride* and G. *schreiten*. See E. D. D., s.v. *scree*, and s.v. *scridan*; and Notes on E. Etym., pp. 262, 263.

SCREW (1), a cylinder with a spiral groove or ridge on its surface, used as a fastening or as a mechanical power. (F.—L?) Better spelt *scru*, as in Colgrave; the spelling *screw* is due to association with *deu*, *flew*, &c. Spelt *scru* in Minshew, ed. 1627. M.E. *scru*; 'unum *scru* ferreum'; York Wills, l. 194 (1393). — OF. *escroe*, Godefroy; MF. *escroue*, 'a scute, the hole or hollow thing wherein the vice of a press, &c. doth turn'; Cot. Mod. F. *écrou*. *β*. Of uncertain origin. Dietz derives it from L. *scrobium*, acc. of *scrobus*, a ditch, trench, also a hole; but the derivation (in Kluge) from L. *serfusa*, a sow, is far more likely; from the action of sows in rooting things up. Cf. 'serobs': fossa quam *serofe* maxime faciunt. *His serobs*, a swyn-wroting'; Cathol. Anglicum, p. 99, note 11. The Teut. words (G. *schraube*, Du. *schroef*, Low G. *skruue*) seem to be late and unoriginal. See *Serofula*. *¶* For the loss of *f*, see *Scroyles*. The *E.* word is certainly from the F., as Scheler rightly remarks. Der. *screw*, verb, Mach. i. 7. 60; *screw-driv-er*, *screw-propell-er*, *screw-steamer*.

SCREW (2), a vicious horse. (E.) A well-known term in modern E., not noticed in Johnson or Halliwell. The same word as *shrew*, a vicious or scolding woman, spelt *screw* in Political Songs, ed. Wright, p. 153, l. 13; and cf. prov. E. *screw-mouse*, a shrew-mouse. See *Shrew*. The *sc* (for *sh*) is due to Scand. influence. Doublet, *shrew*.

SCRIBBLE, to write carelessly. (L.; with E. suffix.) 'Scribbled

forth in hast at aduenture;' Sir T. More, Works, p. 56 e. Formed with the frequentative suffix *-le* from *scribe*, sb., or from L. *scribere*, to write. Similarly, we find G. *schreibler*, a scribbler, from *schreiben*, to write. See *Soribe*. Der. *scribble*, sb., *scribble-er*.

SCRIBE, a writer, a clerk, an expounder of the Jewish law. (L.) First in use as a scriptural term, and taken directly from Latin: Littre does not trace the F. *scribe* beyond the 16th century. M.E. *scribe*, Wyclif, Matt. viii. 19. — L. *scriba*, a writer, Matt. viii. 19 (Vulgate). — L. *scribere*, to write (pp. *scriptus*), orig. to scratch marks on a soft surface, to cut slightly. Cf. *Scarfify*. Der. *scribble*, q.v.; and see *scrip* (2), *script*, *script-ure*, *scriv-en-er*. Also (from L. *scribere*), *a-scribe*, *circum-scribe*, *de-scribe*, *in-scribe*, *pre-scribe*, *pro-scribe*, *sub-scribe*, *trans-scribe* (for *trans-scribe*); also (from pp. *scriptus*) *a-script-ion*, *circum-script-ion*, *con-script*, *de-script-ion*, *in-script-ion*, *manu-script*, *non-de-script*, *pre-script-ion*, *pre-script-ive*, *pro-script-ion*, *post-script*, *re-script*, *sub-script-ion*, *super-script-ion*, *trans-script*, *trans-script-ion*, &c. Also *skrive*, *skrift*, *Shrove-tide*.

SCRIMMAGE, the same as *Skirmish*, q.v.

SCRIP (1), a small bag or wallet. (E.) M.E. *scrippe*, King Horn, ed. Lumby, 1061; Chaucer, C. T. 7319 (D 1737). AS. *scripp*, Ælfric, Hom. i. 394. — Icel. *skreppa*, a scrip, bag; Norweg. *skreppa*, a knapsack (Ansen); Swed. dial. *skräppa*, a bag (Kietz), Swed. *skräppa*, a scrip; MSwed. *skreppa* (Ihre); Low G. *skrap*, a scrip (Brem. Wört.); NFries. *skrap*. The orig. sense is 'scrap,' because made of a scrap or shred of skin or other material. See *Sorap*, *Soarf* (1). The sound of the AS. *sc* was affected by the Norse *sk*.

SCRIP (2), a piece of writing, a schedule. (F.—L.) In Slak. Mids. Nt. Dr. i. 2. 3. The same word as *script*, the *L* dropping off in common talk; see *Script*.

SCRIPT, a piece of writing. (F.—L.) 'This loving *script*;' Beaumont and Fletcher, A Wife for a Month, l. 2. — MF. *escript*, 'a writing'; Cot. — L. *scriptum*, a thing written, neut. of *scripsit*, pp. of *scribere*, to write; see *Soribe*. Der. *manu-script*, *re-script*, *trans-script*.

SCRIPTURE, writing, the Bible. (F.—L.) *Scripture*, in the sense of 'bible,' is short for *holy scripture*, or rather, *The Holy Scriptures*. M.E. *scripture*; the pl. *scripturis* is in Wyclif, Luke, xxiv. 27. — OF. *escripture*, 'a writ, scripture, writing'; Cot. — L. *scriptura*, a writing; cf. L. *scriptura*, fut. part. of *scribere*, to write; see *Soribe*. Der. *scriptur-al*.

SCRIVENER, a scribe, copyist, notary. (F.—L.) Properly a *scriven*; the suffix *-er* (of the agent) is an E. addition, M.E. *skrivener*, Iydgate, Complaint of Black Knight, st. 28, l. 194; formed with suffix *-ere* from M.E. *scrivenen*, Aynbete of Inwyt, p. 44, l. 30. — OF. *escrivain*, 'a scrivener'; Cot. [Cf. mod. F. *écrivain*, Span. *escribano*, Ital. *scrivano*.] — Late L. *scribānus*, acc. of *scribānus*, a notary; extended from *scriba*, a scribe; see *Soribe*.

SCROFULA, a disease characterised by chronic swellings of the glands. (L.) Called 'the king's evil,' because it was supposed the touch of a king could cure it; see Phillips, Dict., &c. In Phillips, ed. 1706; Blount (1674) has the adj. *scrofulous*. — L. *scrofula*; usually in pl. *scrofula*, scrofulous swellings. The lit. signification of *scrofula* is a little pig; dim. of *scrofa*, a breeding sow. The reason for the name is not certainly known, but perhaps it is from the swollen appearance of the glands. It is remarkable that the Gk. name (*χουδάς*) for swollen or scrofulous glands appears to be similarly connected with *χοῖρος*, a pig. *β*. The L. *scrofa* has been explained as 'a digger,' from the habit of swine, who are fond of 'rooting' or turning up the earth; allied to *serabis*, a ditch. But we can hardly connect *-ūf-* with *-ob-*. Der. *scroful-us*; and see *screw* (1).

SCROLL, a roll of paper or parchment, a schedule. (F.—Teut.) *Scroll*, formerly also *scrowl*, is a contraction of *scrow-el*, a dimin. form (with suffix *-el*) of *seruue* or *seroue*, the earlier form of the word. M.E. *seroule*, Voc. 682. 26; but the M.E. *seroue*, *seroues*, is older. Palgrave (A. D. 1530) gives both *scroll* and *seroue*, and equates both to F. *rolle*. Fabyan also has both forms: 'He [Rich. II.] therefore rede the *seroule* of resynagyon hymself, an. 1398 (ed. Ellis, p. 547); 'wherefore, knowynge that the sayd Bayly vsed to bere *seroues* and prophete aboute hym,' an. 1449 (id. p. 624). M.E. *seroue*, *seroues*; spelt *serow*, Prompt. Parv.; pl. *serowis*, Wyclif, Matt. xiii. 5 (earlier version only); *seroues*, Ancræn Riwle, p. 282, last line. — OF. *escroue*, 'a scrowle'; Cot. Spelt *escroe* in the 14th cent. (Littre); mod. F. *écrou*; the Low L. *escrōa* occurs A. D. 1386 (Ducange). To which must be added that the dim. form *escroete* actually occurs, in the sense of strip, as cited by Littre, s.v. *écrou*; thus proving the origin of *E. scroll* beyond all doubt. *β*. Of Teut. origin. — MDu. *schroole*, a strip, shred, slip of paper (Oudemans); allied to *schroden*, to cut off (id.). Cf. OHG. *serōt*, the same; and E. *screed*. See *Shred*, *Shard*.

SCROYLES, scabby fellows, rascals. (F.—L.) In King John, ii. 1. 373; and see Nares. — OF. pl. *escroelles* (see *écrouille* in Hatfield),

MF. *escrouelles*, 'the king's evil,' Cot.; i. e. scrofula; hence, men afflicted with scrofula. — Late L. type *serofellus*, acc. pl.; for L. *serofulus*, acc. pl. of *serofula*. See **Scrofula**. See Notes on Eng. Etym., p. 263.

SCRUB (1), brushwood. (Scand.) Prov. E. *scrub*; and cf. Wormwood *Scrubb*. The Scand. equivalent of E. *scrub*. — MDan. *skrubbe*, Dan. dial. *skrub*, brushwood; Norw. *skrubba*, dwarf cornel. See **Shrub**. Der. *scrubby*, dwarfed, mean; *scrub-bed*, insignificant, Merch. Ven. v. 162. And note Lowl. Sc. *scrubber*, 'a handful of heath tied tightly together for cleaning culinary utensils'; Jamieson. Prob. allied to *scrub* (2), as *broom* is to the plant so called. Cf. *scrubland*, i. e. scrub-land; Liber Custumarum, p. 658.

SCRUB (2), to rub hard. (Scand.) ME. *scröbben*. to rub down a horse; King Alisaunder, 4310. Not found in AS. — MDan. *skrubbe*; Swed. *skrubba*, to scrub; cf. Dan. *skrubhet*, rough, 'scrubby.' — Du. *schrobben*, to scrub, wash, rub, chide; Low G. *schrubben*; NFries. *skrobbe*. According to Franck, it is allied, by gradation, to Du. and EFries. *schrabben*, to scratch; see **Scrabble**, **Scrape**. And see **Scrub** (1).

SCUFF, SCRUFT, the nape of the neck. More correctly *scuff*, *scuft*. See **Scuff**.

SCRUPLE, a small weight, a doubt, perplexity, reluctance to act. (F.—L.) 'A scrupul weigheth a penny; iii. scrupulis maken a dragma;' Mellical Workes, ed. Henslow, p. 131. 'It is no conscience, but a foolish scruple;' Sir T. More, Works, p. 1435 c. 'Would not have bene two scrupulus;' Friih, Works, p. 143, col. 2. — F. *scrupule*, 'a little sharp stone falling into a mans shoe, and hindering him in his gate [gait]; also, a scruple, doubt, fear, difficulty, care, trouble of conscience; also, a scruple, a weight amounting unto the third part of a dram;' Cot. — L. *scrupulum*, acc. of *scrupulus*, a small sharp stone; hence, a small stone used as a weight, a small weight; also, a stone in one's shoe, an uneasiness, difficulty, small trouble, doubt. Dimin. of *scrupus*, a sharp stone. *Scrupus* is allied to *scruta* — see **Scrutiny**. Der. *scruple*, vb., to make a scruple of; *scrupulous*, from F. *scrupuleux*, 'scrupulous,' Cot., from L. *scrupulus*; *scrupulous*, *scrupulous*, *scrupulous*, *scrupulous*.

SCRUTINY, a strict examination, careful inquiry. (L.) Spelt *scrutiny*, Skeltun, (Garl. of Laurel, 782; cf. MF. *scrutine*, 'a scrutiny'; Cot. Englished from L. *scrutinium*, a careful inquiry. — L. *scrutari*, to search into carefully, lit. to search among broken pieces. — L. *scruta*, broken pieces, old trash; allied to AS. *seriate*, a shred; see **Shred**. Der. *scrutinise*, *scrutinise*. And see *in-scrut-able*.

SCUD, to run quickly, run before the wind in a gale. (Scand.) In Shaks. Venus, 301. 'Scudding from place to place;' Udall, tr. of Erasmus' Apophthegmes, Pompeius, § 2. We also have prov. F. *scud*, a slight rapid or flying shower of rain (*Shropshire*, and elsewhere); Lowland Sc. *scuddin-staues*, thin stones made to skim the surface of water, as an amusement, answering exactly to Dan. *skudsteen*, a stone quail. A frequentative of *scud* is prov. E. *scuttle*, to walk fast, to hurry along, often used with precisely the same force as *scud*; also *scuddle*, to run away quickly, is given in Bailey, vol. i. ed. 1735. Hence *scud* is a weakened form of *scut* or *scout*; cf. prov. E. 'to go like *scouter*, i. e. very quick, East' (Halliwell); and *scout* is only a Scand. equivalent of *shoot*. Precisely the same voicing of *t* to *d* occurs in Danish, and the nautical term to *scud* is of Danish origin. — Norw. *skudda*, to push, shove; cf. Dan. *skyde*, to shoot, to push, to shove; *skyde i frø*, to run to seed; *skyde vand*, to repel water; *skyde over steen* (lit. to shoot over the steen), to shoot ahead, i. e. *scud* along, as a nautical term; Dan. *skud*, a shooting, used in compounds, as in *skud-år*, leap-year, *skud-steen*, a 'scudding-stone.' Cf. Swed. dial. *skudda*, to shoot the bolt of a door; Swed. *skutta*, to leap, Swed. dial. *skuta*, a sledge (Rietz), allied to Swed. *skjuta*, to shoot, and to Icel. *skjóta*, to shoot, also to slip or scud away, abscond. See **Shoot**. Der. *scuttle* (2), q.v.

SCUFFLE, to struggle, fight confusedly. (Scand.) In Beaum. and Fletcher, 'Hilaster, v. 1. The frequentative form of *scuff*,' preserved in prov. E. *scuff*, to shuffle in walking, West; Halliwell. — Swed. *skuffa*, to push, shove, jog; allied to E. *scud*. — MDu. *schuffelen*, to drive out, also to run away, i. e. to shuffle off; allied to Du. *schuiven*, to shove. Thus to *scuff* is 'to keep shoving about.' See **Shuffle**, **Shovo**. Der. *scuffle*, sb., Antony, i. 7.

SCUFF, SCUFF, SCUFF, SCUFF, SCUFF, the nape of the neck. (Scand.) The orig. form seems to have been *scuft*; a form which occurs even in Gothic. 'Scuft of the neck;' Grosse's Gloss. (1790). — On Norse *skopt* (pron. *skoff*), hair of the head; mod. Icel. *skoft*, a fox's tail; NFries. *skuft*, nape of a horse's neck. — G. *schopf*, a tuft of hair; OHG. *scuft*, hair; Goth. *skuft*, hair of the head. Allied to **Sheaf**; cf. Icel. *skuf*, a fox's brush.

SKULK, SKULK, to hide oneself, lurk. (Scand.) ME. *skulken*, *skulken*, Pricke of Conscience, 1788; Gower, C. A. ii. 93; bk. iv. 2720; whence the sb. *skulking*, Rob. of Glouc. p. 256, l. 5130. — Dan. *skulke*, to skulk, slink, sneak; Norw. *skulka*; Swed. *skulka*, to

slay the truant. Allied to Icel. *skalla*, to skulk, keep aloof. Extended from the Teut. base seen in Du. *schuilen*, Low G. *schulen*, to skulk, to lurk in a hiding-place; allied to Dan. *skjul*, Icel. *skjól*, a place of shelter; see further under **Boowl**, which exhibits the shorter form.

SCULL (1), the cranium; see **Skull**.

SCULL (2), a small, light oar. (Scand.) 'Scull, a little oar, to row with; Sculler, a boat rowed with sculls, or the waterman that maneges it;' Phillips, ed. 1706. Also in the phrase 'rowing scull,' Hudibras, pt. i. c. 3, l. 351. We also find 'the old scull,' i. e. (Charon; Ben Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, i. 1 (Cupid's 7th speech). Dryden oddly uses *sculler* with the sense of 'boat'; tr. of Virgil, Georg. b. iv. l. 735. 'Scull to rowe with, auiron; Sculler, batellier;' Palsgrave. 'To rowe . . . with a skutte;' Piers of Fulham, l. 275; in Hazlitt's Early E. Pop. Poetry, ii. 12. 'Sculler, named from the slightly hollowed blades. G. Douglas has *scull* in the sense of 'cup'; tr. of Virgil, bk. iii. ch. 1, l. 125. Cf. Swed. *skål*, a basin, bowl; *hufvud-skål*, scull (of the head); *våg-skål*, the scale of a balance; *skålig*, concave. Also Norw. *skul*, a husk, shell of fruit. Larsen gives Dan. *skulermund*, a waterman. Der. *scull*, verb; *sculler* as above. See **Skull**.

SCULL (3), a shoal of fish. (Du.) In Shaks. Troilus, v. 5, 22, ME. *sculle*, Prompt. Parv. A variant of **Soool** (2), q.v.

SCULLERY, a room for washing dishes, and the like. (F.—L.) Sherwood's Index to Cotgrave has: 'The scullery, *escuellerie*,' Spelt *scullery*; Cavendish, Life of Wolsey, ed. F. S. Ellis, p. 23. Formed with suffix *-ie* (cf. *pantry*) from OF. *escuelle*, one who has charge of the dishes and plates (Godefroy); cf. *escuellier*, the officer of the kitchen (id.). — Late L. *scutellarius*, the same (Ducauge). — L. *scutella*, a dish (whence OF. *escuelle*, F. *écuelle*); dimin. of *scutula*, a tray. ¶ Godefroy also has *esculier* (= *escullier*); hence ME. 'squyllare, dysche wescheare,' i. e. dish-washer; in Prompt. Parv. Cf. 'The squyler of the kechyn;' Rob. of Brunne, Handlyng Synne, l. 5013. 'The pourvayours of the buttlarye [buttery] and . . . of the squylercy;' Ordinances and Regulations of the Royal Household, 4to, 1790, p. 77; 'Sergeant-squyler,' in the same, p. 81. And see Halliwell. *Scullion* is of different origin; see below.

SCULLION, a kitchen menial. (F.—L.) In Shaks. Hamlet, ii. 2, 616. 'Their smoked scullions faces, handies, and feete;' Barnes, Works, p. 341, col. 2. 'Scullion of the kechyn, *scullion*;' Palsgrave. This word has undoubtedly been long understood as if it were connected with *scullery*, and the connexion between the two words in the popular mind may have influenced its form and use. But it is impossible to connect them etymologically; and Wedgwood well says that 'it has a totally different origin,' which he points out. — MF. *escouillon*, 'a wisp, or dishcloth, a maulin or drag, to cleanse or sweep an oven;' Cot. 'In the same way *maikin*, *maukin*, is used both for a kitchen-wench and for the clout which she plies;' Wedgwood. β. The MF. *escouillon* is the same as *escouillon*, Cot. The latter form answers to Span. *escobillon*, a sponge for a cannon; formed with suffix *-on* (L. *-ium*) from *escobilla*, a small brush, dimin. of *escoba* (OF. *escoue*), a brush, broom, which is cognate with Ital. *scopa*, a broom, a birch-tree. — L. *scopa*, used in pl. *scopæ*, thin twigs, a broom of twigs. Allied to L. *scapus*, a stem, stalk; and to **Sceptre**.

SCULPTURE, the art of carving figures. (F.—L.) ME. *sculpture*, Gower, C. A. ii. 83; bk. iv. 2422. — F. *sculpture*, for which Littré cites nothing earlier than the 16th century; but it must have been in earlier use; see Hatzfeldt. — L. *sculptura*, sculpture; cf. L. *sculptura*, fut. part. of *sculptare*, to cut out, carve in stone; allied to *sculpere*, to scratch, grave, carve, cut; whence F. *sculp-el*. Der. *sculpture*, verb; *sculptor*, from L. *sculptor*; *sculptural*.

SCUM, froth, residue on the surface of liquids. (Scand.) 'Scum or scum of fletyng [floating], Spuma;' Prompt. Parv. 'Scumme byrny, Desquimo;' id. Dan. *scum*, Aegleite in Inwytt, p. 44, l. 23. — Dan. *skum*, scum, foam; Icel. *skúm*, foam (in Egilsson's Dict.); Swed. *skum*, OHG. *scūm*, G. *schum* (whence F. *écume*); Du. *schuim*. β. Lit. 'a covering;' — *skūm*, to cover; Fick, iii. 336. ¶ The L. *scūm* is related to L. *foam*, not to *scum*. Der. *scum*, verb; *scummer*, *skim*.

SCUPPER, a hole in the side of a ship to carry off water from the deck. (F.—Scand.) 'Scuppers, the holes through which the water runs off the deck;' Coles, ed. 1684. Called *scoper-holes*; Phillips (1706). 'Our galley's scupper-holes;' Marston, Antonio and Mellish, i. l. 13. 'Skopper-lethers and skopper-nayles;' Naval Accounts (1497); p. 298. The sense is 'scoper-hole.' — OF. *escoper*, *scoppe*, a scoop for hauling out water (Suppl. to Godefroy). — Swed. *skoppe*, a scoop. Cf. MDu. *skoeppe*, a shovel; Hexham. See **Scoop**. Cf. Prov. E. *scupper*, a scupper, a scoop; *scuppit*, a small shovel or scoop.

SEUR, to run rapidly over. (F.—L.) 'Seur o'er the fields of corn;' Beaum. and Fletcher, Bonduca, i. 1. The same word as *skirr* and *seour*; see **Sour** (2). Der. *seur-ry*.

SCURF, small flakes of skin; flaky matter on the skin. (Scand.) ME. *scurf*. 'Scurf of scabbys, Squama;' Prompt. Parv.; Cursor Mundi, 11823. —Swed. *skurf*; Dan. *skurf*, *scurf*; Icel. *skurfur*, pl. *skurfur*. AS. *scurf*, *scurf* (from Norse), A. S. Leechdoms, i. 116. Cf. 'mycel scurf' on his head heafle = he had much scurf on his head; Ælfred, tr. of Bede, b. v. c. 2. Du. *skurf*, *scurf*; G. *schorff*. β. From Teut. **skurf*, weak grade of **skurfan*, as in AS. *scorfan* (pt. t. *scorff*, pt. t. pl. *scorffon*), to scarify, gnaw. Der. *scurfy*, *scurfiness*. Also *scurfy*, q.v.

SCURRIE, buffoon-like. (L.) In Shak. Troil. i. 3. 148. —L. *scurrilis*, buffoon-like. —L. *scurra*, a buffoon. Allied to OHG. *scern*, derision; see **SOORN**. Der. *scurril-ty*, l. L. L. iv. 2. 55, from L. acc. *scurrilitatem*; *scurril-ous*, Wint. Tale, iv. 4. 215; *scurril-ous-ly*.

SCURVY, afflicted with scurf, mean. (Scand.) 'All scurvy with scabbies;' Skelton, Eliuour Rummung, 149. The same word as *scurfy*, with change from *f* to *v*; cf. Swed. *skurvig*, *scurfy*, from *scurf*, *scurf*. See **Bourf**. Hence, as a term of contempt, vile, mean. Temp. ii. 2. 46, and very common in Shak. Cf. Low G. *schorffig*, *schorwig*, adj.; from *schorf*, *scurf*; Dan. *skurvet*, *scurfy*. Der. *scurvy*, Phillips, ed. 1706, the name of a disease, from the pitiful condition of those afflicted with it; and hence, probably, the Low L. medical term *scorbustus*; see **Scorbute**. Also *scurvi-ly*, -ness.

SCUTAGE, a tax on a knight's fee. (Late L.—L.) See Cowell's Interpreter and Blount's Nomolexicon. —Med. Latin *scutagium*, a form of **scūtūtiūm*, due to OF. *escuage*, with the same sense. —L. *scūtum*, a shield. See **Esquire**.

SCUTCH, to dress flax. (F.—Scand.) From the sb. *scutch*, an instrument for beating flax; Cent. Dict.—OF. *escuche*, *eschuche*, a swingle (Codefroy); Norm. dial. *ecache*, *ecache* (Moisy). Cf. *escucher*, vb.; Wright, Voc. i. 156. —Norw. *skuku*, *skoka*, a swingle. Otherwise in Hatzfeldt; v. s. *ecache*.

SCUTCHEON, a painted shield. (F.—L.) ME. *scutyme*, *scocchone*, Prompt. Parv. The same as **Escutocheon**, q.v.

SCUTIFORM, shield-shaped. (F.—L.) In Blount, ed. 1674. 'Scutiforme os, the whirl-bone of the knee;' Phillips, ed. 1706. —ME. *scutiforme*, 'fashioned like a scutcheon, shield-fashion;' Cot.—L. *scūtī-*, for *scūtum*, a shield; and *form-a*, form, shape; see **Escutocheon** and **Form**.

SCUTTLE (1), a shallow basket, a vessel for holding coal. (L.) ME. *scutelle*. 'Ilec scutella, a scutelle;' Wright's Vocab. i. 257, col. 1. A Northern form. Cf. Icel. *skuttill*; AS. *scutella*, a dish, bowl. 'Catinus, scutell;' Wright's Voc. i. 290, col. 1. —L. *scutella*, a salver or waiter; dimin. of *scutula*, a tray, dish, or platter, also spelt *scuta*. Der. *coal-scuttle*. Doublet, *skillet*.

SCUTTLE (2), an opening in the hatchway of a ship. (F.—Span.—Teut.) 'Scutelles, square holes, capable for the body of a man to pass thorough at any hatch-way, or part of the deck, into any room below; also, those little windows and long holes which are cut out in cabbins to let in light;' Phillips, ed. 1706. And in Cotgrave. 'The skottelles of the hatches;' Naval Accounts (1497); p. 323. —ME. *escutilles*, pl. 'the scuttles, or hatches of a ship; th'overtures or trap-doors, wherat things are let down into the hold;' Cot. Mod. F. *écoutille*. —Span. *escotilla*, *escotillon*, 'a hole in the hatch of a ship, also the hatch itself;' Minshew. β. The word appears to be Spanish; and we find another form in *escotadura*, the large trap-door of a theatre or stage (Neuman). Another sense of *escotadura* is the sloping of a jacket or pair of stays; and the form of the word is such as to be due to the verb *escotar*, to cut out a thing so as to make it fit, to slope, to hollow out a garment about the neck (a different word from Span. *escotar*, to pay one's reckoning, for which see **Boot-free**). The orig. sense is 'to cut a hole in a garment to admit the neck,' from the sb. *escote*, the sloping of a jacket, a tucker such as women wear about the bosom. This sb. is derived, as Diez points out, from the Teutonic; cf. Goth. *skauts*, the hem of a garment, Du. *school*, the lap, the bosom, G. *schoos*, the same; so that the orig. sense of Span. *escote* is 'a slope to fit the bosom,' a hole for the neck. ¶ So in Diez; see **Sheet**. Der. *scut-ly*, verb, to sink a ship by cutting scuttles or holes in it.

SCUTTLE (3), to hurry along, scud away. (Scand.) Cf. Swed. *skutta*, to leap; Swed. dial. *skutta*, to take a long jump; allied to *scuddle* (Bailey), which is the frequentative of **Scud**, q.v. 'How the misses did huddle, and scuddle, and run;' Anstey's New Bath Guide, letter 13 (Davies). Davies also gives *scutter*, a hasty run.

SCYTH, a cutting instrument for mowing grass. (E.) The intrusion of the letter *c* is due to false spelling; it should be *sythe* or *sithe*. Spelt *sythe* in L. L. L. i. 1. 6 (first folio, ed. 1623). ME. *sithe*, P. Plowman, C. iv. 464; *sythe*, Havelok, 2553. AS. *sith*, *sipe*, a scythe; 'Falcasterum, sith,' Wright's Vocab. i. 85, l. 3. The AS. *sith* is for *sige* (a form actually found in the Epinal gloss), and the long *i* shows the loss of *g*; it means 'the cutting instrument.' From

the Teut. base SEG, to cut = *SEGO*, to cut. See **Saw** (1), **Section**. Fick, iii. 314. +Du. *zeis*; Icel. *sighr*, *sighr*, a sickle; Low G. *seged*, *segd*, also *seed*, *seid*, a kind of sickle; Brem. Wörterbuch. From the same root we have OHG. *segana*, MHG. *segene*, G. *sense*, a scythe; OHG. *seh*, MHG. *sch*, a ploughshare; as well as E. *saw*, *sickle*. Der. *scythe*, verb, Shak. Complaint, l. 12; *scythe-tusked*, Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 1. 79.

SE-, away, apart, prefix. (L.) From L. *se-*, short for *sēd*, without, which is retained as a prefix in *se-ition*. *Sēd* is mentioned by Festus as having been used with the sense 'without.' Der. *se-cede*, *se-clude*, *se-creat*, *se-cure*, *se-ition*, *se-duce*, *se-gregate*, *se-lect*, *se-parate*; and see *sever*.

SEA, a large lake, ocean. (E.) ME. *see*, Chaucer, C. T. 3033 (A 3031). AS. *se*, sea, lake. +Du. *zee*; Icel. *sar*; Dan. *sø*; Swed. *sjö*; G. *see*; Goth. *saizus*. β. All from a Teut. type **saizwa*, *sea*. Der. *sea-board*, from F. *bord*, the shore = Du. *board*, edge, brim (see **Border**); *sea-coast*, *sea-faring*, *sea-girt*, -green, -horse, -kale, -king, -level, -man, -man-ship, -mark, -room, -serpent, -shore, -sick, -side, -unicorn, -urkin, -ward, -weed, -worthy; &c.

SEAL (1), a stamp for impressing wax, impressed wax, that which authenticates. (F.—L.) ME. *seal* (better than *seal*), Chaucer, C. T. 10445 (F 131). 'Seled with his seals,' Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, i. 29, l. 12. —OF. *seel*, 'a seal, or signet;' Cot. Mod. F. *secel*; Span. *sello*, *sigillo*; Ital. *sigillo*. —L. *sigillum*, a seal, mark; lit. 'a little sign;' allied to *signum*, a sign, mark; see **Sign**. Der. *seal*, verb, ME. *selen*, as above; *seal-engraving*, *seal-ing-wax*.

SEAL (2), a sea-calf, marine animal. (E.) ME. *seale*, Havelok, 755; which represents AS. *seole*, dat. of AS. *seolh*, a seal; Grein, ii. 438. +Icel. *selr*; Dan. *sel*; also *sealhund* (seal-hound); Swed. *säl*, *sälhund*; OIG. *selah*. Teut. type **selah*.

SEAM (1), a suture, a line formed by joining together two pieces, a line of union. (E.) ME. *seem*, Wyclif, John, xix. 23. AS. *seam*, Ælfric's Hom. i. 20, l. 4 from bottom. +Du. *zoom*; Icel. *saumur*; Dan. and Swed. *söm*; G. *säum*. β. All from a Teut. type **saumaz*, m., a sewing, suture (Fick, iii. 325); formed, with suffix -*maz*, from *sau*, and grade of root **seu*, **siu*; idg. root SIW, to sew. Cf. L. *su-ere*, to sow, Skt. *sū-tra*, a thread; see **Bew**. Der. *seam-less*, *seam-y*; also *seam-str-ess*, q.v.

SEAM (2), a horse-load. (Late L.—Gk.) ME. *seem*; dat. *seme*, P. Plowman, B. iii. 40. AS. *seam*. Borrowed (like G. *säum*) from Late L. *sauma*, late form of *sagma*, a horse-load. —Gk. *σάγμα*, a pack-saddle. See **Sumpter**.

SEAMSTRESS, **SEMPSTRESS**, a woman who sews seams. (E.; with F. suffix.) *Seamster*, and *Sempstress*, a man or woman that sows, makes up, or deals in linen-clothes;' Phillips, ed. 1706. Only *seamster* is given in Minshew, ed. 1627. The suffix -*ess* is a F. fem. suffix, F. -*esse* (from L. -*issa*, Gk. -*issa*), as in *prince-ess*, *marchion-ess*. ME. *semlster*, Destruction of Troy, ed. Pantan and Donaldson, l. 1585. AS. *seamestre*. We find: 'Sartor, seamere,' and 'Sartrix, seamestre;' Wright's Vocab. i. 74. [Whence *seamstres*, Diplomatarium Ævi Saxonici, ed. Thorpe, p. 568, l. 10.] Formed from AS. *seam*, a seam, by the addition of the AS. suffix -*estre*, explained under **Spinster**. See **Seam** (1).

SEANCE, a sitting, session. (F.—L.) Modern. —F. *séance*, a session. —F. *séant*, pres. pt. of *seoir*, to sit. —L. *sedere*, to sit. See **Sit**. **SEAR**, **SERE**, withered. (E.) Spelt *sere*, Spenser, Shep. Kal. Jan. 37. ME. *seer*; spelt *seere*, Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 18, l. 25; *seer*, Kom. Rose, 4749. AS. *sear*, *sere*; best preserved in the derived verb; see below. +ODu. *sore*, dry (Oudemans); *zoor*, 'dry, withered, or seare;' Hexham; Low G. *soor*, dry; Brem. Wört. β. Teut. type **sauroz*; idg. type **sausos*. Allied to Russ. *suxoi*, dry; Lith. *sausas*, dry; Gk. *saus* (for **sausos*), dry; Skt. *push* (for **sush*), to become dry. (✓SEUS.) From the same root is Gk. *ausen*, to parch, *ausēros*, dry, rough, whence E. *austere*. The Zend *kush*, to dry, proves that SEUS is the root; Curtius, i. 490. Brugmann, i. § 213. Der. *sear*, verb, to dry up, cauterise, render callous, Rich. III. iv. 1. 61. ME. *seeren*, Prompt. Parv., AS. *searian*, to dry up, to wither or pierce away, Ælfred, tr. of Orosius, iv. 6. 15. See **Austere**, and **Sorrel** (2).

SEARCH, to seek, examine, explore. (F.—L.) ME. *serchen*, Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 268, last line but one; better spelt *cerchen*, as in Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 159, Mandeville's Travels, p. 315. —AF. *cercher*, Stat. Realm, i. 219; *sercher*, ed. 274. —OF. *cercher* (Burq. y.); mod. F. *chercher*, to seek. Cf. Norm. dial. *sercher*, *cercher*, Ital. *cercare*, to seek, to search; Prov. *cercar*, *cerquar*, *sercar*, to search (Bartsch); Span. *cercar*, to encircle, surround. —L. *circare*, to go round; hence, to go about, explore. —I. *circus*, a circle, ring; *circum*, round about. See **Circum-**, **Cirous**, **Ring**. Note AF. *sercher*, ME. *serchen*; A. Nominale, ed. Skeat, ii. 434, 435. Der. *search*, sb. Temp. iii. 3. 10; *search-ing*, *search-cr*, *search-warrant*. Also *re-search*, *shark*.

SEASON, proper time, fit opportunity. (F.—L.) ME. *seosoun*, Chaucer, C. T. 1045 (A 1043); P. Plowman, B. prol. 1; *seyssoun*, King Alisaunder, 551. —OF. *sezon*, *seizon*, *seizon*; mod. F. *saison*, 'season, due time'. Cot. Cf. Span. *sezoun*, Port. *sação*, *seção*; (I)rov. *sezoun*, *sezoun*, *sezoun* (Bartsch). —Late L. *statuēum*, acc. of *statio*, a season, time of year, occurring A.D. 1028 (Ducange). 'The same as L. *statio*, a sowing, planting, Verg. Georg. i. 215, li. 319 (hence, the time of sowing or spring-time, which seems to have been regarded as the season, *par excellence*). Allied to L. *satus*, pp. of *serere*, to sow. From *SE*, to cast, sow; whence also *seminā*, *seed*, *sow*. See **Sow** (1). Besides the word *season*, we also find Span. *estacion*, used in the sense of 'season' or time as well as 'station'; and Ital. *stagione*, 'a season or time of the year', Florio. These are, of course, from L. *statuēum*, acc. of *statio*, a station, hence applied, we must suppose, to the four stations, stages, or seasons of the year; see **Station**. And it is probable that the use of this word affected and extended the senses of *season*. I have been informed that the prov. E. *season* is still occasionally used in Kent in the sense of 'sowing-time'. Moreover, AF. *sezon* occurs with the sense 'sowing-time'; see Royal Wills, ed. Nichols, pp. 34, 35. Der. *season*, verb, Merch. Ven. v. 107, Ascham, Toxophilus, b. ii, ed. Arber, p. 124; *season-able*, *season-ably*, *season-able-ness*; also *season-ing*, that which 'seasons', or makes food more suitable and palatable.

SEAT, a chair, bench, &c., to sit on. (Scand.) ME. *sete*; spelt *sete*, Wyclif, Rev. ii. 13. —Icel. *seti*, a seat; Swed. *säte*; Dan. *sæde*. —Icel. *sæt*, 3rd grade of *sita*, to sit; see **Sit**. [The usual AS. word is *setl*, for which see **Settle**.] + MDu. *saet*, *saet*; MHG. *sæze*. Der. *seat*, verb, Macb. i. 3. 136; *dis-seat*, Macb. v. 3. 21; *un-seat*. **SEBACEOUS**, pertaining to tallow, fatty. (L.) From L. *sebaceus*, fatty. —L. *sebum*, tallow, fat. Prob. allied to E. *soap*. See **Soap**.

SECANT, a line that cuts another, or that cuts a circle. (L.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. —L. *secant*, stem of pres. part. of *secare*, to cut; see **Section**. (✓SEQ.) Brugmann, i. § 635. See **Saw**, **Boythe**, **Stokke**, **Sedge**.

SECEDE, to withdraw oneself from others, go apart. (L.) A late word, in Todd's Johnson. —L. *secedere*, pp. *secessus*, to go away, withdraw. —L. *se*, apart; and *cedere*, to go, go away. See **Se** and **Cede**. Der. *seceder*; also *secession*, in Minshew, ed. 1627, from L. acc. *secessiōnem*, nom. *secessio*, formed from pp. *secessus*.

SECLUDE, to keep apart. (L.) 'Secluded from the Scriptures'; Frith's Works, p. 3, col. 2. —L. *secludere*, to shut off. —L. *se*, apart; and *cludere*, to shut; see **Se** and **Clause**, **Close** (1). Der. *seclusio*, nom. formed like *seclusus*, pp. of *secludere*.

SECOND, next after the first, the ordinal number corresponding to two. (F.—L.) ME. *second*; spelt *second*, Wyclif, John, iv. 54; *secunde*, Rob. of Glouc. p. 282, l. 5724. Not a very common word, as *other* was usually employed instead, in early times; *second* being the only ordinal number of F. origin. (See **Other**). —F. *second*, masc. *second*, fem. *second*; Cot. —L. *secundus*, following, second; so called because it follows the first. Formed from *sec*, from the base of *sequi*, to follow, with gerundive suffix, with the force of a pres. part. Brugmann, ii. § 69 (2). See **Sequence**. Der. *second*, sb., used with reference to minutes, or first small subdivisions of an hour, &c., from F. *seconde*, 'the 24 part of a prime, a very small weight used by goldsmiths and jewellers', Cot. Also *second*, verb, Merry Wives, i. 3. 114; *second-ary*, *second-ary-ly*, Tyndall, Works, p. 120, col. 1; *second-ly*; *second-hand*, i.e. at second hand; *second-sight*.

SECRET, hidden, concealed, unknown. (F.—L.) Spelt *secrete* in Palsgrave. The ME. form is almost invariably *secre*, Chaucer, C. T. 12077 (C 143); spelt *secre*, P. Plowman, A. iii. 141; but we find *secret* in P. Plowman, B. iii. 145, C. iv. 183. —OF. *secre* (fem. *secrete*, Burguy), 'secret'; Cot. —L. *secretus*, secret; orig. pp. of *secreare*, to separate, set apart. —L. *se*, apart; and *creare*, to separate, sift; see **Se** and **Concern**. Der. *secret*, sb., ME. *secre*, Chaucer, C. T. 16915 (C 1447), from L. *secretum*, sb., orig. neuter of *secretus*; *secret-ly*, *secret-ness*; *secret-ry*, Hamlet, i. 2. 207, a coined word, by analogy with *constancy*, &c.; *secrete*, verb, formed from L. *secretus*, considered as pp. of *secreare*; *secret-ion*, from MF. *secretion*, 'a separating, also a thing separated or set apart', Cot.; *secret-ive*, *secret-iv-ly*, *secret-iv-ness*, *secret-ory*; also *secret-ary*, q.v.

SECRETARY, orig. a private amanuensis, confidant. (F.—L.) The sense of the word is now much widened; it is frequently used where little privacy is intended. In Shaks. Men. VIII, li. 2. 116, iv. 1. 102. Palsgrave has: '*Secretary*, secretaire' *secretary* also occurs in a 15th-century poem called The Assemblie of Ladies, l. 337. —F. *secretaire*, 'a secretary, clerk'; Cot. —Late L. *secretarius*, acc. of *secretarius*, a confidential officer; cf. L. *secretarium*, a secret place,

consistory, conclave. —L. *secret-us*, secret; with suffix *-arius*; see **Secret**. Der. *secretary-ship*; *secretari-al*.

SECT, a party who follow a particular teacher, or hold particular principles, a faction. (F.—L.) It is tolerably certain that the sense of the word has been obscured by a false popular etymology which has connected the word with L. *secure*, to cut; and it is not uncommon for authors to declare, with theological intolerance and in contempt of history, that a *sect* is so called from its being 'cut off' from the church. But the etymology from *secure* is baseless. Palsgrave well defines *sect* as 'a company of one opinion.' ME. *secte*, used convertibly with *sute* (= *suite*) in P. Plowman, C. viii. 130, B. v. 495; see my note on the line. Both *secte* and *sute* are here used in the sense of 'suit of clothes.' —F. *secte*, 'a sect or faction; a rout or troupe; a company of one (most commonly bad) opinion'; Cot. —Late L. *secta*, a set of people, a following, suite; also, a quality of cloth, a suit of clothes; also, a suit or action at law; L. *secta*, a party, faction, sect, lit. 'a following.' —L. *sec-* (as in *secundus*), base of *sequi*, to follow, with suffix *-ta*. Cf. Gk. *ἀκτῆς*, a follower, attendant, from *ἐκτρέφω*, I follow; see *secta* in Bréal, s. v. *sequor*. See **Sequence**. Der. *sect-ary*, Hen. VIII, v. 3. 70, from F. *sectaire*, 'a sectary, the ringleader, professor, or follower of a sect'; Cot.; *sect-ari-an*, *sect-ari-an-ism*. Doublets, *sept*, *set*.

SECTION, a cutting, division, parting, portion. (F.—L.) In Minshew, ed. 1627, and Cotgrave. —F. *section*, 'a section, cutting.' —L. *sectionem*, acc. of *sectio*, a cutting; cf. *sectis*, pp. of *sectio*, to cut. —✓SEQ, to cut; whence also Russ. *sechie*, to hew, Lithuan. *syklas*, a stroke, cut, and E. *saw*, *sickle*, *scythe*, *sedge*. Brugmann, i. § 635. Der. *section-al*, *section-ally*; also *sect-ory*, from L. *sector*, a cutter, used in Late L. to mean a sector (part) of a circle; *seg-ment*, q.v. From the same root are *sec-ant*, *co-sec-ant*; *bi-sect*, *dis-sect*, *inter-sect*, *tri-sect*; *in-sect*; also *saw*, *sickle*, *sedge*, *scythe*, *risk*.

SECULAR, pertaining to the present world, not bound by monastic rules. (F.—L.) In Levius. ME. *secular*, *seculer*, *seculere*; Chaucer, C. T. 9127, 15456 (E 1251, B 4040). —AF. *seculer*, Year-books of Edw. I, i. 59, 133; MF. *seculier*, 'secular, lay, temporal'; Cot. —L. *secularius*, secular, worldly, belonging to the age. —L. *seculum*, a generation, age. β. Better written *seculum*; from ✓SE, to sow (Bréal); see **Sow**. Der. *secular-ly*, *ise*, *is-at-ion*, *ism*.

SECURE, free from care or anxiety, safe, sure. (L.) In Levius; accented *seure* in Hamlet, i. 5. 61. —L. *securus*, free from care. —L. *se*, free from; and *cūra*, anxiety; see **Se** and **Cure**. Der. *secur-ly*, *ness*; *secur-able*; *secur-i-ly*, from MF. *securité*, 'security', Cot., from L. acc. *securitatem*. Doublets, *sicker*, *sure*.

SEDAN, SEDAN-CHAIR, a portable vehicle, carried by two men. (F.) In Dryden, tr. of Juvenal, sat. i. 186. Named from Sedan, a town in France, N. E. of Paris; first seen in England, A.D. 1581; regularly used in London, A.D. 1634 (Haydn). Evelyn speaks of '*sedans*, from hence [Naples] brought first into England by Sir Sanders Duncomb'; Diary, Feb. 8, 1645. Cf. F. *sedan*, cloth made at Sedan (Littre).

SEDATE, quiet, serious. (L.) In Phillips, ed. 1706; Blount (ed. 1674) has *sedativeness* and *sedation*, of which the latter is obsolete. —L. *sedātus*, composed, calm; pp. of *sedare*, to settle, causal of *sedere*, to sit, cognate with F. *sit*; see **Sit**. Der. *sedate-ly*, *ness*. Also *sedat-ive*, i.e. composing, from F. *sedatif*, 'quieting, assuaging'; Cot. And see *sedentary*, *sediment*, *sed* (2).

SEDENTARY, sitting much, inactive. (F.—L.) Spelt *sedentarie*, Minshew, ed. 1627; and occurring in Cotgrave. —F. *sedentaire*, 'sedentary, ever-sitting'; Cot. —L. *sedentarius*, *sedentary*. —L. *sedent-*, pres. part. of *sedere*, to sit, cognate with F. *sit*; with suffix *-arius*; see **Sit**. Der. *sedentari-ly*, *ness*.

SEDGE, a kind of flag or coarse grass in swamps. (E.) MF. *segge*, Prompt. Parv.; Voc. 570. 48. The pl. *segges* occurs as late as in Baret (1580). *Segge* represents AS. *sege*, g., dat., and acc. of *seag*; seag: Gloss. to A.S. Leechdoms, vol. iii. 4. Low G. *sege*, *sedge*; in the dialect of Oldenburg; Bremen Wörterbuch. And cf. Irish *seag*, *seig*, *sedge*; W. *heger*. β. The AS. *eg* = *gg*; Thurt. type **ng-jū*, f.; lit. sense, 'cutting', i.e. sword-grass, from the sharp edge or sword-like appearance; cf. L. *gladiolus*, a small sword, sword-lily, flag. From the Teut. base **sax*, and grade of Teut. root **sex*, to cut = ✓SEQ, to cut; see **Saw** (1), **Section**. Der. *sedge*, *ed*, Temp. iv. 120; *sedge-y*.

SEDIMENT, dregs, that which settles at the bottom of a liquid. (F.—L.) In Minshew, ed. 1627. —MF. *sediment*, 'a sitting or settling of dregs'; Cot. —L. *sedimentum*, a settling, subsidence. —L. *sedere*, to sit, settle; with suffix *-mentum*. See **Sit**. Der. *sediment-ary*.

SEDITION, insurrection, rebellious conduct against the state. (F.—L.) ME. *sedition*, Wyclif, Mark, xv. 7, in some MSS.; others have *seduction*. —OF. *sedition*, 'a sedition, mutiny'; Cot. —L. *seditionem*, acc. of *seditio*, dissension, civil discord, sedition. β. I. It. 'a going apart,' hence dissension; just as *amb-ition* is 'a going

about' = *l. sed-*, apart; and *it-um*, supine of *ire*, to go, from *✓EI*, to go. See **Se-** and **Ambition**. Der. *sediti-ous*, *Cot.*, *sediti-ous-ly*.

SEDUCE, to lead astray, entice, corrupt. (L.) In *Levins*, ed. 1570; *Fryth's Works*, p. 95, l. 16; *Surrey*, l. 73, l. 5 from *encl.* = *L. seducere*, to lead apart or astray; pp. *seductus* = *L. sed-*, apart; and *ducere*, to lead; see **Se-** and **Duoct**. Der. *seduc-er*, *seduce-ment*, a coined word; *seduc-ion*, from *MF. seduction*, 'seduction', *Cot.*, from *L. acc. seductionem*, allied to the pp. *seductus*. Also *seduc-tive*, a coined word, from the pp. *seductus*; *seduc-ive-ly*.

SEDULOUS, diligent, constantly attentive. (L.) Used by *Bp. Taylor*, vol. iii. ser. 4 (R.). [The sb. *sedulity* is in *Minshew* and *Cotgrave*.] Englished from *L. sedulus*, diligent, by change of *-us* into *-ous*, as in *arduous*, &c. Cf. *sedulus*, adv. busily, from *sed-*, apart from, and *dolus*, abl. of *dolus*, fraud. *Brugmann*, i. § 244. Der. *sedulous-ly*, *-ness*; also *sedul-ity*, from *MF. sedulité*, 'sedulity', *Cot.*, from *L. acc. sedulitatem*.

SEE (1), to perceive by the eye. (E.) *ME. seen*, *sen*, *se*; pt. *sei*, *say*, *seigh*, *sigh*, *seij*, *saugh*, *sauk*, *saw*; pp. *sein*, *sejen*, *sen*, *seien*, *sie*; *Chaucer*, C. T. 193, &c. *AS. seon*; pt. *t. seah*, pl. *sawon*, pp. *gesegen*, *gesewen*; *Grein* + *Du. zien*, pt. *t. zag*, pp. *gezien*; *Icel. sjá*, pt. *t. sá*, pp. *senn*; *Dan. se*; *Swed. se*; *OHG. sehan*; *G. sehen*; *Goth. saihwun*, pt. *t. sahw*, pl. *sahwum*, pp. *sahwans*. *β*. All from a Teut. type **sehwan-* (pt. *t. sahu-*); *Pick.*, iii. 315; *Brugmann*, i. § 665. Der. *se-er*, lit. one who sees, hence, a prophet, *I Sam. ix. q*, spelt *sear* in the edit. of 1557; *see-ing*. And see *sight*.

SEE (2), the seat of a bishop. (F.-L.) Used by *Spenser* in the sense of 'seat' or throne; *F. Q. iv. 10. 30. ME. se*, *Chron.* of *England*, 363, in *Ritson*, *Met. Kom.* vol. ii.; *Trevila*, tr. of *Higden*, ii. 119; *P. Pl. Credo*, 558. -OF. *seil*, *se*, a seat, see (*Burguy*). = *L. sedem*, acc. of *sedes*, a seat. = *L. sed-*, as in *sed-i*, pt. of *sedere*, to sit; cognate with *E. sit*, q. v.

SEED, a thing sown, germ, first original or principle, descendants. (E.) *ME. seed*, *Chaucer*, C. T. 598 (A 596). *AS. sæd*, seed; *Grein*, ii. 394. + *Du. zaad*; *Icel. sæði*, *sáð*; *Dan. seed*; *Swed. sæd*; *G. saat*. Cf. *Goth. mana-sēths*, the world, lit. 'man-seed'; *L. semen*, seed. The *AS. sæd* answers to the Teut. type **sæ-dom*, neut.; from Teut. **sæ-* = *Idg. sē*, to sow. See **Sow**. Der. *seed-bud*, -ling, -lobe, -t-mun, -time; also *seed-y*, looking as if run to seed, hence shabby.

SEEK, to go in search of, look for, try to find. (E.) *ME. seken*, *Chaucer*, C. T. 17. *AS. secan*, to seek, pt. *t. sakte*, pp. *gesæht*; *Grein*, ii. 418. + *Du. zoeken*; *Icel. sjá*, written for *soekja*; *Dan. søge*; *Swed. söka*; *OHG. suohhan*, *MIIG. suchen*, *G. suchen*; *Goth. sökjan*; Teut. type **suk-jan-*, from **suk-* = *Idg. wīg-*, as in *L. sig-ire*, to perceive, (*Gk. ὁρῶμαι*, I consider. Cf. *Old Irish sigrim*, I seek for. *Seek* is a weak verb, with mutation from *ō* to *e* in the infn. mood. Der. *seek-er*, *he-seek*.

SEEL, to close up the eyes. (F.-L.) 'Come, *seeling* night;' *Macb. iii. 2. 46*. Spelt *sel* in *Palgrave*. Orig. a term in falconry, to close up the eyelids of a hawk (or other bird) by sewing up the eyelids; see *Stoat-dove* in *Halliwel*, and *sel* in *Nares*. = *MF. siller*; *siller les yeux*, 'to seal, or sow up, the eye-lids, thence also, to hood-wink, blind'; *Cot.* Also spelt *ciller*, 'to seale or sow up the eye-lids'; *id.* The latter is the better spelling. -OF. *cil*, 'the brim of an eye-lid, or the single rake of hair that grows on the brim'; *id.* = *L. cilium*, an eye-lid, an eye-lash; perhaps allied to *Gk. τὰ κύλα*, the parts under the eyes. See **Supercilious**.

SEEM, to appear, look. (E.) The old sense 'to be fitting' is preserved in the derivative *seemly*. *ME. seemen*, *Chaucer*, C. T. 10283 (F 2409). *AS. sēman*, *geōsman*, to satisfy, conciliate; *Grein*. Hence the idea of 'suit', whence that of 'appear suitable', or simply 'appear.' These senses are probably borrowed from the related adj. *seemly*, which is rather *Scand.* than *E.*; see **Seemly**. + *L. sēma*, for *seema*, to honour, bear with, conform to; closely related to *samar*, adj. becoming, fit, and to *sēma*, to beseech, become, befit. *β*. Here *ē* is (as usual) the mutation of *ē*, and the Teut. type is **sēm-jan*; from *sēm*, and grade of *sa-n-*, as in *E. same*; cf. *Icel. sēma*, to beseech, and *Icel. sama*, to beseech, *samar*, same; see further under **Seemly**. Der. *seem-ing*; also *seem-ly*, q. v.; *be-seem*, q. v.

SEEMLY, becoming, fit. (*Scand.*) *ME. semlich*, *Ancren Riwle*, p. 94, note; *semd*, *semdly*, *Chaucer*, C. T. 753 (A 751). = *Icel. samligr*, seemly, becoming; a longer form of *samar*, becoming, fit, with suffix *-ligr* answering to *AS. -lic*, like, and *E. -ly*; where *seem-* is the mutated form of **sēm-* (as in *Icel. sēma*, to beseech, and grade of **sam-*, as in *Icel. sama*, to beseech, befit, become; cognate with *Goth. samjan*, to please, lit. 'to be the same', hence to be like, to fit, suit, be congruent with. = *Icel. samr*, the same, cognate with *E. same*, q. v. ¶ Thus *seemly* = *same-like*, agreeing with, fit; and *seem* is to agree with, appear like, or simply, to appear; the *AS. sēman*, to conciliate, is the same, with the act. sense 'to make

like,' make to agree. Der. *seemly*, adv. (for *seem-li-ly*); *seemli-ness*, *Prompt. Parv.*

SEER, a prophet, lit. 'one who sees.' (E.) See **See**. **SEESAW**, motion to and fro, or up and down. (E.) In *Pope*, *Prolog. to Satires*, 323. A reduplicated form of *saw*; from the action of two men sawing wood (where the motion is up and down), or sawing stone (where the motion is to and fro). See **Saw** (1). It is used as adj., verb, and sb.; the orig. use was perhaps adjectival, as in *Pope*.

SEETHE, to boil. (E.) The pt. *t. sod* occurs in *Gen. xxv. 29*; the pp. *sodden* in *Exod. xii. 9*. *ME. sethen*, *Chaucer*, C. T. 385 (A 383); pt. *t. sing. seeth*, *id.* 8103 (E 227), pl. *sothen*, *soden*, *I. Plowman*, B. xv. 288, C. xviii. 20; pp. *soden*, *sothen*, *id.* B. xv. 425. *AS. sēðan*, pt. *t. sēð*, pp. *soden*; *Grein*, ii. 437. + *Du. zielen*; *Icel. sjáta*, pt. *t. saði*, pl. *sðu*, pp. *sóðinn*; *Dan. syde*; *Swed. sjuda*; *OHG. siadan*; *G. sieden*. Teut. type **seuthan-*, pt. *t. sauth*, pp. **sud-anoz*. Allied to *Goth. sauths*, *sauds*, a burnt-offering, sacrifice, *Mark. xii. 33*. Der. *sod*, *sud*.

SEGMENT, a portion, part cut off. (L.) In *Minshew*, ed. 1627. = *L. segmentum*, a piece cut off, for **sec-mēntum*. = *L. sec-ire*, to cut; with suffix *-mentum*; see **Section**.

SEGREGATE, to separate from others. (L.) Not common. In *Sir T. More*, *Works*, p. 428 d; where it occurs as a pp., meaning 'separated.' = *L. segregatus*, pp. of *segregare*, to set apart, lit. 'to set apart from a flock.' = *L. se-*, apart; and *greg-*, stem of *grex*, a flock; see **Se-** and **Gregarious**. Der. *segregat-ion*, from *MF. segregation*, 'a segregation,' *Cot.*, from *L. acc. segregat-ionem*.

SEGUIDILLA, a lively Spanish dance. (Span.-L.) *Moore* has the *F. form segundille*; Remember the Time, l. 5. -Span. *seguidilla*, a merry Spanish tune and dance, with a refrain. *Dimin.* of *seguida*, a continuation, succession (of the refrain). = *Span. seguir*, to follow. = *L. sequi*, to follow. See **Sequence**.

SEIGNIOR, a title of honour. (F.-L.) *ME. seignour*, *King Alisaunder*, 1458; the derived word *seigniority* is much commoner, as in *Rob. of Brunne*, p. 24, l. 18, *Kob. of Glouc.* p. 186, l. 358. = *OF. seignour*, *MF. seigneur*, 'a lord, sir, seignior'; *Cot.* = *L. seniorum*, acc. of *senior*, elder, hence, an elder, a lord; see **Senior**. Der. *seignior-y*, as above, from *OF. seignouris*, *MF. seigneurie*, 'seigniority', *Cot.*

SEINE, a large fishing-net. (F.-L. -Gk.) *ME. seyne*; *Wright's Vocab. i. 159*. = *F. seine*. = *L. sēgna*. = *Gk. σῆνῆν*, a large fishing-net.

SEIZE, to lay hold of, grasp, comprehend. (F. -OHG.) *ME. saynen*, *seynen*, orig. a law term, to give scisin or livery of land, to put one in possession of, also to take possession of; hence, to grasp; see *Havelok*, 251, 2513, 2518, 2521. = *OF. saisir*, *seisir*, to put one in possession of, take possession of (*Burguy*). = *Low L. saccin*, to take possession of. Usually referred to Teut. **saijan-*, *OHG. sazzan* (*Goth. saifjan*, *AS. settan*), to set, put, place, cognate with *E. set*. This may have given the *Low L.* form, though it would not give the *OF.* form directly. Der. *seiz-er*, *seiz-able*, a coined word; *seiz-ure*, *Troil. i. 1. 57*, a coined word, answering to the *F. infn. saisir* which as *plaisure* does to *plaisir*. Also *sai-in*, *seiz-in*, possession of an estate, a law term. *ME. seising*, spelt *seynen* in *Rob. of Glouc.* p. 382, l. 782, from *OF. seising*, the same as *saisine*, 'seisin, possession', *Cot.*; where the suffix *-ine* answers to *L. -ina*; cf. *Ital. sagina*, seisin, possession.

SEIZANT, sitting; a term in heraldry. (F.-L.) *AF. seiant*, pres. pt. of *AF. seier*, variant of *OF. seoir*, to sit (*Godefroy*). = *L. sedere*, to sit. See **Séance**, **Sit**.

SELAH, a pause. (Heb.) In *Ps. iii. 2*; and elsewhere in the psalms. The meaning of the word is unknown, and cannot be certainly explained. Usually taken to indicate 'a pause.' See *Smith Dict. of the Bible*.

SELDOM, rarely, not often. (E.) *ME. seldow*, *I. Plowman*, A. viii. 124; *selden*, *ib. vii. 137*; *seld*, *Chaucer*, C. T. 1541 (A 1539). *AS. seldan*, *seldon*, *seldum*, *seldom*; *Grein*, ii. 426. *β*. The *AS. seldum* is formed with an adverbial suffix *-um* which was orig. the inflectional ending of the dat. plural; just as in *hwil-um*, mod. *E. whilom*, lit. 'at whiles' or at times, *wundur-um*, wondrously, *lyt-um*, little, *miel-um*, much, and the like; see *March*, A. S. Gram. § 251. This form easily passed into *seldon* or *seldan*, just as *AS. onsundr-on*, asunder, stands for *on sundrum*. *γ*. This takes us back to an adj. *seld*, rare, only found as an adverb. 'Pæt folc wundur þæs he hit seldost geseht' = the people wonder at that which it most seldom sees; *Elfrid*, tr. of *Boethius*, cap. xxxix. § 3; where *seldost* is the superl. form of the adverb. We also find such compounds as *seld-eð*, rare, *seld-sine*, seldom seen; *Sweet*, A. S. Reader. + *Du. zelden*, adv.; *Icel. gjaldan*, adv. seldom; *Dan. sjelden*, adv.; *Swed. sällan* (for *sällan*), adv.; *G. selten*; *OHG. sellan*. *δ*. All these are adverbial forms from a Teut. adj. **seldoz*, rare, strange, appearing in *Goth. silda* - in comp. *silda-leiks*, wonderful, orig. perhaps 'of strange' form.

SELECT, choice. (L.) In Shak. Haml. i. 3. 74. = *L. selectus*, select, chosen; pp. of *selectus*, to choose. = *L. sē-*, apart; and *legere*, to choose. See **Se-** and **Legend**. Der. *select-us*; also *select*, verb. Cot. i. 6. 81; *select-ion*, sb., from *L. acc. selectiōnem*.

SELF, one's own person. (E.) ME. *self*, sometimes used in the sense of 'same' or 'very'; dat. *selve*; 'right in the selve place' = just in the very place, Chaucer, C. T. 11706 (F 1394). AS. *self*, also *seolf*, *self*, *siolf*, *syolf*, *self*; Grein, ii. 427, where numerous examples are given. +Du. *self*; Icel. *sjálf*; old form *sjálf*; Dan. *selv*; Swed. *sjelf*; Goth. *silba*; G. *selbe*, *selbst*. The origin is unknown. Der. *self-denial*, *self-evident*, *self-existent*, *self-possession*, *self-righteous*, *self-same*, *self-sufficient*, *self-willed*. Also *self-ish*, in Hacket's Life of Archbp. Williams, pt. ii. p. 144 (Trench, Eng. Past and Present); *self-ish-ness*, Butler, Hudibras, pt. i. c. 2. l. 1052. Also *my-self*, AS. *min self*, where *min* is the possessive pron. of the 1st person; *thy-self*, AS. *þin self*, where *þin* is the possessive pron. of the second person; *him-self*, where the AS. phrase is *hi self*, nom., *his selfes*, gen., *him selfum*, dat., *hine selfne*, acc. (see Grein); *her-self*, due to AS. *hyre selfes*, dat. fem.; &c. For the use of these forms in ME. and AS., see examples in Strattmann and Grein. Also *self-age*, q. v.

SELL (1), to hand over or deliver in exchange for money or some other valuable. (E.) ME. *sellen*, Wyclif, Luke, xii. 33; *sillen*, Matt. xix. 21. AS. *sellan*, *sillan*, *syllan*, to give, hand over, deliver; Grein, ii. 429. +Icel. *selja*, to hand over to another; Dan. *selge*; Swed. *sälja*; MHG. *selien*; OIIG. *saljan*, +Goth. *saljan*, to bring an offering, to offer a sacrifice. β. All from a Teut. type **saljan-*, to offer, deliver, hand over. This is a causal form, allied to the sb. which appears in E. as **Salo**, q. v. Der. *seller*.

SELL (2), a saddle. (F.-L.) In Spenser, F. Q. ii. 2. 11, 3. 12. ME. *sellor*, a seat, Wyclif, 2 Macc. xiv. 21. = OF. *sellor*, 'a stool, a seat, also, a saddle'; Cot. = *L. sella*, a seat. For **sed-la*, from *sedere*, to sit; see **Settle** (1), and **Sit**. Brugmann, i. § 475.

SELVAGE, SELVEDGE, a border of cloth, forming an edge that needs no hem. (Du.) In Exod. xxvi. 4, xxvii. 11; spelt *selwege* in the edit. of 1551; *selwege* in G. Douglas, Prol. to Aen. xii. l. 16. It merely means *self-edge*, but it was borrowed from Dutch. 'The *self-edge* makes show of the cloth'; Ray's Proverbs, ed. 1737. = MDu. *selfeghe*, the selvage, spelt *self-eghe* in Kilian; from *self*, *self*, and *egge*, edge. [The more usual Du. word is *selfkant*, for *selfkant*.] 'Edge, an edge, or a selvage; kant, the edge, brinke, or scame of anything; de *selfkant*, the selvage of cloth'; Hexham. See **Self** and **Edge**.

SEMAPHORE, a kind of telegraph. (F.-Gk.) A late word, not in Todd's Johnson. A F. name (ab. 1803) for a telegraph worked with arms projecting from a post, the positions of the arms giving the signals. Coined from Gk. *σημα*, a sign; and *φορεά*, a carrying, from *φέρειν*, to bear, carry, cognate with E. **Bear**, v.

SEMBLANCE, an appearance. (F.-L.) ME. *semblaunce*, Rom. of the Rose, 425. = OF. *semblance*, 'a semblance, shew, seeming'; Cot. Formed, with suffix *-ance* (= *L. -antia*) from *sembler*, 'to seem, or make shew of; also, to resemble'; Cot. = *L. simulari*, to assume the appearance of, simulate; see **Simulate**. Cf. *re-semblance*.

SEMI-, half. (L.) *L. semi-*, half; reduced to *semi-* in *L. semis*. +Gk. *ἡμι-*, half; AS. *sam-*, half; as in *sam-wis*, half wise, not very wise; Grein, ii. 388, 390; Skt. *sāmi*, half; which Benfey connects with *sāmya*, equality, from *sama-*, even, same, equal, like, cognate with E. **Same**. Thus *semi-* denotes 'in an equal manner', referring to an exact living or equitable division; and is a mere derivative of *sam-*. Doublet, *hemi-*.

SEMI-BREVE, half a breve, a musical note. (Ital.-L.) From Ital. *semibreve*, 'a semibreve in muske'; Florio, ed. 1598. = Ital. *semi-*, half; and *breve*, a short note. See **Semi-** and **Breve**.

¶ Similar formations are seen in *semi-circle*, *semi-circumference*, *semi-colon*, *semi-diameter*, *semi-fluid*, *semi-guaver*, *semi-transparent*, *semi-vocal*, *semi-vowel*; all coined words, made by prefixing *semi-*, and presenting no difficulty.

SEMINAL, relating to seed. (F.-L.) Sir T. Browne has *seminality*, sb., Vul. Errors, b. vi. c. 1. § 3. = MF. *seminial*, adj. 'of seed'; Cot. = *L. seminālis*, relating to seed. = *L. sēmin-*, stem of *semen*, seed. = *L. base sē-*, appearing in *sēni*, pl. t. of *serere*, to sow; and suffix *-nis*. *Serere* is cognate with F. **Sow**, q. v. Der. *semin-ar-y*, q. v. Also *semin-ation* (rare), from *L. seminatio*, a sowing, which from *seminare*, to sow, derived from *semen*.

SEMINARY, a place of education. (L.) The old sense was a seed-garden. 'As concerning *seminaries* and nourse-gardens'; Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xvii. c. 10. = *L. seminārium*, a seed-garden, nursery garden, seed-plot; neut. of *semināre*, belonging to seed. = *L. sēmin-*, stem of *semen*, seed; and suffix *-arius*. See **Seminal**.

SEMOLENA, large grains left after the finer flour has passed through the sieve. (Ital.-L.) Modern; for *semoлина*, = Ital. *semoлина*,

m., small seed, paste for soups, dimin. of *semola*, bran. = *L. simila*, fine wheaten flower. +Gk. *σπιθαμή*, the same. See **Simnel**.

SEMPITERNAL, everlasting. (F.-L.) In Minshew and Cotgrave. Altered from F. *sempiternel*, 'sempiternal'; Cot. *L. sempitern-us*, everlasting; with suffix *-ilis*. = *L. sempit-*, for *sempit-*, ever; with suffixes *-ter-* and *-nus*; cf. *noct-tur-nus* (for *noct-tur-nus*) from the stem *noct-*. β. *L. semper* is perhaps for **sem-peri*, 'in one (continuous) part, in one sequence, ever'; from *sem-*, 'one'; as in *semel*, once, and **per-i*, allied to 'part'. Brugmann, i. § 1023 (12); ii. § 160 (1).

SEMPSTER, SEMPSTRESS, the same as **Seamstress**, q. v. **SENBARY**, belonging to six. (L.) The *senary* scale (scale by sixes) is a mathematical term. = *L. sēnārius*, consisting of six each. = *L. sēni*, six each; for **sex-ni*. = *L. sen*, six, cognate with E. *six*; see **Six**.

SENATE, a council of elders. (F.-L.) ME. *senat*; spelt *senoht*, Layamon, 25388. = OF. *senat*, 'a senat'; Cot. = *L. senātum*, acc. of *senātus*, the council of elders. = *L. sen-*, base of *sen-ex*, old, *sen-ium*, old age; with pp. suffix *-ātus*; so that *sen-ātus* = grown old. Cf. Vedic Skt. *sana-*, old (Benfey), OGrk. *σενος*, old; Goth. *sin-ēigs*, old, *sin-ista*, eldest; Old Irish *sen*, Irish and Gael. *sean*, W. *ken*, old. See **Senior**. Der. *senat-or*, ME. *senat-our*, Chaucer, C. T. 5430 (B 1010), from OF. *senatour* (Littre), from *L. acc. senātor*, altered to *senator* to make it like the *L. nom.* case. Hence *senator-ship*, *senator-ial*, *senator-i-al-ly*. Brugmann, i. § 117.

SEND, to cause to go, despatch. (E.) ME. *senden*, pt. t. *senle*, *senle*; pp. *sent*; Chaucer, C. T. 5511 (B 1091), AS. *sendan*, pt. t. *sende*, pp. *sended*, Grein, ii. 431. +Du. *zenden*; Icel. *senda*; Dan. *sende*; Swed. *sända*; Goth. *sanjan*; MHG. *senten*, G. *senden*. Teut. type **sanjan*, for **santhjan-*, by Verner's Law; from **santh*, and grade of **senhan-*, to go. Hence *send* is a causal verb; lit. 'to make to go'. β. The Teut. **senhan-*, to go, pt. t. **santh*, is a lost str. vb. of which the prime grade appears in Goth. *sintha* (for **senthoz*), AS. *sith* (for **senith*), a journey, way; Teut. type **senthoz*, in; Jdg. 'senitos', a way, as seen in Old Irish *set* (for **sent*), W. *hynt*, Bret. *hent* (for **sent*), a way. Cf. G. *gesinde*, followers; Goth. *gwinthja*, a travelling companion. See **Sense**.

SENDAL, CENDAL, a kind of rich thin silken stuff. (F.-Low L.-Skt.) See **Sendall** and **Cendal** in Halliwell. ME. *sendal*, P. Plowman, R. vi. 11; Chaucer, C. T. 442 (440). = OF. *sendal* (Roggefort); also *cendal* (Burguy). Cf. Port. *cendal*, fine linen or silk; Span. *cendal*, light thin stuff; Ital. *zendalo*, *zendado*, 'a kind of fine thin silken stuff, called tuffeta, sarcenet, or sendall'; Florio. = Low L. *cendulum*; also spelt *cendile*, *cenditum*, *senditum*, *sendidum*, *cindulus*, *cindulus*. Cf. also Gk. *σινδών*, fine linen. So called because brought from India. = Skt. *sindhān*, the river Indus, the country along the Indus, *Sindhe*. See **Indigo**.

SENECHAL, a steward. (F.-Teut.) In Spenser, F. Q. iv. i. 12. ME. *seneschal*, P. Plowman, c. i. 93. = OF. *seneschal*, 'a seneschal, the president of a precinct'; Cot. Cf. Span. *senescal*, Ital. *siniscalco*, a seneschal, steward. The orig. signification must have been 'old (i. e. chief) servant', as the etymology is undoubtedly from the Goth. *sin*, old (only recorded in the suprl. *sin-ista*, eldest), and *skalks*, a servant. The Goth. *sin* is cognate with *L. sen-ex*, old. The word *mar-schal* is a similar compound. See **Senior** and **Marshal**.

SENILE, old. (L.) A late word; in Todd's Johnson. = *L. senilis*, old. = *L. sen-*, base of *sen-ex*, old, with suffix *-ilis*. See **Senior**. Der. *senil-ity*.

SENIOR, elder, older. (L.) In Shak. I. L. i. 2. 10; cf. *senior-junior*, I. L. i. iii. 182; spelt *seniour*, Tyndale, Mark, vii. 3 (1526); *senyor*, Monk of Kesham (ab. 1412), c. x. ed. Arber, p. 31. = *L. senior*, older; comparative from the base *sen-*, old, found in *sen-ex*, old, *sen-ium*, old age. From the Idg. type **senos*, old, see **Senate**. Der. *senior-ity*. Doublets, *signior*, *señor*, *seignior*, *sire*, *sir*.

SENNA, the dried leaflets of some kinds of cassia. (Ital.-Arab.) Spelt *sena* in Phillips, ed. 1706; the older name is *seny* or *senie*, ME. *senie*, Libell of E. Policy, l. 362, which is a F. form, from OF. *seni* (Cot.). Minshew's Span. Dict. has 'sen', *sen*; ed. 1623. = Ital. *sena* (Florio). = Arab. *sani*, senna; Palmer's Pers. Dict., col. 261; Rich. Dict., p. 821.

SENNET, a signal-call on a trumpet. (F.-L.) In stage-directions; see King Lear, i. 1. 33, and Wright's note. And see Nares. Also spelt *cyenet*, *sinet*, *synnet*, *signate*. = OF. *sinet*, *senet*, *segnet* (Godefroy, s. v. *segnet*), lit. a signet, a little sign (hence, signal); dimin. of F. *seing*, *signe*, = *L. signum*, a sign; see **Sign**. See Notes on Eng. Itym., p. 264.

SENNIGHT, a week. (E.) Spelt *senyght* in Palsgrave; *senyght*, Sir Amadas, 590 (Weber); a contraction of *seven night*; see **Seven** and **Night**.

SENSE, a faculty by which objects are perceived, perception, discernment. (F.—L.) It does not appear to be in early use; Palsgrave gives *sensuallness* and *sensuallty*, but not *sense*. Levins has *sensible* and *sensual*, but also omits *sense*. Yet it is very common in Shakespeare. 'And shall *sensitive* things be so senseless as to resist sense?' Sir P. Sidney, *Arcadia*, poem ix. l. 137; cf. Grosart, ii. 25.—F. *sens*, 'sense, wit'; Cot.—L. *sensum*, *act of sensus*, feeling, sense; cf. *sensu*, pp. of *sensire*, to feel, perceive. β. From the ldg. base **sent-*, to direct oneself towards, whence also not only G. *sinn*, sense, G. *sinnen*, to think over, reflect upon, but also ldg. **sensos*, a way, and E. *sense*; see **SAND**. Der. *sense-less*, *sense-less-ly*, *sense-less-ness*; *sens-ible*, Gower, C. A. iii. 88; bk. vii. 127, from F. *sensible*, 'sensible', Cot., from L. *sensibilis*; *sens-ibl-ly*, *sensible-ness*, *sensibil-i-ty*. Also *sens-i-ive*, from F. *sensitif*, 'sensitive', Cot.; *sens-i-ive-ly*, *sens-i-ive-ness*; *sens-al-ion*, Phillips, from L. **sensatio*, a coined word from L. *sensatus*, endowed with sense; *sens-al-ton-al*, *sens-al-ton-al-ism*. Also *sens-or-i-um*, from Late L. *sensorium*, the seat of the senses (White); *sens-or-i-al*. And see *sens-u-al*, *sens-ent*, *sens-i-ment*. From the same source we also have *assent*, *consent*, *dis-sent*, *re-sent*; *in-sens-ate*, *non-sense*, *pre-sent-i-ment*, *scent*.

SENSUAL, affecting the senses, given to the pleasures of sense. (L.) In Levins; Palsgrave has *sensuallness* and *sensuallty* (sensuality) in his list of sb., and *sensual* in his list of adjectives. From Late L. *sensuālis*, endowed with feeling; whence *sensuālitās*, sensibility (White). Formed with suffix *-ālis*, from *sensu*, for *sensus*, sense; see **SENSE**. Der. *sensual-ly*, *sensual-ty*, from F. *sensuālit*, 'sensuality', Cot.; *sensual-ness*, *sensual-ty*, *sensual-ism*, *sensual-ist*. Also *sens-u-ous*, a coined word, used by Milton; see Rich. and Todd's Johnson.

SENTENCE, an opinion, maxim, decree, series of words containing a complete thought. (F.—L.) ME. *sentence*, Ancren Riwle, p. 348, l. 14.—F. *sentence*, 'a sentence', Cot.—L. *sententia*, a way of thinking, opinion, sentiment. For **sententia*, from the stem of the pres. part. of *sentire*, to feel, think; see **SENSE**. Der. *sentence*, vb., Meas. for Mens. ii. 2. 55; *sententious*, As You Like It, v. 4. 66, from F. *sententiosus*, 'sententious', Cot., from L. *sententiōsus*; *sententi-ous-ly*, *ness*. Also *sentient*, feeling, from stem of pres. part. of *sentire*, to feel.

SENTIMENT, thought, judgement, feeling, opinion. (F.—L.) MF. *sentement*, Chaucer, *Troil.* to Legend of Good Women, l. 69. [Afterwards conformed to a supposed L. form **sentimentum*, not used.]—OF. *sentement*, 'a feeling'; Cot.; F. *sentiment*. Formed as if from L. **sentimentum*, a word made up of the suffix *-mentum* and the verb *sentire*, to feel. See **SENSE**. Der. *sentiment-al*, *sentiment-al-ly*, *sentiment-al-ism*, *-ist*.

SENTINEL, one who keeps watch, a soldier on guard. (F.—Ital.—L.) Spelt *centonell*, Spenser, F. Q. i. 9. 41; *centronel*, Marlowe, Dido, ii. 1. 323; *sentinel*, Macb. ii. 1. 53.—MF. *sentinelle*, 'a sentinell, or sentry'; Cot.—Ital. *sentinella*, 'a watch, a sentinell, a souldier which is set to watch at a station'; Florio. Cf. Span. *centinela*, a sentinell; MF. *sentinella*, a watch-tower (Godefroy). Usually explained from L. *sentire*, to perceive; as if a *sentinel* meant a watcher, scout; but this does not account for the *-in-*. See Körting, §§ 8297, 8611. β. Derived by Wedgwood from OF. *sentine*, a path (Roquefort), due to L. *sentia*, a path; this does not help us; for the word is Italian, not French. At the same time, it would be possible to derive the form *centronel* (in Marlowe) from OF. *centron*, a path (Godefroy). See **Sentry**. γ. Perhaps from Ital. *sentina*, in the sense of 'rascal rout of camp-followers,' or 'a place where such used to congregate;' if the sentinel had to watch them; see Florio and Lewis.

SENTRY, a sentinel, soldier on guard. (F.—L.) Spelt *sentrie*, in Minshew, ed. 1627; *sentries*, pl., Milton, P. L. ii. 412; *sentry* in Cotgrave, s.v. *sentinelle*. Perhaps from MF. *sentier*, adj., 'of, or in, a path'; Cot. Or from OF. *sentier*, a path; with reference to the sentinel's beat, or his guarding the approaches. The former answers to Late L. *sentinarius*, adj. (Lewis); whence the neuter *sentinārium* (F. *sentier*), a path (Ducange).—L. *sentia* (whence OF. *sente*), a path. Der. *sentry-box*.

SEPAL, a calyx-leaf, division of a calyx; in botany. (F.—L.) F. *sepale*, a sepal. Coined (to pair with *petal*, F. *pétale*) by taking part of L. **spar-*, separate, and adding *-ale*. Thus *sepal* is (practically) short for **spar-al*, where *spar-* was regarded as a part of L. **spar-are*, to separate. See **SEPARATE**.

SEPARATE, to part, divide, sever. (L.) We should have expected to find *separate* first used as a pp., in the sense 'set apart'; but I find no very early example. Levins, Shakespeare, and Milton recognize only the verb, which occurs as early as in Tyndale, Works, p. 116, col. 2; see Richardson, L. **sparātus*, pp. of **sparāre*, to separate.—L. *se-*, apart; and *parāre*, to provide, arrange. See **Se-** and **Parade**, **Parē**. Der. *separate*, adj., from pp. **sparātus*;

separate-ly; *separat-ion*, from MF. *separation*, 'separation,' Cot.; *separat-ism*, *separat-ist*. Also *separ-able*, from L. **sparābilis*; *separabl-y*. Doublet, *sever*.

SEPIA, ink from the cuttlefish. (L.—Gk.) L. *sepia*.—Gk. *sepiā*, cuttlefish, sepiā.

SEPOY, one of the native troops in India. (Pers.) **Sepoy* (a corruption of *sipāhi*, Hindostanee for a soldier), the term applied to the native troops in India; Haydn, Dict. of Dates. The word is, however, a Persian one.—Pers. *sipāhi*, 'a horseman, one soldier; properly an adj., 'military, belonging to an army'; Rich. Dict. p. 807.—Pers. *sipāh*, *supāh*, an army; *sipāh*, *supāh*, *sapāh*, an army; id. pp. 807, 808; Horn, § 699. ¶ The Pers. ā being sounded nearly as E. au in *maul*, the spelling *sepoys* gives the right sound very nearly.

SEPT, a clan. (F.—L.) It is chiefly used of the Irish clans. Spenser has 'the head of that *sept*,' and again, 'whole nations and *septs* of the Irish'; View of the State of Ireland, Globe ed., p. 611, col. 1. 'The Irish man . . . termeth ane of the English *septs*,' &c.; Holinshed, Descr. of Ireland, cap. 8. 'Five of the best persons of every *sept* [of the Irish]; F. F. Worthies; Kent (K.). 'All of the old Irish *septs* of Ulster'; Clarendon, Civil Wars, iii. 430 (R.). Wedgwood says: 'a clan or following, a corruption of the synonymous *sept*.' He cites from Notes and Queries (2d Series, ill. 361, May 9, 1857), two quotations from the State Papers, one dated A. D. 1537, which speaks of 'M'Morgho and his kinsmen, O'lyme and his *septs*,' and another dated A. D. 1536, which says 'there are another *septs* of the Berkes and divers of the Irishry towards Sligo.'—OF. *septe*, variant of *septe*, a sect; Supp. to Godefroy. See **SECT**. Wedgwood adds: 'The same corruption is found in Prov. *septe*. "Vist que lo dit visconte non era ercege ni de lor *septe*"=seeing that the said viscount was not heretic nor of their sect; Sismondi, Litt. Provenç., 215.' Ducange has Late L. *septor* for Ital. *setta* (C. L. *setta*). ¶ Perhaps influenced by L. *septum*, an enclosure; from *sepiare*, *sepiare*, to hedge in, from *sepiare*, *sepiare*, a hedge. Doublet, *sepiare*.

SEPTEMBER, the ninth month. (L.) ME. *Septembre*, Chaucer, On the Astrolabe, pt. i. § 10. 1, 2. It seems to be meant for the Latin, not the French form, for the other months being mostly named in Latin.—L. *September*, the name of the seventh month of the Roman year.—L. *septem*, seven, cognate with E. *seven*; and the suffix *-ber*, of uncertain origin. See **SEVEN**.

SEPTENARIY, consisting of seven. (L.) In Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, iv. 12. 12. A mathematical term.—L. *septenarius*, consisting of seven.—L. *septēni*, pl., seven apiece, by sevens; for **septem-ni*.—L. *septem*, seven. See **SEVEN**.

SEPTENNIAL, happening every seven years, lasting seven years. (L.) Used by Burke; see Todd's Johnson. Formed with suffix *-al*, from L. *septenni-um*, a period of seven years.—L. *septenni-*, adj., of seven years.—L. *sept-*, for *septem*, seven; and *annus*, a year. See **SEVEN** and **Annual**. Der. *septennial-ly*.

SEPTIC, putrefying. (Gk.) Modern.—Gk. *σπυρικός*, characterized by putridity.—Gk. *σπυρός*, rotten; from *σπυρ*, to cause to rot.

SEPTUAGENARY, belonging to seventy years. (L.) In Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, d. iii. c. 9, § 4, last line.—L. *septuagennarius*, belonging to the number seventy.—L. *septuāgēni*, seventy each; distributive form of *septuāgintā*, seventy.—L. *septuā-*, due to *septem*, seven; and *-ginta* = *-cinta*, short for **decinta*, tenth, from *decem*, ten. See **SEVEN** and **Ten**. Der. *septuagenari-um*. So also *septuagesima*, lit. seventieth, applied to the Third Sunday before Lent, about 70 days before Easter; from L. *septuāgēsimā* (*diēs*), fem. of *septuāgēsimus*, seventieth, ordinal of *septuāgintā*, seventy. Also *septua-gint*, the Greek version of the Old Testament, said to have been made by 70 translators; used by Bunsen (Johnson).

SEPULOCHRE, a tomb. (F.—L.) ME. *sepulchre*, in early use; O. Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, ii. 95, l. 11.—OF. *sepulchre*, MF. *sepulchre*, 'a sepulchre, tomb'; Cot.—L. *sepulcrum* (also ill-spelt *sepulchre*, a tomb.—L. *sepul-*, appearing in *sepulcrum*, pp. of *sepulchre*, to bury; with suffix *-crum*. Der. *sepulchral*, from F. *sepulchral*, 'sepulchral'; Cot.; also *sepulchre*, Rob. of Glouc. p. 166, l. 3466, from MF. *sepulchre*, 'sepulchre, a burying', Cot. from L. *sepulchra*, burial, due to *sepulcrum*.

SEQUEL, consequence, result. (F.—L.) Spelt *sequelle* in Levins, and by Surrey; see Tottell's Miscellany, ed. Arber, p. 218, l. 8; and in Dictes and Sayings, pp. by Caxton, fol. 3 b, l. 10.—OF. *sequelle*, 'a sequel'; Cot.—L. *sequela*, that which follows, a result.—L. *sequi*, to follow; see **SEQUENCE**.

SEQUENCE, order of succession, succession. (F.—L.) In Shak. K. John, ii. 99; Gascoigne, Works, ed. Hazlitt, l. 422, l. 5.—OF. *sequence*, 'a sequence at cards'; *sequences*, pl., answering verses, Cot.; with which cf. the passage in Gascoigne.—L. *sequentia*, sb., a following.—L. *sequens*, stem of pres. part. of *sequi*, to follow.

—*SEQ.*, to follow; whence Skt. *sach*, to follow; Lith. *sek-li*, to follow, Irish *seich-im*, I follow; Gk. *ἐσπου*, I follow. Der. *sequi*, following, from the pres. part. of *sequi*. Also (from *sequi*) *con-sec-utur*, *con-sequ-ence*, *ex-sec-ute* (for *ex-sec-ute*), *ex-sequ-ies* (for *ex-sequ-ies*), *ob-sequ-ies*, *per-sec-ute*, *pro-sec-ute*, *sequ-er*, *sequ-er*, *sub-sequ-ent*. Also *as-sec-ute*, *dis-sec-ute*, *soc-iable*, *soc-ial*, *soc-iety*; *in-trin-sic*. Also *sect*, *se-ct*, *sue*, *en-sue*, *pur-sue*, *pur-sue*, *pur-sue*, *suit*, *suit-able*, *suit-or*, *suite*, *pur-suit*. See *SUE*. Brugmann, i. § 118.

SEQUESTER, to set aside or apart. (F.—L.) 'Him hath God the father specially *sequestered* and secured and set aside'; Sir T. More, Works, p. 1046 f. And see *sequestration* in Blount's Nomolexicon. We find also: 'Hic *sequestarius*, a sequester,' in the 15th century; Wright's Vocab. l. 210, col. 2; and see Wyclif, i. Macc. xi. 34.—MF. *sequester*, 'to sequester (*sic*), or lay aside'; Cot.—L. *sequestrare*, to surrender, remove, lay aside; cf. l. *sequester*, a mediator, agent or go-between, also a depositary or trustee. Allied to *sequi*, to follow (Ibid.). Der. *sequester-ed*, set apart, retired; *sequester*, sb., seclusion, Oth. iii. 4. 40; also *sequester-ate*, *sequester-ation*, *sequester-al-ion*. **SEQUIN**, a gold coin of Italy. (F.—Ital.—Arab.) Also spelt *chequim*, Shakh. Pericles, iv. 2. 28; also *zechin*, which is the Ital. form.—F. *sequin*, 'a small Italian coin'; Cot.—Ital. *zechino*, 'a coin of gold current in Venice'; Florio.—Ital. *zecca*, 'a mint or place of coining'; id.—Arab. *sikka*(s), pronounced *sikkah*, 'a die for coins'; Rich. Dict. p. 838. Hence also *sica* rupee (Vile).

SERAGLIO, a place of confinement, esp. for Turkish women. (Ital.—L.) A. The peculiar use of this word, in mod. F., is due to a mistake. The orig. sense is merely an enclosure, and it was sometimes so used. 'I went to the Ghetto [in Rome], where the Jewes dwell as in a suburbie by themselves. . . I passed by the Piazza Judea, where their *seraglio* begins; for, being inviron'd with walls, they are lock'd up every night'; Evelyn, Diary, Jan. 16, 1645. We find it in the modern sense also: 'to pull the Ottoman Tyrant out of his *seraglio*, from between the very arms of his 1500 concubines'; Howell, Foreign Travel (1642), sect. ix; ed. Arber, p. 45.—Ital. *seraglio*, 'an inclosure, a close, a padock, a parke, a cloister or seclude'; Florio, ed. 1598. B. There was at that date no such restricted use of the Ital. word as our modern sense indicates. Cotgrave, indeed, translates MF. *serail* by 'the palace wherein the great Turk murther up his concubines'; yet he also gives *serail d'un hain*, the bolt of a door, which is the older sense. C. The Ital. *seraglio* is formed with suffix *-aglio* (L. *-aculum*) from the verb *serare*, 'to shut, lock, inclose'; Florio. Cf. Late L. *seracula*, a small bolt.—Late L. *serare*, to bar, bolt, shut in.—L. *sera*, a bar, bolt.—L. *serre*, to join or bind together; see *SERIES*. D. It is clear that the modern use of *seraglio* was due to confusion with Pers. (and Turkish) *seray* or *serai*, 'a palace, a grand edifice, a king's court, a seraglio'; Rich. Dict. p. 821. See Hnom, § 727. It is equally clear that the Pers. word is not the real source of the Italian one. See *SERIED*.

SERAI, a court for the accommodation of travellers, a caravan-seray. (Pers.) Also used to mean 'seraglio,' as in Byron, The Giaour: 'When Leila dwelt in his *Serai*.' From Pers. *serai*, lit. a palace. Hnom, § 727. See *Seraglio*, B.

SERAPH, an angel of the highest rank. (Heb.) Spenser has *seraphims*, Ilynn of Heavenly Beautie, l. 94. The A. V. has *seraphims*, Isa. vi. 2; *seraphim* being the Hebrew plural, out of which has been evolved the E. sing. *seraph*.—Heb. *seraphim*, seraphs, exalted ones. 'Gesenius connects it with an Arabic term meaning high or exalted; and this may be regarded as the generally received etymology'; Smith, Dict. of the Bible. Cf. Arab. *sharaf*, 'being high or noble'; Rich. p. 888. Der. *seraphic*, *seraphic-al*, *seraphic-or*.

SERASKIER, a Turkish general. (F.—Turk.—Pers.—Arab.) In Byron, Don Juan, viii. 98.—F. *seraskier* (Littre).—Turk. *serask*(i-er), general (where the i is slight).—Pers. *ser*, head; and Arab. *askar*, army (Devic); i.e. 'head of the army.'

SERE (1), withered; the same as *Sear*, q. v.
SERE (2), a bird's claw; the catch of a gunlock. (F.—L.) For 'bird's claw,' see *serre* in Nares. 'Tickled and tickle, i.e. ticklish o' the *serre*.' Hamlet, ii. 2. 337 (see Wright's note); i.e. like a gunlock of which the catch is easily released.—MF. *serre*, 'a hawk's talon'; Cot.; because it holds fast.—F. *serrier*, 'to bind fast, lock'; Cot.—L. *serrire*, to lock; see *SERIED*.

SERECLOTH, waxed cloth; see *Cerescloth*, Cere.
SERENITY, calm. (L.) In Milton, P. l. iii. 25, v. 123, 734.—L. *serenus*, bright, clear, calm (of weather). See Brugmann, i. § 920 (4). Der. *seren-ly*, *ness*; *seren-ity*, from MF. *serenité*, 'serenity'; Cot. from L. acc. *serenitatem*. Also *seren-ade*, in Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674, from MF. *serenade* (Cot.), which from Ital. *serenada*, 'music given under gentlewomen's windows in a morning or evening'; Florio; properly pp. of Ital. *serenare*, 'to make cleere, faire, and

lightsome, to looke cheerfullie and merrilie,' id. Milton uses the Ital. form *serenate*, P. l. iv. 769. Hence *serenade*, verb.

SERF, a slave attached to the soil. (F.—L.) Given in Ash's Dict., ed. 1775. It occurs in Caxton's Golden Legend, St. John Evang., § 5.—F. *serf*, 'a servant, thrall'; Cot.—L. *seruus*, acc. of *seruus*, a slave; see *SERVE*. Der. *serf-dom*, a coined word, with E. suffix *-dom*.

SERGE, a cloth made of twilled worsted or silk. (F.—L.—Gk.—Chinese.) Now used of stuff made of worsted; when of silk, it is called *silk serge*, though the etymology shows that the stuff was orig. of silk only. In Shak. 2 Hen. VI., iv. 7. 27.—F. *serge*, the stuff called serge; Cot.—L. *serica*, fem. of *sericus*, silken; we also find *serica*, neut. pl., silken garments.—L. *Sericus*, of or belonging to the *Seres*, i.e. Chinese.—Gk. *Σήρης*, pl. Chinese. Cf. *serp*, a silkworm. From the Chinese *sa*, *sei*, silk. See *SILK*.

SERGEANT, **SERJEANT**, a lawyer of the highest rank; a non-commissioned officer next above a corporal. (F.—L.) Orig. a law-term, in early use. ME. *sergent*, pl., officers, O. Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, i. 177, l. 2; *sergeant*, Chaucer, C. T. 311 (A. 309);—OF. *sergent*, *serjant* (burguy), later *sergent*, 'a sergeant, officer'; Cot.—Late L. *serenitatem*, acc. of *serenus*, a servant, vassal, soldier, apparitor; Duange. The Late L. *serenitatem* acc. of *serenus* = *serenitatem* = L. *serenitatem*, pres. part. of *seruire*, to serve; see *SERVE*. Der. *sergent-major*, *sergent-voy*, *sergent-ship*. Doublet, in Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674.—L. *seris*, a row, series.—L. *seris*, pp. *serius*, to join together, bind.—Gk. *σέρις*, to fasten, bind (for **σέρις*); cf. Lith. *seris*, thread; Icel. *seris*, a necklace; Skt. *serit*, thread). Der. *seri-al*, arranged in a series; modern, not in Todd's Johnson; hence *serial-ly*. Der. (from same root) *ser-aglio*, *serri-ed*. Also (from pp. *serius*) *as-seri*, *con-seri*, *dis-seri* (1), *dis-seri-al-ion*, *exert* (for *ex-seri*), *in-seri*.

SERIF, the short cross-line at the end of a stroke of a printed letter. (Du.) Letters made without this cross-stroke are called *sans-serif* (from F. *sans*, without). Most probably, *ser* represents the F. (or F.) equivalent of Du. *schree*—in *schree*; a dash, a short line; MDu. *schree*, a line. Allied to OIIG. *serwin*, to scratch, incise. Cf. Low G. *schree*, a line to mark how far one goes; *over's schree*, over (beyond) the stroke, too far.

SERIOUS, weighty, solemn, in earnest. (F.—L.) 'So *serious* and earnest remembrance'; Sir T. More, p. 480 g. 'Seryouse, earnest, *serius*'; Palsgrave.—OF. *serius* (mod. F. *serieux*), omitted by Cotgrave, but recorded by Palsgrave, and in use in the 14th cent. (Littre).—Late L. *serius*, serious; Duange.—L. *serius*, grave, earnest. B. Root uncertain; the long *e* in *serius* induces Fick to compare it with G. *schwer* (OIIG. *swēr*), weighty, heavy; cf. Lith. *serius*, heavy; see Fick, i. 822. Der. *serius-ly*, *ness*.

SERMON, a discourse on a Scriptural text. (F.—L.) MF. *sermon*, *sermon*; in early use; see Old Eng. Miscellany, ed. Morris, p. 186, title. The verb *sermonen*, to preach, occurs in O. E. Homilies, i. 81. l. 14.—F. *sermon*, 'a sermon'; Cot.—L. *sermonem*, acc. of *sermo*, a speech, discourse. For **sermo*—mo; and allied to E. *Swear*. See Walde, Ed. Dict.

SEROUS, adj.; see *Sorum*.

SERPENT, adj., a reptile without feet, snake. (F.—L.) ME. *serpent*, Chaucer, C. T. 10826 (F. 512).—F. *serpent*, 'a serpent'; Cot.—L. *serpenteum*, acc. of *serpens*, a serpent, lit. a creeping thing; pres. part. of *serpere*, to creep.—*SERRI*, to creep; whence Skt. *srp*, to creep. Gk. *σέρπει*, to creep, Skt. *sarpa*, a snake. Brugmann, i. § 477. Der. *serpent-in*, adj., Minshen, from F. *serpentin*, L. *serpentinus*; *serpenti-line*, a name for a kind of gun, Skelton, ed. Dyce, l. 124, l. 150.

SERRATED, notched like a saw. (L.) A botanical term; see examples in R.—L. *serratus*, notched like a saw.—L. *serro*, a saw. Der. *serri-ation*.

SERRIED, crowded, pressed together. (F.—L.) 'Their *serried* files'; Milton, P. l. vi. 599. Spelt *serried* in Blount.—F. *serrier*, to close, compact, press near together, to lock; Cot.—Late L. *serrire*, to bolt.—L. *sera*, a bar, bolt.—L. *serre*, to join or bind together; see *SERIES*; and cf. *Seraglio*.

SERUM, whey, the thin fluid which separates from the blood when it coagulates. (L.) In Phillips, ed. 1706.—L. *serum*, whey, serum.—Gk. *σέρος*, whey; Skt. *sara*(s), adj. flowing; sb. whey. (But see Brugmann, i. § 466). Der. *serous*.

SERVAL, the S. African tiger-cat. (F.—Port.—L.) A name now applied to the tiger-cat of S. Africa. But in a tr. of Buffon (1792), ch. xx, we read: 'The *maraputia*, which the Portuguese in India call *serva* (says Vincent Maria) is a wild and ferocious animal, much larger than the wild cat.' The word is therefore Portuguese. Vieyra gives *lobo cerval*, 'the lynx'; where *lobo* means wolf (L. *lupus*), and *cerval* (like Span. *cervat*) is said to be an adj., from *cerva*, a hind.

—*I. cerva*, a hind. Cf. *L. lupus cervarius* (F. loup cervier), a lynx (Pliny); because it hunts deer. See **Hart**.

SERVE, to attend on another, wait upon obediently. (F.—L.) ME. *serven*, Havelok, 1230; *servien*, Ancræn Riwle, p. 12, l. 4 from bottom.—F. *servir*, to serve.—L. *servire*, to serve. Cf. *L. servus*, a servant, slave, *servare*, to keep, protect. Der. *servant*, ME. *servaunt*, *servant*, Chaucer, C. T. 11104 (F 792); *Ancræn Riwle*, p. 428, l. 9, from F. *servant*, serving, pres. part. of *servir*, to serve; *serv-er*; *serv-ice*, ME. *servise*, Layamon, 8871, from OF. *servise*, service, from *L. servitium*, service, servitude; *service-able*, Levins; *dis-service*. Also *serv-ile*, Levins, from *L. servilis*; *servile-ly*, *servil-ity*; *serv-il-or*, prob. suggested by F. *serviteur*, 'a servant, servitor' (Cot.), rather than borrowed directly from *L. servitor*; *serv-il-ude*, spelt *servitude*, Chaucer, C. T. 8674 (E 798), from F. *servitude*, from *L. acc. servitūdinem*. Also *servf*, *sergeant*; *con-serv*, *de-serv*, *dis-serv*, *mis-serv*, *ob-serv*, *pre-serv*, *re-serv*, *sub-serv*; *de-sert* (2), *un-de-serv-ing*, *un-de-serv-ed*, &c.

SERVICE-TREE, a kind of wild pear-tree. (L. and E.) Here *service* is a curious substitution for ME. *servus* (in Northern dialect *servi*), which is the pl. of a form **serv* or **serve* (not used) representing the AS. *syrf*, a service-tree, also called in AS. *syrf-trēow*. Here *syrf* is not an E. word, but adapted from *L. sorbus*, a service-tree. The ME. *servus* = *L. sorbus*, berries of the same. For details see Notes on Eng. Etym., p. 266.

SESSION, the sitting or assembling of a court. (F.—L.) In Shak. Oth. i. 2. 86.—F. *session*, not noticed by Cotgrave, though in use in the 12th cent. (Littré).—L. *sessiōnem*, acc. of *sessio*, a sitting, session; cf. *sessus*, pp. of *sedere*, to sit, cognate with F. *sit*, q.v.

SET (1), to place, fix, plant, assign. (E.) ME. *setten*, pt. t. *sette*, pp. *set*. 'Thi *setten* Jhesu on hym'; Wyclif, Luke, xix. 35. AS. *settan*, to set; Grein, ii. 432. Causal of AS. *sittan*, to sit; for **sation*, from *sat*, oldest form of pt. t. of *sittan*. See **Sit**.—Du. *zetten*; Icel. *setja*; Dan. *sette*; Swed. *sätta*; G. *setzen*; Goth. *setjan*. Teut. type **setjan-*; from **sat*, 2nd grade of **sejan-*, to sit. Der. *set*, sb., Rich. III. v. 3. 19; *set-off*, sb., *set-ter*, sb., *set-ting*. Also *set-er*, a seat with a long back (Todd's Johnson), of which the origin is by no means clear; it seems to be an arbitrary variation of the prov. E. *settle*, used in the same sense, with a substitution of the suffix *-ee* for *-le*; this suffix (—F. *-é*, *L. -ātus*) is freely used in English, as in *refer-ee*, *trust-ee*; but it makes no good sense here. See **Settle** (1).

SET (2), a number of like things. (F.—L.) 'A set of beads'; Rich. II. iii. 3. 147. When we speak of 'a set of things,' this is a peculiar use of **Set**, q.v. (Not allied to the verb *to set*).—OF. *sette*, variant of OF. *secre*, a set; Supp. to Godefroy.—L. *secta*, which often had the sense of 'set' in old wills. Cf. Ital. *setta*. See my Notes on E. Etym., p. 269. *A set is a suit*; see **Suit**.

SETON, an artificial irritation under the skin. (F.—L.) 'Seton,' is when the skin of the neck, or other part, is taken up and run thro' with a kind of pack-needle, and the wound afterwards kept open with bristles, or a skean of thread, silk, or cotton, &c.; Phillips, ed. 1706.—F. *seton*, in use in the 16th cent.; Littré cites 'une aiguille à seton enfilée d'un fort fil' = a needle with a seton, threaded with a strong thread; where *seton* is a thick thread. Formed from a Late L. type **seto* (acc. *setōnem*); derived from *L. seta*, a bristle, thick stiff hair, which in Late L. also meant silk (Ducange). See **Satin**.

SETTEE, a kind of seat. (E.) 'The soft *settee*'; Cowper, The Task, i. 75; see under **Set** (1).

SETTLE (1), a long bench with a high back. (E.) Also used generally in the sense of 'seat' or 'bench'; see Ezek. xlii. 14, 17, 20, xiv. 19. 'Settle, a seat'; F. D. S. Gloss. B. 17. *ME. settel, settel*. 'Upon the *settil* of his majesty' = upon the seat of His majesty, i.e. upon His royal seat; Pricke of Conscience, 6122. 'On þe *settle* of unhele' = in the seat of ill-health; O. Eng. Hom. ii. 59. AS. *setl*, a seat, Grein, ii. 432.—Goth. *sittla*, a seat, throne; OHG. *sezal*; G. *sessel*; Du. *zetel*. β. All from Teut. root **set*, idg. **SED*, to sit; cf. *L. sella* (for **sed-la*), whence E. *sell*, a saddle; see **Sell** (2) and **Sit**. Der. *settle* (2). Doublet, *sett* (2).

SETTLE (2), to fix, become fixed, adjust. (E.) Two distinct words have been confused; in the peculiar sense 'to compose or adjust a quarrel,' the source is different from that of the commoner verb, and more remote. A. ME. *setten*, trans. to cause to rest, *intrans.* to sink to rest, subside. 'Til þe semi sunne was *settel* to reste' = till the seemingly sun sank to rest, Will. of Palerne, 2452. 'Him thoughte a goshaue . . . *Settil* on his beryng' = it seemed to him that a goshaue settles down on his cognisance (?), King Alisaunder, 484; and see l. 488. AS. *setlan*, to settle down, to fix. 'Setlaþ sāmearas' = the mariners fix (or anchor) their vessels (Grein). Cf. AS. *setl-gang*, the going to rest of the sun, sunset; from AS. *setel*, a seat; Grein, ii. 432. Thus the lit. sense of *settle* is 'to take a seat' or 'to set as in a fixed seat' See **Settle** (1). B. At the same time, the

peculiar sense 'to settle a quarrel' appears to have been borrowed from ME. *saytlen*, *sahiten*, *saytlen*, to reconcile, make peace, P. Plowman, B. iv. 2 (footnote). 'Now *sayhtel*, now strife' = now we make peace, now we strive; Pricke of Conscience, 1470. *Saytled* = appeased, reconciled, Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, B. 230, 1139. AS. *sahitian*, to reconcile; 'gōde men . . . *sahitloden* heom' = good men reconciled them; A. S. Chron. an. 1066; MS. Laud 636, ed. Thorpe, i. 337; see also p. 384, l. 19.—AS. *sahit*, reconciliation; A. S. Chron. ed. Thorpe, i. 385, l. 2; a word borrowed from Icel. *sätt*, *sætt*, reconciliation, peace; which Noreen (§ 73) connects with *L. sanctus*, holy. Also sometimes spelt *seht*, the verb occurring as *sehtian* (Toller). β. That these two verbs were actually confused, we have evidence in the fact that, conversely, the ME. *saytlen*, to reconcile, was also used in the sense of subside or become calm. 'þe se *saytled* therwith' = the sea subsided; Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, C. 232. We even find the intermediate form *sattle*; 'Muche sorge þenne *sattled* vpon segge Ionas' = much sorrow then settled on the man Jonah; id. C. 409. Der. *sett-er*; *settle-ment*, with F. suffix *-ment*.

SEVEN, a cardinal number, six and one. (E.) ME. *seuen*, *seuene*; P. Plowman, B. iv. 86. The final -e is prob. the mark of a pl. form; both forms occur. AS. *seofon*, also *seofone*, seven; Grein, ii. 437; the final -e marks the plural, and is unoriginal; early form, *sibun*.—Du. *zeven*; Icel. *sjö*, *sjuu*; Dan. *sju*; Swed. *sju*; O.H.G. *sibun*, G. *sieben*; Goth. *sibun*.—L. *septem*; Gk. *ἑπτά*; W. *saith*; Gael. *seachd*; Irish *seacht*; Russ. *семь* (e); Lithuan. *septyni*; Skt. *saptan*. β. All from idg. type **septm*, seven; origin unknown. Der. *seven-fold*, AS. *seofon-feald*; *seven-teen*, AS. *seofon-tyne*, from *seofon*, seven, and *tyne*, ten; *seven-teen-ih*, AS. *seofon-tioða*, but formed by analogy, by adding -ih to *seventeen*; *seven-ty*, AS. *hundseofontig* (by dropping *hund*, for which see **Hundred**); *seven-tith*. Also *seven-ih*, formed by adding -ih; AS. *seofoba*.

SEVER, to separate, cut apart. (F.—L.) 'I *sever*, I departe thynges asonder, *le separe*'; Palsgrave. ME. *seueren*, Gawan and the Grene Knight, 1797.—OF. *sever* (Burguy). Cf. Ital. *severare*, *severare* = L. *separare*, to separate; see **Separate**. Der. *sever-al*, *sever-al-ly*, of which Sir T. More has *seuerally*, Works, p. 209 h; from OF. *severale*, Late L. *separāle*, a thing separate or a thing that separates (Ducange); as if from a L. adj. **separālis*. Also *severance*; *dis-sever*; *dis-sever-ance*; cf. OF. *desseverance* (Burguy). Doublet, *separate*.

SEVERE, austere, serious, strict. (F.—L.) In Shak. Oth. ii. 3. 301.—OF. *sever*, 'severe', Cot. mod. F. *severe* = L. *seuerus*, severe; orig. revered, respected (of persons), hence serious, grave (in demeanour). Der. *severe-ly*; *sever-i-ly*, from MF. *severité*, 'severity'; Cot.

SEW (1), to fasten together with thread. (E.) Pronounced so. ME. *sowen*, P. Plowman, B. vi. 9; more commonly *sewen*, id. C. ix. 8; Wyclif, Mark, ii. 21. AS. *sioian*, Mark, ii. 21; Gen. iii. 7.—Icel. *sija*; Dan. *sy*; Swed. *sy*; O.H.G. *sioian*, *sioian*; Goth. *siujan*.—L. *suere*; Lithuan. *suti*; Russ. *шить* (e); Skt. *śiu*, to sew, whence *sūtra*, thread. Cf. Gk. *κασάβειν*, to sew together. And see **Hymen**. β. All from the **sūw*, to sew; Fick, i. 229. Der. *sew-er*, *sew-ing*; also *seam*, q.v.

SEWER (2), to follow; the same as **Sue**, q.v.

SEWER (1), an underground passage for water, large drain. (F.—L.) Frequently spelt *shore*, which represented a common pronunciation; still preserved in *Shore-ditch* = sewer-ditch, in London. Spelt *sure*, Troil. v. i. 83, cd. 1623. [To be kept distinct from the verb *sew*, to drain, to dry. 'Seue ponds' = drain ponds, Tusser's Husbandry, cap. 15, § 17 (E. D. S.); p. 32. Note also *sew*, sb., as in 'the towne sinke, the common *sew*,' Nomenclator, ed. 1585, p. 391; cited in Halliwell, s.v. *seugh*. These are prob. from OF. *essuier*, *essuer*, to dry (Burguy); gen. used in the sense 'to wipe dry,' but the true etym. sense is to drain dry, deprive of moisture, as in English. Cot. has *essuier*, 'to dry up.'—L. *exsiccāre*, *exsuccāre*, to deprive of moisture, suck the juice from.—L. *ex*, out, away; and *siccus*, juice, moisture, from the same root as *L. siccere*, to suck, and E. *suck*; see **Suck**.] β. But *sewer*, sb., is really an adaptation of OF. *seuwiere*, a sluice of a fishpond, for letting off water; also spelt *sewiere*; see examples in Godefroy, s.v. *sewiere*, and in Ducange, s.v. *seweria*.—L. **ex-aquāria*; like E. *ewer* from *L. aquāria*. Cf. Late L. *exaquātorium*, a channel for draining; from *ex* out, and *aqua*, water. Der. *sewer-age*; also *sew-age*, formed directly from the verb *sew*. ¶ The F. suffix -age in these words is an indication of the F. origin of *sew* and *sewer*.

SEWER (2), the officer who formerly set and removed dishes, tasted them, &c. (F.—L.) In Halliwell. Baret (1580) has: 'The *Sewer* of the kitchen, Antambulco ferularius; The *Sewer* which tasteth the meate, Escuyer de cuisine.' *Seware*, at mete, Depositor, dapifer, sepulchral; Prompt. Parv., p. 454. On the same page we have:

'*Sexum*, or *sette meta*, *Ferculo*, *sepolo*;' and: '*Sexu*, *cupulatum*.' A. It is therefore clear, that, in the 15th century, the word *sexu-cr* was regarded as being formed from a verb to *sew*, that had really been evolved from *sewer*, sb. But we find, in the N. E. Dict., s. v. *assour*, that the two forms *assour* and *sewer* were used to denote 'one who sets meat on a table'; evidently allied to *sew*, to set meat, above. Of these *assour* is the fuller form.—OF. *assour*, used in speaking of the service of a table; '*qui fait assour*;' Godefroy.—OF. *assour*, to seat, set.—L. *assidere*, to sit beside, to attend upon; cf. *Assiduus*.—L. *ad*, near; and *sedire*, to sit, cognate with E. *sit*. Hence *sewer* is 'one who sets a table'; of F. origin; possibly confused with the native sb. *sew*, pottage, from AS. *seaw*, juice.

SEX, the distinction between male and female, characteristics of such a distinction. (F.—L.) In Shak. Temp. iii. 1. 49.—F. *sexe*, 'a sex, or kind'; Cot.—L. *sexum*, acc. of *sexus*, scx. Cf. *seus*, n., sex. Perhaps orig. 'a division'; from *secire*, to cut. Der. *sex-u-al*, a late word, from L. *sexu-ālis*, formed with suffix *-ālis* from *sexu-*, decl. stem of *sexus*; *sex-u-al-ly*, *sex-u-al-ly*.

SEXAGENARY, belonging to sixty. (I.—) In Phillips, ed. 1706.—L. *sexagēnarius*, belonging to sixty.—J. *sexigēni*, sixty each; distributive form from *sexagēnia*, sixty.—L. *sex*, six; and *-ginta*, for *-cinta*, short for **decinta*, tenth, from *decem*, ten. See **Six** and **Ten**. Der. *sexagenari-an*, Phillips.

SEXAGESIMA, the second Sunday before Lent. (L.) So called because about the sixtieth day before Easter. In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674; and earlier, in Prayer-books.—L. *sexigēsimā*, lit. sixtieth; agreeing with *diēs*, day, understood. Fcm. of *sexigēsimus*, sixtieth. Allied to *sexagēntia*, sixty. See **Sexagenary**. Der. *sexagesim-al*.

SEXENNIAL, happening every six years, lasting six years. (L.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. Formed, with suffix *-al*, from L. *sexenni-um*, a period of six years.—L. *sex*, six; and *annus*, a year (becoming *enni-* in composition). See **Six** and **Annals**. Der. *sexennial-ly*.

SEXTANT, the sixth part of a circle. (I.—) Chiefly used to mean an optical instrument, furnished with an arc extending to a sixth part of a circle. But in earlier use in other senses. '*Sextant*, a coin less than that called *quadrant* by the third part . . the sixth part of any measure;' Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674.—L. *sextant-*, stem of *sextans*, the sixth part of an as, a coin, weight. Formed with suffix *-ans* (like that of a pres. part. of a verb in *-āre*) from *sext-*, stem of *sextus*, sixth, ordinal of *sex*, six. See **Six**. Der. (from *sext-us*) *sext-ile*, Milton, P. L. x. 659; also *sextuple*, q. v.

SEXTON, a sacristan; see **Sacristan**.
SEXTUPLE, sixfold, having six parts. (L.) 'Whose length . . is sextuple unto his breadth;' Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. iv. c. 5. § 12. Coined from *sextus*, sixth, just as *quadruple* is from *quadr-* (used for *quartus*) with the sense of fourth. The suffix *-ple* answers to L. *-plic-*, stem of *-plex*, as in *du-plex*, *com-plex*. See **Quadruple** and **Sextant**.

SFORZANDO, with special emphasis; in music. (Ital.—L.) Ital. *sforzando*, lit. 'constraining' or 'forcing'; pres. part. of *sforzare*, to force, lit. 'to force out'.—L. *ex*, out, strongly (whence Ital. *-s-*); and Lat. L. *fortis*, force (Ital. *forza*), from L. *fortis*, strong. See **Force**.

SH

SHABBY, mean, paltry. (F.—) Merely a doublet of *scabby*, by the usual change of AS. *sc* to E. *sh*. *Shabby* is the native E. equivalent of the Scand. *scabby*. 'They were very shabby fellows, pitifully mounted, and worse armed;' Lord Clarendon, Diary, Dec. 7, 1688. Cf. 'They mostly had short hair, and went in a shabbed condition;' A. Wood, Athen. Oxon. Fast. ii. 743 (Todd). We find *shabby* for *scabby* in P. Plowman, C. x. 264. From AS. *scæb*, *scæb*, a scab, itch. See **Soab**. Der. *shabby-ly*, *shabby-ness*.

SHACKLE, a fetter, chain to confine the limbs, clog. (E.) ME. *schakly*, *schakle*, Prompt. Parv.; pl. *schakeles*, Ancr. Riwle, p. 94. 1. 25. AS. *scencal*, a bond; Voc. 107. 10. For an older form **scakul*.—Icel. *skökull*, the pole of a carriage; Swed. *skakel*, the loose shaft of a carriage; Dan. *skagle*, a trace (for a carriage); MDu. *schakel*, 'the links or rings [read link or ring] of a chain'; '*schakelen van een net*, 'the masches [meshes] of a net'; Hexham. β. The orig. sense is a loose band or bond, hence a trace, single link of a chain, loose-hanging fetter. Perhaps named from its shaking about, as distinct from a firm bond; cf. Low G. *schake*, shank. From AS. *scencan*, *scencan*, to shake. See **Shake**. Cf. Icel. *skökull*, from *skaka*; Dan. *skagle*, from *skage*, to shift, orig. to shake; Swed. dial. *skak*,

SHAKE

a chain, link (Rietz). Der. *shackle*, verb, ME. *schaklen*, Prompt. Parv.

SHAD, a fish. (F.—) 'Like bleeding shads;' Beaum. and Fletcher, Love's Cure, Act. ii. sc. 2 (Clara). 'And there the eel and shad sometimes are caught;' John Denny, Secrets of Angling (before A. D. 1613); in Eng. Garner, ed. Arber, i. 171. 'A shadde, a fishe, acon;' Iavins. AS. *scædd*, a shad; Thorpe, Diplom. Ævi Saxonici, p. 544. Cf. prov. G. *schilde*, a shad (Flügel). We also find Irish and Gael. *sgadan*, OIrish *scatin*, with the sense of 'herring;' W. ysgadan, pl. herrings.

SHADDOCK, a tree of the orange genus; also its fruit. (E.) Sir II. Sloane mentions the *shaddock*-tree in his Catalogus Plantarum (1696). In Stedman's Surinam (1796), i. 22, he tells us that it was brought to the W. Indies by a Captain *Shaddock*; this was in the 17th century (before 1696).

SHADE, SHADOW, obscurity, partial darkness. (F.—) These are but two forms of one word; the latter form representing the dat. case. ME. *schade*, Will. of Palerne, 2; *schadue*, id. 754. From AS. *scadu*, shadow, fem. (Grein, ii. 398, 401), we have the ME. *schade*, E. *shade*. From AS. dat. *scadewe* we have ME. *schadwe*, E. *shadow*; cf. also ME. *schadewe*, Ancr. Riwle, p. 190. l. 24.—Du. *schaduw*, shadow; G. *schatten*, shade; OIIG. *scato* (gen. *scatwes*), shade; Goth. *skadus*, † Irish and Gael. *sgath*, shadow, shade, shelter; OIrish *scath*, Corn. *scad*, shade; Gk. *σκῶτος*, *σκῶτις*, darkness, gloom. β. All from Idg. base **skot-*. Der. *shade*, verb, Court of Love, l. 1272; *shad-er*; *shad-y*, Spenser, F. Q. i. 1. 7; *shad-i-ly*, *-ness*; *shadow*, verb, ME. *schadownen*, Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, A. 42. AS. *scadwian*, *scadwian*, V's. xc. 4 (ed. Spelman); *over-shadow*, AS. *ofer-scadwian*, Mark, ix. 7; *shadow-y*, ME. *schadowy*, Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. iii. pr. 4. l. 40. Doublet, *shed* (2).

SHADOOF, a contrivance for raising water. (Arab.) From Arab. *shādūf* (not in Rich. Dict.); an Egyptian-Arabic word; see Lane's Modern Egyptians.

SHAFT, an arrow, smoothed pole, column, cylindrical entrance to a mine. (F.—) The orig. sense is 'shaven' rod, a stick smoothed into the shape of a spear-pole or an arrow. ME. *shaft*, *schaf*, an arrow, Chaucer, C. T. 1364 (A 1362); Parl. of Foulles, 180. AS. *scæft*, a shaft of a spear, dart; Grein, ii. 403. For *scæft*, formed with suffix *-t* (Idg. *-to-*) from *scæf*, stem of yp. of *scafan*, to shave; see **Shave**.—Du. *schacht* (for *schaf*), like Du. *luicht* for *luft*, air; from *schaven*, to smooth, plane; Icel. *skapt*, better *skapt*, a shaved stick, shaft, missile; Dan. *skæft*, a handle, hatch; Swed. *skæft*, a handle; G. *schuft*. Tent. types **schaf-toz*, n., **schaf-tom*, n. Prob. further allied to Gk. *σκήπτρον*, a sceptre, Dor. *σκῆντρον*, a staff, sceptre; L. *scāp-tus*, a shaft, stem, stalk. √SOAP; as in Lith. *skapoti*, to shave, cut. ¶ The ME. *schuft*, in the sense of 'creature', is from AS. *scæftan*, to shape, make; see **Shape**. Der. *shaft-ed*.

SHAG, rough hair, rough cloth. (F.—) 'Of the same kind is the goat-hair, and differing only in the beard and long shag about the shoulders;' Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. viii. c. 33 (Of the shag-haired and bearded stag like to a goat). 'With rugged beard, and hoarish shagged heare;' Spenser, F. Q. iv. 5. 34. Shag has shag for shaggy, Venus, 295; also shag-haired, 2 Hen. VI, iil. 1. 367. I know of no instance in ME. AS. *scæaga*; 'Coma, *feux, scæaga*; Comosus, *scæagede*;' Voc. 379. 41; 380. 14.—Icel. *skagg*, Swed. *skiagg*, a beard; Dan. *skjæg*, a beard, barb, awn, wattle; cf. Icel. *skaga*, to jut out, project; whence also Icel. *skagi*, a low cape or head-land (Shetland skaw). The orig. sense is 'roughness.' See **Shaw**. Der. *shaggy*, *shaggy-i-ness*; also *shagg-ed*, as above. Shag tobacco is rough tobacco; cf. Shakespeare's 'fetlocks shag and long;' Venus, 295.

SHAGREEN, a rough-grained leather, shark's skin. (F.—Turkish.) 'Shagreen, a sort of rough-grained leather;' Phillips, ed. 1706. He also spells it *chagrin*.—F. *chagrin*, *shagreen*. It was orig. made of the skin (of the back only) of the horse, wild ass, or mule; afterwards, from the skin of the shark. See the full account in Devic, Supp. to Littre.—Turk. *şaghrî*, *şaghrî*, the back of a horse; also, shagreen, Zenker, Turk. Dict. p. 561; and Devic. Cf. Pers. *şaghrî*, shagreen; Palmer's Pers. Dict. col. 354. See **Chagrin**.

SHAH, a king of Persia. (Pers.) Spelt *shah* in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674, and in Herbert's Travels, ed. 1665.—Pers. *shāh*, a king; Palmer, Pers. Dict. col. 374. Remarkably shortened from OPers. *khsaythiya*, a king; prob. orig. an *adj.*, signifying 'mighty'; and formed (with lengthened *ā*) from *khsaythi*, might, sb.; allied to Skt. *kshaitra*-n, dominion.—OPers. *khsī* (Skt. *kshī*), to rule, have power. Cf. Gk. *κράτος*, I possess. Horn, § 772; Brugmann, i. § 920. Der. *check*, *check-er*, *check-ers*, *check-mate*, *chess*; also *pa-sha* or *pa-sha*. Doublet, *check*, sb.

SHAKE, to agitate, jolt, keep moving, make to tremble; also to shiver, tremble. (E.) ME. *schaken*, *shaken*; pt. t. *schook*, *shook*, Chaucer, C. T. 2267 (A 2265); pp. *schaken*, *shaken*, *shakē*, id. 408.

AS. *seacann*, *seacan*, pt. t. *scöc*, pp. *seacann*, *seacen*; Grein, ii. 401. —Icel. *shaka*, pt. t. *skök*, pp. *skökun*; Swed. *skaka*; Dan. *skage*, to shift, veer. Teut. type **shakan-*. Cf. also Skt. *khaj*, to move to and fro, hence, to churn; from *√SKAG*, to move to and fro. Fick, iii. 329, l. 804. Der. *shake*, sb., a late word, Herbert, Church Porch, st. 38; *shaky*, *shak-i-ness*; *shack-le*. Also *Shake-spear*. Also *shock*, q.v., *shog*, q.v., *jog*, q.v., *shank*, q.v.

SHAKO, a kind of military cap. (F.—Hung.—Slav.) Modern; F. *shako* or *schako* (Littre).—Hungarian *csako* (pron. *chako*), a cap, *shako*; see Littre and Mahn's Webster. Spelt *iskö*, and explained as a Hungarian cap, in Dankovsky's Magyar Lexicon, ed. 1833, p. 900. He supposes it to be of Slavonic origin, not a real Magyar word. Miklosich (p. 27) gives the Oslav. form as *cakoninü*.

SHALE, a rock of a slaty structure. (G.) A term of geology, borrowed (like *gneiss*, *quartz*, and other geological terms) from German. = G. *schale*, a shell, peel, husk, rind, scale; whence *schal-geberg*, a mountain formed of thin strata. Cognate with E. *shale*, a shell, Shak. Hen. V. iv. 2. 18; prov. E. *shale*, thin strata (E. D. D.); also with *scale*; see *Scale* (1). Der. *shaly*. Doublet, *scale* (1).

SHALL, I am bound to, I must. (E.) ME. *shal*, *shal*, often with the sense of 'is to'; Chaucer, C. T. 733 (A 731); pt. t. *sholde*, *sholde*, *shulde* (mod. E. *should*), id. 964 (A 962). AS. *seal*, an old past tense used as a present, and thus conjugated; ic *seal*, þu *seall*, he *seal*; pl. *seulun*, *seulun*, or *seolun*. Hence was formed a pt. t. *seolde*, or *seolde*, pl. *seoldon*. The form of the infin. is *seulan*, to owe, to be under an obligation to do a thing; Grein, ii. 413. Hence mod. E. *I shall* properly means 'I am to', I must, as distinguished from *I will*, properly 'I am ready to', I am willing to; but the orig. sense of compulsion is much weakened in the case of the first person, though its force is retained in *thou shalt*, *he shall*, *they shall*. The verb following it is put in the infin. mood; as, ic *seal* þu = I must go; hence the mod. use as an auxiliary verb. —Du. *ik zal*, I shall; *ik zoude*, I should; infin. *zullen*; Icel. *skal*, pl. *skulum*; pt. t. *skyldi*, *skyldu*; infin. *skulu*; Swed. *skal*, pt. t. *skulle*; infin. *skola*; Dan. *skal*; pt. t. *skulde*; infin. *skulle*; G. *soll*, pt. t. *sollte*; infin. *sollen* (the k being lost, as in Dutch); Goth. *skal*, pl. *skulum*; pt. t. *skulda*; infin. *skulan*. —β. All from Teut. type **shal*. I owe, am in debt, am liable; a sense which is clearly preserved in AS. *scylð*, guilt, i.e. desert of punishment, G. *schuld*, guilt, fault, debt. We also find Lithuan. *skėti*, I am indebted, *skėti*, to owe, be liable. See Fick, iii. 334. γ. Probably further allied to L. *seelus*, guilt, and Skt. *skhal*, to stumble, err, fail.

SHALLOON, a light woollen stuff. (F.) **Shalloun*, a sort of woollen stuff, chiefly used for the linings of coats, and so called from *Chalons*, a city of France, where it was first made; Phillips, ed. 1706. We find *chalons*, i.e. a coverlet made at Chalons, even in Chaucer, C. T. 4138 (A 4140).—F. *Chalons*, or *Chalons-sur-Marne*, a town in France, 100 miles E. of Paris. 'Sa seule robe à l'état de *de ras de Chalons*'; Scarron, Virg. iv. (Littre, s. v. *ras*, § 9). Cf. AF. *Chalouns*, cloth of Chalons, Liber Albus, pp. 225, 231. *Chalons* takes its name from the tribe of the *Catalauni*, who lived in that neighbourhood.

SHALLOP, a light boat. (F.—Du.) In Spenser, F. Q. iii. 7. 27. —F. *chaloupe*, 'a shallop, or small boat'; Cot. —Du. *shoop*, a sloop; MDu. *shoep*, 'a sloop'; IJexham. ¶ Hence also Span. *chalupa* (also *port. chalupa*), 'a small light vessel, a long boat'; Neuman, Minshew's Span. Dict., ed. 1623, has *chalupa*, 'a flat-bottomed boat.' The occurrence of *shallop* in Spenser's F. Q. shows that it is rather an old word in our own language. The Ital. form is *scialuppa*. Doublet, *sloop*, q.v.

SHALLOT, **SEALOT**, a kind of onion. (F.—L.—Gk.—Heb.) Added by Todd to Johnson; it is also spelt *eschalot*.—MF. *eschalote*, *eschalotte*, 'a cive or chive', i.e. a kind of onion; Cot. Mod. F. *chalote*. The form *eschalote* is a variant, or corruption, of OF. *escalogne*, a shallot; Roquefort. —L. *ascalonia*, a shallot; fem. of *ascalonius*, adj., belonging to Ascalon. —*Ascalonia*, little onions or shallots, taking that name of Ascalon, a city in Jury; Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xix. c. 6.—Gk. *ασκαλῶνα*, Ascalon, one of the chief cities of the Philistines, on the W. coast of Palestine; Smith, Class. Dict.—Heb. *Asheleth*. See Joshua, xlii. 3; &c.

SHALLOW, not deep. (E.) ME. *shalowee*. 'Schold, or *shalowee*, note depe'; Prompt. Parv. p. 447; Trevisa, iii. 131, l. 7; *shald*, Barbour, Bruce, ix. 354. Not found in AS.; but evidently from a base **seal-*, which occurs again in ME. *schol-d*, *schal-d* (above), of which the AS. form was *seald*, shallow. This AS. *seald* is not in the Diett., but frequently occurs in A. S. Charters; as shown by Mr. Stevenson, Phil. Soc. Trans., 1895-8, p. 532. Thus, in Birch, Cart. Saxon. ii. 485, we find: 'on *sealdan* ford'; and in the same, l. 593, we have: 'æt *sealdan* floot'. AS. *seald* represents a Teut. type **skal-pāz* (1dg. type **skaltōs*). Cf. also prov. E. *shall*, *shant*, shallow. Perhaps allied to Low G. *schaal*, *schalig*, G. *schal*,

insipid, stale, said of liquids when little is left in the vessel. Der. *shallow-ness*. And see *shoat* (2).

SHALM, the same as **SHAWM**, q.v.

SHAM, to trick, verb; a pretence, sb. (E.) 'Sham, pretended, false; also, a sham, cheat, or trick; To sham one, to put a cheat or trick on him'; Phillips, ed. 1706. 'A meer sham and disguise,' Stillingfleet, vol. iv. ser. 9 (K). 'They... found all this a sham;' Dampier's Voyages, an. 1688 (K.). Earlier, in 1679, we find: 'Shamming is telling you an insipid, dull lye with a dull face, which the sly wag the author only laughs at himself; and making himself believe 'tis a good jest, puts the sham only upon himself; Wycherley, The Plain Dealer, iii. 1. We find also the slang expression 'to sham Abraham'—to pretend to be an Abraham-man, or a man from Bedlam hospital; see *Abraham-men* in Nares, and in Hotten's Slang Dictionary. To sham appears to be merely the Northern E. form of *to shame*, to put to shame, to disgrace, whence the sense 'to trick' may easily have arisen. Sham for shame is very common in the North, and appears in Brockett, and in the Whitby, Mid-Yorkshire, Swaledale, and Holderness Glossaries (E. D. S.). 'Whence a sham is it'—whose fault is it? Whitley Gloss. Cf. Icel. *skamm*, a shame, outrage, disgrace. See *Shame*. ¶ The explanation in North's Examen, 1740, p. 256, is neither clear nor helpful; he confuses sham with ashamed.

SHAMBLE, to walk awkwardly. (E.) A weakened form of *seamble*, to scramble; cf. prov. E. *seambling*, sprawling, *Herford* (Hail). 'By that *shambling* in his walk, it should be my rich old banker, Gomez; Dryden, Span. Friar, Act i. sc. 2. *Seamble*, to scramble, struggle, is in Shak. Much Ado, v. 1. 94; K. John, iv. 3. 146; Hen. V. i. 1. 4. It seems to be an E. word; see *Shamble* and *Seamble* in the E. D. D. But it is difficult to find cognate words in other languages. Cf. *skimble-skamble*, wandering, wild, confused, 1 Hen. IV. iii. 1. 154.

SHAMBLES, stalls on which butchers expose meat for sale; hence, a slaughter-house. (L.) 'As summer-flies are in the *shambles*; Oth. iv. 2. 66. *Shambles* is the pl. of *shamble*, a butcher's bench or stall, lit. a bench; and *shamble* is formed, with excrement b, from ME. *schamel*, a bench, orig. a stool; see Ancrén Riwe, p. 166, note e. AS. *seamel*, a stool; *ful-seamel*, a foot-stool; Matt. v. 35.—L. *seamellum*, a little bench or stool (White); allied: *seamunus*, a step, bench, *seabellum*, a foot-stool. The orig. sense is 'prop.' Cf. L. *scapus*, a shaft, stem, stalk; Gk. *σκηπεύς*, to prop, also to throw. Brugmann, i. § 241 (a).

SHAME, consciousness of guilt, disgrace, dishonour. (E.) ME. *schame*, *shame*, Wyclif, Luke, xiv. 9. AS. *seamun*, *seamun*, shame; Grein, ii. 403.—Icel. *skamm* (stem *skimm-*) a wound, shame; Dan. *skam*; Swed. *skam*; G. *scham*. β. Teut. type **shami*, i, shame; Fick, iii. 332. Allied to Goth. *skanda*, shame, G. *schante*. Der. *schame*, verb, AS. *seamian*, *seamian*, Grein; *shame-ful*, spelt *seame-ful*, Ancrén Riwe, p. 302, l. 23; *shame-ful-ly*, *shame-ful-ness*; *shameless*, AS. *seam-leas*, Ælfred, tr. of Gregory's Past. Care, c. xxxi (ed. Sweet, p. 204); *shame-less-ly*, *shame-less-ness*; also *shame-faced*, q.v. And see *sham*.

SHAMEFACED, modest. (E.) A corruption of *shamefast*, by a singular confusion with *face*, due to the fact that *shame* is commonly expressed by the appearance of the face; see *Face*. We find *shamefastness* in Spenser, F. Q. iv. 10. 50; *shame-faced* in Shak. Rich. III. i. 4. 142, where the quarto ed. has *shamefast* (Schmidt). ME. *schamefast*, *shamefast*, Chaucer, C. T. 2057 (A 2055). AS. *seamfast*, Ælfred, tr. of Gregory's Past. Care, c. xxxi (ed. Sweet, p. 204).—AS. *seamun*, shame; and *fast*, fast, firm; see *Shame* and *Fast*. Der. *shamefasted-ness*.

SHAMMY, **SHAMOY**, a kind of leather. (F.—G.) So called because formerly made from the chamois. 'Chamois, or Chamois, a kind of wild goat, whose skin, being rightly dressed, makes our true Shamois leather; Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. 'Shamoys, or Shamoys-leather, a sort of leather made of the skin of the Shamoys; Phillips, ed. 1706.—F. *chamois*, 'a wild goat, or chamois; also the skin thereof dressed, and called ordinarily *shamois leather*;' Cot. Cf. F. *chamoiser*, to prepare chamois leather; Littre. See *Chamois*. ¶ Taylor professes to correct this etymology, and, without a word of proof, derives it 'from *Samlad*, a district on the Baltic,' with which it has but two letters, a and m, in common. There is no difficulty, when it is remembered that *shamoys-leather* could only have been prepared from the chamois at first; but other skins were soon substituted, as being cheaper, when a larger demand set in. I see no force in Wedgwood's objection, that chamois skins were too scarce for general use. Imitations are always common. Cf. G. *gemüschleder*, chamois leather; from *gemüsch*, a chamois!

SHAMPOO, to squeeze and rub the body of another after a hot bath; to wash the head thoroughly with soap and water. (Hindustani.) A modern word; the operation takes its name from the

squeezing or kneading of the body with the knuckles, which forms a part of it, as properly performed.—Hind. *chāmpā*, '(?) to join, (2) to stuff, thrust in, press, to shampoo or champoo'; Shakespeare, Hind. Dict. ed. 1849, p. 846. The initial letter is rightly *ch*, as in *church*. Yule notes that *E. champoo* may represent Hind. *chāmpo*, the imperative of the above verb.

SHAMROCK, a species of clover. (C.) 'Yf they founde a plote of water-cresses or shamrockes;' Spenser, View of the State of Ireland, Globe ed., p. 654, col. 2.—Irish *seamrug*, trefoil, dimin. of *seamar*, trefoil; Gael. *seamrug*, shamrock, trefoil, clover.

SHANK, the lower part of the leg, a stem. (L.) ME. *shanke*, *shanke*, Havelok, 1903. AS. *secanca*, *seanca*; John, xix. 31, 32. Esp. used of the bone of the leg. †Du. *schonk*, a bone; Dan. *shank*, the shank; Swed. *shank*, leg. Allied to G. *schinken*, the ham, *schenkel*, the shank, leg; Low G. *schake*, shank. Perhaps ultimately related to **SHAKE**. Der. *shink-er*, *nui-cheon*.

SHANTY, a hut. (Irish.) From Irish *sean*, old, and *toigh*, a house. Similar compounds, beginning with *sean*, are common in Irish; and the compound *seantoigh*, an old ruinous hut, is in actual use (Archiv f. n. Sprachen, cvii. 112).

SHAPE, to form, fashion, adapt. (E.) Formerly a strong verb. ME. *shapen*, *schapen*; pt. t. *shoop*, Chaucer, C. T. 10690 (G 1222); pp. *shapen*, *shape*, id. 1227 (A 1225). A new formation from the ME. sb. *shape* (AS. *ge-sceap*); or from the pp., on the analogy of *secean*, to shake. The AS. verb is *secepan*, *secepan*, which has a weak infin. (= Goth. *skapjan* or *gu-skapjan*). But the verb is strong, with pt. t. *scōp*, *scōp*, and pp. *scapen*, *scapen*. †Icel. *skapa*, pt. t. *skōp*; Swed. *skapa*; Dan. *skabe*; G. *schaffen*, to create; pt. t. *schuf*, pp. *geschaffen*; cf. Goth. *gaskapjan*. Teut. type **skapjan*—(also **skapjan*), pt. t. **skōp*. Cf. Lith. *skabėti*, to cut, hew. Brugmann, i. § 701. Der. *shape*, sb., AS. *gesceap*, a creature, beauty, Grēin; *shap-able*; *shap-er*; *shapely*, ME. *schapely*, Chaucer, C. T. 374 (A 372); *shap-ly-ness*; *shape-less*, *shape-less-ness*. Hence also the suffix *-ship*, AS. *-scepe* (as in *friend-ship*, i. e. *friend-shape*), cf. G. *Freund-schaft*; and the suffix *-scape* in *land-scape*, q. v.

SHARD, **SHERD**, a fragment. (E.) Commonly in the comp. *post-shard*. 'Shardes of stones, Fragmentum lapidis; a shard of an earthen pot;' Baret (1580). The pl. *shards* is in Hamlet, v. 1. 254. ME. *sherd*, prompt. Parv. p. 445. AS. *seard*, a fragment; Ælfred, tr. of Boethius, c. xviii. § 1 (bk. ii. pt. 7); cf. *seard*, cut, notched. Lit. 'cut thing;' from Teut. **skar*, and grade of **sker-an*, to cut. See **SHAR**. Cf. Icel. *skarð*, a notch, *skarðr*, sheared, diminished.

SHARE (1), a portion, part, division. (E.) Spelt *share* in Palsgrave; very rare in ME. in this sense; *sehar*, i. e. the groin, Wyclif, 2 Kings, ii. 23, is the same word. AS. *seara*, a rare word; occurring in the comp. *land-seara*, a share of land; Grēin. From Teut. **skar*, and grade of **sker-an*, to share; see **SHAR**. And see below.

Der. *share*, verb, Spenser, F. Q. iv. 8. 5; *skar-er*, *share-holder*.
SHARE (2), a plough-share. (E.) ME. *share*, *share*; P. Plowman, B. iii. 306. AS. *seara*, a plough-share; Ælfric's Gloss., 1st word. From Teut. **skar*, and grade of **sker-an*, to share; see **SHAR**.

SHARK, a voracious fish, hound-fish. (F.—L.) The name of the fish is from the Tudor E. verb *shark*, to prow; to *shark* for a dinner, to try to get one; to *shark* for a living. 'Because they should not think I came to sharke Only for vitailles;' Times Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 85. 'They shark for a hungry diet;' Ben Jonson, Mercurius Vindictæ. Prob. from North F. (Picard) *cherquier*, equivalent to OF. *chercher* (E. *search*), mod. F. *chercher*. Cf. *chercher le broust*, to hunt after feasts; Cot. Godofroy has two exx. of the spelling *cherquier*. Cf. also Ital. *cercare del pane*, 'to shift for how to live, i. e. to shark (Torriano).—L. *circare*, to go round, go about.—L. *circus*, a ring; see **CIRCUS. And see **SEARCH**. Thus *shark* is only a variant of *search*, but was used in a special sense. Hence *shark* (1), a greedy fellow, one who lives by his wits, described in ch. 14 of Earle's Micro-cosmographie (1628); (2) a greedy fish (in Florio, s. v. *Citaro*). Der. *shark-ing*, voracious, greedy, prowling; one of the Dramatis Personæ of Love's Cure (by Beaumont and Fletcher) is 'Algaucier, a sharking rascally constable,' *shark up* to snap up, Hamlet, i. 1. 98. And hence *shark*—a sharper, as a slang term. For some connect the last word with G. *schurke*, a rogue; but without any attempt to explain the difference of vowels. Sewel's Du. Dict. has: '*schurk*, a shark, a rascal;' but this is merely a translation, not an identification.**

SHARP, cutting, trenchant, keen, severe, biting, shrewd. (E.) ME. *sharp*, *scharp*, Chaucer, C. T. 1663. AS. *searþ*; Grēin, ii. 404. †Du. *scharp*; Icel. *skarp*; Swed. and Dan. *skarp*; G. *scharf*. Teut. type **searþa*. Perhaps allied to *scraper*. See **SCRAPER**. Der. *sharp-by*, *sharp-ness*; *sharp-er*, one who acts sharply, a cheat; *sharp-set*, *sighted*, *quitted*; *sharp-en*, to make sharp, Antony, ii. 1. 25.

SCATTER, to break in pieces. (E.) The Southern E. form of

scatter; with a difference of meaning. ME. *scatteren*, to scatter, to dash, said of a falling stream; Gawain and Grene Knight, 2083. AS. *scatterian*, to scatter, squander; A. S. Chron. an. 1137. Milton uses *scatter* with the sense of *scatter* at least twice; P. L. x. 1066, Lycidas, 5; so also prov. E. *scatter*, to scatter (Kent). See **SCATTER**. Doublet, *scatter*.

SHAVE, to pare, strip, cut off in slices, cut off hair. (E.) ME. *shaven*, *schaven*, formerly a strong verb; pt. t. *shoof* (misspelt *shoof*); Wyclif, 1 Chron. xii. 4, earlier text; the later text has *shavende*. The strong pp. *shaven* is still in use. AS. *seccan*, *seccan*; pt. t. *seof*, pp. *seafew*; the pt. t. *seof* occurs in Ælfred, tr. of Bede, b. i. c. 1, near the end. †Du. *schaven*, to scrape, plane wood; Icel. *skafa*; Swed. *skafa*, to scrape; Dan. *skave*, to scrape; Goth. *skaban*, 1 Cor. xi. 6; G. *schaben*. B. All from Teut. base *SKAB*, answering to *SKAP*, to cut, dig, whence Lithuan. *skapoti*, to shave, cut, Russ. *skopiti*, to castrate, Gk. *skōnēin*, to dig. Brugmann, i. §§ 569, 701. Der. *shav-er*, *shav-ing*; also *shave-ing*, with double dimin. suffix, expressive of contempt, applied to a priest with shaven crown, in Æle, King John, ed. Collier, p. 17, l. 16. Also *seab*, *shab-by*, *shaf*.

SHAW, a thicket, small wood. (E.) ME. *shawe*, *shawe*, Chaucer, C. T. 4305 (A 4307). AS. *seaga*, a shaw; Diplomatarium Ævi Saxonici, ed. Thorpe, p. 161, l. 5. †Icel. *skógur*, a shaw, wood; Swed. *skog*; Dan. *skov*. Allied to Icel. *skugi*, a ness (Norwegian); NFrics. *skage*, a nook of land; cf. Icel. *skoger*, to jut out. Allied to **SHAG**.

SHAWL, a covering for the shoulders. (Pers.) Added by Todd to Johnson's Dict.—Pers. *shāl*, 'a shawl or mantle, made of very fine wool of a species of goat common in Thibet;' Rich. Dict. p. 872. See **YALE**. The Pers. *ā* resembles E. *aw*, showing that we borrowed the word immediately from Persian, not from F. *châle*.

SHAWN, **SHALM**, a musical instrument resembling the clarinet. (F.—L.—Gk.) It was a reed-instrument. In Prayer-Book version of Ps. xcvi. 7. 'With shawms and trompets, and with clarions sweet;' Spenser, F. Q. i. 12. 13. The pl. form *shalmes* occurs in Chaucer, House of Fame, iii. 128. *Shalmey* appears to have been abbreviated to *shalm*, *shawme*.—OF. *chalemie*, 'a little pipe made of a reed, or of a wheaten or oaten straw;' Cot. Also *chalemelle*, *chalamme*; Cot. All allied to F. *chamine* (for '*chalm*'), straw, a straw.—L. *calamus*, a reed; borrowed from Gk., the true Lat. word being *calamus*.—Gk. *κάλανος*, a reed; *καλάμη*, a stalk or straw of corn. Cognate with E. **HAULM**, q. v. †The G. *schalmet* is also from French. Doublet, *halm*.

SHE, the fem. of the 3rd pers. pronoun. (E.) ME. *she*, *sehe*, *sheo*; Chaucer, C. T. 121; *sho*, Havelok, 125; *scho*, id. 126; a. l. o. *see*. A. S. Chron. an. 1140. In the Northumbrian dialect, we find ME. *scho* used as a dem. pronoun, though the AS. *sēo* is the fem. of the def. article. B. The AS. *sēo* should have become *ser*, but this form never occurs; rather it became *sio* (John iv. 23, Lindisfarne MS.); whence (perhaps influenced by the Icel. dem. pron. *sjá*, that) came Northumb. ME. *scho*, *scho*, and this seems to have suggested the Midland *she*, *she*, the true Southern forms being *heo*, *he*, which actually occur, and were easily confused with *he*, masc. γ. The AS. *sēo*, fem. of *se*, used as def. article, was orig. a demonstrative pronoun, meaning 'that.' †Du. *zij*, *she*; Icel. *sú*, *sjá*, fem. of *sú*, dem. pron.; G. *sie*, *she*; Goth. *sú*, fem. of *sa*, dem. pron. used as def. article; Gk. *ἡ*, fem. of *ὁ*, def. art.; Skt. *sá*, *she*, fem. of *sa*, he. For Icel. *she*, see Noreen, § 399. And see Sweet, E. Gr. § 1068.

SHEAF, a bundle of things collected together, esp. used of grain. (E.) ME. *sheef*, *shef* (with long *e*), Chaucer, C. T. 104. AS. *seaf*, Gen. xxvii. 7; spelt *seab* in the 8th cent., Corpus Gloss., 197. †Du. *schaf*; Icel. *skaf*; G. *schau*. The sense of 'sheaf' is a bundle of things 'shoved' together. Teut. type **skaudan*, m. From **skaud*, and grade of **skūdan*, to shove; see **SHOVE**. †The pl. *sheaves* answers to AS. pl. *seafas*. Der. *sheaf*, verb, As You Like It, iii. 2. 113; *sheaf-y*.

SHEAL, a temporary summer hut. (Scand.) In Halliwell; Jamieson has also *sheil*, *shieling*, *shelin*; spelt *shieling* in Campbell, O'Connor's Child, st. 3. Spelt *sheill*, Henryson, Upland Mouse, st. 6. Connected in the Icel. Diel. *skáli*, Norwegian *skalle*, a hut; but rather from Icel. *skjól*, a shelter, cover, Dan. *skjul*, a shelter, Swed. *skjöl*, a shed, shelter; cf. Icel. *skýli*, a shed, shelter, skjla, to screen, shelter, skjýling, a screening. These words are from the *SKIEU*, to cover; cf. Skt. *śhu*, to cover; Fick, iii. 337. See **SKY**. †For the form, cf. Icel. *skjöld*, a pail or bucket, called in Scotland a *skiel* or *skel*.

SHEAR, to cut, clip, shave off. (E.) ME. *scheren*, *sheren*, pt. t. *shear*, *shar*, pp. *schoren*, now contracted to *shorn*; Chaucer, C. T. 13958 (B 3142). AS. *searan*, *seiran*, pt. t. *sear*, pl. *searon*, pp. *seoren*; Gen. xxviii. 13; Diplomatarium Ævi Saxonici, ed. Thorpe, p. 145, l. 14. †Du. *scheren*; Icel. *shera*; Dan. *skære*; G. *scheren*. Teut. type **shearan*, pt. t. **shear*, pp. **shor-anoz*. Allied to Oldish *sear-aim*,

I separate; Gael. *sgar*, to sever; W. *ysgar*, to part; Gk. *seipw* (for *seipw*). — *sqer*, to cut. Brugmann, i. § 631. Der. *shear-er*; *shears*, ME. *sheres*, P. Plowman, C. vii. 75, pl. of *shear* = AS. *scara*, used to translate *L. forfex*, Voc. 336. 27; *shear-ling*, a sheep only once sheared, formed with double dimin. suffix *-ling*. Allied words are *Soar* (2), *Share*, *Sheer* (2), *Shard*, *Shore*, *Short*, *Soore*, *Skerry*, and others.

SHEATH, a case for a sword or other implement, case, scabbard. (E.) ME. *sheathe*, Wyclif, John, xviii. 11. AS. *scæð*, *scēð*, *scēð*, a sheath; Grein, ii. 399. + Du. *scheede*; Icel. *sheiðir*, fem. pl.; Dan. *skede*; [Swed. *skida*]; G. *scheide*. Teut. type **skaiþā*, f. orig. 'that which separates', applied to the husk of a bean, as in Swed. *skida*, which also means 'a husk'. Since such a husk has two sides, we see why the Icel. *sheiðir* is only used in the plural; and these sides of a case must be separated before a knife or sword can be introduced, if the material of the scabbard is at all loose. All from Teut. base **skaiþh* [except Swed. *skid* = weak grade **skith*]; for which see *Shed* (1). Der. *sheathe*, verb, Mach. v. 7. 20; spelt *sheche* in *Palsgrave*; *sheath-ing*.

SHEAVE, a wheel of a pulley. (F.) A technical term; see Webster. A variant of prov. E. *shive*, a slice (Halliwell); see E. D. D., and see further under *Shive*, *Shiver* (2).

SHEBEN, a liquor-shop. (Irish. = E.) Apparently a dimin. (with suffix *-in*) of Irish *shear*, a shop. = E. *shop*; see *Shop*.

SHEED (1), to part, scatter, cast abroad, pour, spill. (E.) The old sense 'to part' is nearly obsolete, except in *water-shed*, the ridge which parts river-systems. '*Shed*, to distinguish,' Ray, Gloss. B. 15 (E. D. S.). Spelt *shed* in *Karet* (1580). ME. *shedden*, Rob. of Glouc. p. 57, l. 1332; P. Plowman, B. vi. 9; pt. t. *shadde*, *shedde*, P. Plowman, l. xvii. 288; pp. *shad*, Gen. and Exodus, ed. Morris, 148; also *shed*. AS. *scēdan*, *scēdan*, to part, separate, distinguish (hence, to scatter); pt. t. *scēd*, *scēad*, pp. *scēiden*, *scēiden*; a strong verb; Grein, ii. 398; but we find the weak pt. t. *shadde* and the pp. *shad* as early as in the *Ormulum*, li. 3200, 4939. The vowel of the mod. E. word has been shortened, as in *red* from AS. *read*, *bread* from *brēad*, and *head* from *hēad*; this shortening began in the weak pt. t. *shēde* and the pp. *shēd*. + OSax. *shēdan*, OFries. *shēda*, to part; G. *schiden*; Goth. *skaidan*. Cf. Lithuan. *skėdžiu*, I separate; L. *scindere*, Gk. *εἰς*, to cleave, split, part. All from Teut. base **skaiþh*, varying to **skaid* (see *Shide*); allied to Idg. base **skhid*, to cleave. See Brugmann, i. § 201, 599. Der. *shed-er*.

SHEED (2), a slight shelter, hut. (E.) Allied to *shade*. '*Sheds* stuffed with lambs and goats,' Chapman, tr. of *Odyssey*, ix. 314; cf. prov. E. *cow-shade*, a cow-shed (Leic.). It appears to be a Kentish form, like *OKentish hend for band*, *mere for mire*, *ledare for ladder*, &c.; see *Introd.* to *Ayenbite of Inwyet*, ed. Morris, pp. v, vi. In the same work, p. 95, l. 28, we find *shed* (= *shed*) for *shade*; *scēde*, dat. p. 97, l. 1; and *shed* in the sense of 'shadow,' p. 137, l. 15. AS. *scēad*, *scēad*, shade; fig. shelter (Toller); allied to AS. *scēadan*, shade. See *Shade*. β. *Or shed* may be a Kentish form of prov. E. *shud*, a shed (E. D. D.), ME. *skudde*, a shed, *Prompt.* l'arr., which answers to an AS. form **scydd*.

SHEEN, fairness, splendour. (E.) '*The sheen of their spears*,' Byron, *Destruction of Sennacherib*. And in *Hamlet*, iii. 2. 167. But properly an adj., signifying 'fair,' as in *Spenser*, F. Q. ii. 1. 10, ii. 2. 40. ME. *schene*, adj., fair, beautiful, Chaucer, C. T. 974 (A 972). AS. *scēne*, *scōne*, *scōne*, *scōne*, fair; Grein, ii. 416. Lit. 'showy,' fair to sight, and allied to *Show*, q. v. (But doubtless frequently supposed to be allied to *shine*, which the vowel-sound shows to be impossible; observe the cognate forms.) + OSax. *scēni*, adj.; Du. *schoon*, adj.; G. *schön*, adj.; Goth. *skauus*, beautiful. Teut. type **skan-niz* (Kluge); or **skau-n-joz* (Streitberg). See *Fick*, iii. 336.

SHEEP, a well-known animal. (E.) ME. *sheep*, *sheep*, pl. *sheep*, *sheep*; Chaucer, C. T. 408 (A 406). AS. *scēap*, *scēap*, pl. *scēap*, *scēp*, a neuter sb., which is unchanged in the plural, like *deer*; Grein, ii. 404. + OSax. *shep*; Du. *schap*, a sheep, a simpton; G. *schaf*; OHG. *scāf*. Teut. type *skaf*, n. Origin unknown; the Pol. *skop*, Lith. *skapas*, sheep, are borrowed from Teutonic. Der. *sheep-cote*, *sheep-fold*; *sheep-ish*, -ly, -ness; *sheep-master*, *shearer*, -shearing, -walk. Also *sheep-herd*.

SHEER (1), bright, clear, pure, simple, perpendicular. (Scand.) '*A sheer descent*' is an unbroken one, orig. a clear one; the old meaning being 'bright.' And see *Trench*, *Select Glossary*. '*Sheer*, immaculate, and silver fountain;' Rich. II, v. 3. 61. ME. *sheere*, *shere*. '*The shere sonne*,' Lydgate, *Storie of Thebes*, pt. i. (How *Edipus* expounded the problem). [Rather Scand. than E. The initial *sk* is due to AS. *scir* (below).] = Icel. *skær*, bright, clear; Swed. *skär*; Dan. *skær*, bright, pure; Teut. type **skairiz*. Allied to Icel. *skirr*, clear, bright (which is cognate with AS. *scir*, bright (Grein), Goth. *skairs*, G. *schier*); Teut. type **skairiz*. β. Here **skai-riz* is from **skai-*, the 2nd grade, and **skai-roz* from **sheer*-, the prime grade,

of Idg. root *SKEL*, to shine. Cf. Icel. *skí-na* (= AS. *sci-na*), to shine; so that the orig. sense is 'shining.' See *Shine*. Der. *sheer*, adv.; also *Sheer-Thursday*, the old name of Maundy Thursday, lit. 'pure Thursday'; cf. Icel. *skíra*, to cleanse, baptize, *Skírdagr* or *Skíringdagr*, Sheer-day or Sheer-Thursaday, Dan. *Skærtorsdag*. See my note on P. Plowman, B. xvi. 140; p. 379 of 'Notes.'

SHEER (2), to deviate from one's course. (Du.) A nautical term. 'Among sea-men, a ship is said to *sheer*, or *go sheering*, when in her sailing she is not steadily steered, &c.;' Phillips, ed. 1706. = Du. *scheren*, to shear, cut, barter, jest; to withdraw, or go away; to warp, stretch. '*Scheerje van hier*, away, get you gone;' Sewel. This answers to mod. E. *sheer off*! Thus *sheer* is only a particular use of Du. *scheren*, cognate with E. *Shear*. So also G. *schere dich weg*, get you gone; *schier dich aus dem Wege*, out of the way! (Flügel).

SHEET, a large piece of linen cloth; a large piece of paper; a sail; a rope fastened to a sail. (E.) ME. *schete*, *schete*, Chaucer, C. T. 4138 (A 4140). AS. *scēte*, *scēte*; 'Sindo, scēte,' Voc. 124. 24; 'Sindonem, scētan' (Kentish Glosses), Voc. 86. 35; 'Sandalum, scēte', Corpus gloss., 1776. 'On scēte mīnum, in my bosom (L. in sinu meo); Ps. lxxxviii. 49, ed. Spelman. 'On clāne scētan befold' = enfolded in a clean sheet; Gospel of Nicodemus, c. xiii. ed. Thwaites, p. 6. 'On scētan bewunden', wound in a sheet; The Shrine, p. 69. *Sheet* answers to the Kentish and OMer. form *scēte*, not to *Wessex* *scēte*. The sense of 'bosom' is due to the use of *scēte* to signify the fold of a garment. It is closely allied to AS. *scētan*, a much commoner word, meaning (1) a projecting corner, angle, nook of ground, (2) fold of a garment; Grein, ii. 405. β. The orig. sense is 'projection,' or 'that which shoots out,' then a corner, esp. of a garment or of a cloth; after which it was extended to mean a whole cloth or sheet. The nautical senses are found in AS. *scētan*, explained 'pes veli'; *scētan-line*, explained 'propes', Voc. 288. 24, 25. γ. The vowels *ē, y*, are due to a mutation from *ea*; and all may be compared with AS. *scētan*, pt. t. of *scētan*, to shoot; see *Shoot*. Cognate with the form *scēat* are Icel. *skaut*, a sheet, corner of a square cloth, corner, sheet or rope attached to the corner of a sail, skirt or sleeve of a garment, a hood; Swed. *skof*, the sheet of a sail; Du. *school*, a shoot, sprig, sheet, bosom, lap; G. *school*, flap of a coat, lap, bosom; Goth. *skauts*, the hem of a garment; all from Teut. **skaut*, 2nd grade of **skēutan*, to slant; see *Shoot*. Der. *sheet*, verb, *Hamlet*, i. 1. 115, Antony, i. 4. 65; *sheet-ing*; *sheet-lightning*, lightning which spreads out like a sheet. Also *sheet-anchor*, the same as *shoot-anchor*, an anchor to be shot out or lowered in case of great danger; 'This saying they make their *shoot-anchor*,' Abp. Crammer, Ans. to Bp. Gardiner, p. 117 (cited by Todd); also in Roister Doister, i. 1. 28. The form *sheet-anchor* is due to ME. *schētan*, to shoot; see *Shoot*.

SHEIK, a chief. (Arab.) In books of travel. = Arab. *sheikh*, an elder, a chief; Palmer's Pers. Diet. col. 394; *skaykh*, a venerable old man, a chief; Rich. Diet. p. 920. The orig. sense is 'old.' **SHEKEL**, a Jewish weight and coin. (Heb.) See Exod. xxx. 13. The weight is about half an ounce; the value about half a crown. = Heb. *sheqel*, a shekel (weight). = Heb. *skāgal*, to weigh. [Both *res* are short.]

SHEKINAH, SHECHINAH, the visible glory of the Divine presence. (Heb.) Not in the Bible, but in the targums; it signifies the 'dwelling' of *Goā* among His people. = Heb. *shek(h)ināh*, dwelling, the presence of God. = Heb. *shāk(h)an*, to dwell.

SHELDRAKE, a kind of drake. (E.) ME. *scheldrak*; 'Hic umnis, scheldrak'; Voc. 762. 39. For *sheld-drake*, i.e. variegated or spotted drake; hence the ME. form *shelde-drake*, Rel. Antiq. ii. 82, col. 2. '*Sheldapple* [prob. for *sheld-dapple*], the chaffinch;' Halliwell. '*Sheld*, flecked, party-coloured;' Coles' Dict., ed. 1684. *Sheld* in this case is just the same as ME. *sheld*, a shield; and the allusion is, probably, to the ornamentation of shields, which is doubtless of great antiquity. The AS. *scyld* or *seild* is a shield; but is also used, in a curious passage, to denote a part of a bird's plumage. 'Is *scyld* ufan frætrum gefeged ofer þæs fygles bæc' = the shield above is curiously arranged over the bird's back; Poem on the Phoenix, l. 308 (Grein). So also Icel. *skjöldungur*, a sheldrake, allied to *skjöldur*, dappled, from *skjöldr*, a shield, spot, patch; Dan. *en skjoldet ko*, a brindled cow, from *skjold*, a shield; G. *schildern*, to paint, depict, from G. *schild*, a shield, escutcheon. See *Shield*.

SHELF, a ledge, flat layer of rock. (E.) ME. *schelfe*, *shelfe*; pl. *shelves*, Chaucer, C. T. 3211. AS. *scylfe* (for *scylfe*), a plank or shelf; Grein, ii. 416. + Low G. *schelf*, a shelf, Bremen Wörterbuch; allied to *schelfern*, to scale off, peel. Cf. Lowland Sc. *skelva*, a thin slice, *skelve*, to separate in laminae (Jamieson); Du. *schilfer*, a scale; prov. G. *schelfe*, a husk, shell, paring; *schelfen*, *schelfern*, to peel off. Closely allied to *shell* and *scale*; the orig. sense is 'a husk,' thence a flake, slice, thin board, flat ledge, layer. See *Shell*. The Gael.

spealt, a splinter, or (as a verb) to split, is from the same root. ¶ We occasionally find *shel*, not only in the sense of a layer of rock, but in the sense of 'sand-bank' or 'shoal'. Dryden speaks of 'a shelvy coast' as equivalent to 'shoaly ground'; tr. of Virgil, *Æn.* v. 1125, 1130. He adds that *Æneas* 'steers aloof, and shuns the shel', l. 1132. There is confusion here with the verb to *shelve*, q. v. Cf. *shelvy* and shallow, *Merry Wives*, iii. 5. 15.

SHELL, a scale, husk, outer covering, a bomb. (E.) ME. *schelle*, *shelle*; P. Plowman, B. v. 528; Gower, C. i. iii. 76; bk. vi. 2328. AS. *scell*, *ryll*; Grein, ii. 399. +Du. *schel*; Icel. *skel*; Goth. *skalia*, a tile; Luke, v. 19. Teut. type **skali*, f. The sense is 'thin flake'; cf. Swed. *skala*, to peel off; see *Skill*. And see *Scale* (1). Der. *shell-fish*, *-work*; *shell*, verb; *shell-y*.

SHELTER, a place of protection, refuge, retreat, protection. (E.) This curious word is perhaps due to a corruption of ME. *sheld-trume*, a body of troops used to protect anything, a guard, squadron. The corruption took place early, possibly owing to some confusion with the word *squadron* (of F. origin), with which it seems to have been assimilated, at least in its termination. Thus *sheld-trume* soon became *scheldrome*, *scheltrome*, *sheltrome*, *sheltroun*, the force of the latter part of the word being utterly lost, so that at last *-troun* was confused with the common suffix *-er*, and the word *shelter* was the result. β. See examples in Strutt, s. v. *schilde*. To which add: *schilturm*, Harbours of the Bruce, xii. 429; *scheltrome*, *sheltrom*, *schelturm*, Allit. version of Destruction of Troy, 3239, 5349, 5804, 10047; Mortie Arthur, ed. Brock, 1813, 1856, 1992, 2106, 2210, 2922. It occurs also in Trevisa's description of the battle of Hastings, and was quite a common word, known from Aberdeen to Cornwall. Loss of the true form caused loss of the true sense, so that it came to mean only a place of protection, instead of a body-guard or squadron. Note the use in P. Plowman, B. xiv. 81: 'make owre felle owre scheltrom', make our faith our defence. Also: 'scheltrom schouris to shelde', shelter to keep off showers (Halliwell).

A sense of its derivation from *sheld* survives in modern use. From AS. *solid-truma*, lit. a shield-troop, troop of men with shields or selected for defence; compounded of AS. *seild*, a shield, and *truma*, a band of men, Jos. xi. 10. The word *truma* does not appear to be a mere modification of the L. *turna*, but is allied to AS. *trum*, firm, *getrum*, a cohort, band of men (Grein); and to E. *trim*. See *Shield* and *Trim*.

SHELVE, to slope down, incline downwards gradually. (E.) We speak of a *shelving* shore, i. e. a shallow or sloping shore, where the water's depth increases gradually. 'The shore was *shelvy* and shallow'; *Merry Wives*, iii. 5. 15. We have *shelving* in Two Gent. of Verona, iii. 1. 115, which is explained by Schmidt as 'projecting like a shelf.' It seems to be from *shel*, sb., but the connexion is not clear. A *shelf* sometimes meant a sand-bank; and the sense of 'slope' may refer to the sloping sides of the same. Cf. 'tawny sands and *shelves*'; Milton, Comus, 117. 'What lark heares sayle in tempeste on the *shelves*?' Higgins, Mirror for Magistrates; Severus, st. 8. In Lowl. Sc. we find *shel*, a shelf, a ledge in a cliff, and *shelve*, vb., to shelve, to tilt; also *shelvy*, adj., applied to rocks that form a shelf or ledge. β. Torriano explains *Mtal. stralare* by 'to shelve or go aside, aslope, awry'; a sense which may have been suggested by MDu. *schel*, awry, G. *schel*, *schel*, Bavar. *schelb*, awry. See *Shelf*.

SHEPHERD, a sheep-herd, pastor. (E.) ME. *schepherd*, *shepherd*, Chaucer, C. T. 506 (A 504). AS. *scēaphryde*, a keeper of sheep, Gen. iv. 2.—AS. *scēap*, a sheep; and *hyrde*, a herd, i. e. guardian. See *Sheep* and *Herd* (2). Der. *shepherd-ess*, with F. suffix.

SHERBET, a kind of sweet drink. (Arab.) In Herbert's Travels, ed. 1665, pp. 203, 327; Sandys, Trav., p. 136.—Arab. *sharbat*, a drink, draught, sherbet, syrup; Rich. Diet. p. 887.—Arab. root *shariba*, he drank; id. Allied to *syrup*, q. v. Also to *shrub*, in the term 'rumshrub'; see *shrub* (2).

SHERD, SHARD, a fragment. (E.) See *Shard*.

SHERE-THURSDAY; see *Sheer* (1).

SHERIFF, an officer in a county who executes the law. (E.) ME. *schireve*, Chaucer, C. T. 361 (A 359). AS. *scir-gerefa*, a shire-reeve. In Ælfric's Glossary we find: *Consul, gerefa*; also 'Proconsul, under-gerefa'; also 'Pretor, burh-gerefa'; and 'Preses, scir-gerefa'; Voc. col. 110.—AS. *scir*, a shire; and *ge-refa*, a reeve, officer; see *Shire* and *Reeve*. Der. *sheriff-ship*, *sheriff-dom*. Also *sheriff-ly*, generally written *shrievalty*, spelt *shrievalty* in Fuller, Worthies of England (R.); the suffix is F., as in common-al-ty. Dryden has the extraordinary adj. *shrieval*. The Medal, 14.

SHERRY, a wine of Spain. (Spau.—L.) Formerly *sherris*, 2 Hen. IV, iv. 3. 111. The final *s* was dropped, from a fancy that it was the pl. ending, just as in the case of *pea* for *pease*, &c. So called from the town of *Xeres*, in Spain, whence it was brought. There

are two towns of that name; but the famous one is *Xeres de la Frontera*, in the province of Sevilla, not far from Cadiz. The Spanish *x* is now a guttural letter (like G. c.) but formerly was like the E. *sh*. β. Dozy shows that *Xeres* = L. *Casaris*, by loss of the syllable *-ar-*, much as *Cesar Augusta* became, by contraction, *Saragossa*; see Dozy, Recherches sur l'histoire et la littérature de l'Espagne, Leyden, 1860, i. 314. *Casaris* is the gen. case of L. *Casar*. Der. *sherris-sack*, i. e. dry sherry, 2 Hen. IV, iv. 3. 104; see *Sack* (3).

SHEW, the same as *Show*, q. v.

SHIBBOLETH, the criterion or test-word of a party. (Heb.) In Milton, Samson Agonistes, 289. See the story in Judges, xii. 6.—Heb. *shibboleth*, (1) an ear of corn, (2) a river. From the obsolete root *shūbhal*, to increase, grow, flow. ¶ Any word beginning with *sh* would have done as well to detect an Ephraimite.

SHIDE, a thin piece of wood. (E.) *Shide*, a billet of wood, a thin board, a block of wood; still in use; Halliwell. Spelt *skide* in Palsgrave. ME. *shide*, *schide*, Gower, C. A. i. 314; bk. iii. 1033; P. Plowman, B. ix. 131. AS. *seid*, a billet of wood, in a gloss; Voc. 266. 33; whence *scid-wood*, a fence made of palings; Voc. 146. 28. +Icel. *skid*, a billet of wood; G. *seid*, the same. Cf. Olsh. *sciath*, a shield. From the same root as *Sheath* and *Shed*. Fick, iii. 335. Thus the orig. sense is 'a piece of cleft wood, a log, billet.' Doublet, *skid*.

SHIELD, a piece of defensive armour held on the left arm. (E.) ME. *schelde*, *shelde*, Chaucer, C. T. 2506 (A 2504). AS. *seild*, *seild*, a shield; Grein, ii. 407. +Du. *schild*; Icel. *skjöldr*, pl. *skildir*; Dan. *skjold*; Swed. *skild*; Goth. *skildus*; G. *schild*. β. All from a Teut. type **skelduz*, a shield; Fick, iii. 334. The root is doubtful; it is usual to connect it with *shel* and *scale*, as denoting a thin piece of wood; cf. Lith. *skelti*, to split. Fick suggests a connexion with Icel. *skella*, *skjalla*, to clash, rattle, from the 'clashing of shields' so often mentioned; cf. G. *schelle*, a bell, allied to *schellen*, to resound. This seems unlikely. Der. *shield*, verb, K. Lear, iv. 2. 67; *shield-bearer*, *shield-less*. Also *shel-ter*, q. v., *shill-ing*, q. v.

SHIELING, the same as *Sheal*, q. v.

SHIFT, to change, change clothes, remove. (E.) The old sense was 'to divide,' now lost. ME. *schiften*, *shiften*, to divide, change, remove. In the Prompt. Parv. p. 446, it is explained by 'part asunder,' or 'deal,' i. e. divide, as well as by 'change.' 'Hastlich he *schifte* him' = hastily he removed himself, changed his place, P. Plowman, B. xx. 166. And see Chaucer, C. T. 5686 (D 104). AS. *scifian*, *scifian*, to divide; 'bēo his āht geseaf swiðe riht' = let his property be divided very justly; Laws of Cnut (Secular) § 71; in Thorpe, Ancient Laws, i. 414, l. 1. +Du. *schiften*, to divide, separate, turn; Icel. *skipta* (for *skifta*), to part, share, divide; also to shift, change; so that the mod. use of *shift* is prob. Scandinavian; Swed. *skifta*, to divide, to change, shift; Dan. *skifte* (the same). β. The sense of 'divide' or 'part' is the orig. one. Allied to Icel. *skifa*, to cut into slices, Icel. *skifa*, a slice, and prov. F. *skive*, a slice. See *Shiver* (2). Cf. also Icel. *skipa*, to arrange, appoint; which may have influenced the sense. Der. *shift*, sb., a change, Timou, i. 1. 84; esp. a change of linen, and commonly restricted to the sense of chemise; *shift-less*; *shift-y*.

SHILLELAGH, an oaken stick used as a cudgel. (Irish.) In The Rejected Addresses (Living Lustres, st. 9). Named from *Shillelagh*, a barony in Wicklow famous for oaks. The Irish name *Siol-Elaigh* means 'the descendants of Elach' = Irish *siol*, seed, descendants; and *Elaigh*, proper name. See Joyce, Irish Local Names. The Irish *sil*, seed, is from *SE*, to sow.

SHILLING, a silver coin worth 12 pence. (E.) ME. *shilling*, *shilling*; P. Plowman, B. xii. 146. AS. *scilling*, *scilling*, Luke, xv. 9. +Du. *schelling*; Icel. *skillingr*; Dan. and Swed. *skilling*; Goth. *skillingr* (for *skilling*); G. *schilling*. β. The suffix *-ling* is a double diminutive, the same as in AS. *feorð-ling* (or *feorð-ing*), a farthing. The base is perhaps *SKEL*, to divide, as in Lith. *skel-ti*, to split, Icel. *skilja*, to divide; see *Skill*. γ. The reason for the name is not certain; Jhre suggests that the old coins were marked with a cross, for the convenience of dividing them into four parts, as suggested by the AS. name *feorðling*, a fourth part or farthing. It is more likely that the word merely meant 'small piece,' as AS. *stycce*, a mite (Mark, xii. 42), merely means a 'bit' or 'small piece.' δ. The derivation from *SKEL* is strongly supported by the occurrence of Swed. *skiljemynt*, Dan. *skillemynt*, in the sense of 'small change' or 'small money'; by the occurrence of numerous other derivatives from the same base. Cf. Gk. *utep-ua*, small coin, from *utepua*, to cut.

SHILLYSHALLY, to act irresolutely. (E.) Coined from the phr. *shill I, shall I*, which is a reduplicated form of *shall I*, used interrogatively. 'I thought it would be foolish to stand *shilli shalli* any longer,' Macklin, Love à la Mode, Act 1; Sir Callaghan

(reads a letter). And in Congreve, *Way of the World*, iii. 3 (Sir Willful).

SHIMMER, to glitter, shine faintly. (F.) ME. *shimieren*; whence *shimeryng*, Chaucer, C. T. 4295 (A 4297); spelt *shimeryng* in *Tyr-whitt*. AS. *scimrian*, to glitter (Toller). It is the frequentative form of *sciman*, to shine. Luke, xvii. 24 (Lindisfarne MS.). and Grein, ii. 408. — AS. *scima*, a light, brightness, Grein, ii. 408. From the base *sci-* of *sciman*, to shine; see **SHINE**. + Du. *schimieren*, to glimmer; Swed. *skimra*, to glitter; G. *schimmern*, to glimmer; from OHG. *sciman*, to shine, *scimo*, a bright light. And cf. Icel. *skimi*, *skima*, a gleam of light, Goth. *skima*, a torch or lantern; Irish *seimh*, *seimh*, beauty, Oltrish *seimh*.

SHIN, the large bone of the leg, front of the lower part of the leg. (E.) ME. *shine*; dat. *shinne*, Chaucer, C. T. 388; pl. *shinnes*, id. 1281 (A 386, 1279). AS. *scinn*, Voc. 216. 3; 'Tibia, *scina*, OHG. *scin-bân* [shin-bones]; id. 160. 19. Allied to AS. *scin*, shin, O. E. Texts, p. 64; so that the Teut. base is **skai-*, + Du. *schien*; Swed. *sken-ben*, shin-bone; Dan. *skinn-ben*, shin-bone; G. *schien*; OHG. *scina*, *scena*. β. Origin uncertain; but note the use of G. *schiene*, a splint, an iron band, Dan. *skinne*, the same, Dan. *hulskinne*, the tire of a wheel. It is probable that *shin* and *shin* are allied; the orig. sense may have been 'thin slice' from **skel*, to cleave, split; cf. L. *dis-se-cere*, to separate oneself from. 'The *shin-bone* [is] so called from its sharp edge, like a splint of wood. The analogous bone in a horse is called the *shin-bone*.' Wedgwood. See **SKIN**.

SHINE, to gleam, beam, glow, be bright. (E.) ME. *schinen*, *shinen*; pt. t. *schone* (better *shoon*), Wyclif, Matt. xvii. 2, pl. *schinen* (with short i), Gower, C. A. iii. 68; bk. vi. 1085; pp. *schinen* (rare). AS. *scinan*, pt. t. *scin*, pp. *scinen*, to shine, Grein, ii. 408. + Du. *schijnen*; Icel. *skina*; Dan. *skinne*; Swed. *skina*; Goth. *skinan*; G. *schienen*. Teut. type **skinan*. β. All from Teut. base *SKEL*, to shine; cf. Skt. *chikya*, faint light. Der. *shine*, sk., Timon, iii. 5. 101; *shin-y*, Antony, iv. 9. 3. Also *sheer* (i), *shimmer*.

SHINGLE (1), a wooden tile. (L.) Formerly a common word; a *shingle* was a piece of wood, split thin, and cut into a square shape; used like modern tiles and slates, esp. for the fronts of houses. ME. *shingle*; spelt *shyngel*, K. Alisaunder, 2210; hence **shyngled* (shingle), P. Plowman, B. ix. 141. 'Scindala, *shyngul*.' Voc. 610. 13. A corrupt pronunciation for *shindle* or *shindell*, as shown by the corresponding G. *schindal*, a shingle, splint. [Both E. *shingle* and G. *schindal* are non-Teutonic words.] — L. *scindula* (as if from *scindere*, to cleave); but really a later spelling of *scandula*, a shingle, wooden tile. Minsheu (1627) has the form *shindle*; and see Holland, tr. of Pliny, bk. xvi. c. 10: (*Of Shindles*).

SHINGLE (2), coarse round gravel on the sea-shore. (E.) I find no early use of the word. Phillips, ed. 1706, notes that *shingles* is 'the name of a shelf or sand-bank in the sea, about the Isle of Wight'; which is a confused statement. But the older spelling was *chingle* (with *ch*). G. Douglas has 'a dry *chynge* or bed of sand', tr. of Virgil, *Æn.* bk. x. ch. 6. 34. Cf. prov. E. *chingle*, shingle; Lowl. Sc. *chingle*, sometimes pronounced *channel*. Prob. from the vb. to *chink*, from the sound made when one walks on it. β. Perhaps influenced (as to sound) by the synonymous Norw. *singl* or *singling*, coarse gravel, small round stones (Aasen); named from the crunching noise made in walking along it. Cf. Norw. *singla*, to make a ringing sound, like that of falling glass or a piece of money (Aasen); Swed. dial. *singla*, to ring, rattle; *singel-skälla*, a bell on a horse's neck, *singel*, the clapper of a bell (Rietz). The verb *singla* is merely the frequentative of Swed. dial. *singa*, Swed. *junga*, Icel. *svngja*, to sing; see **SING**.

SHINGLES, an eruptive disease. (F. — L.) **Shingles*, how to be cured? Index to vol. ii of Holland's tr. of Pliny, with numerous references. It is a peculiarity of the disease that the eruption often encircles the body like a belt, for which reason it was sometimes called in Latin *zona*, i. e. a zone, belt. A form of *senges*, pl. of the old word *senge*, a girth. — ONorw. F. *chenge*, *chingle*; OF. *cengle*, 'a girth'; also spelt *senge*, 'a girth, a sangle'; Cot. See *cengle* in Godefroy. Mod. F. *sangle*. — L. *cingulu*, a belt, girdle. — L. *cingere*, to surround; see **CINCURE**. Cf. the old word *surcingle*, a long upper girth (Halliwell).

SHIP, a vessel, large, large boat. (E.) ME. *schip*, *ship*; pl. *shippes*, Chaucer, C. T. 2019 (A 2017). AS. *scip*, *scyp*, pl. *scipus*; Grein, ii. 409. + Du. *schip*; Icel. *skip*; Dan. *skib*; Swed. *skipp*; Goth. *skip*; G. *schiff*; OHG. *scif*. β. All from Teut. type **skipom*, n. Root unknown. Der. *skip*, verb, Rich. II. ii. 2. 42; *skip-er*; *ship-board*, *ship-broker*, *chandler*, *man*, *master*, *mate*, *ment* (with F. suffix *-ment*); *ship-money*, *wreck*, *wright*, *yard*; *skip-ing*. And see *equip*. Doublet, *skip*; (of *skipper*), *skip-er*, q. v.

SHIRE, a county, division of land. (E.) ME. *schire*, *shire*; Chaucer, C. T. 586 (A 584). AS. *scir*, A. S. Chron. an. 1010; older sense, office, charge, administration; see Bosw. and Toller,

A. S. Dict. 'Procuratio, *scir*.' Voc. 40. 32 (8th century). Allied to OHG. *scira*, business; see **SCHADE**. Root unknown. The vowel-sound shows that it is in no way allied to **SHear** or **SHare**, as has been repeatedly alleged. Note that the oldest sense is 'business.' Cf. AS. *sciran*, to distribute, assign, appoint, allot; G. *schirmmeister*, a steward; *anschirren*, to harness a horse. See Notes on E. Etym., p. 270. Der. *sher-iff*, for *shire-reve*, see **SHERIFF**; also *shire-mote*, for which see *meet*.

SHIRK, to avoid, get off, shirk from. (F. — L.) Formerly spelt *sherk*, which appears to be merely the same word as *shark*, to cheat, swindle; see **Nares**. Alp. Laud was accused of fraud in contracting for licences to sell tobacco; and it was said of him, 'that he might have spent his time much better . . . than thus *sharking* and *raking* in the tobacco-shops.' State-Trials, 1640, Harbottle Grimstone (R.). See **SHARK**. So also *clerk* as compared with *Clark*, a proper name; ME. *derk* = mod. E. *dark*; ME. *berken*, to bark, &c.; also mod. E. *shirt* from ME. *sherte*. *Shirk* = *sherk*, *shark*; E. D. D.

SHIRT, a man's garment, worn next the body. (E.) ME. *schirte*, *shirte*, also *sherte*, *shurte*. Spelt *shirte*, Havelok, 768; *sherte*, Chaucer, C. T. 1566; *shurte*, O. Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, ii. 139, l. 16. AS. *scyrte* (Toller). — AS. *scort*, short, + Icel. *skyrta*, a shirt, kirtle; Swed. *skjorta*; Dan. *skjorte*; G. *schurz*, *schürze*, an apron; cf. *schürzen*, to tuck up. β. So called from its being orig. a short garment; see **SHORT**. Der. *shirt-ing*, stuff for making shirts. Doublet, *shirt*.

SHITTAH-TREE, **SHITTIM-WOOD**. (Heb. — Egyptian.) *Shittim* is a plural form, referring to the clusters of groups of the trees; we find *shittim-wood* in Exod. xxv. 10, &c. The sing. *shittah-tree* only occurs once, Isaiah, xli. 19. — Heb. *shittah*, pl. *shittim*, a kind of acacia. [The medial letter is *tekh*, not *tau*.] For **shittah*; cf. Arab. *sanf*, a thorn, acacia; Rich. Dict., p. 852. Of Egypt. origin. — Egypt. *shonte*, *shonti*; Gesenius, ed. 8, p. 830.

SHIVE, a slice; **SHEEAVE**, a pulley; see **SHIVER** (2).

SHIVER (1), to tremble, shudder, quiver. (E.) Spelt *sheuer* (= *shever*) in *Baret* (1580). This word seems to have been assimilated to the word below by confusion. It is remarkable that the ME. forms are distinct, viz. (1) *schueren* or *chueren* (*chivieren*), to tremble, and (2) *sheueren* or *shueren*, to splinter. Whereas the latter word truly begins with *sh*, the present word is alliterated with words beginning with *ch*, and is spelt with *ch*, appearing as *chivieren*, *cheueren*, and *chuelen*. 'I loll'd his cheeks; Wel sydder than his chyn, bei *chuielod* for elde' — his cheeks lolled about, (hanging down) even lower than his chin; and they *shivered* through old age; P. Plowman, B. v. 193 (where other MSS. have *chuyeluden*, *cheuerid*). 'Achilles at the choise men *cheuert* for anger' — Achilles shivered (shook) with anger at those choice men; Destruction of Troy, 9370. 'And I haue *cheueride* for chele' — and I have shivered with cold; Morte Arthure, 3391. 'The temple-walles gan *chyuere* and schake'; Legends of the Holy Rood, p. 144, l. 386. 'Chyuieren in yse' — to shiver in ice; O. Eng. Miscellany, p. 177, l. 142. 'Heo quakeden and *chyuere*den faste'; they quaked and shivered fast; South E. Legendary, p. 210, l. 1. β. The persistence of the initial *ch* is remarkable; and takes us back to an earlier form **sheueren*, **shivieren*, to shake continually, the suffix *-er* being frequentative. From an AS. base **cef-* or **cef-* (Teut. **keb* or **kib*), of which we have no clear trace; perhaps cf. Du. *kevelen*, to move the jaw continually. Prob. an imitative word, like *quiver*. Perhaps cf. also Norw. and Swed. dial. *kippa*, to snatch, twitch with the limbs, quiver convulsively (Aasen, Rietz). γ. The resemblance to MDu. *schouveren*, to shiver, or to shake' (Hexham), appears to be accidental.

SHIVER (2), a splinter, small piece, esp. of wood. (E.) The verb to *shiver* means to break into *shivers* or small pieces; the sb. being the older word. A *shiver* is a small piece, or small slice; gen. now applied to wood, but formerly also to bread. ME. *shiuir* (with *u* = *v*); 'And of your softe breed [bread] nat but a *shiuire*'; Chaucer, C. T. 7432 (D 1840). The pl. *schifren*, *shivers*, pieces of wood, is in *Iayamon*, 4537; spelt *sciuren* (= *sciuren*), id. 27785. β. *Shiver* is the dimin. of *shive*, a slice; 'Easy it is of a cut loaf to steal a *shive*.' Titus Andronicus, ii. 1. 87. Spelt 'a *sheeve* of bread'; Warner's *Albion's England* (R.). 'A *shive*, or *shiuir*, Segmen, segmentum.' *Baret* (1580). This *shive* is the same as the technical E. word *sheave*, a pulley, orig. a slice of a tree, disc of wood. Not in AS. Cf. *EFries. schife*, *schive*, *schif*, NFries. *shiv*, *sheev*, + Icel. *skifa*, a slice; cf. *skifa*, to cut into slices; AS. *schifren*, Dan. *skive*, Swed. *skifva*, G. *scheibe*, a slice. γ. Teut. base **skib*; Idg. root **skiep*; whence Gk. *skōvōs*, a potter's disc (Hesychius). The G. *schiefer*, a slate, a splinter, is a related word, from the same base; and note OHG. *sciurov*, a shiver. Der. *shiver*, verb, ME. *schuieren*, *shiuieren*, Chaucer, C. T. 2607 (2605); *shiver-y*, easily falling into fragments. And see **SHIFT**.

SHOAL (1), a multitude of fishes, a troop, crowd. (E.) Gen.

applied to fishes, but also to people. 'A *shole* of shephearders'; Spenser, *Shep. Kalendar*, May, l. 20. The same word as AS. *scolu*, or *seculu*, a troop, throng, crowd. [Distinct from AS. *scōl*, school; see **Bohool**.] **β**. A Germanic word; cf. OSax. *skola*, a troop. Cf. 'a scoll of fish'; Book of St. Alban's, f. 7, col. 1. So also *shool*, a shoal; and the sailors' phrase 'a school of fishes', given by Halliwell as a Lincolnshire word. So also Irish *sgol*, a scull or great quantity of fish. See **Soull** (3). Teut. type **skulā*, f., prob. 'a division'; from **skul-*, weak grade of **skel-*, to divide. Der. *shoal*, verb, Chapman, tr. of Homer's *Iliad*, b. xlii, l. 191.

SHOAL (2), shallow; a sandbank. (E.) Properly an adj. meaning 'shallow'; and, indeed, it is from the same base as *shallow*. Spelt *shole*, adj., Spenser, *On Mutability*, c. vi. st. 40. Spelt *schold* (an older form), in the Prompt. Parv., which has: '*Schold*, or *schalowe*, nyste depe.' The orig. final *d* is also found in Lowland Sc. *schald*, shallow, also spelt *schawd*. 'Quhar of the dik the *schawdest* was' = where was the shallowest part of the dike, Harbours' Bruce, ix. 354; and the Edinburgh MS. has *schaldet*. Another Sc. form is *shaul*; as '*shaul* water maks mickle din', Sc. proverb, in Jamieson. The forms *shaul*, *shoal* result from the loss of the final *d*. AS. *seald*, shallow; found in place-names. 'On *sealdan* furd', to the shallow ford; Birch, *Cart. Sax.* ii. 48; whence *Shalford*, Surrey. See **Shallow**. Cf. Pomeran. *scholl*, shallow water. Hence the use of *shoal* as a sb., meaning (1) a shallow place; (2) a sandbank, from its sloping. It has the former sense in Hen. VIII. iii. 2. 437; the latter in Macb. i. 7. 6. Cf. *shold*, a sandbank; Iaklytt, Voy. iii. 547. Der. *shoal*, verb, to grow shallow; *shoal-y*, adj., Dryden, tr. of Virgil, *Æn.* v. 1130; *shoal-i-ness*.

SHOAR, a prop; the same as **Shore** (2).

SHOCK (1), a violent shake, concussion, onset, offence. (E.) We find only ME. *schucken*, verb, to shock; jog, move or throw with violence, More Arthur, ed. Brock, 1759, 3816, 3852, 4114, 4235. Not found in AS.; but the form is English. Cf. Fris. *schokken*, to shock, jolt. Also Du. *schok*, a shock; jolt; *schokken*, to jolt, agitate, shake; Icel. *skykk*, a jolt, only used in dat. pl. *skykkjum*, tremulously; Low G. *schokken*, *schukken*; OHG. *scoc*, sb. (whence F. *choc*, sb., *chogner*, vb.); Low G. *schoken*, to swing (Jäbhen), whence (i. *schankel*, a swing. See Du. *schok* in Frauck. Der. *shock*, sb., *shock-ing*. Doublet, *shog*, q.v.

SHOCK (2), a pile of sheaves of corn. (E.) 'A *shocke* of corne in the field'; Iaret (1580). MF. *schokke*, Prompt. Parv.; pl. *schockes*, Nominal, ed. Skeat, l. 314. Not found in AS. However, it is found in MDu. *schocke*, 'a shock, a cock, or a heap'; Hexham; whence *schocken*, 'to shock, to cock, or heape up'. So also Swed. *shock*, a crowd, heap, herd. The orig. sense must have been a heap violently pushed or tossed together, from MDu. *shocken*, to shock, to jolt, move, agitate; and the word is doubtless allied to **Shook** (1). Similarly *shen* is formed from the verb *shove*. **β**. A *shock* (cf. Dan. dial. *shok*, NFris. *shock*, a set of 6 sheaves) generally means 12 sheaves; but G. *schok*, Dan. *shok*, Swed. *shock* mean threescore or 60.

SHOCK (3), a rough, shaggy-coated dog. (E.) A not uncommon name for a dog. Spelt *shough* in Macb. iii. 1. 94. 'My little *shock*'; Nabbes' Bride, 1640, sig. II (Halliwell). *Shock-headed* is rough-headed, with shaggy or rough hair. Perhaps from *shock*, a heap, pile (above).

SHODDY, a material obtained by tearing into fibres refuse woollen goods. (E.) Prob. so called from being, at first, the waste stuff shed or thrown off in spinning wool (Chambers). Cf. Devon *shod*, shell, spilt; ME. *schode*, division of the hair, Chaucer, C. T. 2009 (A 2007); Lowland Sc. *shoad*, a portion of land. See **Shed**. **β** Another similar material is called *mungo* or perhaps 'mixture', from AS. *ge-mang*, a crowd, lit. a mixture; allied to *mingle*.

SHOE, a covering for the foot. (E.) ME. *shoe*, *shoo*, Chaucer, C. T. 255 (A 253); pl. *shoon*, *shoon*, Chaucer, Will. of Palerne, 14, Havelok, 860; also *seous*. O. Eng. Homilies, I, 37, l. 4 from bottom. AS. *seof*, pl. *seof*, Alf's Gloss, in Wright's Vocab. i. 26, col. 1. We also find pl. *seoff*, Matt. iii. 11; and *ge-seofian*, verb, to shoe, Diplomatarium, p. 616. **β** Du. *shoen*; Icel. *skór*, pl. *skóur*, *skór*; Swed. and Dan. *sko*; Goth. *skōks*; G. *schuh*, OHG. *scōh*, *scuoh*. The Teut. type is **skuh-*, m. Der. *shoe*, verb, K. Lear, iv. 6. 188; *shod* (for *shoe-d*), *shoed-ick*, -horn.

SHOG, to shake; jog, move off or away. (E.) 'Will you *shog* off?' Hen. V. ii. 1. 47. 'I *shogge*, as a carte dothe,' i. e. jolt; Palsgrave. 'The boot ... was *shogged* with wawis'; Wyclif, Matt. xiv. 24. A variant of ME. *schokken*, to shock, jolt. See **Shook** (1).

SHOOT, to dart, let fly, thrust forward. (E.) Palsgrave has *shote*; but ME. has the by-form *shēten*, *schēten*; spelt *shete*, Chaucer, C. T. 3936 (A 3938). Just as ME. *chēten*, to choose, is from AS. *ceosan*, whilst E. *choose* represents *ceāwan* (with *eo* for *eo*), so here. The mod. E. *shoot* is from AS. *scēotan*, but ME. *schēten* is from AS.

scēotan, to shoot, dart, rush; pt. t. *scēat*, pp. *scoten*. (The pp. *scoten* is preserved in *shotten* herring, a herring that has spent its roe; i. Hen. IV, ii. 4. 143.) **β** Du. *schieten*, pt. t. *shoot*, pp. *geschoten*; Icel. *skjóta*, pt. t. *skant*, pp. *skotinn*; Dan. *skjude*; Swed. *skjuta*; G. *schessen*. All from a Teut. type **skentan-*, pt. t. **skant*, pp. **skutanaz*. Brugmann, i. § 623. Der. *shoot*, sb., ME. *schote*, More Arthur, 3627; *off-shoot*, q. v.; *shoot-ery*, L. L. iv. 1. 116; *shoot-ing*; and see *shot*, *shut*, *shut-le*, *sheet*, *scot*, *scud*, *skit*, *skit-ish*, *skit-les*.

SHOP, a stall, a place where goods are sold. (E.) ME. *schoppe*, *schoppe*, Chaucer, C. T. 4420 (A 4422). AS. *seccoppa*, a stall or booth; but used to translate L. *gazophilacium*, a treasury, Luke, xxi. 1. Allied to AS. *scypen*, a shed for cattle; 'ne *scypene* his neátum ne timbreþ' - nor builds sheds for his cattle, *Alfred*, tr. of Bede, b. i. c. 1. **β** Low G. *schup*, a shed; Brem. Wörterb.; G. *schuppen*, a shed, cart-house; OHG. *scopp*, whence OF. *eschoppe*, *eschope*, 'a little low shop', Cot. Der. *shop*, verb; *shop-lift-ing*, stealing from shops, for which see **Lift** (2); *shop-walker*.

SHORE (1), the boundary of land adjoining the sea or a lake, a strand. (E.) MF. *shore*, Allit. Poems, A. 230; Gwain and the Grene Knight, 2161. Not in AS. The orig. sense is 'edge', or part shorn off, from *seor-*, pp. of *searan*, to shear. Cf. *scoren* *clif* (= shorn cliff), a precipice, *Alfred*, tr. of Gregory's Past. Care, c. 33, l. 4; mod. E. *Shorncliffe* (Kent). See **Shear**, **Score**. Der. *shore*, verb, to set on shore, Wint. Tale, iv. 4. 869.

SHORE (2), **SHOAR**, a prop, support. (E.) ME. *schore*. 'Schore, under-settyng of a thyngþ bat wolde fall, Suppositorium', Prompt. Parv. 'Hit hadde schore to shoue hit vp' = it (a tree) had props to keep it up; P. Plowman, c. xix. 20. *Shorier* is a sb. formed from *schorien*, verb, to under-prop, which (by its form) is a denominative verb from the sb. *schore*. Not found in AS.; but an E. word. Cf. Fris. *schör*, *schore*, a prop. Cf. AS. *seorian*, to project, jut out. **β** Du. *schoor*, a prop; MDu. *schooren*, to underprop. Cf. also Icel. *skorða*, a stay, prop, esp. under a ship or boat when ashore; whence *skorða*, verb, to under-prop, shore up; Norw. *skorli*, *skora*, a prop (Ansen). Der. *shore*, verb.

SHORE (3), a corruption of **Sewer**, q.v.

SHORT, curt, scanty, not long, cut down, insufficient. (L.) ME. *schort*, *short*, Chaucer, C. T. 748 (A 746). AS. *seort*, short, Grein, ii. 407. Cf. Icel. *skorta*, to be short of, to lack, *skortir*, shortness, want; OHG. *senz*, short. Teut. type **skariz-*, which looks like a derivative (with suffix -*iz*) from the weak grade of Teut. base **sker-*, to shear; see **Shear**. Cf. also Icel. *skorðr*, diminished, cut down. **β** But as the G. *kurz*, short, is from L. *curt-us*, short, it is usual to explain E. *short* as from a late L. type **ex-curtus*; from the same Idg. **β** **QUER**. Der. *shortly*, adv., ME. *shortly*, Chaucer, C. T. 717 (A 715), from AS. *seortlice*; *short-ness*; *short-coming*, -hand, -sight-ed, -wind-ed. Also *short-en*, verb, cf. ME. *shorten*, Chaucer, C. T. 793 (A 791), AS. *seortian* (to shorten); where, however, the mod. final -*en* does not really represent the ME. suffix -*en*, but is added by analogy with ME. verbs in -*en*, such as *waken*, to waken; this suffix -*en* was at first the mark of an intransitive verb, but was afterwards made to take an active force.

SHOT, a missile, aim, act of shooting. (E.) ME. *shot*, *shot*, a missile, Chaucer, C. T. 2546 (A 2544). AS. *ge-seot*; 'nim him *ge-seot*' - take thy implements for shooting; Gen. xxvii. 3. Cf. AS. *scot-*, stem of pp. of *scēotan*, to shoot; see **Shoot**-**OF**ices. *skot*, a shot; Icel. *shot*, a shot, a shooting; Du. *shot*, a shot, shoot; G. *schuss*, *schuss*, a shot. All from Teut. **skut-*, weak grade of **skentan-*, to shoot. A doublet of *scot*, a contribution; see **Scot**-**Free**. Der. *shot*, verb, to load with shot; *shot-ld*.

SHOULDER, the arm-joint, joint in which the arm plays. (E.) ME. *shulder*, *shuldr*, Havelok, 604. AS. *seulder*, *sculdr*, Gen. ix. 23. **β** Du. *schouder*; Swed. *skuldra*; Dan. *skulder*; G. *schulter*. Perhaps allied to OHG. *scult*, the shoulder. Root unknown. Der. *shoulder*, verb, Rich. III, iii. 7. 128; *shoulder-blade*, *belt*, *shot*.

SHOUT, a loud outcry. (E.) Spelt *shoute*, *shoute* in Palsgrave. ME. *shouten*, Chaucer, Troil. ii. 614. The AS. form **scēotan* does not occur. Perhaps we may compare it with Icel. *skíta*, shout, a taunt. (The Icel. *skíta*, vb., means to jut out.) See **Scout** (2). Der. *shout*, sb. *shout-er*.

SHOVE, to push, thrust, drive along. (E.) MF. *shouen*, *shouen*; 'to shove hit vp' = to prop it up; P. Plowman, C. xix. 20. The usual strong form is *shouen*, *shouten* (with latter *u*=v); Chaucer, C. T. 3910 (A 3912), pt. t. *shof* (printed *shove* in some editions), id. *Parl. of Foules*, 154; pp. *shouen* (*shouen*), *shoue*, id. C. T. 11593 (F 1281). AS. *schifan*, pt. t. *scēaf*, pl. *schifan*, pp. *scēfan*, Grein, ii. 412. **β** Du. *schuiven*; Icel. *skífa*, *skífa*; Dan. *skuffa*; Swed. *skuffa*; G. *schieben*, pt. t. *schob*, pp. *geschoben*; OHG. *scifan*; Goth. *skubān*. Teut. type **skubān-*, or **skubān*, pt. t. **skub*, pp. **skubān*. Allied to Lith. *skubū*, quick, hasty, inconsiderate; Skt. *skubh*, to become agitated; the causal form signifies to agitate, shake, jumble; hence *skubh*,

agitation. Thus the primary sense was 'to shake' or 'push.' Dor. *shove*, sb.; *shove-groat*, a game in which a *groat* (piece of money) was *shoved* or pushed about on a board; also *shovel*, q.v.; *sheaf*, q.v.

SHOVEL, an instrument with a broad blade and a handle, for shoving and lifting; a sort of spade. (E.) ME. *schouel* (with *u* = *v*). 'With spades and with *schoules*.' P. Plowman, B. vi. 192. AS. *scōf*; 'Trulla, *scōf*,' Wright's Voc. i. 289. Cf. AS. *scōf*, base of pp. of *scōfan*, to shove, with suffix *-l* + Du. *schoufel*; Westphal. *schufel*; cf. G. *schaufel*. See **Shove**. Der. *shovel*, verb, Wint. Tale, iv. 4. 469. *Shovel-er*, a kind of duck, Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. x. c. 40; *shoueler*, Skelton, i. 63; named from its broad beak.

SHOW, SHEW, to exhibit, present to view, teach, guide, prove, explain. (E.) *Show* is the older spelling; sometimes *shew* is used to denote the verb, and *show* for the sb., but without any difference of pronunciation in mod. English. ME. *schewen*, *shewen*; Chaucer, C. T. 9380 (E 1506); P. Plowman, B. i. 2. AS. *scēwian*, to look, see, behold; the later sense is to make to look, point out. 'Scēwian þā liliān' = behold the lilies; Luke, xii. 27-1 Du. *schawen*, to inspect, view; Dan. *skue*, to behold; G. *schauen*, to behold, see. Cf. Goth. *u-skawus*, cautious, wakeful. Teut. base **skaw-*; Idg. base **sgou-*; cf. Gk. *θου-αῖος*, an inspector of an offering; L. *cau-ire*, to take heed, *cau-tus*, watchful; Gk. *κοῖα*, I observe; Skt. *kaw-i*, wise. From the same root we have *cau-tious*. Brugmann, i. § 163, 639. Der. *show*, sb., ME. *schewe*, Prompt. Parv.; *show-bill*; *show-bread*, Exod. xcv. 30; *show-y*, Spectator, no. 424; *show-i-ly*; *show-i-ness*; *shee-n*; *scav-enger*.

SHOWER, a fall of rain. (E.) Orig. a monosyllable, like *flower*. ME. *shour*, *schour*, Chaucer, C. T. i. AS. *scūr*, Grein, ii. 414-1 Du. *schor*; Icel. *skur*; Swed. *skur*; Goth. *skūra*, a storm; *skūra windis*, a storm of wind, Mark, iv. 37; G. *schauer*; OHG. *scūr*. Teut. type **skū-roz*, m. Perhaps allied to Lith. *szau-ti*, to shoot. Brugmann, i. § 627 (1). Cf. Lith. *szaurys*, north wind. Der. *shower*, verb, Hen. VIII, i. 4. 63; *shower-y*.

SHRAPNEL, a bursting shell charged with bullets. (E.) Named after the inventor, Gen. *Shrapnel*, who died in 1842. See Dict. Eng. Biog. The date of the invention is about 1803; it was used in 1804.

SHRED, a strip, fragment, piece torn or cut off. (E.) The vowel was once long, as in the variant *scread* (Halliwell). ME. *shrede*, Havelok, 99. AS. *scrēde*, a piece, strip. 'Scēda, *scrēde*,' also 'Presegiama, *scrēdian*, *scrēdan*' (plural); Voc. 164. 6; 151. 20; whence AS. *scrēdian*, to shred, 1-MDu. *schroede* (Kilian); whence *schroeder*, 'a lopper or pruner of trees,' Hexham; G. *schro*, a piece, shroud, block; whence *schroeten*, to grind, cut, saw. β. All from a Teut. base **skraud*, 2nd grade of **skreud*; for which see **Shroud**. Allied to L. *scruta*, broken pieces, see **Sorutiny**. Der. *shred*, verb, ME. *shredde*, Chaucer, C. T. 8013 (E 227). AS. *scrēdian*; also *scroll*, q.v. Doublet, *scrad*.

SHREW, a scold, scolding woman. (E.) ME. *shrewe*, *schrewe*, adj., wicked, bad; applied to both sexes. The Wife of Bath said her fifth husband was 'the moste *schrewe*, the most churlish of all; 'Chaucer, C. T. 6087 (D 505). Cf. P. Plowman, B. x. 437; Prompt. Parv. Spelt *shrewe*, Polit. Songs, ed. Wright, p. 154, l. 4. AS. *scrēawa*, a shrew-mouse; 'Mus araneus, *scrēawa*;' Voc. 122. 20. Sommer explains *scrēawa* as 'a shrew-mouse, which, by biting cattle, so envenoms them that they die,' which is, of course, a fable. But the fable is very old; and the L. name *araneus* means 'poisonous as a spider;' and Aristotle says the bite of the shrew-mouse is dangerous to horses, and causes boils; Hist. Anim. viii. 24. 'In Italy the lardy shrews are venomous in their biting;' Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. viii. c. 58. β. The ME. *schrewen*, to curse, whence E. *be-shrew*, is merely a derivative from the sb., with reference to the language used by a *shrew*. ¶ Wedgwood refers to a curious passage in Higden's Polychronicon, i. 334. The L. text has *mures nocentissimos*, which Trevisa translates by *uel schreued mys* = very harmful mice. Der. *shrew-d*, *be-shrew*; also *shrew-ish*, Com. Errors, iii. 1. 2; *shrew-i-ly*, *ness*; also *shrew (-)*.

SHEWED, malicious, wicked; cunning, acute. (E.) The older sense is malicious, mischievous, scolding or shrew-like, as in Mids. Tr. Nr. iii. 2. 323, &c. ME. *schreued*, *schreued*, accused, depraved, wicked; 'schreuede folk' = wicked people, Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, bk. i. pr. 4. l. 136; cf. *schreuednesse*, wickedness, id. l. 139. *Schreued* is lit. 'accused,' pp. of *schrewen*, to curse, beashrew; Chaucer, C. T. 15432 (B 4616); and the verb is formed from the ME. adj. *schreue*, evil, malicious; see **Shrew**. Der. *shreud-ly*, *ness*.

SHREW-MOUSE, an animal like a mouse; see **Shrew**. **SHRIEK**, to screech, cry aloud, scream. (E.) A doublet of *screech*. Spenser has *shriek*, F. Q. vi. 4. 8; but also *scrike*, vi. 4. 18. Baret (1580) has *scriek*. ME. *skrien*, Chaucer, C. T. 15406 (B 4590); where other spellings are *scrichen*, *schriken*; also *skryke*, Polit.

Songs, p. 158. An E. form. See **Soreech**. Der. *shriek*, sb., Mach. iv. 2. 168. Also *shrike*, q.v. Doublet, *screech*.

SHRIEVALTY, sherriffaty; see **Sherrif**.

SHRIFT, SHRIVE; see **Shrove-tide**.

SHRIKE, the butcher-bird. (E.) Named from its shrill cry. A native form; AS. *serie*, Voc. 52. 13. Cf. Westphal. *schrik*, a shrike; Icel. *skríja*, a shrike, also, the shrike or butcher-bird, from *skríja*, to titter, but properly to shriek, and allied to Icel. *skrája*, to screech. See **Shriek**, **Soreech**.

SHRILL, acute in sound, piercing, loud. (E.) ME. *skril*, *skril*; pl. *skrille*, Chaucer, C. T. 15401 (B 4585); also *shirie*, in *Levins* and *Palsgrave*. The Southern form of Lowland Sc. *skirl*, a shrill cry; *skirl*, to cry shrilly. Cf. AS. *scrulatan*, to make a loud outcry (Grein). Also Low G. *schrell*, shrill, Bremen Wörterbuch; prov. G. *schrill*, shrill, *schrillen*, to sound shrill (Flügel). β. The form *skirl* is Scand.; cf. Norw. *skryla*, *skrela*, to cry shrilly. γ. From Teut. root **skrel*, to cry loudly; AS. *scall-elan* is from the second grade **skral*. δ. We also find a Teut. str. vb. **skell-aw*, to resound (OHG. *scellan*), pt. t. **skall*; whence not only G. *schallen*, to resound, *schall*, an echo, but also ME. *schil*, *shil*, shrill. We find the adv. *skulle*, shrilly (with various readings *skulle*, *schulle*), in P. Plowman, C. vii. 46. The base SKEL is also represented by the Icel. strong verb *skjalla*, *skela*, pt. t. *skall*, pp. *skollinn*. Cf. Lithuan. *skalti*, to bark, give tongue, said of a hound. Der. *shrill-y*, *shrill-ness*.

SHRIMP, a small shell-fish. (E.) ME. *shrimp*, Chaucer, C. T. 13961 (B 3145). Cf. Lowland Sc. *scrump*, to straiten, pinch; *scrump*, scanty; 'scrumpit stature' = dwarfish stature, Burns, To Jas. Smith, l. 14. It is an E. word; but, instead of **scrumpian*, we find AS. *scrimman*, used as equivalent to *serincan*, to shrink, A. S. Leechdoms, ii. 6, l. 15. *Shrimp* is just a parallel form to *shrink*. β. Rietz makes no doubt that there was an OSwed. *skrimpa*, to contract, a strong verb, as well as a shorter form *skrina*. Traces of OSwed. *skrimpa* occur in Swed. *skruppen*, Dan. *skruppen*, shrivelled. Dan. dial. *skrimpe*, a lean cow; Norw. *skruppen*, lean, *skruppa*, *skruppa*, an old lean animal (Ross). See **Shrink**. γ. Even in English we have clear traces of the same strong verb, since (besides *shrimp*) we find prov. E. *skrammed*, benumbed with cold, prov. E. *skrupp*, to shrug, shrink, and *skrupp*, to shrivel. So also G. *schrumple*, a wrinkle, *schrumpfen*, to sunken; MHG. *schrimpfen*, to shrink; Westphal. *schrempen*, to shrivel. Cf. Westphal. *krimpe*, a shrimp.

SHRINE, a place in which sacred things are deposited, an altar. (L.) ME. *schrin*; dial. *schryne*, K. Alisaunder, 4670. AS. *scrin*, the ark (of the covenant), Jos. iii. 8, iv. 7 = L. *scrinim*, a chest, box, case. Der. *en-skrine*.

SHRINK, to wither, contract; to recoil. (E.) ME. *shrinken*, to contract, draw together; pt. t. *shrouk*, Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. i. pr. 1, l. 9; pp. *shrinken*, Gower, C. C. i. 98; bk. i. 1683. AS. *scrincan*, pt. t. *scrane*, pp. *scrancan*, to contract, shrivel up; chiefly in comp. for *scrincan*, pt. t. *forscrane*, Mark, iv. 6 + MDu. *schrinken*, 'to grow lesser or to shrink,' Hexham. And cf. Swed. *skrynka*, a wrinkle; *skrynkle*, to wrinkle, to rumple; Norw. *skrökka*, to shrink. Teut. type **skrinkan*, pt. t. **skrank*, pp. **skrunkan*, to shrivel, wrinkle, draw together; parallel to the base appearing in **Shrimp**, q.v.; and see **Soraggy**. Further allied to **Shrug**.

SHRIVE, to confess; see **Shrove-tide**.

SHRIVEL, to wrinkle, crumple up. (E.) Shak. has *shrivel* up, Per. ii. 4. 9. It does not seem to appear in Middle English. It is a frequentative form, with the usual suffix *-el*, from an AS. base **scruf-*; as shown by the cognate Swed. dial. *skryvla*, to shrivel up, to wrinkle; and *skryvla*, a wrinkle. Allied to Swed. *skrof*, Swed. dial. and Norw. *skrov*, a carcass; prov. E. *scriff*, *scruff*, to shrink together. Possibly allied to **Shrub** (1). Cf. *scrubby*.

SHROUD, a garment, the dress of the dead. (E.) The word had formerly the general sense of garment, clothing, or covering. ME. *shroud*, *schroud*, P. Plowman, B. prol. 2; *shroud*, Havelok, 30, 1. AS. *scrūd*, a garment, clothing, Grein, ii. 412 + Icel. *skráð*, the shrouds of a ship, furniture of a church; Norweg. *skrud*, dress, ornament; Dan. and Swed. *skrud*, dress, attire. β. Closely allied to *shred*; and the orig. sense was a shroud or piece of cloth or stuff, a sense nearly retained in that of winding-sheet. Chapman has *shroud* in the very sense of shroud or scrap of stuff, tr. of Homer's Odyssey, b. vi. l. 274. Moreover, a *shred* is a piece roughly cut off; cf. G. *schrol*, a cut, a piece, *schrolten*, to cut. The Teut. base is **skrud*, to cut; the 2nd grade **skraud* appears in **Shred**. Der. *shroud*, verb, AS. *scrýdan*, Matt. vi. 30; *en-shroud*. Also *shroud*, s. pl., K. John, v. 7. 53, part of the rigging of a vessel.

SHROVE-TIDE, SHROVE-TUESDAY, a time or day (Tuesday) on which shrift or confession was formerly made. (L. and E.) *Shrove-tide* is the tide or season for shrift; *Shrove-Tuesday* is the day preceding Ash Wednesday or the first day of Lent. *Shrov* is

here used as a sb., conformed to *shrove*, the pt. t. of the verb to *shrive*; except in the two above compounds, the sb. invariably takes the form *shrif*.

B. The verb to *shrive* (pt. t. *shrove*, pp. *shriven*) is ME. *shripen*, *shripen*, of which we find the pt. t. *shrof*, *shroof* in P. Plowman, B. iii. 44 (footnote), and the pp. *shripen* in Chaucer, C. T. 7677 (D 2095). AS. *scrifan*, to shrive, to impose a penance or compensation, to judge; pt. t. *scrif*, pp. *scrifen*; Grein, ii. 411. Teut. type **skreban*, pt. t. **skraib*, pp. **skribanaz*. Y. But although it thus appears as a strong verb, it does not appear to be a true Teut. word. It was rather borrowed (at a very early period) from L. *scribere*, to write, to draw up a law (hence, prescribe); whence also G. *schreiben* (also conjugated as a strong verb); see **Scribe**. B. The sb. *shrif* is ME. *shrif* (dat. *shrifte*), P. Plowman, C. xvii. 30; AS. *scrift*, confession, Laws of Æthelred, pt. v. § 22, pt. vi. § 27, in Thorpe, Anc. Laws, i. 310, 322; and just as the AS. verb *scrifan* is due to L. *scribere*, so AS. *scrift* may be due to the L. pp. *scriptus*. The Icel. *skript* or *skrift*, Swed. *skrift*, Dan. *skrifte*, *skrift*, are all borrowed from AS.

SHRUB (1), a low dwarf tree. (E.) ME. *skrob*, *skrub*, P. Plowman, C. i. 2. AS. *serbyb*, a shrub; see Bosworth-Toller, and Mr. Stevenson's remarks in Phil. Soc. Trans. 1895-8, p. 536. Cf. E. *shrub*, from AS. *serbytan*. We also have the place-name *Wormwood-scrubbs*, near London. 4-Norweg. *skrubba*, the dwarf corn (Asen). Dan. dial. *skrub*, brushwood; M.Dan. *skrubbe*, a thicket (Kalkar). 5. Cf. also *skrub*, E. *skuff*, light rubbishy wood, *skuff*, refuse of wood. Possibly related to **Shrive**. Der. *skrubby*; *skrubber-y*, a coined word, by the analogy of *vine-er-y*, *pine-er-y*, and the like. Also *skrub*, q.v.

SHRUB (2), a drink made of lemon-juice, spirit, sugar, and water. (Arab.) Chiefly made with rum. In Johnson's Dict. = Arab. *shirb*, *shurb*, a drink, a beverage = Arab. root *shariba*, he drank; Rich. Dict. p. 887. Doublet, *syrrup*. And see **Sherbet**.

SHRUG, to draw up, contract. (Scand.) In Temp. i. 2. 367; Cor. i. 9. 4. Generally used of drawing up the shoulders, but the true sense is to shrink. 'The touch of the cold water made a pretty kinde of *shrugging* come over her body.' Sidney's Arcadia, b. ii. ed. 1638, p. 138. *Shruggen*, Frigulo. Prompt. Parv. An adaptation (with *sk* for *sk*) from the Scand., as shown by *gg<kk<nk*. Cf. Dan. *skrugge*, *skrukke*, to stoop; *skruk-rygget*, humpbacked; Swed. dial. *skrukka*, *skrugge*, to hoodle oneself up, to sit in a crouching position, allied to *skrinka*, to shrink (Rietz); see **Shrink**. Cf. Icel. *skrukka*, an old shrump; Norw. *skrukken*, shrunken.

SHUDDER, to tremble with fear or horror. (OLow G.) 'Alas! they make me *shudder*.' Skelton, Colin Cloute, 68. ME. *shodren*, *schudren*; pt. t. *schoderie*, Morle Alcouste, 216; pres. part. *schuderinde*, Seint Margaret, ed. Cockayne, p. 15. l. 12. Not found in AS. It is a frequentative verb, formed with the usual suffix -er from the Teut. base **skud-*, to shake, appearing in OSaxon *skuddian*. 'Skuddiat if in iuwun sköthun' = shake it (the dust) from your shoes; Heliand, 1048. M.Dan. *skudden*, 'to shake or to tremble'; Hexham; he also gives 'schudden een boom, to shake a tree, schudden van koude, to quake for cold; schudden het kooft, to shake or nod ones head; schudden, to laugh with an open throat that his head shakes; Dan. dial. *skudder*, to shake (one) violently; EFries. *schüdden*, to shake, *schüddern*, to tremble, shudder. 4-OHG. *scuttan*, G. *schütten*, to shoot com. pour, shed, discharge; *schütteln*, to shake, tremble, quake. The G. *schaukeln* is borrowed from Low G. *schuddern*. Der. *shudder*, sb.

SHUFFLE, to push about, practise shifft. (Scand.) 'When we have *shuffled off* [pushed or shoved aside] this mortal coil.' Hamlet, iii. 1. 67. Merely a doublet of **Souffle**, and the frequentative of *show*; but of Scand., not E. origin, as shown by the double *f*. The *sk* is modified from Scand. *sk*. Cf. EFries. *schuffeln*, to shuffle along, from *schufen*, to shove, push. The sense is 'to keep pushing about,' as in 'shuffle the cards.' [It seems to have taken up something of the sense of *skiffiness*, with which it has no etymological connexion.] See **Souffle**, **Shove**. Der. *shuffle*, sb.; *shuff-r*.

SHUN, to avoid, keep clear of, neglect. (E.) ME. *shunien*, *shouien*, P. Plowman, B. prol. 174. AS. *seunian*, not common except in the comp. *on-seunian*, to detest, refuse, reject, Gen. xxix. 10. In Ps. lxxix. 2, ed. Spelman, the L. *reuerentian* is translated by *andracian*, with the various readings *sonnyia*, *forwandian*, and *seunian*. The pp. *seuncenned* is in Diplomatarius Aevi Saxonici, ed. Thorpe, p. 318, last line. Cf. prov. E. *seun*, to shun; *seunner*, to loathe; see **Seoundrel**. Der. *shun-less*, Cor. ii. 2. 116; *seoun-er*; *seoundrel*.

SHUNT, to turn off upon a side-rail. (E.) As a word used on railways, it was borrowed from prov. E. *shunt*, to turn aside. But the word itself is old. ME. *shunten*, to start aside, Gawain and the Grene Knight, 1902; *shounten*, *shounten*, *shonten*, *shunten*, Morle Alcouste, 736, 1055, 1324, 1759, 2106, 2428, 3725, 3816, 3842; *shunt*, Destruction of Troy, 600, 729, 10377, 10998. 'If at 3c

shap 3ow to *shount*' = if ye intend to escape; Wars of Alexander, 2143; and see Ancien Riwle, p. 242, note d. 5. *Shuntan* seems to be a modification of *shunden*, being easier to pronounce quickly. The orig. sense is to speed, hasten, flee, escape. AS. *seundan*, to hasten (Beowulf, 2570), also to urge, incite. 4-Icel. *skunda*, to speed. It seems to be a nasalized form of **Soud**.

SHUT, to fasten a door, close. (E.) ME. *shuten*, *shitten*. 'To close and to *shutte*;' P. Plowman, B. prol. 105. 'The jatis weren *schit*' = the gates were shut; Wycklyf, John, xx. 19. AS. *scytan*, to shut; 'sero, ic *scytte* sum loc offe hepsige,' i.e. I shut a lock or hasp it; Alfrie's Grammar, ed. Zupitza, p. 220. To shut a door was to fasten it with a bolt or sliding bar, called a *shuttle* or *skittle* (see **Shuttle**), which took its name from being shot across. We still say 'to shoot a bolt.' The AS. *scytan* stands for **scut-lan* (by the usual change from *n* to *y*); derived from Teut. **skut-*, weak grade of **skudean*, to shoot. See **Shoot**. 4-Du. *schutten*, to shut in, lock up; *schut*, a fence, screen, partition, MDu. *schut*, an arrow, dart (Hexham), from *schieten*, to shoot; to G. *schützen*, to protect, guard, shut off water; *schütz*, guard, sluice, flood-gate, OHG. *seuz*, a quick movement, from *schessen*, OHG. *seizian*, to shoot. Der. *shutter*; *shuttle*, q.v.

SHUTTLE, an instrument for shooting the thread of the wool between the threads of the warp in weaving. (E.) In Job, vii. 6. So called from its being shot between the threads. 'An honest weaver . . . As e'er *skot shuttle*,' Beaumont and Fletcher, The Coxcomb, Act v. 1. Also spelt *shuttle*; in Palsgrave, 'shyttell for a weaver.' ME. *schitel*; spelt *scytel*, Prompt. Parv. p. 447. Also *schetyl*, id. p. 470, l. 2. The same word as ME. *schitel*, a bolt of a door, similarly named from its being shot across. 'Schyttyl, of speryng [sparring, barring], Pessulum.' Prompt. Parv. The AS. form was *scytell* (also *scytell*), in the sense of bar, bolt; also found in the longer form *scytella*, pl. *scytellas*. See Toller. 5. The word *scytell* or *scytel* (for **skut-il-*) is from Teut. **skut-*, weak grade of **skent-an*, AS. *seitan*, to shoot; see **Shut**, **Shoot**. 4-Dan. *skytte*, *skytel*, a shuttle; Swed. dial. *skytell*, *skittel*; cf. Du. *schiet-spoel*, a shuttle, lit. 'shoot-spool,' Swed. *skotts-polk*, a shuttle, 'shoot-spool.' Der. *shuttle-cock*, q.v.

SHUTTLE-POCK, a piece of wool or cork stuck with feathers, used as a plyingthim. (E.) Spelt *shyttellcock* in Palsgrave; *shuttlecock*, Spenser, Mother Hubbard's Tale, 804. Prob. called *cock* from being stuck with feathers and flying through the air. [Not *shuttle-cock*, as Todd fancies, contrary to evidence and probability; for they were most likely at first made of wood, and struck with a wooden battledore. See Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, bk. iv. ch. 1. § 22.] Called *shuttle* from being shot backwards and forwards like a weaver's shuttle. 'Schytte, chyllys game, Sagitella.' Prompt. Parv. See **Shuttle**; and see **Skittle**.

SHY, timid, cautious, suspicious. (Scand.) In Shak. Meas. iii. 2. 138; v. 54. ME. *shy*, scrupulous, careful to shun (evil), Allit. Prol. 21. It is rather a Scand. than an E. word, with *sh* for *sk*; we also find ME. *schey*, *shy*, *shy* (said of a horse), Prompt. Parv. p. 444; spelt *schowek* (also of a horse), Ancien Riwle, p. 242, l. 9; answering to the rare AS. *seoh*, timid, Grein, ii. 405. Dan. *sky*, shy, skittish; Swed. *skygge*, skittish, starting, shy, coy; Swed. dial. *sky*, the same (Rietz); 4-EFries. *schü*; Du. *schuw*; G. *schew*, shy, timid, MHG. *schienek*. Teut. types **skenh-jaz*, **skenh-az*. 5. Hence OHG. *seihan*, to frighten, or (intransitively) to fear, *shy* at, whence (through the French) we have F. *secher*. Der. *shy-ly*, *shy-ness*; *shy*, verb (cf. Swed. *sky*, to shun); and see *eschew*, *skew*.

SI-SY

SIAMANG, a large ape. (Malay.) Malay *siamang*.

SIB, related. (E.) In Spenser, F. Q. iii. 3. 26. See further under **Gossip**. Der. *gos-sip*.

SIBILANT, making a hissing sound. (L.) We call *s* and *z* 'sibilant' letters. Bacon has 'sibilatio or hissing sound.' Nat. Hist. § 176. - L. *sibilant-*, stem of pres. part. of *sibilare*, to hiss. - L. *sibilus*, adj. hissing; formed from a base **sib-*, which is probably imitative of a hissing sound. Der. *sibil-ation*.

SIBYL, a pagan prophetess. (L.-Gk.) Shak. has both *Sibyl* and *Sybil*; Oth. iii. 4. 70; Merch. Ven. i. 2. 116. Cotgrave has 'Sybille, Sybill, one of the 10 Sybills, a prophetesse.' Trevisa translates L. *Sibylla* by *Sibyl*; ii. 399. The word was rather borrowed directly from L. than through the F., being known from Virgil. - L. *Sibylla*, a Sibyl; Virgil, Æn. vi. 10. = Gk. *Σιβυλλᾶ*, a Sibyl. Origin uncertain; see Max Müller, Lectures, 8th ed. i. 109. Postgate

compares it with *L. per-sibus*, very wise (Festus) and *L. sap-ere*, to be wise; so that *σῖβ-ῶλλα* would mean 'wise woman.' Der. *sibylline*, adj.; from *L. sibyllinus*.

SICCA, in phr. *sicca rupes*, newly coined rupee. (Hind. — Pers. — Arab.) *Hikka*, a die for coining. — Pers. *sikka(h)*, the same. — Arab. *sikka(h)*, the same. Rich. Dict. p. 839. See **Sequin**.

SICK, affected with disease, ill, inclined to vomit. (E.) ME. *sik*, sick; pl. *seke*, Chaucer, C. T. 18. AS. *sicc*; John, xi. 1. + Du. *ziek*; Icel. *sjúkr*; Dan. *syg*; Swed. *sjuk*; G. *siech*; Goth. *siauks*. β. All from a Teut. type **seuk-*, ill; from the Teut. base **seuk-*, to be sick or ill, appearing in the Goth. strong verb *siukan*, to be ill, pt. t. *sauk*, pp. *sukans*. Fick, iii. 325. Der. *sick-ness*, AS. *siccnes*, Matt. viii. 28; *sick-en*, verb (intrans.), Macb. iv. 3. 173, (trans.) Hen. VIII. i. 1. 82; *sick-ish*, -ly, -ness; *sick-ly*, adj., ME. *seky*, Will. of Palerne, 1505; *sick-li-ness*, Rich. II. ii. 1. 142.

SICKER, SIKER, certain, secure. (L.) *Siker* is a well-known Lowland Sc. word. ME. *siker*, Chaucer, C. T. 11451 (F 1139); Layamon, 15092. AS. *sicor*. Not a Teut. word, but borrowed from a Late L. *sécurus*, for L. *sicúrus*; see **Secure**. The OFries. *siker*, *sikur*, Du. *zeiker*, G. *zeiker* (OIG. *sichur*), Swed. *säker*, Dan. *sikker*, W. *sier*, are all borrowed from the Latin, which accounts for their strong likeness in form to one another. Doublets, *secure*, *sure*.

SICKLE, a hooked instrument for cutting grain. (L.) ME. *sikil*, Wyclif, Mark, iv. 29. AS. *sicol*, Mark, iv. 29. — L. *secula*, a sickle (White); formed, with suffix -*ul* of the agent, from *sec-ire*, to cut; see **Secant**. ¶ The G. *sichel* is also from Latin; the native words from the same root are *sau* (1), *scythe*, and *seige*.

SIDE, the edge or border of a thing, region, part, party. (E.) ME. *side*, *syde*, P. Plowman, B. prol. 8; Chaucer, C. T. 560 (A 558). AS. *side*, John, xix. 34, xx. 20. + Du. *zijde*; Icel. *side*; Dan. *side*; Swed. *side*; G. *seite*, OIG. *sita*. Teut. type **sid-*, *f*. It is probable that the orig. sense was 'that which is extended,' as it certainly seems to be closely connected with AS. *sid*, long, wide, spacious, ME. *siid*, spelt *syid* in the Prompt. Parv., but now obsolete; Icel. *sidr*, long, hanging down. Der. *side-board*, Milton, P. R. ii. 350; *side-box*, one-sided, many-sided, *side-saddle*, *side-ways*, *side-wise*, *side-ing*. Also *side*, verb, Cor. i. 1. 197, iv. 2. 2; *side-ling*, *side-long*, adv., Milton, P. L. vi. 197, ME. *sideling*, *sidelings*, spelt *sydlings*, Mort. Arthur, 1039, where the suffix -*ling* or -*long* is adverbial, as explained under **Headlong**. Hence *sidelong*, adj. Also *a-side*, q.v., *beside*, q.v. Also *side-s-men*, officers chosen to assist a churchwarden, Blount, Nomolexicon, where a ridiculous explanation from *synod-men* (?) is attempted, quite unnecessarily; see Notes and Queries, S. xi. 504. They were also called *side-men* or *quest-men*; Halliwell. Cf. L. *assessor*, one who sits beside another.

SIDEREAL, starry, relating to the stars. (L.) Milton has *sidereal*, P. L. x. 693. Phillips, ed. 1706, has *sidereal*, *siderean*. *Sidereal* is from L. *siderealis*, and is a correct form; *siderean* is coined from L. *sidere-us*, adj. All from *sider-*, for **sides-*, stem of *sidus*, a constellation, also, a star. Der. (from L. *sidus*) *con-sider*.

SIEGE, a sitting down, with an army, before a fortified place, in order to take it. (F.—L.) The lit. sense is merely 'seat'; see Trench, Select Glossary. We find it in this sense in Shak. Meas. iv. 2. 101; Spenser, F. Q. ii. 2. 39. ME. *sege*, (1) a seat, Wyclif, Matt. xxv. 31; (2) a siege, Harbours Bruce, iv. 45, ix. 332. In Ancr. Riwle, p. 238, l. 1, *sege* means 'a throne.' — AF. *sege*, Gaimar, 3170, also *sege*; OF. *sege*, masc., a seat, throne; mod. F. *siège*. Cf. Ital. *sedia*, fem., *seggio*, masc., a chair, seat. Not immediately from L. *sedes*, but from a verb answering to a L. type **sedicare*; we find also Late L. *assidium*, a siege, which (like L. *obsidium*, a siege) is from L. *sedere*, to sit, cognate with E. *sit*, q.v. Der. *be-siege*.

SIENNA, a pigment used in painting. (Ital.) *Raw sienna* and *burnt sienna* are the names of two pigments, made from earth, and properly from earth of *Sienna*, which is the name of a place in Tuscany, due S. of Florence.

SIERRA, a chain of hills. (Span.—L.) Span. *sierra*, a saw, ridge of hills. — L. *serra*, a saw. See **Serrated**.

Siesta, orig. a noon-day nap. (Span.—L.) 'What, sister, at your siesta already?' Elvira, A. 1; Dodsley's Old Plays, ed. Hazlitt, xv. 22. Now usually applied to a nap in the afternoon. — Span. *siesta*, 'the hottest part of the day, the time for taking a nap after dinner, generally from 1 to 3 o'clock.' Neuman. — L. *sexta*, i. e. *sexta hora*, sixth hour, noon; reckoning from 6 A.M.; so that the orig. sense was 'noonday nap.' *Sesta* is fem. of L. *sextus*, sixth. — L. *sen*, six; see **Six**. For a shifting of time in the reverse direction, see **Noon**.

SIEVE, a strainer for separating coarse particles from fine ones. (E.) ME. *sive*, Chaucer, C. T. 16408 (G 940); *her-sive*, a hair-sieve, Liber Cure Cocorum, ed. Morris, p. 7. AS. *sife*, 'Cribra, vel cribellum, sifor,' Voc. 330. 32; spelt *sibi* in the 8th cent., id. 16. 3. + Du. *zaef*; G. *sieb*, MHG. *si*. Teut. types **sides*, **sibos*, n. Cf. Lith.

sijoti, to sift. Perhaps allied to AS. *sihan*, *sāon*, G. *saichen*, to filter. See Kluge. Der. *sif-t*, q.v.

SIFT, to separate particles as with a sieve. (E.) ME. *siften*, Chaucer, C. T. 16409 (G 941); *sive* (= sieve) being in the line above. AS. *siften*, *siften*, Exod. xii. 34. — AS. *sif-e*, a sieve. — Du. *ziften*, to sift, *zif*, a sieve; from *zeef*, a sieve. See **Sieve**. β. We also find Dan. *sigte*, to sift, *sigte*, sb., a sieve or riddle; Swed. *sikta*, to sift, *sikt*, a sieve; Icel. *siktin*, *sigta*, to sift; all from G. *sichten*, to sift, which again is from Du. *ziften*.

SIGH, to inhale and respire with a long deep breath. (E.) ME. *sighen*, *sizen*, *siken*; in P. Plowman, B. xviii. 263, we have *syked*, with various readings *sijede*, *sikhede*; also *syhede*, *sijle*, id. C. xxi. 276; *sighte*, Chaucer, Troil. iii. 1080. The ME. *siken* thus made *sigh-to* as one form of the pt. t., whence a new infin. *sigh-en* was evolved by back-formation. From AS. *sican*, to sigh; Ælfred, tr. of Orosius, ii. 8; ed. Sweet, p. 92, l. 35. It is a strong verb; pt. t. *sāc*, pp. *sicen*; with a frequentative form *sicetan*, to sigh, sb. β. Prob. of imitative origin; cf. Swed. *sucka*, Dan. *sukke*, to sigh, groan. Der. *sigh*, sb., ME. *sike*, Chaucer, C. T. 11176 (F 864).

SIGH-CLOUD; see Notes on E. Ætym., p. 271.

SIGHT, act of seeing, that which is seen, view, spectacle. (E.) ME. *sight*, Chaucer, C. T. 4982 (B 562). AS. *sikt*, or rather *ge-sikt*, Ælfred, tr. of Boethius, h. v. pr. 41; cap. xli. § 4. But it is almost always spelt *gesih*, *gesiech*, *gesih*; Grin. l. 454. From Teut. type **seh-ih*, fem. (Sievers); allied to *sāon* (Goth. *saihan*, for **sehan*), to see; see **See**. + Du. *gezig*; Dan. *sigte*; Swed. *sigt*; G. *sicht*; OIG. *sikt*. Der. *sight*, verb; *sight-ed*, Wint. Tale, i. 2. 388; *sight-hole*, i. Hen. IV. iv. 1. 71; *sight-less*, Macb. i. 5. 50; *sight-ly*, K. John, ii. 143; *sight-li-ness*.

SIGN, a mark, proof, token, omen, notice. (F.—L.) ME. *signe*, Chaucer, C. T. 10365 (F 51); Ancr. Riwle, p. 70, l. 1. — OF. *signe*, a sign, mark; Cot.—L. *signum*, a mark, token. Brugmann, i. § 762 (3). Der. *sign*, verb, K. John, iv. 2. 222; *sign-board*, *sign-manual*, *sign-post*. Also *sign-at-ure*, from F. *signature*, 'a signature', Cot.; from L. *signatura*, from *signare*, to sign, from *signum*. And see *sign-al*, *sign-et*, *sign-i-fy*, *re-sign*.

SIGNAL, a token, sign for giving notice. (F.—L.) ME. *signal*, Gower, C. A. iii. 57; bk. vi. 1668. — F. *signal*, 'a signal'; Cot.—Late L. *signale*, neut. of L. *signalis*, belonging to a sign. — L. *signum*, a sign; see **Sign**. Der. *signal*, verb; *signal-ly*, *signal-ise*.

SIGNET, a seal, privy-seal. (F.—L.) In Hamlet, v. 2. 49; and in Palsgrave. ME. *signett*, Mandeville, Trav. c. viii. p. 82. — F. *signet*, 'a signet, seal, stamp'; Cot. Dimin. of F. *signe*; see **Sign**.

SIGNIFY, to indicate, mean. (F.—L.) ME. *signifie*; spelt *signefye*, Rob. of Glouc. p. 345, l. 7075. And see O. Eng. Miscellany, ed. Morris, p. 28, l. 3, 8, 11, 12. — F. *signifier*, 'to signify, betoken'; Cot.—L. *significare*, to show by signs. — L. *signi-*, for *signum*, a sign; and *-fic-*, for *facere*, to make; see **Sign** and **Fact**. Der. *signific-ant*, from L. *significanti*, stem of pres. part. of *significare*; hence *signific-ant*, sb., i. Hen. VI. ii. 4. 26; *significance*, from F. *significance* (Cot.), a false form which supplanted the true OF. *significance* (Cot.), whence ME. *significance*, O. Eng. Miscellany, ed. Morris, p. 28, l. 20, all from L. *significanti*; *signific-ation*, ME. *significatioun*, Chaucer, C. T. 14985 (B 4169), from F. *signification* < L. acc. *significatiōnem*; *signific-at-ive*, from L. *significatiuus*.

SIGNOR, SIGNIOR, sir. (Ital.—L.) Spelt *signior*. Two Cent. iii. 1. 279; &c. — Ital. *signore*, sir, a lord. — L. *seniorum*, acc. of *senior*, an elder; see **Senior**. ¶ Cf. ME. *seignour*, King Alisaunder, 1458; from French. Span. *señor*, fem. *señora*. Der. *signor*, from Ital. *signora*, a lady, fem. of *signore*. Doublets, *sir*, *sire*, *señor*, *senior*, *seignior*.

SILENCE, stillness, muteness. (F.—L.) In early use. ME. *silence*, Ancr. Riwle, p. 22, l. 6. — F. *silence*, 'silence'; Cot.—L. *silentium*, silence, a being silent. — L. *silent-*, stem of pres. part. of *silere*, to be still. + Goth. *silan*, only in the compound *ana-silan*, to become silent, Mark, iv. 39. Thus the base is SIL. Der. *silent* (in later use, though etymologically a more orig. word), L. L. l. ii. 24, from L. *silent-*, stem of pres. part. of *silere*; *silent-ly*.

SILEX, flint, quartz. (L.) Merely L. *silex*, flint (stem *silic-*). Brugmann, i. § 980. Der. *silic-a*, *silic-i-ous*, coined from the stem.

SILHOUETTE, a shadow-outline or profile filled in with a dark colour. (F.) This cheap and meagre form of portrait, orig. made by tracing the outline of a shadow thrown on to a sheet of paper, was named, in derision, after Étienne de Silhouette, minister of finance in 1759, who introduced several reforms which were considered unduly parsimonious. See Trench, Eng. Past and Present; Sismondi, Histoire des Français, tom. xix. pp. 94, 95.

SILK, the delicate, soft thread produced by certain caterpillars, and the stuff woven from it. (L.—Gk.—Chinese.) ME. *silk*, Chaucer, C. T. 10927 (F 613). AS. *seole* (for **silue*, as made for **miluc*), silk. 'Dombix, seole-uyrm; Sericum, seole'; Wright's Vocab. i. 40, col. 1.

Cf. Icel. *silli*, Swed. *silke*, Dan. *silke*: all of which, like AS. *seole*, are adaptations of *l. sericum*, silk, by the common change of *r* into *l*. *β. l. sericum* is the neut. of *Sericus*, or of belonging to the *Seres*. — Gk. *σίπρη*, pl., the name of the people from whom the ancients first obtained silk; gen. supposed to be the Chinese. Professor Douglas writes: 'The *l. Seres* and *Sericum* are probably derived from the Chinese word for silk, which is variously pronounced *se* (English *se*), *sei*, *sat*, *sa*, &c.; see Williams, *Chin. Diet.* p. 835.' Cf. Max Müller, *Lectures*, ii. 182. *γ. Kluge* derives Icel. *silli* from Slavonic; but Miklosich derives Oslav. *shelki*, Russ. *шелк*, from the Scandinavian. The true source is *l. sericum*, whence also Olfrisk *siric*, silk. Der. *silk-mercer*, *silk-weaver*; *silk-worm*, AS. *seole-worm*, as above; *silk-en*, AS. *seolen*, Voc. 151. 9; *silk-y*, *silkiness*. Also *serge*, q. v.

SILL, the timber or stone at the foot of a door or window. (E.) The true sense seems to be 'base' or 'basis'; sometimes 'floor'. ME. *sille*, *syll*. 'Syll of an house, *Silla, silva*;' Prompt. Parv. Spelt *sill*, Chaucer, C. T. 3820 (A 3822), which is a Kentish form. AS. *syl*, a base, support. 'Basis, *syl*.' Voc. 8. 27; in a later gloss: 'Basis, *sulle*.' Voc. 552. 12. + Icel. *syl*, *sill*, a sill, door-sill; Swed. *syl*; Swed. dial. *sill*, (Kietz); Dan. *syl*, the base of a frame-work building; G. *schwelle*, OHG. *swelli*, a sill, threshold, beam. Cf. Goth. *gauslan*, to found, lay a foundation for, Matt. vii. 25; Luke, vi. 48. *β. The* OIIG. *swelli* is from a Teut. base **swal*, but AS. *syl* from a weak grade **saul*; implying a strong verb **swal-an*, to found (?), pt. t. **swal*, pp. **swalanz*. AS. *syl* represents **swal-jā*, fem. *y*. The connection with *l. sola*, the sole of the foot, is doubtful. *γ* Not to be confused with AS. *syl*, a pillar, column, in *Alfred*, tr. of Orosius, b. i. c. 1. § 4; this is a different word, with a different sense, though possibly connected; it answers to G. *säule*, a pillar. Der. *ground-sill*, q. v.

SILLABUB, SYLLABUB, a mixture of wine with milk and sugar. (E.) Spelt *sillubub* in Minshew, ed. 1627, who derives it from *swilling bubbles*. But the form is corrupt, a better form being *sillibank*. Cf. *Sillibank* or *sillibub*, Lalet aigre; 'Sherwood, index to Cotgrave. Cotgrave gives: 'Lalet aigre, whay; also, a *sillibub* or *merri-bank*.' Halliwell gives *'sillybank*, a sillabub, as a Lincolnshire word. It is obvious that a corruption from *bub* to *bub* is easy, whereas a change from *bub* to *bub* is unlikely. We may therefore assume *sillibank* as the older form, at the same time noting that another name for it is *merri-bank*. Cf. 'merri-bank, a cold posset, Derbyshire;' Halliwell. *β. The* prov. E. *bub* is a well-known word for 'belly'; Mr. Peacock notes *bub* as the Lincolnshire form; so that *merri-bank* = 'merry belly,' and perhaps *sill-bub* = 'happy belly,' from an old sense of *silly* (below). It is evidently a jocular name.

SILLY, simple, harmless, foolish. (K.) The word has much changed its meaning. It meant 'timidly'; then lucky, happy, blessed, innocent, simple, foolish. ME. *sely*, Chaucer, C. T. 3601, 4088 (A 4090), 5952 (D 370); Havelok, 477; P. Plowman's Crede, 442; and see *sely*, *seely*, *seilye* in Gloss. to Spec. of English, ed. Skeat. AS. *sellig*, more usually *gesellig* (the prefix *ge-* making no difference), happy, prosperous, fortunate; see Sweet, A. S. Reader. Formed with the common adj. suffix *-ig* (E. *-y*) from AS. *sæl*, a time, season, occasion, happiness (very common); Grein, ii. 395. + Du. *zalig*, blessed; Icel. *sall*, blest, happy; *sæla*, bliss; Swed. *säll*, blest, happy; G. *selig*, OIIG. *sällik*, good, excellent, blest, happy; Goth. *sels*, good, kind. *β. All* from a Teut. base **sæl-*; of unknown origin. Der. *silly-ly*, *ness*.

SILLO, a pit for storing grain or fodder. (Span. — *l.* — Gk.) Span. *silo*, 'a granary to lay up corn in;' Minshew (1623). — *l. sirum*, acc. of *silus* — Gk. *σίλος*, a pit for keeping corn in. Der. *en-sil-age*.

SILT, sediment, sand left by water that has overflowed. (Scand.) ME. *sille*, badly spelt *cille*. 'Cille, soonde [sand], *Gleare*;' Prompt. Parv. p. 77. It can hardly be other than the MSwed. *silla*, mud, also a marshy place (Thre); Dau. *silt*, a salt marsh (Larsen); Dan. dial. *silt*, a stretch of low coast-land, over which the sea sometimes flows; Norw. *sylta*, the same (Koss). Cf. Low G. *sulte*, a brine-pit; G. *sülze*, brine, also brine-pit. All from a Teut. base **sult-*, which is a weakened form of **salt-*, i. e. salt. See Kluge. So also we find Du. *silt*, adj. salt, related to Du. *zout*, salt; and AS. *sylan*, to salt, from *sælt*, salt. Cf. prov. E. *silt*, a salting-tub. It must have referred orig. to salt deposited as a sediment by sea-water in brine-pits or very shallow pools.

SILVAN, SYLVAN, pertaining to woods. (L.) 'All *silvan* offsprings round;' Chapman, tr. of Homer, Od. xix. 599. [The spelling with *y* is false, and due to the habit of spelling *l. silva* with *y*, in order to derive it from Gk. *ξύλιν*, a wood, with which it is (at most) only cognate.] — *l. silvanus*, belonging to a wood, chiefly used of the wood-god Silvanus. — *l. silva*, a wood. + Gk. *ξύλιν*, a wood (f). The relationship of the *l.* and Gk. words is doubted by some, and the root is uncertain; see Brugmann, i. § 102 (1), note. Der. (from *l. silva*) *savage*, q. v.

SILVER, a well-known white metal. (E.) ME. *silver*, Chaucer, C. T. 16707 (G 1330). OMerc. *syffer*, Matt. x. 9 (Rushworth MS.); AS. *seolfor*; early form *siolfor* + Du. *zilver*; Icel. *silfr*; Dan. *silv*; Swed. *silver*; G. *silber*; Goth. *silubr* + Russ. *серебро*. The origin is wholly unknown; Uhlenbeck thinks the Teut. forms are from Slavonic. Miklosich (p. 336) gives the Slav. type as **srebro*, with varying forms in all the Slav. languages. Der. *silver*, verb; *silver-ing*; *silver-ling*, a small piece of silver, with double dimin. *-ling* (as in *duck-ling*); Isalah, vii. 23, also in Tyndale's version of Acts, xix. 19, and Coverdale's of Judges, ix. 4, xvi. 5, the AS. form being *rylsing*, Gen. xlv. 22; *silver-smith*; *silver-y*. Also *silver-n*, adj., in some MSS. of Wyclif, Acts, xix. 24. AS. *silfræn*, Gen. xlv. 2. *γ* A possible guess is that which derives *silver* from Gk. **ζαίρη*, old form of *ζαίρη*, a town on the S. coast of the Black Sea, which, according to Homer (Iliad, ii. 857), was the home of silver.

SIMILAR, like. (F. — L.) In Minshew, ed. 1627, and in Cotgrave. — F. *similaire*, 'similar.' Cot. As if from *l. similāris*, extended from *simil-is*, like, by the suffix *-āris*. Allied to *simul*, together, Gk. *σύν*, together, and *E. same*; from the Idg. base **samo-*, the same; see *Same*. Cf. OIish *samail*, W. *hafal*, like; Gk. *ὁμοίος*, even. Also *l. semi-*, once, Goth. *sim-ik*, once; Gk. *ἄρα*, once, *ἔν*, neut., once; &c. Der. *similar-ly*, *similar-ity*; also *simile*, q. v., *similitude*, q. v. And see *simul-ate*, *simul-ta-ne-ous*, *semblance*, *assemble*, *dissemble*.

SIMILE, a comparison. (L.) In Shak. As You Like It, ii. 1. 45. — *l. simile*, a like thing; neut. of *similis*, like; see *Similar*.

SIMILITUDE, a comparison, parable. (F. — L.) ME. *similitude*, Chaucer, C. T. 10794 (F 480); Wyclif, Luke, viii. 4. — F. *similitude*, 'a similitude.' Cot. — *l. similitudinem*, acc. of *similitudo*, likeness. — *l. similis*, like; see *Similar*.

SIMIOUS, monkey-like. (L.) Coined from *l. simia*, an ape. — *l. simus* (Gk. *αἰμός*) flat-nosed.

SIMMER, to boil gently. (L.) Formerly also *simber* (see Richardson) and *simper*. Halliwell cites: 'Simper, to simmer, East'; also 'the cream of *simpering* milke, Florio, p. 189,' which is wrong as regards the edit. of 1598, which has: 'Cremure, the creme or *simpring* of milke when it seethes.' 'I *simper*, as lycour dothe on the fyre byfore it begynneth to boyle;' Palgrave. A frequentative form, with the usual suffix *-er*, and with excrement *p* or *b* in some authors, from a base **simn* or **symn*, imitative of the sound of gentle boiling. Cf. Dan. *summe*, G. *summen*, Swed. dial. *summa*, to hum, to buzz; Bav. *semmern*, to whisper.

SIMNEL, a kind of rich cake. (F. — L.) See *Simnel* in Halliwell. ME. *simnel*, Prompt. Parv.; *simnel*, Havelok, 779. — OF. *simene*, bread or cake of fine wheat flour; Roquefort. — Late *l. siminellus*, bread of fine flour; also called *simella*; Ducange. *β. l. lere siminellus* stands for **siminellus*, as being easier to pronounce; both **siminellus* and *simel-to* being derived from *l. simila*, wheat flour of the finest quality. Allied to Gk. *σπιμάριον*, fine flour. And cf. G. *semmel*, wheat-bread.

SIMONY, the crime of trafficking in ecclesiastical preferment. (F. — L. — Gk. — Heb.) In early use; spelt *synonye*, O. Eng. Miscellany, ed. Morris, p. 89, l. 7. — F. *simonie*, 'simony, the buying or selling of spiritual functions or preferments.' Cot. — Late *l. simonia*; Ducange. Named from *Simon Magus* (Gk. *Σίμων*), because he wished to purchase the gift of the Holy Ghost with money; Acts, viii. 18. — Heb. *Shim'on*, Simeon, Simon, lit. hearing, obedience; one who hears. — Heb. root *shama*, to hear. Der. *simoni-ac*, *simoni-ac-al*.

SIMOOM, a hot, poisonous wind. (Arab.) See Southey, Thalaba, b. ii, last stanza, and the note. — Arab. *samām*, a sultry pestilential wind, which destroys travellers; Rich. Dict. p. 850. So called from its poisonous nature. — Arab. root *summa*, he poisoned; id. p. 847.

SIMPER, to smile sillily or affectedly, to smirk. (Scand.) 'Yond *simpering* dame;' K. Lear, iv. 6. 120. 'With a made countenance about her mouth, between *simpering* and smiling;' Sidney, Arcadia, b. i. (R.). Cotgrave explains *F. coquins* by 'a bigger woman, also a cockney, *simperdecokit*, nice thing.' We find traces of it in Norweg. *semper*, fine, smart (Aasen); Dan. dial. *semper*, *simper*, 'affected, coy, prudish, esp. of one who requires pressing to cat: as, she is as *semper* as a bride'; Wedgwood. Also MSwed. *semper*, one who affectedly refrains from eating. *β. All* these are formed with a suffix *-er* which appears to be the same as the *E. suffix -er* of the agent) from a base **simp-*, which is a nasalized form of **sip-*. Without the nasal, we find MSwed. *sipp* (also *simp*), a woman who affectedly refuses to cat (Thre); Swed. *sipp*, adj., fustian, prim; Dan. *sippe*, a woman who is affectedly coy (Molbeck). And note particularly Low G. *sipp*, explained in the Bremen Wörterbuch as a word expressing the gesture of a compressed mouth, and affected pronunciation; a woman who acts thus affectedly is called *Junfer Sipp*, Miss Sipp, and they say of her, 'She cannot say *sipp*.' Also Low G. *den Mund sipp trecken*, to

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dried up. The AS. *sengan* stands for **sang-ian*, causal of *singan* (pt. t. *sang*), to sing. Thus the lit. sense is 'to make to sing,' with reference to the singing or hissing noise made by singed hair, and the sound given out by a burning log; see *Sing* + Du. *zengen*, to singe, scorch, causal of *zingen*, to sing; G. *sengen*, to singe, scorch, parch, burn, causal of *singen*, to sing. Cf. Icel. *sanger*, singed, burnt.

SINGLE, sole, separate, alone. (L.) 'So that our eye be single'; Tyndale's Works, p. 75, col. 1. He refers to Matt. v. 22, where the Vulgate has *simplex*, and Wyclif has *simple*.—L. *singulus*, single, separate, in Late Latin; in classical Latin we have only the pl. *singuli*, one by one. β. *Singuli* stands for **sin-culi* or **sin-eli*, where **sin-* corresponds to *sim-* in *sim-plex*, and is allied to *sem-el*, once, and to E. *same*; see *Simple*, *Same*. Der. *single*, verb, L. I. L. v. 1. 85; *single-y*; *single-ness*, Acts, ii. 46; *single-hearted*, *single-minded*; also *single-stick*, prob. so called because wielded by one hand only, as distinguished from the old *quarter-staff*, which was held in both hands. And see *singul-ar*.

SINGULAR, single, alone, uncommon, strange. (F.—L.) ME. *singular*; Gower, C. A. iii. 184; bk. vii. 2931. 'A singular person' = an individual, Chaucer, Tale of Melibee, Group B, 2625.—F. *singulier*, 'singular, excellent'; Cot.—L. *singularis*, single, separate. Formed with suffix *-aris* from *singul-i*, one by one; see *Single*. Der. *singular-ly*; *singular-ity*, from F. *singularité*, 'singularity, excellence', Cot., from L. acc. *singularitatem*.

SINISTER, on the left hand, inauspicious, evil. (F.—L.) Common as an heraldic term. 'Some secret sinister information'; Sir T. More, Works, p. 1447 b. 'By eny sinistre or euil temptation'; Dictes of Philosophers, pr. by Caxton, fol. 7, l. 27.—F. *sinistre*, 'sinister, unlucky'; Cot.—L. *sinistrum*, acc. of *sinister*, left, on the left hand, inauspicious or ill-omened, as omens on the left hand were supposed to be. Cf. *Dexter*. Der. *sinistrous*, *sinistr-al*.

SINK, to fall down, descend, be overwhelmed; also, to depress. (E.) We have merged the transitive and intransitive forms in one; properly, we ought to use *sink* intransitively, and the trans. form should be *senck* or *senk*; cf. *drink*, *drenck*. 1. ME. *sinken*, intrans., pt. t. *sank*, pp. *sunken*, *senken*. The pt. t. *sank* is in P. *Plowman*, B. xviii. 67. This is the original and strong verb. AS. *sincan*, pt. t. *sanc*, pl. *samon*, pp. *suncen*; Grcu. ii. 451.—Du. *zinken*; Icel. *sökkva* (for **sinkva*), pt. t. *sökk* (for **sauk*), pp. *sökkinn*; Dan. *synke*; Swed. *sjynka*; G. *sinken*; Goth. *sigkwan*, *sigkwān* (written for **sinkwan*, **sigkwān*). Teut. type **senkwan*. Brugmann, i. § 421 (3). 2. The trans. form appears in the weak ME. *senchen*, not common, and now obsolete. 'Hi bisenched us on helle'—they will sink us into hell; O. Eng. Homilies, i. 107, l. 18. AS. *sencan*, to cause to sink; 'bisenced on sēs grund'—caused to sink (drowned) in the bottom of the sea, Matt. xviii. 6. For **sencian*, formed from the 2nd grade *saen*, as in the pt. t. of *sincan*, to sink. Cf. Goth. *sagkwān*, causal form of *sigkwān*. This verb still exists in Swed. *sänka*, Dan. *sænke*, G. *senken*, to immerse.—Lith. *sekti* (pres. *senkti*), to be drained away; cf. Skt. *sikh*, to sprinkle. Brugmann, i. § 677; Streitberg, § 203. Der. *sink-er*. Also *sink*, sb., a place where refuse water sinks away, but orig. a place into which filth sinks or in which it collects, Cor. i. 1. 126.

SINOPLE, green, in heraldry. (F.—L.—Gk.) English heralds call 'green' *vert*; the term *sinople* is rather F. than E. It occurs in Caxton, tr. of Reynard the Fox: 'of gold, of sable, of silver, of yellow, auree, and cynope, thyse sixe colours'; ed. Arber, p. 85; and, spelt *sinople* and distinguished from *grene*, in Lydgate, Siege of Troy, b. ii. c. 11; fol. G. 1.—F. *sinople*, 'sinople, green colour in blazon'; Cot.—Late L. *sinōpis*, signifying both reddish and greenish (Littre).—L. *sinōpis*, a kind of red ochre, used for colouring.—Gk. *sinōpis*, *sinōpich*, a red earth found in Cappadocia, and imported into Greece from Sinope.—Gk. *Σινώπη*, Sinope, a port on the S. coast of the Black Sea.

SINUS, a bay of the sea, &c. (L.) Phillips, ed. 1706, gives: 'Sinus, . . . a gulph or great bay of the sea. . . . In anatomy, sinus is taken for any cavity in or between the vessels of an animal body. In surgery, it is when the beginning of an imposthume or ulcer is narrow, and the bottom large'; &c.—L. *sinus*, the fold of a garment, a bay, the bosom, a curve; &c. Der. *sinu-ous*; a scarfing of silver, that ran *sinuously* in works over the whole caparison, Chapman, Mask of the Middle Temple, § 5; from F. *sinuëux*, 'intricate, crooked, full of hollow turnings, windings, or crinkle-crankles', Cot.; from L. *sinuōsus*, winding, full of curves. Hence *sinuōs-ly*, from F. *sinuosité*, a hollow turning or winding; Cot. Also *sinu-ate*, with a wavy margin (botanical); *sinu-al-ian*; *in-sinu-ate*, *in-sinu-al-ian*. Doublet, *sine*.

SIP, to sup or drink in small quantities, to taste a liquid. (E.) ME. *sippen*, Chaucer, C. T. 5758 (D 176). It answers to AS. *sypian*, to absorb moisture (Toller), derived from *sup-*, weak grade of

sūpan, to sup; see *Sup*. And cf. Sop. + MDu. *sippen*, 'to sip, to sup, to taste little by little,' Hexham; from MDu. *zyypen*, Du. *zuipen*, to sup; Swed. dial. *syppa*, to sup. Der. *sip*, sb.; *sipp-er*. And see *sipp-el*.

SIPHON, a bent tube for drawing off liquids. (F.—L.—Gk.) In Phillips, ed. 1706.—F. *siphon*, 'the cock or pipe of a conduit, &c.; Cot. (He notes its use by Rabelais).—L. *siphonem*, acc. of *siphō*, a siphon.—Gk. *σίφων*, a small pipe or reed.

SIPPET, a little sip, a little sop. (E.) Properly, there are two separate words. 1. A little sip. 'And ye wyll gyue me a syppe Of your stale ale'; Skelton, Elinour Rummyng, 367. This is the dimin. of *sip*; with suffix *-et*, of F. origin. 2. A little sop, a piece of sopped toast. 'Green goose! you're now in sippets'; Beaumont and Fletcher, Rule A Wife, iv. 1, last line. This seems to be more immediately from AS. *sypian*, to absorb moisture; and allied to *sop*. Palsgrave has: 'Syppe, a littell soppe.'

SIR, SIRE, a respectful title of address. (F.—L.) *Sire* is the older form. ME. *sire*, as in 'Sire Arthur', Layamon, 22485.—AF. *sire*, Polt. Songs, p. 232 (before 1307); F. *sire*, 'sir, or master'; Cot. Formed from L. *senior*, nom. lit. older; the F. *seigneur* being due to the accus. *seniorem* of the same word. It is now well established that the L. *senior* produced an OF. *senre*, of which *sire* is an attenuated form; the same word appears in the curious form *senra* in the famous Oaths of Strasburg, A. D. 842; see Bartsch, Chrest. Française, col. 4, l. 17. See Littre, Scheler, and Diez. β. The last remarks that the word is prob. of Picard or Northern origin, since Picard sometimes puts *r* for *nr* or *ur*, as in *terons* for *tendrons*, *tere* for *tendre*. ¶ It may be added that this word gave the old French etymologists a great deal of trouble; the word was even written *cyre* to make it look like the Gk. *κύριος*, a lord! The Prov. *sira*, *sire*, Span. *ser*, Ital. *ser*, are merely borrowed from French; and Icel. *sira*, from Prov. or E.; see *Sirrah*. Doublets, *senior*, *seignior*, *señor*, *signor*; though these really answer only to the acc. form *seniorem*.

SIRDAR, a military commander. (Hind.—Pers.) Used in 1808 (Yule).—Hind. *sardār* (Forbes).—Pers. *sardār*, a chief.—Pers. *sar*, head (cf. Gk. *σάρξ*, Skt. *cīras*); *-dār* (suffix), possessing, holding.

SIREN, a fabulous nymph who, by singing, lured mariners to death. (L.—Gk.) ME. *serien*, which is from OF. *seréine*, 'a mermaid'; Cot. 'Men clepen hem *series* in Fraunce'; Rom. of the Rose, 684. But we took the mod. E. word immediately from the Latin. Spelt *siren*, Com. of Errors, iii. 2. 47.—L. *sirēn*.—Gk. *σείρην*, a nymph on the S. coast of Italy, who enticed seamen by the magic sweetness of her song, and then slew them. At first the sirens were but two 'in number; Homer, Od. xii. 39, 167. It also means a wild bee, a singing-bird. β. Usually derived from *σείρα*, a cord, rope, as if they enticed mariners by pulling them; this is more likely to be a bad pun than an etymology. The orig. sense was probably 'bird'; see an article on 'Sirens,' by J. P. Postgate, in the Journal of Philology (Cambridge), vol. ix. Cf. G. *schwirren*, to chirp.

SIRLOIN, an inferior spelling of *Surlin*, q. v.

SIRNAME, a corruption of *Surname*, q. v.

SIROCCO, a hot, oppressive wind. (Ital.—Arab.) In Milton, P. L. x. 7c6. Spelt *sirocco* by F. G., tr. of Acosta, bk. iii. ch. 5 (1604).—Ital. *sirocco*, 'the south-east wind'; Florio. Cf. Span. *siroco*.—Arab. *sharq*, the east; Rich. Dict. p. 889. The etymology is well discussed in Devic, Supp. to Littre, who remarks that the introduction of a vowel between *r* and *g*, when the Arabic word was borrowed by European languages, presents no difficulty. Or there may have been some confusion with the closely-allied word *sharīq*, rising (said of the sun). The Eastern wind in the Mediterranean is hot and oppressive.—Arab. root *sharaga*, (the sun) arose; Rich. Dict. p. 889. See *Saracen*.

SIRRAH, a term of address, used in anger or contempt. (Prov.—F.—L.) Common in Shak. Temp. v. 287; &c. Schmidt remarks that it is never used in the plural, is used towards comparatively inferior persons, and (when forming part of a soliloquy) is preceded by *ah*; as '*ah, sirrah*'; 'As You Like It, iv. 3. 166; '*ah, sirrah*, quoth a'; 2 Hen. IV, v. 3. 17; cf. Romeo, i. 5. 31, 128. Minshew has: '*Sirra*, a contemptuous word, ironically compounded of *Sir* and *ah*, as much as to say *ah, sir*, or *ah, boy*'. Minshew is not quite right; for the form *sira* is Provençal. It is also spelt *sirra* in Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xxxv. c. 10 (in a story of Apelles), ed. 1634, vol. ii. p. 538, l. 7 from bottom.—Prov. *sira*, *sirrah*, a term of contempt; formerly *sir*, in a good sense; borrowed from F. in the 15th cent., or earlier. Not the true OF. form (which was *senker*, with variants), but borrowed from F. *sira*.—L. *senior*; see *Sir*. β. The fact that it was used contemptuously is the very thing that shows its 'rov. origin'; for Mistral (s. v. *sire*) quotes from Thierry to show that *sire* (formerly *sira*) was a term of contempt applied by the men of Provence to the lords and governors of Faria. When St. Louis

(Louis IX) was taken prisoner in the 13th century, the men of Marseilles sang a Te Deum for their deliverance (for the time) from the government of these *sires*. For two good examples of the offensive use of Prov. *sira* by two men who are disputing, see Bartsch, Chrest. Prov. (1875), 397, 34, 398, 13.

SIR-REVERENCE, save your reverence. (L.) In Shak. Com. Errors, iii. 2. 93. See *Save-reverence* in Nares, who shows that it was used also in the form *save-reverence* and *save-your-reverence*; the latter is in Romeo, i. 4. 42. 'This word was considered a sufficient apology for anything indecorous'; Nares. A translation of L. *salva reuerentia*, reverence to you being duly regarded. — L. *salva*, fem. abl. of *saluus*, safe; and *reuerentiā*, abl. of *reuerentiā*, reverence; see *Safe* and *Reverence*.

SIRUP, another spelling of *Syrup*, q. v.

SISKIN, a migratory song-bird. (Du. — Low G. — Slavonic.) Mentioned in a tr. of Buffon, Nat. Hist., London, 1793, ii. 90; and in Kilian. Spelt *siskin* in Phillips (1658). The *Carduelis spinus*; better *Spinus viridis* (Newton); also called *aberdunvine*; also *Fringilla spinus*. — MDu. *cijkens*, *sijkens*, Anglice *siskin* (Kilian); later Du. *cysje* (Sewel), with dimin. suffix *-je* for the older dimin. suffix *-ken*; Du. *sijje* (Calisch). — Low G. *zieske*, *ziske* (Bremen). — Polish *czyżyk*, dimin. form of *czyż*, a siskin; cf. Sloven. *chizhek*, Russ. *chj*. See Miklosich, p. 36. ¶ Thus the Du. form should have been *cijkje*; it was a mistake to turn *-ke* into the dimin. suffix *-ken*; and a greater one to substitute *-je*.

SISTER, a girl born of the same parents with another. (E.) ME. *suster*, Chaucer, C. T. 873 (A 871); rarely *sister*, *syder*, as in Prompt. Parv., and in Genesis and Exodus, ed. Morris, 766. It is extremely remarkable how the Scand. form *sister* has modified the E. form *suster*. AS. *sweostor*, *sunster* (whence ME. *suster*); Grein, ii. 509; modified by Icel. *sysir*, Swed. *syster* (Dan. *søster*). — Du. *zuster*; Goth. *swiustar*; G. *schwester*; OIIG. *sweost*, *swiust*. β. The Teut. forms are all from the base **sweost-*, answering to an Idg. base **sweas-* (without the *t*). Further related to Lithuan. *sesū* (gen. *seserės*); L. *soror* (for older **sweosor*); Skt. *svasā*, nom.; OIrish *sinir*; W. *chwacer*. Der. *sister-hood*, *like*, *ly*; *sister-in-law*. Also *cou-sin*, q. v.

SIT, to rest on the haunches, rest, perch, brood. (E.) ME. *sitten*, pt. *sat*; pl. *seten*, Chaucer, C. T. 10406 (F 92; where Tyrwhitt prints *siten*); pp. *seten*, *siten*, id. 1454 (where Tyrwhitt prints *sitten*). AS. *sittan*, pt. *sat*, pl. *seton*, pp. *seten*; Grein, ii. 454. — Du. *zitten*; Icel. *sifja*, pt. *sat*, pp. *setinn*; Dan. *sitte*; Swed. *sitta*; Goth. *sittan*; G. *sitzen*; OIIG. *sizzan*. Teut. type **seujan*, pt. **sat*, pp. **setanaz*. From Idg. **sēd*, to sit, whence Skt. *śat*, Gk. *ῥῆσι* (for *ῥῆσι*), L. *sedere*, Lithuan. *sėdėti*, Russ. *sidiť* (e), to sit. Der. *sitt-er*, *sitt-ing*. Also (from L. *sedere*) *as-sess*, *as-sid-nous*, *as-side*, *dis-pos-sess*, *dis-sid-ent*, *in-sid-iary*, *pos-sess*, *pre-side*, *re-side*, *re-side*, *sed-ate*, *sed-entary*, *sed-iment*, *sess-ile*, *sess-ion*, *sub-side*, *sub-sid-y*; *super-side*; also *sierge*, *be-sierge*, *seize*, *size* (1), *size* (2), *size-ar*. Also (from Gk. *ῥῆσι*) *octa-hedron*, *tetra-hedron*, *poly-hedron*, *cath-(e)dral*; *chair*, *chaïse*. Also (from Teut. SET) *set*, *settle* (1); *settle* (2), in some senses; also *seat*, *dis-seat*, *un-seat*, *soot*; and see *saddle*.

SITE, a locality, situation, place where a thing is set down or fixed. (F.—L.) 'After the site, north or south'; Chaucer, On the Astrolabe, pt. ii. c. 17. — F. *site*, MF. *sit*. 'Site, a site, or seat'; Cot. — L. *situs*, acc. of *situs*, a site. Perhaps allied to L. *situs*, pp. of *sinere*, to permit, of which an older meaning may have been to put, place. So Bréal. But see Brugmann, i. § 761, 920; where *situs*, sb., is compared with Gk. *ῥῆσι*, a foundation, and Skt. *kshiti-*, an abode, from *kshī*, to dwell. The L. *pōnere* (= **po-sinere*) is certainly a derivative of *sinere*. Der. *situ-ate*, *situ-ation* (see below); also the derivatives of *pōnere*, for which see *Position*. ¶ We frequently find the odd spelling *scite*.

SITE, since. (E.) In Ezek. xxxv. 6. See *Sinice*.

SITHE, the correct spelling of *So*; the, q. v.

SITUATE, placed. (L.) In Shak. L. L. i. 2. 142. — Late L. *situatus*, pp. of *situare*, to locate, place; a barbarous word, found A. D. 1317 (Ducauge). — L. *situs*, stem of *situs*, a site; see *Site*. Der. *situat-ion*, s. l. en. IV, i. 3. 51, from F. *situation*, a situation, Cot.

SIX, five and one. (E.) ME. *six*, *sixe*, P. Plowman, B. v. 431. AS. *six*, *sys*, *sice*; Grein, ii. 454. — Du. *zes*; Icel., Dan., and Swed. *sex*; G. *sechs*; OIIG. *sehs*; Goth. *saihs*. — Russ. *shest* (e); W. *chwech*; Gael. and Irish *sex*; L. *sex*; Gk. *ῥῆσι* (for **ῥῆσι*); Lithuan. *seszi*; Pers. *shash*; Palmer's Diet. col. 382; Skt. *shash*. Idg. type **swesh*. See Brugmann, ii. § 170. Der. *six-fold*, *six-pence*. Also *six-teen*, AS. *six-tine*, *six-fyne* (see *Ten*); *six-teen-th*; *six-ty*, AS. *six-tig* (see *Forty*); *six-ti-eth*; *six-th*, AS. *six-ta*, whence ME. *sixte*, *sente*, Gower, C. A. iii. 121, bk. vii. 1082; P. Plowman, B. xiv. 300, now altered to *sixth* by analogy with *four-th*, *seven-th*, *eight-th*,

nin-th, *ten-th*, just as *five-th* is altered from AS. *ffif-th*. Also (from L. *sex*) *sex-agenarian*, *sex-agesima*, *sex-ennial*, *sex-tant*, *sex-tuple*.

SIZAR, a scholar of a college in Cambridge, who pays lower fees than a pensioner or ordinary student. (F.—L.) Spelt *sizar* in Todd's Johnson. There was formerly a considerable difference in the social rank of a *sizar*, who once had to perform certain menial offices. At Oxford the corresponding term was *servitor*, defined by Phillips as 'a poor university scholar that attends others for his maintenance.' Formed from the sb. *size*. 'Size is a farthings worth of bread or drink, which scholars in Cambridge have at the buttery, noted with the letter S., as in Oxford with the letter Q. for half a farthing, and Qa. [Quadrans] for a farthing. And whereas they say in Oxford, to *battel* in the buttery-book, i.e. to set down on their names what they take in bread, drink, butter, cheese, &c., in Cambridge they call it *sizing*.' Mount's Gloss., ed. 1674. The word *size* is also in Minshew, and is a mere abbreviation of *assize*, i.e. quantity or ration of bread, &c. 'Assize of bread, i.e. setting down the price and quantitie of bread'; Minshew, ed. 1627. See *Assize*, and *Size* (1).

SIZE (1), an allowance or ration of food; hence, generally, magnitude. (F.—L.) 'To scant my sizes', K. Lear, ii. 4. 178; see *Sizar*. 'Syse of bredde and ale'; Palsgrave. *Size* is merely short for *assize*, ME. *assize*, the usual old word for an allowance, or settled portion of bread, &c., doled out for a particular price or given to a dependent. We even find it used, at a very early period, almost as a general word for provisions. 'Whan ther comes marchaundise, With corn, wyn, and steil, othir [or] othir assize'; K. Alisaunder, 7074. Hence *size* came to mean dimension, magnitude, &c., as at present; also bulk, as in Merry Wives, iii. 5. 12. For the etymology, see *Assize*. Der. *size-ar*, q. v.

SIZE (2), weak glue, a stiffening glucy substance. (Ital.—L.) In Minshew, ed. 1627. 'Syse for colours'; Palsgrave. Hence blood-sized, rendered sticky with gore; Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 1. 99; 'o'er-sized with conglutate gore', Hamlet, ii. 2. 484. Cotgrave has: 'assiette à dorer, size to gild with gold size.' It is not a F. word, but borrowed, like some other painters' terms, from Italian.—Ital. *sisa*, 'a kind of syse or glew that painters vse'; Florio, ed. 1598. And Ital. *sisa* is an abbreviation of *assisa*, 'size that painters vse'; also, an assise or manner; also, a luerie, a guise or fashion, an assise or session; id. It also gives *assissare*, 'to size, to scesse, to assize, to sute well'; and *assisso*, 'seated, situated'. *Assisa* is the verbal sb. from *assissare*, which in its turn is from *assissio*, pp. of *assidere*, to situate. The sense is 'that which makes the colours lie flat', so that, in Florio's phrase, they 'sute well'. The Ital. *assidere* is from L. *assidere*, to sit at or near.—L. *ad*, near; and *sedere*, to sit, cognate with L. *sit*. We speak of 'making a thing sit', which is just the idea here required. ¶ Thus *size* (2), *size* (1), and *assize* are all, really, the same word. See *Size* (1), and *Assize*.

SJAMBOX, a whip. (Cape Du.—Malay.—Pers.) Modern. The Cape Du. *sjabomb* seems to have been adopted from Malay *chibok* (Port. *chabuco*).—Pers. *chābūk*, alert, active; as sb., a horse-whip. See N. and Q. 9. S. iv. 456; *Chawbuck* in Yule, and *Chabouk*, *Chawbuck* in N. E. D.

SKAIN, SKENE, SKENIN, a dagger, knife. (Irish.) 'Skain, a crooked sword, or scimeter, used formerly by the Irish'; Halliwell. He cites the expression 'Iryshmen, armed . . . with darts and skaynes' from Hall, Hen. V. an. vi. § 3. 'Carrying his head-peece, his skene, or pistol'; Spenser, State of Ireland; Globe ed., p. 631, col. 2. 'Skene, a knife'; Palsgrave. 'J. baslard vocatuel Iresch skene'; (1472), York Wills, iii. 202.—Irish (and Gael.) *sgian*, a knife; OIrish *scian*. — W. *ysgien*, a slicer, scimeter; cf. *ysgi*, a cutting off, a parer. β. Apparently from a base **ske*; cf. Gk. *σχῆμα*, I scratch. See Stokes-Pick, p. 309. Der. (possibly) *skains-mate*, a companion in arms, comrade, Romeo, ii. 4. 162; but see *Skein*.

SKATE (1), a large flat fish of the ray family. (Scand.) Spelt *scate* in Levins, ed. 1570. ME. *scate*, Prompt. Parv.—Icel. *skata*, a skate; Norweg. *skata* (Aasen); Dan. *skade*. We find also Irish and Gael. *sgat*, a skate (from E.). ¶ The AS. *scadd* is a *skad*, not a skate.

SKATE (2), **SCATE**, a frame of wood (or iron) with a steel ridge beneath it, for sliding on ice. (Du.—F.—Low G.) The word should be *skates*, with a pl. *skates*; the final *s* has been mistaken for the pl. suffix, and so has dropped off, just as in other words; see *Poa*, *Sherry*, *Cherry*. Nares quotes the pl. *scatzen* in 1695. Spelt *scheets* in Evelyn's Diary, Dec. 1, 1664; *skates* in Pepps' Diary, same date. 'Scate, a sort of pattern, to slide upon ice'; Phillips, ed. 1706. Cotgrave explains OF. *eschasses* by 'stilts, or scatches to go on'; here *scatches* is merely another form of *skates*; 'the point in which stilts and skates agree is that they are both contrivances for increasing the length of stride', Wedgwood.—Du. *schatsen*, 'skates', Sewel; where *-en* is the pl. suffix, so that the word itself is

schaats, as in 'schaatsryder', a skateslider; ' Sewel [unprinted *schaatsryder* by an obvious error]. MDu. *schetsen*, 'skates [with] which they slide upon the yce in Holland; ' Hexham, ed. 1658. — OF. *eschive* (with *ce* pron. as *t-e*), a stilt (12th cent.); whence F. *échasse*. — Low G. type 'skak-jū' (Latinised as *scacia* in Ducauge); a shank, leg; Low G. *shanke*, the same. Compare F. *shank*, which inserts the nasal sound *n*; see *Shank*. Note the Low G. phrase *de schaken voort teen*, to go swiftly, lit. 'to pull one's shanks out'; and AS. *secanan*, *secanu*, to shake, to go swiftly, to flee; see *Shako*, with which E. *shank* is allied. As to the scense, the words *scatches* and *skates* merely mean 'shanks', i. e. contrivances for lengthening the leg. ¶ The Dan. *skåtte*, a skate, older form *skette* (Kalkar) is from E.: the Swed. word is *skridsko* or *skid* (see *Skid*).

SKEIN, **SKAIN**, a knot of thread or silk. (F. — C. ?) Generally defined as 'a knot of thread or silk, where probably 'knot' means a quantity collected together; a *skein* is a quantity of yarn, folded and doubled together. ' Layde downe a skene of threde, And some a skene of yarne; ' Skelton, Elinor Kunning, 310. ME. *skene*, Prompt. Parv. — OF. *escaigne* (Godefroy), a skein (1254); MF. *escaigne*, 'a skein'; Cot. Prob. of Celtic origin; cf. Irish *gaigne*, 'a skein or clume of thread.' Cf. Gael. *sgéinnidh*, flax or hemp thread, small twine. If these are true Celtic words, they may be allied to Gk. *σχῆνος*, a rope, a cord (Macbain). Der. (perhaps) *skains-mates*, companions in winding thread, companions, Romeo, ii. 4. 162; but see *Skain*. This solution is advocated in Todd's Johnson, which see; and cf. the phrase 'as thick [intimate] as inkle-weavers', i. e. weavers of tape.

SKELETON, the bony frame-work of an animal. (Gk.) ' *Skeltons* of evry kinde; ' Pavesant, Gondibert, ii. 5. st. 32. See Trench, Select Glossary. Spelt *skelton*, *skelton* in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. — Gk. *σκέλετον*, a dried body, a mummy; neut. of *σκληρός*, dried up, parched. — Gk. *σκέλλειν* (for *σκέλε-ιν*), to dry, dry up, parch. Der. *skelton-key*.

SKELLUM, a cheat. (Du. — G.) 'A Dutch *skelum*; ' Coryat's Crudities; In Addit. to Nares. — Du. *schelm*, 'a rogue, a villain'; Hexham. — G. *schelm*, a rogue; OHG. *scelmo*, *scelmo*, a pestilence, carrion; hence a rogue (as a term of abuse). See Notes to Eng. Etym., p. 271.

SKEPTIC, the same as *Sceptic*, q. v.

SKEERY, an insulated rock. (Scand.) In Scott, The Pirate; song in cli. xii. — Icel. *sker* (dat. *skeri*), a skerry; see *Scar* (2).

SKETCH, a rough draught of an object, outline. (Du. — Ital. — L. — Gk.) In Phillips, ed. 1706. 'To make a *sketch*; ' Dryden, Parallel between Painting and Poetry (K.). Not used much earlier. — Du. *schets*, 'a draught, scheme, model, sketch; ' Sewel. [The E. *sketch* is a mere corruption of the Du. word, and stands for *skets*.] The same word as G. *skizze*, a sketch; which was prob. borrowed from the Dutch, who, as being fond of painting, introduced the term from the Italian. At any rate, both Du. *schets* and G. *skizze* are from Ital. *schizzo*, 'an ingrossment or first rough draught of anything; ' Florio. — Ital. *schedini*, an extemporaneous poem, anything hastily made. — L. *schediun*, adj., made hastily. — Gk. *σχῆδιν*, sudden, offhand on the spur of the moment; also near, close to. Cf. Gk. *σχῆδον*, near, hard by, lit. 'holding to.' These words, like *σχῆ-ος*, habit, state, *σχῆ-τι-κός*, retentive, are from the Gk. base *σχῆ-*, to hold, appearing in Gk. *σχῆν* (= *σχῆ-εν*), 2 norist infin. of *σχῆν*, to hold, and in E. *scheme*. See *Scheme*. β. Thus *scheme* and *sketch*, the meanings of which are by no means remote, are from the same root, but by different paths. Der. *sketch*, verb; *sketch-y*, *sketch-i-ness*.

SKEW, oblique, wry. (MDu.) 'To look *skew*, or *a-skew*, to squint or leer; ' Phillips, ed. 1706. It seems first to have been used chiefly as a verb. 'To *skue*, or *walk skuing*, to waddle, to go sideling along; ' Phillips. 'To *skew*, *lunis oculis* spectare; ' Levins, ed. 1570. 'Our service Neglected and look'd lamely on, and *skew'd* at; ' Beniam, and Fletcher, Loyal Subject, A. ii. sc. 1 (Pustkie). 'The *skew'd*-tynd carrion; ' Id., Wild-geese Chase, iv. 1 (Mirabel). ME. *skewen*, to turn aside, slip away, escape; Morte Arthure, ed. Brock, 1562. Prob. of MDu. origin; not from Icel. *skjefr*, awry. — MDu. *skewen*, 'to avoid or to shunne; also as Du. *skuten*, Hexham; Low G. *schuten*, *schuuten*, to avoid. — OHG. *sciuhen*, MHG. *schuhen*, to avoid, get out of the way, G. *schuenen*, to shun, avoid (whence G. *schon*, shy); derived from the adj. appearing as MHG. *schiech*, timid. Thus ME. *skewen*, to escape, is really the verb corresponding to the adj. *shy*; to *skew* or *skue* is to shy as a horse, to start aside from. Cf. Wflam. *schui*, *schui*, shy; *schuhen*, *schuen*, to avoid. See further under *Shy*, *Eschew*. Der. *a-skew*, q. v. Also *skew-bald*.

SKWBALD, piebald. (Hybrid; MDu. and C.) In Halliwell. It means marked or spotted in a *skew* or irregular manner. From *Skew* and *Bald*, q. v. And cf. *pie-bald*. ¶ We find, however, ME. *skewd*, piebald (see Strattmann); perhaps from *skew*, ME.

variant of *skie*, a cloud, sky. If this is right, then *skew-bald* is connected with *sky* rather than *skew*.

SKEWER, a pin of wood or iron for holding meat together. (Scand.) In Dryden, tr. of Homer, Iliad, i. 633. Spelt *skuer* in 1411; Nottingham Records, vol. ii. *Skewer* is a by-form of prov. E. *skiver*, a skewer, E. D. D.; cf. *skiver-wood*, dogwood, of which skewers are made; Halliwell. And *skiver* is the Northern form of *skiver*, a splinter of wood, dimin. of Icel. *skifja*, Swed. *skifva*, a slice, a shive; see *Shiver* (2). The form *skiver* corresponds to Dan. *skifer*, Swed. *skiffer*, a slate, MDan. *skifer*; MDu. *scheversteen*, a slate or a slate-stone, Hexham; similarly named from its being sliced into thin flakes. Cf. Dan. dial. *skivrt*, small sticks; Norw. *skivra*, to cut into splinters (Ross). ¶ The spelling *skiver* occurs in W. Dampier, A New Voyage (1699); vol. ii. pt. i, p. 31. Doublet, *skiver* (2). Der. *skewer*, verb.

SKID, a contrivance for locking the wheel of a carriage. (Scand.) Halliwell gives: '*skid-pan*, the shoe with which the wheel of a carriage is locked.' Ray has: 'To *skid* a wheel, rotan suffaminare, with an iron hook fastened to the axis to keep it from turning round upon the descent of a steep hill; *Kent*.' The latter sense is merely secondary, and refers to a later contrivance; the orig. *skid* was a kind of shoe placed under the wheel, and in the first instance made of wood. [The word *skid* is merely the Scand. form corresponding to the ME. *schide*, a thin piece of wood; see *Shide*.] — Icel. *skib*, a billet of wood; also, a kind of snow-shoe; Norw. *skid*, a snow-shoe (Aasen); MSwed. *skid*, a thin flat piece of wood (Ihre); Swed. *skid*, 'a kind of scate or wooden shoe on which they slide on the ice, Widgren.

SKIFF, a small light boat. (F. — Ital. — OHG.) 'Olaus fled in a little *skiffe*; ' Hakluyt's Voyages, vol. i. p. 14. And in Minslow. — MF. *esquif*, 'a skiffe, or little boat; ' Cot. — Ital. *schifo*, 'a skiffe; ' Florio. — OHG. *skif*, *schif*, G. *schiff*, n ship; cognate with E. *Ship*, q. v. Der. *skiff*, verb, to cross in a skiff, Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 3. 37. Doublet, *ship*.

SKILL, discernment, discrimination, tact. (Scand.) ME. *skil*, gen. in the sense of 'reason,' Ancien Riwe, p. 204, l. 22; *skille*, id. p. 306, l. 17. — Icel. *skil*, a distinction, discernment; cf. *skilja*, to part, separate, divide, distinguish; Dan. *skjel*, a separation, boundary, limit; cf. *skile*, to separate; Swed. *skil*, reason; cf. *skilja*, to separate. β. From *SKJEL*, to separate, divide, orig. to cleave, as appears by Lithuan. *skelti*, to cleave. (cf. Swed. *skada*, to peel. See *Shell*, *Scale*. Der. *skil-ful*, *skil-fulle*, Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 311, l. 17; *skil-ful-y*, *skil-ful-ness*; *skil-less*, Ormulum, 3715; *skill-ed*, i. e. endowed with skill, Rich. III. iv. 4. 116. Also *skil*, verb, in the phr. it *skills* not — it makes no difference, Taus. Shrew, iii. 2. 134; from Icel. *skilja*, to separate, which is frequently used impersonally, with the sense 'it differs.'

SKILLET, a small pot. (F. — L.) In Othello, i. 3. 273. Spelt *skellet*, Skelton, Elinor Kunning, 250. Halliwell explains it as a small iron or brass pot, with a long handle. — OF. *escuellette*, 'a little dish; ' Cot. Dimin. of OF. *escuelle*, a dish. — L. *scutella*, a salver; dimin. of *scutra*, *scuta*, a tray, dish, platter. Hardly allied to *scutum*, a shield. Doublet, *scuttle* (1). ¶ The Suffolk word *skillet*, meaning a thin brass perforated implement used for skimming milk (Moor, Nall), perhaps acquired its peculiar sense from confusion with the Icel. *skilja*, to separate; but the sense of 'dish' will suffice, as the orig. skimmer must have been a simple dish. The fancy in Phillips, that a *skillet* [except when it means 'a bell'] is derived from Late L. *skeletta*, a little bell [from Du. *schel*, a bell], on the ground that *skillets* are made of bell-metal, is to be rejected. Othello's helmet can hardly have been made of bell-metal, and a *skillet* is usually of brass or iron.

SKIM, to clear of scum, to pass lightly over a surface. (Scand.) 'Skim milk; ' Mils. Nt. Dr. ii. 1. 36. A derivative of *scum*; the change of vowel from *u* to *i* (y) is precisely what we should expect; but we only find a change of this character in the cognate EFrises. *schümen*, to skim; and G. *schäumen*, to skim, from *schäumen*, scum. Of Scand. origin; cf. Dan. *skumme*, to skim, from *skum*, scum; Swed. *skumma mjölk*, to skim milk, from *skum*, scum. The right form appears in MSwed. *skymma*, to overshadow, from *skumma*, obscurity; which seems to be from the same root as *skum*, scum. Note also Dan. dial. *skimmel*, a thin film on milk; and even Irish *gém-in*, I skim, from *gém-in*, foam, scum. See *Scum*. ¶ We find a similar vowel-change in *dint*, ME. *dunt*; in *fill*, derived from *full*; in *list*, verb, from *lust*, sb.; in *trim*, verb, from AS. *trum*; &c. Der. *skimmer*; *skim-milk*, i. e. skimmed milk.

SKIMP, to curtail, stint. (Scand.) See E. D. D. and cf. *scrimp*, which may have affected it. It seems to be based on Icel. *skemma*, to shorten; from *skamr*, short. See *Scant*. So also Eng. dial. *skimp*, to joke, is from NFrises. *skempe*, Icel. *skemta*, to amuse.

SKIN, the natural covering of the body, hide, bark, rind. (Scand.)

ME. *skin*, Chaucer, C. T. 3809 (A 3811); *beres-skin* or *beres skiu*, a bear-skin, id. 2144 (A 2142). Spelt *skine*, Rel. Ant. ii. 79, col. 1. Icel. *skinn*, a skin; Swed. *skinn*; Dan. *skind*. *β*. The Icel. *skinn* stands for **skinn*, by the assimilation common in that language; so also the Swed. *skinn*. Tent. type **skinon*, neut. idg. type **skintom*. Hence also G. *schinden*, to skin, flay; OHG. *scintan*, *scindan*, sometimes a strong verb, with pt. *skant*, pp. *gescunden*. Cf. also W. *cen*, skin, peel, scales; *ygen*, dandruff. Der. *skin*, verb, Hamlet, iii. 4. 147; *skin-deep*; *skin-er*; *skin-flint*, a miser who would even skin a flint, if possible; *skin-y*, Mach. i. 3. 45; *skinn-ers*.

SKINK (1), to draw or serve out wine. (Scand.) Obsolete. Shak. has *under-skiner*, i Hen. IV, ii. 4. 26. Dryden has *skinker*, tr. of Homer, Iliad, i. 803. —Icel. *skénja*, to serve drink; cognate with AS. *scencan*. The latter verb is fully explained under **Nunchion**, q.v.

SKINK (2), a kind of lizard. (Gk.) 'Th' Alexandrian *skink*;' Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas, i. 6 (C. 11). —Gk. *skinkos*, a kind of lizard; whence L. *scincus* (Pliny, viii. 25); written *scinke* in Holland's translation; spelt *scinge*, *scinge* in Cotgrave.

SKIP, to leap lightly, pass over quickly. (Scand.) ME. *skippen*, Chaucer, C. T. 3259; King Alisaunder, 768; pt. *i. skipte*, P. Plowman, B. xi. 103; *scip*, *scope*, Cursor Mundi, 19080. Of Scand. origin. Cf. Swed. dial. *skopa*, to skip, leap (as an animal), dance (Kietz); who cites MSwed. *skopja*, *skopja*, in the same sense; Norw. *skopa*, to skip away (Koss); MDan. *skobe*, to dance, skip (Kalkar). Icel. *skopja*, to spin like a top, whence *skoppara-kringla*, a top, North E. *scoppling spinner*, a tectotum (Whitty Glossary), named from its skipping about. And cf. MHG. *scüfen*, to gallop. (The E. i. is for y, mutation of a.) Perhaps MSwed. *scip* represents mp; cf. Swed. dial. *skimpa*, *skumya*, to jump about. Der. *skip*, sb., 'skip-in-rope'.

SKIPPER, the master of a merchant-ship. (Du.) 'In ages pass'd, as the skipper told me, there grew a fair forest in that channel where the *Texel* makes now her bed.' Howell, Famill. Letters, vol. i. let. 5, dated from Amsterdam, April 1, 1617. Thus Howell picked up the word in Holland. Found much earlier, spelt *skypier*; Earl of Derby's Expeditions (1390); Camden Soc., p. 37. —Du. *schipper*, 'a warrior, a shipper, a saviour, a navigator'; Hexham. Formed, with suffix -er (= E. -er) of the agent, from Du. *schip*, cognate with E. *Ship*, q.v. So also Swed. *skappare*, from *skippa*, a ship (Hr.).

SKIRMISH, an irregular fight, contest. (F.—OHG.) Also spelt *scrimmage*; and even *scaramouch* is but the Ital. form of the ME. sb. This sb. appears as ME. *scarmuch*, a slight battle, Chaucer, Troil. ii. 934. Spelt *scarmuge*, Spenser, F. Q. ii. 6. 34. —OF. *escarmouche*, a skirmish, bickering; Cot. *β*. But the mod. form of the sb. is due to the ME. verb *skirmishen*, spelt *skirmyshe* in Trevisa, iv. of Higden, iv. 399. —OF. *eschermis*, a stem of *eschermir*, to fence, to fight; whence also the ME. *skirmen*, to fence or skirmish; the pt. *skirmen* occurs very early, in Layamon, 8406. Cf. MF. *escimer*, 'to fence, or play at fence, also, to lay hard about him'; Cot.—OHG. *scirman*, MHG. *schirman*, to defend, fight; especially, to defend oneself with a shield. —OHG. *scirm*, *schirm*, G. *schirm*, a shield, screen, shelter, guard, defence. *γ*. It thus appears that the orig. sense of *skirmish* is 'to fight behind cover,' hence to take advantage of cover or slight shelter in advancing to fight. *δ*. Diez and Scheler show clearly that the F. *escarmouche*, Ital. *scaramuccia*, are due to OHG. *scirman*, which is a mere variant of *scirman*. The ending of Ital. *scaramuccia* is a mere suffix; we find also Ital. *scherm-agio*, a skirmish, *scherm-in*, fencing, *schermire*, *schermare*, to fence, *schermo*, a defence, arms; also OF. *escarmie*, answering to Ital. *scherm-ita*. Der. *skirmish-er*. Doublets, *scrimmage*, *scaramouch*.

SKIRRE, the same as *Scur*, q.v.

SKIRRET, **SKERRET**, a plant like the water-parsnep. (F.—Span. —Arab.) ME. *skyrret*; Voc. 567. 31; 580. 38. Also *skirwhit*, *skirwhite*; Sinonima Bartolomei, ed. Mowat, p. 20. l. 4; p. 33. l. 25. Spelt as if from Icel. *skir hvitr*, pure white. But this is probably a popular etymology; prob. adapted from OF. *eschervis* (Godefroy); MF. *chervis*, 'the root skirret or skirwhite'; Cot. The OF. *eschervis* is from Span. *chirvin*; from Arab. *karavia* (Devic); which is also the origin of our word *caraway*. See Notes on E. Etym., p. 271. And see *Caraway*.

SKIRT, the part of a garment below the waist, edge, border, margin. (Scand.) This is a doublet of *skirt*, but restricted to the sense of the lower part of the skirt or garment. Spelt *skort*, Hall's Satires, b. iv. sat. i. l. 28. ME. *skyrte*. 'Skirt of a garment, Trames,' Prompt. Parv. —Icel. *skirta*, a skirt, a kind of kirtle; Swed. *skjorta*, MDan. *skjort*, Dan. *skjorte*, a shirt. *β*. The cognate G. *schurz* has the sense of 'apron'; and special attention was called to the lower part of the skirt by the etymological sense, which signifies 'a short garment;' see *Shirt*. And see remarks on *Kirtle*. The general

sense of 'edge' comes from that of 'lower edge,' or place where the garment is cut short. Der. *skirt*, verb, Milton, P. L. v. 282.

SKIT, a taunt, a lampoon; see *Skittish* (below).

SKITTISH, frisking, full of frisks, said of a horse or unsteady person, fickle. (Scand.) 'Unstaid and skittish in all motions early,' Tw. Nt. ii. 4. 18. 'Some of their skyl/ysh condycyons;' Fabry's Chronicle, an. 1255-6, ed. Ellis, p. 339. 'Thy skittish youthie;' Hoccleve, de Regim. Principum, 590. Formed from the verb *to skit*, a Lowland Sc. word, meaning 'to flounce, caper like a skittish horse.' Jamieson. Of Scand. origin. We find nearly related words in Swed. *skutta*, to leap, Swed. dial. *skutta*, *skutta*, to leap, Swed. dial. *skutta*, to go a-hunting, to be idle, *skytla*, to run to and fro; all of which (as Riets says) are mere derivatives from Swed. *skjuta*, to shoot. To *skit* is a secondary verb, of Scand. origin, from the verb *to skoot*; and means to be full of shootings or quick darts, to jerk or jump about; hence the adj. *skittish*, full of frisks or capers. Cf. 'If she skit and recoil;' i.e. is shy; Chapman, May Day, ii. 3. See further under *Shoot*. *β*. We may also note Swed. *skyt*, *skyt*, *skytja*, *skytta*, Dan. *skytte*, an archer, marksman (lit. 'a shooter'), whence the verb *to skit* also means 'to aim at' or 'to reflect upon' a person. 'Skit, verb, to reflect on;' E. D. S. Gloss. B. i. A. D. 1781. We even find MDan. *skytte-vers*, a jeering verse (Kalkar). This explains the sb. *skit*, 'an oblique taunt,' Jamieson. Cf. Dan. *skotte til*, to cast a sly look at (Larsen); AS. *on-scyte*, an attack, a calumny. Vigfusson notices E. *skit* with reference to Icel. *skiti*, *skíta*, *sketting*, a scoff, taunt; perhaps these also may be referred to the same prolific Tent. base **skent*. *¶* The surname *Skent*, ME. *skent*, swift, in King Alisaunder, 5617, Icel. *skjör*, swift, fleet, is likewise from Icel. *skjuta* to shoot; and is closely related.

SKITTLES, a game in which wooden pins are knocked down by a ball. (Scand.) Formerly *keels* or *bayles* or *kails*; see *Kails*. Also *kettle-pins* or *skittle-pins*. Todd cites: 'When shall our *kettle-pins* return again into the Grecian *skytals*?' Sadler, Rights of the Kingdom, 1649, p. 43. Halliwell gives *skittle-pins*, *skittles*. 'The Grecian *skytals*' is an invention, evidently suggested by Gk. *σκιῶν*, a stick, staff, from which Sadler probably imagined that *skittles* was 'derived,' in the old-fashioned way of 'deriving' all English words from Latin and Greek. As *kettle-pins* never came from Greek, there is no reason why it should be expected to 'return' to it. *β*. From comparison of *skittles* with *kettle-pins*, we may infer that the old name was *skittle-pins*, i.e. pins to be knocked down by a *skittle* or projectile. *Skittle* is, in fact, a doublet of *skuttle*, signifying, originally, anything that could be shot or thrown; thus the ME. *schitel* meant the bolt of a door. Cf. ME. *schylle*, a child's game, L. *sagittella*, Prompt. Parv.; though there is a doubt whether this refers to *skittles* or to *skuttle-cock*. *γ*. *Skuttle* is the English, but *skittle* the Scand. form. —Dan. *skytel*, a shuttle, Swed. dial. *skytel*, *sküttel*, an earthen ball for a child's game (Kietz); MDan. *skytel*, a shuttle, an earthen or stone ball to play with; *skytelleg*, the game of skittles, *skytelbane*, a skittle-track; Icel. *skutill*, an implement shot forth, a harpoon, a bolt or bar of a door. —Tent. and Icel. *skut*, weak grade of the strong verb *skjuta*, to shoot, cognate with E. *Shoot*, q.v. And see *Shuttle*. Also see *Skittish*. *¶* It follows that the *skittle* was orig. the ball which was aimed at the pins or 'skittle-pins;' and the *skittle-alley* was the course along which the ball ran.

SKUA, a bird, a kind of gull. (Scand.) 'Lestris cataractes, the common skua;' Engl. Encycl. s.v. *Larida*. Shetland *skooi*; Faroese *skür* (1604); see Newton, Dict. of Birds; Dan. *skua* (Larsen). Apparently a corruption of Icel. *skjör*, a skua; also called *skämur*, 'the skua, or brown gull;' Icel. Diet. I suppose the reference is to the colour; cf. Icel. *skimi*, shade, dusk; Swed. *skum*, dusky; Norweg. *skum*, dull, dusky, chiefly used of the weather, but sometimes of colour. Perhaps allied to *Sky*.

SKUE, old spelling of *Skew*, q.v.

SKULK, the same as *Soulk*, q.v.

SKULL, **SCULL**, the bony casing of the brain, the head, cranium. (Scand.) ME. *skulle*, *sculle*, Chaucer, C. T. 3933 (A 3935); spelt *schulle*, Aenon Riwe, p. 296, l. 4; *sculle*, Rob. of Glouc. p. 16, l. 374. Named from its shell-like shape. —Swed. dial. *skulle*, variant of *skull*, *scull*; Norw. *skult*, *scull*. From Tent. **skul*, weak grade of **skelan* (pt. i. **skal*), to cleave, divide. From the base **skal* we have Swed. *hufvud-skalle*, the skull, Dan. *hjerne-skul*, skull. See further under *Scale* (2). Der. *skult* (2), q.v.; also *skult-cup*.

SKUNK, a N. American quadruped. (N. American Indian.) Modern; imported from N. American. 'Contracted from the Abenaki *seganku*;' Webster. But this is an incorrect form of *segonkw*; see N. and Q., 10 S. iii. 386. Abenaki is a dialect of the Algonquin race of N. American Indians, spoken in Lower Canada and Maine.

SKY, the clouds, the heavens. (Scand.) ME. *skie*, *skye*, in the sense of 'cloud'; Chaucer, Ho. of Fame, iii. 510. Used in the mod. general sense, King Alisaunder, 318. —Icel. *ský*, a cloud; Dan. and

Swed. *sky*, a cloud. Allied to AS. *scō*, OSax. *scio*, a cloud; AS. *scūa*, a shade, Grein, ii. 412; Icel. *skuggi*, shade, shadow. All from the *skew* to cover; whence also *scu-m*, *show-er*, *hide*, and *ob-scure*; Fick, iii. 337. Cf. Skt. *śhu*, to cover; I. *ob-scū-rus*. Der. *sky-blue*, *dark*, *light*, *rocket*, *sail*; *sky-ward*, toward the sky. Also *skye-y*, adj., Meas. for Meas. iii. 1. 9.

SLAB (1), a thin slip or flat piece of stone or wood. (F.—Teut.) Now gen. used of stone; but formerly also of timber. 'Slab, the outside plank of a piece of timber, when sawn into boards;' Ray, North-Country Words, ed. 1691; also written *slap* (Halliwell). Also used of pieces of tin; Ray, Account of Preparing Tin. 'Saw slab of thy timber for stable and stie;' Tusser, Husbandry, sect. 16, st. 35. (F. D. S.) ME. *slab*, rare; but we find the expression 'a slab of ire,' i.e. a piece of iron, in Popular Treatises on Science, ed. Wright, p. 135, l. 141. Cf. also Prov. E. *slappel*, a piece, part, or portion, given as a Sussex word in Ray's South-Country Words; also *slape*, a flag-shaped slate (E. D. D.). The form *slape* was prob. the original one.—OF. *esclape*, 'éclat; de menus esclapes de bois,' i.e. thin slabs of wood (Godefroy). Hence Low L. *sculapa*, a shingle (Ducauge). Cf. Prov. *esclapa*, a piece of cut wood, *esclapa-bos*, a wood-cutter, and *esclapa*, vb., to split wood (Mistral); Ital. *sciapare*, to cleave wood (Floriot). Perhaps from the prefix *es-* (L. *ex*), an intensive; and Low G. *klappen*, to clap, to make an explosive sound (hence, to cleave noisily); cf. G. *klaffen*, to split. See Körting, § 582. Cf. *Eolot*.

SLAB (2), viscous, slimy. (Scand.) 'Make the gruel thick and slab;' Macb. iv. 1. 32. 'Slabby, sloppy, dirty;' Halliwell. From prov. E. *slab*, a puddle; whence, probably, Irish *slab*, *slab*, Gael. *slab*, mire, mud left on the strand of a river; Gael. *slabach*, mire.—Icel. *slabb*, dirt from sleet and rain; Swed. dial. and Norw. *slabb*, MDan. *slab*, mire (whence *slab*, slippery). Cf. ME. *slabben*, to wallow; Fries. *slabbun*, Du. *slabben*, to lap up; Swed. dial. *slabba*, to splash, to soil. And see *Slabber* (below).

SLABBER, to slaver, to let the saliva fall from the mouth, to make wet and dirty. (E.) The forms *slabber*, *slabber*, *slubber*, are mixed up. *Slubber* (q.v.) is the Scand. form. Again, we have also the form *slaver*; also of Scand. origin; see *Slaver*. 'Her milkepan and creamepot so *slabbered* and soot' [dirtied]; Tusser's Husbandry, April, sect. 48, st. 20. (E. D. S.) ME. *slabben*. 'Then come sleuthe at *dislabbered*'—then came Sloth, all be-slabbared; P. Plowman, B. v. 392; where another MS. has *byslabbered*. Not found in AS. A frequentative form, with the usual suffix *-er*, from ME. *slabben*: 'hy iene helle *slabbeth*, they wallow in hell; Shoreham's Poems, p. 151; and see *Slab* (above). Cf. MDan. *slabre*, to slather; Swed. dial. *slabbra i seg*, to eat greedily and carelessly; Fries. and Westphal. *slabbera*, to lap, sup, or lick up; Low G. *slabbern*, *slubbern*, to slather, lap, sip, frequent. of *slaben*, to lap; G. *schlabbern*, *schlabben*, to lap, to slather. Also MDu. *slabben*, *beslabben*, to slaver; *een slabbe*, or *slab-dack*, a child's bib, or slaving cloth [where *dack* = G. *tuch*, cloth]; Hexham. Hexham also gives *slabben*, 'to lappe as dogges doe in drinking, to sup, or to lick'; with the frequentative *slabberen*, 'to sup up hot broth.' So also prov. E. *slap*, to slap; Dan dial. *slabbe*, *slapbe*, to lap up. Of imitative origin; cf. *slabber*, *slubber*, *slaver*.

SLACK, lax, loose. (E.) ME. *slak*. 'With *slakke paas*'—with slow pace; Chaucer, C. T. 2903 (A 2901). AS. *slac*, slack, slow, Grein, ii. 455. 'Lentus, vel piger, *slac*;' Voc. 170. 1. Icel. *slakr*, slack; whence *slaknu*, to slacken, become slack; Swed. and Dan. *slak*; Provincial G. *schlack*, slack (Flügel); MHG. *slach*, OHG. *slah*. β. All from a Teut. type **slak-*. Allied to *lag* and to *lax*. Brugmann, i. § 193. Der. *slack-ly*, *slackness*. Also *slack*, verb, Oth. iv. 3. 88, spelt *slack* in Falgrave; of which *slake* is a doublet; see *Slake*. Also *slack*, properly, 'to become slack,' though often used in the trans. sense; the ME. form is *slakken* (Stratmann). Also *slag*, q.v. *slug*, q.v.

SLADE, a dell, glade, valley. (E.) Common in prov. E.; also in the form *slad*. 'My smoother *slades*;' Drayton, Polyolbon, Song 13; l. 28 from end. Cover has the pl. *slades*; Conf. Amant. ii. 93; bk. iv. 2777. AS. *slad* (dat. *slade*), a strath, a valley. Westphal. *slade*, a ravine; Dan. dial. *slade*, a flat piece of land; Norw. *slade*, a slope, *sladna*, to slope down; Aasen says there is evidence of a strong verb with the stems **slad*, **slad*, **slod*, to slope; parallel to *Slide*. See *Slide*.

SLAG, the dross of metal, scoria. (Swed.) 'Another furnace they have, . . . in which they melt the *slags*, or refuse of the litharge;' Ray, On the Smelting of Silver (1674); in reprint of Ray's Glossaries, Glos. B. 15, p. 10. (E. D. S.) It also occurs in Stanyhurst, tr. of Virgil (1628), An. iii. 576; et. Arber, p. 89, l. 4. The word is Swedish.—Swed. *slagg*, dross, dross of metal, *slagg*; *järnslagg*, dross of iron; *slaggvarp*, a heap of dross and cinders (Wildegren); allied to Norw. *slagga*, to flow over. So called from its flowing

over when the metal is fused; cf. Icel. *slagna*, to flow over, be spilt, *slag*, *slagi*, wet, dampness, water penetrating walls. Cf. Dan. *slakker*, slag (Larsen); Low G. *slakke*, G. *schlacke*, scoria. These suggest a connexion with *Slack*. ¶ Not allied to Swed. *slag*, a blow. Der. *slagg-y*.

SLAKE, to slacken, quench, mix with water. (E.) To *slake* or *slack* lime is to put water to it, and so disintegrate or loosen it. 'Quick-lime, taken as it leaves the kiln, and thrown into a proper quantity of water, splits with noise, puffs up, produces a large disengagement of vapour, and falls into a thick paste;' Weale, Dict. of Terms in Architecture, &c. *Slake* is an older spelling than *slack* (verb), of which it is a doublet. ME. *slaken*, to render slack, to slake. 'His wraþþe for to *slake*;' Will. of Palerne, 728; spelt *slakis*, Layamon, 23345, later text. AS. *slæcan*, to grow slack or remiss; found in the comp. *slæscan*, Ælfric's Homilies, i. 610, l. 16, ii. 98, l. 15.—AS. *slac*, slack; see *Slack*. Perhaps affected by the cognate MDu. *slaken*, 'to slacken, let slip, soften, become liquid.' β. There is also a ME. *slakken*, to quench, extinguish, Prompt. Parv. This is from AS. *slæcan*, Grein, ii. 455, which is a causal form. Cf. Icel. *slökun*, to slake; which, however, was orig. a strong verb, with pp. *slökinn*; still it is from the same Teut. base **slak-*. Also Swed. *slakta*, to quench, put out, ally, slake; a causal form, from *slak*, slack.

SLAM, to shat with violence and noise. (Scand.) 'To *slam* one, to beat or cuff one strenuously, to push violently; *hy slamm'd* to the door; *North*;' Grose's Provincial Glossary, ed. 1790.—Norweg. *slamba*, to smack, bang, hang or slam a door quickly; also spelt *slemma*, *slamra*; Swed. dial. *slämma*, to slam, strike or push hastily, to slam a door (Aasen, Rietz); Icel. *slamra*, *slambra*, to slam. Cf. Swed. *slamra*, to prate, chatter, jingle; *slammer*, a clank, noise. To *slam* is to strike smartly, and is related to *Slap*; see *Slap*. Of imitative origin; note prov. E. *slam-bung*, *slap-bung*, violently; Halliwell.

SLANDER, scandal, calumny, false report, defamation. (F.—I.—Gk.) A doublet of *scandal*, as will appear. ME. *slaunder*, Chaucer, C. T. 8598 (E 722); *slaunder*, Wyclif, Matt. xiii. 41; K. Alisaunder, 757.—OF. *esclandre*, 'a slander;' Cot. (We find the OF. forms *escandele*, *escandele*, *escandre* (Burguy); and lastly, by insertion of *l*, the form *esclandre*).—L. *scandalum*; see *Scandal*. Der. *slander*, verb, ME. *slaunderen*, Wyclif, Matt. xiii. 21; *slander-er*; *slander-ous*, from OF. *esclandreux* (Cot.); *slander-ous-ly*. Doublet, *scandal*.

SLANG, low, vulgar language, a colloquial and familiar mode of expression. (Scand.) Not in early use. In the Slang Dict., the earliest known instance is given as follows. 'Let proper nurses be assigned, to take care of these babes of grace [young thieves] . . . The master who teaches them should be a man well versed in the cant language commonly called the *slang* patter, in which they should by all means excel;' Jonathan Wild's Advice to his Successor; London, J. Scott, 1758. The same Dict. gives: '*Slang*, to cheat, abuse in foul language; *Slang-whanger*, a long-winded speaker; also, out on the *slang*, to travel with a hawk's licence; *slang*, a watch-chain, a travelling-show.' [But the existence of this book (of 1758) is doubted. In 1762, Foote has: 'ay, but that's all *slang* [pretence]; I suppose;' The Orators, A. i. sc. 1.] Probably derived from *slang*, 2nd grade of the verb to *sling*, i. e. to throw, cast. This is shown by Wedgwood, following Aasen. β. We find, for example, Norweg. *sleng*, a slinging, also an invention, device, stratagem; also, a little addition, or burthen of a song, in verse and melody; *etterling* (lit. after-slang), a burthen at the end of a verse of a ballad; *slengu*, to dangle (which shows why *slang* sometimes means a watch-chain); *slengja*, to sling, cast, *slengja kjöfen* (lit. to sling the jaw), to use abusive language, to slang; *slengjennam*, a nickname (lit. a slang-name), also, a name that has no just reason; *slengjörd* (lit. a slang-word), an insulting word or allusion, a new word that has no just reason, or, as Aasen puts it, *forærmelige Ord eller Hentydninger, nye Ord som ikke have nogen rigtig Grund*. 'The use of *slang* in the sense "to cheat" reminds us of Icel. *slengr*, *slunginn*, versed in a thing, cunning. And that all the above Norweg. and Icel. words are derivatives from *sling* is quite clear; see *Sling*. I see no objection to this explanation. Note also Swed. *slanger*, gossip. ¶ Taylor, in his Words and Places, gives, without any proof or reference, the following explanation. 'A *slang* is a narrow strip of waste land by the road-side, such as those which are chosen by the gipsies for their encampments. [This is amplified from Halliwell, who merely says: '*Slang*, a narrow piece of land, sometimes called *slanket*.'] To be out on the *slang*, in the lingo used by thieves and gipsies, means to travel about the country as a hawker, encamping by night on the roadside slangs. [Amplified from the Slang Dict., which says not a word about these night-encampments. A travelling-show was also called a *slang*. It is easy to see how the

term *slang* was transferred to the language spoken by hawkers and itinerant showmen.' To this I take exception; it is not 'easy to see.' On the other hand, it is likely that a *slang* (from the verb *slang*, to cast) may have meant 'a cast' or 'a pitch'; for both *east* and *pitch* are used to mean a camping-place, or a place where a travelling-show is exhibited; and, indeed, 'a narrow slip of ground' is also called a *slinget* or *slangeit*; (E. D. D.).

SLANT, to slope. (Scand.) 'Fortune beginneth so to slant,' i. e. fall; Libell of E. Pollice, l. 757. We also have *slant*, adj. sloping; the verb should rather take the form to *slent*. Lowland Sc. *slent*, *sklent*, *sklint*, to give a slanting direction, to dart askance (in relation to the eyes), to pass obliquely, to render sloping (Jamieson). ME. *slenten*, to slope, to glide; 'it [a blow] slented doune to the erthe,' Malory, *Morte Arthure*, bk. xvii. c. 1; leaf 345. 'A fote ynto the erthe hyt slente'; MS. Camb. Ff. ii. 38, fol. 113; cited in Halliwell, p. 711. [The insertion of *e*, as in *slenten*, occurs again in MF. *slendure* for mod. F. *slender*;—Norw. *slenta*, to fall aside, or fall slanting (Ross); Swed. dial. *slenta*, *slänta*, lit. 'to cause to slide'; causal form of the strong verb *slänta* (pt. t. *slant*, pp. *sluntit*), to slide, slip with the foot (Rietz). Cf. MSwed. *slänta*, to slip with the foot (Ihre); Swed. *slänta*, to slip, miss one's step, to glance (as a chisel on a stone), to slip or glance (as a knife); Wiedgren. Also MDan. *slanten*, slack; *slente*, to slip aside, be slack; Swed. *slänta* (= *slunta*), to slant, slope. β. The E. adj. *slant*, sloping, answers to the Swed. dial. *slant*, adj. slippery, esp. used of a path; the connexion between *sloping* and *slippery* in this case, is obvious. Der. *slant-ly*, *slant-wise*; also *a-slant*, q. v.

SLAP, to smack, to strike with the flat open hand. (E.) Rare in literature; but we find MF. *slappe*, sb., a smart blow; Palladius on Husbandry, b. iv. l. 763. It seems to be an E. word; it occurs both in Low and High German. +Low G. *slapp*, the sound of a blow, a sounding blow on the ears. +*Slap!* *sloug ik em en de snute*, I hit him on the snout, *slap!* Bremen Wörterbuch; G. *schlapp*, interj., slap! *schlapp*, sb., a slap; *schlappen*, verb, to slap. [Quite a different word from Swed. *slappa*, lax, loose, Dan. *slap*, slack, &c.] β. An imitative word, to express the sound of a blow; allied to *slam*; cf. prov. E. *slam-bang*, *slap-bang*, violently (Halliwell). Der. *slap*, sb., ME. *slappe*, as above; *slap*, adv., *slap-bang*, violently.

SLASH, to cut with a violent sweep, cut at random or violently. (F.—Teut.) ME. *slaschen*; rare. In Wyclif, 3 Kings, v. 18, the L. *dañuērit* is translated by *han ouerscorche* in the earlier text, with the various reading *han slascht*; the later text has *hewiden*. 'Hewing and dashing'; Spenser, F. Q. ii. 9. 15. 'Here's snip, and nip, and cut, and slash, and slash'; Tam. Shrew, iv. 3. 90. 'But presently slash off his traitorous head'; Green, *Alphonsus*, Act ii; ed. Dyce, vol. ii. p. 23. 'Slash, a cut or gash, *Yorhah*,' Halliwell. *Slashed sleeves* are sleeves with gashes in them, as is well known. (OF. *eschacier*, to break in pieces (Godefroy).—OF. *es*. (< L. *ex*), very; and Teut. type **klakjan*, MHG. *Mecken*, to break with a 'clack'; cf. F. *claquer*, a clack, from MHG. *clac*, a clack, sudden noise. See Körting, § 5280. β. Perhaps confused with OF. *eschacier*, *eschier*, to slice; see *SLICE*. γ. The Swed. *slaska*, to splash, accounts only for prov. E. *slashy*, wet, Lowland Sc. *slash*, to work in wet, *slatch*, to dabble in water, *slatch*, to bedaub; which are words unrelated to the present one, but allied to prov. E. *slash* and *slush*. Der. *slash*, sb. *Slash*, to whip, is perhaps an intensive form of *lash*, q. v.

SLAT, a long, narrow strip of wood, a lath. (F.—Teut.) The same word as *slate* (below). Cf. prov. E. *slat*, a slate; ME. *slat*, a slate, Prompt. Parv.

SLATE (1), a well-known stone that is easily split, a piece of such stone. (F.—Teut.) ME. *slat*, usually *slat*, Wyclif, Luke, v. 19. So called from its fissile nature.—OF. *esclat*, 'a shiver, splinter, or little piece of wood broken off with violence; also a small thin lath or shingle,' Cot. [A shingle is a sort of wooden tile].—OF. *esclater*; whence *esclater*, 'to split, burst, shiver: into splinters'; Cot. This answers to a Late L. type **ex-clapitäre*, to break with a clap; from L. *ex*, very, and Low G. *klapp*, a clap, *klappen*, to clap. Körting, § 5282. See *SLAB* (1). The OF. *esclat* = mod. F. *éclat*; hence *éclat* is the same word. Der. *slate-pencil*, *slat-er*, *slat-ing*, *slat-y*, *Doublets*, *éclat*, *slat*.

SLATE (2), to set on a dog, to bait, damage, abuse. (E.) 'Of bole slating,' bull-baiting; King Alisaunder, 200. AS. *slætan*, to cause to rend.—AS. *slāt*, and grade of *slitan*, to slit, tear; see *SLIT*.

SLATTERN, a sluttish, untidy woman. (Scand.) It is used both by Butler and Dryden; Todd's Johnson (no reference). The final -n is difficult to account for; it is either a mere addition, as in *bitter-n*, or *slattern* is short for *slatterin* = *slattering*; unless it was borrowed directly from MDan. *slatten*, untidy, dirty; *slatten-spād*, a slattern (Kalkar). Ray, in his North-Country Words, has: 'Dawgos, or Dawkin, a dirty slatternly woman.' Kersey

(1721) has: *Slattern*, a slattering woman.' Grose's Supp. (1790) has *slatterkin*. The word is formed from the verb to *slatter*, to waste, use wastefully, be untidy. 'Slatter, to waste; or rather, perhaps, not to make a proper and due use of anything; thus they say, take care, or you'll slatter it all away; also, to be negligent and slovenly; 'Halliwell. 'Slatter, to wash in a careless way, throwing the water about it' Forby. *Slatter* is the frequentative (with the usual suffix -er) of prov. E. *slat*, to splash, to dash; cf. Icel. *slatta*, to slap, dab (liquids). Perhaps from *slatt*, as seen in Norw. *slatta*, str. verb (pt. t. *slatt*), to dangle, to hang loose (as clothes do); also, to be idle (Aasen); by-form of *slenta*, to slip, fall aside; see *SLANT*. Allied words are Dan. *slat*, a slip; *slat*, *slatten*, *slattet*, loose, flabby; *slattes*, to become slack; *slatte*, a slattern; Low G. *slajje*, a slattern. Also Icel. *slattari*, a tramp. Der. *slattern-ly*. Distinct from *slut*, but perhaps allied to it.

SLAUGHTER, a slaying, carnage, butchery. (Scand.) ME. *slaghter*, Pricke of Conscience, 3367; also *slautir*, spelt *slawtyr* in Prompt. Parv. The word is strictly Scand., from Icel. *slátr*, a slaughtering, butcher's meat, whence *slátra*, verb, to slaughter cattle. See Norcen, § 224. If the E. word had been uninfluenced by the Icel. word, it would have taken the form *slaght* or *slaght*; in fact, the commonest forms in ME. are *slay*, Rob. of Glouc. p. 56, l. 1286; *slawhte*, Gower, C. A. i. 348; directly from AS. *slæht*, Grein, ii. 455. β. The AS. *slæht* is cognate with Du. and Swed. *slagt*, G. *schlacht*. Teut. types **slak-taz*, m., **slak-tā*, f., a slaying (Fick, iii. 358); the Icel. *slátr* is a neut. sb., closely related, with the same sense. γ. All from the base SLATI, whence F. *slay*; see *SLAY*. Der. *slaughter*, verb, K. John, iii. 1. 302; *slaughter-man*, -house; *slaughter-ous*, Mach. v. 5. 14; *slaughter-er*.

SLAVE, a scrf, one in bondage. (F.—L.—Gk.—Slavonic.) In Chaucer, Troil. iii. 391. In A Deuise of a Maske for the right honourable Viscount Mountacute, Gascoigne introduces the words *slawe* and *slaweries*; see Works, ed. Hazlitt, i. 82, ll. 15, 20; i. 81, l. 13.—F. *esclave*, 'a slave'; Cot.—Late L. *slavicus*, a Slavonian captive, a slave.—Late Gk. *Σκλάβος*, *Ἑσκλάβος*, a Slavonian, one of Slavonic race captured and made a bondman. 'From the Fuxine to the Adriatic, in the state of captives or subjects . . . they [the Slavonians] overspread the land; and the national appellation of the *Slaves* has been degraded by chance or malice from the signification of glory to that of servitude;' Gibbon, Decline of the Roman Empire, c. 55. β. Gibbon here supposes *slave* to be allied to Russ. *slava*, glory, fame; but the true origin of *Slavonian* is unknown; Miklosich, p. 308. Der. *slave*, verb, K. Lear, iv. 1. 71; *slaw-er*, *slaw-er-y*, *slaw-ish*, -ly, -ness; *slave-trade*; also *en-slave*.

SLAVER, to slubber. (Scand.) 'His mouthe slauers'; Pricke of Conscience, 784. *Slavery* [for *slawerly*] is used to translate F. *bave*; Walter de Bibbesworth, l. 12, in Wright's Vocab. l. 143.—Icel. *slafra*, to slaver; cognate with Low G. *slabbern*, to slaver, slubber; see *SLABBER*. Der. *slaver*, sb., from Icel. *slafir* (also *slafa*), sb.; *slaver-er*. Doublet, *slabber*.

SLAY (1), to kill. (E.) Orig. to strike, smite. ME. *steen*, *lee*, Chaucer, C. T. 663 (A 661); pt. t. *sloun*, *slon* (slaw in Tyrwhitt), l. 989 (A 987); pp. *slain*, id. 994 (A 992). AS. *slæan* (contracted form of **slahan*), to smite, slay; pt. t. *slāh*, *slōg*, pl. *slōgon*; pp. *slēgen*; Grein, ii. 455. 456. +Du. *slaan*, pt. t. *sloug*, pp. *geslagen*; Icel. *slā*; Dan. *slaae*; Swed. *slå*; Goth. *slahan*; G. *schlagen*; OIIG. *slahan*. β. All from Teut. type **slah-an*, to smite; Fick, iii. 358. Cf. OIrish *slig-im*, I strike. Der. *slay-er*, ME. *slay-er*, Chaucer, C. T. 2007 (A 2005); also *slaugh-t-er*, q. v.; *slay* (2), q. v.: *sledge-hammer*, q. v.

SLAY (2), **SLEY**, a weaver's reed. (E.) 'Slay, an instrument belonging to a weaver's loom that has teeth like a comb;' Phillips. 'Slay, a weavers tool;' Palsgrave.—AS. *slāw*; 'P[er]c[us]sio, *slāw*;' Voc. 262. 21; also *slage*, Voc. 188. 5; also (in the 8th century) 'Pectica, *slahne*,' id. 39. 19. So called from its striking or pressing the web tightly together.—AS. **slah*-, base of *slān*, to strike, smite; see *SLAY* (1). 'Percussio ferient insecti pectine dentes'; Ovid, Metam. vi. 58. Cf. Icel. *slā*, a bar, bolt. See Camb. Phil. Trans. 1899, p. 139 (231).

SLEAVE, **SLEAVE-SILK**, soft floss silk. (Scand.—G.) 'Ravell'd sleeve,' i. e. tangled loose silk, Mach. ii. 2. 37. See Nares and Halliwell.—Dan. dial. *sløve*, a knot, twist, tangle (in thread); Dan. dial. *sløfgarn*, yarn that runs into knots; Dan. *sløffe*, a bow, a knot; EFries. *sløve*, *sløffe*, a slip-knot.—G. (dial.) *schlöße*, a slip-knot; with the same sense as G. *schleife* (Kluge). Cf. OIIG. *sloufan*, causal of *sloufan*, to slip. See *SLIP*.

SLEAZY, poor, light, said of a material. (Silesia.) 'Such sleazy stuff;' Howell's Letters, vol. i. let. 1. 'Sleazie Holland, common people take to be all forain linnen, which is sleight [slight] or ill wrought; whereas that only is properly *Slesia* or *Slesia* linnen cloth, which is made in, and comes from the Countrey *Slesia* in Germany;'

Blount's Gloss., ed. 1681. In fact, it is called *Silesia* still; see *Silesia* in C. D., where the name is said to be used in the United States; but it is used in England also.

SLED, SLEDGE, SLEIGH, a carriage made for sliding over snow or ice. (Du.) *M.E.* *slede*, Prompt. Parv. Pl. *sledis*, Wyclif, i Chron. xx. 3; spelt *sledis* in the later text. = *M.Du.* *slede*, a sledge; *Du.* *slede*. We also find *Icel.* *slebi*, *Swed.* *släde*, *Dan.* *slæde*. These forms are evidently from a Teut. root **slad*, whence would be formed the 2d grade **slad*, and a weak grade **slud*, giving the strong verb **sladan*-, pt. t. **slad*, pp. **sladanoz*; quite distinct from *E. slide*, though a parallel formation and having a similar sense. Franck connects *Du.* *slede* with *E. slide*, without explaining the vowel. But it is obvious that the *Norw.* *sludde*, a kind of rude sledge (I.arsen), cannot be related to the form *slide*. Cf. *Irish* and *Gael.* *slad*, a sledge, from *slad*, to slide. **β.** The different spellings may be thus explained. 1. The right form is *sled*. 2. The form *sledge* (perhaps from the pl. *sleds*) appears to be due to confusion with the commoner word *sledge* in the sense of 'hammer'; see *Sledge-hammer*. 3. The form *sleigh* is due to contraction by the loss of *d*. Thus the Norwegian and Low G. have both *slede* and *slee*; so also *Du.* *sleekvoet*, a sleigh-coach, stands for *sledekoets*. The final *gh* is unmeaning.

SLEDGE-HAMMER, a mallet or heavy hammer. (*E.*) Properly *sledge*; *sledge-hammer* means 'hammer-hammer', and shows reduplication. *Sledge* represents *M.E.* *slegge*, Romans of l'artemay, 3000; Trevisa, tr. of l'Illegend, vi. 199. *AS.* *slæg* (lat. *sleugo*), a heavy hammer; Voc. 448. 1. Lit. 'a smiter'; for **slag-iu*, fem.; from *slag*-, for *slah*-, base of *AS.* *slān*, to smite, *slay*; see *slay* (1). **†***Du.* *slegge*, *slei*, a mallet; *Swed.* *slägga*, a sledge; *Icel.* *slægga*. Cf. also *G.* *schlegel*, *Du.* *stegel*, a mallet; from the same verb. We even find *G.* *schiele-hammer*, with *hammer* suffixed, as in English.

SLEEK, SLICK, smooth, glossy, soft. (*Scand.*) *I.* *sleeke*, I make paper smooth with a *sleke-stone*, Je fais glissant; 'Palgrave.' And if the *cattis skyn* be *sluk* and *gay*; 'Chaucer, C. T. (D 351), Ellesmere MS.; other readings *sluke*, *schlyke*. Tyrwhitt prints *sleke*, l. 5933. Spelt *sluke*, adv., smoothly, Havelock, 1157. There is no *AS.* *slie* (see Napier); only *AS.* *slician*, to make smooth. = *Icel.* *slíkr*, sleek, smooth; whence *slíki-stein*, a fine whetstone; (for polishing). Cf. *M.Du.* *slieyk*, 'plaine, or even'; Hexham. **β.** The *Du.* *slíjk*, Low G. *slíkk*, *G.* *schlick*, grease, slime, mud, are closely related words; so also is the strong verb which appears in *Low G.* *slíken* (pt. t. *sliek*, pp. *slíken*), *G.* *schleichen* (pt. t. *schlich*, pp. *geschlichen*), *OHG.* *slíhhan*, to slink, crawl, sneak, move slowly (as if through mire); see *Slink*. The Teut. type of the verb is **sléikan*-, pt. t. **slai*k, pp. **slíkanoz*. The orig. sense of *sleek* is 'greasy, like soft mud'. In exactly the same way, from the base **slíp*, we have *Icel.* *slípp*, slippery (*Norw.* *E. slapp*), and *slípa*, to make smooth, to whet, *Du.* *slíppen*, to polish, *G.* *schleifen*, to glide, to whet, polish.

SLEEP, to slumber, repose. (*E.*) *M.E.* *sleepen*, Chaucer, C. T. 10. Properly a strong verb, with pt. t. *slēp*, which has become *sleep* in Prov. E., and occurs in Chaucer, C. T. 98. *AS.* *slēpan*, *slēpan*, pt. t. *slēp*; Grein, ii. 455. **†***Du.* *slāpen*; *Goth.* *slēpan*, pt. t. *sai-slēp* (with reduplication); *G.* *schlafen*; *OHG.* *slīfan*. **β.** In connexion with these is the sb. which appears as *E.* *sleep*, *AS.* *slēp*, *Du.* *slāp*, *Goth.* *slēps*, *G.* *schlaf*, *OHG.* *slāf*; of which the orig. sense is drowsiness, numbness, lethargy; as shown more clearly by the related adjective in *Low G.* *slāpp*, *G.* *schlaff*, lax, loose, unben, remiss, flabby. Cf. *Russ.* *slabui*, weak, feeble, faint, slack, loose; also *L.* *lābi*, to glide; *labare*, to totter. The Teut. type of the sb. is **slēpaz*, m.; and of the verb, **slēpan*-. Brugmann, l. §§ 200, 567. *Der.* *a-sleep*, q.v.; *sleep-er*, *sleep-less*, *sleep-less-ly*, *sleep-less-ness*; *sleep-walk-er*, *sleep-walk-ing*; *sleep-y*, *sleep-i-ly*, *ness*.

SLEEPER, a block of wood on which rails rest. (*E.*) From the verb above. Cf. *F.* *dormant*, a sleeper, from *dormir*, to sleep. And see *Cules*.

SLEET, rain mingled with snow or hail. (*E.*) *M.E.* *sleet*, Chaucer, C. T. 11562 (F 1250). The word is English; answering to *OMer.* *slēte*, *AS.* **slēte*, **slēte*, not found. Cf. *E.Fries.* *slēte*, hail; *Low G.* *slōten*, pl. hailstones (Lübben); *G.* *hlosse*, hailstone. The *E.* word would result regularly from the Teut. type **slāufj*, orig. sense unknown. Cf. *Norw.* *slāt*, sleet (Russ); from the related Teut. base **slāt*- (appearing in the *Du.* *slāuten*, to close, shut; so that the orig. sense may have been 'blinding,' or closing the eyes).

SLEEVE, part of a garment, covering the arm. (*E.*) *M.E.* *sleeve*, *sleeve* (with u-v); Chaucer, C. T. 193. *OMer.* *slēf*; *AS.* **slif* (for earlier *slēf*). 'On his twā *slēfan*, in his two sleeves'; *Blickling Hom.*, p. 181, l. 17. 'On his twā *slifum*' in his two sleeves; *Alfric's* Homilies, l. 376. *Slēf-les*, sleeveless; Voc. 151. 35. 'Manica, *slif*'; id. 328. 13; pt. *slifan*, id. 125. 5. We also find the verb *slēfan*, to put on, to clothe; *Life of St. Guthlac*, c. 16. The long *e* (ē) results from a mutation of *AS.* *ea*-Teut. *au*, pointing back to a Teut. type **slāufj*, f., from Teut. root **slēub*-, variant of **slēub*-,

whence *MHG.* *sloufe*, a cover, allied to *MHG.* *sloufen*, to let slip, to cover. Cf. *Goth.* *slīpan* (pt. t. *slāp*), to slip, creep into. It is thus allied to *slip*; from the slipping off and on of the sleeve, in dressing and undressing; compare the history of *Smock*. See *Slip*, and *Slop* (2). **†***M.Du.* *slouve*, 'a vaile, or a skine; the turning up of anything'; whence *slouven*, 'to turne up ones sleeves, to cover ones head'; Hexham. Also *M.Du.* *sloue*, 'a sleeve'; id.; *G.* *schlaube*, a lusk, shell (Flügel). *Der.* *sleeve-less*, *AS.* *slēfless*, as above. *Horre* Tooke explains a *sleeveless errand* (Troil. v. 4. 9) as meaning 'without a cover or pretence,' which is hardly intelligible; I suspect it to mean simply 'imperfect,' hence 'poor,' like a garment without sleeves; cf. *AS.* *slēfless*, said of a garment. We find: '*sleeveless* rhymes,' Hall, Sat. iv. 1. 34; 'a *sleeveless* reason,' Kel. Antiq. i. 83; 'any *sleeveless* excuse,' 1. 7y's Euphuus, p. 114. In each instance it means 'imperfect, poor.'

SLEIGH, the same as *Sled*, q.v. Modern; *Du.* *slēe*, for *slēde*. The *gh* is unmeaning. See *Notes* on *E. Etym.*, p. 273.

SLEIGHT, cunning, dexterity. (*Scand.*) *M.E.* *slēighte*, Chaucer, C. T. 606 (A 604); *slēighte*, *slēithe*, P. Plowman, C. xii. 98; *slēighte*, Will. of Palerne, 2151; *slēighte*, Layamon, 17212 (later text, where the first text has *slēte*, the *E.* word). = *Icel.* *slēgh* (for *slæg*), slyness, cunning. Formed with suffix -*gh*, from *slæg* (for *slæg*), sly; see *Sly*. *Swed.* *slög*, mechanical apt, dexterity (which is one sense of *E.* *slight*); from *slig*, handy, dexterous, expert; *Wildegen*. **β.** Thus *slight* (formerly *slēight*) is equivalent to *sl-yth*, i.e. slyness. *Der.* *slight-of-hand*. See *Slold*.

SLENDER, thin, narrow, slight, feeble. (*F.*—*OLow G.*) *M.E.* *slendre*, Chaucer, C. T. 589 (A 587), Richard Cœur de Lion, 3530. = *OF.* *esclendre*, 'Palgrave', p. 323. = *M.Du.* *slender*, 'slender, or thinn'; Hexham. The same word is also used as a sb., meaning 'a water-snake': whilst *slindereu* or *sliddereneu* means 'to dragge or to traine'. Allied to *G.* *schlender*, the train of a gown, an easy lounging walk; *schlenderen*, to saunter, loiter; also to *Low G.* *slender*, a long, easy, trailing gown, *slindereu*, to slide on the ice, as children do in sport. **β.** *Prosl.* unaltered derivatives from the base of the verb to slide; see *Slide*. But to some extent confused with *Du.* *slenderen*, to saunter along, and *Swed.* *slinta*, to slip, glance; see *Slant* and *Slim*. *Der.* *slender-ly*, *ness*.

SLEUTH-HOUND, Explained under *Slot* (2).

SLICE, a thin, broad piece. (*F.*—*OHG.*) The sb. *slice* seems to be older than the verb. *M.E.* *slíce*, *selice*, a thin piece, silver, splinter. 'They braken speres to *selices*'; King Alisaunder, 3833. = *OF.* *esclier*, a shiver, splinter, broken piece of wood; from the verb *esclier*, to slit, split, break (Godefroy). = *OHG.* *slīzjan*, *slīzen*, related to *slīzan*, to slit; cognate with *E.* *slit*, q.v. *Der.* *slīze*, verb; *slīced* into pieces, Chapman, tr. of Homer's Iliad, b. xxii. l. 298; *slīce-er*.

SLICK, the same as *Sleek*, q.v.

SLIDE, to glide, slip along, fall. (*E.*) *M.E.* *sliden*, *sliden*, Chaucer, C. T. 7958 (F 82); pt. t. *slode*, Wyclif, l.ament. iii. 53, later text; pp. *sliden*, *spelt sliden*, *ibid.*, earlier text. *AS.* *slīdan*, pt. t. *slīd*, pp. *slīden*; only found in compounds. The pt. t. *ai-slād* is in *Alfric's* Homilies, ii. 512, l. 10; the pp. *ā-sliden* in the same, i. 492, l. 11. From the Teut. base *SLĪD*, to slide (Fick, iii. 359); whence also *AS.* *slīde*, a slip, *slīdor*, slippery, *Icel.* *slīðrar*, *icm.* pl., a scabbard (into which a sword slides); *G.* *schlitten*, a sledge, *schlittschuh*, a skate (lit. slide-shoe); *M.Du.* *slinder*, a water-snake, *slindereu*, *sliddereneu*, 'to dragge or to traine', Hexham; &c. See *Slender*. **β.** Further related to *Irish* and *Gael.* *slad*, to trail, Lithuan. *slīdas*, slippery. *Der.* *slīde*, sb., *slīd-er*; also *slēd*, *slēde*, or *slēigh* (under *Slēd*); also *slender*, q.v.

SLEIGHT, trifling, small, weak, slender. (*OLow G.*) *M.E.* *slēght*, *slēght*. 'So smolpe, so smal, so seme *slēght*', said of a fair young girl; Allit. Poems, A. 190. The orig. sense is even, flat, as a thing made smooth. = *M.Du.* *slīcht*, 'even, or plaine'; *slēcht*, 'slight, simple, single, vile, or of little account'; *slēcht ende recht*, 'simple and right, without deceit or guile'. Hexham. Thus the successive senses are flat or even, smooth, simple, guileless, vile; by a depreciation similar to that which changed the sense of *silly* from that of 'guileless' to that of 'half-witted'. The verb to *slight* was actually once used in the sense of 'to make smooth'; thus Hexham explains *M.Du.* *slīchten* by 'to alight, to make even or plaine'. **†***OLow G.* *slīgt*, even, smooth, simple, silly, poor, bad; *Icel.* *slēttir*, flat, smooth, slight, trivial, common; *Dan.* *slēt*, flat, level, bad; *Swed.* *slät*, smooth, level, plain, wretched, worthless, slight; *Goth.* *slāhts*, smooth; Luke, iii. 5; *G.* *schlecht*, bad; *OHG.* *slēht*, smooth; *G.* *schlicht*, smooth, sleek, plain, homely. **β.** All from Teut. type **slēht-raz*, smooth. Of doubtful origin. *Der.* *slight-ly*, *slight-ness*; *slight*, verb, to consider as worthless.

SLIM, weak, slender, thin, slight. (*Du.*) Not in early use. Noticed in Skinner's Dict., ed. 1671, as being in common use in

Lincolnshire. Halliwell has: '*Slin*, distorted or worthless, sly, cunning, crafty, slender, thin, slight'; also *slam*, tall and lean, the slope of a hill. The orig. sense was 'lax' or 'bending'; hence 'oblique', or 'transverse'; then sly, crafty, slight, slender (in the metaphorical sense of unsubstantial); and hence slender or slight in the common sense of those words. Thus Barrow, On the Pope's Supremacy, says: 'that was a *slim* [slight, weak] excuse'; Todd. Perhaps the earliest instance in which it approaches the modern sense is: 'A thin *slim*-guttled fox made a hard slitt to wriggle his body into a henroost.' L'Estrange (in Todd). Perhaps the use of the word has been influenced by confusion with the (unrelated) word *slender*, which sounds somewhat like it. '*Slim*, naughty, crafty, *Lincolnsh.*; also, slender.' Bailey, vol. 1. ed. 1735. — *MIu. slin*, 'awry, or byas-wise; craftie,' Hexham; [Dan. and Swed. *slen*, bad, vile, worthless; from German]; *G. schlimm*, bad, evil, sad, unwell, arch, cunning. Der. *slim*-ness.

SLIME, any glutinous substance, viscous mire, mucus. (E.) ME. *slime*, *slyme*, or *slim* (with long i); Gower, C. A. iii. 96; bk. vii. 338; spelt *slim*, Ancrén Riwle, p. 276, l. 18. AS. *slim*; as a various reading in Ps. lxxvii. 2 (Spelman). — *DU. slimp*, plegm, slime; Icel. *slin*; Swed. *slen*; Dan. *slim*, mucus; *G. schleim*. Cf. *L. lima*, a file; *Latin*, to file smooth; and *limus*, mud. Brugmann, l. § 877. Allied to **LIME** (1) and **LOAM**. Der. *slim-y*, *slim-i*-ness.

SLING, to sling, cast with a jerk, let swing. (Scand.) ME. *slingen*; pt. *slang*, Shoreham's Poems, ed. Wright, p. 132, l. 2; *pt. slougen*; Sir Percival, 672, in the Thornton Romances, ed. Halliwell. — Icel. *slingva*, *slingva*, pt. *sling*, *slangva*, pt. *slunginn*, to sling, fling, throw; *MIu. slinge*, to sling, cast, twist; Swed. dial. *slinga* (pt. *slang*), to sling. Cf. Dan. *slinge*, weak verb; Swed. *slunga*, weak verb; *G. schlingen*, pt. *schlang*, *pt. geschlingen*, to wind, twist, entwine, sling. Teut. type **slenguan*; pt. **slang*. Allied, formally, to Lith. *slinkti*, to creep. Brugmann, l. § 424 (4). — *AS. slingan* (rare), to creep, seems to be a variant of *slincan* (below). Der. *sling*, sb., King Alisaunder, 1191; *slinger*. Also *slang*, q.v.

SLINK, to sneak, crawl away. (E.) — That some of few shall be right feyn to *slinky* away and hyde; Tale of Iseyn, 3334. AS. *slincan*, Gen. vi. 7. A nasalised form of an AS. **slincan*, to creep, not found, but cognate with the strong Low G. verb *sliken* (pt. *sliek*, *pt. slenen*) and the G. *schlichen* (pt. *schlich*, *pt. geschlichen*), to sink, crawl, creep, move slowly; see **BLEEK**. Cf. Swed. dial. *slinka* (pt. *slank*), to hang loose, to slip. — *BE*. The AS. *slincan* was a strong verb; we still use *slunk* as the past tense; see Titus Andronicus, iv. 1. 63. Allied to Skt. *līṅg*, to limp, *L. languere*, to be languid. Perhaps allied to **SLING**.

SLIP, to creep or glide along, to slink, move out of place, escape; also, to cause to slide, omit, let loose. (E.) We have confused the strong (intransitive) and weak (transitive) forms; or rather, we have preserved only the weak verb, with pt. *slipped*, *pt. slipped* or *slipt*. The strong verb would have become **slipe*, pt. **slope*, *pt. *slippen*, long disused; but Gower has *him dipeth* (used reflexively), *rining with dipeth*, C. A. ii. 347; bk. v. 6530. Gower also has *he dipte* (wrongly used intransitively), from the weak verb *slippen*; C. A. ii. 72; bk. iv. 2109; the *pt. slipped* (correctly used) is in Sir Gawayn and the Grene Knight, 244. ME. *slippen*, intransitive weak verb, derived from an AS. strong verb **slipan* (not found; pt. **slap*, *pt. *slipen*), to slip, glide. The AS. *slip*, *slippen*, slippery, is from the weak grade of the pp.; it occurs in *Alfric's Homilies*, ii. 92, l. 16. [It must further be remarked that there is another form of the verb, with a different root-vowel, occurring as AS. **slapan* (pt. *slap*, *pt. slopan*); Grein, ii. 457; *pt. DU. sloppen* (weak), to slip, escape; Dan. *slippe* (pt. *slap*), to let go, also to escape; Swed. *slippa* (weak), to get rid of, also to escape; OHG. *slifan*, MHG. *sliften*, to glide away; a weak verb, from OHG. *slifan*, *G. schleifen*, to slide, glance, also to grind, whet, polish (i.e. make slippery or smooth). In the last sense, to polish, we find also *DU. slippen*, Swed. *slipa*, Dan. *slibe*, Icel. *slifa*; the forms require careful arrangement. — *BE*. All these are from a Teut. base **slip-*, to slip, glide. But the usual form of the base is **slēp-*; whence Goth. *slupan* (pt. *slaup*, *pt. slupans*), to slip or creep into, 2 Tim. iii. 6; *AS. slupan*, as above; *DU. slupen*, to sneak; *G. schlüpfen*, to slip, glide. The base **slēp-* corresponds to an *līg-* base SLIUB, whence *L. lab-riens*, slippery; see **LUBRICATE**. Cf. Brugmann, l. § 553, 563. Der. *slip*, sb.; *slip-knot*, *slip-shod*; also *slipper*, a loose shoe easily slipped on, K. John, iv. 2. 197, called in AS. *slippe-sca*, a slip-shoe; Voc. 277, 29. Also *slipper-y*, adj., formed by adding -y (= AS. -ig) to ME. *sliper* (AS. *sliper*), slippery, which occurs, spelt *slipper*, as late as in Shak. Oth. ii. 1. 246, and Spenser, Shep. Kal., Nov. 153; *slipper-i*-ness. Also *slop*, q.v., *sleeve*, q.v., *slops*, q.v.

SLIT, to split, tear, rend, cut into strips. (E.) Just as we make *slip* do duty for two forms *slip* and *slipe* (see **SLIP**), so we use *slit* in place of both *slit* and *slite*. ME. *sliten*, weak verb, Chaucer, C. T.

14402 (B 5674); from *sliten*, strong verb, whence the pp. *slitun* (with short i). Prompt. Parv. The latter is derived from AS. *slitan*, pt. *slāt*, *pt. sliten* (short i); Grein, ii. 456. — Icel. *slita*, pt. *t. slait*, *pt. slitinn*, to slit, rend; Dan. *slide*; Swed. *slita*, to tear, pull, wear; *DU. sliten*, to wear out, consume; OHG. *slizan*, *G. schleissen*, to slit, split; whence the weak verb *schleizen*, to slit, slash, cleave. — *BE*. All from Teut. type **slentan-*, pt. **slait*; *pt. slitanoz*. Der. *slit*, sb., AS. *slite*, Matt. ix. 16. Also *slite*, q.v.

SLIVER, a splinter, twig, small branch broken off, slice. (E.) In Hamlet, iv. 7. 174. ME. *sliver*, Chaucer, Troil. iii. 1013. *Sliver* is the dimin. of *slive*, just as *skiver* is of *shive*, and *splinter* of *splint*. Prov. E. *slive*, a slice, chip, from the verb *slive*, to cut or slice off; Halliwell. 'I *slive* 2. . . flour from his branches,' Palsgrave. The verb *slive* is ME. *sliten*, to cleave, spelt *sluyen* in Prompt. Parv. — AS. *slifan* (pt. *slif*, *pt. slifem*), to cleave; as in *in-slif*, Voc. 406, 29. This verb appears to be exactly parallel to AS. *slitan* (pt. *slāt*, *pt. sliten*); see **SLIT**.

SLOBBER, to sllobber, drivel, do carelessly. (E.) ME. *sloberen* (Statmann). A variant of **SLUBBER**, q.v.

SLOE, a small sour wild plum. (E.) ME. *slo*, *pt. slon* (with long o), King Alisaunder, 4983. AS. *slā*, *pt. slān*. 'Moros, slān;' Voc. 269, 7. Also *slāk*, sing.; A. S. Leechdoms, ii. 32. — *DU. sler*, formerly *sleru*; Dan. *slanen*; Swed. *slån*; *G. schlehe*; OHG. *slēha*. Teut. type **slōhika*. Fick compares it with Lithuan. *slōvas*, a plum; Rns. *sliva*, a plum; the suffixes do not correspond. — *BE*. *Sloe* is 'the small astringent wild plum, so named from what we call setting the teeth on edge, which in other languages is conceived as blunting them; see *Adelung*;' Wedgwood. Cf. *MIu. slēnu*, 'sharp or tart'; *slēe* or *slēnu*, 'tender, slender, thinn or blunt'; *de slēnuighēdyt der tanden*, 'the edginess or sourness of the teeth'; Hexham. The *DU. slēnu* is the same word as E. *sloe*; as if the *sloe* is the slow (i.e. tart) fruit. But the forms do not correspond (except in Dutch); and it can hardly be right. — *Y*. The Russ. *sliva* seems to be related to *L. tinidus*, blue; with reference to the colour; and *sloe* may be connected with *livid* likewise.

SLOGAN, a Highland war-cry. (Gaelic.) Englished from Gael. *slough-ghairn*, 'the signal for battle among the Highland clans.' — Gael. *slough*, a host, army (*W. llu*, OIrish *slung*); and *ghairn*, a call, outcry, from *ghairn*, to call, cry out, crow as a cock. Cf. Irish *gairn*, *W. gairn*, outcry; OIrish *gair*, *W. gair*, clamour, allied to *L. garrire*, to prate. See Stokes-Fick, p. 106, 320. The sense is 'cry of the host.'

SLOID, **SLOYD**, mechanical skill, esp. in wood-carving. (Swed.) Modern. — Swed. *slöjd*, sleight, skill; cognate with F. *slight*, q.v.

SLOOP, a one-masted ship. (Du. — Low G.) 'Sloop, a small sea-vessel;' Phillips, ed. 1706. Mentioned in Dampier, Voyages, an. 1680 (R.); and in Hexham. — *DU. sloep*; *MDu. sloepe*, *sloepken*, 'a sloop, or a boat,' Hexham, ed. 1658. From Low G. *slump*, *slupe*, a sloop; whence also F. *chaloupe*, whence E. *shallop*; see **SHALLOP**. The Low G. sb. is usually derived (as in the Bremen Wort.) from Low G. *slupen*, to glide along, orig. to slip; see **SLIP**. *Shallop* seems to be older than *sloop*, as far as English usage is concerned. Doublet, *shallop*.

SLOP (1), a puddle, water or liquid carelessly spilt. (E.) ME. *sloppe*, a pool, Monte Arthure, ed. Brock, 3923. AS. **sloppa*, **slyppe*, the sloppy droppings of a cow; occurring in *cu-sloppe*, a cow-slop (now *cow-slip*), and *oxun-slyppe*, an ox-slop (now *oxlip*); Voc. 135, 26. We also find AS. *slope*, a viscid substance, A. S. Leechdoms, ed. Cockayne, ii. 18, l. 27, spelt *slupe* in the next line. — *BE*. From Teut. **slup*, AS. *slup*, weaker grade of *slupan*, to slip; see **SLIP**. 'Pā weaþ hēorn heorta *tū-slopan* = then was their heart dissolved, made faint; Joshua, v. 1. Similarly, *slop* (2) is from a closely related verb. Perhaps *slop*, a pool, merely meant 'a slippery place,' a place slippery with wet and mire. Der. *slop*, verb, to spill water, esp. dirty water; *slopp-y*, *slopp-i*-ness. Also *cow-slip*, q.v., *ox-(s)lip*, q.v.

SLOP (2), a loose garment. (Scand.) Usually in the pl. *slops*, large loose trousers, 2 Hen. IV. i. 24. ME. *sloffe*, Chaucer, C. T. 1610r (G 633). We find 'in stolis vel on *ofer-sloppum*' = in stoles or over-slops, as a gloss to *in stolis* in the Northumbrian version of Luke, xx. 46. The word is Scand. rather than E., the AS. word being *ofer-slopp* (dative case), *Alfric's Homilies*, i. 456, l. 19. — Icel. *sloppa*, a slop, gown, loose trailing garment; whence *afirsloppa*, an outer gown or over-slop. — Icel. *slup*, weak grade of *slappa*, to slip, a strong verb; so called from its looseness or its trailing on the ground. Cf. *DU. slēpen*, to trail on the ground. Related to the AS. type **slipan* (?); see **SLIP**. Cf. Streithorn, § 203.

SLOPE, an incline. (E.) 'Slope, or oblique;' Minshew. ME. *slope*. 'For many times I have it seen That many have begyled been For trust that they have set in hope Which fell them afterward

a-slope; 'Rom. of the Rose, 4464. Here *a-slope*, lit. on the slope, means 'contrary to expectation, or 'in a disappointing way.' It is the same idiom as when we talk of 'giving one the slip.' It is a derivative of the verb to slip; formed from the Teut. **slup-* (in AS. *slapan*, pp.), weaker grade of the verb appearing as AS. *slāpan*; see *Slip*. Thus *a-slope* is 'ready to slip; and slope means an 'inclination.' Der. *slope*, verb, Macb. iv. 1. 87; *a-slope*.

SLOT (1), a broad, flat wooden bar which holds together larger pieces, bolt of a door. (Du.) 'Still in use in the North, and applied to a bolt of almost any kind.' Halliwell. 'Slots of a door, loquet'; 'Palsgrave. Spelt *slot*, *sloot*; Prompt. Parv. — Du. *slot*, a lock (Sewel); *de sloten van kisten*, 'the locks of chests; 'de sloten van huysen', 'the closures of houses; 'Hexham. The Du. *slot* also means a castle. From Teut. **slut-* (Du. *slut-*), weak stem of Teut. **slutan-* (Du. *sluten*), to shut (pt. t. *slot*, pp. *gesloten*). So also OFries. *slot*, from *slāta*, to shut; Low G. *slot*, from *slāten*. β. The Teut. type **slutan-*, to shut, appears in Du. *sluten*; OFries. *sluta*; Low G. *sluten*; Swed. *sluta* (pt. t. *slūt*, pp. *slutit*); G. *schliessen*, MHG. *sliesen*, OHG. *sliazan*. γ. Cognate with L. *claudere*, to shut; from **skleud-*; Brugmann, i. § 795 (2). See *Close* (1). ¶ *Slot*, with the sense of groove or rill, appears to be from Du. *slot*, Low G. *sloot*, a ditch, trench, furrow; perhaps so called from its use as enclosing a field or piece of land; from *sloot*, 2nd grade of the same verb. Or perhaps the sense was affected by ME. *slēten* (pt. t. *slōt*), to slit.

SLOT (2), the track of a deer. (AF.—Scand.) In Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674.—AF. *eslot*, the track of a deer (Godefroy). Modified from ML. *South*, *slōth*; also spelt *slēth*, as in the derivative Lowland Sc. *slēth-hound* (Jamieson). ME. *slēth*, a track, Barbour's Bruce, vii. 21; whence *slēth-hound*, *slēth-hund*, *slōth-hound*, a hound for tracking deer, id. vi. 26, 484, 669. Also *slōth*, Cursor Mundi, 1254; Ormulum, 1194.—Icel. *slōð*, a track or trail in snow or the like; cf. *slōða*, to trail, *slōðr*, a gown that trails on the ground. Swed. dial. *slō*, a track; prov. E. *slōd*, a cart-rut.

SLOTH (1), laziness, sluggishness. (E.) Lit. 'slowness.' ME. *slouth*, Chaucer, C. T. 15726 (G 258). For **slow-uth*; formed directly from the adj. *slow*. In P. Plowman, B. v. 392, we find the form *slēthe*, from AS. *slōw*, sloth; from AS. *slōw*, slow (with mutation). Der. *slōth*, sb., an animal (below); *slōth-ful*, i Hen. VI. iii. 2. 7; *slōth-ful-ly*; *slōth-ful-ness*.

SLOTH (2), a name sometimes given to the glutton (*Gulo luscus*); but usually to a S. American tardigrade edentate mammal that moves with difficulty on the ground. (E.) The same word as *slōth* (1) above. Prob. suggested by Span. *perrezoso*, (1) slothful, (2) a sloth (Neuman, s. v. *Slōth*). Phillips (1706) has: 'Pigritia, slothfulness: also an American beast call'd a *Slōth*.'

SLOUCH, to have a clownish look or gait. (Scand.) Now a verb; but formerly also a sb. 'Slouch, a great, unwieldy, ill-fashioned man'; Minshew, ed. 1627. 'Slouch, a great lubberly fellow, a meer country-bumpkin'; Phillips. The *ch* is for *k*; Levins has: 'Slouke, iners, ignarus.' Cf. also Lowl. Sc. *slouch*, *slouch*, a lazy fellow.—Icel. *slōkr*, a slouching fellow; Norw. *slōk*, a lazy fellow; cf. *sloka*, to be sluggish (Aasen); also *slōkje*, the same as *slōk* (Ross); Swed. *sloka*, to hang down, droop, flag, *slōkje*, hanging, slouching.—Icel. **slōk*, 2nd grade of **slak*, as in *slakr*, slack. See *Slack*. ¶ Perhaps influenced by OF. *sloucher*, *slouchier*, to loosen, also, to become loose (Godefroy); from L. *ex*, and G. *locher*, loose.

SLOUGH (1), a hollow place filled with mud, a mire. (E.) ME. *slough*, Chaucer, C. T. 7147, 14804 (D 1565, B 3988). AS. *slōh* (stem *slāg*); Kemble's A. S. Charters, 59, 123, 354, 554 (Leo). The formation of *slough* is precisely parallel to that of *clough*, which is related to the OHG. *klung*, with the same sense. In like manner, the AS. *slōh* is due to an older form **slouh*, corresponding to a Teut. base **slonx-*, for **slānx-*, from the strong verb which appears in the G. *schling-en*, to devour; so that the original sense was 'that which swallows up.' β. Similarly, G. *schlund*, a chasm, gulf, is derived from MHG. *slinden*, to devour, with a like sense; and Schmöller gives Javay. *schlung*, with the same sense as G. *schlund*, i.e. a chasm; so also Bavar. *schlunk* = G. *schlund*; cf. Westphal. *slenke*, a ravine. The long *o* in *slōh* shows the loss of *u*. See *Clough*. And see *schlingen* in Kluge; where it appears to be doubtful if the sense 'to devour' is of early date.

SLOUGH (2), the cast-off skin of a snake; the dead part which separates from a sore. (Scand.) Pronounced *sluf*. Spelt *slough*, Stanyhurst, tr. of Virgil, Æn. ii. 483; ed. Arber, p. 58. ME. *slouh*, *slow*, Pricke of Conscience, 520 (footnote), where it is used in the sense of caul or integument. 'Slughe, squama; slughes of ednyrs (snakes), exemie'; Cathol. Anglicum, p. 345; see the note. Spelt *slughe*, *slouh*, *slouye*, in the sense of skin of a snake; Cursor Mundi, 745. From its occurrence in these Northern poems we may presume that the word is Scandinavian. It answers in form

to MDan. *slug*, a gap, opening, mouth, swallow; Dan. dial. *slug*, slough on an animal's horn. The Swed. dial. *sluw*, slough, is a different word.

β. [With the latter form *sluw* we may compare Low G. *slu*, *sluwe*, a husk, covering, the pod of a bean or pea, husk of a nut; answering to the Cleveland word *slough*, the skin of a gooseberry (Atkinson); MDu. *slouwe*, 'a vaille or a skinne'; Hexham; cf. *slouwen*, 'to cover ones head'; id.; G. *schlaube* (provincial), 'a shell, husk, slough.' The etymology of the latter set of forms is from the Teut. base **slēub*, noticed under *Sleeve*, q. v. The sense is 'that out of which a snake slips, or a loose covering.' γ. But the E. *slough* and Jutland *slug* are allied to Dan. *slug*, gullet, *sluge*, to swallow; Norw. *sluka*, Low G. *sluken*, G. *schlucken*, to swallow, and, further, to G. *schlauch*, a skin, bag; MHG. *slūch*, a skin, bag. Cf. Old Irish *slucc-im*, I swallow.

SLOVEN, a careless, lazy fellow. (Du.) Spelt *slouen*, *stouyn*, in Palsgrave. 'Some sluggish slouyns, that sleepe day and nyght'; Skelton, Garland of Laurel, 191. ME. *sloueyn*, Coventry Myst. p. 218. The suffix *-eyn* = F. *-ain*, from L. *-ānus*, as in ME. *scriv-ein* = OF. *escriv-ain*, from Late L. *scrib-ānus*; see *Sorivener*. This OF. suffix may have been added at first to give the word an adjectival force, which would soon be lost.—MDu. *slōf*, *slōf*, 'a careless man, a sloven, or a nasty fellow'; Hexham; whence *slōfachtig*, 'negligent, or slovenly'; id. We also find the verb *slouen*, 'to play the sloven'; id. Sewel gives Du. *slōf*, careless; *slōf*, sb., an old slipper, *slōf*, sb., neglect, *slōffen*, to dangle with slovenly. +Low G. *sluf*, slovenly; *sluffen*, *sluffern*, to be careless; *sluffen*, to go about in slippers, *sluffen*, slippers. Der. *sloven-ly*, *sloven-li-ness*.

SLOW, tardy, late, not ready. (E.) ME. *slow*, Wyclif, Matt. xxv. 26; *slaw*, Prompt. Parv. (where it has the sense of blunt, or dull of edge). AS. *slāw*, Matt. xxv. 26.—Du. *slēuw*; Icel. *slār*, *slār*; OSax. *slāw*; OHG. *slāw*, blunt, dull, lukewarm. Teut. type **slāwiz*, blunt, weak, slow; Fick, iii. 358. Some think it allied to L. *lenuis*, Russ. *lennii*, (Gk. *λαός*, left (of the hand); which is doubtful. Der. *slow-ly*, *slow-ness*. Also *slō-th* (for *slow-ik*), q. v.

SLOW-WORM, a kind of snake. (E.) The allied words show that it cannot mean 'slow worm,' but the sense is rather 'slayer' or 'striker,' from its (supposed) deadly sting. Indeed, the Swedish word is equivalent to an E. form *worm-slow*, i.e. 'worm-striker' or stinging serpent, showing clearly that the word is compounded of two substantives. It was (and still is) supposed to be very poisonous. I remember an old rhyme: 'If the adder could hear, and the blind-worm see, Neither man nor beast would ever go free.' But it is quite harmless. Lowl. Sc. *slayworm*. ME. *slowerme*, Voc. 571. 33; *slowurme*, id. 566. 15. AS. *slā-wyrme*. We find: 'Stellio, *slā-wyrme*'; Voc. 122. 15; 321. 26. Here *slā* is (I suppose) contracted from *slah*, from **slahan*, usually *slān*, to smite; the sb. *slag-a*, a striker, occurs in Exod. xxii. 2; see *Blay*. +Swed. *slā*, usually *ormslā*, a blindworm (where *orm* = E. *worm*); from *slā*, to strike (Rietz, p. 618, where the dialectal form *slō* is given); Norweg. *slō*, a blindworm; also called *ormslō* (Aasen); from *slān*, to strike. Cf. Icel. *slāgr*, kicking, vicious (as a horse); from *slā*, to strike. (Doubtful.) ¶ Quite distinct from Swed. *slā*, blunt, dull, the cognate form with *slow*.

SLOYD, the same as *Slold*, q. v.

SLUBBER, to do carelessly, to sully. (Scand.) 'I slubber, I fyle [defile] a thyng'; Palsgrave. And see Shak. Merch. Ven. ii. 8. 39; Oth. i. 3. 227.—Dan. *slubbe*, to slubber; Swed. dial. *slubba*, to be disorderly, to slubber, slobber with the lips, a frequentative verb with suffix *-ra* (for *-era*) from *sluba*, to mix up liquids in a slovenly way, to be careless (Rietz). +Du. *slubberen*, 'to slap, to sup up'; Sewel; Low G. *slubbern*, to lap, sip. From the weak grade (**slub-*) of **slab-* in *slabber*; see *Slabber*.

SLUDGE, soft, greasy mud. (E.) ME. *sluche*; Destr. of Troy. 1. 12529; apparently a corrupt form of *sluche*, with the same sense, spelt *slithe*, id., l. 13547; prov. E. *slutch*, also *slēch*, *slēch*, *slēch*. North E. *slit*, Barbour, Bruce, xiii. 352. An E. word; cognate with North Fries. *slēch*, Eries. *slit*, slime, +Du. *slitj*, prov. G. *schlick*, grease, Westphal. *slēch*. See *Slēek*. ¶ The *w* may be due to prov. E. *slud*, mud, mire, Icel. *sludda*, a cloud of mucus.

SLUG, to be inactive. (Scand.) 'To slug in slouth'; Spenser, F. Q. ii. 1. 23. ME. *sluggen*, Prompt. Parv.; where we also find *slugge*, adj., slothful; *sluggy*, adj., the same; *sluggy-ness*, *slugne*, sloth. *Sluggi*, adj., Ancren Riwle, p. 258. 'I slugge, I waxe slowe, or draw behind'; Palsgrave. The verb is now obsolete.—Dan. *slug*, voiced form of *sluk*, appearing in *slugtør*, *sluktør*, with drooping ears; Swed. dial. *slugga*, to be sluggish; allied to Norweg. *slōka*, to go heavily, to slouch, Swed. *slōka*, to hang down, droop. Cf. Icel. *slāk*, a slouching fellow; and see *Slough*. Note also Low G. *slukern*, *slakern*, to totter, *sluk*, melancholy, downcast; from the weak grade of *slak*, slack. See *Slack*. Der. *slugg-ish*, Spenser, F. Q. i. 5. 10; *slugg-ish-ly*, *slugg-ish-ness*. Also *slugg-ard*, Rich. III,

v. 3. 225, with the F. suffix *-ard* (=OHG. *-hart*, cognate with E. *hard*); *sluggard-y*, ME. *slorgardie*, Chaucer, C. T. 1044 (A 1042). Also *slug*, sb.

SLUG-HORN. (C.) An absurd perversion, by Chatterton (Battle of Hastings, pt. ii. st. 10) and Browning (Childe Roland of the Owl. Sc. *slorgorne*, in G. Douglas, tr. of Rineid, bk. vii. c. xl. l. 87). And *slorgorne* is a bad spelling of *slogane*, a battle-cry; see **SLUGAN**. Hence a 'slug-horn' is not a horn, but a cry; L. 'tessera'.

SLUICE. a sliding gate in a frame for shutting off, or letting out, water; a floodgate. (F.-L.) In Shak. *Venus*, 956; Lucrece, 1076. ME. *sluce*, Aynbite of Inwyt, p. 255. -OF. *excluse*, 'a sluice, floodgate'; Cot. Cf. Span. *exclusa*, a sluice, floodgate. -Late L. *exclusa*, a floodgate; lit. 'shut off (water)'; Hist. Mon. de Abingdon, ii. 92. -L. *exclusa*, fem. of *exclusus*, pp. of *excludere*, to shut out; see **EXCLUDE**.

SLUMBER. to sleep lightly, repose. (E.) The *b* (after *m*) is excrement. ME. *slumeren*, Bestiary, 576; *slumberen*, *slombren*, P. Plowman, A. prol. 10, B. prol. 10. Frequentative form of ME. *slumen*, to slumber, Layamon, 17995, 18408, 32058. And this verb is from the sb. *slume*, slumber, spelt *sloume* in Allit. Poems, C. 186. AS. *slāma*, sb., slumber; Grein, ii. 457. This is formed, with the substantival suffix *-ma*, from a Teut. base **slen-*, to be silent; cf. Goth. *slawan*, to be silent, from the 2nd grade **slan-*. +Du. *sluimeren*; Dan. *slumre*, frequentative of *slumme*, to slumber; Swed. *slumra*, verb; *slummer*, sb.; G. *schlummern*, verb; *schlummer*, sb. Der. *slumber*, sb., *slumber-er*, *slumber-ous*.

SLUMP. a sudden fall, failure in stocks. (E.) From prov. E. *slump*, to fall suddenly, esp. into a ditch. Cf. Swed. and Dan. *slump*, a chance, an accident, Low G. *slump*. Of imitative origin; cf. Norw. *slump*, the noise made by plunging into water. See **SLIP**.

SLUMS, dirty back-streets. (L.) Prob. allied to prov. E. *slump*, a muddy place, and (by gradation) to prov. E. *slamp*, wet, Low G. *slam*, mire (Lübben); Dan. and Swed. *slam*, from G. *schlamm*, mire. Cf. Bavarian *schlumpen*, to be dirty; prov. E. *slammock*, a slattern; Low G. *slummerke*, a slattern (Schambach).

SLUR. to soil, contaminate, reprove, pass over lightly with slight notice. (MDu.) 'With periods, points, and tropes he slurs his crimes'; Dryden (in Todd). 'They impudently slur the gospel'; Cudworth, Sermons, p. 73 (Todd). 'Without some fingering trick or slur'; Butler, Misc. Thoughts; Works, ed. Bell, iii. 176. Cf. ME. *slor*, store, mud, clay, Prompt. Parv.; whence *sloroyd*, muddy, il. Prov. E. *slur*, thin washy mud; Halliwell, Forly. The orig. sense is 'to trail', or drizzle; hence, to pass over in a sliding or slight way, also, to trail in dirt, to contaminate. -MDu. *sluren*, *slouren*, to drag, trail, Du. *sluren*, to trail; cf. MDu. *slorigh*, 'filthy', Hexham. Also Low G. *sluren*, *slören*, to drizzle, Swed. dial. *slora*, to be negligent; Norw. *slöra*, to be negligent, to sully; EFries. *sluren*, *slären*, to go about carelessly and noisily. From a base **slen-*; perhaps the same as that in **SLUMBER** (Frank). Der. *slur*, sb.

SLUSH. mire, mud. (Scand.) Perhaps from MDan. *slus*, (1) sleet; (2) mud (Kalkar); Dan. dial. *slus*, sleet. Or rather from Norw. *slusk*, mud, dirty roads or weather (Ross); related by gradation to Swed. *slask*, sloppiness, wet weather, *slaska*, to splash, to dabble in water; cf. prov. E. *slush*, *slush*; *slask*, to splash.

SLUT. a slovenly woman, slattern. (Scand.) ME. *slutte*, Coventry Plays, 218 (Stratmann). and in Palsgrave. *Slutte*, Cenosa; Prompt. Parv. *Slutte* occurs also in Hoccleve, Letter of Cupide, st. 34; l. 237. Hence *slutish*, Chaucer, C. T. 16104 (G 636). -Swed. dial. *slata*, an idle woman, *slut*, *slutter*, an idler; Norw. *slutt*, an idler. Cf. Icel. *slota*, to droop, Swed. dial. *slota*, to be lazy, Norw. *sluta*, to droop; allied to Dan. *slat*, loose, flabby, *slatta*, a slattern (Ferrall). *β*. The root-verb appears in Norw. *slatta* (pt. t. *slatt*, pp. *slotted*), to dangle, hang loose like clothes, to drift, to idle about, to be lazy (Aasen); and *tt* represents *nt*. Cf. Swed. dial. *sluta* (pt. t. *slutt*, pp. *sluttit*), to slide, glide, slip aside, with its derivatives *slanta*, to be idle, and *slunt*, 'a lubber, lazy sturdy fellow', Wiedgren. *γ*. Thus E. *slattern* and Dan. *slatte* may be referred to *slatt*, *slent*, and grade of *slata*, *slenta* (whence also Icel. *slautr*, *sluth*); while E. *slut*, Norw. *slutt*, may be referred to *slott*, *slott*, weak grade of the same; cf. Low G. *sluntje*, a slut. All from the Teut. str. **slentan-*, to slip aside, pt. t. **slant*, pp. **slentanoz*. See **SLANT**. Der. *slut-shy*, *ly-ness*.

SLY. cunning, wily. (Scand.) ME. *sligh*, Chaucer, C. T. 3201; *slay*, Havelok, 1084; *slah*, Ormulut, 13498. -Icel. *slagr* (for *slagr*), sly, cunning; Swed. *slög*, cunning, dexterous. The Icel. *slagr* is from a Teut. type **slög-joz* (Noreen, § 360), where **slög-* may represent the 2nd grade of Teut. **slahan-*, to strike; see **SLAY**. 'From the use of a hammer being taken as the type of a handicraft'; Wedgwood; and see Fick, iii. 358, who adduces G. *verschlagen*, cunning, crafty, subtle, slay, from the same root. ¶ But Swed. *slug*,

cunning, Dan. *slu*, Du. *sluu*, G. *schlau*, sly, are unrelated. Der. *slily*, *sliness*. Also *slight* (i. c. slyly), q. v.

SMACK (1), taste, flavour, savour. (E.) ME. *smak*, a taste; Prompt. Parv. AS. *smac*, taste; Grein, ii. 457; whence the verb *smegan*, *smaccan*, to taste. 'Gusto, ic gesmege', Voc. 109. 11; ic *smacce*, Ælfric's Grammar, ed. Zupitza, p. 166, l. 6. +MDu. *smack*, 'tast, smack, or savour'; *smacken*, 'to savour'; Hexham; Du. *smaken*, to taste; [Dan. *smag*, taste, *smage*, to taste, Swed. *smak*, taste, *smaka*, to taste, from Low G. *smakh*, taste;] G. *geschmack*, taste, *schmecken*, to taste. Der. *smack*, verb.

SMACK (2), a sounding blow. (Scand.) We find *smack*, sb., a loud kiss, Tam. Shrew, iii. 2. 180. But the word does not seem to be at all old, and its supposed connexion with **SMACK** (1) is disproved by the forms found. It has been confused with it, but is quite distinct. It seems to be of imitative origin, and may be an L. word, unless borrowed from Scandinavian. *β*. The related words are Swed. *smacka*, to smack [distinct from *smaka*, to taste]; Swed. dial. *smakka*, to throw down noisily, *smakk*, a light quick blow from the flat hand, *smäkka*, to hit smartly; Dan. *smække*, to slam, bang [distinct from *smage*, to taste], *smak*, a smack, rap [distinct from *smag*, taste]. Also Low G. *smakken*, to smack the lips [distinct from *smekken*, to taste]; MDu. *smacken*, 19u. *smakken*, to cast on the ground, fling, throw [distinct from Du. *smaken*, to taste]; Du. *smak*, a loud noise. And see **SMASH**. Apparently of imitative origin, as seen in Du. *smak*, Dan. *smæk*; allied to Lith. *smug-it*, to strike, *smag-dit*, to strike with a whip. Cf. *knack*, *crack*. Der. *smack*, verb; cf. *smatt-er*, q. v., *smash*, q. v.

SMACK (3), a fishing-boat. (Du.) In Sewell's Du. Dict. Doubtless borrowed from Dutch, like *hoy*, *skipper*, *boom*, *yacht*, &c. -MDu. *smacke*, 'a kind of a long ship or boat', Hexham; *smak*, 'a hoy, smack'; Sewel, ed. 1754. +Low G. *smack*, a smack. *β*. Generally supposed to be a corruption for *smack*, allied to *snake*; cf. AS. *snacc*, a smack, small vessel, A. S. Chron. an. 1066, in the Land MS., ed. Thorpe, p. 337; Icel. *snækja*, a kind of sailing-ship, so called from its *snake-like* movement in the water. So also Swed. *snäcka*, Dan. *snække* (or *snække*). ¶ For the interchange of *sm-* and *sn-*, see **SMATTER**.

SMALL. little, unimportant. (E.) ME. *smal*; pl. *smale*, Chaucer, C. T. 9. AS. *smal*, small, thin; Grein, ii. 457. +Du., Dan., and Swed. *smal*, narrow, thin; Goth. *smals*, small; G. *schmal*, narrow, thin, slim. Teut. type **smaloz*. Further allied to Icel. *smali*, small cattle, sheep; Gk. *μῆλον*, a sheep; Rnss. *malui*, small. ¶ We also find Icel. *smírr*, Dan. *smarr*, Swed. *små*, OIIG. *småhi*, small. Der. *small-ness*; *small-fox* (see **POX**); *small-age*, q. v.

SMALLAGE. celery. (Hybrid (E. and F.-L.)) In Minshew, ed. 1627. 'Smallage, a former name of the celery, meaning the *small ache* or parsley, as compared with the great parsley, *slut atrum*. See Turner's Nomenclator, A. D. 1548, and Gerard's Herbal'; Prior, Popular Names of British Plants. ME. *smalge*, Voc. 711. 15; *smalache*, Lanfrank, Cirurgie, p. 94. -AS. *smel*, small (see above); and F. *ache*, parsley, from L. *apium*, parsley.

SMALT. glass tinged of a deep blue, used as a pigment. (Ital. -OIIG.) 'Smalt, a kind of blew powder-colour, us'd in painting; blue enamel'; Phillips, ed. 1706. Also in Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674. -Ital. *smalto*, 'a mell [enamel] for goldsmiths'; Florio; allied to *smalzo*, butter. -Low G. *smalt* (Lübben), dial. form of G. *schmalz*, fat, butter; OHG. *smalzi*, *smelzi*, smalt. From the 2nd grade (*smaltz*) of OIIG. *smelzan*, str. vb., to become liquid; whence also OHG. *smelzen*, G. *schmelzen*, weak vb., to melt. See **SMELT** (1). ¶ The Du. *smalt* (in the present sense) is borrowed from Italian. See Weigand.

SMARAGDUS. a precious stone, emerald. (L. -Gk. -Skt. -Semitic.) Also *smaragd*; ME. *smaragde*, An O. E. Miscellany, p. 98, l. 174. -L. *smaragdus*. -Gk. *σμάραγδος*, an emerald; also found in the form *μάρμαρος*, which is from *skt. marakata(m)*, *marakata(m)*, an emerald. Hence (says Uhlenbeck) a Prakrit *amrit maragadi*, lit. emerald stone (from *skt. amrit*, a stone); whence Gk. *σμάραγδος*, shortened to *σμάραγδος* by loss of *-ma* (repeated). Further, the Skt. *marakata(m)* is from Semitic **maragat*, as in Heb. *baragel*, an emerald, from *barag*, to flash. See Schade, OHG. Dict., p. 1430. See **EMERALD**. Doublet, *emerald*.

SMART. to feel a pain, to be punished. (E.) ME. *smerten*, Havelok, 2647; spelt *smoerten*, Ancrer Kiwle, p. 238, last line. Once a strong verb; the pt. t. *smear* occurs in O. Eng. Homilies, ii. 21, l. 27. AS. *smortan* (Toller). The AS. pt. t. would be **smear*; and the pp. **smorten*. +Du. *smarten*, to give pain; *smart*, pain; Dan. *smerte*, vb. and sb.; Swed. *smarta*, vb. and sb.; OHG. *smertan*, sometimes used as a strong verb (pt. t. *smarz*), G. *schmerzen*, to smart; OHG. *smertza*, G. *schmerz*, smart, pain. +L. *mordere* (with lost initial *s*), to bite, pain, sting; Skt. *mrd*, to rub, grind, crush. *β*. All from **SMERD*; see Fick, i. 836. Whence also Gk.

I choke; allied to Gk. *σμούειν* (a aor. *ἔ-σμούειν*), to burn slowly in a smouldering fire. Brugmann, i. § 849. Der. *smoke*, vb., AS. *smœc-gan*, as above; *smok-er*, *smok-y*, *smok-i-ness*.

SMOLT, a salmon in its second year, when it has assumed its silvery scales. (E.) From AS. *smolt*, serene, gentle; the prov. E. *smolt* not only means fair, serene, but also smooth, shining, and polished. See **Smelt**.

SMOOTH, having an even surface. (E.) ME. *smothe*, Rom. of the Rose, 542; also common in the form *smethe*, due to vowel-change from *o* to *æ* (= *e*), Roh. of Glouc. p. 424, l. 871; Pricke of Conscience, 6349. AS. *smœðe*, Luke, iii. 5; where the Northumb. versions have *smoeðe*; cf. *Aspera, unsmodi*, Voc. 350. 29; *un-smodi*, Corpus Gloss., 232. The preservation of the (older) vowel *æ* in mod. E. is remarkable. *β*. The form *smode*, with long *o*, shows that (as in *other*, *tooth*, *goose*) an *n* has been lost; the form of the base is **smoth-*, for an older form **smanth-*, corresponding to an ldg. base **smant-*.

(Y. This ldg. base is remarkably exemplified in the G. *Schmant* (Bavar. *schmand*), a dialectal word corresponding to late MIIG. *smant*, cream; allied to Bohem. *smetani*, cream; Miklosich, p. 180. Cf. Skt. *manthaya-*, butter; from *manth*, *math*, to churn. The Hamburg *smöden*, to smoothe (Richey) may be related. Der. *smooth*, verb, from the adj.; cf. AS. *smæðian*, Voc. 130. 36; *smooth-ly*; *smooth-ness*, AS. *smœðness*, Voc. 177. 5.

SMOTHER, a suffocating smoke, thick stifling dust. (E.) *Smother* stands for *smotherer*, having lost an *r*, which was retained even in the 14th century. ME. *smotherer*; spelt *smorþre*, *smorþur*, P. Plowman, c. xx. 303, 305 (some MSS. have *smolder*, id. B. xvii. 321). *Smor-ther* is that which stifles; formed with the suffix *-ther* (ldg. *-ter*) of the agent, from AS. *smor-ian*, to choke, stifle, Matt. xiii. 7 (Rushworth MS.), preserved in Lowland Sc. *smoor*, to stifle; see Burns, *Brigs of Ayr*, l. 33. *β*. Cognate with AS. *smorian* are Du. *smoren*, to suffocate, stifle, stew, and G. *schmoren*, to stew. Cf. MDu. *smoor*, 'smotherer, vapour, or fume' (Hexham); Du. *smuieren*, to smother. Apparently from a root **smeur-*, from an older root SMEU; see **Smoulder**, **Smoke**. Der. *smother*, verb, ME. *smotheren*, O. Eng. Homilies, i. 251, l. 7. And see **Smoulder**.

SMOLDER, to burn with a stifling smoke. (E.) 'I smolder, as wete wood doth; I smolder one, or I stoppe his bethre with smoke'; Palsgrave. ME. *smolderen*, Allit. Poems, B. 955; from the sb. *smolder*, a stifling smoke. 'Smoke and smolder', P. Plowman, B. xvii. 321; where the later text has 'smoke and smorþer' (= *E. smother*), id. C. xx. 303; and see Palladius on Husbandry, i. 920. [The Dan. *smulde*, to crumble, moulder, from *smul*, dust, may be ultimately related, but is not the original of the E. word, being too remote in sense.] *β*. The E. *smolder* (for **smol-ther*) is closely connected with Low G. *smöden*, *smölen*, to smoulder, as in *dat holt smelet weg* 'the wood smoulders away' (Bremen Wörterbuch); Du. *smölen*, 'to smook hiddenly'; Sewel; Low G. *smöln*, to give out fumes (Damen). See **Smell**. From a root **smel-*, from an older root SMEU; see **Smother** (above).

SMUDGE, to sully, to smear with dirt. (Scand.) ME. *smogen*, in Halliwell; a voiced form of *smutch*. Cf. Dan. *smuds*, smut, dirt, *smudse*, to soil; from G. *schmutz*, smut, dirt; MIIG. *smuz*. Also ME. *smoot*, dirt, Allit. Poems, B. 711; E'ries, and Low G. *smuuden*, to soil; Du. *smoddig*, dirty. See **Smut**.

SMUG, neat, trim, spruce. (Low G.) In Shak. Merch. Ven. iii. 1. 49; &c. 'I could have brought a noble regiment Of *smug-skinne*d Nunnies into my country soyle'; Gascoigne, Voyage into Holland, A. n. 1572; Works, i. 393. Spelt *smugg*, Stanyhurst, tr. of Virgil, *Æn.* ii. 484; ed. Arber, p. 59. A voiced form of *smuk*.—MDan. *smug*, smooth, pliable (Kalkar); and Outzen (s. v. *smug*) notices a South Dan. form *smugg*; from Low G. *smuk*, neat, trim; cf. MDn. *smucken*, 'to be smugged' Hexham. Hence also G. *schmuck*, trim, spruce. *β*. The MIIG. *smucken* meant not only to clothe, adorn, but also to withdraw oneself into a place of security, and is an intensive form from the older strong verb *smiegen*, to creep into (G. *schmiegen*, to wind, bend, ply, cling to). This MIIG. *smiegen* is cognate with AS. *smiagan*, to creep. *γ*. This links *smug* with *smock*, which has the same change from *g* to *k*, as shown under that word. A *smock*, orig. so named from the hole for the neck into which one crept, became a general term for dress, clothes, or attire, as in the case of G. *schmuck*, attire, dress, ornament, adornment, &c.; and *smug* is merely the corresponding adjective, meaning 'dressed', hence spruce, neat, &c. See further under **Smock** and **Smuggle**.

SMUGGLE, to import or export secretly, without paying legal duty. (Low G.) Phillips, ed. 1706, gives the phrase 'to smuggle goods.' Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674, has: '*Smuglers*, stealers of customs, well known upon the Thames.' Sewel's Du. Dict., ed. 1749, gives: '*Slycken*, to smuggle; *slycker*, a smuggler.' [The word is not Dutch, the Du. *smokkelen*, to smuggle, being modern, and unnoticed by Sewel and Hexham. It is, however, plainly a sailor's word, and

of Low G. origin.]—Low G. *smuggeln* (whence also Dan. *smugle*), to smuggle; a frequentative form (with usual suffix *-le*) from the weak grade of the old strong verb found in Norweg. *smjuga* (pt. t. *smaug*), to creep; whence also Dan. *i smug*, adv., secretly, privately, and *smughandel*, contraband trade. Closely allied to Dan. *smøge*, a narrow (secret) passage, Swed. *smuga*, a lurking-hole (Wiedgren), Icel. *smuga*, a hole to creep through, *smugall*, *smugligr*, penetrating. *β*. All from the weak grade of the strong verb found in Icel. *smjuga* (pt. t. *smaug*, pl. *smugu*, pp. *smoginn*), to creep, creep through a hole, put on a garment which has only a round hole to put the head through; cf. Swed. *smuga*, to sneak, to smuggle. Cognate with AS. *smiagan*, to creep (pt. t. *smæg*, pl. *smugon*, pp. *smogen*); MHG. *smiegen*, strong verb, to press into (Pick, iii. 357); all from Teut. base SMEUG, to creep. Cf. Lithuan. *smukti*, to glide (pr. t. *smunkti*, I glide), *i-smukti*, to creep in. See Streitberg, § 203, note 1. Der. *smuggel-er*; see **smock**, **smug**.

SMUT, a spot of dirt, esp. of soot. (E.) From the base *smut-*, ME. *smut-*, as in *i-smotted*, smutted, Trevisa, tr. of Higden, i. 359; *bi-smot-ered*, besmotted, Chaucer, C. T. 76. Cf. G. *schmutz*, dirt. *β*. Hence the form *smutch*. '*Smutch* on ones face, barboylement'; Palsgrave. '*Tlast smutched* thy nose'; Winter's Tale, i. 2. 121.—Swed. *smuts*, smut, dirt, filth, soil; whence *smutsa*, verb, to dirt, to sully. Cf. Dan. *smuts*, filth; whence *smudse*, to soil, dirty, sully. The Dan. form (not old) resembles F. *smulge*, to smear, to soil (Halliwell), and ME. *smoge*, with the same sense (id.); see **Smudge**. *γ*. The Swed. *smuts*, Dan. *smuts*, were borrowed from G. *schmutz* (above). *¶* Perhaps allied to Du. *smet*, a spot, and to ME. *smitten*, to contaminate; from a base **smet-*. Der. *smul*, verb; *smut-y*, *smut-i-ly*, *smut-i-ness*.

SNACK, a part, portion, share; see **Snotch**.

SNAFFLE, a bridle with a piece confining the nose, and with a slender mouth-piece. (Du.) '*A bitte or a snaffle*'; Baret (1580). Short for *snaffle-piece*=nose-piece. 'With a *snaffle* and a bridle'; Sir T. More, Works, p. 1266 e. And in Shak. Antony, ii. 2. 63. '*A snaffle*, Camus; to *snaffle*, rudere'; Levin.—Du. *snavel*, a horse's muzzle; MDu. *snabel*, *snivel*, 'the nose or snout of a beast or a fish'; Hexham. Dinius, of MDu. *snabbe*, *snethe*, 'the bill or neb of a bird'; id. *†*G. *schnebel*, bill, snout; Lith. *snapas*, a bill. Allied to Web, q. v. And see **Snape**.

SNAG, an abrupt projection, as on a tree where a branch has been cut off, a short branch, knot, projecting tooth. (Scand.) 'Which with a staffe, all full of little *snags*'; Spenser, F. Q. ii. 11. 23; cf. iv. 7. 7. [The word *knag*, which has much the same sense, occurs as *knag* in Swedish; see **Knag**.] Hence the prov. E. verb *snag*, to trim, to cut off the twigs and small branches from a tree; the tool used (a kind of bill-hook) is called a *snagger*; hence also the Kentish *snaggle*, to stubble (Halliwell).—Norw. *snag*, a projecting point or end, a spike; cf. Norw. *snager*, a projecting tongue of land; Icel. *snag-hyrndr*, with spiky horns; Icel. *snagi*, a clothes-peg; Norw. *snaga*, to stick out (Koss).

SNAIL, a slimy creeping gastropod. (E.) ME. *snayle*, Prompt. Parv. The *i* (*y*) is due to an earlier *g*, precisely as in *hail* (1), *noil*. AS. *snægl*, *snegel*; Voc. 121. 31, 321. 29; *snegl*, Voc. 30. 18. *Snægl* (= **snag-il*) is a diminutive, with *g* for *c*, from AS. *snaca*, a snake, a creeping thing; see **Snake**. The lit. sense is 'a small creeping thing', or little reptile. Cf. ME. *snegge* (prov. E. *snage*), a snail, Aenbite of Inwyt, p. 32; and G. *schnecke*, a snail, Swed. *snicka*, *†*Icel. *snigill*, a snail; Dan. *snegl*, a snail; Swed. *snigel*, a slug; Westphal. *snöel*, a snail; Low G. *snigge*, a snail; NFries. *snegge*. Teut. types **snagiloz*, **snegiloz*, masc. See Noreen, § 252.

SNAKE, a kind of serpent. (E.) The lit. sense is 'a creeping thing', which is also the sense of *serpent* and of *reptile*. ME. *snake*, Wyclif, Rom. iii. 13. AS. *snaca*, to translate L. *scorpio*, Luke, x. 19. The sense is 'reptile', but the related verb is only found in OHG. *snakhan*, pt. t. *snok*, which presupposes a Teut. type **snak-an-*, to creep, pt. **snök*, *†*Icel. *snök*; also *snükr*, Dan. *snög*, Swed. *snok* (from the base **snök*); MDu. *snake*, a snake. And cf. Skt. *sniga-s*, a serpent. See **Snake**. Der. *snail*.

SNAP, to bite suddenly, snatch up. (Du.) In Shak. Much Ado, v. 1. 116. '*A snapper-up* of unconsidered trifles'; Wint. Tale, iv. 3. 26. '*I snappe* at a thing to catche it with my tethe'; Palsgrave. Not an old word.—Du. *snappen*, to snap, snatch; '*to snap up*, or to intercept', Hexham. *†*Dan. *snappe*, Swed. *snappa*, from Low G. *snappen*; G. *schnappen*, MHG. *snappen*, to snap, snatch. *β*. All from Teut. base **snap*; see **Snaffle**. Der. *snapp-ish*, i. e. ready to bite or snap; *snapp-ish-ly*, *-ness*. Also *snap-dragon*, a plant, so called because the lips of the corolla, when parted, snap together like a dragon's mouth; also a game in which raisins are snapped out of a flame, as if from a fiery dragon. Also *snap-hance*, a fire-lock (Nares), from Du. *snaphaan*, a fire-lock, MDu. *snaphaen*, 'a robber that snaps upon one in the highway, or a snap-haunce' (Hexham); from Du.

snapper, to snap, and *haan*, a cock, also a cock of a gun, allied to *E. haan*, q.v. Also *snaff-le*, q.v. And see *snip*. It may be added that there have been an old strong Teut. vb. **snē-an*, pt. t. **snab*, pp. **snabanoz*. Rietz, indeed, gives a similar verb as still found in Swed. dialects, viz. infin. *snippa*, pt. t. *snapp*, old pp. *snupit*, with the sense to snap, to snatch. This at once accounts for *E. snip*; cf. also *snub*, and *snuff* (2), to snap or snip off the end of the work of a candle. And cf. *Snip*, *Snatch*.

SNARE, a noose, trap. (E.) Properly a noose, a trap formed with a looped string. 'Hingide himself with a snare'; Wyclif, Matt. xxvii. 5. *AS. snear*, a cord, string; Græin, ii. 459. + *Du. snaar*, a string; Icel. *snara*, a snare, halter; *Dan. snare*; Swed. *snara*; OHG. *snaraha*, a noose; cited by Fick, iii. 350. Curtius, i. 392. β. From the Teut. base **snark-* (the *k* being preserved in OHG.); and this is from the 2nd grade of the Teut. strong verb **snerhan-*, appearing in OHG. *snerhan*, to bind tightly, to twist tightly; whence also Icel. *snara*, to turn quickly, twist, wring (though this is a weak verb). γ. The Teut. *SNERIK* answers to Ildg. *SNERK*, to draw together, contract, whence Gk. *σνερν*, cramp, numbness; see *Nariculus*. 8. The Ildg. *SNERIK* is an extension from **SNER*, to twist, wind; whence Lithuan. *ner-ti*, to thread a needle, draw into a chain. α. And we may further note the Olrish *snáthe*, thread; from the **SNĒ*, to wind, spin, whence *L. nāre*, to spin, G. *schür*, a string. Cf. Skt. *snāva-s*, a tendon, sinew. Der. *snare*, verb, Temp. ii. 2. 174. *ME. snaren*, Prompt. Parv.; *snar-er*, *en-snar*. Also (obsolete) *snar-l*, a noose, Trevisa, ii. 385.

SNARL, to growl as a surly dog. (E.) In Shak. K. John, iv. 3. 150. The *-l* is a frequentative suffix; the sense is 'to keep on snarling'. 'I snurre, as a dogge doth under a door when he sheweth his tethes'; Palgrave; spelt *snar*, Spenser, F. Q. vi. 12. 27. Of Olow G. origin; perhaps *F.*, though not found in *AS.* Cf. *MDu. snarren*, 'to brawl, to scold, or to snarl'; Hexham; G. *schnarren*, to rattle the letter *R*, to snarl, speak in the throat; MHG. *snar*, a growling. Cf. also Icel. *snörgla*, to rattle in the throat; *snörgl* (pronounced *snörgl*), a rattling sound in the throat. Evidently related to *Sneer*; and see *Snort*.

SNATCH, to seize quickly, snap up. (E.) *ME. snatchen*, Wars of Alisaunder, 6559; spelt *sneochen*, Ancien Kivle, p. 324, l. 27. *Snatchen* is a palatalised form of **snakken*, and may be considered as an *F.* word, though not found in *AS.* The *k* is preserved in the sb. *snack*, a portion, lit. a snatch or thing snatched up; Lowland Scotch *snack*, a snatch made by a dog at a hart, a snap of the jaws, Douglas, tr. of Virgil, iii. 754 (1. text). 'Snack, a share; as, to go *snack* with one'; Phillips, ed. 1706. + *Du. snakken*, to gasp, desire, long, aspire; 'de Visch *snakt* na het water, the fish gasps for water'; Hexham. β. From a Teut. base **snak-*, to catch at with the mouth, move the jaws, parallel to **snap-* (as in *F. snap*). These bases are imitative, with the notion of a movement of the jaws. Der. *snatch*, sb.; *body-snatcher*. Also *snack*, sb., as above. Also prov. *E. sneek*, the 'snap' or latch of a door.

SNEAK, to creep or steal away slyly, to behave meanly. (E.) In Shak. Troil. i. 2. 246. Variant of *ME. sniken*. 'Sniked in ant ut neddrin'—adders creep in and out; O. Eng. Homilies, l. 251; which is from *AS. sneican*, to creep; Græin, ii. 459. Supposed to be a strong verb (pt. t. **snice*, pp. **snicen*); the Icel. pp. *snikinn* occurs, from an obsolete verb **snika*, with the sense of covetous, hankering after. We also find Icel. *snika* (weak verb), to hanker after, to beg for food silently, as a dog does; *Dan. snige sig*, to sneak, slink. Also Swed. dial. *sniga*, to creep, strong verb (pt. t. *sneg*); *snika*, to hanker after, strong verb (pt. t. *snek*). β. All from a Teut. verb **snickan-* (pt. t. **snik*, pp. **snikanoz*), to creep. Cf. Irish and Gael. *snick*, to creep, crawl, sneak (from *E.*). The mod. *E. sneak* would result from an *AS. *sneican*, a derivative from the second grade **snice*; whence also *ME. snoken*, to creep about; Wyclif, Works, ed. Arnold, ii. 83. Der. *snake*, q.v., *snail*, q.v.

SNEAP, to pinch, click. (Scand.) See *Snub*.

SNEER, to express contempt. (Scand.) 'Sneer, to laugh foolishly or scornfully'; Phillips, ed. 1706; prov. *E. sneering-match*, a grinning match (Forby). Rare. *ME. snieren*, to deride. 'pai *snered* me with *snering* swa, Not gausted over me with their tellie tha'—wey derided me so with sneering, also they gnashed upon me with their teeth; Early Eng. Psalter, ed. Stevenson (Surtees Soc.), Ps. xxxiv. 16; and see Ps. ii. 4. = *Dan. snærre*, to grin like a dog; *Hundens snærrede* ad hem, the dog showed its teeth at him (Molbech); cf. *MDan. snærre*, the same. Closely allied to the obsolete *E. snar*; for which see *Snarl*.

SNEEZE, to eject air rapidly and audibly through the nose. (E.) 'Looking against the sunne doth induce sneezing'; Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 687. *ME. sneesen*, Trevisa, v. 389 (Stratmann). In Chaucer, Group H, l. 62 (l. 17011, ed. Tyrwhitt), the right reading is *sneezeth*,

not *sneeth*. But *sneesen* is doubtless either a modification of *fnasen*, or a parallel form to it; the initial *s* is perhaps due to *Dan. snuse*, to sniff, for which see *Snout*. β. We find also *fnasunge*, violent blowing, Wyclif, Job, xli. 9. = *AS. fnosan*, to sneeze; whence *fnosung*, stermutatio; Voc. 162. 40. Allied to *AS. fnast*, a puff, blast, Græin, i. 307; Icel. *fnasa*, to sneeze, snort. + *Du. fnuizen*, to sneeze; Swed. *fnasa*, *Dan. fnyse*, to snort. γ. We thus arrive at a Teut. base **fnas-*, Ildg. *PNĒUS*, evidently a mere variant of *INĒUS*, to sneeze, Fick, iii. 82; for which see *Neose*. Cf. Gk. *σνῆω*, I breathe; see *Pneumatic*. Der. *sneeze*, sb. And see *neese*.

SNIFE, to scent, draw in air sharply through the nose. (Scand.) Not common in old books. Johnson defines *snuff*, sb., as 'recentment expressed by *sniffing*'. *ME. snevien* or *snaueu* (with *u=v*), O. Eng. Homilies, ii. 37, l. 25; ii. 207, l. 16; this would give a later *E. *sneue*, whence was formed *snevie*, to snivel, given in Minshew. = Icel. **sneffa*, a lust verb; whence the pp. *snaffr*, sharp-scented, (Acts, xvii. 21); *sneffill*, a slight scent; *Dan. snive*, to sniff, snuff. Note *MDan. sniffe* (Kalkar), *Dan. sniffe*, to sniff (whence *E. snift*, above), from *MDan. snift*, air, breath. And cf. Icel. *snippa*, to sniff with the nose, *snapa*, to sniff. Der. *sniff*, sb.; *sniv-el*, q.v.

SNIP, to cut off, esp. with shears or scissors. (Du.) Shak. has *snip*, sb., L. L. L. iii. 22; also *snip*, pp., All's Well, iv. 5. 2. He connects it with *snap*, L. L. L. v. 1. 63. = *Du. snippen*, to nip, clip. Allied to *Du. snappen*, 'to snap up, or to intercept'; Hexham; see *Snip*. + *EFries. snippen*; Low G. *snippeln*, to cut small; *G. schnippen*, to snap; *schnappen*, to snap, to catch. Cf. also *EFries. snip*, sharp; *snip*, *snippe*, a small piece of land; Hamburg *schnippen*, to cut into small bits (Kichey). ¶ It has probably been influenced in use by the similar word *snip*. Der. *snip*, sb.; *snipp-et*, a small piece, dimin. of *snip*, sb., Butler's Hudibras, pt. ii. c. 3. l. 824. Also *snip-snap*, Pope, Dunciad, ii. 240.

SNIFE, a bird with a long bill, frequenting marshy places. (Scand.) *ME. snype*. 'Snype, or snyte, byrde, lbex'; Prompt. Parv. 'Hic thio, or hic lbex, a snype'; Voc. 701. 39. 'Snype, or snyte'; Baret (1580). [*Snipe* and *snyte* are parallel names for the same bird; it is possible that the vowel of *snipe* has been affected by that of *snyte*, which is the older word, found as *AS. snite*, Voc. 3. 28.] = Icel. *snipa*, a snipe, found in the comp. *myri-snipa*, a moor-snipe. Cf. *Dan. snippe*, a snipe, Swed. *snäppa*, a sandpiper; from *Du. snip*, *snep*, *MDu. snippe*, *sneppe*, snipe (Hexham); G. *schnepfe*, snipe. β. The word means 'a snipper' or 'a snapper'; the standard form appears in *MDu. sneppe*, formed by the addition of a suffix *-pe* (for *-ya*) and vowel-change, from the Teut. base *SNAL*, to snap up; see *Snip*. (Cf. *MDu. snabbe*, *snebbe*, 'the bill of a bird'; Hexham; a word with the same sense of 'snapper'. See *Snaffle*.)

SNITE (1), to wipe the nose. (E.) See *Snout*.

SNITE (2), a snipe. (E.) See under *Snipe*.

SNIVEL, to sniff continually, to have a running at the nose, to whimper. (Scand.) Formerly *snevel*; spelt *snevelly*, Skelton, Colin Clout, 1223. *ME. sneulen* (with *u=v*), P. Plowman, R. v. 135, footnote; other MSS. have *nyuelunge*, *neuelunge*. Also *snivelen* (Stratmann); answering to an *AS. form *sniflan*; whence the derived sb. *snifflung*, in Napier's additions. = *AS. snoff*, inucus; A. S. Leechdoms, ii. 24. Cf. Low G. *sniven*, to sniff; Swed. *sniffa*, *Dan. snivle*, to snuffle, which is a parallel form; see *Snuffle*. And cf. *Snuff*. Der. *snivell-er*, *snivel*, sb.

SNOB, a vulgar person. (Scand.) 'That old snob'; Howard, The Committee (1665); A. iv. sc. 1 (Song). Prov. *E. snob*, a vulgar ignorant person; orig. a journeyman-shoemaker (Suffolk); see E. D. D. 'Snob, a lad or servant, now mostly used ludicrously'; Thoresby's letter to Ray, 1703 (E. D. S. Gloss. B. 17); 'Snape, a pert youth, North', Halliwell. Lowland Sc. *snab*, a shoemaker's or cobbler's boy (Janieson). Of Scand. origin. = *Dan. dial. snoff*, *snuff*, bashful, silly; *MDan. snab*, foolish (Kalkar); Icel. *snäpr*, a dolt, idiot, with the notion of impostor or charlatan, a boaster, used as a by-word; Swed. dial. *snipp*, a boy, anything stumpy. The same Icel. word means the pointed end of a pencil; but senses may be explained from Swed. dial. *snäppa*, to cut off, make stumpy, hence to snub. Cf. Swed. *snopen*, out of countenance, ashamed. See *Snub*, *Snubnosed*.

SNOOD, a fillet, ribbon. (E.) 'Her satin snood'; Sir W. Scott, Lady of the Lake, c. l. st. 19; and see note 25 (31). *ME. snūd* (12th century); Voc. 549. 39. *AS. snūd*, 'Vitta, snūd'; Voc. 107. 35. The orig. sense is 'a twist'; cf. Olrish *snáthe*, thread; from the Ildg. root **snē*, **snā*, to spin, to twist; whence also G. *schür*, a string. Cf. Skt. *snāva-s*, a tendon, a muscle; Gk. *σνῆω*, I spin, *σνῆω*, thread, L. *nāre*, to spin. Note *W. noden*, a thread; *ymoden*, a fillet. See *Snare*.

SNOOZE, to doze, to nap. (Scand.) Rietz gives Swed. dial. *snusa*, (1) to take snuff; (2) to draw breath loudly in sleep, like a

child. Cf. Dan. *snuse*, to snuff, to sniff, to poke one's nose into a thing; just as the prov. E. *snuzzle* not only means 'to doze', but also 'to sniff and poke with the nose,' like a dog. Cf. also Low G. *snuss*, with the same sense as *snute*, a snout; *snusseln*, to poke with the nose; W. Flem. *snuisieren*, *snosteren*, to sniff after, like a dog. Allied to Dan. and Swed. *snus*, snuff; and prob. of imitative origin, like *Sniff, Snuff*.

SNORE, to breathe hoarsely in sleep. (E.) ME. *snoren*, Chaucer, C. T. 5210 (B 790). Substituted for *snoren*. Cf. AS. *snora*, as in 'Sternutatio, fnoia'; Wright's Voc. 48. 14. The change from *sn* to *n* occurs again in the case of the allied word *sneeze* (AS. *snēosan*). In Chaucer (as above), MS. E. has *snoreth*, MS. C. has *snorith*, and MSS. Hn. Cp. have *snorith*. β. Formed from the weak grade *snor* (< **snus*), as seen in *snor-en*, pp. of *snēosan*, to sneeze; precisely as the word *froze*, frozen (Milton, P. L. ii. 595) is the pp. of *frēosan*, to freeze. See further under *Sneeze*; and Notes on E. Etym., p. 273. Influenced by *Snort*. Der. *snore*, sb., *snor-er*.

SNORT, to force air violently through the nose, as a horse. (Scand.) MF. *snorten*, to snore, Chaucer, C. T. 4161 (A 163). Cf. Low G. *snurten*, *snarten*, to make an explosive noise. From base **snur*; as in Low G. *snurren*, to hum; MDu. *snorren*, to murmur. Cf. also (with *k* for *f*) Dan. *snørke*, to snort; Swed. *snorka*, to threaten (to snort, fume, be angry); Du. *snorken*, to snore, snort; G. *snarchen*, to snore, snort, bluster; Swed. *snarka*, to snore; prov. E. *snork*, to snort. And see *Snarl*. Der. *snort-er*; *snort*, sb.

SNOUT, mucus from the nose. (E.) ME. *snoute*, *snoth*, Prompt. Parv. AS. *ge-snot*; A. S. Leechdoms, ii. 54. (OFries. *snotte*, †Du. *snot*; Low G. *snotte*; Dan. *snot*. Supposed to be allied to the pp. *snuten* of a lost strong verb, which would appear as AS. **snūtan*; see further under *Snout*.

SNOOT, the nose of an animal. (E.) ME. *snoute*, Chaucer, C. T. 14911 (B 4095); *snute*, King Horn, ed. Lumby, 1082. AS. **snūt*; whence *sniften*, vb., to snite, was formed by vowel-change; see *Snite*. OFries. *snūte*, †Swed. *snut*, a snout, muzzle; Dan. *snude*; Low G. *snute*; Westphal. *snūt*; Du. *snuit*, G. *schnauze*. β. From a Teut. str. vb. **snūtan*, to sniff, pt. t. **snaut*, pp. **snutanoz*. From the prime grade **snūt*- we have E. *snout*; also Icel. *snúta*, to wipe the nose, Swed. *snuta*, Dan. *snutte*, the same, AS. *snylan*, whence E. *snyle*, to blow the nose (Halliwell). From the 2nd grade we find G. *schnuaze*; and from the weak grade G. *snut*, mucus. γ. We find shorter forms in Dan. *snue*, to sniff, snuff, snort, Low G. *snau*, prov. G. *schnuu*, a snout, beak; all from a base SNEU. And it is clear that prov. G. *schnuif*, a snout, E. *snuff*, *sniff*, *snivel*, Dan. *snuse*, to snuff or sniff, go back to the same base, which seems to have indicated a sudden inspiration of the breath through the nose. Cf. Lithuan. *snuklis*, a snout.

SNOW, a form of frozen vapour. (E.) ME. *snow*; hence *snow-white*, Chaucer, C. T. 8264 (E 388). AS. *snāw*; Grein, ii. 458. †Du. *sneeuw*; Icel. *snær*, *snjúr*, *snjör*; Dan. *snee*; Swed. *snö*; Goth. *snaiwus*; G. *schnee*; †Lithuan. *snėgas*; Russ. *snieg*; L. *nix* (gen. *niuis*); Gk. acc. *vípa*, whence *vípas*, a snow-flake; Irish and Gael. *sneachd*; W. *nyf*. β. All from the √SNEI(GW), to snow, whence L. *ningit*, it snows (with inserted *n*), Lithuan. *snigti*, *sniginti*, to snow, Greek *veípeis*, *veípeis*, it snows, Zend. *snizh*, to snow; Pick, i. 828. Brugmann, i. § 394. Der. *snow*, verb; *snow-blind*, *-drift*, *-drop*, *-plough*, *-shoe*, *-slip*; also *snow-y*, *snow-i-ness*.

SNUB, to check, scold, reprimand. (Scand.) 'To *snub* out, to take one up sharply,' Phillips, ed. 1706; spelt *snubbe* in Levins, ed. 1570. Another form is *snub* or *snib*; spelt *snubbe*, Spenser, Shep. Cal. Feb. i. 126; *snib*, id. Mother Hubbard's Tale, 372. ME. *snibben*, Chaucer, C. T. 523. — Dan. *snubbe*, to nip off, to snub (Larsen); also *snibbe*, 'to set down, blow up,' i. e. reprimand (whence E. *snib*); Swed. *snubba*, to snub, to check; NFries. *snubbe*, Icel. *snubba*, to snub, chide. The orig. sense was to sniff off the end of a thing; cf. Icel. *snubbóttr*, snubbed, nipped, the pointed end being cut off; Swed. dial. *snubba*, to snip or clip off; OFries. *snubbela*, to snatch away, to snap.

β. A form allied to *snub* appears in *sneap*, to check, pinch, nip, L. L. I. i. 1. 100; Wint. Tale, i. 2. 13. This is from Icel. *sneyja*, orig. to castrate, then used as a law-term, to outrage, dishonour, and in mod. usage to chide or snub a child; whence *sneyja*, a disgrace. This is a related word, and cognate with Swed. *snubba*, to castrate, Swed. dial. *snappa*, to cut off, to snuff a candle; Icel. *snuppa*, to snub, chide. Der. *snub*, sb.; also *snub-nosed*, q. v.

SNUB-NOSED, having a short nose. (Scand. and E.) Added by Todd to Johnson. It means, literally, with a short or stumpy nose, as if cut off short. Cf. *snubbes*, s. pl., the short stumpy projections on a staff that has been roughly cut and trimmed, Spenser, F. Q. i. 8. 7. *Snub* is from the Swed. dial. *snubba*, to elip, snip; whence Swed. dial. *snubba*, a cow without horns or with cut horns, Icel. *snubbóttr*, snipped, clipped, with the end cut off. See *Snub* above. And see *Nose*.

SNUFF (1), to sniff, draw in air violently through the nose, to smell. (Du.) 'As if you *snuff* up love by smelling love;' L. L. I. iii. 16. Spelt *snuff* in Levins, ed. 1570; *snuffs* and *snuff* in Palsgrave. — MDu. *snuffen*, 'to snuffle out the filth out of one's nose' (Hefham); cf. Du. *snuff*, smelling, scent, *snuffelen*, to smell out; allied to MDu. *snuyven*, Du. *snuiwen*, to snort. †Swed. *snufva*, a cold, catarrh; *snuffven*, a sniff or scent of a thing; Swed. dial. *snafva*, *snöfva*, *snuffa*, to snuffle (which is the frequent. form); Dan. *snuffle*, to snuffle; G. *schnuften*, *schnuften*, *schneiben*, to snuff, snort; from a Teut. base **snueh*; Idg. base **snuep*-. We also find G. *schnuffen*, to snuffle, *schnuffen*, to take snuff; prov. G. *schnuffeln*, *schnuffeln*, to snuffle, to smell (Flügel). Der. *snuff-le*, the frequentative form; *snuff*, sb., powdered tobacco; *snuff-box*, *snuff-y*.

SNUFF (2), to snip the top off a candle-wick. (E.) ME. *snuffen*, to snuff out a candle, Wyclif, Exod. xxv. 38, note γ (later version); the earlier version has: 'where the *snuffe*, ben quenched' = where the candle-snuffs are extinguished. β. This form *snuffen* is a parallel form to **snuppen*, **snoppen*, which agrees with prov. E. *snop*, to eat off, as cattle do young shoots (Halliwell). — Swed. dial. *snoppa*, to snip or cut off, esp. to snuff a candle (Rietz); cf. Norw. *snappa*, *snubba*, to dock, cut off a top (Ross); *snippe*, a stump (Aasen); Hamburg *snuffe*, the peak of a shoe (Kiechey); Dan. *snubbe*, to nip off, the same word as E. *snub*; see *Snub*. Der. *snuff* (of a candle), sb., ME. *snuffe*, as above; *snuff-dishes*, Exod. xxv. 38; *snuff-ers*, Exod. xxxvii. 23.

SNUG, comfortable, lying close and warm. (Scand.) 'Where you lay *snug*;' Dryden, tr. of Virgil, Past. iii. 24. Shak. has 'Snug the joiner;' Mids. Nt. Dr. i. 2. 66. Cf. prov. E. *snug*, tight, handsome, Lancashire (Halliwell); *snog*, tidy, trimmed, in perfect order (Cleveland Glossary). Of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *snöggr*, smooth, said of wool or hair; MSwed. *snugg*, short-haired, smooth, trimmed, neat, Swed. *snugg*, cleanly, neat, genteel; Norweg. *snögg*, short, trim; Dan. *snig* (also *snig*), neat, smart, tidy (Molbech); OFries. *snügge*, *snigge*, smooth, neat. Cf. Norw. *snugga*, to arrange, get ready. β. The orig. sense was 'trimmed' or 'cropped'; cf. prov. E. *snag*, to trim; South E. *snig*, to cut or chop off, whence Devon. *snig*, close and private (i. e. *snug*); see Halliwell. See *Snag*. Der. *snug-ly*, *snug-ness*.

SO, thus, in such a manner or degree. (E.) ME. *so*, Chaucer, C. T. 11; Northern *sa*, Barbour's Bruce (*passim*); also *swa*, Chaucer, C. T. 4028 (A 4030), where the Northern dialect is imitated. AS. *swa*, so; Grein, ii. 497. †Du. *zoo*; Icel. *svá*, later *svá*, *svá*; Dan. *sa*; Swed. *så*; G. *so*; Goth. *swa*, so; *swa*, just as; *swa-swa*, just as. Teut. types **swa*, *swō*, *swa*. Cf. Gk. *ōs*. β. From an oblique case of the Teut. **swaz*, Idg. **swos*, one's own (a reflexive pronominal base); whence Skt. *swa*-, one's own self, own, L. *suus*, one's own. Thus *so* = 'in one's own way.' See Prellwitz (s. v. *swē*); Brugmann, i. § 362.

SOAK, to steep in a fluid. (E.) It also means to suck up, imbibe. 'A sponge, that soaks up the king's countenance;' Hamlet, iv. 2. 16. This is the orig. sense; the word is a derivative of *to suck*. ME. *soken*, (1) to suck, (2) to soak; 'Sokere, or he that sokythe, *sugens*;' Prompt. Parv. 'Sokyn yn lycure, as thynge to be made soft, id. From AS. *socian*, to soak, tr. and intr.; see Bosworth-Toller. Allied to AS. *soc*, weak grade of *sācan*, to suck. Cf. AS. *āsācan*, *āsigan*, to suck dry, whence the pp. *āsocene*, *āsigene*; Grein, i. 43. β. There is also the sb. *soc*, or *gesoc*, a sucking, Gen. xxi. 7, 8. See Notes on E. Etym., p. 273. See *Suok*. Der. *soak-er*.

SOAM, a horse-load. (Late L. — Gk.) The Western E. equivalent of E. *seam*, AS. *sēam*; see *Seam* (2).

SOAP, a compound of oil or fat with soda or potash, used for washing. (E.) MF. *sape*, Rob. of Glouc. p. 6, l. 143. [The long o is due to AS. *ā*, as in *stone* from AS. *stān*, &c.] AS. *sāpe*, soap; Ælfric's Homilies, i. 472, l. 6. †Du. *zeep*; [Icel. *sípa*, Dan. *såbe*, Swed. *såpa*; borrowed from AS.]; G. *seife*, OHG. *seifa*. β. Teut. type **sāpōn*, f.; from **sāip*, and grade of Teut. **sēipan*, to trickle (MHG. *sīfen*, Low G. *sipen*, to be moist, (OFries. *sīpa*); see *Seife* in Kluge. γ. The L. *sāpo* (see Pliny, xxvii. 12. 51) was borrowed from the Teutonic, not (as Pliny says) from Celtic. (From the L. acc. *sāpōnem* came F. *savon*, Ital. *sapone*, Span. *sabon*, &c.) The truly cognate L. word would appear to be *sābum*, tallow, grease. The W. *sehon*, Gael. *sāpūnn*, *siabūnn*, Irish *siabūnn*, seem to be borrowed from the L. acc. *sāpōnem*. Der. *soap*, verb; *soap-y*.

SOAR, to fly aloft. (F.—L.) ME. *soren*. 'As doth an eagle, when him list to *sore*;' Chaucer, C. T. 10437 (F 123). A term of hawking, and accordingly of F. origin. — F. *essorer*, 'to expose unto, or lay out in, the weather; also, to mount or soar up;' Cot. Cf. Ital. *sorare*, 'to soar in the air'; Florio. — Late L. **exaurare* (not found), to expose to the air; regularly formed from *ex*, out; and *aura*, a breeze, the air. β. The Lat. *aura* was probably borrowed from Gk. *αὔρα*, a breeze; it is formed with the suffix *-ra*, from √AW, to blow. The √AW is allied to √WE, to blow; see *Air*.

SOB, to sigh convulsively, with tears. (E.) ME. *sobben*. 'Snewed and sobbed and syked' [sighed]; P. Plowman, B. xiv. 326. Related to AS. *siofan*, *siofan*, to lament; Ælfred, tr. of Boethius, c. xxxvi. § 1, lib. iv. pr. 1; from **sob*, weak grade of **sēd*, variant of Teut. **sēp*, to sup, suck in. The word represents the convulsive sucking in of air. *β*. This is clearly shown by the allied G. *saufen*, MHG. *süffen*, *süften*, OIIG. *sūfūn*, to sigh, formed from the OHG. sb. *sūft*, a sigh, sob; this sb. being again related to OIIG. *sūfan*, to sup, sip, cognate with E. *sap*; see *Sup*. So also Icel. *sýttir* (= *sýttir*), a sobbing. Der. *sob*, sb.

SOBER, temperate, sedate, grave. (F.-L.) ME. *sobre*, Chaucer, C. T. 9407. - F. *sobre*, 'sober'; Cot. - L. *sōbrus*, acc. of *sōbrus*, sober. Compounded of *sō*, prefix, and *-brus*, as *in*-*brus*, drunken; both possibly related to the rare L. *bria*, a wine-vessel. The prefix *sō*, as in *sō-cors*, signifies apart from, or without; and *sōbrus*, not drunken, is thus opposed to *ebrius*. *Sō*- is related to *sē*-, which before a vowel appears as *sēd*-, as in *sēd-ito*, lit. 'a going apart.' See *Se*, prefix, and *Ebriety*. Der. *sober-ly*, *sober-ness*; also *sobriety*, from F. *sobriété*, 'sobriety', Cot., from L. acc. *sōbrietatem*.

SOBRIQUET, a nickname, assumed name. (F.-L. and C.) Sometimes spelt *soubriquet*, but *sobriquet* is the mod. F. form. Modern, not in Todd's Johnson. Borrowed from F. *sobriquet*, 'a surname, nickname, a quip or cut given, a mock or flow bestowed, a jest broken on a man'; Cot. Another form is *soubriquet*, also in Cotgrave. *β*. Etym. disputed and uncertain. Cotgrave also spells the word *soubriquet*, and Jarré and Scheler note the occurrence of *soubriquet* in a text of the 14th century with the sense of 'a chuck under the chin.' Here *soubz* (mod. F. *sous*) answers to L. *subtus*, below; and *briquet* is the Norm. dial. form of F. *bracket*, brisquet; see Moisy. Hence *soubriquet*, properly a knock on the breast, hence, a chuck under the chin, and then 'a quip or cut given, a mock or flout, a jest broken on a man,' [finally] 'a nickname.' Cotgrave. 'Percussit super mentonem faciendo dictum le soubriquet'; Act A. D. 1355 in Archives du Nord de la France, iii. 35. 'Donna deux petits coups appelez soubzbriguez des dois de la main soubz le menton'; Act A. D. 1398, ibid. in Ducange, s. v. *Barba*. In the same way *soubarbe*, 'the part between the chin and the throat, also a check, twitch, jerk given to a horse with his bridle, endureur une soubarbe', to endure an affront; Cot. If so, the sense is 'chuck under the chin,' hence, an affront, nickname. At the same time, Cotgrave's *sobriquet* must be due to some popular etymology (prob. from *sot*, foolish).

SOC, SOGAGE, law-terms. (E.) See *Soke*.
SOCIABLE, companionable. (F.-L.) In Shak. K. John, i. 188. - F. *sociable*, 'sociable'; Cot. - L. *sociabilis*, sociable; formed with suffix *-ilis* from *sociu*-re, to accompany. - L. *socius*, a companion, lit. 'a follower.' - L. base *soc*, second grade of *seq*-, appearing in *sequi*, to follow; all from **SEQ*-, to follow; see *Sequense*. Der. *sociably*, *sociable-ness*, *sociability*. From L. *socius* is also formed the adj. *sociālis*, whence E. *social*, with the adv. *social-ly*, also *social-i-ty*, *social-ism*, *social-ist*, *social-ism*. Also *sociu*-ty, L. acc. *societatem*. Also *dis-sociate*, as-sociate.

SOCK, a sort of half stocking, buskin. (L.) ME. *socke*, Prompt. Parv.; see Way's note. AS. *soc*; 'Soccus, soc'; Voc. 47. 22. - L. *soccus*, a light shoe, slipper, sock, worn by comic actors, and so taken as the symbol of comedy, as in Milton, L'Allegro, 132. Der. *sock-et*.
SOCKET, a hollow into which something is inserted. (F.-Du.) 'Soket of a cauldylstykke or other lyke'; Prompt. Parv. MF. *soket*, King Alisaunder, 4415. - OF. *soket*, given by Roquefort. MF. as (1) a dimin. of F. *soc*, a ploughshare, and (2) a dimin. of F. *souche*, a stump or stock of a tree. *β*. [Of these, the F. *soc* is of Celtic origin; cf. W. *suck*, a (swine's) snout, a ploughshare (Thur-neysen, p. 112), and with this word we have here nothing to do.] But *souche* appears in the Norman dial. as *chouque* (see Moisy), and is allied to the Ital. *ciocco*, a stump or stock of a tree; see Florio. Cf. Walloon *sokett*, a stump; F. dial. *soquette*, a stump of dead wood, patois de la Meuse (Labourasse); MF. *chouquet*, 'a block'; Cot.; OF. *chouquet*, a support (socket) for an arblast (Godefroy); F. dial. *chouquet*, a block on which one cuts wood, dimin. of *chouque*, a stump, patois du pays de Bray (Decorde); Picard *choke*, a block (Corblet); Walloon *chouque*, stump of a tree (Sigart). Prob. of Teut. origin; perhaps from MDu. *schocke*, 'a shock, a cock, or a heape', Hexham. See *Bhook* (2). ¶ The Du. *sok* may have caused difficulty; hence Ital. *zocco* = *ciocco*. Note 'une souche de fourment', a shock of corn; Supp. to Godefroy.

SOD, turf, a surface of earth covered with growing grass. (E.) 'A sod turf, cespes'; Levins, ed. 1570. Perhaps so called because the turf was used as fuel for boiling (Weigand); or because sodden. Cf. AS. *ga-sod*, a cooking; *sod-en*, pp. of *sodan*, to seethe. That the connexion with the verb to seethe is real is apparent from the cognate

terms. - Du. *zode*, sod, green turf; MDu. *zode*, 'seething or boiling'; also, 'a sodde or a turf'; Hexham. Also contracted to *zoo* in both senses; 'zoo, a sod; *het water is aan de zoo*, the water begins to seethe'; Sewel. Note also MDu. *sod*, a well (Hexham); so named from the bubbling up of the water, and cognate with AS. *sēd*, a well, a pit, from the same verb (*seethe*), - Ælfred. *sōd*, a well; *sode*, a cut turf, also boiling, cooking; Dan. dial. *sodd*, *sadd*, a sod; OFries. *sōda*, *sōda*, sod, turf, allied to *sāth*, *sīd*, a well; Low G. *sode*, sod, allied to *sod*, a well; G. *sode*, sod, turf, allied to G. *sod*, broth, also, a bubbling up as of boiling water. See *Seethe*, *Suds*.

SOD, SODDEN; see under *Seethe*.

SODA, oxide of sodium. (Ital.-L.) Modern; added by Todd to Johnson. - Ital. *soda*, soda; Mital. *soda*, 'a kind of fearn ash wherof they make glasses'; Florio. Fem. of Ital. *sodo*, 'solide, tough, fast, hard, stiff'; Florio. This is a contracted form of Ital. *solido*, solid; see *Solid*. So called, apparently, from the firmness or hardness of the products obtained from glass-works; cf. OF. *soude*, 'saltwort, glasswort', from the L. *solida* (fem. of *solidus*), which Scheler supposes must have been the L. name of glass-works. *β*. Note that the Span. name for soda is *sosa*, which also means glass-works; but here the etymology is different, the name being given to the plant from its abounding in alkaline salt. *Sosa* is the fem. of Span. *soso*, insipid, orig. 'salt'; from L. *salsus*, salt; see *Sauos*. Der. *sod-inu*, a coined word.

SODER, the same as *Solder*, q. v.

SODOMY, an unnatural crime. (F.-L. - Gk. - Heb.) In Cot. Cf. ME. *sodomie*, 1. ylgate, Assembly of Gods, 708; also *sodomie*, Cursor Mundi, l. 27950. - F. *sodomie*, 'sodomy'; Cot. So called because it was imputed to the inhabitants of Sodom; Gen. xix. 5. - F. *Sodome*, Sodom. - L. *Sodoma*. - Gk. *Σόδομα*. - Heb. *Sedom* (with initial samek); explained to mean 'burning' in Stanley's Sinai and Palestine, cap. vii; but this is quite uncertain. Censurus gives the sense 'enclosure'.

SOFA, a long seat with stuffed bottom, back, and arms. (Arab.) 'He leaped off from the sofa in which he sat'; Guardian, no. 167 [not 198], Sept. 22, 1713. The story here given is said to be translated from an Arabian MS.; this may be a pretence, but the word is Arabic. - Arab. *suffa* (f), *suffah*, 'a sofa, a couch, a place for reclining upon before the doors of Eastern houses, made of wood or stone'; Rich. Diet., p. 936. - Arab. root *saffa*, to draw up in line, put a seat to a saddle; ibid.

SOFFIT, the under side of an architrave or arch, also a ceiling. (F. - Ital. - L.) F. *soffite* (Hatzfeld). - Ital. *soffitta*, a garret, a ceiling (Barretti). Orig. fem. of the pp. *suffito*, fixed beneath; from *suf*-, (from L. *suf*, under), and *fitto*, pp. of *figere*, to fix, from L. *figere*, to fix. Thus it is (practically) a doublet of *suffix*.

SOFT, easily yielding to pressure, gentle, easy, smooth. (E.) ME. *softe*, Wyclif, Matt. xi. 8; Chaucer, C. T. 12035 (C 101). AS. *sōfte*, gen. used as an adv., Grein, ii. 464. The adj. form is commonly *sōfte* (id. 423), where the *ō* is further modified to *ē*. - OSax. *siftō*, softly, only in the compar. *siftr*, Heliland, 3302; G. *sant*, soft; OHG. *samfto*, adv., softly, lightly, gently; Du. *zacht* (for **zacht*), whence G. *sacht*. Teut. type **samftoz*; from **sanjan* (Goth. *sanjan*), to please. Cf. Olrish *sāim*, mild, *sām*, rest; Gk. *hēpos*, tame, mild; Skt. *sāman*, mildness. Der. *soft-ly*, ME. *softly* (three syllables), Chaucer, C. T. 4209 (A 4211); *soft-ness*, Layamon, 25549. Also *soft-en*, in which the final *-en* is added by analogy with *length-en*, &c.; the ME. *soften* would only have given a later E. verb to *soft*; cf. *softed* in Ancrer Riwe, p. 244, l. 27. The right use of *soften* is intransitive, as in Shak. Wint. Tale, ii. 2. 40.

SOHO, a cry of sportsmen, to call attention to the hunted animal. (F.) 'Soko! soko!' Two Gent. of Verona, iii. 3. 189. ME. *soko*, King Alisaunder, 3712. A better form is *sa ho*, as in Middleton, Trick to Catch the Old One; A. iv. sc. 4. 'Sohow is [as] moche to say as *sahow*;' for because that it is short [i. e. easier] to say, we say alwey *sahow*;' Vencry de Twety, in Reliq. Antiq. i. 154; 'sa, sa, cy, adesto, *sahow*,' id. 152. - F. *ça*, 'hither, . . follow hoc, come after, Cot; and *ho!* interj. The F. *ça* is from the popular L. *ecce hūc*, behold! this way! See Hatzfeld.

SOIL (1), ground, mould, country. (F.-L.) ME. *soile*; spelt *soyle*, Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, B. 1039. - AF. *soil*, Year-books of Edw. I (1304-5), p. 53; (1305), p. 9; (allied to OF. *soil*, suet, MF. *suel*, the threshold of a door; Cot., from L. *solium*). - L. *solus*, a covering for the foot, a sole, sandal, sole of the foot, timber on which wattled walls are built. The Late L. *solus* also means 'soil, or ground,' by confusion with L. *solium*, ground, whence F. *sol*, 'the soil, ground'; Cot. *β*. We cannot derive E. *soil* from F. *sol*, on account of the diphthong; but it makes little difference, since L. *solus*, sole of the foot, and *solus*, ground, are closely connected words. *γ*. The root of L. *sol-us*, *sol-us* is uncertain; they may be allied to *Sill*. Doublets, *sole* (1), *sole* (2).

SOIL (1), to defile, contaminate. (F.-L.) ME. *soilen*, Ancren Riwle, p. 84, l. 23; P. Plowman, B. xiv. 2. The sense is to cover with mire; to *take soil*, lit. to betake oneself to muddy water, was a term of the chase; see Halliwell. 'To go to *soyle*' was said of the hart; Book of St. Albans, fol. c. 4, back. — AF. *soiler*, Walter de Bibbesworth, in Wright's Vocab. i. 171; OF. *soillier* (12th cent., Littré), F. *soillier*, 'to soil', Cot.; whence 'se *soillier* (of a swine), to take soil, or wallow in the mire'; id. — OF. *soil*, *soil*; 'soil, or *soil de sanglier*, the soil of a wild boar, the slough or mire wherein he hath wallowed'; Cot. Cf. MItal. *sogliare*, 'to sully, defile, or pollute', Florio; also *sogliardo* (mod. Ital. *sugliardo*), 'slovenly, sluttish, or hoggish'; id. Diez also cites Prov. *soil*, mire, *suhar*, to soil; and *soil*, a sow, which last is (as he says) plainly derived from *L. sucula*, a young sow, dimin. of *sus*, a sow. See **SOV**. β. Similarly, he explains the F. *soil* from the *L.* adj. *suillus*, belonging to swine, derived from the same sb. — *L. sus*, a sow; see **SOV**. Körtling, § 9247. γ. It will be observed that the difference in sense between *soil* (1) — ground, and *soil* (2), sb. — mire, is so slight that the words have doubtless frequently been confused, though really from quite different sources. There is yet a third word with the same spelling; see **SOIL** (3). Der. *soil*, sb. a spot, stain, a new coinage from the verb; the old sb. *soil*, a wallowing-place (really the original of the verb), is obsolete. ✠ The AS. *soil*, mire, is not the orig. of *E. soil*, but of prov. *E. soal*, *sole*, a dirty pool, Kent; E. D. S. Gloss. C. 3. See **Sully**.

SOIL (3), to feed cattle with green grass, to fatten with feeding. (F.-L.) See Halliwell; the expression '*soiled horse*', i.e. a horse high fed upon green food, is in King Lear, iv. 6. 124. [Quite distinct from the words above.] Also spelt *soil*; Halliwell gives '*soil*, to satisfy with food.' — OF. *soiler*, *soiler* (Suppl. to Godefroy, s. v. *souler*); cf. AF. *sauler*, P. de Thaun, Bestiary, l. 527, later *souler*, 'to glut, cloy, fill, satiate'; Cot. Mod. F. *souler*. — AF. *saul*, satisfied, Vie de St. Auban; OF. *saul*, adj. (Burguy), later *saul*, 'full, cloyed, satiated'; Cot. Mod. F. *saul*. — *L. satullum*, acc. of *satulus*, filled with food; a dimin. form from *satur*, full, satiated, akin to *satis*, enough. See **Sate**, **Satiate**, **Satisfy**.

SOIREE, an evening party. (F.-L.) Borrowed from French. 'A friendly *soiary*.' Pickwick Papers, c. 36; spelt *soiree* in the heading to the chapter. — F. *soiree*, 'the evening-tide'; Cot.; hence a party given in the evening. Cf. Ital. *serata*, evening-tide. Formed as a fem. pp. from a (supposed) Late *L.* verb **sērāre*, to become late; from *L. sērus*, late in the day, whence Ital. *sera*. F. *soir*, evening. Cf. Irish *sir*, W. *hir*, long.

SOJOURN, to dwell, stay, reside. (F.-L.) ME. *soiornen*, Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 3, last line; *soiournen*, Chaucer, C. T. 4568 (B 148). (Here = j.) — AF. *sojournier*, Stat. Realm, i. 277 (1336); OF. *sojournier*, *sojournier*, to sojourn; also spelt *sejournier*, *sejournier* (Burguy). Mod. F. *sojournier*; cf. Ital. *soggiornare*. This verb answers to a Late *L.* type **subdiurnare*, composed of *L. sub*, under, and *diurnare*, to stay, last long, derived from the adj. *diurnus*, daily; see **Sub**- and **Diurnal** or **Journal**. Der. *sojourn-er*; *sojourn*, sb., K. Lear, i. 1. 48, ME. *soiornen*, *soiorn*, Barbour's Bruce, ix. 369, vii. 385. The AF. sb. appears both as *sojourn* and *soiour*.

SOKE, **SOC**, a franchise, land held by socage. (E.) 'Soc, signifies power, authority, or liberty to minister justice and execute laws; also the shire, circuit, or territory, wherein such power is exercised by him that is endowed with such a privilege or liberty.' Blount's Nomolexicon, ed. 1691. [Blount tightly notes the word as 'Saxon', but under *socage* gives a wrong derivation from F. *soc*, a plough-share.] 'Soc and Soc; soc was the power and privilege of hearing and determining causes and disputes, levying of forfeitures and fines, executing laws, and administering justice within a certain precinct; see Ellis, Introduction to Domesday Book, i. 273. Soc or Socen was strictly the right of investigating or seeking, or, as Spelman defines it, *Cognitio quam dominus habet in curia sua, de causis litibusque inter vassallos suos exorientibus*. It was also the territory or precinct in which the *soc* and other privileges were exercised.' Gloss. to Thorpe's Diplomatarium, at p. 369 of which we find: 'ic an heom þerfor saca and sōcna' = I grant them thereover the privileges of *saca* and *sōcna*. See further in Schmidt, Die Gesetze der Angelsachsen, ed. 1858, p. 653. 'Sōca, sūte of court; and therof cometh *Sokene*; but *Sokene* otherwise is þo to aske lawe in the gretter court'; Trevisa, tr. of Higden, ii. 95. β. Etymologically, *sac* (AS. *saca*) is the same word as *E. sake*; the orig. sense is 'contention', hence a law-suit, from AS. *sacan*, to contend; see **Sake**. *Soken* (AS. *sōcna*, *sōcna*) is 'an enquiry'; closely connected with mod. *E. seek*, to investigate, and derived from AS. *sēc*, and grade of *sac*, as seen in *sēc*, pt. t. of the same verb *sacan*; see **Seek**. Cf. Goth. *sōkna*, enquiry; *sōkan*, to seek; *sakan*, to contend. Hence *Portoken* (ward) in London, which Stow explains by 'franchise at the gate.' Der. *soc-*

age, a barbarous law-term, made by adding the F. suffix *-age* (*L. -aticum*) to AS. *sēc*. (The *o* is long.)

SOLACE, a comfort, relief. (F.-L.) ME. *solas*, King Ali-saunders, l. 15; Chaucer, C. T. 13712 (B 1972). — OF. *solas*, *solace*; Burguy. (Here *z = s*). — *L. solacium*, a comfort; as if from an adj. **solas*; allied to the verb *solari*, to console, to comfort. Allied to *L. solus*, Gk. *ἄλος*, whole (Bréal, Prellwitz); Skt. *sarvata* (whole). Der. *solace*, verb, ME. *solacen*, P. Plowman, B. xix. 22, from OF. *solacier*, *solacere*, to solace (Burguy). And see **con-sol**.

SOLAN-GOOSE, the name of a bird. (Scand. and E.) The *E. goose* is an addition; the Lowland-Scotch form is *soland*, which occurs in Holland's poem of the Houlate (Owlet), about A. D. 1450; l. 700. [Here the *d* is excrement, as is so common after *n*; cf. *sound* from F. *son*.] — Icel. *sula*, also *haf-sula*, a gannet, solan goose (see below); Norweg. *sula*, *havsula*, the same (Aasen). The Norweg. *hav* (Icel. *haf*) means 'sea.' β. As the Icel. *sula* is feminine, the definite form is *sulan* = the gannet; which accounts for the final *n* in the *E.* word. Similarly, Dan. *sol* = sun, but *solen* = the sun; whence the Shetland word *soolen*, the sun (Edmonston).

SOLAR, belonging to the sun. (L.) 'The solar and lunar year.' Ralegh, Hist. of the World, b. ii. c. 3 (R.). — *L. solāris*, solar. — *L. sol*, the sun. — Icel. *sól*; Goth. *sauil*; Lithuan. *saule*; Russ. *solntse*; W. *haul* (for *saul*); Irish *sól*; Gk. *ἥλιος*, Homeric *ἥλιος*, Doric *ἥλιος*, Cretan *ἥλιος* (with long *a*); cf. Skt. *sāra* (s). Brugmann, i. § 481. Der. *sol-stice*, q. v.

SOLDER, a cement made of fusible metal, used to unite two metallic substances. (F.-L.) Sometimes spelt *soder*, and usually pronounced *sodder* [sod'ur]. Rich. spells it *soulder*. To *soder* such gold, there is a proper glue and *soder*. Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xxxiii. c. 5. 'I soulder a metal with *soulder*, *le soulder*.', Palsgrave. ME. *soudere*; sb. 'Soldatour, soudere'; Voc. 612. 33. — OF. *soudure* (14th cent., Littré), later also *soudure*; a soldering, and particularly the knot of solder which fastens the lead (lead) of a glass window; Cot. Mod. F. *soudure*, solder; 11amilton. — OF. *souder*, *souder* (orig. *solder*), to solder, consolidate, close or fasten together; Cot. [Hence also ME. *souden*, *scuden*, to strengthen; 'anon his leggis and hise feet weren *soudid* togidre'; Wyclif, Acts, iii. 7.] — *L. solidus*, to make firm. — *L. solidus*, solid, firm; see **Solid**. And see **Soldier**. Der. *solder*, verb, formerly *soder*, as above. ✠ It is usual to derive, conversely, the sb. *solder* from the verb; this is futile, as it leaves the second syllable entirely unaccounted for. The OF. verb *soudure* yielded the ME. verb *souder*, as shown above, which could only have produced a modern *E.* verb *sod* or *sud*. In no case can the *E.* suffix *-er* be due to the ending *-re* of the F. infinitive. The French for what we call *solder* (sb.) is *soudure*, and in this we find the obvious origin of the word. The pronunciation of final *-re* as *-er* occurs in the common word *figure*, pronounced [fig'ur], which is likewise from the F. sb. *figure*, not from a verb.

SOLDIER, one who engages in military service for pay. (F.-L.) The common pronunciation of the word as *sodger* [sod'jɜ:] is probably old, and may be defended, the *l* being frequently dropped in this word in old books. [Compare *sod* as the usual pronunciation of *solder*; see the word above.] ME. *soudiour*, Will. of Palerne, 3954; *soudur*, Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 109, l. 14; *schauvaldur*, *soudiour*, *souldier*, Barbour's Bruce, v. 205, and various readings. So called from their receiving *soud* (i. e. pay). 'He wolde paye them their *soudye* or *wagis*. . . [he] hadde gotten many a *soudiour*.' Reynard the Fox (Caxton's translation), ed. Arber, p. 39. — OF. *soldier* (Burguy), also *soldoier*, *suidoier*; Cot. *has soudoyers*, 'a soldier, one that fights or serves for pay'. Cf. OF. *soudier*, 'pay or lendings for soldiers'; id. Also F. *solidat*, a soldier. β. Of these words, OF. *soldier* answers to Late *L. soldarius*, a soldier; cf. 'Soldarius, a *soudiour*.' Voc. 612. 32. The OF. *soudie* is from Late *L. soldum*, pay; and F. *solidat* = *solidatus*, pp. of Late *L. soldare*, to pay. All from Late *L. solidus*, a piece of money, whence is derived (by loss of the latter part of the word) the OF. *sol*, 'the French shilling'; Cot., and the mod. F. *son*. We still use *l.*, *s.*, *d.* to signify *libra*, *solidi*, and *denarii*, or pounds, shillings, and pence. The orig. sense was 'solid' money. — *L. solidus*, solid; see **Solid**. Der. *soldier-like*, *soldier-ship*, *soldier-y*.

SOLE (1), the under side of the foot, bottom of a boot or shoe. (L.) ME. *sole*. 'Sole of a foot, *Plantis*; Sole of a schoo, *Solas*.' Prompt. Parv. AS. *sole*, pl. *solen* (for *solan*). 'Solen, solen'; Voc. 125. 25. — *L. sola*, the sole of the foot or of a shoe. — *L. solum*, the ground. See **Soil** (1). Doublet, *soil* (1), which is the F. form. Der. *sole*, verb.

SOLE (2), a kind of flat fish. (F.-L.) ME. *sole*. 'Sole, fische, *Solia*.' Prompt. Parv.; cf. AF. *soel*, Liber Albus, p. 244. — F. *sole*, 'the sole-fish'; Cot. — *L. sola*, the sole of the foot, the fish called the sole. The sole of the foot is taken as the type of flatness. See **Bole** (1).

SOLE (3), alone, only, solitary, single. (F.—L.) ME. *sool*, Lydgate, Troy-book, bk. i. ch. i. l. 29; AF. *sole*, f., Liber Albus, p. 219.—OF. *sol*, mod. F. *seul*, sole.—L. *solum*, acc. of *solus*, alone. Perhaps the same word as OL. *sollus*, entire, complete in itself (hence alone); Brul. Or allied to L. *sō*—(in *sō-brius*) and *sē-tē* in *sē-itio* (Walde); see **Sober**. Der. *sol-ity*, *sole-ness*. From L. *solus* are also *sol-ute*, *solitology*, *sol-it-ary*, *sol-it-ude*, *sol-o*.

SOLICISM, impropriety in speaking or writing. (F.—L.—Gk.) In Minshew and Cotgrave.—MF. *solotisme*, 'a solicism, or incongruity'; Cot.—L. *solicismum*, acc. of *solicismus*.—Gk. *σολικισμός*, sb.—Gk. *σολικίζω*, to speak incorrectly. —Gk. adj. *σολικος*, speaking incorrectly, like an inhabitant of Σόλα (Solai) in Cilicia, a place colonised by Athenian emigrants, who soon corrupted the Attic dialect which they at first spoke correctly. Others say it was colonised by Argives and I. lydians from Rhodes, who spoke a corrupt dialect of Greek. See Diogenes Laertius, i. 51; and Smith, Class. Dict. Der. *sol-ic-ist*, *sol-ic-ist-ic-al*.

SOLENN, attended with religious ceremony, devout, devotional, serious. (F.—L.) ME. *solenpne*. 'In the *solenpne* dai of pask'; Wyclif, Luke, ii. 41. Hence *solenpne*, adv., Chaucer, C. T. 276 (A 274).—OF. *solenpne* (Roquefort); the mod. F. has only the derivative *solenel*.—L. *solenem*, acc. of *solenius*, later forms *solenis*, *solenius*, as if it meant occurring annually like a religious rite, religious, festive, solemn; from *solum*, entire, complete, and *annus*, a year, which becomes *-ennus* in composition, as in E. *bi-ennial*, *tri-ennial*. But the latter part was orig. *-ennus*, perhaps from *amb-*, around. β. The OL. *solk* is cognate with W. *holl*, entire, Gk. *ὅλος* (Ion. *ὅλος*), whole; Skt. *sarva* (s), all, whole. Brugmann, i. § 417. Der. *solen-ly*, *solen-ness*; *solen-ize*, spelt *solenpnyse* in Palsgrave; *solen-ize-er*, *solen-iz-at-ion*; also *solen-iz-ty*, ME. *solenpnyce*, Chaucer, C. T. 2704 (A 2702).

SOLE-FA, to sing the notes of the gamut. (L.) ME. *sol-fye*, *sol-fy*; P. Plowman, B. v. 423; Reliquiae Antiquae, i. 292. 'They . . . *sol-fa* so alayme' = they *sol-fa* so a-la-mi-re; Skelton, Colin Clout, 107. To *sol-fa* is to practise singing the scale of notes in the gamut, which contained the notes named *ut*, *re*, *mi*, *sol*, *fa*, *la*, *si*. These names are of Latin origin; see **Gamut**. Der. *sol-feggio*, from Ital. *sol-feggio*, sb., the singing of the *sol-fa* or gamut. Also *sol-mi-s-at-ion*, a word coined from the names of the notes *sol* and *mi*.

SOLICIT, to petition, seek to obtain. (F.—L.) ME. *soliciten*; spelt *solycite* in Caxton, tr. of Reynard the Fox, ed. Arber, p. 70, l. 24.—MF. *soliciter*, 'to solicit'; Cot.—L. *solicitare*, to agitate, arouse, excite, incite, urge, solicit.—L. *solicitus*, lit. wholly agitated, aroused, anxious, solicitous.—L. *solli-*, for *sollus*, whole, entire; and *citus*, pp. of *cire*, to shake, excite, cite; see **Solemn** and **Cite**. Der. *Solicit-ation*, Oth. iv. 2, 202, from MF. *solicitation*, 'a solicitation'; Cot. Also *solicit-or* (*solicitor* in Minshew), substituted for MF. *soliciteur*, 'a solicitor, or follower of a cause for another,' Cot.; from L. acc. *solicitationem*. And see **Sollicitous**. (Spelt *soliciter* in F.)

SOLICITOUS, very desirous, anxious, eager. (L.) In Milton, P. L. x. 428. Englished from L. *solicitus*, better spelt *solicitus*, by change of *-us* to *-ous*, as in *arduous*, *strenuous*, &c. See **Solici**. Der. *solicitous-ly*; *solicitude*, q.v.

SOLICITUDE, anxious care, trouble. (F.—L.) In Sir T. More, Works, p. 1266 h.—MF. *solicitude*, 'solicitude, care'; Cot.—L. *solicitudinem*, acc. of *solicitudo* (better *solicitudo*) anxiety.—L. *solicitus*, solicitous; see **Sollicitous**.

SOLID, firm, hard, compact, substantial, strong. (F.—L.) ME. *solide*, Chaucer, On the Astrolabe, pt. i. § 17, l. 15.—F. *solide*, 'solid'; Cot.—L. *solidum*, acc. of *solidus*, firm, solid. Allied to Gk. *ὅλος*, whole, entire, and Skt. *sarva* (s), all, whole; see **Solemn**. Der. *solid-ly*, *solid-ness*. Also *solid-ar-ity*, 'a word which we owe to the F. Communists, and which signifies a fellowship in gain and loss, in honour and dishonour, . . . a being, so to speak, all in the same bottom,' Trench, Eng. Past and Present; Cotgrave has the adj. *solidaire*, 'solid, whole, in for [or] liable to the whole.' Also *solid-ify*, from MF. *solidifier*, to render solid, *solid-ify-at-ion*. Also *solid-ity*, from F. *solidité*, which from L. acc. *soliditatem*. From L. *solidus* are also *con-solid-ate*, *con-sols*, *solid-er* (or *sol-er*), *solid-er-ly*, *solid-ped*. And cf. *catolic* (from Gk. *ὅλος*), *holo-caust*.

SOLILOQUY, a speaking to oneself. (L.) Spelt *soliloquie* in Minshew, ed. 1627. Englished from L. *soliloquium*, a talking to oneself, a word formed by St. Augustine; see Aug. Soliloq. ii. 7, near the end.—L. *sol-*, for *sollus*, alone; and *loqui*, to speak; see **Sole** (3) and **Loquacious**. Der. *soliloqu-ize*, a coined word.

SOLIPED, an animal with an unclawed hoof. (F.—L.) 'Solipeds or firm-hoofed animals'; Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors, v. vi. c. 6. § 9. A contraction for *soliped*, which would be a more correct form.—OF. *solipède* (Godefroy); F. *solipède* (Hatzfeld).—L. *soliped-*, stem of *solipēs*, solid-hoofed, whole-hoofed; Pliny, x. 65; x. 73.—L.

solidi-, for *solidus*, solid; and *pēs*, a foot, cognate with E. *foot*; see **Solid** and **Foot**.

SOLITARY, lonely, alone, single. (F.—L.) ME. *solitarie*, P. Plowman, C. xviii. 7.—AF. *solitarie*, Langtoft's Chron. i. 176; usually *solitaire*, as in mod. F.—L. *solitarium*, acc. of *solitarius*, solitary. β. Formed as if contracted from **solitarius*, from *solitū*, stem of *sollus*, loneliness; a sb. formed with suffix *-itāt-* from *soll-*, for *sollus*, alone; see **Sole** (3). Cf. *heredit-ary*, *milit-ary* from the stems *heredit-*, *milit-*; also *propri-ary*, similarly formed from the sb. *proprius*. Der. *solitary-ly*, *-ness*. Also *solitaire*, from F. *solitaire*. And see *sol-it-ude*, *sol-o*.

SOLITUDE, loneliness. (F.—L.) In Minshew, ed. 1627.—F. *solitude*, 'solitude'; Cot.—L. *solitudo*, loneliness.—L. *sol-*, for *sollus*, sole; with suffix *-itudo*. See **Sole** (3).

SOLO, a musical piece performed by one person. (Ital.—L.) 'Solos and sonatas'; Tatler, no. 222; Sept. 9, 1710.—Ital. *solo*, alone.—L. *solum*, acc. of *sollus*, sole; see **Sole** (3).

SOLMISATION, a singing of *sol-mi*.

SOLSTICE, one of the two points in the ecliptic at which the sun is at his greatest distance from the equator; the time when the sun reaches that point. (F.—L.) In Minshew, ed. 1627.—F. *solstice*, 'the solstice, sun-stand, or stay of the sun'; Cot.—L. *solstitium*, the solstice; lit. a point (in the ecliptic) at which the sun seems to stand still.—L. *sol-*, the sun; and **stī-tun-*, for *statum*, supine of *sistere*, to make to stand still, a reduplicated form from *stare*, to stand, cognate with E. *stand*; see **Solar** and **Stand**. Der. *solstit-al*, adj., from MF. *solstitial* or *solsticial* (Cot.); F. *solsticial*.

SOLUBLE, capable of being dissolved. (F.—L.) Spelt *soluble* and *solubil* in Levins, ed. 1570.—F. *soluble* (13th cent., Littre).—L. *solubilis*, acc. of *solabilis*, dissolvable. Formed, with suffix *-ibilis*, from *solū-*, found in *solū-tus*, pp. of *solvere*, to solve, dissolve; see **Solve**. Der. *solubil-ty*, a coined word.

SOLUTION, a dissolving, resolving, explanation, discharge. (F.—L.) ME. *solution*, Gower, C. A. ii. 86; bk. iv. 2515; it was a common term in alchemy.—F. *solution*, 'a discharge, resolution, dissolution'; Cot.—L. *solutio*, acc. of *solutio*, lit. a loosing; cf. *solūt-us*, pp. of *solvere*, to loose, resolve, dissolve; see **Solve**.

SOLVE, to explain, resolve, remove. (L.) Not an early word. In Milton, P. L. vii. 55.—L. *solvere*, to loosen, relax, solve; pp. *solūtus*. A compound verb; compounded of *so-*, allied to *se-*, apart; and *luere*, to loosen. For the prefix, see **Sober**. *Luere* is from *luc-*, weak grade of L. *luc-* to set free, appearing also in Gk. *λύειν*, to set free, release; see **Loose**. Brugmann, i. § 121. Der. *solv-able*, from F. *solvable*, orig. 'payable,' Cot. Also *solv-er*, having power to dissolve or pay, from L. *soluent*, stem of pres. part. of *solvere*; and hence *solv-er-ty*. Also *solv-er*; *ab-solve*, *ab-solute*, *as-sol*; *dis-solve*, *dis-solute*; *re-solve*, *re-solute*. And see *soluble*, *solution*.

SOMBRE, gloomy, dusky. (F.—L.) A late word; in Todd's Johnson.—F. *sombre*, 'close, dark, cloudy, muddy, shady, dusky, gloomy'; Cot. It answers to Span. adj. *sombrio*, adj., shady, gloomy, from the sb. *sombra*, shade, dark part of a picture, also a ghost. So also Port. *sombrio*, adj., from *sombra*, shade, protection, ghost. And cf. Span. *a-sombrar*, to frighten, terrify; mod. Prov. *sonnombros*, dark. β. Diez refers these words to a L. form **sub-umbrāre*, to shadow or shade; a conjecture which is supported by the occurrence of Prov. *soz-ombrar*, to shade (Scheler). There is also an OF. *essombre*, a dark place (Burguy), which is probably due to a L. form **ex-umbrāre*, and this suggests the same form as the original of the present word, a solution which is adopted by Littré. We may conclude that *sombre* is founded upon the L. *umbra*, a shadow, with a prefix due either to L. *ex* or to L. *sub*. See Körting, § 921. See **Umbrage**. Der. *sombre-ness*.

SOMBREIRO, a broad-brimmed hat. (Span.—L.) 'With a great *Sombreiro* or shadow over their heads'; Hakluyt, Voy. ii. pt. i. p. 258.—Span. *sombreiro*.—Span. *sombra*, shade (above).

SOME, a certain number or quantity, moderate in degree. (E.) ME. *som*, sum; pl. *summe*, *somme*, *some*. 'Summe seedis' = some seeds; Wyclif, Matt. xiii. 4. 'Som in his bed, som in the depe see' = one man in his bed, another in the deep sea; Chaucer, C. T. 3033 (A 3031). AS. *sum*, some one, a certain one, one; pl. *sume*, some; Grein, ii. 493.—Icel. *sumr*; Dan. *summe*, pl.; Swed. *somliga*, pl. (-some-like); Goth. *sums*, some one; OHG. *sum*. β. All from a Teut. type **sumoz*, some one, a certain one; from **sum-*, weak grade of **sam-*, as in E. *same*; see **Same**. The like change from a to u (o) occurs in the suffix *-some*, which see. Der. *some-body*, Merry Wives, iv. 2. 121; *some-how*; *some-thing* = AS. *sum þing*; *some-time*, ME. *somtime*, Chaucer, C. T. 1245 (A 1243); *some-times*, formed from *some-time* by the addition of the adverbial suffix *-s*, the sign of the gen. sing., not of the nom. pl. (cf. *need-s*, *whil-s*, *twi-ce*, &c.); *some-what*, ME. *somkwat*, Ancren Riwle, p. 44. l. 9 = AS. *sum*

hwat; *some-where*, ME. *som-hwar*, Ormulum, 6929; *some-whether*, Titus Andron. iv. 1. 11.

-SOME, suffix. (E.) AS. *-sum*, as in *wyn-sum* (lit. love-some), E. *win-some*. A stronger grade of the same suffix appears in Icel. *fríðsamr*, peaceful, G. *lang-sam*, slow. See **SOME**, above; and see **SAME**.

SOMERSAULT, SOMERSET, a leap in which a man turns heels over head. (F.—Prov.—L.) Commonly pronounced *summerset*, where *-set* is an unaccented form of *-sault* or *-saut*. Spelt *summersaut* in Drayton's Polyolbion, song 6. l. 52; *somersault* in Palsgrave; *somersaut* in Harington's Ariosto, xxxv, 68 (Nares); see further in Rich. and Nares.—OF. *sombresaut* (in 1393, Supp. to Godefroy), MF. *sombresaut*, 'a sobresault or summersault, an active trick in tumbling'; Cot.; F. *sombresaut*.—Prov. *sobresaut* (Hatzfeld); cf. Ital. *soprasalto*; where *sopra* = 'above, over, aloft, on high'; and *salto* = 'a leape, a skip, a jumpe, a bound, a sault'; Florio.—L. *supra*, above; and *saltum*, acc. of *saltus*, a leap, bound, formed like *saltus*, pp. of *salire*, to leap. See **SUPRA** and **SALIENT**.

SOMNAMBULIST, one who walks in his sleep. (L.; with Gk. suffix.) A coined word; an early example is given in Todd's Johnson, from Bp. Porteus's Sermons, A.D. 1789. The suffix *-ist* = F. *-iste*, from L. *-ista* = Gk. *-ιστης*; as in *baptist*.—L. *somnus*, sleep; and *ambul-āre*, to walk. See **SOMNIFEROUS** and **AMBULATION**. Der. *somnambul-ism*.

SOMNIFEROUS, causing sleep. (L.) 'Somniferous potions'; Burton, Anat. of Melancholy, pt. i. sect. 2. memb. 1, subsect. 5. Coined by adding suffix *-us* (properly = F. *-eux*, from L. *-ivus*) to L. *somnifer*, sleep-bringing. = L. *somni-*, for *somnus*, sleep; and *-fer*, bringing, from *ferre*, to bring, cognate with E. **BEAR**, verb. β. The L. *somnus* represents an older form **suefnos*, cognate with Skt. *svapnā*, sleep, and allied to *sop-or*, sleep; = F. *SWEET*, to sleep; see further under **SOPORIFEROUS**. Brugmann, i. § 121.

SOMNOLENT, sleepiness. (F.—L.) ME. *somnolence*, spelt *sumpolence*, Gower, C. A. ii. 92; bk. iv. 2703.—F. *somnolence* (Littre); OF. *somnolence* (Hatzfeld).—L. *somnolentia*, also *somnulentia*, sleepiness.—L. *somnulentus*, sleepy; formed with suffix *-lentus* (as in *tenu-lentus*, drunken) from *somnu-*, sleep, allied to *sop-or*, sleep; see **SOMNIFEROUS**, **SOPORIFEROUS**. Der. *somnolent*, adj., from F. *somnolent*, L. *somnulentus*.

SON, a male child or descendant. (E.) ME. *son* (properly a dissyllable); Chaucer, C. T. 79; older form *sunne*, Ancræn Riwle, p. 26, l. 1. AS. *sunu*, a son; Grein, ii. 406. +Du. *zoon*; Icel. *sunr*, son; Dan. *søn*; Swed. *son*; G. *sohn*; Olig. *sunu*; Goth. *sunus*. Teut. type **sunuz*. Cf. Lithuan. *sunus*; Russ. *syn*; Gk. *υἱός* (for **ουἱός*); Skt. *śuna-*, a son, from Skt. *śu-*, *śu-*, to beget, bear, bring forth; cf. OIrish *socht*, birth. Brugmann, i. § 104, 292. Thus son = one who is begotten, a child. Der. *son-in-law*, *sonship*; a coined word.

SONATA, a kind of musical composition. (Ital.—L.) 'An Italian sonata'; Addison, Spectator, no. 179. 'Of a sonata, on his viol'; Prior, Alma, iii. 436.—Ital. *sonata*, 'a sounding, or fit of mirth'; Florio. Hence used in the technical sense.—L. *sonāta*, fem. of *sonātus*, pp. of *sonāre*, to sound; see **SOUND** (3), and **SONNET**.

SONG, that which is sung, a short poem or ballad. (E.) ME. *song*, Chaucer, C. T. 95. AS. *sang*; varied to *song*; Grein, ii. 390. Cf. AS. *sang*, 2nd grade of *singan*, to sing; see **SING**. +Du. *zang*; Icel. *söngur*; Swed. *sång*; Dan. and G. *sang*; Goth. *saggus* (= *sangus*). Cf. Gk. *ὕμνη*, voice. Der. *song-ster*, used by Howell, L'Estrange, and Dryden (Todd, no references); from AS. *sangstæte* (better *sangstæte*), Voc. 308. 12, as a gloss to L. *cantrix*; formed with double suffix *-ætre* from *sang*, a song; as to the force of the suffix, see **SPINSTER**. Hence *song-ster-ess*, Thomson's Summer, 746; a coined word, made by needlessly affixing the F. suffix *-esse* (L. *-issa*, from Gk. *-ισσα*) to the E. *sungster*, which was orig. used (as shown above) as a feminine sb. Also *sing-song*, Fuller's Worthies, Berkshire (R.); a reduplicated form.

SONNET, a rimed poem, of fourteen lines. (F.—Ital.—L.) In Shak. Two Gent. iii. 2. 69. See 'Sonnets and Sonettes' by the Earl of Surrey, in Tottell's Miscellany.—F. *sonnet*, 'a sonnet, or canzonet, a song (most commonly) of 14 verses'; Cot.—Ital. *sonetto*, 'a sonnet, canzonet'; Florio. Dimin. of *sonno*, 'a sound, a tune'; Florio.—L. *sonum*, acc. of *sonus*, a sound; see **SOUND** (3). Der. *sonnet-eer*, from Ital. *sonettiere*, 'a composer of sonnets'; Florio; the suffix *-eer* (Ital. *-iere*) is due to L. suffix *-arius*.

SONOROUS, loud-sounding. (L.) Properly *sonórous*; it will probably, sooner or later, become *sonorous*. 'Sonórous metal'; Milton, P. L. i. 540; and in Cotgrave. Doubtless taken directly from the L. *sonórus*, loud-sounding, by the change of *-us* to *-ous*, as in *arduous*, *strenuous*, and numerous other words. (The F. *sonoreux*, 'sonorous, loud', is in Cotgrave; this would probably have produced an E. form *sonórous*, the length of the Latin penultimate being lost sight of).—L. *sonor* (gen. *sonóris*), sound, noise; allied to *sonus*,

sound; see **SOUND** (3). Der. *sonorously*, *-ness*. The ME. form *sonoroux* occurs in the Book of St. Albans, fol. d. 3.

SOON, immediately, quickly, readily. (E.) ME. *soon* (dissyllable); Chaucer, C. T. 13442 (B 1792). AS. *sāna*, soon; Grein, ii. 465. + OSax. *sāna*, *sāno*; also OFries. *sān*, *sōn*; OSax. *sān*; OHG. *sān*. β. We find also Goth. *sunus*, soon, at once, immediately, Matt. viii. 3. **SOOT**, the black deposit due to smoke. (E.) ME. *sōt* (with long o); King Alisaunder, 6636. AS. *sōt*, soot; 'Fulgine, soote', Voc. 404. 32; we also find *ge-sōtig*, adj. sooty (Toller). +Icel. *sōt*; Swed. *sot*; Dan. *sod* (for *sot*). +Lithuan. *sōtis*, soot; usually in the pl. form *sōdzai*; whence the adj. *sōdzotas*, sooty, and the verb *apsōdzinti*, to blacken with soot, besmear. β. The Lithuan. form is valuable as showing that the form *soot* is truly Teutonic; and suggests a derivation from Idg. *sūd-*, the 3rd grade of **sēd-*, to sit, rest upon. See **SIT**. (Noreen, § 146; Streiberg, § 95.) Der. *soot-y*, *soot-l-ness*.

SOOTH, adj., true; sb., truth. (1.) The adjectival sense is the older one. ME. *soth* (with long o), adj., true; Pricke of Conscience, 7687. Commoner as a sb., meaning 'the true thing', hence 'the truth'; Chaucer, C. T. 847 (A 845). AS. *sōð*, adj., true (very common); Grein, ii. 460. Hence *sōð*, neuter sb., a true thing, truth; id. 462. The form *sōð* stands for **sawð*, the *u* being lost before the *th*, as in *tōð*, a tooth, which stands for **tanð*. +Icel. *sauur* (for **sawðr*); Swed. *sann*; Dan. *sand*. β. All from Teut. type **sawthaz*, true; Fick, iii. 318; Idg. type **santos*, short for **saw-ont-*, orig. signifying 'being', or 'that which is', hence that which is real, truth; a present participial form from the **sēd-*, to be. The same loss of initial *e* occurs in the L. *-sens* as found in *præ-sens* (stem *præ-sent-*), preserved in E. *pre-sent*; and again in the Skt. *satya-*, true (for **es-ant-ya*); so also we have G. *sind* = L. *sunt* = Skt. *santi*, they are, all answering to Idg. **esanti*. The meaning 'true', 'real', appears already in the Skt. participle *sat*, a weaker form of *sant-* (= *sant*). γ. Hence we conclude that the very interesting word *sooth* meant orig. no more than 'being', and was at first the present participle of *sēd*, to be. See **ARE**, **ESSENCE**, and **SUTTEE**. Der. *for-sooth*, -for a truth, AS. *for sōð*, as in 'wite þū for sōð' = know thou for a truth, Ælfred, tr. of Hoethius, lib. ii. pr. 2, cap. vii. § 3. Also *sooth-fast*, true (obsolete), from AS. *sōðfest*, Grein, ii. 463, where the suffix is the same as in *stead-fast* and *shame-fast* (now corrupted to *shame-faced*). And see *sooth-say*, and *soothe*.

SOOTHEE, to please with gentle words or flattery, to flatter, appease. (E.) The orig. sense is 'to assent to as being true', hence to say yes to, to humour by assenting, and generally to humour. 'Sooth, to flatter immoderately, or hold vp one in his talke, and affirme it to be true, which he speaketh'; Baret (1580). 'Is't good to soothe him in these contraries?' Com. of Errors, i. 4. 82. 'Soothing the humour of fantastic wits'; Venus and Adonis, 850. Cf. the expression 'words of sooth', Rich. II. iii. 3. 136. 'I shall sooth it', I must confirm it, Faerie Em. A. iii. sc. 11. ME. *sōthien*, to confirm, verify; whence *isōbeth*, confirmed, O. Eng. Homilies, i. 261, l. 8. AS. *ge-sōðian* (where the prefix *ge-* makes no difference), to prove to be true, confirm; Dooms of Edward and Guthrum, sect. 6, in Thorpe's Ancient Laws, i. 170. Cf. AS. *gesōð*, a parasite, flatterer, in a gloss (Bosworth).—AS. *sōð*, true; see **SOOTH**. Cognate verbs occur in the Icel. *sanna*, Dan. *sande*, to verify, confirm.

SOOTHSAÏ, to foretell, tell the truth beforehand. (E.) In Shak. Antony, i. 2. 52. Compounded of *sooth* and *say*; see **SOOTH** and **SAY**. We find the sb. *soothsayer*, spelt *soð-zigger* (in the Okenish dialect) in the Aeneid of Inwytt, p. 256, l. 3 from bottom; spelt *sothsaier*, Gower, C. A. iii. 164; bk. vi. 2348. We also find the AS. sb. *sōðsegen*, a true saying, in Ælfric's Homilies, ii. 250, l. 11; and the adj. *sōðsegol*, truth-speaking, Voc. 316. 9. Der. *sooth-say-er*; *sooth-say-ing*, Acts, xvi. 16.

SOP, anything soaked or dipped in liquid to be eaten. (E.) ME. *sop*, *soppe*; 'a sop in wyn', Chaucer, C. T. 336 (A 334); spelt *soppe*, P. Plowman, B. xv. 175. AS. **soppe*, not found; but we find the strong form *sopp* (Napier's Glosses, 56. 10); the derived verb *soppian*, to sop, A. S. Leechdoms, ii. 228, last line; and the compound sb. *sop-cuppe* (written *sōp-cuppe*), a sop-cup, in Thorpe's Diplomatarium Ævi Saxonici, pp. 553, 554; so that the word is certainly English. From Teut. **sup-*, weak grade of **sūpan-*, to sup, as seen in AS. *sūpan*, to sup; see **SUP**. +Icel. *soppa*, f., a sop; *soppa af vini* = a sop in wine; cf. *soppin*, pp. of *sūpa*, to sup; cf. also *sopp*, a sup, sip, mouthful. Cf. MDu. *soppe*, 'a sop'; Hexham. ¶ *Soup* is a F. form from the same root, and has been borrowed back again into some Teutonic tongues, as e.g. in the case of G. *suppe*, soup, broth. Der. *sop*, verb, spelt *soppe* in Levins, from AS. *soppian*, to sop, mentioned above. Also *sopp-y*, soaking, wet; *sops-in-wine* (see Nares). Also *milk-sop* = one who sops milk; see **MILKSOP**. And see **SOUP**. **SOPHIST**, a captious reasoner. (F.—L.—Gk.) Iacon refers to the *Sophists*; Adv. of Learning, bk. ii. c. xiv. § 6. But the form most in use in old authors was not *sophist*, but *sophister*. Frith has *sophisme*,

sophistry, and **sophister** all in one sentence; Works, p. 44, col. 2. Shak. has **sophister**, 2 Hen. VI, v. 1. 191; Palgrave has **sophyster**. The final -r is needlessly added, just as in **philosoph-er**, and was due to an OF. form **sophistria** (*sophistria* in Godefroy, 2. 689), substituted for the true form **sophiste**. -F. **sophistria**, 'a sophister'; Cot. = Late L. **sophista**. -Gk. **sophistria**, a cunning or skilful man; also, a Sophist, a teacher of arts and sciences for money; see Liddell and Scott. -Gk. **sophistria**, to instruct, lit. to make wise. -Gk. **sophos**, wise. Brugmann, i. § 339. Der. **sophist-ry**. ME. **sophistrie**, Chaucer, Leg. of Good Women, 137, from F. **sophistrie**, 'sophistry'. Cot. Also **sophist-ic**, from L. **sophisticus**, which from Gk. **sophistikós**; **sophist-ic-al**, **sophist-ic-al-ly**; **sophist-ic-ate**, used in the pp. **sophisticated** by Skelton, Garland of Laurell, 110, from Late L. **sophisticatus**, pp. of **sophisticare**, to corrupt, adulterate; cf. 'sophisticate and counterfeited'; Maundeville, Trav. ch. v. p. 52. Also **sophism** (used by Frith as above), from F. **sophisme**, a sophism, fallacy, trick of philosophy; Cot., which from L. **sophisma** = Gk. **sôphisma**, a device, captious argument. Also **philosophy**, q. v.

SOPHY, a (former) title of the Shah of Persia. (Pers. - Arab.) In Shak. Merch. Ven. ii. 1. 25; Tw. Nt. ii. 5. 197. -Pers. **Safī**, used as a title, A.D. 1505-1736; so named from Ismael **Safī**, the first monarch of this house. -from a private ancestor of that prince, called **Safīyād-dīn** (the purity of religion), who was contemporary with Tamerlane; 'Rich. Dict. p. 938. -Arab. **safī**, pure. ¶ Not to be confused with **Sufī**, a Moslem mystic; from Arab. **sūfī**, intelligent. See Devic; and Notes on F. Eym., p. 273. But see Yule, who says that **Safī** was also a **Sufī** (devotee).

SOPORIFEROUS, causing or inducing sleep. (L.) 'Soporiferous medicines.' Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 975. Coined by adding the suffix -ous (properly -F. -eus, from L. -ōsus) to L. **soporifer**, sleep-inducing. -L. **soporifer**, decl. stem of **sopor**, sleep; and -fer, bringing, from **ferre**, cognate with E. **bear**, verb. β. L. **sopor** is from **SWEP**, to sleep, appearing in Skt. **svap**, to sleep, Gk. **hwnos**, sleep, AS. **swefen**, a dream; see Brugmann, i. § 551. See **soporific** and **somniferous**.

SOPORIFIC, inducing sleep. (L.) 'Soporific or anodyne virtues.' Locke, Human Understanding, b. ii. c. 23 (R.). A coined word, as if from L. **soporificus**; from **soporifer**, decl. stem of **sopor**, sleep; and -ficus, causing, from **facere**, to make. See **Soporiferous** and **Facet**. And see **Somniferous**.

SOPRANO, the highest kind of female voice. (Ital. - L.) A musical term. -Ital. **soprano**, 'sovereign, supreme, also, the treble in music'; Florio. -Late L. **superānus**, sovereign; see **Sovereign**. Doublet, **supererig**.

SORBE, the fruit of the service-tree. (F. - L.) Palgrave has: 'Sorbe, a kynde of frute, [F.] sorbe' = L. **sorbum**, the fruit of the service-tree; cf. **sorbus**, the service-tree. See **Service-tree**.

SORCERY, casting of lots, divination by the assistance of evil spirits, magic. (F. - L.) ME. **sorcerie**, Chaucer, C. T. 5175 (B755); King Alisaunder, 478. -OF. **sorcerie**, casting of lots, magic. -OF. **sorcier**, a sorcerer. -Late L. **sorciarius**, a teller of fortunes by the casting of lots, a sorcerer; Lat. L. **soritiare**, to cast lots, used A.D. 1350 (Ducange); cf. L. **soriti**, to obtain by lot. -L. **soriti**, decl. stem of **sors**, a lot; see **Sort**. Der. **sorcerer**, Shak. Temp. iii. 2. 49, where the final -er is needlessly repeated, just as in **poultier-er**, **upholster-er**; the form **sorcer** would have sufficed to represent the OF. **sorcier** mentioned above; cf. ME. **sorser** (for **sorcier**), a sorcerer; Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, B. 1579. Also **sorcer-ess**, coined as a fem. form of **sorcerer** by the addition of -ess (F. -esse, Lat. -issa, Gk. -issa) to the short form **sorcer** as appearing in **sorcer-y**; the ME. **sorcereuse** occurs in Gower, C. A. iii. 49; bk. vi. 1434; from AF. **sorcereuse**, French Chron. of London (Camden Soc.), p. 3.

SORDID, dirty, mean, vile. (F. - L.) In Spenser, F. Q. v. 5. 23. -F. **sordide**, 'sordid'; Cot. = L. **sordidus**, vile, mean, orig. dirty. -L. **sordis**, from **sordies**, dirt, smuttiness, orig. blackness; allied to Russ. **sor**, filth. See Brugmann, i. p. 1092. Der. **sordid-ly**, -ness.

SORE, wounded, tender or susceptible of pain, grieved, severe. (E.) ME. **sor** (with long o), grievous, Ancren Riwle, p. 208, l. 2; commoner as **sore** (disyllabic), adverb, Chaucer, C. T. 7961 (E85). AS. **sār**, painful; Grein, ii. 391; the change from ā to long o being regular, as in **stone**, **hone**, from AS. **stān**, **bān**. + Du. **zere**, **zore**; also as adv. **sorely**, very much; Icel. **sār**, **sore**, **aching**; Swed. **sār**; OHG. **sār**, wounded, painful; cf. OHG. **sāro**, mod. G. **sāhr**, **sorely**, extremely, very; G. **ver-sāren**, to wound, lit. to make sore. β. All from Teut. type ***sairuz**, **sore**; Fick, iii. 313. Cf. OIrish **sāth**, **sāth**, tribulation. Der. **sore**, adv. ME. **sore**, AS. **sāre**, Grein; **sore-ly**, **sore-ness**. Also **sore**, sb., orig. a neuter sb., and merely the neuter of the adjective, occurring in AS. **sār** (Grein), cognate with Du. **sār**, Icel. **sār**, Swed. **sār**, Goth. **sair**, OHG. **sār**, all used as sbs. Also **sorry-y**, q. v.

SORRELL (r), a plant allied to the dock. (F. - MIIG.) 'Sorrell,

an herbe'; Palgrave. -OF. **sorel**, 'the herb sorrell or sour-dock'; Cot. Mod. F. **sorelle** (Littre). So named from its sour taste; formed with the suffix -el (L. -ellus) from MIIG. **sār** (G. **sauer**), sour, cognate with E. **Sour**, q. v. Hence also we find AS. **sāre**, sorrel, Cockayne's Leechdoms, Gloss. to vol. ii; from AS. **sār**, sour.

SORREL (s), of a reddish-brown colour. (F. - Teut.) 'Sorrell, colour of an horse, sorrel'; Palgrave. He also gives: 'Sorrell, a yonge bucke'; this is properly a buck of the third year, spelt **sorel**, l. L. L. iv. 2. 60, and doubtless named from its colour. ME. **sorell**, Book of St. Albans, fol. c. 4. -OF. **sorel**, a sorrel horse; Chanson de Roland, 1379. A dimin. form from OF. **sor**, a sorrel horse, id. 1943; F. **saur**, adj. 'sorrell of colour, whence *harenc saur*, a red herring.' Cot. Hence **saur**, sb. m., 'a sorrell colour, also, a sorrell horse'; id. Cf. Ital. **soro**, a sorrel horse, also spelt **saur**; see Diez. -Low G. **soor**, scar, dried, dried or withered up; Du. **soor**, 'dry, withered, or sear'; Hexham; cognate with E. **sear**, adj., q. v. The reference is to the brown colour of withered leaves; cf. Shakespeare's 'the sear, the yellow leaf', Macb. v. 3. 23. The F. *harenc saur*, explained by Cotgrave as a red herring, meant originally a dried herring; indeed Cot. also gives F. **sorer**, 'to dry in the smook', formed from Low G. **soor**. See **sores**, **sorrels**; Chaucer, Book of the Duchess, 429.

SORROW, grief, affliction. (E.) ME. **sorwe**, Chaucer, C. T. 1221 (A 1219); also **sorje**, Will. of Shorcham, p. 32, l. 7. AS. **sorg**, **sork**, sorrow, anxiety; gen. dat. and acc. **sorge** (whence ME. **sorje**, **sorwe**); Grein, ii. 465. + Du. **sorg**, **care**, **anxiety**; Icel. **sorg**, **care**; Dan. and Swed. **sorg**; G. **sorge**; Goth. **saurga**, **sorrow**, grief; whence **saurgan**, to grieve. β. All from Teut. type ***sorgā**, l. **care**, solicitude; Fick, iii. 329. Related to Lithuan. **sirgti** (l. p. s. *perge*), to be ill, to suffer; whence **sarginti**, to take care of a sick person, like G. **sorgen**, to take care of. And cf. OIrish **serg**, sickness. γ. It is quite clear that **sorrow** is entirely unconnected with **sore**, of which the orig. Teut. type was ***sairuz**, from a ***SEI** (probably 'to wound'); but the two words were so confused in English at an early period that the word **sorry** owes its present sense to that confusion; see **Sorry**. Der. **sorrow-ful**, answering to AS. **sorgful**, Grein, ii. 466; **sorrow-ful-ly**, **sorrow-ful-ness**.

SORRY, sore in mind, afflicted, grieved. (E.) Now regarded as closely connected with **sorrow**, with which it has no etymological connexion at all, though doubtless the confusion between the words is of old standing. The spelling **sorry** with two r's is etymologically wrong, and due to the shortening of the o; the o was orig. long; and the true form is **sory**, which is nothing but the sb. **sore** with the suffix -y (AS. -ig), formed exactly like **stone-y** from **stone**, **bone-y** from **bone**, and **gore-y** from **gore** (which has not yet been turned into **gorry**). We find the spelling **sarye** as late as in Stanyhurst, tr. of Virgil, Æn. ii. 651, col. Arber, p. 64, l. 18. The orig. sense was wounded, afflicted, and hence miserable, sad, pitiable, as in the expression 'in a sorry plight.' Cf. 'a salt and one [painful] rheum'; Oth. iii. 4. 51. ME. **sory** (with long o and one r), often with the mod. sense of sorrowful; 'Sori for her synnes.' P. Plowman, B. x. 75. Also spelt **sary**, Pricke of Conscience, 3468. AS. **sārig**, sad; 'sārig for his synnum' - sorry for his sins, Grein, ii. 392; **sār-lys**, sorrow, lit. sorceness, Ælfric's Saints' Lives, vi. 321. Cf. **sār-lys**, lit. sore-like, used with the same sense of 'sad.' Formed with suffix -ig (as in **stān-ig** - **stone-y**) from AS. **sār**, a sore, neut. sb., due to the adj. **sār**, sore. See **Sore**. Cognate words appear in Du. **zeerig**, full of sores, Swed. **ārig**, sore; words which preserve the orig. sense. Der. **sorri-ly**, **sorri-ness**.

SORT, a lot, class, kind, species, order, manner. (F. - L.) 'Sorte, a state, sorte'; Palgrave. A fem. sb., corresponding to which is the masc. sb. **sort**, a lot, in Chaucer, C. T. 846 (A 844). -OF. **sorte**, sb. fem. 'sort, manner, form, fashion, kind, quality, calling'; Cot. Related to F. **sort**, sb. masc. 'a lot, fate, luck, &c. id. Cf. Ital. **sorta**, sort, kind, sorte, fate, destiny; F. gives only **sorte**, 'chance, fate, fortune, also the state, quality, function, calling, kinde, vocation or condition of any man, whence the notion of sort (= kind) easily follows. 'Sort' was frequently used in the sense of a company, assemblage (as in Spenser, F. Q. vi. 9. 5), as **lot** is in vulgar language; Wedgwood. All the forms are ultimately due to L. **sortem**, acc. of **sors**, lot, destiny, chance, condition, state. Probably allied to **serere**, to connect, and to **series**, order; see **Series**. Brugmann, i. § 516 (1). Der. **sort**, verb, L. L. L. i. 1. 261; **a-sort**, q. v.; **con-sort**, q. v. Also **sort-er**, sb.; **sort-ance**, 2 Hen. IV, iv. 1. 11; **sorcery**, q. v.

SORTIE, a sally of troops. (F. - L.) A modern military term, and mere French. -F. **sortie**, 'an issue, going forth'; Cot. Fem. of **sortir**, 'issued, gone forth'; id., which is the pp. of **sortir**, 'to issue, sally'; id. Cf. Span. **surtida**, a sally, sortie; from Span. **surtir**, 'to rise, rebound', Minshew, obsolete in this sense. Also Ital. **sortita**, a sally; from **sortire**, to make a sally, go out. β. According to

Diez and others, Ital. *sortire*, to sally, is quite a different word from *sortire*, to elect (the latter being plainly connected with L. *sortiri*, to obtain by lot); whereas Ital. *sortire*, to sally, MSpan. *surtir*, to rise, answer to a L. type **surtire*, to rouse or rise up, formed from *surrectum*, supine of *surgere*, to rise; see **SOURCE**. We may further note Ital. *sorto*, used as the pp. of *sorgere*, to rise; showing that the contraction of **surtire* to *sortire* presents no difficulty; cf. Span. *surtio*, pp. of *surgir*, to rise; and see **RESORT**.

SOT, a stupid fellow; a drunkard. (E.) ME. *sot*, in early use; Layamon, 1442; Ancrén Riwle, p. 66, l. 1; in the sense of 'foolish'. We find *sot-sip* = *sot-ship*, i.e. folly, in the A. S. Chron. an. 1131; ed. Earle, p. 260, l. 8. Spelt *solt*, Ælfric, Saints' Lives, 13. 132. The entry 'Sottus, *sot*', is in an A. S. Glossary of the 11th century; in Voc. 316, 7; also 'Stolidos, *sot*', in Napier's Glosses, 56. 173. Prob. a true Teut. word, though first appearing in the Late L. *sotus*, ah. A. D. 800 (Ducange); whence also F. *sot*. **β** We also find MDu. *sot*, 'a fooler or a sot', Hexham; and MHG. *sote*. **γ** Franck connects it with Du. *zuot-sen*, to tattle, to brag, G. *schwätzen*, to tattle; from **sot*, weak grade of **sue-*. It is known that Theodulf, bishop of Orleans, punned upon the words *Sotus* and *sotus* (*Sot* and *sot*), in a letter to Charles the Great; see Ducange, s. v. *sotus*. **δ** Distinct from Span. *sota*, a blockhead, Ital. *sozzo*, for which see Körting, § 4790. Der. *sot-ish*, *sot-ish-ly*, *sot-ish-ness*.

SOU, a French copper coin, five centimes. (F.-L.) Merely borrowed from F. *son*; Cotgrave uses *son* as an E. word. -OF. *sol*, later *sol*, 'the son', or French shilling, whereof ten make one of ours; Cot. The value varied. -L. *solidus*, adj. solid; also, as sb., the name of a coin, still preserved in the familiar symbols *l. s. d.* (= libra, solidi, denarii). See **SOLID** and **SOLDIER**. Der. *solidier*, q. v. **SOUBRETTE**, a maid-servant, in French comedy. (F.-Prov. -L.) F. *soubrette* (see Hatzfeld). -Prov. *soubrette*, fem. of *soubret*, affected; allied to *sombra*, vb. to pass over, leave on one side, also to exceed, surpass. -L. *superare*, to surpass, surmount. -L. *superus*, upper; allied to *super*, above; see **SUPER** (prefix). Cf. the E. phr. 'a superior person'.

SOUBRIQUET, a nickname; see **Sobriquet**. **SOUCHONG**, a kind of tea, (Chinese). Yule (p. 691) explains it from Cantonese *sin-chung*, for Chin. *sin-chung*, 'little sort'. Douglas (Dict. of Amoy vernacular) gives it as *siu-ching-té*, souchong tea; and explains *ching* as meaning, literally, 'seed'.

SOUGH, a sighing sound, as of wind in trees. (Scand.) Stanyhurst has *soughing*, sb., tr. of Virgil, Æn. ii. 631; ed. Arber, p. 63. 'My heart, for fear, gave rough for rough;' Burns, little of Sheriffmuir, l. 7. We also find ME. *soughen*, Chaucer, C. T. 1081 (A 1979), 2619; better *sough*, as in *Morte Arthure*, ed. Brock, 759, where it has the sense of 'swaying motion'; formed as a sb. from the AS. verb *sugian*, to sound, resound, make a noise, as in *swiged windas* - the winds whistled; Grein, ii. 516. [The AS. sb. is *swig*, with mutation of *ō* to *ē*.] (f. OSax. *swigian*, to rustle (Heliland); Icel. *-suga*, as in *arn-suga*, the rustling sound of an eagle's wings. Probably (like *sigh*, *sob*) of imitative origin. See **BURGE**.

SOUL, the seat of life and intellect in man. (E.) ME. *soule*, Chaucer, C. T. 9010 (E 1134); also *saule*, Layamon, 27634; gen. sing. *soule*, Gower, C. A. i. 39; prol. 1052; pl. *oulen*, Ancrén Riwle, p. 30, l. 16. AS. *sāwel*, *sāwel*, *sāwel*; also *sāwel*, *sāwle*; gen. sing. *sāwle*; Grein, ii. 392. +Du. *ziel*; Dan. *siel*; Swed. *själ*; f. the soul. See Brugmann, i. § 200. Der. *soul-ed*, *high-soul-ed*, *soul-less*.

SOUND (1), adj., whole, perfect, healthy, strong. (E.) ME. *sound*, Chaucer, C. T. 5570 (B 1150). AS. *sound*, sound; Grein, ii. 494. +Du. *gezond* (with prefix *ge-*); Swed. and Dan. *sound*; G. *gesund* (with prefix *ge-*). By some connected with L. *sanus*, used with like meanings; see **BANA**. But it is rather for **sundum*, from the weak grade **sund-* of Teut. **suew-*, whence Teut. **suewþoz*, Goth. *swinþis*, AS. *swiþ*, strong. Der. *sound-ly*, *sound-ness*.

SOUND (2), a strait of the sea, narrow passage of water. (E.) ME. *sound*, King Horn, 628, in Ritson's Met. Romances, ii. 117; spelt *suund*, Cursor Mundi, 621. AS. *suund*, (1) a swimming, (2) power to swim, (3) a strait of the sea, so called because it could be swum across; Grein, ii. 494. Hence AS. *suund-hengest*, a 'sound-horse', i.e. a ship; +Icel. *Dan.*, Swed., and G. *suund*. **β** From the Teut. type **suum-doz*; formed with suffix *-doz*, from *suum-*, weak grade of AS. *swimman*, to swim; see **SWIM**. Fick, iii. 362. Der. *suund*, the swimming-bladder of a fish; spelt *suunde*, Prompt. Parv. p. 466; this is merely another sense of the same word; Shetland *suund*; MDan. *suund*; cf. Icel. *suund-magi*, lit. sound-maw, the swimming-bladder of a fish.

SOUND (3), a noise. (F.-L.) The final *d* (after *n*) is extraneous, just as in the vulgar *goun* for *gown*, in the nautical use of *bound* for ME. *bowen* (ready), and in the obsolete *round*, to whisper,

for *roun*. ME. *suoun*, Chaucer, C. T. 4983 (B 563); King Ali-saunders, 772; spelt *son*, Will. of Palerne, 39. -F. *son*, 'a sound'; Cot. -L. *sonum*, acc. of *sonus*, a sound. -Skt. *svana-*, sound; AS. *ge-swin* (< **suen-*), melody. From **SWEN*, to sound, resound; cf. Skt. *svan*, to sound; Fick, i. 256. Brugmann, ii. § 519. Der. *suound*, verb, ME. *suoun*, Chaucer, C. T. 567 (A 565), from F. *sonner*, L. *sonāre*. Also see *son-ata*, *sonn-eti*, *son-or-ous*, *per-son*, *far-son*, *as-son-ant*, *con-son-ant*, *dis-son-ant*, *re-son-ant*, *uni-son*.

SOUND (4), to measure the depth of water with a plummet, to probe, test, try. (F.-Scand.) 'I *suonde*, as a schyppe-man *suoundeth* in the see with his plummet to knowe the depeth of the see, *ye pilote*.' Palgrave. ME. *suonden*, Chaucer, Troil. ii. 535. -F. *sonder*, 'to sound, prove, try, feel, search the depth of'; Cot. -F. *sonde*, 'a mariner's sounding-plummet', id. **β** Diez supposes that this answers to a L. form **subundare*, to submerge; a similar contraction possibly occurs in the instance of *sombre* as connected with *sub unbrā*. If so, the etymology is from L. *sub*, under; and *unda*, a wave; see **SUB**- and **UNDULATE**. **γ** But the Span. *sonda* means, not only a sounding-line, but also a sound or channel; and it is far more likely that the F. *sonder* was from the sb. *sonde*, and that this was taken from the Scand. word *suund*, a narrow strait or channel of water; see **SOUND** (2). This seems to be corroborated by the following entries in Ælfric's Glossary, pr. in Voc. 182. 34, 35: 'Bolidis, *suundgyrd*,' and 'Cataprotates, *suund-line*.' So also: 'Bolidis, *suundgyrd* in *scipe*, *ððe rāp*, i. *met-rāp*' = a sounding-rod in a ship, or a rope, i.e. a measuring rope; id. 358. 17. Here *bolidis* represents Gk. *bolis* (gen. *bolidos*), a missile, a sounding-lead; and *suund-gyrd* = sound-yard, i.e. sounding-rod. Similarly *suund-line* must mean a sounding-line, let down over the prow (*κατά πρῶπον*). Moreover *suund-gyrd* is a very old word, as it occurs in the Corpus Gloss. 319 (8th cent.). There is always a probability in favour of a nautical term being of Scand. or E. origin. But it is remarkable that there is no trace of the verb except in French, Span., and Portuguese; so that we may have taken the verb from French; while this again was borrowed from the Scand. *suund* = AS. *suund*, a sound. Der. *suound-ing*.

SOUNDER, a herd of wild swine. (E.) 'Sunderer, a term used by hunters for a company of wild Bores'; Phillips (1658). [Not a single boar, as sometimes erroneously said.] ME. *suunder*, Gawain and Grene Knight, 1440. AS. *sūnor*; Orthumb. *sūnor*, Luke, viii. 32; Omerc. *sūnor*, Matt. viii. 32 (Rushworth MS.).

+OHG. *suuener*, a sounder. See Notes on E. Etym., p. 274. **SOUP**, the juice or liquid obtained from boiling bones, &c., seasoned. (F.-Tent.) In Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 162. -F. *soupe*, 'a soup, potage or broth, brewie'; Cot. -F. *souper*, 'to sup'; Cot. -Low G. *supen*, to sup; cf. Du. *zuipen*, AS. *sūpan*; see **SUP**.

SOUR, having an acid taste, bitter, acid. (E.) 'Sour, don't leaven'; Wyclif, Matt. xiii. 33. AS. *sūr*; 'sūr meole' = sour milk, Voc. 129. 1. +Du. *zuur*; Icel. *súrur*; Dan. *suur*; Swed. *sur*; OHG. *sūr*; G. *sauer*. **β** All from Tent. type **sōroz*, sour; Fick, iii. 327. Further related to W. *sur*, sour; Russa, *suroviti*, raw, coarse, harsh, rough; Lithuan. *surus*, salt. Brugmann, i. § 114. Der. *sour-ly*, *sour-ness*; *sour*, verb, Cor. v. 4. 18; *sour-ish*. Also *sorr-ed* (1).

SOURCE, rise, origin, spring. (F.-L.) ME. *source*, Chaucer, C. T. 7925 (E 49); said of the 'rise' of a bird in flight, id. 7320 (D 1938). -OF. *source*, *source*, *source*, *source*, later *source*, 'a source', Cot. Here *source* is the fem. of *sors*, the old pp. of *sordre* (mod. F. *sourdre*), to rise. The OF. *sordre* is contracted (with intercalated *d*) from L. *surgere*, to rise. See **SURGE**. Der. *re-source*; and see *sortie*, *re-surrection*, *source* (2).

SOUSE (1), pickle. (F.-L.) 'A *soused* [pickled] gurnet'; 1 Hen. IV. iv. 2. 13. ME. *suouse*, *suouse*. 'Succidum, Anglice *saucer*'; id. 614. 20. Hence also ME. *suouer*, another form of *saucer*; id. 661. 17. In fact, *suouse* is a mere doublet of *sauc*. -OF. *sauc*, later *sauc*, 'a sauce'; see **SAUCE**. Der. *suouse*, verb, to pickle, immerse in brine. 'I *suouse* fische, I laye it in *suouse* to preserve it.' Palgrave.

SOUSE (2), **SOWSE**, to swoop down upon. (F.-L.) 'Spred thy broad wing, and *suouse* on all mankind'; Pope, Epit. to Satires, Dial. ii. 15. See Shak. K. John, v. 2. 150; Spenser, F. Q. i. 5. 8. It was a term of falconry, and orig. applied, not to the downward, but the upward rapid flight of a bird of prey; see Chaucer, C. T. 7520 (D 1938); House of Fame, li. 36; where it is spelt *sours*. But the *r* is lost in the Book of St. Albans, fol. d. 1, back, where a hawk is said to take a bird 'at the mount or at the *source*'. This ME. *sours* is the same word as the mod. E. *sourcer*. See **SOURCE**. See Notes on E. Etym., p. 275. ¶ Quite distinct from Swed. *susa*, to rustle, G. *sausen*, &c.

SOUTH, the point of the compass where we see the sun at

mid-day. (E.) ME. *south*, Chaucer, C. T. 4913 (B 493). AS. *sūð*, Grein, ii. 492; also *sūða*, sb. masc., the south, southern region; *sūðan*, adv., from the south; +Du. *zuid*, south; *zuiden*, southern (as in *Zuider Zee*, southern sea); *zuiden*, the south; *zuidr.* old form also *sunnr.*, south; *sunnan*, adv., from the south; cf. *subrey*, southern island, pl. *Subreyjar*, Sodor, the Ilcbrides; +Dan. *syd*, south, *sünden*, southern; Swed. *syd*, south, *söder*, the south, *sunnan*, the south; OHG. *sund*, south, mod. G. *süd*; OHG. *sundan*, the south, also, from the south, G. *süden*. β. All from the Teut. base **sunt-*; perhaps allied to *Sun*, q.v. ¶ The loss of *n* before *th* is regular in AS.; so that *sūd* is for **sund*. Der. south-east, south-east-ern, south-east-er-ly; south-west, south-west-ern, south-west-er-ly; south-ward (see *Toward*). Also south-ern, ME. *southern*, Chaucer, C. T. 17353 (I 42). AS. *sūðerne* (Grein); cognate with Icel. *súðrann* and OHG. *sundrini*; see *Northern*. Hence south-er-ly, for south-ern-ly. Also *southerwood*, a kind of wormwood, AS. *sūðerne wudu*, as coming from southern Europe.

SOUVENIR, a remembrance, memorial. (F.—L.) Modern. — F. *souvenir*, sb., 'a remembrance'; Cot. It is merely the infim. mood *souvenir*, 'to remember,' used substantively; cf. *Leisure, Pleasure*. — L. *subuenire*, to come up to one's aid, to occur to one's mind. — L. *sub*, under, near; and *uenire*, cognate with E. *come*; see *Sub-* and *Come*.

SOVEREIGN, supreme, chief, principal. (F.—L.) The *g* is well known to be intrusive; as if from the notion that a *sovereign* must have to do with *reigning*. We find *'souveraigne power'*; Hamlet, ii. 2. 27 (first folio); but the spelling with *g* does not seem to be much older than about A.D. 1570, when we find *soveraygne* in Levins. Palsgrave (A. v. 1530) has *soveraigne*. ME. *soverein* (with *u*—v), Chaucer, C. T. 6630 (D 1048). — OF. *soverain* (Burguy); later *soverain*, 'sovereign, princely'; Cot. — Late L. acc. *super-annum*, chief, principal; formed with suffix *-annus* from L. *super*, above; see *Super-*. Der. *sovereign*, sb., a peculiar use of the adj.; *sovereignty*, ME. *soverainete*, Chaucer, C. T. 6620 (D 1038), from OF. *soverainete*, later *soverainete*, 'sovereignty,' Cot. See *Soprano*.

SOV (1), to scatter seed, plant. (E.) ME. *sowen*, Wyclif, Matt. xiii. 3; strong verb, pt. t. *sow*, id. xiii. 31; pp. *sowen*, *sowun*, id. xiii. 19. AS. *sōwan*, pt. t. *sōw*, pp. *sāwen*; Grein, ii. 392. The long *ā* becomes long *o* by rule; the pt. t. now in use is *sowed*, but the correct form is *sow* (in prov. E.); the like is true for the verb to *mow* (AS. *mōwan*). +Du. *zaaien*; Icel. *sá*; Dan. *saa*; Swed. *så*; OHG. *sāwen*, G. *säen*; Goth. *saian*. β. All from a Teut. root **sō-* = Idg. **sē-*, to sow. Further related to W. *han*, to sow; Lithuan. *sėti* (pres. sing. *sėja*, I sow); Russ. *siaiat*(s), to sow; L. *serere* (pt. t. *seui*, pp. *se-tum*); Gk. *typon* (f. *tygō-mu*), I scud, throw. The orig. sense of the root was prob. 'to cast.' Brugmann, i. §§ 132, 310. Der. *se-d*, q.v.; and, from the same root, *se-min-al*, *dis-se-min-ate*.

SOV (2), a female pig; an oblong piece of metal in a lump larger than a pig of metal. (F.) ME. *sow*, Chaucer, C. T. 2021 (A 2019); spelt *soze* (for *soghe*), Aynbite of Inwytt, p. 61; *sawes*, Ancrén Riwle, p. 204. The *so* is substituted for an older *g*. AS. *suga*, contracted form *sū*; Grein, ii. 492; +Du. *zog*; Icel. *sgr*; Dan. *so*; Swed. *sugga*, so; OHG. *sū*; G. *sau*. Also W. *huoch*; Irish *suig*; L. *sūs*; Gk. *tr* or *ovs*; Zend. *hu*, a boar (Fick, i. 801). All from the **sū-*, to produce; as in Skt. *sū*, to generate, to produce, *sūkh*, to bring forth; from the prolific nature of the *sow*. 2. In the sense of 'a large mass of metal,' see explanation under *Pig*; we find *'sow* of lead' in Palsgrave. Der. *sow-thistle*, *sowthistle* (Palsgrave); AS. *sugehistel*, Gloss. to vol. iii. of A. S. Leechdoms, ed. Cockayne; also *sail* (2). And see *suine*.

SOWANS, SOWENS, dumfery; made by steeping the husks of oatmeal in water. (C.) *'Sowens*, with butter instead of milk to them, is always The Halloween Supper'; Burns, note to last st. of Halloween. Pronounced (sow-enz). — Gael. *sioghán*, 'the juice of sowens'; Macleod. — Gael. *siogh*, juice; allied to *sūgh*, vb., to drain, to suck in. +L. *sūgere*, to suck; AS. *sūcan*, to suck; cf. AS. *socian*, to soak. The sense is 'soakings.'

SOY, a kind of sauce. (Japanese.) 'Japan, from whence the true soy comes.' W. Dampier, A New Voyage, ed. 1699, ii. pt. i. p. 28. And see tr. of Thunberg's Travels, vol. iv. p. 121, ed. 1795 (Todd). 'The Japanese ... prepare with them [the seeds of the *Dolichos soja*, a kind of bean] the sauce termed *soya*, which has been corrupted into *soy*;' English Cyclopædia. The Japanese word is properly *shōyu*, which is the name for the sauce made from a bean called *daidzu*. See Notes on E. Etym., p. 277; C. P. G. Scott, Malayan Words, p. 65.

SPA, a place where there is a spring of mineral water. (Belgium.) Called *spaw* in Johnson's Dict., and in Bailey, ed. 1735. The name, now generally used, is taken from that of *Spa*, in Belgium, S.W. of

Liège, where there is a mineral spring, famous even in the 17th century. 'The *spaw* in Germany'; Fuller's Worthies, Kent. 'Spaw, Spa, a town in Liège, famous for medicinal waters.' Coles' Dict., ed. 1684. 'The *Spaw*'; Gascoigne, Works, ed. Hazlitt, i. 376 (1572).

SPACE, room, interval, distance. (F.—L.) ME. *space* (disyllabic), Assumption of Mary, ed. Lamb, 178; Chaucer, C. T. 35. — F. *espace*, 'space'; Cot. — L. *spatium*, a space; lit. 'that which is enlarged'; cf. Skt. *spāti*, to swell, increase, *spāti*, enlarged. See *Speed*. Der. *space*, verb; *space-ious*, from F. *spacieux* (for which Cot. has 'spatieux, spacious'), from L. *spatiosus*, roomy; *space-ious-ly*, *space-ious-ness*. ¶ The prefixed *e* in F. *espace* is due to the difficulty of sounding words beginning with *sp* in French; in English, where there is no such difficulty, the *e* is dropped.

SPADE (1), an instrument to dig with. (E.) ME. *spade* (disyllabic), Chaucer, C. T. 555 (A 552); Ancrén Riwle, p. 384, l. 16. AS. *spadu*; 'Vanga, vel fossorium, spadu'; Voc. 333. 39; later *spade*, id. 550. 26. Also *spadu*, id. 106. 19. +Du. *spade*; Icel. *spati*; Dan. and Swed. *spade*; G. *spate*, *spaten*; Gk. *σπάθη*, a broad blade, of wood or metal, a spatula, blade of an oar, blade of a sword, spathe or sheath of a flower (whence L. *spatha* was borrowed, which further gave rise to F. *épée*, OF. *espee*, a sword). Der. *spade* (at cards); *spaddle*, the same word as *paddle* (2), q.v.; *spat-u-la*, q.v.; *spad-ille*, spelt *spadillio* in Pope, Rape of the Lock, iii. 49, the ace of spades at the game of quadrille, F. *spadille*, borrowed from Span. *espadilla*, a small sword, the ace of spades, dimin. of *spada*, a sword, from L. *spatha* < Gk. *σπάθη*. And see *epaulet*.

SPADE (2), a suit at cards. (Span.—L.—Gk.) The name *spade* is really a substitution for the Spanish name *espada*, meaning (1) a sword, (2) a spade at cards; compare the etymology of *spadille*, given under *Spade* (1). The Spanish cards have swords for spades; see Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, b. iv. c. 2, § 20; Archaeologia, vii. 135. ¶ *Spade* (1) and *spade* (2) are cognate, though one is L., and the other Gk.

SPALPEEN, a mean fellow. (Irish.) 'The poor harvest-men who now pass in troops from Ireland to England are now called *spalpeens*, with a show of contempt or disrespect'; MS. ab. 1740, in N. and Q. 3 S. viii. 307. And see under *Buckeen* in Davies, Suppl. Glossary. Sometimes introduced into novels relating to Ireland. — Irish *spailpín*, a mean fellow, rascal, stroller; from *spail*, a bean, also *pride*, self-conceit; +Gael. *spailpean*, a bean, fop, mean fellow; from *spail*, pride, self-conceit; cf. *spail*, verb, to strut, walk affectedly.

SPAN, to measure, extend over, grasp, embrace. (E.) ME. *spannen*, very rare. 'Thenne the kinge spanes his spere' = then the king grasps his spear; Aynwyt of Arthur, st. xiii. l. 1. AS. *spannan* (pt. t. *spēnn*), to bind; *gespannan*, to bind, connect; Grein, ii. 467, l. 456. +OHG. *spannan*, to extend, connect, a strong verb, pt. t. *spēan*; hence G. *spannen*, weak verb. Further related words appear in the Du. *spannen*, pt. t. *spande* (weak), but pp. *gespannen* (strong), to stretch, span, put horses to; Dan. *spænde* (for *spanne*), to stretch, strain, span, buckle; Swed. *spinna*, to stretch, strain, draw, extend; Icel. *spenna* (= *spannja*, a causal form), to span, clasp. β. All from the Teut. verb **spannan-*, to extend, orig. a reduplicating verb with pt. t. **spēsann*; Fick, iii. 352. The base *SPAN* is extended from **SPA*, to span, extend; cf. Gk. *σπάω*, to draw, draw out; Brugmann, ii. § 661. Perhaps allied to *Spin*. Der. *span*, sb., a space of about 9 inches, the space from the end of the thumb to the end of the little finger when the fingers are most extended, also, the stretch of an arch or a space of time, from AS. *span* (better *spann*); we find 'span, vel hand-bred' = span, or hand-breadth, in Voc. 158. 11; so also Du. *span*, Icel. *spinn*, Dan. *spand* (for *spann*), Swed. *spann*, G. *spanne*. Hence *span-span*, Ben Jonson, Sad Shepherd, Act ii. sc. 2, l. 23 from end; *span-counter*, a game, 2 Hen. VI. iv. 2. 166. ¶ For *span-new*, see that word, which is unconnected with the present one.

SPANCEL, a kind of fetter for a horse or cow. (E.) Ray has: 'Spancel, a rope to tie a cow's hinder legs'; 'as a N. Country Word. From ME. *spann-en*, to tie, fasten; and the equivalent of AS. *sāl*, ME. *sol*, prov. E. *sole*, a rope. The latter vowel is prob. due to AS. *sāl-an*, vb., to tie (for **sāl-ian*), or to Icel. *sæl*, a rope; cf. prov. E. *seal*, to bind with a rope; +Du. *spanzel*, G. *spannsel*, a spancel. See Notes on E. Etym., p. 277.

SPANDREL, the triangular space included between the arch of a doorway, &c., and a part of a rectangle formed by the outer mouldings over and beside it. (F.—L.) History obscure; an architectural term. Older forms *spandure* (Halliwell); *spandrel* (Ogilvie's Dict.). Lit. 'level space.' From OF. *explan-er*, to flatten, to level. — L. *ex*, out; and *planire*, to make flat, from *planus*, flat; see *Plain* and *Esplanade*. The F. sb. was prob. founded on Ital. *spianatura*, a levelling (Barretti).

SPANGLE, a small plate of shining metal. (E.) ME. *spangle*, of which the sense seems to have been a lozenge-shaped spangle

used to ornament a bridle; see Prompt. Parv., p. 313, note 3, and p. 467, note 1. It is the dimin. of *spang*, a metal fastening; with suffix *-el* (which is commonly French, but occasionally English, as in *kernel* from *corn*). 'Our plumes, our *spangs* and all our quaint airy'; Gascoigne, Steel Glas, 377; 'With glittering *spangs* that did like starres appear,' Spenser, F. Q. iv. 11. 45. AS. *spange*, a metal clasp or fastening, Grein, ii. 467; also *gespung*, id. i. 456. †MDu. *spange*; 'een *spange* van metal, a thinn pece of mettle, or a spangle'; Hexham; 'een *spange*-maecher, a buckle-maker or a spangle-maker; id.; Icel. *spång*, explained by 'spangle', though it seems rather to mean a clasp; G. *spange*, a brooch, clasp, buckle, ornament. β. Cf. Gk. *σπῆγε-οὐρ*, to bind tight, pinch in; *σπῆγγειν*, to bind tight, *σπῆγγος*, a lace, band.

SPANIEL, a Spanish dog. (F.—Span.—L.) ME. *spaniel*, Chaucer, C. T. 5849; spelt *spannel* in five MSS., Group D, 267; *spanzele*, Voc. 638. 10. Cf. ME. *Spannyell*, a Spaniard, Trevisa, tr. of Higden, iv. 419.—OF. *espagnel*, 'a spaniel'; Cot.—Span. *español*, Spanish. —Span. *España*, Spain.—L. *Hispania*, Spain. The origin of the name of the country is unknown.

SPANK, to beat or slap. (E.) 'Spank, a hard slap; to move energetically; *Spanker*, a man or animal very large, or excessively active; *Spanking*, large, lusty, active; &c.; Halliwell. An E. word, though not found in old authors. †NFries. and Dan. *spanke*, to strut, to stalk; Low G. *spakken*, *spenkern*, to run and spring about quickly. β. From a Teut. base *SPAK*, significant of quick motion or violent action; cf. EFries. *spaken*, to split, burst with heat. Der. *spank-er*, an after-sail in a barque.

SPAN-NEW, entirely new. (Scand.) ME. *spannewe*, Havelok, 968; Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1665; *span-newe*, K. Alisander, 4055. (The term is prob. Scand., not E.; otherwise we should rather have expected a form *spoon-new* or *span-new*, 'spoon-new', which is the corresponding E. form, as will appear.)—Icel. *spánnýr*, also *spánnýr*, span-new; compounded of *spánn*, a chip, shaving, made by a plane, knife, or axe; and *nýr*, new, cognate with E. *new*, q. v. Another sense of Icel. *spánn* is a spoon; see *Spoon*.—MHG. *spänniue*; from MLG. *spān*, G. *span*, a chip, splinter, and *nüwe* or *neu*, new. β. We also use the phrase *spick and span* new, which is also of Scand. origin; see the very numerous phrases of this character in Swed. dialects, as given by Kietz, who instances *spik-spångende ny*, completely new, answering to Swed. *till spint och spån ny*, with its varying forms *spingspångande ny*, *spittspångande ny*, *spittspångende ny*, and 18 more of the same character. So also Du. *spikspeldernieuw*, lit. spick-and-spill-new; since *speld* is a spill or splinter. So also Swed. *spillerny*, lit. spill-new. So also Dan. *spilterny*, lit. splinter-new. The Swed. and Du. *spik* are forms of *Spoke*; hence *spick and span* new—spike and chip new. All the terms 'signify fresh from the hands of the workman, fresh cut from the block, chip and splinter new'; Wedgwood.

SPAR (1), a beam, bar, rafter; a general term for yards, gaffs, &c. (E.) ME. *sparre* (disyllabic), Chaucer, C. T. 992 (A 990). The AS. sb. is not found, but the word is doubtless E.; we find the derived verb *sparrian*, to fasten with a bar, to bolt, as in 'gesparrado dure'—the door being fastened, Matt. vi. 6 (Lindisfarne MS.). †Du. *spur*; Icel. *sparri*; Dan. and Swed. *sparre*; OIHG. *sparro*; MHG. *sparre*; G. *sparren*. Cf. also Gael. and Irish *sparr*, a spar, joist, beam, rafter (from E.). β. The orig. sense seems to have been stick or pole; perhaps related to *Spear*, q. v. Der. *sparr*, verb, to fasten a door, bar it, P. Plowman, B. xix. 162 (footnote).

SPAR (2), a kind of mineral. (E.) An old prov. F. mining-term; spelt *sparr* in Manlove's Liberties and Customs of the Lead-mines, A. D. 1653, l. 265 (E. D. S. Gloss. B. 8). AS. *spær*, found in the compound *spær-stān* (spar-stone); 'Creta argentea, *spær-stān*'; Voc. 146. 23; 'Gipsus, *spær-en*'; id. 24. 20 (8th cent). Cf. G. *sparkalk*, plaster. β. The true G. name is *spat* or *spalk*; which is a different word. Der. *sparr-y*.

SPAR (3), to box with the hands, dispute, wrangle. (F.—Teut.) 'To *sparre*, as cocks do, *confutgere*;' Levins (1570). It was thus a term in cock-fighting, and orig. used of striking with the spurs, as cocks do.—OF. *esparrer*, 'to fling or jerk out with the heels, as a horse in high mane'; Cot. Mod. F. *esparrer*, little used (Littre); which Littre connects with Ital. *sparrare*, of which one sense is 'to kick'; but this must be a different word from Ital. *sparrare* (=L. *esparrare*), to unfurnish, to let off a gun. β. I suppose OF. *esparrer* to be of Teut. origin; cf. Low G. *sparre*, sb., a struggling, striving, Bremen Wörterbuch, iv. 945. Cf. G. *sich sperrén*, to struggle against, resist, oppose. Perhaps allied to Lithuan. *spirti*, to stamp, kick, strike out with the feet, resist. See *Spur*, *Spurn*. Der. *sparr-er*, *sparr-ing*.

SPARABLE, a kind of headless nail used for boots. (E.) A contraction of *sparrow-bill*; the old name. 'And *sparrowbills* to clout Pau's shoone;' (1629) T. Dekker, London's Tempe (The Song).

SPARE, frugal, scanty, lean. (E.) ME. *spar* (rare); 'ypoun *spare wyse*'—in a sparing manner, temperately; Gawain and the Grene Knight, 901. AS. *spær*, spare, sparing, as a gloss to L. *parvus*, Liber Scintillarum, p. 52, l. 6; also found in the compounds *spær-hynde*, sparing, *spær-lic*, frugal, *spærnis*, frugality, all in various glosses (Leo); the derived verb *spærjan*, to spare, is not uncommon; Grein, ii. 467.—Icel. *sparr*, sparing; Dan. *spær* in *spærsum*, thrifty; Swed. *spær* in *spærsum*; G. *spär* in *spärlích*. Cf. L. *parum*, little, *parcus*, sparing, *parcere*, to spare; which seem to have lost initial *s*. Der. *spare*, verb, ME. *sparen*, Chaucer, C. T. 6919 (D 1337), from AS. *sparian* (Grein), as above; cognate with Du. and G. *sparen*, Icel. and Swed. *spara*, Dan. *spare*, and perhaps allied to L. *parcere*. Also *spær-nece*, *spær-rib*; *spær-ing*, *spær-ing-ly*.

SPARK (1), a small particle of fire. (E.) ME. *spark*, Havelok, 91. Omerc. *spærén*, Voc. 46. 8; AS. *spærca*, Ælfred, tr. of Boethius, lib. iij. c. 12; cap. xxxv. § 5.—†MDu. *spark* (Hexham); Low G. *spark*; Brem. Wört. β. Perhaps so called from the crackling of a fire-brand, which throws out sparks; Icel. *sparka*, Dan. *spärke*, to crackle. Cf. Lithuan. *spargti*, to crackle like burning fir-wood, Gk. *σπάρατος*, a cracking, crackling. Brugmann, i. § 531. Der. *spark-le*, a little spark, with dimin. suffix *-el* for *-el* (cf. *kernel* from *corn*), ME. *sparkle*, Chaucer, C. T. 13833 (B 2095); also *spark-le*, verb, ME. *sparklen*, C. T. 2166 (A 2164).

SPARK (2), a gay young fellow. (Scand.) In Shak. All's Well, ii. 1. 25. The same word as prov. E. *sprack*, lively. ME. *sparklich*, adv., also spelt *sprachliche*; P. Plowman, C. xxi. 10, and footnote. —Icel. *spærk*, lively, sprightly; also *spærk*. Hence Icel. *spærkligr*, whence ME. *sprachliche*, adj.—Swed. dial. *spriker*, *spriks*, *spriks*, cheerful, talkative (Rietz); Norweg. *spærk*, ardent, cheerful, lively (Aasen). β. Perhaps the orig. sense was 'talkative,' or 'noisy'; cf. *Speak*, and *Spark* (1).

SPARROW, a small well-known bird. (E.) ME. *sparrowe*, Chaucer, C. T. 628 (A 626); *sparewe*, Wyclif, Matt. x. 29. Omerc. **sparwa*; AS. *spærwa*, Matt. x. 29.—†Icel. *sporr* (rare); Dan. *spurv*; Swed. *sparf*; OHG. *sparo* (gen. *sparwen*), also *sparu*; MHG. *spær*; whence G. *spær-ling*, a sparrow, with double dimin. suffix *-ling*; Goth. *sparwa*. β. All from Teut. type **sparwom*, m., a sparrow; lit. 'a flutterer'; from **SPEK*, to quiver, hence, to flutter; see *Spar* (3). Cf. Lithuan. *sparnas*, a bird's wing, a fish's fin, the leaf of a folding door (from the movement to and fro). Der. *sparrowhawk*, ME. *spærhauke*, P. Plowman, B. vi. 199, AS. *spærhafoc*, Voc. 132. 26; cf. Icel. *spærhauk* (where *spær* is the stem of *sporr*), Swed. *sparfök* (from *sparf*), Dan. *spurvök* (from *spurv*).

SPARVER, **SPARVIE**, the canopy or tester of a bed. (F.) In 1473: 'J *sparvor* with j pelow' [pillow]; York Wills, iii. 216. See Nares.—OF. *espervier*, *espervier*, 'l'ensemble des pièces qui composent le coussin'; Godefroy; but it may mean 'canopy.' Apparently the same as OF. *espervier*, a sparrowhawk, also 'a sweep-net' (Cot.); hence, a canopy. Cf. Ital. *spauriere*, 'any kind of hauke; also a sparvise of a bed'; Florio.

SPARSE, thinly scattered. (L.) Modern; yet the verb *spars*, to scatter, occurs as early as 1536 (see Todd); and Spenser has 'spersed ayre,' F. Q. i. 1. 39.—L. *sparsus* (for **sparg-sus*); pp. of *spargere*, to scatter, sprinkle.—†SPEK, to sprinkle; an extension of **SPEK*, to scatter (Gk. *σπείρειν*, for **σπείρ-ειν*); see *Sperm*. Der. *spars-ly*, -ness. Also *a-spars*, *di-spars*, *inter-spars*.

SPASM, a convulsive movement. (F.—L.—Gk.) 'Those who have their necks drawn backward . . . with the *spasme*;' Holland's Pliny, b. xx. c. 5; ed. 1634, ii. 41 d; ME. *spasme*, Landfrank, Chirurgie, p. 309, l. 19.—F. *spasme*, 'the cramp'; Cot.—L. *spasmus*, acc. of *spasmus*—(Gk. *σπασμός*, a spasm, convulsion.—Gk. *σπάειν*, to draw, pluck.—†SPA, to draw. Der. *spasm-ic*, formed with suffix *-ic* from Gk. adj. *σπασμώδης*, convulsive; *spasm-ic-id-ic*, *spasm-ic-id-ic-ly*.

SPAT (1), a blow, a slap. (E.) In Cent. Dict. Of imitative origin; cf. *slap*, *pat*.

SPAT (2), the young of shell-fish. (E.) In Cent. Dict. Formed from *spat*, to eject, the base of *spatter*; see *Spatter*. And compare *Spot*; also Du. *spat*, a spot, speck, splash.

SPATE, a river-flood. (F.—Teut.) 'While crashing ice, borne on the roaring *spate*;' Burns, Brigs of Ayr. And see Jamieson. Cf. Irish *speid* (borrowed from E. *spate*), a great river-flood. Also spelt *speit*. G. Douglas has *spait*, a torrent; cf. Verg. Æn. ii. 496.—AF. **espeit*—OF. *espoit*, a spouting out (Godefroy).—EFries. *speiten*, *speuten*, *spoiten*, *speuten*, Du. *spuiten*, to spout; see *Spout*. **SPATS**, gaiters. (E.) Shorter for *spatterdash*; gaiters to keep off the splatterings of mud that are dashed against the wearer; cf. *dash-board* or *splash-board* of a carriage.

SPATTER, to besprinkle, spit or throw out upon. (E.) 1. 'Which th' offended taste With *spattering* noise rejected;' Milton, P. L. x.

567. Here Milton uses it for *sputter*, the frequentative of *Spit* (2), q.v. 2. The usual sense is to *be-spotted*, and it is a frequentative form, with suffix *-er*, formed from a base *spat-*; cf. prov. E. *spat*, to spit; H.Fries. *spalten*, to burst, fly out, split; +Du. *spalten*, to throw, spatter, splash. Cf. Gk. *σπαρδόν*, a sling.

SPATULA, a broad-bladed knife for spreading plasters. (L. — (Gk.) Spelt *spatula* in Holland's Pliny, b. xxiii. c. 7 [not 17], l. 24 from the end. This is F. *spatule*, as in Cot. — L. *spatula*, also *spatula*; dimin. of *spatha*, an instrument with a broad blade. — Gk. *σπάθη*, a broad blade, a spatula, a paddle; cognate with E. *Spade* (1), q.v.

SPAVIN, a swelling near the joints of horses, producing lameness. (F. — Teut.) In Shak. Hen. VIII, i. 3. 12. ME. *spaweyne*, 'horsys maledy'; Prompt. Parv. — OF. *esparvin* (13th cent., in Hatzfeldt), MF. *esparvain*, 'a spavin in the leg of a horse,' Cot. Cf. MItal. *spavano*, 'a spavin,' Florio; Ital. *spavonio*; Span. *esparvan* (1) spavin, (2) a sparrow-hawk; Port. *esparavão*; mod. F. *éparvin*.

β. A comparison of the forms (of which MItal. *spavano* is for *spavano*) shows that they answer to a Late L. type **spavānus*, parallel to Late L. *spārvānus*, a sparrow-hawk (F. *éparvin*). And just as *spārvānus* is formed with suffix *-ānus* from OIHG. *sparus*, a sparrow (or is Latinised from OIHG. *spārvāri*, a sparrow-hawk, which comes to the same thing), so Late L. **spavānus* is formed with suffix *-ānus* from the same base (*sparus*). The lit. sense is, accordingly, 'sparrow-like,' from the hopping or bird-like motion of a horse afflicted with spavin. The OIHG. *sparus* is cognate with E. *Sparrow*, q.v.

¶ Ménage, who is followed by Diez and Littré, gives much the same explanation, but says that the disease is named from the *sparrow-hawk* (not the *sparrow*) because the horse lifts up his legs after the manner of sparrow-hawks. It is obvious that the sparrow is much more likely than the sparrow-hawk to have been the subject of a simile, and it is also clear that *spārvānus* may have been formed from *sparus* directly. It makes better sense.

SPAWN, the same as *Spa*, q.v.

SPAWL, spittle. (E.) 'In the spawl her middle finger dips'; Dryden, tr. of Persius, ii. 63. AS. *spūld*, Elene, 300 (sic in MS.); variant of OMerc. *spūhl*, Matt. xxvii. 30; AS. *spūll*, spittle, allied to *spūtan*, to spit. See *Spit* (2).

SPAWN, the eggs of fish or frogs. (F. — L.) 'Your multiplying spawn'; Cor. ii. 2. 82. 'Spawnne of a fysshe'; Palsgrave. The verb occurs in Prompt. Parv., p. 467: '*Spawnyng*, *spanyn*, as *fyschys*, *Pisciculo*.' Short for **spauden*, and certainly (as Wedgwood suggests), from OF. *espandre*, 'to shed, spill, pour out, to spread, cast, or scatter abroad in great abundance'; Cot. (So also Ital. *spandere*, to spill, shed, scatter.) β. The etymology is proved by a gloss in Wright's Voc. i. 164; cf. N. and Q. 6 S. v. 465. The AF. phrase '*Soffreit le peysoun en ewe espandure*', i. e. let the fish spawn in the water, occurs there; and *espandure* is glossed by *scheden his roune*, i. e. shed his roe, in the MS.; though misprinted *scheden him frome*. From L. *ex-pandere*; see *Expand*. Der. *spawn-er*.

SPAY, to render sterile. (F. — L. — Gk.) See Todd's Johnson. — OF. **espeer*, not found; (but of the same form as OF. *espeer*, to pierce with a sword (Godefroy), from OF. *espee* (= Ital. *spada*), a sword]. Hence the OF. **espeer* would represent the Late L. *spādāre*, for *spadōnāre*, to geld. — L. *spad-o* (gen. *spadōnis*), a eunuch. — Gk. *σπάδων*, a eunuch. — Gk. *σπά-ειν*, to draw, tear, rend.

SPEAK, to utter words, say, talk. (E.) This word has lost an *r*, and stands for *speak*. We can date the loss of the *r* as having taken place before A.D. 1100. The MSS. of the A. S. Gospels have sometimes *sprecan* and sometimes *specan*, so that the letter was frequently dropped as early as the 11th century, though it appears occasionally in the latest of them; the same is true for the sb. *spāre* or *spāc*, mod. E. *speech* (or *speech*); see John, iv. 26, &c. ME. *speken*, pt. t. *spak*, pp. *spoken*, *spoke*; Chaucer, C. T. 792, 914 (A 790, 912). AS. *sprecan* (later *specan*), pt. t. *sprec* (later *spac*), pp. *sprecen*; Grein, ii. 472, +Du. *sprecken*; OHG. *sprekhan*; G. *sprechen*, pt. t. *sprach*. β. All from Teut. base *SPREK*, to speak, of which the orig. sense was merely to make a noise, crackle, cry out, as seen in Icel. *spaka*, Dan. *sprage*, to crackle, Dan. *sprække*, to crack, burst; see *Spark* (1). Cf. Gk. *σπάρα*, a cracking, crackling. Cf. Lowland Sc. *crack*, a talk. Der. *speak-er*; *speak-er-ship*; *speech*, q.v.; *spokes-man*, q.v.

SPEAR, a long weapon, spiked pole, lance. (E.) ME. *spre* (disyllabic), Chaucer, C. T. 2551 (A 2549). AS. *spera*, John, xix. 34, +Du. *speer*; Icel. *spjör*; Dan. *spar*; G. *speer*; OHG. *sper*. Cf. L. *sparus*, a small missile weapon, dart, hunting-spear. Perhaps related to *spar*, a beam (hence, a pole). See *Spar* (1). Der. *spear-man*, Acts, xxiii. 23; *spear-grass*, 1 Hen. IV, ii. 4. 340; *spear-mint*; *spear-woot*, AS. *sperewort*, A. S. Leechdoms, Gloss. to vol. iii.

SPECIAL, particular, distinctive. (F. — L.) ME. *special*, *speciale*, Ancren Riwle, p. 56, l. 22. Short for *specialis*; see *Especial*;

and *Species* (below). Der. *special-ly*, *special-i-ty*, *special-ty*. Doublet, *special*.

SPECIES, a group of individuals having common characteristics, subordinate to a genus, a kind. (L.) In Minshew, ed. 1627; the ME. form was *spice* (see *Spice*). — L. *speciēs*, a look, appearance, kind, sort. — L. *specere*, to look, see. + OHG. *spēhōn* (G. *spähen*), to spy. Cf. Skt. *spag*, *spag*, to spy. — + SPEK, to see. Brugmann, i. § 551. See *Spy*. Der. *speci-al*, q.v. Also *specie*, money in gold or silver, a remarkable form, evolved as a sing. sb. from the old word *species* = 'money paid by tale,' as in Phillips, ed. 1706; probably by confusion with the L. ablative *speciē*, as if paid in *specie* = paid in visible coin. Also *specify*, q.v., *speci-men*, q.v., *speci-ous*, q.v. Also *speci-al* (doublet of *special*); *fronti-spice*, q.v. Doublet, *spice*.

SPECIFY, to particularise. (F. — L.) ME. *specifien*, Gower, C. A. i. 33; prol. 866. — OF. *spécifier*, 'to specify, particularize'; Cot. — Late L. **specificare*, to specify (Ducange); pp. *specificatus*. — L. adj. *specificus*, specific, particular. — L. *speci-*, for *speciēs*, a kind; and *-ficus*, i. e. making, from L. *facere*, to make; see *Species* and *Fact*. ¶ It thus appears that *specify* is a more orig. word, but *specify* is much the older word in English. Cf. *specific*, MF. *specifique*, 'special', Cot., from L. *specificus*, special, as above; whence *specific-al*, *specific-al-ly*, *specific-ate*, *specific-al-ion*. And hence *specify*, verb (as above).

SPECIMEN, a pattern, model. (L.) 'Specimen, an example, proof, trial, or pattern'; Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. — L. *specimen*, an example, something shown by way of sample. — L. *speci-*, for *specere*, to see; with suffix *-men*. See *Species*.

SPECIOUS, showy, plausible. (F. — I.) ME. *specious*, slightly, beautiful; see Trench, Select Glossary. — MF. *specieux*, 'specious, fair'; Cot. — L. *speciosus*, fair to see. — L. *speci-*, for *specere*, to behold; with suffix *-osus*; see *Species*. Der. *specious-ly*, *-ness*.

SPECK, a small spot, blemish. (E.) *Speck* in Levins, ed. 1570. 'Speckid sheep' i. e. spotted sheep; Wyclif, tr. of Gen. xxx. 32. 'Spekke, clowte, Pictadum', i. e. a patch; Prompt. Parv. AS. *specca*, a spot, mark, pl. *speccan*; 'Note, speccan', Voc. 34. 25. Cf. Low G. *spaken*, to be spotted with wet, *spakig*, spotted with wet; Brem. Wört. iv. 931; MDu. *spickelen*, 'to speckle, or to spott', Hexham. β. The MDu. *spickelen* is obviously the frequentative of MDu. *spicken*, to spit, and Wedgwood's suggestion that 'the origin lies in the figure of spattering with wet' is prob. correct. Cf. Du. *spikkelt*, a speckle, spot. Hardly allied to L. *pingere*, to paint (Frank). Der. *speck*, verb, Milton, P. L. ii. 420. Also *speck-le*, a little spot, dimin. form, Spenser, tr. of Virgil's Gnat, 250; cf. Du. *spikkelt*, 2 speckle. Hence *speckle*, verb.

SPECTACLE, a sight, show. (F. — L.) ME. *spectacle*, Wyclif, 1 Cor. iv. 9. — F. *spectacle*, 'a spectacle'; Cot. — L. *spectaculum*, a show. Formed with suffixes *-cu-lus* (< *-cu-lus*) from L. *speci-are*, to see. — L. *spectum*, supine of *specere*, to see; see *Species*. Der. *spectacles*, pl. glasses for assisting the sight, pl. of ME. *spectacle*, a glass through which to view objects, Chaucer, C. T. 6785 (D 1203); hence *spectacle*-ed, Cor. ii. 1. 222. And see *spectator*, *spectre*, *speculate*.

SPECTATOR, a beholder. (L.; or F. — L.) In Hamlet, iii. 2. 46; *shelt spectator*, Spenser, F. Q. ii. 4. 27. [Perhaps from F. *spectateur*, 'a spectator'; Cot.] — L. *spectator*, a beholder; formed with suffix *-tor* from *speci-are*, to behold. — L. *spectum*, supine of *specere*, to see; see *Spectacle*, *Spy*.

SPECTRE, a ghost. (F. — L.) In Milton, P. R. iv. 430. — F. *spectre*, 'an image, figure, ghost'; Cot. — L. *spectrum*, a vision. Formed with suffix *-trum* from *spec-ere*, to see; see *Spectacle*, *Spy*. Der. *spectr-al-ion*. Doublet, *spectrum*, a mod. scientific term, directly from L. *spectrum*.

SPECULAR, suitable for seeing, having a smooth reflecting surface. (L.) 'This specular mount'; Milton, P. R. iv. 236. — L. *specularis*, belonging to a mirror. — L. *speculum*, a mirror. — L. *spec-ere*, to see; see *Spy*. ¶ Milton's use of the word is due to L. *specula*, fem. sb., a watch-tower, a closely allied word. Der. *specul-ate*, from L. *speculatus*, pp. of *speculari*, to behold, from *specula*, a watch-tower; hence *specul-at-ion*; Minshew, ed. 1627, from F. *speculation*, 'speculation', Cot., which from L. acc. *speculatiōnem*; *specul-at-or* = L. *speculator*; *specul-at-ive*, Minshew, from L. *speculativus*. We also use *specul-um* = L. *speculum*, a mirror.

SPEECH, talk, language. (E.) ME. *speche* (disyllabic), Chaucer, C. T. 8729 (E 853). For *spreche*, by loss of *r*. AS. *stfde*, later form of *stfde*; Grein, ii. 471. — AS. *stfde*, 3rd grade of *sprecan*, to speak; see *Speak*. +Du. *spraak*, from *spreken*; G. *sprache*, from *sprechen*. Der. *speech-less*, Merch. Ven. i. 1. 164; *speech-less-ly*, *-ness*.

SPEED, success, velocity. (E.) The old sense is 'success' or 'help.' ME. *sped* (with long *e*); 'iuel sped' = evil speed, ill suc-

cess, Genesis and Exodus, ed. Morris, 310. AS. *spēd*, haste, success; Grein, ii. 467. Here *ē* is due to *o*, by the usual change (as in foot, AS. *fōt*, pl. *fēst*, AS. *fēt*), and *spēd* is due to a Teut. type **spōdiz* + OSax. *spōd*, success (Icelandic); Du. *spēd*, speed; OHG. *spōt*, *spōt*, success. β. All from Teut. type **spōdiz*, speed, success (Fick, iii. 355). Here the *-d-* is a suffix, answering to Idg. *-ti-* (cf. Verner's law). Allied to Skt. *spā-ti*, increase, growth; and *spā-ta-a*, pp. of *spāy*, to increase, enlarge; Benfey, p. 1087. γ. The AS. *spēd*, accordingly, from the AS. strong verb *spōwan*, to succeed, Grein, ii. 471; and the OHG. *spōt* is allied to the verb *spōn*, to succeed, an impersonal weak verb. 8. Further allied to L. *spatium*, room, *spēs*, hope, prosper, prosperous, Lithuan. *spētās*, leisure, opportunity. Brugmann, i. §§ 156, 223 (3, note). Der. *speed*, verb, AS. *spēdan*, weak verb, pl. t. *spēdde*, Grein, ii. 468; *speed-y*, AS. *spēdig*, id.; *speed-i-ty*, *speed-i-ness*.

SPEIR, to ask. (E.) See **SPUR**.

SPELICANS, a game played with thin slips of wood. (Du.) Imported from Holland, which is famous for toys. Englished from MDu. *spelleken*, a small pin (Hexham); formed with the MDu. dimin. suffix *-ken* (= G. *-chen*, E. *-kin*) from MDu. *spelle*, a pin, splinter of wood, allied to E. **Spell** (4), q.v.

SPELL (1), a form of magic words, incantation. (E.) ME. *spel*, dat. *spelle*, Chaucer, C. T. 13821 (B 2083). AS. *spel*, spell, a saying, story, narrative; Grein, ii. 469. Icel. *spjall*, a saying; OHG. *speli*, a narrative; Goth. *spjall*, a fable, tale, myth. Teut. type **spellom*, n. Don. *spjall* (2), q.v.; *go-spjall*, q.v.

SPELL (2), to tell the names of the letters of a word. (F. - Teut.) ME. *spellen*, 'Syllable letters, Syllabic; *Spellynge*, Syllabicacio; *Spellare* [speller], Syllabicator; Prompt. Parv. 'Lere hem litlum and lytlan . . . Ty þei couthe speke and *spelle*, &c. - teach them by little and little till they couthe pronounce and spell; P. Plowman, B. v. 599, 600. - OF. *espeler*, to spell, to speak, to join letters or syllables together; Cot. Of Teut. origin. From Du. *spellen*, to spell; the same as AS. *spelian*, to relate, declare, tell, speak; MHG. *spellen*, to relate, Goth. *spjellan*, to narrate. All these are denominative verbs; thus Du. *spellen* is from OSax. *spel*, a word (see Heland, 572); AS. *spelian* is from AS. *spell*, a tale; and Goth. *spjellan*, from *spjall*, a fable; see **Spell** (1). ¶ E. *spell* does not appear to be directly from AS. *spelian*, but seems rather to have been borrowed from French. Certainly the word was sooner or later confused with the old and prov. E. *spjell*, in the sense of a splinter of wood, as though to *spjell* were to point out letters with a splinter of wood. Thus Palsgrave has '*festue* to spell with; where *festue* is F. *festu*, 'a straw, rush, little stalk or stick' (Cot.), from L. *festuca*; and Halliwell cites from a Dict. written about A.D. 1500 the entry 'To *spjelly*, Syllabicacio; agreeing with the form '*spjelder* of worde' in Palsgrave; indeed, *spjeldren*, to spell, occurs in the Ormulum, 16347, 16440. So even in Hexham's MDu. Dict. we have '*spelle*, a pin, with a striking resemblance to '*spellen*, to spell letters or words.' See **Spell** (4). Der. *spjell-er*, *spjell-ing*, *spjell-ing-book*.

SPELL (3), a turn of work. (E.) 'To Do a Spell, in sea-language, signifies to do any work by turns, for a short time, and then leave it. A fresh spell, is when fresh men come to work, esp. when the rowers are relieved with another gang; to give a spell, is to be ready to work in such a one's room; Phillips, ed. 1706. Not found in ME., but it is almost certainly due to AS. *spelian*, to supply another's room, to act or be proxy for (Bosworth). Whelock, in his edition of Ælfred's tr. of Bede, p. 151, quotes the following sentence from a homily: 'Se cnyning is Cristes sylfes *speligend*' - the king supplies the place of Christ himself. So also the following: 'Næs ðāh Isaac oðleggen, ac se ram hine *speldode*' - Isaac, however, was not slain himself, but the ram supplied his place, or took his spell; Ælfric's Hom. ed. Thorpe, ii. 62. Cf. AS. *gospelia*, a vicar, deputy (Toller). β. The AS. *spelian* is perhaps allied to *spjellan*, to play, to sport; and the latter is cognate with Du. *spelen*, G. *spielen*, to play, act a part; these being denominative verbs, formed from the sb. which appears as Du. *spel*, G. *spiel*, OIIG. *spil*, a game.

SPELL (4), **SPILL**, a thin slip of wood, splinter, a slip of paper for lighting candles. (E.) This word has been assimilated to the verb to *spill*, from the use of a slip of wood, in schools of the olden times, to point out letters in a book. See remarks on **Spell** (2). The true form is rather *speld*. ME. *speld*, a splinter; pl. *speldes*, splinters of a broken spear, Will. of Palerne, 3392; hence the dimin. *speldar*, a splinter (Palsgrave), *speldur*, Awyowning of Arthur, xiii. 6. AS. *speld*, a torch, spill used as a torch (Bosworth). + Du. *speld*, a pin (cf. *spil*, the pin of a bobbin, spindle, axis); Icel. *speld*, *speldi*, a square tablet, orig. a thin slice of board; *spilda*, a flake, a slice; Goth. *spilda*, a writing-tablet; MHG. *spelle*, a splinter. β. All from the Teut. verb **spaldan-* (G. *spalten*), to cleave; a reduplicating verb, like OHG. *spaltan*, to cleave, split. Cf. Shetland *speld*, to split (Edmondston); Skt. *spāt* (for **spāth*),

to burst open. See **Spelicans**, **Spill** (2). Thus the orig. sense is 'that which is split off, a flake, slice, &c.' Der. *spelian*, q.v. **SPELT**, a kind of corn. (L.) Called '*spelt* come' in Minshew, ed. 1637. Not found in ME. AS. *spelt*. 'Faar [i.e. L. *far*], *spelt*;' Voc. 273. 20. Cf. Du. *spelt*; G. *speltz*, *spelt*. All from Late L. *spelta*, *spelt* (ab. A.D. 400); whence also Ital. *spelta*, *speldia*, F. *speltre*, *spelt*.

SPELTZER, pewter, zinc. (Low G.) '*Sfelter*, a kind of metall, not known to the antients, which the Germans call *zinc*;' Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. I cannot find an early example of the word, but it is prob. Tenticion, in any case, and occurs again in Low G. *speltzer*, pewter, Bremen Wörterbuch; cf. Du. *spauter*, MDu. *spauter*, from OF. *espautre* (Godefroy); which suggests an older form **speltre*. It is obviously allied to Ital. *peloro*, pewter, and to E. *spelter*. See (in Ducange) Late L. *pestum* (error for *peltrum*?) and *pestreum*. Hexham has '*Pentler*, or *Spauter*, Pewter, or fine Tinne.' Godefroy has OF. *peltrier* (12th cent.), s.v. *pastrer*; and note that the earlier forms are without the initial *s-* or *pe-*. See **Pewter**; where correct the note that initial *s-* has been lost.

SPENCER, a short over-jacket. (F. - L.) Much worn about A.D. 1815; see Notes and Queries, 4 S. x. 356. 'Two noble ears, whom, if I quote, Some folks might call me sinner, The one invented half a coat, The other half a dinner;' Epigram quoted in Taylor, Words and Places. The reference is to Earl Spencer and Earl Sandwich. It thus appears that the *spencer* was named after the celebrated Earl Spencer, viz. John Charles Spencer, third earl, born 1782, died 1845. See further under **Spend**.

SPEND, to lay out (money), consume, waste. (L.) ME. *spenden*, Chaucer, C. T. 302 (A 300). AS. *spendan*; occurring in the compounds *ā-spendan* and *for-spendan*; see examples in Sweet's A.S. Reader. Not an AS. word, but merely borrowed from Late L. *spendere*, to spend, waste, consume. Cf. Late L. *dispendium*, *dispenda*, expense, of which the shorter forms *spendium*, *spensa* are also found. We also find Late L. *spendibilia monita*, spending money, i.e. money for current expenses, occurring as early as A.D. 922 (Ducange). So also Ital. *spendere*, to spend, *spendio*, expense, where *spendio* = L. *dispendium*. Observe also OF. *despendre*, 'to dispend, spend, expend, disburse, Cot.; *despenser*, 'to dispend, spend, id.; *despensier*, 'a spender, also a cater [caterer], or clerk of a kitchen,' id. β. In exactly the same way, the OF. *despensier* became ME. *spensere* or *spensere*, explained by *cellarius* in the Prompt. Parv., and now preserved in the proper name *Spencer* or *Spenser*, formerly *Despenser*. Trevisa, tr. of Illyden, iv. 33, translates L. *dispensator* by *spenser*. Hence even the buttry or cellar was called a *spenser*, as being under the control of this officer; '*Spence*, botry, or celere,' Prompt. Parv. γ. The L. *dispendere* is compounded of *dis-*, apart, and *pendere*, to weigh; see **Dis-** and **Pendant**. ¶ The etymology sometimes given, from L. *expendere*, is less likely; the *s* here represents *dis*, not *ex*; precisely the same loss occurs in *spori* for *dispori*. Der. *spend-er*, *spend-thrift*, i.e. one who spends what has been accumulated by thrift, Temp. ii. 1. 24; *spencer* (above).

SPERM, animal seed, spawn, spermaceti. (F. - L. - Gk.) ME. *sperme*, Chaucer, C. T. 14015 (B 3199). = F. *sperme*, 'sperm, seed;' Cot. - L. *sperma* - Gk. *σπέρμα*, seed - Gk. *σπέρμα* (- *σπέρμα*-*ν*), to sow; orig. to scatter with a quick motion of the hand. (✓SPER.) And see **Sparre**. Der. *spermat-ic*, Gk. *σπέρμα*-*ν*-*κός*, from *σπέρμα*, stem of *σπέρμα*; *spermat-ic-al*. Also *sperm-oil*, *sperm-whale*; *spermaceti*, *spelt parmaceti* in 1 Hen. IV. i. 3. 58, from L. *sperma cēti*, sperm of the whale, where *cēti* is the gen. case of *cētus* = Gk. *κῆτος*, a large fish; see **Cetaceous**. And see *spor-ad-ic*, *spore*.

SPEW, **SPOUE**, to vomit. (E.) ME. *spewen*, P. Plowman, B. x. 40. AS. *sprowan*, *sprowan*, weak verbs; *sprowan*, strong verb, pt. t. *spāw*, pp. *sprowen*; Grein, ii. 470. Cf. MDu. *sprowen* (Hexham); Icel. *spjja*, Dan. *spjje*; Swed. *spjje*; OIIG. *spjjan*; G. *spieien*; Goth. *spjewan*, + L. *spuer*; Lithuan. *spjauiti*; Gk. *σπύειν* (for **σπείν*). β. All from ✓SPIW, to spit forth. Expressive of the sound of spitting out; cf. *puke* (1), *spit* (2). Brugmann, i. § 567.

SPHERE, a globe, orb, circuit of motion, province or duty. (F. - L. - Gk.) ME. *sphere*, Chaucer, C. T. 11592 (F 1280). Later *sphere*, Spenser, F. Q. i. 10. 56. - OF. *sphere*, a sphere (Littré). MF. *sphere*, 'a sphere;' Cot. - L. *sphæra* - Gk. *σφαῖρα*, a ball, globe. β. Gk. *σφαῖρα* = **σφαῖρα* = **σφαῖρα*; perhaps 'that which is tossed about;' see **Spar** (3). Der. *spher-ic*, Gk. *σφαῖρα*, like a sphere; *spher-ic-al*, *spher-ic-al-ly*, *spher-ic-i-ty*; *spher-o-id*, that which is like a sphere, from *σφαῖρα*, for *σφαῖρα*, round, and *οἶδος*, form, shape, appearance (from ✓WEID, to see). Hence *spheroid-al*.

SPHINX, a monster with a woman's head and the body of a lioness, who destroyed travellers that could not solve her riddles. (L. - Gk.) 'Subtle as *Sphinx*;' I. L. i. iv. 3. 342. *Spelt Sphinx* by

Lydgate, *Storie of Thebes*, pt. i. = *L. sphinx* (gen. *sphinxis*). = Gk. *σφιγξ* (gen. *σφίγγος*), lit. 'the strangler,' because she strangled the travellers who could not solve her riddles; from Gk. *σφίγγω*, to throttle, strangle. ¶ But most likely, this is merely a popular etymology, and the word is foreign to Greek. In fact, the legend is Egyptian; Herodotus, ii. 175, iv. 79.

SPICE, an aromatic vegetable for seasoning food, a small quantity or sample. (F.—L.) A doublet of *species*. 'Spice, the earlier form in which we made the word our own, is now limited to certain aromatic drugs, which, as consisting of various kinds, have this name of *spices*. But *spice* was once employed as *species* is now.' Trench, *Select Glossary*, q.v. 'Species, used by the druggists of the Middle Ages for the four kinds of ingredients in which they traded—saffron, cloves, cinnamon, nutmegs.' Bréal, *Semantics*. ME. *spice*. 'Alsteyne sou fro al yuel *spice*,' Wyclif, i. Thess. v. 22; where the Vulgate has 'ab omni specie mala.' In early use. 'Hope is a swete *spice*,' Ancrén Riwle, p. 78, last line. = OF. *espice*, *spice*; Cot. = L. *speciem*, acc. of *species*, a kind, species; in Late Latin, a spice, drug; see **SPECIES**. Der. *spice*, verb; *spice-ed*, Chaucer, C. T. 528 (A 526); *spice-er*, an old word for spice-seller, answering to the mod. grocer, P. Plowman, B. ii. 225; *spice-er-y*, from OF. *espicerie*, 'a spicery, also spices.' Cot. = *spice-y*, *spice-ily*, *spice-ness*.

SPIKE AND SPAN-NEW, quite new. (Scand.) In North's *Platarch*, p. 213 (K.); Howell, *Famil. Letters*, vol. i. sect. 4, let. 2 (Jan. 20, 1624). Lit. 'spike and spoon new,' where *spike* means a point, and *spoon* a chip; new as a spike or nail just made and a chip just cut off. See further under **SPAN-NEW**. And see **SPIKE** and **SPOON**.

SPIDER, an insect that spins webs. (E.) ME. *spider*, spelt *spidre*, Aenbite of Iwlyt, p. 164, l. 6 from bottom. Apparently this is the sense of AS. *spider*, A. S. Leechdoms, iii. 42; with *-der* for *-her*; from **sin-her*, the loss of *n* before *h* being of regular occurrence in AS. As *-her* (ldg. *-ter*) is an agential suffix, the sense would be *spinner*, which is also a name for the spider; see E. D. D. From the verb to *spin*; see **SPIN**. + Du. *spin*, a spider; Dan. *spindel* (for *spinner*), a spider, from *spinde* (for *spinne*), to spin; Swed. *spinnad*, a spider, from *spinna*, to spin; G. *spinne*, a spider, spinner.

SPIGOT, a pointed piece of wood for stopping a small hole in a cask. (Prov.—L.) ME. *spigot*, Wyclif, Job, xxiii. 19. Spelt *spygote*, Voc. 724, 10; *spykot*, id. 573, 30. A term due to the Bourdeaux wine-trade. Apparently from an Olrov. **spigote*; Mistral gives the mod. Prov. *espigoun*, *espigoun*, the step of a ladder, the bar of a chair, also a spigot. Evidently derived from Olrov. *espiga*, mod. Prov. *espigo*, an ear of corn. All from L. *spica*, an ear of corn; see **SPIKE**. Cf. also OF. *espigote*, a bad ear of corn (Godefroy); Walloon *spigot*, the peak of a shoe. Also Port. *espicho*, a spigot; from L. *spiculum*, a little spike, point, dart, dimin. of *spica* (above). Torriano gives Ital. *spigo*, *spico*, the herb spikenard, also a spigot. ¶ The Irish *spicéad*, W. *spigead*, are from L.

SPIKE (1), a sharp point, large nail. (Scand.) 'Iron for spikes,' Bacon, *Advice to Sir G. Villiers* (K.). 'Spikynge, nayle,' Prompt. Parv. Sommer gives an AS. *spicing*, a large nail; from A. S. Leechdoms, iii. 200. From Icel. *spik*, *spik*, a spike; cf. Low G. *spike*, a wooden peg (Schambach); Du. *spijker*, a nail. Thought to be distinct from **SPIKE** (2), and allied, by gradation, to **SPOKE**, q.v. Der. *spike*, verb, *spiked*, *spiky*.

SPIKE (2), an ear of corn. (L.) ME. *spik*, P. Plowman, C. xiii. 180. = L. *spica*, an ear of corn. Der. *spike-nard*, q.v.; *spig-at*, q.v.

SPIKENARD, an aromatic oil or balsam. (Hybrid; F.—L. and F.—L.—Gk.—Pers.) 'Precious oymement *spikenard*;' Wyclif, Mark, xiv. 3; where the Vulgate has 'alabastrum unguenti *nardi spiciati pretiosi*.' [Thus *spike-nard* should rather be *spiked nard*; it signifies nard furnished with spikes, in allusion to the mode of growth. 'The head of Nardus spreads into certain spikes or ears, whereby it hath a twofold use, both of spike and also of leaf; in which regard it is so famous;' Pliny, Nat. Hist. b. xii. c. 12 (in Holland's translation).] However, we borrowed it from OF. *spiguenard* (Godefroy). = L. *spica*, an ear of corn; and *nardi*, gen. of *nardus*, nard; see **NARD**. The L. *spiciatus*, furnished with ears, is derived from *spica*, an ear of corn; see **SPIKE** (2).

SPILE, a peg for a vent-hole. (E.) Not in Todd's Johnson; but in many E. dialects; see E. D. D. Cognate with Du. *spijl*, a spile, bar; Low G. *spile*, a bar, also a skewer (Schambach); cf. G. *spießer*, a skewer. Teut. types **spi-lī*, **spi-lō* (Frank); allied to **SPIRE** (1). **SPLIT** (1), a splinter, thin slip of wood. (E.) 'Spills, thin slips of wood or paper, used for lighting candles,' Halliwell. 'The *spill* of wood;' Holland's tr. of Pliny, bk. viii. c. 16; i. 203. ME. *spille*; Life of Beket, ed. W. H. Black, 1845, l. 850; 'hit nis not worp a *spill*' = it is not worth a splinter or chip. The same word as **SPILL** (4), q.v.

SPLIT (2), to destroy, mar, shed. (Scand.) Often explained by

'spoil,' with which it has no etymological connexion. It stands for *spild*, the *ld* having passed into *ll* by assimilation. ME. *spillen*, commonly in the sense to destroy or mar; also, intransitively, to perish; see Chaucer, C. T. 6480, 5435 (D 898, B 815); Hamlet, iv. 5. 20. In mod. E., only to shed, pour out, effuse. Cf. AS. *spillan*, to destroy; Grein, ii. 470; apparently borrowed from Icel. *spilla*, to destroy; Swed. *spilla* (Dan. *spilde*, for **spille*), to spill. These are assimilated forms, with *ll* for *ld*; as shown by the (native) AS. *spildan*, to destroy, OSax. *spildan*. Teut. type **speli-ljan*; allied to G. *spalten*, to split. Cf. Skt. *spṛhat*, *spṛhat*, to burst; Brugmann, i. § 530. See **SPILL** (4). Der. *spill-er*; *spill-ik* (= AS. *spild*), Timon, ii. 2. 169.

SPIN, to draw out into threads, cause to whirl rapidly. (E.) The second sense comes from the rapid motion of the spinning-wheel. The former sense is original. ME. *spinnen*, strong verb, pt. t. *span*, pp. *sponnen*; P. Plowman, B. v. 216. AS. *spinnan*, pt. t. *spann*, pp. *spunnen*; Matt. vi. 28. + Du. *spinnen*; Icel. and Swed. *spinna*; Dan. *spinde* (for *spinne*); G. *spinnen*; Goth. *spinnan* (pt. t. *spann*). β. All from Teut. base **spen-*, to draw out. Allied to Lith. *spin-li*, to weave; Oslav. *pti*, to stretch out (span); Miklosich, p. 237. See **SPAN**, a related word. Der. *spin-er*; *spinning*; *spin-dle*, q.v.; *spin-ster*, q.v.; *spid-er*, q.v.

SPINACH, SPINAGE, an esculent vegetable. (F.—Span.—Arab.—Pers.) 'Spinage is a "voiced" form of *spinach*, as it was formerly written. Spelt *spinache* in Levins, ed. 1570. 'Spynnage, an herbe, *espinares*;' Palsgrave. ME. *speneche*; MS. Hail. 2378, p. 247; in Henslow, p. 113. = OF. *espinache*, *espinaque* (also *espinoche*); Godefroy. [Cf. Ital. *spinace*, 'the herbe spinage,' Florio; mod. F. *épinard* (with excrement d), OF. *espinares*, *espiner* (Cotgrave).] = Span. *espinaca*. = Arab. *aspanākh*, *isfanāq*; of Pers. origin (Devic). β. But referred, by popular etymology, to L. *spina*, a thorn, a prickle; because 'the fruit is a small round nut, which is sometimes very prickly;' Eng. Cyclopaedia. See **SPINE**.

SPINDLE, the pin or stick from which a thread is spun. (E.) The *d* is excrement, as is so common in English after *n*; cf. *sound*, *thun-der*; and *spindle* stands for *spin-le*. 'Spinnel, a spindle; North;' Halliwell. In Walter de Bibbesworth (in Wright's Vocab. i. 157, l. 6) we meet with ME. *spinel*, where another MS. has *spindele*. AS. *spind*; = Fusus, *spind*, Wright's Voc. I. 82, col. 1; 281, col. 2. Formed, with suffix *-le*, denoting the agent, from AS. *spinnan*, to spin; see **SPIN**. + MDu. *spille* (Hexham); by assimilation for **spinte*; OIG. *spinnila*, MIG. *spinnel*; whence G. *spindel* (with inserted *d*), as well as G. *spille* (by assimilation). Der. *spindle-shanks*, with shanks as thin as a spindle. *Spindle-tree* (*Eaunymus*), because used for *spindles* or thin rods, named in German *spindelbaum* for a like reason; from its use for making skewers it was formerly called *prick-wood*, i.e. skewer-wood, or *prick-timber*; see *prickwood* and *spindle tree* in Phillips. Also *spindl-y*, thin (like a spindle or skewer).

SPINDRIFT, spray blown from the tops of waves by a strong wind. (Hybrid; L. and E.) A variant of *spoon-drift* (Worcester); and *spoon* (as in Jallay) is for *spoon*, before *d*. Hence it is really *spoon-drift*, i.e. *spume-drift*, from L. *spuma*, foam. See **SPOON**.

SPINE, a prickle, the backbone of an animal. (F.—L.) 'Roses, their sharp *spines* being gone;' Two Noble Kinsmen, first line. = MF. *espine*, 'a thorn, prick, prickle;' Cot.—L. *spina*, a thorn, prickle; also, the spine, the backbone. Closely allied to L. *spica*, an ear of corn; see **SPIKE** (2). ¶ Observe that, in the sense of 'backbone,' the word is Latin, rather than French; from the use of Latin in medical treatises. Der. *spin-al*; *spin-y*, *spin-i-ness*; *spin-ous*; *spin-ose*; also *spin-et*, q.v.; *spin-ey*, q.v.

SPINET, a kind of musical instrument, like a harpsichord. (F.—Ital.—L.) Obscure. It was so called because struck with a *spine* or pointed quill. In Phillips, ed. 1706. = MF. *espinette*, 'a pair of virginals;' Cot.—Ital. *spinetta*, 'a pair of virginals'; also, a little tap, spigot, or gimblet, a prick, a thorn; cf. Florio. Dimin. of Ital. *spina*, a thorn. = L. *spina*, a thorn; see **SPIKE**.

SPINK, a finch, small bird. (Scand.) Lowland Sc. and prov. E. *spink*, chiefly used of the goldfinch. ME. *spink*. 'Hic rostellus, Anglice, *spynke*;' Voc. 640. 38. = Swed. dial. *spink*, a field-far, sparrow; *gul-spink*, a goldfinch (Rietz); Dan. dial. *spinke*, Norweg. *spikke* (by assimilation for *spinke*), a small bird, sparrow, finch. 4 Gk. *σπινγος*, a finch; cf. *σπινγος*, to pipe, chirp as a small bird. Also *σπινγος*, a finch; *σπινγος*, a small bird. Doublet, *finch*.

SPINNEY, a kind of thicket. (F.—L.) 'Or shelter'd in Yorkshire *spinneys*;' Hood, *Miss Kilmansegg*, Her Accident, st. 700. See **SPINET** in Nares. ME. *spennad*, Gawain and Grene Knight, st. 700. = OF. *espenei*, *espinoi*, m.; Godefroy, cf. MF. *espinye*, 'a thicket, grove, or ground full of thorns, a thorny plot;' Cot.—L. *spineum*, a thicket of thorns. = L. *spina*, a thorn; see **SPINE**.

SPINSTER, a woman who spins, an unmarried female. (E.)

Formerly in the sense of a woman who spins. 'She spak to *spynners* to *spynnen* it oute;' P. Plowman, B. v. 216. Formed from the verb to *spyn* (AS. *spinnan*) by means of the suffix *-ster* (mod. E. *-ster*). **¶** This suffix (often imperfectly explained) presents no real difficulty; it is due to the conjunction of the Idg. suffixes *-es-* and *-ter*; cf. L. *min-ister*. **β** This AS. suffix *-ster* was used to denote the agent, and was conventionally confined to the feminine gender only, a restriction which was gradually lost sight of, and remains only in the word *spinster* in mod. English. Traces of the restriction remain, however, in *sempster-ess* or *sempstress*, and *songster-ess* or *songstress*, where the F. fem. suffix *-ess* has been superadded to the E. fem. suffix *-ster*. The restriction was strictly observed in AS., and is retained in Dutch; cf. Du. *spin-ster*, a spinster, *zangster*, a female singer (fem. of *zanger*), *bedriegster*, a female impostor (fem. of *bedrieger*), *inwoonster*, a female inhabitant (fem. of *inwoner*); &c. **γ** Examples in AS. are the following: 'Trixtrix, *webbaestre*, a webster, female weaver, fem. of 'Textor, *webba*, answering to Chaucer's *webbe* (Prolog. 364), and the name *Webb*. 'Citharista, *hearp-estre*, a female harper, fem. of 'Citharedus, *hearpere*, a harper; Voc. 190. 6. So also: 'Fidicen, *fiðelere*; 'Fidicina, *fiðelestre*; Saltator, *hearpere*; Saltatrix, *hearp-estre*; id. 311. 24, 32. A striking example is afforded by AS. *uigestere*, a prophetess, Luke, ii. 36, the word being almost always used in the masc. form *uigeta*, a prophet. See further under *Spin*.

SPIRACLE, a breathing-hole, minute passage for air. (F.—L.) ME. *spyracle*, Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, li. 408.—F. *spiracle*, 'a breathing-hole'; Cot.—L. *spiraculum*, an air-hole; formed with suffix *-culum*, from *spirare*, to breathe; see *Spirit*.

SPIRE (1), a tapering body, spout, point, steeple. (F.) ME. *spire*, used of a blade of grass or young shoot just springing out of the ground. 'Thilke *spire* that in-to a true shulde weke,' Test. of Love, bk. iii. ch. v. l. 9. 'Or as an oak coun of a litle *spire*;' Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1335; spelt *spir*, P. Plowman, C. xiii. 180. AS. *spir* (rare): 'hroðdes *spir*, a spike (or stalk) of a reed, A. S. Leechdoms, ii. 266, l. 10. + Icel. *spira*, a spar, a stilt; Dan. *spire*, a germ, spout; Swed. *spira*, a sceptre, a pistil; G. *spiere*, a spar; Westphal. *spir*, a blade of grass. Distinct from *Spire* (2); but allied to *Spire* (1), *Spile*. Der. *spire*, verb, to germinate, spring up, Spenser, F. Q. iii. 5. 52, spelt *spyer* in Palsgrave; *spir-y*, spelt *spire* in Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 592.

SPIRE (2), a coil, wreath. (F.—L.—Gk.) 'Amidst his circling *spires*;' Milton, P. L. ix. 502. [Perhaps directly from L. *spira*.] **β** *Spire*, 'a runnel, round, or circle, a turning or winding compass'; Cot.—L. *spira*, a coil, twist, wreath.—Gk. *σπειρα*, a coil, wreath. Kor. *σπειρα*. From *σπειρ*, to wind or twist round; whence also Gk. *σπείρω*, a basket, *σπείρω*, a rope. Der. *spiral*, from F. *spiral*, 'circling'; Cot.—L. *spiralis*; *spiral-ly*; *spir-y*, Dryden, tr. of Virgil, Georgic i. l. 334.

SPIRIT, breath; the soul, a ghost, enthusiasm, liveliness, a spirituous liquor. (F.—L.) The lit. sense 'breath,' but the word is hardly to be found with this sense in English. ME. *spirit*, Genesis and Exodus, ed. Morris, l. 203; pl. *spirites*, Chaucer, C. T. 1371 (A 1369).—OF. *esprit* (Littre), later *espril*, 'the spirit, soul'; Cot.—L. *spiritum*, acc. of *spiritus*, breath, spirit.—L. *spirare*, to breathe. Der. *spirit-ed*, Hen. V. iii. 5. 21; *spirit-ed-ly*, *-ness*; *spirited*, 2 Hen. IV. l. 1. 70; *spirit-stirring*, Oth. iii. 3. 352; *spirit-wal*, from F. *spirital*, 'spiritual'; Cot. from L. *spiritalis*, formed with suffix *-ilis* from *spirare*, decl. stem of *spiritus*; *spirital-ly*; *spirital-ly*, ME. *spiritalite*, P. Plowman, B. v. 148; *spirital-ly*; *spirital-ism*, *spirital-ist*; *spirital-ous*. Also (from L. *spirare*) *a-spire*, *con-spire*, *ex-spire* (for *ex-spire*), *in-spire*, *per-spire*, *re-spire*, *re-spire*, *re-spire*, *re-spire*; also *dis-spire*; and see *spira-cle*, *spighl-ly*. Doublet, *spire*.

SPIRT, the same as *Spirit*, q. v.

SPIT (1), a pointed piece of wood, skewer, iron prong on which meat is roasted. (E.) ME. *spite*, *spite*. 'And *spited* him thru-out mid an yrene *spite*;' Rob. of Glouc. p. 207, l. 1213. See also Octavian Imperator, l. 122, in Weber Met. Romances, vol. iii. = AS. *spite*, a spit; 'Verru, *spite*;' Voc. 127. 11; later *spite*, id. 548. 25.—Du. *spit*; Dan. *spit*; Swed. *spett*; MllG. *spit*, G. *spies*, a spit. Teut. type **spiz*, m. Cf. G. *spize*, a point, pot. Der. *spit*, verb, ME. *spiten*, *spiten*, as in Rob. of Glouc., above. Also prov. E. *spit*, the depth a spade goes in digging, about a foot (Halliwell), with reference to the point, i. e. blade of the spade; cf. AS. *spitan*, to dig, *spit-el*, a kind of spade, Du. *spitten*, to dig (lit. to spit); quite distinct from *spade*.

SPIT (2), to throw out from the mouth. (E.) Spelt *spet* in Baret (1580). ME. *spitten*, P. Plowman, B. x. 40; pt. t. *spette*, Wyclif, John, ix. 6. AS. *spitan*, Matt. xxvii. 30 (Rushworth MS.); akin to *spētan*, with the same sense, pt. t. *spēta*, Mark, xv. 19, John, ix. 6; as if from a Teut. root **spēt-*. Apparently allied to Icel. *spjta*;

Dan. *spytte*, to spit, to sputter; Swed. *spotta*; prov. G. *spützen* (with which cf. G. *specken* in the same sense); though these are from a Teut. base **spul-*, allied to *Spout*. Perhaps both these Teut. bases are allied to an Idg. root **spu-*; whence E. *spew*. See Brugmann, §§ 279 (1), 299, 507. Der. *spit-le*, *spittell* in Palsgrave, formerly *spette* (Baret), also *spatle*, spelt *spatyl* in Palsgrave, spelt *spit* in Wyclif, John, ix. 6; AS. *spit*, John, ix. 6; *spit-oon*, not in Todd's Johnson, an ill-coined word. **¶** Note that *spat* is not the orig. past tense of *spit*, but is due to AS. *spōta* above, used with the same sense as the true pt. t. *spit* (Meas. for Meas. ii. 1. 86).

SPITCH-COCK, orig. to split a fat eel, and broil it on a skewer. (G.) The pp. *spitch-cock-ed* occurs in 1651, in T. Cartwright, The Ordinary; in Dodsley's Old Plays, ed. Hazlitt, iii. 239. See exx. in Palmer, Folk-Etym., where it occurs also as *spits-cocked*. Here *spit* is from MHG. *spiz*, a spit, as in MHG. *spiz-braten*, G. *spies-braten*, meat roasted on a spit; and G. *kochen*, to cook. It merely means 'spit-cooked'; cf. Du. *spit-aal*, 'a spitch-eel'; Kalisch.

SPITE, vexation, grudge, ill-will. (F.—L.) ME. *spyt*; 'boutte *spyt* more' = without further injury, Gawayn and Grene Knight, 1444. It is merely a contraction of ME. *despit*, mod. E. *despite*. This is best shown by the phrase in *spite* of, formerly in *despite* of, as in Shak. Merry Wives, v. 5. 132, Much Ado, ii. 1. 398, iii. 2. 68, iii. 4. 89, &c. So also we have *spit* for *dispirit*, *spend* for *dispend*, ME. *spenser* for *dispenser*. And observe ME. *spious*, Rom. of the Rose, 979, as a form of *despious*, Chaucer, C. T. 6343 (D 761). See further under *Despise*. Der. *spite*, verb, Much Ado, v. 2. 70; *spite-ful*, Macb. iii. 5. 12, short for *despitful*, As You Like It, v. 2. 86; *spite-ful-ly*, *-ness*.

SPITTLE (1), saliva. (E.) See *Spit* (2). **SPITTLE** (2), a hospital. (F.—L.) 'A *spittle*, hospital, or lazarihouse;' Baret, 1580. ME. *spitel*. *Spitel-voul* = hospital civil, i. e. leprosy; Ancren Riwle, p. 148, l. 8.—OF. *ospital* (Burguy), the same as OF. *hospital*, a hospital; see *Hospital*. **¶** The loss of initial *h* must have been due to an E. accent on the *i*; cf. W. *yyspity*, a spittle (from E.); Icel. *spital*. Doublet, *hospital*.

SPLASH, to splash about water or mud, to bespatter. (Low G.) 'To splash, to dash any liquid upon; *Splashy*, wet, watry;' Bailey's Dict., vol. i. ed. 1731. Coined by prefixing (OF. *es-* = L. *ex*, used for emphasis, as in *squench* (Richardson) for *quench*), to *plash*, in the same sense. *Plashy* wifies, wet under foot; to *plash* in the dirt; all *plash*d, made wet and dirty; to *plash* a traveller, to dash or strike up the dirt upon him; 'MS. Lansd. 1033, by Bp. White Kennett, died A. D. 1728. Stanyhurst (1582) has *plash* for 'a splashing noise;' tr. of Virgil (Æn. i. 115), ed. Arber, p. 21, l. 17. ME. *plashes*, a pool; Allit. Morte Arthure, 2798. Cf. Low G. *plashen*, to splash; short for **plashes*, as shown under *Plash* (1), q. v.; cf. MDu. *plash*, a pool. Der. *plash*, sb.; *plash-y*; *plash-board*, a board (in a vehicle) to keep off splash.

SPLAT, to slope or slant (in architecture); to dislocate a shoulder-bone. (F.—L.) A contraction of *display*; cf. *spit* for *dispirit*, *spite* for *despite*, *spend* for *dispend*, &c. The sense 'to dislocate' is due to the fact that *display* formerly meant to carve or cut up a crane or other bird, by disjoining it and so displaying it upon the dish in several pieces. 'Dysplaye that crane;' 'splye that breme;' The Boke of Kerynges, pr. in 1513, repr. in 1867; see The Babees Boke, ed. Furnivall, p. 265. In architecture, to *display* is to open out, hence to slope the side of a window, &c. 'And for to *splye* out hir leues on brede;' Lydgate, Complaint of Black Knight, l. 332. 'Her coltre *splyed*;' her collar displayed; Cot. Myst. p. 242. See further under *Display*. Der. *spit-foot-ed*, in Minshew, and in Ford, The Broken Heart, Act v. sc. i. l. 13, i. e. with the foot displayed or turned outward, as if dislocated at the knee-joint; shortened to *sply-foot*, as in 'sply-foot rhymes,' Butler, Hudibras, pt. i. c. 3. l. 192; *sply-mouth*, a mouth opened wide in scorn, a grimace, Dryden, tr. of Peristus, act 1, l. 116.

SPLEEN, a non-glandular, highly vascular organ situate in the abdomen, supposed by the ancients to be the seat of anger and ill-humoured melancholy. (L.—Gk.) ME. *splen*, Gower, C. C. viii. 99; bk. vii. 449.—L. *splēn*.—Gk. *σπλην*, the spleen.—Skt. *plihān*, *plihāra*, the spleen (with loss of initial *h*). The true L. word is *lien* (with loss of initial *sp*). Brugmann, i. § 549 (c). Der. *splen-ic*, from L. *splēnticus*; *splen-ic-ic-al*, *splen-ic-ic-al-ly*; *splen-ic*, from L. *splēnicus*; *splen-it-iv*, Hamlet, v. 1. 285; *splen-ful*, 2 Hen. VI. iii. 2. 128; *splen-y*, Hen. VIII. iii. 2. 99.

SPLENDOR, SPLENDOR, magnificence, brilliance. (L.; or F.—L.) Spelt *splendor* in Minshew, ed. 1627. According to Richardson, it is spelt *splendour* in Ben Jonson, Elegy on Lady Jane Light, in Underwoods, no. 100, l. 32.—F. *splendeur*, 'splendor, light'; Cot.—L. *splendorem*, acc. of *splēndere*, to shine. [Or directly from L. nom. *splendor*.] = L. *splēndere*, to shine. Root unknown. Der. *splend-id*, Milton, P. L. ii. 252, directly from L. *splēndidus*;

shining, bright; *splend-id-ly*. Also *splend-ent*, spelt *splendant* in Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, b. viii. st. 84, l. 3, but from *L. splendent-*, stem of pres. part. of *splendēre*. And see *re-splendent*.

SPLINT, the same as **Splint**, q. v.

SPLUCHAN, a tobacco-pouch. (Gael.) In Burns, *Death and Dr. Hornbook*, st. 14.—Gael. *spluchan*, a tobacco-pouch; Irish *spluchan*, a bladder, pouch, purse.

SPLICE, to join two rope-ends by interweaving the strands. (Du.) In Phillips, ed. 1706. Like many sea-terms, borrowed from Dutch.—MDu. *splicsen*, 'to wreath or lace two ends together, as of a rope'; Hexham. So named from the *splitting* of the rope-ends into separate strands before the splicing is begun; from Du. *splicsen*, to splice (which is really the older form). Formed by the addition of *s* to *split*, weak grade of Du. *splicjen*, to split, MDu. *splicjen* (Hexham). See **Split**. Cf. Dan. *spjilde*, *spjelse*, to splice (voiced form of Du. *splicsen*); *spjulte*, to split. Cf. Swed. *spjissa*, to splice; G. *spissen*, to splice, *spjiss*, a cleft, *spjissen*, to split. Der. *splice*, sb., Phillips, ed. 1706.

SPLINT, SPLENT, a thin piece of split wood. (Scand.) Formerly usually *splint*. 'A little *splint* to stave a broken finger'; Baret (1580). '*Splint* for an house, *laite*'; Palsgrave. It also meant a thin steel plate, for armour. *Splint*, harness for the arme, *garde de bras*; Palsgrave. ME. *splint*, lanfrank, Chirurgie, p. 63; Morle Arthur, ed. Brock, 2061; answering to OF. *espiente*, a thin steel plate (Godefroy).—Swed. *spjint*, a kind of spike; esp. (in nautical language) a forelock, i. e. a flat piece of iron driven through the end of a bolt, to secure it. So also Dan. *splint*, a splinter; NFries. *splint*, *splenn*.—Low G. *spintse*, a forelock; G. *splint*, a thin piece of iron or steel, a forelock, perhaps borrowed. Cf. Swed. *spjinta*, to splinter; ultimately allied to Dan. *spjitte*, Swed. *spjitta*, to split. See **Split**. Der. *spjint-er*, Beaum. and Fletcher, *Maid in the Mill*, Act i. sc. 3 (Ismaenia), to split into shivers, a frequentative form (with the usual frequentative suffix *-er*) from Swed. *spjinta*, to split, shiver; we actually find the frequentative form in Dan. *spjintre*, to splutter, Du. *spjinteren*, to splinter. Also *splint-er*, sb., a shiver, small piece or chip, Cor. iv. 5, 115, with which Cf. Du. and EFries. *splinter*, a splinter, *splinterig*, full of splinters; *splint-er-y*, adj. Also *splint-er-our*, armour made with long and narrow overlapping plates.

SPLIT, to cleave lengthwise, to tear asunder, read apart. (Du.) Spelt *split* in Minshew, ed. 1627; Shak. *Winter's Tale*, i. 2. 349. [Palsgrave has: 'I *splette* a fysshe a-souder, *Je ouuers*'] but this is rather ME. *spletten*, to lay open, lay flat, as in Palladius on Husbandry, b. ii. l. 123.]—MDu. *spjitten*, to split; Cf. Dan. *spjitte*, to split; Swed. dial. *spjitta*, to disentangle or separate yarn (Rietz). From the weak grade *split* of the Teut. strong verb **spjlatan*, as seen in OFries. *spjita*, Westphal. *spjitan*, Du. *spjitten*, to split; G. *spjissen*. We also find Dau. *spjlit*, Du. *spjleet*, a slit, split, rent, Swed. *spjlit*, discord (a sense not unknown to English). G. *spjisse*, a splinter, a shiver, MDu. *spjete*, 'a split or a cleft' (Hexham). Compare also prov. F. *split*, to split, Swed. *spjicka*, to split. Der. *split*, sb.; also *splint*, q. v., *splice*, q. v.

SPLUTTER, to speak hastily and confusedly. (E.) Added by Todd to Johnson; and see Halliwell. A by-form of *sputter*, which is the frequentative, with the usual suffix *-er*, of *sput*, to talk fluently, orig. to squirt out; see **Sputter** and **Sput**. In the sense 'to talk', the latter word occurs in Beaum. and Fletcher, *The Coxcomb*, Act iv. sc. 4: 'Pray, *sput* some French, son.' To *splutter* is to talk so fast as to be unintelligible. The old Leicest. word *spjutter*, to sprinkle, used by Drayton (Evans) is similarly formed as the frequentative of **Sput**. Cf. Low G. *spjuttlen*, to spout, spurt, sprinkle.

SPOIL, to plunder, pillage. (F.—L.) ME. *spoilien*, Wyclif, Mark, iii. 27. [The sb. *spoil* occurs even earlier, in King Alisaunder, 986.]—F. *spolier*, to spoil, despoil; Cot.—L. *spoliare*, to strip of spoil, despoil.—L. *spoliū*, spoil, booty; the skin or hide of an animal stripped off, and hence the dress of a slain warrior stripped from him. Root uncertain. Some have connected it with Gk. *σπῆλαιν*, spoil. It is probable that *spoil* has been to some extent confused with *despoil*, q. v. Cf. **Dyspōlyn* or **Spōlyn*, *Spolio*; Prompt. Parv. Der. *spoil*, sb., ME. *spolte*, as above; *spoli-er*; *spoli-ation*, from F. *spoliation*, 'a spoiling'; Cot., from L. acc. *spoliatiōnem*; *spoli-ate* (rare), from pp. *spoliatus*.

SPOKE, one of the bars of a wheel, from the nave to the rim. (E.) ME. *spoke*, Chaucer, C. T. 7839 (D 2257). AS. *spēca*, pl. *spēcas*; 'Radii, spēcæ', C. T. 106, 28. [The change from *ā* to long *e* is perfectly regular; cf. *stān*, a stone, *bān*, a bone.]—Du. *speck*, a spoke; G. *speiche*, Olig. *speicha*. Teut. types **spakon*, **spaihon*; allied by gradation to *spike*; see **Spike** (1). Der. *spoke-shave* (Palsgrave).

SPOKESMAN, one who speaks in behalf of others. (F.) In Shak. *Two Gent. ii. l. 152*; and in Exod. iv. 16 (A.V.). The form of the word is hardly explicable; we should rather have expected to

meet with *spēak-s-man*, formed by analogy with *hunt-s-man*, or else with *speech-man*. As it is, the pp. *spoke* (for *spoken*) has been substituted for the infin. *spēak*; see **Speak** and **Man**.

SPOILIATION. (F.—L.) See under **Spoil**.

SPONDEE, in classical poetry, a foot containing two long syllables. (L.—Gk.) Called *spondus* in Puteanham, Act of King. Poesie, ed. 1589, pt. ii. c. 3. Ben Jonson has: 'The steadlie *spondæes*' to translate 'Spondæos stables' in his tr. of Horace's *Art of Poetry*, l. 266. Englished from *L. spondæus* or *spondæus*.—Gk. *σπονδαίος*, in metre, a spondee, so called because slow solemn melodies, chiefly in this metre, were used at *σπονδαί*.—Gk. *σπονδαί*, a solemn treaty or truce; pl. of *σπονδή*, a drink-offering, libation to the gods (such as were made at a treaty).—Gk. *σπονδή*, 2nd grade of *σπίνδν*, to pour out, make a libation. Perhaps allied to **Sponsor**. Brugmann, i. § 143, ii. § 802. Der. *spond-a-ic*, L. *spondicius*, Gk. *σπονδικός*.

SPONGE, the porous framework of an animal, remarkable for sucking up water. (F.—L.—Gk.) ME. *sponge*, Ancren Riwle, p. 262, l. 2.—OF. *esponge*, 'a sponge'; Cot. Mod. F. *éponge*.—L. *spongia*.—Gk. *σπγγία*, a sponge; another form of *σπγγος* (Attic *σπγγος*), a sponge.—L. *fungus*, a fungus, from its spongy nature. ¶ Also AS. *sponge*, Matt. xxvii. 48, directly from Latin. Der. *sponge*, vrb; *spong-y*, *spong-i-ness*; also *sponge-cake*; *spunk*, q. v. Allied to *fungus*.

SPONSOR, a surety, godfather or godmother. (L.) In Phillips, ed. 1706.—L. *sponsor*, a surety, one who promises for another; cf. *spons-us*, pp. of *spondere*, to promise. Probably allied to Gk. *σπονδαί*, a treaty, truce, and *σπονδν*, to pour a libation, as when making a solemn treaty; see **Spondee**. Der. *sponsor-i-al*, *sponsorship*. And see *sponse*. Also (from L. *spondere*) *de-spond*, *re-spond*, *cor-re-spond*.

SPONTANEOUS, voluntary, acting on one's own impulse. (L.) In Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674. Englished from L. *spontāneus*, willing; by change of *-us* into *-ous*, as in *arduous*, *strenuous*, &c. Formed with suffix *-āneus* from *spont-*, appearing in the gen. *spontis* and abl. *sponte* of a lost sb. **sponts*. *Sponte* is used to mean 'of one's own accord'; and *spontis* occurs in the phrase *sponte sua esse*, to be at one's own disposal, to be one's own master. Der. *spontaneous-ly*; *spontane-i-ty*, a coined word.

SPONTOON, a half-pike formerly used by officers of infantry. (F.—Ital.—L.) 'You have never a *spontoon* in the house?' Foote, *Mayor of Garrat*, i. 1.—F. *sponçon*, *esponçon* (Hatzfeldt).—Ital. *sponzone*, 'a gleave, a iuelin, a partisan'; Florio. It was orig. a blunted weapon.—Ital. *sponzare*, 'to abate the edge or point of ane weapon'; Florio.—Late L. **expunctura*, to blunt a point (Körting).—L. *ex*, off, away; and *punctum*, a point. See **Ex-** and **Point**.

SPOOL, a reel for winding yarn on. (MDu.) ME. *spole*, Prompt. Parv. p. 470; also in W. de Libbesworth, in Wright's Voc. i. 157. Imported from the Netherlands, with the Flemish weavers.—MDu. *spole* (Hexham); Du. *spool*, a spool, quill; Low G. *spole* (Bremen Wörterbuch).—Swed. *spole*, a spool, spoke; Dan. *spole*; G. *spule*, a spool, bobbin, quill; Olig. *spuolo*, *spuola*. Perhaps allied to Icel. *spjöl* (base *spat-*), a rail, a bar.

SPOOM, to run before the wind. (L.) An old sea-term; see examples in Nares. Lit. 'to throw up foam' by running through the water. As Nares remarks, it means to sail steadily rather than swiftly. From *spume*, foam (L. *spūma*); see **Spume**. Corruptly also *spoon*; *spooning* before the wind; Capt. Smith, Works, p. 878. Hence *spoon-drift* > *spindrift*. See **Spin-drift**.

SPOON, an instrument for supping liquids. (E.) The orig. sense was simply 'a chip', then a thin slice of wood, lastly a spoon (at first wooden). ME. *spoon* (with long *o*), Chaucer, C. T. 10916 (F 602). AS. *spōn*, a chip, a splinter of wood; see examples in Bosworth. In Voc. 149, 30, the L. *fomes*, a chip for firewood, is glossed by 'geswēuld spoon, vel tynder', i. e. a kindled chip, or tinder.—Du. *spaan*, a chip, splint; Icel. *spänn*, *spönn*, a chip, shaving, spoon; Dan. *spaan*, a chip; Swed. *spån*, a chip, splint; G. *spahn*, Olig. *spān*, a very thin board, chip, splint, shaving. β. The Teut. type is **spēnaz*, a chip. Cf. Gk. *σπῆν*, a wedge. Der. *spoon-bill*, a bird; *spoon-ful*, spelt *spoonfull* in Minshew, ed. 1627, *spoonful* in R.; *spoon-meal*, Com. of Errors, iv. 3. 61. Brugmann, i. § 552.

SPOOR, a trail. (Du.) Modern; not in Todd's Johnson. Introduced from the Cape of Good Hope.—Du. *spoor*, a spur; also a trace, track, trail. Cf. Low G. *spoor*, a spoor (Danneil). Allied to **Spur** and **Spur**.

SPORADIC, scattered here and there. (Gk.) '*Sporadici Morbi*, diseases that are rife in many places'; Phillips, ed. 1706. It thus arose as a medical term. The Late L. *sporadicus* is merely borrowed from Gk. *σποράδικος*, scattered.—Gk. *σποράδ-*, stem of *σπαράσσειν*,

scattered.—Gk. *σπορ-*, and grade of *ansipiv*, to sow, to scatter abroad. See **Sperm**.

SPORE, a minute grain which serves as a seed in ferns, &c. (Gk.) Modern and botanical.—Gk. *σπορ*, seed-time; also, a seed.—Gk. *σπορ-*, and grade of *ansipiv*, to sow. See above.

SPOREAN, a leathern pouch, worn with the kilt. (Gael.—L.—Gk.) In Scott's Rob Roy, c. xxiv.—Gael. *sporan*, a purse, pouch worn with the kilt; Irish *sporan*, a purse, a pouch; Mirish *sporan*; for **s-burr* < **burs*, from *L. bursa*, a purse, from Gk. *βύρα*, a hide; see **Purse** (Macbain).

SPORT, play, mirth, merriment, jest. (F.—L.) '*Sportis*, myrthe'; Palsgrave. Merely a contracted form of *disport*, *desport*, by loss of *di-* or *de-*; just as we have *splay* for *display*, *spend* for *dispend*. Strattmann cites *sport* as occurring in the Coventry Plays, ed. Halliwell, p. 185. *Disport* is in Chaucer, C. T. 777 (A 775); see further under **Disport**. Der. *sport*, verb, spelt *sporie* (also *disport*) in Palsgrave; *sport-ing*; *sport-ful*, Tw. Nt. v. 373; *sport-ful-ly*, *sport-ful-ness*; *sport-ive*, All's Well, iii. 2, 109, *sport-ive-ly*, *-ness*; *sport-s-man* (coined like *hunt-s-man*), *sport-s-man-ship*.

SPOT, a blot, mark made by wet, a discoloured place, small space, stain. (E.) ME. *spot*, Prompt. Parv.; pl. *spottes*, P. Plowman, R. xiii. 315. [I suspect that *spot* in Ancien Riwle, p. 104, note e, is a misprint for *sunt*.] Prob. a native word; cf. EFries. *spot*, a spot, MDu. *spotten*, to spot, stain. Also Norw. *spot*, a spot, also a small piece of land, Icel. *spotti*, *spottir*, a small piece, bit. Perhaps also allied to Swed. *spott*, spittle, *spotta*, to spit. (Distinct from G. *spott*, mockery, derision.) Apparently from Teut. **spul-*, weaker grade of **spulan-*, to spout. See **Spout**. Der. *spot*, verb, chiefly in the pp. *spotted*, as in Spenser, F. Q. i. 6, 26, Wyclif, Gen. xxx. 35; *spott-y*, *spot-i-ness*, *spot-less*, Rich. II, i. 1, 178, *spot-less-ly*, *spot-less-ness*. And see **spat-er**.

SPOUSE, a husband or wife. (F.—L.) One of the oldest words in the language of F. origin. ME. *spuse*, fem. sb., O. Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, ii. 13, l. 5; the comp. sb. *spūshād*, spousehood, also occurs in the 11th century. O. Eng. Hom. i. 143, l. 24, having already acquired an E. suffix. The form is rather fem. than masc. —OF. *espous* (Burguy), later *espoux* (*spoux*), 'a spouse, bridegroom', Cot.; fem. form *espouse* (*posse*), 'a spouse, a wife'; id. The former answers to L. *sponsum*, acc. of *sponsus*, a betrothed, a bridegroom; the latter to *sponsa*, fem., a betrothed woman.—L. *sponsus*, promised, pp. of *spondere*, to promise; see **Sponsor**. Der. *espous*, verb, q.v.; also *spons-al*, ME. *sponsaile*, Gower, C. A. i. 181; bk. ii. 642; a doublet of *espousal*, ME. *espousaile*, Gower, C. A. ii. 322; bk. v. 581; see under *espous*.

SPOUT, to throw out a liquid violently, to rush out violently as a liquid from a pipe. (E.) ME. *spouten*, Chaucer, C. T. 4907 (B 487). Prob. from an AS. form **spūtan*, not found. But cf. Du. *uit-spuiten*, to spout out (with *ui* = AS. *ū*, by rule); also Swed. *spūta*, given by Wideneg as equivalent to Swed. *spūta*, to squirt, spout, spurt; MDu. *spuyten*, 'to spout out water', Hexham. Also Icel. *spjta*, to spit, sputter. The Teut. type is **spūtan-*, to spit out, with a weaker grade **sput-*; see **Frack**. ¶ It is probable that *spout* is a by-form of *spout*; compare D. *spuit*, a spout, squirt, syringe, fire-engine, with Swed. *spūta*, a squirt, syringe, fire-engine. See **Spout**. For loss of r after *sp*, cf. *speak*. Der. *spout*, sb., ME. *spoule*, spelt *spoule* in Prompt. Parv. And see **sputter**.

SPRACK, SPRAG, quick, lively. (Scand.) See **Spark** (2).

SPRAIN, to overstrain the muscles of a joint. (F.—L.) A late word. Phillips, ed. 1706, gives it as a sb. The older word with much the same sense is *strain*; and *sprain* is related to OF. *espreindre* just as *strain* is to OF. *estreindre*.—OF. *espreign-*, a stem of *espreindre*, 'to press, wring, strain, squeeze out, thrust together'; Cot. Mod. F. *espreindre* = L. *esprimere*, to press out; whence *espreindre* is formed by analogy with F. forms from L. verbs in *-ingere* = L. *ex*, out; and *premere*, to press; see **Ex- and Press**. And cf. **Express**. Der. *sprain*, sb.; cf. OF. *espreinte*, 'a pressig g, straining', Cot., from the pp. *espreint*.

SPRAT, a small sea-fish. (E.) ME. *sprot* or *sprotte*. 'Ilec cipimera, a sprat', in a list of fishes; Voc. 704. 39; also 'Empiperus, sprat'; Voc. 580. 6. AS. *sprot* (Toller). Cf. AS. *sprot*, a sprout, twig. 'Du sprat', 'a sprat, a fish'; Hexham. He also gives 'srot', a sprout, or a sprig of a tree, or the young of every thing; which is the same word. 'Sprat', a small fish, considered as the fry of the herring; Wedgwood. Cf. prov. E. *sprats*, smallwood (Halliwell); lit. *sprouts*. All from Teut. **sprot-* (AS. *sprot-*), weak grade of **spritan-*, to sprout; with the sense of 'fry', or young one. See **Spout**.

SPRAWL, to toss about the limbs, stretch the body carelessly when lying. (E.) ME. *spraulen*, Gower, C. A. ii. 5; bk. iv. 111 (footnote); Havelok, 475. AS. *spreawlian*; Toller cites 'Spreawlige, fapitett.'; Norw. *sprala*, Dan. *spralle*, *spralde*, Swed. dial. *spraln*,

spralla, NFries. *sprawle*. Perhaps allied to Swed. *sprattla*, to sprawl; or to Icel. *spökla*, *sprakla*, to kick with the feet, to sprawl. If so, a dental or guttural has been lost before L.

SPRAY (1), foam tossed with the wind. (Low G.) 'Commonly written *spry*. "Winds raise some of the salt with the *spry*"; Arbuthnot; Johnson's Dict. But no example of the spelling *spry* is given, and it is not easy to find one. Bailey has *spray* (1735). From Low G. *sprei*, a slight drizzle (Schambach); in Coburg, *sprei*; cf. Bavar. *spraen*, to drizzle (Schmeller), Thüringen *spröhen* (Hertel), MHG. *spraen*, *spraewen*; allied to G. *sprühen*, to drizzle, to form spray, Du. *sproeien* (see **Frack**).

SPRAY (2), a sprig or small shoot of a tree. (E.) ME. *spray*, Chaucer, C. T. 13700 (B 1960); Floriz and Blancheflor, ed. Lumby, 275; answering to AS. **sprog*, allied to *spreac*, a shoot, spray; cf. Dan. *sprag*, a sprig, spray (Molbeck); Swed. dial. *spragge*, *spragg*, a spray (Rietz). β. Allied to Icel. *sprek*, a stick (whence *smá-sprek*, small sticks, twigs, sprays); AS. *spreac*, a shoot; 'Sarmenium, spreac'; Voc. 44. 29. Cf. Lithuan. *sprogti*, to crackle, split, spout or bud as a tree; whence *sproga*, a rift, a sprig or spray of a tree, *sprugas*, a knot or eye in a tree. Also Gk. *ἀσπράγος*, asparagus, of which the orig. sense was perhaps merely 'sprout' or shoot. See Brugmann, i. 523, 531. Doublet, *sprig* (and perhaps *asparagus*).

SPREAD, to scatter abroad, stretch, extend, overlay, emit, diffuse. (E.) ME. *spreaden*, pt. t. *spradde*, *spredd*, pp. *sprad*, *sprad*, P. Plowman, B. iii. 308; pt. t. *spradde*, Gower, C. A. i. 182; bk. ii. 684. AS. *sprādan*, to spread out, extend, a rare word. It occurs as *gespread*, imper. sing. = extend thou, stretch out, in the Northumb. version of Matt. xii. 13; and the comp. *ofer-sprādan*, to spread over, is in the Rule of St. Bennet, ed. Schröer, p. 109, l. 7. Du. *spreiden*, to spread, scatter, strew; Low G. *spreiden*, *spreien*, *spreien*; G. *spreien*. Teut. type **spraiddan-*, a causal form, from the older base *SPREID-*, to become extended, spread out. Der. *spread*, sb.; *over-spread*.

SPREE, a merry frolic. (Scand.?) Modern and colloquial. Sir W. Scott has *sprees*, St. Ronan's Well, ch. xx. § 11; also *sprey*, Intro. to Legend of Montrose. Cf. Irish *spre*, a spark, flash of fire, animation, spirit. Cf. Irish *spreac*, a spark, life, motion, sprae, strength, vigour, sprightliness, Gael. *spraic*, vigour, exertion, *spraicidh*, sprightliness; not Celtic, but from Icel. *spræk*, lively. See **Spry**. See Notes on E. Etym., p. 278.

SPRIG, a spray, twig, small shoot of a tree. (E.) ME. *sprigge*, a rod for beating children, stick; P. Plowman, C. vi. 139 (footnote). Allied to AS. *spreac*, a spray, twig; Voc. 44. 29. Icel. *sprek*, a stick; Low G. *sprikk*, a sprig, twig, esp. a small dry twig or stick; EFries. *sprikka*, *sprik*, a stick, twig. Allied to Dan. *sprag*, a spray (Molbeck); see further under **Spray** (2).

SPRIGHTLY, SPRITELY, lively. (F.—L.; with E. suffix.) The common spelling *sprightly* is wrong; *gh* is a purely E. combination, whereas the present word is French. The mistake was due to the very common false spelling *spright*, for *sprite*, a spirit; see **Sprite**. The suffix *-ly* is from AS. *-lic*, like; see **Like**. Der. *spright-li-ness*.

SPRING, to bound, leap, jump up, start up or forth, issue. (E.) ME. *springen*, strong verb, pt. t. *sprang*, pp. *sprungen*, *sprongen*; Chaucer, C. T. 13690 (B 1950). AS. *springan*, *springan*; pt. t. *sprang*, *spranc*, pp. *sprungon*. The spelling *spring* is the usual one, Matt. ix. 26. But we find *sprinc* = springs, Ælfred, tr. of Boethius, cap. xxv (lib. iii. met. 2). And in Matt. ix. 26, where the AS. version has 'þes hlisa sprang ofer eall þæt land' = this rumour spread abroad over all the land, the Northumbrian version has *spranc*. Du. *springen*, pt. t. *sprong*, pp. *sprongen*; Icel. *springa*, to burst, split; Swed. *springa*; Dan. *springe*; G. *springen*. β. All from the Teut. type **springan-*, pt. t. *sprang*, pp. **sprungon*. Allied to Gk. *σπρίγνυμι*, to drive on; Brugmann, i. § 602. (✓SPERGH.) γ. We still say of a cricket-bat that is cracked or split, that it is *spring*; and cf. Prov. E. (Eastern) *sprinke*, a crack or flaw (Halliwell), where we even find the original F. final *k*; also Essex *spruck*, to crack, split, E. Anglian *sprank*, a crack; E. D. D. The sense 'to split, burst' is that of Icel. *springa*. Der. *spring*, sb., a leap, also the time when young shoots spring or rise out of the ground, also a source of water that wells up, a crack in a mast, &c.; *spring-y*; *spring-bok*, a kind of antelope, from Du. *bok*, a he-goat, a buck; *spring-kalt* (in horses), Hen. VIII, i. 3. 13; *spring-time*, As You Like It, v. 3. 20; *spring-flood*, ME. *spring-flood*, Chaucer, C. T. 11382 (F 1070); *spring-tide*; *day-spring*, *off-spring*, *well-spring*. Also *springe*, a snare that is provided with a flexible rod, called a *spring* in ME., as in P. Plowman, B. v. 41. And see *spring-ly*. ¶ To *spring* a mine is to cause it to burst; cf. Swed. *spränga*, to cause to burst, causal of *spränga*, to burst.

SPRINGAL, a youngster. (E.; with F. suffix.) In Spenser, F. Q. v. 10. 6. Spelt *springall* in Minshew; *spring-ald* in Lewis

(1570). From *spring*, i.e. to be alert; with suffix *-ald*, of F. origin, from OHG. *wald*, as in *her-ald*, &c.

SPRINKLE, to scatter in small drops. (Du. ?) In Spenser, F. Q. iii. 12. 13. A better form is *spreken*, written *sprekenly* by Palgrave, and *sprekenly* in the Prompt. Parv. Perhaps borrowed from Du. *spreken*, to sprinkle. Cf. G. *sprehen*, to speckle, from MHG. *sprehen*, a spot, allied to Icel. *sprekka*, Swed. *språkka*, a little spot. See Kluge, s. v. *spreken* (who denies a connexion with *spring*). It seems to be allied to Skt. *pr̥n̥*, speckled; see Perch. (2). Brugmann, i. 509 (1). ¶ Distinct from ME. *sprengen*, to scatter, cast abroad, sprinkle. '*Sprenged* ou mid halli water' = sprinkle yourselves with holy water, Ancien Riwcl, p. 16, l. 9. From AS. *sprengan*, to sprinkle, scatter abroad, Matt. xxv. 24, Exod. xxiv. 8; A. S. Leechdoms, ed. Cockayne, i. 264, l. 15. This *sprengan* is the causal of AS. *springan*, to spring, leap abroad, regularly formed by the change of *a* (in the pt. t. *sprang*) to *e*, as if for **sprangian*. See **Spring**. Der. *sprinkle*, sb., a holy-water sprinkler, see Spenser, F. Q. iii. 12. 13; *sprinkle-er*.

SPRINT, to run at full speed; see **Sprint** (2).
SPRIT, a spar set diagonally to extend a fore-and-aft sail. (E.) The older sense is merely a pole or long rod, and an older spelling is found in ME. *spret*. '*A spret or an orc*' = a spirit or an oar; Will. of Palern, 2754; spelt *spreot*, King Alisaunder, 858. AS. *sprōt*, a pole. 'Contus, *sprōt*.' Voc. 139. 39; cf. 14. 22. 'Trudes, *sprōtotes*,' in a list of things belonging to a ship; id. 166. 15. The orig. sense is 'a sprout,' or shoot, hence a branch, pole, &c. Allied to AS. *sprutan*, to sprout, cognate with G. *sprossen*; see further under **Sprout**. Du. *sprēt*, a spirit; MSwed. *sprüte*; Dan. *spryd*, *sprid*. Dor. *sprīt-sail*, *bou-sprīt*. Doublet, *sprout*.

SPRITE, SPRIGHT, a spirit. (F. -L.) The false spelling *spright* is common, and is still in use in the derived adj. *sprightly*. Spelt *sprite* in Spenser, F. Q. i. 1. 40, 43; but *spright*, id. i. 2. 2. 'Legions of *sprights*,' id. i. 1. 38. ME. *sprit*, *sprite*, *spryte*; 'the holy *spryte*,' Rich. Coer de Lion, 394. -F. *esprit*, 'the spirit,' Cot. -L. *spiritum*, acc. of *spiritus*. It is a doublet of **Spirit**, q. v. Der. *spright-ly* or *sprightly*; *spright-ed*, haunted, Cymb. ii. 3. 144; *spright-ful* or *spright-ful*, K. John, iv. 2. 177; *spright-ful-ly*, Rich. II, i. 3. 3; *spright-ing*, Temp. i. 2. 298. Doublet, *sprit*.

SPROUT, to shoot out germs, burgeon, bud. (F.) Spelt *sput* in Fitzherbert, Husbandry, § 13, l. 38 (E. D. S.). ME. *sputen*, Cursor Mundi, 11216; O. Eng. Homilies, ii. 217, l. 23. From AS. *sprutan*, found in the pp. *a-sproten*; OFris. *spruten*, strong verb, pp. *spruden*, to sprout (Richtofen). -Low G. *spruten*, to sprout; Du. *spruten*; G. *sprossen*, to sprout, pt. t. *spross*, pp. *gesprossen*. The cognate Swed. *spruta* is only used in the sense to spout or squirt out water, and perhaps is the word whence E. *sput* is derived, by loss of *r*; see **Sput**, **Sput** (1). β. All from a Teut. type **sprutan*-, pt. t. **sprant*, pp. **sprutanaz*. We may also notice that E. *sprout* as a sb. is related to Du. *spruit*, Icel. *spróti*, G. *spross*, a sprout; cf. also AS. *sprot*, *sprota*, a sprout; and that E. *sprit*, q. v., is allied to the same words. Cf. Goth. *sprautū*, quickly. Dor. *sprout*, sb. And see *sput*, *sprit*, *sprat*.

SPRUCE, fine, smart, gaily dressed. (F. -G.) In Shak. L. L. L. v. 1. 14; and in Minshew, cl. 1627. 'It was the custom of our ancestors, on special occasions, to dress after the manner of particular countries. The gentlemen who adopted that of Prussia or *Spruce* seem, from the description of it, to have been arrayed in a style, to which the epithet *spruce*, according to our modern usage, might have been applied with perfect propriety. Prussian leather (*corium Prusitanum*) is called in Baret by the familiar name of *spruce*,' Richardson; see Baret, art. 781. Richardson then quotes from Hall's Chron. Hen. VIII, an. 1, § 25, as follows: 'And after them came syr Edward Heward, than Admirall, and wyth hym Syr Thomas Parre, in doublettes of crimson velvet, voydyed lowe on the backe, and before to the cannell-bone, lased on the breastes with chaynes of siluer, and ouer that shorde cokes of crimson saytne, and on their heades hattes after dauncers fashion, with fesauntes fethers in them: They were appareyled after the fashion of Prusia or *Spruce*.' There may have been special reference to the leather worn; the name of *spruce* was certainly given to the leather because it came from Prussia. Levins has 'Corium punicatum, *Spruce*,' col. 182, l. 14. '*Spruce leather*, corruptly so called for *Prussia leather*,' Phillips, ed. 1706. '*Spruce leather*, graauw leer, Pruyssch leer,' i.e. gray leather, or Prussian leather; Sewel's Eng.-Du. Dict., 1749. [E. Müller objects that it is difficult to see why *Prussia* should always be called *Spruce*, not *Pruce*, in this particular instance; but the name, once associated with the leather, would easily remain the same, especially as the etymology may not have been very obvious to all. It is a greater difficulty to know why the *s* should ever have been prefixed, but it may be attributed to the English fondness for initial *s*; or it may have arisen from the G.]

das Preussen.] It is sufficient to make sure that *Spruce* really did mean Prussia, and really was used instead of *Pruce*. Of this we have positive proof as early as the 14th century. 'And yf ich sente ouer see my seruaut to brugges, Oper in-to *prus* my prentys' = and if I sent my servant over the sea to Bruges, or sent my apprentice to Prussia; P. Plowman, C. vii. 279; where two MSS. read *spruce* for *prus*, and one MS. has *pruy-lond* = Prussian land, the land of Prussia. In the corresponding passage of P. Plowman, B. xiii. 393, three MSS. have *pruslonde*, *pruy londe*, and *pruce-lond* respectively; but a fourth has *pruce-lond*. *Pruce* is the form in Chaucer, C. T. 53 (a well-known passage). β. Further, we find *Spruys-chyst* (*Spruce* chest) in Paston Letters, iii. 407, but *pruce-kyst* in Records of Nottingham, ii. 86; *spruce kutche* in the Bury Wills (1493), p. 82, but *pruce kutche* (1448), p. 12. And Prussia is called *Sprucia* as late as 1614; see Eng. Garner, ed. Arber, iv. 329, 345. γ. We conclude that to dress *sprucely* was to dress after the Prussian manner; that *Spruce* was early used in place of *Pruce*, particularly with reference to Prussian leather; and consequently that *spruce* is due to (O.F. *Pruce*, mod. F. *Prusse*, Prussia. - G. *Preussen*, Prussia (or from an older form of the same). Dor. *spruce-ly*, *spruce-ness*.

SPRUCE-BEER, a kind of beer. (G.; confused with F. and E.) '*Spruce-beer*, a kind of physical drink, good for inward bruises'; Phillips, ed. 1706. '*Spruce-beer*, and the beer of Hambur'; Colyn Blowbol's Testament, 332, in Hazlitt, E. Eng. Popular Poetry, i. 106. '*Essence of spruce* is obtained from the young shoots of the black spruce fir. . . *Spruce beer* is brewed from this essence. . . The black beer of Dantzic is similarly made from the young shoots of another variety of fir.' Eng. Cycl., Supp. to Arts and Sciences. 'A decoction of the young shoots of *spruce* and silver fir was much in use on the shores of the Baltic as a remedy in scorbutic, gonty, and rheumatic complaints. The sprouts from which it was made were called *sprossen* in German and *jopen* in Dutch, and the decoction itself *sprossen-bier* [in German] or *jopenbier* [in Dutch]. From the first of these is *spruce-beer*. See Bekc in N. and Q. Aug. 3. 1860. And doubtless the *spruce-fir*, G. *sprossenfichte*, takes its name as the fir of which the sprouts are chiefly used for the foregoing purpose, and not from being brought from Prussia, as commonly supposed; Wedgwood. β. The above explanation may be admitted; but with the addition that the reason why the G. word *sprossen-bier* was turned into *spruce-beer* in English is precisely because it was commonly known that it came from Prussia; and since *sprossen-bier* had no sense in English and was not translated into *sprouts-beer*, it was natural to call it *Spruce-beer*, i.e. Prussian beer. The facts, that *Spruce* meant Prussia as early as the 14th century, and that *spruce* or *spruce-leather* was already in use to signify Prussian leather, have been proved in the article above; see **SPRUCE**. Thus *spruce-beer* for *sprossen-bier* was no mere corruption, but a deliberate substitution. Accordingly, we find in Evelyn's Sylva, ch. 22, the remark: 'For masts, &c., those [firs] of Prussia which we call *Spruce*.' γ. With this understanding, we may admit that *spruce-beer* is one of the very few words in English which are derived immediately from German. - G. *sprossenbier*, *spruce-beer*, lit. 'sprouts-beer'; G. *sprossenfichte*, *spruce-fir*; *sprossensenz*, *spruce-wine*. - G. *sprossen*, pl. of *sprosse*, a sprout, cognate with E. *sprout*; and *bier*, cognate with E. *beer*; see **Sprout** and **Beer**. Note also Du. *joopenbier*, 'spruce-beer'; Sewel's Du. Dict. ed. 1754. The word *spruce* = Prussia, is French, from G. (*das Preussen*), as shown above.

SPRY, active, nimble, lively. (E.) Added by Todd to Johnson. Given by Halliwell as a Somersetshire word, but general; see F. D. D. Perhaps E. Cf. Swed. dial. *spryg*, very lively, skittish (as a horse), Kietz; allied to Swed. dial. *språg*, *språk*, or *språker*, spirited, mettlesome. Compare also prov. E. *sprag* (Halliwell); and *sprack*, active, a Wiltshire word. See **Spre** and **Spark** (2).

SPUD, an instrument for weeding. (Scand.) See E. D. D. It formerly also meant a knife or dagger; see Narcs. ME. *spulde*, 'cultellus villis'; Prompt. Parv. Prob. from Dan. *spyd*, MDan. *spyd*, *spud*; cognate with Swed. *spjut*, Icel. *spjót*, a spear, lance. - G. *spiess*, a lance. ¶ Distinct from **Spit** (1).

SPUE, the same as **Spew**, q. v.

SPUME, foam. (L.) Not common. ME. *spume*, Gower, C. A. ii. 265; bk. v. 4122. - L. *spuma*, foam. For **spoina*; Brugmann, i. § 791. Allied to Skt. *phāna*, foam, Russ. *piena*, foam, AS. *fim*; see **Foam**. Der. *spoom*, verb, q. v.; *pum-ice*, q. v.; *pounce* (2), q. v. Doublet, *foam*.

SPUNK, tinder; hence, a match, spark, spirit, mettle. (C. -L. -Gk.) Also *spunk*; see examples in Jamieson and Halliwell. 'In *spunk* or tinder'; Stanyhurst, tr. of Virg. *Æn.* i. 175; ed. Arber, p. 23. The orig. sense is tinder or touchwood. - Irish *spunc*, Gael. *pong*, sponge, tinder, touchwood; applied to touchwood from its spongy nature. - L. *spungia*, a sponge; hence pumice-stone, or other porous material. - Gk. *σπυγία*, *σπύγγος*, a sponge; see **Sponge**.

SPUR, an instrument on a horseman's heels, for goading on a horse, a small goad. (E.) ME. *spure*, *spore*, Chaucer, C. T. 475 (A 473); P. Plowman, B. xviii. 12. AS. *spura*, *spora*. 'Calcar, *spura*;' Voc. 275. 33. Cf. *hand-spura*, a hand-spur, Beowulf, 986 (Grein). +Du. *spoor*, a spur; allied to *spoor*, a track; see **SPOR**; Icel. *spori*; Dan. *spore*; Swed. *spore*; OHG. *spora*; MHG. *spor*; G. *sporn*. β. All from **spor*-, weak grade of Teut. **spēr-an*-, to kick. Brugmann, i. § 793 (2). From *SPER*, to quiver, to jerk, which appears in G. *sich sperren*, to struggle against; one sense of this root is to kick, jerk out the feet, as in Lithuan. *spirti*, to resist, to kick out as a horse; cf. Skt. *spūṣ*, *spāṣ*, to throb, to struggle. Hence the sense of *spur* is 'kicker.' γ. A closely allied word occurs in AS. *spor*, a foot-trace, Du. *spoor*, Icel. *spor*, G. *spur* (see **SPOR**); whence was formed the verb appearing as AS. *spyrjan*, Icel. *spyrja*, G. *spüren*, to trace a foot-track, to investigate, enquire into, represented by Lowland Sc. *spor*, to enquire, ask, search out. Der. *spure*, verb, ME. *spuriens*, *sporien*, Layamon, 12354, Romance of Partenay, 4214. Also *spur-wheel*; and see *spoor*, *spair*, *spurn*.

SPURGE, a class of acrid plants. (F.-L.) '*Spurge*, a plant, the juice of which is so hot and corroding that it is called *Devil's Milk*, which being dropped upon warts eats them away;' Bailey's Dict., vol. i. ed. 1735. And hence the name. ME. *sporge*, Prompt. Parv.; *spourge*, Voc. 645. 15. -AF. *spurge*, a form given in Voc. 557. 7; more commonly OF. *espurge*, 'garden spurge'; Cot. -OF. *espurger*, 'to purge, clear, cleanse, rid of; also, to prune, or pick off the noysome knobs or buds of trees;' Cot. Hence, to destroy warts. -L. *expurgare*, to expurgate, purge thoroughly. -L. *ex*, out, thoroughly; and *purgare*, to purge; see **EX**- and **PURGE**.

SPURIOUS, not genuine. (L.) In Milton, Samson, 391. Englished from L. *spurius*, false, spurious, by the common change of -us to -ous, as in *arduous*, &c. The orig. sense is 'of illegitimate birth'; perhaps allied to Gk. *σπῆρ*, seed, offspring, *σπείρειν*, to sow (Corssen); see **SPERM**. Der. *spuriously*, -ness.

SPURN, to reject with disdain. (E.) 'Properly 'a kick against,' hence to kick away, reject disdainfully. ME. *spurnen*, to kick against, stumble over, Ancræn Riwle, p. 188. 1. 2. '*Spornyng*, or *Spurnyng*, Calcatricio;' Prompt. Parv. AS. *spurnan*, *spurnan*, *ge-spornan*, to kick against; cf. also *ai-spornan*, Matt. iv. 6, John, xi. 9. A strong verb; pt. t. *spearn*, pl. *spurnen*, pp. *spornen*. +Icel. *spærna*, pt. t. *spærna*, to spurn, kick with the feet; L. *spurnare*, to spurn, despire (a cognate form, not one from which the E. word is borrowed, for the E. verb is a strong one). β. All from the Idg. base **spēr*-, to kick against, an extension from *SPER*, to quiver, jerk, also to kick against; see **SPUR** and **SPAR** (3). Der. *spurn*, sb., Timon, i. 2. 146; Chevy Chase (oldest version), near the end.

SPURRY, the name of a herb. (F.-G.-Late L.) In Cotgrave. -MF. *spurré*, 'spurry or frank, a Dutch herb, and an excellent fodder for cattle;' Cot. 'By 'Dutch' he prob. means 'German'; we find Du. *spurré*, 'the herb spurge,' in Hexham; but this can hardly be other than the F. word borrowed. The etymology of the F. word is doubtful, but it may be German, as Cotgrave seems to suggest. We find in German the forms *spark*, *spergel*, *spörgel*, all meaning spurry. -Late L. *spurgula*; A. D. 1482 (Weigand). It looks as if it might be connected with L. *spargere*, to scatter.

SPURT (1), **SPIRT**, to spout, jet out, as water. (E.) 'With tongue three-forked furth *spirts* fyre;' Stanyhurst, tr. of Virgil, *Æn.* i. ed. Arber, p. 59. The older meaning is to sprout or germinate, to grow fast; as in Hen. V. iii. 5. 8. We even find the sb. *spirt*, a sprout; 'These nuts . . . have in their mids a little chit or *spirt*;' Holland, tr. of Pliny, l. xv. c. 22. Cf. 'from Troy blud *spirted*;' Stanyhurst, tr. of Virgil, *Æn.* i. ed. Arber, p. 35. By the common metaphor of *r* (as ME. *brid* for *bird*) *spirt* stands for *spurt*; as in ME. *spurtlen*; 'þe wiþi þet *spruttet* ut' = the willow that sprouts or shoots out; Ancræn Riwle, p. 86. AS. *spyrktan*, *spirtten*; '*spirtite* sœ eorðe grōwende gies' = let the earth shoot out growing grass; Gen. i. 11. A causal verb, allied to the AS. strong verb *spyrktan*, to sprout; see **SPROUT**. Cf. prov. E. *spirt*, to sprout; E. D. D.; and see **SPOUT**.

SPURT (2), a violent exertion. (Scand.) Used by Stanyhurst in the sense of 'space of time'; as, 'Heere for a *spirt* linger,' tr. of Virgil, *Æn.* iii. 453. Not the same word as the above, though perhaps confused with it. -Icel. *sprettir*, a spurt, spring, bound, run; from the strong verb *spretta* (pt. t. *sprett*), to start, to spring; also to spout out water; also to sprout. Cf. Swed. *spirtita*, to start, startle; prov. E. *spirt*, to run quickly a short way (E. D. D.). The Teut. base is **spērnt* (tt-nt); hence also E. *spirt*, to run a quick short race; which is the doublet of *spurt*, vb., to run fast. Cf. Swed. dial. *spirtinta*, to burst (as a bud); to run fast, to jump. The orig. n of the base SPRENT is also preserved in prov. E. *spunt*, a convulsive struggle, *Warwickshire* (Halliwell).

SPUTTER, to keep spouting or jerking out liquid, to speak rapidly and indistinctly. (E.) 'And lick'd their hissing jaws, that *sputter'd* flame;' Dryden, tr. of *Æneid*, ii. 279 (H. 211, Lat. text). The frequentative of **SPOUT**, q.v.; so that the sense is 'to keep on spouting.' From *spūt*, weaker grade of Teut. **spāt-an*-, to spout. Cf. Du. dial. (Groningen) *spjūtern*, to sputter; Low G. *spattern*; Norw. *spjutra*, to spout. ¶ Not to be confused with *spatter*, which is a different word, and allied to *spot*.

SPY, to see, discover. (F.-OHG.) Short for *espy*. ME. *spien*, Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 40, l. 14. [The ME. *spie*, sb., a spy, occurs in Floriz and Blanchellur, ed. Lumby, l. 332.] The same word as ME. *espier*, Chaucer, C. T. 4744 (B 324); House of Fame, l. 706. -OF. *espier*, to espy. -OHG. *spehōn*, MHG. *spehen* (mod. G. *spähen*), to watch, observe closely. -L. *specere*, to look; Skt. *pag*, *spag*, to spy; used to form some tenses of *dṛg*, to see. -*SPER*, to see; Brugmann, i. § 551. Der. *spy*, sb., as above; *spy-glass*; also (from *espy*) *espi-on-age*, *espi-al*. From L. *specere* we have *specie*, *species*, *spec-i-al*, *espec-i-al*, *spec-i-men*, *spec-i-fy*, *spec-i-ous*, *spec-u-late*; *an-specie*, *con-spec-u-ous*, *de-spec-ible*, *fron-ti-specie*, *per-spec-u-ous*, *su-spec-i-ous*, *tran-spec-i-ous*; *de-specie*, *de-spice*; *a-specie*, *circum-specie*, *ex-specie*, *in-specie*, *intra-specie-ion*, *per-specie-ive*, *pro-specie*, *re-specie*, *dis-re-specie*, *ir-re-specie-ive*, *retro-specie*, *sub-specie*, *spec-t-a-cle*, *spec-t-a-tor*, *spec-tre*, *spec-trum*; also *spite*, *respite*.

SQUAB, 1. to fall plump; 2. a sofa; a young bird. (Scand.) '*Squab*, an unfledged bird, the young of an animal before the hair appears (South); a lounge seat, a sofa; also, to squeeze, beat (Devon);' Halliwell. Halliwell also cites from Coles: 'A *squob* to sit on, *pulvinus molliculus*;' this is not in the edition of 1684. *Squab*, a sofa, is in Pope, Imitation of Earl of Dorset, l. 10. Johnson also explains *squab* as 'unfeathered; fat, thick and stout;' and gives *squab*, adv., 'with a heavy, sudden fall, plump and flat,' with a quotation from Lestrang's Fables: 'The eagle took the tortoise up into the air, and dropt him down, *squab*, upon a rock;' also *squab*, verb, to fall down plump or flat; cf. prov. E. *squap*, to strike. In all senses, the word is of Scand. origin. 1. The Swed. dial. *svappa*, a word imitative of a splash (Rietz), explains Lestrang's *squab* and the verb 'to fall plump,' hence to knock, beat; cf. G. *schwapp*, a slap, E. *swap*, to strike; see **SWAP** and **SQUABBLE**. 2. The senses 'fat,' 'unfledged,' and 'soft' (as a sofa) are best explained by Swed. dial. *svabb*, loose or fat flesh, *svabba*, a fat woman, *svabbig*, flabby; from the verb appearing in Norweg. *svappa*, to tremble, shake (hence, to be flabby). Cf. also Norweg. *keppa* (pt. t. *kvapp*), to slip suddenly, shake, shudder, and the ME. *quappen*, to throb, mentioned under **QUAVER**, q.v. And note Icel. *kvap*, jelly, jelly-like things. See, in Rietz, the Swed. dial. str. vb. *skumpa* (pt. t. *skvamp*, pp. *skvumpen*), to shake, agitate; and cf. Swed. *svappa*, MDan. *skvalpe*, to shake.

SQUABBLE, to dispute noisily, wrangle. (Scand.) In Shak. Oth. ii. 3. 281. -Swed. dial. *skvabbl*, a dispute, a squabble (corresponding to a verb **skvabbla*, not given); Rietz. Allied to Swed. dial. *skvappa*, to chide, scold slightly, lit. make a splashing; from the sb. *skvapp*, a splash, an imitative word from the sound of dabbling in water; Rietz. Cf. Icel. *skumpa*, to paddle in water. We may also further compare Norweg. *svabba*, to dabble in water (Aasen), prov. E. *swap*, a blow, the noise of a fall, to strike swiftly, *swab*, to splash over, *swabble*, to squabble, *swobble*, to swagger in a low manner (East). '*Swabblyng*, *swabblyng*, or *swaggyng*;' Prompt. Parv. Also G. *schwabbeln*, to shake fluids about. See **SWAP**. ¶ The interchange of initial *sq* and *sw* is common; Levins writes *sqwayne* for *swain*. Der. *squabble*, sb., *squabbl-er*.

SQUAD, a small troop. (F.-Ital.-L.) We speak of 'an awkward squad;' -MF. *esquadra*, *esquadre*, 'a squadron of footmen;' Cot. -Ital. *squadra*, 'a squadron;' Florio. See **SQUARE**. Der. *squadron*.

SQUADRON, a troop of soldiers, a body of cavalry, number of ships. (F.-Ital.-L.) In Oth. i. 1. 22; Spenser, F. Q. ii. 8. 2. -MF. *esquadron*, 'a squadron, a troop of soldiers ranged into a square body or battalion,' Cot. -Ital. *squadrona*, 'a squadron, a troupe or band of men;' Florio. The augmentative form (with suffix *-one* < L. acc. *-ōnem*) of Ital. *squadra*, 'a squadron, also a square, squire, or carpenter's ruler, also a certain part of a company of soldiers of 30 or 25 [25 is a square number], whose chief is a corporal;' id. Doubtless so called, at first, from a formation into squares; see further under **SQUARE**. And see *squad*.

SQUALID, filthy, dirty. (L.) In Spenser, F. Q. v. r. 13. -L. *squalidus*, stiff, rough, dirty, foul. -I. *squalire*, to be stiff, rough, or parched, to be dirty. Bréal connects it with *squai-ma*, a shell; but cf. Russ. *kal'*, ordure. Der. *squalid-ly*, -ness. Also *squal-or* (rare), from *squail-ere*.

SQUALL, to cry out violently. (Scand.) 'The raven croaks, the carrion-crow doth *squall*;' Dryden, Noah's Flood, l. 150 from end. -Icel. *skvala*, to squeal, bawl out; *skval*, a squalling; Swed.

squala, to stream, gush out violently; *squal*, an impetuous running of water; *squal-regu*, a violent shower of rain (whence E. *squall*, sb., a lurch of rain); Dan. *svaldre*, to clamour, bluster; *squaller*, clamour, noisy talk. Cf. Swed. dial. *skvala*, *skvala*, to gush out with a violent noise, to prattle, chatter; Gael. *sgal*, a loud cry, sound of high wind, *sgal*, to howl; cf. W. *chwala*, to babble. β . From a base **squal*, expressive of the outburst of water; allied to Teut. base *SKAL*, to resound, as in G. *schallen*, Icel. *skjalla* (pt. t. *skall*). Der. *squall*, sb., as above; *squally*. And see *squal*.

SQUANDER, to dissipate, waste. (Scand.) Now used only of profuse expenditure, but the orig. sense was to scatter or disperse simply, as still used in prov. E. 'His family are all grown up, and squandered [dispersed] about the country,' Warwicksh. (Halliwell). 'Squandered [scattered] abroad;' Merch. of Ven. i. 3. 22. 'Spaine . . . hath many colonies to supply, which they squandered up and down;' Howell, Foreign Travel, sect. ix, ed. Arber, p. 45. 'All along the sea they drive and squander the huge Belgian fleet;' Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, ct. 67. Mr. Wedgwood's solution of this curious word is probably the right one, viz. that it is a nasalised form (as if for **squant*) of Northumb. *squantter*, *squantter*, to scatter, dissipate, or squander, to act with profusion (Jamieson). This is the same as prov. E. *swatter*, *swather*, to throw water about, as geese do in drinking, also, to squander, waste; also as prov. E. *swattle*, to drink as ducks do water, to waste; see E. D. D. These are frequentatives from Dan. *squatte*, to splash, spurt; figuratively, to dissipate, squander; cf. *squat*, sb., a splash. So also Swed. *squätra*, to squander, lavish one's money (Widgren); frequentative of *squitta*, to squirt (id.); Swed. dial. *skvätta*, a strong verb (pt. t. *skvätt*, supine *skvättid*), to squirt. Note also Icel. *skvæta*, to squirt out water, properly of the sound of water thrown out of a jug, *skvættir*, a gush of water poured out. The *d* appears in MDu. *swadden*, 'to dabble in the water as a goose or duck'; Hexham; and in Swed. dial. *skvadra*, verb, used of the noise of water gushing violently out of a hole (Kietz). The word is now used metaphorically, but the orig. sense was merely to splash water about somewhat noisily. The Icel. *skvæta* is for **skvænta* (Noreen); and may even be allied to Gk. *skwēvō*, to pour out. A somewhat similar word is E. *scatter*. Der. *squander*-er.

SQUARE, having four equal sides and angles. (F.-L.) ME. *square* (disyllabic), Chaucer, C. T. 1078 (A 1076); Cursor Mundi, 19843.-OF. *esquarré*, 'square, or squared'; Cot.; *esquarre*, sb., a square, or squareness. The sb. is the same as Ital. *quadrato*, 'a quadrone, also a square, squire, or carpenter's ruler'; cf. Ital. *quadrare*, 'to square', id. All formed from a Late L. verb **quadrare*, not found, but a mere intensive of L. *quadrare*, to square, make four-cornered, by prefixing the prep. *ex*. The verb *quadrare* is from *quadrus*, four-cornered, related to *quattuor*, four, cognate with E. *four*. See **EX-**, **QUARRY**, **QUADRANT**, and **FOUR**. Der. *square*, sb., square, verb, *square-ly*, -ness. Also *squire* (2), q.v., *squadr*, *squadr-on*.

SQUASH, to crush, to squeeze flat. (F.-L.) α . No doubt commonly regarded as an intensive form of *quash*; the prefix answering to OF. *es*- = L. *ex*-. Cf. OF. *esquasser*, to break in pieces; from *es*- (L. *ex*), intensive prefix, and *quasser*, *casser*, to break; see **QUASH**. β . But it commonly keeps the sense of ME. *squachen*, Barlaam and Josaphat, l. 663, pr. in Altenglische Legenden, ed. Horstmann, p. 224.-OF. *esquacher*, to crush (Roquefort, who gives a quotation); also spelt *eschacher*, 'to squash, beat, batter, or crush flat'; Cot. Mod. F. *eschacher*. This answers to Span. *acachar*, *agachar*, only used reflexively, in the sense to squat, to crouch (Diez). The F. *eschacher* answers to a Late L. type **co-act-icere*, to press together (Körting, § 227). The prefix *es*- = L. *ex*-, extremely; hence *es-echacher* is 'to press extremely', crush flat, squash.-L. *ex*-; and *coact-us*, pp. of *coagere* (= *co-agere*), lit. to drive together; see **EX-**, **COGENT**; also **CON-** and **AGENT**. And see **SQUAT**, a closely allied word. Der. *squash*, sb., a soft, unripe peasecod, Tw. Nt. i. 5. 166.

SQUAT, to cower, sit down upon the hams. (F.-L.) 'To squat as a hare doth'; Minshew, ed. 1627. Here *squat* is to lie flat, as if pressed tightly down; and the old sense of *squat* is, occasionally, to press down, crush, much like the sense of **SQUASH**, which is a closely related word. [This is well exemplified in Spanish; see below.] 'His grief defied squating,' where the L. text has *premit*; Stanbury, tr. of Virgil, *Æn.* i. 209. ME. *squatten*, to press or crush flat. 'The foundements of hillis ben togidir snyeten and squat' = the foundations of the hills are smitten together and crushed; Wyclif, 2 Kings, xxii. 8. 'Squat sal he hevendes' = he shall crush the heads (L. *compassabilis capitis*), Early Eng. Psalter, ed. Stevenson, Ps. cix. (or cx.) 6. This explains prov. E. *squat*, to make flat, and *squat*, adj., flat. It is important also to note that *squat* is used in the same sense as *squat*; indeed, in the Glossary to the Exmoor Scolding, the word *squat* is explained by 'to gnat down'; which shows that

the *s-* in *squat* is a prefix.-OF. *equatir*, to flatten, crush (Roquefort).-OF. *es-*, from L. *ex*-, extremely; and *quatre*, to press down, hence, reflexively, to press oneself down, to squat, cower. 'Ele se quatit deles lun de pilers' = she squatted down beside one of the pillars; Bartsch, *Chrestomathie Française*, col. 282, l. 16. The corresponding word is Span. *acachar*, *agachar*, whence *acacharse*, 'to crouch, lie squat' (Meadows), *agacharse*, 'to stoop, couch, squat, cower' (id.). Minshew's M. Span. Dict. has: 'agachar, to squat as a hare or conic.' Without the prefix, we find Span. *coacho*, *gacho*, bent, bent downward, lit. pressed down; Ital. *quatto*, 'squat, hush, close, still, lurking' (Florio), *quattare*, 'to squat, to hush, to lie close' (id.). Diez shows that OF. *quatre* and Ital. *quatto* are due to L. *coact-us*, pressed close together (whence also F. *se cacher*, to squat, cacher, to hide). Thus the etymology of *squat* is from L. *ex*-, *coact-us*, together, and *act-us*, pp. of *agere*, to drive. See **EX-**, **CON-**, and **AGENT**; and see **SQUASH**. Der. *squat*-er. β . Any connexion of *squat* with Dan. *squatte*, to splash, is entirely out of the question; the E. word related to Dan. *squatte* is **SQUANDER**, q.v.

SQUAW, a female, woman. (N. Amer. Indian.) It occurs in J. Mather, *Remarkable Providences* (1684); repr. by Olfert, p. 33. *Squaw*, a female, woman, in the language of the Indian tribes of the Algonquin family.-Massachusetts *sqaw*, *sqhqua*; Narragansett *squidus*; Cree *iskwew*; Delaware *ochqueu* and *qhqueu*; used also in compound words (as the names of animals) in the sense of *female*; Webster; and Cent. Dict.

SQUEAK, to utter a shrill sharp cry. (Scand.) In Hamlet, i. 1. 116. 'The squeaking, or screeching of a rat'; Iaret (1880).-MSwed. *squaka*, to squeak (Ihre); Swed. *squäka*, to croak; cf. Norweg. *skvaka*, to cackle (Aasen); Icel. *skvækka*, to give a sound, as of water shaken in a bottle, *skak*, a noise. And cf. Swed. *spåla*, to squeal. Allied to **SQUEAL**, **QUACK**, **CAWKE**; expressive of the sound made. So also G. *quaken*, to quack; *quäken*, *quäken*, to squeak. Der. *squeak*, sb.

SQUEAL, to utter a shrill prolonged sound. (Scand.) In Jul. Cæs. ii. 2. 24. ME. *squelen*, Cursor Mundi, l. 1344.-MSwed. *squæla*, to squeal (Ihre); Swed. *squæla*, to squeal; Norweg. *skvælla*, to squeal (Aasen). Used as a frequentative of *squeak*; the sense is 'to keep on squeaking'; see **SQUEAK**. η Notwithstanding the close similarity, *squall* is not quite the same word, though the words are now confused. Both, however, are expressive of continuous sounds. See **SQUALL**. Der. *squæla*, sb.

SQUEAMISH, scrupulously fastidious, over-nice. (F.) 'To be squeamish, or nice, Delicias facere'; Iaret (1880). ME. *skeymous*, *steymous*. 'Skeymous, or skeymouse, Abominativus'; Prompt. Parv., p. 482; also written *quermous*, p. 419. *Squaimous*, in Chaucer, C. T., A 3337, means fastidious, sparing, infrequent, with occasional violent exceptions; see l. 3805 (A 3807). 'Squaymose, verecundus'; Catholicon Anglicum (1483); *squaymvs*, Trevisa, tr. of Higden, vii. 461; *squeymous*, Lay le Freine, 62. In a version of the Te Deum from a 14th-century primer given by Maskell (Mon. Rit. ii. 12) we have 'Thou were not skeymos of the maidens wombe'; see Notes and Queries, 4 S. iii. 181.-AF. **eskeimous* (with AF. *ei* for F. *oi*), spelt *escomous* in Bozon, Contes Moralises, p. 158, with the sense of 'sparing in eating, fastidious, nice as to food.' Of unknown origin. It might answer, as to form, to a Late L. type **schēmātōus*, or **schēmōus* (since L. *e* gave AF. *ei*, F. *oi*; Schwan, §§ 39, 299); from Late L. *schēma*, fashion, manner; from Gk. *σχῆμα*, a scheme, figure, mien, air, fashion; the sense being 'full of airs or affectations.' See **SCHEME**. Der. *squeamish-ly*, -ness.

SQUEEZE, to crush or press tightly, to crowd. (E.) 'To squeeze, or thrust together'; Iaret (1880). The initial *s* is prefixed for emphasis, being due to the OF. *ex*- < L. *ex*-, an intensive prefix; to *squeeze* = to *queeze* out. Late ME. *queisen*; 'queyse out the jus' = squeeze out the juice, Reliq. Antiquæ, i. 302. It answers, in form, to Omerc. *cuisan*, for AS. *cuisan*, to squeeze, crush, generally written *cuisan*, and used in the compound *ðeucysan*, to crush to pieces, squeeze to death, Alfric's Homilies, l. 60; ii. 26, 166, 294, 510. Also *cuisan*; in Luke, xx. 18, where the earlier version has *ðeucysat* (for *ðeucysad*), the latter has *ðeucysat* (for *ðeucysad*). β . Cognate with Low G. *quosen* (Brem. Wörterbuch). From a Teut. root **kruwen*. Der. *squeeze*, sb.

SQUIB, (1) a paper tube, filled with combustibles, like a small rocket; also (2) a lampoon. (Scand.) 1. 'Can he tie squibs' their tails, and fire the truth out?' Beaumont and Fletcher, The Chances, v. 2. 6. 'A squibbe, a ball or dart of fire'; Minshew, ed. 1627. Spenser has it in the curious sense of 'paltry fellow,' as a term of disdain; Mother Hubbard's Tale, 571. Squibs were sometimes fastened slightly to a rope, so as to run along like a rocket; 'The squib's run to the end of the line, and now for the cracker' [explosion]; Dryden, Kind Keeper, Act v. sc. 1. 'Hung up by the heels like

meteors, with *squibs* in their tails; 'Ben Jonson, News from the New World (and Herald). *β. Squib* is a voiced form of *squip*, and prov. E. *squib*, to squirt, answers to Norw. *skipa*, to squirt (Ross). It seems to be allied to *swip*, a word significant of swift smooth motion. Cf. ME. *skippen*, *swippen*, to move swiftly, fly, sweep, dash; 'the squyppend water' = the dashing or sweeping water, Anturs of Arthur (in Three Met. Romances), st. v. 'When the saul fra the body *swippes*' i.e. flies; Prick of Conscience, l. 2196. 'Tharfor þai *swippe* [dant] þurgh purgatory, Als a foul [bird] that flies smertly' i. l. 3322. '*Swippe* forð' = hurried away, snatched away, Ancrén Kiwe, p. 228, l. 4. *Swip* is from Icel. *swipa*, to flash, dart, of a sudden but noiseless motion; *swipr*, a swift movement, twinkling, glimpse; Norweg. *swipa*, to run swiftly (Aasen); cf. also Dan. *swippe*, to whisk, to run (Iarsen). The Teut. base SWIP was also used to express the swift or sweeping motion of a whip; as in AS. *swipe*, a whip (John, ii. 15). Du. *swiepen*, a whip, G. *schwippe*, a whip-lash. Note also Dan. *swippe*, to crack a whip, *swip*, an instant, i. et swip, in a trice, Swed. dial. *swipa*, *swiepa*, to sweep, swing, lash with a whip. *γ. All* from Teut. base SWEIP, to move with a turning motion, move swiftly, sweep along (Fick, iii. 365); see further under *Swift*. Cf. *swyfter*, *agilis* in Prompt. Parv. 2. A *squib* also means a political lampoon; but it was formerly applied, not to the lampoon itself, but to the writer of it. 'The *squibs* are those who, in the common phrase of the world, are call'd libellers, lampooners, and pamphleteers; their fireworks are made up in paper;' Tatler, no. 88; Nov. 1, 1709. It has been noted above that Spenser uses *squib* as a term of derision. 3. The sense of child's squirt is directly from Norw. *skipa*, to squirt (above).

SQUID, a kind of cuttlefish. (Scand.) So named from its squirting out sepia; cf. prov. E. *squiddle*, to squirt. A voiced form, with *d* for Scand. *t*; allied to Swed. dial. *spitta*, strong verb, to squirt; Icel. *spetta*, to squirt out. (Teut. base **skwet*.)

SQUILL, a genus of bulbous plants allied to the onion. (F.-L.-Gk.) ME. *squlle*. '*Squille*, herba, Ceyna maris, bulbous; Prompt. Parv.-MF. *squlle*, 'the squill, sea-onion; also a prawn, shrimp;' Cot.-L. *squlla*, also *scilla*, a sea-onion, sea-leek; a kind of prawn. = Gk. *σquilla*, a squill; cf. *σquillo*, a squill.

SQUINANCY, the old spelling of *Quinsey*, q.v.
SQUINT, to look askew. (E?) Palsgrave has '*a-squynye*, en lorgnant;' p. 831. The earliest quotation is the following: 'Biholdeð o luf and *asquint*' = looks leftwards and askew; Ancrén Kiwe, p. 212, l. 4. Apparently due to *asquint* (above), with loss of *a*; see *Asquint* in N. E. D. It is improbable that it is a native word, but it is difficult to say how we came by it. It seems to be allied to *askance*; see *Askance* in N. E. D. *β. Cf.* Dan. *på skæns*, askant; Swed. dial. *på sköns*, askant; Low G. *schien*, *schien*, obliquely; Du. *schuin*, oblique, wry, *schuinen*, to slope; *schuinite*, obliquity; in *de schuinite*, askant; EFries. *schûn*, oblique, *schûnite*, obliquity.

SQUIRE (1), the same as *Esquire*, q.v. (F.-L.) It occurs, spell *squire*, as early as in King Horn, ed. Lumby, l. 360. Doublet, *esquire*.

SQUIRE (2), a square, a carpenter's rule. (F.-L.) In Shak. L. L. L. v. 2. 474. ME. *squire*, Floriz and Blanchefleur, ed. Lumby, 325. = OF. *esquire*, MF. *esquiere*, 'a rule, or square;' Cot. Mod. F. *esquiere*. Merely another form of OF. *esquarre*, a square; see *Square*. Doublet, *square*, sb.

SQUIRREL, a nimble, reddish-brown, rodent animal. (F.-L.-Gk.) ME. *squirrel* (with one r), Seven Sages, ed. Weber, l. 2777. Also *scurel*. 'Ille scurellus, a *scurrelle*;' Voc. 759. 29. = OF. *escurel*, *escurel* (Godefroy); spell *escurien* in Cotgrave. Mod. F. *écureuil*. = Late L. *sciurellus* (as above), also *sciurus* (Ducauge). For '*sciurellus*,' *sciuriolus*, diminutives of *sciurus*, a squirrel. = Gk. *σκίουρος*, a squirrel; lit. 'shadow-tail,' from his bushy tail. = Gk. *σκῆν*, for *σκία*, a shadow, and *οὐρά*, a tail. But this explanation of the Gk. word is prob. due to popular etymology. The AF. form was *esquirel*; Liber Albus, pp. 225, 231.

SQUIRT, to jet, throw or jerk out water. (E) '*I squyrte* with a *squyrte*, an instrument;' Palsgrave. The prov. E. *swirt*, to squirt, is the same word, with *sw* for *sq*; we even find *bilagget wot swirring* = dirtied with squirting, in Walter de Bibbesworth, Wright's Voc. i. 173, l. 1. Cf. Low G. *swirfjen*, to squirt; orig. an extension of *swieren*, to whirl, turn about quickly, G. *schwirren*; see *Swarm*. So also EFries. *kwirfjen*, to squirt out, to dart about, from *kwirt*, turning quickly about; see *Whir*. Der. *squirt*, sb., in Palsgrave.

STAB, to pierce with a sharp instrument. (Scand.) '*I stabbe* in with a dagger or any other sharpe wepyn;' Palsgrave. ME. *stabbe*, sb.; '*Stabbe*, or wounde of smytynge, Stigma;' Prompt. Parv. Apparently from Swed. dial. *stabe*, a thick stick or stump; Icel. *stabi*, a stub, stump, allied to *staf*, a staff; Dan. dial. *stabb*, a short peg. Cf. Irish *stobaim*, I stab; Gael. *stob*, to thrust or fix a stake in the ground, to stab, thrust, from *stob*, a stake, a pointed iron

or stick, a stab or stump. This Gael. *stob* is similarly borrowed from Icel. *stobi*, a stub; see *Staff*, *Stub*. Der. *stab*, sb., Temp. iii. 3. 63.

STABLE (1), a stall or building for horses. (F.-L.) ME. *stable*, King Alisaunder, 778. = OF. *estable*, 'a stable;' Cot. Mod. F. *étale*. = L. *stabilum*, a standing-place, abode, stall, stable. Idg. type **stakh-lom*; cf. AS. *staf-ol*, a foundation, support, position. See *Stall*. Brugmann, § 483 (9), 573. Formed with suffix -*h* (*u*) (*h* < *dh*), from the weak grade of *stare*, to stand, cognate with E. *Stand*, q.v. Der. *stable*, verb, *stabil-*.

STABLE (2), firm, steady. (F.-L.) ME. *stable*, Rob. of Glouc., p. 54, l. 1245. = OF. *estable*, stable (Burguy). = L. *stabilis*, acc. of *stabilis*, stable, standing firmly; formed with suffix -*bilis* from the weak grade of *stare*, to stand, cognate with E. *Stand*, q.v. Idg. type **stakhlie*. Der. *stabil-y*; *stable-ness*, Mach. iv. 3. 92; *stabil-ty*, spell *stabilitye*, Wyatt, tr. of Ps. 38, coined from L. *stabilitas*, firmness. Also *stabilish*, ME. *stabilisen*, Chaucer, C. T. 2997 (A 2995), the same word as *estabilish*, q.v.

STACK, a large pile of wood, hay, corn, &c. (Scand.) ME. *stac*, *stak*. 'Stacke or heep, Agger;' Prompt. Parv. *Stac* in Havelock, 814, is prob. merely our *stack*. [*Stacke*, Chaucer, Persones Tale, De Luxuria (Tyrrhitt), is an error for *stank*; see Group I, 841.] = Icel. *stakkr*, a stack of hay; cf. Icel. *stakka*, a stump, as in our chimney-stack, and in *stak*, a columnar isolated rock; Swed. *stak*, a rick, heap, stack; Dan. *stak*. *β. The* Teut. type is **staknoz* (Noreen). The sense is 'a pile,' that which is set up; the allied E. word is *Stake*, q.v. Cf. Russ. *stog*, a heap, a hay-rick. Der. *stak*, verb, as in Swed. *staka*, Dan. *stakke*, to stack; *stack-yard*, answering to Icel. *stak-garðr*, a stack-garth (*garth* being the Norse form of *yard*); also *hay-stack*, *corn-stack*.

STAFF, a large piece of wood, stick, prop, pole, cudgel. (E.) ME. *staf*, pl. *staves* (where *u* = *v*). 'Vlyk a *staf*;' Chaucer, C. T. 594 (A 592). 'Two *staves*;' P. Plowman, B. v. 28. AS. *staf*, pl. *stafas*, Exod. xxi. 19, John, vii. 15. The pl. *stafas* also meant letters of the alphabet; this meaning seems to have originated staves as a musical term. + Du. *staf*; Icel. *staf*, a staff, also a written letter (see Icel. Dict.); Dan. *staf*, *stav*; Swed. *staf*; G. *stab*; Goth. *stafs*, a letter; hence, an element, rudiment, Gal. iv. 3. *β. The* word is allied to O. Church Slav. *stoborŭ*, a pillar, lith. *stobrys*, a stump of a tree; from an Idg. root STEBH, whence Skt. *stambh*, to make firm, set fast. Cf. EFries. *staf*, unmoved. See *Stub*, *Stab*. Der. *disstaff* (for *dis-staff*), q.v. Doublet, *stave*, sb., q.v.
STAG, a male deer. (Scand.) Late AS. *stagg*, from Norse; as in 'regalem feram, quam Angli staggon appellant;' Thorpe, Anc. Laws, i. 429. The word was also applied to the male of other animals. *Stagge*, cerurus; Levins. '*Staggander* [= steep-gander, male gander], anser;' id. Lowland Sc. *stag*, a young horse; prov. E. *stag*, a gander, a wren, a cock-turkey. = Icel. *steggr*, *steggi*, a he-bird, a drake, a tom-cat. Teut. type **stagoz*. Not allied to Icel. *stiga*. Der. *stag-hound*.

STAGE, a platform, theatre; place of rest on a journey, the distance between two such resting-places. (F.-L.) ME. *stage*, Floriz and Blanchefleur, ed. Lumby, 255; King Alisaunder, 7684. = OF. *estage*, 'a story, stage, loft, or height of a house; also a lodging, dwelling-house;' Cot. Mod. F. *étage*; Ital. *staggio*, a prop; Prov. *estage*, a dwelling-place (Bartsch). Formed as if from a L. type **staiacum* (not found), a dwelling-place; allied to L. *stat-um*, supine of *stare*, to stand, with suffix -*ium*. See *Stable* (1). *Stand*. Der. *stage-coach*, a coach that runs from stage to stage; *stage-player*; *stage-in*, a scaffolding.

STAGGER, to reel from side to side, vacillate; also, to cause to reel, to cause to hesitate. (Scand.) '*I stagger*, I stande not stedfast;' Palsgrave. *Stagger* is a weakened form of *staker* (spelt *stakker* in Palsgrave), ME. *stakeren*. 'She rist her up, and *stakereth* heer and there;' Chaucer, Legend of Good Women, l. 2687. = Icel. *stakra*, to push, to stagger; frequentative of *staka*, to punt, to push, also, to stagger; cf. Norw. *stakra*, *staka*, to stagger; Swed. dial. *stagra*; Dan. dial. *stagle*, *stagger*. Perhaps *staka*, to push, is allied to Swed. *stake*, a stake; see *Stake*. Cf. Dan. *stage*, to punt with a pole, from *stage*, a pole, a stake. Thus the orig. sense was 'to keep pushing about,' to cause to vacillate or reel; the intransitive sense, to reel, is later. + MDu. *staggeren*, to stagger as a drunken man (Hexham); frequent. of *staken*, *staken*, to stop or dam up (with stakes), to set stakes, also 'to leave or give over work,' id. In this latter view, to *stagger* might mean 'to be always coming to a stop,' or 'often to stick fast.' Either way, the etymology is the same. Der. *stagers*, s. pl., vertigo, Cymb. v. f. 234.

STAGNATE, to cease to flow. (L.) A late word; *stagnate* and *stagnant* are in Phillips, ed. 1706. L. *stagnatus*, pp. of *stagnare*, to be still, cease to flow, to form a still pool. = L. *stagnum*, a pool, a tank. See *Stank*. Der. *stagnat-ion*; also *stagnant*, from L. *stagnant-*, stem of pres. pt. of *stagnare*. Also *stanch*, q.v.

STAID, *steadily, grave, sober.* (F.-M.Du.) It may be observed that the resemblance to *steady* is accidental, though both words are ultimately from the same root, and so have a similar sense. *Staid* stands for *stay'd*, pp. of *stay*, to make steady; and the actual spelling *stay'd* is by no means uncommon. 'The strongest man of th' empire, Nay, the most *stay'd* . . . The most true;' Ben Jonson, and Fletcher, Valentinian, v. 6. 11. 'The fruits of his *stay'd* faith;' Dryden, Polyolbion, song 24 (K.). Spencer even makes the word dissyllabic; 'Held on his course with *stay'd* steadfastness;' F. Q. ii. 12. 29. See **Stay** (1). Der. *staid-ly, staid-ness*.

STAIN, to tinge, dye, colour, sully. (F.-L.) An abbreviation of *distain*, like *sport* for *disport*, *spend* for *dispend*. ME. *stainen*, Gower, C. A. i. 255, bk. ii. 1963; short for *distainen*, Chaucer, Legend of Good Women, 255. —OF. *destain*, a stem of *destaindre*, 'to distain, to dead or take away the colour of;' Cot. 'I *stainye* a thyng, I *destainye*,' Palgrave. Thus the orig. sense was 'to spoil the colour of,' or dim; as used by Chaucer. —L. *dis-*, away; and *tingere*, to dye. See **Dis-** and **Tingo**. Der. *stain*, sb.; *stain-less*, 'Iv. Nt. i. 5. 278.

STAIR, a step for ascending by. (E.) Usually in the plural. [The phrase 'a pair of stairs' - a set of stairs; the old sense of *pair* being a set of equal things; see **Pair**.] ME. *stair, staire, stayer*. 'Ne *steyers* to *stey* [mount] on;' Trest of Love, l. 1. 44. 'He is *je staire*' - high is the stair; Ancren Riwle, p. 284, l. 8; the pl. *stair* occurs in the line above. AS. *stiger*, a stair, step; 'Ascension, *stiger*;' Voc. 126, 99. [The *g* passes into *s* as usual, and just as AS. *dag* became *day*, so AS. *stiger* became *stayer*, *steyer*, *stair*.] The lit. sense is 'a step to climb by,' a mounter; formed (with mutation of *a* to *e*) from *stæg*, and grade of *stigan*, to climb. +Du. *stieger*, a stair; allied to *stegel*, a stirrup, *steg*, a narrow bridge; all from *stigen*, to mount. Cf. also Icel. *stigi, stagi*, a step, ladder (whence prov. E. *stee*, a ladder), *stiger*, a path, foot-way (originally uphill path), from *stiga*, to mount; Swed. *stige*, a round of a ladder, *steg*, a ladder, from *stiga*, to mount; Dan. *stige*, a ladder, *sti*, a path, from *stige*, to mount; G. *stieg*, a path, from *steigen*, to mount. B. All from Teut. str. vb. **steigan*-, to climb, pt. t. **staig*, pp. **stigan*oz; from Idg. **STRIGH-*, to climb, ascend, whence also Skt. *stigh*, to ascend, Gk. *στρίγειν*, to ascend, march, go, Goth. *steigan*, to ascend; also E. *stilt*, q.v., *stirrup*, q.v. Der. *stair-case*; *stair-work*, Wint. Tale, iii. 3. 75.

STAITHIE, a landing-place. (E.) A provincial word; also spelt *staith, staik* (Halliwell). AS. *staeg*, a bank, shore (Grein); also AS. *stæð*, Thorpe, Diplomatarium Ævi Saxonici, p. 147, l. 5. Cf. Icel. *stöð*, a harbour, roadstead; MDu. *stade*, a haven. Allied to **Stead**, q.v.

STAKE, a post, strong stick, pale. (E.) ME. *stake*, Chaucer, C. T. 2620 (A 2618). AS. *staca*, a stake, Ælfred, tr. of Orosius, b. v. cap. 5; also a sharply pointed pin, Thorpe, Diplomatarium, p. 230, l. 14. The latter sense is important, as pointing to the etymology. From the Teut. base **stak*, and grade of the strong verb **stakan*-, to pierce, stick into. See **Stick** (1). Thus, the orig. sense is 'a piercer,' the suffix -*a* marking the agent, as in AS. *hunt-a*, a hunter; hence a pin, a sharply pointed stick. +MDu. *stake, staek*, 'a stake or a pale, a pile driven into water, a stake for which one playeth;' Hexham (Du. *staak*). Cf. *steken*, to stab, put, stick, prick, sting; id. +Icel. *staki*, a stake, punt-pole; Dan. *stake*, a stake; Swed. *stake*, a stake, a candle-stick. And cf. G. *stachel*, a prick, sting, goad. B. The sense of a sum of money to be played for may be borrowed from Dutch, being found in MDutch, as above. It occurs in Wint. Tale, i. 2. 218; and the phr. *at stake* or *at the stake* occurs five times in Shak. (Schmidt). In this sense, a stake is that which is 'put' or pledged; cf. MDu. *henselven in schuld steken*, 'to runne himself into debt;' Hexham. ¶ A closely allied word is *stuck*, a pile, a thing stuck up; see **Stuck**.

STALACTITE, an inverted cone of carbonate of lime, hanging like an icicle in some caverns. (F.-Gk.) Modern. Hyron (wrongly) has *stalact-ites* (4 syllables); The Island, iv. 7. 23. —F. *stalactite* (A.D. 1752). So called because formed by the dripping of water. Formed, with suffix -*ite* (Gk. -*της*), from *σταλακτῖς*, trickling; cf. *σταλακτῖς* (base *σταλακτῖδ*), that which drops, —Gk. *σταλακτῖς* (= *σταλακτῖς*), to drop, drip; lengthened form of *σταλακτῖς*, to drip. See **Stalagmite**.

STALAGMITE, a cone of carbonate of lime on the floor of a cavern formed by dripping water. (F.-Gk.) Modern. —F. *stalagmite*. Formed with suffix -*ite* (Gk. -*της*), from *σταλαγμα*, a drop; from *σταλακτῖς* (= *σταλακτῖς*), to drip. See **Stalactite**.

STALE (1), too long kept, tainted, vapid, trite. (F.-Teut.) 1. *Stale* is also used as a sb., in the sense of urine. Palgrave gives it in this sense; and see *escol* in Cotgrave. Marcs do not stop to *stale*; see Holland's Pliny, i. 222. —OF. *estaler*, to make water (in Godefroy, s.v. *estaler* (2), but wrongly explained). Of Teut. origin.

Cf. EFries. and Low G. *stallen*, Swed. *stalla*, to put into a stall, also to stale (as cattle and horses); Dan. *stalde*, to stale (as a horse), also to stall-feed. From **Stall**, sb. 2. *Stale*, adj., is in Chaucer, C. T. 13694 (B 1954), as applied to ale. We may explain *stale*, adj., as 'too long exposed for sale,' as in the case of provisions left unsold; cf. ME. *estaler*, 'to display, lay open wares on stalls' (Cot.), from *estall*, 'the stall of a shop, or booth, any place where wares are laid and shewed to be sold.' But since this *F. estal* is merely borrowed from the Teutonic word *stall*, it comes to be much the same thing. Cf. MDu. *stal*, stale; *stel-bier*, stale beer; *stel-pisse*, urine (Hexham); Du. *stal*, a stall. See Körting, §§ 9014, 9015. ¶ Wedgwood, following Schmeller, explains *stale*, sb., from stopping the horse to let him stale; and cites Swed. *ställa en hest*, to stop a horse. But here again, the Swed. *ställa* is derived from Swed. *stall*, orig. a stopping-place; while 'to stale' is Swed. *ställa*. Der. *stale*, verb, Antony, ii. 2. 240; *stale-ness*, Per. v. 1. 58.

STALE (2), a decoy, snare. (E.) 'Still as he went, he crafty *stales* did lay;' Spenser, F. Q. ii. 1. 4. Note AF. *estale*, a decoy-bird (Bozon). Adapted from AS. *stal*, as in *stal-bræn*, a decoy reinder, allied to ME. *stale*, theft; hence stealth, deceit, slyness, or a trap; it occurs in Aenbite of Inwyt, p. 9, l. 24. Compare the phrase *cumen bi stale* - to come by stealth, to surprise; O. Eng. Homilies, i. 249, l. 20. From AS. *stalu*, theft, Matt. xv. 19. —Teut. *stall*, and grade of **stelan*-, as in AS. *stelan*, to steal; see **Steal**.

STALE (3), **STREAL**, a handle. (E.) Chiefly applied to the long handle of a rake, hoe, &c.; spelt *Stale* in Halliwell. *Stale* also means a round of a ladder, or a stalk (jd.). ME. *stale*. 'A ladel . . . with a long *stale*' (2 MSS. have *stale*); P. Plowman, C. xii. 279. From AS. *stela, stala, stola*; the dat. pl. *stalum* (in another MS. *stelum*) occurs in A. S. Leechdoms, ed. Cockayne, i. 154, in the sense of 'stalks.' +Du. *stale*, a stalk, stem, handle. [G. *stiel*, MFG. *stiel*, a handle, seem distinct.] Allied to *stall* and *stall*; the *stale* being the handle whereby the tool is firmly held. Cf. further Gk. *στράλις*, a stake to which nets are fastened, *στράλιον*, *στράλιον*, a handle or helve of an ax. See **Stalk**. Der. *stalk* (1) and (2), q.v.

STALK (1), a stem. (E.) ME. *stalk*, of which one sense is the stem or side-piece of a ladder. 'To climben by the ronges [rungs] and the *stalkes*;' Chaucer, C. T. 3625. A dimin. form, with suffix -*ke*, of ME. *stale*, *stale*, a handle, AS. *stela, stala*, a stalk; see **Stale** (3). [Icel. *stálkr*, a stalk, goes with (i. *stiel*). Cf. also Gk. *στράλιον*, a trunk, stem (of a tree), allied to *στράλιον*, a handle. Der. *stalk* (2), q.v.]

STALK (2), to stride, walk with slow steps. (E.) ME. *stalken*, to walk cautiously. 'Stalkeden til fully;' Will. of Palerne, 2728. 'With dredful foot [timid step] then *stalketh* Palamoun;' Chaucer, C. T. 1481 (A 1479). AS. *stalcen*, to go warily; *stalcen*, a stalking. These forms are in Toller, with references for *bestalcian* and *stalcen*; Sommer gives the forms *stalcen* and *stalcen*. +Dan. *stalk*, to stalk. Cf. AS. *stale*, lofty, high (Grein). The notion is that of walking with lifted feet, so as to go noiselessly; the word is prob. connected with **Stilt**, q.v., and with **Stalk** (1) above. Halliwell has *Stalk*, the leg of a bird; *stalk*, to go slowly with, a quotation from Gower, C. A. i. 187; also *stilt*, the handle of a plough, which (like *stalk*) is an extension of *Stalk*; see **Stale** (3). We may explain *stalk*, verb, as to walk on lengthened legs or *stalks*, to go on tiptoe or noiselessly. Der. *stalk-er*; *stalk-ing-horse*, a horse for stalking game, explained in Dictionarium Rusticum, 1726, quoted at length in Halliwell.

STALL, a standing-place for cattle, shed, division of a stable, a table on which things are exposed for sale, a seat in a choir or theatre. (E.) All the senses are from the notion of a fixed or settled place or station. Indeed, *station* is from the same root. ME. *stal*; dat. *stalle*, Chaucer, C. T. 8083 (F 207). AS. *stean*, *steall*, a place, station, stall; Grein, ii. 480; also *stael*, id. 477. +Du. *stal*; Icel. *stallr*, a stall, pedestal, shelf; cf. *stalli*, an altar. Dan. *stald* (for *stall*), a stable; Swed. *stal*; G. *stall*; O.H.G. *stall*, Teut. type **stall-*, perhaps for **stad-*loc; cf. E. *stead*, Gk. *σταδῖον*, a stall; L. *stadium* (for **stad-*lon). See **Stead**. Brugmann, i. § 593 (4). Der. *stall-er*, from MF. *stallage*, 'stallage,' Cot., where *estall*, a stall, is borrowed from Teutonic, and the suffix -*er* answers to L. -*aticum*. Also *stall*, verb, Rich. III. i. 3. 206; *stall-ed*, fattened in a stall. Prov. xv. 17, from Swed. *stalla*, Dan. *stalle*, to stall-feed, feed in a stall. Also *stall-feed*, verb; *stall-fed*, Chapman, tr. of Homer, Odys. xiv. 161. Also *stall-i-on*, q.v. Doublet, *stable*.

STALLION, an entire horse. (F.-OHG.) Spelt *stallion* in Levins, with excrement d; *stallion* in Palgrave, with excrement t. ME. *stalon*, Voc. 638. 3; Gower, C. A. iii. 280; bk. viii. 160. —OF. *estalon*, 'a stallion for mares;' Cot. Mod. F. *stallion*; cf. Ital. *stallone*, a stallion, also a stable-man, ostler. So called because kept in a

stall and not made to work; Diez cites *equus ad stallum* from the Laws of the Visigoths.—OHG. *stal*, a stall, stable; cognate with E. *Stall* (above). *β*. The *ī* may have been suggested by the Ital. *stallione*, given by Torriano as a variant of *stallone*, and explained by 'a horse long kept in the stable without being ridden or used; also, a stallion.'

STALWART, sturdy, stout, brave. (E.) A corruption of ME. *stalworth*, Will. of Palerne, 1950; Pricke of Conscience, 689; Havelock, 904. The intermediate form *stalward* occurs in Trevisa, tr. of Higden, iii. 439 (note). It is noticeable that *e* sometimes appears after the *l*; as in *stelewurde*, O. Eng. Hom. i. 25, l. 12; *stelewurde*, Juliana, p. 45, l. 11; *stelewurde*, St. Margaret, p. 15, l. 3 from bottom. AS. *stalwyrðe* (plural), A. S. Chron. an. 896. *β*. In the A. S. Chron. it is applied to ships, and means 'serviceable'; we are told that the men of London went to fetch the ships, and they broke up all they could not remove, whilst those that were serviceable (*stalwyrðe*) they brought to London. Sievers shows that the *e* was long (A. S. Grammar, § 202); and *stīl*- is contracted from *stapil*-, just as *ge-stīlan* is for *ge-stapol-an*, and *stīlian* for *stapolian*. The AS. *stapol* means 'foundation,' and *stapolwyrðe* means 'firm.' Cf. AS. *stapol*-fast, steadfast. For the latter part of the word, see **WORTH**, **WORTHY**.

STAMEN, one of the male organs of a flower. (L.) The lit. sense is 'thread.' A botanical term. [The pl. *stamina*, lit. threads, fibres, is used in E. (almost as a sing. sb.) to denote firm texture, and hence strength or robustness.]—L. *stāmen* (pl. *stamina*), the warp in an upright loom, a thread. *līt* 'that which stands up;' formed with suffix *-men* from *stāre*, to stand; see **STAND**. Cf. Gk. *στῆμα*, a stamen; also *lōvōs*, a warp, from the same root. Der. *stamin* or *tammy*.

STAMIN, **TAMINE**, **TAMINY**, **TAMIS**, **TAMMY**, a kind of stuff. (F.—L.) The correct form is *stamin* or *stamine*; Palsgrave has *stamyne*; the other forms are corruptions, with loss of initial *s*, as in *tank* (for *stank*). ME. *stamin*, Ancren Riwle, p. 418, l. 20.—OF. *estamine*, 'the stuff tammy'; Cot.—L. *stāmineus*, consisting of threads.—L. *stāmin*, decl. stem of *stāmen*, a thread, stamen; see **STAMEN**.

STAMMER, to stutter, to falter in speech. (E.) ME. *stameren*, in Kellicote Antiquae, i. 65; Arthur and Merlin, 2864 (Stratmann). AS. *stamrian* (for *stamrian*), to stammer, The Shrine, p. 42. Formed as a verb from AS. *stamer* or *stamur*, adj., stammering. 'Balbus, stamer,' Voc. 161. 37; 'Balbus, stamur,' id. 314. 38; *stamor*, id. 275. 20. The suffix *-er*, *-ur*, or *-al* is adjectival, expressive of 'fitness or disposition for the act or state denoted by the theme;' cf. *bil*-or, *bitter*, from *bitan*, to bite; March, A. S. Grammar, § 242. Thus *stamer* signifies 'disposed to come to a stand-still,' such being the sense of the base *stām*, which is an extension of the *√STA*, to stand; cf. prov. E. *stam*, to amaze, confound, related by gradation to G. *stamm*, dumb, *stāmu*, *stameren*, *stamelen*, to stammer; Icel. *stamur*, stammering; *stamma*, *stame*, to stammer; Dan. *stamme*, to stammer; Swed. *stamma* (the same); G. *stammern*, *stammeln* (the same), from OHG. *stam*, adj., stammering; Goth. *stammis*, adj. stammering, Mark, vii. 32. Der. *stammer*-er.

STAMP, to strike the foot firmly down, tread heavily and violently, to pound, impress, coin. (E.) ME. *stampen*, Chaucer, C. T. 12473 (C 538). 'And stamped heom in a mortar;' King Alisaunder, 332. AS. *stampan*, for **stampan*; A. S. Leechdoms, ed. Cockayne, i. 378, l. 18. *stāmu*, *stampan*; Icel. *stappa* (for **stampa*, by assimilation); Swed. *stampa*; Dan. *stampe*; G. *stampfen* (whence OF. *estampier*, F. *estamper*); cf. G. *stampf*, OHG. *stamph*, a pestle for pounding, *stāmu*, *stāmu*, *stāmu*. Der. *stamp*, sb., Cor. ii. 2. 111; *stamp*-er; also *stamp*-ede, q.v.

STAMPEDE, a panic, sudden flight. (Span.—Teut.) 'Stampede, a sudden fright seizing upon large bodies of cattle or horses, ... leading them to run for many miles; hence, any sudden flight in consequence of a panic;' Webster. The *e* represents the sound of Span. *i*—Span. (and Port.) *estampido*, 'a crash, the sound of anything bursting or falling; Neuman. Formed as if from a verb **estampir*, akin to *estampar*, to stamp. The reference appears to be to the sound caused by the blows of a pestle upon a mortar. The Span. *estampar* is of Teut. origin; see **STAMP**.

STANCE, a station, site; see **STANZA**.

STANCH, **STAUNCH**, to stop the flowing of blood. (F.—L.) ME. *stauchen*, to satisfy (hunger), Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. iii. pr. 3; d. iii. met. 3; to quench (flame), Gower, C. A. i. 15; prol. 345.—OF. *estancher*, 'to stanch, stop an issue of blood, to slake or quench hunger, thirst, &c.'; Cot. Cf. Walloon *stanchi* (Remacle), Span. *estancar*, to stop, check.—Late L. *stancāre*, to stop the flow of blood. The Late L. *stancāre* is a variant of a Late L. type **stancāre*, from L. *stagnāre*, also used in the same sense of to stop the flow of blood (Ducange). See **STAGNATE**. Kötting (§ 9009),

suggests that the sense may have been influenced by G. *stange*, a bar. Der. *stanch* or *staunch*, adj., firm, sound, spelt *stanche* in Palsgrave (p. 325); Phillips (ed. 1706) gives *stanch*, 'substantial, solid, good, sound'; this is derived from the verb, which Baret (1580) explains by 'to stanch, or stanch blood, ... also to stanch, to confirm, to make more strong;' it was suggested by the F. pp. *estancher*, 'stanché, stopped, stayed' (Cot.), or (as a nautical term) by OF. *estanche*, water-tight (Supp. to Godefroy), mod. F. *étanche*; cf. Span. *estanco*, water-tight, not leaky, said of a ship. Hence *stanch-ly* or *staunch-ly*: *stanch-ness* or *staunch-ness*. Also *stanch-less*, Macb. iv. 3. 78.

STANCHION, a support, an upright beam used as a support, a bar. (F.—L.) 'Stanchions (in a ship), certain pieces of timber which, being like pillars, support and strengthen those call'd waste-trees;' Phillips, ed. 1706. Spelt *stanchon*, *stanchon* in Palsgrave.—ONorth F. *estanchon*, Norm. dial. *étanchon*; MF. *estanchon*, *estanchon*, 'a prop, stay'; Cot. MF. *estanchon* (mod. F. *étanchon*) is not derived from OF. *estancher*, to stanch, also used (by confusion) in the sense 'to prop'; but is a dimin. of OF. *estance*, a situation, condition (Burguy), also used, according to Godefroy, in the sense of stanchion.—Late L. *stantia*, a house, chamber (Ducange); lit. 'that which stands firm.'—L. *stant*, stem of pres. part. of *stāre*, to stand, cognate with F. **STAND**. See **STANZA**.

STAND, to be stationary or still, to rest, endure, remain, be firm, &c. (E.) ME. *standen*, pt. t. *stood*, *stod*, pp. *standen*, *standen*. The pp. *standen* is in Chaucer, C. T. 9368 (E 1494); and in the Earl of Tolouse, l. 322, in Ritson's Met. Romances, vol. iii. AS. *standan*, *standan*, pt. t. *stād*, pl. *stādun*, pp. *standen*; Grein, l. 475. *stād*, *stād*; Goth. *standan*, pt. t. *stōh*. Cf. Du. *staan*, pt. t. *stond*; G. *stehen*, pt. t. *stand*; Swed. *stå*, pt. t. *stod*. Teut. type **stāndan*, pt. t. **stōh*; base **stāh*, **stād*, the *n* being orig. characteristic of the present tense. Allied to L. *stāre*; Gk. *στῆναι* (I stood); Russ. *стоять* (to stand); Skt. *sthā*, to stand. All from Idg. *√STA*, to stand; one of the most prolific roots. See **STATE**. Der. *stand*, sb., Merch. Ven. v. 77; *stand*-er, Troil. iii. 3. 84; *stand*-er-by (the same as *by-stand*-er), Troil. iv. 5. 190; *stand*-ing, Wint. Tale, l. 2. 431; *stand*-ing-bed, Merry Wives, iv. 5. 7; *stand*-ish (for *stand*-ish), a staidish dish for pen and ink, Pope, On receiving from Lady Shirley a Staidish and two Pens; spelt *standish* in Cavendish, Life of Wolsey, ed. Ellis, p. 92. Also *stand*-ing, *with*-stand. Also (from L. *stāre*) *stable* (1), *sta*-ble (2), *sta*-bl-ish, *e*-sta-bl-ish, *stage*, *stead*, *sta*-men, *con*-sta-ble, *sta*-le (1); ar-re-sist, *con*-tra-sist, *ob*-sta-ble, *ob*-sta-ble, *re*-sit (2); (from suffix *stā*-nm) *state*, *stā*-men, *stā*-ion, *stā*-ist, *stā*-ne, *stā*-ute, *estate*, *ar*-mi-*stā*, *con*-stā-ute, *de*-stā-ute, *in*-stā-ute, *inter*-stā-ute, *pro*-stā-ute, *re*-in-stā-ute, *re*-stā-ut-ion, *sol*-stā-ute, *sub*-stā-ute, *super*-stā-ut-ion; (from pres. part. base *stānt*) *circum*-stānce, *con*-stānt, *d*-stānt, *ex*-stānt (for *ex*-stānt), *in*-stānt, *in*-stānt-*an*-e-ous, *in*-stānt-er, *stānz*-a, *sub*-stānce, *sub*-stānt-ive. Also (from L. *stāre*, causal of *stāre*) *a*-stānt, *con*-stānt, *de*-stānt, *ex*-stānt (for *ex*-stānt), *in*-stānt, *per*-stānt, *re*-stānt, *sub*-stānt. Words of Gk. origin are *sta*-l-ice, *apo*-sta-sy, *ec*-sta-sy, *meta*-sta-sis, *sy*-st-em.

STANDARD, an ensign, flag, model, rule, standing tree. (F.—L.) ME. *standard*, in early use; it occurs in the A. S. Chronicle, an. 1138, with reference to the battle of the *Standord*—OF. *estandard*, 'a standard, a kind of ensign for horsemen used in old time; also the measure ... which we call the Standard'; Cot. But also spelt *estendard*, Supp. to Godefroy, in the sense of 'flag, ensign.' The two forms represent two different ideas; but they were early confused; see *Standardum* in Ducange. 1. The former refers rather to the pole on which the flag was borne; and was formed with suffix *-art* (= G. *-hart*, suffix, the same word as *hart*, adj., cognate with E. *hard*, Brachet, Introd. § 196) from OHG. *stand-an*, to stand, now only used in the contracted form *stehen*. This OHG. *standan* is cognate with E. **STAND**, q.v. 2. The OF. *estandard* (also in Cotgrave) is from OF. *estendre* < L. *extendere*, to extend; see **EXTEND**. This is supported by the Ital. form *standardo* and the Prov. *estandard*-z (Bartsch). On the other hand, we have E. *standard*, Span. *estandarte*; and the E. *standard* of *value* and *standard*-tree certainly owe their senses to the verb to stand. So also MDu. *staendart*, 'a standard, or a great ensign, a pillar or a column, a mill-post; Hexham.

STANG, a pole, stake. (Scand.) Spelt *stangus* in Levens (with added *-us*, as in *tongue*). ME. *stange*, Gawain and Green Knight, 1614. [Rather from Scand. than from AS. *steng* (Grein).]—Icel. *stǫng* (gen. *stangar*), a pole, stake; Dan. *stang*; Swed. *stäng*, *stāng*; G. *stange*. From the 2nd grade of the verb *sting*; see **STING**. Cf. Icel. *stanga*, to goad.

STANK, a pool, a tank. (F.—L.) A doublet of *tank*, of which it is a fuller form. Once a common word; see Halliwell. ME. *stank*; spelt *stanc*, Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, B. 1018; see Spec. of English, pt. ii. p. 162, l. 1018.—OF. *estanc* (Supp. to Godefroy), also *estang*, 'a great pond, pool, or standing water;' Cot. Cf.

Walloon *stank*, Prov. *estane*, Span. *estanque*, Port. *tanque*. Indirectly from *L. stagnum*, a pool of stagnant or standing water; affected by the vb. *stagnare*, to stand stagnant, for which see *Stanh.* See *Stagnate*, *Stanch*, *Tank*. Der. *stagnate*, *stanch*, *stanchion*. Doublet, *tank*.

STANNARY, relating to tin-mines. (L.) 'The *Stannary courts* in Devonshire and Cornwall.' Blackstone, Comment. b. iii. c. 6 (R.). 'Stannaries in Cornwall.' Minshew, ed. 1627. — Late *L. stannaria*, a tin-mine (Ducange). — *L. stannum*, tin; also, an alloy of silver and lead; (which seems to be the older sense, Pliny, b. xxiv. c. 16. β. Also spelt *stagnum*, whence *stagnus*, adj.; and it is thought to be another sense of *L. stagnum*, a pool, applied perhaps to a mass of fused metal. Cf. Ital. *stagno*, a pool. See *Stank*. Cf. Corn. *stann*, Bret. *stann*, Irish *stann*, Gael. *stann*, Manx *stainney*; all from *L. stannum*, tin. And see *Tin*.

STANZA, a division of a poem. (Ital.—L.) Used by Drayton in his Pref. to the Barons' Wars. We find *stanza* (mod. edit. *stanza*) and *stanza* (now *stanza*) in Shak. As You Like It, ii. 5. 18, L. L. v. 2. 107; Minshew has *stanza*, ed. 1627. 'Staffe in our vulgare poeie.' Puttenham, Art of Eng. Poesie, ed. 1589, b. ii. c. 2. — Ital. *stanza*, Mital. *stanza*, 'a lodging, chamber, dwelling, also a stanza or staffe of verses or songs.' Florio. So named from the step or halt at the end of it. — Late *L. stantia*, an abode. — *L. stant-*, stem of pres. part. of *stare*, to stand, cognate with *E. Stand*, q.v. And see *Stanchion*. Doublet, *stanza*, a station, sit; OF. *estance* < *L. stantia*.

STAPLE (1), a loop of iron for holding a pin or bolt. (E.) ME. *stapel*, *stapil*; spelt *stapille* in the Prompt. Parv.; *stapil*, *stapil* in Cursor Mundi, 8288; *stapel*, a prop or support for a bed, Seven Sages, ed. Weber, 201. AS. *stapul*. 'Patrons, *stapul*.' Voc. 126. 8. (Here *patrons* = a defence; the gloss occurs amongst others having reference to parts of a house.) The orig. sense is a prop, support, something that furnishes a firm hold, and it is derived from the base **stap-* of the AS. strong verb *stapian*, to step, to tread firmly. Cf. *E. stamp*; and see *Step*. And see *Staple* (2). — Du. *stapel*, a staple, stocks, a pile, allied to *stapfen*, to step; MDu. *stapel*, 'the foot or trevet whereupon anything rests'; Hexham; Dan. *stapel*, a hinge, a pile; Swed. *stapel*, a pile, heap, stocks, staple or emporium; cf. *stappla*, to stumble (frequentative form); G. *stapfel*, a step of ladder, a step; provincially, a staple or emporium; *stapel*, a pile, heap, staple or emporium, stocks, a stake; cf. *stapfen*, *stapfen*, to step, to strut.

STAPLE (2), a chief commodity, principal production of a country. (K.—Low G.) 'A curious change has come over this word; we should now say, Cotton is the great *staple*, i.e. the established merchandise of Manchester; our ancestors would have reversed this and said, Manchester is the great *staple*, or established mart, of cotton.' Trench, Select Glossary. '*Staple* significeth this or that towne, or cite, whether [whether] the Merchants of England by common order or commandement did carrie their woolses, wool felts, cloathes, leade, and tinne, and such like commodities of our land, for the utterance of them by the great' [wholesale]; Minshew, ed. 1627. ME. *staple*, a market; Trevisa, tr. of Higden, viii. 488, 471. — OF. and MF. *estaple*, later *estape*, 'a staple, a mart or general market, a publicke store-house, &c.' Cot. Mod. F. *estape*. — Low G. *stapel*, a heap, esp. one arranged in order, a store-house of certain wares in a town, where they are laid in order; whence such wares were called *stapel-wares*; Brem. Wörterbuch, q.v. This is the same word as *Staple* (1), the meanings of which are very various; it has the sense of 'heap' in Du., Dan., Swed., and G., though not in English; showing that this particular use of the word was derived through the French. Prob. the word came into use, in the special sense, in the Netherlands, where were the great commercial cities. ¶ It is clear that the F. word was of Low G., not High G. origin. The word *stapel*, in mod. G., is clearly borrowed from Low G., the true G. form being *stapfel*. As E. Müller well remarks, the successive senses were prop, foundation or support, stand for laying things on, heap, heaped wares, store-house. The one sense of 'firmness' or 'fixedness' runs through all these.

STAR, a heavenly body, not including the sun and moon. (E.) ME. *sterre*, Chaucer, C. T. 2063 (A 2061). AS. *stearra*; Grein, ii. 482. — Du. *ster* (in composition, *sterre*); OHG. *sterra*. (There are also forms with final -n: *starna*, viz. Icel. *stjarna*, Swed. *stjerna*, Dan. *stjerne*, Goth. *stairno*, G. *stern*.) — *L. stella* (for **ster-la*, a dimin. form; the *L. astrum* is borrowed from Gk.); Gk. *doxip*, gen. *doxip-on*, with prosthetic α; Corn. and Bret. *sternen*; W. *seren* (for **stern*); Skt. *stāra* (for **stāra*). Original sense uncertain; though some connect it with Skt. *stāra*, to spread, hence, to sprinkle (light); Max Müller, Lect. on Lang. ii. 237 (8th ed.). Cf. Brugmann,

i. § 473 (2). Der. *star*, verb; *star-fish*, *star-gazer*, *star-light*; *star-vell*, *star-vy*; *day-star*, *lode-star*. And see *aster*, *stellar*.

STARBOARD, the right side of a ship, looking forward. (E.) Spelt *starboard* in Minshew, ed. 1627. ME. *sterboard*, *Morte Arthur*, 745; *starboard*, id. 3665. AS. *storbord*, *Ælfred*, tr. of Orosius, b. i. c. 1, where it is opposed to *bachbord*, i.e. larboard; see Sweet's A. S. Reader. There is no doubt that *starboard* = *sterboard*, and that the steersman stood on the right side of the vessel to steer; in the first instance, he used a paddle, not a helm. The Icel. *stjórn* means steering, and the phr. *á stjórna*, lit. at the helm (or steering-paddle), means on the right or starboard side. Thus the derivation is from AS. *stior*, a rudder (whence also *stior-mann*, a steersman) and *bord*, a board, also the side of a ship; see *Steer* and *Board*. — Du. *stuurboard*, from *stuur*, helm, and *board*, board, also border, edge; Icel. *stjórnborði*, starboard, from *stjórn*, steering, and *borð*, a board, side of a ship; cf. *borði*, a border; Dan. *stjorbord*, from *stjyr*, steering, and *bord*; Swed. *stjorbord* (the same).

STARCHE, a gummy substance for stiffening cloth. (E.) '*Starcke* for kycherys,' i.e. starch for kerchiefs; Prompt. Parv. So named because starch or stiff; *starch* being properly an adjective, representing ME. *starch*, strong, O. E. Misc., ed. Morris, p. 156, l. 11. AS. *sterce*, adj., from *stercan*, to strengthen, stiffen; which appears in *sterceferð*, strengthened in mind (Grein, ii. 480). The vb. *stercan* (for **starc-ian*) is regularly formed from OMerc. **starc*, AS. *stearc*, rigid; see *Stark*. Cf. G. *stärke*, (1) strength, (2) starch; from *stark*, strong. Der. *starch*, adj. in the sense of 'formal,' due rather to *starch*, sb., than to ME. *starch*; rare; see an example in Todd's Johnson; hence *starchily*, formally, and *starchiness*; also *starch-y*. Also *starch*, verb, to stiffen with starch, as in '*starched beard*,' Ben Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, A. iv. sc. 4 (Carlo).

STARE (1), to gaze fixedly. (E.) ME. *staren*, Chaucer, C. T. 13627 (B 1887). AS. *starian*, to stare; Grein, ii. 477. A weak verb, from a Teut. type **staraz*, adj., fixed; appearing in AS. *star-blind*, quite blind; cf. G. *starr* (for **star-ros*), stiff, inflexible, fixed, staring; cf. Icel. *stara*, to stare; Low G. and Du. *staren*, OHG. *stāren*, to stare. Prob. allied to Gk. *στέρεος*, *στερεός*, firm. ¶ Hence to stare is also 'to be stiff,' as in 'makest . . . my hair to stare,' Jul. Caesar, iv. 3. 280. Der. *stare*, sb., Temp. iii. 3. 95. And see *sterile*, *stereoscope*.

STARE (2), to shine, glitter. (E.) ME. *staren*, (E.) *Staryn*, or *schynyn*, and *glyderyn*, Niece, rutilo; Prompt. Parv. '*Staryn*, or *schynyn*, as gaye thyngys, Rutilans, rutilus'; id. We still speak of *staring*, i.e. very bright, colours. The same word as *Stare* (1). The Prompt. Parv. also has: '*Staryn* withe brode eyne, Patentibus oculis respiciere.' From the notion of staring with fixed eyes we pass to that of the effect of the stare on the beholder, the sensation of the staring look. See *Stare* (1). ¶ No original connexion with *star*, of which the ME. form was *sterra*.

STARKE (3), a startling; see *Starling*.
STARK, rigid, stiff; gross, absolute, entire. (E.) '*Stiff and stark*,' Romeo, iv. 1. 103. ME. *stark*, stiff, strong, Chaucer, C. T. 9332 (F 1458). AS. *stearc* (for **starc*), strong, stiff; Grein, ii. 481. — Du. *stark*; Icel. *stærk*; Dan. *stærk*; Swed. and G. *stark*. β. In most of these languages, the usual sense is 'strong'; but the original sense may very well have been rigid or stiff, as in English; cf. Goth. *gastaurkniuh*, lit. becomes dried up, used to translate Gk. *ἐπισπένδω* in Mark, ix. 18; and Lithuan. *stregti*, to stiffen, to freeze, become rigid; also Russ. *strogii*, severe, Pers. *sturg*, big, strong. The Idg. form of the root is *STREK*, extended from **STER*, to be fixed; cf. Gk. *στερεός*, firm, MDu. *sterren*, 'to be stiff or stubborn,' Hexham. See *Stare* (1). Der. *stark-ly*, Meas. for Meas. iv. 2. 70; *stark-ness*. Also *stark*, adv., wholly, as in *stark mad*. Also *starch*, q.v. But not *stark-naked*, q.v.

STARK-NAKED, quite naked. (E.) In Tw. Nt. iii. 4. 274; spelt *stark-naked*, Palsgrave, p. 842. This phrase is doubtless now used as if compounded of *stark*, wholly, and *naked*, just as in the case of *stark mad*, Com. of Err. ii. 1. 59, v. 281; but it is remarkable that the history of the expression proves that it had a very different origin, as regards the former part of the word. It is an ingenious substitution for *stark-naked*, lit. tail-naked, i.e. with the hinder parts exposed. *Starnaked* occurs in The Castell of Love, ed. Weymouth, l. 431; also in the Ancien Riwe, pp. 148, 260, where the editor prints *stern-naked*, *stern-naked*, though the MS. must have *stark-naked*, *stark-naked*, since *stark* is never spelt *stern*. The same remark applies to *stern-naked* in St. Marharette, p. 5, l. 19, where the editor tells us (at p. 109) that the MS. may be read either way. In St. Juliana, pp. 16, 17, we have *stark-naked* in both MSS. β. The former element is, in fact, the ME. *stark*, a tail, Havelok, 2823, from AS. *stearc*, a tail, Exod. iv. 4. It is still preserved in E. *radstari*, i.e. red tail, as the

name of a bird. †Du. *sterl*, a tail; Icel. *stertr*; Dan. *stjert*; Swed. *stjört*; G. *sterz*. Cf. Gk. *στροπῆν*, a spike. ¶ The phrase was early misunderstood; see Trevisa, iii. 97, where we have *strijt blynde* = wholly blind, with the various readings *stari blynde* and *stark blynde*; here *stari-blynde* is really nonsense. There is also *stareblind*, Owl and Nightingale, l. 241, AS. *stareblind*, Voc. 45, 22; but this answers to Dan. *stareblind*, from *stare*, a cataract in the eye. We may also note prov. G. *stervoll* (lit. tail-fall), wholly drunk, cited by Schmeller, *Bayr. Dialect.* 785, l. 48.

STARLING, the name of a bird. (E.) In Shak. i Hen. IV, i. 3. 224. ME. *sterlyng*, Voc. 640, 7; formed (with double dimin. suffix -ling) from ME. *stare*, a starling, Chaucer, *Parl.* of Foules, l. 348. AS. *star*, a starling. 'Turdus, *star*;' Voc. 132, 8; 'Sturnus, *star*;' id. 48, 16. It also means a sparrow, Matt. x. 29 (I. ind. MS.). We also find the forms *starn*, *stearn*, meaning 'a tern.' 'Beatica, *stearn*;' Voc. 8, 36; 'Stronus [stornus?], *starn*;' id. 132, 7. †Icel. *starr*, *stari*; Dan. *star*; Swed. *stare*; G. *staar*. Cf. L. *sturnus*, a starling. See Tern.

START, to move suddenly, to wince, to rouse suddenly. (E.) ME. *sterien*, Chaucer, C. T. 1046 (A 1044). We also find *start*, sb., a start, quick movement, Chaucer, C. T. 1. 1708; Havelok, 1873. The verb does not appear in AS, but we find the pt. *stirtle*, Havelok, 873; spelt *storte*, *storte* in Layamon, 2395t. We may call it an I- word; the AS. form may have been **stiran* (for **stiri-jan*); from a Teut. base **stern*. Strätmann cites an Icel. *sterla*, but I cannot find it; there are traces of it in Icel. *sterlauma*, a man who walks proudly and stiffly, and Icel. *uppsjártr*, an upstart, both given in *Ætelson*. β. Allied words are Du. *sterren*, to precipitate, plunge, spill, fall, rush; Dan. *sterre*, to fall, precipitate, hurl; Swed. *stärta*, to cast down, ruin, fall dead; G. *stürzen*, to hurl, precipitate, ruin, overturn. Note also Swed. dial. *stjörta*, to run wildly about (Rietz); Low G. *sterren*, to flee; MDu. *sterren*, to flee, to run away. The G. *stürzen* is derived from the sb. *sturz*, a sudden fall, tumble, precipice, waterfall, from a Teut. base **stern*; cf. Norw. *sterren*, adj., striving against. But the further history is obscure. Dor. *start*, sb., ME. *sterl*, as above; *start-er*; *start-up*, an upstart, *Minch. A.D.* 1. 3. 69; *up-start*, q. v. Also *start-er*, the frequentative form, ME. *sterlen*, to stumble along. Debate of Body and Soul, l. 120, pr. in *Altengl. Sprachproben*, ed. Mätzner, i. 94, and in *Mapes' Poems*, ed. Wright, p. 335; from AS. *stærthan*, to stumble.

STARVE, to die of hunger or cold, to kill with hunger or cold. (E.) Orig. intransitive, and used in the general sense of 'to die,' without reference to the means. ME. *steruen* (with *u = v*), strong verb; pt. *starf*, Chaucer, C. T. 935 (A 933), pp. *stornen*, or *istornen*, id. 2016 (A 2014). AS. *stearfan*, to die, pt. *starf*, pp. *storf*; 'starf' of hunger, died of hunger, A. S. Chron. an. 1124. Hence was formed the AS. weak verb *sterfan*, to kill, weak vb., appearing in the pp. *asterfed*, Matt. xv. 13 (Rushworth gloss.). The mod. F. has confused the two forms, mixing them both weak. †Du. *sterven*, pt. *stierf*, *stierf*; G. *sterben*, pt. *starb*. Teut. type **sterban-*, pt. **starb*. Dor. *starue-ling*, with double dimin. suffix, expressive of contempt, i. Hen. IV, ii. 1. 96. Also *staru-ation*, a hybrid form, but now common, used by Mr. Dundas, the first Viscount Melville, in an American debate in 1775. 'That it then jarred strangely on English ears is evident from the nickname *Starvation Dundas*, which in consequence he obtained.' See Letters of H. Walpole and Mann, vol. ii. p. 396, quoted in N. and Q. no. 225; Trench, Eng. Past and Present.

STATE, a standing, position, condition, an estate, province, rank, dignity, pomp. (F.-L.) See Trench, *Scl. Glossary*. ME. *stat*, Ancren Riwle, p. 204.—OF. *estat*, 'estate, case, nature,' Cot.-L. *statum*, acc. of *stare*, condition.—L. *statum*, supine of *stare*, to stand; cognate with E. *stand*; see **Stand**. From **stāta*, to stand. Der. *state*, verb (late); *stat-ed*, *stat-ed-ly*, *state-mind* (a coined word); *state-paper*, *state-room*, &c.; *state-s-man*, coined like *hunt-s-man*, *sports-man*; *state-man-like*, *state-man-ship*. Also *state-ly*, ME. *estatlich*, C. T. 140, a hybrid compound; *state-li ness*. And see *stat-ion*, *stat-ist*, *stat-ure*, *stat-ute*. Doublets, *estate*, *stat-us*.

STATICS, the science that treats of the properties of bodies at rest. (Gk.) Spelt *statics* in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. Formed as a pl. from the adj. *static*. 'The statick aphorisms of Sanctorius;' Sir F. Browne, *Vulg. Errors*, bk. iv. c. 7. § 2.—Gk. *στατικός*, at a standstill; *ἡ στατική* (sc. *ἐπιστήμη*), statics.—Gk. *στατός*, placed, standing, verbal adj. from *στα-*, weak grade of the root of *στῆναι*, I stand.—**stāta*, to stand; see **Stand**. Der. *hydro-statics*.

STATION, a standing, post, assigned place, situation, rank. (F.-L.) ME. *station*, Gower, C. A. iii. 91; bk. vii. 204.—F. *station*, 'a station'; Cot.-L. *stationem*, acc. of *statio*, a standing still.—L. *statum*, supine of *stare*, to stand; see **State**. Der. *station-ary*, from MF. *stationnaire* (Cot.), L. adj. *stationarius*. Also *station-er*, a bookseller, Minshew (1627), spelt *stationer* in Palsgrave, but orig. merely

one who had a *station* or *stand* in a market-place for the sale of books; see Trench, *Select Glossary*; hence *station-er*.

STATIST, a statesman, politician. (F.-L.; with Gk. suffix.) So in Shak. Hamlet, v. 2. 33. 'A hybrid word, coined from the sb. *state* by adding -ist (F. -iste < L. -ista < Gk. -ιστής). See **State**. Der. *stat-ist-ic*, i. e. relating to the condition of a state or people; whence *statistic* (like *state-s* from *statice*).

STATUE, an upright image. (F.-L.) Sometimes *statuē* (trissyllabic), in which case it is generally printed *statua* in mod. edd. of Shakespeare, as if from L. *statua* directly. But Cotgrave writes *statue* for the ME. form. However, *statua* occurs in Bacon, *Essays* 27, 37, 45. ME. *statue*, Chaucer, C. T. 14165 (B 3349).—OF. *statuē*, a statue; Cot.-L. *statua*, a standing image.—L. *statua*, decl. stem of *statua*, a standing, position; see **State**. Der. *statu-ary*, from MF. *statuaire*, 'a statuary, stone-cutter,' Scot., from L. *statuarius*, a maker of statues (Pliny); *statu-ette*, from Ital. *statuetta*, dimin. of *statua*; *statu-esque*, formed with the F. suffix -esque = Ital. -esco < L. -iscus.

STATURE, height. (F.-L.) Used with special reference to the upright posture of a human being. ME. *statour*, Chaucer, C. T. 8133 (E 257).—F. *stature*, 'stature,' Cot.-L. *statūra*, an upright posture, height, growth.—L. *stat-um*, supine of *stare*, to stand; see **State**.

STATUS, condition, rank. (L.) A late word; not in Todd's Johnson.—L. *status*, condition; see **State**. Doublets, *statuē*, *statuē*.

STATUTE, an ordinance. (F.-L.) ME. *statute*, Gower, C. A. i. 217; bk. ii. 174. —F. *statut*; Cot.-L. *statutum*, a statute; neuter of *statuere*, pp. of *statuere*, to set, establish.—L. *statu-*, decl. stem of *statua*, statue; see **State**. Der. *statu-able*, a coined word; *statu-able-y*; *statu-ory*, a coined word. Here belong also *con-stitute*, *de-stitute*, *in-stitute*, *pro-stitute*, *sub-stitute*; *re-stitute*, *re-stitution*.

STANCH, adj. and verb; see **Stanch**.

STAVE, one of the pieces of a cask, a part of a piece of music, a stanza. (E.) 1. Merely another form of *staff*, due to the dat. sing. *stave* (= *stave*). Owl and Night, 1165, and the pl. *staves* (= *staves*). Wyclif, *Mark*, xiv. 48. Perhaps the special sense is rather Scandinavian. F. Cf. Icel. *stafr*, a staff, also a stave; Dan. *stav*, a staff, stave, a stave. 2. A stanza was formerly called a *staff*, as forming a part of a poem; prob. suggested by the older use of AS. *stafr*, Icel. *stafr*, G. *buchstab*, in the sense of a letter or written character. Cf. Icel. *stafr*, a stave in a song; Goth. *stafr*, a letter, element, rudiment, Gal. iv. 3. 'Staffe in our vulgare poesie I know not why it should be so called, unless it be for that we understand it for a bearer or supporter of a song or ballad.' Puttenham, *Art of Eng. Poesie*, b. ii. c. 2. See **Staff**. Der. *stave*, verb, usually to stave in, to break into a cask, or to stave off, to ward off as with a staff; the verb readily puts *v for f*, as in *strove* from *strove*, live from *life*. Doublet, *staff*.

STAVESACK, a species of larkspur; *Delphinium staphisagria*. (F.-L.-Gk.) Marlowe has *stavesaker*; Dr. Faustus, i. 4; see Nares. Englished from MF. *staphisagria*, 'stavesaker, lic-bane'; Cot.-L. *staphisagria*.—Gk. *σταφύς ὄππος*; where *σταφύς* is the fem. of *σταφύς*, wild, from *σταφύς*, a field (E. *acre*); and *ὄππος* is for *ὄππος*, raisins.

STAY (1), to remain, abide, wait, protract, delay. (F.-MDu.) 'Steyn [= *steyen*], stoppyn, styntyn, or cesyn of gate, Restito, obsto;' Prompt. Parv. The pt. *stayd* occurs in London Lickpenny, st. 2.—OF. *estayer*, 'to protract, shore, stay, underset'; Cot. Mod. F. *estayer*.—OF. *estayer*, sb. fem., 'a prop, stay, supporter, shore, buttress.' This is mod. F. *étau*, a prop; used as a masc. sb., by confusion with the nautical term *étai*; see **Stay** (2). Thus the orig. use was to support, whence the senses to hold, retain, delay, abide, were easily deduced. β. The OF. *estayer* is from MDu. *stade*, or *staeve*, 'a prop or a stay'; Hexham. It also gives *stay*, 'stay, or leisure'; *geen staeve hebben*, 'to have no time or leisure.' So also mod. Du. *stade*, in the phr. *te stade komen*, to come in due time (lit. 'to the right place').—†OHG. *stata*, a fit place or time, opportunity. These words are closely allied to Du. *stad*, a town; Dan. *stad*, a town; Swed. *stad*, a town; G. *stadt*, a town, *statt*, a place, *stead*; Goth. *statahs*, a place, *stead*. Also to E. *staithe* and *stead*; see **Stead**. γ. The loss of medial *d* is common in Dutch, and occurs in many words; e.g. *broer* for *broeder*, a brother (Sewel), *teer* for *teder* or *teeder*, tender (id.). Der. *stay*, sb., spelt *stave* in Wyatt, tr. of Ps. 130 (R.), from OF. *estayer*, as above; this is really a more orig. word in F., though perhaps later introduced into English. Also *staid*, q. v.; for *stayd* = *stayed*, pp. Also *stay-s*, pl., lit. supports; it is remarkable that *botice* is also, properly, a plural form.

STAY (2), as a nautical term, a large rope supporting a mast. (E.) Rare in old books. Cotgrave uses it to translate MF. *estay*, which is the same word, the F. word being of Teut. origin. ME. *stay*, 'one forsteye, one couple of baksteye'; Riley, *Memorials of London*, p. 370 (1373). AS. *stag*, a stay; in a list of the parts of a ship in

Voc. 288. 26. The change from AS. *stæg* to E. *stay* is just the same as that from AS. *stæg* to E. *stay*; +Du. *stæg*; Icel. *stæn*, and Swed. *stæg*; G. *stæg*. Perhaps from Teut. **stah-* Idg. **stah-* to resist; see *Steel*. It is difficult to say whether this E. *stay* is a survival of AS. *stæg*, or is from OF. *estage*, a prop; see *Stay* (1). Der. *stay-stall*.

STEAD, a place, position, place which another person had or might have; (E.) ME. *stede*, in the general sense of place. 'In twenty *steds* - in twenty places; Havocloek, 1846. AS. *stede*, a place; Grein, ii. 478. Closely allied to AS. *stād*, *stā*, a farm; closely allied to Du. *stede*, *stee*, a place; MDu. *stede*, a farm; closely allied to Du. *stad*, *stede*, a town; Dan. *sted*, a place, *stadi*, a place; Dan. and Swed. *stad*, a town; Dan. *sted*, a place; G. *stadt*, *stätt*, a town, place; OIIG. *stāt*; Goth. *stahs*, a stand, place. Cf. I. *statio*, a station; Gk. *stadiōn*; Skt. *stādhī*, a standing, residence, abode, state. All allied to *Stand*, q. v. Der. *stead fast*, q. v., *stead-y*, q. v., *home-stead*, q. v.; *bed-stead*, and *stay* (1), *stake*, *station*.

STEADFAST, STEDFAST, firm in its place, firm, constant, resolute. (E.) ME. *stedfast*, appearing as a trisyllable in Gower, C. A. iii. 115; bk. vii. 906; and in the *Ormulum*, l. 1597. AS. *stedfast*, firm in one's place, steadfast; Battle of Maldon, 127, 249; see Sweet's A. S. Reader - AS. *stede*, a place; and *fast*, fast. See *Stead* and *Fast*. +MDu. *stedfast*, 'steadfast', Hexham; from MDu. *stede*, a farm (orig. a place), and *vast*, fast; Icel. *staðfast*, from *staðr*, a stand, and *fast*, fast; 1. *van. staðfast*.

STEADY, firm, fixed, stable. (E.) Spelt *stedy* in *Palsgrave*. A new formation from ME. *sted-y*, a stead; with suffix -y (AS. -ig); suggested by *stead-fast*. The AS. word is *stæðig*, steady, appearing in *unsteadig*, unsteady, giddy, Ælfric's Homilies, i. 480, last line. Cf. MDu. *stediġh*, 'continual, firm'; Hexham; from *stede*, a stand, a stead. Also Icel. *stæðig*, steady, stable, from *staðr*, a place; Dan. *stædig*, steady, from *stæde*, a stall, *stæd*, a town, orig. a place; Swed. *stædig*, from *stæd*, a place; G. *stättig*, continual, from *statt*, a place. Der. *stead-y*, -ness. Also *steady*, verb.

STEAK, a slice of meat, esp. beef, ready for cooking. (Scand.) ME. *stake*; spelt *steyke* in Prompt. Parv. - Icel. *stæk*, a steak; so called from its being roasted, which was formerly done by placing it upon a wooden peg before the fire; cf. Icel. *stækja*, to roast, esp. on a spit or peg; cf. *stikka*, to be roasted or scorched. In the words *stækja*, *stikka*, the 'e' and 'i' indicate a lost strong verb. The weak grade of this lost strong verb appears in the AS. *stican*, to stick; see *Stick* (1). And cf. Icel. *stika*, a stick, *stika*, to drive piles. A *steak* is a piece of meat, *stuck* on a stick to be roasted. +Swed. *stiek*, roast meat; *steka*, to roast; cf. *stiek*, a stab, prick, *stikka*, to stick, stab; Dan. *stæg* (for **stæk*), a roast; *ad vendes stæg*, to turn the spit; *stæg*, to roast; cf. *stik*, a stab, *stikke*, to pierce; *stikke* a stick. Der. *beef-steak*; whence F. *bifteck*.

STEAL, to take away by theft, to thieve. (E.) ME. *stelen*, Chaucer, C. T. 564 (A 562); pt. t. *stal*, id. 3993 (A 3995); pp. *stolen*. AS. *stelan*, pt. t. *stæl*, pl. *stælon*, pp. *stolen*; John, x. 10-4. Du. *stelen*; Icel. *stela*; Dan. *stjæle*; Swed. *stjåla*; G. *stehlen*; OHG. *stelan*; Goth. *stelan*. Teut. type **stelan*, pt. t. **stal*, pp. **stulanoz*. β. Connexion with Gk. *strepōn*, I am deprived of, *strepōn*, I deprive, is doubtful, but is accepted by some. Der. *steal-th*, ME. *stälpe*, Rob. of Glouc. p. 197, l. 4057; cf. Icel. *staldur*, Swed. *stöld*, theft. Hence *stealth-y*, *stealthy*, -ness. Also *steal* (2).

STEAM, vapour. (E.) ME. *stern*, which also meant a flame or blaze. 'Stem, or lowce of fyre, Flamma; Stern, of hotte lycure, Vapor;' Prompt. Parv. [In Havocloek, 591, stem is a ray of light, described as resembling a sun-beam. 'Two stemynge eyes' - two flaming eyes; Sir T. Wiat, Sat. i. 53.] AS. *stean*, a vapour, smell, smoke; Grein, ii. 480. +Du. *stoom*, steam. Teut. type **stawan*, m.; as if from a base **stew-*. Root unknown. Cf. it be allied to *Stove*? Der. *steam*, verb, ME. *stemen*, Chaucer, C. T. 202, AS. *stēman*, as in *be-stēman*, Grein, i. 94; *steam-boat*, -engine; *steam-er*, *steam-y*.

STEARINE, STEARIN, one of the ingredients of animal fats. (F.-Gk.) Modern; F. *stéarine*; formed with suffix -ine, from Gk. *stear*, tallow, hardened fat. Allied to Gk. *στῆναι*, to stand, be firm. Brugmann, ii. § 82. See *Stasis*.

STEATITE, soap-stone, a variety of talc. (F.-Gk.) Modern; F. *stéatite*; formed with suffix -ite (Gk. -ίτης) from Gk. *στῆναι*, as in *στῆναι*, gen. of *στῆναι*, fat (above).

STEED, a horse, esp. a spirited horse. (E.) ME. *stede*, Chaucer, C. T. 13831 (B 2093); Havocloek, 1673. AS. *stēda*, masc., a stud-horse, stallion, war-horse; Ælfric's Homilies, i. 210, l. 14; also *gestād-hors*, used as convertible with *stēda* in Ælfric's tr. of Bede, l. ii. c. 13, where it is also opposed to *myre*, a mare, as being of a different gender. Cf. AS. *stādmyr*, a stud-mare, Laws of Ælfric (political), § 16, in Thorpe, Ancient Laws, i. 71. β. By the usual vowel change from *ē* to *æ* (as in *fīd*, a foot, pl. *fēt*, feet, and in a great

number of instances), *stēda* (for **stēd-jon-*) is derived from *stēd*, a stud; with the addition of the masc. nom. suffix -a (from -jon). Thus *stēd-a* = 'studder', i. e. stud-horse or stallion, for breeding foals. See *Stud* (1). Allied to G. *stute*, a mare, Icel. *stēdda*, a mare, *stēðestr*, a stallion, *stēðmarr*, a stud-mare or brood-mare.

STEEL, iron combined with carbon, for tools, swords, &c. (E.) ME. *steel*, Chaucer, C. T. 10300 (E 2426). Also spelt *stiel*, Gower, C. A. vi. 1814; *style*, Sir Ferunbrun, 4433. OMerc. *stelli*; Epinal Gloss. 49; AS. *stēla*, Grein, ii. 490; and in the compounds *stēl-eg*, *stēl-edged*, and *stēl-en*, made of steel; Grein, ii. 490. The OMerc. *stelli* is for **stēhli*, from **stēhli*; see below. +Du. *staal*; Icel. *stāl*; Dan. *staal*; Swed. *stål*; G. *stahl*, contracted from OIIG. *stahal*.

β. The OHG. form furnishes the clue to the etymology; all the forms are due to Teut. types **stahlo-*, **stahli-*, formed from the Teut. base *STAH*, answering to an Idg. base *STAK*, to be firm or still, appearing in Skt. *stak*, to resist, Zend *stak-ra*, strong (Horn, § 714), and esp. in OPruss. *pamu-stakla*, steel for kindling fire. Thus the long vowel in *steel* is due to loss of *h* before *l*. Der. *steel*, verb, from AS. *stēlan*, to steel; cf. Icel. *stala*, to steel (derived from *stāl* by the usual vowel-change); G. *stählen* (from *stahl*).

STEELYARD (1), a meeting-place, in London, for German merchants from the Hanse towns. (E.) 'Next to this lane [Cosin Lane], on the east, is the *Steelyard*, as they term it, a place for merchants of Almayne [Germany], that use to bring hither . . . steels, and other profitable merchandises.' Stow's Chronicle, ed. Thoms, p. 67; see the whole passage. The Steelyard was a factory for the Hanse Merchants, and was in Dowgate ward. That the English really called this place the *steel-yard* appears from a document dated 1394, in which it is Latinised as *Curia Calthis* (= *Chalthis*); see N. and Q. 10 S. vi. 413. In 1475 it is called the *Stilehofe*, otherwise called the *Stileyard*. Here *stile* is a ME. variant of *steel*; see above. 'The merchants of the *stilyarde*' are mentioned in Fabian's Chron., an. 1527-8. And see *Stilyard* in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674.

β. But it is explained, in the Bremen Wörterbuch, that the Low G. name was *Staal-hof*, for which 'steel-yard' was a mistaken substitution; *hof* being correctly translated by 'yard'. The mistake obviously arose from the fact that both Low G. *staal* and MDu. *staal* had a double meaning, viz. (1) steel, and (2), sample, pattern; and the latter was really meant. Both Low G. *staal*, a sample, and MDu. *staal*, a sample, are from OF. *estaler*, to display wares on a stall (OF. *estad*). - Du. *stal*, G. *stall*, a stall; see *Stall*. γ. Cf. Du. *staal-hof*, 'pattern-office, where the samples of cloth were stamped.' Calisch.

STEELYARD (2), a kind of balance, with unequal arm. (F.) The form is due to a popular etymology from *steel* and *yard*, as if 'a bar of steel'. But, as a fact, it was merely shortened from *stilyard-beam*, meaning the 'beam' or balance used in the *Steelyard* (as explained above). Hence the word *yard*, oddly enough, does not refer to the shape of the balance, but to the place wherein it was used; so that it is derived from *yart* (1), not from *yard* (2). 'The beam of *le Manzes Hangis*, called the *Stillyard Beame*;' Letters and Papers Foreign and Domestic, Henry VIII, vol. v. p. 104, col. 2; see N. and Q. 10 S. vi. 331. Later shortened to *stillyard*; Cotgrave, s. v. *Crochet*, calls it 'a Roman beame or *stilleere*;' Phillips (1706) has *stiller*; and Torriano, s. v. *stadera*, has 'a pair of *stillyards*.' Hence prov. F. *stiller*, *stilyard*.

STEENBOK, a S. African antelope. (Du.) Du. *steenbok*, lit. 'rock-goat.' - Du. *stern*, stone, rock; and *bok*, he-goat. See *Stone* and *Buck* (1).

STEEP (1), precipitous. (E.) ME. *step*, *steap*. 'Theo path . . . was narwe and steep;' King Alisaunder, 7041. AS. *stæp*, steep, high, lofty; Grein, ii. 481. Cf. Icel. *steyptr*, steep, rising high. Both AS. *stæp* and Icel. *steyptr* are from a common Teut. base **stap-*.

β. The Icel. *steyptr* is allied to *steypa*, to overthrow, cast down, lit. to make to stoop, causal of the rare verb *stūpa*, to stoop, which is the same word as Swed. *stupa*, (1) to fall, (2) to tilt. Cf. Swed. *stupande*, sloping, *stupning*, a leaning forward; whence it appears that *steep* is allied to *stoop*, and meant, originally, tilted forward, sloping down. So also Norweg. *steipa*, to fall, tumble headlong, *stup*, a steep cliff. See *Stoop* (1), and *Stooup*. Der. *steep-ly*, -ness; *steep-le*, q. v.; *steep-y*, Timon, l. i. 74; *steep* (2).

STEEP (2), to dip or soak in a liquid. (Scand.) ME. *stepen*. 'Stepyn ya water or other licure, Infundio, illiqueo;' Prompt. Parv. Spelt *stepa*, Palladius, b. ii. l. 281. - Icel. *steypa*, to make to stoop, overturn, to pour out liquids, to cast metals; causal of *stupa*, to stoop; see *Stoop*, and see *Steep* (1). So also Swed. *stupa*, to cast (metals), to steep, to sink; *stupa horn*, 'to steep barley in water' (Wälgren); Dan. *støbe*, to cast, mould (metals), to steep (corn), *støb*, the dressing of grain, steeped corn. The succession of senses is: to make to stoop or overturn, to pour out or cast metals, to pour water over grain.

STEEPLE, a pointed tower of a church or building. (E.) ME. *stepele*, Rob. of Gloucester, p. 528, l. 10860. AS. *stýpel*, a lofty tower, Luke, xlii, 4; the Hattin MS. has *stýpel*. So called from its 'steepness', i.e. loftiness or height; from AS. *stýp*, lofty, high, mod. E. *steep*. The vowel-change from *ea* to Merc. *ē*, Wessex *ie*, later *y*, is regular; see **Steep** (1). Also spelt *stýpel*; OE. Texts, p. 616. Der. *steepel*-chase, modern, not in Todd's Johnson.

STEER (1), a young ox. (E.) ME. *steer*, Chaucer, C. T. 2151 (A 2149). AS. *stior*: 'Juvenens, vel vitula, stior'; Voc. 120. 28. + Du. and G. *stier*, a bull; Icel. *stjör*; Goth. *stīr*. Teut. type **steuroz*, m. Another Teut. type is **steuroz*, from Idg. **steuros*; as in Icel. *hjör*, Swed. *tjur*, Dan. *tyr*, a steer; allied (by gradation) to L. *taurus*, Gk. *ταῦρος*, from Idg. **steuros*. β. The orig. sense is 'full-grown' or 'large', as in Skt. *sthāla* (for *sthāra*), great, large, powerful, *sthāra*, a man, *sthāri*, a pack-horse; cf. Zend *staora*, Pers. *sūtār*, a beast of burden. Brugmann, i. §§ 196, 230; Horn, § 720. γ. We even find the allied adj. in Teutonic, viz. AS. *stār*, large, Icel. *stjör*, Dan. and Swed. *stör*; Idg. type **sthar-os*, large. Thus a *steer* is a firm, full-grown animal, esp. a young bull. See also **Steer** (2). Der. *stīr*-k, a young bullock or heifer (Jamieson), AS. *stīric*, Luke, xv, 23, formed with dimin. suffix -*ic*, and consequent vowel-change from *eo* to *y*.

STEER (2), to direct, guide, govern. (E.) MF. *stieren*, P. Mowman, B. viii. 47. AS. *stearan*, *stýran*, to direct, steer, Grein, ii. 481, 491, + Du. *sturen*; Icel. *stýra*; Dan. *styre*; Swed. *stýra*; G. *steuern*, O.H.G. *stīrjan*, *stīran*; Goth. *stīrjan*, to establish, confirm. β. All from the Teut. weak verb **steur-jan*, to steer (orig. to strengthen, confirm, hence, hold fast, direct). This is a denominative verb, from the sb. of which the base is **steur*, a rudder (lit. that which holds fast). This sb. is now obsolete in E., but appears in Chaucer as *stere*, C. T. 4868 (B 448); AS. *stior*, Du. *stuur*, a rudder, Icel. *stýri*, a rudder, Dan. *styr*, steering, G. *steuer*, a rudder, O.H.G. *stīura*, a prop, a staff, a paddle or rudder. It is still retained in E. in the comp. *star-board*, i.e. *steer-board*, AS. *stior-bord* (rudder-side of a ship). γ. Closely allied to this sb. is Icel. *stárr*, a post, stake, Gk. *στράπος*, an upright pole or stake, Norcen, § 143; Brugmann, i. § 108. The Teut. sb. meant, accordingly, a pole to punt with or a paddle to keep the ship's course right, then a rudder; whence the verb to *steer*, to use a stake or paddle, to use a helm. Der. *steerage*, Komcoe, i. 4. 112, with F. suffix; *steer-sman*, Milton, P. L. ix. 513, formed like *hunt-sman*, *sport-sman*; also *star-board*, q.v., *stern*, q.v. And see **Store**.

STELLAR, belonging to the stars. (L.) 'Stellar virtue,' Milton, P. L. iv. 671. — L. *stellaris*, stellas, i.e. a star; short for **stella*, a contracted diction, from the same source as E. *star*; see **Star**. Der. (from *stella*) *stell-ate*, *stell-ate*, *stell-ul*-ar, from the dimin. *stellula*, a little star. Also *stell-ify*, obsolete; see Chaucer, Ho. of Fame, ii. 78.

STEM (1), the trunk or stalk of a tree or herb, a little branch. (E.) ME. *stem*, a trunk of a tree, Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 296, l. 8. AS. *stafa*, *stefa*, *stemma*, (1) a stem of a tree, (2) the stem or prow of a vessel, (3) a stem or race of people, Grein, ii. 479. [The change from *fa* to *nu* is regular; so also AS. *klāfmaesse* is now *Lammias*.] We also find a weak form *stefa*, *stafna*, a stem or prow of a ship (Grein). Both these forms are apparently allied to AS. *staf*, a staff; a stem of a tree is the *staff* or stock, or support of it; the stem of a vessel is the upright post in front of it. See further under **Staff**. + Du. *stam*, a trunk, stem, stock; *stevan*, prow; Icel. *stafa*, later *stann*, the stem of a vessel (from *staf*, a staff), also written *stefni*, *stennu*, also *stofn*, *stomn*, the stem of a tree; Dan. *stamme*, the trunk of a tree; *stavn*, the prow of a vessel; Swed. *stam*, trunk; *staf*, prow; *framstam*, fore-stem, prow, *bakstam*, back-stem; G. *stamm*, a trunk; *stevan* or *vorder steven*, the stem, prow-post; cf. *hinter steven*, stern-post.

STEM (2), the prow of a vessel. (E.) Spelt *stam* in *Morte Arthure*, l. 3604; but this is rather the Sland. form; the pl. *stemmes* is in *Baret* (1580). It is precisely the same word as when we speak of the *stem* of a tree; see further under **Stem** (1). ¶ As the orig. signification was merely 'post,' there was no particular reason (beyond usage) why it should have been used more of the prow-post than of the stern-post; accordingly, the Icel. *stafa* sometimes means 'prow,' and sometimes 'stern,' and in G. the distinction is made by saying *vorder steven* (fore-stem) for stem or prow-post, and *hinter steven* (hind-stem) for stern or stern-post.

STEM (3), to check, stop, resist. (E.) **Stem*, verb, to oppose (a current), to press forward through; *to stem the waves*, 3 Hen. VI. ii. 6. 36; *stemming* it, J. Caesar, i. 2. 109; Schmidt, Shak. Lexicon. Cf. Icel. *stemma*, to dam up; Dan. *stemme*, to stem; G. *stemmen*, to dam up water. Teut. type **stemjan*; a verb derived (by vowel-change of *a* to *e*) from a base **stam*, with the idea of 'obstruction; see **Stammer**.

STENCH, a bad smell. (E.) ME. *stench*, Rob. of Glouc. p. 405, l. 8354. AS. *stenc*, dat. *stence*, a strong smell, common in the sense of sweet smell or fragrance; Grein, ii. 479. — AS. *stanc*, and grade of *stinean*, to smell, to stink; see **Stink**. [Stench from *stink*, like *drunch* from *drink*.] + G. *ge-stank*, a stench (from *stinken*).

STENCILL, to paint or colour in figures by means of a stencilling-plate. (F.—L.) In Webster; he defines a *stencil* (as a stencilling-plate is sometimes called) as 'a thin plate of metal, leather or other material, used in painting or marking; the pattern is cut out of the plate, which is then laid flat on the surface to be marked, and the colour brushed over it.' Various guesses have been made at the etymology of this word, all worthless. I think it probable that to *stencil* is from OF. *estenceler*, to sparkle, also to cover with stars, to adorn with bright colours (Godefroy), MF. *estinceller*, 'to sparkle, . . . to powder, or set thick with sparkles;' Cot. It was an old term in heraldry. Littré gives a quotation of the 15th century; 'L'aurmoire estoit tute par dedans de fin or estincellee' = the box (?) was all (covered) within with fine gold scattered in stars. This peculiar kind of ornamentation (star-work) is precisely what *stencilling* must first have been used for, and it is used for it still. Since the pattern is cut quite through the plate, it must all be in separate pieces, so that no better device can be used than that which, to quote Cotgrave, is *set thick with sparkles*. Cf. 'With his sterns [stars] of gold, stanneld on-stray,' i.e. stencilled at random; Autens of Arthure, st. 31. — OF. *estencelle*, a spark; in Walter de Bibbesworth, in Wright's Vocab. i. 171. — L. type **stencilia*, mistaken form of L. *scintilla*, a spark. See **Scintillation**; also **Tinsel**. ¶ The note to Autens of Arthure, st. 31, quotes from the Wardrobe accounts of Edw. III: 'harnesium de bokeram albo, extencellato cum argento,' i.e. starred with silver.

STENOGRAPHY, short-hand writing. (Gk.) Not a very new word; spelt *stenographie* in Minshew, ed. 1627. Coined from Gk. *steno*, for *στενός*, narrow, close; and *-graphie*, writing (as occurring in *orthographie*, orthography), from *γράφω*, to write. Der. *stenograph-er*, *stenographic-ic*, *ic-al*, *ic-ally*.

STENTORIAN, extremely loud. (Gk.) See Ben Jonson, *Staple of News*, very near the end; and Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674; he rightly explains it with reference to the voice of *Stentor*. — Gk. *Στενῶρ*, *Stentor*, a Greek at Troy, famous for his loud voice, Homer, *Iliad*, v. 785. — Gk. *στεν-ειν*, to groan, make a noise; with suffix *-ω* of the agent, as in L. *amo-tor*, a lover. — /STEN, to make a noise; cf. Skt. *sten*, to sound, to thunder. Cf. E. *stun*. *Stentor* = *stunner*.

STEP, a pace, degree, round of a ladder, foot-print. (E.) ME. *steppe*, in the sense of foot-step, Wyaime and Gawin, 2889, in Ritson's Met. Romances, vol. i; Maundeville's Travels, ed. Halliwell, p. 81. Omerc. *stepe* (Sweet); AS. *stepe*, a pace, Jos. x. 12. — AS. *steppan*, to go, advance, a strong verb with a weak infinitive, pt. t. *stōp*, pp. *stapen*. The pt. t. *stōp* occurs frequently; see Grein, ii. 476. β. The orig. sense is 'to set the foot down firmly'; from a Teut. base **STAP**; see further under **Stamp**, which is merely the nasalised form. Allied to Du. *stap*, G. *stapfe*, a footprint, footstep. Der. *foot-step*; *door-step*; *stepp-ing-stone*, in Wright's Voc. i. 159, where it is miswritten *spring-stone*, by an obvious error.

STEPCHILD, one who stands in the relation of child through the marriage of a parent. (E.) The pl. *step-children* occurs in Early Eng. Psalter, ed. Stevenson, Ps. xciii. 6. *Stepmuder* is in Gower, C. A. i. 104; bk. i. 1844. AS. *stōpchild*, Exod. xxii. 22; John, xiv. 18, q.v. For *cild*, see **Child**. β. The prefix *stōp-* occurs also in *stōpbearn*, a stepbairn, *stōpfader*, stepfather, *stōpmuder*, stepmother, *stōpsun*, stepson, and *stōpdoktor*, stepdaughter; see Voc. 9. 10; 34. 27; 22. 23; 88. 20. γ. The sense of *stōp* is 'orphaned,' or 'deprived of its parent'; so that it was first used in the compounds *stepchild*, *stepbairn*, *stepson*, *stepdaughter*, and afterwards extended, naturally enough, so as to form the compounds *stepfather*, *stepmother*, to denote the father or mother of the child who had lost one of its first parents. Thus the Lat. 'Fiant filii ejus orfani' is translated in the Vespasian Psalter by 'sien bearn his *stōp*aple'; Ps. cviii. 9, ed. Sweet. 'Asiāpnes, orbatio,' occurs in a gloss (Bosworth). δ. The Teut. type is **stēpōz*, adj., with the sense of 'orphaned' or 'deprived'; the root is unknown; Fick, iii. 347. We only know that it is wholly unconnected with *step* above; it may, however, be related to **Stoop** (1), q.v. + Du. *stiefkind*; so also *stiefzoon*, *stiefdochter*, *stiefvader*, *stiefmoeder*; Icel. *stíjðarn*, a step-bairn; so also *stíjðin*, *-dóttir*, *-fáðir*, *-móðir*; Dan. *stiefbarn*, a corrupt form; Swed. *stíjðarn*; G. *stiefkind*; so also *stiefsohn*, *-tochter*, *-vater*, *-mutter*; cf. O.H.G. *stíjð*; G. *stief*, and O.H.G. *stíjðan*, to deprive of parents, also to deprive of children. See also **Stoop** (1).

STEPPE, a large plain. (Russ.) In Webster. Perhaps in *Mills*. Nt. Dream, ii. 1. 69, such being the reading of the first quarto;

most edd. have *steep*. — Russ. *stepe* (with final *e* mute), a waste, heath, *steppes*.

STEREOSCOPE, an optical instrument for giving an appearance of solidity. (Gk.) Modern. First constructed in 1838. Coined from *Gk. stereos*, stiff, hard, firm, solid; and *skopos*, to behold. *β*. Gk. *stereus* is cognate with *G. starr*, stiff, and perhaps with Skt. *sthiras*, firm; and *skopos* is allied to *skopos*, I look round; see **Stare** (1) and **Scoope** or **Sceptio**. Der. *stereoscopic*, *-ical*, *-ically*.

STEREOTYPE, a solid plate for printing. (Gk.) *'Stereo'* type was invented (not the thing, but the word) by Didot not very long since; Trench, *Eng. Past and Present*, 4th ed. 1859. — Gk. *stereós*, for *stereós*, hard, stiff; and *type*. See **Stereoscope** and **Type**. Der. *stereotype*, verb.

STERILE, unfruitful, barren. (F.—L.) Spelt *steril* in *Levins*. — MF. *sterile*, 'sterile'; Cot.—L. *sterilem*, acc. of *sterilis*, barren. From the base **STER** appearing in Gk. *stereós*, *stereós*, hard, stiff, firm, sterile; cf. *G. starr*, rigid; for which see **Stare** (1). Cf. also Gk. *stereia* (for **stereia*), a barren cow; Goth. *stairō*, a barren woman. Brugmann, i. § 338. A *sterile* soil is a hard, stony, unproductive one. Der. *steril-ity*, from F. *sterilié*, 'sterility'; Cot. from L. acc. *sterilitatem*.

STERLING, genuine, applied to money. (F.) ME. *starling*, *sterling*, Chaucer, C. T. 12841 (C 907); P. Plowman, R. xv. 342; Rob. of Glouc. p. 294, l. 5949. In all these passages it is a sh. meaning 'a sterling coin, a coin of true weight.' Thus Rob. of Glouc. speaks of 'Four pousend pound of sterlinges.' Of E. origin; the MHG. *sterline*, cited by Stratmann, is borrowed from it. First applied to the E. penny, then to standard current coin in general. Wedgwood cites from Duncane a statute of Edw. I, in which we meet with 'Denarius Anglie, qui vocatur *sterlingus*'; also a Charter of Hen. III, where we have 'In centum maris bonorum novorum et legalium *sterlingorum*, tredecim solidi, et 4 *sterling* pro qualibet marca computatis.' That is, a mark is 13s. and 4d., a *sterling* being here a penny. *β*. Wedgwood adds: 'The hypothesis most generally approved is that the coin is named from the Easterlings or North Germans, who were the first moneyers in England. Walter de Pinchbeck, a monk of Bury in the time of Edw. I, says: "sed moneta Anglie fertur dicta fuisse a nominibus opificum, ut Floreni a nominibus Florentiorum, ita *Sterlingi* a nominibus *Esterlingorum* nomina sua contraxerunt, qui hujusmodi monetam in Anglia primitus compoiebant.'" This notable passage proves only that the name *Esterlingi*, as applied to a people, goes back to the 14th century; and it is difficult to prove that it is much older. *γ*. But Duncane quotes from a document dated 1184, which has: 'in Anglia unum *sterlingum* persolvitur.' Indeed, the E. *sterling* is even older than this, as Wace (d. ab. 1180) has: 'por ses *estrlins* recoovir.' Roman de Rou, 6873. 8. The word appears to be native English; there are two theories as to its origin. (1) From AS. **sterling*, 'little star', with reference to a very small star on some early coins, as, e. g. on some of Will. II; or (2) from AS. *starling*, a starling (Clarke Hall), ME. *sterling* (Voc. 640, 7, 761, 28; Cursor Mundi, 1780), dimin. of AS. *star*, ME. *ster* (Voc. 542, 45), a starling; see **Starling**. Duncane quotes from Lyndwode to the effect that the reference may be to the four birds conspicuous on most coins of Edward the Confessor.

STERN (1), severe, harsh, austere. (F.) ME. *stern*, Wyclif, Luke, xix. 21, 22; also *sturne*, Rob. of Glouc. p. 27, l. 628. AS. *myrne*, stern, Grein, ii. 492; where we also find *sturn-mid*, of stern mind, stern-minded, *sturnian*, to be severe. [The AS. *y* often becomes ME. *u*, as in AS. *weyrn*, ME. *worm*; a worm; AS. *fyrn*, ME. *furs* or *firs*, furze. Certainly *stern* should rather be spelt *sturn*; it has been assimilated to the word below. Still we find the AS. *y* becoming mod. *e* in *kernel* < AS. *cyrnæl*.] Teut. type **sturnjanz*. Perhaps allied to OHG. *sturnia*, to be astonished, *sturni*, stupor. *β*. The suffix *-n* is adjectival (Idg. *-no-*), as in L. *aflicto-nus*; the base *sturn* seems to be the weak grade of the base **STER**, as seen in Gk. *stereós*, solid, stiff. Cf. Goth. *staurran*, to murmur against, G. *stürzig*, morose, stubborn, *starr*, stiff, rigid; Du. *staursch*, stern; Icel. *stara*, to mope. See **Stare** (1). The idea of *sternness* is closely allied to those of stiffness and austerity of manner. Der. *stern-ly*, *-ness*.

STERN (2), the hinder part of a vessel. (Scand.) ME. *sterne*, P. Plowman, B. viii. 35, footnote; other MSS. have *stere*, *stere*, *stjere*, meaning a rudder. Spelt *stjerne*, a rudder, id. A. ix. 30. — Icel. *stjörna*, a steering, steering; hence the phr. *stjía við stjörnu*, to sit at the helm; whence *sterna* became recognised as a name for the hinder part of the vessel. Extended from *stjör* (occurring in *stjóri*, a steerer, ruler), which answers to ME. *stere*, a rudder. See **Steer** (2). Compare Icel. *stjörnbordi* with E. *starboard* (= *stear-board*). Thus *sterna* is allied to *steer*, in the obsolete sense of 'rudder.' Der. *stern-*

most; *stern-sheets*, where *sheet* had once (I suppose) the nautical sense of 'rope.'

STERNUTATION, sneezing. (L.) In Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. iv. c. 9, l. 1. — L. *sternutatio*, acc. of *sternutatio*, a sneezing. — L. *sternuere*, to sneeze, frequent. of *sternere*, to sneeze. Allied to Gk. *strepnuos*, to sneeze. *β*. The bases *ster-*, *strep-*, seem to be from an imitative base **stern-*, expressive of sneezing. Der. *sternutal-or-y*.

STERTOROUS, snoring. (L.) Modern. Coined (as if from L. **stertoriosis*) from *stertere*, to snore. Prob. of imitative origin; cf. **Sternutation**. Der. *stertorous-ly*.

STETHOSCOPE, the tube used in auscultation, as applied to the chest. (Gk.) Added by Todd to Johnson. Modern; lit. 'chest-examiner.' Coined from Gk. *stethos*, for *stethos*, the chest; and *skopos*, to consider, examine. *β*. The Gk. *stethos* is allied to Skt. *stana-s*, the female breast, a nipple. Cf. Gk. *sternivon* = *stethos* (Hesychius). For *-scope*, see **Scoope** or **Sceptio**. Der. *stethoscopic*.

STEVEDORE, one whose occupation it is to load and unload vessels in port. (Span.—J.) Webster has *stevedore*, which is a well-known word in the mercantile world, and *stew*, verb, to stow, as cotton or wool in a vessel's hold. The word is Spanish, Spain being a wool-producing country and once largely engaged in sea-traffic. — Span. *estivador*, 'a packer of wool at shearing'; Neuman. It may also mean a stower of cargo, as will be seen. Formed with suffix *-dor* (< L. acc. *-dorem*) from *estiva-r*, to stow, to lay up cargo in the hold, to compress wool. — I. *stipare*, to crowd together, press together; allied to **Stiff**. The verb appears also in Ital. *stivare*, to press close, Port. *estivar*, to trim a ship. There is also a verbal sb., viz. Ital. *stiva*, ballast of a ship, Span. *estiva*, the stowage of goods in a ship's hold, MF. *estive*, 'the loading or lading of a ship'; Cot. From the same root are *stip-end*, *stip-ul-at-ion*, *con-stip-ate*, *co-stive*.

STEW (1), to boil slowly with little moisture. (F.—Teut.) ME. *stewen*. *'Stuwn, or stuyn mete, Stupho; Stuwn or bathyn, or stuyn in a stu, Balneo.'* Prompt. Parv. The older sense was to bathe; and the verb was formed from the old sb. *stew* in the sense of bath or hot-house (as it was called), which was chiefly used in the pl. sb. with the low sense of brothel-house. See Liber Albus, ed. Riley, p. 277 (242 in the translation). The old spelling of the pl. sb. was *stues*, *stuwes*, *stewes*, *stuyes*, *stuyes*, P. Plowman, B. vi. 72, A. vii. 65, all variously Anglicised forms of OF. *estuve*, of which Cotgrave explains the pl. *estuves* by 'stews, also stoves or hot-houses.' [Cf. Ital. *stufa*, Port. and Span. *estufa*, a stove, a hot-house; mod. F. *étuve*.] *β*. Of Teut. origin. The OHG. form is *stupa*, a hot room for a bath; the mod. G. *stube* merely means a room in general. The corresponding F. word is **Stove**, q. v. We may particularly note MDu. *stove*, 'a stowe, a hot-house, or a baine' [bath], *een stove om te baden*, 'a stow to bathe in'; Hexham. The *stews* in Southwark were chiefly filled with Flemish women. Der. *stew*, sb., in the sense of stewed meat; this is merely a derivative from the verb. The pl. sb. *stews* is treated of above; cf. 'The bathes and the stews bothe,' Gower, C. A. iii. 291; bk. viii. 484.

STEW (2), a fish-pond. (Du.) ME. *stewer*, Chaucer, C. T. A. 350. — MDu. *stouwen*, to drive forward; Du. *stouwen*, stouwen, to stow; cf. Low G. *stan*, a dam, *stauen*, to keep water back. Allied to **Stow**.

STEWARD, one who superintends another's estate or farm. (E.) ME. *steward*, Havelok, 666; Ancren Riwle, p. 386, l. 5 from bottom. AS. *stigward*, in a will (Toller); also *steward*, Voc. 223, 7; spell *stward*, A. S. Chron. an. 1093, and an. 1120. 'Economus, *steward*,' Voc. 129, 13; also in Thorpe, Diplomatarium, p. 579, l. 12. The full form of the word was *stigward*, lit. a *stygward*; from AS. *stig-o*, a sty, and *ward*, a guardian, warder, keeper. The orig. sense was one who looked after the domestic animals, and gave them their food; hence, one who provides for his master's table, and generally, one who superintends household affairs for another. See **Sty** and **Ward**.

β. For the change of sound, cf. the name *Seward*, formerly *Steward*, Macb. iii. 6, 31. The Icel. *stjörvar*, gen. assigned as the origin of E. *steward*, occurs but rarely; the Icel. Dict. gives but one reference, and adds the remark that it is 'from the English.' *γ*. Grein (li. 484) draws especial attention to the parallel form *stignia*, also *stignia*, in the same sense of steward, the suffix being the AS. *wita*, a wise man, one who is skilled. Der. *steward-ship*, Luke, xvi. 2; *steward-ess*, with F. suffix.

STICK (1), to stab, pierce, thrust in, to fasten by piercing; to adhere. (E.) The orig. sense is to stab or pierce (cf. *sting*), hence to fasten into a thing by thrusting it in; hence, the intransitive use, to be thrust into a thing and there remain, to cling or adhere, to be set fast, stop, hesitate, &c. Two verbs are confused in mod. E., viz. (1) *stick*, to pierce, and (2) *stick*, to be fixed in. 1. **STRONG** FORM. ME. *steken*, strong verb, to pierce, fix, pt. t. *stak*, Rom. of the Rose, 458; pp. *steken*, *stiken*, *stoken* (see Stratmann), also *stoke*,

Gower, C. A. 1. 60, bk. i. 538; which = mod. F. *stick*. This answers to AS. **stecan*, not found; pt. t. **stac*, pp. **stacen*; a strong verb, which does not appear in AS, though found both in OFries. *staka*, and in OSaxon, where we find the pt. t. *stak*, Heliand, 5707. And compare *Sting*. Cognate words are Low G. *steken*, to pierce, stick, pt. t. *stak*, pp. *steken*; and G. *stechen*, to sting, pierce, stick, stab, pt. t. *stach*, pp. *gestochen*. Teut. type **stekon*, pt. t. **stak*, pp. **stakanon*; transferred to the *e*-series from the older type **stekan*, pt. t. **stak*, pp. **stakanon*. Cf. Goth. *staks*, a mark, stigma; staks, a point, a moment of time. B. The latter strong verb is from the Idg. **STEIGW*, to pierce (Brugmann, i. § 633); whence Gk. *stigein* (= *stigein*), to prick, L. *instigare*, to instigate, Skt. *stigma*, sharp, *stij*, to be sharp, *stigeja*, to sharpen; see *Stigma*, *Instigate*, *Sting*. 2. WEAK FORM. ME. *sticien*, to be infixed, to stick into, cling to, adhere; a weak verb; also used in a trans. sense. 'And anon he *stykede* faste' = he stuck fast, Seven Sages, ed. Wright, 1246; pt. p. *stykede*, Chaucer, C. T. 1565. AS. *stician*, pt. t. *sticode*, both trans. and intrans. Grein, ii. 482. Cognate words are Icel. *stika*, to drive piles, Dan. *stikke*, to stab, Swed. *sticka*, to stab, sting, prick, G. *stechen*, to stick, set, plant, fix, also, to stick fast, remain. Thus the sense of 'stick fast' appears in G. as well as in E., but G. restricts the strong form *stechen* to the orig. sense, whilst *stechen* has both senses. Der. *stick* (2), q. v.; *stick-y*, spelt *sticke* in Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 583, *stickiness*, *stick-le-back*, q. v.; *stick*, q. v.; and see *sting*, *stang*, *stake*, *stake*. From the same root are *di-sting-uish*, *di-stinct*, *exting-uish*, *ex-tinct*, *in-stinct*, *pre-stige*, *in-stig-ate*, *sti-mu-late*, *style* (1), *stig-ma*.

STICK (3), a staff, small branch of a tree. (F.) ME. *stikke*, Chaucer, C. T. 16733 (G 1265). AS. *sticca*, a stick, also a peg or nail, Judges, iv. 21, 22. So called from its piercing or sticking into anything; the orig. sense was 'peg', then any small bit of a branch of a tree. 'Se *teldiceca sticode* þurh his heafod' = the tent-peg stuck through his head, Judges, iv. 22. Icel. *stika*, a stick; EFries. *stikke*, *stik*, allied to Du. *stek*, G. *stechen*, a stick. See *Stick* (1), *Steak*, and *Stake*. Der. *stick-le-back*. And see *stick*. Also *single-stick*; see under *quarterstaff*.

STICKLEBACK, a small fish. (E.) So called from the *stickles* or prickles on its back; cf. *thornback*. ME. *stykbylak*, Reliq. Antiquae, i. 85. Corruptly *sticklebæg*, Walton's Angler, p. i. c. 5 (R.); and still more corruptly *sticklebæ* (Halliwell). In the Prompt. Parv., and in Voc. 610, 30, there is mention of a fish called a *stikling* or *stikelyng*. The sb. *stikel* or *stickle* is from AS. *sticel*, a prick, sting, used of the sting of a gnat in Ælfred, tr. of Boethius, b. ii. pr. 6, cap. xvi. § 2. — AS. *stician*, to stick; just as *prickle* is from *prician*, to prick. See *Stick* (1) and *Stitch*. The suffix *-el* denotes the instrument; it is not (in this case) a diminutive, as is often imagined; see March, A. S. Grammar, § 228. For *back*, see *Back*. Cf. Du. *stekelvish*, a stickleback; MDu. *stikkel*, 'a prick or a sting'; Hexham; also EFries. *stikel*, a thorn.

STICKLER, (formerly) one who parts combatants or settles disputes between men fighting. (E.) Nearly obsolete; once common; see Halliwell, Nares, and Trench, Select Glossary. 'Like *sticklers* of the war'; Dryden, Oliver Cromwell, 41. Now only used in the sense of a man who insists on etiquette or persists in an opinion. See Troil. v. 8. 18. The verb *to stickle* meant to part combatants, act as umpire. 'I *stykyl* between wrastlers, or any folkas that prove mastries [try conclusions] to see that none do other wronge, or I parte folkas that be redy to fyght'; Palsgrave. It is common to explain this word (with profound disregard for the *l* in it) by saying that the umpire must have parted combatants by means of *sticks*, or else that the umpire arbitrated between men who fought with *single-sticks*. Both assertions are mere inventions; and a *stickle* is not a stick at all, but a prick. If this were the etymology, the word would mean 'one who uses prickles'. B. It is probable that *stickle* represents the once common ME. *stighelen* or *stighliten*, to dispose, order, arrange, govern, subdue, &c. It was commonly used of a steward, who disposed of and arranged everything, and acted as a master of the ceremonies; see Will. of Palerne, 1199, 2899, 3281, 3841, 5379; Destruction of Troy, 117, 1997, 2193, 3282; Gawain and Grene Knight, 2137; &c. 'When þay com to be coorte, keepte wern þay fyve, *stygylt* with þe steward, stand þe halle'; Ælfric. Poems, B. 90. 'To *stygyle* the people' = to keep order among the people; P. Plowm. Crede, 315; and cf. P. Plowm. C. xvi. 40. We also find *stikkill* (without *o*), York Myst. (glossary); and the sb. is *stiler* in the Cov. Myst. p. 23. Y. This ME. *stighelen* is the frequentative of AS. *stihlan*, *stihlan*. 'Willem weoldle and *stihle* Engeland' = William ruled and governed England, A. S. Chron. an. 1086 (Thorpe renders it by 'held despotic sway'). — MDu. *stichten*, 'to build, edifice, bound, breed or make (a contention), impose or make (a lawe)'; Hexham; mod. Du. *stichten*, to found, institute,

establish, excite, edify. Further allied to Dan. *stifte*, to found, institute, establish; *stifte forlig* = to reconcile, *stifte frad* = to make peace (just exactly to *stickle*); Swed. *stifta*, also *stikta*, similarly used; G. *stiften*, to found, institute, cause, excite; *Freundschaft stiften* = to make friendship. Cf. also Icel. *stift* (from **stifti*-), a foundation, base. Kluge derives *stih*-, *stif*-, from a Teut. base **stihw* (= Idg. **stig*), to build, found; cf. OSax. *stihlan*, to build.

STIFF, rigid, obstinate, formal. (E.) The vowel was once long; and remains so in North E. *stive*, muscular, and in the derivative *stiffe*. ME. *stif*, Chaucer, C. T. 7849 (D 2267); the superl. is spelt *stuyest*, *stuyest*, *stuyest*, *stuyest*, P. Plowman, C. vii. 43. AS. *stif*, *stiff* (Toller); this form is verified by the derivatives *stifian* and *stifian*. 'Heora hand *stufedon*' = their hands became stiff; Ælfric's Homilies, i. 598, l. 11. 'Obriescio, *ie stife*', Voc. 118. 20. 4. Du. *stif*, stiff, hard, rigid, firm; Dan. *stiv*; Swed. *stif*; Low G. *stif* (Dannell); Westphal. *stif*. [The G. *stif* is supposed to be borrowed from Low G.] B. Allied to Lithuan. *stiprus*, strong, *stipti*, to be stiff, L. *stipes*, a stem, trunk of a tree, *stipare*, to pack tight; *stipulus*, firm. See *Stipulation*. Der. *stiffly*, *stiffness*, *stiffen* (Swed. *stifna*, Dan. *stivne*), Hen. V. iii. 1. 7, *stiff-necked*, Acts, vii. 51; *stifle*.

STIFFLE, to suffocate. (Scand.) 'Stifil, Stifle, suffocare', Levins. 'Smored [smothered] and stifled'; Sir T. More, Works, p. 68 f. — Icel. *stifla*, to dam up, prop. used of water; hence, to block up, choke; Norweg. *stivla*, to stop, hem in, check, lit. 'to stiffen'; cf. *stivra*, to stiffen; both are frequent forms of *stiva* (Dan. *stive*), to stiffen. [Cf. also ME. *stiuven*, to stiffen, Will. of Ælmerne, 3033; Swed. *stifva*, Du. *stipven*; G. *stiefen*, to stiffen.] All these words are derived from the adj. appearing as AS. *stif*, *stif*; the vowel of which was once long, and is still so in prov. E. Halliwell gives 'Stive, strong, muscular, North'; which is nothing but ME. *stiffe*, an occasional spelling of *stiff*; see *Stiff*. The loss of the adj. 'stiff' in Icel. is remarkable, as it is preserved in Swed., Dan., and Norwegian; the Oldcel. form was *stif*, cited by E. Müller. ¶ We cannot derive *stifle* from the verb *stive*, to pack close, the change from *v* to *f* being contrary to rule; but it is very probable that *stifle* has been frequently confused with *stive*, which, though it properly means to pack close, came to have much the same sense, as in prov. E. *stivy*, close, stifling (Worcestershire). *Stive* is a F. word, from OF. *estiver* < L. *stipare*, to compress, pack tight, as explained under *Stevadore*. Note that F. *stif* and L. *stipare* are closely related words, from the same root.

STIGMATISE, to brand with infamy, defame publicly. (F. — Late L. — Gk.) 'Stigmatized with a hot iron'; Burton, Anat. of Melancholy, p. 470 (R.). [Shak. has *stigmatic*, naturally deformed, 2 Hen. VI., v. 1. 215; *stigmatical*, Com. Errors, iv. 2. 22.] — F. *stigmatiser*, in Cotgrave *stigmatizer*, 'to brand, burn, or mark with a red hot iron, to defame publicly'. — Late L. *stigmatizare*, to mark; see Higden, ii. 146. — Gk. *stigmatizein*, to mark or brand. — Gk. *stigmaton*, base of *stigma*, a prick, mark, brand. From the base *stigm*-, as in *stigma* (= *stigm*-), to prick. From Idg. **STEIGW*, to prick; whence also E. *stick*; see *Stick* (1). Der. (from Gk. *stigmaton*) *stigmat-ic*, *stigmat-ical*. We also use *now stigma*, sb., from Gk. *stigma*.

STILE (1), a step or set of steps for climbing over a fence or hedge. (E.) ME. *stile*, *style*, Chaucer, C. T. 10420 (F 106). AS. *stigel*, a stile; Thorpe, Diplomatarium, p. 146, l. 6. Formed with suffix *-el*, denoting the means or instrument, from *stig*-, weak grade of AS. *stigan*, to climb, mount. See *Sty* (1). The AS. *stigel* first became *stigel*, and then *stille*; so also AS. *sigul* became mod. E. *climb*. +OHG. *stigila*, a stile (obsolete), from OHG. *stigan*, to climb; MDu. *stichel* (Hexham). And cf. Shetland *stiggy*, a stile (Edmonston); from the same root.

STILE (2), the correct spelling of *Style*, q. v.

STILETTO, a small dagger. (Ital. — L.) In Minshen, ed. 1627; Heywood, Eng. Traveller, A. 1. sc. 2. — Ital. *stiletto*, 'a little poynard'; Florio. Dimin. of *stilo*, *stilo*, now a glomion, formerly a dagger (Florio). — L. *stilius*, acc. of *stilius*, a style; see *Style* (1).

STILL (1), motionless, calm, silent. (E.) ME. *stille*, Chaucer, C. T. 11782 (F 1472). AS. *stille*, still. Grein, ii. 484. Allied to AS. *stilian*, verb, to rest, be still; id.; lit. 'to remain in a still or place'; a sense well shown by the adv. *still* = continually. Teut. type **stelfoz*; allied to AS. *stellan*, to place. From Teut. base **stal*-, as in AS. *steal*, *stal*, a place, station, stall; see *Stall*. — Du. *stil*, still, *stillon*, to be still; *stellen*, to place, from *stal*, a stall; *stille*, still, hushed, *stille*, to still, also, to set, post, station, put in place, allied to *stadd* (formerly *stall*), a stall; Swed. *stilla*, still, *stilla*, to quiet, allied to *stall*; G. *stille*, still, *stille*, to still; *stellen*, to place, from *stall*. The sense of *still* is 'brought to a still or resting-place'. Der. *still*, adv., ME. *stille*, silently, Havelok, 2997, from AS. *stille* (Grein); this adverb has preserved the sense of 'continually' or 'abidingly'; and has come to mean always, ever, as in the strange

compound *still-vexed* = always vexed. Temp. i. 2. 229. Also *still*, verb, AS, *stulan*, adj., ME. *stillech* (= still-like), Layamon, 2374; *stily*, adv.; *still-ness*; *still-born*, 2 Hen. IV, i. 3. 64; *still-stand*, 2 Hen. IV, ii. 3. 64; *stand-still*.
STILL (2), to distil, to trickle down. (L.; or F. -L.) In some cases, *still* represents *l. stillare*, to fall in drops; as, e.g., in Spenser, F. Q. iv. 7. 35. Cf. 'stille hem in a stillatory', Medical Works of the 14th Century, ed. Henslow, p. 117. But it is more often a mere contraction for *distill*, just as *sport* is *for disport*, *spend* for *dispend*, and *spite* for *despite*. Thus Tusser writes: 'The knowledge of stilling is one pretie feat; May's Husbandry, st. 33; where stilling plainly stands for distilling. See *Distill*. Der. *still*, sb., an apparatus for distilling, equivalent to ME. *stillatorie*, in the same sense; Chaucer, C. T. 10648 (G 580), answering to a Late L. *stillatōrium*, from *stillare*. And see *di-still*, *in-still*.

STILT, a support of wood with a foot-rest, for lengthening the stride in walking. (Scand.) ME. *stelte*. *Stylte*, calepodium, ligupodium; Prompt. Parv. -Swed. *styta*, Dan. *stelt*; cf. Norweg. *styttar*, a stilt, Dan. *stelt*, to walk on stilts, also to stalk, walk slowly. We also find Swed. dial. *styla*, a prop (Rietz); +Du. *stelt*, a stilt; Westphal. *stelte*; G. *stelte*, a stilt; OHG. *stelza*, a prop, a crutch-b. We may particularly note Iow. *St. stult*, a crutch; this, like Swed. *styta*, is from the Scand. base *stelt*, as in Swed. dial. *stulta*, to stagger about, S. Swed. *stulta*, the same (Möller). γ. I suppose this form to have arisen from the addition of *-t-* to the base *stult*, as seen in Swed. dial. *stult-a*, *stult-a*, to stagger about. Cf. OHG. *stulla*, (pt. t. *stulta*), to come to a halt, to stop, allied to OHG. *stulla*, a moment (whence Ital. *tra-stulla*, 'a pastime, quietness', Florio). From the weak grade **stull* of a lost Teut. strong verb **stullan*, pt. t. **stall*, pp. **stallanz*; Grimm, Gram. ii. 57. Prob. the AS. *stelan*, to be amazed, hesitate (come to a stand), is closely allied. β. We can then explain Du. *stelt*, G. *stelte*, as allied to G. *gestalt*, shape, form, allied to OHG. *stellan*, to place, fix, cause to halt (pt. *gestalt*). Der. *stilt*-ed.

STIMULATE, to instigate. (L.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. [The sb. *stimulation* is in Minshew, ed. 1627.] -L. *stimulatus*, pp. of *stimulare*, to prick forward. -L. *stimulus*, a goad; perhaps for **stimulus*, from **stig-mulus*; and formed with suffixes *-mulo-*, from **stig-*, weak grade of **stigei-*W, to stick, to prick; see *Stick* (1). Der. *stimulat-ion*, from F. *stimulation*, 'a pricking forward', Cot.; *stimulat-ive*; *stimulant*, from L. *stimulans*, base of pres. part. of *stimulare*. We also now use L. *stimulus* as an E. word.

STING, to prick severely, pain acutely. (E.) ME. *stingen*, strong verb; pt. t. *stang*, *stung*; pp. *stungen*, *stongen*; Chaucer, C. T. 1081 (A 1079). AS. *stingan*, pt. t. *stang*, pp. *stungen*; Grein, ii. 484. +Dan. *stuge*; Swed. *stinga*; Icel. *stinga*, pt. t. *stakk* (for **stang*), pp. *stunginn*. Cf. Goth. **stengan* (for **stingan*), to push out, put out, Malt. v. 29. Teut. type **stengan-*, pt. t. **stang*, pp. **stunganz*. Perhaps allied, ultimately, to *Stick* (1); cf. prov. E. *stang*, a pole, with E. *stake*. See *Stang*, *Stake*. Der. *sting*, sb., AS., Dan., and Swed. *sting*. Also *sting-y*, q.v.

STINGY, mean, avaricious. (E.) Pronounced (stini). *'Stingy*, niggardly; Phillips, ed. 1706. *'A stingy*, narrow-hearted fellow; I'Estrange (Todd). It is the same word as prov. E. *stingy* [pronounced stini], common in Norfolk in the sense of 'nipping, unkindly,' and esp. used of a cold East wind. Forby defines it: (1) cross, ill-humoured, (2) churlish, biting, as applied to the state of the air. See *Stingy* in Ray's Glossary (F. D. S. B. 16), and my notes upon it, esp. at p. xix; see also E. 1. 1. 1. It is merely the adj. formed from *sting*, sb., by the addition of *-y*, and means (1) stinging, keen, (2) churlish; by an easy transition of sense, which is exactly paralleled by the Swed. *sticken*, pettish, waspish, fretful, from *sticka* to sting. Cf. MDan. *stinge*, adj., contrary to. β. The sounding of *g* as *j* causes no difficulty, as it is still common in Wiltshire, where a bee's sting is called a *stinge* [stini]; cf. also Shropsh. *stinge*, a grudge; as 'I owd him a *stinge*'. See *Sting*. Der. *sting-i-ly*, -ness.

STINK, to smell strongly. (F.) ME. *stinken*, strong verb; pt. t. *stank*, *stouk*; Chaucer, C. T. 14535 (B 3807); pp. *stouken*, AS. *stincan*, pt. t. *stanc*, *stanc*; pp. *stuncen*, Grein, ii. 484. This verb not only means to stink, or to be fragrant, but has the singular sense of to rise as dust or vapour. 'Dust stonc 16 heofonum' = dust rose up to heaven. +Du. *stinken*; Icel. *stikkva*, pt. t. *stikk* (for **stink*), pp. *stokinn* (for **stokinn*), to spring up, take to flight; the pp. *stokinn* means bedabbed, sprinkled; Dan. *stinke*; Swed. *stinka*; G. *stinken*. Cf. Goth. *stiggwan* (= **stingwan*), to strike, smite, thrust; whence *histuggha*, a cause of offence, 2 Cor. vi. 3. The form of the Teut. base is **stengy*. Possibly allied to L. *stingere*, as in *ex-stingere*, to thrust out; and if so, allied further to **stigei-*W, to pierce, as in L. *in-stigare*, to instigate. ¶ There are difficulties as to the sense; and it is not certain that the Icel. and Goth. forms belong here. If

not, then the connexion with L. *stingere* fails. As to the possible connexion with Gk. *στυγνός*, rancid, see Prellwitz. Der. *stink*, sb., *stink-pot*; also *stunch*, q.v.

STINT, to limit, restrain. (E.) Properly 'to shorten,' or 'curtail.' ME. *stinten*, *stynten*, gen. in the sense to stop, cause to cease, P. Plowman, B. i. 120; also, intransitively, to pause, id. v. 585. Allied to ME. *stenten*, to cease; Chaucer, C. T. 905 (A 903). AS. *stintan*, to make dull, Voc. 35. 28; for *stintan* (= L. *contundere*), in a gloss (Bosworth). [Also *gestentan*, to warn, perhaps to restrain, Ælfric's Homilies, i. 6. 1. 24.] The proper sense is rather 'to make dull,' as it is a causal verb, formed (by vowel-change from *u* to *y*) from the adj. *stunt*, dull, obtuse, stupid, Malt. v. 22; cf. *stuntsche*, folly, Mark, vii. 22. +Icel. *styta* (by assimilation for **stynta*), to shorten, from the adj. *stuttur* (for **stuntur*), short, stunted; Swed. dial. *stynta*, to shorten, from *stunt*, small, short (Rietz); Norweg. *styttla*, *stutta*, to shorten, tuck up the clothes, from *stunt*, small, short (Aasen); cf. Dan. dial. *stynte*, to crop. β. The E. word comes nearer to the sense of the Icel. word; the AS. *stunt* is used metaphorically, in the sense of 'short of wit.' However, *to stint* is certainly formed from *stunt* by vowel-change; see further under *Stunted*.

STIPEND, a salary, settled pay. (L.) 'Yearly stipendes;' Ascham, Toxophilus, b. ii. ed. Arber, p. 130. -L. *stipendium*, a tax, impost, tribute, stipend. For **stip-pendium* or **stipi-pendium*, a payment of money; from *stip-* or *stipi-*, base of *stips*, small coin or a contribution in small coin, and *-pendium*, a payment, from *pendere*, to weigh out, to pay. For *pendere*, see *Pendant*. Der. *stipendi-ary*, from L. *stipendiarius*, receiving pay.

STIPPLE, to engrave by means of dots. (Du.) Added by Todd to Johnson's Dict.; he calls it a modern term in art. -Du. *stippen*, to speckle, cover with dots. -Du. *stipfel*, a speckle, dimin. of *stip*, a point. Hexham gives *stip*, *stuf*, or *stipkelken*, 'a point, or a small point'; also *stippen*, 'to point, or to fix'; *stippen* or *sticken mei de naelde*, 'to stitch with the needle,' *stip-naelde*, 'a stitching-needle.' Allied to Low G. *stippen*, to drip as raindrops (Danneil); *stippen*, to speckle; G. *stipfen*, to stitch, G. *stift*, a peg, pin.

STIPULATION, a contract, agreement. (F. -L.) In Minshew, ed. 1627. [The verb *to stipulate* is prob. later, but is used by Cotgrave to translate F. *stipuler*.] -F. *stipulation*, 'a stipulation, a covenant'; Cot. -L. *stipulatio*, acc. of *stipulatio*, a covenant, bargain. -L. *stipulāri*, to settle an agreement, bargain; lit. to make fast. -OL. *stipulus*, fast, firm; **stipulum* apud veteres frumum appellabatur; Justinian Institutions, iii. 15 (Lewis). Allied to *stipes*, a post; and to E. *stiff*. Der. (from L. *stipulatus*, pp. of *stipulāri*) *stipulate*, verb. ¶ The story about *stipula*, a straw, noticed in Trichin, Study of Words, is needless; *stipulate* simply keeps the sense of the root. It may be noted that L. *stipula* = E. *stubble*.

STIR, to rouse, instigate, move about. (F.) ME. *stieren*, *sturen* (and even *steren*, but properly always with one r), Chaucer, C. T. 12280, 16745 (C 346, G 1278). AS. *stýran*, to move, to stir, Gen. vii. 21, ix. 3; Grein, ii. 491. [Various forms are given in Ettmüller, which seem to have been altered and accented in order to bring the word into connexion with *stee*; but its true connexion is rather with *sturm*. Grun. keeps *stýran*, to stir, and *stýran*, *stýran*, to stir, quite distinct.] Allied to Icel. *stýrr*, a stir, disturbance, Du. *stören*, to disturb, interrupt, vex, Swed. *störa*, G. *stören*, to disturb, OHG. *stæren*, *stören*, to scatter, destroy, disturb. Teut. types **stúrjan-*, **stúrjan-* (Franck). See *Storm*. Der. *stur-geon*; and see *sturm*.

STIRK, dimin. of *Steer* (1), q.v.
STIRRUP, a ring or hoop suspended from a saddle. (E.) For *stýr-rope*, i.e. a rope to climb by; the orig. *stirrup* was a looped rope for mounting into the saddle. Spelt *stirrup* in Palgrave. ME. *stirup*, Chaucer, C. T. 7247 (111665). AS. *stirap*. 'Scannell, *stirap*,' Voc. 120. 2; fuller form *stigrap*, id. 332. 11. -AS. *stig*, weak grade of *stigan*, to climb, mount; and *ráp*, a rope. See *Stile* (1) or *Sty* (1), and *Rope*. +MDu. *stegel-reep*, or *steegh-reep*, 'a stir-rope-leather,' Ilexham. [This is another use of the word; that which we now call stirrup is called in Du. *stijbeugel*, i.e. 'the little bow or loop whereby to mount'.] Similarly formed from Du. *stijgen*, to mount, and *reep*, a rope. Also Icel. *stýr-reip*, from *stiga* and *reip*; G. *stiegreif*, a stirrup, from *stiegen* and *reip*; cf. *stiegbügel*, a stirrup.

STITCH, a pain in the side, a passing through stuff of a needle and thread. (E.) The sense of 'pain in the side, lit. pricking sensation,' is old. ME. *stiche*. *'Stiche*, pynne on þe syde; Prompt. Parv. AS. *stier*, a pricking sensation; A. S. Leechdoms, i. 370. § 10. -AS. *stician*, to prick, pierce; see *Stick* (1). So also G. *stich*, a prick, stitch, from *stechen*, to prick; also *stichen*, to stitch, from the same. Der. *stitch*, verb; also *stich-wort*, a herb good for the stitch, spelt *sichworte* in Palgrave; *stitch-er*, *stich-er-y*, Cor. i. 3. 75.
STITEL, an anvil. (Scand.) 'Vulcan's stith; Hamlet, iii. 2. 89;

some add. have *stikky*. ME. *stikh*, Chaucer, C. T. 2028 (A 2026); Havelok, 1877. = Icel. *stedi*, an anvil. Allied to *stadr*, a place, i.e. fixed stand; and so named from its firmness. = Swed. *stád*, an anvil; MDu. *stiet*. From the same root as *stead*, q.v. Der. *stik-y*, also used with the sense of anvil, like ME. *stithi*, Cursor Mundl, 3337.

STIVER, a Dutch penny. (Du.) In Evelyn's Diary, Oct. 2, 1641. Also in Arber's Eng. Garner, iii. 404 (ab. 1594). = Du. *stiver*, formerly *stuyver*, 'a stiver, a Low-Country piece of coin, of the value of an English penny'; Hexham. = Hence G. *stüber*, a stiver. Perhaps the orig. sense was 'bit' or small piece. Franck connects it with Low G. *stunf*, stumpy; Icel. *stúfr*, a stump, *stíffa*, to cut off.

STOAT, an animal of the weasel kind. (E.) *Stoat*, a stallion-horse, also, a kind of rat; Bailey's Dict., vol. i. ed. 1735. Spelt *stote*, Phillips, 1706; Levins, 1570. Cf. prov. E. *stoot* (Suffolk); *stot* (Hants.), a weasel (E. D. D.). ME. *stot*, a young bull, a young horse (E. D. D.). ME. *stot*, in the Coventry Mysteries, ed. Halliwell, p. 218, l. 14, a scribe says to the woman taken in adultery: 'Therefore come forth, thou stynkyng *stot*!' and in l. 19: 'To save such *stotys*, it xal [shall] not be.' Here the sense is probably *stoot*. The ME. *stot* means (1) a stoat, (2) a horse or stallion, (3) a bullock; see Chaucer, C. T. 617 (A 615); and my note to P. Plowman, C. xxii, 267. The reason is that the word is a general name for a male animal, and not confined to any one kind; the word *stag* is in the same case, meaning a hart, a gander, and a drake; see **Stag**. The pl. *stottes*, stallions, occurs in the Owl and Nightingale, 495; AS. *stotias*, 'equi viles' (Napier). Allied to Icel. *stútr*, a bull; Swed. *stut*, a bull, also a hard blow with a rod; Dan. *stut*, a bullock; Swed. dial. *stut*, (1) a young ox, (2) a young man; Norweg. *stut*, (1) a bullock, (2) an ox-horn. From **stut-*, weak grade allied to Teut. **stautan-*, to push, strike. Cf. Du. *stooten*, to push, thrust, whence Du. *stooter*, sb., a thruster, also a stallion, *stootig*, adj., butting, goring; Swed. *stota*, to push, Dan. *støde*, G. *stossen* (strong verb), Goth. *stautan*, to strike. See **Stutter**.

STOCCADO, STOCCATA, a thrust in fencing. (Ital. - Teut.) *Stoccardo*, Merry Wives, ii. 1. 234. *Stoccala*, Romeo, iii. 1. 77. *Stoccardo* is an accommodated form, prob. from MF. *estocade*, with the same sense, with a final *a* to imitate Spanish; cf. Shakespeare's *barri-cade* with E. *barriade*. [The true Span. form was *estocada*, 'a stocada or thrust with a weapon.' Minshew.] *Stoccala* is the better form. = Ital. *stocata*, 'a foyne, a thrust, a stoccardo given in fence'; Florio. Formed as if from a fem. pp. of a verb **stoccare*, which is made from the sb. *stocco*, 'a truncheon, a tack, a short sword, an arming sword'; Florio. = G. *stock*, a stick, staff, trunk, stump; cognate with E. *Stock*, q.v. And see **Stoke**. Cf. MDu. *stock*, 'a stock-rapier'; Hexham.

STOCK, a post, stump, stem, &c. (E.) In all its senses, it is the same word. The sense is 'a stump'; hence a post, trunk, stem (metaphorically a race or family), a fixed store or fund, capital, cattle, trunk or butt-end of a gun; the pl. *stocks* signify a place where a criminal is set fast, or a frame for holding ships fast, or public capital. See Trench, Study of Words, which partly follows Horne Tooke's Divisions of Parley, pt. ii. c. 4. ME. *stok*, trunk of a tree, Pricke of Conscience, 676; pl. *stokkes*, the stocks, P. Plowman, B. iv. 108. AS. *stock*, a post, trunk; Deut. xxviii. 36, 64. = Du. *stok*, stick, handle, stocks; MDu. *stock*; whence MDu. *stockhuys*, a stock-dove, *stockvisch*, stock-fish; *stockhuuse*, 'a rose so called beyond the sea', i.e. stocks; Hexham; Icel. *stokkr*, trunk, log, stocks, stocks for ships; Dan. *stok*, a stick; Swed. *stock*, a beam, log; G. *stock*; OIIG. *stock*. Teut. type **stukko*, m. The orig. sense may have been 'stump of a cut tree'; cf. AS. *stycce*, G. *stück*, a bit, fragment; also Low G. *stuke*, a stump, Norw. *staaka*, to strike, hack. Some connect it with Skt. *tuj*, to strike; just as Icel. *stauta*, to push, is allied to Skt. *tud*, to strike. Der. *stock*, verb, ME. *stokken*, Chaucer, Troilus, b. iii. l. 380; *stock-broker*; *stock-dove*, Skelton, Philip Sparowe, l. 429; *stock-exchange*, *stock-holder*, *stock-jobbing*; *stock-fish* (prob. from Du. *stockvisch*), Prompt. Parv., and Temp. iii. 2. 79; *stock-isk*, i.e. log-like, Merch. Ven. v. 81; *stock-still*, i.e. still as a post (cf. MDu. *stock-stille*, 'stone-still, or immovable', Hexham); *stock*, a flower, called *stocke-gyllifer* (stock-gilliflowers) in Palsgrave; *stock-ing*, q.v., *stoke*, q.v. Also *stocce-ado*, *stocce-ata*.

STOCKADE, a breast-work formed of stakes stuck in the ground. (Span. - Teut.) A modern word; it occurs in Mason's Eng. Garden, b. ii. l. 293, spelt *stockade* (A.D. 1777). The pl. *stockadoes* occurs ab. 1602; see Arber, Eng. Garner, vii. 175. A mistaken form, due to association with *stock*. = Span. *estacada*, 'a place palisadoed, or hemm'd in with stakes'; see Don Quixote, pt. ii. c. 66 (Pinela). = Span. *estaca*, a stake. = MDu. *stake*, a stake; see **Stake**. See Notes on E. Etym. p. 283.

STOCKING, a close covering for the foot and leg. (E.) 'A stocking, or paire of stockings;' Minshew, ed. 1647. Formerly called *stocks*: 'Our knit silke stockings, and Spanish leather shoes;' Gascoigne, Steele Glas, l. 375. 'He rose to draw on his strait stockings, and, as the devil would, he hit vpon the letter, bare it away in the heele of his stocke,' &c.; Hollinshed, Chron. of Ireland, an. 1532 (R.). 'Un bas de chausses, a stocking, or nether-stock;' Cot. He also has: 'Un bas de manches, a half-sleeve' which we may compare with 'Manche Lombarde, a stock-sleeve, or fashion of halfe sleeve'; id. = G. *Stoek*, the clothing of the legs and lower part of the body formerly consisted of a single garment, called *hose*, in F. *chausses*. It was afterwards cut in two at the knees, leaving two pieces of dress, viz. knee-breeches, or, as they were then called, *upper-stocks*, or in F. *haut de chausses*, and the *netherstocks* or *stockings*, in F. *bas de chausses*, and then simply *bas*. In these terms, the element *stock* is to be understood in the sense of stump or trunk, the part of a body left when the limbs are cut off. In the same way G. *stumpf*, a stocking, properly signifies a stump; Wedgwood. Similarly, a *stock-sleeve* is a truncated sleeve, a half-sleeve. = Y. To this I may add that *stock-ing* is a dimin. form; the *nether-stock* being the smaller portion of the cut hose; it was sometimes called *stock* simply, but also *nether-stock* or *stock-ing* (= little stock); and the last name has alone survived. See **Stoek**.

STOIC, a disciple of Zeno. (L. - Gk.) Spelt *Stoick*, Milton, P. R. iv. 280; cf. *Stoa*, id. 253. From L. *Stoicus* = Gk. *Στωικός*, a Stoic; lit. belonging to a colonnade, because Zeno taught under a colonnade at Athens, named the *Stoicé* (στωαίη). = Gk. *στοά* (Ionic *στοῶ*, Attic *στοά*), a colonnade, place enclosed by pillars. The Ionic *στοά* is for **stovf-yā*; allied to *στυλός*, a pillar. See **Style** (2). Der. *stoic-ally*, *stoicism*.

STOKER, one who tends a fire. (Du.) We have now coined the verb to *stoke*, but only the sb. appears in Phillips, Bailey, &c. 'Stoker, one that looks after a fire and some other concerns in a brew-house'; Phillips, ed. 1706. The word is Dutch, and came in as a term in brewing. = Du. *stoker*, 'a kindler, or a setter on fire'; Hexham. = Du. *stoken*, 'to make or kindle a fire, to instigate, or to stirre up'; id. [This is the same word as OF. *estoguer*, ME. *stoken*, to stab; see Chaucer, C. T. Group A, 2546 (Six-text), altered in Tyrwhitt to *stike*, l. 2548.] Allied to MDu. *stock*, a stick, stock, also a stock-rapier (stabbing rapier); no doubt from the use by the *stoker* of a *stock* (thick stick) to stir the fire with and arrange the logs. The MDu. *stock* (Du. *stok*) is cognate with E. *Stock*, q.v. Der. *stoke*, in the mod. sense (as distinct from ME. *stoken*, to stab, which is from OF. *estoguer*).

STOLE, a long robe, a long scarf for a priest. (L. - Gk.) In very early use. AS. *stole*; = *Stola*, *stole*; Voc. 327, 23. = L. *stola*. = Gk. *στολή*, equipment, a robe, a stole. = Gk. *στολ-*, 2nd grade of *στύλας*, to equip, lit. to set in order.

STOLID, dull, heavy, stupid. (L.) A late word. 'Stolid, foolish'; Bailey, vol. i. ed. 1735. = L. *stolidus*, firm, stock-like; hence, dull, stupid. Prob. allied to L. *stul-tus*, foolish; see **Stultify**. And see **Stout**. Der. *stolid-ty*, coined from L. *stoliditas*.

STOMACH, a more or less sac-like portion of the body, wherein food is digested. (P. - L. - Gk.) ME. *stomak*, Prompt. Parv. [Now accommodated to the Gk. spelling.] = F. *estomac*, spelt *estomach* in Cotgrave. = L. *stomachum*, acc. of *stomachus*. = Gk. *στόμαχος*, a mouth, opening, the gullet, the stomach; dimin. of *στόμα*, the mouth. Brugmann, l. § 421 (5). Der. *stomach*, verb, to resent, Antony, iii. 4. 12, from the use of *stomach* in the sense of anger, i Hen. VI, iv. 1. 141; *stomach-er*, an ornament for the breast, Wiit. Tale, iv. 4. 226; Paston Letters, iii. 325; *stomach-ic*.

STONE, a hard mass of mineral matter, piece of rock, a gem. (E.) ME. *ston*, *stoon*, Chaucer, C. T. 7997 (E 121). AS. *stān* (common); the change from *ā* to long *o* is usual, as in *bān*, a bone, *bār*, a boar. = Du. *steen*; Icel. *steinn*; Dan. and Swed. *sten*; G. *stein*; Goth. *stains*. = B. All from Teut. type **stainaz*, m. Cf. Russ. *stiana*, a wall; Gk. *στία*, a stone, pebble. Curtius, l. 264. Der. *stone*, verb; *stone-blind*, as blind as a stone; *stone-bow*, used for shooting stones, Tw. Nt. ii. 5. 51; *stone-chat*, a chattering bird; *stone-crop*, Baret (1580), ME. *ston-croffe*, Voc. 712, 35; *stone-culter*, K. Lear, ii. 2. 63; *stone-fruit*; *stone-sill*, K. John, iv. 1. 77; *stone-ware*; *stone's east* or *stone's throw*, the distance to which a stone can be cast or thrown; *ston-y*, AS. *stānig*; *ston-y-heart-ed*, i Hen. IV, ii. 2. 28. Also *stan-ial*, q.v.

STOOK, a number of corn-sheaves; usually twelve. (Scand.) Also *stouk*, in Prov. E.; see E. D. D. Spelt *stouke* in Cathol. Anglicum (1483); q.v. = Swed. dial. *stuke*, a shock of sheaves; Dan. dial. *stuke* (Kok); = Low G. *stuke*, a heap, a shock. Allied to E. **Stake**, **Stook**, q.v. See Notes on E. Etym., p. 284.

STOOL, a seat without a back. (E.) ME. *stool*, Prompt. Parv.;

clat. *stole*, P. Plowman, B. v. 394. AS. *stól*, a seat, a throne; Grein, ii. 485. †Du. *stool*, a chair, seat, stool; Icel. *stóll*; Dan. and Swed. *stol*, a chair; Goth. *stols*, a seat; G. *stuhl*, OIIG. *stool*, *stual*. Teut. type *stólaz*, m. Teut. *stól* = Ildg. *stól*. From *√STA*, to stand, stand firm. Brugmann, i. § 191; Streitberg, § 153 (5). Cf. *Stand*, *Stand*. Der. *stool-ball*, a game played with a ball and one or two stools, Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 2; see *stool-ball* in Halliwell. **STOOP** (1), to bend the body, lean forward, condescend. (E.) ME. *stoupen*, Wyclif, John, xx. 5. AS. *stūpan*, Alfred, tr. of Orosius, b. vi. c. 24. § 1. †MDn. *stuppen*, 'to hove'; Hexham; Icel. *stupa* (obsolete); Swed. *stupa*, to fall, to tilt; cf. *stupande*, sloping, *stupning*, a leaning forward. β. From a Teut. base **stūp*, apparently meaning to lean forward; see *steep* (1) and *steep* (2), the latter of which is the causal of *stoop*. And perhaps the *step* in *step-child* is from the same root. Der. *steep* (1); *steep* (2).

STOOP (2), a beaker; see *Stoup*.

STOOP, to obstruct, hinder, restrain, intercept, to cease. (L.) ME. *stoppen*, Ancrén Riwle, p. 72, l. 19. AS. *stoppan*, in the comp. *for-stoppan*, to stop up; A. S. Leechdoms, ii. 42. So also Du. *stoppen*, to fill, stuff, stop; Swed. *stoppa*, to fill, stuff, cram, stop up; Dan. *stoppe*, to fill, stuff, cram, &c.; G. *stopfen*; OSax. *stoppan*, Ps. 57. 5. Not a Teut. word, but the same as Ital. *stoppare*, to stop up with tow, Late L. *stuppare*, to stop up with tow, also used in the general sense of cram, stop. β. All from L. *stupa*, *stupae*, the coarse part of flax, hard, oakum, tow; cognate with Gk. *στύρα*, *στύρα*, with the same sense. Hence also E. *Stuff*. Der. *stop*, sb., K. John, iv. 2. 239; *stop-cock*; *stop-peg* (with F. suffix), *stop-fer*; also *stop-je*, ME. *stoppl*, Prompt. Parv. (with E. suffix, signifying the instrument). *Doublets*, *estop*, to impede, bar, a law term, borrowed from AF. *estoper* (mod. F. *stopper*), from Late L. *stuppare*, as above; also *stiff*, verb.

STORAX, a resinous gum. (L. - Gk.) In Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xii. c. 25, heading. = L. *storax*, *styrax*. = Gk. *στύρα*, a sweet-smelling gum produced by the tree called *styrax*; Herodotus, iii. 107.

STORE, provision, abundance, stock. (F. - L.) ME. *store*, *stor*, Chaucer, C. T. 600 (A 598); Kob. of Glouc. p. 395, l. 8138; the derived verb *storen* occurs as early as in Layamon, l. 13412, later text. 'Store, or purveyance, *Staurum*'; Prompt. Parv. = OF. *estor*, store, provisions (Godefroy). = Late L. *staurum*, the same as *instaurum*, *store*. = L. *instaurare*, to construct, build, restore, renew; Late L. *instaurare*, to provide necessities. Cf. OF. *estorer*, 'to build, make, edifice; also to store'; Cot. = L. in prep. as prefix; and **staurare*, to set up, place, found also in the comp. *restaurare*, to restore. β. This form **staurare*, orig. 'to erect,' is due to a lost adj. **staurus*, allied to Skt. *stāvāra* = fixed, stable, and Gk. *στῆναι*, an upright pole or stake, orig. 'upright.' See *Steer* (2). Brugmann, i. § 198. Der. *store*, verb, ME. *storen*, OF. *estorer*, as above; *store-age*, with F. suffix -age < L. *-itium*; *store-house*; also *re-store*, q. v.; *stor-y* (2), q. v.

STORK, a wading bird. (E.) ME. *stork*, Chaucer, Parl. of Foules, 361. AS. *storc*, Voc. 133. 7. †Du. *stork*; Icel. *storkr*; Dan. and Swed. *stork*; G. *storch*, OHG. *storch*, *stork*. β. Root uncertain; but almost certainly the same word as Gk. *στῆναι*, a large bird (vulture, swan); Fick, iii. 346; which Fick considers as allied to E. *stark*, as if the orig. sense were 'the strong one.' Cf. Pers. *suturg*, large. See *Stark*. Der. *stork's-bill*, a kind of geranium, from the shape of the bill.

STORM, a violent commotion, tempest. (E.) ME. *storm*, Chaucer, C. T. 1982 (A 1980). AS. *storm*, Grein, ii. 485. †Icel. *stormr*; Du. Swed., Dan., *storm*; G. *sturm*. Teut. type **stur-maz*, m. Allied to *stir*, q. v. We also find Gael. and Irish *stóirm*, Bret. *stourm*, a storm (borrowed forms). Der. *storm*, verb, AS. *stymian*, with vowel-change; *storm-y*, *stormi-ness*.

STORY (1), a history, narrative. (F. - L. - Gk.) ME. *storie*, Chaucer, C. T. 1203, 15503 (A 1201, G 35); Havclok, 1641; Ancrén Riwle, p. 154, l. 24. = AF. *storie* (Bartsch); OF. *estoire*, a history, a tale; F. *histoire*, history. = L. *historia*. = Gk. *ιστορία*, history; see *History*. Der. *story-tell*, i. e. painted with stories, representing tales, Milton, Il Pens. 159; cf. MF. *historié*, 'beautified with story-work', Cot. Doublet, *history*.

STORY (2), the height of one floor in a building, a set of rooms at one level. (F. - L.) Bacon, in his Essay 45 (On Building), speaks of 'the first story,' 'the under story,' 'the second story,' &c. 'A floor [floor] or storie;' R. Eden, First Three Books on America (1536); ed. Arber, p. 257. In Rob. of Gloucester, p. 181, l. 3756 (footnote), the word *stories* seems to mean 'buildings'; but other MSS. have a verb here. Orig. 'a thing built'; it represents OF. *estorie*, a thing built. **Estorie*, built, made, erected, edified; also furnished, stored; β. Cot. This is the pp. of *estorer*, to build, to store; see *Store*. ¶ Wedgwood adds: 'I cannot find that

estorie was ever used in the sense of E. *story*.' This is prob. right; the sense in E. seems to have been at first simply a thing built, a building; the restriction of the word to one floor only is peculiar to English. Just in the same way, a *floor* is properly only a boarded (or other) covering of the ground, but was used, by an easy extension of meaning, as synonymous with *story*. Cf. Picard *chambre storée*, a furnished room (Corbillet). There can be little doubt as to the derivation. Der. *clear-story* or *clere-story*, Skelton, Garland of Laurel, 479, a story lighted with windows, as distinct from the *blind-story*, as the triforium was sometimes called (Lee, Gloss. of Liturgical Terms (Oxford), Glossary, p. 57).

STOT, (1) a stallion; (2) a bullock. (E.) See *Stoat*.

STOUP, **STOOP**, a vessel or flagon. (Scand.) In Hamlet, v. 1. 68. ME. *stope*. 'Hee cupa, a stope'; Voc. 728. 28. Lowl. Sc. *stoup*, Dunbar, ed. Small, p. 161. = Icel. *stoup*, a knobby lump, also a stoup, beaker, cup. †Du. *stoup*; Low G. *stoup*; AS. *stēap*, a beaker, cup; MHG. *stouf*, G. *stouf*, a cup. [Or else, from the MDu. *stoup*.] The Teut. base is **stēap*; cf. Icel. *stēypa*, to cast metals, pour out, &c. See *Steep* (1) and *Stoop*. ¶ The Latinised form *stupa* occurs in 1390, in the Earl of Derby's Accounts (Camden Soc.), p. 9, l. 23. This looks more like the Du. form. For the form *stoup*, cf. E. *loose* < Icel. *laus*.

STOUT, bold, strong, robust. (F. - O) Low G. (E.) ME. *stout*, Chaucer, C. T. 547 (A 545). = OF. *estout*, stout, furious, also rash, stupid (Burguy). = MDu. *stolt*, *stout*, 'stout, bolde, rash'; Hexham. Low G. *stolt*, the same; cognate with G. *stolz*, proud. β. Perhaps a Teut. word; or else early borrowed from L. *stultus*, foolish. It answers better, in sense, to L. *stolidus*, firm. Der. *stout*, sb., a strong kind of beer; *stout-ly*, -ness.

STOVE, a hot-house, an apparatus for warming a room. (E.) 'This word has much narrowed its meaning; [a] bath, hot-house . . . was a *stove* once'; Trench, Select Glossary. 'A *stove*, or hot-house'; Minshew, ed. 1627. AS. *stufa*; β. Balneum, *stufa*, Voc. 8. 33. †MDu. *stove*, 'a stewe, a hot-house, or a baines'; Hexham; Low G. *stove*, *stave*, the same; Icel. *stufa*, *stufa*, a bathing-room with a stove, a room; G. *stube*, a room; OIIG. *stupa*, a heated room. β. Root unknown; supposed to be a Teut. word, but even this is doubtful. Cf. Ital. *stufa*, Span. *estufa*, F. *étuve*. See *Stew*. ¶ Perhaps lost in ME. and re-introduced from Dutch.

STOVER, fodder for cattle. (F. - I. ?) In Shak. Temp. iv. 63. ME. *stouer* (with *v = n*), Seven Sages, ed. Weber, 2606. = OF. *estover*, *estovoir*, necessities, provisions; orig. the infin. mood of a verb which was used impersonally with the sense 'it is necessary'; Burguy, Diez. On the difficult etymology see Diez, who refers it to L. *studere*, to study, endeavour, desire; see *Student*. Or perhaps from L. *est opus*, there is need (Tobler).

STOW, to arrange, pack away. (E.) ME. *stowen*, Allit. Poems, B 113. Lit. 'to put in a place'; cf. ME. *stowe*, a place, Layamon, 1174. AS. *stōwgan*, Voc. 43. 12. From AS. *stōw*, a place, Mark, i. 45; OFries. *stō*, a place. We also find Icel. *stō*, in the comp. *eldstō*, a fire-place, hearth. Cognate with Lithuan. *stowa*, the place in which one stands; from *stōlt*, to stand. β. All from the *√STA*, to stand; see *Stand*. Der. *stow-age*, with F. suffix, 'ymb. i. 6. 192; whence Low L. *stowagium*, Earl of Derby's Accounts (1394); Camden Soc. p. 155, l. 32. Also *be-stow*, q. v.

STRADDLE, to stand or walk with the legs wide apart. (E.) In Baret, ed. 1580. Spelt *striddil* and *striddle* in Levins, ed. 1570. The frequentative of *stride*, used in place of *striddle*. See *Stride*. Cf. prov. E. *striddle*, to straddle; Halliwell.

STRAGGLE, to stray, ramble away. (Scand.) Formerly *stragle*, with one G, Chapman, tr. of Homer, Iliad, b. x. l. 158; and in Minshew, ed. 1627; and in Baret (1580). Palgrave has *stragler*, sb. Cf. Norw. *stragla*, to walk unsteadily and with difficulty; frequent. of MDan. *strage*, to rove, wander. Allied to *strackle*; cf. prov. E. *strackling*, a loose wild fellow (North); *strackle-brained*, dissolute, thoughtless; Halliwell. Apparently the frequentative of ME. *straken*, to go, proceed, roam; 'Pey ouer lond *strakeþ*' = they roam over the land; P. Plowman's Creed, l. 82; and cf. Cursor Mundi, l. 1845, Trin. MS. 'To *strake* about, circumire'; MS. Devonsh. Gloss., cited in Halliwell. Cf. also prov. E. *strag*, a vagabond; Icel. *strákr*, a vagabond. ¶ Not allied to *stray*. Der. *straggle*, verb.

STRAIGHT, direct, upright. (E.) Spelt *straght* in Palgrave. It is identical with ME. *streit*, the pp. of *stræchen*, to stretch. 'Sithe thi flesche, lord, was first percyoned And, for our sake, laide *streit* in stalle.' Political, Religious, and Love Poems, ed. Furnivall, p. 252, l. 46. AS. *streht*, pp. of *streccan*, to stretch; see *Stretch*. 2. The adverbial use is early; 'William *streit* went hem to'; Will. of Palerne, l. 3328; spelt *straght*, Gower, C. A. iii. 36; bk. vi. 1030. Der. *straight-ly*, *straight-ness*; *straight-forward*, -ly; *straight-way* = in a straight way, directly, spelt *straghtway*, Spenser, F. Q. i. 10. 63; *straight-en*, verb, a late coinage. ¶ Distinct from *strait*.

STRAIN (1), to stretch tight, draw with force, overtask, constrain, filter. (F.—L.) ME. *streinen*, Chaucer, C. T. 9627 (E 1753). —OF. *estrain*, *estrain*, a stem of *estraindre*, *estraindre*, MF. *estraindre*, 'to strain, wring hard'; Cot.—L. *stringere*, to draw tight; pt. t. *strinxit*, pp. *strictus*. See **Stringent**. Der. *strain*, sb., *strain-er*; *con-strain*, *dis-strain*, *re-strain*; and see *strait*, *stringent*, *strict*.

STRAIN (2), a race, stock, breed. (L.) 'The nobility of thy strain'; Shak. J. Caesar, v. 1. 59. ME. *streene*; Chaucer, C. T. E 157. AS. *strion*, gain, produce, whence, in ME, lineage, progeny, as in Layamon, 2737; whence *strisan*, *strisan*, to beget. Cf. OHG. *strinan*, to acquire.

STRAIT, strict, narrow, rigid. (F.—L.) ME. *streit*, Chaucer, C. T. 174; Layamon, 22270.—AF. *estrait*, Bozon, p. 124; OF. *estroit*, 'strait, narrow, close, strict'; Cot. Mod. F. *étroit*.—L. *strictum*, acc. of *strictus*, strict, strait. See **Strict**. Der. *strait*, sb., used to translate MF. *estroit*, sb., in Cotgrave; *strait-ly*, *-ness*; *strait-laced*; *strait-en*, a coined word, Luke, xii. 50. Doublet, *strict*.

STRAND (1), the beach of the sea or of a lake. (E.) ME. *strand*, often *stound*, Chaucer, C. T. 5245 (B 825). AS. *strand*, Matt. xiii. 48. +Du. *strand*; Icel. *strand* (gen. *strandar*), margin, edge; Dan., Swed., and G. *strand*. Root unknown. Der. *strand*, verb; cf. Du. *stranden*, 'to arrive on the sea-shore', Hexham.

STRAND (2), one of the smaller strings that compose a rope. (F.—OHG.) *Strand*, in sea-language, the twist of a rope; 'Phillips, ed. 1706. The L is excrement, as commonly in E. after a final. Spelt *strain*, Hakluyt, Voy. iii. 108.—ONorman F. *estran*, a strand; Wace, Rom. de Brut, 11486; see Moisy.—OHG. *streno* (G. *strähne*), a cord. Cf. MDu. *strene*, a string (Kilian); Du. *stren*, 'a skain', Sewel. Parallel to Du. *striem*, OIlg. *strimo*, a stripe.

STRANGE, foreign, odd. (F.—L.) ME. *strange*, Rob. of Glouc. p. 16, l. 379; Chaucer, C. T. i. 13.—OF. *estrangere*, 'strange'; Cot. Mod. F. *étranger*; Span. *estrño*, Ital. *estrano*, *estraneo*.—L. *extraneum*, acc. of *extraneus*, foreign; lit. 'that which is without'.—L. *extri*, without, outside; see **Extra**. Der. *strange-ly*, *-ness*; *strange-er*, from OF. *estrangier*, 'a stranger', Cot. Also *estrangere*, q.v. Doublet, *extraneus*.

STRANGLE, to choke. (F.—L.—Gk.) ME. *stranglen*, Havelok, 640.—OF. *estrangler*, 'to strangle, choke'; Cot.—L. *strangulare*, to throttle, choke.—Gk. *σπαργαλίζω*, to strangle; also *σπαργαλίζω*,—Gk. *σπαργαλίζω*, a halter.—Gk. *σπαργαλίζω*, twisted. Allied to **Striot**; and see below. Der. *strangle-er*; *strangulation*, from F. *strangulation*, 'a strangling', Cot. from L. acc. *strangulatio*.

STRANGURY, extreme difficulty in discharging urine. (L.—Gk.) In Ben Jonson, The Fox, A. ii. sc. 1.—L. *stranguria*.—Gk. *σπαργαλίζω*, retention of the urine, when it falls by drops.—Gk. *σπαργαλίζω*, base of *σπαργαλίζω*, that which oozes out, a drop; and *σπαργαλίζω*, urine. The Gk. *σπαργαλίζω* is allied to *σπαργαλίζω*, twisted, compressed. See **Strangle** and **Urine**.

STRAP, a narrow strip of leather. (L.) Frequently called a *strop* in prov. E., and this is the better form. ME. *strobe*, a noose, loop; 'a rydyng-knotte or a strope', Caxton, tr. of Reynard the Fox, ed. Arber, p. 33. 'A thounge, . . a strope, or a loupe', Elyot, 1559; cited in Halliwell. AS. *stropp*. 'Struppus, strop, vel irlwibbe'; Voc. 181. 42.—L. *struppus*, a strap, thong, fillet. From the same L. word are borrowed Du. *strop*, a halter, F. *strobe*, &c. Doublet, *strop*.

STRAPPADO, a species of torture. (Ital.—Teut.) In 1 Hen. IV, ii. 4. 262. The word has been turned into a Spanish-looking form, but it is rather Italian. In exactly the same way, the Ital. *stoccata* also appears as *stoccado*; see **Stocco**.—Ital. *strappata*, a pulling, wringing; the strappado.—Ital. *strappare*, to pull, wring.—High-German (Swiss) *straffen*, to pull tight, allied to G. *straff*, tight (Dief.). From Low G. or Du.; cf. Du. *straffen*, to punish, from *straf*, severe. Cf. EFrics. *straben*, to be stiff; *strabbig*, *strappig*, severe.

STRATAGEM, an artifice, esp. in war. (F.—L.—Gk.) Spelt *stratageme*, Sir P. Sidney, Apology for Poetry, ed. Arber, p. 37.—MF. *stratageme*, 'a stratagem'; Cot.—I. *stratēgēma*.—Gk. *στρατήγιον*, the device or act of a general.—Gk. *στρατήγιος*, a general, leader of an army.—Gk. *στρατός*, an army; and *ἀγός*, to lead. β. The Gk. *στρατός* means properly an encamped army, from its being spread out over ground, and is allied to Gk. *στρώω*, I spread out, and I. *sternere*. See **Stratum**. The Gk. *ἀγός* is cognate with L. *agere*; see **Agent**. Der. *stratēg-ia*, from Gk. *στρατήγιος*, generalship, from *στρατός*, a general; *stratēg-ia*, Gk. *στρατήγιος*; *stratēg-ia*, -ly; *stratēg-ist*.

STRATH, a flat valley. (C.) In Leslie, Hist. Scotland (1595); p. 12. Common in Scot. place-names, as *Strath-spy*, valley of the Spey.—Gael. *srath*, a flat valley, low-lying country beside a river; Irish *srath*, *sratha*, fields beside a river, bottom of a valley; W. *ysrad*. Allied to **Stratum**.

STRATUM, a layer, esp. of earth or rock. (L.) In Thomson, Autumn, 745.—L. *strātum*, that which is laid flat or spread out, neut. of *stratus*, pp. of *sternere*. Allied to Gk. *στέγνυμι*, I spread out; Skt. *stṛ*, to spread.—✓STER, to scatter, spread out. Der. *strati-fication*, *strati-fy*, coined words. And see **street**, *con-strat-ion*, *pro-strate*, *strat-eg-ia*, also *strew*, *straw*.

STRAW, a stalk of corn when thrashed. (E.) ME. *straw*, Chaucer, C. T. 11007 (F 695); also *stre*, *stres*, id. 2920 (A 2918). AS. *strew*, *strow*; see Toller; it also occurs in *strewberige*, a strawberry, Voc. 298. 11, and in the derivative *strew-ian*, *strew-ian*, to strew, as below. +Du. *strow*; Icel. *strá*; Dan. *straa*; Swed. *strå*; G. *stroh*, OHG. *strow*, *straw*. Allied to Goth. *straujan*, to strew. From Teut. base **strāw* (cf. Lat. pt. t. *strāui*), extended from ✓STER, to spread out, scatter. Der. *straw-y*; *strew*, verb, q.v.; *straw-berry*, AS. *strewberige*, as above, from its propagation (or strewing) by runners. See **Stratum**.

STRAY, to wander, rove, err. (F.—L.) ME. *straim*; the derivative *a-strayed*, pp., is in Gower, C. A. ii. 132; bk. v. 145; and see the Prompt. Parv.—OF. *estrai*, to stray. See Dief., who compares Prov. *estradi*, one who roves about the streets or ways, one who strays, from Prov. *estrada*, a street; also OF. *estree*, a street. This is confirmed by MItal. *stradiotto*, 'a wanderer, gadder, traweller, earth-planer, a highwaie-keeper, Florio; from Ital. *strada*, a street. β. Thus the lit. sense is 'to rove the streets.' All from L. *strāta*, a street; see **Street**. Cf. mod. F. *batteur d'estrade*, a loiterer (Hamilton). Der. *stray*, sb., oddly spelt *streyus*, *strayne*, in P. Plowm. B. prol. 94. C. i. 92, old form also *estray* (Blount, Nomolexicon), AF. *estray* (Britton), from OF. *estrai*, to stray, as above.

STREAK, a line or long mark on a differently coloured ground. (Scand.) ME. *streak*, Prompt. Parv.; prob. of Scand. or Low G. origin.—Swed. *streak*, MSwed. *strek*, a stroke, streak, line; Norw. *strek*, *streek* (cf. EFrics. *strek*, Du. *streek*); Dan. *strek*. From Teut. **stri*, weak grade of **strikan*, to strike; see **Strike**. β. We also find the (native) ME. *strike*, a stroke, Chaucer, On the Astrolabe, pt. i. § 7; AS. *strien* (cognate with G. *streich*, Goth. *striks*, a stroke with the pen); from **stri*, weak grade of Teut. **strikan*; see **Strike**. Further allied to L. *striga*, a line, furrow, and to L. *stringere*; see **Stringent**. ¶ It may be noted that ME. *striken* sometimes means to go or come forward, to proceed, advance; see Gloss. to Spec. of Eng., ed. Morris and Skeat, and P. Plowman, B. prol. 183. A *streak* is properly a stroke made by sweeping anything along. Der. *streak*, verb, Mids. Nt. Dr. ii. 1. 257; *streak-y*.

STREAM, a current or flow. (E.) ME. *stream*, Chaucer, C. T. 466, 3893 (A 464, 3895). AS. *strēm*, Grein, ii. 488.—Du. *stroom*; Icel. *straumr*; Swed. and Dan. *ström*; G. *strom*; OHG. *struom*, *struom*. β. All from the Teut. type **strau-moz*, m. The word means 'that which flows', from the Teut. base STREU, to flow. The Idg. root is ✓SREU, to flow; cf. Skt. *srū*, to flow, Gk. *ῥέω* (for *ῥέω*), to flow, Irish *srúin*, a stream. The t seems to have been inserted, for greater ease of pronunciation, not only in Teutonic, but in Slavonic; cf. Russ. *strúia*, a stream. See **Rheum**. Brugmann, i. §§ 462, 816. From the same root we have *rheum*, *rhythm*, *ruminate*, *catarrh*. Der. *stream*, verb, ME. *streamen*, *streamen*, Ancrén Riwle, p. 188, note c; *stream-er*, Hen. V, iii. chor. 6; *stream-l-et*, a double diminutive; *stream-y*.

STREET, a paved way, a road in a town. (L.) ME. *strete*, Wyclif, Matt. xii. 19. AS. *strēt*, Grein, ii. 487.—L. *strāta*, for *strāta uia*, a paved way; *strāta* is fem. of *strātus*, pp. of *sternere*, to strew, scatter, pave.—✓STER, to spread out; see **Stratum**. ¶ The G. *strass* is likewise borrowed from Latin; so also Ital. *strada*, &c. Der. *stray*, q.v.

STRENGTH, might. (E.) ME. *strengthe*, Chaucer, C. T. 84. AS. *strengþu*, Grein, ii. 487; for **strang-i-ðu*.—AS. *strang*, strong; see **Strong**. Der. *strengþ-en*.

STRENUOUS, vigorous, active, zealous. (L.) In Minshew, ed. 1627. Englished from L. *strenuus*, vigorous, active. Allied to Gk. *σπρής*, strong, *σπρής*, to make firm, *σπρής*, firm; see **Stereoskope**. Der. *strenuous-ly*, *-ness*.

STRESS, strain, force, pressure. (F.—L.) 1. Used in the sense of *distress*, Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 321, last line. 'Stresse, or wed take [pledge taken] by strengthe and vyolence, Vadimonium'; Prompt. Parv. Here *stresse* is obviously short for ME. *destresse*, in the sense 'distress for rent'; and *stresse* may sometimes be taken as a short form of *distress*; see **Distress**. 2. 'Stresse, or streytinge, Constrictio'; Prompt. Parv. 'I stresse, I straight one of his liberty or thrust his body to gyther, I estroyse'; Palsgrave. This is from OF. *estrecier* (later *estrecier*, *estraisier*), 'to straiten, pinch, contract, bring into a narrow compass'; Cot. This answers to a Folk-L. type **strictiure*, not found, a derivative of *strictus*, drawn together; see **Striot**. We may regard *stress* as due, in general, to this verb,

or else to *di-strictiure: it comes to much the same thing. ¶ The loss of the initial *d*- occurs also in *sport*, *splay*, *spend*, &c.; and is therefore merely what we should expect.

STRETCH, to draw out, extend. (E.) ME. *stretchen*, Chaucer, C. T. 15937 (F 469); pt. t. *straichte*, id. 2918 (A 2916); pp. *straught* or *straigh*, whence mod. E. *straight*. AS. *strecan*, John, xxi. 18; pt. t. *strehte*, Matt. xxi. 8; pp. *streht*. Formed as a causal verb from AS. *strec*, *strec*, strong, violent, of which the pl. *streches* occurs in Matt. xi. 12, and the form *strec*, severe, in Gregory's Past. Care, c. xvii (heading), ed. Sweet, p. 107. The sense of *stretch* is, accordingly, to make stiff or hard, as in tightening a cord. +Du. *strekken*; Dan. *strække*, to stretch; *stræk*, a stretch; Swed. *sträcka*; G. *strecken*, from *streck*, adj., tight, straight; cf. *stracks*, straightway, immediately. Cf. also L. *stringere*, to draw tight, which is related; Gk. *σπάρυος*, twisted tight. Other nearly related words are *string* and *strain*; also *strain*, *strail*, *stringer*, *strangle*, *strict*. Der. *stretch*, *stretched*, *stretching*.

STREW, STRAW, to spread, scatter loosely. (E.) Spelt *straw*, Matt. xxi. 8. ME. *strawen*, *strewen*, Chaucer, C. T. 10927 (F 613). AS. *strewian*, *strewian*, Matt. xxi. 8; Mark, xi. 8; *strewu*, *straw*; see **Straw**. +Du. *strooien*, to scatter; allied to *stroot*, *strooten*. Cf. Icel. *strá*, Swed. *strå*, Dan. *strø*, (i. *strewen*, to strew; also Goth. *straujan*, to strew (pt. t. *struudiu*). The last of these is from a Teut. base **strāu*, extended from **STER*, to strew, spread; as in L. *ster-nere* (pt. t. *strūni*); Gk. *στέρε-v-vu*, I spread; Skt. *str*, to spread. See **Stratum**. Brugmann, i. § 70. Der. *bestrew*.

STRIATED, streaked, marked with streaks. (L.) Scientific and modern. — L. *striatus*, pp. of *striare*, to furrow or channel. — L. *stria*, a furrow, channel, groove. +G. *strieme*, a stripe.

STRICKEN, advanced (in years); see **Strike**.

STRICT, strict, exact, severe, accurate. (L.) In Meas. for Mens. i. 3. 19. — L. *strictus*, pp. of *stringere*, to tighten, draw together; see **Stringent**. Der. *strictly*, *-ness*; *strict-ure*, from L. *strictūra*, verbal sb. allied to *strict-us*, pp. of *stringere*. Der. *stress*. Doublet, *strait*, adj.

STRIDE, to walk with long steps. (E.) ME. *striden*, Cursor Mundi, 10235; Layamon, 17982; pt. t. *strade*, Wvaine and Gawin, 3193, in Ritson's Met. Rom. vol. i.; cf. *bestrode*, *bestrode*, in Chaucer, C. T. 12831 (B 2093). AS. *stridan*, to stride; rare, but in Epinal Glos. 1086; the pt. t. *be-strid* is in Ælfric's Hom. ii. 136. Pt. t. *strid*, pp. *striden*, as shown by mod. E. *strade*, and the derivative *striddle*, cited under **Straddle**. β. That the word should have meant both to *strive* and to *stride* is curious; but is certified by the cognate Low G. *striden* (pt. t. *streden*, pp. *streden*), meaning (1) to strive, (2) to stride; with the still more remarkable derivative *be-striden*, also meaning (1) to combat, (2) to bestride, as in *da Peerd bestriden*, to bestride the horse; Bremen Wörterbuch, pp. 1063, 1064. [Precisely the same double meaning reappears in Low G. *streuen*, (1) to strive, (2) to stride, and the sb. *streue*, (1) a striving, (2) a stride. Hexham notes MDu. *streuen*, 'to force or to strive, to walk together'; which points to the meaning of *stride* as originating from the contention of two men who, in walking side by side, strive to outpace one another, and so take long steps.] γ. Other cognate words are Du. *striden* (pt. t. *stred*, pp. *gestreden*), G. *streiten* (pt. t. *stritt*, pp. *gestritten*), Dan. *stride* (pt. t. *stred*), only in the sense to strive, to combat; cf. also the weak verbs, Icel. *stríða*, Swed. *strida*, to strive. Teut. type **stredan-*, pt. t. **stred*, pp. **stridanaz*. Cf. Skt. *stridh*, to assail. Der. *straddle*, q. v.; *stride*, sb.; *a-stride*, adv., King Alisannder, 4445; *be-stride*.

STRIDENT, grating, harsh. (L.) Dryden has: 'And stridor of her wings.' tr. of Virgil, iii. 1258. Chapman has: 'grasshoppers are stridentious;' tr. of Homer's Iliad, iii. commentary, note 2. *Strident* seems to be modern. — L. *strident-*, stem of pres. pt. of *stridere*, also *stridere*, to creak, rattle, grate; of imitative origin. Cf. Gk. *στρίγειν*, to creak. Der. *stridor*, sb., from L. *stridor*, a creaking; *strid-ulous*, adj., from L. *strid-ulus*, creaking, harsh.

STRIFE, contention, dispute, contest. (F.—Scand.) In early use; Layamon, 24066, later text; Ancien Riwle, p. 200, last line but one. — OF. *estrief*, 'strife, debate.' Cot.—Icel. *stríð*, strife, contention; by the change of *th* to *f*, as in Shakespeare's *fill-horse* for *thill-horse*; *stríð*, to strive; weak verb allied to Du. *stryden*, to strive, AS. *stridan*, to stride; see **Stride** (above). — OSax. and OFries. *strid*, strife; Du. *stríð*; Dan. and Swed. *strid*; G. *streit*; OHG. *strit*. Der. *strive*, q. v.

STRIGIL, a flesh-scrapers. (L.) L. *strigilis*; allied to *stringere*, to graze; see **Strike**.

STRIKE, to hit, dash, stamp, coin, give a blow to. (E.) ME. *striken*, orig. to proceed, advance, esp. with a smooth motion, to flow; hence used of smooth swift motion, to strike with a rod or sword. 'Ase strem þat striketh stille' = like a stream that flows gently; Spec. of Epp., ed. Morris and Skeat, p. 48, l. 21. 'Strek into a studie' =

fell into a study; Will. of Palermo, 4038. 'A mous . . . *Stroke* forth sternly' = a mouse advanced boldly; P. Plowman, prol. 183. Strong verb, pt. t. *struck*, *strok*, *strook*, mod. E. *struck*; pp. *striken*, later *stricken*, mod. E. *struck*. The phr. '*stricken in years*' = advanced in years; Luke, i. 7. AS. *strician*, to go, proceed, advance, pt. t. *stríc*, pp. *strícen*. 'Rodor stríck ymbtán' = the firmament goes round, i. e. revolves; Grein, ii. 489. +Du. *strijken*, to smooth, rub, stroke, spread, strike; G. *streichen*, pt. t. *stríck*, pp. *gestrichen*, to stroke, rub, smooth, spread, strike. β. Teut. type **strikan-*, pt. t. **striak*, pp. **strikanaz*. Cf. Goth. *striks*, a stroke, dash with a pen, cognate with L. *striga*, a row, a furrow. [We also find Icel. *stríka*, pt. t. *strauk*, pp. *strokina*, to stroke, rub, wipe, to strike, flog; Swed. *stryka*, to stroke, wipe, strike, rove; Dan. *strøge*, the same; from a related type **strekun-* (with a different gradation).] γ. The Idg. root is *STREIG*, related to L. *stringere*, which is equivalent to AS. *strican*, when used in the sense to graze, or touch slightly with a swift motion. But L. *stringere*, to draw tight, seems to be a different word; see **Stringent**. Der. *striker*, *striking*; also *stroke*, q. v.; *streak*, q. v. Also *strike*, sb., the name of a measure, orig. an instrument with a straight edge for levelling (striking off) a measure of grain; ME. *stri*, Liber Albus, p. 243.

STRING, thin cord. (E.) ME. *string*, *streng*, Chaucer, C. T. 7649 (B 2067). AS. *streng*, John, ii. 15. From its being strongly or tightly twisted; allied to AS. *strang*, strong, violent. +Du. *streng*; cf. *streng*, adj., severe, rigid; Icel. *strenger*, string; *strangr*, strong; Dan. *strang*, Swed. *strång*, G. *strang*, string. († Gk. *σπάρυδα*), a halter; from *σπάρυος*, hard twisted. See **Strong**. Der. *string*, verb, properly a weak verb, being formed from the sb., but the pp. *strung* also occurs. L. L. L. iv. 3. 343. formed by analogy with *flung* from *fling*, and *sung* from *sing*. And Dryden has the pt. t. *strung*, Epist. to J. Dryden, l. 89. Also *string-ed*; *string-y*; *bow-string*; *heart-string*.

STRINGENT, urgent, strict. (L.) In Phillips, ed. 1706. — L. *stringent-*, stem of pres. part. of *stringere*, to draw tight, compress, urge, &c.; pp. *strictus*. From the Idg. root *STREIG*, to draw or twist tight. See **Strong**. Der. *stringent-y*, *stringency*; and see *strict*, *strait*, *a-stringing*, *a-stringion*, *strain*, *con-strain*, *dis-strain*, *re-strain*, *stress*, *dis-stress*.

STRIP, to tear off, skin, render bare, deprive, plunder. (E.) ME. *stripen*, *strepen*, Chaucer, C. T. 1008, 8739 (A 1006, E 863); pt. t. *strepte*, spelt *struple*, Juliana, p. 63, l. 16; pp. *strept*, spelt *stripped*, Ancien Riwle, p. 148, note g. AS. *striepan*, *striþpan*, in comp. *bestriþpan*, to plunder, A. S. Chron. an. 1065. +Du. *stroopen*, to plunder, strip; EFries. *stroopen*; MDu. *stroopen*, 'to flea [flay] t. skin, or to pill.' Hexham; OIIG. *strongen*. Teut. type **straupjan-*; from **strauþ*, and grade of the strong verb **straupjan-*; for which cf. Norw. *strápa*, to grip, to throttle (pt. t. *strauþ*). Der. The sb. *strip*, a piece, is often understood as being 'a piece stripped off'; but it seems to belong rather to *stripe* (below).

STRIPE, a streak, a blow with a whip. (Du.) Not a very old word, and apparently borrowed from Dutch; prob. because connected with the trade of weaving. ME. *stripe*, l'rompt. Parv.—MDu. *stripe*, as in *strijp-keeld*, 'a parti-coloured sute,' Hexham; cf. Du. *streef*, a stripe, streak. +Norw. *strija*, Dan. *stribe*, a stripe, streak; Low G. *stripe*, a stripe, strip; *stripen*, to stripe; *stripped* Tug, striped cloth; G. *streifen*, MHG. *streif*, a stripe, streak, strip. Cf. also OIrish *striab*, a stripe. ¶ Similarly E. *streak* is connected with E. *strike*; from the mark of a blow. Der. *stripe*, verb. Also *strip*, which is rather a variant of *stripe* than allied to *strip*, vb. Cf. Low G. *stripe*, (1) a stripe, (2) a strip of cloth; Prov. E. *stripe*, a strip; *stripe*, a stream, of which *stripped* (noted under **Stripling**) is a diminutive.

STRIPLING, a youth, lad. (E.) In Shak. Tam. Shrew, i. 2. 144. 'He is but an youngling, A stalworthy *stripling*.' Skelton, Why Come Ye Nat to Courie, 345. Also ME. *striplinge*, Mandeville, Trav. ch. 27, p. 278. A double dimin. from *stripe*; the sense is 'one as thin as a stripe,' a growing lad not yet filled out. Cf. 'you tailor's yard, you sheath, you bow-case;' i Hen. IV, ii. 4. 273. Similarly a *stripper* is a very narrow stream; 'a little brooke or *stripper*.' Holinshed's Descr. of Scotland, c. 10. § 2. See **Stripe**. **STRIVE**, to struggle, contend. (F.—Scand.) ME. *striven*, a weak verb, pt. t. *stríued*, Will. of Palermo, 4099. Made into a strong verb, with pt. t. *strof*, Chaucer, C. T. 1040 (A 1038)—mod. E. *strove*, pp. *striven*; by analogy with *drive* (*drive*, *driven*). — OF. *estriver*, 'to strive,' Cot.—OF. *estrief*, strife. See **Strife**.

STROKE (1), a blow. (E.) ME. *strok*, *strook*, Chaucer, C. T. 1709. From AS. *stríc*, and grade of *strican*, to strike; with the usual change of a to long o. See **Strike**. So also G. *streich*, a stroke, from G. *strecken*, to stroke, to whip.

STROKE (2), to rub gently. (E.) ME. *stroken*, Chaucer, C. T. 10479 (F 165). AS. *strician*, to stroke; Ælfred, tr. of

Gregory's Past. Care, ed. Sweet, p. 303, l. 10. A causal verb; from *strāc*, 2nd grade of AS. *strāc* to go, pass swiftly over, mod. E. *strike*. See **Strike**. So also G. *strācheln*, to stroke, from *strāchen*, to rub, strike.

STROLL, to rove, wander. (F.—Teut.) A late word. 'When strollers durst presume to pick your purse'; Dryden, 5th prol. to Univ. of Oxford, l. 33. 'Knowing that rest, quiet, and sleep, with lesser meat, will sooner feed any creature than your meat with liberty to run and strolle about'; Blith's Husbandry, 1652; cited by Wedgwood. Formed by prefixing *s-* (for OF. *es-*, L. *ex*) to *troll*, in the sense to range, rove. Colgrave has MF. *troller* (F. *trôler*), 'to trowle, range, or hunt out of order, of hounds; cf. Norm. dial. *troller*, to wander; dial. of Verdun *troller*, *trailer*, to rove; Guernsey *tireulais* (= *estireulais*), adj., idle, vagabond (Métivier); Picard *troleuse*, a wandering woman (Corbier); see Troll. Schmeller gives the forms *strālen*, *stroten*, to stroll, as Bavarian; and Wedgwood quotes Swiss *strālen*, *strolchen*, to rove about. Ross has Norw. *strolle*, to go about wilfully and idly. Der. *stroll*, sb.; *stroll-er*.

STRONG, forcible, vigorous, energetic. (E.) ME. *strong*, Chaucer, C. T. 2137 (A 2135), &c. 'Strong and stark'; Havelok, 608. AS. *strang*, strong; Grein, ii. 485; +Du. *streng*; Icel. *strangr*; Dan. *streg*; Swed. *sträng*; OIHG. *strang*, *strangi*, G. *streg*, strict. β. All from Teut. types **strangaz*, **strangioz*, adj., strong. Cf. Gk. *σπάργος*, tightly twisted, whence *σπάργαν*, a halter (E. *string*), and L. *stringere*, in the sense 'to draw tight'; hence the identity in meaning between L. *strictus* and G. *streg*. Der. *strong-ly*, *strong-hold*; *string*, q.v.; *strong-th*, q.v.; *strength-en*. Related words are *stringen*, *strain*, *strict*, *strait*, *stretch*, *straight*, *stringle*, &c.

STROP, a piece of leather, &c. for sharpening razors. (L.) Merely the old form of *strap*; from L. *strappus*; see **Strap**.

STROPHE, part of a song, poem, or dance. (Gk.) Formerly used also as a rhetorical term; 'Strophes, wilyly deceits, subtilties in arguing, conversions, or turnings'; Houlst's Gloss., ed. 1674.—Gk. *στροφή*, a turning, twist, tick; esp. the turning of the chorus, dancing to one side of the orchestra; hence, the strain sung during this evolution; the strophē, to which the antistrophe answers.—Gk. *στροφή*, 2nd grade of *στροφή*, to turn. Der. *anti-strophe*, *apo-strophe*, *cata-strophe*, *epi-strophe*.

STROW, the same as **Strew**, vb., q.v.

STRUCTURE, a building, construction, arrangement. (F.—L.) In Minshew, ed. 1627.—F. *structure*, 'a structure'; Cot.—L. *structūra*, a building; allied to *structus*, pp. of *struere*, to build, orig. to heap together, arrange. From the base **STREU**, allied to Goth. *straujan*, G. *streuen*, to strew, lay; allied to **STER**, to spread out. Der. (from *struere*) *con-strue*, *con-struct*, *de-strue*, *de-struction*, *in-struct*, *in-stru-ment*, *mis-con-strue*, *ob-strue*, *super-structure*.

STRUGGLE, to make great bodily efforts. (Scand.) MF. *stroglēn*, Chaucer, C. T. 10248 (E 2374). Palsgrave not only gives: 'I stroglēn with my bodye'; but also: 'I stroglēn, I murmur with wordes secretly, je grommelle.' The latter, however, is merely a metaphorical sense, i.e. to oppose with words instead of deeds. ME. *stroglēn* is a frequentative verb formed from the Scand. base *strug-*, appearing in Swed. dial. *strug*, contention, strife, dispute; Kletz notes that *druga i strug*, to draw with difficulty, is used of horses. Related words are Swed. dial. *strug*, revengeful, Norw. *stru*, refractory, Dan. dial. *struende*, reluctantly. β. The Idg. form of the root is **STREUGH**; or with loss of *s*, **TREUGH**; the latter appears in Icel. *þruga*, Swed. *truga*, to force, compel, AS. *þrycean*, to force, G. *drucken*, to print; and in Efric. *triggeleu*, to struggle against, as a restive horse; cf. MDa. *truggelen*, Du. *trogelen*, to beg persistently. Der. *struggle*, sb.

STRUM, to thrum on a piano. (Scand.) 'The strum-strum [a musical instrument] is made like a cittern'; Dampier's Voyages, an. 1684; see A New Voyage (1699), l. 17. The word is imitative, and made by prefixing *s-* (F. *es-*, from L. *ex*), intensive prefix, to the imitative word *trum*, variant of *thrum*, as in Low G. *trummen*, Du. *trommen*, to drum. Cf. Norw. *strumla*, to rumble, rattle. See **Thrum** and **Drum**. So also *s-plash* for *plash*.

STRUMPET, a prostitute. (F.—L.; or F.—Teut.) ME. *strumpet*, P. Plowman, C. xv. 42; also spelt *strumpet*, Polit. Songs, p. 153 (temp. Edw. II). 1. If the *m* in this word be an E. addition, it is a strengthened form of **strup-et*, in which the *-et* is a F. dimin. suffix; and the derivation is from OF. *strupe*, noted by Roquefort as a variant of OF. *stupre*, concubinage.—L. *stuprum*, dishonour, violation. β. The curious position of the *r* causes no difficulty, as there must have been a Late L. form **stuprāre*, used convertibly with L. *stuprāre*. This is clear from Ital. *stuprare*, variant of *stuprare*, Span. *estuprar*, variant of *estuprar*, to ravish, and from the OF. *strupe* quoted above. Perhaps the E. word was

formed directly from an OF. **strupāre*, from Late L. **stuprāre* = *stuprāre*, fem. of the pp. of *stuprare*. The verb *stuprare* is from the sb. *stuprum*.

γ. We find also Irish and Gael. *striopack*, a strumpet; this is to be referred to the same Late L. **strupāre*. The history is unknown. 2. The form of the word answers better to MDa. *strampe*, Low G. *strump*, a stocking (but there is no connexion); or to Norw. *strumpen*, adj., stumbling (Ross), Low G. *strumpen*, *strumpeln*, to stumble; *strumpelig*, staggering, tottering in gait; MDa. *strampelen*, 'to stagger, to trip, or to reel'; Hexham. We might perhaps then explain *strumpet* as 'one who trips', or makes a false step. The above words are allied to G. *strampeln*, to kick. It is remarkable that the prov. E. (Hants.) *strumpet* means a fat, hearty child, esp. a baby; where the sense 'little kicker' is appropriate. A Germanic origin seems probable.

STRUT (1), to walk about pompously. (Scand.) ME. *strouten*, to spread out, swell out. 'His here [hair] strouted as a faine large and brode'; Chaucer, C. T. 3315. 'Strouten, or bocyn owt [to boss out, swell out]', Turgere. Prompt. Parv. In Havelok, 1779, to *stroute* is to make a disturbance or to brag.—Dan. *strutte*, *strude*, to strut, Swed. dial. *strutta*, to walk with a jolting step (Rietz). The Norw. *strut* means a spout that sticks out, a nozzle; the Icel. *strútr* is a sort of hood sticking out like a horn; the Swed. *strut* is a cone-shaped piece of paper, such as grocers put sugar in. The orig. notion of *strut* seems to be 'to stick out stiffly'; cf. prov. E. *strut*, rigid. Note further Low G. *strútr*, rigid, stiff, G. *straus*, a tuft, bunch, *strutzen*, to be puffed up, to strut. The prov. E. *strunt*, to strut (Halliwell), is a nasalised form of *strut*. Der. *strut*, sb.

STRUT (2), a support for a rafter, &c. (Scand.) 'Strut, with carpenters, the brace which is framed into the ring-piece and principal rafters'; Bailey, vol. ii. ed. 1731. The orig. sense is a stiff piece of wood; cf. Low G. *strut*, rigid; prov. E. *strut*, rigid. It is, accordingly, closely allied to **Strut** (1).

STRECHNINE, a violent poison. (Gk.) Modern. Formed with suffix *-ine* (F. *-ine*, L. *-inus*) from Gk. *στέχνην*, nightshade, poison.

STUB, the stump of a tree left after it is cut down. (E.) 'Old stocks and stubs of trees'; Spenser, F. Q. i. 9. 34. ME. *stubble*, Chaucer, C. T. 1980 (A 1978). AS. *stýbb*, *stubb* (Toller); spelt *stubb* in Birch, Cart. Saxon. i. 316, iii. 353; Efric. *stubble*. From a base **stuf*-4 Du. *stobbe*; Icel. *stúbb*, *stúbbur*; Dan. *stubb*, Swed. *stubble*. β. Allied to Icel. *stúfr*, a stump; and Gk. *στέρον*, a stub, stump; Skt. *stupa*-s, m., a heap. Allied to **Stump**. Der. *stubb*, verb, to root out stubs; *stubb-j*, *stubb-ed*, *stubb-ed-ness*; and see *stubb-orn*, *stump*.

STUBBLE, the stalks of cut corn. (F.—L.) ME. *stobil*, Wyclif, Job, xiii. 25; Chaucer has *stubbil-goos*, C. T. 4351.—OF. *estouble*, 'stubble'; Cot.; also *estuble* (Littré, s. v. *stuble*).—Late L. *stupula*, *stupa*, stubble, a variant of L. *stupula*, stubble, due to the influence of Low G. *stoppel*, stubble (Lübben); Du. and Efric. *stoppel*, cognate with MHG. *stufel*, OHG. *stufila*, stubble.

STUBBORN, obstinate, persistent. (E.) ME. *stoburn*, also *stiborn*. 'Styburne, or stoburne, Austerus, ferox.' Prompt. Parv.; *stiborn*, Chaucer, C. T. 6038 (D 456). Cf. *styburnesse*, sb., Prompt. Parv. As the AS. *y* is represented in later English both by *i* and *u* (as in AS. *cýssan* = E. *kiss*, AS. *fýra* = E. *furze*) we at once refer *stiborn* or *stoburn* to AS. *stýbb*, a stub, with the sense of stub-like, hence immovable, stiff, steady, &c. β. The suffix *-orn* is to be regarded as adjectival, and stands for *-or*, the *-n* being merely added afterwards, by taking *stoborn-ness* as *stoburn-ness*; or being the same adj. suffix as in AS. *bil-or*, L. *bil-er*. We should thus have, from AS. *stýb*, an adj. **stýbor* = stub-like, stubborn, and the sb. **stýbornes*. γ. This is verified by the forms in Palsgrave; he gives the adj. as *stoburne*, but the sb. as *stubburnesse* and *stubblesse*, the latter of which could have arisen from an AS. form **stýbol*, with suffix *-ol* as in *was-ol*, vigilant. ¶ The suffix *-ern* in *north-ern* admits of a different explanation. Der. *stubburn-ly*, *-ness*.

STUCCO, a kind of plaster. (Ital.—OHG.) In Pope, Imit. of Horace, ii. 192.—Ital. *stucco*, 'glutted, gorged... dried, stiffe, or hardened; also, a kind of stuffe or matter to build statue or image-work with, made of paper, sand, and lyme, with other mixtures; the imagerie-work at Nonesuch in England in the inner court is built of such'; Florio.—OHG. *stuccchi*, a crust; Graff, vi. 631 (Dlex), the same as G. *stuck*, AS. *stýcce*, a piece (hence, a patch). Allied to **Stook**.

STUD (1), a collection of breeding-horses and mares. (E.) ME. *stod*, Gower, C. A. iii. 204; bk. vii. 3345; cf. *stud-mare*, a stud-mare, Ancien Riwele, p. 316, l. 15. AS. *stōd*, a stud; spelt *stod*, Voc. 119. 39; *stōd*, Thorpe, Diplomatarium, p. 574, l. 20. 4-Icel. *stōð*; Dan. *stod*; G. *gestüt*; MHG. *stuw*. Cf. Russ. *stado*, a herd or drove; Lith. *stodas*, a drove of horses. β. All from Teut. base

**stō-d-*; the orig. sense is 'an establishment,' as we should call it; derived from *STAN*. Der. *stud-horse*; also *steed*, q.v.

STUD (s), a nail with a large head, large rivet, double-headed button. (E.) A stud is also a stout post; 'the upright in a lath and plaster wall,' Halliwell. Also, a stiff projection, a boss, &c. ME. *stode*; L. *bulia* is glossed 'a stode'; also 'nodus in cingulo,' Voc. 623. 3; 'stode, or stake,' *Palus*; Voc. 600. 4. AS. *studu*, a post, Alfred, tr. of Bede, l. iii. c. 10; written *stūm* in one MS. Dan. *stod*, in the sense of stub, stump; Swed. *stod*, a prop, post; Icel. *stod*, a post; whence *stōdja*, to prop; G. *stütze*, a prop. β. The Teut. base is **stui-*, weak grade of **stew-*, Idg. *STEU*; cf. Gk. *στῦλος*, a pillar, *στῦλος*, a stake, Skt. *stūhi*, a post; Gk. *στῦν-ειν*, to erect. Der. *stud*, verb; *studd-ed*, Shak. *Venus*, 37.

STUDENT, a scholar, learner. (L.) In Shak. *Merry Wives*, iii. 1. 38. = L. *student-*, stem of pres. part. of *studere*, to be eager about, to study. β. Some have thought that *studere* is allied to Gk. *σπουδεν*, to hasten, to be eager about; but this is very doubtful, though the senses of L. *studium* and Gk. *σπουδή* are curiously similar; see Curtius, ii. 360. See *Study*.

STUDY, application to a subject, careful attention, with the wish to learn. (F.—L.) ME. *studie*, Will. of Palerne, 2981, 4038, 4056. = AF. *estudie*; OF. *estudie*, later *estude*, mod. F. *étude*, study (Littre). = L. *studium*, eagerness, zeal, application, study. Der. *study*, verb, ME. *studien*, Chaucer, C. T. 184; *studi-ed*; *studi-ous*, from F. *studieux*, 'studious,' from L. *studiosus*; *studi-ous-ly*, -ness. Also *studio*, Ital. *studio*, study, also a school, from L. *studium*.

STUFF, materials, household furniture. (F.—L.) 1. See Luke, xvii. 31 (A.V.). 'The said treasure and stuffe'; Fabian's Chron. c. 123, § 2. ME. *stuf*; 'Stuff, for a chapman'; Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 166. = OF. *estoffe*; 'stuffe, matter'; Cot. [Mod. F. *stoffe*; Ital. *stoffa*; Span. *estofa*, quilted stuff; Walloon *stoff* (Rémacle)]. Derived from L. *stūpa*, *stūppa*, the coarse part of flax, hards, oakum, tow (used as material for stuffing things or for stopping them up); but, instead of being derived directly, the pronunciation of the L. word was Germanised before it passed into French. See Diez. Hence also G. *stoff*, stuff; but English retains the L. *p* in the verb to stop; see *Stop*. 2. The sense of the L. word is better shown by the verb to stuff, i.e. to cram. Skelton has the pp. *stuffed*, Bowge of Court, 180; pres. t. *stuffeth*, Trevisa, tr. of Higden, vii. 401. = OF. *estoffer*, 'to stuffe, to inake with stuffe, to furnish or store with all necessities'; Cot. This answers to G. *stopfen*, to fill, to stuff, to quilt (note the Span. *estofa*, quilted stuff, above), which is a Germanised pronunciation of Late L. *stūpāre*, *stūppāre*, to stop up with tow, to cram, to stop; see *Stop*. 3. We also use E. *stuffy* in the sense of 'close, stifling'; this sense is due to OF. *estoffer*, 'to stifle, smother, choke, stop the breath', Cot. Mod. F. *estoffer*. The etymology of this last word is disputed; Diez derives it from OF. *es-* (<L. *ex-*) prefix, and Gk. *νῆσος*, smoke, mist, cloud, which certainly appears in Span. *tsfo*, warm vapour from the earth. Scheler disputes this view, and supposes OF. *estoffer* to be all one with OF. *estoffer*; which seems reasonable. In E., we talk of 'stopping the breath' with the notion of suffocating. Littre says that the spelling *estoffer* is in Diez's favour, because the F. word for stop is *étouper*, with *p*, not *f*; but this is invalidated by his own derivation of F. *stoffe* from L. *stūpa*. In E., we seem to regard all the senses of *stuff* as belonging to but one word; 'I stuffe one up, I stoppe his breathe'; Palsgrave. See Körting, §§ 3538, 9136.

STULTIFY, to cause to seem foolish. (L.) A mod. word; coined (as if with F. suffix -fy, F. -fier) from a L. form **stultificare*, to make foolish, = L. *stultus*, for *stultus*, foolish; and -ficare, for facere, to make. β. The L. *stultus* is closely allied to *stolidus*, with the like sense of fixed, immovable; hence, stupid, dull, foolish. See *Stolid*. Der. *stultific-at-ion*, also a coined word.

STUMBLE, to strike the feet against obstacles, to trip in walking. (Scand.) ME. *stumblen*, Wright's Voc. l. 143, l. 20; *stamblica*, Chaucer, C. T. 2615 (A 2613). The *b* is excrement, as usual after *m*, and the better form is *stomelen*, or *stumlen*. In the Prompt. Parv. pp. 476, 481, we have *stomelyn*, *stumelmy*, with the sbs. *stomelare* or *stomelare*, and *stomelunge* or *stumlungy*. The form *stomeren* also occurs, in the same sense, in Reliquie Antiquæ, ii. 211 (Stratmann). β. The forms *stomelen*, *stomeren* (*stumlen*, *stumren*), are frequentatives from a base *stum-*, which is a weak grade allied to the base *stam-*, as seen in Goth. *stamma*, stammering, and E. *stammer*. The word seems to be of Scand. origin. = Dan. dial. *stumle*, Icel. *stumra*, to stumble; Norweg. *stumra*, the same (Asen); cf. Swed. dial. *stambla*, *stambla*, *stambla*, *stambla*, to stumble, to falter, go with uncertain steps (Rietz). γ. Thus the word is related to *stammer*, with reference to hesitation of the step instead of the speech; cf. *F. falter*, which expresses both. Cf. OSax., Mid. Dan., OHG. *stum*, mute. See *Stammer*. ¶ The G. *stammeln*, to mutilate, is not the same thing,

though it is an allied word; it means to reduce to a stump, from G. *stummel*, a stump, dimin. of a word not now found in G., but represented by Norweg. *stumme*, a stump, allied to G. *stamm*, a stock, trunk; we are thus led back to the base of *stew* (1). Der. *stumble*, sb., *stumbler*, *stumbli-ung-block*, 1 Cor. i. 23.

STUMPE, the stock of a tree, after it is cut down, a stub. (Scand.) ME. *stumpe*, Prompt. Parv.; *stompe*, Joseph of Arimathea, 681. Not found in AS. = Icel. *stumpur*, Swed. and Dan. *stump*, a stump, end, bit. = EFries. *stump*; MDu. *stompe*, Du. *stomp*; G. *stumpf*, a stump, trunk, stem. Allied to G. *stumpf*, blunt, stumpy; Du. *stomp*, blunt, dull; Skt. *stambha-s*, m., a post. Allied to *Stamp* and *Staple* and *Stub*. Der. *stump*, verb, to put down one's stumps, in cricket.

STUN, to make a loud din, to amaze with a blow. (E.) ME. *stonien*, Romance of Partenay, 2940; *stounien*, Gawwry and Greue Knight, 301. AS. *stunian*, to make a din, resound, Grein, ii. 490. Cf. AS. *gestun* (the prefix *ge-* making no difference), a din, Grein, i. 459. Cf. pt. t. *ā-sten* (*rugtebam*) in the Blickling Glosses. = Icel. *stynja*, to groan; *stynr*, a groan; G. *stöhnen*, to groan. From Teut. **stun-*, weak grade of Idg. *STEN*, as in Lithuan. *stėnėti*, Russ. *stenat'*, Gk. *στῆναι*, to groan, Skt. *stan*, to sound, to thunder. Brugmann, i. § 818 (2). See *Stentorian*.

STUNTED, hindered in growth. (Scand.) 'Like stunted hide-bound trees'; Pope, Misc. Poems, Mæcer, l. 11. Allied to the AS. adj. *stunt*, dull, obtuse, stupid, hence, metaphorically, short of wit; also, not well grown; but this sense seems to be Scandinavian. The proper form of the verb is *stint*, made from *stunt* by vowel-change; see *Stint*. Cf. Icel. *stuttr* (for **stuntur* by assimilation), short, stunted; MSwed. *stunt*, cut short (Hreife); showing that the peculiar sense is rather Scand. than E. See E. D. I.

STUPEFY, to deaden the perception, deprive of sensibility. (F.—L.) Less correctly *stuify*. Spenser has *stupified*, F. Q. v. 3. 17. = F. *stupéfier*, to stupefy, found in the 16th cent., but omitted by Cotgrave (Littre). This verb is due to the F. *stūp*, *stūpifait*, formed from L. *stupēfactus*, stupefied; there being no such L. word as *stupēficāre*, but only *stupēfacere*, and even the latter is rarely found except in the pp. and in the pass. form. = L. *stupē-*, allied to *stūfere*, to be amazed; and *facere* (pp. *factus*), to make. See *Stupendous* and *Fact*. Der. *stupēfact-ion*, from F. *stupéfaction*, from L. acc. *stupēfactionem*; also *stupēfact-ive*.

STUPENDOUS, amazing. (L.) In Milton, P. L. x. 351. Englished from L. *stupendus*, amazing, to be wondered at, fut. pass. part. of *stupere*, to be amazed, to be struck still with amazement. Note Skt. *stubbh*, *stumbh*, to stupefy (Keuley). Der. *stupendous-ly*, -ness; also *stup-or*, sb., Phillips, ed. 1766, from L. *stupor*, sb., amazement; and see *stup-id*, *stupēfact-ion*.

STUPID, insensible, senseless, dull. (F.—L.) In Wint. Tale, iv. 4. 409. = F. *stupide*, 'stupid'; Cot. = L. *stupidus*, senseless. = L. *stupere*, to be amazed; see *Stupendous*. Der. *stupid-ly*, *stupid-ness*; also *stupid-i-ty*, from F. *stupidité*, 'stupidity', Cot., from L. acc. *stupiditatem*.

STURDY, resolute, stout, firm. (F.—Teut.?) The sense of the word has suffered considerable change; it seems to have been influenced by some notion of relationship with *stout*, with which it is not connected. The true sense is rash or reckless. ME. *sturdy*, inconsiderate, Chaucer, C. T. 8574 (E 698); *sturdy*, *stourdy*, Roh. of Glouc. p. 157, l. 3287; *stourdy*, p. 186, l. 3842. = OF. *estourdi*, 'dulled, amazed, astonished . . . heedless, inconsiderate, unadvised, . . . rash, reckless, or careless'; Cot. Pp. of *estourdir*, 'to astound, amaze'; id. Mod. F. *estourdir*; Span. *aturdir*, Ital. *stordire*, to stun, amaze, surprise. β. Of unknown origin; Körting mentions the suggestion of a derivation from OHG. *sturz* (for **sturjan*), to overthrow, a verb allied to OHG. *sturz*, a fall; Du. *storten*, to spill, shed, hurl down, ruin. This is allied to E. *startle*, to astound. See *Start*. Cf. ME. *sturt*, impetuosity. Der. *sturdy-ly*, -ness.

STURGEON, a large fish. (F.—OHG.) ME. *sturgion*, Havelok, 753. = OF. *esturgeon*, *esturgeon*, 'a sturgeon'; Cot.; Low L. *sturionem*, acc. of *sturio*, a sturgeon. β. Of Teut. origin; the lit. sense is 'stirrer,' from its habits. 'From the quality of floundering at the bottom it has received its name; which comes from the G. verb *stören*, signifying to wallow in the mud'; E. tr. of Buffon, pub. at London, 1792. = OHG. *sturo*, *sturio*, MHG. *stür*, G. *stör*, a sturgeon; cf. OHG. *stören*, to spread, stir, G. *stören*, to trouble, disturb, rake, rummage, poke about. So also Swed. and Dan. *stör*, a sturgeon; Swed. *störa*, to stir. This etymology is favoured by the AS. form of the word, viz. *styrja*, a sturgeon, also spelt *styriga*, Voc. 16. 13; 261. 31. This word seems to mean 'stirrer,' from AS. *styrjan*, to stir, agitate; see *Stir*. The AS. *styrja* is the oldest known name of the fish; it occurs in the Epinal Glos., no. 809.

STUTTER, to stammer. (E.) In Minshew, ed. 1627. It is the frequentative of *stut*, which was once commonly used in the same

sensc. 'Her fellow did stammer and *stut*;' Elynour Rummyng, l. 339. 'I *stutte*, I can nat speake my wordes redely;' Palsgrave. ME. *stoten*; the F. *styl ne bue* is glossed 'bote he *stote*'—unless he stutter; Wright's Voc. i. 173, l. 6. Cf. EFries. *stuttern*, to stutter; Du. *stuteren*. From Tent. *stut*-, weak grade of Tent. root *stet*-, cf. Du. *stuten*, to stop. The second grade *stut*- occurs in Icel. *staula*, to beat, strike, also, to read stuteringly; Swed. *studa*, to strike, push, hit against; Dan. *støde*, to push, jolt, jog, trip against, stumble on; G. *stossen*, to strike; Goth. *staulan*, to strike. β . Thus the orig. sense of *stut* is to strike, strike against, trip; and *stutter* = to keep on tripping up. From $\sqrt{\text{STEU}}$, to strike; whence also L. *tundere*, to beat (pt. t. *tu-tud-i*), Skt. *tud*, to strike, the initial *s* being lost in Skt. and L. See Brugmann, i. § 818 (2). Der. *stutter-er*, *stutter-ing*. From the same root are *con-tuse*, *ob-tuse*; also *stout*, q. v., *stol*.

STY (1), an enclosure for swine. (L.) ME. *stie*, *stye*, Chaucer, C. T. 7411 (D 1829). *Sti*, Ancien Riwle, p. 128, l. 1. AS. *stigo*, a sty. In a glossary printed in Voc. 271, we find: 'Incipit de subus', followed by 'Vistrina, *stigo*;' where a *sty* is doubtless meant. Older form *stiga*, a pen for cattle; Voc. 7. 35. + Icel. *stia*, *sti*, a sty, a kennel; *svinsti*, a swine-sty; *stia*, to pen; Dan. *sti*, a path, also, a sty, pen; Swed. *stia*, 'a sty, cabin to keep hogs or geese in; whence *gässia* (a goose-pen), *svinstia* (a swine-sty)'; Widesgren; MSwed. *stia*, *stiga* (thre); Swed. dial. *sti*, *steg*, a pen for swine, goats, or sheep (Rietz). Rietz also cites Du. *swijn-stijger*, + G. *steige*, a stair, steps, stile, stair-case; also a hen-roost, chicken-coop; OHG. *stiga*, a pen for small cattle. β . Tent. types **stiga*, *stigen*, a pen for cattle; Pick, i. 348. Thre notes that the word was used to mean a pen for any kind of domestic animal; and its application to pigs is prob. later than its other uses. The reason for the name is not clear, though it may have been from the ladder-like arrangement of the laths of a hen-coop, or the use of laths or sticks placed in rows; cf. Gk. *στρογχο* below. Just as Ettmüller derives AS. *stige* from *stigan*, to climb, so Rietz derives Swed. *stia* from *stiga*, to climb, and Pick (iii. 348) derives G. *steige* from G. *stegen*, to climb. γ . The verb to *sty*, ME. *stigen*, to climb, was once common in E., but is now obsolete; the forms of it are AS. *stigan*, Du. *stijen*, Icel. *stiga*, Swed. *stiga*, Dan. *sti*, G. *stegen*, Goth. *stegan*, and it is a strong verb. Further cognate with Gk. *στρογχο*, to climb, to go; from the second grade is the sb. *στρογχο*, a row, a file of soldiers, also (in Xenophon) a row of poles with hunting-nets into which the game was driven (i. e. a pen or sty). — $\sqrt{\text{STEGWI}}$, to climb; Pick, i. 826; Brugmann, i. § 632. Der. (from same root) *sty* (2), *stille* (1), *stirrup*, *stair*, *acro-stir*, *di-stick*, *ve-stige*.

STY (2), a small inflamed tumour on the edge of the eye-lid. (L.) The AS. name was *stigend*. This is shown by the entry 'Ordeolus, *stigen*' in Voc. 114. 10; where *ordeolus* = L. *ordeolus*, a sty in the eye. This *stigen* was orig. the pres. part. of *stigan*, to climb, rise, and signifies 'rising,' i. e. swelling up. For the verb *stigan*, see **STY** (1). β . We also meet with *styanse*, or a pimple in the eye; Prompt. Parv.; 'the *styanse*, syccosis,' Levins, ed. 1570 (which is a very late example); also 'Styony, disease growyng within the eye-lidles, syccosis,' Huloet (cited in Wheatley's ed. of Levins). Cf. prov. E. *stian*, *styan*, a sty; also *stiony*, which seems to have been resolved into *sty-on-eye* in some dialects; see E. D. D. γ . Cognate words are Low G. *stiege*, *stiger*, a sty in the eye, from *stigen*, to rise; EFries. *stiger*; Norweg. *stig*, *stige*, sty, also called *stighöyna* (where *höyna* = a jastrule) from the verb *stiga*, to rise.

STYLE (1), a pointed tool for engraving or writing, mode of writing, manner of expression, way, mode. (F.—L.) ME. *stille*, Chaucer, C. T. 10419 (F 105), where it rhimes with *stille* in the sense of way over a hedge.—MF. *stille*, *style*, 'a stile, form or manner of indicting, the pin of a pair of writing tables;' Cot.—L. *stilus*, an iron-pointed peg used for writing on wax tablets; also, a manner of writing. Perhaps allied to L. *stil-mulus*. α . The spelling *style* is false; it ought to be *stille*. The mistake is due to the common error of writing the L. word as *stylus*. This error was due to some late writers who imagined that the Gk. *στυλος*, a pillar, must be the original of L. *stilus*. β . But note, that when the E. *style* is used, as it sometimes is, in botany or dialling, it then represents the Gk. *στυλος*; see **STYLE** (2). Der. *style*, verb, *styl-ish*, *-ly*, *-ness*.

STYLE (2), in botany, the middle part of a pistil of a flower. (Gk.) 1. *Style*, or *stylus*, among herbalists, that middle bunching out part of the flower of a plant, which sticks to the fruit or seed; Phillips, ed. 1706.—Gk. *στυλος*, a pillar, a long upright body like a pillar; cf. Skt. *sthūpā*, a pillar, post; from $\sqrt{\text{STEU}}$, to erect; cf. Gk. *στειν*, to erect. Not connected with L. *stilus*, as is often imagined. 2. Another sense may be noted; 'in dialling, *style* is a line whose shadow on the plane of the dial shows the true hour-line, and it is the upper edge of the gnomon, cock, or needle;' Phillips, ed. 1706. Here *style* orig. meant the gnomon itself, and answers rather to Gk. *στυλος* than to L. *stilus*. Some difficulty has resulted from the need-

less confusion of these two unrelated words. Der. *styl-ar*, pertaining to the pin of a dial.

STYPTIC, astringent, that stops bleeding. (F.—L.—Gk.) Spelt *styptic* in Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xxiv. c. 13, and in Cotgrave. MF. *styptik*, Lanfrank, Chirurgie, p. 98, l. 16.—F. *styptique*, 'styptic', Cot.—L. *stypticus* = Gk. *στυπτικός*, astringent.—Gk. *στυφειν*, to contract, draw together, also, to be astringent; allied to *στυφιν*, contraction; and prob. to E. **Stop**.

SUASION, advice. (F.—L.) In Sir T. More's Works, p. 157 A, l. 5.—F. *suasion*, 'persuasion,' Cot.—L. *suasione*, acc. of *suasio*, persuasion; allied to L. *suavis*, pp. of *suadere*, to persuade; allied to L. *suavis* (for **suad-vis*), sweet. See **SUAVER**. Der. *suas-ive*, a coined word; *suas-ive-ly*, *suav-ish-ness*; see also *dis-suade*, *per-suade*.

SUAVER, pleasant, agreeable. (F.—L.) Not common; the derived word *suavity* is in earlier use in Cotgrave.—F. *suave*, 'sweet, pleasant,' Cot.—L. *suavis*, sweet; for **suav-vis*, and allied to E. **Sweet**, q. v. Brugmann, i. § 187. Der. *suav-ity*, from F. *suavité*, 'suavity,' Cot., from L. acc. *suavitatem*.

SUB, a common prefix. (L.; or F.—L.) L. *sub*-, prefix (whence F. *sub*-; L. *sub*, prep., under. The L. *super*-, above, is certainly a comparative form from *sub* (orig. **sup*), and corresponds, in some measure, to Skt. *upari*, above. As to the connexion of *super* with *upari* there can be no doubt, but the prefixed *s* in L. *super* is difficult; perhaps it resulted from a prefixed *ex*, prep.; cf. Gk. *ἐξ-εμπε*; Brugmann, i. § 761. Certainly L. *super* is allied to E. *over*. See further under **Over**. β . *Sub*, It is true, means generally below, under; but, like the Gk. *ὑπό* (*hypo*), it is used in the sense of 'from below,' and thus may seem to have two meanings diametrically opposed to each other, *below* and *upward*. *Submittere* means to place below, to lay down, to submit; *sublevaré*, to lift from below, to raise up. *Summus*, a superl. of *sub*, *hypotus* (*hypotus*), a superl. of *hypo* (*hypo*), do not mean the lowest, but the highest; Max Müller, Lectures, ii. 310, ed. 1875. And see **Hypo**, **Hyper**. γ . *Sub*-, prefix, becomes *suc*- before *e* following, *suf*- before *f*, *sug*- before *g*, *sum*- before *m*, *sup*- before *p* (though *sup* is rather the orig. form), *sur*- before *r*. And see **Sub**-. Der. *sub-ter*, prefix; *sub-er*, prefix; *sub-ra*, prefix; *sur*-, prefix (French); and see *sum*, *supreme*, *soprano*, *superior*, *sup-luc*. Doublet, *hypo*-, prefix.

SUBACID, somewhat acid. (L.) Richardson gives an example from Arbuthnot, Of Aliments, c. 3. —L. *subacidus*, somewhat acid, lit. 'under acid.' See **Sub**- and **Acid**.

SUBALTERN, subordinate, inferior to another. (F.—L.) 'Sub-alterni magistratus et officii of the crown;' Sidney, Arcadia, b. iii. (K.). 'Subalterne, vnder another;' Minshew, ed. 1627.—F. *subalterne*, adj., 'subalterne, secondary;' Cot.—L. *subalternus*, subordinate.—L. *sub*, under, and *alter*, another; with adj. suffix *-us* (Idg. *-no*). See **Sub**- and **Alter**. Der. *subaltern*, sb., a subordinate; for *sub-altern officer*.

SUBAQUEOUS, under water. (L.) In Pennant's Brit. Zoology, on swallows (K.). A coined word: from L. *sub*, under, and *aquas*, water; see **Sub**- and **Aquatic**. The true L. word is *subaquaneus*.

SUBDIVIDE, to divide again into smaller parts. (L.) 'Sub-divided into verses;' Fuller's Worthies, Kent (K.).—L. *subdividere*, lit. to divide under. See **Sub**- and **Divide**. Der. *subdivision*.

SUBDUE, to reduce, conquer, tame, soften. (F.—L.) In Palsgrave; and in Sir T. More, Works, p. 962 A, l. 4. The ME. form was *soduen*, and this was afterwards altered to *subduen* for the greater clearness, by analogy with the numerous words beginning with *sub*-. We find 'schal be *sodued*' in Trevisa, iii. 123, l. 7, where two other MSS. have *sodued*, *sudewide*, but Caxton's (later) edition has *subdued*. See also the same, ii. 153, 407; iii. 19; &c. The pt. t. *sodu-ed* was adapted from AF. **subdui*, occurring in the pl. *subduz* (= *subduts*), 'subdued;' Lat. Ream, i. 339 (A. D. 1353).—Late L. **subdutus*, for L. *subditus*, subdued, pp. of *subdere*, to subdue, subjugate.—L. *sub*, under; *-dere*, to put, from the weak grade of $\sqrt{\text{DH}}$, to put. α . For the form **subdutus*, cf. Late L. **perduto* (Ital. *perduto*, F. *perdu*), and such Ital. past participles as *end-ito* (from *end-ere*), *ved-uto* (from *ved-ere*), *ten-uto*, *sap-uto*, *dev-uto*, &c. β . It is impossible to derive *subdue* from L. *subducere*, with an alien sense. Der. *subduer*, *subdu-al*, *subdu-able*.

SUB-EDITOR, from **Sub**- and **Editor**.

SUBJACENT, lying beneath. (L.) In Royle's Works, vol. i. p. 177 (K.).—L. *subiacent*, stem of pres. part. of *subiacere*, to lie under.—L. *sub*, under; and *iaceré*, to lie. *Iaceré* is allied to *iaceré*, to cast, throw. See **Sub**- and **Jet** (1); and see **Subject**.

SUBJECT, laid or situate under, under the power of another, liable, disposed, subservient. (F.—L.) The spelling has been brought nearer to Latin, but the word was taken from French. The OF. word was also, at one time, re-spelt, to bring it nearer to Latin. ME. *suget*, adj., Wyclif, Rom. xiii. 1; *suget*, *subget*, sh., Chaucer, C. T. 8358 (E 482).—OF. *suget* (Hatzfeld), later *subiect*, 'a subject,

vassall; Cot. Mod. F. *sujet*. — L. *subiectus*, subject; pp. of *subicere*, to place under, put under, subject. — L. *sub*, under; and *iacere*, to cast, throw, put. See **Sub-** and **Jet** (1). Der. *subject*, sb., ME. *subget*, as above; *subject*, verb, spell *subiecte* in Palsgrave; *subject-ion*, ME. *subiectioun*, Chaucer, C. T. 14384 (B 3650), from OF. *subiection*, 'subjection', Cot., from L. acc. *subiectiōnem*; *subject-ive*, from L. *subiectivus*; *subject-ive-ness*; *subject-ive-ly*, a late coinage. **SUBJOIN**, to join on at the end, annex, affix. (F.—L.) In Cotgrave. — MF. *subjoignre* (*subjoignre*), a stem of MF. *subjoindre*, to subjoin; Cot.—L. *subiungere*, to subjoin. See **Sub-** and **Join**. And see *subjoin-ive*.

SUBJUGATE, to bring under the yoke. (L.) In Palsgrave. — L. *subiugatus*, pp. of *subiugare*, to bring under the yoke. — L. *sub*, under; and *iugum*, a yoke, cognate with F. *yoke*, and allied to *iungere*, to join (above); see **Sub-** and **Yoke**. Der. *subjugat-or*, from L. *subjugator*; *subjugat-ion*, from F. *subjugation*, 'a subduing,' Cot., from L. acc. *subiugationem*, not used.

SUBJUNCTIVE, denoting that mood of a verb which expresses contingency. (L.) Spelt *subiunctive*, Minshew, ed. 1627; Palsgrave, p. 280. — L. *subiunctivus*, subjunctive, lit. joining on at the end, from its use in dependent clauses. — L. *subiunctus*, pp. of *subiungere*, to subjoin; see **Subjoin**.

SUBLEASE, an under-lease. (F.—L.; with L. prefix.) From **Sub-** and **Lease**.

SUBLET, to let, as a tenant, to another. (Hybrid; L. and E.) From **Sub-** and **Let** (1).

SUBLIME, lofty, majestic. (F.—L.) In Spenser, F. Q. v. 8. 30. [As a term of alchemy, the verb to sublime is much older; Chaucer has *subliming*, C. T. 16238 (G 770); also *sublimatorie*, id. 16261 (G 793); these are rather taken directly from L. *sublimare* and *sublimatorium* than through the F., as it was usual to write on alchemy in Latin.] — F. *sublime*, 'sublime,' Cot.—L. *sublimis*, lofty, raised on high. β. A difficult word; prob. it means passing under the lintel or cross-piece of a door, hence reaching up to the lintel, tall, high; if so, the part *-imis* is connected with *timen*, a lintel, or a threshold. See Brugmann, ii. § 12 (stems in -u-). See **Sub-** and **Limit**. Der. *sublime-ly*; *sublimi-ty*, from F. *sublimité*, 'sublimity,' Cot., from L. acc. *sublimitatem*. Also *sublime*, verb, in alchemy — L. *sublimare*, lit. to elevate; *sublime-ate*, verb and sb., *sublim-at-ion*, *sublim-at-or-y*.

SUBLUNAR, under the moon, earthly. (L.) In Milton, P. L. iv. 777. Coined from **Sub-** and **Lunar**. Der. *sublunar-y*, Howell, Instructions for Foreign Travel (1642), sect. vi. para. 7.

SUBMARINE, under or in the sea. (Hybrid; L. and F.—L.) Rich. gives a quotation from Boyle's Works, vol. iii. p. 342. It occurs in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674, where it is said to have been used by Bacon. Coined from **Sub-** and **Marine**.

SUBMERGE, to plunge under water, overflow with water. (F.—L.) In Shak. Antony, ii. 5. 94. — F. *submerger*, 'to submerge,' Cot.—L. *submergere* (pp. *submersus*); see **Sub-** and **Merge**. Der. *submerge-ence*; *submers-ion*, from F. *submersion*, 'a submersion,' Cot., from L. acc. *submersiōnem*; also *submerge*, from the pp. *submersus*; *submers-ed*.

SUBMIT, to refer to the judgment of another, yield, surrender. (L.) 'I submit myselfe, *Je me submets*,' Palsgrave. 'Ye been submitted,' Chaucer, C. T. 14455 (B 35). It may have been taken from F. in the first instance, but, if so, was early conformed to the L. spelling. — L. *submittere*, to let down, submit, bow to. — L. *sub*, under, down; and *mittere*, to send (pp. *missus*). See **Sub-** and **Missile**. Der. *submiss-ion*, AF. *submission*, MF. *submission*, 'submission,' Cot., from L. acc. *submissiōnem*; *submiss-ive-ly*, *-ness*; *submiss*, Spenser, F. Q. iv. 10. 51, from L. pp. *submissus*.

SUBORDINATE, lower in order or rank. (L.) 'Inferior and subordinate sorts,' Cowley, Essay 6, Of Greatness (R.). 'His next subordinate,' Milton, P. L. v. 671. Coined from Late L. *subordinatus*, pp. of *subordinare*, coined from *sub ordinem*, under the order or rank. *Ordinem* is the acc. of *ordo*, order, rank. See **Sub-** and **Order**. Der. *subordinate*, as sb., *subordinate-ly*; *subordinat-ion*, Howell, Instructions for Foreign Travel (1642), sect. vi. para. 8; whence in *subordinat-ion*.

SUBORN, to procure privately, instigate secretly, to cause to commit perjury. (F.—L.) In Spenser, F. Q. i. 12. 34. Sir T. More has *subornation*, Works, p. 211 h. — F. *suborner*, 'to suborn,' Cot.—L. *subornare*, to furnish or supply in an underhand way or secretly. — L. *sub*, under, secretly; and *ornare*, to furnish, adorn. See **Sub-** and **Ornament**. Der. *suborner*; *subornat-ion*, from F. *subornation*, 'a subornation,' Cot.

SUBPOENA, a writ commanding a person to attend in court under a penalty. (L.) Explained in Minshew, ed. 1627; and much older. — L. *sub poena*, under a penalty. — L. *sub*, under; and *poena*, abl. of *pœna*, a pain or penalty. See **Sub-** and **Pain**. Der. *sub-poena*, verb, to serve a subpoena.

SUBSCRIBE, to write underneath, to sign one's name to. (L.) 'And subscribed their names vnder these,' Sir T. More, Works, p. 3 h. 'My lre subscribed,' Will of Hen. V.; Royal Wills, p. 238. — L. *subscribere*, to write under, sign one's name to. — L. *sub*, under; and *scribere*, to write. See **Sub-** and **Scribe**. Der. *sub-scriber*; *subscript*, from the pp. *subscriptus*; *subscript-ion*, from MF. *subscriptiō*, 'a subscription or subscribing,' Cot., from L. acc. *subscriptiōnem*. **SUBSECTION**, an under-section, subdivision of a subject. (Hybrid; L. and F.—L.) From **Sub-** and **Section**.

SUBSEQUENT, following after. (L.) In Shak. Troil. i. 3. 334, and Milton, Samson, 325. — L. *subsequent*, stem of pres. part. of *subsequi*, to follow close after. — L. *sub*, under, close after; and *sequi*, to follow. See **Sub-** and **Sequel**. Der. *subsequent-ly*.

SUBSERVE, to serve subordinately. (L.) In Milton, Samson, 57. Englished from L. *subservire*, to serve under a person. — L. *sub*, under; and *servire*, to serve; to serve. — L. *subservi-ent*, from L. *subservient*, stem of pres. part. of *subservire*; *subservient-ly*, *subservience*.

SUBSIDE, to settle down. (L.) Dryden has *subsides*, tr. of Virgil, *Æn.* i. 212; Phillips, ed. 1706, has *subsides*, *subsidence*. — L. *subsiderē*, to settle down. — L. *sub*, under; and *siderē*, to settle, allied to *sedere*, to sit, which latter is cognate with E. *sit*. For **si-dere*, where *si-* is the weak grade of the root *SED*, to sit. See **Sub-** and **Sit**. Der. *subsidi-ence*, from L. *subsidentia*, a settling down. And see *subsidi-*.

SUBSIDY, assistance, aid in money. (F.—L.) In Shak. 2 Hen. VI, iv. 7. 25; 3 Hen. VI, iv. 8. 45. ME. *subsidiē*, The Crowned King, l. 36, in App. to P. Plowman, C-text, p. 525; the date of the poem is A.D. 1415. — AF. *subsidiē* (in Codefroy); though the usual F. form is *subsidiē* as in Cotgrave and Palsgrave. — L. *subsidiū*, a body of troops in reserve, aid, assistance. The lit. sense is 'that which sits [remains] behind or in reserve,' from L. *sub*, under, behind, and *siderē*, to sit, cognate with E. *sit*; see **Sub-** and **Sit**; and see *Subside*. Cf. L. *præ-sidium*, *ob-sidium*, from the same verb. Der. *subsidi-ary*, from L. *subsidiarius*, belonging to a reserve; *subsidi-ise*, a coined verb.

SUBSIST, to live, continue. (F.—L.) In Shak. Cor. v. 6. 73. — F. *subsister*, 'to subsist, abide,' Cot.—L. *subsistere*, to stand still, stay, abide. — L. *sub*, under, but here used with very slight force; and *sistere*, orig. to set, make to stand, but also used in the sense to stand. *Sistere* is the causal of *stare*, to stand (cf. Gk. *στῆναι*, for **el-σῆναι*); and *stare* is from **STĀ*, to stand (cf. *Sub-* and **Stand**. Der. *subsist-ence*, from F. *subsistence*, 'subsistence, continuance,' Cot., from L. *subsistentia*; *subsist-ent*, from the stem of the pres. part. of *subsistere*.

SUBSOIL, the under-soil. (Hybrid; L. and F.—L.) From **Sub-** and **Soil**.

SUBSTANCE, essential part, matter, body. (F.—L.) ME. *substance*, *substance*, Chaucer, C. T. 14809 (H 3993). — F. *substance*, 'substance,' Cot.—L. *substantia*, essence, material, substance. — L. *substant*, stem of pres. part. of *substare*, to be present, exist, lit. to stand beneath. — L. *sub*, beneath; and *stare*, to stand, from **STĀ*, to stand. See **Sub-** and **Stand**. Der. *substanti-al*, ME. *substantial*, Gower, C. A. iii. 92; bk. vii. 236; from F. *substantial*, from L. adj. *substantialis*; *substanti-al-ly*; *substanti-ate*, a coined word. Also *substanti-ive*, ME. *substantif*, P. Plowman, C. iv. 345, from F. *substantif* (Littre), from L. *substantivus*, self-existent, that which denotes existence, used of the 'substantive' verb *esse*, and afterwards extended, as a grammatical term, to nouns substantive as distinct from nouns adjective.

SUBSTITUTE, one person put in place of another. (F.—L.) Orig. used as a pp. 'This pope may be deposed, and another substitute in his room,' Sir T. More, Works, p. 1427 f. Hence used as a verb. 'They dyd also substitute other,' id. p. 821 d. — F. *substitut*, 'a substitute,' Cot.—L. *substitutus*, one substituted; pp. of *substituere*, to lay under, put in stead of. — L. *sub*, under, in place of; and *statuere*, to place, pp. *statutus*; see **Sub-** and **Statute**. Der. *substitute*, verb, as above; *substitut-ion*, Gower, C. A. iii. 178, bk. vii. 2769, F. *substitution* (Cot.), from L. acc. *substitutiōnem*.

SUBSTRATUM, an under stratum. (L.) L. *substrātum*, neut. of *substrātus*, pp. of *substernere*, to spread under. See **Sub-** and **Stratum**.

SUBTEND, to extend under or be opposite to. (L.) Phillips, ed. 1706, gives *subtended* and *subtense* as mathematical terms; *subtense* is in Blount, ed. 1674. — L. *subtendere* (pp. *subtensus*), to stretch beneath. — L. *sub*, under; and *tendere*, to stretch; see **Sub-** and **Tend**. Der. *subtense*, from pp. *subtensus*. And see *hypotenuse*.

SUTTER, under, secretly. (L.) Formed from L. *sub*, under, by help of the suffix *-ter*, which is properly a comparative suffix, as in *in-ter*; see **Inter-**, **Other**.

SUBTERFUGE, an evasion, artifice to escape censure. (F. — L.) In Bacon, *Life of Hen. VII.*, ed. Lumby, p. 182, l. 18. — F. *subterfuge*, 'a subterfuge, a shift;' Cot. — Late L. *subterfugium*, a subterfuge (Ducange). — L. *subterfugere*, to escape secretly. — L. *subter*, secretly; and *fugere*, to flee; see **Subter-** and **Fugitive**.

SUBTERRANEAN, SUBTERRANEOUS, underground. (L.) Both forms are in Phillips, ed. 1706. Blount, ed. 1674, has *subterrany* and *subterraneous*. Bacon has *subterrany*, Nat. Hist. § 603. Both are formed from L. *subterrāneus*, underground; the former by adding *-an* (= L. *-ānus*) after *-e*, the latter by changing *-us* to *-ous*. = L. *sub*, under; and *terr-a*, the earth; with suffix *-ān-ous*. See **Sub- and Terrace**.

SUBTLE, fine, rare, insinuating, sly, artful. (F. — L.) Pronounced [sɒt·l̩]. The word was formerly spelt without *l*, but this was sometimes inserted to bring it nearer to the L. form. We also meet with the spellings *subtil*, *subtile*. ME. *soitil*, *soitil*, Chaucer, C. T. 1056, 2051; the Six-text edition has the spellings *soitil*, *soitil*, *subtile*, *soitil*, *soitil*, Group A, 1054, 2049. — OF. *suitil*, *soutil* (Burguy), later *subtil*, 'subtill', Cot. — L. *subtilis*, acc. of *subtilis*, fine, thin, slender, precise, accurate, subtle. β. It is gen. thought that the orig. sense of *subtilis* was 'finely woven' v. cf. *sub*, beneath (— closely ?), and *tila*, a web. See *Sub-* and *Toll* (2). Der. *subtily*-s (sometimes *subtily*-ly), *subtleness* (sometimes *subtile*-ness); also *subtily*- or *subtily*-ty, ME. *soitelle*, *soetile*, P. Plowman, C. xv. 76, from OF. *soitellē* (Littré), also *subtillē*, from L. acc. *subtīlītem*. ¶ Note that the pronunciation without *b* agrees with the orig. ME. form.

SUBTRACT, to take away a part from the whole. (L.) In ME. *subtraen*, 1629; *substracten*, pp. of *substraken*, to draw away underneath, to subtract. L. *sub*, and *trahere*, (pp. *tractus*), to draw. See *Sub-* and *Trac*. Der. *subtraction*-ion (as if from F. **subtractionem*, not used), from L. acc. *subtractionē*; *subtractive*-ive; also *substraken*, in Minshew, a number to be subtracted, from L. *subtrahend-us*, fut. pass. part. of *subtrahere*.

SUBURB, SUBURBS, the confines of a city. (F.—L.) Commonly used in the pl. form. 'The *suburbs* of the town'; Fabyan's *Chron.* c. 219; Chaucer, C. T., G 657.—AF. *suburbe*, Stat. Realm, i. 97 (1285).—L. *suburbium*, the suburb of a town.—L. *sub*, under (here, near), and *urb-*, decl. stem of *urbs*, a town, city; see *Sub-* and *Urban*. Der. *suburban-* from L. *suburbānus*.

SUBVENTION. a subsidy, a pecuniary grant in aid. (F.—L.)
In Coltrave. —*F. subvention*, 'subvention, help, aid; also, a subsidy';
Cot.—*L. subventio*, acc. of *subventio*, assistance; cf. *subventus*,
pp. of *subvenire*, to come to one's aid, assist, relieve, succour.—*L. sub*,
under (by way of help); *venire*, to come. See *Sub-* and *Venture*.
Venture. Der. We also find *subvene*, vb., from *subvenire*; and
the adi. *subvent-itious*.

SUBVERT, to overthrow, ruin, corrupt. (F.-L.; or L.) ME. *subuerten*, Wyclif, Titus, iii. 11. = F. *subverser*, 'to subvert'; Cot. = L. *subuerti* (pp. *subversus*), to turn upside down, overthrow; lit. to turn from beneath. = L. *sub*, from under; and *uertere*, to turn. See **Sub-** and **Verse**. Der. *subvers-ion*, AF. *subversion*, Stat. Realm, i. 300, F. *subversion*, 'a subversion,' Cot., from L. acc. *subuersiōnem*; *subvers-ive*.

SUCCEED, to follow next in order, take the place of, to prosper. (F.—L.) Better spell *succede*. ME. *succeden*, Chaucer, C. T. 8508 (E 632).—F. *succéder*, 'to succeed'; Cot.—L. *succedere* (pp. *succensus*), to go beneath or under, follow after.—L. *suc-* (for *sub* before *c*), under; and *cedere*, to go; see Sub- and Cede. Der. *success*, an issue or result, whether good or bad (now chiefly only of a good result), as in 'good or ill *success*', Ascham, Schoolmaster, pt. i, ed. Arber, p. 35, from MF. *succes*, 'success', Cot., from L. *succensus*, acc. of *succensus*, result, event; *success*-ful, *success*-ful-ly. Also *successor*-or, ME. *successour*, Rob. of Glouc. p. 507. l. 10440. F. *successeur*, from L. acc. *successorum*, one who succeeds; *success*-ion, F. *succession*, 'succession', Cot., from L. acc. *successiōnem*; *success*-ion-al; *success*-ive, F. *successif*, 'successive', from L. *successivus*; *success*-ive-ly. Also *succed*-an-e-ous, explained by Phillips, ed. 1706, as 'succeeding, or coming in the room of another', from L. *succedānus*, that which supplies the place of another: *succed*-an-e-um, sb. neut. of *succedānus*.

SUCCINCT, concise. (L.) In Minshew, ed. 1627. = *L. succinctus*, prepared, short, small, contracted; pp. of *succingers*, to gird below, tuck up, gird up, furnish. = *L. suc-* (for *sub* before *c*), under, below; and *cingere*, to gird; see *Sub-* and *Cincture*. Der. *succinct-ly*, *succinct-ness*.

SUCCORY, chicory. (F.—L.—Gk.) 'Of *cykorie* or *suckorie*,' Sir T. Elyot, Castle of Helth, b. ii. c. 8. Minshew gives *succory*, *cichory*, and *chicory*. *Succory* is a corruption of *cichory*, now usually called *chicory*: see **CHICORY**.

SUCCOUR, to assist, relieve. (F.—I.) MF. *soconren*, Will. of Palerne, 1186. = OF. *succurre*, *soscorre* (Burguy), MF. *seounrir*, as in

Cotgrave; this change to *e* is no improvement. = *L. succurrere, succurrere*, to run under, run up to, run to the aid of, aid, succour. *L. sub*, under, up to; and *currere*, to run; see *Sub-* and *Current*. *Der. succur-*, *er*. Also *succurr*, sb., *M.E. succurs*, Ancrén Rīwle, p. 244, l. 9. Of *OF. socors*, later *seconds*, as in Cotgrave, from *L. subsecursus, succursus*, pp. of *succurrere*. ¶ The spelling is prob. due to that of the *AF. succour*, sb., in Langtoft's Chron. l. 302, also spelt *socours*, l. 16; and not from *AF. sucure*, vb., as used in the Vie de St. Auban.

SUCCUBA, a wanton female demon. (L.) In Baum. and Fletcher, Knight of Malta, v. 2 (Norandine).—L. *succuba*.—L. *succubare*, to lie under.—L. *suc-* (for *sub*), under; *cubare*, to lie down. See **Sub-** and **Covey**. Der. *succubus*, a masc. form; Webster, Westward Ho. iv. 2.

SUCCULENT, juicy. (F.—L.) In Minshew, ed. 1627.—F. *succulent*, 'succulent'; Cot.—L. *succulentus*, *succulentus*, full of juice; formed with suffix *-lentus* from *succu*-s, *sūcu*-s, juice (the gen. is *succi*, but there is a collateral form with *u*-stem, found in the gen. pl. *succum*). Allied to E. **Suck**.

SUCCUMB, to yield. (L.) In Butler, Hudibras, pt. i. c. 3, l. 459.—*L. succumbere*, to lie or fall under, yield.—*L. suc-* (for *sub* before *e*), under; and **cumbere*, to lie, a nasalised form allied to *cubāre*, to lie. See **Sub-** and **Incubus, Incumbent, Covey**.

SUCH, of a like kind. (E.) *ME. sunde, swile, swiuch, swiuch*, with numerous other forms, for which see Strattmann. *W. find sunde, swile* in Layamon, 31885, 1375; *swiuch*, Reliquiae Antiquae i. 131; *swiuch, such*, Chaucer, C. T. 3; (see Six-text). It will thus be seen that the orig. *l* was lost, and the final *e* palatalized to *ch*. The forms *suunde, swile* are from AS, *swyle, swile, swile, such*, Grein, ii. 513; *Osax. swiuch*; OFries. *selic, selth, sulik, sulich, such*, Du. *zulic*; Icel. *siulik*; Dan. *slig*; Swed. *slig*; MSwed. *sluch* (Ihre); G. *solch*; OHG. *soflich*; Goth. *swaleiks*. *β*. The Goth. *swaleiks* is simply compounded of *swa*, *so*, and *leiks*, like; and all the Teut. forms admit of a similar explanation. Thus *such* is for *so-like*, of which it is a corruption. See **So** and **Like** and cf. **Which**.

SUCK to draw in with the mouth, imbibe, esp. milk. (Ē.) ME. *souken*, Chaucer, C. T. 8326 (E 450); esp. a strong verb, with *pt. t. sek* or *sec*, Ancr. Riwle, p. 330, l. 6, *pp. i-soke* (for *i-poken*), Trevisa, lib. 267, l. 12. AS. *sūcan*, strong verb, *pt. t. sūne*, *pp. socen*; Grein, ii. 402; Deut. xxxii. 13; Luke, xi. 27. [There is also a form *sūgan*, and there is a double form of the Teut. base, viz. SEUK and SEUG. Of the former, we find examples in AS. *sūcan*, E. *suck*, cognate with L. *sugere*. Of the latter, we have examples in AS. *sūgan*, Icel. *sjuga*, *sūga* (*pt. t. saug*, *pp. sogiun*), Dan. *suge*, Swed. *suga*, G. *saugen*, OHG (*sūgan*); which is the prevailing type in Teutonic.] We find also *W. sugno*, to suck, *sug*, *juell*; Irish *sughairin*, I suck in, *sug*, *juice*; Gael. *sug*, to suck, *sug*, *juice*; cf. L. *sūcus*, *succus*, *juice*. β. The Idg. root of E. *suck* is SUG. See Brugmann, i. § 112. The word *succulent* is from Duct. *suck*, *sucker*, sb. *suck-ling*, l. 3, 44, a frequentative form with the usual suffix *-ing*; *suck-ling*, ME. *sokling* or *sokeling*, spelt *sokelynge* in Prompt. Parv., with dmling suffix *-ing* from the form *sokel* = one who sucks, where the *-el* is the suffix of the agent (so that it is hardly a parallel form to *duck-ling*, which is merely a double diction, from *duck*). Also *honey-suckle*, q.v.; *suck-tion*, q.v.; *suck*, q.v.

SUCTION, the act or power of sucking. (F.—L.) In Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 191.—F. *suction*, 'a sucking'; Cot. Formed, as if from L. **suctio*: cf. *suctus*, pp. of *sūgere*, to suck: see **Suck**.

SUDATORY, a sweating bath. (L.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. Rare. Rich. gives an example from Holyday, Juvenal, p. 224. — *L. sūdātōrium*, a sweating-bath; neut. of *sūdātōrius*, serving for sweating. — *L. sūdātōri*, decl. stem of *sūdātōr*, a sweater. — *L. sūdāre*, to sweat, allied to *E. Sweat*, q. v.; with suffix *-tor* of the agent. See *SUDORIFIC*.

SUDDEN, unexpected, abrupt, hasty. (F.-L.) ME. *sodain*, *sodaine*, *soden*, Chaucer, C. T. 4841 (B 421); *sodeneiliche*, suddenly, King Alisaunder, 3568. - OF. *sodain*, *suddin*, mod. F. *soudain*, *soudaine*. Cf. Prov. *sopmante*, suddenly (Bartsch); Ital. *subitaneo* (also *subitaneo*). - Late L. **subitānus*, for L. *subiūtiūsus*, suddenly; extended from *subitus*, sudden, lit. 'that which has come stealthily', orig. pp. of *subire*, to go or come stealthily. - L. *sub*, under, stealthily; and *ire*, to go, from *√*EL, to go. See **Sub-** and **Itinerant**. Der. *sudden-ly*, -ness.

SUDORIFIC, causing sweat. (F.—L.) '*Sudorifick* herbs;' Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 706.—*F. sudorifique*, causing sweat, Cot.—L. *sūdōrificus*, the same.—L. *sūdōri-*, decl. stem of *sūdor*, sweat; and *-ficus*, making, from *facere*, to make. See **SWEAT** and **FACT**. Der. *sudorific*, sb.: and see *sudatory*.

SUDS, boiling water mixed with soap. (E.) 'Sprinkled With
uds and dish-water;' Beaum. and Fletcher. Wit without Money.

A. iii. sc. 1. *Suds* means 'things sodden;' and is formed as a pl. from *sud*, derived from Teut. **sud-*, the weak grade of Teut. **seutau-*, to seethe; see **Seethe**. Hence Gascoigne uses *suddles* metaphorically, in the sense of 'worthless things'; see Gascoigne's Works, ed. Hazlitt, ii. 310, l. 9. In the *suds*-in the middle of a wash, is a proverbial expression for being in a sulky temper; cf. prov. E. *suddled*, flooded. Cf. MDu. *zode*, a seething, boiling, fexham; Icel. *sud*, water in which meat has been sodden; and see **Sod**.

SUE, to prosecute at law. (F.—L.) The orig. sense is merely to follow; it was technically used as a law-term. Spelt *seue* in Palsgrave. ME. *suen*, Wyclif, Matt. viii. 19, 22; also *sewen*, *swen*, P. Plowman, B. xi. 21; *swen*, Ancrén Riwe, p. 208, l. 5. —OF. *su-* (as in pr. pl. *su-ent*, pra. pt. *su-ant*), a stem of OF. *sivir*, *suivir*, *suivre* (Godefroy, with several other forms), mod. F. *suivre*, to follow. Cf. Prov. *segre*, *segur* (Bartsch), Ital. *seguire*, to follow. —Late L. *sequere*, to follow, substituted for L. *sequi*, to follow; see the changes traced in Brachet. See **Sequene**. Der. *en-sue*, q.v., *pur-sue*; *suit*, *suite*, q.v.

SUET, the fat of an animal about the kidneys. (F.—L.) ME. *suet*. 'Sueté [where *w-u-*], *suet* (due sillab), of flesche or fysche or oþer lyke, *Liquamen, sumen*.' Prompt. Parv. Formed with dimin. suffix -et from OF. *seu*, Norman *sieu*, Walloon *seu* (Littré), mod. F. *sui*, suet, fat. Cf. Span. *sobo*; Ital. *sevo*, 'tallow, fat, sevet', Florio. —L. *sebum*, also *seum*, tallow, suet, grease. Prob. allied to L. *sapo*, soap; see **Soap**.

SUFFER, to undergo, endure, permit. (F.—L.) ME. *suffreu*, *suffren*, in early use; Chaucer, C. T. 11089 (F 777); Layamon, 24854 (later text). —OF. *suffrir*, *suffrir*, mod. F. *souffrir*. —Folk-L. **sufferire*, for L. *sufferre*, to undergo, endure. —L. *suf-* (for *sub* before *f*), under; and *ferre*, to bear, cognate with E. *bear*. See **Sub**- and **Bear** (1). Der. *suffer-er*, *suffer-ing*; *suffer-able*; also *suffer-ance* or *suff-erance*, ME. *suffrance*, Chaucer, C. T. 11100 (F 788), OF. *suffrance*, later *souffrance*, 'sufferance', Cot., from Late L. *suffrentia* (Duange).

SUFFICE, to be enough. (F.—L.) ME. *suffisen*, Chaucer, C. T. 9908 (E 2034). —F. *suffire*, occurring in *suffis-ant*, stem of pres. part. of *suffire*, to suffice; cf. ME. *suffisance*, sufficiency, Chaucer, C. T. 492 (A 490), from F. *suffisance*, sufficiency. —L. *sufficere*, lit. to make or put under, hence to substitute, provide, supply, suffice. —L. *suf-* (for *sub* before *f*), and *facere*, to make; see **Sub**- and **Fact**. Der. *suffici-ent*, Merch. Ven. i. 3, 17, from L. *suffici-ent*, stem of pres. part. of *sufficere*; *suffici-ent-ly*; *suffici-ency*, Meas. for Meas. i. 1, 8.

SUFFIX, a letter or syllable added to a word. (L.) Modern; used in philology. —L. *suffixus*, pp. of *suffigere*, to fasten on beneath. —L. *suf-* (for *sub* before *f*), and *figere*, to fix; see **Sub**- and **Fix**. Der. *suffix*, verb.

SUFFOCATE, to smother. (L.) Orig. used as a pp. 'May he be suffocate,' 2 Hen. VI. i. 124. —L. *suffocatus*, pp. of *suffocare*, to choke. Lit. 'to put something under the gullet, to throttle.' —L. *suf-* (for *sub*- before *f*), and *facere*, stem of *facere*, s. pl. the gullet, throat. 'The same change from *uu* to *o* occurs in *foecale*, a neck-cloth.' [Perhaps allied to Skt. *bhūkā*, a hole, the head of a fountain. Der. *suffocant-ia*, from F. *suffocation*, 'suffocation', Cot., from L. acc. *suffocationem*.

SUFFRAGE, a vote, united prayer. (F.—L.) In Shak. Cor. ii. 2, 142; Caxton, Siege of Troy, fol. 511, l. 10; *suffragys*, pl., Monk of Evesham (ab. 1482), c. 44, ed. Arber, p. 92. —F. *suffrage*, 'a suffrage, voice'; Cot. —L. *suffragium*, a vote, voice, suffrage. *Suffragium* has been ingeniously explained as 'a broken piece', such as a pot-herd, &c., whereby the ancients recorded their votes (Vanick, Bréal). If this be right, *suf-* is the usual prefix (= *sub*), and -*fragium* is connected with *frangere*, to break, cognate with E. **Break**. Cf. L. *nauf-fragium*, a ship-wreck. β. But Walde connects it with L. *frag-or*, noise, din, i. e. outcry; and further, with AS. *spriç*, E. *speech*; see **Speech**. Der. *suffrag-an*, ME. *suffragan*, Trevisa, ii. 115, l. 9, from F. *suffragant*, 'a suffragan, or suffragan, a bishop's deputy', Cot., from L. *suffragant-*, stem of pres. part. of *suffragari*, to vote for, support, assist; but *suffragan* may also represent the Late L. *suffraganeus*, a suffragan bishop.

SUFFUSE, to overspread or cover, as with a fluid. (L.) 'Her suffused eyes,' Spenser, F. Q. iii. 7, 10. —L. *suffusus*, pp. of *suffundere*, to pour beneath, diffuse beneath or upon. —L. *suf-* (for *sub* before *f*), and *fundere*, to pour; see **Sub**- and **Fuse**. Der. *suffusion*, from F. *suffusion*, 'a suffusion, or pouring upon', Cot., from L. acc. *suffusionem*.

SUFI, a Moslem mystic; see under **Sophy**.

SUGAR, a sweet substance, esp. that obtained from a kind of cane. (F.—Span.—Arab.—Pers.—Skt.) ME. *sugre*, Chaucer, C. T.

10928 (F 614); in P. Plowman, B. v. 122, two MSS. read *suere*, of which *sugre* is a 'voiced' form. —F. *sucre*, 'sugar'; Cot. —Span. *azucar*, sugar. —Arab. *sakkar*, *sokkar*, sugar; Palmer's Pers. Dict., col. 357, Freytag's Arab. Dict. ii. 334; whence, by prefixing the article *al*, the form *asokkar*, accounting for the prefixed *a* in the Span. form. —Pers. *shakar*, sugar; Palmer's Pers. Dict., col. 385. —Skt. *çarkarā*, gravel, a soil abounding in stony fragments, clayed or candied sugar; Benfey, p. 936. Prob. allied to Gk. *σάκχαρις*, a pebble on the sea-shore. β. From the Pāli form *sakkarā* are derived Gk. *σάκχαρις*, *σάκχαρον*, and L. *saccharum*. It is a mistake to derive F. *sucre* (as Brachet does) from L. *saccharum* directly. See **Saccharine**. Der. *sugar*, verb, Palsgrave; *sugar-y*, *sugar-cane*, *sugar-candy* (see *candy*); *sugar-loaf*, Paston Letters, iii. 37.

SUGGEST, to introduce indirectly, hint. (L.) In Shak. Rich. II. i. 1, 101, iii. 4, 75. —L. *suggestus*, pp. of *suggere*, to carry or lay under, furnish, supply, suggest. —L. *sug-* (for *sub* before *g*), and *gerere*, to carry; see **Sub**- and **Jest**. Der. *suggest-ion*, Chaucer, C. T. 14727 (B 3607), from F. *suggestion*, 'a suggestion', from L. acc. *suggestinē*; *suggest-ive*, a coined word; *suggest-ive-ly*.

SUICIDE, self-murder; one who dies by his own hand. (F.—L.) The word was really coined in England, but on a F. model. See note at the end of the article. In Blackstone's Commentaries, b. iv. c. 14 (R.); in the latter sense. Rich. gives a quotation for it, in the former sense, from a tr. of Montesquieu, The Spirit of Laws, b. xiv. c. 13; the first F. translation appeared in 1749, immediately after its appearance in France. Littré says that *suicide* is in Richelet's Dict. in 1759, and is said to have been first used in French by Desfontaines not much earlier (1738). As remarked under **Homicide**, the same form has two senses, and two sources. 1. F. *suicide*, a coined word, from L. *sui*, of oneself, gen. case of *se*, self; and -*cidium*, a slaying (as in *homi-cidium*), from *cadere*, to slay. 2. F. *suicide*, coined from L. *sui*, of oneself, and -*cida*, a slayer (as in *homi-cida*), from *cadere*, to slay. Der. *suicid-ial*, -ly. ¶ Trench, in his English Past and Present, observes that Phillips notices the word, as a monstrous formation, in 1671, long before its appearance in French; and it is given by Blount, ed. 1674. It seems to have been suggested by the queer words *suist*, a selfish man, and *suicism*, selfishness, which had been coined at an earlier date, and were used by Whitlock in an essay entitled The Grand Schismatic, or Suist Anatomised; cf. his Zootomia, 1654. The word is clumsy enough, but we may rightly claim it. Littré's objection, that the form of the word is plainly French, is of no force. We had the words *homicide*, *patri-cide*, *matr-cide*, *fratr-cide*, already in use; and *sui-cide* was coined by analogy with these, which accounts for the whole matter simply enough. It may be added that, though the translator of Montesquieu uses the word, the original has only *l'homicide de soi-même*.

SUIT, an action at law, a petition, a set, as of clothes. (F.—L.) ME. *suite*, Chaucer, C. T. 2875 (A 2873). —F. *suite* (also *suite* in Cotgrave), 'a chase, pursuit, suit against, also the train, attendants, or followers of a great person'; Cot. —Late L. type **sequita*, variant of *secta* (L. *secūta*), a following, a sect (whence the sense of *suite* or train); in Late L. extended to mean a suit at law, a series, order, set, a suit of clothes, &c.; see Duange. From the base of *sequ-i*, to follow, as noted under **Seot**, q.v. Cf. 'secta vestium', a suit of clothes; Ilier Allus, p. 29. 'Sex cochliaria eiusdem sectae', six spoons of the same set; York Wills, iii. 3 (1395). Der. *suit*, verb, to clothe, As You Like It, i. 3, 118, also to lit, adapt, agree, accord, id. ii. 7, 81, Macb. ii. 1, 60; 'to suit is to agree together, as things made on a common plan', Wedgwood. Also *suit-or*, L. L. L. ii. 34; *suit-able*, Timon, iii. 6, 92, *suit-able-ness*. **Doublets**, *suite*, q.v., *seet*, *sept*, *set* (2).

SUITE, a train of followers. (F.—L.) 'With fifty in their suite to his defence'; Sidney (in Todd's Johnson; no reference). —F. *suite*; see further under **Suit**, of which *suite* is a doublet.

SULCATED, furrowed, grooved. (L.) 'Sulcate, to cast up in furrows, to till'; Blount, ed. 1674. Chiefly scientific. —L. *sulcatus*, pp. of *sulcare*, to furrow. —L. *sulcus*, a furrow. † Gk. *ὄλκος*, a furrow, from *ἔλκεν*, to draw along; cf. AS. *sulh*, a plough.

SULKY, obstinate, silently sullen. (E.) The word is rare in old books, and the Dictionaries omit it, till we come to Todd's Johnson, where 'the sulkiness of my disposition' is quoted from a letter of Gray to Dr. Clarke, A. D. 1760. It is an incorrect form, and should rather be *sulken*; it arose from misdividing the sb. *sulken-ness* as *sulken-ness*, by analogy with *happi-ness* from *happy*, &c. The sb. appears as *a-sulkenness*, i. e. sloth, O. Eng. Hom. i. 83, l. 25; and is not uncommon in AS., which also has the true old form of the adj. = AS. *solcen*, orig. slothful, remiss; in the comp. *āsolcen*, slothful, remiss, lazy, Ælfric's Homilies, ed. Thorpe, vol. i. p. 306, l. 11, p. 340, last line; also ii. 220, l. 23, where it means 'disgusted'. The sb. *āsolcen-ness* is quite a common word; see Ælf. Hom. i. 602, l. 8, ii. 46, l. 11,

ii. 218, l. 22, ii. 220, l. 21; Thorpe, *Diplomatarium*, p. 240, l. 12; the sense comes very near to that of mod. *E. sullenness*. 'Acciditque, vel tedious, *asolens*;' Voc. 190, 14. Another trace of AS. *solen* occurs in the comp. *broden*, used as a pp., with the sense of 'stupefied'; *Ælfred*, tr. of Gregory's Past. Care, c. 35, ed. Sweet, p. 238, l. 3.

β. We further know that *solen* was the pp. of a strong verb *solan* (pt. t. *selle*, pp. *solen*), appearing in the comp. *asolcan* (pt. t. *asale*, pp. *asolcan*), for which Leo refers to *Alfr. Hom.* ii. 592, the reference, unluckily, being wrong. We find the verb again, spelt *asolcan*, in *Cædmon*, ed. Grein, 2167; see Grein, l. 41. γ. There is even a cognate OHG. *g* word, viz. the verb *arsolan*, *Graff*, vi. 216, where the prefix *ar-* = AS. *æ-*. Thus the Teut. type is **solk-*, from a base **solk-*, answering to an Idg. base *SELG-*. δ. It is remarkable that the Skt. *śj* means 'to let loose, abandon,' and the pp. *śjāta* is 'abandoned,' which comes very near the sense of AS. *solen*. Der. *solk-*, really for *solk-*, as explained above.

¶ Etym. *solk-*, gives a form *asolcan*, but the MS. has *asolcan*, *Liber Scint.* § 10, p. 79, l. 5; also *asolcan*, id. § 24, p. 98, l. 1. **SULLEN**, gloomily angry, morose. (F.—L.) ME. *solaín*, *solaín*, orig. merely 'solitary,' then 'hating company,' or morose, as explained in the Prompt. Parv. 'Soleyn of maner, or he that lovyth no company, Solitaryus.' Pr. Parv. A mess of meat for one person was also called *solayne*, as explained on the same page. 'By hymself as a *solayne*,' i.e. a lonely person, P. Ploymann, B. xii. 205. In the Rom. of the Rose, 3896, *solaín* means 'sullen,' but in Chaucer, Book of the Duchess, 982, and Parl. of Foules, 607, it means 'solitary' or 'lonely.'—OF. *solaín*, lonely, solitary, of which the only trace I find is in Roquefort, where *solaín* is explained as 'a portion served out to a religious person,' a pittance, doubtless a portion for one; so also in Ducange, s.v. *solaín* (5). E. Müller and Mahn cite Prov. *solan*, solitary. These Romance forms presuppose a Late L. **soltānus*, solitary, but it does not occur; however, it is a mere extension from L. *soltus*, sole, alone; see *Sole*. Cf. OF. *soltain*, solitary (thurguy), which answers, similarly, to a Late L. **soltānus*. Der. *sullen-ly*, -ness.

SULLY, to tarnish, spot, make dirty. (F.—L.) Shak. has *sullied*, *Sommet* 15; also the infinitive form *sully*; Merry Wives, ii. 1. 102. [We also find the ME. *solved*, soiled, Cursor Mundi, l. 22491, spelt *sultawed* in 1608 (Nares). From ME. *soltuen*, spelt *soltuyn*, *soltuyn* in Prompt. Parv., to soil, blemish; from AS. *solan*, g., d., and acc. of *sola*, f., mire, by-form of AS. *sol*, mire (below). And also ME. *sultien*; whence *sultich* = *sultiieth*, Owl and Nightingale, 1238; pp. *sulted* = *sullied*, P. Ploymann's Creed, 752, Ancien Riwle, p. 396, l. 1. AS. *sylan*, to sully, defile with dirt or mud. 'Sio sugu bi wile sylan on hire sole after ðenn bi hio ðwægen bið' = the sow will wallow [lit. sully herself] in her mire after she is washed; *Ælfred*, tr. of Gregory's Past. Care, ed. Sweet, c. liv, p. 419, l. 27. This form is from AS. *sol*, mire, mud, for which see the quotation above.—Swed. *sula*, to blemish; Dan. *sile*, to blemish, *sile*, *sül*, mire; Goth. *hisauljan*, to sully, render impure; G. *sühlen*, to sully, *sich herum sühlen*, to wallow, from *sukle*, slough, mire, MII.G. *sol*, mire. Cf. Norw. *saula*, mire.] β. Nevertheless, the modern verb *to sully* is a doublet of the earlier verb *to soil*.—MF. *souiller*, 'to soil, slurr, dirty, smutch; se souiller, (of a swine) to wallow in the mire;' Cot.—OF. *souil*, for which see *Soil* (2). Doublet, *soil* (2).

SULPHUR, brimstone. (L.) [ME. *soulfre* (an OF. form, cf. F. *soufre*); Chaucer, Ho. of Fame, iii. 418.] In Spenser, F. Q. i. 5, 31. A term in alchemy, from L. *sulphur*, also spelt *sulfur*. Der. *sulphur-*, from L. *sulphureus* or *sulfureus*, adj.; *sulphur-ous*, from F. *sulphureux*, 'sulphurous,' Cot., from L. adj. *sulphureus* or *sulfureus*; also the coined words *sulphur-ic*, *sulphur-et*, *sulphur-ett-et*, and *sulphate* (used for **sulphur-ate*).

SULTAN, an Eastern ruler, head of the Ottoman empire. (F.—Arab.) In Shak. Merch. Ven. ii. 1, 26.—F. *sultan*, 'a sultan or souldan,' Cot.—Arab. *sultān*, victorious, also a ruler, prince; cf. *sultat*, dominion; Rich. Diet. pp. 843, 844. β. The word occurs early in the ME. form *soudan*, Chaucer, C. T. 4597 (B 177); this is from OF. *soudan*, *souldan*, both in Cotgrave, which are derived from the same Arab. word. Der. *sultan-ess*, with F. suffix; *sultan-a*, Dryden, Kind Keeper, i. 1, from Ital. *sultana*, fem. of *sultano*, a sultan, from Arab. *sultān*.

SULTRY, SWEATRY, very hot and oppressive. (E.) *Sultry* and *sweatry*, both in Phillips, ed. 1706, are the same word; the latter being the fuller and older form. Shak. has *sultry*, Hamlet, v. 2. 101; also *sweatry* = caused to exude by heat, Macb. iv. 1. 8. The *sw* has passed into *u*; cf. so from AS. *swā*, and mod. E. *sword*, where the *sw* is entirely lost. The *-y* (—AS. *-ig*) is an adjectival suffix, and *sultry* is short for *sulter-y*, formed from the verb *to sulter*. *Sultery* is from *sulteryng*, or *swonyng*, *Sincopa*, Prompt. Parv., where the sense is 'a swooning with heat.' *Sultery* for *hete*, or febrilness, or other cawsy, or swowyn, Exalto, *sincopizo*, id. p. 481. β. Again,

sulter is a frequent. form (with the usual suffix *-er*) from ME. *suelten*, to die, also to swoon away or faint. 'Swove or *suelte*' = swoon or faint, P. Ploymann, B. v. 154. From AS. *sueltan*, to die, Grein, ii. 505.—Icel. *svelta*, to die, starve (pt. t. *svalt*, pl. *sultu*, pp. *sultinn*; Dan. *sulte*; Swed. *svalta*; Goth. *sulttan*, to die. Cf. Icel. *sultr*, Dan. *sult*, hunger, famine; from the weak grade **susult* > **sult*. Also OHG. *schwulzen*, to burn, to be consumed by fire or love. γ. All from Teut. base **suel-*, to die; prob. an extension of the base **suel-*, to burn, glow, be hot, from which the E. word has undoubtedly received its present sense; this appears in AS. *swelan*, to burn, ME. *suelen*, *suelen*, prov. E. *sueal*, to waste away under the action of fire, allied to G. *schwelen*, to burn slowly, *schwül*, sultry, with the extended forms OHG. *swilzen*, heat, *swilzōn*, to burn slowly; Lith. *swilti*, to shine, burn. Der. *sultri-ness*.

SUM, the amount, whole of a thing, substance, total, summary, fulness. (F.—L.) ME. *somme*, Chaucer, C. T. 115, 17 (F 1225).—AF. *summe*, a sum, Vie de St. Auban, ed. Atkinson; F. *somme*, 'a summe of money,' Cot.—L. *summa*, sum, chief part, amount; orig. fem. of *summus*, highest, chief, principal. *Summus* stands for **sup-*, uppermost, superl. form from **sup*, old form of *sub* (cf. *sup-er*); the sense of 'under' and 'over' are curiously mixed; see Sub.—Allied to Gk. *sum-*, highest, with a different suffix. Brugmann, i. § 762. Der. *sum*, verb, ME. *summen*, Trevisa, iii. 261, l. 15. F. *summer*, from L. *summāre*; *summ-ation*, from F. *summation*, 'the summing of money,' Cot., due to L. *summāre*; *summ-ar-y*, sb., answering to F. *sommaire*, 'a summary,' Cot., from L. *summārium*, a summary, epitome, which presupposes an adj. **summārius*; *summary*, adj., answering to F. *sommaire*, adj., 'summary,' Cot.; *summ-ar-i-ly*, *summ-ar-i-ness*; *summ-ar-ise*, a coined word. Also *summi-ti*, q. v. And see *supreme*, *sovereign*, *soprano*.

SUMACH, a tree. (F.—Span.—Arab.) *Sumack* or *Sumack*, a kind of rank-smelling shrub that bears a black berry made use of by curriers to dress their leather; Phillips, ed. 1706. Spelt *sumack*, *sumake*, *sumaque* in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674, with a similar definition. ME. *sumac*, *Laufrank*, *Curigrie*, p. 218, l. 19.—F. *sumac*, formerly spelt *sumack*; Littré.—Span. *zumac*.—Arab. *sumāq*, a species of shrub; Rich. Diet. p. 847. Another Arab. name is *samāqil* (id.); this will account for another F. form *sumail*, noticed by Littré.

SUMMER (1), the warmest season of the year. (E.) ME. *sumer*, *summer* (with one m), Chaucer, C. T. 396 (A 394). AF. *summer*, *summer*, Matt. xxiv. 32.—Du. *zomer*; Icel. *sumar*; Dan. *sommer*; Swed. *sommar*; G. *summer*; OHG. *sumar*. β. From a Teut. type **sum-rus*, m. (Frank); connected with Irish and Welsh *ham*, W. *haf*, summer (the initial *h* standing, as usual, for *g*), Skt. *samā*, a year, Zend *hama*, summer. Brugmann, i. § 436. Der. *summer*, verb, to pass the summer, Isaiah, xviii. 6; *summer-house*, Amos, iii. 15.

SUMMER (2), a beam. (F.—Low L.—Gk.) See *Summer*.

SUMMERSET, the same as *Somersault*, q. v. **SUMMIT**, highest point, top. (F.—L.) In Shak. Hamlet, i. 4. 70, iii. 3. 18; K. Lear, iv. 6. 57. Caxton has *summete*, Godfrey of Bolyne, p. 251, l. 21.—F. *sommet*, 'the top,' Cot. Dimin., with suffix *-et*, of OF. *som*, the top, esp. of a hill; see Burguy, Littré.—L. *summus*, highest point, neut. of *summus*, highest; see *Sum*.

SUMMON, to cite to appear, call with authority. (F.—L.) The examples in the Glossary to Layamon, s.v. *summen*, show that two distinct words were early confused, viz. AS. *summan*, *summan*, to collect together (a derivative verb from *suman*, together, from *sum*, together) and OF. *sonomer*, *sonomer*, mod. F. *semonder*. But since *summons*, sb., and *summoner* are both F. words, and the word *summon* properly belongs to the law-courts, we need only here consider the F. form. We find *let somony* = caused to attend, in Rob. of Glouc. p. 377, l. 7739; and the word *sonne* in Chaucer, C. T. 6943 (D 1361), clearly refers to the mod. E. sense of *summon*, though its form would suit the AS. *summan*, equally well.—OF. *sonomer* (Roquefort), in which form it is rare, having been corrupted to *sonomer* or *semonder*. Cotgrave gives F. *semonder*, to bid, invite, summon, warn, cite. Littré gives an 11th-cent. example of the form *sumoner*; and Roquefort gives an excellent example in which the OF. *sonomer* is used with the orig. sense of 'to admonish,' the word *semonoit* being used to translate L. *admonet*; Dial. de Saint Grégoire, liv. 2, chap. 5. Cf. Prov. *semoner*, to summon, a common word (Bartsch).—L. *summonēre*, to remind privately.—L. *sum-* (for *sub* before *m*); and *monēre*, to advise; see Sub- and *Monition*. Der. *summon-er*, ME. *sonpnowr*, Chaucer, C. T. 625 (represented by mod. E. *Sumner* as a proper name), also *sonomour*, P. Ploymann, B. iii. 123 (footnote), from the AF. *sumenour*, Laws of Will. I. 47; MF. *semonneur*, 'a summoner, citer, apparitor,' Cot. Also *summon-er*, ME. *sonomous*, Allit. Morte Arthure, 91, from the AF. *sonomous*, f. Stat. Realm, i. 29 (1295), MF. *semonce*, 'a warning, citation, summons,' Cot.; Littré explains that the F. *semonce*, formerly *semonce* (or *semonce*), is the fem. of *semons* (*semons*), the pp. of *semonder* (or

moudre, to summon. Cf. Prov. *somonsa*, a summons, cited by Littré; we also find Prov. *somosa*, *somesta* used in the same sense. Thus the *s* at the end of *summons* is not due to the L. *summones*, as some have supposed.

SUMPTAN, a blow-pipe. (Malay.) *Malay sumptan*. — Malay *sumpti* (also *menyumpit*), to blow; with suffix *-an*.

SUMPTER, a horse for carrying burdens, a pack-horse. (F. — Late L. — Gk.) Two forms of the word were once in use, viz. ME. *somer*, King Alisaunder, 890, and *sumpter*, id. 6023. The former, once the commoner form, is now lost; but it is necessary to explain it first. 1. From OF. *somier*, *sommier* (hurgy), a pack-horse; formed, with suffix *-ier* of the agent, from OF. *somme*, *sone*, *sauve*, *sume*, a pack, burden. [Cotgrave gives OF. *sommier*, 'a sumpter-horse, also the piece of timber called a sumpter.'] — Late L. *salma*, corrupt form of *sagma*, a pack, burden; whence *sagmarius*, *salmarius*, a pack-horse (> F. *sommier*). — Gk. *σάγμα*, a pack-saddle. — Gk. *σάτρεν* (= *σάγ-ρεν*, fut. *σάσθω*), to pack, put a burden on a horse, fasten on a load, orig. to fasten. Allied to Gk. *σάγν*, housings, *σάγος*, a soldier's cloak. 2. The etymology of *sumpter* is similar; it orig. meant, not the horse, but the horse's driver; and such is the sense in King Alisaunder, 6023, where the *sumpters* are reckoned among the squires and guides belonging to an army. Hence, also, the mod. F. *sumpter-horse*, i. e. a baggage-carrier's horse, the addition of *horse* being necessary to the sense, whereas the ME. *somer* was used alone, in the same sense. *Sumpter* is, accordingly, from OF. *sommeter*, a packhorse-driver (Rouffort). This answers to a Low L. *σagalmaris*, not found, but formed from the Gk. *σάγμαρ*, the true stem of *σάγμα*, just as *sagmarius* is formed from *σάγμα*. 3. The E. word *summer*, noticed by Cotgrave (above) as meaning 'a beam,' is with notice. It occurs in Barbour's Bruce, xvii. 696, and is given in Halliwell; being so called from its bearing a great burden or weight; cf. Norman dial. *sommier*, a summer (Duméril). Hence also the E. *breast-summer* (gen. pronounced *breassomer*), defined in Webster as 'a summer or beam placed breast-wise to support a superincumbent wall.' Note that *summer* in K. Lear, ii. 4. 219, does not mean 'a packhorse,' but a packhorse-driver.

SUMPTUARY, relating to expenses. (L.) In Cotgrave, to translate E. *somptuair*. It is rather Englished from L. *sumptuarius*, belonging to expenses, than borrowed from French. Formed, with suffix *-arius*, from *sumptus*, decl. stem of *sumptus*, expense, cost; see *Sumptuous*.

SUMPTUOUS, expensive, costly. (F. — L.) 'Sumptuous expenses of the meaner people;' Sir T. Elyot, Castel of Helth, b. ii. c. 28. — F. *sumptueux*, 'sumptuous,' Cot. — L. *sumptuosus*, costly. — L. *sumptus*, decl. stem of *sumptus*, expense, cost. — L. *sumptus*, pp. of *sumere*, to take, spend, consume. — F. *sumere* (> *sup-ere*) is a derivative of *emere*, to buy, orig. to take. Brugmann, i. § 240. See *Sum* and *Example*. Der. *sumptuosus*, *-ness*.

SUN, the celestial body which is the source of light and heat. (E.) ME. *sonne*, two syllables, 'haucer,' C. T. 7. AS. *sunne*, a fem. sb., Exod. xvi. 21, xvii. 12 (common). — In. *zon*, fem. sb.; Icel. *sunna*, fem., only in poetry, the common word being *sól*; G. *sonne*, fem., OHG. *sunna*; Goth. *sunna*, masc., *sunō*, fem. — F. The Teut. type is **sunnon*, fem. Here *-non* is a suffix (as in Teut. **ster-non*, a star); and the base **sun-* is the weak grade of a root **suen-*, which is prob. allied to the root **sū-*, **sū-*, 'to shine,' whence Goth. *sau-il*, L. *sū-*, the sun, Icel. *sū-*, the sun. See *Solar*. Der. *sun*, verb; *sun-beam*, AS. *sunnebeām*; *sun-burnt*; *sun-rise*, spelt *sonne rise* in Palgrave; *sun-set*, spelt *sonne sette* in Palgrave, ONorthumb. *sun-set*, Matt. xxiv. 27 (Indisfame MS.). Also *Sun-day*, AS. *sunuau dag*, 'lit. day of the sun,' where *sunuau* is the gen. case. Other compounds are *sun-fish*, *flower*, *shine*, *stroke*, *sun-y*, *sun-less*, *sun-ward*; and see *south*.

SUNDER, to part, divide. (E.) ME. *sundren*, Ancrén Riwe, p. 270, last line. AS. *sundrian*, *gesundrian*, Grein, i. 459; also *sundrian*, in comp. *āsundrian*, Matt. x. 35; lit. 'to put asunder.' — AS. *sundor*, adv., asunder, Grein, ii. 495. — Icel. *sundra*, to sunder, from *sundr*, adv., asunder; Dan. *søndre*, to sunder, from *sønder*, adv.; Swed. *sundra*, from *sönder*, adv.; G. *sundern*, from *sönder*, adv., separate. And cf. Goth. *sundrā*, adv., separately; Du. *zunder*, conj., but. — F. All allied to Gk. *δ-ερε* (for **sunter*), without, Skt. *san-utar*, aside, far from (Macdonell); so that *-der* in *sun-der*, adv., is a suffix. Further allied to OIrish *sain*, separate, L. *sin-*, without. Brugmann, i. § 500. Der. *a-sunder*, q. v.; *sundr-y*, adj., separate, hence several, divers, ME. *sundry*, *sundry*, Chaucer, C. T. 4601 (B 181), from AS. *sundrig*, Luke, iv. 40, for **sunderig*, and formed with suffix *-ig* (mod. E. *-y*) from *sundor*, adv., as above.

SUP, to imbibe, as a liquid, gradually; also, to eat a supper. (E.) Once a strong verb; the short *u* is prob. due to association with *supper*, q. v. ME. *suppen*, P. Plowman, B. ii. 96, v. 220. AS. *sūpan* (strong verb, pt. t. *sēap*, pl. *sūpan*, pp. *sopen*), Ælfrelt, tr. of Gregory's

Past. Care, c. 58, ed. Sweet, p. 447, l. 1. — Du. *zupen*; Low G. *supen*; Icel. *sūpa* (pt. t. *sauþ*, pp. *sopinn*); Swed. *supa*; OHG. *sūfan*. — F. All from Teut. type **sūpan-* (pt. t. *sauþ*, pp. *sūpanoz*), to drink in, sup up. — Partly from OF. *supper*, to sup; it makes but slight difference. Der. *sup*, sb., *sup*, *sup*; also *sup*, q. v., *sup-er*, q. v.

SUPER-, prefix, above. (L.) *Super*, above, prep.; orig. a comparative form of **sup*, orig. form of *sub*; see *Sub-*. Orig. a locative case of *superus*, adj., upper (for **superus*, where *-s* is a weak form of *ex*); whence *Superior*. — Gk. *ὑπέρ*, above; orig. a locative case of *ὑπερος*, upper, comparative from *ὑπός* (E. *hypo-*). — F. *Hyper-*, *Hypo-*; allied to Skt. *upari*, above, locative of Vedic *upara-*, compar. of *upa*, near, close to, under. See *Over*. Der. *superior*, *supreme*, *in-super-able*; *super-b*, *super-nal*. Doublet, *hyper-*, prefix. And see *supra-*, prefix.

SUPERABOUND, to be more than enough. (F. — L.) In Cotgrave; and Howell, Famil. Letters, b. iv. let. 39, § 3. — F. *superabonder*, 'to superabound,' Cot. — L. *superabundare*, to be very abundant. — L. *super* and *abundare*; see *Super* and *Abound*. Der. *superabundantia*, from F. *superabundantia*, 'superabundance,' Cot. — L. *superabundantia*; also *superabundant*, adj., from the stem of the L. pres. part., *superabundant-ly*.

SUPERADD, to add over and above. (L.) In Phillips, ed. 1706; and earlier, see Richardson. — L. *superaddere*; see *Super* and *Add*. Der. *superadd-ition* (not in Cotgrave).

SUPERANNUATE, to disqualify by length of years. (L.) Bacon has *superannate* = to live beyond the year, used of annual plants; Nat. Hist. § 448. This is cited by Richardson, who misspells it. Howell has 'superannuated virgin.' Famil. Letters, vol. i. let. 12; A. D. 1619. Mount, ed. 1674, has both *superannate* and *superannuate*. An ill-coined word, prob. suggested by *annu-*, *annuity*; Bacon's *superannate* is countenanced by Late L. *superannatus*, that has lived beyond a year; hence F. *suranné*, 'to pass or exceed the compass of a year; also, to wax very old;' Cot. Thus *superannate* is for *superannate*; coined from *super*, above, and *annus*, a year. See *Super* and *Annual*. Der. *superannation*.

SUPERB, proud, magnificent. (F. — L.) Quite a late word; in Prior, Alma, c. i. l. 383. — F. *superbe*, 'proud.' Cot. — L. *superbum*, acc. of *superbus*, proud. — F. 1st. 'one who thinks himself (or is) above others,' for **super-fu-os*, 'being above,' from *super*, above, and *fu-*, as in L. *fu-i*, I was. Brugmann, ii. § 4. See *Super*, Der. *superb-ly*.

SUPERCARGO, an officer in a merchant-ship. (L.; and Span. — C.) 'Supercargo, a person employed by the owners of a ship to go a voyage, to oversee the cargo, &c.;' Phillips, ed. 1706. Partially translated from Span. *sobrecargo*, a supercargo, by substituting L. *super* for Span. *sobre*, which is the Span. form of the same word. See *Super* and *Cargo*.

SUPERCILIOUS, disdainful. (L.) 'Supercilious air;' Ben Jonson, Underwoods, xxxii (Epistle to a Friend, Master Colly), l. 19. Coined with suffix *-ous* (F. *-eux*, L. *-issus*) from L. *superciliosus*, (1) an eyebrow, (2) pride, haughtiness, as expressed by raising the eyebrows. — L. *super*, above; and *cilium*, an eyelid, perhaps allied to Gk. *κῖλα*, the parts under the eyes (Frellwitz). Der. *superciliosus-ly*, *-ness*.

SUPEREMINENT, excellent above others. (L.) In Chapman, tr. of Homer, Olys. b. vi. l. 305. — L. *supereminens*, stem of pres. part. of *supereminere*, to be eminent above others. See *Super* and *Eminent*. Der. *supereminence*, from MF. *supereminence*, 'supereminence,' Cot. from L. *supereminentia*.

SUPEREROGATION, doing more than duty requires. (L.) 'Works of supererogation;' Articles of Religion, Art. 14 (1562). From Late L. *supererogatio*, that which is done beyond what is due. — L. *supererogare*, to pay out beyond what is expected. — L. *super*, above, beyond; *erogare*, to ask, *rogare*, to ask. The L. *erogare* = to lay out, expend money (lit. to ask out, require). See *Super*, *E-*, and *Rogation*.

SUPEREXCELLENT, very excellent. (L.; and F. — L.) Used by Spenser in a postscript to a letter to G. Harvey (R.). — L. *super*, above; and MF. *excellens*; see *Super* and *Excellent*.

SUPERFICIAL, the surface of a thing. (L.) In Minshew, ed. 1627; and in Cotgrave, to translate F. *superficie* and *surface*. — L. *superficius*, upper face, surface. — L. *super*, above; and *facies*, a face; see *Super* and *Face*. Der. *superficial*, in Lydgate, Assembly of the Gods, l. 538, from F. *superficiel*, 'superficial,' Cot. from L. *superficius*; *superficial-ly*, *-ness*; also *superficial-i-ty*, spelt *superficiety* in Palgrave, from MF. *superficialté*, recorded by Palgrave. Doublet, *surface*.

SUPERFINE, extremely fine. (L.; and F. — L.) 'Many inventions are so superfine;' Gascoigne, Works, ed. Hazlitt, i. 500; also in Steel Glas, &c., ed. Arber, p. 31. Coined from *super* and *fine*; see *Super* and *Fine* (1).

SUPERFLUOUS, excessive. (L.) 'A *superfluous* abundance;' Sir T. Elyot, *Castel of Helth*, b. iii. c. 1. [*Palsgrave* gives *superflus* as an E. word, from F. *superflus*, superfluous.] Englished from L. *superfluous*, overflowing. — L. *super*, over, and *fluere*, to flow; see **Super- and Fluant**. Der. *superfluously*; *superfluity*, ME. *superfluit*, Gower, C. A. ii. 201, bk. v. 2217, from F. *superfluité*, 'superfluity,' Cot., from L. acc. *superfluitatem*.

SUPERHUMAN, more than human. (L.; and F.-L.) Spelt *superhumane* in Phillips, ed. 1706. Coined from **Super-** and **Human**.

SUPERIMPOSE, SUPERINCUMBENT, SUPERINDUCE; see **Super-** and **Impose, Incumbent, Induce**.

SUPERINTENDENT, an overseer. (F.-L.) In Minshew, ed. 1627. — MF. *superintendent*, 'a superintendent;' Cot. — L. *superintendens*, stem of pres. part. of *superintendere*, to superintend. — L. *super*, over, above; and *intendere*, to attend to, apply the mind. See **Super- and Intend**. [The verb *superintend* is directly from the Latin.] Der. *superintendence*, from MF. *superintendence*, 'a superintendency;' Cot.

SUPERIOR, higher in rank, &c. (F.-L.) Now spelt so as to resemble Latin; spelt *superiour* in *Palsgrave*; *superior* in *Caxton*, *Golden Legend*, Adam; § 6. — MF. *superieur*, 'superiour;' Cot. — L. *superiorem*, acc. of *superior*, higher, comp. of *superus*, high, which is itself an old comp. form from *sub* + orig. **sup*. Hence *super-ior* is a double comparative; see **Super- and Sub-**. Der. *superiority*, from MF. *superiorit*, 'superiority,' Cot., from Late L. acc. *superioritatem*.

SUPERLATIVE, superior, extreme, supreme. (F.-L.) In Minshew, ed. 1627; and in *Palsgrave*, p. xxviii. — F. *superlatif*, 'superlative;' Cot. — L. *superlativus*, superlative, as a gram. term. — L. *superlatus*, excessive; with suffix *-ius*, lit. 'carried beyond,' exaggerated. — L. *super*, beyond; and *latus*, carried, or borne. *Latus* < **latus*; see **Super- and Tolerate**. Der. *superlative-ly*.

SUPERNAL, placed above, heavenly. (F.-L.) 'Supernal' spelt 'K. John,' ii. 112. — MF. *supernal*, 'supernall;' Cot. As if from Late L. **supernalis*, not in use; formed with suffix *-alis* from *superus*, upper, extended by help of suffix *-us* from *super*, above; see **Super-**.

SUPERNATURAL, miraculous. (F.-L.) In Mach. i. 3. 130; and in *Palsgrave*. — MF. *supernatural*, 'supernatural;' Cot. See **Super- and Natural**. Der. *supernatural-ly*.

SUPERNUMERARY, above the necessary number. (F.-L.) In *Cotgrave*. — MF. *supernumerarie*, 'supernumerary;' Cot. — L. *supernumerarius*, excessive in number. — L. *super*, beyond; and *numerus*, number; see **Super- and Number**.

SUPERSCRIPTION, something written above or without. (F.-L.) ME. *supercription*, Henryson, *Test. of Cresseid*, l. 604. — MF. *supercription*, 'a superscription;' Cot. — Late L. *supercriptionem*, acc. of *supercription*, a writing above, Luke, xxiii. 38 (Vulg.); cf. *supercriptiones*, pp. of *supercriptione*, to write above. — L. *super*, above; and *scribere*, to write; see **Super- and Scribe**. ¶ The verb *supercribe* is coined directly from L. *supercribe*.

SUPERSEDE, to displace by something else, to come in place of something else. (F.-L.) The word has much changed its meaning, both in L. and E. *Supersede* in old authors means to desist, forbear, stay proceedings, &c. Thus Rich. quotes from the *State Trials*, 19 Hen. VIII. an. 1528: 'He [Hen. VIII.] desired the bishop of Paris to certify Francis, that if the Pope would *supersede* from executing his sentence, until he had indifferent [impartial] judges sent who might hear the business, he would also *supersede* from the execution of what he was deliberated to do in withdrawing his obedience from the Roman see.' 'Supersede, to suspend, demur, put off or stop an affair or proceeding, to countermand;' Phillips. Thus, the sense was to stay a proceeding, whence, by an easy transition, to substitute some other proceeding for it. A writ of *supersedeas* is, in some cases, a writ to stay proceedings, and is mentioned in P. Mowman, C. iii. 187, or which see my note. — OF. *superseder*, *superseder* (mod. F. *superséder*), 'to succceed, leave off, give over;' Cot. — L. *supersedere*, pp. *supersessus*, lit. sit upon, above; to preside over, to forbear, refrain, desist from. — L. *super*, above; and *sedere*, cognate with E. *sit*. See **Super- and Sit**. Der. *supersession*, from MF. *supersession*, 'a superseding, giving over, the suspension of an account upon the accountant's humble suit;' Cot. — L. **supersessio*, acc. of **supersessio*, not used, but regularly formed like *supersessus*, pp. of *supersedere*. Doublet, *surcease*, q. v.

SUPERSTITION, excessiveness in religious worship or belief. (F.-L.) Skelton has *superstitions*, s. pl., Philip Sparrow, l. 1350; he adj. *superstition* occurs in Acts, xvii. 22, in the Bible of 1551; and in the A. V.; also, spelt *superstitions*, in Lydgate, *Storie of Thebes*, st. iii. How the bishop Amphiarx, &c. — F. *superstition*, 'superstition;' Cot. — L. *superstitium*, acc. of *superstitio*, a standing still over or near a thing, amazement, wonder, dread, religious scruple. —

L. *superstit*, stem of *superstes*, one who stands near, a witness. — L. *super*, near, above; and *statum*, supine of *stare*, to stand, which is cognate with E. *stand*. See **Super- and Stand**. Der. *superstitious*, as above, from F. *superstitieux*, 'superstitious;' Cot., from L. adj. *superstitiosus*; *superstitious-ly*.

SUPERSTRUCTURE, the upper part of a building. (L.) 'In some places, as in Amsterdam, the foundation costs more than the superstructure;' Howell, *Famil. Letters*, vol. i. sect. 2. let. 15, May 1, 1622. From **Super-** and **Structure**.

SUPERVENE, to occur or happen in consequence of, to occur, happen. (L.) 'Supervening follies;' Bp. Taylor, vol. i. ser. 12 (R.). — L. *supervenire*, to come upon or over, to come upon, to follow; pp. *superventus*. — L. *super*, over, upon, near; and *venire*, to come, cognate with E. *come*. See **Super- and Venture** or **Come**. Der. *supervent-ion*, regularly formed like the pp. *superventus*.

SUPERVISE, to inspect, oversee. (L.) In Shak. L. L. iv. 2. 135. — L. *super*, above; and *visere*, to survey, formed from *visum*, supine of *videre*, to see. See **Super- and Visit** or **Vision**. Der. *superwise*, sb., Hamlet, v. 2. 23: *superwis-or*, Oth. iii. 3. 395 (First Quarto): *superwis-ion*, ibid. (Folio editions). — L. *supervisus*, sb., Hamlet, v. 2. 23: *superwis-or*, Oth. iii. 3. 395 (First Quarto): *superwis-ion*, ibid. (Folio editions).

SUPINE, lying on one's back, lazy. (L.) Sir T. Browne has *supinity*, Vulg. Errors, b. i. c. 5, § 3. 'Supine felicity;' Dryden, *Astræa*, 107. As a term in grammar; *Palsgrave*, p. xxviii. — L. *supinus*, backward, lying on one's back; extended, with suffix *-us*, from **sup*, orig. form of *sub*, under, below; hence, downward. Cf. *sup-er*, from the same source. So also Gk. *ὑπέρω*, bent backwards, backward, lying on one's back, from *ὑπό*, under. See **Sub-**. Der. *supine*, sb., as a grammatical term, L. *supinum*, of which the applied sense is not very obvious (perhaps positive, absolute, like Gk. *ὑπέρω*, absolute, as applied to verbal forms); *supine-ly*, *supine-ness*; also *supin-ity*, as above, prob. obsolete.

SUPPER, a meal at the close of a day. (F.-L.) ME. *supper*, *supper*; spelt *supper*, Havelok, 1762. — OF. *supper*, *supper*, later *couper*, 'a supper;' Cot. It is the infim. mood used as a substantive, exactly as in the case of *dinner*. — OF. *supper*, *supper*, later *couper*, to sup, to eat a meal of bread *sopped* in gravy, &c. [Cf. OF. *soûpe*, *soûpe*, later *coupe*, 'a sop, a piece of bread in broth, also pottage or broth, wherein there is store of sops or snippets,' Cot.] — Low G. *supen*, to sup or sip up; Icel. *sápa*, Swed. *supa*, to sup; cognate with E. *Sup*, q. v.

SUPPLANT, to take the place of, displace, undermine. (F.-L.) ME. *supplant*, Gower, C. A. i. 239, bk. ii. 2369. — F. *supplanter*, 'to supplant, root or trip up;' Cot. — L. *supplanter*, to put something under the sole of the foot, to trip up the heels, overthrow. — L. *sup* (*sub*); and *planta*, the sole of the foot, also a plant. See **Sub- and Plant**. Der. *supplant-er*, spelt *supplantour*, in Gower, C. A. i. 261, bk. ii. 3024.

SUPPLE, pliant, lithe, fawning. (F.-L.) ME. *soûple*, Chaucer, C. T. 203; Rob. of Glouc. p. 223, l. 4577. — F. *soûple*, spelt *soûple* in *Cotgrave*, who explains it by 'supple, limber, tender, pliant.' — L. *supplicem*, acc. of *supplex*, in the old orig. sense of 'bending under,' hence submissive, which is the usual sense in Latin. The OF. *soupler*, vb., also kept the orig. sense, though the classical L. *supplicare* only means to beseech; hence *Cotgrave* has 'sowpleit, bent or bowed underneath, subject unto.' ¶ The formation of *soûple* from *supplicem* is precisely like that of E. *double* from *duplicem*, *treble* from *triplicem*, *simple* from *simplicem*. — Y. The L. *supplex* is from *sup* (*sub*) and the base *plie*, as seen in *plie-ure*, to fold. See **Sub- and Ply**; also **Supplacate**. Der. *supple-ness*.

SUPPLEMENT, that which supplies, an addition. (F.-L.) In Skelton, Carl. of Lauril, 415. — F. *supplément*, 'a supplement;' Cot. — L. *supplementum*, a supplement, filling up. — L. *supple-re*, to fill up; with suffix *-mentum*. — L. *sup* (*sub*), up; and *plere*, to fill; see **Supply**. Der. *supplemental*, *supplement-ary*.

SUPPLIANT, entreating earnestly. (F.-L.) In Rich. II, v. 3. 75. — F. *suppliant*, 'suppliant;' Cot.; pres. pt. of *supplier*, 'humbly to pray,' id. — L. *supplicare*, to supplicate; see **Supplacate**. Doublet, *supplicant*.

SUPPLICATE, to entreat. (L.) In Blount, ed. 1674; it seems to be quite a late word, though *supplication*, spelt *supplication*, is in Gower, C. A. iii. 348, bk. viii. 2184, and *supplicant* in Shak. Complaint, 276. — L. *supplicatus*, pp. of *supplicare*, to supplicate. — L. *supplic*, stem of *supplex*, bending under or down, hence beseeching, suppliant; see **Supple**. Der. *supplic-ant*, from the stem of the pres. pt. of *supplicare*; *supplicat-ory*; *supplication* (as above), from F. *supplication*, 'a supplication,' Cot., from L. acc. *supplicationem*. Also *supplic-er*, q. v.

SUPPLY, to fill up a deficiency. (F.-L.) In Shak. Tw. Nt. i. 1. 38. Levins (1570) spells it *supploy*, and Huloet has *suppluy*; *Palsgrave* has *suppluy*. — OF. *supplier*; F. *supplier*, 'to supply';

Cot. = *L. suppare*, to fill up. — *L. sup-* (*sub*), up; and *plere*, to fill; see **Sub-** and **Plenary**. Der. *supply*, sb., Hamlet, ii. 2. 241; and see *supple-ment*.

SUPPORT, to endure, sustain. (F.—*L.*) ME. *supporten*, Wyclif, 2 Cor. xi. 1. — *F. supporter*, 'to support'; Cot. = *L. supportare*, to carry, bring, or convey to a place; in Late *L.*, to endure, sustain. — *L. sup-* (*sub*), near; and *portare*, to carry; see **Sub-** and **Port** (1). Der. *support*, sb., ME. *support*, Gower, C. A. iii. 193, bk. vii. 3207, from *F. support*, 'a support'; Cot.; *support-er*, *support-able*, *support-ably*.

SUPPOSE, to assume as true, imagine. (F.—*L.* and Gk.) ME. *supposen*, Chaucer, C. T. 6368 (D 786). — *F. supposer*, 'to suppose, to put, lay, or set under, to suborn, forge; also to suppose, imagine'; Cot. = *F. sup-*, prefix <*L. sup-* (*sub*), prefix, under; and *F. poser*, to place, put. Thus the orig. sense is 'to lay under, put under,' hence to substitute, forge, counterfeit; all of which are senses of *L. supponere*.

β. The *F. poser* is not from *L. ponere*, but from Gk., though it (with all its compounds) took up the senses of *L. ponere*. See further under **Pos**; and note Cotgrave's use of the verb to *suppone*, now obsolete. Der. *suppos-er*, *suppos-able*; but not *supposition*, q.v.

SUPPOSITION, an assumption, thing supposed. (F.—*L.*) In Shak. Merch. Ven. i. 3. 18. — *F. supposition*, omitted by Cotgrave, but in use in the 14th cent. (Littre). — *L. suppositio*, acc. of *suppositio*, properly 'a substitution,' but extended in meaning according to the extension of meaning of the verb *supponere* (pp. *suppositus*) from which it is derived. — *L. sup-* (*sub*), under, near; and *ponere*, to place; see **Sub-** and **Position**. Der. *suppositi-iv-*, spurious, substituted, from *L. suppositivus*, formed with suffix *-iv-* as from *supposit-*, stem of pp. of *supponere*, of which one sense was 'to substitute.' Also *supposit-iv-*, as in 'suppositories' are used where the patient is weak; Sir T. Elyot, Castel of Helth, b. iii. c. 5, from *L. suppositivus*, that which is placed underneath. (See note on **Suppose**.)

SUPPRESS, to crush, keep in, retain, conceal. (L.) The instance of *suppressed*, cited by Rich. from Tydgate, Storie of Thebes, pt. ii, The Answer of Ethioeles, is not to the point; it is clearly an error for *surprised*. For the verb *suppress*, see Palsgrave. — *L. suppress-*, pp. of *supprimere*, to press under, suppress. — *L. sup-* (*sub*), under; and *primere*, to press; see **Sub-** and **Press**. Der. *suppress-er*, *L. suppressor*; *suppression*, printed *suppression* in Sir T. More, p. 250 f, from *F. suppression*, 'suppression,' Cot., from *L. acc. suppressionem*. Also *suppress-ive*, a coined word.

SUPPURATE, to gather pus or matter underneath. (L.) In Minshew, ed. 1627. — *L. suppurare*, pp. of *suppurare*, to gather pus underneath. — *L. sup-* (*sub*), beneath; and *pur-*, decl. stem of *pus*, matter; see **Sub-** and **Pus**. Der. *suppurat-ion*, from *F. suppuratio*, 'a supuration,' Cot., from *L. acc. suppuratiōem*; *suppurat-ive*, adj., from *F. suppuratif*, 'suppurative,' Cot.; a coined word.

SUPRA-, prefix, above. (L.) *L. supra-*, prefix; from *suprā*, adv. and prep., short for *superi*, the orig. form, Lucretius, iv. 674; orig. abl. fem. of *superus*, adj., above. — *L. super*, above; see **Super-**, **Sub-**.

SUPRAMUNDANE, situate above the world. (L.) '*Supra-mundane* deities'; Waterland, Works, i. 86 (R.); and in Blount, ed. 1674. A coined word; from **Supra-** and **Mundane**. ¶ Similarly formed is *supralapsarian*, antecedent to the fall, from *suprā*, above, and *laps-us*, acc. of *laps-us*, a fall; with suffix *-arian*; see **Lapse**.

SUPREME, greatest, most excellent. (F.—*L.*) Accented *supreme*, Cor. iii. 1. 110; usually *suprême*, K. John, iii. 1. 155. — *F. supreme*, omitted by Cotgrave, but in use in the 16th cent. (Littre); now written *suprême*. — *L. supremus*, supreme, highest. Formed with superl. suffix *-us* from *super-*, an adverb allied to *L. super*, above. Brugmann, ii. § 75. See **Super-**. Der. *supremely*, also *suprem-acy*, K. John, iii. 1. 156 (cf. *F. suprême*, Littre, not in Cotgrave), a word arbitrarily formed on the model of primacy (OF. *primacie*, Late *L. primatia*) from *primatus*.

SUR- (1), prefix. (L.) For *sub-* before *r* following; see **Sub-**. Only in *sur-reptitious* and *sur-rogate*.

SUR- (2), prefix. (F.—*L.*) *F. sur*, prep., contr. from *L. super*, upon, above. Exx. *sur-cause*, *sur-charge*, *sur-face*, &c.

SURCEASE, to cease, to cause to cease. (F.—*L.*) It is obvious, from the usual spelling, that this word is popularly supposed to be allied to *cease*, with which it has no etymological connexion. It is a corruption of *surcis* or *suraise*, and is etymologically allied to *supercede*. It was very likely misunderstood from the first, yet Fabyan spells the word with a *s* for *c*, correctly. 'By whiche reason the kyngdome of Mercia *suraised*, that had continued from their firste kyng; 'Fabyan, Chron. c. 171, § 4. 'To *suraise* and leve off' [leave off]; Paston Letters, i. 390. β. But the verb is really due

to the sb. *surcease*, a delay, cessation, which was in use as a law-term, and prob. of some antiquity in this use, though I do not know where to find an early E. example. It occurs in Shak. Macb. i. 7. 4, and (according to Richardson) in Bacon, Of Church Controversies; Nares cites an example from Danett's tr. of Comines (published in 1596 and 1600). — *AF. suraise*, a surcease. 'Ki le cri orat e suraisa, la surais eures li rei amand'; in Latin, 'qui clamore audito, iniqui supercederit, de suraisa erga regem emendet'; Laws of Will. I. § 50; *F. surais*, masc., *suraise*, fem., 'surceased, intermitted'; Cot. Littre quotes 'pendant ce surais' = during this delay, from Ségur, Hist. de Nap. x. 2. *Surais* is the pp. of *AF. surseer* (pr. pl. subj. *surseis-ent*), Stat. Realm, i. 49, 300; *MF. surseoir*, 'to surcease, pause, intermit, leave off, give over, delay or stay for a time,' Cot. — *L. supercedere*, to preside over, also to forbear, refrain, desist from, omit; see **Supercede**. The word also appears in *F.* as *superceder*, spelt also *superceder* in Cotgrave, and explained by 'to surcease, leave off, give over.' This shows that not only was *surcease* wrongly connected in the popular mind with *cease*, but that, even in *F.*, *superceder* was similarly connected with *L. cedere*, from which *cease* is derived. Der. *surcease*, sb., really the older word, as shown above.

SURCHARGE, an over-load. (F.—*L.*) 'A *surcharge*, or greater charge'; Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 228. — *AF. surcharge*, Year-books of Edw. I. 1304-5, p. 45; *F. surcharge*, 'a surcharge, or a new charge'; Cot. = *F. sur*, from *L. super*, over; and *charge*, a load; see **Sur-** (2) and **Charge**. Der. *surcharge*, vb., from *F. surcharger*, 'to surcharge'; Cot.

SURCINGLE, a girth for a horse, a girdle. (F.—*L.*) '*Surcenglys* and crowsers' [cropsers]; Malory, Morte Arthure, bk. vii. ch. 16; leaf 119, back. — *OF. sourceingle*, *surcingle* (Godefroy), *MF. sursangle*, 'a surcingle, or long girth'; Cot. = *F. sur-*, above; and *OF. cingle*, 'a girth,' Cot. = *L. super*, above; and *cingula*, a belt. See **Sur-** and **Shingles**.

SURCOAT, an outer garment. (F.—*L.* and G.) ME. *surcoat*, Chaucer, C. T. A 617. — *AF. surcoat*, Liber Custumarum, p. 226. See **Sur-** (2) and **Coat**.

SURD, inexpressible by a rational number or having no rational root. (L.) Cotgrave translates *nombre surd* by 'a surd number.' A term in mathematics, equivalent to *irrational*, in the math. sense. — *L. surdus*, deaf; hence, deaf to reason, irrational. The word is frequently applied to colours, when it means dim, indistinct, dull; thus *surdus color* = a dim colour, Pliny, Nat. Hist. b. xxviii. c. 5. So likewise *L. surdus* = to be dirty. See **Sordid**, Brugmann, i. § 362. Der. *surd*, adj., irrational; *absurd*, q.v.

SURE, certain, secure. (F.—*L.*) See Trench, Select Glossary. ME. *sur*, Will. of Palerne, 973; *sur*, Seven Sages, ed. Weber, 203, 3. — *OF. sur*, *seür*, oldest form *seür* (Hugron); mod. *F. sûr*. — *L. securus*, secure, sure; see **Secure**. Der. *sure*, adv., *sure-ly*; *sure-ty*, ME. *seurte*, Will. of Palerne, 1463, also *seurte*, Chaucer, C. T. 4663 (B 243), from *OF. seürte*, *seuriet*, from *L. acc. securitatem*. Hence *sure-ty*, *sure-ty*, Prov. xl. 15. Doublets, *secure*, *sicker*.

SURF, the foam made by the rush of waves on the shore. (F.) This is a difficult word, being disguised by a false spelling; the *r* is unoriginal, just as in the word *hoarse*, which is similarly disguised. The spelling *surf* is in Defoe, Robinson Crusoe, ed. 1719, pt. i, in the description of the making of the raft. 'My Raft was now strong enough . . . my next care was . . . how to preserve what I laid upon it from the *Surf* of the Sea.' But the earlier spelling is *suffe*, with the sense of 'rush,' in a remarkable passage in Hakluyt's Voyages, ed. 1598, vol. ii. pt. i. p. 227, where we are told that certain small rafts are carried to the shore by the force of the in-rushing wave; 'the *Suffe* of the Sea setteth her [the raft's] lading dry on land.' So also: 'so neere the shore, that the counter-suffe of the sea would rebound against the shippes side'; id. iii. 848. β. This *suffe* is, I believe, a phonetic spelling of the word usually spelt *sough*, i.e. 'rush' or 'rushing noise'; see *sough* of the sea in Jamieson, who also spells it *souff* and *souch*. And see *sough*, *souff*, *suff*, in E. D. 1. The word *sough* has lost a *w* after the *s*; the Middle-English spelling is *sough* or *swow*, in the sense of 'rush,' or 'rushing sound.' 'For *swough* of his dyntee' = for the rushing sound of his blows; Morie Arthure, 1127. But it was particularly used of the swaying or rushing of the sea; with the *swough* of the sea = with the swaying motion [surf] of the sea; id. 759. Halliwell notes prov. E. *swowe*, 'to make a noise, as water does in rushing down a precipice; also, to foam or boil up,' &c. Cf. *swowynge* of watyre, rushing of water, accompanied by noise; Morie Arthure, 931. γ. The ME. verb *swowen* or *swogen* answers to AS. *swogan*, to make a rushing noise, &c., treated of under **Swoon**, q.v. The derived sb. in AS. took the form *swög* (with vowel-change from *ō* to *ē*), and this word answers in force, though not in form, to E. *sough*. Hence a secondary form *swogan*, with much the same sense as the primary

verb *swigau*. In Luke, xxi. 25, we might almost translate *swig* by *surf*; 'for gedrödnese säs swiges and þja' = for confusion of the sound [surf] of the sea and waves; L. *pre confusione sonitus maris*. In Ælfric's Hom. i. 566, l. 7, we have: 'com sēo sās færlīce *swēgende*,' which Thorpe translates by 'the sea came suddenly sounding;' but it rather means *rushing* in, as appears by the context. In Ælfric's Hom. i. 562, l. 14, we read that a spring or well of water '*swēge* *ū*;' i.e. rushed out, or gushed forth, rather than 'sounded out,' as Thorpe translates it. 8. There is thus plenty of authority for the use of ME. *rough* with the sense of 'rush' or 'noisy gush,' which will well explain both Hakluyt's *suffe* and mod. F. *surf*. I believe this will be found to be the right explanation. 9. We may connect *surf* with Norweg. *sog* in some of its senses, viz. (1) a noise, tumult, rushing sound; and (2) a current in a river, the inclination of a river-bed, where the stream is swift, i.e. a rapid. [This is distinct from Norweg. *sog* in the sense of 'sucking.'] 10. The usual explanation of *surf* from F. *surfut* [L. *super-fluctus*], 'the rising of billow upon billow, or the interchanged swelling of several waves,' as in Cotgrave, is unlikely; for (1) it interprets *f* as equivalent to a whole word, viz. F. *flot*, and (2) it is contradicted by the form *suffe*, which involves no *r* at all.

SURFACE, the upper face of anything. (F.—L.) In Minshew, ed. 1627.—F. *surface*, 'the surface, the superficies;' Cot. Not directly derived from L. *superficies*, but compounded of F. *sur* (from L. *super*, above), and *face* (from L. *facies*, acc. of *facies*, the face); see **SUR** (2) and **FACE**. However, it exactly corresponds to L. *superficies*, which is compounded in like manner of *super* and *facies*. Hence the words are doublets. Doublet, *superficies*.

SURFET, excess in eating and drinking. (F.—L.) ME. *surfet*, P. Mowman, A. vii. 252; *surfaif*, id. B. vi. 267.—AF. *surfet*, a surfeit, A. Nominal, ed. Skeat, l. 343; OF. *surfoif*, excess (Burguy); orig. pp. of *surfoire*, later *surfaire*, 'to overprise, to hold at an overripe rate;' Cot.—OF. *sor*, F. *sur*, from L. *super*, above; and F. *fait* (pp. of *faire*), from L. *factus* (pp. of *facere*), to make, hence, to hold, deem. See **SUR** (2) and **FACE**. Der. *surfeit*, verb, spelt *suffit* in Palsgrave; *surfet*-ing, sb.

SURGE, the swell of waves; a billow. (F.—L.) The orig. sense was 'a rising' or 'rise, or source.' All great rivers are gurgled and assemble of divers *surges* and springs of water; Blemers, tr. of Froissart, vol. i. c. 1. (R.). 'Wynodes and *sources*;' Sir T. Elyot, Castel of Helth, bk. ii. c. 14. 'Thus with a *surge* of teares bedewde;' Turlerwey, The Louer to his carefull bed. 'Surge of the see, *naque*;' Palsgrave. Coined from OF. stem *surgere*, as in *sourgeant*, pres. pt. of *sourdre*, to rise.—L. *urgere*, to rise. Cf. MF. *sourgein*, 'the spring of a fountain, or the rising, boiling, or sprouting out of water in a spring.' Cot., which is likewise derived from the same L. verb. The proper F. sb. is *source*, E. *source*; see **SOURCE**.

β. The L. *urgere* makes p. t. *urgere*, showing that it is contracted from *urgere*; from L. *sur* (for *sub* before *r*), and *regere*, to rule, direct; thus the orig. sense was 'to direct or take one's way from under,' hence to rise up. See **SUB** and **REGENT**. Der. *surge*, verb, *surgy*. Also (from *urgere*) *in-surgere*, *re-surgere*-ion, *source*, *re-source*, *sortie*.

SURGEON, a chirurgeon, one who cures diseases by operating upon the patient. (F.—L.—Gk.) A very early contraction of *chirurgion*. MF. *urgieu*, P. Mowman, B. xx. 208; *urgien*, *urgien*, id. C. xiii. 310, 313; spelt *chirurgia*, Rob. of Glouc. p. 566, l. 11925.—OF. *urgien* (Godefroy); variant of *chirurgia*, *urgien*, a surgeon; see Lütke, s.v. *chirurgia*; the AF. forms *urgien*, *urgien*, *urgien*, *urgien*, all occur in Langtoft, Chron. ii. 104, 158; and *urgien* is in Britton, i. 34.—OF. *chirurgia*, later *chirurgie*, surgery; with suffix *-en* <L. *-anus*. See further under **BURGERY**.

SURGERY, the art practised by a surgeon, operation on a patient. (F.—L.—Gk.) ME. *surgerie*, Chaucer, C. T. 415 (A 413). A variation of OF. *chirurgia*, *urgie*, later form *chirurgie*, surgery. We have, in fact, turned *chirurgy* or *urgie* into *surgery*; perhaps through a form *urgien*-ry; for the spelling *urgien* occurs as a reading in P. Mowman, B. xvi. 106.—Late L. *chirurgia*—Gk. *χειρουργία*, a working with the hands, handicraft, skill with the hands.—Gk. *χέρον*, from *χέρον*, the hand; and *εργον*, to work, allied to E. *work*; see **CHIRURGEON** and **WORK**. Der. *surgeon*, short for *chirurgien*, old form of *chirurgion*. Der. *surge*-al, short for *chirurgial*, formed with suffix *-al* (F. *-al*, L. *-ialis*) from Late I. *chirurgia*-us, an extended form of *chirurgus*—Gk. *χειρουργός*, working with the hand, skilful; hence *surge*-al-ly.

SURLIN, the upper part of a loin of beef. (F.—L.) Frequently spelt *surlain*, owing to a fable that the loin of beef was knighted 'by one of our kings in a fit of good humour;' see Johnson. The 'king' was naturally imagined to be the merry monarch Charles II, though Richardson says (on no authority) that it was 'so entitled by King James the First.' Both stories are discredited by

the use of the orig. F. word *surlonge* in the fourteenth century; see Littre. Indeed, Wedgwood cites 'A *surlain* beef, vii. d.' from an account of expenses of the Ironmongers' Company, temp. Henry VI; with a reference to the Athenæum, Dec. 28, 1867 (p. 902). Cotgrave explains MF. *haut coste* by 'a *surlain*.'—F. *surlonge*, 'a surlain,' Hamilton; see Littre for its use in the 14th cent.—F. *sur*, from L. *super*, above, upon; and *longe*, a loin; see **SUPER** and **LOIN**.

SURLY, morose, uncivil. (E.) In Shak. K. John, iii. 3. 42; &c. 'The orig. meaning [or rather, the meaning due to popular etymology] seems to have been *sir-like*, magisterial, arrogant. "For shepherds, said he, there doen leade As *Lordes* done other-where . . . Sike *syrlie* shepherds han we none;" Spenser, Sheph. Kal. July, 185-203. Ital. *signoreggiare*, to have the mastery, to domineer; *signoreggiavole*, magisterial, haughty, stately, *surl*; Altieri. *Faire du grobis*, to be proud or surly, to take much state upon him; Cotgrave:—Wedgwood. I give the quotation from Cotgrave slightly altered to the form in which it stands in ed. 1660. As to the spelling, it is remarkable that while Spenser has *syrlie*, the Glosses to the Sheph. Kal. by E. K. has '*surl*, stately and providle.' Drant (1566) has 'His *surl* corps in rtyche array;' tr. of Horace, Sat. 3. Minshew has *surlie*. Cotgrave has: '*Sourcilieux*, . . . *surl*, or proud of countenance.' It answers to prov. E. *sourlike*, ill-tempered, cross, *surl*, lit. '*sour-like*' (E. D. D.); and the *n* has been shortened before *rl*, as in *burly* from an AS. form **bur-līc*; see **BURLY**. Cf. prov. E. *sour*, ill-tempered, *surl*, cross (E. D. D.); and *Baret* has '*sourre*, morose.' See **SOUR**. Cf. G. *sner*, sour, *sury*; MSwed. *surl* (the same); Swed., Dan. *syrlig*, sourish. And note ME. *surdagh*, *sour dough*; Voc. 663. 22. Der. *surl*-ly, *surl*-ness.

SURMISE, an imagination, suspicion, guess. (F.—L.) Levins has *surmise* both as sb. and vb.; so has Baret (1580). Caxton has: 'xxxm li. that he had *surmyned* on hym to have stolen;' Golden Legend, Th. Becket, § 4. Halliwell gives the obs. verb *surmit*, with an example.—OF. *surmise*, an accusation, charge (Roquefort); properly fem. of *surmis*, pp. of *surmettre*, to charge, accuse, lit. 'to put upon,' hence to lay to one's charge, make one to be suspected of.—F. *sur*, from L. *super*, upon, above; and F. *mettre*, to put, from L. *mittere*, to send; see **SUPER** and **MISSION**. Der. *surmise*, verb; *surmisal*, Milton, Church Government, ii. Int.

SURMOUNT, to surpass. (F.—L.) MF. *surmonnen*, spelt *sarmonnen*, Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. iii. pr. 8, l. 19.—F. *surmonier*, 'to surmount;' Cot. From **SUR** (2) and **MOUNT** (2). Der. *surmount*-able, *in-surmount*-able.

SURNAME, a name added to the Christian name. (Hybrid; F.—L.; and E.) In Trevisa, iii. 265, l. 10. See Treuch, Study of Words. A partial translation of ME. *surnom*, spelt *surnoun* in Chron. of Eng. 982 (in Ritson, Met. Romances, ii. p. 311), from F. *surnom*, 'a surname;' Cot.—F. *sur*, from L. *super*, over, above; and L. *name*. See **SUPER** and **NAME**; and see **NOUN**. So also Span. *sobrenombre*, Ital. *soprannome*. Der. *surname*, verb.

SURPASS, to go beyond, excel. (F.—L.) In Spenser, F. Q. i. 10. 58.—F. *surpasser*, 'to surpass,' Cot. From **SUR** (2) and **PASS**. Der. *surpass*-ing, *surpass*-able, *un-surpass*-able.

SURPLICE, a white garment worn by the clergy. (F.—L.) Spelt *surplis*, *surflys*, in Chaucer, C. T., A 323.—F. *surplis*, 'a surplis;' Cot.—Late L. *superpellicium*, a surplice.—L. *super*, above; and *pellicium*, neut. of *pellicus*, *pellicus*, made of skins; see **SUPER** and **PELLAS**. Cf. '*surplice*, superpellicium;' Prompt. Parv. So also Span. *sobrepellice*.

SURPLUS, overplus, excess of what is required. (F.—L.) ME. *surplus*, Gower, C. A. iii. 24; bk. vi. 682.—F. *surplus*, 'a surplussage, overplus;' Cot.—L. *super*, above; and *plus*, more; see **SUPER** and **PLURAL**. Der. *surplus*-age, Spenser, F. Q. ii. 7. 18; 1-ydgate, Storie of Thebes, pt. iii. Of a tame tiger, &c.; see Richardson.

SURPRISE, a taking unawares. (F.—L.) In Shak. Mer. Wives, v. 5. 131. The verb (though from the F. sb.) occurs earlier, Rom. of the Rose, 3235.—OF. *surprise*, *surprise* (Burguy), MF. *surprins*, 'a surprisall, or sudden taking;' Cot. Properly fem. of *surpris*, *surpris* (*surpris* in Cot.), pp. of *sorprendre*, *surprendre*, 'to surprise, to take napping,' Cot.—F. *sur*, from L. *super*, above, upon; and *prendre*, from L. *prehendere*, to take; see **SUPER** and **PREHENSILE**. Cf. Ital. *sorprendere*, to surprise. Der. *surprise*, verb, *surprisal* (in Cotgrave, as above), *surpris*-ing, *-ing*-ly.

SURREBUTTER; see **SURREJOINDER**.

SURREJOINDER, a rejoinder upon, or in answer to, a rejoinder. (F.—L.) 'The plaintiff may answer the *rejoinder* by a *surrejoinder*; upon which the defendant may *rebut*; and the plaintiff answer him by a *surrebut*;' Blackstone, Comment., b. iii. c. 20 (R.). And in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. The prefix is F. *sur*, upon, hence, in answer to; see **SUR** (2) and **REJOIN**. And see **REBUT**.

SURRENDER, to render up, resign, yield. (F.—L.) 'I *surrender* ie surrends;' Palsgrave.—OF. *surrendre*, to deliver up into

the hands of justice, Roquefort, Palsgrave; not in Cotgrave. — *F. sur*, upon, up; and *rendre*, to render; see *Sur-* (3) and *Render*. Der. *surrender*, sb., Hamlet, l. 2. 23.

SURREPTITIOUS, done by stealth or fraud. (F.—L.) 'A soden surreptitious delyte.' Sir T. More, Works, p. 1278 (miscalled 1276) g. — *L. surreptitius*, better *surrepticius*, stolen, done stealthily. — *L. surreptum*, supine of *surripere*, to pilfer, purloin. — *L. sur-* (for *sub* before *r*), under, secretly; and *rapere*, to seize. See *Sur-* (1) and *Rapid*. Der. *surreptitious-ly*.

SURROGATE, a substitute, deputy of an ecclesiastical judge. (L.) In Mount's Gloss., ed. 1674. — *L. surrogatus*, pp. of *surrogare*, to substitute, elect in place of another. — *L. sur-* (for *sub* before *r*), under, in place of; and *rogare*, to ask, elect. See *Sur-* (1) and *Rogation*.

SURROUND, to encompass. (F.—L.) In Minshew, ed. 1627. Altered in sense by association with *round*; but the orig. sense was 'to overflow.' 'The waters more abounded, And . . . all abroad surrounded;' Marlowe, tr. of Ovid, bk. iii. Elegy 6. 'Oultracouler, to surround or overflow;' Cot. Orig. *surround* (with one *r*): 'by the crease of waters dyers londes and tenementes in grete quantite ben surrounded and destroyed;' Stat. of Hen. VII (1489); pr. by Caxton, fol. c. 7. — OF. *sourrouder*, *sorouder*, *surrouder*, to overflow (Godefroy). — *L. super*, over; and *uolare*, to flow, from *unda*, a wave. So also *red-ound*, *ab-ound*, from OF. *red-ouder*, *ab-ouder*. See Notes on E. Etym., p. 286.

SURTOUT, an overcoat, close frock-coat. (F.—L.) In Dryden, tr. of Juvenal, Sat. iii. 250. 'Surtout, a great upper coat;' Phillips, ed. 1706. Worn over all. — *F. sur tout*, over all. — *L. super totum*, over the whole; see *Super-* and *Total*.

SURVEILLANCE, inspection. (F.—L.) Modern; not in Todd's Johnson. — *F. surveillance*, superintendence; Hamilton. — *F. surveillant*, pres. part. of *surveiller*, to superintend. — *F. sur*, from *L. super*, over; and *veiller*, from *L. uigilare*, to watch; see *Sur-* (2) and *Vigil*. *F. veillance* < *L. uigilantia*.

SURVEY, to look over, inspect. (F.—L.) 'To survey, or oversee;' Minshew, ed. 1627. The obs. sb. *surveyance*, *surveyance*, is in Chaucer, C. T. 12029 (C 95). — *AF. surveiier*, Liber Albus, 512. — *F. sur*, over; and OF. *veier*, *veier*, later *veoir*, 'to see;' Cot. — *L. super*, over; and *videre*, to see; see *Super-* and *Vision*. And see *Supervisee*. Der. *survey*, sb., All's Well, v. 3. 16; *survey-or* (*surveyors* in Prompt. Parv.), *AF. surveiier*, Stat. Reale, l. 289 (1340), *survey-or-ship*.

SURVIVE, to overlive, outlive. (F.—L.) Spelt *survive* in Palsgrave. — *F. survivre*, 'to survive;' Cot. — *L. supervivere*, to outlive. — *L. super*, above; and *vivere*, to live; see *Super-* and *Vital*. Der. *survival*, a coined word, Chapman, tr. of Homer, Olys. b. i. 638; *survival*, Hamlet, l. 2. 90; *survival-or-ship*.

SUP-, prefix. (L.) *L. sus-*, prefix; for *supra*, an extended form of *super*, old form of *sub*, under; so also Gk. *ὑπέρ*, aloft, *ὑπέρ*-or, height, from *ὑπέρ*; see *Sub-*. Der. *sus-ceptible*, *sus-pend*, *sus-pect*, *sus-tain*.

SUSCEPTIBLE, readily receiving anything, impressible. (F.—L.) In Cotgrave. — *F. susceptible*, 'susceptible, capable;' Cot. — *L. susceptibilis*, ready to undertake. — *L. sus-cepti-*, for *susceptus*, pp. of *suscipere*, to undertake; with suffix *-ibilis*. — *L. sus-*, for *supra*, extension of *super*, orig. form of *sub*, under; and *capere*, to take; see *Sus-* and *Captive*. Der. *susceptibility*, a coined word; *susceptive*, from *L. susceptivus*, capable of receiving or admitting.

SUSPECT, to mistrust, conjecture. (F.—L.) See Trench, Select Glossary. The word was orig. a pp., as in Chaucer, where it is used adjectivally, with the sense of 'suspicious,' C. T. 8417 (E 541). — *F. suspect*, 'suspected, mistrusted;' Cot. — *L. suspectus*, pp. of *suspiciere*, to look under, look up to, admire, also to mistrust. — *L. sus-*, for *super*, extension of *super*, orig. form of *sub*, under; and *specere*, to look; see *Sub-* and *Spy*. Der. *suspect-ion*, ME. *suspicion*, K. Alexander, 453; OF. *suspeccion* (Burguy), later *suspicion*, 'suspicion' Cot. (mod. *F. suspicion*), from *L. suspiciōem*, acc. of *suspicio*, suspicion; hence *suspicio-ion*, ME. *suspicion*, Chaucer, C. T. 8416 (E 540); *suspicio-ion-ly*, -ness. Observe that the old spellings *suspicion*, *suspicion*, have been modified so as to accord more closely with the L. originals.

SUSPEND, to hang beneath or from, to make to depend on, delay. (F.—L.) ME. *suspenden*, Rob. of Glouc., p. 563, l. 11818. — *F. suspendre*, 'to suspend;' Cot. — *L. suspendere* (pp. *suspensus*), to hang up, suspend. — *L. sus-*, for *supra*, extension of *super*, orig. form of *sub*, under; and *pendere*, to hang; see *Sus-* and *Pendant*. Der. *suspend-or*. Also *suspense*, properly an adj. or pp., as in Spenser, F. Q. iv. 6. 34, from *F. suspens*, 'doubtful, uncertain;' Cot., from *L. pp. suspensus*, suspended, wavering, hesitating; *suspension-ion*, from *F. suspension*, 'a suspension or suspending;' Cot., from *L. acc. suspensio*, suspension; *suspension-or-y*, from MF. *suspensioire*, 'hanging, suspensory, in suspense;' Cot.; *suspension-or-y*, sh., a hanging bandage, &c.

SUSPICION; see under *Suspect*.

SUSTAIN, to hold up, bear, support. (F.—L.) ME. *susteynen*, *susteynen*, Rob. of Glouc., p. 111, l. 2412. — *AF. sustein-*, a stem of OF. *sustēin*, *sustēin*, spelt *sustēin* in Cot.; mod. *F. soutenir*. — *L. sustinere*, to uphold. — *L. sus-*, for *supra*, extension of *super*, orig. form of *sub*, up; and *tenere*, to hold; see *Sus-* and *Tenable*. Der. *sustain-er*, *sustain-able*; also *sustenance*, ME. *sustenance*, Rob. of Glouc., p. 41, l. 975, from OF. *sustenance*, spelt *sustenance* in Cotgrave, from *L. sustentantia*; also *sustent-ai-ion*, Bacon, Essay 58, from *L. acc. sustentantium*, maintenance, from *sustentare*, frequent. form of *sustinere* (pp. *sustentus*).

BUTLER, one who sells provisions in a camp. (Du.) In Shak. Hen. V, ii. 1. 116. — Du. *soetelaar* (Sewel), usually *soetelaar*; in Hexham *soetelaar*, 'a scullion, or he that doth the druggerie in a house, a sutler, or a victualler.' Formed with suffix *-aar* of the agent (cf. *L. -arius*) from *soetelen*, 'to sully, to suttie, or to victuall;' Hexham.

SUTLER, one who sells provisions in a camp. (Du.) In Shak. Hen. V, ii. 1. 116. — Du. *soetelaar* (Sewel), usually *soetelaar*; in Hexham *soetelaar*, 'a scullion, or he that doth the druggerie in a house, a sutler, or a victualler.' Formed with suffix *-aar* of the agent (cf. *L. -arius*) from *soetelen*, 'to sully, to suttie, or to victuall;' Hexham. **SUTTER**, one who sells provisions in a camp. (Du.) In Shak. Hen. V, ii. 1. 116. — Du. *soetelaar* (Sewel), usually *soetelaar*; in Hexham *soetelaar*, 'a scullion, or he that doth the druggerie in a house, a sutler, or a victualler.' Formed with suffix *-aar* of the agent (cf. *L. -arius*) from *soetelen*, 'to sully, to suttie, or to victuall;' Hexham. **SUTTER**, one who sells provisions in a camp. (Du.) In Shak. Hen. V, ii. 1. 116. — Du. *soetelaar* (Sewel), usually *soetelaar*; in Hexham *soetelaar*, 'a scullion, or he that doth the druggerie in a house, a sutler, or a victualler.' Formed with suffix *-aar* of the agent (cf. *L. -arius*) from *soetelen*, 'to sully, to suttie, or to victuall;' Hexham.

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SUTURE, a seam. (F.—L.) In Minshew, ed. 1627. — *F. suture*, 'a suture or seam;' Cot. — *L. sūtra*, a suture; cf. *sūta*, pp. of *sūto*, to sew; cognate with *E. sew*.

SUZERAIN, a feudal lord. (F.—L.) Not in Johnson; used by Scott, Quentin Durward, ch. 35. — *F. suzerain*, 'sovereign, yet subaltern, superior, but not supreme;' Cot. A coined word; made from *F. sus* (*L. sūsum* or *sursum*, above), in the same way as *sovereign* is made from *L. super*; it corresponds to a Late L. type **sūserānus*, for **sūserānus*. **SUZERAIN**, a feudal lord. (F.—L.) Not in Johnson; used by Scott, Quentin Durward, ch. 35. — *F. suzerain*, 'sovereign, yet subaltern, superior, but not supreme;' Cot. A coined word; made from *F. sus* (*L. sūsum* or *sursum*, above), in the same way as *sovereign* is made from *L. super*; it corresponds to a Late L. type **sūserānus*, for **sūserānus*. **SUZERAIN**, a feudal lord. (F.—L.) Not in Johnson; used by Scott, Quentin Durward, ch. 35. — *F. suzerain*, 'sovereign, yet subaltern, superior, but not supreme;' Cot. A coined word; made from *F. sus* (*L. sūsum* or *sursum*, above), in the same way as *sovereign* is made from *L. super*; it corresponds to a Late L. type **sūserānus*, for **sūserānus*.

SWAB, to clean the deck of a vessel. (Du.) Shak. has *swabber*, Temp. ii. 2. 48; whence the verb to *swab* has been evolved. The sb. is borrowed directly from Du. *zuabber*, 'a swabber, the drudge of a ship;' Sewel. Cf. Du. *zuabberen*, to swab, do dirty work. — *Swed. swabb*, a fire-brush, *swabla*, to swab; Dan. *svæbe*, to swab; G. *schwabber*, a swabber, *schwabber-stock*, a mop-stick; *schwabbern*, to swab. Cf. also Norw. *svabba*, to splash about, Pomeran. *svabbeln*, to splash about; Low G. *swappen*, to shake about (said of liquids; Dannel); G. *schwabbeln*, to shake to and fro. Allied to Lith. *švāp-ti*, to rock; Slovenian *svāp-ti*, to totter (Miklosich, p. 330). Of imitative origin. Cf. ME. *quappen*, to palpitate; E. *swap*, *swash*. Der. *swabb-er*.

SWADDLE, to swathe an infant. (E.) 'I swaddell a chyld;' Palsgrave. Also spelt *swaddell*, *swadde* in Levins. *Swaddell* stands for *swathel*, and means to wrap in a *swathel* or swaddling-band. ME. *swadband*, a swaddling-band; spelt *swadband*, *swadling-band*, *swapeling-bande* in Cursor Mundi, 1343; whence the pp. *swaddell*, *swathel* = swaddled, id. 11236. — *AS. swadell*, a swaddling-band, spelt *swadell* in the Corpus Gloss, 833. The sense is 'that which swathes;' formed with suffix *-el*, -il (ldg. -lo-), representing the agent, from the verb to *swathe*; see *Swathe*. Der. *swaddling-band*; *swaddling-clothes*, Luke, ii. 7.

SWAGGER, to hector, to be boisterous. (Scand.) In Shaks. Mids. Nt. Dr. iii. 1. 79. 'To swagger in gait is to walk in an affected manner, swaying from one side to the other;' Wedgwood. It is the frequentative of *swag*, now almost disused. 'I swagge, as a fatte persons belly swaggeth as he goth;' Palsgrave. 'Swag, to hang loose and heavy, to sag, to swing about;' Halliwell. — *Norweg. vagg* (Ross), allied to *svaga*, to sway; Aasen. Cf. Icel. *svagga*, to cause to sway; Norw. *vagg* (Ross), Dan. *sugg*, a fat, thumping fellow (Larsen). Allied to *Sway*. Der. *swagger-er*.

SWAIN, a young man, peasant. (Scand.) ME. *swain*, Chaucer, C. T. 4025 (A 4027); *swain*, Havelok, 273. [The form is Scand., not E.; the AS. form was *swān*, Grein, ii. 500, which would have given a mod. E. *swone*, like *stone* from *stān*. We do, indeed, find *swain* in the A.S. Chron. an. 1128, but this is borrowed from Scand.] = Icel. *swinn*, a boy, lad, servant; Dan. *svend*, a swain, journeyman, servant; Swed. *sven*, a young man, a page; + Low G. *swenen*, a swineherd, Hannover (Brem. Würt.); O.H.G. *swin*, a servant. β. The Teut. type is **swainaz*; which may (formally) be allied by gradation to AS. *swin*, a swine, with the sense of 'swine-herd'; as in Low G. *swenen*. But if it be allied to Lith. *swaine*, a sister-in-law, it is from another source. Der. *boat-swain*, *cox-swain*.

SWALLOW (1), a migratory bird. (E.) ME. *swallowe*, Prompt. Parv.; Chaucer, C. T. 3258. AS. *swalewa*, a swallow; Voc. 132. 28. + Du. *swaluw*; Icel. *swala*, for **swalewa*, gen. *swölur*; Dan. *swale*; Swed. *swala*; G. *schwalbe*; O.H.G. *swalawa*. β. The Teut. type is **swalwōn*, f. Cf. E.Fries. *swälke*, Low G. *swaalke*, a swallow. The prob. sense is 'tosser about,' or 'mover to and fro;' allied to Gk. *σαλεύειν*, to shake, to move to and fro, to toss like a ship at sea; *σάλος*, the tossing rolling swell of the sea. See Swell. Fick, i. 842. Cf. M.Du. *swalpen*, 'to flote, to toss, beat against with waves,' *swalpe*, a tossing, *swalcke*, a swallow; Hexham.

SWALLOW (2), to absorb, ingest, receive into the stomach. (E.) ME. *swolowen*, *swolwen*, Chaucer, C. T. 16985 (H 36); also *swolthen*, Juliana, p. 74, l. 4; *swolthen*, Ormulun, 10224 (written *swolthen* in the MS.). Thus the final *w* stands for an older guttural. It is a secondary form, modified from the AS. strong verb *swelgan*, to swallow, pt. t. *swelg*, pp. *swolgen*; Grein, ii. 505. + Du. *swelgen*; Icel. *swelgja*, pt. t. *swalg*, pp. *swolginn*; also as a weak verb; Dan. *swelge*; Swed. *swälja*; G. *schwelgen*, to eat or drink immoderately. The strong and weak forms are confused. The strong verb is of the Teut. type **swelgan*; pt. t. **swalg*, pp. **swulganoz*. Der. *ground-swall*, q. v.

SWAMP, wet spongy land, boggy ground. (E.) Not found in old books. **Swamp*, *Swomp*, a bog or marshy place, in Virginia or New England; Phillips, ed. 1706. This points to its being a prov. E. word. According to Rich., it occurs in Dampier's Voyages, an. 1685. Prob. a native word. + Du. *zwamp*, a swamp (Calisch). With a change to a weak grade, we have prov. E. *swimp* (for **swump*), a puddle, G. *sumpf*, a swamp (whence Du. *somp*). We also find prov. E. *swank*, *swang*, a swamp; Norw. and Swed. dial. *swank*. Connexion with Dan. and Swed. *svamp*, a sponge, fungus, AS. *swamm*, G. *schwamm*, Goth. *swammis*, sponge, is not clear. Cf. Gk. *σπομφός*, spongy. Der. *swamp*, v., *swamp-y*, *swamp-i-ness*.

SWAN, a large bird. (E.) ME. *swan*, Chaucer, C. T. 206. AS. *swan*, Grein, ii. 500. + Du. *zwaan*; Icel. *svanr*; Dan. *svane*; Swed. *svan*; G. *schwan*. The Teut. types are **swanaz*, **swanon-*. The form suggests connexion with Skt. *swan*, to resound, sound, sing; cf. l. *sonire*, to sound. 'Argutos . . olores,' Vergil, Ecl. ix. 36.

SWAN-HOPPING, taking up swans to mark them. (E.) A mistaken form of *swan-apping* (Halliwell). Swans, esp. on the Thames, are annually taken up for the purpose of marking them by certain nicks made upon their bills. That the old word was really *apping* is shown by a tract dated 1570, printed in Hone's Every-day Book, vol. ii. col. 958-962. In sect. 8 there is mention of 'the *apping-daies*.' In sect. 15—'the swan-herdes . . shall vp no swannes,' &c. In sect. 14—'that no person take up any cignet unmarked,' and in sect. 28—'the maister of the swannes is to have for every white swanne and gray *apping*, a penny.'

SWAP, to strike. (E.) ME. *swappen*; 'Swap of his heed' = strike off his head; Chaucer, C. T. 15834 (G 366). 'Beoifs to him *swapte*' = Beoofs went swiftly to him; Layamon, 26775 (later text). An E. word. + E.Fries. *swappen*, to strike noisily, from *swap*, the sound of a blow; + prov. G. (dial. of Thüringen, by L. Hertel) *schwappen*, to make swinging movements, to cut; G. *schwapp*, *schwappes*, Low G. *swaps*, interj. slap, smack! crack! said of a blow. Imitative; cf. E. *slap*, *whap*, prov. E. *swack*, a blow. Cf. **SWOOP**.

SWARD, green turf, grassy surface of land. (E.) It formerly meant also skin or covering; the *green-sward* is the turf surface of the land; the prov. E. *sward-pork* is bacon cured in large slitches or flakes (Halliwell, Forby). 'Swardes, or swordes of flesh, *Coriana*; Swardes of be-erpe, turffing, or sward of erth, Cespes,' Prompt. Parv. pp. 482, 506. AS. *swærd*, skin; Voc. 265. 9. + Du. *zwaard*, skin of bacon; Icel. *svörðr*, skin, hide of the walrus, sword or surface of the earth; *jarðar-svörðr*, earth-sword, *grasvörðr*, grass-sword; Dan. *flekkswar*, flesh-sword, skin of bacon; *grasvæver*, green-sward; G. *schwerte*, rind, bark, skin, outside-plank. β. The Teut. type perhaps is **swarduz*, with the sense of 'rind.' Root unknown. Der. *sward-ed*, *green-sward*.

SWARM, a cluster of bees or insects. (E.) ME. *swarm*, Chaucer, C. T. 15398 (B 4582); AS. *swarm* (Bosworth). + Du. *zuurm*; Icel.

svarmr; Dan. *sværm*; Swed. *svärm*; G. *schwarm*; MHG. *swarm*. β. Teut. type **swarmoz*, where *-moz* is a noun-suffix, as in *bloo-m, doo-m*. The sense is 'that which hums,' from the buzzing made by a swarm of bees. Cf. Lithuan. *surma*, a pipe or rife, from the sound it makes; Russ. *свистелъ*, a pipe, G. *schwirren*, to buzz, white, *surren*, to hum, buzz. = *SWIRE*, to hum, buzz; whence Skt. *svr*, to sound, *svara*, a sound, voice; l. *ssuruss*, a hum, whisper. Brugmann, i. § 375 (8). Der. *swarm*, verb, AS. *swierman*, *swyrmān*, A. S. Leechdoms, i. 384, l. 21. And see *swear*.

SWARTH, SWARTHY, black, tawny. (E.) The proper form is *swart*; thence a less correct form *swarth* was made, occurring in Chapman, tr. of Homer, Odys. b. xix. l. 343; and hence *swarth-y* (= *swart-y*) by the help of suffix -y (AS. -ig) occasionally added to adjectives (as in *murk-y*). Shak. has *swarth*, Titus, ii. 3. 72; *swarthy*, Two Gent. ii. 6. 26; *swarty*, Titus, ii. 3. 72, in the quarto editions. ME. *swart*, spelt *swart* in Robt. of Glouc., p. 490, l. 10049. AS. *swearth*, black; Grein, ii. 507. + Du. *zwart*; Icel. *svartir*; Dan. *sort*; Swed. *svart*; G. *schwarz*; O.H.G. *swarz*, *swarz*; Goth. *swarts*. β. The Teut. type is **swartoz*; allied to l. *sordes*, dirt, *sordidus*, dirty, and prob. to l. *surdus*, dim-coloured. The Norse god *Surt*, i. e. *Swart*, is the god of fire; this suggests a connexion with Skt. *svar*, the sun. Perhaps *swart* meant 'blackened by fire.' Der. *swarth-y* or *swart-y*, as above; *swarth-ly*, *swarth-i-ness*. And see *serene*, *solar*.

SWASH, to strike with force. (E.) 'Thy *swashing* blow,' Romeo, i. 1. 70. *Swashing* is also swaggering, and a *swasher* is a swaggerer, a bully; As You Like It, i. 3. 122, Hen. V. iii. 2. 30. Of imitative origin; cf. Swed. dial. *svasska*, to make a 'squashing' or 'swashing' noise, as when one walks with water in the shoes (Rietz). β. By the interchange of *ks* and *sk* (as in prov. E. *axe* = to ask), *svasska* stands for **svak-sa*, an extension from a base *SWAK*. Norweg. *svakka*, to make a noise like water under the feet; Ansen, Cf. prov. E. *swack*, a blow or fall, *swacking*, crushing, huge; *swag*, the noise of a heavy fall (Halliwell). Der. *swash-buckler*, in Fuller, Worthies of England, iii. 347 (Cent. Diet.); one who strikes his buckler with a swashing blow, hence, a noisy ruffian.

SWATH, a row of mown grass. (E.) ME. *swathe*. 'A mede . . . In *swathes* swuppen down' = a meadow, mown (lit. swept) down in swaths; Allit. Morte Arthure, 2508. 'Cam him no fieres *swathe* ner' = no track (or trace) of fire came near him; Genesis and Exodus, ed. Morris, 3786. AS. *swæth*, *swaðu*, a track, trace, Grein, ii. 500, 501. E.Fries. *swad*, + Du. *zwaard*, a swathe; also *zwaard*, *zwade*, 'a swath, a row of grass mowed down'; Sewel; G. *schwad*, a row of mown grass. β. The sense 'row of mown grass' is the orig. one, whence that of track or foot-track easily follows. This appears by comparing Low G. *swad*, a swath, with *swade*, a scythe; see Brem. Wörterbuch, pt. iv. 1107, where the E.Friesic *swade*, *swae*, *swah*, a scythe, is also cited. γ. The earliest meaning may have been a 'shred' or 'slice'; cf. Norw. *swada*, vb. act. and neut., to shred or slice off, to flake off. See Du. *zwaard* in Franck.

SWATHE, to bind in swaddling-cloths, to bandage. (E.) Shak. has *swath*, (1) that which the mower cuts down with one sweep of the scythe, Troil. v. 5, 25; (2) a swaddling cloth, Timon, iv. 3. 252; also *swathing-clothes*, 1 Hen. IV, iii. 2. 112; *swathing-clouts*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 401; *enswathed*, Complaint, 49. ME. *swathen*, pt. t. *swathed*, Cursor Mundi, 11236. From a base *swað-*; whence also AS. *swæðinn*, in comp. *beswæðian*, to enwrap, John, xix. 40 (Lindisfarne MS.); A. S. Leechdoms, ii. 18, l. 8; and AS. *swæð-el*, *swað-il*, a swaddling band; see **SWADDLE**. ¶ Perhaps (see **Swath**) the AS. *swað-u* meant orig. a shred; hence (1) as much grass as is mown at once, (2) a shred of cloth used as a bandage. Der. *swadd-le* (for *swath-le*).

SWAY, to swing, incline to one side, influence, rule over. (E.) ME. *swayen*, Gawan and Green Knight, 1429; Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, C. 151. It also means to go, walk, come, Allit. Poems, B. 788, C. 429; spelt *swaye*, id. C. 72, 236. Cf. Swed. *svaja*, to jerk; Dan. *svaie*, to swing to and fro, to sway; Du. *zwaaien*, to sway, swing; E.Fries. *swaaien*, Low G. *swaiein*. β. All from the Teut. base *SWAG*, to sway, swing, well preserved in Norweg. *svaga*, to sway, swing, reel, stagger (Aasen). Allied to **SWAGGER**; and perhaps even to **SWING**. Der. *sway*, sb., Jul. Caesar, i. 3. 3, ME. *swaigh*, Chaucer, C. T. 4716 (B 296).

SWEAL, to singe, scorch slightly. (E.) See under **Sultry**. **SWEAR**, to affirm to be true, to affirm with an oath, to use oaths freely. (E.) ME. *sweren*, strong verb, pt. t. *swor*, *swoor*, Robt. of Glouc. p. 33, l. 776; pp. *sworen*, *sworn*, Havelok, 439. AS. *swerian*, pt. t. *swör*, pp. *sworen*, to swear, Grein, ii. 506. We also find AS. *swerian*, with the simple sense of speak or declare, conjugated as a weak verb, particularly in the comp. *andswerian*, to declare in return, to answer. The orig. sense was simply to speak aloud, declare. + Du. *sweren*, pt. t. *zwoor*, pp. *gezworen*; Icel. *sverja*, pt. t. *ör*, pp.

swarinn; Dan. *swarge*; Swed. *swarga*; G. *schwären*. And cf. Goth. *swaran*, Icel. *swara*, Dan. *sware*, Swed. *swara*, to answer, reply. **β**. All from **SWER*, to hum, buzz, make a sound; whence also Skt. *śr*, to sound, to praise, *swara*, sound, a voice, tone, accent, I. *śusurra*, a humming, and I. *swarm*; see **SWARM**. Brugmann, i. § 121. Der. *swear-ug*, for *sworu*; *an-swer*.

SWEAT, moisture from the skin. (E.) ME. *swout* (Tyrwhitt prints *swete*), Chaucer, C. T. 16046 (G 578); whence the verb *sweten*, id. 16047 (G 579). AS. *swēat*, Grein, ii. 501. (By the usual change from *ā* to long *o*, AS. *swēat* became ME. *swoot*, and should have been *swote* in mod. E.; but the word has been altered in order to make the sb. accord with the derived verb, viz. AS. *swōtan*, ME. *swēten*, mod. E. *sweat*, with the *ea* shortened to the sound of *e* in *let* (ME. *liten* < AS. *litan*). The spelling *swet* would, consequently, be better than *swat*, and would also be phonetic.) **β**-Du. *zweet*; Icel. *svēiti*; Dan. *svet*; Swed. *svett*; G. *schweiss*; OHG. *swēiz*. **β**. The Teut. stem is **swaito-*, sweat, cognate with Skt. *swēda-*, sweat; from Teut. base **SWET*, to sweat, of which we find (weak-grade) traces in Icel. *sviit*, *swat*, G. *schwitzen*. This answers to Idg. **SWEID*, to sweat, whence Skt. *svīd*, to sweat, L. *sudor* (for **sudōr*), *swat*, Gk. *hī-pūs*, sweat, W. *chwys*, sweat. Brugmann, i. § 331 c. Der. *swed*, verb, AS. *swētan*, as above; *swent-y*, *swet-i-ness*; and see *sud-ar-i-f-c*.

SWEEP, to brush, strike with a long stroke, pass rapidly over. (E.) ME. *swepen*, Chaucer, C. T. 16049 (G 936); *pt. sweped*, Pricke of Conscience, 4947. A weak secondary verb from the base **swēp-*, as in *swiþþ*, 3rd p. s. pres. t. of AS. *swēpan*, to sweep, a strong verb with *pt. t. swēþ*, Grein, ii. 500. Cf. *ge-swēpa*, pl. sweepings, Voc. 464, 20. [This AS. *swēpan* is represented in mod. E. by the verb to **SWOOP**, q.v.] Cf. also OFries. *swēpa*, to sweep; OFries. *swēfen* (pt. t. *swēf-de*), to swing, swing, vibrate. Also MSwed. *swēpa*, Swed. *sopa*, Icel. *sipa*. From Teut. base **swaiþ*, and grade of Teut. root **swēp*. See **SWIPE**. Cf. Icel. *swēpa*, to sweep along, a wk. vb., from an old verb *swipa* (pt. t. *swēp*); also OHG. *swēfan* (pt. t. *swēf*), whence G. *schweifen*, to rove, stray, sweep; along. Brugmann, i. § 701. Der. *swēp*, sb., Timon, i. 2, 137; *sweep-er*, *chimney-sweep-er* (often used in the forms *sweep*, *chimney-sweep*, cf. AS. *hunta*, ME. *hunte*, a hunter); *sweep-ings*; *sweep-stake*, the same as *swoop-stake*, sweeping off all the stakes at once, Hamlet, iv. 5, 142, whence *sweep-stakes*, sb., the whole money staked at a horse-race that can be won or swept up at once.

SWEET, pleasing to the senses, esp. to the taste. (E.) ME. *swete*, Chaucer, C. T. 3206; with the by-forms *swote*, *sote*, id. 3205. AS. *swēte*, Grein, ii. 506; OSax. *swēti*; Du. *zoet*; Icel. *sætr*, *sætr*; Dan. *sød*; Swed. *söt*; G. *süss*; OHG. *swēzi*; Goth. *sait*. **β**. The AS. *e* is a modified *i*; cf. the *ö* in Dan. *sød*, Swed. *söt*. The AS. *swēte* is for **swētiz*, adj.; where **swēn* is the 2nd grade of **swal-*, answering to Idg. **SWAD*, to please, to taste nice, whence also Skt. *swād*, *swād*, to taste, to eat, to please, *swānu*, sweet, Gk. *hōs*, sweet, I. *suīnuis* (for **suānuis*), pleasant, *suādere*, to persuade. Der. *sweet-ly*, *sweet-ness*; *sweet-bread*, the pancreas of an animal, so called because *sweet* and resembling bread; *sweet-briar*, Milton, I. Allegro, 47; *sweets*, pl. sb., Cor. iii. 1, 157; *sweet-ish*, *sweet-ish-ness*; *sweet-en*, to make sweet, Rich. II. ii. 3, 13; *sweet-en-er*, *sweet-en-ing*; *sweet-ing*, formed with a dimin. suffix *-ing*, a term of endearment, Oth. ii. 3, 25, also a kind of sweet apple, Romeo, ii. 4, 83; *sweet-foo*, *sweet-fool*; *sweet-william*, Bacon, Essay 46, § 6 (from the name William). Also *sweet-meat*, lit. sweet food, chiefly in the pl., ME. *swete mete*, Hecurysoun, Test. of Crescide, l. 420; see **MEAT**. And see *sweet-heart*, below.

SWEETHEART, a lover or mistress. (E.) Used as a term of endearment. The derivation is simply from *sweet* and *heart*; it is not an absurd hybrid word with the F. suffix *-ard* (= OHG. *-hart*), as has been supposed. Crescide calls Troilus her '*dere herte*' and her '*swete herte*' both; Chaucer, Troil. iii. 1181-1183. Again, he calls her *my swete herte dere*, id. iii. 1210; and in the last line of bk. iii we read: 'Is with Crescide his own herte *swet*.' Further examples are needless, but may easily be found in the same poem and elsewhere.

SWELL, to grow larger, expand, rise into waves, heave, bulge out. (E.) ME. *swellen*, strong verb, pt. t. *swal*, Chaucer, C. T. 6549 (D 967), pp. *swollen*, id. 8826 (E 950). AS. *swellan*, pt. t. *swall*, pp. *swollen*, Exod. ix. 10; Grein, ii. 505; **β**-Du. *zwellen*, pt. t. *zwall*, pp. *gezwollen*; Icel. *swella*, pt. t. *swal*, pp. *sollinn*; Swed. *swälla*; G. *schwellen*. **β**. All from Teut. type **swellan-*, pt. t. *swall*, pp. **swallauz*. Cf. Goth. *uf-swalleins*, a swelling up. Brugmann, i. § 903. Perhaps allied to Gk. *swellēv*, to toss, wave. Der. *swell*, sb., Antony, iii. 2, 49; *swell-ing*. Also *swell*, q.v., ground-sill.

SWEATER, to be faint with heat, also, to cause to exude by excess of heat. (E.) See further under **Sultry**.

SWERVE, to depart from a right line, turn aside. (E.) Palsgrave has *swarue*. ME. *sweruen* (*swerwen*), Gower, C. A. iii. 7, 92; bk. vi. 168, bk. vii. 232. Once a strong verb, with pt. t. *swarf*, *swerf* (Stratmann). AS. *swerfan*, to rub, to file, to polish, pt. t. *swearf*, pp. *sworfen*, Grein, ii. 509; whence the sb. *geswearf*, *geswerf*, filings, A. S. Leechdoms, i. 336, note 15; **β**-Du. *zwerven*, to swerve, wander, rove, riot, revel; OSax. *swerban*, pt. t. *swarf*, to wipe; OFries. *swerwa*, to rove; Icel. *swerfa*, to file; pt. t. *swarf*, pp. *sworfan*; Goth. *bi-swairhan*, to wipe, *af-swairban*, to wipe off. **β**. Teut. type **swerba-*, to wipe, pt. t. **swarþ*, pp. **swarbanz*. Cf. OFries. *swerwen*, to wander, Swed. *swarfa*, to turn; also prov. E. *swarve* in the sense of 'to climb a tree devoid of side-boughs,' by swarming up it.

SWIFT, extremely rapid. (E.) ME. *swift*, Chaucer, C. T. 190. AS. *swift*, Grein, ii. 513. From *swif-*, weak grade of AS. *swifan*, to move quickly, with suffixed *-i* (Idg. *-tos*, participial). Cf. Icel. *svifa*, to rove, turn, sweep; OHG. *swēbin*, to move or turn quickly. Teut. base **swiþ*. Cf. Teut. base **swēp*; see **Sweep**. Der. *swift*, sb., *swift-ly*, *-ness*. And see *swivel*.

SWILL, to wash dishes; to drink greedily. (E.) The proper sense is to wash dishes. ME. *swillen*, *swilen*; 'dishes *swilen*' = wash dishes, Havelok, 919. AS. *swilian*, to wash, in the Lambeth Psalter, l. vi. 6 (Bosworth). Der. *swill*, hog's-wash, whence: *swill-ing-tub*, Skelton, Elinor Rummyng, 173. Hence the verb to *swill*, to drink like a pig, as in 'the boar that . . . swills your warm blood like wash,' Rich. III. v. 2, 9; there is no reason for connecting *swill* with *swallow*, as is sometimes done. Hence *swill-er*.

SWIM (1), to move to and fro on or in water, to float. (E.) ME. *swimman*, Chaucer, C. T. 3575. AS. *swimman*, pt. t. *swamun*, *swoman*, Grein, ii. 515; **β**-Du. *zweemmen*; Icel. *svimma*, pt. t. *svamni*, pp. *svumnit*; Dan. *svimme*; Swed. *simma*; G. *schwimmen*, pt. t. *schwamun*. **β**. All from Teut. type **swemman-*, pt. t. **swamun*, pp. **swummanoz*. Der. *swim*, sb., *swim-m*, *swim-ming*, *swim-ming-ly*.

SWIM (2), to be dizzy. (E.) 'My head swims' = my head is dizzy. The verb is from the ME. *swime*, sb., dizziness, vertigo, a swoon; spelt *swyme*, *swime*, Cursor Mundi, 14201; *swym*, Allit. Morte Arthure, 4246. AS. *swima*, a swoon, swimming in the head, Grein, ii. 515; whence *āswimian*, verb, to fail, be queneled, and *āswiðman*, verb, to wander, id. i. 43, 44; **β**-Du. *zwinen*, OFries. *swim*, a swoon; cf. Icel. *svimi*, a swimming in the head; whence *swima*, verb, to wander about; Dan. *swimle*, to be giddy, *swimmel*, giddiness, *besime*, to swoon; Swed. *swimma*, to be dizzy. **β**. The AS. *swima* probably stands for *swi-ma*; the base is **swi-* (Tent. **swi-*), whence also OHG. *swiuan*, to decrease, disappear; to which are allied Swed. *swindal*, dizziness, G. *schwindel*, dizziness, *schwinden*, to disappear, dwindle, decay, fail, *schwindtsucht*, consumption; Swed. *fur-swinnat*, to disappear, Icel. *swina*, to subside (said of a swelling). The primary sense is that of failing, giving way. Der. *swin-dler*, q.v.

SWINDLER, a cheat. (G.) 'The dignity of the British merchant is sunk in the scandalous appellation of a *swindler*;' V. Knox, Essay 8 (first appeared in 1778); cited in R. One of our few loan-words from High-German. = G. *schwindler*, an extravagant projector, a swindler. = G. *schwindeln*, to be dizzy, to act thoughtlessly, to cheat. = G. *schwindel*, dizziness. = G. *schwinden*, to decay, sink, vanish, fail; cognate with AS. *swindan* (pt. t. *swand*), to languish. See **Swim** (2). Der. *swindle*, verb and sb., evolved from the sb. *swindler* rather than borrowed from G.

SWINE, a sow, pig; pigs. (E.) ME. *swin*, with long *i*, pl. *swin* (unchanged). 'He sleep as a *swyn*' (riming with *wyn*, wine); Chaucer, C. T. 5165 (B 745). 'A flocke of many *swyne*;' Wyclif, Matt. viii. 30. AS. *swin*, pl. *swiu*, Grein, ii. 515. The AS. *swin* is a neuter sb. with a long *eu*, and therefore unchanged in the plural, by rule. **β**-Du. *zwijn*, a swine, hog; Icel. *swin*, pl. *swin*, neuter sb.; Dan. *svin*, neut. pl. *svin*; Swed. *svin*, neut. t. G. *schwein*, OHG. *swin*; Goth. *swēin*, neut. Teut. type **swinon*, neut. Cf. Russ. *svin* (c) *ya*, a swine, dimin. *svinka*, a pig, *svinoi*, adj., belonging to swine, *svinnia*, pork. **β**. Fick conjectures that the form was orig. adjectival, like that of I. *sinus*, belonging to swine, an adj. noted by Varro (Vauček, p. 1048); this adj. is regularly formed from *su*, a sow. See **Sow** (2). Brugmann, i. § 95. Der. *swin-ish*, *-ly*, *-ness*; *swine-herd*, ME. *swynne-herd*, Prompt. Parv.; *swine-cote*, ME. *swynne-kote*, id.; *swine-sty*, ME. *swynstys*, id., spelt *swynstys*, Pricke of Conscience, 9002.

SWING, to sway or move to and fro. (E.) ME. *swingen*, strong verb, pt. t. *swang*, *swang*, pp. *swungen*; Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, A. 1058 (or 1059), Havelok, 226. AS. *swingan*, pt. t. *swang*, pp. *swungen*, to scourge, also, to fly, flutter, flap with the wings; Grein, ii. 515; **β**-Swed. *swinga*, to swing, to whirl; Dan. *swinge*, to swing, whirl; G. *schwingen*, to swing, soar, brandish; also, to swing or beat flax; pt. t. *schwung*. Cf. also Goth. *afswungujan*, to cause to doubt or despair. **β**. All from Teut. base **swengw-*, Idg. **sweng*. Der. *swing*, sb.; *swinge*, q.v.; *swingie*, q.v.

SWINGE, to beat, whip. (E.) In Shaks. Two Gent. ii. 1. 88, &c. ME. *swengeu*, to beat; see Prompt. Parv. AS. *swengan*, to shake, toss; cf. *sweng*, a stroke, blow; see Bosworth. AS. *swengan* is the causal form of *swingen*, to swing, to flourish a whip, to beat. See **Swing**.

SWINGLE, a staff for beating flax. (MDu.) 'To *swingle*, to beat, a term among flax-dressers'; Phillips. The verb is ME. *swingelen*, Reliquiae Antiquae, i. 197; formed from the sb. *swingle*. In Wright's Voc. i. 156, near the bottom, we find *swingle*, sb., *swingelot*, sb., and the phrase 'to *swingle* thi flax.' From MDu. *swingelen*, or *swingen*, 'to beat flax'; Hexham. Cf. Du. *zingelen*, a scouring; Laws of Inc. § 48, in Thorpe, Anc. Laws, i. 133; from AS. *swing-an*, to beat, to swing. A *swingle* is 'a swinger, a beater; and *swingle*, verb, is 'to use a swingle.' See **Swing**. Der. *swingle*, verb. Also *swingle-tree*, q.v.

SWINGLETREE, the bar that swings at the heels of the horses when drawing a harrow, &c. (L.) See Halliwell. Also applied to the swinging bar to which traces are fastened when a horse draws a coach. [Corruptly called *single-tree*, whence the term *double-tree* has arisen, to keep it company. 'A *single-tree* is fixed upon each end of another cross-piece called the *double-tree*, when 2 horses draw abreast,' Haldeman (in Webster).] ME. *swingle-tree*, spelt *swingletre* in Fitzherbert, On Husbandry, § 15 (E.D.S.). The word *tree* here means a piece of timber, as in *axle-tree*. The word *swingle* means 'a swinger', a thing that swings; so named from the swinging motion, which all must have observed who have sat behind horses drawing a coach. See **Swingle**, **Swing**.

SWINK, to toil; to be soiled. (E.) Once an extremely common word; Milton has 'swink'd hedger'—hedger overcome with toil, Comus, 293. ME. *swinken*, pt. t. *swaak*, Havelok, 788; pp. *swunken*, Ormulum, 6103. AS. *swincan*, pt. t. *swanc*, pp. *swuncen*, to toil, labour, work hard. This form, so curiously like AS. *swingan*, pt. t. *swaag*, pp. *swungen*, is perhaps a parallel form to it. Cf. Du. *zuuk*, a swing, a turn; G. *schwanken*, to totter, stagger, falter.

SWIPE, to strike with a sweeping stroke. (L.) Cf. prov. E. *swipple*, the striking part of a flail. The *i* has prob. been lengthened; cf. ME. *swipe*, *swip*, a stroke, Layamon, 7648; *swippen*, vb., to swipe, strike, Layamon, 878. AS. *swipian*, *swippan*, to beat (Grein); *swipe*, a whip. From **swip-*, weak grade of Teut. **swipan-*; see **Sweep**. Cf. Icel. *swipa*, to whip; *swipa*, a whip.

SWIRL, to whirl in an eddy. (Scand.) 'Swirl', a whirling wavy motion, East? Halliwell. A prov. E. word, now used by good writers, as C. Kingsley, E. B. Browning, &c.; see Webster and Worcester.—Norweg. *swirle*, to wave round, swing, whirl (Aasen), frequent, of *swerra* (Dan. *swirle*), to whirl, turn round, orig. to make a humming noise. Cf. Swed. *swirra*, to murmur; G. *schwirren*, to whirl; Skt. *sur*, to sound. Formed from the Idg. root **SWER**, to hum, just as *whirl* is from *whir*; see further under **Swarm**.

SWITCH, a small flexible twig. (Du.—G.) In Romeo, ii. 4. 73; Dr. Schmidt notes that old editions have *suits* for the pl. *switches*. Not found in ME., and perhaps borrowed from Du. in the 16th cent. *Switch* or *swich* is a palatalised form of *swick*.—MDu. *swick*, 'a scourge, a switch, or a whip'; Hexham. It also means a wooden vent-peg (Hexham); Low G. *swikk*, *zwick*, a twig, a vent-peg. Not a Low G. word, but borrowed from High G.—Bavarian *zwick*, the lash of a whip, or a stroke with the same; variant of G. *zwecke*, a tack, a small wooden peg; Bavar. *zweck*, a splinter, a tapering piece of wood. From MHG. *zwec*, a nail, bolt, peg, esp. a peg in the centre of a target, called in E. the *prick* or the *pin*, which explains why G. *zweck* means 'an aim.' Further allied to G. *zwicken*, to pinch, to tweak; which is allied to E. *twick*; see Kluge. The fact that the MDu. *s* in this word answers to High G. *z*—Low G. *t*, is pointed out by Frack. No other E. word has initial *s* from *t*. Cf. Icel. *swigi*, a switch, seems to be unrelated. Der. *switch*, verb.

SWIVEL, a ring or link that turns round on a pin or neck. (E.) Spelt *swivell* in Minshew, ed. 1627. Not found in ME.; it corresponds to an AS. form **swifel*, not found, but regularly formed, with the suffix *-el* of the agent, from the weak grade (*swif*) of AS. *swifan*, to move quickly, revolve; for which see **Swift**. Related words are Icel. *swifa*, to swing or spin in a circle, like a top, *swifa*, a swinging round, from *swifa*, to ramble, to turn. The sense is 'that which readily revolves.' Cf. Brugmann, i. § 818 (2).

SWOON, to faint. (E.) ME. *swouwen*, Chaucer, C. T. 5478 (B 1058); also *swouhenen*, King Alisaunder, 587; also *swouwenen* (Stratmann). A comparison of the forms shows, as Stratmann points out, that the standard ME. form is **swounen*, the *n* being represented either by *gh*, *w*, or *u*; and this is a mere extension of a form **swouen*, with the same sense. The *n* is the same formative element as is seen in Goth. verbs ending in *-nan*; cf. E. *awaken* from

awake, &c. β. The form **swouen* appears, slightly altered, as *swouwen* (with *w* for *u*), to swoon, P. Plowman, B. v. 154, xiv. 326; also as *swouken*, *swouhen*, to sigh deeply, Romans of Parthenay, 1944, 2890. This is a weak verb, slightly allied to the ME. strong verb *swouen*, to make a loud or deep sound, to sigh deeply, droop, swoon, pt. t. *swep*, pp. *swouwen* or *swouwen*. 'Sykande ho *swue*ge doun' = sighing, she drooped down; Gawain and Green Knight, 1796. 'Adun he fecol *swoue*' = down she fell in a swoon, King Horn, ed. Lumby, 428. From AS. *swigan*, to move or sweep along noisily, to sigh, to sigh, orig. used esp. of the wind. 'Swigað windas' = the winds sigh, Grein, ii. 516; cf. *swigen*, pp. choked, Alfred, tr. of Gregory's Past. Care, § 52, ed. Sweet, p. 411, l. 17. Mr. Cockayne points out that the form *geswouung*, a swooning, occurs in A. S. Leechdoms, ii. 176, l. 13; and that in Ælfred's Hom. ii. 356, we find: 'Se lug . . . *geswougen* betwux ðam ofslegenum'—he lay in a swoon amongst the slain. Here AS. *geswigen* > ME. *swouwen*, as cited above. This AS. *swigan* is represented by mod. E. *Sough*, q.v. It will thus be seen that the final *n* is a mere formative element, and unoriginal. Cf. Low G. *swigen*, to sigh, *swigenen*, to sigh, also to swoon; Brem. Wört. Der. *swouen*, sb. Also *swouen-d*, with excrement *d*, and *swoun-d*, with loss of *w*. Palsgrave has 'I *swounde*,' i.e. I swoon.

SWOOP, to sweep along, to descend with a swift motion, like a bird of prey. (E.) Shaks. has *swoop*, sb., Macb. iv. 3. 219. ME. *swopen*, usually in the sense to sweep. In Chaucer, C. T. 16404, where Tyrwhitt prints *swope*, the Corpus MS. has *swope* (Group G, l. 936); two lines lower, in place of *yswooped*, the Lichfield MS. has *yswoopen*. The ME. *swopen* was orig. a strong verb, with pt. t. *swep*, and pp. *yswoopen* (as above). AS. *swipian*, to sweep along, rush; also, to sweep; a strong verb, pt. t. *swip*, pp. *swipen*; Grein, ii. 500. 'Swipadum windum'—with swooping (rushing) winds; Ælfred, tr. of Bede, iii. 16, ed. Smith, p. 542, l. 37. 'Swift wind *swipeð*' = a swift wind swoops; Ælfred, tr. of Æthelstan, met. vii (b. ii. met. 4). (The AS. *ā* became ME. open *ā*, but this became close *o* under the influence of the *w*.) Icel. *swipa*, to sweep, swoop; cf. *swip*, pt. t. of an obsolete strong verb *swipa*; *swipian*, pp. of the same. Also Icel. *swipa*, weak verb, to sweep. And cf. G. *schweifen*, to rove, ramble; Goth. *swipian*, in the comp. midja-*swipian*, a deluge, Luke, xvii. 27. β. The AS. *swipian* answers to a Teut. **swipan-*, from the Teut. root **swip-*, for which see **Swipe**. Der. *swoop*, sb.; also *swep*, q.v.; and see *swift*, *swivel*.

SWORD, an offensive weapon with a long blade. (E.) ME. *sward*, Chaucer, C. T. A. 1700. AS. *sweord*, Matt. xxvi. 47. + Du. *zwaard*; Icel. *sverð*; Dan. *sverd*; Swed. *svärd*; G. *schwert*. The Teut. type is **sweordm*, neut. Of unknown origin. Der. *sword-cane*, *fish-stick*; *sword-sman*, formed like *hunt-sman*, *sport-sman*; *sword-sman-ship*.

SYBARITE, an effeminate person. (L.—Gk.) In Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674; he also has the adj. *Sybaritical*, dainty, effeminate.—L. *Sybarita*.—Gk. *Συβαριτης*, a Sybarite, an inhabitant of Sybaris, a luxurious liver, voluptuary; because the inhabitants of this town were noted for voluptuousness. The town was named from the river Sybaris (Gk. *Συβαρις*), on which it was situated. This river flows through the district of Lower Italy formerly called Lucania. Der. *Sybaritic*, *Sybaritic-al*.

SYCAMINE, the name of a tree. (L.—Gk.—Heb.?) In Luke, xvii. 6 (A.V.).—L. *sycaminus*.—Gk. *σικαμινος*; Luke, xvii. 6. It is gen. believed to be the mulberry-tree, and distinct from the *sycamore*; Thomson, in The Land and the Book, pt. i. c. 1, thinks the trees were one and the same. β. That the word has been confused with *sycamore* is obvious, but the suffix *-ine* (*-nos*) is difficult to explain. Thomson's explanation is worth notice; he supposes it to be nothing more than a Gk. adaptation of the Heb. plural. The Heb. name for the sycamore is *shiqmah*, with the plural forms *shiqmāth* and *shiqmim*; from the latter of these the Gk. *σικαμινος* may easily have been formed, by partial confusion with Gk. *σικαμωπος*, a sycamore; see **Sycamore**.

SYCAMORE, the name of a tree. (L.—Gk.—Heb.?) The trees so called in Europe and America are different from the Oriental sycamore (*Ficus sycamorus*). The spelling should rather be *sycamore*; Cotgrave gives *sycamore* both as an E. and a F. spelling. Spelt *sicamore* in Wyclif, Luke, xix. 4.—L. *sycamoros*.—Gk. *σικαμωπος*, as if it meant 'fig-mulberry' tree. As if from Gk. *σικαμω*, decl. stem of *σικαμω*, a fig; and *ωπος*, a mulberry, blackberry; but it seems to have been a popular adaptation of Heb. *shiqmah*, sycamore. See **Sycamine**.

SYCOPHANT, a servile flatterer. (L.—Gk.) See Trench, Select Glossary; he shows that it was formerly also used to mean 'an informer.' 'That *sycophants* are counted illy guests'; Gascoigne, Steel Glas, 207. Cotgrave gives the F. form as *sycophant*.—L. *sycophanta*, an informer, tale-bearer, flatterer, sycophant.—Gk.

σποκαφάνης, lit. 'a fig-shower,' said to mean one who informs against persons exporting figs from Attica, or plundering sacred fig-trees; hence, a common informer, slanderer, also, a false adviser. 'The lit. signification is not found in any ancient writer, and is perhaps altogether an invention'; Liddell and Scott. That is, the early history of the word is lost, but this does not affect its obvious (perhaps only a popular) etymology. — Gk. *σποκα-*, decl. stem of *σποκα*, a fig; and *-φάνης*, lit. a shower (appearing also in *τεροφάνης*, one who shows or teaches religious rites), from *φαίνω*, to show. See *Sycamore* and *Phantom*. Der. *σποκαφάν-ic*, *-ic-al*, *-ism*; *σποκαφάν-ic*.

SYLLABLE, part of a word, uttered by a single effort of voice. (F.—L.—Gk.) ME. *sillabe*, Chaucer, C. T. 10415 (F 101). — OF. *sillabe* (Littre), later *syllabe* and *syllable*, with an inserted unoriginal *l*. — L. *syllaba*. — Gk. *σύλλαβη*, lit. 'that which holds together,' hence a syllable, so much of a word as forms a single sound. — Gk. *σύν* (for *σύν* before following *λ*), together; and *λαβ-*, base of *λαμβάνω*, to take, seize (aorist infim. *λαβέν*). See *Syn* and *Cataleptio*. Der. *syllab-ic*, from Gk. *σύλλαβος*, adj.; *syllab-ic-al*, *syllab-i-fy*. Also *syllabus*, a compendium, from Late L. *syllabus*, a list, syllabus (White), from Late Gk. *σύλλαβος*, allied to *σύλλαβη*.

SYLLOGISM, a reasoning from premises, a process in formal logic. (F.—L.—Gk.) ME. *silogisme*, Gower, C. A. iii. 366; bk. viii. 2708. — OF. *silogisme* (Littre), later *sillogisme*, spelt *sylogisme* in Cotgrave. — L. *sylogismus*, acc. of *sylogismus*. — Gk. *σύλλογισμός*, a reckoning all together, reckoning up, reasoning, syllogism. — Gk. *σύνλογος*, I reckon together, sum up, reason. — Gk. *σύν* (for *σύν* before *λ* following), together; and *λόγος*, I reckon, from *λόγος*, a word, reason, reasoning. See *Syn* and *Logic*. Der. *sylogise*, spelt *sylogise* in Lydgate, Assembly of the Gods, 19. From *σύνλογος*; *sylogis-ic*, from L. *sylogisticus* < Gk. *σύνλογιστικός*; *sylogis-ic-al*, *-ly*.

SYLPH, an imaginary being inhabiting the air. (F.—Gk.) 'Ye sylphs and sylphids'; Pope, Rape of the Lock, ii. 73; and see Pope's Introduction to that poem (A.D. 1712). Pope tells us that he took the account of the Kosicruan philosophy and theory of spirits from a French book called *Le Comte de Cabalis*. — F. *symphe*, the name given to one of the pretended genii of the air; Hatzfeld quotes *les sylphs* from a work of the 16th or 17th century. — Gk. *σάληφ*, used by Aristotle, Hist. Anim. 8, 17, 8, to signify a kind of beetle or grub. β. It is usually supposed that this word suggested the name *syph*, which is used by Paracelsus. The other names of genii are *gnomes*, *salamanders*, and *nymphs*, dwelling in the earth, fire, and water respectively; and as all these names are Greek, it is likely that *syph* was meant to be Greek also. The spelling with *y* causes no difficulty, and is, indeed, an additional sign that the word is meant to be Greek. It is not uncommon to find *y* (called in F. *y Grec*) used in words derived from Gk., not only where it represents Gk. *υ*, but even (mistakenly) where it represents Gk. *υ*; thus *syphon* occurs instead of *siphon* both in F. and E. γ. Littre (followed by Hatzfeld) accounts for the word quite differently. He says that F. *symphe* is a Gaulish (Celtic) word signifying genius, and that it is found in various inscriptions as *sulfi*, *syph*, *syphi*, or, in the feminine, as *sulvea*, *sulveia* (which are, of course, Latinised and plural forms); he cites 'Sulfiis suis qui nostram curam agunt,' Orel. Helvet. 117. And he supposes that Paracelsus revived these names. Scheler, on the contrary, has no doubt that the word is Greek. Der. *syph-id*, from F. *syphide*, a false form, but only explicable on the supposition that the word *syph* was thought to be Gk., and declined as if the nom. was *σάληφ* (stem *σάληφ*).

SYLVAN, a common mis-spelling of *Silvan*, q. v.

SYMBOL, a sign, emblem, figurative representation. (F.—L.—Gk.) See French, Select Glossary. In Shak. Oth. ii. 3, 350. — F. *symbole*, 'a token,' &c.; Cot. — L. *symbolum*. — Gk. *σύμβολον*, a token, pledge, a sign by which one infers a thing. — Gk. *συνβάλλω* (aor. infim. *συνβαλέν*), to throw together, bring together, compare, infer. — Gk. *σύν* (for *σύν* before β), together; and *βάλλω*, to throw. See *Syn*. — Der. *symbol-ic*, from Gk. *συνβολικός*, adj.; *symbol-ic-al*, *-ly*; *symbol-ise*, from F. *symboliser*, spelt *symbolizer* in Cot., and explained by 'to symbolize'; *symbol-is-er*; *symbol-ism*, *symbol-ist*.

SYMMETRY, due proportion, harmony. (F.—L.—Gk.) Spelt *simmetria* in Minshew, cl. 1627. — F. *symmetrie*, 'simmetry,' Cot. — L. *symmetria*. — Gk. *συμμετρία*, due proportion. — Gk. *σύνμετρος*, adj., measured with, of like measure with. — Gk. *σύν* (for *σύν* before μ), together; and *μετρον*, a measure. See *Syn* and *Metro*. Der. *symmet-ic-al*, a coined word; *symmet-ic-al-ly*; *symmet-ise*, a coined word.

SYMPATHY, a feeling with another, like feeling. (F.—L.—Gk.) Spenser has *sympathie* and *sympathize*, Hymn in Honour of Beattie, li. 199 and 192. — F. *sympathie*, 'sympathy,' Cot. — L. *sympathia*. — Gk. *συνπάθεια*, like feeling, fellow-feeling. — Gk. *συνπαθής*,

adj., of like feelings. — Gk. *σύν* (for *σύν* before π), together; and *πάθ-*, base of *πάσχω*, aor. infim. of *πάσχω*, to suffer, experience, feel. See *Syn* and *Pathos*. Der. *sympath-ic-ic*, a coined word, suggested by *pathetic*; *sympath-ic-ic-al*, *-ly*; *sympath-ize*, from F. *sympathiser*, 'to sympathize,' Cot.; *sympath-is-er*.

SYMPHONY, concert, union, harmony of sound. (F.—L.—Gk.) There was a musical instrument called a *symphony*, ME. *simphonie* or *symphonie*; see my note to Chaucer, C. T. Group B, l. 1005. And see Wyclif, Luke, xv. 25. — F. *symphonie*, 'harmony,' Cot. — L. *symphonia*, Luke, xv. 25. (Vulgate). — Gk. *συνφωνία*, music, Luke, xv. 25. — Gk. *σύνφωνος*, agreeing in sound, harmonious. — Gk. *σύν* (for *σύν* before φ), together; and *φωνή*, to sound, *φωνή*, sound. See *Syn* and *Phonetic*. Der. *symphon-ic*; *symphon-ist*, a chorister, Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674.

SYMPOSIUM, a merry feast. (L.—Gk.) Blount, Gloss., ed. 1674, has *symposias*, 'a feast-master,' and *symposiagues*, 'books treating of feasts.' *Symposium* is in Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie, p. 57. — L. *symposium*. — Gk. *συνάσιον*, a drinking-party, banquet. — Gk. *σύν* (for *σύν* before π), together; and the base *σιω*, to drink, appearing in pt. t. *σιω-αω*, I drank, aor. *έσιω-α*, I drank, and in the sb. *σιω-σις*, drink. See *Syn* and *Potable*.

SYMPTOM, an indication of disease, an indication. (F.—L.—Gk.) Properly a medical term. In Cotgrave, to translate MF. *symptome*. — L. *symptōma*. — Gk. *σύμπτωμα*, anything that has befallen one, a casualty, usu. in a bad sense. — Gk. *συνπίπτειν*, pt. t. *σύν-πέ-πτακα*, to fall together, to fall in with, meet with. — Gk. *σύν* (for *σύν* before π), together, with; and *πίπτω* (*πί-πτεω*) to fall, from *ΠΕΤΕΙ*, to fall. See *Syn* and *Asymptote*. Der. *symptom-ic*, Gk. *συνπτωματικός*, adj., from *συνπτωματ-*, stem of *σύνπτω-μα*; *symptom-ic-al*, *-ly*.

SYN-, prefix, together. (L.—Gk.; or F.—L.—Gk.) A Latinised spelling of Gk. *σύν*, together. Cf. Gk. *σύν*, together; a form not clearly explained. β. The prefix *σύν* becomes *σύν-* (*-yl-*) before *l*, *sym-* (*sym-*) before *m*, *p*, *ph*, and *ps* (*sy-*) before *s* or *z*; as in *sylogism*, *symbol*, *symmetry*, *sympathy*, *symphony*, *system*, *syzygy*.

SYNAERESIS, the taking of two vowels together, whereby they coalesce into a diphthong. (L.—Gk.) A grammatical term. Spelt *syneresis* in Minshew. — L. *synaeresis*. — Gk. *συναίρεσις*, lit. a taking together. — Gk. *σύν*, together; and *αίρεσις*, a taking, from *αίρω*, to take. See *Syn* and *Heresy*. Cf. *Diæresis*.

SYNAGOGUE, a congregation of Jews. (F.—L.—Gk.) ME. *synagoge*, Wyclif, Matt. iv. 23. — F. *synagogue*, 'a synagogue,' Cot. — L. *synagoga*. — Gk. *συναγωγή*, a bringing together, assembly, congregation. — Gk. *σύν*, together; and *άγωγή* (*-άγω-αγ-ή*), a bringing, from *άγω*, to bring, drive; a reduplicated form, from *άγ-άγω*, to drive.

SYNALOPHA, a coalescence of two syllables into one. (L.—Gk.) A grammatical term; in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. — L. *synalopha*. — Gk. *συναλοφή*, lit. a melting together. — Gk. *σύν*, together; and *άλοιφή*, to anoint with oil, to daub, blot out, efface, whence *άλοιφή*, fat. The Gk. *άλοιφή* is allied to *άλιν-ος*, fat; cf. Skt. *lip*, to besmear, anoint.

SYNCHRONISM, concurrence in time. (Gk.) Blount, ed. 1674, says the word is used by Sir W. Raleigh. — Gk. *συνγχρονισμός*, agreement of time. — Gk. *σύνγχρον-ος*, contemporaneous; with suffix *-ισμος*, from *-ίζω*. — Gk. *σύν-γ* (written for *σύν* before χ), together; and *χρόνος*, time. See *Syn* and *Chronicle*. Der. *synchronous*, adapted from Gk. *σύνγχρονος*, adj.

SYNCOPATE, to contract a word. (L.—Gk.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. — L. *syncopatus*, pp. of *syncopare*, of which the usual sense is 'to swoon.' — L. *syncopē*, *syncopa*, a swooning; also *syncopa* as a 'gram. term.' — Gk. *συνκοπή*, a cutting short, syncope in grammar, a loss of strength, a swoon. — Gk. *σύν-* (written for *σύν* before κ), together; and *κοπ-*, base of *κόπτω*, to cut. See *Syn* and *Apocope*. Der. *syncopal-ion*, a musical term, which Blount says is in Playford's Introd. to Music, p. 28. Also *syncopa*, as a grammat. term, also a swoon, spelt *syncepin* (acc.), Lanfrank, p. 205, from L. *syncopē* < Gk. *συνκοπή*, as above.

SYNDIC, a government official, one who assists in the transaction of business. (F.—L.—Gk.) Spelt *syndick* in Minshew, ed. 1627. — F. *syndic*, 'a syndick, censor, controller of manners,' Cot. — L. *syndicus*. — Gk. *σύνδικος*, adj., helping in a court of justice; as sb., a syndic. — Gk. *σύν*, with; and *δική*, justice. The orig. sense of *δική* is a showing, hence a course, custom, use, justice; from *δύκ-*, weak grade of *δύκω*, to show. See *Syn* and *Diction*. Der. *syndic-ate*, a coined word.

SYNECDOCHE, a figure of speech whereby a part is put for the whole. (L.—Gk.) Spelt *synecdoche* in Minshew, ed. 1627; but *synecdoche*, Caxton, Golden Legend, The Resurrection, § 1. — L. *synecdochē*. — Gk. *συνεκδοχή*, lit. a receiving together. — Gk. *συνεκδέχομαι*, I join in receiving. — Gk. *σύν*, together; and *εκδέχομαι*, I receive,

compounded of *in*, out, and *δέχομαι* (Ionic *δέκωμαι*), I receive, from *δέκω* to take. See *Syn-*, *Ex-*.

SYNOD, a meeting, ecclesiastical council. (F.—L.—Gk.) *Synodes* and *counsays*; 'Sir T. More, Works, p. 406 h. = F. *synode*, 'a synod'; Cot.—L. *synodum*, acc. of *synodus*, Gk. *σύνδωρος*, a meeting, lit. a coming together.—Gk. *σύν*, together; and *δός*, a way, here, a coming, from *δύω* (cf. *SEI*), to go. See *Method*. Der. *synod-ic*, from Gk. *συνδωτικός*, adj.; *synod-ic-al*, *synod-ic-al-ly*.

SYNONYM, a word having the same sense with another. (F.—L.—Gk.) The form is French; in old books it was usual to write *synonymia*, which, by a curious blunder, was taken to be a fem. sing. instead of a neut. pl., doubtless because the L. *synonymia* was only used in the plural; and, indeed, the sing. is seldom required, since we can only speak of *synonyms* when we are considering more words than one. *Synonymia* is used as a sing. by Cotgrave and Blount. = F. *synonymie*, 'a synonymia, a word having the same signification which another hath'; Cot.—L. *synonymia*, neut. pl. *synonyms*; from the adj. *συνώνυμος*, *synonymous*. = Gk. *συνώνυμος*, of like meaning or like name. = Gk. *σύν*, with; and *ὄνομα*, a name, cognate with E. *name*; see *Syn-* and *Name*. Der. *synonymous*, Englished from L. adj. *synonymus*, as above; *synonymously*; *synonym-ly*, L. *synonymia*, from Gk. *συνωνυμία*, likeness of name.

SYNOPSIS, a general view of a subject. (L.—Gk.) Spelt *sinopsis* in Minshew, ed. 1677. = L. *synopsis*, = Gk. *σύνopsis*, a seeing all together; = Gk. *σύν*, together; and *opsis*, a seeing, sight; cf. *opsis*, fut. from base *ω-*, to see. See *Syn-* and *Optic*. Der. *synop-ic*, from Gk. adj. *συνωπτικός*, seeing all together; *synop-ic-al*, *-ly*.

SYNTAX, the arrangement of words in sentences. (L.—Gk.) In Ben Jonson, Eng. Grammar, b. ii. c. 1; *spelt syntaxis* in Minshew, ed. 1677. = L. *syntaxis*, = Gk. *σύνταξις*, an arrangement, arranging. = Gk. *σύν*, together; and *τάξις*, order, from *τάσσω* (for **τάσ-ω*), to arrange. See *Syn-* and *Tactics*. Der. *syntact-ic-al*, due to Gk. *συντακτικός*, adj., put in order; *syntact-ic-al-ly*.

SYNTHESIS, composition, combination. (L.—Gk.) In Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674, s.v. *Synthetical*. = L. *synthesis*, = Gk. *σύνθεσις*, a putting together. = Gk. *σύν*, together; and *θεσις*, a putting; see *Syn-* and *Thesis*. Der. *synthet-ic-al*, due to Gk. adj. *συνθετικός*, skilled in putting together, from *συνθετός*, a putter together, where *θε-* is the weak grade of *θη-*, to put, and *-της* is the suffix denoting the agent (ldg. *-ia*); *synthet-ic-al-ly*.

SYPHON, SYREN, inferior spellings of Siphon, Siren, q.v. See the F. spelling *siphon*, also *siphon*.

SYRINGE, a tube with a piston, for ejecting fluids. (F.—L.—Gk.) The *g* was prob. once hard, not as *j*; Cot., however, already has *syringe*. = MF. *syringue*, 'a siringe, a squirt'; Cot.—L. *syringem*, acc. of *syrinx*, a reed, pipe, tube. = Gk. *σύνριξ*, a reed, pipe, tube, shepherd's pipe, whistle. From the Gk. base *σύν-*, to perforate; with suffix *-ριξ* as in *φύριγ-ριξ*, *πλάσ-ριξ*. Brugmann, l. § 230. Der. *syring-a*, a flowering shrub so named because the stems were used for the manufacture of Turkish pipes; see Eng. Cycl., s.v. *Syringia*.

SYRUP, SIRUP, a kind of sweetened drink. (F.—Span.—Arab.) 'Spicerie, sawces, and *sirups*;' Fryth's Works, p. 99, col. 1. = MF. *syrup*, 'sirrop'; Cot. Mod. F. *sirup*; OF. *yserop* (Littre). = MSpan. *sarop*, a medicinal drink (Span. *jorope*); the OF. *yserop* is due to a Span. form *axarope*, where *a* represents *al*, the Arab. article. = Arab. *sharīb*, *sharāb*, wine or any beverage, syrup; lit. a beverage; Rich. Dict. p. 886. = Arab. root *shariba*, he drank; id. p. 887. See *Sherbet*.

SYSTEM, method. (L.—Gk.) It is not an old word in F., and seems to have been borrowed from Latin directly. Spelt *systeme* in Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674. = L. *systema*. = Gk. *συστήμα* (stem *συστημα-*), a complex whole, put together; a system. = Gk. *σύν* (for *σύν* before *σ*), together; and the base *στη-*, to stand; with suffix *-μα* (ldg. *-ment*). The base *στη-* occurs in *στήνα*, to stand; from *στῆναι*, to stand; see *Stand*. Der. *system-at-ic*, from Gk. adj. *συστηματικός*, adj., formed from *συστημα-*, stem of *συστήμα*; *system-at-ic-al*, *-ly*; *system-at-ise*, a coined word *system-at-ise*.

SYSTOLE, contraction of the heart, shortening of a syllable. (Gk.) In Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674. Englished (with *y* for *v*) from Gk. *συστολή*, a contracting, drawing together. = Gk. *συστολ-*, and grade of *συστάλλω*, to draw together, contract. = Gk. *σύν* (for *σύν* before *σ*), together; and *στάλλω*, to equip, set in order. See *Syn-* and *Stole*.

SYZYGY, conjunction. (Gk.) A modern term in astronomy. = Gk. *σύνζυγία*, union, conjunction. = Gk. *σύνζυγος*, conjoined. = Gk. *σύν* (for *σύν* before *σ*), together; and *ζύν-*, weak grade of *ζύνγωμι*, I join (cf. *ζύνω*, a yoke), from the *Y* EUG, to join. See *Syn-* and *Yoke*; and compare *Conjunction*.

TA-TE

TAB, a small flap or strip, usually attached at one end. (E.) Prob. allied to *tape*; cf. AS. *taepe*, a tape, fillet. See *Tape*.

TABARD, a sleeveless coat, formerly worn by ploughmen, noblemen, and heralds, now by heralds only. (F.—L.?) ME. *tabard*, Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 280, l. 2; Chaucer, C. T. 543 (A 541). = OF. *tabart*, *tabard*; see a quotation in Roquefort with the spelling *tabart*; mod. F. *tabard* (Hamilton, omitted in Littre). Ducange gives an OF. form *tribart*. Cf. Span. and Port. *tabardo*; Ital. *tabarra*. The last form (like MF. *tabarre* in Cotgrave) has lost a final *d* or *t*. [The W. *tabar* is borrowed from English.] We also find a MHG. *tafar*, *taphari*; and even a mod. Gk. *ταψάρον*. β. Etym. unknown; Diez suggests L. *tañi-*, stem of *tapēre*, hangings, painted cloths; but this is unlikely. Cf. Mital. and L. *trabes*, a robe of state.

TABBY, a kind of waved silk. (F.—Span.—Arab.) Chiefly retained in the expression 'a tabby cat,' i.e. a cat brindled or diversified in colour, like the markings on *tabby*. 'Tabby, a kind of waved silk;' Phillips, ed. 1706. = F. *tabis*, in use in the 15th century (Littre); also OF. *atabis*, Godefroy. = Span. *tahí*, a silken stuff; Low L. (or rather Ospan.) *atabi*, where *at* was supposed (but wrongly) to represent the Arab. article *al*, and so came to be dropped. Cf. 'j panno Atabby' (mispr. *Acabby*); Earl of Derby's Expeditions, Camden Soc., p. 283, l. 24. = Arab. *atābi*, a kind of rich undulated silk; Rich. Dict. p. 992. See *Devic*, who calls it an Arab. word (Rich. marks it Pers.). He adds that it was the name of a quarter of Bagdad where this silk was made (Defrére, *Journal Asiatique*, Jan. 1862, p. 94); and that this quarter took its name from prince Attab, great-grandson of Omeiyar (Dozy, Gloss, p. 343). ¶ Hence perhaps *tabin-et*, spelt *tabinet* in Webster, and explained, as 'a more delicate kind of tabby'; from Ital. *tabino*, *tabine*, *tabby* (Torriano). But Trench, Eng. Past and Present, tells us that it was named from M. Tabinet, a French Protestant refugee, who introduced the making of *tabinet* in Dublin; for which statement he adduces no reference or authority. Cf. *tabine*, in 'Cloth of tissue or *tabine*,' Middleton, Anything for a Quiet Life, ii. 2 (C.D.).

TABERNACLE, a tent used as a temple, a tent. (F.—L.) MF. *tabernacle*, Rob. of Glouc. p. 20, l. 466. = F. *tabernacle*, 'a tabernacle'; Cot.—L. *tabernaculum*, double dimn. of *taberna*, a hut, shed; see *Tavern*.

TABID, wasted by disease. (F.—L.) Rare; in Phillips, ed. 1706. = F. *tabide*, consuming, wasting; Cot.—L. *tabidus*, wasting away, decaying, languishing. = L. *tābēs*, a wasting away; *tābris*, to waste away, languish. Allied to Gk. *θήνω*, in the same sense; and to E. *thaw*. See *Thaw*. Der. *tabe-fy*, to cause to melt, Blount's Gloss, from MF. *tabifier*, to waste (Cot.), due to L. *tābēfacerē*, to cause to melt.

TABLE, a smooth board, usually supported on legs. (F.—L.) ME. *table*, Chaucer, C. T. 355 (A 353). = F. *table*. = L. *tabula*, a plank, flat board, table. Der. *table-*, pl. sb., a kind of game like backgammon, played on flat boards, Rob. of Glouc. p. 192, l. 3965; *table*, verb, Cymb. i. 4. 6; *table-book*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 136; *table-talk*, Merch. Ven. iii. 5. 93; *table-land*, land flat like a table; *table-et*, Cymb. v. 4. 109, from F. *tablette*, 'a little table'; Cot., dimn. of F. *table*. Also *tabul-ar*, *tabul-ate*, from L. *tabula*. Also *tabul-ase*, borrowed from F. *tabulae*, dimn. of *table*. Also *taffer-el*, q.v.; *en table-ture*.

TABOO, TABU, to forbid approach to, forbid the use of. (Polynesian.) 'Taboo, a political prohibition and religious consecration interdiction, formerly of great force among the inhabitants of the islands of the Pacific; hence, a total prohibition of intercourse with, or approach to anything'; Webster. 'South-Sea-Isle taboo'; Tennyson, Princess, iii. 261. Kotzebue mentions the 'Tabu, or interdiction'; New Voyage round the World, 1830, li. 178. The E. pron. of New Zealand (Maori) *tapu*, consecrated or forbidden; pron. *tambu* in the Solomon Isles. See E. K. Morris, Austral. Dict.

TABOUR, TABOR, a small drum. (F.—Span.—Arab.) ME. *tabour*, Havelok, 2329. = OF. and MF. *tabour*, 'a drum, a tabor'; Cot. Mod. F. *tambour*; Littre gives the spellings *tabor*, 11th cent.; *tabour*, 13th to 16th century. Cf. Prov. *tabor*, *tambor* (cited by Littre); Span. *tambor*, MSpan. *atambor* (Minshew); Ital. *tamburo*. The *t* word was most likely borrowed from Span. *tambor*, also called *atambor*, where the prefix *a-* stands for the Arab. def. art., showing that the word was borrowed from the Moors. = Arab. *tambūr*, 'a kind of lute or guitar with a long neck, and six brass strings, also a drum'; Rich. Dict., p. 976. He gives it also as a Pers. word, and

Devic seems to think that the word was borrowed from Persian. The initial letter is the 19th of the Pers. alphabet, sometimes written *kh*, not the ordinary *t*. On the same page of Rich. Dict. we also find Pers. *fambuk*, a trumpet, clarion, bagpipe, *fambat*, a small drum; also Arab. *fab*, a drum, a tambourine, Pers. *fabak*, a small drum, p. 604. Also Pers. *fabir* (with the ordinary *f*), a drum, kettle-drum, a large pipe, flute, or hautboy, p. 365; *fabirak*, a drum, tambour, tambourine, a drum beaten to scare away birds, p. 364. See the account in Devic, who considers the form *fambir* as derived from Pers. *fabir*; and the form *fabirak* to be dimin. of Pers. *fabir*, a form not found. *β*. It will be observed that the sense comprises various instruments that make a din, and we may note Port. *atabale*, a kettle-drum, from *a* for *at*, the Arab. article, and Pers. *fambal*, a drum. All the above words contain a base *tab*, which we may regard, with Mr. Wedgwood, as being of imitative origin, like the English *dob-dub* and *tap*. This is rendered likely by the occurrence of Arab. *fahbat*, the sound made by the dashing of waterfalls; Rich. Dict. 963; cf. Arab. *fahbat*, a drummer, ibid. *Der. labor-er*, Temp. iii. 2. 160; *labour-ine*, Antony, iv. 8. 37, from *F. labourin*, 'a little drum'; *labour-et*, Hp. Hall, Sat. iv. 1. 78, a dimin. form; shortened to *tabret*, Gen. xxxi. 27. And see *inimbourin*.

TABULAR, TABULATE: see **Table**.

TACHE (1), a fastening. (*F.*—*Teut.*) In Exod. xvi. 6. 'A *tache*, a buckle, a clasp, a bracelet, *Spyiter*;' Baret, s. v. *Claspe*. A palatalised form of *tack*; cf. *beauch* for *benech*, *church* for *kirch*, &c.; esp. the derived words *attach*, *de-tack*. Minshew, ed. 1627, gives: 'To *tack*, or *tack*.' ME. *tache*, Voc. 564. 2. We find AF. *taches*, pl., pegs, Var-books of Edw. I., 1304-5, p. 53.—OF. *tache*, a nail, fastening (Godefroy).—EFries. (Low G.) *tack*, a point, prick, thorn, allied to *tak*, *takke*, a pointed thing, a twig; Low G. *takk*, a pointed thing. See **Tack**.

TACHE (2), a blot, blemish; see **Tetohy**.

TACIT, silent. (*L.*) In Milton, Samson, 430. No doubt directly from *L.*, though Cot. gives *F. tacite*, 'silent'—*L. tacitus*, silent.—*L. tacite*, to be silent. Cognate with Goth. *thakem*, to be silent, Icel. *þega*, Swed. *tiga*, to be silent. *Der. taciturn*, from *F. taciturnus*, 'taciturn'; Cot.; from *L. taciturnitas*, Troilus, iv. 2. 75, from *F. taciturnitas*, 'taciturnity'; Cot.; from *L. taciturnitas*. Also *re-tacite*. **TACK**, a small nail, a fastening; to fasten. (*F.*—*Teut.*) ME. *takke*. *Takke*, or *botun*, *Fibula*? Prompt. Parv., where we also find: '*Takken*, or festyns to gedur, or some-whatsoyn to gedur.' The sb. is spelt *tak*, legends of Holy Rood, ed. Morris, p. 145, l. 419. [The Irish *tack*, a peg, pin, nail, fastening; Gael. *tacaid*, a tack, peg, stab; Breton *tack*, a nail, *tack*, to fasten with a nail, are borrowed words.]—O. North F. *taque* (OF. *tack*), a fastening, nail (Godefroy); a peg, clothes-peg (Moisy, s. v. *taque*).—EFries. and Dau. *takke*, Low G. *takk*, a time, a pointed thing; Westphal. *tack*, a tack; G. *zacke*, a tooth, time, prong, twig. Allied to EFries. *tak*, a twig, a bough, Du. *tak*, a twig. *β*. The nautical use of *tack* is from the same source. 'In nautical language a *tack* is the rope which draws forward the lower corner of a square sail, and *fastens* it to the windward side of the ship in sailing transversely to the wind, the ship being on the *starboard* or *larboard* tack according as it presents its *right* or *left* side to the wind; the ship is said to *tack* when it turns towards the wind, and changes the *tack* on which it is sailing.' Wedgwood. See **Taohe** (1) and **Zigzag**. Cf. to *tack*, to set slightly, fasten slightly. *Der. tacke*, q. v.; and see *tack-le*. Also *tack-et*, a small nail (Levins).

TACKLE, equipment, implements, gear, tools. (Low G.) ME. *takel*, Chaucer, C. T. 106; (Gen. and Exodus, ed. Morris, 88; *takil*, the tackle of a ship, Gower, C. A. iii., bk. viii. 470.—Low G. *takel*, tackle; *takelin*, to equip; MDu. *tackelen*, the tackling of ships, *tackel*, 'munition, riggings'; Hexham; Du. *takel*, tackle, *takelen*, to rig; whence Swed. and MSwed. *tackel*, tackle of a ship (Hnc), *tackla*, to rig; Dan. *takkel*, tackle, *takle*, to rig. *β*. The suffix *-el* is used to form substantives from verbs, as in *E. sett-le*, sb., a thing to sit on, from *sit*, *stopp-le* from *stop*, *shou-le* from *shoe*, *skull-le* from *skool*, *gird-le* from *gird*, and denotes the implement. *Tackel* is that which *takes* or grasps, holding the masts, &c. firmly in their places; from Icel. *taka*, MSwed. *taka* (mod. Swed. *taga*), to take, seize, grasp, hold, which had a much stronger sense than the mod. E. *take*; cf. Icel. *tak*, a grasp in wrestling, *taka*, a seizing, capture; and observe the wide application of *tackle* in the sense of implements or gear. Cf. MDu. *tackel*, 'a rope to draw a boat'; Hexham. *γ*. Often derived from W. *tact*, an instrument, tool, tackle; but the W. word was borrowed from E. *Der. tack-ling*, Rich. III. iv. 4. 233.

TACT, peculiar skill, delicate handling. (*L.*) Modern; Webster gives examples from Macaulay. Todd says: '*Tact*, touch, an old word, long disused, but of late revived in the secondary senses of *touch*, as a mastery or eminent effort, and the power of exciting the affections.' He then cites a passage containing 'sense of *tact*,

i. e. touch, from Ross, Arcana Microcosmi (1652), p. 66.—*L. tactus*, touch.—*L. tactus*, pp. of *tangere*, to touch; see **Tangent**. *Der. tact-able*, that may be touched, Massinger, Parl. of Love, ii. 1. 8, a coined word, made to rhyme with *tractable*; *tact-ile*, from *L. tactilis*, tangible; *tact-ion*, a touching, Blount.

TACTICS, the art of arranging or manœuvring forces. (*Gk.*) 'And teaches all the *tactics*;' Ben Jonson, Staple of News, iv. 1 (Lickfinger).—*Gk. taktikós*, sb. pl., military tactics.—*Gk. taktikós*, adj., fit for arranging, belonging to tactics.—*Gk. taktikós*, ordered, arranged; verbal adj. from *taktikós* (< *ták-yein*), to arrange, order. Of uncertain origin; Curtius, ii. 328. The base is either TAK, Fick, i. 588; or TAG; (Prellwitz). *Der. tactic*, adj., from *Gk. taktikós*; *tactic-i-an*, a coined word.

TADPOLE, a young frog in its first stage, having a tail. (*E.*) 'Young frogs, . . . while they be *tadpoles* and have little wriggling tails'; Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xxxii. c. 10. ME. *tadpole*, Voc. 766. 20; *tadpols*, 569. 7. Called *bull-head* in Cotgrave; he has: '*Chabot*, the little fish called a gull, bull-head, or miller's thumb; also the little water-vermine called a *bull-head*.' Also: '*Tesard*, the pollard, or chevin fish, also the little black water-vermine called a *bull-head*.' Observe that *F. chabot* is from *L. caput*, a head (cf. *L. capito*, a fish with a large head); that *tesard* is from OF. *teste*, a head; that *chevin* is from *F. chef*, a head; and that *bull-head* contains the *E. head*; the striking feature about the *tadpole* is that it appears nearly all head, with a little tail attached which is afterwards dropped. See Wedgwood, who addresses also E. dial. *poll-head*, Lowl. Sc. *pow-head*, a tadpole (which merely repeat the notion of head), E. dial. *potwiggle*, *polywig*, a tadpole, with which we may compare *wiggle* or *woggle*, to wag the tail. *β*. Hence *tad-pole*—*toad-poll*, the *toad* that seems all *poll*; see **Toad** and **Poll**. The former part from AS. *tād-igol*, a toad, with loss of suffix, and shortening of *ā* before *igol*.

TAEI, a Chinese weight, about 1½ oz.; the chief (Chinese money of account, Malay). Called *liang* in Chinese; see Yule. A Malay word.—Malay *takil*, a certain weight.

TÆNIA, fillet, a tape-worm. (*L.*—*Gk.*) *L. tænia*,—*Gk. tænia*, a band, fillet, strip.—*Gk. tænia*, to stretch. Allied to **Thin**. **TAFEREL**, **TAFERAIL**, the upper part of the stern of a ship. (*Du.*—*L.*) '*Tafferel*, the uppermost part, frame, or rail of a ship behind, over the poop'; Phillips, ed. 1706.—*Du. tafferel*, a panel, a picture; Hexham explains it by 'a painter's table or board', and adds the dimin. *tafferelken*, 'a tablet, or a small board'. The *tafferail* is so called because it is flat like a table on the top, and sometimes ornamented with carved work; cf. G. *täfel*, boarded work, flooring, wainscoting. *β*. The *Du. taffer-el* stands for **täf-el*, a dim. from *Du. tafel*, a table; just as G. *täfel* is from G. *tafel*, a table. The *Du.* and *G. tafel* are not to be considered as Teut. words; the MHG. form is *tavle*, Ollig, *tavla*, borrowed from *L. tabula*, a table. See **Table**. *γ*. The spelling *tafferail* is prob. due to confusion with *E. rail*.

TAFFETA, **TAFETY**, a thin glossy silk stuff, with a wavy lustre. (*F.*—*Ital.*—*Pers.*) '*Tafeta*, a manner of sylke, *taffeta*;' Palsgrave. ME. *taffeta*, Chaucer, C. T. 442 (A. 440). *Taffeta* occurs in 1324; Wardrobe Act. 18 Edw. II. 24. 17; Q. K.; see N. and Q. 8. i. 129.—*F. taffeta*, 'taffeta'; Cot.—*Ital. taffeta*, 'taffeta'; Florio.—*Pers. tāftak*, 'twisted, woven, a kind of silk-cloth, taffeta'; Rich. Dict. p. 365.—*Pers. tāftan*, to twist, to spin, curl, &c.; see Horn, § 272. See **Tapestry**.

TAG, a point of metal at the end of a lace, anything tacked on at the end of a thing. (*Scand.*) 'An arlet or tag of a poynt'; Baret, ed. 1580. 'Are all thy points so void of Reasons tags?' Gascoigne, Fruits of War, st. 61. 'A point' was a tagged lace; cf. '*Tag* of a poynt, Ferretum'; Levins.—Swed. *tagg*, a prickle, point, tooth; Norw. *tagge*, a tooth, cog, + Pomeran. *tagg*, a point, tack; Low G. *takk*, a point, tooth. *β*. The Low G. *takk* is the same word as *E. tack*, a small nail, and *G. zacke*, a tooth, time, prong. See **Tack**, **Taohe**. *Der. tag*, verb; *tag-rag*, used by Stanyhurst (tr. of Virgil, ed. Arber, p. 21) to mean 'to small pieces', but usual in the sense of 'every appendage and shred', a shortened form of *tag* and *rag*, as in 'they all came in, both *tagge* and *ragge*'; Spenser, State of Ireland, Globe ed., p. 662, col. 2. So also *tag* and *rag*, Whitgift's Works, i. 315 (Parker Soc.). So also *tag-rag* and *bobtail*, where *bobtail*—short or hunchy tail, from *bob*, a bunch; see **Bob**.

TAIL (1), the end of the back-bone of an animal, a hairy appendage, appendage. (*E.*) ME. *tail*, *tay*, Chaucer, C. T. 3876 (A. 3878). AS. *taeg*, *taga*, a tail, Grein, ii. 523.—Icel. *taegl*, Swed. *tagel*, hair of the tail or mane; Goth. *taeg*, hair, Mark, i. 6; G. *tagel*, a tail. *β*. Root uncertain; it has been compared with Skt. *daçā*, the fringe of a garment. *Der. tail-piece*, a piece or small drawing at the tail or end of a chapter or book. Also *tail-ed*, Rich. Coer de Lion, l. 1868.

TAIL (2), the term applied to an estate which is limited to certain heirs. (F.—L.) Better spelt *taille*. 'This limitation, or *taille*, is either general or special'; Cowel, in Todd's Johnson; see the whole article. —F. *taille*, 'a cutting,' &c.; Cot.; see **Tally**.

TAILOR, one who cuts out and makes cloth garments. (F.—L.) Properly 'a cutter.' ME. *tailor*, *taylor*, Rob. of Glouc. p. 313. l. 6394.—OF. *tailleur*, later *tailleur*, 'a cutter.' Cot.—F. *tailleur*, to cut; cf. F. *taille*, an incision, a slitting.—Late L. *tailēre*, to cut; cf. *taila*, a thin rod, stick, also a cutting, slip, layer (an agricultural word). See Diez, who cites from Nonius, 4. 473; '*talens scissiones lignorum vel praescimina Varro dicit de re rust. lib. I.; nam etiam nunc rustica voce intertallare dicitur dividere vel excindere ramum.*' This verb *intertallare* is preserved in the Span. *entretallar*, to slash. Der. *tailor-ing*. And see *tail*, *de-tail*, *en-tail*, *re-tail*.

TAINT, a tinge, dye, stain, blemish. (F.—L.) In Shak. Macb. iv. 3. 124. Cf. ME. *taint*, *tainy*, a disease in hawks; Rook of St. Albans, fol. b 2, back.—F. *teint*; MF. *teinter*, 'a tincture, die, stain'; Cot.—F. *teint*, pp. of *teindre*, 'to stain', id.—L. *tingere*; see **Tinge**. Der. *taint*, vb., Komco, i. 4. 76. ¶ Perhaps confused with *ataint*, from *tangere*.

TAKE, to lay hold of, seize, grasp, get. (Scand.) ME. *taken*, pt. t. *tok*, pp. *taken*, Chaucer, C. T. 572 (A 570); pp. *takē*, id. 2649 (A 2647). Late AS. *taken*, A. S. Chron. an. 1127. Not a true AS. word, but borrowed from Norse.—Icel. *taka*, pt. t. *tók*, pp. *tökinn*, to lay hold of, seize, grasp (a very common word); Swed. *taga*, MSwed. *taka*; Dan. *tage*.—Goth. *tēkan*, pt. t. *taitōk*, pp. *tēkans*, to touch. Der. *take-ing*, *take-ing-l*. Allied words are *tack*, *tache*, *tag*, *tack-le*, *attach*, *at-tuck*, *de-tack*.

TALC, a mineral occurring in thin flakes. (F.—Span.—Arab.) 'Oil of *talc*.' Ben Jonson, Epigram to the Small-pox; Underwoods, ii. 11. And see Narces, F. *talc* (Cot.).—Span. *talco*.—Arab. *talq*, 'talc, mica'; Rich. Dict. p. 974.

TALE, a number, reckoning, narrative. (E.) ME. *tale*; see Chaucer, Cant. *Tales*. AS. *tael*, a number, *tales*, a narrative; Grein, ii. 521.—Du. *taal*, language, tongue, speech; Icel. *tal*, talk, a tale; *taln*, a number, a speech; Dan. *tale*, speech; Swed. *tal*, speech, number; G. *zahl*, number; OllG. *zala*. It is probable that Goth. *unials*, uninstructed, *taljan*, to instruct, are related words. Der. *tal-bear-ing*, *tal-bear-er*, *tell-tale* (Sherwood's Index to Cotgrave has 'a tale-bearer or tell-tale'); *tal-tell-er*, P. Mowman, B. xx. 297. Also tell, q.v., talk, q.v.

TALENT, a weight or sum of money, natural gift or ability, inclination. (F.—L.—Gk.) See Trench, Study of Words, and Select Glossary. We derive the sense of ability from the parable in Matt. xxv. our *talents* being gifts of God. The ME. *talent* occurs in the sense of will or inclination, from the figure of the inclination or tilting of a balance. ME. *talent*; whence *mal-talent*, ill-will, Rom. of the Rose, 273, 330; and see Wyllif, Matt. xxv. 15; King Alisaunder, 1280.—F. *talent*, 'a talent in money; also will, desire, an earnest humour unto'; Cot.—L. *talentum*.—Gk. *τάλαντον*, a balance; a weight, weight or sum of money, talent. Named from the notion of lifting and weighing; allied to *τάλας* (stem *talav-*), bearing, enduring, L. *tol-ere*, to lift, sustain, Skt. *tal*, to lift, weigh, *talana*, lifting, *talā*, a balance, weight. All from √TEL, to lift. See **Tolerate**. Der. *talent-ed*, endowed with talent, added by Todd to Johnson, with the remark that the word is old; he gives a quotation from Archbp. Abbot, in Rushworth's Collections, p. 449; which book first appeared between 1659 and 1701, and treats of matters from 1618–1648; see an excellent note on *talented* in Modern English, by F. Hall, p. 70. Brugmann, i. § 580.

TALISMAN, a spell. (Span.—Arab.—Gk.) 'In magic, *talisman*, and cabal'; Butler, Hudibras, pt. i. c. 1. l. 530. The F. is also *talisman*, but is a later word; both F. and E. words were prob. taken directly from Spanish.—Span. *talisman*, a magical character; also a doctor of the Mohammedan law, in which sense Littré notes its use in French also.—Arab. *ṭīlsmān*, properly the pl. of *ṭīlsm*, or *ṭīlsmā*, 'a talisman or magical image, upon which, under a certain horoscope, are engraved mystical characters, as charms against enchantment'; Rich. Dict. p. 974.—Gk. *τέλεσμα*, a payment; used in Late Gk. to mean initiation or mystery (Devic); cf. *τέλεσμός*, an accomplishment or completion.—Gk. *τέλειος*, to accomplish, fulfil, complete, end; also, to pay.—Gk. *τέλος*, end, completion; also, initiation into a mystery; whence the sense of the derived sb. *τέλεισμα*. Der. *talisman-ic*.

TALK, to discourse. (E.) ME. *talken*, Wyclif, Luke, xxiv. 15; and much earlier, in St. Marbaret, p. 13, Ancren Riwle, p. 422. Cf. EFries. *talken*, to talk; *talke*, a short tale. We may note that the Ifarl. MS. actually has *talken* in Chaucer, C. T., where the Six-text (A 772) has *talen* in all the MSS. And we may compare the Low G. *taalk*, (1) a jackdaw, (2) a talkative woman. β. Apparently

extended (like *wal-k*, q.v.) from AS. *tal-*, as in *tal-u*, a tale, *tal-ian*, to account, with suffix *-k*, which seems to give a frequentative force. Cf. Icel. *tal-a*, Swed. *tal-a*, Dan. *tal-e*, to talk. See **Tale**. So also AS. *tam-ian*, to tame (Napier); from *tam*, tame. Der. *talk-er*; *talk-at-ive*, a strangely coined word, spelt *talenteife* in The Craft of Lovers, st. 4, pr. in Chaucer's Works, ed. 1561, fol. 341. Hence *talk-at-ive-ly*, *nes*.

TALL, high in stature, lofty. (E. or C.) Two distinct words appear with this spelling: (1) *tall*, in the sense of 'serviceable,' or 'valiant,' which is obsolescent; and (2) *tall*, in the sense of 'high in stature.' 1. The former is English; see Trench, Select Glossary. ME. *tal*, 'Tal, or semely, *Decens, elegans*.' Prompt. Parv. 'So humble and *talle*;' Chaucer, Compl. of Mars, l. 38, where the sense appears to be 'obedient or docile, or obsequious.' In old plays it means 'valiant, fine, bold, great;' Halliwell. In the Plowman's Tale, st. 3, *untall* seems to mean 'poorly clad.' Allied to AS. *ge-tal*, quick, prompt; AS. *-tal*, as in *lēof-tal*, friendly. Also to OHG. *gi-zal*, quick; and further, to Goth. *tal*, only used in the comp. *un-tals*, indocile, uninstructed. Note also the forms *un-tala*, *un-tale*, bad, used to gloss mal in the Northumb. Gospels, Matt. xxvii. 23. 2. Perhaps, in the sense of 'lofty,' the word may be Celtic. We find *tal*, tall, high, both in W. and Cornish; Williams instances *tal carn*, the high rock, in St. Allen. It is remarkable that the Irish *talla* means 'meet, fit, proper, just.' Further light is desired as to this difficult word. Der. *tall-ness*.

TALLAGE, a tribute; see **Tally**.

TALLOW, fat of animals melted. (E.) ME. *talgh*, Reliquie Antiq. i. 53; *talwz*, Eng. Gilds, p. 359. l. 11; *talwgh*, Rich. Coer de Lion, 1552. Cf. EFries. *talig*, *talig*, tallow.—MDu. *talgh*, *talch*, tallow, Hexham, mod. Dn. *tal*, Low G. *tal*; Dan. and Swed. *talg*; Icel. *tölgr*, also *tölgr*, *tölk*. The G. *talg* is borrowed from Low G. β. There is an AS. *telg*, *telg*, *telg*, a stain, dye, but its connexion with *tallow* is very doubtful. If *tallow* meant 'hardened' fat, cf. Goth. *talvus*, steadfast, firm. See **Stearine**.

TALLY, a stick cut or notched so as to match another stick, used for keeping accounts; an exact match. (F.—L.) ME. *taille*, Chaucer, C. T. 572 (A 570); whence *tailles*, verb, to score on a tally, P. Mowman, B. v. 429.—F. *taille*, 'a notch, nick, incision, notching, nicking'; also, a tally, or score kept on a piece of wood; Cot.—F. *tailleur*, to cut.—Late L. *tailēre*, to cut; cf. I. *tailen*, a slip of wood; see **Tailor**. It is probable that the final *-y* in *tally-y* is due to the frequent use of the F. pp. *taille*, 'cut, nicked, notched,' as applied to the piece of wood scored, in place of the sb. *taille*. The final *-y* in *lev-y*, *jur-y*, *pun-y* is likewise due to the F. pp. suffix. Der. *tally*, verb; *tally-shop*. Also *tallage*, a tribute; ME. *taylage*, Chaucer, The Former Age, 54; OF. *tailage* (Godefroy); from F. *tailleur*, to cut, 'also, to levy tributes on,' Cot. And see *en-tail*, *de-tail*, *tail-or*.

TALMUD, the body of Hebrew laws, with comments. (Chaldee.) See *Talmud* in Index to Parker Society. Spelt *talmud*, *thalnud* in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674; *talmud* in Minshew, ed. 1627; *thalnud* in Cotgrave.—Chaldee *talmūd*, instruction, doctrine; cf. Heb. *talmod*, a disciple, scholar, from *lāmad*, to learn, *lāmad*, to teach.

TALON, the claw of a bird of prey. (F.—L.) Spelt *talant* in Palsgrave (with excrement after *n*). He gives: '*Talant* of a byrde, the hynder clawe, *talon*.' Thus the *talon* was particularly used of the bird's hind claw. MF. *talon*, Allit. Romance of Alexander, 5454; *taloun*, Mandeville's Travels, in Spec. of Early English, part II., p. 174. l. 130.—F. *falon*, 'a heel'; Cot.—Late L. *talōnem*, acc. of *talō*, a heel.—L. *talus*, heel.

TAMANDUA, an anteater. (Brazil.) From Guarani *tamān-dwā* (where *d* is nasal); see Granada, Vocabulario Rioplatense.

TAMARIND, the fruit of an E. Indian tree. (F.—Span.—Arab. and Pers.) Spelt *tamarinde* in Sir T. Elyot, Castel of Helth, b. iii. c. 6.—MF. *tamarind*, 'a small, soft, and dark-red Indian date'; Cot. Also *tamarinde*, 'the Indian date-tree'; id.—Span. *tamarindo*. (Cf. Ital. *tamarindo*; Florio gives the Ital. pl. *tamarindis*, and Minshew the Span. pl. *tamarindos*, without mention of the sing. form.)—Arab. *tamr*, a ripe date, a dry or preserved date, and *Hind*, India; whence *tamr ul Hind*, a tamarind, lit. date of India; Rich. Dict. pp. 446, 1691. The Arab. *tamr* is allied to Heb. *tāmār*, a palm-tree, occurring in the Bible as *Tamar*, a proper name. The word *Hind* is borrowed from Persian (which turns initial *s* into *h*), and is derived from Skt. *sindhu*, the river Indus; see **Indigo**.

TAMARISK, the name of a tree. (L.) Spelt *tamariske* in Minshew, ed. 1627. Cf. MF. *tamaris*, 'tamarisk,' in Cot.; but the E. word keeps the *k*.—L. *tamariscus*, also *tamaris*, *tamaricē*, a tamarisk. (The Gk. name is *πύργος*.) Hardly a L. word; perhaps due to, or connected with Skt. *tamālakā-s*, *tamāla-s*, a tree with a dark bark; allied to *tamas*, darkness; Fick, i. 593. See **Dim**.

TAMBOUR, a small drum-like circular frame, for embroidering.

(F. - Span. - Arab. - Pers.). In Todd's Johnson. - F. *tambour*, a drum, a tambour; *broder au tambour*, to do tambour-work; Hamilton. See further under *Tabour*. Der. *tambour-ine*, spelt *tamburin* in Spenser, Shep. Calendar, June, l. 59, from F. *tambourin*, a tabor (Hamilton), dimin. of F. *tambour*.

TAME, subdued, made gentle, domesticated. (E.) ME. *tame*, Wyclif, Mark, v. 4. AS. *tam*, Matt. xxi. 5; whence *tamien*, vb., to tame, in Elfric's Colloquy (section on the Fowler), in Voc. p. 95. +Du. *tam*; Icel. *tamr*; Swed. and Dan. *tam*; G. *zähm*. Cf. Goth. *gatanjan*, to tame; a causal verb. ß. All from Tent. type *tamoz*, tame. Allied to Skt. *dam*, to be tame, also to tame, Gk. *δαμνέω*, L. *domāre*, to tame. Der. *tame*, vb.; *tame-ly*, -ness; *tam-er*, *tam-able*; also (from same root) *daunt*, q.v., *in-dom-it-able*.

TAMMY, the same as *Stamin*, q.v. See *Tamine* in Nares. **TAMPER**, to meddle, practise upon, play with. (F. - L.) 'You have been tampering, any time these three days Thus to disgrace me;' Beaumont and Fletcher, The Captain, iv. 2 (Jacomo). The same word as *temper*, but used in a bad sense; to *temper* is to moderate, allay by influence, but is here made to mean to interfere with, to influence in a bad way. Prob. Southern F. Mistral gives *tampéra* as the Limousin form of mod. Prov. *tempera*, vb., to temper. Godefroy has *tampurure* as a variant of OF. *tempreure*, moderation. See *Temper*. Doublet, *temper*.

TAMPION, a kind of plug. (F. - Teut.) 'Tampyon for a gon [gun], tampon;' Palsgrave. - F. *tampion*, a bung or stopple; Cot. A nasalised form of *tapon*, 'a bung or stopple;' id. Formed with suffix -on (L. -inē) from OF. *tampe*, *tape*, a bung. Cotgr. gives the Picard vb. *taper* (or *tapper*), 'to bung, or stop with a bung.' - Du. *tap*, 'a bung or a stopple;' Ilexham; Low G. *tappe*, a tap, bung. See *Tap* (2).

TAN, oak-bark or other bark used for converting hides into leather. (F. - G.) The sb. is, etymologically, the orig. word, but is rarely seen in books; Levins has only *tan* as a verb. Rich. quotes 'skinner in *tan-tubs*' from Hakluyt's Voyages, vol. iii. p. 104. The ME. *tannen*, verb, to tan, occurs in Eng. Gilds, p. 358, l. 16, and the sb. *tanner* is common, as in P. Plowman, C. i. 223, &c. - F. *tan*, 'the bark of a young oak, wherever leather is tanned;' Cot. Cf. Bret. *tann*, an oak, occasionally used (but rarely) with the sense of tan; Legonidec. - G. *tanne*, a fir-tree; the names of oak and fir seem to have been confused; the OHG. *tanna* meant both 'fir' and 'oak' (Klinge). A High G. form; cf. Du. *denn*, a fir-tree, MDu. *dan*, 'ables,' in Mone, Quellen, p. 302; Low G. *danne*, a fir-tree (Lübben). Cf. Skt. *dhanva*, a bow. Der. *tan*, verb, as above; *tann-er*; *tann-ery*, from F. *tannerie*, 'tanning,' also a tan-house; Cot. Also *tann-ic*, a coined word; *tann-in*; F. *tanin* (Hamilton), a coined word; *tan-ling*, one scorched by the sun, Cymb. iv. 4. 29. Also *tann-y*, q.v. Also *tan*, to beat; Norm. dial. *tanner la peau*, to tan one's skin; Dubois.

TANDEM, applied to two horses harnessed one before the other instead of side by side. (L.) So called because harnessed at length, by a pun upon the word in university slang Latin. - L. *tandem*, at length. - L. *tam*, so, so far; and suffix -*dem*, allied to -*dam* in *qui-dam*.

TANG (1), a strong or offensive taste, esp. of something extraneous. (Scand.) 'It is said of the best oyl that it hath no tast, that is, no tang, but the natural gust of oyl therein;' Fuller, Worthies, England (K.). ME. *tang*, a sting; Cath. Angl. (1483). See *Tang* (2). So also ME. *tongge*, 'sharpness of lycure in tastynge;' Prompt. Parv. Cf. MDu. *tanger*, 'sharpe, or tart upon the tongue; *tangere* *kaese*, tart or biting cleese;' Ilexham. The lit. sense of *tanger* is 'plucking;' from Du. *tang*, a pair of tongs, piners, nippers; cognate with E. *tangs*. See E. D. D. Cf. MlG. *zanger*, sharp, sharp-tasted; AS. *ge-tangan*, to press hard upon (pt. l. *ge-tang*).

TANG (2), the part of a knife which goes into the haft, the tongue of a buckle, the prong of a fork. (Scand.) See Halliwell; who cites: 'A *tange* of a knyfe, *piramus*;' see Cath. Angl. (1483). It also means a bee's sting. *Pugio*, a tange; 'Voc. 703. 27. 'Tongge of a bee, *Aculeus*; *Tongge* of a knyfe, *Piramus*;' Prompt. Parv. - Icel. *tangi*, a spit or projection of land; the pointed end by which the blade of a knife is driven into the handle, allied to *töng* (gen. *tangar*), a smith's tongs; *tengja*, to fasten. So called because it is the part nipped and held fast by the handle; so the *tongue* of a buckle (corrupted from *tang* of a buckle) *nips* and holds fast the strap; the bee's sting *nips* or stings. The form *tong* in the Prompt. Parv. answers to the sing. of E. *tongs*. See *Tonga*.

TANG (3), to make a shrill sound. (E.) Shak. has it both as sb. and verb. 'A tongue with a tang,' i.e. with a shrill sound, Temp. II. 2. 52. 'Let thy tongue tang,' i.e. ring out; Tw. Nt. II. 5. 163, III. 4. 78. An imitative word, allied to *ting*, whence the frequentative *tinkle*; also to *tink*, whence the frequent. *tinkle*. Cf. Prov. E. *ting-tang*, the saints-bell; *tingle-tangle*, a small bell, which

occurs in Randolph's Amintas (1640); Halliwell. So also MDu. *tinge-tangen*, to tinkle; Ilexham. Cf. MF. *tantan* (= *tang-tang*), 'the bell that hangs about the neck of a cow;' Cot. See *Tingle*, *Tinker*, *Twang*.

TANG (4), sea-weed; see *Tangle*.

TANGENT, a line which meets a circle, and, being produced, does not cut it. (L.) In Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674. - L. *tangent*, touching, stem of pres. part. of *tangere* (base *tag-*), to touch; pp. *tactus*. +Gk. base *tag-*, to touch, seen in *terayder*, taking. Der. *tangent-i-al*, in the direction of the tangent, Tatler, no. 433. *tangent-y*; also (from pp. *tactus*) *tact*. And see *tang-ible*, *task*, *taste*, *tan*. Also *attain*, *attainder*, *attaint*, *con-tact*, *con-tagion*, *con-taminate*, *con-tiguous*, *con-tingent*, *entire*, *in-terger*, *redintegration*.

TANGIBLE, perceptible by the touch, that can be realised. (F. - L.) In Cotgrave. - F. *tangible*, 'tangible;' Cot. - L. *tangibilis*, touchable; formed with suffix -*ibilis* from *tangere*, to touch; see *Tangent*. Der. *tangibil-y*, *tangibil-ly*.

TANGLE, to interweave, knit together confusedly, ensnare. (Scand.) 'I *tangell* thynges so together that they can nat well be parted asonder, *fembrouille*;' Palsgrave. Levins has the comp. *entangle*. To *tangle* is 'to keep twisting together like sea-weed;' a frequentative verb from *tang*, sb. (also *tangle*, sb.), sea-weed, a Northern word. Cf. *tangle*, a stalk of sea-weed; in Leslie's Hist. of Scotland, i. 62 (1596); S. T. S.). - Dan. *tang*, Swed. *täng*, Icel. *jang*, kelp or bladder-wrack, a kind of sea-weed; whence the idea of confused heap. We also find the dimin. Icel. *jöngull*, sea-weed; Norw. *tongul*, a tangle-stalk. Cf. Norman dialect *tangon* (a Norse word), explained by Métiévi as *Fucus flagelliformis*. (The G. *tang*, sea-weed, was borrowed from Scand., for it begins with *t*, not *d*.) All from Tent. base **tang-*; see *Tight*. ß. We also find *tangle* in the sense of sea-weed (Halliwell); and the verb to *tangle* may have been made directly from it. It makes no great difference; cf. Icel. *jöngull*, as above; Norw. *tengel*, a stalk of sea-weed. Der. *tangle*, sb., which seems to be a later word than the verb, Milton, P. L. ix. 632; *en-tangle*, q.v.

TANIST, a presumptive heir to a prince. (Irish.) Spelt *tanisth* in Spenser, View of Ireland, Globe ed., p. 611. - Irish *tanaisie*, the presumptive or apparent heir to a prince. - Olrish *tanaisie*, second in rank. See Macbain. Der. *tanist-ry*, a coined word, to signify the custom of electing a *tanist*; also in Spenser, as above.

TANK, a large cistern. (Port. - L.) In Sir T. Herbert, Travels, ed. 1665, p. 66; and at p. 43 in another edition (Todd). Also in Dryden, Don Sebastian, II. 2. The same word as *Stank*, q.v. The form *tank* is Portuguese, which is the only Romance language that drops the initial *s*. - Port. *tanque*, a tank, pond; the same word as Span. *estanque*, OF. *estanc*, Prov. *estanc*, *stanc*, a pond, dam of water; from Port. and Span. *estancare*, to stanch, stop. - Late L. *stancare*, to stanch. Ultimately from L. *stagnum*, a pool; see *Stank*, *Stanh*, *Stagnant*. ¶ See *Tank* in Yule.

TANKARD, a large vessel for holding drink. (F. - Teut.) ME. *tankard*, used to translate L. *amphora*, Voc. 563. 28; also in Lydgate, Ballad of Jack Hare, st. 2; and in Prompt. Parv. - MF. *tanguard*, 'a tankard, in Kabeleis;' Cot. Cf. MDu. *tancheert*, 'a wooden [wooden] tankard,' Ilexham; with F. suffix -*ard*. The word was really, at some time, French. [Irish *tancaird* must have been borrowed from E.] Prob. from Swed. *stänka*, 'a large wooden can' (Wiedegren), 'a tankard' (Öman); with F. suffix -*ard*. The Swed. *stänka* is a dimin. of *stänna*, *stänka*, a vat (Rictz); note the *aa* in Norw. *taankar* (also *taankar*), an oil-can. Cf. also Westphal. *stänke*, *stänne*, a vessel broader at the bottom (Woeeste); Low G. *stänke* (corruptly, *stänne*), the same; whence E. *standard*, a tankard, a standing bowl. 'Frolic my lords, and let the standards walk;' Greene, A Looking-glass, ed. Dyce, p. 141. See Notes on E. Etym., p. 290. All from the vb. to *stand*.

TANSY, a tall plant, with small yellow flowers. (F. - Late L. - Gk.) ME. *tansye*, a tansy-bed; 'Hoc tansetum, *tansye*,' Voc. 712. 33. 'Tansy, an herbe, *tanaisie*,' Palsgrave. - OF. *tanaisie*, as in Palsgrave, later *tanaisie*, 'the herb tansy;' Cot. Other forms are OF. *athanaisie*, Cot.; MlIt. *atanasia*, 'the herb tansy,' Florio; Port. *atanasia*, *athanasia*. [Late L. *tanacetum* (spelt *tanacetum* above) means properly 'a bed of tansy;' as remarked in Prior, Popular Names of British Plants.] The OF. *athanaisie*, MlIt. *atanasia*, and Port. *atanasia*, *athanasia*, answer to a L. form *athanasia*, which is only the Gk. *ἀθανασία*, immortality, in Latin spelling. ß. Prior says that *athanasia* was 'the name under which it was sold in the shops in Lyte's time.' The plant is bitter and aromatic, and was (and is) used in medicine, whence, probably, the name. Prior thinks there is a reference to 'Lucian's Dialogues of the Gods, no. iv, where Jupiter, speaking of Ganymede, says to Mercury, ἀγάγε αὐτόν, ὁ ἑρμῆς, καὶ μὴν τῆς ἀθανασίας ἐρεῖ οὐλοχόουσα ἡμῖν, take him away, and

when he has drunk of immortality, bring him back as cupbearer to us: the *dēavacia* here has been misunderstood, like *ἀμύποια* in other passages, for some special plant.' Cf. Mital. *atanato*, 'the rose campion,' Florio; lit. 'the immortal.' γ. The Gk. *dēavacia* is allied to *dēavatos*, immortal; from *dē*, negative prefix, and *avēin*, 2. or of *bragaveu*, to die. See Lyte's Dodoes, bk. i. c. 10.

TANTALISE, to tease or torment, by offering something that is just out of reach and is kept so. (Gk.) 'What greater plague can hell itself devise, Than to be willing thus to tantalize?' Answer to Ben Jonson's Ode (*Come leave the lashed Stage*), by T. Randolph, st. 3; printed in Jonson's Works, after the play of The New Inn. Formed with the suffix *-ise* (F. *-iser*, L. *-izare*, Gk. *-izein*) from the proper name *Tantalus*, Gk. *Τάνταλος*, in allusion to his story. The fable was that he was placed up to his chin in water, which fled from his lips whenever he desired to drink. This myth perhaps relates to the sun, which evaporates water, but remains, as it were, unsated. Allied to *ταρταλέειν*, to sway to and fro, and to *τάλα-αρος*, see **Talent**. Der. *tantal-ism* (with F. suffix *-isme* < L. *-isma* < Gk. *-ισμα*), Beam, and Fletcher, Wit at Several Weapons, act ii. sc. 2, l. 10, to end.

TANTAMOUNT, amounting to as much, equal. (F. — L.) Rich. points out, by 2 quotations from Bp. Taylor, Episcopacy Asserted, §§ 9 and 31, that it was first used as a verb; which agrees with the fact that *amount* was properly at first a verb. It meant 'to amount to as much.' — AF. *tant amunter*, to amount to as much, Yearbooks of Edw. I., 1292-3, p. 31; cf. F. *tant*, so much, as much; and E. **Amount**, q. v. β. The F. *tant* is from L. *tantum*, neut. of *tantus*, so great; formed from pronominal base *to-*, he, the, so as to answer to *quantus*, from the base *quo-*, who. See **The**.

TAP (1), to strike or knock gently. (F. — Teut.) ME. *tappen*, to tap; the imperative appears as *tap* (for *tap*), Ancien Riwle, p. 296, l. 4; cf. *tappe*, sb., a tap, Gawain and the Grene Knight, 2357. — F. *taper*, *tapper*, 'to tap, strike, hit, bob, clap.' Cot. Of Teut. origin; Low G. (and G.) *tappen*, to grope, to fumble, EFries. *tappen*, to tap, tap, a light blow. So also Icel. *tapna*, to tap. Prob. of imitative origin; cf. Knss. *topate*, to stamp with the foot; Malay *tahak*, to beat out corn, *tapuk*, to slap, pat, dab (Marsden's Dict. pp. 69, 77); Arab. *tabi*, a drum; E. *dub-a-dub*, noise of a drum, E. *dab*, a pat. Der. *tap*, sb. And see **Tip** (2).

TAP (2), a short pipe through which liquor is drawn from a cask, a plug to stop a hole in a cask. (E.) ME. *tappe*, Chaucer, C. T. 3890. AS. *tæppa*, a tap (Toller); whence *tappere*, one who taps casks; 'Caupo, tabernarius, *tappere*,' Voc. 555. 15. AS. *tæppa*, sb., whence *tappen*, verb; Icel. *tappi*, sb., *tappa*, vb.; Dan. *tap*, sb., *tappe*, vb.; Swed. *tapp*, a tap, handful, wisp, whence *tappa*, vb.; G. *zapfen*, sb. and vb.; OIIG. *zapfo*, sb. β. Teut. type **tappan-* The Swed. *tapp* means a wisp, handful, and G. *zapfen* is bung, stopple. Prob. the orig. idea (as Wedgwood suggests) was a bunch of some material to stop a hole with, a tuft of something. We may connect it, as Fick does, with F. *top*, G. *zoff*; the G. *zoff* means a top of a tree, a wett or tuft of hair, a 'pig-tail'; and the Icel. *toppr* means, first of all, a tuft or lock of hair. Der. *tap*, vb., Merry Wives, i. 3. 11; *tap-room*; *tap-root*, a root like a tap, i. e. conical, cf. G. *zapfen*, a tap, cone of a fir, *zapfenwurzel*, a tap-root. Also *tappster*, ME. *tapstere*, Chaucer, C. T. 241, AS. *tæppstere*, Ælfric's Grammar, ed. Zuytzen, p. 36, l. 13, a fem. form of AS. *tæppere*, a tapper, as above; for the suffix *-ster*, see **Spinster**. Also *tampion*, q. v. And see **Tip** (1).

TAPE, a narrow band or fillet of woven work, used for strings, &c. (L. — Gk.) ME. *tape*, Chaucer, C. T. 3241; also *tappe*. 'Hec tenca, *tappe*,' in a list of ornaments, Voc. 555. 15. AS. *tæppe*, a tape, fillet. 'Tenia, *tæppan* vel *dol-smelltas*, where *tæppan* is a pl. form; Voc. 107. 33. The orig. sense may have been 'a strip of stuff'; it is closely allied to AS. *tæppet*, a tippet, ME. *tæpet*, a piece of tapestry; and the use of the pl. *tæppan* is suggestive of strips of stuff or cloth. Not an E. word, but borrowed from L. *tapēte*, cloth, hangings, tapestry, a word borrowed from Greek. See **Tapestry**. **Tippet**. In like manner we find OIIG. *tepih*, *teppi* (mod. G. *teppich*) tapestry, with the same sense as OIIG. *tepid*, from the same L. word. Der. *tape-worm*.

TAPER (1), a small wax-candle. (L.) ME. *taper*, Rob. of Glouc., p. 456, l. 9350. AS. *taper*, *taper*; Voc. 267. 12; 202. 35. Cf. Irish *taper*, a taper; W. *tampwr*, a taper, torch.

TAPER (2), long and slender. (E.) 'Her taper fingers,' Dryden, tr. of Ovid, Metam. bk. i. l. 676. Here the fingers are likened to *tapers* or small wax-candles; and the word is nothing but a substitution for *taper-like*. This appears more clearly from the use of *taper-wise*, i. e. in the form of a taper, in Holland's tr. of Pliny, b. xvi. c. 16: 'the French box [box-tree] . . . growth taper-wise, sharp pointed in the top, and runneth vp to more than ordinarie height.' As wax tapers were sometimes made smaller towards the top, the

word *taper* meant growing smaller towards the top, not truly cylindrical; whence the adj. *tapering* with the sense of *taper-like*, and finally the verb to *taper*. Note also 'tapering top' in Pitt, tr. of Virgil, Æn. bk. v. l. 489 of L. text. Der. *taper-ing*, *taper*, vb.

TAPESTRY, a kind of carpet-work, with wrought figures, esp. used for decorating walls. (F. — L. — Gk.) 'A faire and pleasant lodging, hangd with richel Arceae or tapestry;' Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, b. iii. c. 2. § 3. Lydgate has *tapeury*; Minor Poems, p. 6. *Tapestry* is a contraction of *tapisserie*; *Palsgrave* gives: 'Tappysserie worke, *tapisserie*.' — F. *tapisserie*, 'tapistry.' Cot. — F. *tapisser*, 'to furnish with tapistry.' id. — F. *tapis*, 'tapistry hangings; id. (Cf. Span. *tapis*, tapestry, *tapete*, small floor-carpet; Ital. *tappeto*, a carpet, *tappazzare*, to hang with tapistry; *tappazzeria*, tapestry.) — Late L. *tapētium*, tapestry (Körting); cf. *tapēte*, cloth, hangings. — Gk. *ταπήτριον*, dimin. of *τάπη*, a carpet, woollen rug. Cf. Pers. *tabastak*, a fringed carpet or cushion, Rich. Dict., p. 362; *tābidan*, to spin; *tāstak*, taffeta; see **Taffeta**. Ilorn, § 372. Thus the Gk. word is prob. of Pers. origin. See also **Tape**, **Tippet**. Der. We say 'on the tapis;' from F. *tapis*, carpet.

TAPIOCA, the glutinous and granular substance obtained from the roots of the Cassava plant of Brazil. (Port. — Brazilian.) Not in Todd's Johnson. 'The fecula or flour [of the cassava] . . . is termed *mouchaco* in Brazil. . . . When it is prepared by drying on hot plates, it becomes granular, and is called *tapioca*;' Eng. Cyclopædia, art. *Tapioca*. — Port. *tapioca*. — Brazilian *tapioka*; 'the Tupi-Guarani [Brazilian] name of the poisonous juice which issues from the root of the manioc [cassava] when pressed.' Littré. [He refers to Burton, ii. 39, who follows The Voyage to Brazil of the Prince de Wied-Newwied, i. 116.] β. The Tupi (native Brazilian) *tipi-aka* means 'dregs squeezed out;' from *tipi*, 'residue, dregs,' and the verbal root *og*, *ak*, to take by force, pull, pull, hence also to squeeze (Cavalanti). See Notes on E. Etym., p. 340.

TAPIR, an animal with a short proboscis, found in S. America. (Brazilian.) Called the *tapir* or *anta* in a tr. of Buffon's Nat. Hist., London, 1792, i. 250; where the animal is said to be a native of Brazil, Paraguay, and Guiana. — Brazilian *tapiira*, *tappira*, a tapir. See Notes on E. Etym., p. 340.

TAR, a resinous substance of a dark colour, obtained from pine-trees. (E.) ME. *tarre*, Prompt. l'arr.; spelt *tarre*, P. Ploverman, C. x. 262. AS. *tearu*, tar; the dat. *tearu* occurs in A. S. Leechdoms, ii. 132, l. 5; also spelt *teru* in a gloss (Bosworth); also *tyru*, Gen. vi. 14; Exod. ii. 3. We also find the comp. *scip-tearu*, *tearu*, *-lara*, *-tera*, ship-tar (Toller). — Du. *teer*; Icel. *tjara*; Dan. *tjære*; Swed. *tjåra*. And cf. G. *theer*, prob. borrowed from Low G. *tär* or Du. *teer*. [We find also Irish *teer*, borrowed from E.; as the word is certainly Teutonic.] β. We also find Icel. *tyri*, *tyrfi*, a resinous fir-tree; whence *tyrvitr*, *tyrvitr*, with the sense of 'tar-wood.' Allied to Lithuan. *darwa*, *derwa*, resinous wood, particularly the resinous parts of the fir-tree that easily burn (Nesselmann); and this is allied to Russ. *drevo*, a tree, *dervo*, a tree, wood, timber, W. *derw*, an oak-tree, and E. **Tree**, q. v. γ. Thus the orig. sense was simply 'tree' or 'wood,' esp. resinous wood, as most in request for firing; hence the resin or tar itself. Der. *tarr-y*; also *tar-pauling*, q. v.

TAR (2), a sailor; in Swift's Poems, To the Earl of Peterborough, st. 11. It is simply short for **Tarpauling**, q. v.

TARANTELLA, the name of a dance. (Ital.) Both Ital. *tarantella*, the dance, and Ital. *tarantola*, a tarantula or large spider, derive their names from *Taranto*, a town in S. Italy (L. *Tarentum*).

TARAXACUM, the dandelion. (Arab.) 'Taraxacum or Taraxacon, the herb dandelion or sow-thistle;' Phillips, ed. 1706. The common dandelion is *Leontodon taraxacum*. The etymology of this strange word is given by Devic, Supp. to Littré. He shows that it is not Greek, but Arabic or Persian. We find Pers. *farhshaghūn*, wild endive; Rich. Dict. p. 967; but Devic says he can only find, in Kazi, the statement that 'the *farshaghūn* is like succory, but more efficacious,' where he thinks we evidently ought to read *farshaghūn*, and to explain it by dandelion or wild succory. In Gerard of Cremona he finds Arab. *taraxacon*, explained as a kind of succory; and a chapter on *taraxacon* in a Latin edition of Avicenna, Basle, 1563, p. 312.

TARBOOSH, a round cap much worn by Arabs and Turks. (Arab. — Pers.) Arab. *farbūsh*, a kind of red cap (Devic). Devic takes it to be of Pers. origin. — Pers. *sar-pūsh*, a head-dress; properly, for women. — Pers. *sar*, head; *pūsh*, a cover; see Rich. Dict., pp. 349, 818, 822.

TARDY, slow, sluggish, late. (F. — L.) In Shak. As You Like It, iv. 1. 51. — F. *tardif*, 'tardy.' Cot. Cf. Ital. *tardivo*, tardy. These forms correspond to Late L. **tardius*, formed with suffix *-ius* from L. *tardus*, slow. Der. *tardily*, *-ness*; (from L. *tardus*) *re-tard*.

TARE (1), a plant like the vetch. (E.) ME. *tare*, Chaucer, C. T.

3998 (A 4000); pl. *taris*, i.e. daniel, Wyclif, Matt. xiii. 25. Palsgrave has: '*taare*, a corne lyke a pease, *lupins*'; also: '*taresyche* [= *tare-vetch*], a corne, *lupyn*'. The mod. E. *tare* is, in fact, short for *tare-vetch*, lit. 'wheat-vetch', or 'daniel-vetch'. +MDu. *terwe*, Du. *tarwe*, Low G. *tarwe*, wheat. Cf. Lithuan. *dirwa*, a corn-field, Skt. *dāruvā*, a kind of grass. See Notes on E. *Elym*, p. 291.

TARE (2), an allowance made for the weight of the package in which goods are contained, or for other detriment. (F.—Span.—Arab.) A mercantile term; explained in Phillips, ed. 1706.—F. *tare*, 'loss, diminution, . . . waste in merchandise by the exchange or use thereof'; Cot.—Span. *tara*, tare, allowance in weight. (Cf. Ital. and Port. *tara*, the same.)—Arab. *farha* (given by Devic); from *farh*, throwing, casting, flinging. Richardson, Pers. Dict. p. 967, gives Arab. *farh*, *tarrah*, thrown away, from *farh*. The orig. sense is 'that which is thrown away', hence loss, detriment. From the Arab. root *taraha*, he threw prostrate, threw down; Rich., as above.

TARGET, a small shield, buckler, a mark to fire at. (F.—Scand.) The mark to fire at is named from its resemblance to a round shield. It is remarkable that the *g* is hard; indeed, the pl. is spelt *targattes* in Ascham, Tuxophilus, bk. i. ed. Arber, p. 69, l. 28; and we find *targate* in Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, bk. i. c. 18, § 2. This may be accounted for by derivation from OF. *targete*, a small shield (Godefroy); dimin. of OF. *targete*, as in Cot. [The mod. F. *targete* is from OF. *targete* (with *g*—*h*); but cf. mod. Prov. *targete*, dimin. of *targo*, OProv. *targo*.] We also had *targe* as a F. word, Kob. of Glouc., p. 361, l. 7462; and see Chaucer, C. T. 473 (A 471). The dimin. suffix *-el* is the usual F. dimin. so common in E.—Icel. *targa*, a target, small round shield; OIlg. *zarga*, a frame, side of a vessel, wall; G. *zarge*, a frame, case, side, border. Cf. also AS. *targe*, a round shield, pl. *targus*, A. 19, 970; Thorpe, Diplomatarium, p. 516. [We find also F. *targe*, 'a kind of target or shield'; Cot.; Port. *tarja*, an escutcheon on a target, a border; Span. *tarja*, a shield; Ital. *targa*, a buckler; words which Diez explains to be of Teut. origin.] The Irish and Gael. *targaid*, a target, shield, must have been taken from ME. *targat*; cf. Rhys, Lect. ii. ¶ Among the words of Teut. origin Diez includes the Port. and Span. *adarga*; the Port. *adarga* is a short square target, and the Span. *adarga* is explained by Minshen to be 'a short and light target or buckler, which the Africans and Spaniards do use.' But this word is plainly Moorish, the *a* being for *al*, the Arab. article, and the etymology is from Arab. *darga*(t), *daraga*(t), 'a shield or buckler of solid leather'; Rich. Dict., p. 664. Note the Late L. *adarea*, a shield (1099) in Ducange; and the Late L. *tarcheta*, a target (1443). It is remarkable that Cotgrave explains F. *targe* as 'a kind of target or shield, almost square, and much in use along the Spanish coast, lying over against Africa, from whence it seems the fashion of it came.' He seems to be thinking only of the Moorish square shield; but the OF. *targe* is as old as the 11th cent., and the AS. *targe* as old as the 10th; so that the Teut. and Moorish words would seem to be distinct. But if the AS. *targe* can be of Moorish origin, the G. *zarge* is prob. unrelated.

TARGUM, a Chaldee paraphrase of the Old Testament. (Chaldee.) See *Targums* in Index to Parker Society. In Phillips, ed. 1706. 'The *Targum* or paraphrase of Jonathan'; Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. i. c. 1, § 4.—Chaldee *targum*, an interpretation; from *targem*, to interpret (Webster). Cf. Arab. *targuman*, an interpreter; for which see *Dragoman*.

TARIFF, a list or table of duties upon merchandise. (F.—Span.—Arab.) '*Tariff*, a table made to show . . . any multiple or product . . . a proportional table . . . a book of rates agreed upon for duties'; &c.; Phillips, ed. 1706.—MF. *tariffe*, 'arithmetick, or the casting of accompts'; Cot.—Span. *tarifa*, a list of prices, book of rates.—Arab. *tarīf*, giving information, notification (because a *tariff* does this); Rich. Dict. p. 416.—Arab. *tarf*, knowing, knowledge; from Arab. root *tarafa*, he knew; Rich. Dict. p. 1003. See further in Devic, *Synx* to Littre.

TARLATANE, a kind of thin muslin. (F.) F. *tarlatane*, formerly spelt *tarlatane*, in 1723 (Jatizled). Of unknown origin.

TARN, a small lake, a pool. (Scand.) In Levins. ME. *terne*, Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, ll. 1041.—Icel. *þjörn* (gen. *þjarnar*), a tarn, pool; Swed. dial. *þjörn*, *tärn*, a tarn, pool without inlet or outlet (Rietz); Norweg. *þjörn*, *tärn*, *kjörn*, *tjörn*, *kjörn*, a tarn (Aasen). Cf. Skt. *dara-*, a cavity.

TARNISH, to soil, diminish the lustre of, to dim. (F.—OHG.) Also to grow dim, as in Dryden, Alsatian and Achitophel, 249; this appears to be the orig. sense in E.—F. *terniss-*, stem of pres. part. of *se ternir*, 'to wax pale, wan, discoloured, to lose its former lustre'; Cot. Cf. *terni*, pp. 'wan, discoloured, whose lustre is lost'; id.—MHG. *ternen*, OHG. *ternan*, to obscure, darken; cf. *ternhut*, *tarnhappe*, a hat or cap which rendered the wearer invisible. From OHG. *turni*, secret (whence F. *terne*, dim). +AS. *derman*, *dyrman*, to

hide, Gen. xlv. 1; causal verb from *derne*, *dyrne*, hidden, secret, Grein, i. 214; and this adj. is cognate with OSax. *dermi*, OFries. *derm*, hidden, secret. See *Dern*.

TARPAULING, TARPULIN, a cover of coarse canvas, tarred to keep out wet. (Hybrid; E. and L.) *Tarpauling* is in Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, st. 148. It was once oddly used to denote also a sailor, whence our modern *tar*, in the same sense, rather than from an extension of *tar* to mean a man daubed with tar; though it makes little ultimate difference. '*Tarpauling*, or *Tarpaulin*, a piece of canvass tar'd all over, to lay upon the deck of a ship, to keep the rain from soaking through; also a general name for a common seaman, because usually clothed in such canvass'; Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674; Phillips, ed. 1706. And see Trench, Select Gloss., who gives two quotations for *tarpaulin*—sailor, viz. from Smollett, Rod. Random, vol. i. c. 3, and Turkish Spy, letter 2. The pl. *tarpaulins* occurs in Lady Alimouy, Act iii. sc. 1; in Hazlitt's Old Plays, xiv. 325 (1659). Compounded of *tar* and *palling*. β. A *palling* is a covering, from *pall*, verb, to cover, which from *pall*, sb., *l. palla*; see *Pall*. 'Come, thick night, And *pall* thee in the dunest smoke of hell'; Mach. i. 5. 52. '*Pauling*, a covering for a cart or waggon, Lincolnshire'; Halliwell.

TARRAGON, the name of a plant. (Span.—Arab.—Gk.) '*Tarragon*, a certain hearbe, good to be eaten in sallads with lettuce'; Baret (1580); *Tarragon* in Levins.—Span. *taragona* (Diez); usually *taragonin*; Minshen also gives the form *taragoncin*, which he explains by 'an herbe called dragons.' [Hence also F. *targon*, 'the herb tarragon'; Cot.]—Arab. *tarkhin*, 'dragon-wort'; Rich. Dict. p. 389.—Gk. *δρακύν*, a dragon; see *Dragon*. See Devic, s.v. *estrugon*. Thus the strange form *tarragon* is nothing but *dragon* in a form changed by passing through an Oriental language, and decked in Spanish with a Latin suffix (viz. *-tin*). The botanical name is *Artemisia dracunculoides*, where *dracunculoides* is a double dimin. from L. acc. *dracuncul*.

TARRE, to incite, set on. (F.) In Shak. Hamlet, ii. 2. 37. ME. *tarien*, *terien*, to provoke; see *Tarry* (below).

TARRY, to linger, loiter, delay. (E.) The present form is due to ME. *tarien*, to irritate, provoke, worry, vex; later, to hinder, delay; affected by ME. *targen*, to delay. The mod. sense goes with the latter form. 1. ME. *tarien*, *terien*, to irritate, vex, provoke. 'I wol nat *tarien* you, for it is pryme'; Chaucer, C. T. 10387 (F 72), where it may fairly be explained by 'delay.' In the Prompt. Parv. we have: '*terryn*, or longe abydyn, Moror, pigritor'; but also '*terryn*, or ertyn, Irito'. AS. *targen*, to vex; a rare word. Trevisa has *terry*, to provoke, annoy; Tr. of Higden, v. 355. 'Tredad þec and *tergd* and heora torn wrecas'—they will tread on thee and vex thee and wreak their anger; Guthlac, l. 259. Usually *targan*. +MDu. *tergen*, 'to vex' (Hexham); Low G. *targen*, *tarren*, to provoke. So also prov. G. *zerzen*, Dan. *terge*, to irritate; answering to a Teut. type **targjan-*; to which Russ. *dargan*(e), to pluck, pull, draw, may be related. 2. ME. *targen*, to delay, tarry. 'That time thought the king to *targe* no longer'; Alexander, fragment A, l. 211, þu. with Will. of Palerne.—OF. *targer*, to tarry, delay; allied to *tarder*, with the same sense; Cot.—Late L. *tardicare*, an extension of L. *tardare* (= F. *tarder*), to delay.—L. *tardus*, slow; see *Tardy*.

TART (1), acid, sour, sharp, severe. (F.) '*Very tart vinegar*'; Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, b. iii. c. 22, § 11. Spelt *tarte* also in Palsgrave. '*Pondre-marchant tart*'—a sharp (tart) kind of flavouring powder; Chaucer, C. T. 381 (A 383). AS. *terrt*, tart, sharp, severe; Ælfric's Hom. ii. 344, l. 4 from bottom; ii. 590, l. 4 from bottom. Perhaps lit. 'tearing', just as *bitter* is from the notion of biting.—AS. **tar* (*ter*), þ. t. of *teran*, to tear; see *Teat* (1). Der. *tart-ly*, *-ness*.

TART (2), a small pie. (F.—L.) ME. *tarte*; pl. *tartes*, Rom. of Rose, 7041.—OF. *tarte*, 'a tart'; Cot. Perhaps so called from the paste being twisted together; it seems to be the same word as F. *tourte*, a tart, OF. *forte*, a kind of bread; whence the dimin. forms *torcel*, a cake (Rouquette), *torcean*, a pancake (Cotgrave). Godefroy gives also OF. *tarfean*, a little tart, with the same sense as *torcean*. [So also Ital. *tarvera*, 'a tart', Florio, *torla*, a pie, tart, Span. *torla*, a round cake; Du. *tarst*, Dan. *tarle*, G. *torle*, not Teutonic words.]—L. *torla*, fem. of *torlus*, twisted, pp. of *torquere*, to twist; see *Torture*. Der. *tart-lat*, from F. *tarlelette*, 'a little tart'; Cot.

TARTAN, a woollen stuff, chequered, much worn in the Highlands of Scotland. (F.—L.—Tatar.) In Jamieson; spelt *tartane* in 1474; also *deu tartane*; at first all of one colour; the chequered patterns are comparatively modern. Spelt *tartan* in 1488. Borrowed from French. At first applied to various cloths from the East, and also to fine silk; see my note to Piers Plowman, C. xvii. 299.—AF. *tarlayen*; as in 'an vestment de blak tartalayn'; Will. of Lady Clare (1355), in Royal Wills, p. 31.—Late L. **Tartanus*, by-form

of *Tartarus*, as in 'de pannis *Tartenis*,' Liber Custumarum, p. 209. **β.** More commonly *Tartarius* (OF. *Tartarin*), *Tatar* [*Tartar*] cloth; a general term for various Eastern cloths, including such as came through Tartary from China; see Marco Polo, ed. Yule. Cf. 'the third [standard] was of yellowe *tartene*,' Hall's Chron., Hen. VII, an. 1. § 3. 'Corteyens of grene *tartene*,' in 1453; Cambridge Antiq. Soc., vol. iv. p. 357; 'autler clothes of grene *tartene*,' ibid. 'Blue *tartourne*,' Cambridge Churchwardens' Accounts, ed. J. F. Foster, p. 7 (1504). 'Hec linostema, *tarteryne*,' Voc. 655. 6. γ. The form *tartar* is from OF. *Tartaire*, Late L. *Tartaria*; with the same meaning. All from the name of the country; see **TARTAR** (2).

TARTAR (1), an acid salt which forms on the sides of casks containing wine; a concretion which forms on the teeth. (F.—Low L.—Arab.) This is one of the terms due to the alchemists. Called *sal tartre* in Chaucer, C. T. 16278 (G 810); and simply *tartre*, id. 16281 (G 813). —F. *tartre*, 'tartar, or argill, the lees or dregs that stick to the sides of wine-vessels, hard and dry like a crust'; Cot.—Low L. *tartarum* (perhaps confused with *Tartarus*, whence the mod. E. spelling *tartar*). —Arab. *durd*, 'dregs, sediment, the tartar of wine, the mother of oil'; Rich. Dict. p. 662; where it is marked as a Pers. word, though, according to Devic, of Arab. origin. Rich. also gives Pers. *dardi*, Arab. *durd*, 'sediment, dregs'; p. 663. Note also Arab. *dard*, a shedding of the teeth, *dard*, a toothless woman; which Devic explains with reference to the tartar on teeth. Der. *tartar-ic*, *tartar-ous*.

TARTAR (2), a native of Tartary. (Tatar.) Chiefly used in the phr. 'to catch a *Tartar*,' to be caught in one's own trap. 'The phrase is prob. owing to some particular story,' Todd's Johnson, with the following quotation. 'In this defeat they lost about 5000 men, besides those that were taken prisoners;—so that, instead of catching the *Tartar*, they were caught themselves.' Life of the Duke of Tyrocmel, 1689. 'Tartar, a native of Tartary, . . . the people of which are of a savage disposition: whence the proverbial expression to catch a *Tartar*, i. e. to meet with one's match, to be disappointed, balked, or cowed'; Phillips, ed. 1706. Shak. has 'the *Tartar*'s bow,' Mids. Nt. Dr. iii. 2. 101. Sir J. Mandeville professed to have travelled in *Tartary*; see prol. to his Travels. See Trench, Eng. Past and Present, where he explains that the true spelling is *Tatar*, but the spelling *Tartar* was adopted from a false etymology, because their multitudes were supposed to have proceeded out of *Tartarus* or hell.—Pers. *Tūtār*, 'a Tartar, or Scythian'; Rich. Dict. p. 357; a word of Tartar origin.

TARTAR (3), Tartarus, hell. (I.—Gk.) 'To the gates of *Tartar*,' Tw. Nt. ii. 5. 225.—L. *Tartarus*.—(Gk. *Tátrapos*, Tartarus, the infernal regions; apparently conceived to be a place of extreme cold. Cf. Gk. *trapos* (εἶναι), to shiver with cold. Der. *tartar-eous*, 'the black Tartarus cold'; Milton, P. L. vii. 238; *tartar-e-an*, id. ii. 69.

TASK, a set amount of work imposed upon one, work. (F.—L.) Lit. a *tax*. ME. *task*, *taske*, Cursor Mundi, 5872.—ONorth F. *tasque*, Norm. dial. *tasque*, OF. *tasche*, 'a task'; Cot. Mod. F. *tasche*.—Late L. *tasca*, a tax; the same word as *taxa*, a tax. (For a similar metathesis cf. E. *ask* with prov. F. *ax*).—L. *taxare*, to rate, value; see **TAX**. Der. *task*, vb., *task-er*, sb.; 'to task the *tasker*,' L. L. i. ii. 20; *task-master*, Milton, Sonnet i. 14. Doublet, *tax*.

TASSEL (1), a hanging ornament consisting of a bunch of silk or other material. (F.—L.) ME. *tassel*, a fastening of a mantle, consisting of a cord ending in a tassel, Cursor Mundi, 4389. Cf. 'a Mantle of Istate, . . . with strings dependant, and tasselled,' Guilleim, Display of Heraldry (1604), p. 271; a wood-cut on p. 272 shows the *tassel*, ornamented with strings and dots, that divide it into squares like the ace on a die.—OF. *tassel*, a fastening, clasp; mod. F. *tasceau*, only in the sense of bracket. We also find Late L. *tassellus*, used in the Prompt. Parv. as equivalent to E. *tassel*. The OF. *tassel* also meant a piece of square stuff, used by ladies as an ornament; see Godefroy. Cf. Ital. *tassello*, a collar of a cloak, a square.—L. *taxillus*, acc. of *taxillus*, a small die; dimin. of *tilus*, a knuckle-bone, also a die orig. made of the knuckle-bone of an animal. We may conclude that the *tassel* was a sort of button made of a piece of squared bone, and afterwards of other materials. **β.** The curious form *taxillus* shows that *tilus* is a contraction for **taxilus*; origin unknown. *Taxillus* may have been confused with 1. *tessella*, dimin. of *tessera*, a die; cf. the entry: 'Tessera, *tasol*,' Epinal Gloss, 998. See Notes on E. Etym., p. 292. Der. *tassell-ed*, ME. *tasselled*, Chaucer, C. T. 3251.

TASSEL (2), the male of the goshawk. In Shak. Romeo, ii. 2. 160. The same as **TERCEL**, q.v.

TASTE, to handle, to try, to try or perceive by the touch of the tongue or palate, to eat a little of, to experience. (F.—L.) The sense of feel or handle is obsolete, but the ME. *tasten* meant both to feel and to taste. 'I rede thee lat thyñ hand upon it falle, And taste it

wel, and ston thou shalt it finde,' Chaucer, C. T. 15970 (G 502). 'Every thyng Himself schewith in *tasting*,' King Alisaundre, 4042. —OF. *taster*, 'to taste or take an assay of; also, to handle, feel, touch'; Cot. Mod. F. *tater*; Ital. *tastare*, 'to taste, to assaie, to feel, to grope, to try, to prove, to touch'; Florio. We find also Late L. *tasta*, a tent or probe for wounds; whence Ital. *tasta*, 'a tent that is put into a sore or wound, also a taste, a proof, a tryall, a feeling, a touch'; Florio. **β.** The Late L. *tasta* is short for **taxila*, and prob. points, as Diez says, to a Late L. verb **taxiāre*, not found, but a mere iterative of L. *taxāre*, to feel, to handle (Gellius). This *taxiāre* (< **taxiāre*) is an intensive form of *tangere* (pp. *tactus*), to touch; see **TAX**, **Tangent**. Hence the orig. sense of *taste* was to keep on touching, to feel carefully. Der. *taste*, sb., ME. *taste*, Gower, C. A. iii. 32; bk. vi. 925; *tast-er*, *tast-able*, *taste-ful*, *taste-ful-ly*; *taste-ful-ness*, *taste-less*, *-less-ly*, *-less-ness*; *tast-y*, *tast-i-ly*.

TAT, to make trimming. (Scand.) North E. *ta*, to entangle. Cf. MSwed. *tidde*, Dan. dial. *ta*; Norw. *taatt*, a thread, a strand of a rope, whence Norw. *taetta*, to interweave. Also Icel. *tátta*, Swed. *tát*, Dan. *ta*, a filament; G. *docht*, a wick.

TATTER, a shred, loose hanging rag. (Scand.) 'Tear a passion to *tatters*,' Hamlet, iii. 2. 11; spelt *toilers* in quarto edd. So also *toilers* in Ford, Sun's Darling, i. 1, and Soug; and see *toilred* in Nares. It is remarkable that the derived word *tattered* occurs earlier, spelt *tatered*, P. Ploverman's Crede, 1537, where it means 'jagged'; *tatird*, ragged, Pricke of Conscience, 1537.—Icel. *tóttur*, pl. *tóttar*, better spelt *tóttur*, pl. *tóttar*; the pl. signifies tatters, rags; Norw. *tolra*, pl. *tolror*, *toltrur*, also *toltra*, *toltrur*, pl. *toltrar*, *toltrur*, tatters, rags.—Low G. *taltern*, tatters, rags; to *taltern* ritten, to tear to tatters; *taltrig*, tattered; Ekfrids. *talte*, a rag. **β.** It will be seen that an *l* has been lost; and this is why the Icel. word should be spelt with double *t*, for *tóttur*—**túttur*, by assimilation. Hence *tatter* stands for **talter*; the assimilation of *lt* to *tt* being due to Scand. influence. I suppose *talter* to be closely allied to *tolter* = to wag, vacillate, shake about; and that *tatter* meant orig. a shaking rag, a fluttering strip. At any rate, *tolter* is in the like case as regards letter-change, since it stands for *tolter*. See **TOTTER**. ¶ We find also AS. *taltec*, *teltic*, a rag; the relationship of which is not clear. Der. *talter-ed*, as above; *talter-damnation*, Massinger, Virgin Martyr, iii. 3 (Hircine); see my Notes on E. Etym., p. 292.

TATTLE, to talk idly, prattle. (E.) In Shak. Much Ado, ii. 1. 11. 'Every *tattling* fable'; Spenser, Mother Hubbard's Tale, 724. ME. *tolelen*, variant of *laleren*, to tattle, Prompt. Parv.; pp. 498, 487. We may consider it E.; it is closely allied to *tittle*, to tell tales, talk idly, which is equivalent to ME. *titeren*, whence *titerere* (also *titelere*), a tatter, teller of tales, P. Ploverman, B. xx. 297. The verbs *tatt-le*, *titt-le*, and ME. *tal-eren*, *ti-eren*, are all frequentatives, from a base TAT, expressive of the sound of talking or repeating the syllables *ta ta ta* (Wedgwood). Allied words are Du. *laleren*, to stammer, MDu. *laleren*, 'to speak with a shrill noise, or to sound tarantulara with a trumpet,' Hexham; Low G. *taleln*, to gabble as a goose, to tattle; *titteltateln*, to tittle-tattle, *tütteler*, a tattler; *taat-goos*, a gabbling goose, chatterer; *tüttelüttel*, an interjection, the noise of a child's trumpet; and even Ital. *tattamella*, chat, prattle, *tattamelare*, to prattle, which clearly show the imitative origin of the word. Allied to **TITTER**, q.v. Der. *tattle*, sb., *tittle-tattle*, sb. and vb., see Wint. Tale, iv. 4. 248; *tiddle-ladle* (Fluellen's pronunciation), Hen. V. iv. 1. 71. And see *twadd-le* (formerly *twattle*).

TATTOO (1), the beat of drum recalling soldiers to their quarters. (Du.) 'If they hear but the *tattoo*,' Prior, Alma, c. i. 454. 'Tattoo, *Tappoo* (also *Tappow*), the beat of drum at night for all soldiers to repair to their tents in a field, or to their quarters; also called *The Retreat*,' Phillips, ed. 1706. 'To beat the *tappow*, de Aftogt slaan,' Sewel, Eng.-Du. Dict., 1754. A later edition (in 1766) has: *de tappow slaan*, 'to beat the tap-tow.' 'The *tappow* is used in garrisons and quarters by the beat of the drum'; Silas Taylor, On Gavelkind, ed. 1663, p. 74.—Du. *tappoe*, *tattoo* (Calisch); whence *de tappoe slaan*, to beat the *tattoo*.—Du. *tap*, a tap; and *toe*, put to, shut, closed. The sense is 'the tap is closed'; cf. Du. *Is de deur toe* = is the door closed? *doe het boek toe* = shut the book; *haal' venster toe* = shut the window (Sewel). Hexham has *de slaen*, to shut, conclude. The *tattoo* was thus the signal for closing the taps of the public-houses. **β.** So also G. *zapfenstreich*, the *tattoo* (lit. *tap-stroke*), where *zapfen* is a tap of a cask; and Low G. *tappenslag*, the *tattoo* (lit. a tap-shutting). Cf. Low G. *tappen to slaan* = to close a tap, an expression used proverbially in the phrase *Wi wilt den Tappen to slaan* = we will shut the tap, put the tap to, i. e. we will talk no more of this matter. This last expression clearly shows that 'a tap-to' was a conclusion, a time for shutting-up. ¶ I do not think that Span. *tattata*, the sound of a drum, has anything to do with the present matter.

TATTOO (2), to mark the skin with figures, by pricking in colouring matter. (Tahitian.) 'They have a custom . . . which they call *tattooing*. They prick the skin so as just not to fetch blood,' &c.; Cook, *First Voyage*, b. i. c. 17; id. ib. b. iii. c. 9 (K.). Cook is speaking of the inhabitants of Tahiti. — *Tahitian tattoo*, signifying tattoo-marks on the human skin; derived from *ta*, a mark, design; see Litté, who refers us to Berchon, *Recherches sur le Tatouage*. See E. Morris, *Australasian Diet.*; Notes on E. Ety., p. 293.

TAUNT, to scoff, mock, tease. (F.—L.) 'I taunte one, I check hym, *je fardé*,' Palsgrave. 'Smacco, . . . a check or *tant* in a word or deede; Florio. The old sense had less of mockery in it, and sometimes meant merely to tease. 'For a proper wit had she, . . . sometime *taunting* without displeasure and not without disport.' Sir T. More, *Works*, p. 57 b. Perhaps the vb. is due to the sb. 'Which liberal *taunte* that most gentill emperour toke in so good part,' Sir T. Elyot, *The Governour*, b. ii. c. 5. § 17. 'Gave me a *taunte*, and sayde I was to blame,' Skelton, *Bowge of Courte*, 70. a. The verb answers in form, but hardly in sense, to OF. *tanter* (Burguy), occasional form of *tenter*, to tempt, to prove, try, sound, essay, attempt; also to suggest, provoke, or move unto evil; Cot. From L. *tentare*, to try, prove, test, attack, assail, agitate, disquiet, &c. See **Tempt**. β. We may rather, perhaps, look upon the sb. as the original; it may have arisen from the phrase *tant pour tant*, i.e. tit for tat. This occurs in: 'Geuyng unto the same *tant pour tant*, or one for another,' Udall, tr. of Erasmus' *Apophthegmes*, Diogenes, § 68. Cf. also: 'Mery conceipted and full of pretie *tauntes*,' id., *Philippus*, § 29. If this is right, *taunt* arose from F. *tant*, so much.—L. *tantum*, neut. of *tantus*, so much. Cf. ME. *taunt*, as much as (F. *autant*). N. E. D. Godfrey has OF. *taute donner*, to give such great blows.

Der. *taunt-er*, *taunt-ing-ly*.
TAURUS, the bull; the 2nd zodiacal sign. (L.) In Chaucer, on the *Astrolabe*, pt. i. § 8, l. 2.—L. *taurus*, a bull.—Gk. *tauros*, a bull.—AS. *stéor*, a young ox, a steer; see **Steer** (1). Der. *taur-ine*, from L. *taurinus*, adj., belonging to bulls.

TAUT, tight, firm. (E.) ME. *logt*, *tucht*. 'Made it *loght*,' i.e. made it sure. Allit. Poems, A. 522. 'With bely stíf and *loght*,' as any labour; Chaucer, C. T., D 267. It seems to be the weak pp. of ME. *tozen*, to pull, tow, tug; so that the orig. sense was 'pulled tight.' See **Tow** (1). See Notes on E. Ety., p. 294.

TAUTOLOGY, needless repetition, in the same words. (L.—Gk.) 'With ungratefull *tautologies*,' Fuller's *Worthies*, Kent (K.). —L. *tautologia* (White).—Gk. *tautología*, a saying over again of the same thing.—Gk. *tautólos*, repeating what has been said.—Gk. *tautó*, contracted from *tautó*, or *tautó*, the same; and *tautos*, speaking, allied to *laeos*, to speak, for which see **Legend**. Der. *tautolog-ic*, *tautolog-ic-al*, -ly; *tautolog-ise*.

TAVERN, an inn, house for accommodating travellers and selling liquors. (F.—L.) ME. *tauerne* (with *v=v*), Rob. of Glouc. p. 195, l. 4024.—F. *tuverne*, a tavern; Cot.—L. *taberna*, a hut, orig. a hut made of boards, a shed, booth, tavern. Usually said to be allied to L. *tabula*, a plank, board; see **Table**. But Walde takes it to stand for *taberna* from *trabs*, a beam; see **Trav**.

TAW (1), **TEW**, to prepare skins, so as to dress them into leather, to curry, to toil. (E.) Spelt *taw* and *teaw*; Levins. Palsgrave has both 'I *taw* leather' and 'I *teaw* leather.' ME. *taewen*, to prepare leather. Prompt. Parv.; *taewen*, Ormulum, 15908. AS. *taewian*, to prepare, dress, get ready, also to maltreat. 'See deoful cow *taewide*,' i.e. the devil maltreated you; Ælfric's Hom. ii. 486, l. 4 from bottom. 'To yrmle *getaewide*,' reduced to poverty; S. Veronica, p. 34, l. 18. Cf. *getaew*, implements, Grein, i. 462.—Du. *taewen*, to curry leather; Ollig. *zowaw*, to make, prepare; Goth. *ga-taewian*, to appoint, *taewian*, to do, cause. See **Tool**. Der. *taewer*, ME. *taewer*, *taewer*, Wyclif, Deeds, ix. 43, early version, where the later version has *currier*, i.e. currier; cf. *bou-yeer*, *law-yeer*.

TAW (2), game at marbles. (Gk.) 'A game of marbles not unlike our modern *taw*;' The *Tatler*, no. 112, Dec. 27, 1709. In the United States, *taw* means 'a line or mark from which the players begin a game of marbles.' Webster. A similar mark is also called a *tee*. 'The easiest way of marking an exact spot on the ground is to draw the letter T, which defines the point where a stroke meets a cross-stroke. The T is named *tee* in English, and *tau* in Greek. Hence 'tan and chuck-farthing' in Additions to Nares. See Notes on E. Ety., p. 294.

TAWDRY, showy, but without taste, gaudy. (E.) 'A *taudrie* lace;' Spenser, *Shep. Kal.*, April, 135; 'A *taudrie* lace,' Wint. Tale, iv. 4. 252; 'A *taudrie*-lace,' Beaumont and Fletcher, *Faithful Shepherdess*, Act iv. sc. 1 (Amarillis). 'Seynt Audrie's lace, cordon' Palsgrave. Thus it was first used in the phr. *taudrie lace*—a rustic necklace; explained in Skinner (following Dr. Hickeys) as being a necklace bought at St. Audry's fair, held in the Isle of Ely (and elsewhere) on St. Audry's day, Oct. 17. (See Palsgrave, as above.)

Wedgwood doubts the ancient celebrity of this fair (which I do not), and accepts in preference the alternative account in Nares, that St. Audry died of a swelling in the throat, which she considered as a particular judgment, for having been in her youth much addicted to wearing fine necklaces; see Nich. Harpsfield, *Hist. Eccl. Anglicana*, Sæc. Sept. p. 86; Brady, *Clavis Calendaria*, Oct. 17. β. In any case, *Taudry* is a contraction from St. Audry; and Audry is a corruption of *Etheldrida*, the famous saint who founded Ely Cathedral. γ. Again, *Etheldrida* is the Latinised form of the AS. name *Eþelþryð*; see Sweet, O. F. Texts, p. 638. From AS. *ēþel*, noble; and *þryð* or *þryð*, strength. The latter element is allied to the OHG. word which appears in the name *Gertrude*. See *Thraüth* in Schade. In the Latin text of Bede, *Hist. Eccl.* iv. 3, it is spelt *Aedilþryd*. See Notes on E. Ety., p. 295.

TAWNY, a yellowish brown. (F.—Teut.) Merely another spelling of *tanny*, i.e. resembling that which is tanned by the sun, sun-burnt. By heraldic writers it is spelt *tenny* or *tenné*. 'Tawny . . . in blazon, is known by the name of *tenné*,' Guillim, *Display of Heraldry*, sect. i. cap. 3. ME. *tanny*. 'Tunny coloure, or *tawny*,' Prompt. Parv. 'Unum gonn de *tawny*,' Excerpta Historica, p. 24 (1375).—F. *tanné*, *tawny*. 'Cot. It is the pp. of F. *tanner*, *tanner*, to tan.—F. *tan*, (tan); see **Tan**. Der. *tawny-ness*. Doublet, *tenné* or *tenny*.

TAX, a rate imposed on property, anything imposed, a task. (F.—L.) ME. *tax*, Polit. Songs, ed. Wright, p. 151, l. 4 (temp. Edw. II).—F. *taxe*, a taxation; Cot.—F. *taxer*, to tax, rate, assess; Cot.—L. *taxire*, to handle; also to rate, value, appraise; whence Late L. *taxa*, a rating, a taxation. For *taxigire* from *tax*, the base of *tangere*, to touch; see **Tangent**, **Tact**. Der. *tax*, verb, F. *taxer*; *tax-able*, *tax-able-ty*; *tax-at-ion*, from F. *taxation*, a taxation, from L. acc. *taxationem*. Doublet, *task*.

TAXIDERMY, the art of preparing and stuffing the skins of animals. (Gk.) Modern; coined from Gk. *taxis*, decl. stem of *taxō*, order, arrangement; and *derma*, a skin. β. *Taxidermy* (< *taxis*-*dermy*) is from *taxiderm* (< *taxis*-*derm*), to arrange; see **Tacton**. Gk. *derma*, a skin, is that which is *torn* or flayed off; formed with suffix -*ma* from *derp-iv*, to flay, cognate with E. *tear*; see **Tear** (1). Der. *taxiderm-ist*.

TAZZA, a cup, bowl. (Ital.—Arab.—Pers.) Ital. *tazza*, a cup, bowl (F. *tasse*). Arab. *fass*, *fassa*(t), a cup, basin; Rich. Dict., p. 970. Derived by Deriv. from Pers. *tasi*, a cup; Rich. gives Pers. *tashi*, a basin; p. 403. So Horn, § 389. Cf. also Pers. *tis*, a cup; p. 355.

TEA, an infusion made from the dried leaves of the *tea-tree*, a shrub found in China and Japan. (Chinese.) Formerly pronounced *tay* (tel), just as *sea* was called *say*; it rimes with *obey*, *Pope*, *Rape* of the Lock, iii. 8, and with *away*, id. l. 62. 'I did send for a cup of *tee* (a China drink) of which I never had drank before;' Pepys, *Diary*, Sept. 28, 1660. Also spelt *cha* in Mount's Gloss, ed. 1674, with a reference to Hist. of China, fol. 19; also *chau*, Dampier's *Voyages*, an. 1687 (K.). 'That excellent . . . China drink called by the Chinese *techa*, by other nations *Tay*, alias *tee*,' The *Gazette*, Sept. 9, 1658; qu. in N. and Q. 8 S. v. 266. Prof. Douglas writes: 'The L. word *tea* is derived from the Amoy pronunciation of the name of the plant, which is *te*. In the other parts of the empire it is called *ch'a*, *ts'a*, &c.; see Williams, *Chinese Dict.*, p. 5. Cf. *te*, *tea*; Chinese Dict. of the Amoy Vernacular, by Rev. C. Douglas, 1873, p. 481. This accounts for the old spelling *cha*, and for the Ital. *cia*, *tea*. Cf. F. *thé*, G. *thee*, pronounced as *tea* was in Pope's time. So also Malay *teh*, *tea*; Marsden, *Malay Dict.*, p. 97. Der. *tea-saddy*; see **Caddy**.

TEACH, to impart knowledge, show how to do. (E.) ME. *techen*, weak verb, pt. i. *taught* (properly dissyllabic), Chaucer, C. T. 499 (A 497); pp. *taught*, AS. *tecan*, *teccan*, to show, teach, pt. i. *tehte*, pp. *teht*, *teht*; Grein, ii. 522. Formed (with change of *a* to *e* before *j*, as in *teit*, **taikjan*) from *tac* (Teut. **taik-*) base of AS. *tecan*, a token. From **DEIK*, to show; cf. G. *zeigen*, to show; see further under **Taken**. Der. *teach-able*, *teach-able-ness*, *teach-er*.

TEAK, an E. Indian and African tree, with very hard wood. (Malayalam.) Modern; not in Todd's Johnson.—Malayalam *teku*, the teak tree; Tamil *teku*; H. II. Wilson, *Gloss. of Indian Terms*, p. 516. The best teak is from the mountains of the Malabar Ghauts; also found on the Comorandell coast; Eng. Cycl.

TEAL, a web-footed water-fowl. (E.) *Teale*; Levins. ME. *tele*, Prompt. Parv.; Squire of Low Degree, l. 320, in Ritson, *Met. Rom.* vol. iii. p. 158; used to translate OF. *cercele* in Walter de Bibbesworth, pr. in Wright's *Voc.* i. 151, l. 12; i. 165, l. 15. This takes us back to the close of the 13th cent., and the word is prob. E.; certain? Low German, in any case.—Du. *teling*, *teling*, a generation, production, also, teal; derived from *telen*, to breed, produce; i.e. if *teling* is the same word in both senses. MDu. *teelingh*, a teal (Killian). Cf. MDu. *teelen*, to propagate, to till; Low G. *teling*, a progeny,

telen, to breed. The AS. base would be **tæli-*; see Du. *taling* in Franck. Perhaps connected with the verb to *till*; see **Till** (1).
Der. *atteal*, a kind of teal, N. E. D.; Prof. Newton, Dict. of Birds, cites a 'Scandinavian' form *atteling-and*; s. v. *Teal*.

TEAM, a family; a set; a number of animals harnessed in a row. (E.) *Mē, tem, team, team*; a *team* [of] four geit oxen. P. Plowman. B. xix. 257; *tem* = a family, Robb. of Glouc. p. 261, l. 524. *AS. tēam*, a family, offspring, Genesis, 1613; Grein, ii. 526. *4. Du. team*, the rein of a bridle; the same word, from the notion of guiding; *Icel. taurm*, a rein; Low G. *toom*, a progeny, team, also, a rein; Dan. *tømme*, Swed. *töm*, a rein; G. *zaum*, a bridle, MIIG. *zomm*. Text. type **tau-moz*, for **taug-moz* (Noreen); from **tauk*, and graded **teuk-an*, to draw, lead. See *Tow* (1). From Idg. **DEUK*, **DEUK*, to draw, lead, *4. LG.* In the sense of *team* of horses, *AS. form is ge-tōm*, *LG. tōm*, *team*, *team*; *q.* Also *team-ster* (Webster, not in Johnson), with suffix *-ster*, for which see *Splinter*.

TEAPOY, a small tripod table. (Hybrid; Hind. and Pers.) Also *tepoz*, *tinpoz* (1844); see Yule. — Hind. *tin*, three (Forbes); and Pers. *pāi*, foot (Palmer).

TBAE (1), to rend, lacerate. (F.) *Mk. teren*, strong erib, pt. t.
teran, Seven Sages, ed. Weber, l. 472; *pj. teren*, id. 782. *As. teran*,
pt. t. (*ter*, *pj. teren*, Grein, ii. 525-6) Goth. *ga-tairan*, to break,
destroy, pt. t. *ga-tar*; Lithuan. *dirti*, to flay; Gk. *bēpan*, to flay; Russ.
teret'se, to tear; cf. *dīra*, a rent, a hole; Zend *dār*, to cut; Pers. *dāran*,
to tear; Skt. *dūrnya*, to tear; F. *W. dar-n*, a fragment. Derivatives
of type **teran*, pt. t. **tar*, *pj. tarozon*. Idg. /DEK/, to burst, tear, etc.
type *teran*: G. *zeken*, Low German, to rend, lacerate, to consume, to
devour from (cf. *Burgundian*, l. 299); D. *tären*, to tear, shatter;
(Goth. *gatauroz*) Chevy Chase, l. 134, in Spec. of Eng. ed. Skeat,
v. 75. Also [*ar*] (1); and (from same root) *teraz*, *taxi-dar-m*.

TEAR (*tear*), a drop of the fluid from the eyes. (E.) ME. *tere*, Chaucer, C. T. 8960 (E 1084). AS. *tear*, *tær*, Grein, li. 536; also *tengor*; ONorthumb. *teher*, *†tecl*, *†tel*; Dan. *tear*, *tear*; Swed. *tår*; Gothl. *taḡr*; OHG. *zahar*, *pl. zaheri*, whence G. *zähre*. β. All from a Teut. base **tak-r*, *†lg.* **dak-r*. Further allied to OL. *lacrima*, usually *lacrima*, *lacrima* (whence F. *larme*), a tear; Gk. *δακρυ*, *δακρυον*, *δακρυμα*, a tear; W. *dagr*, a tear; OIrish *déar*. Brugmann, i. § 178. Dox. *tear-ful*, 3 Hen. VI. v. 4; 8; *tear-ful-y*, *tear-ful-ness*; *tear-less*. And see *train-oil*.

TEASE, to comb or card wool, scratch or raise the nap of cloth; to vex, plague. (E.) ME. *tesen*, Cathol. Anglicum; also *taisen*, of which the ppl. *taised* is in Gwaelm and the Grene Knight, 1169. But the more common form is *tosen* or *tousen*. 'They *touse* and pulle': Gower, C. A. i. 17; ProL 400. 'Tosyn, or *tose* wull' [tease wool]; Prompt. Parv. We also find *to-tosen*, to tease or pull to pieces, Owl and Nightingale, l. 70. AS. *tēsan*, to pluck, pull, *Alfric's Grammar*, ed. Zupitza, p. 170, l. 13. The ME. *tosen* would answer to a by-form **tāsan*, not recorded. +MDu. *tesen*, to pluck; *wolle tesen*, 'to pluck wool', *Hexham*; Dan. *tesse*, *tasse*, to tease wool; *Bavarian zaisen*, to tease wool, *Selmlinger*; he also cites *MIIG. zeisen*, to tease, a strong verb, with pt. t. *zien*, ppl. *gezaisen*. β. The form of the base is Teut. **teis*. DER. *teas-rl*, G. Y.

TEASEL, a plant with large heads covered with crooked awns which are used for teasing cloth. (E.) *ME. tesel*, Voc. 559. 7; also *tesel*, P. Plowman, B. xv. 446. *AS. tēsel, tēsel*, a *tesel*, A. S. Leechdoms, l. 282, note 26. Formed with suffix -i (-il-) from *tēs-an*, to tease; the sense is 'an instrument to tease with.' See *Tease*.

TĒAT, the nipple of the female breast. (F.—Low G.) [Also called *titi*, which is the native word.] ME. *tete*; Chaucer, C. T. 3704; also *tite*. Cf. *tette*, in Boscage, and E. *tittie*, in Corriis. — OF. *tete*, *tette*, *tētē*, *tētū*. — Lat. *teta*. — Low G. *titt*, MDn. *tittē*, tent.; Hesh. *tittē*, G. *zitzē*. [Cf. also Span. *teta*, Ital. *tetta*, words of Teut. origin.] Also W. *dīd*, *didi*, a tent. These words have much the appearance of being reduplicated from a base Tī (*dgd*, Dī). Besides these, there is a second form represented by GK. *rītēr*, *rītērō*; of these the GK. *kūrē*, *rītērō*, has been explained from √HRI, to suck; cf. Skt. *kūrē* to suck, Goth. *daddjan*, to suckle. See Tī (2).

TEAZLE, the same as **Teasel**, q.v.
TECHNICAL, artificial, pertaining to the arts. (Gk.; with **L. suffix**.) In Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674. Formed with suffix **-al** (< **L. -ālis**), from Gk. *texnō-ōs*, belonging to the arts.—Gk. *texnōn*, art; allied to *τέκτων*, a carpenter.—**TEK**, to prepare, get ready; cf. Skt. *taṣṭi*, to prepare, form, cut wood, *taṣṭhān*, a carpenter; see **TEXT**. Der. *technical-ly*, *technical-ly*; *techno-logy*, with suffix **-y**. Gk. *λόγος*, from *λέγειν*, to speak. Also (from the same source) *archi-techn*, *pyro-technic*; and see *text*, *text-ure*.

TECHY, the same as *Tetchy*, q.v.
TED, to spread new-mown grass. (Scand.) 'I *teede* hey, I *tourne* it afore it is made in cockes;' Palsgrave. 'To *tedde* and make hay;'

Fitzherbert, Book of Husbandry, § 25. 'Gras . . . untaddeid'; Wydil's Works, ed. Arnold, ii. 301. *teel. teſja* (pp. *tadder*), to spread manure; from *taß*, manure. Cf. Icel. *taða*, hay grown in a well-manured field, a home-field; *töðu-verk*, making hay in the in-field. Also Norw. *teſja*, to spread manure; from *tad*, manure; Aensn. So also Swed. dial. *täda*, vrb., from *tad*. \rightarrow Bavarian *zetten*, to strew, to let fall in a scattered way, Schmeidler, p. 159; cf. G. *verzetzen*, to scatter, to disperse. \rightarrow *teſja*, to sow, to scatter, to sow, to scatter, derived from OHG *zāta*, allied to *zota* (modern G. *zaten*, rag) see Schade. β . All these words can be derived from a sb. of which the Teut. base is **tad-*. Cf. Gk. *δαρ-ζωμυ*, I distribute. Cf. *Tod*.

TEDIOUS, tiresome, from length or slowness, irksome. (L.) Spelt *tedyouse* in Palsgrave. Coined immediately from *L. tædiōsus*, irksome. = *L. tædium*, irksomeness. = *L. tædet*, it irks one. **Der.** *tedious-ly*, -ness. We also use *tedium*, the sb.

TEE, a mark, a starting-point. (E.) From the use of a T to mark an exact spot. Cf. *tee-totum*; and see **Taw** (2).

TEEM (1), to bring forth, bear, or be fruitful; be pregnant, full, or prolific. (E. 'Hyndre [her] of *teming*;' Sir T. More, Works, p. 644 g. ME. *temen*, to produce, Ancræn Riwle, p. 220, l. 15. Obviously from ME. *teme*, a team, a progeny; see **TEAM**. The AS. verb is *tieman*, *tyman*, to team, Gen. xxx. 9; formed (with the usual vowel-change from *ea* to *i*, later *y*) from AS. *TEAM*, a team, a progeny. Teut. type **taumjan-*, vb., from **tanmōn*, sb.

TEEM (2), to think fit. (OLow G.) Rare, and obsolete; but Shak. has the comp. *teem*, to be explained presently. I could *teeme* it [think fit] to rend thee in pieces; Gifford's Dialogue on Witheas, A.D. 1603. 'Alas, man, I could *teem* it to go'; id. See both quotations in full, in Mallivell, s.v. *Teem*—Low G. *tämen*, *temen*, to fit; also, to allow; as, '*Ik tēmet sijn een goed Glas Wien*', he allows himself a good glass of wine; 'allied to *betamen*, to be fit, and to *tämen*, to tame; *Erics. temen*, to find fitting, to allow oneself. B. Related words are easily found, viz. in Goth. *gætämia*,

fully, from the strong verb *gaiman* (pt. t. *gafam*), to suit, agree with; Ltkv. v. 36; *Tu*, *lamen*, 'to be comely, convenient, or seemly'; Hefham *tamelich*, or *tamigh*, 'comely, convenient, id.; whence *betamelich*, 'it is convenient, requisite, meet, or fitting'; id.: *mod*, *betamelich*, to besem, *G. ziemen*, to be fit; *ziemlich*, passable, lit. suitable; OHG, *zeman*, to fit, closely related to *zeman*, *zanjam*, lit. to ally. Allied to *Tame*, q.v. 2. We can now explain *betem* in Shaks. Mids. Nt. Dr. i. 1. 131; Hamlet, 2. 1. 14. It means to make or consider as fitting, hence to permit, allow; a slightly forced use of the word. In Golding's translation of Ovid's *Metamorphoses*, A.D. 1587, we have 'could he not *betem*' = he did not think fit, would not deign; the L. text has *dignatur*, Metam. x. 158. Spenser uses it still more loosely: 'So would I . . . *Beteme* to thee this word' = permit, grant, allow you the use of this word; F. O. ii. 8. 10.

TEEM (3), to empty, pour out. (Scand.) See Halliwell. — Ice-
læma, to empty, from *tómr*, empty; Dan. *tømme*, to empty, from *tom*,
empty; Swed. *tömma*, from *tom*; see **Toom**.

TEEN, vexation, grief (TE). In Shakh. Temp. 1.2.64; &c. ME. *tene*, Chaucer, C. T. 3108 (A 3106). AS. *tiona*, accusation, injury, vexation, Grein, II. 528. — AS. *tion*, contracted from *tihan*, to accuse: see Grein, II. 532, s.v. *tihan*. [To be distinguished from *tion* (= *tiohan*), to draw.] — Goth. *gateihan*, to tell, announce, make known; to, to point out (as distinct from *gatiuhan*, to lead); G. *zeihen*, to accuse (as distinct from *ziehen*, to draw) + L. *dicere*, to make known. — — — DEIK, to show. See Tōken. © The successive senses of

TEEN, to know. See **TOKEN**. ¶ The successive senses of **teen** are making known, public accusation, reproach, injury, vexation. We have *indication* and *inditement* from the same root. The word **teen** also occurs as Old Saxon *tiono*, injury: Icel. *tiðn*, loss.

TEETOTAL = **TEETOTAL**, total abstinence. (Cf. *total* with E. prefix *te-* and suffix *-total*.) *teetotal* is a *total abstinence* from all spirits and liquors; the orig. name was *total abstinence*. The adj. *teetotal* is an emphasized form of *total*, made on the principle of reduplication, just as we have L. *te-tigi* as the perfect of *tangere*. The word "originated with Richard Turner, an artisan of Preston, who, contending for the principle at a temperance meeting about 1833, asserted that "nothing but *te-te-total* will do." The word was immediately adopted. He died 37 Oct., 1846. These facts are taken from the *Stamwich Teetotaler*, edited by Joseph Livesey, of Preston (an originator of the movement in August, 1833). Jan. 1867: Haydn, Dict. of Dates. And see **Teetotum**. ¹ *Teetotal* may have been suggested by *teetotum*. In N. and Q. 5, v. 18, it is asserted that *teetotal* was in use, as an intensive of *total*, before 1832.

TESTOTUM, TOTUM, a spinning toy. (L.) Not in Todd's Johnson. I had a *testotum* (about A. D. 1840) with four sides only, marked P (*Put down*), N (*Nothing*), H (*Half*), T (*Take all*). These were very common, and the letters decided whether one was to put into the pool or to take the stakes. (Strutt gives the same account, in his *Sports and Pastimes*. bk. iv. c. 4. § 6.) I suppose that these

letters took the place of others with Latin explanations, such as P (Pone), N (Nih), D (Dimidium), T (Totum). The toy was named, accordingly, from the most interesting mark upon it; and was called either a *totum* or a *T-totum*. Ash's Dict., ed. 1775, has: 'Totum, from the Latin, a kind of die that turns round, so called because the appearance of one lucky side [that marked T] entitles the player that turned it to the whole stake.' 'Totum, a whirl-bone, a kind of die that is turned about,' Phillips, ed. 1796. Dunbar alludes to this game: 'He plays with totum, and I with nichil;' Works, ed. Small, p. 106, l. 74. *Tetelutums* are now made with the thickest part polygonal, not square, which entirely destroys the original notion of them; and they are marked with numbers instead of letters. — *L. tōtum*, the whole (stake); neut. of *tatus*; see **Total**.

TEG, a young sheep of the first year, a ewe. (Scand.) Pl. *teggys*; Skelton, Against Garmesche, 31. Cf. Swed. *tacka*, a ewe (Widgren, lhr).

TEGUMENT, a covering. (L.) Rare; commoner in deriv. *in-tegumentum*. In Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. ii. c. 6, § 5. — *L. tegumentum* (also *tegumentum*, *tegumentum*), a covering. — *L. tegere* (for **stegere*), to cover. — *Gk. στῆγειν*, to cover. — *STEGER*, to cover; whence also Skt. *stāgh*, to cover, Lithuan. *stēgi*, to thatch; Orlish *teck*, W. *ty*, a house. Brugmann, ii. § 632. And see **Thatch**. Der. *in-tegumentum*; also (from *tectus*, pp. of *tegere*), *de-lect*, *pro-lect*; and see *tile*, *toga*, *thatch*, *deck*.

TEIL-TREE, a linden tree. (F.—L.; and K.) 'A teil-tree;' Isaiah, vi. 13 (A.V.). — OF, *teil*, the bark of a lime-tree (Roquefort); cf. mod. F. *tille*, bast. [The added word tree is E.] — *L. tilia*, a lime-tree; also, the inner bark of a lime-tree. — Irish *teile*.

TEIND, a tithe. (Scand.) A Lowl. Sc. form. 'Bot tak his teind;' Sir D. Lyndesay, The Monarchie, bk. iii. 4690. — Icel. *tiund*, a tenth, tithe. — Icel. *tiu*, teu; see **Ten**.

TELEGRAPH, an apparatus for giving signals at a distance, or conveying information rapidly. (Gk.) Modern; in Richardson's Dict. M. Chappé's telegraph was first used in France in 1793; see Haydn, Dict. of Dates. Coined from Gk. *τῆλε*, afar off; and *γράφειν*, to write. The Gk. *τῆλε*, *τῆλε*, afar, from an adj. form **τῆλος*, not in use. (Gk. *γράφειν* is cognate with **Carve**. Der. *tele-graphic*, *tele-graphy*, *tele-graphist*. Also *tele-gram*, a short coined expression for 'telegraphic message,' from *τῆλεμα*, a letter of the alphabet, a written character. So also *tele-phone*; from Gk. *φωνή*, voice, sound.

TELESCOPE, an optical instrument for viewing objects at a distance. (Gk.) Galileo's telescopes were first made in 1609. Milton alludes to the telescope, P. R. iv. 42. Coined from Gk. *τῆλε*, afar; and *σκοπεῖν*, to behold; see **Telescope** and **Scoope**. Der. *tele-scope*. So also *tele-pathic*, *sympathy* at a distance; from Gk. *πάθος*, from *πάσθω*, suffering, feeling.

TELL, to count, narrate, discern, inform. (F.) ME. *tellen*, pt. t. *told*, pp. *told*; often in the sense 'to count,' as in P. Plowman, B. prol. 92. 'Shal telle tales twye;' Chaucer, C. T. 794 (A 792). AS. *tellan*, to count, narrate; pt. t. *tealde*, pp. *teald*; Grein, ii. 534. A weak verb, formed from the sb. *taln*, a tale, number; so that *tellan* is for **taljan*, with mutation of a to e. See **Tale**. — Du. *tellen*, from *tal*, sb.; Icel. *telja*, from *tala*, sb.; Dan. *tælle*, from *tal*; Swed. *tälja*, from *tal*; G. *zählen*, from *zahl*. Der. *tell-er*; *tell-tale*, Merch. Ven. v. 123.

TELLURIC, belonging to the earth. (L.) Rare, and scientific. Coined with suffix -ic (L. -eus), from *L. tellūri*, decl. stem of *tellus*, earth. Allied to Irish *talamh*, Orlish *talam*, earth, Skt. *talā-m*, surface. Der. *telluri-um*, a rare metal, discovered in 1782 (Haydn).

TEMERITY, rashness. (F.—L.) Spelt *temeritie* in Minshew, ed. 1623. — MF. *temerité*, 'temerity,' Cot. — *L. temeritatem*, acc. of *temeritūs*, rashness, — *L. temeri* for **temerus*, rash, only used in the adv. *temere*, rashly. The orig. sense of *temere* is 'in the dark,' hence blindly, rashly; cf. Skt. *tamas*, dimness, darkness, gloom.

TEMPER, to moderate, modify, control, qualify, bring to a proper degree of hardness. (L.) ME. *temperien*, *temperen*, Rob. of Glouc., p. 72, l. 1684; Gower, C. A. i. 266; bk. ii. 3178. AS. *temperian*, for which see Toller. — *L. temperare*, to apportion, moderate, regulate, qualify; allied to *temperi* or *temperi*, adv., seasonably, and to *tempus*, lit. season, time. See **Temporal**. (Perhaps modified by MF. *temperer*, to temper; also from *L. temperare*). Brugmann, ii. § 132. Der. *temper*, sb., Oth. v. 2, 253, Merch. Ven. i. 2, 20 (see Trench, Study of Words, and cf. *L. temperis*, a tempering, right admixture); *temper-ance*, ME. *temperance*, Wyclif, Col. iii. 12, from *F. temperance* = *L. temperantia*; *temper-ate*, Wyclif, i Tim. iii. 3, from *L. temperatus*, pp. of *temperare*; *temper-ate-ly*, *temper-ate-ness*; *temper-at-ure*, from *F. temperatura*, 'a temper, temperature,' Cot. from *L. temperātūra*, due to *temperare*; *temper-a-ment*, in Trench, Select Glossary, from *L. temperamentum*. Also *dis-temper*, q. v., *at-temper*. Doublet, *tamper*.

TEMPEST, bad weather, violent storm, great commotion. (F.—L.) ME. *tempest*, Rob. of Glouc. p. 50, l. 1151. — OF. *tempeste*, 'a tempest, storm, bluster;' Cot. Mod. F. *tempête*. — Late L. *tempestas*, not found (though *tempestus*, adj., and *tempestare*, verb, both appear); for *L. tempestis*, season, fit time, weather, good weather; also bad weather, storm; allied to *tempus*, season, time; see **Temporal**. Brugmann, ii. § 102, 132. Der. *tempest*, verb, Milton, P. L. vii. 412, from MF. *tempester*, 'to storm;' Cot. Also *tempest-u-ous*, 1 Hen. VI., v. 5, 5, from MF. *tempestu-ose*, 'tempestuous,' Cot., from *L. tempestuosus*; *tempestuous-ly*, -ness.

TEMPLE (1), a fane, edifice in honour of a deity or for religious worship. (L.) ME. *temple*, Chaucer, C. T. 10167, 10169 (F. 2293, 2295). AS. *templ*, *templ* (common), John, ii. 20. — *L. templum*, a temple. Formed (with excrement *p* after *m*) from an older form **tem-lum* (Walde). — Gk. *τέμενος*, a sacred enclosure, piece of ground cut off and set apart for religious purposes; allied to Gk. *τέμνω* (fut. *τέμω*), to cut. Der. *templ-ar*, one of a religious order for the protection of the temple and Holy Sepulchre, founded in 1118, suppressed in 1312 (Haydn), ME. *temple*, P. Plowman, B. xv. 509, from Late L. *templarius* (Ducauge). Also *templet*, a pattern or model indicating the outline of a balustrade, &c., from F. *templet*, the same (Littre), dimin. of F. *temple*, in the same sense, from *L. templum*, a small timber, the same word as *templum*, a temple. Also *con-templ-ate*, q. v.

TEMPLE (2), the flat portion of either side of the head above the cheek-bone. (F.—L.) Gen. used in the plural. ME. *temples*, pl., Voc. 636. 16. Gower has *temples*, C. A. iii. 370; bk. viii. l. 2819. — OF. *temples*, 'the temples;' Cot.; Norm. dial. *temples*; Mod. F. *temple*, sing. Formed, with the common change from *r* to *l*, from *L. templum*, pl., the temples. Der. *temp-or-al*, adj., from F. *temporal*, 'of or in the temples,' Cot., from *L. temporalis*, (1) temporal, (2) belonging to the temples.

TEMPORAL (1), pertaining to this world only, worldly, secular. (F.—L.) ME. *temporal*, Wyclif, Matt. xiii. 21. — OF. *temporal*, usually *temporel*, 'temporal;' Cot. — *L. temporalis*, temporal. — *L. tempor*, for *tempus*, season, time, opportunity. Der. *temp-or-ly*; *temp-or-i-ly*, spelt *temporalitē*, Sir T. More, Works, p. 232 e, from Late L. *temporalitās*, revenues of the church (Ducauge). Also *temp-or-ry*, Meas. for Mens. v. 145 (where it seems to mean respecting things not spiritual), from *L. temporarius*, lasting for a time; *temp-or-i-ly*, *temp-or-i-ness*. Also *temp-or-ise*, Much Ado, i. 1. 276, from F. *temporiser*, 'to temporise it, to observe the time,' Cot.; *temp-or-is-er*, Wint. Tale, i. 2. 302. Also *con-temp-or-an-ous*, *con-temp-or-ry*, ex-*tempore*. And see *temp*, *tempst*, *tense* (1).

TEMPORAL (2), for which see **Temple** (2).

TEMPT, to put to trial, test, entice to evil. (F.—L.) ME. *tempten*, Ancrer Kivle, p. 178. — OF. *tempter*, later *teuter*, 'to tempt, prove, try, sound, provoke unto evil;' Cot. — *L. temptare*, occasional spelling of *tentare*, to handle, touch, feel, try the strength of, assail, tempt. Frequentative of *tendere*, to stretch (pp. *tensus*); Bréal. [But *temptare* may have been written as *tentare* by error; if so, the words are unconnected.] Der. *tempt-er*, Wyclif, Matt. iv. 3; *tempt-r-ess*, Ford, The Broken Heart, v. 1, from MF. *tempteresse*, 'a tempteress, a woman that tempts,' Cot.; *tempt-ing-ly*; *tempt-at-ion*, ME. *temptacion*, Wyclif, Matt. xxvi. 41, from OF. *temptation*, usually *temptacion*, 'a temptation,' Cot., from *L. acc. temptatiōnem*. Also *at-tempt*. Doublet, *test* (2), vb.

TEMULENT, drunken. (L.) Rare. — *L. temulentus*, drunken. Allied to *temētum*, intoxicating drink. See **Abstemious**. Cf. Skt. *tāmya*, to be exhausted.

TEN, twice five. (E.) ME. *ten*, Wyclif, Matt. xxv. 1. OMerc. *tēn*; AS. *tien*, *tyn*. Usually *tyn*, Matt. xxv. 1. — Du. *tien*; Icel. *tiu*, *ten*, *tigr*, a decade; Dan. *ti*; Swed. *tio*; Goth. *taihun*; G. *zehn*, OllG. *zehān*. — *L. decem* (whence F. *dix*, Ital. *dieci*, Span. *diez*); Gk. *deka*; Lithuan. *dešimtis*; Russ. *desiat* (cf.); W. deg; Irish and Gael. *deich*; Pers. dah (Palmer's Diet. col. 278); Skt. *daśa*. B. All from Tent. type **dekwn*; Idg. type **dekwn*. Brugmann, ii. § 174. Origin unknown. Der. *ten-fold*, O. Eng. Homilies, ii. 135, l. 19 (see Fold); *ten-th*, ME. *tenþe*, Will. of Palerne, 4715, also *tenþe*, O. Eng. Homilies, i. 219, l. 17; also *tende*, Ormulum, 2715, due to a confusion of AS. *tēdon*, tenth, with Icel. *tíund*, tenth; the true E. word is *tike*, q. v. Hence *tenth-ly*. From the same base we have *decim-al*, *decim-ate*, *duo-decim-al*, *deca-de*, *deca-gon*, *deca-hedron*, *deca-logue*, *deca-syllabic*, *decem-ry*, *decennal*, *do-deca-hedron*, *dime*. ¶ The suffix *-teen*, ME. *-tenē* (disyllabic), answers to OMerc. *-tine*, AS. *-tine*, *-tine*, as in *eakht-tine*, eighteen, Judg. iii. 14; formed by adding the pl. suffix -e to *tēn* or *tyn*, ten. Hence *thir-teen* (AS. *þrīotyn*); *four-teen* (AS. *fower-tyn*); *fif-teen* (AS. *fif-tyn*); *six-teen* (AS. *six-tyn*); *seven-teen* (AS. *seofon-tyn*); *eight-teen*, miswritten for *eight-ten* (AS. *eakht-tyn*); *nine-teen* (AS. *nigon-tyn*). ¶ The suffix *-ty*, ME. *-ty* =

AS. *-tig*, as in *tuwen-tig* (AS. *tuwēn-tig*), &c. This suffix appears also in Icel. *sex-tigir*, *sex-tugr*, *sex-tögr*, sixty, and in Goth. *saihtigis*, G. *sech-zig*, sixty, &c.; all from a Teut. base **tegn-*, allied to *Ten*.

TENABLE, that can be held, kept, or defended. (F.—L.) In Hamlet, i. 2. 248.—F. *tenable*, 'holdable'; Cot. Coined from F. *tenir*, to hold.—I. *tenere*, to hold, keep, retain, reach, orig. to stretch or extend, a sense retained in *per-tinere*, to extend through to.—**TEN**, to stretch, extend; see **Thin**. Cf. Gk. *τείνω* (for **teiv-yeiv*), to stretch, Skt. *tan*, to stretch. Der. (from L. *tenēre*) *abs-tain*, *abs-tin-ence*, *ap-per-tain*, *ap-pur-ten-ance*, *attempt*, *con-tain*, *con-tent*, *con-tin-ent*, *con-tin-ue*, *count-ten-ance*, *de-tain*, *de-tent-ion*, *dis-con-tin-ue*, *dis-con-tent*, *dis-conn-ten-ance*, *enter-tain*, *im-per-tin-ent*, *in-con-tin-ent*, *lien-ten-ant*, *main-tain*, *main-ten-ance*, *mal-con-tent*, *ob-tain*, *per-tain*, *per-tin-ac-i-ous*, *per-tin-ent*, *pur-ten-ance*, *rein*, *re-tain*, *re-tent-ion*, *re-tin-ue*, *sus-tain*, *sus-ten-ance*, *sus-tent-at-ion*; and see *ten-ac-i-ous*, *ten-ac-i-ty*, *ten-ant*, *tend* (with its derivatives), *tend-er*, *tend-on*, *ten-drit*, *ten-e-ment*, *ten-et*, *ten-on*, *ten-or*, *tent* (2), *ten-u-ity*, *ex-ten-s-ate*, *ten-ure*, *tempt*, *tent-acle*, *tent-at-ive*. And see *tone*.

TENACIOUS, holding fast, stubborn. (L.) 'So tenacious of his bite'; Howell, *Famil. Letters*, b. ii. let. 2, July 3, 1635. Coined as if from L. *tenaciōnis*, from *tenaci*, decl. stem of *tenax*, holding fast.—I. *tenēre*, to hold. See **Tenable**. Der. *tenacious-ly*, *-ness*.

TENACITY, the quality of sticking fast to. (F.—L.) Spelt *tenacitē* in Minshew, ed. 1627.—MF. *tenacitē*, 'tenacity'; Cot.—L. *tenacitatem*, acc. of *tenacitās*—L. *tenaci*, decl. stem of *tenax*; see **Tenacious**.

TENANT, one who holds land under another. (F.—L.) ME. *tenant*, Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Laugtoft, p. 19, l. 10.—F. *tenant*, holding; pres. part. of *tenir*, to hold; see **Tenable**. Der. *tenant-y*, *bp. Hall*, *Satires*, b. iv. sat. 2, l. 25 from end; *tenant-able*, *tenant-less*, *tenant-ry* (a coined word). Also *lieu-tenant*, q. v. And see *tenement*.

TENCH, a fish of the carp kind. (F.—L.) ME. *tenche*, *Prompt. Parv.*—OF. *tenche*, 'a trench'; Cot. Mod. F. *tanche*—L. *tinca*, a trench. Cf. Gascon *tenco*, a trench.

TEND (1), to aim at, or move towards, to incline, bend, to contribute to a purpose. (F.—L.) In Hamlet, iii. 1. 170.—F. *tendre*, 'to tend, bend'; Cot.—L. *tendere*, to stretch, extend, direct, tender. Allied to *tenere*, to hold; see **Tenable**. From **TEN**, to stretch; see **Thin**. Brugmann, ii. § 696 (3). Der. *tend-ency*, formed by adding *-y* to the obsolete sb. *tendence*, signifying 'inclination', for which see Richardson; and the sb. *tendence* was coined from I. *tendent*, stem of the pres. part. of *tendere*. Also *tense* (2); *tend-er* (2). Also (from I. *tendere*, *yp. tensus* and *tensus*), *at-tend*, *tend* (2), *at-tend-ion*, *con-ex-tend*, *con-tend*, *dis-tend*, *ex-tend*, *ex-tens-ion*, *ex-tend*, *in-tend*, *in-tend*, *in-tend*, *ob-tend*, *ob-tens-ible*, *ob-tent-at-ion*, *por-tend*, *pre-tend*, *pro-tend*, *sub-tend*, *super-in-tend*; and see *tense* (2), *tense-ile*, *tend-er* (3), *tend-on*, *tent* (1), *tent-er*, *toise*. Doublet, *tender* (2).

TEND (2), to attend, take care of. (F.—L.) In Hamlet, i. 3. 83, Much Ado, i. 3. 17. Coined by dropping the initial *a* of OF. *attendre*, to wait, attend. It is, in fact, short for **Attend**, q. v. Der. *tend-ing*, sb. (for *attending*), Macb. i. 5. 36; *tend-ance* (for *attendance*), Timon, i. 1. 57. And see *tender* (3).

TENDER (1), soft, delicate, fragile, weak, feeble, compassionate. (F.—L.) ME. *tendre*, Ancrer Riwle, p. 112, l. 11.—F. *tendre*, 'tender'; Cot. Formed (with excrement *d* after *n*) from L. *tenuis*, acc. of *tener*, tender; orig. thin, fine, allied to *tenuis*, thin.—**TEN**, to stretch; see **Thin**. Der. *tender-ly*, *-ness*; *tender-heart-ed*, Rich. II, iii. 3. 160; *tender-hest-ed*, K. Lear, ii. 4. 176 (Folio edd.), where *hest*=*heft*, a handle; so that *tender-hest-ed*=tender-handled, tender-hilted, gentle to the touch, impassible; see **Haft**. Also *tender*, vb., to regard fondly, cherish, Rich. II, i. 1. 32, and in *Palgrave*; a word which seems to be more or less confused with *tender* (2), q. v. Hence *tend-er*, sb., regard, care, K. Lear, i. 4. 230. And see *tend-er*.

TENDER (2), to offer, proffer for acceptance, show. (F.—L.) In Shak. Temp. iv. 5.—F. *tendre*, 'to tend, bend, . . . spread, or display', also, to tender or offer unto'; Cot.—L. *tendere*, to stretch, &c. See **Tend** (1), of which *tender* is a later form, retaining the *r* of the F. infinitive; cf. *attaindre*=F. *atteindre*. Der. *tender*, sb., an offer, proposal. Doublet, *tend* (1).

TENDER (3), a small vessel that attends a larger one with stores; a carriage carrying coals, attached to a locomotive engine. (F.—L.) 'A fireship and three tenders'; Dampier's *Voyages*, a. 1685 (R.). Merely short for *attender*=attendant or subsidiary vessel; see **Tend** (2).

TENDON, a hard strong cord by which a muscle is attached to a bone. (F.—L.) In Cotgrave.—F. *tendon*, 'a tendon, or tie of a muscle'; Cot. Cf. Span. *tendon*, Port. *tendão*, Ital. *tendino*, a tendon.

From a Late L. type **tendo*, with gen. case both *tendōnis* and *tenidnis*; formed from L. *tendere*, to stretch, from its contractile force. See **Tend** (1). Der. *tendin-ous* (R.), from F. *tendineux*, 'of a tendon'; Cot.

TENDRILL, the slender clasper of a plant, whereby it clings to a support. (F.—L.) Spelt *tendrill* in Minshew, ed. 1627; and in Drant, tr. of Horace, Bk. ii. Sat. 4, fol. G 8, back (1566). In Milton, P. L. iv. 307. Shortened from MF. *tendrillous*, s. pl. 'tendrills, little gristles'; Cot. Or from an OF. **tendrille* or **tendrille*, not recorded. Cot. also gives F. *tendron*, 'a tender fellow, a cartilage, or gristle; also a tendrell, or the tender branch or sprig of a plant.' All these forms are from F. *tendre*, tender; see **Tender** (1). So also Ital. *tenerume*, a tendrill, from *tenero*, tender. ¶ Not from *tenēre*, to hold, nor from *tendere*, to stretch.

TENEBOUS, **TENEBRIOUS**, gloomy, dark. (F.—L.) *Tenebrous* is in Cotgrave, and in Hawes, History of Grand Amour (1555), ch. 3 (Todd). 'Tenebrious light' is in Young, Night Thoughts, Night 9, l. 966. The latter is a false form.—F. *tenebreux*, 'tenebrous'; Cot.—L. *tenebrōsus*, gloomy.—L. *tenebrā*, s. pl., darkness. Allied to Skt. *tamisra*, darkness, *tamas*, gloom; **TEM**, to choke. Brugmann, i. § 514, 3, 590.

TENEMENT, a holding, a dwelling inhabited by a tenant. (F.—L.) ME. *tenement*, Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 34, last line.—F. *tenement*, 'a tenement, inheritance'; &c.; Cot.—Late L. *tenementum*, a holding, fief; Ducange.—I. *tenēre*, to hold; see **Tenable** and **Tenant**. Der. *tenement-al*, adj.

TENET, a principle which a person holds or maintains. (L.) 'The tenet must be this'; Hooker, Eccl. Polity, b. viii. (R.).—I. *tenet*, he holds; 3 p. s. pres. tense of *tenēre*, to hold; see **Tenable**. Cf. *audet*, *habitat*, *exit*, and other similar formations.

TENNIS, a game in which a ball is driven against a wall (or over a cord) by rackets, and kept continually in motion. (F.—L.) First mentioned in Gower's *Balade to King Henry IV*, st. 43, l. 295; printed in Chaucer's Works, ed. 1532, fol. 377, col. 2; ed. 1561, fol. 332, col. 1, where it is spelt *tennis*; but the *Trerham* MS. has *tenetiz*. Other spellings are *tenetiz*, *tenyze*. 'Teneyz, pley, Teniludus, manipulator, tennisia. Teneyz-pleyer, Teniludus'; *Prompt. Parv.* Spelt *tenyze*, Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, b. i. c. 27, § 7. 'Tenysball, pelote: Tenys-play, jeu de la paulme'; *Palgrave*. Turberville has a poem 'to his friend P., Of Courtling, Trauailing, and Tenys'. It is spelt *tenes* in 1494; *Excerpta Historica*, p. 98. B. The AF. *tenetiz*, F. *tenet* (<L. *tenētis*, 2 p. pl. indic. of *tenēre*, to hold) was also used for L. *tenēre*, 2 p. pl. imperative; with the sense 'take this'; and we may conjecture that it was used by the player who served, like our 'play!'. ¶ This seems the only possible explanation of the form *tenetiz*, which was accented on the end syllable, as the rhythm shows:—Of the *tenetiz* to winne or lese a chace. The word (as a sb.) is AF., not OF. In N. and Q. 9 S. ix. 27, is the following note. 'M. Jusserand quotes from Lusus Puerilis, Paris, 1555, and deduces that the *exceipe* of Cordier and the *exceipe* of Frasmus were the Latin version[s] of the french *tenet*, an exclamatory used in commencing play.' The AF. *tenet*, 'take or receive this', is addressed to one person only in the Chanson de Roland, 387. **TENNY**, the colour of orange, in heraldry. (F.—G.) Also spelt *tenney*, *tenney*; see *Butell's Heraldry*—OF. *tenni*, variant of *tane*, *tanné*, *tawny*, tan-coloured (Godefroy). The same word as **Tawny**, q. v.

TENON, the end of a piece of wood inserted into the socket or mortice of another, to hold the two together. (F.—L.) In Levins. ME. *tenoun*, *tenoun*; *Prompt. Parv.*—F. *tenon*, 'a tenon; the end of a rafter put into a mortise; tenons, pl. the vice-nails wherewith the barrel of a piece is fastened unto the stock; also the (leather) handles of a target'; Cot. All these senses involve the notion of *holding fast*. Formed, with suffix *-on* (L. acc. *-ōnem*), from *ten-ir*, to hold.—L. *tenēre*; see **Tenable**.

TENOR, the general course of a thought or saying, purport; the highest kind of adult male voice. (F.—L.) ME. *tenour*. 'Tenour, Tenor'; *Prompt. Parv.* 'Another letter . . . of a more bitter tenour'; King Alisaunder, 2977. 'Many . . . ordenauncis were made, wherof the *tenoure* is sette out in the ende of this boke'; Fabyan's Chron. an. 1257, ed. Ellis, p. 343. 'Tenour, a parte in pricke-song, *tenour*'; *Palgrave*.—F. *teneur*, 'the tenor part in music; the tenor, content, stuffe, or substance of a matter'; Cot.—L. *tenōrem*, acc. of *tenor*, a holding on, uninterrupted course, tenor, sense or tenor of a law, tone, accent.—L. *tenēre*, to hold; see **Tenable**. ¶ The old (and proper etymological) spelling is *tenour*, like *honour*, *colour*, &c. The *tenor* in music (Ital. *tenore*) is due to the notion of holding or continuing the dominant note (Scheler).

TENSE (1), the form of a verb used to indicate the time and state of the action. (F.—L.) In Levins. Spelt *tence* and *tense* by

Palsgrave, On the Verb. Shoreham has *tense*, in the sense of 'time'; p. 39. In Chaucer, C. T. 16343 (G 875), the expression 'that futur *tense*' ought to be explained rather as 'that future *tense*' than 'that future time'; see my note on the line. — *F. tense*, time, season; OF. *tens* (Burguy). — *L. tempus*, time; also a tense of a verb; see **Temporal**.

TENSE (2), tightly strained, rigid. (L.) 'Her forehead was tense'; Goldsmith, Vicar of Wakefield, ch. 28, § 1. — *L. tensus*, stretched, pp. of *tendere*; see **Tend** (1). Der. *tense-ly*, -ness; *tension*, in Phillips, ed. 1706, from *L. tensionem*, acc. of *tensio*, a stretching; *tensor*, in Phillips, used as a variant of *extensor*; *tens-ile*, in Blount, ed. 1674, a coined word; *tens-ily*, a coined word. Also *in-tense*, *soise*.

TENT (1), a pavilion, a portable shelter of canvas stretched out with ropes. (F. — L.) ME. *tente*, Rob. of Glouc., p. 203, l. 4156. — *F. tente*, 'a tent or pavilion'; Cot. — Late L. *tenta*, a tent; Ducange. Properly fem. of *tentus*, pp. of *tendere*, to stretch; see **Tend** (1). Obviously suggested by *L. tentorium*, a tent, a derivative from the same verb. Der. *tent-ed*, Oth. i. 3. 85.

TENT (2), a roll of lint used to dilate a wound. (F. — L.) See Nares. Properly a probe; the verb to *tent* is used for to probe, Hamlet, ii. 2. 636. ME. *tente*, 'Tente of a wounde or a soore, Tent'; Prompt. Parv. — *F. tente*, 'a tent for a wound'; Cot. Due to the L. verb *tentare*, to handle, touch, feel, test; cf. *F. tenter*, 'to tempt, to prove, try, sound, essay'; Cot. See **Tempt**. Cf. Span. *tiento*, a probe, *tiento*, a touch. Der. *tent*, verb, as above.

TENT (3), a kind of wine. (Span. — L.) 'Tent or Tent-wine, is a kind of Alicante, . . . and is a general name for all wines in Spain except white; from the Span. *vino tinto*, i.e. a deep red wine'; Blount, ed. 1674. — Span. *vino tinto*, red wine; *tinto*, deep-coloured, said of wine. — *L. tinctus*, pp. of *tingere*, to dye; see **Tinge**.

TENT (4), care, heed. (F. — L.) 'Took tent'; Burns, Death and Doctor Hornbock, st. 3. Short for *attent* or *attention*; see **Attend**. Der. *tent*, verb.

TENTACLE, a feeler of an insect. (L.) Modern. Englished from Late L. *tentaculum*, which is also a coined word, formed from *tentare*, to feel; see **Tempt**. Cf. *L. spiraculum*, from *spirare*. Der. *tentacul-ar*.

TENTATIVE, experimental. (L.) 'Falsehood, though it be but tentative'; Bp. Hall, Contemplations, b. xx. cont. 3, § 21. — *L. tentatīvus*, trying, tentative. — *L. tentāsus*, pp. of *tentare*, to try; see **Tempt**.

TENTER, a frame for stretching cloth by means of hooks. (F. — L.) Properly *tenture*; but a verb *tent* was coined, and from it a sb. *tenter*, which took the place of *tenture*. The verb occurs in P. Plowman, b. xv. 447; or rather the pp. *tynted*, suggested by *L. tentus*. ME. *tenture*. 'Tenture, Tentoure, for cloth, Tensorium, extensorium, tentura'; Prompt. Parv. 'Tentur for clothe, tend, tende; Tenterhoke, houc; Palsgrave. — *F. tenture*, 'a stretching, spreading, extending'; Cot. — *L. tentāra*, a stretching; cf. *tentus*, pp. of *tendere*, to stretch; see **Tend** (1). Der. *tenter-hook*, *tenterhoke* in Palsgrave, a hook orig. used for stretching cloth.

TENUITY, slenderness, thinness, rarity. (F. — L.) Spelt *tenuite* in Minshew, ed. 1627. — MF. *tenuité*, 'tenuity, thinness'; Cot. — *L. tenuitatem*, acc. of *tenuitas*, thinness. — *L. tenuis*, thin. — **TEN**, to stretch; see **Thin**. Der. (from *L. tenuis*) *ex-tenu-ate*.

TENURE, a holding of a teneement. (F. — L.) In Hamlet, v. 1. 108. — *F. tenure*, 'a tenure, a hold or estate in land'; Cot. — Late L. *tenūra* (in common use); Ducange. — *L. tenere*, to hold; see **Tenable**.

TEOCALLI, a Mexican temple. (Mexican.) Mex. *teocalli*. — Mex. *teotl*, a god (which loses *tl* in composition); and *calli*, a house.

TEPID, moderately warm. (L.) In Milton, P. L. vii. 417. — *L. tepidus*, warm. — *L. tepere*, to be warm. — **TEP**, to be warm, to glow; whence Skt. *tap*, to be warm, to warm, to shine, tapas, fire; Russ. *topiti*(e), to heat; Irish *té*, hot. Der. *tepid-ly*, from MF. *tepidité*, 'luke-warmness'; Cot., as if from *L. acc. tepiditatem*; *tepid-ness*.

TERAPHIM, idols, images, or household gods, consulted as oracles. (Heb.) See Judges, xvii. 5, xviii. 14; Hosea, iii. 4 (A.V.). — Heb. *teraphim*, s. pl., images connected with magical rites.

TERCE, the same as **Tierce**, q. v.

TERCEL, the male of any kind of hawk. (F. — L.) Corruptly spelt *tassel*, Romeo, ii. 2. 160; rightly *tercel*, Troilus, iii. 2. 56. See *Tassel* in Nares. ME. *tercel*; 'the tercel egle'; Chaucer, Assembly of Fowls, 393. Also *tercellet*, a dimin. form; Chaucer, C. T. 10818 (F 504). — OF. *tercel*, *tercel* (Godefroy), whence MF. dimin. *tercellet*, 'the tassel, or male of any kind of hawk, so termed because he is, commonly, a third part less than the female'; Cot. Cf. Ital. *terzolo* (now spelt *terzolo*), 'a tassell-gentle of a hawk'; Florio. Derived (with dimin. suffix -el) from OF. *tiers*, *terce*, third; just as Ital. *terzolo* is from Ital. *terzo*, third. — *L. tertius*, third; see **Tierce** and **Three**. ¶ Burguy gives a different reason, viz. that, in popular opinion,

every third bird hatched was a male; he refers to Raynourd's Provincial Dict., v. 412. Either way, the etymology is the same.

TEREBINTH, the turpentine-tree. (L. — Gk.) *Teribinth*; in Spenser, Shep. Kal., July, 86. — *L. terebinthus*. — Gk. *terebinthos*, the turpentine-tree. Der. *turpentine*.

TEREDO, a wood-worm. (L. — Gk.) *L. terido*. — Gk. *terebinthos*, a wood-worm; so named from boring into wood. — Gk. *terp*, base of *terpion* (for **ter-yon*), to bore. See **Trite**, **Termite**.

TERGIVERSATION, a subterfuge, fickleness of conduct. (F. — L.) In Colgrave. — *F. tergiversation*, 'tergiversation, a flinching, withdrawing'; Cot. Lit. a turning of one's back. — *L. tergiversationem*, acc. of *tergiversatio*, a subterfuge. — *L. tergiversari*, to turn one's back, decline, refuse, shuffle, shift. — *L. tergi*, for *tergum*, the back; and *versari*, to turn oneself about, pass, of *versare*, to turn about, frequentative of *vertere* (pp. *versus*), to turn; see **Verse**.

TERM, a limited period, a word or expression. (F. — L.) ME. *terme*, Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 316, l. 21. — *F. terme*, 'a term, time, or day; also, a term, word, speech'; Cot. — *L. terminum*, acc. of *terminus*, a boundary-line, bound, limit (whence also Ital. *termini*, *termino*, Span. *termino*). Cf. OL. *terminos*, with the same sense; Gk. *terpsa*, a limit. — **TER**, to pass over, cross, fulfil; cf. Skt. *tārāya*, to cause to pass over. Der. *term*, vb. Temp. v. 15; and see **termination**. Also (from *L. terminus*) *termin-al*, adj., from *L. terminālis*; *con-termin-ous*, *de-termini*, *ex-termin-ate*, *pre-de-termini*. And (from the same root) *en-ter*; *thrum* (1).

TERMAGANT, a boisterous, noisy woman. (F. — Ital. — L.) ME. *Termagant*, *Termagant*, Chaucer, C. T. 13739 (B 2000). *Termagant* was one of the idols whom (in the medieval romances) the Saracens are supposed to worship; see King of Tars, in Risson's Metrical Romances, ii. 174-182; Lybeaus Disconus, in the same, ii. 55. See Nares, who explains that the personage of *Termagant* was introduced into the old moralities, and represented as of a violent character. In Ram Alley, we have the expression: 'that swears, God bless us, like a very *termagant*'; Dodsley's Old Plays, ed. Hazlitt, x. 322; and see Hamlet, iii. 2. 15. So also: 'this hot *termagant* scold'; 1 Hen. IV, v. 4. 114. It has now subsided into the signification of a scolding woman. 'So must all our tavern *termagans* be used, or they'll trepan you'; Lady Alimony, Act i. sc. 4 (1659). The name is a corruption of OF. *Teruagant*, *Teruogon*, or *Teruagan*; spelt *Teruagant* in Layamon's Brut, l. 5353, where he is a Roman (I) god; and *Teruagan* in the Chanson de Roland, l. 611, where it signifies a Saracen idol. — Ital. *Trivigante*, the same, Ariosto, xii. 59 (see Nares, s. v. *Trivigante*); more correctly, *Trivigante*. It has been suggested that *Trivigante* or *Teruagante* is the moon, wandering under the three names of *Selene* (or *Luna*) in heaven, *Artemis* (or *Diana*) in earth, and *Persephone* (*Proserpine*) in the lower world. Cf. *de trivis* as an epithet of *Diana*. — *L. ter*, thrice, or *tri*, thrice; and *wagant*, stem of pres. part. of *wagari*, to wander. See **Ternary** and **Triform**, and **Vagabond**. ¶ See also my note to the line in Chaucer and Tyrwhitt's note; Risson, Met. Rom. iii. 260; Quarterly Review, xxi. 515; Wheeler, Noted Names of Fiction; Trench, Select Glossary; &c. Perhaps Ital. *Trivigante* is of Eastern origin.

TERMINATION, end, limit, result. (F. — L.) In Much Ado, ii. 1. 256, where it is used with the sense of *term*, i.e. word or expression. — *F. termination*, 'a determining, limiting'; Cot. — *L. terminatiōnem*, acc. of *terminatio*, a bounding, fixing, determining. — *L. terminare*, to limit. — *L. terminus*, a bound, limit; see **Term**. Der. *terminatiō-nal*. Also (from *L. terminare*) *termin-able*, *termin-able*, *termin-at-ive*, *terminat-ive-ly*. We also use *L. terminus*, sb., as an E. word; Marlowe, Dr. Faustus, A. ii. sc. 2.

TERMITE, a white ant. (F. — L.) *F. termite*, used in 1812 (Hazlitt). — *L. termitem*, acc. of *termes*, more commonly *termes*, a wood-worm. Allied to *terido*, a wood-worm; from the same root. See **Teredo**.

TERN, an aquatic fowl. (Scand.) Not in the old dictionaries. I find it in a translation of Buffon's Nat. Hist., London, 1792; and it was, doubtless, in much earlier use. — Dan. *terne*, *terne*, a tern; Swed. *tärna*; Icel. *þerna*, a tern, occurring in the local name *þerney* (tern-island), near Reikjavik in Iceland. Widegren's Swed. Dict. (ed. 1788) has *tärna*, 'tern'. β. It is remarkable that Dan. *terne*, Swed. *tärna*, Icel. *þerna*, also mean a hand-maid, maid-servant; cf. G. *dirne*; but the words are unrelated (see *dirne* in Kluge). ¶ The scientific L. name *Sterna* was taken from E. *stern*, a name for the black tern used by Turner (1544). 'The field is Azure, a Cheuron betweene three *Sternes*', the said birds being figured in the accompanying wood-cut; Guillim, Display of Heraldry, ed. 1664, p. 216. Evidently from AS. *stearn*; 'Beacita, vel sturnus, *stearn*', in a list of birds, Voc. 131, 11; 'Beacita, *stearn*'; Corpus Gloss., 284. The forms *stern*, *stare* (for *staring*), and *L. sturnus*, are related; and so also (with loss of initial s) Icel. *þerna*, Dan. *terne*, Swed. *tärna*. The

form *tern* is Scand., because the cognate E. form would be **thern* or *stern*. Cf. Norfolk *starn*, a tern; E. D. D.

TERNARY, proceeding by, or consisting of threes. (L.) 'A senary, and a ternary'; Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 662 (R.) = *L. ternarius*, consisting of threes. — *L. terni*, pl., by threes. Allied to *ter*, thrice, and to *tris*, three; the latter being cognate with E. *thrice*. See **Three**. Der. (*tern-ale*), *tern-ale*, arranged in threes, a coined word.

TERRA-COTTA, a kind of hard pottery. (Ital.—L.) From Ital. *terra cotta*, baked (lit. cooked) earth. — *L. terra*, earth (see **Terrace**); *cotta*, fem. of *cactus*, cooked, pp. of *coquere*, to cook; see **Cook**.

TERRACE, a raised level bank of earth, elevated flat space. (F.—Ital.—L.) Frequently spelt *terras*, as in Spenser, F. Q. v. 9. 21; here *ar* is put for *er*, as in *parson* for *person*, Clark for *clerk*; &c. — MF. *terrace*, F. *terrasse*, 'a plat, platform, hillock of earth, a terrace, or high and open gallery.' Cot. — Ital. *terracia*, *terrazza*, 'a terrace.' Florio. Formed with suffix *-acia*, usually with an augmentative force. From Ital. *terra*, earth. — *L. terra*, earth. β. *L. terra* stands for an older form **terra*, and signifies dry ground or land, as opposed to sea. Allied to Gk. *trapēsis* (Attic *trapēsis*), a stand or frame for drying things upon, any broad flat surface; *trapēsis*, to become dry, dry up. Also to Irish *trí*, land, *trímen*, main land, *trím*, dry; W. *trí*, land; Gael. *trí*, land (whence *ceanntrí*, headland, land's end, Cantire). Cf. also *L. terrare*, to parch. — √ **TERS**, to be dry; whence Skt. *trish*, to thirst, Goth. *thaurus*, dry, G. *diirr*, dry. See **Thirst** and **Torrid**. Brugmann, i. § 881. Der. *terra-cotta*, q.v. Also *terre-aqueous*, consisting of land and water; see **Aqueous**. And see *terr-ant*, *terr-one*, *terr-estri-al*, *terr-er*, *terr-it-or-y*. Also *fumi-tory*, *in-ter*, *medi-terr-ane-an*, *ter-metric*.

TERREREN, TUREEN, a large dish or vessel, esp. for soup. (F.—L.) Both spellings are poor; it should rather be *terrine*; *tureen* is the commoner, and the worse, spelling. So called because orig. made of earthenware. Spelt *tureen*, Goldsmith, The Haunch of Venison; *terrine* in Phillips, ed. 1706. — F. *terrine*, 'an earthen pan'; Cot. Formed, as if from a L. adj. **terrinius*, earthen, from *terra*, earth; see **Terrace**.

TERRENE, earthly. (L.) In Shak. Antony, iii. 13. 153. — *L. terrēnus*, earthly. — *L. terra*, earth; see **Terrace**.

TERRERTRIAL, earthly. (L.) Spelt *terrestrial*, Skelton, Of the Death of Edw. IV. l. 15. Coined by adding *-al* (L. *-ilis*) to *L. terrestri*, decl. stem of *terrestris*, earthly. — *L. terra*, earth + with suffix *-stri*; see **Terrace**.

TERRIBLE, awful, dreadful. (F.—L.) Spelt *terrible* in *Palsgrave*. — F. *terrible*, 'terrible'; Cot. — *L. terribilis*, causing terror. — *L. terrere*, to terrify; with suffix *-ibilis*. Allied to *L. terror*, terror; see **Terror**. Der. *terribly*, *terrible-ness*.

TERRIER, a kind of dog; also a register of landed property. (F.—L.) In both senses, the word has the same etymology.

1. ME. *terriere*, *terryere*, hownd, *Terrarius*; Prompt. Parv. The dog was so called because it pursues rabbits, &c., into their burrows. *Terrier* is short for *terrier-dog*, i.e. burrow-dog. — F. *terrier*, as in *chien terrier*, 'a terrier'; Cot. — Late L. *terrarius*, belonging to earth. — *L. terra*, earth. Cf. MF. *terrier*, 'the hole, berry, or earth of a conny or fox, also, a little hillock'; Cot. — Late L. *terrarium*, a little hillock; hence, a mound thrown up in making a burrow, a burrow. 2. A legal term; spelt *terrar* in Blount's *Nomolexicon*; *terrere*, Bury Wills, p. 78 (1478). — F. *papier terrier*, 'the court-roll or catalogue of all the names of a lord's tenants,' &c.; Cot. — Late L. *terrarius*, as in *terrarius liber*, a book in which landed property is described. Formed with suffix *-arius* from *L. terra*, as above. See **Terrace**.

TERRIFIC, terrible, inspiring dread. (L.) Spelt *terrific*, Milton, P. L. vii. 497. — F. *terrificus*, causing terror. — *L. terri-*, appearing in *terri-tus*, pp. of *terrere*, to frighten; and *-ficus*, causing, from *facere*, to make; see **Terror** and **Fact**. Der. *terrific-ly*. Also *terryfy*, formed as if from a F. **terrifier* (given in Littre as a new coinage), from *L. terrificare*, to terrify.

TERRINE, the same as **Terréen**, q.v.

TERRITORY, domain, extent of land round a city. (F.—L.) In As You Like It, iii. 1. 8; *terrytorie* in Caxton, Siege of Troy, li. 68, back. Adapted from F. *territoire*, 'a territory'; Cot. — *L. territorium*, a domain, the land round a town. Formed from *L. terra*, land; as if from a sb. with decl. stem *territōri-*, which may be explained as possessor of land. See **Terrace**. Der. *territori-al*, adj.

TERROR, dread, great fear. (F.—L.) Formerly written *terror*, All's Well, ii. 3. 4 (first folio); but also *terror*, Meas. for Meas. i. 1. 10; ii. 1. 4 (id.). ME. *terrour*, Libell of E. Policy, l. 935. — F. *terreur*, 'terror'; Cot. — *L. tremor*, acc. of *terror*, dread. Allied to *terrere*, to frighten, to scare; orig. to tremble. β. *Terrēre* stands for **terrere* (like *terra* for **tersa*): cognate with Skt. *tras*, to

tremble, be afraid, whence *trāsa-*, terror; Gk. *tréō* (for **tréō-ew*), to tremble; Lithuan. *triszti*, to tremble, Russ. *triazit*(s), to shake, shiver. Allied to **Tremble**. Brugmann, ii. § 657. Der. *terror-ism*. And (from same root) *terri-ble*, *terri-fic*, *de-ter*.

TERSE, concise, compact, neat. (L.) 'So terse and elegant were his conceits and expressions'; Fuller, Worthies, Devonshire (R.). Used also in the sense of smooth: 'many stones also, . . . although terse and smooth'; Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. ii. c. 4. § 3. — *L. tersus*, wiped off, clean, neat, pure, nice, terse. *Tersus* is pp. of *tergere*, also *tergere*, to wipe, rub off, wipe dry, polish a stone (whence Sir T. Browne's use of *terse*). Der. *terse-ly*, *ness*.

TERTIAN, occurring every third day. (F.—L.) Chiefly in the phr. *tertian fever* or *tertian ague*. 'A fever tertiane'; Chaucer, C. T. 14965 (B 4149). — F. *tertiane*, 'a tertian ague'; Cot. — *L. tertiana*, a tertian fever; fem. of *tertianus*, tertian, belonging to the third. — *L. tertius*, third. — *L. ter*, thrice; *tris*, three, cognate with E. **Three**, q.v. And see **Teroce**.

TERTIARY, of the third formation. (L.) Modern. — *L. tertianus*, properly containing a third part; but accepted to mean belonging to the third. — *L. tertius*, third; with suffix *-arius*; see **Tertian**.

TESSELATE, to form into squares or lay with checker-work. (L.) Chiefly used in the pp. *tesellated*, which is given in Bailey's Dict. vol. ii. ed. 1731. 'Tesselated worke'; Knolles, Hist. of the Turks, 1603 (Nares). — *L. tessellatus*, furnished with small square stones, checkered. — *L. tessella*, a small squared piece of stone, a little cube, dimin. of *testera*, a squared piece, squared block, most commonly in the sense of a die for playing with. β. Root uncertain; sometimes referred to Gk. *trapezoides*, four, from its square shape; but such a borrowing is very unlikely, and a *testera* was cubical, having six sides.

TEST, a pot in which metals are tried, a critical examination, trial, proof. (F.—L.) The test was a vessel used in alchemy, and also in testing gold. 'Test, is a broad instrument made of maribone ashes, hooped about with iron, on which refiners do fine, refine, and part silver and gold from other metals, or as we use to say, put them to the test or trial'; Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. ME. *test*, Chaucer, C. T. 16286 (G 818). — OF. *test*, mod. F. *têt*, a test, in chemistry and metallurgy (Hamilton). Cf. OF. *testa*, sometimes used in the sense of skull, from its likeness to a potsherd; mod. F. *tête*. It is probable that OF. *test* and *teste* were sometimes confused; they merely differ in gender; otherwise, they are the same word. *Test* answers to a L. *testā*, *testum*, an earthen pot (Lewis); whilst *teste* answers to Late L. *testa*, used to denote a certain vessel in treatises on alchemy; a vessel called a *testa* is figured in Theatrum Chemicum, iii. 326. In Italian we find the same words, viz. *testo*, (the test of silver or gold, a kind of melting-pot that goldsmiths use, Florio; also *testa*, 'a head, pate, . . . a test, an earthen pot or galle-cup, burnt tile or brick, a piece of a broken bone, a shard of a pot or tile β. All allied to L. *testa*, a brick, a piece of baked earthenware, pitcher, also a potsherd, piece of bone, shell of a fish, skull. Some make it an abbreviation of **testa*, i.e. dried or baked, with reference to clay or earthenware; allied to *terra* (< **tersa*), dry ground. — √ **TERS**, to be dry; see **Terrace**. Or perhaps cognate with Pers. *tash*, a bason; see **Tazza**. Der. *test*, verb; cf. 'tested gold', Meas. for Meas. ii. 2. 149. Also *test-acc-e-ous*, *test-er*, *test-y*, q.v.

TESTACEOUS, having a hard shell. (L.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. Englished from L. *testaceus*, consisting of tiles, having a shell, testaceous. — *L. testa*, a piece of dried clay, tile, brick. See **Test**.

TESTAMENT, a solemn declaration in writing, a will, part of the bible. (F.—L.) ME. *testament*, Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 20, l. 9; Ancrer Riwle, p. 388. — F. *testament*, 'a testament or will'; Cot. — *L. testamentum*, a thing declared, last will. — *L. testā-ri*, to be a witness, depose to, testify; with suffix *-mentum*. — *L. testis*, a witness. Root uncertain. Der. *testament-ary*; in *test-ale*, q.v.; *test-at-or*, Heb. ix. 16, from *L. testātor*, one who makes a will; *testat-ix*, *L. testātrix*, fem. form of *testātor*. And see *testify*, *testimony*. (From *L. testis* at *test*, *con-test*, *de-test*, *pro-test*.)

TESTER, a sixpence; a flat canopy over a bed or pulpit. (F.—L.) 1. The sense 'sixpence' is obsolete, except as corrupted to *tizzy*; see Shak. 2 Henry IV. iii. 2. 206. The *tester* was so called from the head upon it; it is a short form of *testerna*, as in Latimer's Sermons, 1584, fol. 94 (Todd). Again, *testern* is, apparently, a corruption of *teston* (sometimes *testoon*), which was a brass coin covered with silver, first struck in the reign of Hen. VIII. The name was given to shillings and sixpences, and Latimer got into trouble by referring to the newly coined shilling or *teston*; see Latimer, Seven Sermons, ed. Arber, p. 85, where it is spelt *testoon*. In 1560 the *teston* of 6d. was reduced to 4d. The name *teston* was given to the new coins of Louis XII. of France because they bore the head of that

prince; but Ruding observes that the name must have been applied to the E. coin by mere caprice, as all money of this country bore the head of the sovereign; J. H. Wheatley, note to Ben Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 2. 104, where *teston* occurs. — *F. teston*, 'a testoon, a piece of silver coin worth xvijd. sterling; Cot. — *OF. teste*, a head; mod. *F. tête*. — *L. testa*, of which one sense was 'skull'; see further under *Test*. 2. *Testar* for a beddie; Palgrave. [Allied to *ME. testar*, a head-piece, helmet, Chaucer, C. T. 2501 (A 2499).] Cf. *Tester* of a bed; Prompt. Parv. — *OF. testra*, tester of a bed (Godefroy); cf. *MF. testiere*, 'any kind of head-piece; Cot. — *OF. teste*, a head; as above.

TESTICLE, a gland in males, secreting seminal fluid. (*F.* — *L.*) In Cotgrave. — *F. testicule*, 'a testicle; Cot. — *L. testiculum*, acc. of *testis*, dimin. of *testis*, a testicle.

TESTIFY, to bear witness, protest or declare. (*F.* — *L.*) *ME. testifen*, *P. Plowman*, C. xiii. 172. — *F. testifier*, 'to testify; Cot. — *L. testificari*, to bear witness. — *L. testi*, decl. stem of *testis*, a witness; and *-fic-*, for *facere*, to make; see *Testament* and *Fact*. Der. *testifier*.

TESTIMONY, evidence, witness. (*L.*) In K. Lear, i. 2. 88. Englished from *L. testimonium*, evidence. — *L. testi*, decl. stem of *testis*, a witness; see *Testament*. The suffix *-monium* = *Idg. -monyo-*. Cf. *The F. word is témoin*, *OF. tesmoing*. Der. *testimoni-al*, in *Minaieu*, from *F. testimonial*, 'a testimonial; Cot.; from *L. testimonialis*, adj.

TESTY, heady, fretful. (*F.* — *L.*) In *Palgrave*; and in *Jul. Cæsar*, iv. 3. 46. — *ME. testif*, Chaucer, C. T. A 4004. — *OF. testif* (not found); allied to *MF. testu*, 'testy, heady, headstrong; Cot. — *OF. teste*, the head; mod. *F. tête*. See *Test*. Der. *testi-ly*, *testi-ness*, *Cymb.* iv. 1. 23.

TETANUS, a disease characterised by rigid spasms. (*L.* — *Gk.*) Late *L. tetanus*. — *Gk. tetanos*, a strain, convulsive spasm; allied to *tetanus*, adj., stretched. Keelupplied for *tenes* (with prefix *tet-*) allied to *tetivus* (for *tetivus*), to stretch. — *✓TEN*, to stretch. See *Thin*.

TECHY, **TECHY**, touchy, fretful, peevish. (*F.* — *Low G.*) In *Kich*, III. iv. 4. 168; *Trail*, i. 1. 99; *Rom.* i. 3. 32. The sense of *techy* (better *tecky*) is full of *teches* or *teches*, i.e. bad habits, freaks, whims, vices. The adj. is formed from *ME. teches* or *tache*, a habit, esp. a bad habit, vice, freak, caprice, behaviour. '*Teche*, *teche*, *teche*, or manner of comynge; *Mos. condicio*; Prompt. Parv. 'A chylid *teches* in playe, *mores pueri inter ludendum*; Horman, *Vulgaria*; cited by Way. '*Offritie*, crafty and deceptfull *teches*'; Elyot's *Diet*. 'Of the maners, *teches*, and condicions of houndes'; MS. Sloane 3501, c. xi; cited by Way. '*Peisires teches*' — the father's habits; *P. Plowman*, B. ix. 146. '*Techeches*, vices; Aeyenbite of Inwyt, p. 32, l. 15. — *OF. tache*, 'a spot, stain, blemish; also, a reproach, disgrace, blut into a man's good name; Cot. Also spelt *tniche*, *teche*, *teque*, *tek*, a natural quality, disposition, esp. a bad disposition, vice, ill habit, defect, stain (Barry). Mod. *F. tache*, only in the sense of stain, mark. [Cf. *Ital. taccia*, a notch, cut, defect, stain, Port. and Span. *tacha*, a defect, flaw, crack, small nail or tack.] Of *Low G.* origin. See *Tache* (2) and *Taok*. Cf. *at-tach* and *de-tach*, from the same source. We even find the *F. form tache*, a spot, stain; Whitgift's Works, ii. 84 (Parker Soc.). Now corrupted to *touch-y*, from the notion of being sensitive to the touch. This is a mere adaptation, not an original expression; see *Touchy*. (The double form in *OF.*, viz. *tache*, *teche*, causes difficulty and doubt; two or more sources may have been confused together. See Körtig, §§ 9331, 9346, 9420.)

TETHER, a rope or chain for tying up a beast. (*E.*) Formerly written *tether*. 'Live within thy *tether*, i.e. within your income's bounds; Tusser, Husbandry, sect. 10, st. 9 (sidenote). '*Tethered* cattle'; id. sect. 16, st. 33 (E. D. S. p. 42). *ME. teder*; 'Hoc ligatorium, a *teidre*'; Wright's *Voc.* i. 234, col. 2. Not found earlier than the 15th century. The corresponding AS. form would be **tæder*, as shown by *OFries. tæder*, *tæder*, *NFries. tjudder*, *tjüder*, *EFries. tæder*; cf. also Mid. Du. *twyer*, 'a line, a shackle, or rope to tie beasts in a pasture'; Hexham. β. We might explain the AS. **tæder* as standing for **tæh-der*; from the base *tæh* = *G. zieh*, to draw; cf. Goth. *ziuhan*, to pull, cognate with *L. duc-ere*. If this be right, the original sense was 'puller'; from its restraint. Cf. OHG. *zætor*, MlG. *zieter*, a thill, shaft (of a cart). γ. We also find Icel. *tjæder*, a tether, Low G. *tider*, *tier*, a tether, Norw. *tjæder* (Aasen), Swed. *tjæder*, Dan. *tjæder*; all similarly formed. See *Tie*. The suffix *-der* answers to *Gk. -τρον*, *L. -trum*, and denotes the agent. Cf. Bahler, p. 147; Brugmann, ii. § 61. Der. *tether*, verb.

TETRAGON, a figure with four angles. (*F.* — *L.* — *Gk.*) '*Tetragonal*, that is, four-square, as a *tetragon* or quadrangle; Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674. — *MF. tetragone*, adj., 'of four corners; Cot. — *L. tetragonus*. — *Gk. τετραγώνος*, four-angled, rectangular, square. — *Gk.*

τετρα-, for *τετρα-*, prefix allied to *tetrapes*, Attic form of *τίσσας*, four, which is cognate with *E. Four*, q. v.; and *γωνία*, an angle, corner, allied to *Gk. γων*, a knee, cognate with *E. Knee*. Cf. *L. prefix quadri-*, similarly related to *quator*, four. Der. *tetragon-al*, adj., as above.

TETRAHEDRON, a pyramid, a solid figure contained by four equilateral triangles. (*Gk.*) Spelt *tetrahedron* and *tetrahedron* in Phillips, ed. 1706. — *Gk. τετρα-*, prefix allied to *τίσσας*, four; and *-εδρον*, from *ἐδρα*, a base, which from *ἔδω*, cognate with *E. sit*. See *Tetragon*; and see *Four* and *Sit*. Der. *tetrahed-al*, adj.

TETRARCH, a governor of a fourth part of a province. (*L.* — *Gk.*) *ME. tetrark* (ill spelt *tetrak*), Wyclif, Luke, ix. 7. — *L. tetrarcha*, Luke, ix. 7. — *Gk. τετραρχος*, a tetrarch. — *Gk. τετρα-*, prefix allied to *τίσσας*, four; and *ἀρχ-ειν*, to be first. Cf. Skt. *arh*, to be worthy. See *Tetragon*; also *Four* and *Arch*. Der. *tetrarch-ate*; *tetrarch-y*, *Gk. τετραρχία*.

TETRASYLLABLE, a word of four syllables. (*F.* — *L.* — *Gk.*) A coined word, from *MF. tetrasyllabe*, 'of four syllables; Cot. — Late *L. tetrasyllabus* (not in Ducange). — *Gk. τετρασύνδακτος*, of four syllables. — *Gk. τετρα-*, prefix allied to *τίσσας*, four; and *σύνδακτος*, a syllable. See *Tetragon*; also *Four* and *Syllable*. Der. *tetrasyllabic*.

TETTER, a cutaneous disease. (*E.*) In Hamlet, i. 5. 71; and in Baret (1580). *ME. teter*, Trevisa, ii. 61. '*Hec serpiulo, a tetter*'; *Voc.* 791, 14. AS. *tefer*. '*Impetigo, teter*'; *Voc.* 26, 12. Cf. *G. zittermal*, a tetter, ring-worm, scurvy; OHG. *zitaroch* (Bavar. *zitteroch*). Allied to *L. derbissus*, scabby; Skt. *dadru*, a tetter.

TEUTONIC, pertaining to the Teutons or ancient Germans. (*L.* — *Teut.*) Spelt *Teutonic* in Blount, ed. 1674. — *L. Teutonicus*, adj., formed from *Teutones*, the Teutons, a people of the nation; 'The word *Teutones* means no more than 'men of the nation' or 'the people', being formed with *L. suffix -ones* (pl.) from **teutō*, pre-Teutonic form of Goth. *thiuda*, a people, nation; cf. Irish *tuath*, a people. See further under *Dutch*. Brugmann, i. § 218.

TEW, to taw, to scourge. (*E.*) A variant of *Taw*, q. v.

TEXT, the original words of an author; a passage of scripture. (*F.* — *L.*) *ME. text*, Chaucer, C. T. 17185 (II 236). — *F. texte*, 'a text, the original words or subject of a book; Cot. — *L. textum*, that which is woven, a fabric, also the style of an author; hence, a text. Orig. neut. of *texis*, pp. of *texere*, to weave. — *Skt. taksh*, to cut wood, prepare, form. Further allied to *Technical*, q. v. Der. *text-book*; *text-hand*, a large hand in writing, suitable for the text of a book; as distinct from the notes; *text-al*. — *ME. textual*, Chaucer, C. T. 17184 (II 235), from *F. textual*, 'of, or in, a text; Cot. coined as if from a Late *L. *textuālis*, adj.; *textu-alis*, *textu-al-ist*. And see *text-ile*, *text-ure* below. From the same root are *technic-al*, q. v.; *con-text*, *pre-text*. Also *sub-ile*, *tail* (2), *tissue*; and cf. *toxiology*.

TEXTILE, woven, that can be woven. (*L.*) 'The warp and the woof of *textile*'; Bacon, Nat. Hist. 846. — *L. textilis*, woven, textile. — *L. textus*, woven, pp. of *texere*; see *Text*. See also *texture*, *tissue*.

TEXTURE, anything woven, a web, disposition of the parts. (*F.* — *L.*) In Cotgrave. — *F. texture*, 'a texture, contexture, web; Cot. — *L. textūra*, a web; cf. *textus*, pp. of *texere*, to weave; see *Text*. And see *textile* above.

TH

TH. This is a distinct letter from *t*, and ought to have a distinct symbol. Formerly, we find AS. *þ* and *ð* used (indiscriminately) to denote both the sounds now represented by *th*; in Middle-English, *þ* soon went out of use (it occurs in Genesis and Exodus, ed. Morris), whilst *th* and *th* were both used by the scribes. The letter *þ* was assimilated in shape to *y*, till at last both were written alike; hence *ȝ*, *ȝ* (really *th*, *thaf*) are not unfrequently pronounced by modern Englishmen like *ye* and *yat*; it is needless to remark that *ȝ* *man* was never pronounced as *ye man* in the middle ages.

For greater distinctness, the symbol *ð* will be used for AS. words (and *th* for ME. words) corresponding to mod. *F.* words with the 'voiced' *th*, as in *thou*; and the symbol *þ* for AS. and ME. words corresponding to mod. *F.* words with the 'voiceless' *th*, as in *thin*. It is useful to note these three facts following. 1. When *th* is initial, it is always voiceless, except in two sets of words, (a) words etymologically connected with *that*; and (b) words etymologically connected with *thou*. 2. When *th* is in the middle of a word or is final, it is almost always 'voiced' when the letter *e* follows, and not otherwise; cf. *breath*, with *breath*. A remarkable exception occurs

in smooth. 3. No word beginning with *th* (except *thurible*, the base of which is Greek) is of Latin origin; most of them are E., but some (easily known) are Greek; *thummim* is Hebrew. In the G. *thaler* (below), the *th* is sounded as *t*.

THALER, a dollar. (G.) *G. thaler*, a dollar; see *Dollar*.

THAN, a conjunction placed, after the comparative of an adjective or adverb, between things compared. (E.) Frequently written *then* in old books; extremely common in Shakespeare (1st folio). ME. *thanne*, *thonne*, *thenne*; also *than*, *thon*, *then*. AS. *ðonne*, *than*; 'better *ðonne* ðæt reaf' = better than the garment; Matt. vi. 25. Closely allied to the demonstr. pronoun; see *That*. See March, A. S. Grammar, § 252. +Du. *dan*, *than*, *then*; Goth. *than*, *then*, *whn*, allied to the demonstr. pron. with neut. *thata*; G. *dann*, *then*, *denn*, *for*, *then*, *than*, allied to *der*. Cf. L. *tum*, *then*; -*tud* in L. is -*tud*. ¶ The same word as *then*; but differentiated by usage.

THANE, a dignitary among the English. (E.) In Macb. i. 2. 45. ME. *þein*, Havelok, 2466. AS. *þegen*, *þegn*, often *þen* (by contraction), a thane; Grein, ii. 578. +Icel. *þegn*; G. *degen*, a warrior. Teut. type **thegnaz*. m. Allied to Gk. *τεῦχος*, a child, which is from *τεκ-* as in *τεκ-ειν*, and aorist infin. of *τεκνεν*, to beget. (✓TEK.) Brugmann, ii. § 66.

THANK, an expression of good will; commonly used in the pl. *thanks*. (E.) Chaucer uses it in the sing. number. 'And haue a þank'; C. T. 614 (A 612). So also Gower: 'Although I may no þank deserve'; C. A. i. 66; bk. i. 738. AS. *þanc*, often also *þonc*, thought, grace or favour, content, thanks. The primary sense of 'thought' shows that it is closely allied to *Think*, q.v. The verb *þancian*, to thank (Mark, viii. 6), is a derivative from the sb. +Du. *dank*, sb., whence *danken*, vb.; Icel. *þökk* (<þink), gen. *þakkar*, whence *þakka*, vb.; Dan. *tak*, sb., whence *takke*, vb.; cf. *tanke*, a thought, inde; Swed. *tack*, sb., whence *tacka*, vb.; Goth. *þagks* (for **þanks*), thank, Luke, xvii. 9, where the *s* is the usual suffix of the nom. sing.; i.e. *þagkjan*, to think; G. *dank*, sb., whence *danken*, verb. Teut. type **thankoz*, m.; from **thank*, and grade of **thenkan-*, to think; see *Think*. Der. *thank*, verb, as above; *thank-ful*, AS. *þancful*, spelt *ðoneful* and glossed 'gratiosus', Voc. 191. 15; *thank-ful-ly*, *thank-ful-ness*; *thank-less*, Cor. iv. 5. 76, *thank-less-ly*, *thank-less-ness*, *thank-offer-ing*, *thank-worthy*, 1 Pet. ii. 19. Also *thanks-giving*, i.e. a giving of thanks, L.L. i. 193; *thanks-giver*.

THAT, demonstr. and rel. pronoun and conjunction. (E.) ME. *that*. AS. *ðæt*, orig. neut. of demonstrative pronoun, frequently used as neut. of the def. article, which is merely a peculiar use of the demonstr. pronoun. [The masc. *sē*, and fem. *seo*, are from a different base; see *She*.] In late MSS., we meet with a corresponding masc. form *ðe*, as in 'he hearpere' = the harper, *Alfred*, tr. of Roethius, c. xxxv. § 6, lib. iii. met. 12, where the Cotton MS. has 'se hearpere'. Also with a corresponding late fem. form *ðeo*, as in 'ðā ðeo sáwul hebban seal' - which the soul is to have; *Adrianus* and *Rithuus*, in Ettmüller's A. S. Selections, p. 40, l. 43. The neut. *ðæt* is from the Teut. pronominal base *THA* = Idg. *TO*, meaning 'he' or 'that'. The suffix -*i* in *that* is merely the mark of the neut. gender, as in *wha-i* from *who*, *i-i* (formerly *hi-i*) from *he*; it answers to L. -*i* as seen in *is-i*, *qu-i*, *ill-i*. β. From Idg. *TO* are Skt. *tat*, it, that, and numerous cases, such as *tam*, him (acc. masc.); *tām*, her (acc. fem.); *it*, they, &c. Also Gk. *tó*, neut. of def. art., and the gen. *τοῦ*, *τῆς*, dat. *τῷ*, *τῇ*, acc. *τὸν*, *τὴν*, *τό*, &c. Also the latter part of L. *is-i*, *is-ta*, *is-tud*. So also Lithuan. *tas*, m., *ta*, f., *tai*, n., that; Russ. *to*, masc., *ta*, fem., *to*, neut., that; Du. *de*, masc. and fem., the; *dat*, conj., that; Icel. *þat*, neut., the; Dan. *den*, masc. and fem., *det*, neut.; cf. Swed. *den*, masc. and fem., *det*, neut.; cf. G. *der*, masc., *die*, fem., *das*, neut., the; *dass*, conj., that; Goth. *thata*, neut. of def. article.

For the purposes of E. etymology it is necessary to give the AS. def. art. in full. It is as follows: if we put *sē* and *seo* (the usual forms) in place of *ðe*, *ðeo*. SING. NOM. *sē*, *sēo*, *ðæt*; GEN. *ðæs*, *ðære*, *ðæs*; DAT. *ðam*, *ðære*, *ðam*; ACC. *ðam*, *ðære*, *ðam*; INSTRUMENTAL, *ðy* (for *all genders*). PLUR. NOM. AND ACC. *ðe*; GEN. *ðara*; DAT. *ðam*. ¶ Allied words all begin with 'voiced' *th*; as *there*, *than*, *then*, the (1), the (2), *they*, *their*, *them*; *thence*, *thither*; *these*, *those*, *thus*.

THATCH, a covering for a roof. (E.) A palatalised form of *thak*. Cf. prov. F. *thack*, a thatch, *thacker*, a thatcher; ME. *þak*, Prompt. Parv. AS. *þac* (dat. *þæc*), *thatch*, Grein, ii. 564; whence *þaccan* (for **þac-ian*), to thatch, cover, Grein, ii. 577. +Du. *dak*, sb., whence *deken*, verb (whence E. *deek* is borrowed); Icel. *þak*, sb., *þekja*, v.; Dan. *tag*, sb., *takke*, v.; Swed. *tak*, sb., *täkke*, v.; G. *dach*, s., *decken*, v. β. Teut. type **þak-om*, neut. From **þak*, and grade of *þak*, *þak* to cover = Idg. **TEGw*, *STEGw*; cf. Gk. *τέγος*, variant of *τέρεος*, a roof. From the same root we have Skt. *stagh*, to cover, Gk. *στέγειν*, to cover, L. *tegere*, to cover, Lithuan. *stęgti*, to cover, Olrish *teck*, Irish *teaght*, a house, Gael. *teach*, *tigh*,

a house, Gael. *a tigh*, within (i.e. under cover), W. *tŷ*, a house. Der. *thatch*, vb., as above; *thatcher*, spelt *thacker*, Pilkington's Works, p. 381 (Parker Soc.). Also (from L. *tegere*) *teg-ument*, tile. Also (from Du. *decken*) *deck*. Brugmann, i. § 632.

THAUMATURGY, magic. (Gk.) Cf. F. *thaumaturgie* (1878); Hatzfeld. = Gk. *θαυματουργία*, a working of wonders. = Gk. *θαύμα-*, stem of *θαύμα*, a wonder, marvel; and *εργ-ω*, a work, cognate with E. *Work*, q.v.

THAW, to melt, as ice, to grow warm after frost. (E.) Prov. E. *thow*, rhyming with *snow*. ME. *þawen*, in comp. of *þowed*, pp. thawed away, Chaucer, House of Fame, iii. 53. Spelt *þowyn*, Prompt. Parv. AS. *þawian*; 'se wind tō-wyrp and *þawad*' = the [south] wind disperses and thaws; Popular Treatises on Science, ed. Wright, p. 17, last line. A weak verb. +Du. *dooijen*, to thaw; cf. *dooi*, thaw; Icel. *þeyja*, to thaw; *þú*, a thaw, thawed ground; cf. *þeyr*, a thaw; Dan. *tøe*, to thaw; *tå*, a thaw; Swed. *tåa*, to thaw; *tå*, a thaw. Cf. MHG. *downen*, G. *verdauen*, to concoct, digest. β. Prob. allied to L. *tibēs*, a melting, *tābescere*, to dissolve, Gk. *τρίβω*, to melt; Skt. *trīya-*, water; W. *tawdd*, melted, *toddi*, to melt. ¶ In no way connected with *deu*.

THE (1), def. article. (E.) ME. *the*. AS. *he*, substituted in Late AS. for *sē*, the nom. masc. of the def. article; the m. *sē*, f. *seo*, being replaced by m. *ðe*, f. *ðeo*, by the influence of neut. *ðæt*, and the forms of the oblique cases. Thus we find *he hearpere* - the harper; see quotation under *That*. The real use of AS. *ðe* was as an indeclinable relative pronoun, in extremely common use for all genders and cases; see several hundred examples in Grein, ii. 573-577. See further under *That*.

THE (2), in what degree, in that degree. (F.) When we say 'the more, the merrier' we mean 'in what degree they are more numerous, in that degree are they merrier.' This is not the usual def. article, but the instrumental case of it. ME. the, as in 'neuer the bet' = none the better, Chaucer, C. T. 7533 (D 1951). AS. *ðy*, *ði*, as in *ðy bet* = the better; see numerous examples in Grein, ii. 568. This is the instrumental case of the def. article, and means 'on that account' or 'on what account,' or 'in that degree' or 'in what degree.' Common in the phrase for *ðy*, on that account; cf. for *hwy*, on what account. See *That*; and see *Why*. +Goth. *thē*, instrumental case of def. article; Icel. *því*, *þí*, dat. (or inst.) case of *þat*. Cf. Skt. *tēnā*, instr. case of *tad*, sometimes used with the sense of 'therefore'; Benfey, p. 349, s.v. *tad*, sect. iv.

THEATRE, a place for dramatic representations. (F.-L.-Gk.) ME. *theatre*, Chaucer, C. T. 1887 (A 1885); spelt *teatre*, Wyclif, Deeds (AS), xix. 31. = MF. *theatre*, 'a theatre'; Cot. = L. *theātrum*. = Gk. *θεάτρον*, a place for seeing shows, &c.; formed with suffix -*τρον* (agential) from *θεά-ομαι*, I see. Cf. *θία*, a view, sight, spectacle; see *Prellwitz*. Der. *theatrical*, adj., *theatrical-ly*; *theatrical-s*, s. pl.; *amphitheatre*. And see *theism*, *theor-y*.

THEE (1), acc. of *Thou*, pers. pron., which see.

THEE (2), to prosper, flourish, thrive. (E.) Obsolete; ME. *þeon*, usually *þe* or *þee*, Chaucer, C. T. 7789 (D 2207). 'Theen, or thryvyn, Vigeo'; Prompt. Parv. AS. *þion*, *þion* (for **þihan*), pt. t. *þāh*, *þeah*, pp. *þigen*, *þogen*, also *ge-þungen*, to thrive. +Goth. *theihan*, to thrive, increase, advance; Du. *gedijen*, to thrive, prosper, succeed; G. *gedeihn*, OHG. *dikan*, to increase, thrive. Another allied form is OSax. *ge-þengian*, to fulfil. The old AS. pp. *geþungen* shows that the AS. **þihan* resulted from an earlier form **þinkan*; from the Teut. root **þinx*, **þenx*, answering to Idg. **TENK*; which appears in Lith. *tenka*, it suffices; whence also Olrish *tocad*, prosperity, W. *tynged*, luck; cf. Lith. *tekti*, to suffice (pres. t. *tenkti*, I have enough). Brugmann, i. § 421 (3). See *Tight*.

THEFT, the act of stealing, stealing. (E.) ME. *þefte*, Chaucer, C. T. 4393 (A 4395). *Theft* is for *thēstik*, as being easier to pronounce. AS. *þiefte*, *þeafte*, *þyfte* (with *f* sound as *v*, and *ð* voiced), theft; Laws of Æne, §§ 7 and 46; Thorpe, Ancient Laws, i. 106, 130. Formed with suffix -(i)-ðe (Idg. -*iā*) from AS. *þeof*, *þiof*, or *þef*, a thief, or from *þeofian*, to steal; see *Theist*. +OFries. *thinfthe*, theft; cf. *thiaf*, a thief; Icel. *þyft*, sometimes *þyft*; cf. *þyftir*, a thief.

THEIR, belonging to them. (Scand.) The word *their* belongs to the Northern dialect rather than the Southern, and is rather a Scand. than an AS. form. Chaucer uses *here* or *here* in this sense (<AS. *hira*, of them); C. T. 32. ME. *thair*, Pricke of Conscience, 52, 1862, &c.; *thar*, Barbour, Bruce, i. 22, 23; *þeþre*, Ormulum, 127. The word was orig. not a possess. pron., but a gen. plural; moreover, it was not orig. the gen. pl. of *he* (he), but of the def. article. = Icel. *þeirra*, Olcel. *þeirra*, of them; used as gen. pl. of *hann*, *hon*, *þat* (he, she, it), by confusion; it was really the gen. pl. of the def. article, as shown by the AS. forms. (The use of *that* for *it* is a Scand. peculiarity, very common in Norfolk, Suffolk, and Cambs.) +AS. *ðarra*, also *ðara*, gen. pl. of def. art.; see Grein, ii. 565; G. *der*, gen.

pl. of def. art. ; Goth. *thizz*, fem. *thizn*, gen. pl. of *sa*, *so*, *thata*. See further under **They** and **That**. **Der.** *their-s*, Temp. i. 1. 58; spelt *þeȝress*, Ormulum, 2506; cf. Dan. *deres*, Swed. *deras*, theirs; formed by analogy with *our-s*, *your-s*.

THEISM, belief in the existence of a God. (Gk.) 'All religion and *theism*.' Pref. to Cadworth, Intellectual System (R.). Coined, with suffix *-ism* (Gk. *-ισμος*), from Gk. *θεός*, a god. Prob. for *θεα-ός*; cf. Olrish *deus*, God (Stokes-Field, p. 151); also Gk. *θεο-φάτος*, spoken by a god. See Prelwitz. ¶ Not related to L. *deus*. **Dor.** *the-ist* (from Gk. *θεός*); *the-ist-ic*, *the-ist-i-cal*; *a-the-ist*, q.v.; *apo-the-os-is*, q.v. And see *theo-cra-cy*, *theo-nau-tic*, *theo-log-ic*, *the-urg-y*.

THEME, objective case of **They**, *q.v.* Der. **them-selves**.
THEME, a subject for discussion. (F.—I.—L.) ME. *teme*, P. Plowman, B. iii. 95, v. 61, vi. 23. At a later period spelt *them*, Mids. Nt. Dr. v. 434.—OF. *teme*, MF. *theme*, ‘a thcam, Cot.—L. *thema*.—Gk. *théma*, that which is laid down, the subject of an argument.—Gk. base *θε-*, to place, weak grade of *θη-*, as in *τίθημι*, I place.—√DIE, to place, put; whence Skt. *dhā* to put; &c. See **Thesis**.

THEN, at that time, afterward, therefore. (E.) Frequently spelt *than* in old books, as in Shak. Merch. Ven. ii. 2. 200 (First folio); it times with *began*, Lucrece, 1440. Orig. the same word as *than*, but afterwards differentiated. ME. *thenne*, P. Plowman, A. i. 56; *thanne*, B. i. 58. AS. *ðænne*; also *ðanne*, *ðonne*, then, than; Grein, ii. 623. 624. See *Than*.

HENEO, *hē-neo*, from that place or time. (E.) ME. *theneu* (disyllable), Chaucer, C. T. 1930 (B 510); whence (by contraction) *thens*, 'then', often then in order to represent that the *h* was voiced, less, and not sounded as *s*. Older forms *thonne*, *thence*, *thanne*. Owl and Nightingale, 132, 508, 1734; also *thanne*, Rob. of Glouc., 377, l. 743: *thanne* is a shorter form of *thanneu* (cf. *thence*, 377, l. 743). *thanne* is n. AS. *þanon*, *þanone*, *þence*, also *þananan*, *þanonun* (þence, Grein, ii, 506, 561. It thus appears that the fullest form was *þananone*, which became successively *þanene*, *þanne*, *þence*, and (by addition of *s*) *þenness*, *thens*, *thence*. *S* was added because *-s* was a favourite ME. adverbial suffix, orig. due to the genitive suffix of sbis. Again, *þa-nan*, *þa-nan-ne*, is from the Teut. base *THIA* = Idg. *TH₁*, *he*, that; see **That**. March (A. S. Grammar, § 252) explains *nan*, *-nane*, as an oblique case of the (repeated) adj. *þunig*, *-na*, with the orig. sense of 'belonging to'; cf. *l. super-na*, *belonging (super)* above, whence the ablative adverb *super-na* from above. He remarks that *belonging to* and *coming from* are near akin, but the lost case-ending inclines the sense to *from*. 'The Goth. *in-nana*, within, *ut-ana*, without, *kind-ana*, behind, do not have the plain sense from'. Pott suggests comparison with a preposition (Lettsch *no*, from). I here belong *fast-ana*, from the east; *aft-ana*, aft; *frarr-ana*, from far; &c.' Compare also **Hence**, **Whence**. +Gk. *δενθεν*, OHG. *dannana*, *thence*; from G. base *da-*. Der. *thence-forth*, *thence-forward*, not in early use.

THEOCRACY, the government of a state immediately by God; the state so governed. (Gk.) In Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674. = Gk. *θεοκρατία*, the rule of God; Josephus, Against Apion, ii. 16 (Trench, Study of Words). Formed (by analogy with *demo-cracy*, *aristo-cracy*, &c.), from Gk. *θεός*, for *θεός*, a god; and *-κρατία*, *-κρατία* is in *δημο-κρατία*, *δημο-κρατία*, i. e. government, power, from *κράτος*, strong, allied to E. *hard*. See **Theism** and **Hard**; and see **Democracy**. Der. *theocratic*, *theocrat*, *theocrat*.

THEODOLITE, an instrument used in surveying for observing angles and distances. (Gk.) In Blount, ed. 1674. Certainly of Gk. origin. The original *theodolite* was not quite like the present one. Hopton, in his *Topographical Glass*, (1611) defines it as 'an instrument consisting of a planisphere and an alhidade, i. e. a revolving rule with sights, and spells it *Theodolitus*; N. and Q. 35. iv. 51. In *Pantometria*, by T. Digges, 1571, ch. 27 of book i. is headed 'The composition of the instrument called *Theodolitus*, and begins: 'It is but a circle divided into 360 grades or degrees, &c. Prof. Adams informs me that the method of subdividing the degrees of the circle was known to the Greeks, and is well explained in Rathbone's *Surveying*, ed. 1616. Also spelt *theodolt*, *theodolt*, *theodolli*; the last occurs in 1784; N. and Q. 9. vii. 412. It seems to be taken (we know not why) from the OF. *Theodoli*, *Theodoliet*, the name of a treatise, lit. 'a work by Theodulus. Godefroy quotes 'Cathomet, *Theodoliet*, bien gloses, i. e. a work by Cato, a work by Theodulus, well glossed (1408). It was usual to add *-et* in this manner; thus *Esop-et* meant a work by *Esop*, viz. his 'Fables'. One *Theodoliet*, viz. the *Veloga Theoduli*, is mentioned by Rabalais (I. xiv) when Gargantua was instructed in Latin literature, he read 'Donat, le Facet, *Theodoliet*, &c. This *Veloga Theoduli* was a poem in Latin hexameters, containing a dispute between Truth and Falsehood. But it is more likely that the reference in this instance is to a mathematician named Theodulus.

sec N. and Q. 3 S. vii. 337, 428, &c. The name *Theodulus* meant 'servant of God;' from *theo-*, for *θεός*, God; and *δούλος*, a servant. For the suffix *-et*, cf. **Pamphlet**.

THEOGONY, the part of mythology which taught of the origin of the gods. (1.-Gk.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. 'The *theogony* in Hesiod;' Selden, Illustrations to Dryden's Polyolbion, song 11 (R.). Englished from L. *theogonia*.—Gk. *θεογονία*, the origin of the gods; the title of a poem by Hesiod.—Gk. *θεο-*, *θεός*, a god; and *-γονία*, origin, from *γεν-*, and grade of the Gk. base *γεν-*, to beget, from *γεν-*, to beget. Cf. Gk. *γένος*, race, *ἐγγόνιον*, I became. See **Theism** and **Genus**. Der. *theogonist*, a writer on theogony.

THEOLOGY, the science which treats of the relations between God and man. (F.—L.—Gk.) ME. *theologie*, Chaucer, *Persones Tale*, 3rd pt. of Penitence (Group I, 1043).—MF. *theologie*, 'theology'; Cot.—L. *theologia*.—Gk. *θεολογια*, a speaking about God.—Gk. *θεολογος*, adj., speaking about God.—Gk. *θεος*, for *θεός*, a god; and *λογ-*, and grade of *λέγειν*, to speak. See **THEISM** and **LOGIC**. DER. *theologi-c*, *theologi-c-al*, *theologi-c-al-ly*; *theolog-is-e*, *ist*; *theologi-an*.

THEORBO, a kind of lute. (Ital.) Formerly also *theorba*; *theorbo* in Drayton, Polyolbion, song iv. 363. = Ital. *tiarba*; the *th* being due to the occasional F. spelling *théorbe*, for *tiôrbe*. Named after its inventor (Zambaldi).

THEOREM. a proposition to be proved. (L. -Gk.) In Phillips, ed. 1706. 'More theoremes'; Marston, What You Will, A. iv. sc. i. -L. *thēōrēma*, -Gk. *θεώρημα*, a spectacle; hence, a subject for contemplation, principle, theorem. Formed with suffix -*μα* (-*μα*-) from *θεωρεῖν*, to look at, behold, view. -Gk. *θεωρεῖν*, a spectator. -Gk. *θεῶν-μαι*, *θεάω-μαι*, I see; with suffix -*πος* (ldg. -*ρα*-). See **Theatre**.
And see **Theory**.

THEORY, an exposition, speculation. (F.—L.—Gk.) Spelt *theorie* in Minshew. [The ME. word was *therike*, as in Chaucer. On the *Astrolobe*, prol. 59; Gower, *C. a. iii.* 86; *bk. vii.* 61. This is *F. theorique*, sb. fem.—*L. theōrica*, adj. fem., the sb. art., being understood. See *Nares*.]—MF. *theorie*, 'theory'; *Cat. l. theōria*.—Gk. *θεωρία*, a beholding, contemplation, speculation.—Gk. *θεωρῶς*, a spectator; see **Theorem**. Der. *theor-ise*, *theor-ist*; also *theor-et-ic*, Gk. *θεωρητικός*, adj.; *theor-et-ical*, -ly.

THERAPEUTIC, pertaining to the healing art. (F.—L.—Gk. *Spelt Therapeutik*, Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674; and see Sir Th. Browne Vulg. Errors, b. iv. c. 13, § 26.—MF. *therapeutique*, 'curing, healing, etc.'—L. *therapeuticus*, fem. sing. of adj. *therapeuticus*, 'healing'; the sb. *ars*, art, being understood.—Gk. *θεραπευτικός*, inclined to take care of, tending.—Gk. *θεραπευτής*, one who waits on a great man, one who attends to anything.—Gk. *θεραπεύω*, to wait on, attend, serve.—Gk. *θεράπω*, stem of *θεράω*, a rare sb., for which the more usual form *θεράπω*, a servant, is used. The stem *θεράω*—*means*, literally, one who supports or assists; from base *θερά*—*ldg.* DIERK, to support; cf. Skt. *dhr*, to bear, maintain, support, *dharitri*, a supporter. Der. *therapeuticus*—s. dl.

THERE (1), in that place. (E.) ME. *ther*, Chaucer, C. T. 43; written *thar* in Barbour's Bruce. AS. *ðær*, ðer, Grein, ii. 564; better written *ðær*, *ðer*, with long vowel. The base is Teut. *Tha* = Idg. TO, he, that; see **That**. March, A. S. Gram. § 252, explains the suffix -r as the locative case of the comparative suffix -ro-; cf. Skt. *upa-rī*, Gk. *ὕπερ*, L. *super*-r, Goth. *ufar*-, AS. *ofer*-, E. *over*-, f. Du. *o-ver*, f. Icel. *fár*; Dan. and Swed. *der*; Goth. *thar*; cf. GA., OHG. *där*. Cf. **Here** and **Where**.

THÉRE- (2), as a prefix. (E.) In *there-fore*, *there-by*, &c. It will suffice to explain *there-fore*. This is *ME. there-fore*, with final *-e*, as in *Ormulum*, 2431, where we find: '*therefor* 3e33d3 330 þiss word.' For *AS. ðær-*, see above. For the prep. *for* (allied to *for*), see *Grein*, li. 320. It thus appears that the final *e* in *therefore* is not wrong, but *therefore* and *therefor* are equivalent. β. Similar compounds are *there-about* or (with added adverbial suffix *-a*) *there-about-s*, *there-after*, *there-at*, *there-by*, *there-from*, *there-in*, *there-of*, *there-on*, *there-through*, *there-to*, *there-unto*, *there-upon*, *there-with*. The construction with *ðær* before a preposition occurs even in *AS*. 'When a thing is referred to, *ðær* is generally substituted for *hit* with a prep., the prep. being joined on to the *ðær*; e. g., on *hit* becomes *ðær on*; *Carlon hit ðæt of heorðum stāne, gesetton his ðær on sigora Wendend e they cut it (the tomb) out of the bright rock, they placed in it the Lord of victories*; Sweet, *A. S. Grammar*, 2nd ed. n. xci.

THERMOMETER, an instrument for measuring the variations of temperature. (Gk.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674; and in Evelyn's Diary, July 13, 1654. First invented about 1507 (Haydn). Coin'd from Gk. *θερμo*, for *θερμυς*, hot, warm; and *μετρον*, a measure, a measurer, for which see *Metre*. β. The Gk. *θερμυς* is allied to *L. formis*, warm, and to *Skt. gharma*, heat. Der. *thermometr-ic*, *-ic*, *-ic-ally*; and see *iso-therm-ic*.

THESAURUS, a treasury of knowledge, esp. a dictionary. (L.-Gk.) A doublet of **Treasure**, q. v.

THESE, pl. of **This**, q. v. ME. *these*, these, a new pl. of *this*. The old pl. (AS. *þis*) has become the mod. E. *those*. See **Those**.

THESES, a statement laid down to be argued about, an essay on a theme. (L.-Gk.) In Minshew, ed. 1627.—L. *thesis*.—Gk. *θεσις*, a proposition, statement, thing laid down. For *θεσις*, allied to *θεσις*, placed, verbal adj. from the base *θε-*, weaker form of *θη-*, as in *τι-θη-μ*, I put, place. See **Theme**. Der. *anti-thesis*, *auto-thesis*, *epi-thesis*, *hypo-thesis*, *meta-thesis*, *para-thesis*, *paren-thesis*, *pro-thesis*, *pro-thesis*, *syn-thesis*. From the same root are *apo-the-cary*, *apo-the-ma*, *epi-the-t*, *the-me*, *theo-au-rus*, *treasure*.

THEURGY, supernatural agency. (L.-Gk.) Rare. A name applied to a kind of magic said to be performed by the operation of gods and demons. Rich. gives an example from Hallywell's Melan-pronvea (1682), p. 51. Englished from L. *theurgia*, Latinised form of Gk. *θεουργία*, divine work, magic.—Gk. *θεο-*, for *θεός*, a god; and *εργον*, work, cognate with E. *work*. See **Theism** and **Work**. Der. *theurgic*, *theurgi-cal*.

THEWS, pl. sb., sinews, strength, habits, manners. (E.) *Thews* and limbs; Jul. Cass. l. 3. 81; cf. Hamlet. l. 3. 12. ME. *þeues*, i. e. habits, manners, Chaucer, C. T. 9416 (E 1542). 'Alle gode *þeues*, all good virtues; Ancrer Kniwe, p. 240, l. 16. The sing. *þeawe* (dat. case) occurs in Layamon, l. 1361, with the sense of sinew or strength; on which Sir F. Madden remarks: 'This is the only instance in the poem of the word being applied to bodily qualities. Cf. Scotch *thowles*, feeble.' In other passages it occurs in the pl. *þeawes*, *þeues*, II. 2147, 6899, 7161, with the usual sense of mental qualities. Of course, as in all metaphorical expressions, the sense of 'bodily strength' is the orig. one, and that of 'mental excellence' is secondary. AS. *þeaw*, habit, custom, behaviour; the pl. *þeawas* signifies manners; Grein, II. 584.—OSax. *thau*, custom, habit.—OHG. *dau*, discipline. β. The Teut. base is *thaw-*, allied to Skt. *tavas*, strong; *ta*, to be strong. The sense of bulk, strength, survives in Scotch *thowless*, *thowless*, *thowless*, for which Jamieson gives a wrong etymology (from AS. *þeow*, a servant). The remarks in Trench, Select Glossary, are due to a misapprehension of the facts. From the Idg. √TEU, to be strong; see **Thigh**, **Tumid**.

THEY, used as pl. of *he*, *she*, *it*. (Scand.) The word *they* (in ME.) is chiefly found in the Northern dialect; Barbour uses nom. *thai*, gen. *thair*, dat. and acc. *thaim* or *tham*, where Chaucer uses nom. *they*, C. T. 18, gen. *here*, *hise*, *hir*, id. 588 (A 580), dat. and acc. *hem*, id. 18. The Ormulum has *þey*, *þeyre*, *þeyre*, *þeyre*, *þeyre*, dat. and acc. *them*. Of these forms, *hem* survives only in the mod. prov. E. 'em, as in 'I saw 'em go'; whilst the gen. *here* is lost. Again, *here* and *hem* (AS. *hira* or *heora*, *heom* or *him*) are the true forms, properly used as the pl. of *he*, from the same base; whilst *they*, *them*, *their* are really cases of the pl. of the def. article. β. The use is Scand., not E.; the AS. usage confines these forms to the def. article, but Icelandic usage allows them to be used for the personal pronoun.—Icel. *þeir*, nom.; *þeirra*, gen.; *þeim*, dat.; used to mean *they*, *them*, as the pl. of *hann*, *hon*, *he*, *she*. The extension of the use of dat. them to its use as an accusative is precisely parallel to that of *him*, properly a dat. form only. The Icel. acc. is *þá*, but Danish and Swedish confuse dat. and acc. together. Cf. Dan. and Swed. *de*, *they*; *dem* (dat. and acc.). *thenn*. Also Dan. *deres*, *their*, *theirs*; Swed. *deras*, *their*, *theirs*.—AS. *þā*, nom.; *þāra*, *þāra*, gen.; *þām*, *þām*, dat.; Grein, II. 568. [The AS. acc. was *þā*, like the nom.; cf. prov. E. 'I saw *they* horses', i. e. those horses.] These forms *þā*, *þāra*, *þām*, are cases of the plural of the def. art. 'from Teut. THA = Idg. T⁰, pronom. base of the 3rd person. See **That**. ¶ This explains *they*, *them*, *their*; *they* was orig. only the gen. pl., just like *our*, *your*. *Theirs* occurs as *þeyrre*, in the Ormulum, 2506, and may be compared with Dan. *deres*, Swed. *deras*, *theirs*.

THICK, dense, compact, closely set. (E.) ME. *þikke*, Chaucer, C. T. 1058 (A 1056). AS. *þicce* *thick*, Grein, II. 590.—OSax. *thikki*; Du. *dik*; Icel. *þykk*; Dan. *tyk*; Swed. *tyk*, *tyck*; G. *dick*, OHG. *dicchi*. β. The Teut. type is **thikwuz* (Kluge). Further allied to Gael. and Irish *tiugh*, thick, fat, dense, W. *teu*, thick, plump; from Celtic type **teus*. Further connexions doubtful. Der. *thick-ly*, *thick-ness*, AS. *þicnes*, Mark, iv. 5; *thick-ish*, *thick-en*, Macb. iii. 2. 50, properly intransitive, like Goth. verbs in *-nan*, formed by analogy with other verbs in *-en*, or borrowed from Icel. *þykkna*, to become thick (cf. AS. *þiccian*, to make thick, Ælfric's Gram. ed. Zupitza, p. 220); *thick-et*, L. I. l. iv. 2. 60, AS. *þiccet*, of which the pl. *þiccetū* occurs in Pa. xxviii. (xxix.) 8 to translate L. *condensa*; *thick-head-ed*; *thick-shin*, sb., Mids. Nr. dr. iii. 2. 13.

THIEF, one who steals. (E.) Pl. *thieves*. ME. *þief*, Wyclif, Matt. xxvi. 55; pl. *þeues*, id. Mark, xv. 27. AS. *þeof*, pl. *þeofas*, Grein, II. 588.—Du. *dief*; Icel. *þjóf*; Dan. *tyv*; Swed. *tyf*; G. *dieb*, OHG. *diub*; Goth. *thiubs*. β. All from Teut. type **thiefuz*;

perhaps related to Lithuan. *tufti*, to squat or crouch down (i. e. to hide oneself); see Kluge. Der. *thief*, q. v.; *thieve*, AS. *ge-þiofan*, Laws of Ine, § 48, in Thorpe, Ancient Laws, i. 133; *thiev-ish*, Romeo, iv. 1. 79; *thiev-er-y*, Timon, iv. 3. 438, a coined word (with F. suffix *-erie*).

THIGH, the thick upper part of the leg. (E.) ME. *þih*, Layamon, 26071; *þeig*, Trevisa, iv. 185; but the guttural is often dropped, and a common form is *þi* or *þy*, Prompt. Parv., or *þe*, Havelok, 1950. AS. *þioh*, or *þeo*, Grein, II. 588.—Du. *di*; Icel. *þigh*, rump; OHG. *deoh*, *diok*. β. The Teut. type is **thekom*, n. The orig. sense is 'the fat, thick, plump part'; cf. Icel. *þjó*, the rump. Closely allied to Lithuan. *taukas*, fat of animals, *tuktis*, to become fat, *tukintis*, to fatten; Russ. *tyt*, fat of animals, *tuchit*(e), to fatten. From an Idg. base TEUK, extension of √TEU, to increase, be strong, swell; see **Thews**, **Thumb**, **Tumid**.

THILL, the shaft of a cart. (E.) 'Thill, the beam or draught-tree of a cart or waggon, upon which the yoke hangs; Thiller or Thill-horse, the horse that is put under the thill'; Phillips, ed. 1706. Hence *fill-horse*, for *thill-horse*, Merch. Ven. ii. 2. 100; *fill* for *thill*, Troil. iii. 2. 48. ME. *þille*. 'Thytle, of a carte, Temo; Thyll-horse, Veredus; Prompt. Parv. AS. *þille*, glossed by *tabulam*, Voc. 282, 2, where the sense seems to be 'board' or 'trencher'; *þille* meant a thin slip of wood, whether used for a thill or for a wooden platter. We also find: 'Tabulatorium, *wāþ-þyling*,' id. 147, 31; also: 'Aren, *breda þiling*, vel *flor* on *to þersenne*,' i. e. a thilling of boards, or floor to thrash on, id. 14.—Icel. *þilla*, a plank, planking, esp. in a ship, a bench for rowers, *þilla*; Swed. *tilja*, a plank, floor; MIIG. *dille*, OHG. *dilla*, *thili*, G. *diele*, a board, plank; Du. *deel*, a plank. Teut. types **theljon-*, L. **thelom*, n. Allied to OIrish *talam*, earth, L. *tellus*, earth, Lith. *tile*, a little plank in the bottom of a boat, Skt. *tala-m*, bottom, floor, surface. See **Deal** (2). Der. *thill-horse*, as above.

THIMBLE, a metal cover for the finger, used in sewing. (E.) Though now worn on the finger, similar protections were once worn on the thumb, and the name was given accordingly. ME. *þimbl*. 'Thymbyl, Theca' Prompt. Parv. Formed (with exsecrable *b*, as in *thumb* itself) from AS. *þymel*, a thumb-stall; A. S. Leechdoms, II. 150, l. 6. Teut. type **thāniloz*. Formed with suffix *-(ō)lo-*, indicative of the agent, or in this case of the protector, from AS. *þuma*, a thumb; see **Thumb**. *Thimble* = *thumb-er*; formed by vowel-change.

THIN, extended, slender, lean, fine. (E.) ME. *þinne*, Chaucer, C. T. 9556 (E 1684); *þunne*, Ancrer Kniwe, p. 144, l. 13. AS. *þynne*, Grein, II. 613.—Du. *dun*; Icel. *þunnur*; Dan. *tynd* (for **tynn*); Swed. *tunn*; G. *dünn*; OIrish *duinn*—W. *tenen*; Gael. and Irish *tana*; Russ. *tonkii*; L. *tenus*; Gk. *rasad*, slim; Skt. *tana-*, thin; Pers. *tanak*, slender (Horn, § 397). β. All from the sense 'out-stretched', as in Gk. *rasad*, from √TEN, to stretch; cf. Skt. *tan*, to stretch, Goth. *uf-thanzjan*, AS. *þenzian*, to stretch on, L. *tendere*. Der. *thin-ly*, *thin-ness*; *thin-ish*; *thin*, verb. From the same root are *ten-nity*, *at-ten-uate*, *ex-ten-uate*; *ten-ide*, q. v.; *ten*(1), q. v.

THINE, *thy*, poss. pron. belonging to 'thee'. (E.) ME. *thin*, with long *i*, and without final *e*; gen. *thines*, dat. *thine*, nom. and acc. pl. *thine*; by loss of *n*, we also have ME. *thi*—mod. E. *thy*. The *n* was commonly retained before a vowel; 'This was *thin* ooth, and *min* also certeyn'; Chaucer, C. T. 1141 (A 1139). 'To me, that am *thy* cosin and *thy* brother,' id. 1133 (A 1131). AS. *ðin*, poss. pron., declined like an adjective; derived from *ðin*, gen. case of *þu*, thou; see **Thou**.—Icel. *þinn*, *þin*, *þitt*, poss. pron.; from *þin*, gen. of *þú*, Dan. and Swed. *din*, poss. pron.; G. *dein*, from *deiner*, gen. of *du*; Goth. *thina*, from *thaina*, gen. of *thu*. Der. *thy-self* (= *thine self*), lit. 'self of thee'.

THING, an inanimate object. (E.) ME. *þing*, Chaucer, C. T. 13865 (B 2127). AS. *þing*, a thing; also, a cause, sake, office, reason, council; also written *þing*, *þing*, Grein, II. 592.—Du. *ding*; Icel. *þing*, a thing; also, an assembly, meeting, council; Dan. and Swed. *ting*, a thing; also, an assize; G. *ding*, *ding*, OHG. *dinc*. Teut. type **thingom*, n. Prob. allied to Goth. *thins*, season, time (hence, time for meeting). And further, to AS. *þing*, pt. t. *þiuk*, to prosper, succeed, thrive. See **Thoe** (2). Der. *any-thing*, ME. *any þing*; *no-thing*, ME. *no þing*; also *hus-tings*, q. v.

THINK, to exercise the mind, judge, consider, suppose, opine, opine. (E.) ME. *þenken*, to think, suppose, also *þenchen*, as in Chaucer, C. T. 3253. Orig. distinct from the imper. verb. *þinken*, explained under **Me-thinks**; but confusion between the two was easy and common. Thus, in P. Plowman, A. vi. 90, we have I *þenke*, written I *þinke* in the parallel passage, B. v. 600. [The pt. t. of both verbs often appears as *þought*, pp. *þought*. Strictly, the pt. t. of *think* should have become *thought*, and of *me-thinks* should have become *me-thught*, but the spellings *oght* and *oght* are confused in modern E. under the form *ought*.] AS. *þencan*, *þencan*, to think, pt. t. *þihte*;

Grein, ii. 579. A weak verb, allied to *þanc*, sb., (1) a thought, (2) a thank; see **Thank**. + Icel. *þekja*, old pt. *þátti*, to perceive, know; Dan. *tænke*; Swed. *tänka*; G. *denken*, pt. *dachte*. + Goth. *thagjan* (= *thanjan*), pt. *thákta*. Tent. type **thanjan*; from **thank*, and grade of root **thenk*, Idg. **teng*; whence also (O.L.) *tongere*, to think (from the 2nd grade **tong*). See **Thank**. Der. *thought*, sb., q. v. Also *be-think*, vb. Allied to *thank*.

THIRD, the ordinal of the number *three*. (E.) For *third*. ME. *þridde*, Chaucer, C. T. 12770 (C 836); spelt *þirde*, Seven Sages, ed. Wright, l. 49. AS. *þrida*, third; Grein, ii. 499. — AS. *þreo*, *þri*, three; see **Three**. + Du. *derde*; Icel. *þridi*; Dan. *trede*; Swed. *trede*; G. *dritte*; Goth. *thridja*. + W. *tryde*, *trydydd*; Gael. and Irish *treas*; Russ. *treiti*; Lithuan. *trėcias*; L. *tertius*; Gk. *τρίτος*; Skt. *tritiya*. Der. *third-ly*; and see *riding*.

THIRL, to pierce. (E.) See **Thril**.

THIRST, dryness, eager desire for drink, eager desire. (E.) ME. *þurst*, P. Plowman, B. xviii. 366; various readings *þurst*, *þrist*, *þrest*. AS. *þurst*, Grein, ii. 611; also *þyrst*, first, id. 613; whence *þyrstan*, verb, id. 614. + Du. *dorst*, whence *dorsten*, verb; Icel. *þorsti*, whence *þyrsta*, vb.; Dan. *tørst*, whence *tørste*, vb.; Swed. *törst*, whence *törsta*, vb.; G. *durst*, whence *dürsten*; Goth. *þaurstei*, sb. β. The Goth. *thaurstei* (= *thurst*), as from the Goth. weak stem *thaur-*, as seen in *-thaur-*ans, pp. of (*ga*)*thairsan* (pt. *t. thars*), to be dry (with Goth. *ai* for Teut. *e*); the suffix *-tei* = *f*. The Teut. **thers-*an, vb., is cognate with Gk. *τρίπο-αβαι*, to become dry, *τρίπο-αβαι*, to dry up, wipe up, L. *torrere* (for **torsire*), to parch, *terra* (for **tersa*), dry ground; cf. Skt. *trśh*, to thirst; *trśha-*, thirst. (✓TEKS). Allied to **Terrace** and **Torrid**. Der. *thirst*, vb., as above; *thirst-y*, AS. *þurstig*, Grein, ii. 611; *thirst-ly*, *thirst-iness*. And (from the same root) *terrace*, *torr-id*, *test*, *toast*, *tur-en*.

THIRTEEN, three and ten. (E.) ME. *þrettene*, P. Plowman, B. v. 214. AS. *þriete*, *þrieteig*, Grein, ii. 599. — AS. *þreo*, three; and *ten*, *þyn*, ten; with pl. suffix *-en*. See **Three** and **Ten**. + Du. *derien*; Icel. *þrettun*; Dan. *tretten*; Swed. *tretton*; G. *dreizehn*. All similar compounds. Der. *thirteen-th*, AS. *þrieteotha* (Grein), Icel. *þrettandi*; but the *n*, dropped in AS., has been restored.

THIRTY, three times ten. (E.) ME. *þriti*, Wyclif, Luke, iii. 23; *þretty*, *þirty*, Prompt. Parv., p. 492. AS. *þritig*, *þritig*, Grein, ii. 601; the change of long *i* to short *i* caused the doubling of the *t*. — AS. *þri*, variant of *þreo*, three; and *-tig*, suffix denoting 'ten'; see further under **Three** and **Ten**. + Du. *derzig*; Icel. *þritíu*; Dan. *trede*; Swed. *treitio*; G. *dreissig*. All similar compounds. Der. *thirti-eth*, AS. *þritigoba*.

THIS, demonstr. pron. denoting a thing near at hand. (E.) 1. SINGULAR FORM. ME. *this*, Chaucer, C. T. 1576 (A 1574); older form *thes*, Ancien Riwle, p. 170, l. 12. AS. *ðes*, masc.; *ðeos*, fem.; *ðin*, neuter; see Grein, ii. 581. + Du. *deze*; Icel. *þessi*, masc. and fem.; *þetta*, neuter; G. *dieser*; MHG. *dieser*; OHG. *deser*. β. *This* is most likely an emphatic form, due to suffixing an emphatic particle to the pronominal base *THA*. 2. PLURAL FORMS. The mod. E. pl. form is *these*; those being only used as the plural of *that*. This distinction is unoriginal; both *these* and *those* are varying forms of the plural of *this*, as will at once appear by observing the numerous examples supplied by Strattmann. β. The ME. word for 'those' was *tho* or *thoo*, due to AS. *þu*, nom. pl. of the def. article; in accordance with this idiom, we still have the common prov. E. 'they horses' = *those* horses; it will be easily seen that the restriction of the form *those* (with *o*) to its modern use was due to the influence of this older word *tho*. For examples of *tho* = *those*, see Wyclif, Matt. iii. 1, xiii. 17. γ. It remains to give examples of the ME. pl. forms of *this*. Layamon has *þus*, *þes*, *þes*, *þes*, *þus*, ll. 476, 1028, 2219, 3816; *alle þus* = all these, *Alymbe of lawy*, p. 10, l. 17; *þos word* = these words, Owl and Nightingale, 139; *þese wordes* = these words, P. Plowman, B. prol. 184; *þese wordes* = these words, id. C. l. 198. Cf. AS. *ðis*, *ðes*, these, pl. of *ðes*, this, Grein, ii. 581. Of these forms, *ðis* became *those*, while *ðes* assisted in forming *these*; we also find ME. *this-e*, i. e. *this*, with the pl. suffix *-e*.

THISTLE, a prickly plant. (E.) ME. *þistil*, spelt *thystille* in Prompt. Parv.; where we also find *nouchstille* = *so-w-thistle*. AS. *þistel*; 'Cardi' *þu's þistel*, Voc. 11. 13. + Du. *distel*; Icel. *þistill*; Dan. *tidel*; Swed. *tistel*; G. *distel*; OHG. *distil*, *distula*. β. The *i* was once long, as in some E. and G. dialects; cf. Somerset. *daash-l*, a thistle, Effries, *distal*. Tent. types **þistilaz*, **þistilā*. f. Perhaps allied to Goth. *at-thinsan*, to pull towards one; from its catching the clothes of the passer-by. Cf. Tonsil. Der. *thist-ly*.

THITHER, to that place. (E.) ME. *thider* (cf. ME. *fader*, *moder* for mod. E. *father*, *mother*); Chaucer, C. T. 1265 (A 1263). AS. *ðider*, *ðyder*, thither; Grein, ii. 590. Cf. Icel. *þáðra*, there; Goth. *thakthra*, thence. Skt. *atira*, there, thither. Formed from Teut. *THA* = Idg. *TO*, demonstr. pronom. base, for which see **That**;

with a suffix like L. *-tro* in *ut-tro*. Compare **Hither** and **Whither**. Der. *thither-ward*, AS. *þiderward*, Grein, ii. 591.

THOLE (1), **THOWL**, a pin or peg in the side of a boat to keep the oars in place. (E.) Commonly called a *thole-pin*, though the addition of *pin* is needless. ME. *thol*, *tol*. β. *Tholle*, carte-pyane, or *tol-pyu*, Cavilla; Prompt. Parv. β. *Tholle*, a cart-pyane; a grave. AS. *þol*; Scalmsus, *thol*, Corpus gloss., 180c (8th cent.). + Du. *dol*, a thowl; Sewel; Icel. *þollr*, a fir-tree, a young fir, also a tree in general, as *ask-þollr*, ash-tree, *alm-þollr*, elm-tree; also a wooden peg, the thole of a row-boat. Cf. Icel. *þoll* (gen. *þollar*), a young fir-tree; Dan. *tol*, a stopple, stopper, thole, pin; Swed. *tall*, a pine-tree; Swed. dial. *tall*, the same (Kietz); Swed. *tall*, a thole. And cf. Norweg. *tall*, *toll*, a fir-tree, esp. a young fir-tree; *toll*, a thole (Aasen). β. Teut. base **thul-*, weak grade allied to **hal-*, as in *pal-lar*, gen. of Icel. *þoll* (above); and perhaps to **thel-*; see **Thill**. Der. *thole-pin*.

THOLE (2), to endure, suffer. (E.) In Levins. Obsolete in books, but a good word; it still occurs in prov. E. 'He that has a good crop may *thole* some thistles'; North-Country Proverb, in Brockett. ME. *þollen*, *þolten*, Chaucer, C. T. 7128 (D 1546). AS. *þolian*, to suffer, endure, tolerate; Grein, ii. 594. + Icel. *þola*, the same; Dan. *taale*; Swed. *tdla*; MHG. *gölen*, *gölen*, *thulan*. β. All from a Teut. base **hul-*, weak grade of Idg. **TEL-*, to bear; allied to Skt. *tol*, to lift, Gk. *τράνω*, to suffer; L. *tolle*, *tolerare*; see further under **Tolerate**.

THONG, a strip or strap of leather. (E.) Spelt *thuang* in Levins. For *thung*; the *w* is now lost. ME. *þung*, Wyclif, John, i. 27; we also find *þung*, *þong*, Kob. of Glouc. p. 116, l. 2497. AS. *þuang*; in *sevi-þuang* = shoe-thong, John, i. 27. The change from *u* to *o* before *n* is common, as *song* < AS. *sang*; *strong* < AS. *strang*. + Icel. *þungur*, a thong, latchet; esp. of a shoe. From **þuang*, whence grade of Teut. **þueng-*, to constrain. The verb from which it is derived will be found under **Twinge**, q. v.

THORAX, the chest of the body. (L. = Gk.) A medical term. In Phillips, ed. 1706; Blount gives the adj. *thoracique* = L. *thorax* (gen. *thoracis*), the breast, chest, a breast-plate. — Gk. *θώραξ* (gen. *θώρακος*), a breast-plate; also, the part of the body covered by the breast-plate. β. The orig. sense is 'protector' or 'defender'; the Gk. *θώραξ* answers to Skt. *dhāra-*, a trunk or box for keeping clothes, lit. a protector or preserver; ✓DHKE, to bear, hold; see **Firm**. Der. *thoraci-*, from the decl. stem *thoraci-*.

THORN, a spine, sharp woody spine on the stem of a plant, a spiny plant. (E.) ME. *þorn*, Wyclif, Matt. xvii. 29. AS. *þo-n*, Matt. xxvii. 29. + Du. *doorn*; Icel. *þorn*; Dan. *tjørn*; Swed. *törne*; G. *dorn*; Goth. *thaurnus*. And cf. Russ. *trn*, the black-thorn, *trn*, thorns; Polish *tarn*, a thorn. Also Skt. *trna-*, a grass-blade. Tent. type **þurnuz*, m. from the base *TIHRN* = Idg. ✓TER, to hurt, pierce, so that the sense is 'piercer'. See further under **Trito**. Der. *thorny*, cf. AS. *þornik*, thorny, Voc. 139.18; *thorn-lex*. Also *thorn-back*, the name of a fish which has spines on its back, ME. *þornebacke*, Havelok, 759.

THOROUGH, going through and through, complete, entire. (E.) It is merely a later form of the prep. *through*, which was spelt *þow* as early as in Havelok, 631, and *þuruk* in the Ancien Riwle, p. 92, l. 17. Shak. has *through* as a prep., Merry Wives, iv. 5. 32. Midl. Nt. dr. ii. l. 3 (where the folios and *quarto* have *through*); also as an adv., 'It pierced me *through*', Pericles, iv. 3. 35; and even as an adj., L. L. l. ii. 235. The use of it as an adj. probably arose from the use of *throughly* or *thoroughly* as an adv. in place of the adverbial use of *through* or *thorough*. Cf. 'the feast was *thoroughly* ended'; Spenser, F. Q. iv. 12. 18. We find *through* as a sb. in the sense of 'passage', J. Bradford's Works, i. 303 (Parker Society). The old sense of *through* is still preserved in *through-fare*, i. e. *through fare*. See **Through**. Der. *through-ly*, *through-ness*; *through-bred*, *through-going*, *through-paced*. Also *through-bass*, which prob. means *through-bass*, the bass being marked throughout by figures placed below the notes; and *through-fare*, i. e. *through-fare*, Cymb. i. 2. 11, Milton, P. L. x. 393.

THORP, **THORPE**, a village. (E.) Best spelt *thorp*. In Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, b. xii. st. 32. ME. *þorp*, Chaucer, C. T. 8075 (E 109). AS. *þorp*, as a place-name, A. S. Chron. an. 962. It means a village. + Du. *dorp*, a village; Icel. *þorp*; Dan. *torp*, a hamlet; Swed. *torp*, a little farm, cottage; G. *dorf*; Goth. *þaurp*, a field, Nehem. v. 16. β. The Teut. type is **þurfo-*. Allied to Lithuan. *traba*, a building, house. Also Irish *trabha*, 'a farmed village' [meaning, I suppose, a village round a farm], a tribe, family, clan; Gael. *trabhair*, a pl. (used collectively), houses; W. *traf*, a home-stead, hamlet, town; Idg. type **trebo-*. Brugmann, i. § 553.

THOSE, now used as the pl. of *that*, but etymologically one of the forms of the pl. of *this*. (E.) See **This**.

THOU, the second pers. pronoun. (F.) MF. *thou*. AS. *þū*. + Icel. *þú*; Goth. *þu*; Dan., Swed., and G. *du*; (lost in Dutch); Irish and Gael. *tu*; W. *ti*; Russ. *tui*; L. *tu*; Gk. *σύ*, *σύ*; Pers. *tū*; Palmer's Pers. Dict. col. 152; Skt. *tvam* (nom. case). Brugmann, ii. § 440. Der. *thine*, *q. v.*, often shortened to *thy*.

THOUGH, on that condition, even if, notwithstanding. (Scand.) It would be better to spell it *thogh*, in closer accordance with the pronunciation; but it seems to have become a fashion in E. always to write *ough* for *ogh*, and not to suffer *ogh* to appear. ME. *thogh*, Chaucer, C. T. 727 (A 729); the Ellesmere MS. has *thogh*, the Camb. MS. has *thow*, and the Petworth MS. has *oo*; the rest, *thogh*, *thoughe*. [Older spellings, given by Stratmann, are *peh*, *paih*, *peah*, *peh*, *peh*, *peh*, *peuh*, *puh*, *pei*, *peiz*, *peizh*, where some of the forms, as *peh*, *peh*, *peh*, *peiz*, *peizh* are from AS. *ðeah*, *ðeah*, *ðeah*, *ðeah*, *ðeah*.] The later ME. *thogh* answers to Icel. *þó* + 1st du. *thogh*, yet, but; Dan. *dog*; Swed. *dog*; G. *doch*, OHG. *doch*; Goth. *thauh*. β. All from the Teut. type **thaw-h*, in which *-h* is an enclitic, answering to L. *que*, *id*, *quæ*. **Thaw-* is probably related to the Skt. *ut*, 'but'. In the D. and G. *doch*, the short *o* is due to loss of emphasis. Der. *al*-*thogh*, *q. v.*

THOUGHT the act or result of thinking, an idea, opinion, notion. (F.) Better spelt *thoght*; the introduction of *n* is due to the prevalence of forms with *ough*. M.E. *þoght*, *þoȝt*; the pl. *þoghtis* is in Wyclif, I Cor. iii. 20. A.S. *þōht*, also *gēþōht*, as in Luke, ii. 35. Lit. 'a thing thought of, or thought upon'; cf. A.S. *gēþōht* or *þōht*, *þōtt*, thought; to think; Grein, ii. 579. See **THINK** & **FEEL**. *þōtt*, thought; to think; to *þrekja*, to know, pl. t. *þätti*, the pp. not being used; G. *ge-dacht*, cf. *gedacht*, pp. *denken*, to think; Goth. *thāhtuns*, thought, allied to *thuekanjan*, to seem, and *thagjan*, to think; where *thugk-* (= *think-*) is the weak grade of *thagk-* (= *think-*). Der. *thought*, full, M.E. *þohtful*, Ormulum, 3423; *thought*-ful-ly, *thought*-ful-ness; *thought*-less, *less-ly*, *less-ness*.

THOUSAND, *tasand*, *tausend*. (E.) *Moe. þousand*, Chaucer, *C. T.* 1956 (A 1954). AS. *þāsend*, Grein, ii. 611; *þu. duizend*; Icel. *þúsund*; also *þúsund*, *þúsundrót*; Dan. *tusind*; Swed. *tusen* (*for-tusend*); G. *tausend*; Goth. *thūsundi*. We also find Lithuan. *tušantis*, a thousand; Russ. *tušacha*, a thousand. β. The word is not yet explained; in Icel. *þúsund*, the syllable *hund* = AS. *hund*, a hundred, and is due to popular etymology; which may, however, prove to be correct. See the long discussion of Goth. *thūsundi* in Schade, OIG. Dictionary. It is suggested that the sense was 'great hundred'; the prefix *þu-* being allied to Skt. *tasav*, strong; Streitberg, § 129 (5). Cf. also OPruss. *tušimtons*, a thousand. DER. *thousand-th*, a late word, formed by analogy with *four-th*, &c.; *thousand-fold*, *Moe. þusendfold*, St. Katherine, 2323.

THOWAL, the same as **Thole** (1), q.v.
THERRAL, a slave. (Scand.) ME. *þral*, Chaucer, C. T. 12123 (C 189). (ONorthumb. *þræl*, Mark, x. 44; not an AS. word, but borrowed from Norse. -Icel. *þrall*, a thrall, serf; *þrall*; Dan. *træl*; Swed. *träl*. Teut. type **þhrāilōz*, m. (base **þhrāi-*); and allied to OIIG. *drigil*, *drigil*, a slave, a thrall; lit. 'a runner', i.e. one who runs on messages. Formed from the Teut. base *THREGE*, to run, whence also Goth. *þrargian*, AS. *þrægan*, to TIRE. Cf. AS. *þrag*, *þrah*, a running, course. Further connexions uncertain; perhaps allied to L. *trahere*, to draw, or to Celto-L. *vertraga*, a greyhound; see **Fœuterer**. The Gk. *þrōs-eir*, to run, is of uncertain origin. Der. *þrāl-drum*, ME. *þraldrum*, Layamon, 29156; from Icel. *þrældrum*, thrall-drum; the Icel. suffix *-dǫmr* being the same as the AS. suffix *-dūm*.

THRASH, THRĚSH, to beat out grain from the straw. (E.) The spelling with *ě* is the older. ME. *preschen*, *preschen*, Chaucer, C. T. 538 (A 536). For *perschen*, by metathesis of *r*. AS. *þerscan*, *þerscan*. Grein, ii. 881. A strong verb, pt. t. *þærsc*, pp. *þorscan*. The ME. pp. *preschen* occurs in the Örmulum, l. 1530; and *idorschen* in the Ancien Krieger, p. 186, l. 18+MDu. *trāschen* (Hexham); Du. *dorschen*; Iccl. *pruška*; Dan. *terse*; Swed. *träschen*; G. *dräschen*; Goth. *thriskan*, pt. t. *thrisk*, pp. *thriskuns*. β. All from Teut. type **threskan-*, pt. t. **thrisk*, pp. **thriskunaz*; to beat noisily. Allied to Lithuan. *tarščėti*, to rattle, clap; *trąščėti*, to rattle, make a cracking noise; Russ. *treskati*, to burst, crack, crackle, *trěsk*, a crash. From an Idg. base **tresk-*, to crack, burst, crackle; then to strike, thrash. Pick cites OSlavonic *troška*, Lat. 'fulmen'; which suggests the rattling of thunder; whence, perhaps, the noise of the fall. DER. *thresh-er* or *thresh-er*, ME. *þreschare*, Prompt. Parv.; *thresh-ing* or *thresh-ing*; *threshing-floor* or *threshing-floor*, Rith, iii. 2. Also *thresh-old*, q.v.

THRASONICAL, vain-glorious. (L.—Gk.) In Shak. L. L. L. v. 1. 14; As You Like It, v. 2. 34. A coined word, as if with suffix *-al* (L. *-ālis*) from a L. adj. **Thrasōnīcus*; but the adj. really in use was *Thrasōniānus*, whence MF. *Thrasōnien*, ‘boasting, Thraso-like;’ Cot. Formed, with suffix *-cus* (or *-ānus*), from *Thrasōni-*.

decl. stem of *Thraso*, the name of a bragging soldier in Terence's *Eunuchus*. Evidently coined from Gk. *thras-ús*, bold, spirited. — **✓DHERS**, to be bold; cf. Skt. *dharsha-*, arrogance, *dhṛsh*, to be bold; see **Dare** (1).

THRAVE, a number of sheaves of wheat. (Scand.) See Nares. Generally 12 or 24 sheaves. The pl. *thraves* = clusters or handfuls of rushes, is in Chapman, Geit. Uslur, i. 1 (Bassoli). ME. *prave*; *preve*, P. Plowman, B. xvi. 55. The late AS. pl. *preus* occurs in Birch, Cart. Saxon. iii. 367. = Icel. *prefi*, a thrave, number of sheaves; Dan. *trave*, a score of sheaves; Swed. *trafve*, a pile of wood. Cf. Swed. dial. *trave*, a thrave; *trafve*, 24 or 30 sheaves in a shock (F. Möller); NFries. *trav*.

THREAD, a thin twisted line or cord, filament. (E.) ME. *þread*, *þrid*, Chaucer, C. T. 14393 (P 3665). The e was once long on the Elsecmere and Hengwrt MSS. have the spelling *þrad*. AS. *þræd*, a thread; Ælfred, tr. of Boethius, c. xxix. § 1 (b. iii. pr. 5). Lit. "that which is twisted." AS. *þrīwum*, to twist, also to throw; see **THROW**. +Du. *draad*, thread; cf. *draaijen*, to twist, turn; Icel. *þrír*; Dan. *tråd*; Swed. *tråd*; G. *draht*, *draht*, wire, thread; O.H.G. *draht*, wire. Tent. type *þræd-daz*; cf. Gk. *πρή-α*, a boring through, a hole. Der. thread, verb, Rich. II, v. 5, 17; *thread-y*, i.e. thread-like. Also *thread-bare*, so bare that the component threads of the garment can be traced, ME. *þredbare* (*þredbare* in the Hengwrt MS.), Chaucer, C. T. 262 (A 260). Doublet, *thrid*.

THREAT, a menace. (E.) *ME. pret*; the dat. *prete* occurs in *The Owl and Nightingale*, l. 58; hence the verb *þreatan*, Chaucer, *Legend of Good Women*, 754; also the verb *þreathen*, Wyclif, Mark, i. 25. [The latter is mod. E. *threaten*.] *AS. þreāt*, i. a crowd, crush, or throng of people, which is the usual meaning, Grein, i. 598; also (2) a great pressure, calamity, trouble, and hence, a threat, rebuke, Grein, ii. 598, l. 1. The orig. sense was a push as of a crowd, hence pressure put upon any one. Cf. *AS. þreāt*, pt. t. of the strong verb *þreotan*, appearing only in the impersonal comp. *þreotan*, to afflict, vex, lit. to press extremely, urge. + Icel. *þrjótta*, pt. t. *þraut*, pp. *þrotinn*, to fail, lack, come short; used impersonally. (The orig. sense was perhaps to urge, trouble, whence the *BS. þraut*, a hard task, struggle); Goth. *þhrītan*, only in the comp. *usþhrītan*, to use despotically, trouble, vex greatly; OHG. *drīzan*, in the comp. *andriozan*, MHG. *drīdzien*, impers. verb, to tire, vex; also appearing in *G. verdriessen* (pt. i. *verdrüss*), to vex, trouble. *Þ.* Hence *AS. þreāt*, a crowd, a Teut. *þrō*, *þrōm*, m., in Teut. *þhrōm*, and *grōw*, **þhrōtan*, to crowd. Allred, *in L. trādere*, to push, shove, urged, urge, press upon (cf. *trādere*, a pole to push with); also *Teut. trūditi(s)*, to make a man work, to trouble, disturb, vex. (✓*TREUD*, to push, urge). *Der. threat*, verb, K. John, iii. l. 347. *ME. þreten* (as above), *AS. þreātium* (weak verb), Grein, ii. 598 also *threat-en*, *ME. þretenen* (as above), *AS. þreātian*; *threat-en* *ing-ly*. From the same base, *abv-truse*, *de-trude*, *ex-trude* *in-trude*, *ob-trude*, *pro-trude*. Cf. *thrust*.

THREE, *tri*, two and one. (E.) *ME. þre*, Wyclif, Matt. xviii. 20 *AS. þreo*, Matt. xviii. 20; other forms *þre*, *þri*, *þr̥*, Grein, li. 599a. +Du. *drie*; Icel. *þrír* (fem. *þrjár*, neut. *þrjú*); Dan. *tre*; Swed. *tre*; Goth. *threis*; G. *drei*, +Irish, *gáel*, and W. *tri*; Russ. *tri*; L. *tres*; neut. *tria*; Gk. *treis*, neut. *τρία*; Lithuan. *trys* (stem *tri*); Skt. masc. nom. pl. *trayas*. 1dg. masc. nom. pl. **treys*. Brugmann li. § 167. *Dre*, three-fold, *AS. þrifeald*, *þrifeald*, Ælfred, tr. of Boethius c. xxxiii. § (b) iii. met. q.; *three-score*, Much Ado, i. 1. 201; also *thri-ty*, q. v.; and see *thir-d*, *thir-teen*, *thir-ly*. From the same source are *tri-ard*, *tri-angle*, *tri-munity*, *tri-pos*, &c. See **TRI**. Also *thrice*, *ter-eel*, *ter-i-ian*, *ter-i-i-ar-y*.

THRENODY, a lament, song of lamentation. (Gk.) Shak. even ventures upon *threnē*, Phœnix, l. 49. Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674 has both *threnē* and *threnody*. Englished from Gk. *θρήνη*, lamenting.—Gk. *θρήν-ος*, a wailing, lamenting, sound of wailing funeral dirge (cf. *θρή-μαι*, I cry aloud); and *πῶς*, an ode, from *deisō*, to sing. See **Drone** (1) and **Ode**.

THRESH, the same as **Thrash**, q.v.
THRESHOLD, a piece of wood or stone under the door or at the entrance of a house. (E.) The word is to be divided *thresh-ald*, where *-ald* was (by popular etymology) supposed to stand for *wald* (wood). (Shak. has *ald = wold*, K. Lear, iii. 4. 125.) ME. *preshold*, *preshold*, Chaucer, C. T. 3. 382; *preskeshold*, P. Plowman, B. v. 357; *priswald*, Voc. 667. 14. AS. *persceld*, Deut. vi. 9 (where the *w* does not appear; later form *perscwald*, as in 'Limen, *perscwald*,' Voc. 280. 15). Supposed to mean 'the piece of wood which is beaten' by the feet of those who enter the house, the *thresh-wood*. — AS. *persc-an*, to thresh, thrash; and *wald*, *wæld*, a wood, hence a piece of wood. β. But this was a popular etymology; Kling Affers has *persceld* simply; tr. of Gregory's Pastoral Care, p. 77. l. 22. This form represents Teut. **presko-lo-* (Slevers); cf. OHG. *drisc-lo-si*, a threshold. Here **brisko* is from Teut. **breshan*, to thrash;

but *-ðlo-* represents the Idg. suffix *-tro-*. See my Principles of Eng. Etymology, i. § 228 (h). The Icel. *þreskjöldr*, a threshold, is spelt in various ways: cf. Swed. *tröskel*.

THRICE, three times. (E.) The final -ce is *fur*; it is a mere device for showing that the final sound is voiceless, i.e. sounded as *s* and not as *z*. So also the pl. of *mouse* is written *mice*; &c. *Thrice* stands for *thris*, contracted form of ME. *þrice* or *þryce*, a word which was formerly dissyllabic: 'And þryce with his speris cler-inges' Chaucer, C. T. 2956 (A. 2954). B. Again, *þrice* was
 In OE. *þrice* was dissyllabic, the suffix *-ce* of gen. *þrice* being an older form *þrice*, also dissyllabic; the words *þrice* and *þryce* originating in a similar manner. The form *þrice* is in Layamon, 17432, earlier text; and *þrice* in the same, 26066, later text.—A.S. *þrīwum*, thrice, Exod. xxiii. 14; Grein, ii. 601.—A.S. *þri*, thrice. See **Three**.

THRID, a thread. (E.) In Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 278. The same as **Thread**, q. v. **Der. thrid**, verb, Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, l. 495.

THRIFT, frugality. (Scand.) ME. *þrift*, Chaucer, C. T. 16893. = Icel. *þrift*, thrift, where the *t* is added to the stem; we also find *þrif*, thriving condition, prosperity. = Icel. *þrif*-, weak grade, as seen in *þrif-inn*, pp. of *þrifa*, only used in the reflex. *þrifask*, to thrive; see **Thrive**. Cf. Dan. *triv-else*, prosperity, with a different suffix. The suffix *-t* is from the Idg. suffix *-t-*. Cf. *thrift*.

THIRILL, THIRIL, to pierce. (F.) Spenser uses *thril* in the metaphorical sense, to pierce with an arrow; *F. Q. iii. 5. 20, iv. 7. 31*; hence the metaphorical use, as in *F. Q. iv. 1. 49*. *Thril* is an older spelling of the same word. * *Thrylun, thrylun*, or *peercyn*, Penetro, terebro, perfuro; Prompt. Parv. ME. *Jirlen*, Chauver, C. T. 7212 (A 2710); *Jrullen*, Trevisa, tr. of Higden, i. 330; *Jurulen*, Ancruen Kivle, p. 392, l. 2. AS. *þyrilan*, to pierce through, *þeort þyrilan*, Exod. xxi. 6, Levit. xxv. 10. Again, *þyrilan* is a shorter form for *þyrilan*; we find the sb. *þyrel-un*, a piercing, in Ælfred, tr. of Gregory's Past. Care, c. xxi, ed. Sweet, p. 153, last line, and the verb *durh-þyrelan*, to pierce through (*through-thril*), two lines further on. The verb *þyrelan* is a causal verb, from the b. *þyrel*, a hole (caused by boring), Ælfred, tr. of Boethius, c. xxix. 11 (b. iii. pr. 11). *þ*. Lastly, *þyrel* is also found as an adj., with the sense of bored or pierced. * *Gif monnes bið bið þyrel* 'various reading *þyrl*' = if a man's thigh be pierced; Laws of Ælfred, 62, in Thorpe, Ancient Laws, i. 96. This is equivalent to the cognate MHC. *durehel*, pierced, an adj. derived from *dureh*, prep., to pierce; similarly, *þyrel* and *þyrl* for *þyrelun* (from *þurh-un*), (with the usual vowel change from *u* to *y*) from AS. *þyrlun*, through. *þ*. We thus see that AS. *þyrl* meant 'going through', and hence, 'hole'; whence the verb was formed. See *Through*. *þ*. Irish *thair*, through. ¶ The Du. *drillen* is from *dril* (MHn. *drille*), a hole; and *drille* must have been a derivative from the old form of Du. *door*, through; cf. OSaxon *thurh*, through. Der. *thrill*, sb., a late word; *thril-ing*, pres. part. as adj. Also *nos-tril*, q.v. Doublet, *drill* (from Dutch).

THRIVE, to prosper, flourish, be successful. (Scand. *Mjö.*
thrivann (with +v), Chaucer, C. T. 3677 (A 3675); Iavellou, 285.
Ornnulum, 10868. A strong verb; pp. *thriven*, *thruf*. Ornnulum, 2182,
grasp, Rob. of Glouc. p. 11, l. 40; pp. *thriven*, *thruf*, act. *thrifa*, act. *thrifan*,
to grasp, grip, seize; hence *thrifun* suffixed Icel. *thrifa*, lit. to
grasp for oneself, to thrive; cf. *thrifun* suffixed Icel. Diet. that
thrifun is not connected with *thrifa*, because the transition from 'seizing
oneself' to 'thriving' is easy, and, as both are strong verbs,
conjugated alike, it is hardly possible to separate them. Cf. Norw.
triva, to seize, *trivast*, to thrive; and Widgegen has Swed. *trifva*, iron,
thrifty, active, diligent, coinciding with the Icel. pp. *thrifinn*, iron,
thrifty; and even Icel. *thrifinn* also means 'thrifty'. The pt. t. is
thrifir, and the pp. *thriffin* hence the sb. *thrif*, prosperity and E.
thrif; cf. Dan. *trive*, reflex. verb, to thrive; whence *trivende*,
prosperity; Swed. *trifvas*, reflex. verb, to thrive; cf. *triefnad*, prosperity.
Der. *thriving-ly*; *thrif-t*, q.v.; *thrify*, *thrife*; Chaucer, C. T.
22095 (H 1165); *thrift-i-ly*, *thrift-i-ness*; *thrift-less*, *thrift-less-ly*,
thrift-lessness.

THROAT. the forepart of the neck with the gullet and windpipe, the gullet. (E.) ME. *prote*, Ancræn Kiriwle, p. 216, l. 1; AS. *prote*, throat, Alfrid, tr. of Boethius, c. xxij, § 1 (bk. iij. p. 4); also *prota*, *prota*; 'Guttur, prota,' Voc. 157. 41; 'Guttur, *prota*, id. 306. 13; OHG. *druza*, MII.G. *druzza*, the throat; whence G. *drossel*, throat, throttle. β. Referred in Ettmüller to AS. *protan* (pp. *proten*), to press; a verb treated of s.v. **Threat**. But it is more likely that an initial *s* has been lost, and that AS. *prote* is allied to Du. *stroet*, the throat, MId. *stroot*, *stroet*, 'the throat or the gullet,' Hexham, *stroots*, 'the wesen [weasand] or the wind-pipe,' id. So also OFries. *strotdolla*=AS. *protdolla*, the gullet or windpipe; and cf. Ital. *strozza*, the gullet, a word of Teut. origin. We must therefore refer it to a Teut. base **strut-*, and a connexion with E. *strut*

is possible. The reference may be to the 'prominence' or swelling in the throat below the chin. Cf. Icel. *þrotti*, a swelling; *þrútna*, to swell. See **Thropple**. Der. *thrott-le*, the wind-pipe, dimin. of *throat*; *thrott-le*, verb, to press on the windpipe, ME. *þrotlen*, Destruction of Troy, 12752. Also *thropple*, q.v.

THROB, to beat forcibly, as the heart. (E.) ME. *probben*, rare. With *probbant herte* = with throbbing heart; P. Plowman, A. xii. 48. The word must be either E. or Scand., as it begins with *þ*; but it appears neither in AS. nor in the Scand. languages. We must call it E. *þ*. Allied to Russ. *trepēt(e)*, palpitation, throbbing, trembling, fear; *trepētal(e)*, to throbb, palpitate with joy; and prob. to *trepāt(e)*, to beat hump, also to knock softly. Also to *L. trepidus*; see *Trepidation*. Dor. *throbb*, sb. Spenser. Shen. Kal. May, 208.

THROE, pang, pang, agony. (Scand.) *MK. prove.* *Thronoe*, Erumpina; Prompt. Parv. And see *proves*, pl., pangs. O. E. *Thromies*, ed. Morris, ii. 181, l. 2.—Icel. *þróa*, a throe, pang, longing; Norw. *traa*, longing, tran, to long for; MSwed. *trå*, longing, trå, to long for, to pine away (Swed. *tråna*). Cf. O.H.G. *drôa*, burden, suffering, *drœn*, *drœn*, to suffer; A.S. *þrœwian*, to suffer. Base **thruw-*, from *līg*, root **thre-*; cf. l. *trux*, fierce. See **Truculent**. Cf. also Icel. *þrœg* and *þrœngun*, brevity to long for.

TRONE, a royal seat, chair of state. (F.-I.-Gk.) Now conformed to the Gk. spelling. ME. *trone*, *yclif*, Matt. v. 34.—OF. *trone* (13th cent.), spelt *throne* in Cot.; mod. F. *trône*.—I. *thrōnum*, acc. of *thrōnos*, Matt. v. 34.—Gk. *θρόνος*, a seat, chair; lit. a support.—✓DIECK, to hold, support; whence also Gk. *θράνος*, a bench. Ion. *θρόνος*, a stool.

THRONG, *thron*, a crowd; a crowd of people. (E.) ME. *þrong*, Allit. Poems, ed. Ch. H. Baskin, 1335; *þrong*, "Pricks of Conscience, 476d. AS. *geþrong*, a throng, *Gloss.*, 473; and where the common prefix *ge-* makes no difference. — AS. *þrang*, a throng; of the strong vb. *þringan*, to crowd, to press (pp. *þrungun*). Mark. v. 24; + Du. *drang*, a crowd, from *dringen*, to crowd; Iccl. *þring*, a throng; G. *drang*, a throng, from *drang*, and crowd of *dringen* (pp. *drungen*), to crowd, press. Cf. Dan. *trang*, Swed. *trång*, adj., pressed close, tight, prov. E. *throng*, adj., busy; Goth. *threihan* (pp. *threihuns*) to throng, press around (suf. **thrinhan*). β. All from the Teut. strong verb **threngan*, to throng, from Idg. root **trenk*; whence Lithuan. *trėmėti*, to jolt, to push, *trankamas*, a tumult; and even L. *truncus*, maimed, mutilated. Brugmann, l. § 144 (†). Dor. *throng*, verb, ME. *þrongen*, Morté

THROPPLE, THRAPPLE, the wind-pipe. (E.) Spelt *thropple* by Johnson, who gives it as a Lowland Sc. word; better *throple*, see Halliwell and Jamieson. Halliwell gives also *throple*, o throatle; a derived scuse. *Throple* is usually said to be a corruption of AS. *protibolla*, the wind-pipe, also the gullet; which requires rather violent treatment to reduce it to the required form. The AS. *protibolla* survived for a long time; Palgrave gives: *Threðgole* or *throtæbole*, nen de gorge, gosier. The usual sense of AS. *bolla* is 'bowl'; see **Throat** and **Bowl** (2). **Bole**.

THROSTLE, the song-thrush. (E.) ME. *brustel*, Chaucer, C. T. 12703 (B 1903). '*Mavis*' is glossed by a 'throstel-koek' in Walter de Bibbesworth; Wright's Voc. i. 164, l. 1. AS. *prostle*; Merula, *prostle*, Voc. 286, 20; spelt *proste* (by loss of t), id. 132, 25. — **MITIG. trostel**. Teut. type: **thrustlā*, fem.; *ldog. type *tørzd-lā*. Allied to L. *turdus*, a thrush; also to *brist*, *bristar* (gen. *brastor*), Swed. and Norw. traste, a thrush (from **brast*, and grade of a Teut. root **brast-*); cf. OPruss. *trezde*, a thrush. Also, with initial s, Lith. *trozdins*, m., *strazda*, f., a thrush. See further under **Thrush** (1). **Throstle* has a variant *throshel*, ME. *thrusshil*, Prompt. Parv. Brugmann, i. § 518 (2), 882.

THRATTLE, the wind-pipe. (E.) See **Throat**.
THROUGH, from beginning to end, from one side to the other, from end to end. (E.) For the form through, see **Thorough**.
*ME. þurn, þursh, Ancræn Riwle, p. 93, li. 13, 17. Other forms are þurn, þurn, þursh, þursh, þurn, þurn þorn; &c.; see Strattmann. Also þurk, Kelliquin Aubisque, 102, by metathesis of r; and hence mod. E. through. AS. þurn, pret. adv., through, Grein, i. 607, to; ONorthumb. þer, Matt. xxvii. 18 (Lindisfarne MS.). +Duor. G. durch, OHG. durh, duruk. Teut. type *þurk. Allied to Goth. thairh (for *þerk), through. B. the Goth. thairk, a hole, prob. connected with thairh; and the AS. þyrel, a hole, is a derivative from þurk, through; as shown under Thrill. The fundamental notion is that of boring or piercing; and we may refer through to the ✓TER, to bore, as in *L. terere*, to bore, Gk. *teripau* (for *terp-yeu). See **Trite**. Cf. through with Irish *trá*, beyond, over, through, *tri*, through, *tair*, beyond; *L. tr-*ans, across; *sk. tras*, through, over. Brugmann, i. § 527. Der. *throughly*, *thoroughly* (see **Thorough**); *through-out*, *ME. þurrukut*, Ancræn Riwle, p. 212, l. 23, with which cf. *G. durchaus*, a similar compound, and see **Throw**.*

THROW, to cast, to hurl. (E.) One sense of the word was to twist or wind silk or thread; hence *throwster*, a silk-winder; *'Throw-star, devideesse de soye;'* Palsgrave. The orig. sense was to turn, twist, whirl; hence a turner's lathe is still called a *throw* (Halliwell). ME. *þrowen*, pt. t. *þrew*, P. Plozman, B. xx. 163; pp. *þrowen*, Wyclif, Matt. xiv. 24 (earlier version), now contracted to *throwen*. AS. *þrāwan*, to twist, whirl, hurl; pt. t. *þrēow*, pp. *þrāwen*; a verb which, strangely enough, is rare. 'Contorqueo, ic samod þrāwe,' i. e. I twist together, occurs in Ælfric's Grammar, ed. Zupitza, p. 155, l. 16. The pt. t. *þrēow* = turned itself, occurs in Ælfric's Homilies, ii. 510, l. 8. Leo quotes, from various glossaries: *'ge-þrāwan, torquere; ā-þrāwan, crispare; ed-þrāwan, to twist double; þrāwing-spīn, a throwing (or winding) spindle.'* The orig. sense is still preserved in the derived word *throw-stick* = that which is twisted. β. Allied to G. *drehen*, OIlg. *driyan*, to turn, whirl, Du. *draaijen*, to turn, twist, whirl; all from Teut. base **þrā-* = Idg. base **tēr-*, as in Gk. *τρή-ρός*, bored through, *τρή-μα*, a hole, *τρή-σω*, fut. of *τρή-σαι*, to bore through. 'The grade **ter* occurs in L. *ter-ere*, Gk. *τέπειν* (for **tēp-yein*), to bore. (✓TER). DER. *throw*, sb., *throw-er*; and see *throw-d*.

THROW (1), the tufted end of a weaver's thread; coarse yarn. (E.) See *Thrum* in Nares. In Shak. Mid. N. Dr. v. 291. ME. *þrum*. 'Thrumm, of a clothe, Filamen; Prompt. Parv. 'Hoc liliu, a throni;' Voc. 728. 17. AS. *þrum*, found in *tunge-þrum*, a ligament of the tongue; A. S. Leechdoms, l. p. lxxiv. l. 9; p. lxx. l. 9. Allied to Icel. *þrumar* (gen. *þrumar*), the edge, verge, brim of a thing (hence the rough edge of a web); Norweg. *tröm*, *trām*, *trum*, edge, brim (Aasen); Swed. *id. trömm*, *trum*, *tröm*, a stump, the end of a log (Rietz); MDu. *drom*, or *drom-garen* (*thrum-yarn*), 'thred on the shuttle of a weaver;' Hexham; Du. *dreum*; G. *trumm*, end, drum, stump, of a tree. β. Allied to Gk. *τέρ-μα*, end, L. *ter-minus*, end, limit; see *Term*. DER. *thrumm-ed*, Merry Wives, iv. 2. 80.

THRUM (2), to strum, play noisy music. (Scand.) 'This single thrumming of a fiddle;' Beaumont and Fletcher, Woman's Prize, l. 1 (Jaques). = Icel. *þruma*, to rattle, to thunder; cf. *þrumr*, an alarm, a noise; Dan. *tromme*, a drum; Swed. *tramma*, to beat, to drum. See *Trumpet and Drum*.

THRUSH (1), a small singing-bird. (E.) ME. *þrusche*. 'Boþe þe þrusche and þe þruscele' = both the thrush and thrushel, Will. of Palerme, 80. AS. *þrysc*, spelt *þrysc* in Voc. 286. 23; *þrysc*, id. 260. 30. + OIlg. *drōsa*, a thrush; whence G. *drosel*. β. The AS. word answers to the Teut. type **þruskjōn-*, f. Allied to *Throstle*, q. v.

THRUSH (2), a disease marked by small ulcerations in the mouth; (Scand.) 'Thrush, a disease in the mouth, esp. of young children; Phillips, ed. 1706. The form shows that the word is English or Norse, as it begins with *th*. From ONorse **þruskr*, thrush; whence MDan. *torsk*, Dan. *trüske*, the thrush on the tongue; Swed. *torsk*, Swed. *id. tröske* (Rietz); Norw. *trask*, *trask*, *tröske*, thrush (Ross). Prob. the same as Norw. *trask*, variant of *frask*, *frusk*, a frog; *frusk*, the thrush. In the same way, Gk. *βράπαξ* and L. *rāna* meant (1) a frog, (2) a disease of the tongue (Falk).

THRUST, to push forcibly. (Scand.) ME. *þrusten*, but more commonly *þristen*, as in Havelock, 2019, and sometimes *þresten*, as in Chaucer, C. T. 2614 (A 2612). The form *thrust* is properly of Scand. origin. = Icel. *þrýsta*, to thrust, compress, press, force, compel; Norw. *þrýsta*, to thrust. The Teut. base is **þrúst-*, perhaps for **þrúst-*; prob. allied to Icel. *þrast*, a struggle, and to L. *trūd-ere*, to thrust, to push. See *Threat*. DER. *thrust*, sb., Oth. v. 1. 24.

THUD, a dull sound resulting from a blow. (E.) In Burns, Battle of Sheriffmuir, l. 8. Also used by G. Douglas and others (Jamieson); and see Notes and Queries, 4 S. i. 34, 115, 163, 231, 275. Allied to AS. *þyðdan*, to strike, push.

TEUG, an assassin. (Hindustani.) Modern. = Hind. *thug*, *thug* (with cerebral *th*), a cheat, knave, impostor, a robber who strangles travellers; Marathi *thak*, *thug*, the same; II. H. Wilson, Gloss. of Indian Terms; p. 517. And see *Yule*.

THUMB, the short, thick finger of the hand. (E.) ME. *pombe*, Chaucer, C. T. 565 (A 563); formed with excrement *b* (after *m*) from the earlier *pūme*, Ancrer Riwle, p. 18, l. 14. AS. *þūma*, the thumb; 'Pollex, þūma,' Voc. 40. 22. + Du. *duim*; Swed. *tumme*; OHG. *þūmo*, G. *daumen*. Cf. Icel. *þumall*, the thumb of a glove; Dan. *tommel-finger*, thumb. β. Teut. type **thū-mon-*, m., thumb, lit. 'the thick finger;' Fick, iii. 135. From Teut. base *THEU* = **TEU*, to swell, grow large; see *Tumid*. Cf. *Tuber*. DER. *thumb-kin*, a dimin. of *thumb*, but used as equivalent to *thumb-screw*, an instrument of torture for compressing the thumb (Welster); *thumb-ring*; Hen. IV. ii. 4. 365; also *thumb-le*, q. v.

THUMMIN, perfection. (Heb.) We have *urim* and *thummin*, Exod. xxviii. 30, Ezra, ii. 63, &c. The literal sense of these difficult words is, probably, 'fires (or lights) and perfections,' but the Heb.

pl. need not be exactly kept to in English; 'light and perfection' would probably be the best E. equivalent; Smith, Dict. of the Bible. = Heb. *thummim*, pl. of *thm*, perfection, truth (with initial *tau*). = Heb. root *thm*, to be perfect. See *Urim*.

THUMP, to beat heavily. (E.) In Rich. III, v. 3. 334; and in Spenser, F. Q. vi. 2. 10. 'Thomp! thomp!' Bale, Kynges Johan, p. 53 (C. S.). An imitative word; from the sound of a blow. Cf. *EFries. dump*, a thump; also Icel. *dumpa*, to thump, Swed. *dial. dampa*, to thump, *dumpa*, to make a noise. Of imitative origin. DER. *thump*, sb., *thumper*.

THUNDER, the loud noise accompanying lightning. (E.) For *thuner*; the *d* after *n* is excrement. ME. *þoner*, Iwain and Gawain, l. 370, in Ritson, Met. Romances, i. 16; more commonly *þunder* or *þunder*, Chaucer, C. T. 494, 6314 (A 492, D 732). AS. *þunor*, thunder, Grein, ii. 606. Allied to AS. *þunian*, to rattle, thunder; Grein, ii. 606. Cf. AS. *ge-þun*, a loud noise, in a gloss (Bosworth). + Du. *donder*; Icel. *þorr* (for *þunr*), Thor, the god of thunder; with which cf. Dan. *torden*, Swed. *torden*, thunder; G. *donner*, OHG. *thunar*, thunder. β. All from Teut. base **thun-*, to thunder (Fick, iii. 130) = Idg. **thun-*. We have further allied words in L. *tonāre*, to thunder, *tonitru*, thunder, Skt. *tan*, to sound; from Idg. **TEN-*, to sound, by-form of **STEN-*, to thunder, make a noise, appearing in Skt. *stan*, to sound, sigh, thunder, *stanita-*, thunder, *stanana-*, sound, groaning, Gk. *στέν-ειν*, to groan, Lithuan. *stenėti*, to groan, Russ. *stenat(e)*, *stonat(e)*, to groan, moan; see *Stun* and *Stentor*. DER. *thunder*, verb, AS. *þunrian*, Grein; *thunder-bolt*, Temp. ii. 2. 38 (see Bolt); *thunder-stone*, J. Cæc. i. 3. 49; *thunder-stroke*, Temp. ii. 1. 204; *thunder-struck*, Milton, P. L. vi. 858; *thunder-day*, q. v. P. L. x. 702; *thunder-er*, id. P. L. vi. 491. Also *Thurs-day*, q. v. See Brugmann, l. § 818(2).

THURIBLE, a censer for burning frankincense. (L. = Gk.) 'A pot of manna, or thurible;' Jp. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, b. ii. c. 2 (K.). I'hillips, ed. 1706, has only the L. form *thūribulum*. Englished from L. *thūribulum*, also spelt *thūribulum*, a vessel for holding frankincense. = L. *thūri-*, *thūri-*, decl. stem of *thūs* or *tūs*, frankincense; with suffix *-bulum*, as in *fundibulum* (from *fundere*). This sb. *thūs* is not a true L. word, but borrowed from Gk. *θύ-ος*, incense. = Gk. *θύ-ειν*, to offer part of a meal to the gods, by burning it, to sacrifice. Cf. Skt. *thūma*, smoke; I. *fūma*, smoke, which is the native L. word from the same root as Gk. *θύ-ος*. = **DHIEU*, to shake, blow, fan a flame. See *Fume*. DER. (from L. *thūri-*), *thuri-fer*, one who carries incense; where the suffix *-fer* = bearing, from *ferre*, to bear. From the same root as *thyme* and *fume*.

THURSDAY, the fifth day of the week. (Scand.) The day of the god of thunder, the Scand. *Thor*. ME. *þurs-day*, Ancrer Riwle, p. 40, l. 7; *þorsday*, *þoresday*, *þursday*, P. Plozman, l. xvi. 140, and footnotes; (spelt *þurses-day*, Lynamon, 13929). = AS. *þūres dag*, Thursday. = AS. *þūres*, gen. of *þūr*, Thor; and *dag*, day. Borrowed from Icel. *þursdag*, Thursday; from *þurs*, gen. case of *þorr*, Thor, thunder; *dag*, a day. So also are compounded Du. *Donnerdag*, Swed. and Dan. *Torsdag*, G. *Donnerstag* and the (native) AS. *þūres dag*. All are translations of L. *diēs Iovis*, Jupiter's day. See Sweet, Hist. E. Sounds, § 878. And see *Thunder*.

THUS, in this manner. (E.) ME. *thus*, Chaucer, C. T. 1880 (A 1878). AS. *þus*, *thus*, so, Grein, ii. 611. + OFries. and OSax. *thus*, *thus*; Du. *du*. Of obscure origin; prob. allied to *That*; and perhaps to *Ths*.

THWACK, *WHACK*, to beat severely. (E.) In Levens, and in Shak. Cor. iv. 8. 189. 'If it be a thwack' [blow]; Beaumont and Fletcher, Nice Valour, iii. 2 (1aspet). Tusser has *thwack* as a verb; Husbandry, § 18, st. 3 (E. D. S.). Prob. of imitative origin. Cf. Icel. *þjokka*, to thwack, thump; *þjaka*, the same; prov. G. *wackeln*, to cudgel. β. For the change from *thwack* to *whack*, see *Whittle*. ¶ It does not agree, in form or sense, with M. *thakken*, to stroke, as in: 'When Nicholas had doon thus eury del, And thakked her about the lendes wel;' Chaucer, C. T. 3304; AS. *þaccian*, to stroke, said of stroking a horse; Ælfred, tr. of Gregory's Past. Care, c. 41, ed. Sweet, p. 303, l. 10.

THWAITE, a clearing. (Scand.) Common in place-names, in Cumberland, as in *Esthwaite*, *Leigberthwaite*, &c.; see Taylor's Words and Places, c. 8; Gent. Mag. Nov. 1856, p. 530. In N. and Q. 3 S. x. 68, an example of *thwaite* is given, as occurring in the 16th century. = Icel. *þveit*, a paddock, &c., orig. a 'cutting', i. e. a clearing in a wood. As if from **þveit*, and grade of a strong verb **þvita*, to cut; not found, but the same word as AS. *þwitan*, to cut; for which see *Whittle* (1). Cf. Norw. *tvæt*, a cut, also a small clear space (Aasen); prov. Sw. *tvæt*, a chip, *tvæta*, a suffix in place-names (Rietz); Dan. *id. tvæd*. And see *Dolt*.

THWART, transversely, transverse. (Scand.) Properly an adv., as used by Spenser: 'Yet whether thwairt or flatly it did lyte' [light, alight]; F. Q. vi. 6. 30. He also has it as a prep.: 'thwart her

horse' = across her horse, F. Q. iii. 7. 43. The ME. use shows clearly that the word was used adverbially, esp. in certain phrases, and then as an adj.; the verbal use was the latest of all. ME. *puert*, *puert*. 'Andlong, nouth our-*puert*' = endlong, not across; Havellok, 282a. 'Overthwart and endlong' = across and endlong, Chaucer, C. T. 1993; *puertouer*, Arcene Kivle, p. 82, l. 12; *puert ouer þe ilond*, Trevisa, v. 225; 'His herte þo wurð *puert*' = his heart then became perverse, Genesis and Exodus, 3099. The word is of Scand. origin, as it is only thus that the final -t can be explained. The AS. for 'perverse' is *þueorh*, Grein, ii. 612, cognate with which is Icel. *þuert*, masc., the neut. being *þvert*. The sense of *puert* is across, transverse, whence *um þuert* = across, athwart; *taka þuert*, to take athwart, to deny flatly; *storm mikinn ok veðr þuert* = a great storm and adverse winds. †Dan. *tvær*, adj., transverse; *tvært*, adv., across; Swed. *tvär*, adj., cross, unfriendly, *tvärt*, adv., rudely. Allied to Du. *dwaars*, adj. and adv., cross, crossly; AS. *þueorh*, perverse, transverse (as above); MlG. *dwerch*, *tuerch*, G. *zuerch*, adv., across, awry, askance, obliquely; Goth. *thwairks*, cross, angry. †. All from Teut. base **puerh*, transverse, also cross, angry; answering to Idg. base **uery*. Allied to L. *torquere*, to twist; Skt. *tarhu-*, a spindle. Brugmann, i. § 593 (3). Allied to Twirl; and see *Torsion*. Der. *thwart*, verb, Mf. *puerren*, Genesis and Exodus, 1324; also *a-thwart*, q. v. And see *Quert*.

THWITE, to cut. (E.) Obsolete. AS. *þwitan*, to cut. See *Thwaite* and *Whittle*.

THY, shorter form of *Thine*, q. v. (E.) Der. *thy-self*, AS. *þin self*, where both *þin* and *self* are declined, the gen. being *þines selfes*; see Grein, ii. 427, s. v. *self*.

THYME, a fragrant plant. (F.—L.—Gk.) The *th* is pronounced as *t*, because the word was borrowed from F. at an early period. ME. *tyme*, Prompt. Parv., p. 494.—OF. *tym*, F. *thym*, 'the herb time'; Cot.—L. *thymum*, acc. of *thymus*, thyme.—Gk. *θύμος*, *θύμων*, thyme; from its sweet smell; cf. Gk. *θύος*, incense, and L. *fāmus*, smoke. See *Thurible*. (4) DUEU. Der. *thym-y*, Gay, Fable 22, l. 11.

THYROID, a term in anatomy. (Gk.) I. i. 'shield-shaped.' For *thyroid*.—Gk. *θυρεοειδής*, shield-shaped (Galen).—(Ck. *θυρεο-*, for *θύρεος*, a stone against a door; also, a shield, from *θύρα*, a door; and *είδος*, form. See *Door* and *Idyll*.)

THYRSUS, a long wand, an attribute or emblem of Dionysus or Bacchus. (L.—Gk.) Herriek has *thyrs*: 'Shake the *thyrs*,' A Lyric to Mirth, l. 8.—L. *thyrsus*, a stalk, stem.—Gk. *θύσος*, the same. See *Torso*.

TI-TY

TIARA, a round wreathed ornament for the head. (L.—Gk.—Pers.?) In Dryden, tr. of Virgil, vii. 337; and used by Tyndale; see Index to Parker Soc. publications. [The form *tiar* in Milton, P. L. iii. 625, is from F. *tiare*, given in Cotgrave.]—L. *tiara*, Virg. *Æn.* vii. 247.—Gk. *τίαρα*, *τίαραι*, the Persian head-dress, esp. on great occasions; see Herodotus, i. 132, vii. 61, viii. 120; Xenophon, *Anab.* ii. 5. 23. And see Smith's Dict. of Antiquities. †. Clearly not a Gk. word, and presumably of Persian origin. The modern name is Pers. *tīj*, 'a crown, a diadem, a crest'; see Rich. Pers. Dict. p. 351, where the *tiara* is described. Cf. *tījāwar*, 'wearing a crown, crowned'; id. p. 352.

TIBERT, a name for a cat. (F.—Teut.) Alluded to as *Tyball* in Shaks. *Romeo*, iii. 1. 80. See Narcs. 'Tybert the catte'; Caxton, tr. of Reynard the Fox, ch. iii.—Low G. *Thiert* (Willem, author of Reynard). This answers to AS. *Thiōd-beorht*, from *thiōd*, people, and *beorht*, bright. †. But *Tyball* is rather from OF. *Thibaut*, a form of *Theobald*, answering to AS. *Thiōd-beald*, from *beald*, bold. See *Teutonic*; and *Bright, Bold*.

TIBIA, the large bone of the leg. (L.) In Phillips, ed. 1706. A medical term.—L. *tibia*, the shin-bone. Der. *tibi-al*.

TIC, a convulsive motion of certain muscles, esp. of the face, a twitching. (F.—Teut.) Borrowed from F. *tic*, a twitching; and chiefly used of the *tic douloureux*, painful twitching, the name of a nervous disease; where *douloureux*=L. *dolorosus*, painful, from *dolor*, pain. The F. *tic* was formerly esp. used with respect to a twitching of the muscles of horses (see *Litré*), and is the same word as Mf. *tiq*, or *tiquet*, 'a disease which, on a sudden stopping a horses breath, makes him to stop and stand still'; Cot. Cf. *près du tiquet de la mort*, 'near his last gasp'; id. The F. *tic* also means a vicious habit; cf. Ital. *ticchio*, a ridiculous habit, whim, caprice. †. Of Teutonic origin; guided by the etymology of *caprice*, Diez suggests a prob. origin from OHG. *ziken*, a kid, dimin. of OHG. *ziga*, G.

zige, a goat, cognate with AS. *ticcen*, a goat, Gen. xxxviii, 19. γ. But rather from MHG. *tuc*, a quick movement, or Low G. *tukken*, to twitch; perhaps allied to Low G. *tuikken*, to twitch. And see *Tiock* (4).

TICK (1), a small insect infesting dogs, &c. (E.) 'A tick in a sheep'; Troil. iii. 3. 315. Mf. *tyke* (dat. case), in Polit. Songs, p. 238, l. 4, in a poem of the time of Edw. II. Spelt *teke*, Voc. 565. 47. AS. *ticca*, Erfurt Glossary, 1130. Hence the F. *tique* was borrowed.—MDu. *teke*, a tike, or a dogge-lose; Hexham; Low G. *teke*, *tike*; G. *zücke*, *zecke*, a tick (whence Ital. *zecca*). Allied to Lith. *dygus*, sharp, *dėg-ti*, to sting (Frank).

TICK (2), the cover into which feathers are put, to serve for a bed. (L.—Gk.) 'Quilts, ticks, and mattresses'; Holland. tr. of Pliny, b. xix, c. 1, § 2. 'And of federbeddes ryppted the *teky*s & helde theym in the wynde, that the fethers myght be blowyn away'; Fabian's Chron., an. 1305-6, fol. lxxx. ed. Ellis, p. 414. Spelt *ticke* in Palsgrave. The spelling *tick* used by Fabian is Englished from L. *thēca*, a case, which became Late L. *thēca*, a linen case, a tick (Ducange); also *thēca*, as in Prompt. Parv., s. v. *teye*. 'The teke of a bed, *Tea culcitaria*, Levinus; the L. *thē* being sounded as *t*. [From the same L. *thēca* was derived the F. *taie*, spelt *taye* in Cotgrave, and explained as 'any filme or thin skin', whence *une taye d'oreiller*, 'a pillowbeer', i. e. a pillow-case].—Gk. *thēnē*, a case to put anything into; derived from the base *th-* as seen in *ri-thēnē*, 1 place, put.—√DHF, to put; see *Theme*. ¶ The Du. *tijck*, a tick, is likewise from L. *thēca*. Der. *tick-ing*.

TICK (3), to make a slight recurring noise, to beat as a watch. (E.) Todd cites from Ray, Remains, p. 324, 'the leisurely and constant tick of the death-watch.' The word is prob. imitative, to express the clicking sound, cf. *click*; or it may have been suggested by *Tiock* (4), q. v. Cf. G. *ticktack*, pit-a-pat; F. *tic-tac*, the ticking of a clock.

TICK (4), to touch lightly. (E.) There is a game called *tig*, in which children endeavour to touch each other; see Halliwell. This was formerly called *tick*. 'At hood-wink, barley-break, at tick, or prison-base'; Drayton, Polyolbion, song 30, l. 132. ME. *tek*, a light touch. 'Tek, or lyttle towche, Tactulus'; Prompt. Parv. Not found earlier, except in the frequentative form *tikelen*; see *Tiocke*. † Du. *tik*, a touch, pat, tick; *tikken*, to pat, to tick; Norw. *tikka*, to touch lightly; Low G. *tikk*, a light touch with the tip of the finger; metaphorically, a moment of time. 'Ik quam up den Tikk daar, I came there just in the nick of time'; Bremen Wörterbuch. †. Apparently a lighter form of the Teut. base **tak-*, to touch, just as *ti-* (in *tip* and *run*) is a weakened form of *tap*, made by the substitution of a lighter vowel. See *Take*. Der. *tick-le*, q. v.

TICKET (5), credit; see *Tiocket*.

TICKET, a bill stuck up, a marked card, a token. (F.—G.) In Minshew, ed. 1627, and in Cotgrave.—Mf. *etiquet*, 'a little note, breviate, bill or ticket; especially such a one as is stuck up on the gate of a court, &c., signifying the seizure, &c. of an inheritance by order of justice'; Cot. This is the masc. form of *étiquette* (formerly *estiquete*, *Litré*), a ticket.—G. *stecken*, to stick, put, set, fix; allied to E. *stick*, q. v. And see *Etiquette*. Der. *tick-et*, vb. Also *tick*, credit, by contraction for *ticket*; 'taking things to be put into a bill, was taking them on *ticket*, since corrupted into *tick*'; Nares; he gives examples, showing that *tick* occurs as early as 1608, and that the phrases *upon ticket* and *on ticket* were in use.

TICKLE, to touch slightly so as to cause to laugh. (E.) Mf. *tikelen*, *tiklen*, Chaucer, C. T. 6053 (D 471). Not found earlier, but the frequentative from the base *tik-*, to touch lightly; see *Tiock* (4). We also find ME. *tikel*, adj., unstable, ticklish, easily moved by a touch, Chaucer, C. T. 3428; from the same source. Cf. Icel. *killa*, to tickle; similarly formed from a base **kil-*. Der. *tick-er*; *tick-ish*, Troil. iv. 5. 61, formed by adding *-ish* to ME. *tikel* above; *tick-ly*, *-ness*.

TIDE, season, time, hour; flux or reflux of the sea. (E.) ME. *tide*, Chaucer, C. T. 4930 (B 510); the usual sense is 'season' or hour; hence the time between flux and reflux of the sea, and, finally, the flux or reflux itself. AS. *tid*, time, hour, Mark, xiii. 33.—Du. *tijd*; Icel. *tið*; Dan. and Swed. *tid*; G. *zeit*; OHG. *zū*. †. All from Teut. type **ti-di-*, time, division of time, portion of time. Allied to *Time*, q. v. Der. *tide*, vb., to happen, Mf. *tidan*. Dt. Dr. v. 205, ME. *tiden*, Chaucer, C. T. 4757 (B 337), AS. *ge-tidan*, to happen, John, v. 14; hence *be-tide*, q. v. Also *morning-tide*, *morrow-tide*, *even-tide*, *harvest-tide*, &c.; *tide-mill*, *tide-table*; *tide-waiter*, an officer who waits for the arrival of vessels with the *tide*, to secure payment of duties; *tide-way*; *tid-al*, adj., *tide-less*; *tide-ing*, *tide-y*.

TIDINGS, things that happen; usually, information respecting things that happen. (Scand.) Not an E. word, but adapted from Norse. ME. *tidinde*, Layamon, 2052, altered in the later text to *tidinge*; spelt *tipeunde* (for *tipeunde*), Ormulum, dedication, l. 158.

AS. *tidung*, tidings; A. S. Chron. an. 995. — Icel. *tíðindi*, neut. pl., tidings, news; also spelt *tíðenda*. The word may have originated from a pres. part. **tíðandi* of a verb **tíðan*, to happen, with the same sense as AS. *tidan*; and this verb is from Icel. *tíð*, sb., tide, time, cognate with AS. *tid*; see *Tide*. The final *i* is an E. addition, to show that the word is a pl. form; the ME. *tidung* or *tiding* (without *s*) is not uncommon; see Chaucer, C. T. 5140 (B 726). Cf. Dan. *tidende*, tidings, news; Du. *tijding*; G. *zeitung*. Noreen, § 150 (2).

TIDY, seasonable, hence, appropriate, neat. (E.) ME. *tidy*. 'Tidy men.' P. Plowman, B. ix. 104; 'he tidy child.' Will. of Palerne, 160. Formed with suffix *-y* (<AS. *-ig*) from ME. *tid* (AS. *tid*), time; see *Tide*. + Du. *tijdig*, timely, from *tijd*; Dan. and Swed. *tidig*, timely, from *tid*; G. *zeitig*. Der. *tid-ness*.

TIE, a fastening, band; to fasten, bind. (E.) ME. *tijen*, verb. Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, A. 464; *tjen*, P. Plowman, B. i. 96; *tijen*, *tjen*, id. A. 94. The ME. forms *tijen*, *tjen* answer to AS. *tiagan*, to tie, fasten, spelt *tigan*, Matt. xxi. 2. The forms *tijen*, *tjen* answer to an Anglian form *tiagan*. The verb is an unoriginal form, due to the sb. *tese*. 'And icien heum to-gadere mid guldene *tesen*' — and tie them together with golden ties; Layamon, 2097f, 2098f. The corresponding AS. word is *tiagan*, or rather *tiak* (stem *tiag-*), a rope; see Grein. Again, we read 'habbað langne *tige* to geclianan trimmlunge' — they have a long-lasting tie for the establishment of the faith; *Ælfric*, Of the New Test., ed. De L'Isle, p. 27, last line; here *tige* — *tige* (with mutation). Cf. Icel. *tæg*, a tie, string; *tygill*, a string-β. The form *tiak* corresponds to *tiak*, pt. s. of *tiokan*, to tow, pull, draw, drag; so that a *tie* means that which draws things together. For the strong verb *tiokan* or *tiun* (pt. t. *tiok*, pl. *tiugon*, pp. *logon*). See Grein, ii. 527. It is cognate with Goth. *tiukan* (pt. t. *tauk*, pp. *taukans*), to tow, tug, pull, and to G. *ziehen*. See further under *Tow* (1). γ. Thus *tie*, vb., is from *tie*, sb.; and the latter is ultimately from Tent. **tauh*, and grade of the Tent. base TEUH = Idg. ✓DEUK, as in L. *ducere*, to draw. Cf. *Tether*.

TIER, a rank, row. (F. — Tent. ?) **Tire* (or *teer* of ordinance, as the seamen pronounce it), a set of great guns on both sides of a ship, lying in a rank, &c.; Phillips, ed. 1706. Spelt *tire*, with the same sense of 'row of guns', in Milton, P. L. vi. 605. We find 'tyres of batterie', i. e. rounds of shot, Life of Lord Grey (ab. 1575), p. 20 (Camden Soc.). Also 'tyre of ordinance', Florio, s. v. *tiro*. — OF. *tire*, *liere*, a rank, row, series (Godefroy); cf. Prov. *tierra*, mod. Prov. *tierra*, *tierra*, a row, series. Perhaps of Tent. origin; see Körtig, § 9464. And cf. *attire*, q. v. ¶ Distinct from Late L. *tirare*, to draw, pull, extend, hurl; whence also Ital. *tirare*, Span. *Port. tirar*.

TIERCE, TERCE, one of the canonical hours, a clock holding a third of a pipe; a sequence of three cards of a colour; a thrust in fencing. (F. — L.) In all its senses, it meant orig. 'third'; as the third hour, third of a pipe, third card, third sort of thrust. ME. *tierce*; 'At howre of tyerce', Myroure of Our Lady, ed. Blunt, p. 13. 1. 21; spelt *tyerce*, Wyclif's Works, ed. Matthew, p. 41. — F. *tiers*, masc., *tierce*, fem., 'third'; *tiers*, m., 'a tierce, third, third part'; Cot. — L. *tertius*, masc., *tertia*, fem., 'third': the ordinal corresponding to *tris*, third, which is cognate with E. *Three*, q. v.

TIERCEL, the same as *Tercel*, q. v.

TIFF (1), to deck, dress out. (F. — O. Low G.) ME. *tiffen*; Will. of Palerne, l. 1725; *tiffung*, fluency, Ancren Riwle, p. 420, note a. — OF. and MF. *tiffer*, *tifer* (more commonly *attiffer*, *attiffer*), 'to deck, prance, trick, trim, adorn'; Cot. Of Low G. origin; cf. Du. *tippen*, to cut, clip (lit. to cut off the tip of the hair, to trim); Low G. *tippen*, to touch lightly, as with the tips of the fingers. These verbs are from Du. *tip*, Low G. *tipp*, sb. a tip. See *Tip* (1). Cf. prov. E. *tippy*, smart, fine (Brockett, Halliwell). So also Swed. *tippa*, to touch gently, from *tipp*, sb. See F. *attiffer* in Scheler.

TIFF (2), a pet, fit of ill-humour; also, liquor, drink. (Scand.) 'My lord and I have had another little-tiff, shall I call it? It came not up to a quarrel'; Richardson, Grandison, iv. 291 (1754, ed. 1812). Spelt *tift* in Jamieson an' Brockett. 'Small acid tiff'; J. Phillips, The Splendid Shilling, where it means 'drink'. Spelt *tiffe* in Brome, To his University Friend, 1661, where it means 'thin small beer' (Halliwell, Richardson). The orig. sense is 'a sniff'; hence (1) an expression of indignation; (2) a sup or draught of beer (see Halliwell), or the beer itself. — Norweg. *teu*, a drawing in of the breath, scent, smell, esp. a bad smell; *teva*, to puff, sniff, smell; Swed. dial. *täv*, smell, scent, taste; Icel. *þefa*, a smell, *þefa*, to sniff. Hence *tiff* really stands for *thiff*, the old Scand. *th* being turned into *t*, as in *tight*. β. This etymology is at once verified by the Norweg. derivatives *teft*, sb. a scent, and *tefta*, verb, to scent, which explain the North E. *tift*. Wedgwood well remarks: 'a tiff or fit of ill humour must be explained from sniffing or sniffing the air.' Cf. AS. *þefan*, to pant. See *Tiffin*.

TIFFANY, a kind of thin silk, gauze. (F. — Late L. — Gk.) 'Velvets, tiffanies, jewels, pearls'; Fletcher, The Noble Gentleman,

A. i. sc. 1. Lit. 'a dress for Twelfth Night,' i. e. a holiday dress, gay dress. *Tiffany* was formerly a Christian name, esp. for a woman born on Twelfth Day; see Bardsley, Dict. of Surnames. — OF. *Tifanie* (and numerous other forms, as *Theophanie*); see Godefroy, s. v. *Tifaigne*, a name for Twelfth Day. — Late L. *Theophania*, lit. 'manifestation of God'; another name for Epiphany. — Gk. *θεοφάνεια*, appearance, from *φαίνω*, to show. See *Epiphany*. **TIFFIN**, luncheon. (Scand.) An Anglo-Indian word, but originally provincial English. Wedgwood says it 'is the North-country *tiffin* (properly sipping), eating or drinking out of due season.' This is quoted from Grose, Lexicon Balatronicum (1785); see *Tiffin* in Yale, and *Tiff* in Davies, Supplementary Glossary. The latter has 'a tiff (draught) of punch'; Fielding, Amelia, bk. viii. ch. 10. Lowland-Scotch has the verb *tift*, to quaff, from the sb. *tift*, a drink; corresponding to which we have prov. E. *tiff*, to quaff; whence the sb. *tiffin* = *tiffing*, a quaffing, a drinking; hence, a luncheon. See *Tiff* (2).

TIGER, a fierce beast of prey. (F. — L. — Gk. — Pers.) ME. *tigre*, Chaucer, C. T. 1657. — K. *tiger*, 'a tiger'; Cot. — I. *tigrem*, acc. of *tigris*. — Gk. *τίγρις*. β. Said to be of Pers. origin; according to Littré, named from its 'swiftness', the tiger being compared to an arrow. So also Mandeville (Trav. ch. xxx. p. 395) has: '*tigris*, that is, faste rennyng.' — Zend. *tighri*, an arrow; from *tighra*, sharp, pointed; words cited by Fick, i. 333. Hence mod. Pers. *tir*, 'an arrow, also the river *Tigris*, so named from its rapidity'; Rich. Dict. p. 473. Hom. § 406. Allied to Skt. *tigna-*, sharp, *signaga-*, flying swiftly, from *tij*, to be sharp. All these words have lost initial *s*; *tij* being allied to Gk. *στίχον* (= *στρίχον*), to prick. — ✓STEIG, to stick, prick; see *Stigma*. Der. *tigr-ess*, *tiger-ick*.

TIGHT, close, compact, not leaky. (Scand.) It should rather be *thight*, as in the dialect of Orkney; the change from *th* to *t* is common in Scandinavian, since neither Danish nor Swedish admits of initial *th*, which is only preserved in Icelandic. The *th* still exists also in prov. E. *thite*, 'tight, close, compact, East'; Halliwell. ME. *tijt*; whence *tijli*, closely, Will. of Palerne, 66; also *þijt*, spelt *thyt*, in the Prompt. Parv., which has: '*Thyht*, hool, not brokyn, Integer, solidus'; also: '*Thyhtyn*, or make *thyt*, Integer, consolidus.' Hence prov. E. *theat*, firm, close, staunch, spoken of barrels when they do not run (Halliwell). So also: 'as some *tight* vessel that holds against wind and water'; Rp. Hall, Contemplations, Ruth; bk. xi. cant. 3. § 11. It is spelt *tijht* four times in Beaumont and Fletcher; see Nares. — Icel. *þjotr* (for **þiht*), tight, esp. not leaking, water-tight, whence *þitta*, to make tight; Swed. *tät*, close, tight, solid, thick, hard, compact, whence *täta*, to make tight, *tätta*, to become tight (E. *tighten* used intransitively); Dan. *tæt*, tight, close, dense, compact, water-tight, used as a naut. term in *tæt til Vinden*, close to the wind; *tætte*, to tighten; NFries. *tacht* (variant *ticht*), tight. β. The substitution of ME. *tj* for Icel. *þ* is curious; the E. has preserved the old guttural, which in the Icelandic is no longer apparent. Tent. type **þihtoz*, for **þinjtoz*, **þenjtoz*; whence also G. *dicht*, tight, compact, Du. *digst*, tight, compact (where the guttural is also preserved). Allied to Lith. *tanhu*, I have enough, *tanhus*, close, tight; Pers. *tang*, tight. See *Thee* (2). Der. *tight-ly*, *tight-ness*; *tight-ness*, properly intransitive like Swed. *tätta*, but used, by analogy, in the sense 'to make tight'. Braggman, i. § 577.

TIKE, a dog; contemptuously, a low fellow. (Scand.) ME. *tike*, *tyke*; P. Plowman, B. xix. 37; Morte Arthure, ed. Brock, 3642. — Icel. and Norw. *tik*, Swed. *tik*, a bitch; Dan. dial. *tigg*, a male dog.

TILE, a piece of baked clay for covering roofs, &c. (L.) ME. *tile*, Chaucer, C. T. 7687 (D 2105). A contracted form of *tegula*, the long i being due to loss of g. Spelt *tigul*, Genesis and Exodus, 2552; *tegele*, Aynbete of Inwyt, p. 167, l. 13. AS. *tigule*; pl. *tygulan*, Gen. xi. 3; hence *tigul-wyrhta*, a tile-wright's potter, Matt. xxvii. 7. — L. *tegula*, a tile, lit. 'that which covers'; formed with suffix *-la* from *tegere*, to cover. — ✓STEC, to cover; see *Tegment*. Der. *tile*, verb, *til-er*, *til-ing*; also *til-er-y*, imitated from F. *tulerie*, which is from F. *tuile*, L. *tegula*, a tile.

TILL (1), to cultivate. (E.) ME. *tilien*, Rob. of Glouc. p. 21. 1. 488. AS. *tilian*, *teolan*, to labour, endeavour, strive after, to till land; Grein, ii. 533. The orig. sense is to strive after or aim at excellence. — AS. *til*, good, excellent, profitable; Grein, ii. 532; cf. *til*, sb., goodness. Allied to *tili*, preposition; see *Till* (2). + Du. *telen*, to breed, raise, till, cultivate; G. *zielen*, to aim at, from *ziel*, OHG. *zīt*, an aim, mark; cf. Goth. *ga-zīls*, fit, convenient. Further allied to OIrish *dil*, pleasant. Der. *til-er*, *til-age*; also *til-th*, Temp. ii. 1. 152, from AS. *til-ð*, cultivation, crop, A. S. Chron. an. 1098; cf. Du. *teelt*, a crop.

TILL (2), to the time of, to the time when. (Scand.) A Norse word; orig. used as a preposition, then as a conjunction. ME. *til*, prep., to, occurring (rarely) even in Chaucer, where it seems to

be put for *to* because it is accented and comes before a vowel. 'Hoom ill Athénis when the play is doon'; C. T. 2964 (A 2966). As a rule, it is a distinguishing mark of works in the Northumbrian dialect, such as Harboure's Bruce, where *til* occurs for *to* throughout. Sommer cites 'cweð til him hærend' = 'the Saviour said to them, without a reference; but he really found 'cweð til him be hærend', Matt. xxvi. 31, in the ONorthumb. (not the AS.) version. = Icel. *til*, *till*, to, prep. governing the genitive; Dan. *til*; Swed. *till*; in very common use; it even answers to E. *too* in phrases such as *tilt sneg*, too young; *til gamalt*, too old. β . Quite distinct from *to*, and orig. a case of *til* or *till*, sb., in the sense of 'aim' or 'bent', whence the notion of 'towards' was easily developed. The Icel. *til* frequently expresses 'purpose', as in *til hvers* for 'what purpose'. The sb. is rare in Icel., though it occurs in *ú-til*, a mischance; but OIIG. *zil*, *ziel*, aim, purpose, is a common word; so also is the closely allied AS. adj. *till*, suitable fit (cognate with Goth. *ga-tilla*, fit, convenient), as well as the AS. adv. *tela*, *teala*, excellently, Gröin, ii. 624. See **THILL** (1). Der. *un-til*, q.v.

THILL (3), a money-box or drawer in a tradesman's counter. (E.) The proper sense is 'drawer', something that can be 'pulled' in and out. Dryden uses *thiller* in this sense, tr. of Juvenal, Sat. vi. 384, where *thiller* is just parallel to *drawer*. Cotgrave explains *lyette* by 'a *thill* or drawer'; also, 'a box with tills or drawers'. Falsgrave has: 'Thyll of an almyr, lyette [sic]; an almyr being a kind of cupboard or cabinet. Cf. also prov. E. *thiller*, a till, a place for money; E. D. D. Thus the word is by no means modern; and, just as *drawer* is from the verb *to draw*, so *thiller* is from ME. *thillen*, to draw, pull, allure, now obsolete, but once not uncommon. 'To the scole him for to *thille*' = 'to draw (allure) him to school, Cursor Mundi, 12175. 'The world... tyl him *drawes*. And *thille*' = 'the world draws and allures to itself, Bricks of Conscience, 1183; and see Seven Sages, ed. Wright, 1563, and esp. Rob. of Glouc. p. 115, l. 2492, where it occurs in a literal, not a metaphorical sense. Spelt also *thullen*; the pt. l. *thulle* = drew, is in Ancien Kiewle, p. 320, l. 73. AS. *thyllan*, appearing only in the comp. *for-thyllan*, with the apparent sense of draw aside, lead astray, Gröin, i. 332. AS. *thyllan* answers to Teut. type **tul-*, but the root does not appear. Allied to **Toll** (2). See **Thiller**.

TILLER, the handle or lever for turning a rudder. (E.) Cf. prov. E. *tiller*, the stalk of a cross-bow, the handle of any implement (Halliwell). Phillips has it in the usual sense. 'Tiller, in a boat, is the same as helme in ship'; Coles, ed. 1684. 'The tiller of their helme was burst'; Hakluyt, Voy. iii. 111. 'The word means 'puller' or handle; from ME. *tillen*, to pull, draw; see further under **THILL** (3).

TILT (1), the canvas covering of a cart or wagen, (E.) ME. *telt*, a covering, tent, Layamon, 31384; and a later form was *telt*. *Telt* or *tente*. 'Promt, l'arv; hence our *telt*. AS. *teld*; whence *geteld*, a tent, Gen. xviii. 1; the prefix making no difference. β MDu. *teld*, *telle*, a tent; Ickham; Icel. *tjald*; Low G. *telt* (whence Dan. *telt*; Swed. *tält*); G. *zelt*. β It thus appears that the form *telt* (with final *t* for *d*) may have been due to Dutch influence. From the Teut. strong verb **teldan-*, to cover, spread over (pt. t. **tald*); found in AS. *be-teldan*, *ofer-teldan*, both strong verbs. If the reference is to covering over with boards, connexion with Gk. *τέλειν*, a writing-tablet, is possible (Trellwitz).

TILT (2), to ride in a tourney, thrust with a lance; to cause to heel over. (E.) In 1 Hen. IV, ii. 3. 95. But the verb was orig. intransitive, meaning 'to totter, up and down, as about unsteadily'; whence the active use of 'cause to totter, upset', was evolved. The intrans. sense occurs at least as late as Milton, and is still in use when we say 'that table will *tilt* over'. The floating vessel. 'Rode *tilting* over the waves'; Milton, P. L. xi. 747. ME. *tillen*, to totter, fall; 'þis likt tonn schal *tylte* to the ground', Allit. Poems, C. 361. β The lit. sense is 'to be unsteady'; formed from AS. *telt*, adj., unsteady, tottering, unstable; see Sweet's A. S. Reader, § 27. 74. Hence the verb **teltan-*, **tyltan-*, to totter, would be regularly formed, with the usual vowel change from *ea* to *i* (y). β Icel. *tílla*, to amble as a horse; cf. Milton's use of *tilting* above; Norw. *tylla*, to walk on tiptoe; Swed. *tulta*, to waddle. Cf. **Totter**. Der. *tilt*, sb., *tilt-ing*; *tilt-hammer*, a hammer which, being tilted up, falls by its own weight. Also *totter*, q.v.

TILT, sb. (E.) See **THILL** (1).

TIMBER, wood for building. (E.) The *b* is excrecent, as usual after *m*, but occurs very early. ME. *timber*, Chaucer, C. T. 3666. AS. *timbar*, stuff or material to build with; Gröin, ii. 534. β Du. *timmer*, 'timber or structure'; Hæham; Icel. *timbr*; Dan. *timmer*; Swed. *timmer*; G. *zimmer*, a room; also *timber*. Cf. also Goth. *timrjan*, to build, *timrja*, a builder. β All from Teut. type **tim-* = **tem-*, **rom*, n., timber; formed with agential suffix *-ro* from Teut. base **TEM** = $\sqrt{\text{DEM}}$, to build, as seen in Gk. *τέμνω*, to

build; see **Dome**. Brugmann, i. § 421 (8). Der. (from same root) *dome*, *dom-icil*, *dom-estie*, *major-domo*.

TIMBER, a kind of tambourine. (F. - L. - Gk.) In Spenser, F. Q. i. 12. 7. Dimin., with suffix *-i* (= *-el*), from ME. *timber*, used in the same sense, Gower, C. A. iii. 63; bk. vi. 1844. = F. *timbre*, 'the bell of a little clock'; Cot.; OF. *timbre*, a timbrel, as shown by a quotation in Diez. = L. *tympānum*, a drum. = Gk. *τύμπανον*, a kettle-drum; see **Tympanum**. Cf. 'Hoc tympanum, a *tymbre*'; Vc. 616. 28.

TIME, season, period, duration of life, &c. (E.) ME. *time*, Chaucer, C. T. 35. 44. AS. *tima*, time, Gröin, ii. 534. = Icel. *timi*; Dan. *time*; Swed. *timme*, an hour. β The Teut. type is **ti-man-*, closely allied to **ti-der-*, tide, time, from which it only differs in the suffix. See **Tide**. Der. *time*, verb, cf. ME. *time*, to happen, AS. *getimian*; *time-ly*, adj., Mach. iii. 5. 7; *time-ly*, adv., Mach. ii. 3. 51; *time-li-ness*; *time-honoured*, -keeper, -piece, -server, -stable, -worn.

TIMID, afraid, fearful. (F. - L.) 'The timid friend'; Pope, Prol. to Satires, 343. 'The sb. *timidity* is earlier, occurring in Cotgrave. = F. *timide*, 'timorous'; Cot. = L. *timidus*, full of fear. = L. *timere*, to fear; see **Timorous**. Der. *timid-ly*, -ness; *timid-i-ty*, from F. *timidité*, 'timidity'; Cot., from L. acc. *timiditatem*.

TIMOROUS, full of fear. (L.) 'The Court of Love begins: 'With *timorous* here'; but this is quite a late poem. Fabian has *timorousness*, Chron. cap. 175; Sir T. Elyot has *timorously*, The Governour, b. i. c. xxi. §. [There is no F. *timoreux*.] Coined, as if from L. adj. **timoröse*, fearful, a word not used. = L. *timor*, fear; *timere*, to fear. β Prol. allied to Skt. *tau*, to become breathless, to be distressed, to be exhausted. Der. *timorous-ly*, *timorous-ness*; (from same root) *tim-id*, *in-timid-ate*.

TIN, a silvery-white metal. (E.) ME. *tin*, Chaucer, C. T. 16296 (G 828). AS. *tin*; 'stagnum, tin'; *Alfric's* Gram. (ed. Zupitza), p. 15, l. 11; whence 'stagnous, *tinnes*' as an adj., ibid. β Du. *tin*; Icel. *tin*; Dan. *tin*; Swed. *tenn*; G. *zinn*. β All from Teut. type **tin-*, tin. Possibly connected with Teut. **taino-*, a rod, for which see **Mistלות**; cf. G. *zain*, an ingot, a bar of metal. Quite distinct from L. *stagnum*, *stannum*, tin, whence W. *ytaun*, Corn. *stann*, Bret. *stann*, Irish *stan*, F. *étain*, are all borrowed; see Rhy. Lectures on Welsh, Appendix C. Der. *tin-foil*, spelt *tysofoyle* in Levins, i. c. tin-leaf; see **Foil** (2).

TINCTURE, a shade of colour, a solution. (L.) In Shak. Two Gent. iv. 4. 160. ME. *tincture*, Lanfrank, Curigie, p. 180, l. 6. Englished from L. *tinctura*, a dyeing; cf. *tinctus*, pp. of *tingere*, to tinge; see **Tinge**. Der. *tincture*, verb. Shak. also has *tinct*, sb., a dye, Hamlet, iii. 4. 91, from *tinctus*.

TIND, to light or kindle. (E.) Also spelt *time*. Now obsolete, except in prov. E. Spelt *tindo* in Minshew, ed. 1627. ME. *tenden*, Wyclif, Luke, xi. 33. AS. *tendan*, to kindle; chiefly in comp. *on-tendan*, Exod. xl. 6. β Dan. *tende*; Swed. *tända*; Goth. *tandjan*. β These are verbs of the weak kind, from the base of a Teut. lost strong verb **tendan-*, making **tand* in the pt. t., and **tundanoz* in the pp. β y. From the weak grade of the same strong verb was formed E. *tinder*, q.v.

TINDER, anything used for kindling fires from a spark. (E.) ME. *tinder*, Layamon, 29267; more often *tunder*, *tundre*, P. Plowman, B. xvii. 245. AS. *tyndre*, Voc. 266. 39; *tynder*, ed. 33. 41. Cf. OHG. *zundre*, *tinder*. Teut. type **tund-ir-ir-*, f.; from **tund-*, weak grade of a lost strong verb **tendan-*, to kindle, whence the weak verb *tendan*, to kindle; see **Tind**. β Icel. *tindur*, *tindir*; cf. *tendra*, to light a fire, *tandir*, fire; Dan. *tönder*; Swed. *tunder*; G. *zunder*; cf. *anzunder*, to kindle.

TINE (1), the tooth or spike of a fork or harrow. (E.) Formerly *tind*; cf. *wood-bine* for *wood-bind*. ME. *tin*, spelt *tynde*, Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, A. 78; *tyndis* of harrows', Allit. Romance of Alexander, 3907, 3925. AS. *tind*, pl. *tindas*, Salomon and Saturn, ed. Kemble, p. 150, l. 25. β Icel. *tindr*, a spike, tooth of a rake or harrow; Swed. *tinn*, Dan. dial. *tind*, the tooth of a rake; MHG. *zint*. Teut. type **tendoz*, m.; allied to L. *dens* (acc. *dent-em*), a tooth; see **Tooth**. Cf. Skt. *dantā*, a tooth; *hasti-dantā*, a peg to hang clothes on. Der. *tin-ard*.

TINE (2), to kindle; see **Tind**.

TINE (3), to lose. (Scand.) 'His blisse gan he *tyne*'; P. Plowman, B. i. 112. = Icel. *tjina*, to lose. = Icel. *tjinn*, loss, damage; cognate with AS. *tēona*, harm, loss; see **Tean**.

TINGE, to colour, dye. (L.) 'Tinged with saffron'; Holinshed, Desc. of Scotland, c. 7. The pp. form *tinct* is in Spenser, Shep. Kal. November, 107. = L. *tingere* (pp. *tinctus*), to dye, stain. β Gk. *τίγγω*, to wet, moisten, dye, stain. Cf. OIIG. *thuccin*, G. *tunken*, to dip, steep, from the weak grade (*tung-*) of $\sqrt{\text{TINGE}}$. Der. *tinge*, sb., *tincture*, q.v.; also *tint*, *tint* (3), *tint*, stain, *mezzo-tinto*.

TINGLE, to thrill, feel a thrilling sensation. (E.) Spelt *tingil*

in Levins. ME. *tinglen*. In Wyclif, 1 Cor. xiii. 1, we have: 'a cymbal *tyngkyngs*', where other readings are *tyngkyngs* and *tyngkyngs*. *Tingle* is merely a weakened form of *tinkle*, being the frequentative of *ting*, a weakened form of *tink*. 'Cypide the kyng *tyngkyng* a sylver bel'; Test. of Creseide, st. 21 (Thynne). 'To ting, tinnire; to *tingil*, tinnire'; Levins. Cf. *ting-lang*, the saint's-bell (Halliwell); 'Sonner, to sound... to *ting*, as a bell'; Cot. To make one's ears *tinkle* or *tingle* is to make them seem to ring; hence, to *tingle*, to vibrate, to feel a sense of vibration as when a bell is rung. Hence 'bothe his eris shulen *tynglen*'; Wyclif, 1 Sam. iii. 11. See **Tinkle**, **Tinker**. β But prob. affected by prov. E. *ting*, to sting, a by-form of *ting*. Cf. prov. E. *tingling*, sharp; MDu. *tingel*, a nettle; *tingelen*, 'to sting with nettles'; Hexham.

TINKER, a mender of kettles and pans. (E.) ME. *tinkere*, P. Plowman, A. v. 160; B. v. 317. So called because he makes a *tinkling* sound; from ME. *tinklen*, to ring or tinkle. 'A cymbal *tyngkyng*'; Wyclif, 1 Cor. xiii. 1. Of imitative origin; cf. MDu. *tinge-tangen*, to tingle (Hexham); also MDu. *tintelen*, 'to ring, tingle, or make a noise like brass'; (id.), where mod. Du. has *tintelen* only in the sense to tingle or sparkle. Cf. EFries. *tinken*, *tingen*, *tengen*, to make a bell ring; L. *tinnire*, to tinkle, ring, tintinnium, a tinkling; F. *tinter*, 'to ting, ring, tinkle'; Cot., whence *les oreilles me tintent*, 'mine ears tingle or glow'; id.; F. *tintin*, *tinton*, 'the ting of a bell'; id. Cf. Tudor E. *tinkler*, a tinker (Levins). ¶ Grimm's law does not necessarily apply to words so directly imitative as this.

TINKLE, to jingle. (E.) ME. *tinklen*, whence 'a cymbal *tyngkyng*'; in some MSS. of Wyclif, 1 Cor. xiii. 1; frequentative of ME. *tinken*, to ring. See further under **Tinker** and **Tingle**.

TINSEL, gaudy ornament, showy luster. (F.-L.) 'Tinsill clothe', Baret, ed. 1580; cf. Much Ado, iii. 4. 22. 'Under a duke, no man to wear cloth of gold *tinsel*.' Literary Remains of K. Edw. VI, an. 1551-2; cited in Trench, Select Glossary, q.v. 'A gowne of silver *tyncell*.' Excerpta Historica, p. 288 (ab. 1516). 'Tinsell (dictum a Gall. *estincelle*, i. *scintilla*, a spark). It signifieth with vs. a stuffe or cloth made partly of silke, and partly of gold or siluer, so called because it glistereth or sparkleth like starrs'; Minshew, ed. 1627. [Minshew's etymology is correct; the OF. *estincelle*, later *étincelle*, lost its initial syllable just as did the F. *estique* or *étiquet*, which became *ticket* in English.] = MF. *estincelle*, *étincelle*, 'a spark or sparkle of fire, a twinkle, a flash'; Cot.-L. *scintilla*, a spark; which seems to have been mispronounced as *estincilla*. *Scintilla* is dimin. from a form **scinta*, a spark, not used. Allied to AS. *scinan*, to shiue; see **Shine**. Der. *tinsel*, adj. i.e. *tinsel-like*; *tinsel-tipped*, Milton, Comus, 877. And see **stencil**.

TINT, a slight tinge of colour. (L.) 1. For *tinct*, which was the older form of the word; Hamlet, iii. 4. 91. 'The first scent of a vessel lasts, and the *tinct* the wool first receives'; Ben Jonson, Discoveries, Præcipitendi Modi. 'A rosy-tincted face is heav'n's gold'; Drayton, K. John to Matilda, l. 57. Cf. *tinct* = dyed; Spenser, Shep. Kal. Nov. 107. = L. *tinctus*, pp. of *tingere*, to tinge; see **Tinge**. 2. But the mod. tint, as a term in painting, was prob. borrowed directly from Ital. *tinto*, a tint. = L. *tincta*, fem. of *tinctus*, pp. (as before). Der. *tint*, verb.

TINTINNABULATION, the ringing of bells. (L.) See E. A. Poe, The Bells. Formed from L. *tintinnabulum*, a bell. = L. *tintinnare*, to clink, to ring; reduplicated form, from *tinnire*, to ring, to tinkle. Of imitative origin; cf. *tink-le*, *ting-le*.

TINY, very small. (F.-L.) In Shak. Tw. Nt. v. 398, 2 Hen. IV, v. 29, v. 3. 60, K. Lear, iii. 2. 74, where it is always preceded by *little*; the old editions have *time* or *tyne*. He speaks of 'a little *tyne* boy' (twice), 'my little *tyne* thief', and 'pretty little *tyne* kick-shaws'. The word was formerly spelt *time* or *tyne*; we find 'littell *tyne* child', in a Coventry pageant pr. by Sharp; see note to Cov. Myst., ed. Halliwell, p. 414. 'A littill *tyne* egg', Wars of Alexander, 507. It is almost always preceded by *little*, and was once a sb. 'He was constreyned... A *lytill tyne* shak to make a bew retret', Lydgate, Assembly of Gods, 1063; 'A *lytill tyne* his ey castyng hym besyde, id. 1283. 'Sir, I pray you a *lytill tyne* stande backe'; Skelton, Garl. of Laurel, 505. And later, we find: 'Thou hast stricken the Lord of Learne A *litle tyne* above the knee'; Percy Folio MS., i. 192. The sense seems to be 'a little bit'; and the form corresponds to OF. *tyne*, lit. 'a tub-full', from OF. *tyne*, a vat, tub, basin, bowl. = Late L. *tyna*, a wine-vessel (Lewis). See Notes on K. Etyim., p. 300.

TIP (1), the extreme top, the end. (E.) 'The *tippe* of a staffe'; Levins. ME. *typ*, Prompt. Parv. 'Uort pe nede *tippe*'—until the extremity of need, i.e. until [there be] extreme need, Ancræn Riwle, p. 338, l. 19. Prob. E., though not found in AS. = Du. *tip*, tip, end point; Low G. *tip*, point; up den *Tipp* von der *Tied*, in the very nick of time, Brem. Wört.; NFries. *tipp*, *tippen*, a tip; Dan. *tip*,

tip; Swed. *tip*, end, point, extremity; G. *ziffel*, a dimin. form. Allied to Du. and EFries. *tepel*, a teat, EFries. *tippel*, a point. Cf. MDu. *tip-ken*, a teat. Der. *tip*, verb, to place on the tip of, chiefly in the pp. *tipped*, as in Chaucer, C. T. 14909 (B 4093); hence the sb. *tipped-staf*, i.e. spiked or piked staff, Chaucer, C. T. 7319 (D 1737); and hence [just as *piked-staff* became *pike-staff*] *tip-staff*, a term afterwards applied to 'certain officers that wait on the judge bearing a rod tipped with silver, Phillips; also to other officers who took men into custody. Cf. 'I *tippe* a staffe with yron.' Palsgrave. Also *tip-toe*; cf. on *tip-toon* on tip-toes, Chaucer, C. T. 15313 (B 4497); *tipp-le*.

TIP (2), to tilt, cause to slant or lean over. (E.) Gen. in the phr. to *tip up* = to tilt up, or *tip over* = to overturn. It is a weakened form of *tap*, as in *tip* (i.e. *tap*) and *run*, a game. Thus *tip up* is to tilt up by giving a slight tap, or by the exercise of a slight force; cf. *tip for tap* (blow for blow), Bullinger's Works, i. 283, now *tit for tat*. From the sense of slight movement we can explain the phrase to *tip the wink*—to make a slight movement of the eye-lid, sufficient to warn a person; it occurs in Dryden, tr. of Juvenal, Sat. vi. 202. Johnson gives: '*tip*, to strike lightly, to tap'; with an illustration from Swift: 'he *tips* me by the elbow.' Palsgrave has: 'I *type* ouer, I ouerthrowe or ouerwhelme, *Je renuerse*. 'Tip, a fall'; Bradford's Works, ii. 104 (Parker Soc.). Not in AS. ME. *tuppen*, *tipen*. 'Tipe down zonder toune'; Allit. Poems, c. 506. Cf. EFries. *tuppen*, to tap lightly. = Swed. *tippa*, 'to tap, to tip, to strike gently, to touch lightly'; see Johnson's F. Dict.: 'Widgren. Der. *tip*, sb., a slight tap, wink, hint; *tip-cat*.

TIPPET, a cape, a cape of a cloak. (L.-Gk.) Also *tepet*, as in Babees Book, ed. Furnivall, p. 301, l. 92. 'Teppet of velvet'; Paston Letters, iii. 325. ME. *tipef*, *tepet*, Chaucer, C. T. 233. AS. *tæppet*. 'Sifla, an healf hrnh *tæppet*', i.e. a half rough tippet; Voc. 152. 14; (*Vestium nomina*). [We also find AS. *tæppe*, a fillet or band; 'Tenia, tappan, vel dol-smeltas', Voc. 107. 33; where *tæppan* is the nom. plural. Not E. words, but borrowed.] = L. *tapete*, cloth, hangings. = Gk. *τάπητ*, stem of *τάπη*, a carpet, woollen rug. See **Tape**, **Tapstry**.

TIPPLE, to drink in small quantities, and habitually. (Scand.) Shak. has *tipping*, Antony, i. 4. 19. 'To *tipple*, poitane'; Levins, ed. 1570. A Scand. word; still preserved in Norweg. *tippla*, to drink little and often, to tittle (Aasen). It is the frequent. of Norw. *tippa*, to drip from a point or tip; Swed. dial. *tippa*, to drip, from *tip*, a tip; cf. Du. *tepel*, a nipple, teat. See **Tip** (1). Der. *tippel*-, *tippel-ing*.

TIPSY, intoxicated. (Scand.) In Shak. Mid. Nt. Dr. v. 48. The formation of the word is difficult to explain, but it is clearly related to **Tip** (2), q.v. It means 'likely to tip over,' or 'unsteady,' ready to fall. Cf. ME. *tipen*, to upset. Cf. *trick-sy*, and other words with suffix *-sy*, in F. Hall, Modern English, p. 272. β Wedgwood cites Swiss *tips*, a fuddling with drink, *tipeln*, to fuddle oneself, *betips*, tipsy. These words present a remarkable likeness, especially as the E. and Swiss words can only be cognate, and neither language can easily have borrowed from the other; moreover, the Swiss words seem to be allied rather to *tipple* and to *tip* (1), than to *tip* (2). Cf. prov. E. *tippy*, *tippity*, easily upset. Der. *tipsy-ly*, *ness*.

TIRADE, a strain of censure or reproof. (F.-Ital.) Modern. = F. *tirade*, 'a draught, pull, . . . a shooting'; Cot. Hamilton explains F. *tirade* by 'a passage, a tirade or long speech (in a play)'. The lit. sense is a drawing out, a lengthening out. = Ital. *tirata*, a drawing, a pulling. = Ital. *tirare*, to pull, draw, pluck, snatch. From Late L. *tirare*, to pull, draw; of unknown origin; whence also F. *tire*.

TIRE (1), to exhaust, weary, fatigue, become exhausted. (E.) ME. *tiren*, *teorian*, not a very common word. Stratmann refers us to the Towneley Mysteries, p. 126; and to p. 5 of a Fragment printed by Sir Thos. Phillips, where occur the words *him teoreþ his mikt*—his might is exhausted. It occurs also in the compound *atiren*, as: 'gief mihte þe ne *atireð*'—if might (or power) fail thee not, i.e. if thy power be not tired out; O. Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, ii. 29, l. 25. AS. *tirgan*; as in 'ðeah þu ge-*tirge*', though thou grow weary; Alfred's tr. of Boethius, ch. x1 (bk. v. pr. 1). The γ is a mutation from θ , as in *tiorian*, (1) to be tired, be weary, (2) to tie, fatigue; Grein, ii. 520. β It is remarkable that the dictionaries frequently refer *tire* (in the sense to be weary) to AS. *tirgan*, which is not the same thing, but related rather to **Tarre**, q.v. That *tiorian* is the real equivalent of E. *tire* may be seen by examining the uses of *tiorian*, *getiorian*, and *atiorian*. One example may suffice. 'Thorode hwæþre . . . strong . . . wërig þas weorces': nevertheless the strong one *tired*, being weary of the work; Exeter Book, ed. Thorpe, p. 436, Riddle lv. l. 16. 'Fatigatus, *atired*'; Voc. 170, 30. Further connexions doubtful; it can hardly be allied to F. *tear*, vñ, or to G. *zekren*. Sweet marks the ϵ long (*teorin*); cf. O. Low G.

tiurung, lassitude (Gallée). **Der.** *tir-ed*, *tir-ed-ness*, *tire-some*, *tire-some-ness*.

TIRE (2), a head-dress; as a verb, to adorn or dress the head. (F.—Teut. ?) 'She . . . *tired her head*.' 2 Kings, ix. 30. The examples show that this is an abbreviation for *attire*. See esp. Prompt. Parv. p. 494: 'Tyre, or a-tyre of wemmene, Mundum muliebrius.' Again, in Will. of Palerne, 1147, we have *dir*, but in l. 1725 we have *tyr*; cf. 'in no gay *tyr*,' Alexander and Dindimus, 883; 'tidi a-*tyr*,' id. 599. **β.** We have also the verb *to tire*, 2 Kings, ix. 30; cf. 'Attouré, *tired*, dressed, *attired*, decked,' Cot. The ME. verb was *attiren*, whence *attired*, pp., Will. of Palerne, 1228. However, the sb. appears earlier than the verb, being spelt *atyr*, with the sense 'apparel'; Layamon, 3275, later text. See **Attire**.

TIRE (3), a hoop of iron that binds the felloes of wheels together. (F.—Teut. ?) 'Tire, the ornament or dress of woomens heads; also, the iron band of a cart-wheel;' Phillips, ed. 1706. 'The metall [a kind of iron] is brittle and short . . . such as will not serue one whit for stroke and nail to bind cart-wheels withall, which *tire* indeed would [should] be made of the other that is gentle and pliable;' Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xxxiv. c. 14. [Here *stroke* = *stroke*, rim of a wheel; see Halliwell.] **β.** The history of the word is obscure; it seems to me that the word is identical with **TIRE** (2), the wheel-band being likened to a woman's *tire*. *Tire* meant to dress or arrange; 'I *tyer* an egge, *le accoutre*; 'I *tyer* with garments' &c.; Palsgrave. To *attire* once meant to equip, or to furnish (N. E. D.). ¶ I have no belief in Richardson's jest-like suggestion, that a *tire* is a *ti-cr*, because it ties the wheel together. The ME. *tyere* or *tyere* nowhere occurs in connexion with a wheel.

TIRE (4), to tear a prey, as is done by predatory birds. (F.—Late L.) In Shak. Venus, 56; 1 Hen. VI. i. 269. ME. *tiren*, to tear a prey, only used of vultures, &c.; see Chaucer, Troilus, l. 787; tr. of Boethius, b. iii. met. 12, l. 30. —F. *tirer*, 'to draw, drag, . . . pull, pluck, tug, twitch;' Cot.—Late L. *tirare*, to draw, extract; Du Cange. See **Tirado**.

TIRE (5), a train. (F.—Late L.) Only in Spenser, F. Q. i. 4. 35. —F. *tire*, 'a draught, pull, . . . stretch . . . reach, gate, course, or length and continuance of a course;' Cot.—F. *tirer*, to draw; see **Tirado**.

TIRO, TYRO, a novice. (L.) Usually misspelt *tyro*. 'Tyro, a new fresh-water soldier, a novice, apprentice;' Phillips, ed. 1706. 'That thorousur tyro should dare;' Beaumont, Introd. in Mirror for Magistrates (1578). In Mount's Gloss, ed. 1674, it appears as *tyrone*, evidently from Ital. *tirone*, 'a milksoop,' Florio, answering to L. acc. *tironem*. —L. *tiro*, a recruit, novice, tiro. Root uncertain. **Der.** *tiro-clum*, a first campaign, school, apprenticeship; the title of a poem by Cowper.

TISIC, phthisis. (F.—Gk.) Spelt *tyyke*, Skelton, Magnificence, 561. See **Phthisis**.

TISSUE, cloth interwoven with gold or silver. (F.—L.) ME. *tissau*, a ribbon, Chaucer, Troil. ii. 639. —F. *tissu*, 'a hawdrick, ribbon, fillet, or head-band of woven stuffe;' Cot. Also *tissu*, m., *tissus*, f., 'woven, plaited, interlaced;' id. *Tissu* was the old pp. of *tistre* (mod. F. *tisser*), to weave. —L. *texere*, to weave; see **Text**.

TIT (1), a small horse or child. (Scand.) 'The *tits* are little worth,' Dryden, tr. of Ovid, Metam. ix. 14; where *tit* means 'a little girl.' 'A little *tit*,' a small horse; Holinshed, Desc. of Ireland, c. ii (K.). —Icel. *títtr*, a tit, bird (now obsolete); the dimin. *títtingr*, a sparrow, is still in use; Norweg. *tita*, a little bird, small trout (Asen). The orig. sense is merely something small, cf. prov. F. *titty*, small; *tiddy-wren*, a wren (Halliwell). **Der.** *tit-ling*, a sparrow, from Icel. *títtingr*, as above, with double dimin. suffix -*ling*. Also *tit-lark*, q. v., *tit-mouse*, q. v.

TIT (2), a teat. (E.) ME. *tite*; pl. *tittes*, Ancrer Riwle, p. 330, l. 5. AS. *tit*, *titt*, Voc. 88. 24; pl. *tittas* (Toller). —Low G. *tite*, M.Du. *titte*, G. *zitze*; cf. Welsh, *did, didi*, a teat. See **Teat**.

TIT FOR TAT, blow for blow. (E.) In Holinshed, Chron., ed. 1808, vi. 298. Perhaps a corruption of *tip for tap*, where *tip* is a slight tap; Bullinger's Works, i. 283 (Parker Society). 'That which requirith *tip for tap*;' Gascoigne's Works, i. 463. —See **Tip** (2). **β.** Or it may be from the proverb—'To give one *tiat* for *tant*,' in Walker's Provurbs (1672); see Hazlitt's Proverbs. And *tiat* for *tant* seems to be an F. version of F. *tant pour tant*, lit. 'so much for so much.' *Tit for tat* is in Heywood's Prov. (1546); repr. 1874, p. 109. **TITAN**, the sun-god. (L.—Gk.) In Shak. Rom. ii. 3. 4; &c. Spelt *Tytan*, Lydgate, Compl. of Black Knight, l. 28. —L. *Titān*, *Titānus*; whence *Titāni*, descendants of Titan, giants. —Gk. *Titrās*, the sun-god, brother of Helios. —Skt. *tītā*, fire; in the diet, by Böhtlingk and Roth, iii. 327. —A/TEITH, to burn. **Der.** *titān-ir*, i. e. gigantic. Also *titān-um*, a metal.

TITHE, a tenth part, the tenth of the produce as offered to the clergy. (F.) ME. *tithe*, Chaucer, C. T. 541 (A 539). The proper

sense is 'tenth'; hence tenth part. [Another spelling is *teke*, as in 'the *teke* hest' = the tenth commandment, Will. of Shoreham, p. 101, l. 1; AS. *teōda*, tenth.] **β.** The form *tithe* answers to AS. suffix -*tigoda*, as in *ruen-tigoda*, twentieth. Also spelt -*teogoda*, O.Merc. -*tegoda*; allied to Gk. *dekaros*, tenth, from *deka*, ten, see **Ten**. We also have *ten-ia*, in which *n* is retained; so that *tenak* and *tithe* are doublets. Cf. Icel. *tíund*, tenth, *tithe*; see Decimal. **Der.** *tithe*, verb, ME. *tithen*, *tithen*, P. Plowman, c. xiv. 73. AS. *tithian*, Matt. xxiii. 23; *tith-er*, Chaucer, C. T. 6896; *tith-ing*, ME. *tithing*, a district containing ten families, Rob. of Glouc. p. 267, l. 5402.

TITILLATION, a tickling. (F.—L.) [The verb *titillare* is in later use; cf. 'titillating dust,' Pope, Rape of the Lock, v. 84.] The sb. is in Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 766. —F. *titillation*, a tickling; Cot. —L. *titillatōem*, acc. of *titillatio*, a tickling. —L. *titillare*, to tickle.

TITLARK, a kind of lark. (Scand. and E.) 1 lit. 'small lark;' see **Tit** and **Lark**.

TITLE, an inscription set over or at the beginning of a book, a name of distinction. (F.—L.) ME. *title*, Chaucer, C. T. 14398 (B 3512); Wyclif, John, xix. 19. —OF. *titre*; mod. F. *titre*, by change from *t* to *r*. —L. *titulus*, acc. of *titulus*, a superscription on a tomb, altar, &c.; an honourable designation. **Der.** *title*, verb; *tit-ed*, altar, &c.; an honourable designation. Per. ii. 3. 4; *titul-ar*, from F. *titulaire*, 'titular, having a title,' Cot.; as if from L. **titulāris*, from *titulus*, verb, to give a title to. Hence *titular-ly*, *titular-y*. See also **Titile**.

TITLING, a small bird. (Scand.) See **Tit**. **TITMOUSE**, a kind of small bird. (Scand. and E.) Not connected with *mouse*; the true pl. should be *titmouses*, yet *titmice* is usual, owing to confusion with *mouse*. In Spenser, Shep. Kal. Nov. 26, it is spelt *titmouse*. ME. *titmouse*; spelt *titmouse*, Prompt. Parv. *titmouse*, Voc. 620. 28. Compounded of *tit*, small, or a small bird, Icel. *títtr* (see **Tit**); and AS. *mīse*, a name for several kinds of small birds. —**β.** The AS. *mīse* occurs in 'Sigatula, *fræc-mīse*; Farra, *col-mīse*; Parrula, *spīc-mīse*, all names of birds; see Voc. 286. 13-15. The *n* is long, as shown by the ME. -*mōse*, 4-Du. *māse*, a titmouse; G. *mīse*, a titmouse; OHG. *mīsa*; Icel. *meisnir* (F. *mésange*). Teut. type **maishn-*, f. The sense was prob. 'twitterer'; cf. L. *maerire* (for **maerire*, cf. pp. *maer-ius*), to lament, mourn (Frank). Cf. also L. *merula* (for **mis-ula*), from the weak grade **mis*; see **Merle**.

TITTER, to giggle, laugh restrainedly. (F.) Cf. *twitter*. In Pope, Dunciad, iv. 276. The same as ME. *titeren*, to chatter, prattle, tell idle tales, whence *titerer*, a teller of tales, P. Plowman, li. xx. 297. A frequentative form from a base *TIT*, expressive of repeating the sound *ti*, just as *tattle* expresses the repetition of *ta*. See further under **Tattle**. Cf. **Twitter**. **Der.** *titer*, sb.

TITILE, a jot, small particle. (F.—L.) ME. *titil*, *titil*, used by Wyclif to translate L. *apex*; Matt. vi. 18; Luke, xvi. 17. [Really a doublet of *titile*.] —OF. *titile*, a title; (F. *titre*, a title); MF. *titile*, *titre*, 'a title, a small line drawn over an abridged word, to supply letters wanting; also a title' &c.; Cot.—L. *titulus*, acc. of *titulus*, a title, used by Petronius in the sense of sign or token. **β.** In Late L. *titulus* means again in Spain. *titile*, Port. *til*, a stroke over a letter such as the mark over Span. *ñ*; also in the Catalan *titlla*, Wallachian *titile*, a mark of an accent, cited by Diez, s. v. *titile*. The latter forms are unmistakably Latin. See **Title**. ¶ Not allied to *tit*.

TITTLE-TATTLE, prattle. (E.) See Wint. Tale, iv. 4. 248. A reduplicated form of *titile*. Note the use of *tittlere*, also spelt *tittlere*, a prattler, P. Plowman, B. xx. 297. See **Tattle** and **Tiddle**; and see **Titter**.

TO, in the direction of, as far as. (E.) ME. *to*, Chaucer, C. T. 16; and, as sign of the gerund, 13, 17; now considered as the sign of the infin. mood, the gerundial use being nearly lost. AS. *tō*, prep.; also a sign of the gerund as distinct from the infin. mood; Grein, ii. 536-542. —4-Du. *toe*; (F. *zu*; MHG. *zu*, 22; OHG. *za*, 22, 21, 220. —Kuss. *do*, to, up to. Supposed to be further related to Gk. -*de*, towards, as in *oleo-de*, home-wards; see Curtius, i. 289. Perhaps also to OIrish *do*, to; OWelsh *di* (mod. W. *di*), to; W. *dy* as a prefix; see Rhys, Lectures on W. Philology. Doublet, *too*, q. v. And see *to* (2), *to-ward*, *to-day*, *to-night*.

TO (1), prefix, in twain, asunder, to pieces. (E.) Retained in the phr. *all to-brake* = utterly broke asunder, Judges, ii. 53. With regard to the dispute as to whether it should be printed *all to-brake* or *all-to-brake*, it is certain that only the former is etymologically correct: but the phrase was already so ill understood in the Tudor period that such a mistaken use as *all-to-brake* was possible, though it is charitable to give our translators the benefit of the doubt. It is purely a question of chronology. At first the prefix *to* was used without *all*; later, *all* was often added as well, not only before the

prefix *to-*, but before the prefixes *for-* and *bi-* also; next, *all* was considered as in some way belonging to *to*, as if *all-to* were short for *altogether* (which it is not), and consequently *all-to* appeared as a sort of adverb, and was considered as such, apparently, by Surrey and Latimer. It would be difficult to find any clear example of this latest use before A.D. 1530. It began with AS. *to-*, prefix; appearing in *to-beran*, to bear apart, remove; *to-berstan*, to burst asunder; *to-blawan*, to blow asunder, dissipate; *to-brecan*, to break asunder; and in nearly fifty other verbs, for which see Grein, ii. 542-549. We may particularly note 'hyra setlu he *to-brice*' = he brake in pieces their seats, Matt. xxi. 12. 2. ME. *to-*, prefix; appearing in *tobestan*, to beat in pieces, *tobiten*, to bite in pieces, *tobrehen*, to break in pieces; and in nearly a hundred other verbs, for which see Strattmann's Dict., 3rd ed., pp. 565-568. We may particularly note 'al his bondes he *to-brak* for lye' = all his bonds he brake in twain for joy; Will. of Palerne, 3437. 3. It should also be observed that most verbal prefixes (such as *for-*, *be-*) were usually written apart from the verb in old MSS.; ignorance of this fact has misled many. Good examples of the addition of *al* as an intensive, meaning 'wholly,' are the following. '[He] *al-to-tare* his a-ir pat he *to-tere* mist; Will. of Palerne, 3884; 'al *for-waked*' = entirely worn out with lying awake, id. 790; 'al *bi-wufed* for wo' = all covered with tears for wo, id. 661; 'al is *to-brosen* thilke region; Chaucer, C. T. 2759 (A 2757); 'he suld be *soyne to-frusht* al' = he would soon be broken in pieces, Harboure, Bruce, x. 597. The last instance is particularly instructive, as it follows the pp. instead of preceding it. 3. *All-to* or *al-to*, when (perhaps) misunderstood. 'To-day redy ripe, to-morrow *all-to-shaken*;' Surrey, Sonnet 9, last line. 'We be fallen into the dirt, and be *all-to-dirtied*;' Latimer, Remains, p. 397 (Parker Soc.). 'Smiling speakers . . . love and *all-to* love him;' Latimer, Sermons, p. 289. The last instance is a clear one. Spenser has *all-to-torn*, F. Q. v. 9, 10, and *all-to-worne* in the same stanza; *all-to-runt*, F. Q. iv. 7, 8. Milton has *all-to-ruffled*, Comus, 380; this is a very late example. B. Etymologically, the AS. *to-* is cognate with OFries. *to-*, *to-*; OHG. *zār-*, *zār-*, mod. G. *zer-*, as in *zerbrechen*, to break in pieces, pt. t. *zerbrach* (*=to-brake*). The sense of this prefix is 'in twain,' or 'asunder;' but it is difficult to connect it with AS. *twā*, two, or even with L. *dis-*.

TO- (3), prefix, to. (E.) Besides the prefix *to-* (= in twain) discussed above, we also have the prep. *to* in composition in some verbs, &c. Of these compounds, we still use *to-ward*, q. v. Others are obsolete; the chief are the sbs. *to-ward*, advent, *to-ward*, a refuge, *to-ward*, hope, *to-ward*, a nick-name; and the verb *to-warden*, to approach, Wyclif, Judith, xiv. 14. See Strattmann. And see **TODAY**.

TOAD, an amphibious animal. (L.) ME. *toad*; spell *toode*, Prompt. Parv., p. 495; *toade*, Tricke of Conscience, 6900. AS. *tādige*; 'Bufo, *tādige*;' Voc. 122. 11. Also *tādie*, id. 321. 23. Root unknown. The Dan. *toad*, Swed. *tåssa*, a toad, must be from a different root. Der. *toad-pole*, q. v.; also *toad-stool*, spell *toadestool*, Spenser, Shep. Kal., Dec. 69, and in Palsgrave; *toad-flax*; *toad-eater*, formerly an assistant to a mountebank (see Wedgwood, and N. and Q. 3rd S. i. 128, 176, 236, 276, v. 142), now shortened to *toady*; *toad-stone*, Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. iii. c. 13, § 3.

TOAST (1), bread scorched before the fire. (F.-L.) ME. *toast*, whence the verb *toasten*, to toast; see Prompt. Parv., p. 497. = OF. *toster*, to toast (Godefroy); the usual OF. sb. was *toiste*, 'a toast of bread;' marked as a Picard word in Cotgrave. = L. *toastus*, pp. of *torrere*, to parch; see **TORRID**. Cf. Span. *tostar*, *torrar*, to toast, *toastada*, a toast, slice of toasted bread; Port. *toastado*, toasted, *tostar*, *torrar*, to toast. Der. *toast*, verb; *toast-er*, *toast-ing-iron*, K. John, iv. 3, 99.

TOAST (2), a person whose health is drunk. (F.-L.) It was formerly usual to put toasted bread in liquor; see Shak. Merry Wives, iii. 5. 3. The story of the origin of the present use of the word is given in the Tatler, no. 24, June 4, 1709. 'Many wits of the last age will assert that the word, in its present sense, was known among them in their youth, and had its rise from an accident at the town of Bath, in the reign of king Charles the Second. It happened that, on a public day, a celebrated beauty of those times was in the Cross Bath, and one of the crowd of her admirers took a glass of the water in which the fair one stood, and drank her health to the company. There was in the place a gay fellow half-fuddled, who offered to jump in, and swore, though he liked not the liquor, he would have the *toast*. He was opposed in his resolution; yet this whim gave foundation to the present honour which is done to the lady we mention in our liquors, who has ever since been called a *toast*. Whether the story be true or not, it may be seen that a *toast*, i. e. a health, easily took its name from being the usual accompaniment to liquor, esp. in loving-cups, &c. As to this putting of toast into drinks, see Brand's Pop. Antiq. ii. 340. Der. *toast*, vb.; *toast-master*, the announcer of toasts at a public dinner.

TOBACCO, a narcotic plant. (Span. - Hayti.) Formerly spell *tabacco*, Ben Jonson, Every Man, i. 4 (last speech). See remarks in Whistley's Introduction to Ben Jonson, Every Man in his Humour. Harrison fixes on 1573 as the date when the smoking of tobacco became general in England. Spelt *tabacco* in Hakluyt, Voy. ii. 2. 158. Cotgrave mentions *tobacco*, s. v. *Nicotiana*. = Span. *tabaco*, *tobacco*. Las Casas (Hist. of the Indies) says that *tabaco* was the name of the tube or pipe in which the Indians or Caribs smoked the plant, transferred by the Spaniards to the herb itself. Oviedo (1535) says *tabaco* is a Hayti word; see Oviedo, ed. 1851, Madrid, iv. 96. So also Clavigero, in his Conquest of Mexico (E. transl. i. 430), says: '*tabaco* is a word taken from the Haitian language, i. e. the language spoken in the island of Hayti or St. Domingo. Der. *tobacco-nut*, a coined word, orig. used, not of the *seller* (as now), but of the *smoker* of tobacco; see examples in Trench, Select Glossary; *tobacco-pipe*.

TOBOGGAN, a kind of snow-sledge. (Amer. Indian.) Said to be a Canadian perversion of an American Indian *odabagan*, a sledge. S. T. Rand, in his Micmac Vocabulary, gives the Micmac form as *tobaakus* (= *tobākan*), a sled. Micmac is a language belonging to the Algonquin family.

TOCHER, a dowry. (Gaelic.) 'Iley for a lass wi' a *tocher*;' Burns (Song). = Gael. and Irish *tochar*, a dowry, assigned portion. = Olrish *tochar*, a putting, assigning; *tocharum*, 1 put. = Olrish *to*, *do*, to, prep. and verbal prefix; *cuir-im*, I put, assign.

TOCSIN, an alarm-bell, or the sound of it. (F. - Teut. and L.) Added by Todd to Johnson. He quotes: 'The priests went up into the steeple, and rang the bells backward, which they call *tockaine*, whereupon the people . . . flocked together;' Fulke, Answer to P. Fraricus (1580), p. 52. = MF. *toquesing*, 'an allarm bell, or the ringing thereof;' Cot. Mod. F. *toisin* (see Littré). = OF. *toquer*, 'to clap, knock, hit;' Cot., and OF. *sing* (Norm. dial. *sin*), 'a sign, mark, . . . also a bell or the sound of a bell, whence *toeing*, an allarm bell;' id. Thus it means 'a striking of the signal-bell.' 2. The Norm. dial. *toquer*, Picard *toker*, are variants of F. *toucher*, to touch; see **TOUCH**. The OF. *sing*, mod. F. *signe*, is from L. *signum*, a mark, hence a signal, signal-bell; see **SIGN**. Cf. AF. *sein*, a bell; Liber Albus, p. 119. Thus *toe-sin* = *touch-sign*. See **TUOKET**.

TOD, a bush; a certain measure of wool; a fox. (Scand.) 'An yvie *todde*;' an ivy-bush; Spenser, Shep. Kal., March, 67. 'Wulle is bought by the sacke, by the *tod*, by the stone;' Arnold's Chron. ed. 1811, p. 191. Palsgrave has '*Todde* of woll' = tod of wool; and '*tode* of chese' = tod of cheese. See Nares. *Tod*, a fox, occurs in Ben Jonson, Pan's Anniversary, hymn 4; and see Jamieson's Sc. Dict. 'The fox is supposed to be so named from his bushy tail.' = Icel. *toddi* (nearly obsolete), a tod of wool; a bit, a piece. = Du. *todde*, a rag; Efris. *todde*, a bundle; G. *zotte*, *zote*, a tuft of hair hanging together, a rag, anything shaggy. Allied to Efris. *todden*, to trail, to draw along, drag after one. Perhaps allied to **TED**.

TODAY, this day. (E.) Compounded of *to*, prep., and *day*. The etymology is obscured by the disuse of the prep. *to* in the old sense of 'for,' thus *to day* = for the day; *to night* = for the night; &c. Strattmann cites *me ches him to kinge* = people chose him for king, Rob. of Glouc. p. 302; *yuenen to wyne* = to give to wife, Chaucer, C. T. 1864 (A 1860). See particularly the article on AS. *to* in Grein, p. 540: he gives examples of *to dage*, for the day, today; *to dage ðissum*, for this day, today; *to midre nichte*, to or at midnight; *to morgene* = for the morn. to-morrow. Hence our *to-day*, to-morrow, to-night, and prov. E. *to-year*, i. e. for the present year, this year; MF. *toyer*, Chaucer, C. T. 2750 (D 168).

TODDLE, to walk unsteadily as a child. (E.) Given as a Northern word by Todd, in his additions to Johnson. The same as Lowl. Sc. *tottle*, to walk with short steps; Jamieson. Further, *tottle* is equivalent to *totter*, the frequentative suffixes *-le* and *-er* being equivalent; see **TOTTER**. = Swed. *tulta*, to toddle; the spelling with *t* is duly explained s. v. *trotter*. And cf. G. (Bavar.) *zoteln*, to toddle, though probably formed in another way.

TODDY, a mixture of spirits. (Hindustani. - Pers.) 'The *toddy-tree* is not unlike the date or palm;' Sir T. Herbert, Travels, p. 29 (R.). = Hindustani *tārī*, *tāqī*; vulgarly *toddy*, the juice or sap of the palmyra-tree and of the coccol-nut [which] when allowed to stand . . . becomes a fiery and highly intoxicating spirit; H. II. Wilson, Glossary of Indian Terms, p. 510. = Hind. *tār*, 'a palm-tree . . . most appropriate to the Palmyra, from the stem of which the juice is extracted which becomes *toddy*;' id. = Pers. *tār*, 'a species of palm-tree from which an intoxicating liquor, *toddy*, is extracted;' Rich. Dict., p. 353. The *r* in the Hind. word has a peculiar (correl) sound, which has come to be represented by *d* in English. Cf. Skt. *tāla*, the palmyra tree.

TO-DO, stir, bustle. (E.) 'What a *to-do* is here!' Evelyn, Diary, Mar. 22, 1675. Compounded of *to*, prep., and *do*, verb. See **ADO**.

TOE, one of the five small members at the end of the foot. (E.) ME. *toe*, pl. *toon*, Chaucer, C. T. 14868 (B 4054). AS. *tā*, pl. *tān* or *taon*, Laws of Æthelbirt, §§ 70, 71, 72, in Thorpe, Ancient Laws, i. 20. This is a contracted form, standing for *tōke*; Omerc. *tāhæ*, Corpus Gloss. 141. + Du. *teen*; Icel. *tā*, pl. *tār*; Dan. *taa*, pl. *taeer*; Swed. *tå*; G. *zehr*; OHG. *zēha*, a toe, also a finger. We also find (Olow G. *tēwa*, a toe (Galle); with *w* (< *gw*) for *h* (< *hw*)). β. All from Teut. type **tūhōn-*. L. Possibly allied to L. *digitus* (< **dicitus*), a finger (Walde). See **Digit** and **Token**. γ. Distinct from *toe* in *misletoe*. Der. *to-ed*, having toes.

TOFFEE, TOFFY, a coarse kind of candy, made of sugar or molasses, &c. (F. — Malay.) In the United States, it is usually *taffy*. = F. *tajña*, a spirit made from molasses; in use in 1722 (Hatzfeld). = Malay *tajña*, the same. See **Rataña**.

TOFT, a green knoll, open ground, homestead. (Scand.) ME. *toft*, a knoll, P. Plowm. B. prol. 14. Late AS. *toft* (Toller). = Icel. *toft* (pron. *toft*), also *tuft* (pron. *tuft*), *tuft*, *tuft* (the oldest spelling), a place to build on; Swed. *tuft*, the site of a building. Perhaps for **tūmft-* < **tūm-* (cf. *tuft*), cognate with Gk. *tuft*, soil, floor; lit. 'site for building'. From the weak grade of **denu*, to build (Gk. *tuft*); and **pedon*, as in Gk. *tuft*, ground, earth. See Dan. *tuft* in Falk.

TOGA, the mantle of a Roman citizen. (L.) Whether *toga* — *toga* really occurs in Shakespeare is doubtful. Phillips gives it in his Dict. = L. *toga*, a kind of mantle, lit. a covering. = I. *toga*, 2nd grade of *togas*, to cover; see **Tegument**.

TOGETHER, in the same place, at the same time. (E.) ME. *to-gedre*, *to-gedre*, *to-gidre*, P. Plowm. B. prol. 46; *to-gedres*, id. xvi. 80. We even find the compound *al-together* as early as in the Ancien Riwle, p. 320, l. 25. For the spelling with d, cf. ME. *fader*, a father, *fader*, mother. AS. *tū-gedre*, *tū-gedre*; together, Grein, ii. 544. = AS. *tū*, to; and *gader*, together, Grein, i. 491; see further under **Gather**. Der. *al-together*.

TOIL (1), labour, fatigue; as a verb, to labour. (F. — L.) ME. *toil*; the dat. *toile*, in *Morte Arture*, ed. Brock, 1802, means a tussle or struggle. 'And when these com on ther was so grete *toile* and remour of noyse that wonder it was to heere, and therwith aroos so grete a duste.' Merlin, ed. Wheatley, p. 393, l. 1. Iow. Sc. *tuyl*, disturbance; Bernardus, &c., ed. Lumby, p. 24, l. 45 (E. E. S. T.); *tuyl*, vb., to trouble, id. p. 27, l. 123. Thus the old sense was rather turmoil or disturbance than labour. Cf. AF. *toyl*, glossed 'strif'; Walter de Bibbesworth; in Wright, Vocab. 147, l. 3. Also AF. *toiler*, to strive; A Nominal, ed. Skeat, l. 131. β. As to the verb *toilen*, its meaning was also different from that of mod. E. *toil*. We find: 'rudliche *toyled* to and fro' — rudely pulled or tugged to and fro, Debate between Body and Soul, l. 368, in Müntzer, Sprachproben, i. 100. Also: 'tore and *toyled*' — torn and pulled about or spoilt, Legends of the Holy Rood, ed. Morris, p. 143, l. 372. We may also note Iowland Sc. *tuill*, toil (Jamieson); and perhaps Sc. *tuilzie*, *tuilzie*, a quarrel, broil, struggle, is closely related, as well as *tuilze*, to harass, occurring in Barbour's Bruce, iv. 152, where the Edinb. MS. has the pp. *tuilzit*. γ. The origin seems to be found in OF. *tuillier*, MF. *tuillier*, 'filthily to mix or mingle, confound or shuffle together'; to mingle, trouble, or pester by scurvy meddling, also to bedir, beguile, besmear, smeech, bery; γ. Cot. The origin of this F. word is obscure; but Hatzfeld derives it from L. *tudicula*, to stir up (correctly, as it seems). = L. *tudicula*, a machine for bruising olives, dimin. of *tudes*, a mallet. = L. *tud-*, as in *tu-tud-*, pt. t. of *tudere*, to beat. ¶ Sometimes derived from MDu. *tuylen*, 'to till, or to manure lands'; Hexham; cf. *tuyl*, sb., 'tilling or manuring of lands', id.; but it seems impossible to explain the senses of ME. *toilen* from this source only. Der. *toil-some*, Spenser, F. O. ii. 12, 29; *toil-some-ness*.

TOIL (2), a net or snare. (F. — L.) In Hamlet, iii. 2, 362. The pl. *toyles* is in Spenser, Astrophel, 97. = F. *toile*, 'a linen cloth, also, a stalking-horse of cloth; *toile de armoire*, a cloth-web; pl. *toiles*, toils, or a hay to inclose or intangle wild beasts in.' Cot. = L. *telu*, a web, thing woven; for **tex-la* = L. *texere*, to weave; see **Text**. Der. *toil-et* (below).

TOILET, TOILETTE, a small cloth on a dressing-table; hence, a dressing-table, or the operation of dressing. (F. — L.) *Toilet*, a kind of table-cloth, ... made of fine linen, &c. spread upon a table. ... where persons of quality dress themselves; a dressing-cloth; γ. Phillips, ed. 1706. Spelt *toylet* in Cotgrave. = F. *toilette*, 'a toylet, the stuff which drapers lap about their cloths, also a bag to put nightcloths in.' Cot. Dimin. of *toile*, cloth; see **Toil** (2).

TOISE, a French measure of length. (F. — L.) It contains 6 feet, and a little over 4½ inches. = F. *toise*, 'a fadome, a measure containing six feet in length.' Cot. Cf. Ital. *tesa*, a stretching. = I. *tesa*, sc. *braccia*, the [length of the] outstretched arms, neut. pl. of pp. of *tendere*, to stretch. See **Tense** (2).

TOKAY, a white wine. (Hungary.) Mentioned in Townson's Travels in Hungary (1797); see quotation in Todd's Johnson. Also in Fielding, The Miser (1732). A. iii. Sc. 3. So named from *Tokay*, a town in Hungary, at some distance E.N.E. from Pesh.

TOKEN, a mark, sign, memorial, coin. (E.) ME. *token*, Chaucer, C. T. 13289 (B 1549). The answers to AS. *z*, as usual. AS. *tācen*, *tācen*, a very common word; Grein, ii. 520. + Du. *teeken*, a sign, mark, token, miracle; Icel. *tāken*, *tāken*; Dan. *tegn*; Swed. *tecken*; G. *zeichen*; Goth. *taikun*. Teut. types **taikun-*, **taikun-*, fem.; allied to *Tosoh*. The base **taik* answers to Idg. **doig-*, to grade of **deig-*, which seems to be a variant of Idg. **DEIK-*, to show, indicate; cf. L. *dig-nus*, worthy. Bragman, i. § 762 (3). Cf. Index, Diction. Cf. I. *in-dic-are*, to point out, AS. *tikan*, Goth. *gaitikan*, to show, G. *zeigen*, to show. Der. *be-taken*.

TOLERATE, to bear, endure, put up with. (L.) 'To tolerate those things'; Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, b. iii. c. 14, § 2. = L. *tolerātus*, pp. of *tolerāre*, to endure; allied to *tolle*, to lift, bear. = γ. *tol-*, to lift, bear; cf. Skt. *tol-*, to lift, *tolā*, to suffer, AS. *tolian*, to endure, L. *latus*, pp. of *latere*. See **Thole** (2). Der. *tolera-bile*, from F. *tolerable*, 'tolerable', Cot., from I. *tolerābilis*, that can be endured; *toler-abil-y*, *toler-able-ness*; *toler-ation*, from F. *toleration*, omitted by Cotgrave, but in use in the 16th cent. (Littré); from L. acc. *tolerātionem*, endurance; *toler-ance*, from MF. *tolerance*, 'toleration, sufferance', Cot., from L. *tolerantia*, sufferance; *toler-ant*, from the stem of the pres. part. of *tolerāre*. From the same root are *o-tolus*, *tol-ent*, *ex-tol*; *e-late*, *co-late*, *di-late*, *ab-late*, *pre-late*, *pro-late*, *re-late*, *trans-late*, *legis-late*, *ab-lat-ive*, *super-lat-ive*.

TOLL (1), a tax for the privilege to use a road or sell goods in a market. (L. — Gk.) ME. *tol*, tribute, Wyclif, Rom. xiii. 7. AS. *tol*, Matt. xvii. 25. + Du. *tol*; Icel. *tol*; Dan. *tol* (for **toll*); Swed. *toll*; G. *zoll*, toll. β. All from Teut. type **tollaz*, m.; which might be explained as < **tulaz*, from the weak grade **tul-* (with suffix *-naz*) of Teut. **tel-*, the root of **Tale**. But the existence of by-forms, as AS. *toln*, a toll (whence *toln-ere*, a toller), OSax. *tolna*, toll, OFries. *tolne*, OHG. *zollan-tuon*, as well as OHG. *zollnari*, MDu. *tolle-nari*, a toller, suggest that all these were borrowed from Late I. *tolli-nium*, for I. *telium*; from Gk. *τελώνιον*, a toll-house, Matt. ix. 9. Cf. also F. *tonlieu*, a toll; from Late I. *tonlieum*, *tolleum*, for L. *telionium*. γ. The Gk. *τελώνιον* is from *τέλος*, a tax, toll, allied to L. *tolle*, to take, and Gk. *τέλαινον* (see **Talent**); a distinct word from *τέλος*, with the sense of 'end'. Der. *tol*, verb, MF. *tollen*, Chaucer, C. T. 564 (A 562); *toll-er*, ME. *tolle*, P. Plowman, B. prol. 220; *tol-booth*, ME. *tolbothe*, Wyclif, Matt. ix. 9; *toll-bar*, *gate-house*.

TOLL (2), to pull a large bell; to sound as a bell. (E.) We now say 'a bell toll', i.e. sounds, but the old usage was 'to toll a bell', i.e. to pull it, set it ringing, as in Minshew, Skinner, and Phillips. The latter explains to toll a bell by 'to ring a bell after a particular manner.' It is remarkable that the sense of 'sound' occurs as early as in Shakespeare, who has, 'the clocks do toll'; γ. Hen. V. chorus to act iv. l. 15. Yet we may be satisfied that the present word, which has given some trouble to etymologists, is rightly explained by Nares, Todd, and Wedgwood, who take toll to be the ME. *tollen*, to pull, entice, draw, and Wedgwood adds: 'To toll the bells is when they ring slowly to invite the people into church.' The double sense of toll is remarkably shown by two quotations given by Richardson from Dryden, Duke of Guise, Act iv: 'Some crowd the spires, but most the hallow'd bells And softly toll for souls departing knells'; and again: 'When hollow murmurs of their evening-bells Dismiss the sleepy swains, and toll them [invite them] to their cells.' Minshew has: 'To toll a bell, and 'to toll, draw on or entice.' See examples in Nares and Todd. β. ME. *tollen*. *Tollun*, or meyn, or steryn to doon, Incito, provoco, excito; Prompt. Parv. *Tollare*, or styrate to do goede or badde; Excitator, inagitor; γ. id. '[He] tollid [drew] hys own wyf away'; Seven Sages, ed. Wright, 3052. 'This tollid him toward thee' — this draws him towards you; Ancien Riwle, p. 290, l. 5. There is a long note on this curious word, with numerous examples, in St. Marharet, ed. Cockayne, p. 110; the oldest sense seems to be to coax or fondle, entice, draw towards one. γ. All is clear so far; but the origin of ME. *tollra* is obscure; we may suppose it to be nearly related to AS. *fortyllan*, to allure, Grein, i. 332; cf. ME. *tuller*, to entice, lure, Chaucer, C. T. 4133 (A 4134). See **Thill** (3).

TOLU, a kind of resin. (S. America.) Also called *Tolu balsam* or *balsam of Tolu*. = Balm. . from γ. *Tollu*, not farre from Carthage; γ. E. G., tr. of Acosta, II. Ind. Indies (1604), bk. iv. ch. 28. Named from *Tolu*, a place on the N.W. coast of New Granada, in S. America.

TOM, a pet name for Thomas. (L. — Gk. — Heb.) Spelt *Thomme*, P. Plowman, B. v. 28. = I. *Thomis*, = Gk. *Θωμάς*, Matt. x. 3. 111.

'twin'; cf. Heb. *tōmim*, pl., twins. This is why Thomas was also called *Didymus*; from Gk. *δίδυμος*, a twin. Der. *tom-boy*, *tom-cat*, *tom-tit*.

TOMAHAWK, a light war-hatchet of the N. American Indians. (W. Indian.) Capt. J. Smith has: 'Tomahawks, axes;' in his Vocabulary of Indian words; Works, p. 44. From the Algonkin *tomehagan*, Mohegan *tumehagan*, Delaware *tamohacan*, a war-hatchet (Webster); Micmac *tumigun* (S. T. Rand). Explained by Lacombe from the Cree dialect; *otamahuk*, knock him down; *otimahawun*, he is knocked down; Cent. Dict.

TOMATO, a kind of fruit, a love-apple. (Span.-Mexican.) 'Tomates, which are . . . very wholesome;' E. G. tr. of Acosta, Hist. Indies (1604); bk. iv. ch. 20. From Span. (and Port.) *tomate*, a tomato; we probably used final *o* for *e* because *o* is so common an ending in Spanish. Borrowed from Mexican *tomatl*.

TOMAU, a Persian gold coin. (Pers.-Mongol.) Worth about 7s. 6d. 'A *Tomau* is five marks sterling;' Sir T. Herbert, Trav. (1638), p. 225 (Yule). — Pers. *tūmān*, 'a gold coin worth about 10s. 1/2.' Palmer. From a Mongol word meaning 'ten thousand;' spelt *tomau* by Marco Polo, bk. i. ch. 54 (Yule).

TOMB, a grave, vault for the dead. (F.-I.-Gk.) MF. *tombe*, *tomba*, Chaucer, C. T. 10832 (F 518); *tunbe*, Layamon, 6080, later text. — OF. *tunbe*; F. *tomba*, 'a tomb;' Cot. — L. *tumba*, a tomb (White). — Gk. *τύμβη*, for the common form *τύμβος*, a tomb, sepulchre; properly a burial-mound, Irish *tonn*, a little hill; Skt. *tanva*, prominent, a height. Brugmann, i. § 103. Prob. allied to L. *tumulus* (Curtius, ii. 139); see **TUMULUS**. Der. *tomb-less*, Hen. V. i. 220; *tomb-stone*; *en-tomb*.

TOMBAC, **TOMBACK**, a variety of brass. (F.-Port.-Malay.-Skt.) F. *tombac* (Hatzfeld). — Port. *tambaca*, 'tambac,' Vieyra; (and see Yule). — Malay *tumbaga*, copper. — Skt. *tāmra-kā-m*, copper (Henfrey).

TOMBOY, a rude girl. (I.-Gk.-Ileb.) In Shak. Cymb. i. 6. 122. From *Tom* and *Boy*. ¶ So also *tom-cat*, *tom-tit*, *tom-foot*.

TOME, a volume of a book. (F.-I.-Gk.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674; and in Cotgrave. — F. *tome*, 'a tome, or volume;' Cot. — L. *tomus*, acc. of *tomus*, a volume. — Gk. *τόμος*, a section; hence, a volume. From *τομή*, and grade of *τομή*, as in *τομή*, to cut. — √TEM, to cut, whence L. *tōndere*, to shear; see **TONSURE**. Der. (from same root) *a-tom-y*, *a-ton*, *en-ton-o-logy*, *epi-ton-e*, *liho-ton-y*, *phlebo-ton-y*, *zoo-ton-y*.

TOMORROW, on the morrow, on the morn succeeding this one. (E.) ME. *to morwe*, P. Plowman, B. ii. 43. From *to*, prep., with the sense of 'for' or 'on'; and *morwe*, morrow. So also AS. *tō morgen*; Luke xiii. 32 (MS. A.). See **TODAY** and **MORROW**.

TOMTIT, a small bird. (I.-Gk.-Ileb.) and Scand.) In the Tatler, no. 112; Dec. 27, 1709. From *Tom* and *Tit*, q.v.

TOMTOM, a kind of drum. (Bengali.) From Bengali *tan-tan*, vulgarly *tom-tom*, a small drum, esp. one beaten to bespeak notice to a public proclamation; luxily applied to any kind of drum; H. H. Wilson, Gloss. of Indian Terms, p. 509.

TON, **TUN**, a large barrel; 4 hogsheds; 20 hundredweight. (C.) We use *ton* for a weight; and *tun* for a cask; but the word is all one. Properly a large barrel, hence, the contents of a large barrel; and hence, a heavy weight. ME. *tonne*, Chaucer, C. T. 3892. AS. *tonna*, a barrel; 'Cupa, *tunne*,' Voc. 123, 9; 'Cuba, *tunne*,' id. 16, 21 (8th cent.); the pl. *tunnas* is in the A. S. Chron. an. 852. We find also Du. *ton*, a tun; Icel. and Swed. *tunna*, Dan. *tünde*, a tun, cask; G. *tonne*, a cask, also a heavy weight; Low L. *tunna*, *tonna*, whence F. *tonneau*, 'a tun,' Cot., Irish, and Gael. *tunna*, Irish *tonna*, W. *tyndal*, a tun, barrel. β. The Low L. *tunna*, a cask, written *tunne*, occurs in the Cassel Glossary of the 9th century; see Bartsch, Chrest. Franc. col. 2, l. 15. It is supposed to be of Celtic origin; from the OIrish *tonna*, a skin, a hide, hence 'a wine-skin'; cognate with: OGael. *tonn*, W. *tonn*, skin, hide. Celtic type **tunnā*, f. (Macbain; Stokes-Pick, p. 135). ¶ This explains AS. *tyncen*, a small wine-skin, used to support a swimmer; Ælfric's Orosius, ii. 4; ed. Sweet, p. 72, l. 30. Der. *tonn-age*, a coined word; *tunn-el*, q.v. Doublet, *tun*, q.v.

STONE, the sound emitted by a stretched string, the character of a sound, quality of voice. (F.-L.-Gk.) Spelt *toone* in Levins. In Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 112. ME. *ton*, Reliquiae Antiquae, l. 202 (riming with *nōn*, noon). — F. *ton*, 'a tune or sound;' Cot. — L. *tonum*, acc. of *tonus*, a sound. — Gk. *τόνος*, a thing stretched, a rope, sinew, tune, note; from the sound of a stretched string. — Gk. *τον*, and grade of *τον*, Idg. √TEN, to stretch; Skt. *tan*, to stretch. Gk. *τῆναι*, to stretch; see **TEND** (1). Der. *tone*, vb.; *ton-ed*; *ton-ic*, increasing the tone or giving vigour, a late word, from Gk. *τονικός*, relating to stretching. Also *a-ton-ic*, *bary-tone*, *mono-tone*, *oxy-tone*, *semi-tone*; *in-tone*. Doublet, *tune*, q.v.

TONGS, an instrument consisting of two jointed bars of metal, used for holding and lifting. (E.) In Spenser, F. Q. iv. 5. 44. But earlier, the singular form *tonge* or *tange* is usual. ME. *tange*, *tongr*. 'Thi tungest baird so doþ a *tonge*' = thou tungest therewith as doth a tong; Owl and Nightingale, 156. AS. *tange*; 'Forceps, *tange*,' Voc. 336, 25. Also spelt *tang*, Ælfric's Grammar, ed. Zupitza, p. 67, l. 5; +Du. *tang*, a pair of tongs or pincers; Icel. *þing* (pl. *þingur*); Dan. *tang*; Swed. *tång*; G. *zange*. β. All from Teut. type **tangō*, f., with the sense 'a biter' or 'nipper'; cf. E. *nippers*, *pincers* (Pick, iii. 116). From the base **tang*, nasalised form of **tak* (Idg. **dak*-), to bite. — √DENK, to bite; cf. Gk. *δάκναι*, to bite (from the weak grade). Skt. *daṇḍa*, dag, to bite, *daṇḍa*, a bite, *daṇḍaka*, a comb (a pincher). In particular, cf. OHG. *zange*, a pair of tongs, with OHG. *zanger*, biting, pinching. See **TANG** (1), **TOUGH**. Brugmann, i. § 420, 431 (3).

TONGUE, the fleshy organ in the mouth, used in tasting, swallowing, and speech. (E.) The spelling with final *-u* is of Norman origin, to show that the *ng* was not palatalised; cf. F. *langue*; a better spelling is *tong*, as in Spenser, F. Q., introd. to b. i. st. 2. ME. *tunge*, *tonger*, Chaucer, C. T. 267 (A 265). AS. *tunge*, a tongue, Luke, i. 64; +Du. *tung*; Icel. and Swed. *tunga*; Dan. *tunge*; G. *zung*, OHG. *zunga*; Goth. *tuggō* (= **tungō*). β. All from Teut. type **tungōn*-f. Further related to OL. *διγνῆ*, L. *lingua* (whence F. *langue*), the tongue. Allied to **LINGUAL**. Brugmann, i. § 441. Der. *tongue*, vb., Cymb. v. 4. 148; *tongue-ed*; *tongue-less*, Rich. II, i. 1. 105; *tongue-tied*, Mids. Nt. Dr. v. 104. From the same root are *lingu-al*, *ling-o-logy*, *lingu-age*.

TONIC, strengthening. (Gk.) See **TONE**.

TONIGHT, this night. (E.) See **TODAY**.

TONSIL, one of two glands at the root of the tongue. (F.-I.) 'Tonsils or almonds in the mouth;' Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xxiv. c. 7. § 1. — F. *tonsille*; *tonsilles*, pl., certain kernels at the root of the tongue; Cot. — L. *tonsilla*, a sharp pointed pole stuck in the ground to fasten vessels to the shore; pl. *tonsilla*, the tonsils. 'There is one [Latin] sb. in -*li*, viz. l. *lōles*, pl. m. "wen on the neck;" for **tons-*li**, from *ten*, "to stretch," Goth. *at-thius-an*, to draw towards one, Lith. *tēs-ti*, to stretch by pulling; *tonsilla*, "tonsils," points to an older form **tons-lo* or **tons-lā*;' Brugmann, ii. § 98. Cf. **THISTLE**.

TONSURE, a clipping of the hair, esp. the corona of hair worn by Romish priests. (F.-L.) ME. *tonsure*, Gower, C. A. iii. 291; bk. viii. 482. — F. *tonsure*, 'a sheering, clipping, the shaven crown of a priest;' Cot. — L. *tonsūra*, a clipping; cf. *tonsus*, pp. of *tōndere*, to shear, clip. Cf. Gk. *τίθειν*, to gnaw; for **τίμ-δ-ειν*; ultimately allied to Gk. *τίμειν*, to cut; see **TOME**.

TONTINE, a certain financial scheme, the gain of which falls to the longest liver. (F.-Ital.) See Haydn's Diet. of Dates, and Littré. First started at Paris, about A.D. 1653. — F. *fontine*, a fontaine. Named from Lorenzo *Tonti*, a Neapolitan, who originated the scheme.

TOO, more than enough, likewise. (E.) The emphatic form of *to*, prep. ME. *to*; 'to badde' = too bad; Will. of Palerne, 5024. — AS. *tō*, too; Grein, ii. 542, q.v. The same word as *tō*, prep., but differently used. See **TO**.

TOOL, an instrument used by workmen. (E.) ME. *tol*, *tool*; pl. *toles*, *toolles*, P. Plowman, A. xi. 133; B. x. 177. AS. *tōl*, a tool; Ælfric's Hom. li. 152, l. 12; spelt *tool*, Voc. 116, 35; *tōhl*, id. 439, 15; +Icel. *tōl*, neut. pl., tools. β. Teut. type **tōlom*, n.; for **tōw-lom*; where **tōw-* is related to **taw-*, **taw-*, as in AS. *tawian*, to prepare, dress, get ready; so that *tōl* is the instrument by which this is done. Cf. Goth. *tawjan*, to make, cause, and E. *taw*, *teu*, to work hard, to dress leather; see **TAW**. The Teut. base **taw-* seems to be connected with a Skt. root *drū* or *dā*, to work. γ. 'This root is not recognized by Skt. grammarians, but it has to be admitted by comparative philologists. There is the verb *duwayati* in the Veda, meaning to worship, a denominative verb derived from *dūvas*. *Dūvas* meant, originally, any *opus operatum*, and presupposes a root *dū* or *dā*, in the sense of actively or sedulously working. It exists in Zend as *dū*, to do. With it we may connect Goth. *tawjan*, the G. *zauen* (Grimm, Gram. i. 1041), Goth. *tawi*, work, &c. See my remarks on this root and its derivatives in the Veda in my Translation of the Rig-Veda, l. 63, 191; Max Müller, letter to The Academy, July, 1874. See *duvis* in Ullrich, p. 128. As to the connexion of *tool* with Goth. *tawjan*, see Streitberg, § 85.

TOOM, empty. (Scand.) Common in Lowland Scotch; 'toom dish' = empty dish; Burns, *Hallowe'en*, l. 12 from end. ME. *toom*, *toom*. 'Toom, or voyde, Vacuus;' Prompt. Parv. Not an AS. word, though the adv. *tōme* occurs once (Grein). — Icel. *tōm*, empty; Swed. and Dan. *tom*, Cf. OHG. *zuomig*, empty. The Teut. type is **tōmoz*, adj., empty. Der. *tōm* (3), q.v.

TOOT (1), to peep about, spy. (E.) A form of **TOUT**, q.v.

TOOT (2), to blow a horn. (Scand.) 'To tute in a horn, cornuciner' Levin. Not an AS. form, which would have given *theet* or *thout*; but borrowed from a dialect which sounded *th* as *t*.—MSwed. and Norw. *tuta*, to blow a horn. Cf. EFr. *cornu* and Low G. *tuten*, to tute, MDu. *tuyten*, 'to sound or wind a cornet'; Hexham; Du. *stet-haren*, a bugle-horn; Swed. *tjuta*, to howl; Dan. *tude*, to howl, blow a horn; Icel. *hjúta*, strong verb, j. t. t. *húta*, to whistle as wind, *sough*, resound; also, to blow a horn. AS. *þutan*, to howl, make a noise; Grein, ii. 589; also AS. *þutan* (Toller); MHG. *diezen*, OHG. *diozan*, to make a loud noise; Goth. *thut-hauru*, a trumpet. *þ*. All from Teut. base **thut-*, to make a noise, resound; of imitative origin. The Idg. form of the root agrees with that of *L. tunder* (<**tend-*), to strike; but this may be accidental.

TOOTH, one of the small bones in the jaws, used in eating; a prong. (E.) ME. *toth*, *tooth*; pl. *teth*, *teeth*, spelt *teth*, Ancien Kiwle, p. 288, l. 3 from bottom. AS. *tōð*, pl. *tēð* and *tōðas*, Grein, ii. 543. Here a short *o* has been lengthened, with ultimate loss of *n* before *th* following; *tōð* stands for **tand*, for **tanþ*; cf. OSax. *tand* + Du. *tand*; Icel. *tinn*, gen. sing. *tannar*; Dan. *tand*; Swed. *tand*; G. *zahn*; MHG. *zan*, OHG. *zand*. *þ*. All from Teut. type **tanth-us*, m. cf. (from the weak stem) Goth. *tunthus*, a tooth. From the Idg. bases **dent-*, **dant-*, we have *L. dens* (stem *dant-*), *W. dant*, Gk. *odont* (stem *odont-*), Lithuan. *dantis*, Skt. *danta-*, a tooth. And cf. Pers. *dandān*, a tooth. *y*. The Idg. **dant-*, for **ed-ant-*, is a pres. participial form from **kd-*, to eat; see *Eat*. Der. *tooth*, verb, spelt *tothe*, Fitzherbert, *Ilushandry*, § 24, l. 7; *tooth-ed*; *tooth-ache*, Mach. Ado. iii. 2, 21; *tooth-less*, *Prompt. l'arv.*; *tooth-drawer*, *Prompt. Parv.*; *tooth-pick*, All's Well, i. 1. 37; *tooth-some*, i. e. dainty, nice, not an early word. Brugmann, ii. § 126. See *Time* (1).

TOP (1), the highest part of anything, the summit. (E.) ME. *top*; *top over* tail—head over heels, Will. of Palerne, 2776. AS. *top*; *Apex*, summits gales, *helmes top*, Voc. 143, 26. + Du. *top*; Icel. *toppr*, a tuft, lock of hair, crest, top; Dan. *top*, a tuft, crest, top; Swed. *top*, a summit; G. *zopf*, a tuft of hair, pigtail, top of a tree; OHG. *zoph*. *þ*. All from Teut. type **topaz*, m., a peak, top; allied to *E. tap*, a spike for a cask. Cf. G. *zapfen*, a peg, tap, also a fire-cock; Norweg. *topp*, a top, a bung (Asen). Der. *top*, verb, Mach. iv. 3, 57; *top-dressing*; *top-gallant-mast*, for which Shak. has *top-gallant*, *Koucko*, ii. 4, 202; *top-full*, K. John, iii. 4, 180; *top-less*, Troil. i. 3, 152; *top-mast*, Temp. i. 1, 37; *top-sail*, Temp. i. 1, 7; *top-mast*, really a double superl. form, see *Aftermost*; *topple*, to tumble, be top-heavy, and so fall headlong, Mach. iv. 1, 56. Also *top-sy-turvy*, q. v.

TOP (2), a child's toy. (F.—G.) In Shak. Merry Wives, v. 1, 27. ME. *top*, a child's toy; King Alisaunder, 1727. Late AS. *topp*; Anglin, i. 465. —AF. *top* or **tope*; only found in the OF. dimin. *topel*, *topet*. —'Trocus, *topet*,' Glasgow MS., in Godefroy; he also gives *topet*, a top, and *topier*, to spin like a top, like MF. *topier*, Cot.; cf. F. *topie*, a top, and MF. *topin*, a pipkin, Cot.—MHG. *topf*, a top; also, a pot, a scull (the humming-top being like a round pot). + Low G. *dop*, a shell; MDu. *dop*, *doppe*, a top (also top from HG.); MDu. *dop*, a shell, *doppe*, a little pot, pipkin; EFr. *dop*, *doppe*, a shell. Allied to ME. *doppen*, to dip, to dip (a water-pot), WFlam. *doppen*, to dip, to plunge in (De Bo). Cf. *Dip*. ¶ Or from Old G. *top*; from the same MHG. *topf*.

TOPAZ, a precious stone. (F.—L.—Gk.) ME. *topas*, whence Chaucer's *Sir Topas*; spelt *topace*, O. Eng. Miscellany, ed. Morris, p. 98, l. 172. —OF. *topase*, 'topase, a stone'; Cot.—L. *topazus*, *topazon*, *topazion*, a topaz.—Gk. *topazos*, *topazios*, the yellow or oriental topaz. *þ*. According to Pliny, b. xxxvii. c. 8, named from an island in the Red Sea called *Topazas*, the position of which was 'conjectural'; from Gk. *topazios*, to conjecture! But this is a popular etymology. It is probable that the name is of Eastern origin; cf. Skt. *topas*, fire, *top*, to shine. See Schade, OHG. Dict., p. 1432.

TOPE, a great drinker. (F. or Ital.—Teut.) 'Tope, to drink briskly or lustily'; Phillips, ed. 1706. 'The jolly members of a topeing club'; Butler, Epigram on a Club of Sots, l. 1. 'Tope! here pledge me! (drinks)'; Etherege, The Comical Revenge, A. ii. sc. 3. Certainly connected, as Wedgwood shows, with F. *tôper*, to cover a stake, a term used in playing at dice; whence *tôpe*! interj. (short for *je tôle*, lit. I accept your offer), used in the sense of good! agreed! well done! It came to be used as a term in drinking, though this only appears in Italian. 'According to Florio [i.e. in ed. 1688] the same exclamation was used for the acceptance of a pledge in drinking. [He gives] *topa*, a word among dicers, as much as to say, I hold it, done, throw! also by good fellows when they are drinking; I'll pledge you'; Wedgwood. *þ*. Of Teut. origin; from the striking together of hands or glasses; cf. Picard *toget*, to strike hands in bargaining, Ital. *in-toppare*, to strike against an obstacle. Originally from the act of placing together the tops of the

thumbs, at the same time crying *topp*! See *topp* in Ihre, Outzen, and the Bremen Wörterbuch. Cf. *Topf* (1).

TOPIARY, adj. (L.—Gk.) *Topiary* work is a term applied to clipped trees and shrubs, in landscape gardening.—L. *topiarius*, belonging to landscape gardening.—L. *topia*, fancy gardening.—Gk. *topos*, a place, a district.

TOPIC, a subject of discourse or argument. (F.—L.—Gk.) Properly an adj.; Milton has 'a topic folio'—a common-place book; Areopagitica, ed. Hales, p. 40, l. 27, on which see the note. 'Topics (*topica*), books that speak of places of invention, or that part of logic which treats of the invention of arguments'; Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. Spelt *topickes* in Minshew, ed. 1627.—F. *topiques*, 'topics, books or places of logical invention'; Cot.—L. *topica*, s. pl., the title of a work of Aristotle, of which a compendium is given by Cicero (White).—Gk. *topikos*, adj., local; also concerning *topos* or common-places. Aristotle wrote a treatise on the subject (*τὰ τοιαῦτα*).—Gk. *τόπος*, a place. Der. *topic-al* (Blount), *topic-al-ly*; and see *topography*.

TOPOGRAPHY, the art of describing places. (F.—L.—Gk.) Spelt *topographie* in Minshew, ed. 1627.—F. *topographie*, 'the description of a place'; Cot.—L. *topographia*.—Gk. *τοπογραφία*, a description of a place; Strabo.—Gk. *τοπος*, for *τόπος*, a place; and *γράφειν*, to describe. See *Topio* and *Graphio*. Der. *topograph-er*, formed with E. suffix *-er* from Gk. *τοπογράφος*, a topographer, describer of places; *topograph-ic*, *topograph-ic-al*, *-ly*.

TOPPLE, to fall over. (E.) See *Top* (1).

TOPSYTURVY, upside down. (E.) Examples show that *-sy* does not stand for *side*, as the word is sometimes written; for *topsyterry* is the older form. In Stanlyhurst's tr. of Virgil, ed. Arber, we have *top-terry*, p. 33, l. 13; *topsy-terry*, p. 63, l. 25; and *top-syd-terry*, p. 59, l. 23. *Topside-terry* occurs twice (at least) in the play of Cornelia, printed in 1594, in Act i, and Act v; see Dodsley's Old Plays, ed. Hazlitt, vol. v. p. 186, l. 1, p. 250, l. 15. Much earlier, we find 'He turneth all thyng *topsy terry*,' Roy, Rede Me and De Not Wroth, ed. Arber, p. 51, l. 25 (printed in 1528). And Palsgrave (1530) has *topsy terry*, p. 843, col. 1. *þ*. In Treuch, Eng. Past and Present, we are told that *topsy terry* is a corruption from *topside the other way*; to which the author adds: 'There is no doubt of the fact; see Stanlyhurst's Ireland, p. 33, in Holinshed's Chronicles.' After searching in three editions of Holinshed, I find, in the reprint of 1808, at p. 33, that Stanlyhurst has the equivalent expression *topside the other way*; to which may be added that Richardson quotes *topside tother way* from Search's Light of Nature, vol. ii. pt. ii. c. 23. *y*. But this only proves that such was a current explanation of the phrase in the time of Stanlyhurst and later. It can hardly be doubted that *topsy terry* stood for *top-sy-terry*; just as *upside-down* was originally *up-sy-down*, i.e. 'up as (if) down.' Hence the derivation is from *top*, so, and the old verb *terry*, to overturn, orig. 'to roll back'; see *Terve* in my Gloss. to Chaucer, and *topsy-terry* in my Notes on E. Etym., p. 303. Cf. Lowl. Sc. *our-tyrre*, to turn upside down (Jamieson); *ourtirvi*, upset, turned over, Book of the Houllate, 837; *ouer-terre*, to overthrow; Hoccleve, De Regim. Princ. st. 259, l. 1811. G. Douglas has *tirvi*, stripped, despoiled, to translate *L. detraherat*, *Æn.* v. 260. Allied to AS. *tearflan*, to turn, roll over; Low G. *tarven*, to roll or turn up a cuff; OIG. *zerben*, *unbi-zerben*, to turn oneself round.

TORCH, a light formed of twisted tow dipped in pitch, a large candle. (F.—L.) ME. *torche*, Floriz and Blanchefur, l. 238.—F. *torche*, 'a link; also, the wreathed clowt, wisp, or wad of straw, layed by wenches between their heads and the things which they carry on them'; Cot. [Cf. Ital. *torcia*, a torch, *torciare*, to twist; Span. *entorchar*, to twist, *antorcha*, a torch.]—Late L. *torcia*, a torch; cf. also *fortisius*, occurring A.D. 1287; also *fortius*, &c. All various derivatives from *L. tor-tus*, pp. of *torquere*, to twist; see *Torture*. A torch is simply 'a twist.' Der. *torch-light*.

TORREADOR, a bull-fighter. (Span.—L.) In use in 1618 (Stanford Dict.).—Span. *torreador*.—Span. *torrear*, to fight bulls.—Span. *toro*, a bull.—L. *taurus*, a bull; see *Taurus*.

TORMENT, anguish, great pain. (F.—L.) ME. *torment*, Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 148, l. 6, where it means 'a tempest'; also *tournment*, K. Alisaunder, 5869.—OF. *torment*; 'torment'; Cot. Mod. F. *torment*, L. *tormētum*, an instrument for hurling stones, an instrument of torture, torture. Formed with suffix *-men-tum* from *tor-* (for *torc-*), base of *torquere*, to twist, hurl, throw; see *Torture*. Der. *torment*, verb, ME. *tormēnten*, Rob. of Glouc. p. 240, l. 14 (ed. Wright, p. 349, l. 36); *tormēt-ing-ly*; *tormēt-our*, ME. *tormētour*, Chaucer, C. T. 1595 (G 527); also *tormēt-er*. And see *tormentill*.

TORMENTILL, the name of a herb. (F.—L.) In Levin. Spelt *tormentill*; Palsgrave.—F. *tormēntille*, 'tormēntille'; Cot.—Late L. *tormēntilla*; Voc. 713, 6. Cf. Ital. *tormēntilla*, 'tormēntilla', Florio. Said to be so called because it relieved tooth-ache, an

idea which is at least as old as the 16th century; see Littre.—OF. *torment*, great pain, an ache; see *Torment*.

TORNADO, a violent hurricane. (Span.—L.) '*Tornado* (Span. *tornado*, i.e. return, or turning about) is a sudden, violent, and forcible storm . . . at sea, so termed by the mariners; Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. But this is only a popular etymology; due to misapprehension of the form of the word. '*Ternados*, that is, thundrings and lightnings;' Hakluyt, Voy. iii. 719.—Span. *tronada*, a thunder-storm.—Span. *tronar*, to thonder. *L. tonare*, to thunder. See *Thunder*.

TORPEDO, the cramp-fish; a kind of eel that produces numbness by communicating an electric shock. (L.) 'Like one whom a *torpedo* stupefies;' Drummond, sonnet 53; and see Gosson, School of Abuse, p. 56.—*L. torpida*, numbness; also, a torpedo, cramp-fish.—*L. torpere*, to be numb; see *Torpid*.

TORPID, sluggish, lit. numb. (L.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674.—*L. torpidus*, benumbed, torpid.—*L. torpere*, to be numb, to be stiff. Cf. Lith. *tirpti*, to grow stiff; Russ. *torpelo*, to grow numb. Der. *torpid-ly*, *torpid-ness*, *torpid-ty*; *torpor*, *torpor*, numbness, inactivity; also *torp-esc-ent*, from the stem of pres. part. of *torpescere*, to grow torpid, inceptive form of *torpere*; *torp-esc-ence*.

TORQUE, a twisted metal ornament, esp. for the neck. (L.) Englished from *L. torques*, a torque.—*L. torquere*, to twist; see *Torsion*. Or from OF. *torque*, the same (Suppl. to Godefroy). See *Tort*.

TORRENT, a boiling, rushing stream. (F.—L.) In Shak. J. C. i. 2. 107.—F. *torrent*, 'a torrent, loud-flood;—*L. torrentem*, acc. of *torrens*, hot, boiling, raging, impetuous; and as a sb. a torrent, raging stream. Orig. pres. part. of *torrere*, to parch, dry up; see *Torrid*. Der. (obs.) *torrent-yne*, a trout; Balcan Book, p. 173, note 4.

TORRID, parching, violently hot. (F.—L.) In Cotgrave.—F. *torride*, torrid, scorched, parched; Cot.—*L. torridus*, parched.—*L. torrire*, to parch, dry up. *β. Torrere* stands for *torrere*, like *terra* for *terra*; from *τὸ τερν*, to be dry; see *Terrace* and *Thirst*. Cf. Gk. *ῥιπαρῶν*, to become dry. Der. *torr-ent*, *torr-ry*, to make dry, from F. *torreffer*, 'to scorch.' Cot.; *torr-fact-ion*, from *L. torrefactus*, pp. of *torrefacere*, to make dry, dry up.

TORSTON, a violent twisting, twisting force. (F.—L.) A late word. In Johnson.—F. *torstion*, 'a winding, wringing, wrestling; Cot.—*L. torstionem*, acc. of *torstio*, a wringing.—*L. torquere* (pt. t. *torst*), to twist; see *Torture*.

TORSK, a fish of the cod family. (Scand.) From Dan. and Swed. *torsk*; Icel. *þorskr*, a cod-fish; whence also G. *dorsch*. Perhaps named from its being dried; cf. Swed. *torr*, Dan. *tør*, Icel. *þurr*, dry. Cf. *Torrid*.

TORSO, the trunk of a statue. (Ital.—L.—Gk.) A late word; not in Todd's Johnson.—Ital. *torso*, a stump, stalk, core, trunk.—*L. thyrsus*, acc. of *thyrsus*, a stalk, stem of a plant; a thyrsus.—Gk. *θύρσος*, a straight stem, stalk, rod. See *Thyrus*.

TORT, a wrong. (F.—L.) 'Fraud or tort; Spenser, F. Q. iv. 8. 31.—F. *tort*, a wrong, harm; also pp. of F. *tordre*, to twist.—*L. tortus*, pp. of *L. torquere*, to twist. Cf. Irish *torc*, W. *torch*, a wreath; Russ. *trók*, a girth; Gk. *ἀρπακτος*, a spindle; Skt. *toraku*, a spindle.—*TEKRO*, to twist. See *Torture*.

TORTOISE, a reptile. (F.—L.) ME. *toroise*, Prompt. Parv.; *tortoise*, in Temp. i. 2. 316. We also find ME. *tortu*, Knight de la Tour, ch. xi. l. 2. 1. The latter form is immediately from MF. *tortue*, a tortoise (now *tortue*); with which cf. Span. *tortuga*, a tortoise; both from Late L. *tortūca*, *tartūca*, a tortoise, for which Diez gives a reference. So also Mital. *tartuga* (Florio); now corrupted to *tartaruga*. 2. The E. *tortoise* answers to an OF. form, not recorded, but cognate with Prov. *tortosa*, a tortoise (Dice). In all these instances the animal is named from its crooked or twisted feet, which are very remarkable; cf. OF. *tortis* (fem. *tortisse*), 'crooked' Cot. Both Late L. *tortūca* and Prov. *tortosa* are formed as if from *L. tortus*, pp. of *torquere*, to twist; see *Torture*.

TORTUOUS, crooked. (F.—L.) ME. *tortuous*, Chaucer, On the Astrolabe, pt. ii. c. 28, l. 19.—F. *tortueux*, 'full of crookedness or crookings; Cot.—*L. tortuosus*, twisting about, crooked.—*L. tortus*, pp. of *torquere*, to twist; see *Torture*. Der. *tortuous-ly*, *ness*.

TORTURE, a wringing pain, torment, anguish. (F.—L.) In Shak. All's Well, ii. 1. 177, &c.—F. *torture*, 'torture; Cot.—*L. tortūra*, torture; allied to *L. tortus*, pp. of *torquere*, to twist, whirl. See *Tort*. Der. (from *L. torquere*) *torch*, *tor-ment*, *tor-sion*, *tortoise*, *tort-u-ous*; *con-tort*, *de-tort*, *dis-tort*, *ex-tort*, *re-tort*; also *tart* (s), *tortment*.

TORY, a Conservative in English politics. (Irish.) 'Tory, an Irish robber, or bog-trotter; also a nick-name given to the stanch Royalists, or High-flyers, in the times of King Charles II. and James II.; Phillips, ed. 1706. As to the use of the name, see

Trench, Select Glossary, and Todd's Johnson. First used about 1680. Dryden even duplicates the word into *tory-rory*. 'Before George, I grew *tory-rory*, as they say,' Kind Keeper, i. 1; 'Your *tory-rory* jades,' id. iv. 1. By this it appears to mean 'wild.' '*Tories* was a name properly belonging to the Irish bogtrotters, who during our Civil War robbed and plundered, professing to be in arms for the royal cause; and from them transferred, about 1680, to those who sought to maintain the extreme prerogatives of the Crown;' Trench, Select Glossary. Trench cites 'the increase of *tories* and other lawless persons' from the Irish State Papers, Jan. 24, 1656.

In Irish the word means 'pursuer;' hence, I suppose, it was easily transferred to bogtrotters and plunderers.—Irish *toiridhe*, also *toirighe*, a pursuer; cf. *torachd*, pursuit, search, *toir*, a pursuit, diligent search, also pursuers; *toirreach*, pursuit, search; *toirighim*, I fancy, I think, I pursue, follow closely. Cf. Gael. *toir*, a pursuit, diligent search, also pursuers; *torachd*, a pursuit with hostile intention, strict search. From OIrish *toracht* (for *do-fa-racht*), pursuit; where *do* (to) and *fa* (under) are prefixes; and *racht* is from *REG*, as in *L. reg-ere*, to direct, Irish *rig-im*, I stretch out (Macbain). Der. *Tory-an*.

TOSE, to pull, or pluck; see *Tease*, *Touse*.

TOSS, to jerk, throw violently, agitate, move up and down violently. (Scand.) 'I *tosse* a balle;' Palsgrave.—Norw. *tossa*, to sprinkle, strew, spread out; hence, 'to *toss* hay.' Allied to Dan. *tusse*, to stir, move, shake; also to E. *Touse*, q. v. and to Low G. *tussen*, to toss (hay). *W. tosio*, to toss, is from E.; not a Celtic word. Der. *toss*, sb.; *toss-pol*, Tw. Nt. v. 412.

TOTAL, complete, undivided. (F.—L.) 'Thei toteth [look] on her summe *total*;' Plowman's Tale, pt. i. st. 46. We still use *sum total* for *total* sum, putting the adj. after the sb., according to the V. idiom.—F. *total*, 'the tall, or whole sum;' Cot.—Late L. *totalis*, extended from *L. titulus*, entire. Der. *total-ity*, from F. *totalité*, 'a totality;' Cot. Also *sur-tout*.

TOTEM, a natural object, usually an animal, used as a badge or token of a clan, among N. American Indians. (Amer. Indian.) 'Each his own ancestral *totem*;' Longfellow, Hiawatha, xiv. Said to be from the Algonquin *otem*, with a prefixed poss. pron.; giving *n'otem*, 'my totem;' Cent. Dict.

TOTTER, to be unsteady, stagger. (E.) For *talter*, by assimilation; it is related to *tilt* (ME. *tulten*, *tillen*); and means to be always tilting over, to be ready to fall at any minute. 'Where home the cart-horse *tolters* with the wain;' Clare, Village Minstrel, Rural Evening, l. 20. 'The *toltering* [jolting] bustle of a blundering trot;' id., Rural Morning, 37. Cf. prov. E. *tolter*, to struggle, foundr about (Halliwell). Trevisa, ii. 387, has: 'men *toltere* peron [swung upon ropes] and meued hider and yider;' here the *L* is dropped. The form *tolter* occurs twice in the King's Quhair, by James I. of Scotland; but not as a verb, as Jamieson wrongly says. 'On her *tolter* quehele'—on her [Fortune's] tottering wheel, st. 9; where *tolter* is an adj. 'So *tolter* quhilum did she it to wrye'—so totteringly (unsteadily) did she (Fortune) cause it (her wheel) to go aside, st. 164; where *tolter* is an adverb. The suffix *-er* is here adjectival; *tolter* means 'ready to tilt.' Precisely the same loss of *l* occurs in *talter* (also spelt *totter*), a rag; see *Tatter*. *β. Again, tolter* is a frequent, related to ME. *tulten*, to totter or tilt over; 'Feole temples per-inne *tulten* to be corpe'—many temples therein tottered (fell) to the earth; Joseph of Arimathea, ed. Skeat, 100. *Tulten* is another form of *tillen*; see *Tilt* (s). But it is important to remark that the word *totter* itself is allied to AS. *tealtrian*, to totter, vacillate, Grein, ii. 526; formed from the adj. *tealt*, tottery, unstable; id. Add, that we have the cognate M10. *touler*, 'to tremble,' Hexham; for **tolteren*, like Du. *goud* for *golder*. Hence Du. *touter*, a swing; like the Norfolk *teeter-um-tauter*, a see-saw; cf. *tytter-totter*, a see-saw (Palsgrave, p. 282). Further allied to Bav. *zelter-n*, to hobble along. Der. *totter-er*. Note also *tolty* (i.e. *talty*, *tilty*), unsteady; Chaucer, C. T. 4251 (A 4253); Spenser, F. Q. vii. 7. 39. And see *tottle*.

TOUCAN, a large-beaked tropical bird. (F.—Brazilian.) Littre gives a quotation of the 16th century. 'Il a veu aux terres neuves un oiseau que les sauvages appellent en leur gergon [jargon] *toucan*;' &c.; Paré, Monstr. app. 2. The form *toucan* is F., as above.—Brazil. *tucana*, *toucan*, Hist. Nat. Brésilien (1648), p. 217. According to Burton, Highlands of Brazil, i. 40, the bird is named from its cry. The Guaraní form is said to be *tucá* (whence Port. *tucano*); Granadá gives the Guaraní form as *táca* (with *á* and *á* both nasal).

TOUCH, to perceive by feeling, handle, move influence. (F.—Teut.) ME. *touchen*, King Alisaunder, ed. Weber, 1195.—F. *toucher*, to touch. [Cf. Ital. *toccare*, Span., Port. and Prov. *tocar*, to touch; also OF. *topper*, 'to clap, knock, or hit against;' Cot. 'To *touch* a lyre is to strike the strings, or rather to twich them; so also Ital. *toccare il liuto*, to twang the lute; Florio gives 'to strike, to smite,

to hit,' as senses of *toccare*.]—Teut. type **tukkōn*, represented by Low G. *tukken*, and OHG. *zucken*, mod. G. *zucken*, to draw with a quick motion, to twitch; cf. MDu. *tocken*, *tucken*, to touch (Hexham). This is an intensive form, from the weak grade (**tuh-*) of Teut. **teuhan-*, as seen in Goth. *tīuhan*, AS. *tēan* (<**tēohan*), to pull, to draw, cognate with OHG. *ziōhan*, G. *ziehen*, and therefore with L. *dūcere*, to draw; see *Tuok* (1), *Tow* (1), and *Duke*. The Teut. base **tuhk-* arose from the ldg. **tuhk-u-*; Brugmann, i. § 421 (7). Der. *touch*, sb. As You Like It, iii. 4. 15; *touching*, i. e. relating to, orig. pres. part. of the verb *touchen*, Chaucer, C. T. 7872 (D 2290), spelt *touchende* (which is a pres. part. form) in Gower C. A. p. 249, l. 2 of Macaulay's edition, but spelt *touchinge* in Pauli's edition, i. 307, bk. iii. 842; *touching*, adj., *touching-ly*, *touch-stone*, a stone for testing gold, Palsgrave; *touch-hole*, Beaumont and Fletcher, Custom of the Country, iii. 3. 8. Also *toc-sin*, q. v., *tuck-et*.

TOUCH-WOOD, wood used (like tinder) for taking fire from a spark. (F.—Teut.; and E.) We find 'Peace, Touchwood!' in Beaumont and Fletcher, Little French Lawyer, Act ii (Clermont). Capt. Smith has: 'small pieces of touchwood'; Works, p. 74. Apparently, wood that catches fire at the touch of a spark; cf. *touch-box*, box for priming, *touch-pan*, pan of a flint-lock musket, *touch-hole* of a gun. Probably influenced by M.E. *tache*, in the sense of touch-wood or tinder; Piers Plowman, C. xx. 211.

TOUCHY, apt to take offence. (F.—Low G.) 'You're touchy without all cause'; Beaumont and Fletcher, Maid's Tragedy, iii. 2 (Melantius). Doubtless often used as if derived from *touch*; but really a corruption of *Tetohy*, q. v.

TOUGH, firm, not easily broken, stiff, tenacious. (E.) ME. *tough*, Chaucer, Book of the Duchess, 531. AS. *tōh*, tough; Voc. 29. 39. Du. *taai*, flexible, pliant, tough, viscous, clammy; Low G. *taue*, *taue*, *taue*, tough; G. *zäh*, *zäh*, tough, tenacious, viscous, MHG. *zähe*, OHG. *zāhi*. β. Teut. type **tanxuz*, later **tāhuz*; allied to AS. *ge-teng-e*, close to, oppressive, OSax. *bi-teng-i*, oppressive. The orig. sense is 'holding tight' or 'tenacious'; cf. *Tongs*. ¶ The Teut. type regularly becomes **tanh*, **tonk*, *tōk* in AS.; cf. *Tooth*. Der. *tough-ly*, *tough-ness*, *tough-ish*; also *tough-en*, formed like *hright-en*, &c.

TOUR, a going round, circuit, ramble. (F.—L.—Gk.) 'Tour, a travel or journey about a country'; Phillips, ed. 1706.—F. *tour*, 'a turn, round, compass, . . . a bout or walk'; Cot. Cf. Prov. *tors*, also *torns*, a turn; Bartsch, Chrest. Provencale. *Tour* is a verbal sb. from *tourner*, to turn; it is a short form of *touron* (as the Prov. form shows), in the sense of 'a turn'; the final *n* being lost.—L. *torum*, acc. of *torus*.—Gk. *τόπος*, a lathe. See *Turn*. Der. *tour-ist*.

TOURMALINE, the name of a certain mineral. (F.—Cingalese.) First brought from Ceylon by the Dutch in 1703; see tr. of Beckmann, Hist. of Inventions, ed. 1846, vol. i. 89.—F. *tourmaline*; formed from the native name in Ceylon, where it was called *tōramalli*. This name is explained (vaguely) as 'a general name for the corallian'; Clough, Singhalese Dict. (1830), ii. 246.

TOURNAMENT, TOURNEY, a mock fight. (F.—L.—Gk.) So named from the swift turning of the horses in the combat. Cotgrave has F. *tourney*, 'a tourney'; Chaucer has *turneynges*, sb., C. T. 2559 (A 2557). ME. *turnement*, Aucrén Riwele, p. 390, l. 5 from bottom.—OF. *tornoiment*, a tournament (Burguy). Formed with suffix *-ment* (L. *-mentum*) from OF. *tornoier*, to joust.—OF. *tornoi*, a tourney, joust; properly, a turning about.—OF. *torner*, to turn; see *Turn*. 2. *Tourney* is from AF. *torney*—OF. *tornoi*, a tourney (above); see *torney* in Stat. Realm, i. 320.

TOURNIQUET, a bandage which is tightened by turning a stick round to check a flow of blood. (F.—L.—Gk.) Properly the stick itself. 'Tourniquet, a turn-still (sic); also the gripe-stick us'd by surgeons in cutting off an arm'; Phillips, ed. 1706.—F. *tourniquet*, 'the pin of a kind of fiddle, that which the fiddler turns with his hand as he plays'; Cot. It refers, apparently, to a sort of hardy-gurdy, of which the F. name was *vi-llé*. 'Tourni-gu-et' is formed, with dimin. suffixes, from *tourner*, to turn; see *Turn*. [N.B. turn-still = turn-stile, a sense of F. *tourniquet*.]

TOUSE, to pull about, tear or rend. (E.) In Shak. Meas. v. 313. Spenser has *touse* in the sense of worry, to tease; F. Q. ii. 11. 33. ME. *tūsen*, in comp. *tō-tūsen*, to pull about (Stratmann). It answers to OFries. *tūsen*, NFries. *tuse*, to tear, pull, rend. Cf. Low G. *tuseln*, G. *zausen*, to touse. Der. *touse-er*; spelt also *Towzer*, as a dog's name; also *tous-le*, *tuss-le*; and cf. *tuss*.

TOUT, to look about, solicit custom. (E.) 'A touter is one who looks out for custom'; Wedgwood. We often shorten the sb. to *tout*. But *tout* is properly a verb, the same as prov. E. *toot*, ME. *tooten*, to peep, look about, P. Plowman's Crede, 142, 168, 339, 425. **Totakille*, *Specula*; Prompt. Parv.; whence *Totkille*, a look-out hill

(W. *Tutkille*, at Carnarvon). Also *toot*, to look, search, pry; Index to Parker Soc. publications; Tusser's Husbandry, § 94, st. 2; Peele, Arraignment of Paris, i. 2. See *Toot* in E. D. D., and in Nares. The latter has: 'The tradesmen of Tunbridge Wells were used formerly to hunt out customers on the road, at their arrival; and hence they were called *tooters*.' AS. *tōtan*, to project, stick out; hence, to peep out; þā heafu *tōtanu* 'it' = the heads projected out; Ælfred, tr. of Gregory's Past. Care, c. xvi, ed. Sweet, p. 104, l. 5. The orig. sense was 'to project'; hence, to put out one's head, peep about, look all round; and finally, to *toot* for custom. Der. *touter*. **Tout* and *touter* are found in no dictionaries but those of very recent date; yet these words were in use before 1754. See S. Richardson, Correspondence, &c., vol. iii. p. 316; F. Hall, Mod. English, p. 134. Distinct from *toot*, verb, to blow a horn.

TOW (1), to tug or pull a vessel along. (E.) ME. *towen*, *tojen*; Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, C. 100; Layamon, 7536 (later text). AS. *togian*, to tug, draw (Toller); whence the sb. *tow-line*, a tow-line, tow-ropes, Voc. 182. 32. Cf. OFries. *toga*, to pull about, 4-Icel. *toga*, to tug, pull; *tog*, a cord, a tow-ropes; MHG. *zogen*, OHG. *zogen*, to tear, pluck, pull. β. Derived from Teut. **tuh-* (>**tug-*), weak grade of **teuhan-*, to draw; as seen in AS. *togen*, pp. of the strong verb *tēohan*, *tēon*, to pull, draw, which is cognate with G. *ziehen*, OHG. *ziōhan*, Goth. *tīuhan*, to draw. All from the Teut. base TEUH, to draw (Fick, iii. 122), answering to *DEUK, as seen in L. *dūcere*, to draw. ¶ F. *touer*, to tow, is of Teut. origin. Der. *tow-boat*, *-line*, *-rope*; *tow-nger*, Blount's Nomolexicon, 1691. And see *tie*, *tug*.

TOW (2), the coarse part of flax or hemp. (E.) ME. *tow* or *towr*, P. Plowman, B. xvii. 245; Tyrwhitt prints *tawse* in Chaucer, C. T. 3772 (A 3774). AS. *tow* (*tīu* ?); it occurs in *tow-lie*, tow-like, fit for spinning. 'Texturium opus, *towlie* uerore'; Voc. 125. 20; the next entries being 'Colus, distaff', and 'Fussus, spind', i. e. distaff and spindle. Again, we find: '*tow-hūs* of wulle' = a tow-house or spinning-house for wool, id. 186. 29; see the footnote. And see *tow-creft*, skill in spinning (Toller). *Tow* was, in fact, orig. the working or spinning itself, the operation of spinning; whence it came to be applied to the material wrought upon. Hence we find *getawa*, implements (Grein); and the word is brought into close connexion with E. *tow* and *tow*. See further under *Toot*, *Taw*, & MDu. *touwe*, or *werck*; 'towie'; Hexham; *touwe*, 'the instrument of a weaver', *touweu*, 'to tanne leather', i. e. to tow; id., Icel. *tō*, a tuft of wool for spinning; *vinna tō*, to dress wool. (Quite distinct from Icel. *tog*, goat's hair.) Cf. Low G. *tow*, *tow*, implements; also Goth. *taw*, a work, a thing made, *taujan*, to make. Similarly C. *werp* or *werk*, tow, is merely the same word as *werk*, a work.

TOWARD, TOWARDS, in the direction of. (E.) As in other cases, *towards* is a later form, due to adding the adverbial suffix *-es* (orig. the mark of a gen. case) to the shorter *toward*. In Layamon, 666, we have 'toward Brutun' = toward Brutus; in l. 515, we have 'him towards come' = he came towards him. The AS. *tōward* is used as an adj. with the sense of 'future', as in: 'on tōwardre worlde' = in the future world, in the life to come; Mark, x. 30. Hence was formed *tōwardes*, towards, used as a prep. with a dat. case, and commonly occurring after its case, as 'ēow tōwardes' = towards you, Ælfred, tr. of Boethius, c. xxxix. § 1 (b. iv. met. 4). β. Compounded of *tō*, to (see *To*); and *ward* in the sense of 'becoming' or 'tending to'. *Ward* only occurs as the latter element of several adjectives, such as *afward* (lit. off-ward), absent; *afterward*, afterward; *andward*, present; *forward*, forward, in front; *innanward*, inward; *niderward*, netherward; *ufward*, upward; *utanward*, outward; *widerward*, contrary; and in the adverbs *kiderward*, hitherward, *niderward*, thitherward; see Kittmüller's Dict., p. 107. γ. Cognate with Icel. *verðr*, similarly used in the adj. *átanverðr*, outward, and in other adjectives; also with MHG. *-wert*, whence G. *vorwärts*, forwards, and the like; also with Goth. *-wairths*, as in *andwairths*, present, 1 Cor. vii. 26; also allied to L. *versus*, towards, which is often used after its case. 8. And just as L. *versus* is from *vertere*, to turn, so AS. *ward* is from the cognate verb *weorþan* (pt. t. *weorð*), to become. See further under *Worth* (2), verb.

6. We may note that *ward* can be separated from *tō*, as in *tō you-ward* = toward you, 2 Cor. xiii. 3; see *Ward* in The Bible Word-book, ed. Eastwood and Wright. Also that *toward* is properly an adj. in AS., and commonly so used in later E., as opposed to *forward*; it is common in Shakespeare. Der. *toward-ly*, Timon, iii. 1. 37; *toward-ness*, toward-li-ness. And (with the suffix *-ward*) *after-ward*, back-ward, east-ward, for-ward, fro-ward, home-ward, hither-ward, in-ward, nether-ward, north-ward, out-ward, south-ward, to-ward (as above), thither-ward, up-ward, west-ward, whither-ward.

TOWEL, a cloth for wiping the skin after washing. (F.—OHG.) ME. *towaille*, Floriz and Blanchefleur, 563; *towaille*, Chaucer, C. T.

14663 (B 3935). =F. *touaille*, 'a towel,' Cot.; OF. *toaille*. [Cf. Low L. *toacila*; Span. *toalla*; Ital. *tovaglia*. All of Teut. origin.] =OHG. *tuwila*, *tuwila*, MHG. *tuwile*, G. *zuwile*, a towel. =OHG. *tuwan*, MHG. *tuwan*, to wash. +Icel. *þvát* (pp. *þvagna*), to wash; Dan. *tøe*; AS. *þwæcan* (contr. for **þwakan*), to wash; Goth. *þwakan*, to wash. And cf. AS. *þwiele*, a towel (O. E. Texts); *þwatal*, a bath; Du. *dwael*, a towel; *dwel*, a clout, whence prov. E. *dwile*, a clout, coarse rag for rubbing. β. All from Teut. base THWAIL, to wash. N.B. The AF. form *townelle* occurs in A. Nominal, ed. Skeat, l. 408. Der. *townell*-ing, stuff for making towels.

TOWER, a lofty building, fort, or part of a fort. (F.-L.-Gk.) Spelt *tur* in the A. S. Chron. an. 1097. =OK. *tur*, later *towr*, 'a tower'; Cot. =L. *turrem*, acc. of *turris*, a tower. =Gk. *ῥάπαν*, *ῥάππη*, a tower, bastion. We also find Gael. *torr*, a hill or mountain of an abrupt or conical form, a lofty hill, eminence, mound, tower, castle; Irish *tor*, a castle; cf. prov. E. (Devon.) *tor*, a conical hill, a word of Celtic origin. [Scopulum, *torr*;] Voc. 147-38. Cf. Skt. *tūraya*, an arch. Der. *tower*, verb; *towered*, *tower-ing*, *tower-y*.

TOWN, a large village. (E.) The old sense is simply 'enclosure'; it was often applied (like Lowland Sc. *town*) to a single farmhouse with its outbuildings, &c. ME. *town*, Wyclif, Matt. xxii. 5. AS. *tūn*, Matt. xxii. 5; where the L. text has *uillam*. The original sense is 'fence'; whence the derived verb *tūnan*, to enclose. +Du. *tuin*, a fence, hedge; Icel. *tūn*, an enclosure, a homestead, a dwelling-house; G. *zaun*, OHG. *zūn*, a hedge. β. All from Teut. type **tūnos*, n., a hedge, enclosure. Cognate words appear in Irish and Gael. *dun*, a fortress, W. *din*, a hill-fort (whence *dinas*, a town); this Celtic word is conspicuous in many old place-names, such as *Augustodūnum*, *Camalodūnum*, &c. Lit. 'fastness'; allied to Irish *dur*, firm, strong, I. *dúrur*, hard, lasting; Gk. *δύραμις*, strength. See Dure. Brugmann, i. § 112; ii. § 66. Der. *town-clerk*, -crier, -hall, -house, -ship, -talk; also *towns-man* (= *town's man*), *towns-folk* (= *town's folk*). Also *town-ish*, Sir T. Wyatt, Sat. i. 4.

TOXICOLOGICAL, the science which investigates poisons. (Gk.) Modern; not in Johnson. Coined from Gk. *τοξικόν*, poison for smearing arrows with; and *-λογία*, from *λόγος*, a discourse, *λέγειν*, to say (see *Logio*). *Τοξικόν* is neut. of *τοξικός*, adj., belonging to arrows or archery; from *τόξον*, a bow, lit. a piece of shaped wood. Perhaps from *ΤΕΚΣ*, to cut, hew, shape; cf. Skt. *takṣh*, to cut. See *Technical*. Or allied to L. *taxus*, a yew. Der. *toxicologist*-al, *toxicology*-ist.

TOXOPHILITE, a lover of archery. (Gk.) Coined from Gk. *τόξον*, a bow, and *φιλεῖν*, to love; with suffix *-ιτε*, Gk. *-ιτης*. See above.

TOY, a plaything; also, as a verb, to trifle, dally. (Du.) 'Any silk, any thread, any toys for your head.' Wint. Tale, iv. 4. 326. 'On my head no toy but was her pattern;'. Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 3. This is only a special sense. 'Any folsyshe toy': Barclay, Ship of Fools, i. 176. Palsgrave has 'Toy, a tryffel'; also, 'I toye, or tryffel with one, I deale nat substancially with hym; I toye, I playe with one; He doth but toye with you, Il ne fait que se jouer avecques vous.' Not in ME. =Du. *tuig*, tools, utensils, implements, stuff, refuse, trash; which answers to Palsgrave's definition as 'a trifle.' The sense of plaything occurs in the comp. *speeltuig*, playthings, child's toys; lit. 'stuff to play with.' Sewel gives: '*Speeltuig*, playthings, toys'; also: '*Op de tuy houden*, to amuse,' lit. to hold in trifling, toy with one; also: '*een tuig op zy*, silver chains with a knife, cissars, pincushion, &c. as women wear,' which explains the Shakespearean usage. +Low G. *tug*, used in all the senses of G. *zeug*; Icel. *tygi*, gear; Dan. *tøj*, stuff, things, gear; *dumt tøj*, stuff and nonsense, trash; whence *legelti*, a plaything, a toy, from *lege* (= prov. E. *laik*), to play; Swed. *tyg*, gear, stuff, trash. +G. *zeug*, stuff, matter, materials, lumber, trash; whence *spielzeug*, toys; MHG. *zine*, stuff, materials. β. Connected by some with the strong Teut. verb **teuhau-* (Goth. *tiuhau*, AS. *tēon*, OHG. *ziuhon*, G. *ziehen*), to draw, cognate with L. *ducere*, to lead (✓*DEUC*); which may be correct. ¶ The pronunciation of *oy* in *toy* is an attempt at imitating the pronunciation of Du. *tuig*; just as *boy*, a sloop, answers to the Flemish *huys*; see *Hoy* (1). Der. *toy-ish*.

TRACE (1), a track left by drawing anything along, a mark left, a footprint. (F.-L.) ME. *traces*, King Alisaunder, ed. Weber, 777; Pricke of Conscience, 4349. =F. *traces*, 'a trace, footing, print of the foot; also, a path or track'; Cot. [Cf. Ital. *traccia*, a trace, track; Span. *traza*, a first sketch, outline.] A verbal sb., from MF. *tracer*, verb, 'to trace, follow, pursue'; of which another form was MF. *trasser*, 'to delineate, score, trace out'; Cot. Cf. Ital. *tracciare*, to trace, devise; Span. *trazar*, to plan, sketch. These verbs are all formed (as if from a Late L. **traciare*) from *tract-us*, pp. of *trahere*, to draw, orig. to drag with violence. See *Tract*. Der. *traces*, verb, ME. *tracen*, Chaucer, Parl. of Foules, 54 (less common than the sb.), directly from F. *tracer*, to trace, as above; *trac-er*,

trac-able, *trac-ing*; *trac-er-y*, a coined word, in rather late use. Also (from L. *trahere*) *trace* (2), *tract* (1), *tract* (2), *tract-able*, *tract-ile*, *tract-ion*, *tract-ate*, *trail*, *train*, *trait*, *tract*, *tract-ise*, *tract-y*; also *ab-tract*, *at-tract*, *con-tract*, *de-tract*, *dis-tract*, *ex-tract*, *pro-tract*, *re-tract*, *sub-tract*; *an-tract*, *de-tract*, *mal-tract*, *por-trait*, *por-tray* or *pour-tray*, *re-trait*.

TRACE (2), one of the straps by which a vehicle is drawn. (F.-L.) =F. *Trace*, horse harness, *trays*; Palsgrave, MF. *traces*: '*Trayce*, horsys harneys, Tenda, traxus, restra, trahale;'. Prompt. Parv. Evidently from the OF. *trays*, cited by Palsgrave, which is a pl. form equivalent to F. *traits*, pl. of *trait*. In Walter de Bibbesworth, we find: '*Les trays* si unt bracerotes, and bracerotes is glossed by 'hennecs (f. of *trays*);' Wright, Vocab. i. 168. Golding has *traces* as a plural; tr. of Ovid, Met. ii. fol. 16 b (1663). Cf. 'for v pair trays', for the king's ear; Privy Purse Exp. of Eliz. of York (1480), p. 123. Cotgrave gives as one sense of *trait* (which he spells *tract*) that of 'a teame-trace or trait, the cord or chain that runs between the horses, also the draught-tree of a caroch.' Thus *traces* = F. *traits*; so that *traces* is a double plural. See *Trait*.

TRACTERA, the wind-pipe. (L.-Gk.) In Phillips, ed. 1607. =L. *trachea*; also *trachia*. The latter form is given in White. =Gk. *τράχεια*, lit. 'the rough,' from the rings of gristle of which it is composed; *τράχεια* is the fem. of *τράχειος*, rough, rugged, harsh. Allied to *τί-τρηχ-α*, perf. tense of *τράσσειν*, *τράσσειν*, to disturb. Der. *trache-al*.

TRACK, a path, course. (F.-Teut.) Confused with *tract* in old authors; also with *trace* both in old and modern authors. Minshew has: 'A *trace*, or *track*;' Cotgrave explains F. *trac* by 'a track, tract, or trace.' In Shak. Rich. II, iii. 3. 66, Rich. III, v. 3. 20, the folios have *tract* for *track*; and in Timon, i. 1. 50, the word *tract* is used in the sense of *trace*. 'The trak of his hors'; Malory, Morte Arthure, bk. x. c. 14. These words require peculiar care, because *trace* and *tract* are really connected, but *track* is not of I. origin, and quite distinct from the other two words. =F. *trac*, 'a track, tract, or trace, a beaten way or path, a trade or course.' Cf. Norm. dial. *trac*, a track; Walloon *trak*, a stage, or distance along a road. The sense of 'beaten track' is the right one; we still use that very phrase. Of Teut. origin. =MDu. *treck*, Du. *trak*, a draught; from *trekken*, to draw, pull, tow, travel, march, &c., MDu. *trecken*, 'to draw, pull, or hale'; Hexham; also MHG. *trecken*, to draw, a secondary verb formed from the OHG. strong verb *trahan*, to scrape, shove, draw. As the last is a strong verb, we see that *tract* is quite independent of the L. *trahere*. Note that NFries. has *tracks* for Du. *trecken*. Der. *track*, verb; *track-less*, Cowley, The Muse, l. 25.

TRACT (1), continued duration, a region. (L.) Often confused both with *trace* and *track*; it is related to the former only; see *Trace* (1). 'This in *tracte* of tyme made hym welthy'; Fabyan, Chron. c. 56. =L. *tractus*, a drawing out; the course of a river, a tract or region. =L. *tractus*, pp. of *trahere*, to draw; see *Trace* (1). And see *Tractable*.

TRACT (2), a short treatise. (L.) An abbreviation for *tractate*, which is now little used. 'Tractate, a treatise'; Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674. =L. *tractatus*, acc. of *tractatus*, a handling, also a treatise, tractate, or tract. See *Tractable*. Der. *tract-ar-i-an*, one who holds opinions such as were propounded in 'Tracts for the Times,' of which 90 numbers were published, A. D. 1833-1841; see Haydn, Dict. of Dates.

TRACTABLE, easily managed, docile. (L.) In Shak. i Hen. IV, iii. 3. 194. =L. *tractabilis*, manageable, easily wrought. =L. *tractare*, to handle, frequent of *trahere* (pp. *tractus*), to draw. See *Trace* (1). Der. *tract-ability*, *tractable-ness*, *tractability*. Also (like L. pp. *tractus*) *tract-ile*, that may be drawn out; *tract-ion*, from F. *traction*, 'a draught or extraction,' Cot.; *tract-ive*, drawing or pulling; *tract-or* (see Webster). Also *tract-ate*, for which see *Tract* (2).

TRADE, way of life, occupation, commerce. (E.) 'Properly that path which we tread, and thus the ever recurring habit and manner of our life;' Trench, Select Glossary. It once meant, literally, a path; 'A common trade, to pass through Priams house;' Surrey, tr. of Virgil, Æn. ii. 592. Not common; the usual ME. words are *tred* and *trod*, both in the sense of footmark, Ancren Riwle, p. 380, note g. But we find the exact form in the ME. *trade*, Sir Guy (Caius MS.), 4731, the prov. E. *trade* (E. D. D.), and Low G. *trade*, Swed. dial. *trad*, a beaten track; from the 2nd grade of the vb. All from AS. *trædan*, to tread; see *Tread*. Der. *trades-man*, i. e. *trade's-man*, one who follows a trade; *trades-woman*; *trades-union* (= either *trade's union* or *trades' union*). Also *trade*, vb., *trad-ed*, K. John, iv. 3. 109; *trad-er*, i Hen. IV, i. 2. 141. Also *trade-wind*, a wind blowing in a constant direction, formed from the phr. to blow *trade* = to blow always in the same course; 'the wind blowing trade,' Hakluyt's Voyages, iii. 849; the word *trade-wind* is in Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, last line but one.

TRADITION, the handing down to posterity of unwritten practices or opinions. (L.) ME. *traditoun*, Wyclif, Col. ii. 8. Formed directly from L. *traditio*, a surrender, delivery, tradition (Col. ii. 8). [The F. form of the word gave us our word *trason*.] Cf. L. *tradit-us*, pp. of *tradere*, to deliver; see **TRAITOR**. Der. *tradition-al*. Doubtless, *tradition*.

TRADUCE, to defame. (L.) In Shak. All's Well, ii. 1. 175. In the Prologue to the Golden Joke, *traduce* occurs in the sense of *translate*, and *traduction* is *translation*. — L. *tradūcere*, to lead across, transfer, derive; also, to divulge, convict, prove guilty (whence our use to defame). — L. *trā-*, for *trans*, across; and *ducere*, to lead; see **TRANS** and **DUKE**. Der. *traduce-er*.

TRAFFIC, to trade, exchange, barter. (F.—Ital.) In Shak. Timon, i. 158; Macb. iii. 5. 4; we have also the sb. *traffic*, spelt *traffice* in Spenser, F. Q. vi. 11. 9. — F. *traffiquer*, 'to traffick, trade'; Cot. We find also F. *traffique*, sb. 'traffick'; id. — Ital. *trafficare*, to traffic, manage (*trafficare* in Florio). Cf. Span. *traficar*, *trafagar*; Port. *traficar*, *trafagar*; to traffic, to cheat. Also Ital. *traffico* (*traffico* in Florio), Span. *traffico*, *traffico*, traffic, careful management; Port. *traffico*, *traffico*, traffic. F. Origin unknown. It has been proposed to derive it from Heb. *traffik*, a late Heb. rendering of late Gk. *τραφικία*; which again is a Gk. rendering of L. *uictorius*, the name of a silver coin bearing the figure of Victory (Lewis). See Athenaeum, Apr. 7, 1900. Der. *traffic*, sb.; *traffic-er*, Merch. Ven. i. 1. 12.

TRAGACANTH, a gum obtained from several shrubs of the genus *Astragalus*. (F.—L.—Gk.) In Bailey, vol. ii (1731), who explains it by 'gum dragon'; where *dragon* is due to the old name *dragant*, from MF. *dragant* in Cotgrave. — F. *tragacanth* (Hatzfeld), the name of a shrub. — L. *tragacantha*, the tragacanth-shrub; cf. *tragacanthum*, also *dragantum*, gum tragacanth. — Gk. *τραγάκανθα*, *astragalus*, lit. 'goat-thorn'. — Gk. *τράγος*, a goat; and *ἀκανθα*, a thorn, from *ἀκ-*, sharp point.

TRAGEDY, a species of drama of a lofty and mournful cast. (F.—L.—Gk.) ME. *tragédie*; see Chaucer's definition of it, C. T. i. 3979 (B 3163). — MF. *tragedie*, 'a tragedy'; Cot. — L. *tragœdia* = Gk. *τραγῳδία*, a tragedy. 'There is no question that *tragœdy* is the song of the goat; but why the song of the goat, whether because a goat was the prize for the best performance of that song in which the germs of the future tragedy lay, or because the first actors were dressed like satyrs, in goat-skins, is a question which has stirred abundant discussion, and will remain unsettled to the end;' Trench, Study of Words, lect. v. The latter theory now finds most favour. A third theory is that a goat was sacrificed at the singing of the song; a goat, as being the spoiler of vines, was a fitting sacrifice at the feasts of Dionysus. In any case, the etymology is certain. — Gk. *τραγῳδία*, lit. 'a goat-singer'; a tragic poet and singer. — Gk. *τράγος*, a he-goat; and *οἶκος*, a singer, contracted from *δοῖκος*; see **ODE**. Der. *tragedy*, in All's Well, iv. 3. 299, apparently a coined word, not borrowed from French. Also *trag-ig*, 2 Hen. IV. i. 1. 61, from F. *tragique*, 'tragically, tragick'; Cot. — L. *tragicus*, Gk. *τραγικός*, goatish, tragic, from *τράγος*, a goat. Hence *tragic-al*, *-al-ly*, *-al-ness*.

TRAIL, to draw along the ground, to hunt by tracking. (F.—L.) ME. *trailer*. In Wyclif, Esther, xv. 7, later version, we find: 'but the tother of the seruantes sude the lady, and bar vp the clothis *fletinge* doum in-to the erthe;' where, for *fletinge*, some MSS. have *trailing*, and the earlier version has *flowende* = *flowing*. Cf. 'Branches doo *trails*;' Palladius, iii. 289, p. 71. 'Traylyn as collops, Segmento;' Prompt. Parv. We have also ME. *traille*, sb. 'Trayle, or trayne of a clothe;' Prompt. Parv. So also: 'Trayle, sledde [sledges], trah; to Trayle, trahere;' Lxvins, ed. 1570. John de Garlande, in the 13th cent., gives a list of 'instrumenta mulieribus convenientia'; one of these is *trahale*, of which he says: 'Trahale dicitur a traho, Gallice *trahil*;' Wright's Voc. i. 134. Palsgrave has: 'I trayle, lyke as a gowne dothe behynde on the grounde;' also 'I trayle, as one trayleth an other behynde or at a horse-tayle.' — OF. *trailer*, to tow a boat (Supp. to Godfrey); MF. *trailer*, 'to wind a yarn; also, to trail a deer, or hunt him upon a cold sent'; Cot. — OF. *traille*, a tow-rope (Supp. to Godfrey); also, a ferry-boat with a cord. — L. *trahēda*, a drag-net, sledge; cf. *traha*, a sledge. — L. *trahere*, to draw; see **TRAIT**. And cf. *trahin*. Cf. MDu. *traylen*, 'to draw, or dragge a boate with a cord'; Hexham; borrowed (like MDu. *trayn*, a train) from French.

TRAILBASTON, a law-term. (F.—L.) See Blount's Nomolexicon, ed. 1691, and Spelman. 'There were *justices of traylbaston*, appointed by Edw. I. [The common people, in those days called them *tray-baston*, quod sonat *trake baculum*.] Blount. Roquefort divides the word as *tray-le-baston*. It would seem that the word was considered as a compound of OF. *trah* (= L. *trahere*), give up, and *baston*, a wand of office, because many unjust officers were deprived of their offices.] But this view is proved to be wrong by the passage

from Langtoft's Chronicle printed in Polit. Songs, ed. Wright, p. 311 on which see Wright's note, p. 383. The Anglo-F. word *traylbastoun*, *traylebastoun* or *traylbastoun*, meaning 'trail-stick' stick-carrier; (id. pp. 231, 233, 319); and the name was given a particular set of lawless men, who carried sticks, and committed acts of violence. Against these the *articles of trailbaston* were directed; and the *justices of trailbaston* tried them. The Outlaw Song (Polit. Songs, p. 231) is explicit; he says that these *articles* were unreasonable; for if he merely gives his servant a buffet or two the servant will have him arrested, and he will be heavily fine. Mr. Wright notes that some have supposed (quite wrongly) that the name was given, not to the outlaws, but the judges. For the form of the word, compare MDu. *kolf-drager*, a sergeant, lit. 'club-bearer'. See **TRAIL** and **BASTON**.

TRAIN, the hinder part of a trailing dress, a retinue, serie line of gun-powder, line of carriages; as a verb, to trail, to allure, educate, discipline. (F.—L.) ME. *train*, sb., spelt *trayn*, with the sense of pl. Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 295, l. 22: *trays* id. p. 263, l. 231; 'treson and trayne,' Mort. Arthur, ed. Broc 4192; ME. *trayner*, verb, to entice, id. 1683; — F. *train*, m., 'great man's retinue, the train or hinder part of a beast; . . . word dealing, trade, practise'; Cot. Also *traine*, f., 'a sled, a drag (drag without wheels, i.e. drag-net); id. Also *trainer*, verb, 'to trail drag, draw'; id. Of *trahin*, *trahin*, a train of men; *trahine*, *trainer*, verb; cf. Late L. *trahināre*, to drag; occurring A.D. 126 — Late L. *trahināre*, draw along (Schwan); evidently founded upon L. *trahere*, to draw; see **TRADE**. **TRAIL**. Cf. AF. *traine*, p. dragged along, Liber Custumarum, p. 284. Der. *train-er*; *train-bear*, i.e. *train's bearer*, a band of trained men, Cowper, John Gilpin st. 1, and used by Dryden and Clarendon (Todd); *train-bear-er*. But not *two-ol*.

TRAIN-OIL, oil procured from the blubber or fat of whales boiling. (Hybrid; Du.; and F.—L.—Gk.) Spelt *traine-oyle*, Halley's Voyages, i. 477, last line; *trayne oyle*, Arnold's Chron. p. 237 In Hexham's Du. Dict., ed. 1658, we find: 'Trayn, trayne-oyle m. of the fat of whales.' Also: 'trayn, a tear; liquor pressed out of the fat.' Cf. mod. Du. *trane*, a tear; *trane*, train-oil. We thus see that the lit. sense of *train* is 'tear'; then, a drop of liquor forced out by fire; and lastly, we have *train-oil*, or oil forced out by boiling. Cf. Dan. and Swed. *trane*, train-oil, blubber. G. *thran*, all borrow from Dutch; cf. G. *thran*, a tear, also a drop exuding from a vein when cut. So also Low G. *trane*, train-oil; *trane*, a tear; very well explained in the Bremen Wörterbuch. Similarly, we use E. *tear* in the sense of 'a drop of some balsams and resins, &c.' β. The D. *trane* (equivalent to OHG. *trahan* below) is the only form for 'tear' used in Dutch; in the OHG. *trahan* is really a pl. form, due to MIG *trahans*, pl. of *trahan*, OHG. *trahan*, a tear. It has been thought that the OHG. *trahan* is allied to E. *tear*; but the connexion is not clear. ¶ It thus appears that *train-oil* is a tautologous expression accordingly, we find *trane*, train-oil, in Ash's Dict., ed. 1775.

TRAIT, a feature. (F.—L.) Given in Johnson, with the remark 'scarcely English.' — F. *trait*, 'a draught, line, streak, stroke,' Cot. He also gives the MF. spelling *traiet*. — F. *trait*, formerly also *traiet* pp. of *traire*, to draw. — L. *tractus*, pp. of *trahere*, to draw; see **TRADE** (γ).

TRAITOR, one who betrays, a deceiver. (F.—L.) ME. *traitour* spelt *traitoure*, Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 61, l. 12; *traitur* O. Eng. Homilies, i. 279, l. 22. — OF. *traitor*, *traiteur*, a traitor. — L. *traditorem*, act of *traditio*, one who betrays. — L. *tridreder*, to hand over, deliver, betray. — L. *trā-*, for *trans*, across, over, and *-dere*, to dare, to give; (hence *trā-didi*, pt. t., is due to *dedit*, I gave). See **TRANS** and **DARE**. Der. *traitor-ous*, 1 Hen. VI. iv. 1. 173; *traitor-ous-ly*; *trait-ras*, All's Well, i. 1. 184. From the same source an *tradit-ion*, *treason*, *be-tray*.

TRAJECTORY, the curve which a body describes when projected. (F.—L.) In Phillips, ed. 1706. Suggested by MF. *trajec-taire*, 'casting, thrusting, sending, transporting'; Cot. Formed as if from a L. *trāiectorius*, belonging to projection; formed from *trā-icere*, pp. of *trahere* (*trāicere*), to throw, cast, or fling over or across. — L. *trā-*, for *trans*, across; and *iacere*, to cast. See **TRANS** and **JET**. Der. *trajec-t*, which is perhaps the right reading for *tranect* in Merch. of Ven. iii. 4. 53; from MF. *trajec-t*, 'a ferry; passage over,' Cot., which from L. *trāiectus*, a passage over. Shakespeare would have written *traicet*, which was made into *tranect*, a false form.

TRAM, a coal-wagon, a carriage for passengers running on iron rails. (Scand.) There have been frequent inquiries about this word see Notes and Queries, 2 Ser. v. 128, iii. 229, 276, 358; 4 Ser. xii. 299, 420; 6 Ser. ii. 225, 356. A *tram* is an old Northern word for a coal-wagon, esp. such a one as ran upon mills. In N. and Q. 2 Ser. xii. 276, J. N. quoted an Act of Parliament for the year 1794

for the construction of 'an iron *drum-road, tram-road*, or railway' between Cardiff and Merthyr Tydfil; but the date 1794 should have been 1820. In N. and Q., 6 S. ii. 356, A. Wallis stated that 'tramways were in use in Derbyshire before 1790: one of planks and log-sleepers was laid between Shipley coal-pit and the wharf near Newmansley, a distance of 1½ miles, and was discontinued in the above year.' [About A.D. 1800, a Mr. Benjamin Outram made certain improvements in connexion with railways for common vehicles, which gave rise to the fiction (ever since industriously circulated) that *tram-road* is short for *Outram road*, in ignorance of the fact that the accent alone is sufficient to show that *Outram*, if shortened to one syllable, must become *Out* rather than *ram* or *tram*.] Brockett's Glossary (3rd ed. 1846) explains that a *tram* is the Northern word for 'a small carriage on four wheels, so distinguished from a sledge. It is used in coal-mines to bring the coals from the hewers to the crane.'

β. The word is clearly the same as Lowland Scotch *tram*, '(1) the shaft of a cart or carriage of any kind, (2) a beam or bar,' Jamieson. Dunbar has *barrow-tram*; Of the same James Dog, l. 19. Cf. prov. E. *tram*, a small milk-bench (Halliwell); which was orig. a plank of wood. It was prob. used first of the shaft of a small carriage, and then applied to the small carriage itself, esp. such a one as was pushed or drawn by men or boys in coal-pits. This notion is borne out by the cognate Low G. *trām*, a word particularly used of the handles of a wheel-barrow or the handles by which a kind of sledge was pushed; Bremen Wörterbuch, ed. 1771. In N. and Q., 6 S. ii. 498, J. H. Clark notes that 'the amending of the highway or *tram* from the Weste ende of Bridgegait, in Barnard Castle' occurs in a will dated 1555; see Surtees Soc. Publications, vol. xxxviii. p. 37. Here a *tram* prob. means a log-road. The word is Scandinavian. — Norw. *tram*, a doorstep (of wood); *trām*, a frame; Swed. *dial. trām*, a log, stock of a tree; also a summer-sledge (*sommarsläd*); also *trām*, *trām* (Rietz); MSwed. *trām*, *trām*, a piece of a large tree, cut up into logs. The orig. sense is clearly a beam or bar of cut wood, hence a shaft of a sledge or cart, or even the sledge itself. Cf. E. *fries*, *trame*, a step of a ladder, handle of a barrow; Low G. *trām*, a balk, beam, esp. one of the handles of a wheel-barrow, as above; also MDu. *drom*, a beam (obsolete); Hexham. Also OHG. *drām*, *trām*, a beam, once a common word; see Grimm's Dict. ii. 1331, 1332. The last form may account for the variation *drum-road*, in the Act of Parliament cited above; and it has been already observed that a *drumroad* or *trāmroad* might also be explained as a *log-road*. γ. The comparison of Swed. *trām* with Du. *drum* shows that the original Low G. initial letter must have been *th*; which is proved by the Icel. *fram-vær*, lit. 'a beam-hawk,' a poet. word for a ship. δ. The Swed. *dial. trām* (above) further resembles G. *trām*, lump, stump, end, thrum, fragment, and suggests a connexion with *Thrum* (1), to which Icel. *fram* is related by gradation. Hence, the orig. sense was 'end'; then fragment, bit, lump, log, plank, shaft, &c. Der. *tram-road*, *way*.

TRAMMEL, a net, shackle, anything that confines or restrains. (F.—L.) ME. *tramayle*, 'grote nette for fyschuyge'; Prompt. Parv. Spenser has *trammels*, nets for the hair, F. Q. ii. 2. 15. — MF. *trammel*, 'a trammel, or a net for partridges,' Cot. Cf. F. *trameau* (answering to an older form **tramel*), 'a kind of drag-net for fish, a trammel net for fowls'; this comes still nearer to Spenser's *trammel*. Cf. Ital. *trammaglio*, a drag-net, trammel; Port. *trasmalho*, Span. *trasmallo*, a trammel or net; Gascon *trammil*; mod. F. *trémale*. — Late L. *tramacula*, *tramacula*, a trammel, occurring in the Lex Salica, ed. Hessel and Kern, xviii. 20, col. 154; cf. coll. 158, 161. The word has numerous other forms, such as *tramacle*, *trémale*, *trémale*, &c., in other texts of the Lex Salica. Kern remarks: '*trémale*, &c. is a diminutive, more or less Latinised. The Frankish word must have differed but slightly, if at all, from the Drenthian (N. Saxon) *treemke* (for *treemke*, *treemke*), a trammel. Both the English and Drenthian word point to a simplex *trami* or *trami* a'; col. 501. β. This assumes the word to be Teutonic, yet brings us back to no intelligible Teut. base; nor does it account for the Ital. form. Dietz takes it to be Latin, and explains *tramacula* from L. *tri*-, thrice, three times, and *macula*, a mesh or net, as if it meant treble-mesh or treble-net. He remarks that a similar explanation applies to *Trellis*, q.v. [This account is accepted, without question, by Scheler, Littre, and Hatzfeld.] It is to be further noted that, according to Dietz, the Piedmontese *trimag* is explained by Zalli to mean a fish-net or bird-net made of three layers of net of different-sized meshes; and that Cherubini and Patriarchi make similar remarks concerning the Milanese *trémagge* and Venetian *trémagio*. γ. As to L. *tri*-, see *Three*; as to L. *macula*, see *Mail* (1). The Span. *trasmallo* is an altered form, as if from *trans maculam*, across the net, which is not very intelligible. See Körtig, § 9739.

TRAMONTANE, foreign. (F.—Ital.—L.) The word is pro-

perly Italian, and only intelligible from an Italian point of view; it was applied to men who lived beyond the mountains, i.e. in France, Switzerland, Spain, &c. It came to us through the French, and was at first spelt *tramountain*. 'The Italians account all *tramountain* doctors but apothecaries in comparison of themselves;' Fuller, Worthies, Hertfordshire (R.). — MF. *tramountain*, 'northerly;' Cot. — Ital. *tramountano*, pl. *tramountani*, 'those folks that dwell beyond the mountains;' Florio. — L. *trasmontanus*, beyond the mountains. — L. *trans*, beyond; and *mont-*, stem of *mons*, a mountain; see *Trans* and *Mountain*. Cf. *Ultramountane*.

TRAMP, to tread, stamp. (E.) ME. *trampen*. '*Trampelen*, *trampyn*, Tero;' Prompt. Parv. 'He *trampith* with the foot;' Wyclif, Prov. vi. 13. Not in AS, but prob. E.; it is found in G. and Low G., whence the Scand. forms. Cf. Low G. and G. *trampen*, *trampeln*, to stamp; Dan. *trampe*, Swed. *trampa*, to tread, trample on. From the Teut. base TRAMP, to tread, occurring as the 2nd grade of the Goth. strong verb *ana-trimpan*. 'Managei *ana-trimpan* ina' = the multitude pressed upon him, lit. trampled on him, Luke, v. 1. β. This is a nasalised form of the Teut. base TRAP, to tread; see *Trap* (1). Der. *tramp*, sb., a journey on foot; *tramp-er*, a vagrant (see Johnson); also *tramp*, a shortened familiar form of *trampler*, both forms being given in Grose's Dict. of the Vulgar Tongue, 1790. And see *tramp-le*.

TRAMPLE, to tread under foot. (E.) ME. *trampelen*; Prompt. Parv. The frequentative of *TRAMP*, q.v. The sense is, accordingly, 'to keep on treading upon.' Cf. Low G. *trampeln*, G. *trampeln*, to trample, stamp; from Low G. and G. *trampen*, to tramp or stamp.

TRAM-ROAD, TRAM-WAY; see *Tram*.

TRANSCEND, catalepsy, ecstasy, loss of self-consciousness. (F.—L.) ME. *transce*, Chaucer, C. T., A 1572. — F. *transce*, 'extreme fear, dread, . . . a trance or swoon;' Cot. A verbal sb. from the OF. *transire*, of which Cot. gives the pp. *transi*, 'fallen into a trance or swoon, astonished, amazed, half dead.' — L. *transire*, to go or pass over; whence Ital. *transire*, 'to go forth, pass over'; . . . also to fall in a swoon, to dye or gaspe the last; Florio. [This shows that *transire* came to have the sense of 'die' or 'swoon'; similarly the OF. *trespasser* (our *trespass*) commonly means 'to die.' — L. *trans*, across; and *ire*, to go; see *Transit*. Der. *en-transce* (2). Also *trans-ed*, K. Lear, v. 3. 218.

TRANQUIL, quiet, peaceful. (F.—L.) In Shak. Oth. iii. 3. 348. [The sb. *tranquillity* is in much earlier use; we find ME. *tranquillite*, Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. ii. pr. 4. 1. 99.] — F. *tranquille*, 'calm;' Cot. — L. *tranquillus*, calm, quiet, still. Prob. associated with *qui-ēs*, rest; compare *quies* with E. *while*. Der. *tranquil-ly*; *tranquillity*, from F. *tranquillité*, 'tranquillity,' Cot., from L. acc. *tranquillitatem*. Also *tranquillise*, Thomson, Castle of Indolence, c. ii. st. 19.

TRANS-, beyond, across, over. (L.) L. *trans-*, prefix; also as prep. *trans*, beyond. *Trans* is the pres. part. of a verb **trāre*, to cross, go beyond, only occurring in *in-trāre*, *ex-trāre*, *penetrāre*. Cf. Skt. *tara-*, a crossing over. Brugmann, ii. § 579. Allied to *Term*. β. The comp. suffix -*ter* (in Latin) is prob. from the same root; cf. *pra-ter*, *sub-ter*, *in-ter-ior*, &c. In composition, *trans* becomes *tran-* in *tran-qui*, *tran-scend*, *tran-scribe*, *tran-sept*, *tran-spire*, *tran-substantiate*; and *tra-* in *tra-dition*, *tra-duce*, *tra-jectory*, *tramountane* (though the last is only an Ital., not a Latin spelling); also in *tra-verse*, *tra-vesty*.

TRANSACTION, the management of an affair. (F.—L.) In Cotgrave. — F. *transacion*, 'a transaction, accord, agreement;' Cot. — L. *transactiōnem*, acc. of *transactio*, a completion, an agreement; cf. L. *transactus*, pp. of *transigere*, to drive or thrust through, also to settle a matter, complete a business. — L. *trans*, across, through; and *agere*, to drive; see *Trans* and *Aet*. Der. *transact-or*, in Cot., to translate F. *transacteur*, but perhaps directly from L. *transactor*, a manager. Hence was evolved the verb *transact*, Milton, P. L. vi. 286.

TRANS-ALPINE, beyond the Alps. (F.—L.) '*Transalpine* garbs;' Beaumont and Fletcher, The Coxcomb, l. 1. — F. *transalpin*, 'foraigñ;' Cot. — L. *transalpinus*, beyond the Alps. — L. *trans*, beyond; and *Alp-*, stem of *Alpēs*, the Alps; with suffix -*inus*. See *Trans* and *Alp*. ¶ So also *trans-atlantic*, a coined word, 'used by Sir W. Jones in 1782; see Memoirs, &c., p. 217;' F. Hall, Mod. English, p. 275.

TRANSCEND, to surmount, surpass. (L.) In Gawain Douglas, Palace of Honour, pt. ii. st. 18. — L. *transcendere*, to climb over, surpass. — L. *trans*, beyond; and *scendere*, to climb. See *Trans* and *Soan*. Der. *transcend-ent*, used by Cot. to translate F. *transcendunt*; *transcend-ent-ly*, *transcendence*, All's Well, ii. 3. 40, from L. sb. *transcendentia*; *transcend-ent-ly*, given as a mathematical term in Phillips, ed. 1706; *transcend-ent-ly*, -ism, -ist.

TRANSCRIBE, to copy out. (L.) In Minshew, ed. 1627; and in Cot., to translate *F. transcribere* = *L. transcribere* (pp. *transcriptus*), to transfer in writing, copy from one book into another. — *L. trans*, across, over; and *scribere*, to write; see **Trans** and **Scribe**. Der. *transcriber*, Tatler, no. 271, § 3; *transcript*, in Minshew, from *L. pp. transcriptus*; the part of a church at right angles to the nave.

TRANSEPT, the part of a church at right angles to the nave. (L.) Lit. 'a cross-enclosure.' Not an old word; and coined. Oddly spelt *transsept* in Wood's Fasti Oxonienses, vol. ii. (R.); of which the first edition appeared in 1691. — *L. tran-*, for *trans*, across; and *septum*, an enclosure. *Septum* is from *seps*, pp. of *sēpere* or *sēpire*, to enclose; from *sēps*, a hedge.

TRANSFER, to transport, convey to another place. (L.) In Shak. Sonnet 137. Cot. gives *F. pp. transferre*, 'transferred'; but the *E.* word was prob. directly from *L. transferre*, to transport, transfer. — *L. trans*, across; and *ferre*, to carry, cognate with *E. bear*. See **Trans** and **Bear** (1). Der. *transfer-able*, also spelt *transferr-ible* (quite needless); *transfer-ence*, *transfer-ee*.

TRANSFIGURE, to change the appearance of. (F.—*L.*) *ME. transfiguren*, Chaucer, C. T. 1107 (A 1105). — *F. transfigurare*, 'to transfigure.' Cot.—*L. transfigurare*, to change the figure of.—*L. trans*, across (hence implying change); and *figūra*, figure, outward appearance. See **Trans** and **Figure**. Der. *transfiguration*—ion, from *F. transfigurationem*, 'a transfiguration,' Cot., from *L. acc. transfigurationem*.

TRANSFIX, to fix by piercing through. (L.) 'Quite through transfixed with a deadly dart.' Spenser, *F. Q. iii.* 12. 21.—*L. transfixus*, pp. of *transfigere*, to thrust through. See **Trans** and **Fix**.

TRANSFORM, to change the form of. (F.—*L.*) *ME. transformen*, Wyclif, 2 Cor. iii. 18.—*F. transformare*, 'to transform.' Cot.—*L. transformare*, to change the form of.—*L. trans*, across (implying change); and *forma*, form. See **Trans** and **Form**. Der. *transformation*—ion, from *F. transformationem*, 'a transformation,' Cot., from *L. acc. transformationem*.

TRANSFUSE, to cause to pass from one person or part into another, to make to imbibe. (L.) In Milton, *P. L.* iii. 389, vi. 704.—*L. transfundere*, pp. of *transfundere*, to pour out of one vessel into another, to decant, transfuse.—*L. trans*, across; and *fundere*, to pour; see **Trans** and **Fuse**. Der. *transfusion*—ion.

TRANSGRESSION, violation of a law, sin. (F.—*L.*) 'For the rage of my transgression;' Lydgate, *Storie of Thebes*, pt. iii (How the Child was slain by a serpent). — *F. transgressionem*, 'a transgression, trespass.' Cot.—*L. transgressionem*, acc. of *transgressio*, a passing over, transposition, also a transgression of the law; cf. *transgressus*, pp. of *transgredi*, to step over, pass over.—*L. trans*, across; and *gradi*, to step, walk; see **Trans** and **Grade**. Der. *transgressor*, formerly *transgressor*, Fabyan, Chron. an. 1180, ed. Ellis, p. 299, from *F. transgressore*, 'a transgressor,' Cot., from *L. acc. transgressorem*. Hence was made *transgress*, verb, used by Tyn-dall, Works, p. 224, col. 1, l. 3 from bottom. Observe *tres-pass*, a similar formation to *trans-gress*.

TRANSIENT, passing away, not lasting. (L.) In Milton, *P. L.* xii. 554. Suggested by *L. transiens*, of which the oblique case stem is *transiunt*, not *transient*. [Cf. *ambiens*, from *ambire*, which is conjugated regularly.] *Transiens* is the pres. part. of *transire*, to go across, to pass away.—*L. trans*, across; and *ire*, to go, from *√EL*, to go. See **Trans** and **Itinerant**. Der. *transient-ly*, -ness. Also (like *pp. transitus*) *transit*, in Phillips, ed. 1706, shortened from *L. transitus*, a passing over; *transit-ion*, Phillips, from *L. acc. transitumem*, a passing over, a transition; *transit-ion-al*; *transit-ive*, from *L. transitivus*, a term applied to a transitive or active verb; *transit-ive-ly*, -ness; *transit-or-ly*, Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 128, suggested by *F. transitoare*, 'transitory,' Cot., from *L. transitorius*, liable to pass away, passing away; *transit-or-ly*, -ness. And see *transce*.

TRANSLATE, to transfer, move to another place, to render into another language. (F.—*L.*) *ME. translatere*, to remove, Gower, C. A. i. 261; bk. ii. 3044.—*F. translare*, to translate, . . . reduce, or remove.' Cot.—Late *L. translatere*, to translate, in use in the 12th century.—*L. translatum*, transferred; used as the pp. of *transfere*, but really from a different root.—*L. trans*, across; and *latum*, carried, borne, from *√TEL*, to lift, bear, whence *L. tollere*, to lift. See **Trans** and **Tolerate**. Der. *translation*, *ME. translatiōem*, Chaucer, C. T. 15493 (G 25), from *F. translationem*, 'a translation,' Cot., from *L. translationem*, acc. of *translatiō*, a transference, transferring.

TRANSLUCENT, clear, allowing light to pass through. (L.) In Milton, Comus, 861.—*L. translucent*, stem of pres. part. of *translucere*, to shine through.—*L. trans*, through; and *lucere*, to shine; see **Trans** and **Lucid**. Der. *translucent-ly*, *translucence*.

TRANSMARINE, beyond the sea. (L.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674.—*L. transmarinus*, beyond sea.—*L. trans*, beyond; and *mar-e*, sea; with suffix *-inus*. See **Trans** and **Marine**.

TRANSMIGRATION, the passing into another country or state of existence. (F.—*L.*) Spelt *transmigrationem*, Trevisa, i. 33, l. 20.—*F. transmigrationem*, 'a transmigration, a shifting or shifting of abroad.' Cot.—*L. transmigrationem*, acc. of *transmigrationem*, a removing from one country to another.—*L. transmigrationem*, to migrate across, from one place to another. See **Trans** and **Migrate**. Der. (from *L. pp. transmigrationem*) *transmigrate*, Antony, ii. 7. 51; *transmigrat-or*, *transmigrat-or-y*.

TRANSMIT, to cause or suffer to pass through, to deliver. (L.) In Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 576 (R.). — *L. transmittere*, to cause to go across, send over, dispatch, transmit.—*L. trans*, across; and *mittere*, to send; see **Trans** and **Mission**. Der. *transmitt-al*, *transmitt-er*; *transmiss-ion*, Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 2, from *L. acc. transmissiōem*; *transmiss-ible*, from *F. transmissibile*, 'transmittable,' Cot.; *transmiss-ibil-ity*.

TRANSMUTE, to change to another form or substance. (L.) '[He] transmuted the sentence of death unto perpetuity of prison;' Fabyan, Chron. c. 159. [The *ME.* form was *transmuere*, or *transmueren*, Chaucer, C. T. 8261 (E 385), from *F. transmuer*, 'to change or alter over,' Cot., from *L. transmutare*.] — *L. transmutare*, to change into another form.—*L. trans*, across (implying change); and *mutare*, to change; see **Trans** and **Mutate**. Der. *transmut-able*; *transmut-al-ion*, spelt *transmutacionem*, Chaucer, C. T. 2841 (A 2839), from *F. transmutacionem*, 'a transmutation, alteration,' Cot., from *L. acc. transmutacionem*.

TRANSON, a thwart-piece across a double window; the lintel over a door; in ships, a beam across the stern-post to strengthen the after-part. (L.) 'Transome, or lintell over a dore;' Barlet, ed. 1580. 'The transome of a bed, trabula.' Levins. 'Menuet de fenestre, the transome, or cross-bar of a window.' Cot. 'Beames, prickeposts, gronnidels, summers or dormants, transoms, and such principals;' Harrison, Desc. of England, b. ii. c. 12, ed. Furnivall, p. 233. Spelt *transom*, meaning the part of the bedstead between the two headposts, Bury Wills, p. 23 (1463); spelt *transom*, Paston Letters, iii. 407. [Halliwell notes the spelling *transumpt*, but this is a corrupt form; the real meaning of *transumpt* is a copy of a record; see *Transumpt* in Cot. Webster says it is sometimes spelt *transummer*, but I can nowhere find it, and such a spelling is obviously due to confusion with summer, a beam, as used in the above quotation from Harrison.]

β. It is a corruption of *L. transstrum*, used as an architectural and nautical term. It means precisely a *transom*, in all its senses. 'Transstra et tabulae nauium dicuntur et tigna, quae ex pariete in parietem porriguntur.' Festus (White). 'Transoms est vox Architectonica et transversas trabes notat, Vitruvius transstra;' Skinner, 1671. Cooper's Thesaurus (1565) explains *L. transstrum* by 'a transome going overthwart an house.' Florio explains *Mital. transstri* as 'crosse or overthwart beames, transstrams;' and *trasto* as 'a transome or beame going crosse a house.'

γ. The *L. transstrum* is derived from *L. trans*, orig. 'going across' (see **Trans**); -*trum* is a suffix, denoting the agent, as in *arā-trum*, that which ploughs. Hence *trans-strum*—that which goes across; cf. *in-trans*, going in.

TRANSPARENT, clear, allowing objects to be seen through. (F.—*L.*) In Shak. *L. L. L.* iv. 3. 31.—*F. transparent*, 'transparent, clear-shining.' Cot.—*L. trans*, through; and *parent*, stem of pres. part. of *parere*, to appear; see **Trans** and **Appear**. Der. *transparent-ly*, -ness; *transparency*.

TRANSPICUOUS, transparent, translucent. (L.) In Milton, *P. L.* viii. 141. Coined, as if from *L. *transpicuus*, from *L. transpicere*, to see or look through; see **Conspicuous**, **Perspicuous**. — *L. trans*, through; and *spicere*, to look; see **Trans** and **Spy**.

TRANSPIERCE, to pierce through. (F.—*L.*) Used by Drayton; Civil War, bk. vi. last stanza.—*F. transpercer*, 'to pierce through.' Cot. See **Trans** and **Pierce**.

TRANSPIRE, to pass through the pores of the skin, to become public, or ooze out. (L.) In Milton, *P. L.* v. 438.—*L. trans-*, for *trans*, through; and *spirare*, to breathe, respire. See **Trans** and **Spirit**. Der. *transpiration*—ion, from *F. transpirationem*, 'a transpiration, evaporation,' Cot. This sb. prob. really suggested Milton's verb.

TRANSPLANT, to plant in a new place. (F.—*L.*) In Cotgrave.—*F. transplantier*, 'to transplant,' Cot.—*L. transplantare*. — *L. trans*, across, implying change; and *plantare*, to plant. See **Trans** and **Plant**. Der. *transplant-al-ion*, from *F. transplantationem*, 'a transplantation,' Cot.

TRANSPORT, to carry to another place, carry away by passion or pleasure, to banish. (F.—*L.*) In Spenser, *Illyon* 4, Of Heavenly Heanty, l. 18.—*F. transporter*, 'to transport, transfer,' Cot.—*L. transportare*, to carry across.—*L. trans*, across; and *portare*, to carry.

See **Trans-** and **Port** (1). **Der.** *transport*, sb., Pope, Windsor Forest, 90; *transport-able*; *transport-ance*, Troil. iii. 2. 12; *transport-al-ion*.

TRANSPOSE, to change the position of, change the order of. (F.—L. and Gk.) **ME.** *transposen*, Gower, C. A. ii. 90; bk. iv. 2056.—**F.** *transposer*, 'to transpose, translate, remove'; Cot. See **Trans-** and **Pose**. **Der.** *transpos-al*.

TRANSPOSITION, a change in the order of words, &c. (F.—L.) In Cotgrave.—**F.** *transposition*, 'a transposition, removal out of one place into another'; Cot. See **Trans-** and **Position**. ¶ Not ultimately connected with *transpose*, which is from a different source.

TRANSUBSTANTIATION, the doctrine that the bread and wine in the Eucharist are changed into Christ's body and blood. (F.—L.) In Tyndall, Works, p. 447, col. 2; he also has *transubstantiated*, id. p. 445, col. 2.—**F.** *transubstantiation*; Cot.—Late L. *transubstantiatio*, acc. of *transubstantiatio*; see Hildebert, Bp. of Tours, Sermon 93. Hildebert died in 1134 (Trench, Study of Words). Cf. Late L. *transubstantiatus*, pp. of *transubstantiatio*, coined from *trans*, across (implying change), and *substantia*, substance. See **Trans-** and **Substance**.

TRANSVERSE, lying across or cross-wise. (L.) 'But all things tost and turned by transverse', Spenser, F. Q. vii. 7. 56; where *by transverse* = in a confused manner, or reversedly.—**L.** *transversus*, turned across; hence, athwart. Orig. pp. of *transvertere*, to turn across. See **Trans-** and **Verse**. And see **Traverse**. **Der.** *transverse-ly*.

TRAP (1), an instrument or device for ensnaring animals. (E.) **ME.** *trappe*, Chaucer, C. T. 145. **AS.** *trappe*, a trap; *Alfric's* (Oloquy the Fowler); for **trappe*; cf. *be-trappan*, to entrap; A. S. Chron. an. 992. But the pronunciation has perhaps been affected by *F. trappe*, a trap, a word of Teut. origin.—**MDu.** *trappe*, 'a trap to catch mice in'; Hexham; OHG. *trappa*, *trappa*, a snare, trap [whence Low L. *trappa*, Ital. *trappa*, *F. trappe*, Span. *trampa*, a trap (Dizel)]. **Ø.** Orig. sense 'step' the trap is that on which an animal steps, or puts its foot, and is so caught. Cf. Westphal. *trappe*, a step; *Du. trap*, a stair, step, kick; *G. trappe*, a flight of steps; *Swed. trappa*, a stair; allied to *Du. trappen*, to tread on, FFries, and Low G. *trappen*, Norw. *trappa*, to tread on, trample. Allied to **Tramp**. The nasalised form *tramp* appears in Span. *trampa*, a trap. **Der.** *trap*, verb, spelt *trappe* in Palsgrave; *trap-door*, a door falling and shutting with a catch; also *en-trap*, q. v. Also *trap-ball* or *trap-bat*, a game played with a ball, bat, and a trap which, when lightly tapped, throws the ball into the air. And see *trap* (3).

TRAP (2), to adorn, or ornament with gay dress or clothing. (F.—Teut.) The pp. *trapped* occurs in Chaucer: 'Upon a stede bay, trapped in steele', C. T. 2159 (A 2157); and see l. 2892 (A 2890). This is formed from a sb. *trappe*, meaning the trappings or ornaments of a horse. 'Mony trappe, mony croper' = many a trapping, many a crupper; King Alisaunder, 3421. 'Upon a stede whyt so milke; His trappys wer off tuelly sylke'; Rich. Cœur de Lion, 1515; where *tuelly* means 'scarlet'. Coined, with unusual change from *dr* to *tr* (by sound association with *trap* (1)), from *F. drap*, cloth; as shown by Chaucer's use of *drapure*, trappings of a horse, C. T. A 2499, from OF. *drapure*, trappings of a horse (Godefroy). We also find Late L. *trappus*, cloth (usually *drappus*), Span. and Port. *trapo*, cloth; Late L. *trappatura*, a horse's trappings. See **Drape**. **Ø.** Cf. *F. draper*, 'to dress, or to full cloth; to beat, or thicken, as cloth, in the fulling'. Possibly for **traper*; in which case it may come from Low G. and *Du. trappen*, to tread upon, trample on (hence, to full cloth). See **Trap** (1). **Der.** *trappings*, s. pl., ornaments for a horse, Shak. Venus, 286, hence, any ornaments, Hamlet, i. 2. 86. Also *rattle-traps*, q. v.

TRAP (3), a kind of igneous rock. (Swed.) Modern. So called because such rocks often appear in large tabular masses, rising above each other like steps (Webster).—**Swed.** *trappa*, a stair, or flight of stairs, *trapp*, trap (rock); Dan. *trappe*, a stair, trap, *trapp*—**Du.** *trap*, a stair, step; *G. trappe*, a stair. See **Trap** (1) and **Tramp**.

TRAPANE, the same as **Trepan** (2), q. v.

TRAPEZIUM, a plane four-sided figure with unequal sides. (L.—Gk.) In Phillips, ed. 1706. Also in M. Blundeville's Exercises, 1594, fol. 36 b (wrongly marked 39 b).—**L.** *trapezium*.—**Gk.** *trapézion*, a small table or counter; a trapezium, because four-sided, like such a table. Dimin. of *trapéza*, a table, esp. a dining-table. Cf. *trapézion*, i. e. silver-footed, as an epithet of Thetis.—**Gk.** *trapa*, allied to *trapéza*, prefix signifying 'four', as in *trapéza-yaros*, four-cornered, from *trapéza*, Attic for *trapézion*, a table; and *trapa*, a foot, for **trapa*, an allied word to *trapa* (stem *trapa*), four; which is cognate with *E. foot*. See **Tetragon** and **Foot**. **Der.** *trapezo-id*, lit. 'trapezium-like', from *trapéza*, for *trapéza*, and *eid-os*, form; *trapezo-id-al*.

Also *trapeze*, from *F. trapèze*, the name of a kind of swing for athletic exercise, so called from being sometimes made in the shape of a trapezium, as thus: Δ. The *F. trapèze* is from *L. trapezium*.

TRAPPINGS, horse-ornaments; see **Trap** (2).

TRAPPIST, a member of a certain monastic body. (F.) 'Named from the village of Soligny-la-Trappe, in the department of Orne, France, where the abbey of la Trappe was founded in 1140'; Cent. Dict.

TRASH, refuse, worthless stuff. (Scand.) In Shak. Temp. iv. 223; Oth. iii. 3. 157; hence used of a worthless person, Oth. ii. 1. 312, v. 1. 85. The orig. sense is clippings of trees, as stated by Wedgwood, or (yet more exactly) the bits of broken sticks found under trees in a wood, and collected for fire-wood. Wedgwood quotes from Evelyn as follows, with a reference to Notes and Queries, June 11, 1853: 'Faggots to be every stick of three foot in length—this to prevent the abuse of filling the middle part and ends with trash and short sticks.' Hence it came to mean refuse generally; Cotgrave explains *menüailles* by 'small ware, small trash, small offals.' Of Scand. origin. Cf. Icel. *trass*, rubbish, leaves and twigs from a tree picked up and used for fuel, whence *trassa*, to become worn out, to split up as a seam does; cf. *trassi*, a slovenly fellow, *trassa*, to be slovenly. Norweg. *trask*, trash, scraps (Ross); *tras*, small pieces (Ross); *trasa*, a rag, tatter (Ross); *trase*, the same; also *trass*, fallen twigs, half-rotten branches easily broken, allied to *trygia*, to break into small pieces, to crackle. *Swed. trasa*, a rag, a tatter; *Swed. dial. trase*, a rag; *triss*, a heap of sticks, a worthless fellow (which is one sense of Cleveland trash), old useless bits of fencing. **Ø.** Rietz points out the true origin; he adduces *Swed. dial. slä i tras*, to break in pieces, which is obviously the same phrase as *Swed. slä i kras*, to break in pieces; the substitution of *tr* for *kr* being a Scan. peculiarity, of which we have an undoubted example in Icel. *trani*, *Swed. trana*, Dan. *trane*, all variants of the word which we spell *crane*; see **Crane**. Hence the etym. is from *Swed. krasa*, Dan. *krase*, to crash, as a thing does when broken; see **Crash**. The Icel. form *trass* answers to *Swed. krossa*, to bruise, crush, crash, a colloquial form of *krasa*; cf. Orkney *trass*, refuse, also prov. *E. trass*, the trimmings of a hedge (Halliwell). **Y.** Thus *trash* means 'crashings', i. e. pieces that break off short with a snap or crash, dry twigs; hence also a bit of torn stuff, a rag, &c. ¶ This throws no light on *trash*, as in Shak. Temp. i. 2. 87; which has prob. a different origin, perhaps *trace* (2). **Der.** *trash-ly*.

TRAVAIL, toil, labour in child-birth. (F.—L.) **ME.** *travail* (with *u* for *v*), Aeneid of Inwyt, p. 130, l. 32.—**F.** *travail*, 'travell, toile, labour, business, pains-taking'; Cot. [Cf. Ital. *travaglio*, Span. *trabajo*, Port. *trabalho*, Prov. *trabalhas* (Hartsch), toil, labour; orig. an obstacle or impediment, which is still a sense of Span. *trabajo*.] According to P. Meyer (Romania, xvii. 421) it answers to Late L. *trēpālium*, a kind of rack for torturing martyrs (Ducange); perhaps made of three beams (*tres pāli*). Others equate it to Late L. **trabaculum*, which might have been formed from L. *trab*, base of L. *trabs*, *trabes*, a beam. Cf. L. *trabille*, an axle-tree; and see **Trave**. ¶ The W. *travael*, travail, is borrowed from English. **Der.** *travail*, verb, *ME. trawailen*, King Alisaunder, 1612, Old Eng. Miscellany, p. 34, l. 3, from *F. trawailier*, 'to travell, toile, also to harry, weary, vex, infest'; Cot. Doublet, *trawl*.

TRAVERE, a beam, a shackle. (F.—L.) 'Trave, a frame into which farriers put unruly horses'; Halliwell. 'Trave, Traveise, a place enclosed with rails for shoeing an unruly horse'; Bailey, vol. i. ed. 1735. 'Trave, a trevis or little room made purposely to shoe unbroken horses in'; Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. 'Trens, to shoe a wyld horse in, *trawayl a cheual*'; Palsgrave. **ME.** *trave* (with *u* for *v*); 'And she sprong as a colt doth in the trawe'; Chaucer, C. T. 3282.—**OF.** *trave*, a beam, Godefroy; *traf*, a beam, given in the Supp. to Roquefort; usually *trēf*, 'the beam of a house'; Cot. [Cf. Mital. *trave*, 'any kind of beam'; Florio.]—**L.** *trabem*, acc. of *trabes* or *trabs*, a beam. **Der.** *archi-trave*, q. v.

TRAVEL, to journey, walk. (F.—L.) Merely the same word as *travail*; the two forms are used indiscriminately in old editions of Shakespeare (Schmidt). So also *travail*, to travel; in Ben Jonson, Every Man, ii. 5. 32. The word forcibly recalls the toil of travel in former days. See **Travail**. **Der.** *travel*, verb; *travell-er*, L. L. L. iv. 3. 308. Doublet, *travail*.

TRAVERSE, laid across; as sb., a cross, obstruction, a thing built across; as a verb, to cross, obstruct, deny an argument, also to pass over a country. (F.—L.) 'Trees . . . hewen downe, and laid *trawrs*, one over another'; Berners, tr. of Froissart, vol. ii. c. 186 (R.). 'Smote his hors *traverse*'; Malory, Mort. Arture, bk. x. c. 65. Gower has *trawrs* as a sb., meaning 'cross', or impediments, in the last line but 14 of his Conf. Amantis.—**F.** *travers*, m., *traverse*, f., 'cross-wise, overthwart'; Cot. (Hence the sb. *traverse*, 'a cross-way, also . . . a thwart, . . . let, bar, hinderance'; id.; also the verb

travertine, 'to thwart or go overthwart, to cross or pass over,' id. = *L. transvertere*, turned across, laid athwart; pp. of *transvertere*, to turn across; see **TRANSVERSE**. Der. *travertine*, verb, in Malory, M. A. bk. x. c. 30, from *F. travertine*, as above; *travertine*.

TRAVERTINE, TRAVERTIN, a kind of white lime-stone. (Ital.-L.) Used for building. Spelt *Travertino*, R. Eden, Three Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 367; = Ital. *travertino*, Mital. *tivertino*, 'a kind of stone to build withall' (Florio). = *L. Tiberinus*, belonging to *Tiber*, the modern Tivoli.

TRAVESTY, a parody. (F.-Ital.-L.) 'Scarronides, or Virgile Travestie, being the first book of Virgil's *Æneis* in English Burlesque; London, 1664;' by Charles Cotton. Probably *travestie* is here used in the lit. sense of 'disguised,' or as we should now say, *travestied*. It is properly a pp., being borrowed from *F. travesti*, pp. of *se travestir*, 'to disguise or shift his apparel, to play the counterfeite;' Cot. = *Ital. travestire*, 'to disguise or shift in apparel, to masquerade;' Florio. = *L. trans*, prefix, lit. across, but implying change; and *vestire*, to clothe. The verb *vestire* is from the sb. *vestis*, clothing. See **TRANS** and **VEST**. Der. *travesty*, verb.

TRAWL, to fish with a drag-net. (F.-Teut.) 'Trawler-men, a sort of fishermen that use'd unlawful arts and engines, to destroy the fish upon the river Thames; among whom some were styl'd *hebbemmen*, others *stickermen*, *Peterman*, &c.;' Phillips, ed. 1706. = OF. *trawler*, to go hither and thither (Roquefort); Walloon *trawler*, the same (Sigart); mod. Prov. *trawla*; also OF. *tröller*, mod. F. *tröler*, to drag about; Hamilton. See **TROLL**. ¶ Quite distinct from *trawl*.

TRAY, a shallow vessel, a salver. (E.) 'A *tray*, or such hollow vessel . . . that laborers carry mortar in to serve tilers or plasterers;' Bart, ed. 1580. ME. *treye*; 'Bolles, *treys*, and platers,' i. e. bowls, trays, and platters; Rich. C.uer de Lion, l. 1490. AS. *tryg*, written *tryg*; A. S. Leechdoms, ii. 340. Derived, by mutation, from AS. *trog*, a trough; see **TROUGH**. Cf. Low G. *trügge* (Stratmann); deriv. of *trog*, trough; Icel. *tryggill*, a little trough, tray; Swed. dial. *trygel*, Norw. *trygel*. ¶ The alleged AS. *tryg* is an error for *tryg*; but *tryg* might be a Kentish form of *tryg*, and would give ME. *trye*.

TRACHEERY, faithlessness, trickery of a gross kind. (F.-L.) ME. *tracherie*, spelt *treckerey*, P. Plowman, B. i. 196; older spelling *tricherie*, id. A. l. 172; Ancren Riwle, p. 202, l. 18. = OF. *tracherie*, *tricherie*, Godefroy; MF. *tricherie*, 'whence, as it seems, our *trachery*, cozenage, deceit, a cheating, a beguiling;' Cot. = OF. *trechier*, *trichier*, MF. *tricher*, 'to couzen, cheat, beguile, deceive;' id. Cf. Ital. *tracare*, to cheat; Prov. *tracharia*, trachery, *trachaire*, a traitor. = Late L. *trichicare*, for *trichire*, to dally (Eclues. xxiii. 15). *L. trichiri*, to make difficulties. = L. *trica*, pl. difficulties, wiles; see **INTRICATE**. See **KÖRTING**, § 9727. But prob. confused with Du. *trek*, a stroke; see further under **TRICKERY**. Der. *trachereous*, Spenser, F. Q. i. 6. 41, spelt *trachereous*, 1716, of Conscience, 4232, coined by adding the suffix *-ous* to the old word *tracher*, a traitor, spelt *trichour* in Rob. of Glouc. p. 455, l. 939, *trachour* in Wyclif's Works, ed. Matthew, p. 239, l. 6; *trachereous*-ly, -ness. Körtling, § 9727.

TREACLE, the syrup drained from sugar in making it. (F.-L.) = Gk. ME. *triacle*, a medicament, a sovereign remedy (very common), P. Plowman, C. ii. 147, B. l. 146; see my note on it, explaining the matter. It had some resemblance to the *treacle* which has inherited its name. = OF. *triacle*, 'treacle,' Cot. The *f* is unoriginal; *triacle* is only another spelling of OF. *theriaque*, 'treacle;' Cot. = L. *theriaca*, an antidote against the bite of serpents, or against poison; also spelt *theriac*. = Gk. *θηριακός*, belonging to wild or venomous beasts; hence *θηριακὰ φάρμακα*, antidotes against the bite of venomous animals; and (no doubt) *θηριακή*, sb. sing. fem., in the same sense, whence L. *theriaca*. = Gk. *θηρίον*, a wild animal, poisonous animal; lit. of *θηρ*, a wild beast, *θηρίον* *θηρ*; cf. Russ. *zver(e)*, a wild beast; Lith. *šveris*, a wild beast. *L. ferus*. Brugmann, i. § 319.

TREAD, to set down the foot, tramp, walk. (E.) ME. *treden*; pt. *t. trad*, Ormulum, 2561; pp. *traden*, *treden*, Chaucer, C. T. 12646 (C. 712). AS. *tradan*, pt. *t. traden*, *traden*, Chaucer, C. T. 12646 (C. 712). G. *treten*, pt. *t. trad*, pp. *getreten*. We find also Icel. *tröda*, pt. *t. trad*, pp. *tröddinn*; which accounts for our pp. *trödden*; Dan. *træde*; Swed. *tråda*; Goth. *trudan*, to tread, pt. *t. trauk*. Teut. type **tredan*, pt. *t. trad*, pp. **trandanz*. Der. *tread-le* or *tread-le*, the same as ME. *trödy*, a step, AS. *træd*; 'bases, *tredeas* vel *stapas*, i. e. steps; Voc. 117. 6. Also *tread-mill*; *træde*, q. v.

TREASON, a betrayal of the government, or an attempt to overthrow it. (F.-L.) ME. *traison*, *treison*; spelt *traison*, Havok, 444; *traison*, Ancren Riwle, p. 56, l. 17. = OF. *traison*, mod. F. *trahison*, treason, betrayal. = L. acc. *trahiditum*, betrayal. = L. *trudere*, to deliver, betray; see **TRAITOR**. Der. *treason-able*, *treason-ably*. Doublet, *tradition*.

TREASURE, wealth stored up, a hoard. (F.-L.) = Gk. ME. *tresor*, occurring very early, in the A. S. Chron. an. 1137. = OF.

tresor, mod. F. *trésor*, treasure. [Cf. Ital. *tesoro*, Span. *tesoro*, Port. *tesouro*, spelt without *r* after *t*.] = L. *thésaurum*, acc. of *thésaurus*, a treasure. = Gk. *θησαυρός*, a treasure, a store, hoard; formed (it is not very clear with what suffixes) from the base *θη-*, to lay up, as seen in *θήνημι*, I place, lay up; or from *θηρ-*, as in the future *θήσω*. See **THEME, THEIS**. Der. *treasure*, verb, Shak. Sonnet 6; *treasurer*, from *F. tresorier*, spelt *tresorier* in Choc., and explained by 'a treasurer'; *treasure-y*, ME. *tresorier*, *tresore*, Rob. of Glouc. p. 274, l. 5540, contracted from OF. *tresorerie*, spelt *thresorerie* in Cotgrave, so that *treasure* is short for *treasurerie*. Also *treasure-trove*, i. e. treasure found; see **TROVER**. Doublet, *thesaurus*.

TREAT, to handle in a particular manner, to entertain, manage by applying remedies, discourse of. (F.-L.) ME. *treten*, Wyclif, Mark, ix. 32; Chaucer, C. T. 12455 (C. 521). = F. *traiter*, to treat. = L. *tractare*, to handle; frequent. form of *trahere* (pp. *tractus*), to draw; see **TRAC**. Der. *treat-ment*, from *F. traitement*; *treat-ise*, ME. *treit*, Chaucer, On the Astrolabe, prol. f. 8, from OF. *treit*, *treit*, *treit*, *treit*, *treit* (see *treit* in Roquefort), meaning 'a thing well handled or nicely made, attractive, admirable, an adj. which was even applied by Chaucer to the Princess's nose, C. T. 152, and answering to a Late L. form **tractius*. Also *treat-y*, ME. *trete*, Chaucer, C. T. 1290 (A. 1288), from *F. trait* (*treit* in Cotgrave), 'a treaty,' properly the pp. of *traiter*, to treat, and therefore 'a thing treated of.'

TREBLE, threefold; the highest part in music. (F.-L.) Why the highest part in music is called *treble* is not clear; it is usually explained as being the third part, after the tenor and alto. In this sense, it is the same word as when it means *triple*. Indeed, we find *triple* used by Fairfax in the musical sense of *treble*. 'The human voices sung a *triple* hie'; Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, b. xviii. st. 24. 'Palsgrave has: *Treble* of a song, *le dessus*; *Treble*-singing of an instrument, *chanterelle*.' Reginald atte Pette, in 1436, bequeathed 6s. *Scd.* towards the making of a new bell called *trebly*; Testamenta Vetusta, ed. Nicholas, p. 286. ME. *treble*, threefold, Gower, C. A. iii. 159; bk. vii. 2202. = OF. *treble*, triple (Burgundy). = L. *tripulum*, acc. of *tripus*, triple. See **TRIPLE**. For the change from *p* to *b*, cf. F. *double*, due to L. *duplus*. Der. *treble*, verb, Temp. iii. 1. 221; *trebly*. Doublet, *triple*.

TREDDLE, the same as **Treadle**; see **Tread**.

TREE, a woody plant, of a large size. (E.) ME. *tre*, tree; also used in the sense of *timber*. 'Not onely vessels of gold and of silver, but also of *tree* and of erthe;' Wyclif, a Tim. ii. 20. AS. *trēa*, *trēow*, a tree, also dead wood or timber; Grein, ii. 551. = Icel. *tré*; Dan. *træ*; Swed. *tré*, timber; *tréda*, a tree, a corruption of *tréid*, lit. 'the wood,' with the post-positive article; Goth. *triu* (gen. *triuws*), a tree, piece of wood. B. All from Teut. type **treuom*, n., a tree, Fick, iii. 118; further allied to Russ. *drevo*, a tree, W. *deru*, an oak, Irish. *darag*, an oak, Gk. *δρῦς*, an oak, Skt. *drū-*, wood; cf. Gk. *δρῦς*, a spear-shaft, Skt. *drū-*, wood, a species of pine. γ. Benfey connects Skt. *drū-* and *drū-* with the root **dhr̥*, to tear, rend, whence *E. tear*; see **TEAR** (1); so also Fick, i. 615, 616. The explanation is that it meant a piece of cleft wood; cf. Gk. *δρῦς*, to flay, *E. tear*, to rend. But this is improbable. Brugmann, i. § 486. Der. *tre-en*, adj., made of wood, or belonging to a tree, Spenser, F. Q. i. 7. 26, Cursor Mundi, 12392; with suffix *-en* as in *gold-en*, *wood-en*. Also *tree-nail*, a peg, a pin or nail made of wood, a nautical term. And see *rhodo-dendron*, *dryad*.

TREFOIL, a three-leaved plant such as the white and red clover. (F.-L.) Given by Cot. as the tr. of *F. treffle*. = AF. *trifol*; in a Vocabulary pr. in Voc. 556. 33, we find AF. *trifol* answering to L. *trifolium* and *E. white clover* [white clover]. = L. *trifolium*, a three-leaved plant, as above. = L. *tri-*, prefix allied to *trās*, three; and *folium*, a leaf; see **TRI-** and **FOLI**.

TRELLIS, a structure of lattice-work. (F.-L.) ME. *trellis*. 'Trellis, of a wyndow or other lyke, Canellus;' Prompt. Parv. = F. *treillis*, 'a trellis;' Cot. = F. *treiller*, 'to grate or lattice, to support or underlay by, or hold in with, crossed bars or latticed frames;' Cot.; F. *treille*, 'an arbor or walk set on both sides with vines, &c. twining about a latticed frame;' id. = Late L. *trichilia*, *trichia*, a bower, arbour, or summer-house. Origin doubtful. ¶ Quite distinct from *F. treillis*, sackcloth, OF. *treillis*, *treillis*, adj., applied to armour covered with a sort of lattice-work, Late L. *trichileum*, a covering of sackcloth. = L. *trās*, three; *trichium*, a thread. But the suffix *-is* in the former OF. *treillis* seems to have been due to association with this latter word. Der. *treillis*-id.

TREMBLE, to shiver, shake, quiver. (F.-L.) ME. *tremblen*, P. Plowman, B. ii. 235. = F. *trembler*, 'to tremble;' Cot. The *b* is excrement, as is common after *m*. = Late L. *tremuläre*, to hesitate, lit. to tremble. = L. *tremulus*, trembling. = L. *trem-er*, to tremble, with adj. suffix *-ul-*, = Lithuan. *trim-ti*, to tremble; Gk. *τρεμ-ειν*, to tremble. = **TREM**, to tremble; Fick, i. 604; Brugmann, i. § 474. Der. *trembl-er*, *trembl-ing-ly*. From L. *tremere* are also *trem-er*, in

Phillips, borrowed from *L. tremor*, a trembling; *trem-end-ous*, also in Phillips, from *L. tremendus*, that ought to be feared, fut. pass. part. of *tremare*; *trem-end-ous-ly*; *trem-ul-ous*, Englished from *L. tremulus*, as above; *trem-ul-ous-ly*, *ness*.

TRENCH, a kind of ditch or furrow. (F.—L.?) ME. *trenche*, Chaucer, C. T. 10706; (F 392). Shortened from F. *trenchés*, 'a trench', Cot. lit. a thing cut.—F. *trencher* (now spelt *trancher*), 'to cut, carve, slice, hack, hew'; Cot. Cf. Span. *trinchas*, a trench, *trinchar*, to carve, *trincar*, to chop; Port. *trinchar*, to carve, *trincar*, to crack asunder, break; Ital. *trincea*, a trench, *trinciare*, to cut, carve.

β. There is no satisfactory solution of this word; see Litté, Scheler, and Diez. Prob. Latin; apparently from Late L. *trençare*, to cut, substituted for L. *truncare*, to lop, from *truncus*, the trunk of a tree. We may notice, in Florio, Ital. *trincare*, 'to trim or smug up'; *trinci*, 'gardings, fringes, lacings, gaggings, also cuts, ings, or snips in garments'. Der. *trench*, verb, Macb. iii. 4. 27, from *trencher*, to cut; *trench-cut*, cutting, Timon, iv. 3. 115, from F. *trenchant*, pres. part. of *trencher*; *trench-er*, a wooden plate for cutting things on. ME. *trenchere*, Voc. 610. 17, from F. *trenchoir*, 'a trencher', Cot. OF. *trenchoir*. Cf. *Trinket* (1).

TREND, to turn or bend away, said of direction or course. (E.) See Nares. 'The shoare trended to the southwestward;' Hakluyt, Voyages, i. 276, § 7. 'By the trending of the land [you] come hawks'; id. i. 383. ME. *trenden*, to roll or turn about. 'Lat hym rollen and trenden'; &c.; Chaucer, T. of Boethius, b. iii. met. 11. 1. 2. The word is E., being formed from the same source as AS. *trendel*, a circle, a ring, esp. a ring seen round the sun, A. S. Chron. an. 806; cf. AS. *tryndel*, a ring. Allied words are Dan. *trind*, adj. round, *trindt*, adv. around, *trindes*, to grow round; Swed. *trind*, round, cylindrical; OFriesic *trind*, *trund*, round; see **Trundle**. Cf. *trendil*, a hoop, mill-wheel, *trendle*, to tundle, in Levins, ed. 1570; *trindals*, rolls of wax, Crammer's Works, ii. 155, 503 (Parker Soc.). All from the Teut. str. vb. **trend-an-*, to roll; whence AS. *trendan*, to roll (Napier), and *ā-trend-lion*, to roll.

TRENTAL, a set of thirty masses for the dead. (F.—L.) See the poem of St. Gregory's *Trental*, in Polit. Relig. and Love Poems, ed. Furnivall, p. 83, and my note on P. Plowman, C. x. 320. See Spenser, Mother Hubbard's Tale, 453; and see Nares.—OF. *trental*, a trental, set of thirty masses; Roquefort. Cf. Low L. *trentile*, a trental.—F. *trente*, thirty.—L. *triginta*, thirty.—L. *tri*, three, allied to *trēs*, three, and *ginta*, i. e. *centa*, short for *decinta* = *decinta*, tenth, from *decem*, ten. See **Three** and **Ten**.

TREPAN (1), a small cylindrical saw used in removing a piece of a fractured skull. (F.—L.—Gk.) ME. *trepane*, Lanfrank, Chirurgie, p. 127. Spelt *trepane* in Cot.—MF. *trepan*, 'a trepane, an instrument having a round and indented edge' &c.; Cot.—Late L. *trepanum* (for *trypanum*).—Gk. *τρύπανον*, a carpenter's tool, a borer, augur; also a surgical instrument, a trepan (Galen).—Gk. *τρύπειν*, to bore.—Gk. *τρύπα*, *τρύπη*, a hole. Ultimately from **TER*, to pierce; as in L. *terere*, to bore, Gk. *τερεω* (for *τρύπειν*).

TREPAN (2), **TRAPAN**, to ensnare. (F.—Teut.) In Butler, Hudibras, pt. ii. c. 3. 1. 617. Usually spelt *trepan*, as in Phillips, by a ridiculous confusion with the word above. Rightly spelt *trapan* in South's Sermons, vol. v. ser. 3 (R.), and in Anson's Voyages, b. i. c. 9 (R.). 'Forwith alights the innocent *trapan*'d'; Cotton, Wonders of the Peak, 1681, p. 38 (Todd). 'For fear his words they should *trapan*'; Tom Thumb (1630); in E. Eng. Pop. Poetry, ii. 247. Not an old word.—OF. *trappan*, a snare or trap for animals (Roquefort); he also gives *trapan*, a kind of trap-door; OF. *trapan*, *trapan*, a plank (Godefroy).—Late L. *trapanum*, a plank for a trap-door.—F. *trappe*, a trap.—OHG. *trappa*, a trap; see **Trap** (1). ¶ The E. word is now only used as a verb, but it must have come in as a sb. in the first instance, as it is used by South: 'It is indeed a real *trapan*,' i. e. stratagem, Serm. ii. 377; 'Nothing but gins, and snares, and *trapan*s for souls,' Serm. iii. 166 (Todd). The last quotation puts the matter in a very clear light. Cotgrave has the verb *atrapper*, and the sbs. *trape*, *trapelle*, *atrapere*.

TREPANG; see **Tripang**.

TREPHINE, an improved form of the trepan. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. *trephine*; in Litté; not in Hatzfeld. An arbitrary variant of *trépan*; see **Trepan** (1).

TREPIDATION, terror, trembling, fright. (F.—L.) In Milton, P. L. iii. 483, where it is used in an astronomical sense. 'A continual *trepidation*,' i. e. trembling motion, Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 137.—F. *trepidatio*, 'trembling, terror'; Cot.—L. *trepidationem*, act of *trepidatio*, alarm, a trembling.—L. *trepidae*, to tremble.—L. *trepidus*, agitated, disturbed, alarmed. Allied to OSlav. *trępetu*, to tremble, Russ. *trępetat* (s), Skt. *tarala-s*, trembling. See Brugmann, ii. § 797 (note). Der. (from L. *trepidus*) in *trepid*.

TRESPASS, a passing over a boundary, the act of entering another man's land unlawfully, a crime, sin, offence, injury. (F.—L.)

ME. *trespas*, Rob. of Glouc. p. 505, l. 10402, where it means 'sin'.—OF. *trespas*, a crime (Burguy); also 'a decess', *départ* out of this world, also a passage; Cot. ('The lit. sense is 'a step beyond or across,' so that it has direct reference to the mod. use of *trespas* in the sense of intrusion on another man's land. Cf. Span. *trespaso*, a conveyance across, also a trespass; Ital. *trespaso*, a passage, digression.) The sb. is from *trespas*, verb, ME. *trespasmen*, Wyclif, Acts, l. 25.—OF. *trespas*, 'to pass over', Cot., also to trespass (Burguy).—L. *trans*, across; and Late L. *passare*, to pass, from *pass-us*, a step; see **Trans** and **Pass**. Der. *trespas-er*, ME. *trespasour*, P. Plowman, C. ii. 92; also *trespas-offering*.

TRESS, a curl or lock of hair, a ringlet. (F.—Late L.—Gk.) ME. *tresse*, Chaucer, C. T. 1051 (A 1049); the pp. *tressed*, adorned with tresses, is in King Allisaunder, l. 5409.—F. *tresse*, 'a tresse or lock of hair'; Cot. He also gives *trasser*, 'to plait, weave, or make into tresses'. (Cf. Ital. *treccia*, a braid, knot, curl; pl. *treccie*, 'plaits, tresses, trelms, or roulees of women's hairs'; Span. *trenza*, a braid of hair, plaited silk.) β. The orig. sense is 'a plait'.—Late L. *tricia*, variant of *trica*, a plait.—Gk. *τρίψα*, in three parts, threefold (Diez); from the usual method of plaiting the hair in three folds.—Gk. *τρίψα*, thrice; allied to *τρεῖς*, three, cognate with E. **Three**, q. v. γ. This is borne out by the Ital. *trina*, a lace, loop, allied to *trino*, threefold, from L. *trinus*, threefold. Der. *tress-ed*, as above. Also *tress-ure*, q. v.

TRESSURE, a kind of border, in heraldry. (F.—Late L.—Gk.) In Phillips, ed. 1706, and in works on heraldry.—MF. *trescheur*, 'a tresseur, in blazon'; Cot.—F. *trasser*, 'to plait, weave'; Cot.—F. *tresse*, a tress or plait of hair; see **Tress**. ¶ I find 'Hoc tricatorium, Anglice, *tressure*;' and again, 'Hec tricatoria, Anglice, *tressure*,' Voc. 656. 17, 792. 18. Here *tricatoria* is merely a Latinised form of the F. word, the F. *trasser* being Latinised as *tricator*.

TRESTLE, **TRESSSEL**, a movable support for a table, frame for supporting. (F.—L.) 'Trestyl for a table, *trestean*;' Palgrave. 'Hic tristallus, Anglice, *trestle*;' Voc. 656. 28. 'Hic tristellus, a *trestylle*;' id. 723. 33. The pl. *trestleys*, i. e. trestles, occurs in Bury Wills, ed. Tymms, p. 23, l. 6, in a will dated 1463; and ME. pl. *trestles* is in Rich. Coer de Lion, 102.—OF. *trestel*, spelt *trestean*, *trestean* in Cot., and explained 'a trestle for a table, &c.', also a kind of rack, or stretching torture. Mod. F. *tréteau* (see Litté).—Late L. **transtellum*, for L. *transtellum*, dimin. of *transstrum*, a little cross-beam. See **Transom**. ¶ This Late L. form should rather have given OF. *trastel*; but we find F. *tres* for L. *trans* in our *tres-pass*. We must by no means neglect Lowland Sc. *trast*, *trast*, a trestle, *trast*, a beam, North E. *tres*, a trestle (Brockett), Lanc. *trast*, a strong large stool (Halliwell), and ME. *treste*, a trestle, above. These are from OF. *traste*, a cross-beam (Roquefort), the same word as Mital. *trasto*, 'a bench of a gallic, a transome or beam going cross a house,' which is obviously from L. *transtrum*. See **Transom**. Scheler takes the same view, proposing a Late L. **transtellum*, as a parallel form to *transtellum*, in order to give the exact OF. form. Cotgrave's explanation of the word as meaning a rack is much to the point; a rack requires two cross-beams (*transtilla*) to work it, these beams being turned round with levers, thus pulling the victim by means of ropes wound round the beams. And note *trastelli fortes*, strong trestles, in John de Garlande; in Wright, Vocab. i. 132.

TRET, an allowance to purchasers on consideration of waste. (F.—L.) 'Tret, an allowance made for the waste, . . . which is always 4 in every 104 pounds;' Phillips, ed. 1706. Also in Blount's Nomolexicon, ed. 1691. It appears much earlier. 'For the tret of the same pepper,' i. e. pepper; Arnold's Chron. (1501), repr. 1811, p. 128.—AF. **trete*, i. answering to F. *truite* just as AF. *treit* (Gloss. to Britton) answers to F. *trait*; cf. F. *trait*, 'a draught, . . . also, a transportation, vent outward, shipping over, and an imposition upon commodities'; Cot. This F. *truite* answers to L. *tracta*, fem. of *tractus*, pp. of *trahere*, to draw; see **Traue**. Cf. Mital. *tratta*, 'leave to transport merchandise, also a trade or trading'; Florio. Also Late L. *tracta*, a payment on exports (Ducange).

TREWS, an old form of **Trousers**, q. v.

TREY, three, at cards or dice. (F.—L.) 'Two treys;' L. L. L. v. 2. 232. And in Chaucer, C. T. 12587 (C 653).—AF. *trais*; OF. *trai*, *trai* (mod. F. *trois*), three.—L. *trēs*, three; see **Three**.

TRI, relating to three, threefold. (L. or Gk.; or F.—L. or Gk.) F. and L. *tri*, three times, prefix related to L. *tri-a*, neut. of *trēs*, three, cognate with E. **Three**, q. v. So also Gk. *τρί*, allied to *τρί*-a, neut. or *τρεῖς*, m., three.

TRIAD, the union of three. (F.—L.—Gk.) 'This is the famous Platonic triad;' More, Song of the Soul (1647), preface (Todd).—L. *triade*, 'three'; Cot.—L. *triad-*, stem of *trīs*, a triad.—Gk. *τριάς*, a triad, = Gk. *τρί*-, from *τρεῖς*, three; see **Tri**.

TRIAL, a test; see **Try**.

TRIANGLE, a plane, three-sided figure. (F.—L.) *ME. triangle*; Lanfrank, *Curigie*, p. 215. '*Tryangle*, to be trigle'; Palsgrave.—F. *triangle*, 'a triangle'; Cot.—L. *triangulum*, a triangle; neut. of *triangulus*, adj., having three angles.—L. *tri*, three; and *angulus*, an angle; see **Tri** and **Angle**. *Der.* *triangl-ed*; *triangul-ar*, used by Spenser (*Todd*), from F. *triangulaire*, 'triangular', Cot., from L. *triangulus*; *triangul-ate*, a coined word; *triangul-at-ion*.

TRIBE, a race, family, kindred. (F.—L.) Gower, C. A. iii. 230 (bk. vii. 4118), has the pl. *tribes*.—F. *tribu*, 'a tribe'; Cot.—L. *tribus*, decl. stem of *tribus*, a tribe; cf. Umbrian *trifo*. *β. A tribus* is supposed to have been, in the first instance, one of the three families of people in Rome, their names being the Ramnes, Tities, and Luceres. The etymology is thought to be from L. *tri*- (akin to *trēs*, three), and *-bus*, family, from *√BHEU*, to be; cf. Gk. *φύλη*, a tribe, family, from the same root. See **Tri**- and **Be**. But Brugmann thinks this unlikely; ii. § 104. Rather, allied to W. *tref*, a homestead; see **Thorpe**. *Der.* *trib-une*, q. v.; *tri-bute*, q. v.

TRIBRACH, a metrical foot consisting of three short syllables. (L.—Gk.) Written *tribrachus* or *tribrachys* in Phillips, ed. 1706; and *tribrachus* in Putterman, *Art of Poetry*, b. ii. c. 3.—L. *tribrachys*.—Gk. *τρίβραχυς*, a tribrach;—Gk. *τρι-*, akin to *τρεῖς*, three; and *βραχυς*, short. See **Brief**.

TRIBULATION, great affliction, distress. (F.—L.) *ME. tribulacioun*, spell *tribulaciun*, Ancien Riwle, p. 402, l. 24.—F. *tribulation*, 'tribulation'; Cot.—L. *tribulatio*, neut. acc. of *tribulatio*, tribulation, affliction; lit. a rubbing out of corn by a sledge;—L. *tribulāre*, to rub out corn, to oppress, afflict.—L. *tribulum*, a sledge for rubbing out corn, consisting of a wooden platform studded underneath with sharp flints or iron teeth.—L. *tri*-, base of *tri-ni*, *tri-tum*, pl. t. and pp. of *terere*, to rub; with suffix *-bulum* denoting the agent (as in *verbi-bulum*, that which turns about, a joint). See further under **Tri**te.

TRIBUNE, a Roman magistrate elected by the plebeians. (F.—L.) *ME. tribun*; pl. *tribunes*, Wyclif, Mark, vi. 21.—F. *tribun*.—L. *tribunum*, acc. of *tribunus*, a tribune, properly the chief of (or elected by) a tribe; also a chieftain, Mark, vi. 21.—L. *tribu*-, decl. stem of *tribus*, a tribe; with suffix *-nus* (ldg. *-no*). See **Tribe**. *Der.* *tribune-ship*. Also *tribun-al*, Antony, iii. 6, 3, from L. *tribunal*, a raised platform on which the seats of *tribunes*, or magistrates, were placed.

TRIBUTE, homage, contribution paid to secure protection. (F.—L.) *ME. tribut*, Wyclif, Luke, xxiii. 2; Gower, C. A. ii. 74, l. 7.—F. *tribut*, 'tribute'; Cot.—L. *tributum*, tribute; lit. a thing contributed or paid; neut. of *tributus*, pp. of *tribuere*, to assign, impart, allot, bestow, pay; orig. to allot or assign (to a tribe?). Perhaps (says Bréal) from L. *tribu*-, decl. stem of *tribus*, a tribe; see **Tribe**. *Der.* *tribul-ar-y*, *ME. tributaire*, Chaucer, C. T. 14594 (B 3866), from AF. *tribulaire*, *F. tributaire*, 'tributary'; Cot., from L. *tributus*, paying tribute. Also *at-tribute*, *con-tribute*, *dis-tribute*, *re-tribute*.

TRICE (1), a short space of time. (Low G.) In the phrases in *a trice*, Twelfth Nt. iv. 2. 133; *on a trice*, Temp. v. 238; *in this trice of time*, K. Lear, i. 1. 219. 'And wasteth with a trice'; Turberville, To his Friend, &c., st. 5. Now only in the phr. *in a trice*, i. e. suddenly. '*Subitaneum*, swiftly, quickly, speedily, in a trice, out of hand'; Cot. *ME. at a trysse*, at a (single) pull. 'The howndis that were of gret pris Plucked down dere all at a trysse'; *Ipomydon* with his howndis thoo Drew downe bothe buk and doo'; *Ipomydon* (ed. Weber), 392. *Ihere trysse* (*trysse*) is a verbal sb. from the verb *tryssen*, *tryssen*, to pull, haul; Chaucer, C. T. 14443 (B 3715). See further under **Tri**os (2). ¶ The later phrase in *a trice* bears a remarkable resemblance to the Span. *en un tris*. We find Span. *tris*, noise made by the breaking of glass; also, a trice, a short time, an instant; *venir en un tris*, to come in an instant; *estar en un tris*, to be on the verge of (Neuman). So also Port. *triz*, a word to express the sound of glass when it cracks: *estar por hum triz*, to be within a hair's breadth, to have a narrow escape; *em hum triz*, in a trice. But it does not appear that we could have borrowed such a phrase from Spain. It occurs as early as in Skelton, Philip Sparowe, 1131.

TRICE (2), **TRIBE**, to haul up or hoist. (Low G.) '*Trise* (see-word), to hale up anything into the ship by hand with a dead rope, or one that does not run in a block or pulley'; Phillips, ed. 1706. *ME. tricen*, *trisen*, to pull, haul; Chaucer, C. T. 14443 (B 3715). '*They trisen vpe thaire saillez*', *Morte Arthure*, ed. Brock, 832. A nautical term; of Low G. origin; and the sense noted by Phillips is unoriginal, as it must once have meant to haul by help of a pulley, and not only without it. Cf. *ME. tryss*, (and, with a final *t*) *tryssede*, 'troclea', Prompt. Parv.—Low G. *t. lissen*, *trissen*, to trice up; from *trisse*, *trisse*, a hauling-rope (which explains the sense given by Phillips), also a pulley (Lübben). Cf. also (from Low G.)

Swed. *trissa*, a sheave, pulley, truckle, *triss*, a spritsail-brace; Dan. *tride*, a pulley, whence *tride*, verb, to haul by means of a pulley, to trice; Norweg. *triss*, *trissel*, a pulley, or sheave in a block; Swed. dial. *trissa*, a roller, also a shoemaker's implement, a little round wheel with teeth on it. Note also Low G. *trisal*, a whirling round, giddiness, in the Bremen Wörterbuch; where also are cited OG. *tryssen*, to wind, and *Ilambrag drysen*, *up drysen*, to wind up, *dryse-blok*, the block of a pulley, like Dan. *tridsblok*.

TRICENTENARY, a space of 300 years. (L.) Modern. From **Tri**- and **Centenary**.

TRICK (1), a stratagem, clever contrivance, fraud, parcel of cards won at once. (F.—L.) Common in Shakespeare. '*A trick*, facinus'; Levins, ed. 1570. 'It were but a schoole-trick'; Spenser, Mother Hubbard's Tale, 512. '*Suche unkyghtly trickes*'; Hoccleve, De Reg. Princ. 2286.—ONorth F. *trique* (for OF. *triche*); cf. Norm. dial. *trique*, a trick (Moisy, ed. 1895). Goldfroy gives the vb. *triquier*, and Moisy has Norm. dial. *triquier*, for OF. *trichier*, to trick, deceive. Cf. *ME. trichen*, to deceive, cozen, trick, occurring early in the 14th century, Polil. Songs, p. 69, l. 7. 'This *ME. trichen* is from OK. *trichier*, *trechie*, explained under **Treachery**. *β. Some of the senses are due to Du. trek*. Thus Shakespeare has *trick* in the sense of lineament, K. John, i. 85; this is precisely the Du. *trek*. '*De trekken van't gelaet*, the lineaments of the face'; Sewcl. Cf. Du. '*een slimme trek*, a cunning trick; *tenaend eenen trek spelen*, to play one a trick; *de kap trekken*, to play tricks, play the fool'; Sewcl. *γ. The Du. trek* (*trek*), a trick (borrowed from, or suggested by the ONorth F. *trique*) is properly distinct from, but was easily confused with Du. *trek*, a pull, draught, tug; from the verb *trekken*, to draw, pull. We find also OFries. *trekka* or *trekka*, NFries. *trecke*, *tracce* (Outzen), Low G. *trekken*, Dan. *trække*, MHG. *trecken*, to draw, drag, pull. The MHG. *trecken* is a causal form, from the strong verb found as MHG. *trecken*, OIIG. *trekhan*, to push, shove, also to pull. *Der. trick-ster*; *trick-ry-y* (doublet of *treachery*, q. v.); *trick-ish*, *trick-ish-y*, *trick-ish-ness*; also *tricks-y*, full of tricks (formed by adding -y to the pl. *tricks*). Temp. v. 226. And see **trigger**, **trick** (2), **trick** (3).

TRICK (2), to dress out, adorn. (F.—L.) '*Which they trick up with new-tuned oaths*'; Illec. v. iii. 6. 80. '*To trick*, or trim, Concinnare'; Levins, ed. 1570. Minshew also has the word, but it is not a little strange that Blount, Phillips, Coles, and Kersey ignore *trick*, in whatever sense. [It is remarkable that *trick* appears early as an adjective, synonymous with *neat* or *trim*. 'The same reason I finde true in two bowes that I haue, wherof the one is quicke of caste, *tricke*, and trimme both for pleasure and profyite'; Ascham, Toxophilus, ed. Arber, p. 28. So also in Levins. But this is prob. a different word; cf. Lowl. Sc. *trig*, neat, trim.] The verb is a derivative from the sb. *trick*, above, which obtained many meanings, for which see Schmidt's Shak. Lexicon. For example, a *trick* meant a knack, neat contrivance, custom, particular habit, peculiarity, a trait of character or feature, a prank; also a toy or trifles, as in '*a knack*, a toy, a *trick*, a baby's cap'; Tani. Shrew, iv. 3. 67. Cf. MF. *trique-nisques*, 'trifles'; Cot. Hence to *trick*, to use a neat contrivance, to exhibit a trait of character, to have a habit in dress. Compare **Tri**ok (3), below. *Der. trick-ing*, ornament, Merry Wives, iv. 4. 79.

TRICK (3), to delineate arms, to blazon; an heraldic term. (Du.) This is the true sense in Hamlet, ii. 2. 479. It is much clearer in the following. 'There they are *trick'd*, they and their pedigrees; they need no other heralds'; Ben Jonson, The Poetaster, i. 1 (Tucca).—Du. *trekken*, formerly *trecken*, 'to delineate, to make a draught or modell, to purtray'; Hlexham. *Tricking* is a kind of sketching. This is only a particular use of Du. *trekken*, to pull or draw; cf. our double use of *draw*. See **Tri**ok (1), § γ.

TRICKLE, to flow in drops or in a small stream. (E.) *ME. triklen*. In Chaucer, C. T. 13604 (B 1864), two MSS. have *trickled*, two have *stricked* or *stryked*, and one has *stricked*; Tyrwhitt prints *trilled*. 'With teris trikland on hir cheekes'; Ywayne and Gawain, 1558; in Ritson, Met. Romances, l. 66. 'The teeris triklen down'; Polit., Religions, and Love Poems, ed. Furnivall, p. 207, l. 47. 'Teres *trickyl* downe be my face'; Cov. Mysteries, p. 72. In all these passages the word is preceded by the sb. *teres*, pronounced as a dissyllable, and such must often have been the case; this caused a corruption of *strikelen* by the loss of initial *s*; the phrases the *teres strikelen* and the *teres trikelen* being confused by the hearer. *Trickle* is clearly a corruption of *strikelen*, to flow frequently or to keep on flowing, the frequent of *ME. striken*, to flow. 'Ase strem that *strikes* stille'—as a stream that flows quietly; Specimens of English, ed. Morris and Skeat, p. 48, l. 21.—AS. *strican*, to move or sweep along, to hold one's course, Grein, ii. 489. This is the same word as AS. *strican*, to strike; see **Strike**. Cf. mod. E. *streak*; to *trickle* or *strickle* is to flow in a course, leaving a streak behind; G. *streichen*,

to move onward, rove, sweep on. The loss of *s* was facilitated by association with *trill* (Dan. *trille*), to roll.

TRICOLOR, the national flag of France, having three colours, red, white, and blue. (F.—L.) The flag dates from 1789. = *F. tricolor*, short for *drapau tricolore*, the three-coloured flag. = *F. tricolor*, the three-coloured amaranth (Hamilton). = *L. tri-* prefix, three; and *color*, acc. of color, colour. See **Tri-** and **Colour**. Der. *tri-colour*-ed.

TRIDENT, a three-pronged spear. (F.—L.) In Temp. i. 2. 206. = *F. trident*, 'Neptune's three-forked mace.' Cot. = *L. tridentem*, acc. of *tridens*, an implement with three teeth, esp. the three-pronged spear of Neptune. = *L. tri-*, three; and *dens*, a tooth, prong. See **Tri-** and **Tooth**.

TRIENNIAL, happening every third year, lasting for three years. (L.) A coined word, made by adding *-al* (L. *-ālis*) to *L. trienni-um*, a period of three years. It supplanted the older word *triennal*, of F. origin, which occurs early, in P. Plowman, B. vii. 179; this is from *F. triennal*, 'triennial,' Cot., formed by adding *-al* to *L. adj. triennus*, lasting for three years. β. Both *triennium* and *triennus* are from *L. tri-*, three, and *annus*, a year; see **Tri-** and **Annual**. Der. *triennial*-ly.

TRIFLE, anything of small value. (F.—L.) The spelling with *i* is remarkable, as the usual ME. spelling was *truffe*. Spelt *truffyl*, Rob. of Brunne, Handl. Synne, 503; but *truffe*, Rob. of Glouc. p. 417, l. 8613; *truffe* (one MS. has *treffe*), P. Plowman, B. xii. 140; also id. B. xviii. 147 (other MSS. have *truffe*, *truffe*); also id. C. xv. 83 (other MSS. *treffe*, *triffe*). Spelt *truffe* (also *treffe*), P. Plowman's Credo, 352. There is the same variation of spelling in the verb; the proper ME. form is *truffen*, spelt *truffe*, Ayenbite of Inwyt, p. 214; *truffe*, Morte Arthure, ed. Irook, 2932, *truffylm*, Prompt. Parv. 'Trufa, a trefele; Trufu, to trefele;' Voc. 617. 42, 43. The sb. is the more orig. word; we find 'þeos ant offe truffes þet he bitruffed monie meū mīde'—these and other delusions that he beguiles many men with, Ancr. Riwle, p. 106, l. 7. The old sense was a delusion or trick, a sense still partly apparent in the phr. 'to truffe with'—OF. *truffe*, *truffe*, mockery, rillery (Godefroy, who quotes 'Nuga, truffe' from a glossary); variant of *truffe*, 'a gibe, mock, fool, jest, gullery; also, a most dainty kind of round and russet root, which grows in forrests or dry and sandy grounds,' &c.; Cot. It refers to a *truffe*. That *truffe* and *truffe* are the same word, or rather that both senses of *F. truffe* arose from one form, is admitted by Burguy, Diez, and Littér. It is supposed that a *truffe* became a name for a small or worthless object, or a subject for jesting. Similarly, in English, the phrases *not worth a straw*, *not worth a bean*, *not worth a cress* (now turned into *course*) were proverbial; so also 'a fig for the phrase,' or 'a fig for it.' See further under **Truffle**. Cf. Wflem. *truffel*, *trijfel*, false news (De Bo). Note also: 'Mantiglia, a kinde of clouted cream called a *foole* or a *trife*, in English; Florio. Der. *trife*, verb, ME. *truffen*, as above; *triff-er*, *triff-ing*, *triff-ing-ly*.

TRIFOLIATE, three-leaved. (L.) Modern. = *L. tri-*, three; and *foliātus*, leaved, from *folium*, a leaf; see **Trefol**.

TRIFORIUM, a gallery above the arches of the nave and choir of a church. (L.) From *L. tri-*, for *tres*, three; and *fori-s*, a door, an opening. ¶ Now usually built with but two arches or openings (within a third); but some early examples had three such. See wood-cut in Cent. Dict.

TRIFORM, having a triple form. (L.) In Milton, P. L. iii. 730. = *L. triformis*, often applied to the moon or Diana. = *L. tri-*, three; and *form-a*, form; see **Tri-** and **Form**.

TRIGGER, a catch which, when pulled, lets fall the hammer or cock of a gun. (Du.) A weakened or 'voiced' form of *tricker*. In Butler, Hudibras, pt. i. c. 3, l. 528, Bell's edition, we find: 'The trigger of his pistol draw.' Here the editor, without any hint and free from any conscience in the matter, has put *trigger* in the place of *tricker*; see the quotation as it stands in Richardson and Todd's Johnson. Spelt *tricker* in Farquhar, Recruiting Officer, i. 1 (1706). = *Du. trekker*, a trigger; formerly *trecker*, 'a drawer, a haler, or a puller,' Hexham. = *Du. trekken*, to pull, draw; see **Trook** (3). Der. *trig*, vb., to skid a wheel (Phillips).

TRIGLYPH, a three-grooved tablet. (L.—Gk.) A term in Doric architecture. In Bloom's Gloss, ed. 1674. = *L. triglyphus*; Vitruvius, iv. 2 (White). = *Gk. τριγλύφος*, three-cloven; also, a triglyph, three-grooved tablet. = *Gk. τρι-*, three; and *γλύφειν*, to carve, hollow out, groove, which is allied to *E. cleave*; see **Cleave** (1). Der. *triglyph-ic*.

TRIGON, a combination of three zodiacal signs, so as to form an equilateral triangle. (L.—Gk.) 'The fiery trigon'; Shak. 2 Hen. IV. ii. 4. 288. The combination of Aries, Leo, and Sagittarius was the 'fiery' trigon. = *L. trigonum*, a triangle, trigon. = *Gk. τριγωνος*, a triangle, neut. of *τριγωνος*, three-cornered. = *Gk. τρι-*, for *τρεῖς*, three; *γων-ia*, an angle, akin to *γων*, a knee. Cf. **Trine**.

TRIGONOMETRY, the measurement of triangles. (Gk.) Shak. has *trigon*, i.e. triangle, 2 Hen. IV. ii. 4. 288. In Phillips, ed. 1706. Coined from *Gk. τριγωνο-*, for *τριγωνος*, a triangle; and *-μετρον*, measurement (as in *geo-metry*, &c.), from *μετρον*, a measure. β. *Τριγωνος* is properly neut. of *τριγωνος*, three-cornered; from *τρι-*, three, and *γων-ia*, an angle, akin to *γων*, a knee. See **Tri-**, **Knee**, and **Metre**. Der. *trigonometric-al*, -ly.

TRILATERAL, having three sides. (L.) In Phillips, ed. 1706. Coined with suffix *-al* (L. *-ālis*) from *L. trilaterus*, three-sided. = *L. tri-*, three; and *later-*, decl. stem of *latus*, a side; see **Tri-** and **Lateral**.

TRILINGUAL, consisting of three languages. (L.) Coined with suffix *-al* (L. *-ālis*) from *L. trilinguis*, triple-tongued, speaking three languages. = *L. tri-*, three; and *lingua*, a tongue. See **Tri-** and **Lingual**.

TRILITERAL, consisting of three letters. (L.) A term applied to Hebrew roots. From **Tri-** and **Literal**.

TRILL (1), to shake, to quaver. (Ital.) 'The sober-suited songstress trills her lay'; Thomson, Summer, 746. 'His trills and quavers'; Tatler, no. 222, Sept. 9, 1710. Phillips, ed. 1706, gives: 'Trill, a quavering in music,' and rightly notes that it is an Ital. word, like many other musical terms. = Ital. *trillare*, to trill, shake, quaver; *trillo*, sb., a trill, shake. A word of imitative origin, meaning 'to say trill.' Cf. Span. *trinar*, to trill. Hence are derived *E. trill*, *Du. trillen*, *G. trillern*, &c. Der. *trill*, sb.

TRILL (2), to turn round and round. (Scand.) Perhaps obsolete, but once common. 'As fortune trills the ball'; Gascoigne, Fruits of War, st. 67. 'To trill, circummertere'; Levius. 'I trill a whirling round aboute, *þe pironette*'; Palgrave. *Mk. trillen*, Chaucer, C. T. 10630 (F. 316). = Swed. *trilla*, to roll, whence *trilla*, a roller; Dan. *trille*, to roll, trundle, whence *trille*, a disc, *trillebør*, a wheelbarrow. Perhaps allied to *E. drill*; but this is by no means certain. It may be allied to Low G. *trisen*, to turn round; see **Trise** (2).

TRILL (3), to trickle, to roll. (Scand.) In Spenser, F. Q. ii. 12. 78; K. Lear, iv. 3. 13. 'With many a teere trilling on my cheekie'; Chaucer, C. T. 7246, D 1864 (Corpus MS.). = Dan. *trille*, to roll, to trickle (as tears), Larsen; Swed. *trilla ned*, to roll down. This is merely a particular use of **Trill** (2).

TRILLION, a million raised to the third power. (F.—L.) A coined word, said in Todd's Johnson to have been invented by Locke. Composed of *tri-*, for *trid*, three; and *-illion*, the latter part of the word *million*. See **Tri-** and **Million**; and see **Billion**.

TRIOBITE, a kind of fossil. (Gk.) Named from its three lobes. = *Gk. τρι-*, for *τρεῖς*, three; *λοβ-ος*, a lobe; = *τρι-ος*, suffix.

TRIOLOGY, a series of three tragedies or poems. (F.—Gk.) *F. trilogye* (1812); Hatfield. = *Gk. τριλογία*. = *Gk. τρι-*, for *τρεῖς*, three; *-λογία*, from *λόγος*, a tale, story; see **Logio**.

TRIM, to put in due order, to adjust, to deck, dress, arrange. (F.) 'I trymme, as a man doth his heare [hair]'; Palgrave. ME. *trumen*, *trimes*, a rare word. 'Ich iseo godd seolf mid his eadi engles bitrumen þe abuten' = I see God Himself with His blessed angels be-trim [surround] thee about; St. Marharete, p. 20, l. 3. 'Helle hundes habbes bitrume me'—hounds of hell have surrounded me; id. p. 6, l. 4 from bottom. AS. *tryman*, *trymman*, to make firm, strengthen (a common word), Grein, ii. 554; also, to set in order, array, prepare, Blickling Homilies, p. 91, l. 31; p. 201, l. 35. The orig. sense is preserved in our phrase *to trim a boat*, 'i.e. to make it steady; hence to put in perfect order. Formed (by the regular vowel-change from *u* to *y*) from the Teut. type of AS. *trum*, adj., firm, strong, Grein, ii. 553. = Low G. *trium*; only in the derivative *betrimmed*, *betrimmed*, decked, trimmed, adorned; *trimme*, an affected or over-dressed person. Root uncertain. Der. *trim*, sb., Cor. i. 9. 62; *trim*, adj. (with the vowel *i* of the derived verb), Much Ado, iv. 1. 323; *trim-ly*, *trim-ness*; *trimm-er*, *trimm-ing*; also *be-trim*, verb, Temp. iv. 65.

TRIMETER, a division of a verse consisting of three measures. (L.—Gk.) In Ben Jonson, tr. of Horace, Art of Poetry, l. 333. = *L. trimetrus*, Horace, Art of Poetry, ll. 252, 259. = *Gk. τριμετρος*, consisting of three measures. = *Gk. τρι-*, three; and *μετρον*, a measure, metre. See **Tri-** and **Metre**.

TRINE, a certain aspect of the planets. (L.) In Milton, P. L. x. 659. 'Tryne in trone'; Cov. Myst., p. 88. 'Trine, belonging to the number three; as, a trine aspect, which is when a planet is distant from each other [by] a third part of the circle, i.e. 120 degrees. It is noted thus Δ, and accounted by astrologers an aspect of amity and friendship'; Phillips. = *L. trinus*, more common in pl. *trini*, three by three. For **tris-ius*, allied to *trēs*, three. Brugmann, ii. § 66. See **Tri-** and **Three**. Der. *triu-al*, Spenser, F. Q. i. 12. 39. Also *trin-i-ty*, q.v.

TRINITY, the union of Three in One Godhead. (F.—L.) ME. *trinitee*, Chaucer, C. T. 7406 (Tr 1824); Ancrur Riwle, p. 26,

1. 10. —OF. *trinité*, later *trinité*. —L. *trinitatem*, acc. of *trinitas*, a triad. —L. *trinus*, threefold; see **TRINE**. Der. *Trinity-Sunday*; *Trinitarian*, *Trinitarianism*.

TRINKET (1), a small ornament. (F.—L. ?) We find ME. *'treuket'*, sowsary knife, i.e. a shoemaker's knife, Prompt. Parv. *'Trenket'*, an instrument for a cordwayner, *batton a l'orneur* [sowles]; Palsgrave. Way, in his note to Prompt. Parv., says: 'In a *Nominal* by Nich. de Minshull, Harl. MS. 1002, under *peritinentia allutarii*, occur:—*Aserium*, a shaving-knife; *Galla*, idem est, *trynet*; also, under *peritinentia rustica*, occur:—*Sarcolum*, a wedge-hoke; *Sarpa*, idem est, *trynet*.' This shows that a *trynet* was a general name for a sort of knife, whether for shoemaking or weeding. Palsgrave gives the spelling *trynet* as well as *trunket*. We may fairly assume that *trinket* was also used to denote a toy-knife, such as could be worn about the person, and that for three reasons. These are: (1) the sense of something worn about the person still clings to *trinket* at this day; (2) *trinket*, as used by old authors, means sometimes a tool or implement, sometimes a knife; and (3) toy-knives were very commonly given as presents to ladies, and were doubtless of an ornamental character, and worn on the person. As early as Chaucer's time, the Friar had his tippet 'farsed [stuffed] ful of knives And pinnes, for to given faire wivies.' A few examples of the use of the word may be added. 'The poorer sort of common soldiers have every man his leather bag or sachell well sown together, wherein he packs up all his *trinkets*.' Hakluyt's Voyages, i. 62. 'What husbandle husbands, except they be foolcs, But handsome have storehouse for *trinkets* and tooles?' Tusser, Husb. § 53. 13. Todd cites from Arbuthnot: 'She was not *hung* about with toys and *trinkets*, tweezer-cases, pocket-glasses.' More extracts would probably make this matter clearer. β. The etymology of *trinket*, formerly *trenket*, in the sense of 'knife', is from (ONorth F. *trénquet*, variant of OF. *tranchet*, a small knife (see Supp. to Godefroy). —ONorth F. *trénquer*, occurring in *trénquefle*, variant of *tranchefle* (Godefroy), so that *trenquer* is a variant of OF. *tranchier*, *trancher*, to cut. Cf. Span. *trinchete*, a shoemaker's paring-knife, *tranchete*, a broad curved knife, used for pruning, a shoemaker's heel-knife; mod. F. *tranchet*, a shoemaker's knife; OF. *trinchet*, sup. to Godefroy, s.v. *tranchet*. And cf. Span. *trinchar*, to cut. See further under **TRENCH**. γ. Perhaps we may also note MItal. *trincare*, 'to trim or snug up,' whence *trincato*, 'fine, neat, trim,' Florio. This seems allied to *trinci*, 'fringings, lacings, cuts, or snips in garments,' id.; and to *trinciare*, to cut, allied to Span. *trinchar*, as above.

TRINKET (2), **TRINQUET**, the highest sail of a ship. (F.—Ital.—L.) In Hakluyt, Voy. iii. 471. Spelt *trinkette* in Minshew, ed. 1627. 'Trinquet,' is properly the top or top-gallant on any mast, the highest sail of a ship; Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674. —F. *trinquet*, 'the top or top-gallant,' &c. (as in Blount); Cot.—Ital. *trinchetto*, 'a small sail in a ship called a trinket'; Florio. [Or from Span. *trinquete*, a trinket.] Prob. from L. *triquetrum*, acc. of *triquetrus*, three-cornered (with reference to lateen sails). Prob. from L. *tri*, allied to *trés*, three; and **quatus*, *quadrus*, square, hence 'cornered.' Cf. L. *quater*, four times, *quatuor*, four. ¶ The n may have been due to association with Span. *trınca*, a rope for lashing fast; *trincar*, to keep close to the wind; *poner la vela a la trınca*, 'to put a ship that the edges of the sails may be to the wind'; Minshew.

TRINOMIAL, in mathematics, an expression consisting of three terms. (L.) Not a good form; it should rather have been *trinominal*. Coined, in imitation of *binomial*, from *tri*, three; and *nómi*, for *nómini*, decl. stem of *nómen*, a name. See **TRI**- and **NOMINAL**; and **BINOMIAL**.

TRIO, in music, a piece for three performers. (Ital.—L.) Modern; added by Todd to Johnson. —Ital. *trío*, a trio, three parts together. —L. *tri*, three, allied to *trés*, three; see **TRI**- and **THREE**.

TRIP, to move with short, light steps, to stumble, err; also, to cause to stumble. (F.—Teut.) ME. *trippen*; 'This hors anon gan for to *trippe* and daunce'; Chaucer, C. T. 10626 (F 1312). —OF. *treper* (Wace), *tripier*, *tripper*, to dance; Norm. dial. *tripier*. —MDu. *trippen*, 'to tread under foot'; *tripplen*, 'to trip or to daunce'; Hexham. Cf. Low G. *trippeln*, to trip; Swed. *trippa*, to trip; Dan. *trippe*, to trip, *tripp*, a short step; Iccl. *trippi*, a young colt (from its tripping gait). The base *trip*- is a lighter form of *trap*-, as in MDu. *trappen*, to tread under foot; the nasalised form appears in *Tramp*, q.v. Der. *trip*, sb., Tw. Nt. v. 170; *tripping-ly*, Hamlet, iii. 2. 2. **TRIPANG**, **TREPANG**, an edible sea-slug. (Malay.) Malay *tripang*.

TRIPARTITE, divided into three parts, having three corresponding parts, existing in three copies. (L.) In Shak. i Hen. IV, iii. 1. 80. 'Indentures *tripartite* indented'; Bury Wills, ed. Tyms,

p. 57, in a will dated 1480. —L. *tri*, three; and *partit-us*, pp. of *partiri*, to part, divide, from *parti*-, decl. stem of *pars*, a part. See **TRI**- and **PART**.

TRIPLE, the stomach of ruminating animals, prepared for food. (F.) ME. *tripe*, Prompt. Parv.; King Alisaunder, l. 1578. —F. *tripe*, tripe. Cf. Span. and Port. *tripa*, Ital. *trippa*. Of unknown origin. We also find Irish *tripra*, a pl., tripes, entrails; W. *tripa*, the intestines; Bret. *stripen*, tripe, more commonly used in the pl. *stripenno*, *stripen*, the intestines.

TRIPHTHONG, three vowel characters representing a single sound. (Gk.) Little used; coined in imitation of *diphthong*, with prefix *tri*- (Gk. *tri*-), three, instead of *di*- (Gk. *di*-), double. See **TRI**- and **DIPHTHONG**. Der. *tripthong-al*.

TRIPLE, threefold, three times repeated. (F.—L.) In Shak. Mid. Nt. Dr. v. 391. [Rich. refers us to Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. iv. met. 7, l. 26, but the reading there is *treble*, a much older form.] —F. *triple*, 'triple, threefold'; Cot. —L. *tripulus*, triple. —L. *tri*-, three; and *-plus*, related to L. *plenus*, full. See **TRI**- and **DOUBLE**. Der. *triply*; *triplet*, formed in imitation of *doublet*. Doublet, *treble*.

TRIPPLICATE, threefold. (L.) In mathematics, a *triplicate* ratio is not the ratio of 3 to 1, but the ratio of two cubical numbers, just as the duplicate ratio is a ratio of squares. In Phillips, ed. 1706. —L. *triplicatus*, pp. of *triplicare*, to treble. —L. *tri*-, three; and *plus*-*are*, to fold, weave. See **TRI**- and **PLY**. Der. *triplicate-ion*, from L. acc. *triplicitiōnem*. Also *triplex*, from L. *triplex*, threefold, Tw. Nt. v. 41; *triplic-it-y*, Spenser, F. Q. i. 12. 39.

TRIPOD, anything supported on three feet, as a stool. (L.—Gk.; or Gk.) In Chapman, tr. of Homer, Iliad, b. ix. l. 127; where it was taken directly from Gk. Also in Holland, tr. of Plutarch, 1102, where we find '*tripode* or three-footed table' (K.). ME. *tripod*, Trevisa, tr. of Illyden, l. 179. —L. *tripod*-, stem of *tripūs*. —Gk. *tripous* (stem *tripōs*), three-footed; or, as sb., a tripod, a three-footed brass kettle, a three-legged table. —Gk. *tri*-, three; and *pod* (stem *pod-*), a foot, cognate with F. *foot*; see **TRI**- and **FOOT**. Der. *tripos* (for L. nom. *tripūs*, Gk. *tripous*), an honour examination at Cambridge, so called at present because the successful candidates are arranged in *three* classes; but we must not forget that a *tripos* sometimes meant an oracle (see Johnson), and that there was formerly a certain scholar who went by the name of *tripos*, being otherwise called *prevaricator* at Cambridge or *terra filius* at Oxford; he was a master of arts chosen at a commencement to make an ingenious satirical speech reflecting on the misdeeds of members of the university, a practice which gave rise to the so-called *tripos-verse*, i.e. facetious Latin verses printed on the back of the *tripos*-lists (after 1798). The orig. reference was to the *Tripos* on which the M.A. sat; and the lists were named from the verses which took the place of his speech. See Phillips, ed. 1706. 'Wits, . . . who never . . . were at all inspired from a *Tripos*,' *Terra-filius*, or *Prevaricator*'s speech; Eng. Garner, vii. 267 (1670). Doublet, *trivet*.

TRIPTYCH, a picture in three compartments. (Gk.) Frequently, the two side-pictures can be folded over the central one, which is of double their breadth. —Gk. *τρίπτυχον*, neut. of *τρίπτυχος*, threefold, or consisting of three layers. —Gk. *tri*-, for *treis*, three; *πτυχ*, a fold, from *πτύσσειν* (for **πτύχ-ειν*), to fold.

TRIREME, a galley with three ranks of oars. (L.) 'Thucydides writeth that Aminocles the Corinthian built the first *trireme* with three rows of oars to a side'; Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. vii. c. 56. —L. *trirēmis*, a *trireme*. —L. *trirēmis*, having three banks of oars. —L. *tri*-, three; and *rēmus*, an oar. β. The L. *trirēmis* corresponds to Gk. *τρίρημις*, a *trireme*; Thucydides, i. 13. γ. The L. *rēmus* = OL. *resmos*, is allied to Gk. *ῥέμπος*, a rudder, orig. a paddle. The Gk. *ῥέμπος*, like *-np-ns* in *τρίπημις*, is allied to E. *rudder* and *row*. See **ROW** (1).

TRISE, the same as **TRICE** (2); q.v.

TRISECT, to divide into three equal parts. (L.) Coined (in imitation of *bi-sect*) from L. *tri*-, three; and *sect-us*, supine of *secūre*, to cut. See **TRI**-, **SECTION**, **BISECT**. Der. *trisection*.

TRIST, the same as **TRYST**, q.v.

TRISYLLABLE, a word of three syllables. (F.—L.—Gk.) From **TRI**- and **Syllable**; see **Dissyllable**. Cotgrave gives F. *trisyllable*, adj., of three syllables. Der. *trisyllab-ic*, *trisyllab-ical*, -ly.

TRITE, worn out by use, hackneyed. (L.) In Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674. —L. *tritius*, worn, pp. of *tere*re, to rub, to wear. —Russ. *teret* (e), to rub; Lithuan. *triti*, to rub; Gk. *τέριπαι* (for **τέρι-παι*). —✓TER, to rub. Der. *trite-ly*, -ness. Also *trit-ur-ale*, *trit-bul-at-ion*, q.v. And see *try*. From the same root, *con-trite*, *de-trite*.

TRITON, a marine demi-god. (L.—Gk.) In Shak. Cor. iii. 1. 89. —L. *Trítōn*. —Gk. *Τρίτων*, a Triton. Cf. Irish *triath*, the sea; Skt. *trita-*, the name of a deity.

TRITURATE, to rub or grind to powder. (L.) Blount, ed. 1674, has *triturate* and *trituration*. Perhaps the sb. *trituration* was first introduced from the F. sb. *trituration*, 'a crumming, crumbling,' Cot. = L. *tritūrus*, pp. of *tritūrāre*, to thrash, hence to grind. = L. *tritūra*, a rubbing, chafing; formed like the fut. part. of *terere*, to rub; see **TRITE**. Der. *trituration*, *trituri-able*.

TRIUMPH, joy for success, rejoicing for victory. (F.—L.—Gk.) ME. *triumph*, Chaucer, C.T. 14369 (B3553). = OF. *triumphe*, *trionphe*, 'a triumph,' Cot. = L. *triumphum*, acc. of *triumphus*, a triumph, or public rejoicing for a victory. = Gk. *θρίαμβος*, a hymn to Bacchus, sung in festal processions to his honour; also used as a name for Bacchus. Der. *triumph*, verb, L. L. L. iv. 3. 35; *triumph-er*, Titus Andron. i. 170; *triumph-ant*, Rich. III. iii. 2. 84, from the stem of the pres. part. of L. *triumphāre*, to triumph; *triumph-ant-ly*, also *triumph-al*, from L. *triumphālis*, belonging to a triumph. Doublet, *trump* (2). (Perhaps L. *triumphus* is a native word.)

TRIUMVIR, one of three men in the same office or government. (L.) Shak. has *triumvirate*, Antony, iii. 6. 28; and even *triumviry*, L. L. L. iv. 3. 53. = L. *triumvir*, one of three men associated in an office. A curious form, evolved from the pl. *triumviri*, three men, which again was evolved from the gen. pl. *trium virorum*, so that *trium* is the gen. pl. of *trēs*, three; whilst *vir*, a man, is a nom. sing. See **Three** and **Virile**. Der. *triumvir-ate*, from L. *triumvirātus*, the office of a triumvir.

TRINE, the being Three in One. (L.) In Phillips, ed. 1706. Coined from L. *tri-*, three; and *ūnus*, one, cognate with F. *une*. See **Tri-** and **One**.

TRIVET, **TREVET**, a three-legged support. (L.) 'A *trivette*, tripes,' Levins. In the Bury Wills, ed. Tymms, p. 82, we find *trevid* under the date 1493, and the pl. *trivettis* at p. 100, under the date 1504. AS. *treft*, Cart. Saxon, ed. Birch, iii. 367. = L. *tripedes*, acc. of *tripēs*, having three feet. = L. *tri-*, three, and *pēs*, a foot, cognate with E. *foot*. Doublet, *tripod*, which is a Greek form.

TRIVIAL, common, slight, of small worth. (F.—L.) In Shak. All's Well, v. 3. 61. It also meant trite or well-known; see Trench, Select Glossary. = F. *trivial*, 'trivial, common;' Cot. = L. *trivialis*, that which belongs to the cross-roads, that which may be picked up anywhere, ordinary, common-place. = L. *trivialis*, a place where three roads meet. = L. *tri-*, three; and *via*, a way; see **Tri-** and **Voyage**. Der. *trivialis-ly*, *-ness*.

TROCHEE, a metrical foot of two syllables, a long one followed by a short one. (L.—Gk.) Spelt *trocheus* in Putehan, Art of Poetry, b. ii. c. 3; now shortened to *trochee*. = L. *trocheus*. = Gk. *τροχαιος*, running; also a trochee, from its tripping measure. = Gk. *τροχός*, a running. = Gk. *τρέχειν*, to run. The form of the root appears to be DIKEGH. Der. *trochaic-ly*, from Gk. *τροχαιος*. And see **truck** (2).

TROGLodyTE, a dweller in a cave. (F.—L.—Gk.) 'These savages . . . flew away at last into their caves, for they were *troglo-dites*;' Howell, Foreign Travel, sect. x; ed. Arber, p. 51. And see Trevisa, tr. of Higden, i. 159. = F. *trogodyte*, used by Montesquieu, and doubtless somewhat older than his time. = L. *trogodyta*. = Gk. *τρογλοδύτης*, one who creeps into holes, a cave-dweller; Herod. iv. 183. = Gk. *τρογλο-* for *τρώγλη*, a hole, a cave; and *δύ-ειν*, to enter, creep into; with suffix *-της*, of the agent. β. *τρώγλη* is from Gk. *τρώγ-ειν*, to gnaw, to bite, hence to gnaw a hole; whence also **TROUT**.

TROLL, to roll, to sing a catch, to fish for pike with a rod of which the line runs on a reel. (F.—Teut.) ME. *trollen*, to roll; Prompt. Parv. To *troll the bowl*, to send it round, circulate it; see **Troul** in Nares. To *troll a catch* is, probably, to sing it irregularly (see below); to *troll*, in fishing, is, prob. rather to draw the line hither and thither than to use a reel; see **Trawl**. = MF. *troller*, which Cot. explains by 'hounds to *troule*, rauge, or hunt out of order;' to which he subjoins the sb. *trollerie*, 'a trowling or disordered ranging, a hunting out of order;' this shows it was a term of the chase. Roquefort gives OF. *trouler*, *troller*, to run hither and thither; cf. mod. F. *trôler*, to lead, drag about, also to stroll about, to ramble. = G. *trollen*, to roll, to troll; cognate with MDu. *drollen*, 'to troole,' Hexham; Low G. *drollen*, to troll, troll, Bremen Wörterbuch. Prob. allied to EFries. *drollen*, to turn, to roll; and to **Drill** (1). ¶ Distinct from *trail*. Der. *troll-er*; also *troll-op*, a stroller, slattern, loitering person, where the suffix is obscure; perhaps suggested by *gallop*. Phillips gives *troll about*, 'to ramble up and down in a careless or sluttish dress;' also *trollop*, 'an idle, nasty slut.' And see **trull**.

TROMBONE, a deep-toned bass instrument of music. (Ital.—G.—Slav.) Not in Todd's Johnson. = Ital. *trombone*, a trombone, trumpet, sackbut; augmentative form of *tromba*, a trumpet; see **Trump** (1).

TRON, a weighing-machine. (F.—L.) See Riley, tr. of Liber Albus, pp. 124, 199, 548; hence *ironage*, pp. 199, 215. The *tron* was gen. used for weighing wool. The *Tron Church* in Edinburgh is so called from being situated near the site of the old weighing-machine. We read of 'Tronage and Poundage' in Arnold's Chronicle, ed. 1811, p. 100; where we also find: 'To *ironage* pertenein thoos things that shal be weyen by the *trone* of the kynge.' = AF. *trone*, a weighing-machine, Liber Albus, p. 246; and Latinised as Low L. *trona* (in Ducange); cf. OF. *trouel*, a dimin. form in Godefroy. = L. *trulina*, a pair of scales. Cf. Gk. *τρονάρη*, a tongue of a balance, a pair of scales. Der. *iron-ge*; with F. suffix *-age* < L. *-aticum*.

TROOP, a company, especially of soldiers, a crew. (F.) In Shak. Temp. i. 2. 220. = F. *troupe*, 'a troupe, crew;' Cot. OF. *trope*, in use in the 13th cent., Littré; cf. Span. *tropa*, Mital. *tropia*, 'a troupe,' Florio; mod. Ital. *truppa*; Late L. *truppus*. β. Origin doubtful; perhaps from Norw. *tropp*, a flock, a crowd, Icel. *þorp*; cf. Icel. *þyrrast*, to throng. Körtling, § 9520. Der. *troop*, verb, Romeo, i. 5. 80; hence *troop-er*, *moss-troop-er*.

TROPE, a figure of speech. (L.—Gk.) In Levins; and in Sir T. More, Works, p. 1340 a. = L. *trōpus*, a figure of speech, a trope. = Gk. *τροπός*, a turning, a turn, a turn or figure of speech. = Gk. *τροπή*, 2nd grade of *τρέπω*, to turn. 4. OL. *trepere*, to turn. Der. *tropeic*, q.v. Also *tropeic-al*, i. e. figurative; *trope-logic-al*, expressed in tropes, Tyndall, Works, p. 166, col. 1 (see **Logio**). Also *heliō-trope*. And see *trophy*, *trobador*, *trover*.

TROPHY, a memorial of the defeat of an enemy, something taken from an enemy. (F.—L.—Gk.) Formerly spel. *trophæe*, as in Cotgrave, and in Spenser, F. Q. vii. 7. 56. = F. *trophée*, 'a trophy, a sign or mark of victory;' Cot. = L. *trōphæum*, a sign of victory. = Gk. *τροφαῖον*, *τροφαῖον*, a trophy, a monument of an enemy's defeat, consisting of shields, &c., displayed on a frame. Neut. of *τροφάω*, adj., belonging to a defeat. = Gk. *τροφή*, a return, a putting to flight of an enemy by causing them to turn. = Gk. *τροπή*, 2nd grade of *τρέπω*, to turn; see **Trope**. Der. *trophé-id*.

TROPIC, one of the two small circles on the celestial sphere, where the sun appears to turn, after reaching its greatest declination north or south; also one of two corresponding circles on the terrestrial sphere. (F.—L.—Gk.) ME. *trophik*, Chaucer, On the Astrolabe, pt. i. c. 17, l. 8. = F. *tropique*, 'a tropick;' Cot. = L. *trōpicum*, acc. of *trōpicus*, tropical. = Gk. *τροπικός*, belonging to a turn; β. *τροπικός κύκλος*, the tropic circle. = Gk. *τροπός*, a turn; see **Trope**. Der. *tropic*, adj.; *tropic-al*, *tropic-al-ly*.

TROT, to move or walk fast, run as a horse when not going at full pace. (F.—L.?) ME. *trotten*, Chaucer, C. T. 9412 (E 1538); P. Plowman, B. ii. 164. = F. *trotter*, 'to trot;' Cot. OF. *troter*, 13th cent.; Littré. We also find OF. *trotier*, a trotter, messenger, Late L. *trotarius*; and this answers so nearly to L. *tolitarius*, going at a trot, that it is usual to suppose OF. *trotter* to result from a Late L. *tolitarius*, to trot, by the common change of *t* into *r*, and loss of *o*. β. *Tolitarius* is derived from *tolūtum*, adv., at a trot, used of horses. The lit. sense is 'with a lifting up of the feet.' = L. *toltere*, to lift; see **Tolerate**. γ. This etymology is accepted by Diez, Scheler, and Littré; but some compare MHG. *trotten*, to run, perhaps allied to G. *tretten*, to tread; MDu. *tratten*, 'to go, to pace, or to trot;' Hexham. G. *tretten* is cognate with E. *tread*. Der. *trot*, sb., *trott-er*.

TROTH, truth, fidelity. (E.) In Shak. Mids. Nt. Dr. ii. 2. 36. ME. *trouthe*, Ormulum, i. 44. Formed from the verb **Trow**, q.v. Der. *troth-ed*, Much Ado, iii. 1. 38; *troth-plight*, a plighting of troth, Wint. Tale, i. 2. 278; *troth-plight* = *troth-plighted*, Wint. Tale, v. 3. 151. Also *be-troth*, q.v.

TROUBADOUR, a Provençal poet. (Prov.—L.—Gk.) See Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poetry, sect. iii. And see Littré, Roquefort, and Raynouard. *Troubadour* does not seem to be the right Prov. word, but a F. modification of it. The Prov. word is *trobador* (Littré), or (very commonly) *trobairre*; see Bartsch, Chrest. Provençale. From a L. type **trōpādōrem*, acc. of **trōpātor*; from a verb **trōpāre*, formed from L. *trōpus*, which was used by Venantius Fortunatus (about A.D. 600) with the sense of 'a kind of singing, a song,' White; and see Ducange. This is only a peculiar use of L. *trōpus*, which usually means a trope; see **Trope**. β. The Late L. **trōfāre* would have the exact sense 'to make or write, or sing a song' which is so conspicuous in OF. *trover* (F. *trouver*), Prov. *trobār*, Port. and Span. *trovar*, Ital. *trovare*; for, though the mod. F. *trouver* means 'to find' in a general sense, this is merely generalised from the particular sense of 'to find out' or 'devise' poetry; cf. Port. *trova*, a rime, *trovar*, to make rimes, *trovador*, a rimer; Span. *trova*, verse, *trovar*, to versify, also to find; *trovador*, a versifier, finder; *trovista*, a poet; Ital. *trovare*, 'to finde, to devise, to invent, to imagine, get, obtain, procure, seek out,' Florio. It may be added

that, even in Gk., *ῥῥῶος* was used with reference to music, to signify a particular mode, such as *ῥῥῶος Ἀδῶος*, the Lydian mode, &c. *y.* As regards the letter-changes, a *L. p* rightly gives Ital. *p* and Prov. *b*, as in Ital. *arrivare* = Prov. *arribar* < *L. adriare* (see **ARRIVE**). Cf. also Prov. *troubaire*, a troubadour; from *L. nom.* **trōpādor*. See **TROVER**.

TROUBLE, to agitate, disturb, confuse, vex. (F. — *L.*) *M.E.* *troublen*, Wyclif, Mark, ix. 19; *trublen*, Ancræn Riwle, p. 268, l. 20. — *OF.* *trubler*, *troubler*, later *troubler*, 'to trouble, disturb'; Cot. Formed as if from a Late *L. *turbulāre*, a verb made from *L. turbula*, a disorderly group, a little crowd of people (White), dimin. of *turba*, a crowd. In fact, we find *OF. turbulere*, one who troubles. [From the *L. turba* we have also the verb *turbāre*, to disturb, with much the same sense as *F. troubler*.] *β.* The *L. turba*, a crowd, confused mass of people, is cognate with Gk. *ῥῥῥῥῥῥ*, also written *ῥῥῥῥῥῥ*, disorder, throng, bustle; whence *ῥῥῥῥῥῥ* (see) to disturb. See **TURBID**. *Der.* *trouble*, sb., spelt *trubie*, *turbie* in Prompt. Parv., from *OF. trouble*, *trubie*, later *trouble*, 'trouble'; Cot.; *trouble-some*, Mer. Wives, l. 1. 325; *troub-ous*, 2 Hen. VI, i. 2. 22. Also *turb-id*, *turb-ul-ent*, *q.v.* Also (from *L. turbāre*) *dis-turb*, *per-turb*.

TROUGH, a long hollow vessel for water. (F.) *M.E.* *troghe*, *trough*, Chaucer, C. T. 3627. *AS.* *troh* or *trog* (gen. *trogas*), a trough or hollow vessel; used by Alfred in the sense of a little boat, tr. of Orosius, b. ii. c. 5. § 7 (end). 'Littoraria, *trog-skip*, i.e. a little boat', Spau. 166. 4; 'Canthera, *trog*', id. 12. 12. *Du. trog*; *Icel. trog*; *Dan. trog*; *Swed. tråg*; *G. trog*, *MIIG. trog*. We find also *G. truhe*, *OHG. truha*, a chest or trunk. Teut. type **trugōz*, *ldg. type* **drukōz*, m.; from **ldg. dru-*, as in *Skt. dru*, a tree; with *adj. suffix*. Thus the sense is 'wooden'; see **TREE**. *Der. tray*.

TROUNC, to beat, castigate. (F. — *L.*) 'But the Lord trounced Sisara and all his charrettes'; Bible, 1551, Judges, iv. 15. *Lit.* 'to beat with a truncheon.' — *OF.* *trous*, m. a truncheon; *tronce*, f., variant of *OF. tronche*, 'a great piece of timber', Cot.; allied to *F. tronc*, a trunk; cf. also *F. tronson*, mod. *F. tronçon*, 'a truncheon or little trunk, a thick slice', id. See **TRUNCEON** and **TRUNK**. Cf. also *F. troncir*, 'to cut or break off in two', Cot.; *Span. tronzar*, to shatter.

TROUSERS, TROWERS, a garment worn by males on the lower limbs. (F. — *L.* — *Gk.*) The form *trowers* does not seem to be old; Richardson quotes 'by laced stockings and trowers' from Wiseman's Surgery, b. i. c. 18; Wiseman died in 1676. In older books the word appears without the latter *r*, in the forms *trowes*, *trouses*, &c., and even *troze*; cf. Lowland *Sc. traws*. We find, however, the curious and corrupt form *strowers* in *Slak. Hen. V*, iii. 7. 57, where most mod. editions have *trowers*, though the same form occurs also in Dekker and Middleton; see Dyce's Glossary to Shakespeare. *β.* The word was particularly used of the nether garments of the Irish; Nares cites, from Ware's Antiquities of Ireland, 'their little coats, and strait breeches called trowes.' 'Their breeches, like the Irish trowe, have hose and stockings sewed together,' Sir T. Herbert, Travels, p. 297 (Todd) or p. 313, ed. 1665. Hence Irish *trius*, *triubhas*, trousers; *MIrish triubhas*; Gael. *triubhas*. Herbert also has the spelling *trowes*, p. 325, ed. 1665. 'The poor trowz'd Irish there,' Drayton, Polyolbion, song 22. Cf. also: 'And leaving me to stalk here in my trowes,' Ben Jonson, Staple of News, i. 1 (Pennyboy junior). 'Four wild Irish in trowes,' Ford, Perkin Warbeck, iii. 1; stage direction. — *F.* *trousers*, s. pl., trunk-hose, breeches (Hamilton; see also Litttré). *Trousers* is the pl. of *trousse*, a bundle, a 'truss', formerly also a case, such as 'a quiver for arrows'; Cot. Hence *trousers* became a jocular term, used esp. of the breeches of a page (Litttré), and was so applied by the English to the Irish garments. — *F.* *trousier*, 'to truss, pack, tuck, bind or girt in, pluck or twich up'; Cot. These senses help to explain the sb. See further under **TRUSS**. *Der.* *trousseau*, *q.v.*

TROUSSEAU, a package; esp. the lighter articles of a bride's outfit. (F. — *L.* — *Gk.*) Modern; yet it is not a little remarkable that *trousseau*, i.e. packages, occurs in the Ancræn Riwle, p. 168, l. 1. — *F.* *trousseau*, 'a little truss or bundle'; Cot.; *OF. troussel*, dimin. of *F. trousse*, a truss, bundle; see **TRUSS**.

TROUT, a fresh-water fish. (*L.* — *Gk.*) *M.E.* *troute*, spelt *troutte* in the Prompt. Parv. *AS.* *truh*; 'Tructin, *truh*', *Voc.* 180. 37. — *L.* *tructa* (whence also *F. truite*); also *tructus* — *Gk.* *ῥῥῥῥῥῥ*, a gnawer, lover of dainties; also a sea-fish with sharp teeth. — *Gk.* *ῥῥῥῥῥῥ* — *traw*, with suffix *-traw* of the agent. As the sense is 'gnawer' or 'nibbler', it was easily applied to fish of various kinds. Cf. **TROGLDYTE**.

TROVE, the gaining possession of goods, by finding or otherwise. (F. — *L.* — *Gk.*) **Trove* is the name of an action, which a man hath against one who, having found any of his goods, refuseth to deliver them upon demand; Blount's Nonullexicon, ed. 1691. In

Butler, Hudibras, pt. iii. c. 3, l. 648. An old law-term, in early use, as shown by the spelling. — *OF.* *trouer*, later *trouver*, to find. It answers in form to the Late *L. *tropire*, orig. used in the sense to find out poetry, to invent, devise, which was a sense of *OF. trover*, and prob. the orig. one. See further under **TROUBADOUR**. Hence *treasure-trove*, treasure found, though *trove* is now barbarously pronounced as a monosyllable, where it stands for *OF. treuve* (*troue*), pp. of *trouer*, to find; see Blackstone, Commentaries, b. i. c. 8. *Der.* *con-trive*, *re-trive*.

TROW, to believe, think, suppose to be true. (E.) In Luke, xvii. 9 (A. V.). *M.E.* *trawen*, Chaucer, C. T. 693 (A 691). *OFries.* *trawen*, *EFries.* *trēn*, to believe. *AS.* *trāwian*, to trow, trust; from Teut. base **trū-*. We also find *AS. trāwian*, to believe, allied to *trēow*, sb., faith, and to *trāwe*, adj., true; from the Teut. base **trēw(w)*. Cf. *Icel. trúa*, to trow, *trūr*, true; *Dan. troe*, to trow, *tro*, true; *Swed. tro*, to trow; *Low G. trauen*, to trow, *trou*, true; *Du. trawen*, to marry, *trawu*, true; *G. trauen*, OHG. *trāwēn*, to trust; Goth. *trawan*, to believe. See **TRUE**.

TROWEL, a tool used in spreading mortar and in gardening. (F. — *L.*) *M.E.* *truel*; 'a truel of [a] massoun'; Wyclif, Amos, vii. 7, earlier version; in the later version has *trulle*. 'Ilec trolle, a trowelle'; *Voc.* 728. 29. Spelt *trowell* in Palsgrave. — *F.* *truelle*, a trowel, spelt *truele* in the 13th cent. (Litttré). — Late *L. trullia*, a trowel, in use A. D. 1163 (Ducange); cf. *L. trulla*, a small ladle, scoop, firepan, trowel. A dimin. of *L. trua*, a stirring-spoon, skimmer, ladle. See **TWIRL**.

TROWERS, the same as **TROUSERS**, *q.v.*
TROY-WEIGHT, the weight used by goldsmiths. (F.; and E.) Spelt *troie-weight* in Minshew, ed. 1627. *Troy wryt*; Paston Letters, iii. 297. 'The received opinion is that it took its name from a weight used at the fair of Troyes; this is likely enough; we have the pound of Cologne, of Toulouse, and perhaps also of Troyes. That there was a very old English pound of 12 oz. is a well-determined fact, and also that this pound existed long before the name Troy was given to it, [is] another.' The *troy-pound* was mentioned as a known weight in 2 Hen. V. cap. 4 (1414), and 2 Hen. VI. cap. 13 (1423), &c.; Eng. Cyclopaedia. And see Haydn, Dict. of Dates. This explanation is verified by the expression 'a Paris pece of sylver weyng bee the weight off troye viij. vuncis'; Arnold's Chronicle, ed. 1811, p. 108; at p. 191, it appears simply as 'troy weight.' As early as 1392-3, we find 'pouderis . . . de Troye'; Earl of Derby's Expeditious (C. S.), p. 100, l. 28. *Troyes* is a town in France, to the S.E. of Paris. Colgrave, s.v. *livre*, mentions the pounds of Spain, Florence, Lyons, and Milan; and explains *la livre des apothecaries* as belonging to 'Troy weight.'

TRUANT, an idler, a boy who absents himself from school without leave. (F. — *C.*) *M.E.* *truani*, Gower, C. A. ii. 13; bk. iv. 342. The derived sb. *truandise* occurs as early as in the Ancræn Riwle, p. 330, l. 2. — *AF.* *truant*, Boeve de Haumtone, ed. Stimming, l. 281; *Vie de St. Aulan*; *F. truand*, 'a common beggar, vagabond, a rogue, a lazare rascal'; Cot. He also gives the adj. *truand*, 'beggarly, rascally, roguish.' [We find also *Span. truhan*, Port. *truhão*, a buffoon, jester.] Of Celtic origin. — *W. truan*, wretched, *truan*, a wretch; *cf. truedd*, wretchedness, *trueni*, pity, *trugar*, compassionate, *truennus*, piteous. Corn. tr., interj. alas! woe! *troe*, wretched. Breton *truez*, *truez*, pity, *truez*, to pity; *truani*, a vagabond, beggar, of which Legonidec says that, though this particular form is borrowed from French, it is none the less of Celtic origin, and that, in the dialect of Vannes, a beggar is called *trued*. Irish *trogha*, miserable, unhappy; *troighe*, grief; *truo*, lean, piteous; *truadh*, a poor, miserable creature; *truagh*, pity, also poor, lean, meagre; &c. Gael. *truaghan*, a poor, distressed creature; *truaghanta*, lamentable, from *truagh*, wretched; *cf. truas*, pity, *troair*, mercy. *β.* Thus the *F. truand* is formed, with excrement *d*, from the sb. which appears as *W. truan*, Gael. *truaghan*, a wretched creature; which sb. was orig. an adj. extended from the shorter form seen in *W. tro*, Corn. *troe*, Irish *trogha*, Gael. *truagh*, wretched; *Olirish troag*; Celtic type **trawgos*, wretched (Stokes-Fick, p. 138). Allied to Gk. *σῥῥῥῥῥῥῥῥῥ*, I am wretched, I feel distress.

TRUCE, a temporary cessation of hostilities, temporary agreement. (E.) The etymology is much obscured by the curious modern spelling; it is really a plural form, and might be spelt *treus*, i.e. pledges, pl. of *treu*, a pledge of truth, derived from the adj. *treu*. This comes out clearly in tracing the *M.E.* forms. *M.E.* *trives*, Rob. of Glouc. p. 488, l. 10005; *troues*, K. Alisaunder, 2808; *troues*, Rich. Coer de Lion, 3207. **Truwys*, *truwys*, or *truce* of pees'; Prompt. Parv. All these are pl. forms; the sing. *treue*, a truce, pledge of reconciliation, occurs in P. Plowman, B. vi. 332, Morte Arthure, ed. Brock, 879. — *AS.* *trēwa*, a compact, promise, pledge, faith (Grein); cf. *AS. trēwa*, by-form *trēwa*, used in the sense of compact in Gen. xvii. 19; it also means faith, Mark, xi. 22. Allied

to AS. *trōwe*, true; see **True**. Cf. AF. *trues*, truce, Gaimar, 567; *trives*, id. 3046; *trewe*, sing., Stat. Realm, i. 300 (1344).

TRUCK (1), to barter, exchange. (F. - Teut.) 'All goods, wares, and merchandises so trucked, bought, or otherwise dispended'; Hakluyt's Voyages, i. 228. Just above, on the same page, we have: 'by way of merchandise, trucke, or any other respect.' ME. *trukken*, Prompt. Parv.; and even in Ancrén Kniwe, p. 408, l. 15. - AF. *troquier*, La Clef d'Amors, l. 1067; F. *troquer*, 'to truck, chop, swab, score, barter'; Cot. Cf. Span. (and Port.) *trocar*, to barter; Ital. *truccare*, 'to truck, barter'; Florio. β. From OF. *troque*, sb., barter (1537), Godefroy; MF. *troc*, *troq*, 'a bartering'; Cot. And the Vocab. du Haut Maine has *tric pour troc*, a simple exchange; and we find Norm. dial. *faire la troque*, to barter; Walloon *trouk po truck*, a simple exchange (Rémacle). A North F. form; the Central F. *trocher* occurs in 1434 (Ducange, s. v. *Trocere*). - WFlem. *trok*, *truk*, sale; used with regard to the good or bad 'sale' of goods, *trokken*, to procure goods. The WFlem. *trok* and *trokken* are used in all the senses of Du. *trek*, *trekken* (De Ho). Cf. Du. *trak*, demand, quick sale; in *trek zijn*, to be in vogue; from *trekken*, vb., to draw. See **Trigger**. Der. *truck*, sb., as above, from F. *troq*, 'a truck, or trucking'; Cot.; cf. Span. *truca*, *truque*, barter, Port. *troco*, the change of a piece of gold or silver, *troca*, barter. Also *truck-age*. See Notes on F. Etym., p. 307.

TRUCK (2), a small wheel, a low-wheeled vehicle for heavy articles. (L. - Gk.) 'In gunnery, trucks are entire round pieces of wood like wheels fixed on the axle-trees of the carriages, to move the ordnance at sea'; Phillips, ed. 1706. He also gives: '*trochus*, a wheel, a top for children to play with.' *Truck* is an English adaptation of L. *trochus*, now disused in its L. form. - Gk. *τροχός*, a runner, a wheel, disc. - Gk. *τροχ-*, and grade of *τροχέω*, to run; see **Trochee**. Der. *truck-le*, a little wheel, answering to L. *trochlea*; Phillips gives - '*trochlea*, a truckle or pulley, . . . which is one of the six mechanical powers or principles'; showing that the L. form *trochlea* was once in use. Rarest has: '*Pulle*, trochlea; a truckle, or pulley.' Cotgrave explains F. *jaquet* by 'a truckle or pulley'; and the word occurs rather early, as shown under **Truckle**, verb. Hence *truckle-bed*, a bed that runs on small wheels and can be pushed under another bed, Romeo, ii. 1. 39; see Nares. And see *truckle* below.

TRUCKLE, to submit servilely to another. (L. - Gk.) 'Truckle, to submit, to yield or buckle to'; Phillips, ed. 1706. Not an old word; Todd's Johnson has: 'Shall our nation be in bondage thus Unto a nation that truckles under us?' Cleaveland (no reference). Also: 'For which so many a legal cuckold Has been run down in courts and truckled'; Butler's Hudibras, Part iii. c. 1. l. 613. To *truckle under* is a phrase having reference to the old *truckle-bed*, which could be pushed under another larger one; and the force of the phrase is in the fact that a pupil or scholar slept under his tutor on a *truckle-bed*. See Hall's Satires, b. ii. sat. 6, where he intentionally reverses the order of things, saying that a complaisant tutor would submit 'to lie upon the *truckle-bed*, Whilst his young master lieth o'er his head.' Warton, in his Hist. of Eng. Poetry, ed. 1840, iii. 419, has a note upon this passage in which he proves that such was the usual practice both at Oxford and Cambridge, citing: 'When I was in Cambridge, and lay in a *trundle-bed* under my tutor,' Return from Parnassus (1606), Act ii. sc. 6 (Amoretti). He quotes from the statutes of Magdalen College, (Oxford, 1459), the statute: 'Sint duo lecti principales, et duo lecti rotales, trochyl-beddys valgariter nuncupati'; cap. xlv. He adds: 'And in the statutes of Trinity College, Oxford, given [in] 1556, *trocle-bed*, the old spelling, ascertains the etymology from *troclea*, a wheel.' In fact, this shows how the words *truckle* and *truck* (2) came to be taken immediately from the Latin; they originated at the universities. ¶ No connexion with AS. *trucean*, to fail, which does not in any way explain the word or its use.

TRUCULENT, fierce, barbarous, cruel. (F. - L.) In Cotgrave. - MF. *truculent*, 'truculent, cruel'; Cot. - L. *truculentus*, acc. of *truculentus*, cruel; extended from *trux* (gen. *truci-*), fierce, wild. Perhaps the orig. sense was 'threatening'; cf. G. *drohen*, MHG. *drouwen*, OHG. *drouwen*, to threaten, AS. *þrōgan*, to threaten. Der. *truculent-ly*, *truculence*.

TRUDGE, to travel on foot slowly, march heavily. (F. - Teut.?) In Shak. it means to run heavily, trod along or away; Merry Wives, i. 3. 91; iii. 3. 13; Romeo, i. 2. 24; i. 3. 34. 'May from the prison trudge'; Turberville, That Lovers must not despair, st. 6. 'And let them trudge hence apace'; Bale, Apologie, fol. 6 (K.). 'I trudge about from gate to gate'; Mirror for Magistrates (Alured). Perhaps it meant to go about like a vagabond or idle beggar. - F. *trucher*, to beg idly (16th cent.), Littré; Picard *trucker*, to beg; Norm. dial. *trucher*, to sponge upon. Of Teut. origin; cf.

Low G. *truggeln*, to beg sawningly; Du. *traggelen*, to beg, to wheedle; MDu. *truggelen*, 'to trudge up and down a beggung'; Hexham; WFlem. *truggelen*, to walk with difficulty, De Bo (who notices that in Limburg it is pronounced *truggelen* or *trukhelen*); EFrics. *truggeln*, to press back, also to beg with importunity. From Teut. base *þrug-*, to press; as in Icel. *þruga*, Swed. *truga*, Dan. *trug*, to press. ¶ Florio has Ital. *truccare*, 'to trudge, to skud, or pack away.' Cf. *grudge* < OF. *groucher*. (Doubtful.)

TRUE, firm, established, certain, honest, faithful. (E.) ME. *trewe* (properly dissyllabic), P. Plowman, B. i. 88. AS. *trāwes*, true, also spelt *trīwe*, Grein, ii. 552. Cf. AS. *trōw*, *trīw*, truth, preservation of a compact. - Du. *trouw*, true, faithful; *trouw*, fidelity; Icel. *trýggj*, *trár*, true; Dan. *tro*, true; *tro*, truth; Swed. *trogen*, true; *tro*, fidelity; G. *treu*, OHG. *triuwi*, true; *treue*, OHG. *triuwa*, fidelity; Goth. *triggus*, true; *triggwa*, a covenant; cf. *traun*, to trust, to be persuaded. β. The Teut. type appears to be **trewaz*, adj., 'believed in, relied upon'; from Idg. **DKEU*, to rely upon, trust in; whence also Lith. *dri-tas*, firm, OPrussian *druwis*, *druwi*, belief, *druaiti*, to believe. Dor. *truly*, *tru-ism* (a coined word); also *tru-ly*, ME. *treuthe*, *tronike*, Chaucer, C. T. 10877 (F 563), AS. *trōwdu*, IXcod. xix. 5, cognate with Icel. *trýggð*; hence *truth-ful*, *-ly*, *-ness*. Also *truth* (doublet of *truth*), *truw*, *tru-st*.

TRUFFLE, a round underground edible fungus. (F. - L.) In Phillips, ed. 1706. 'A dish of truffles'; Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 30, 1644. - MF. *truffe*, another spelling of *truffe*, 'a most dainty kind of round and russet root'; Cot. Cf. Span. *trufa*, a truffle; also a cheat (see **Trifle**). We also find F. *tarrouffe* in the same sense; Ital. *tarisfo*, a truffle; *tarisfi bianchi*, white esculent roots, i.e. potatoes. β. The F. *truffe*, Span. *trufa*, is supposed to be derived from L. *tuber*, a tuber, esculent root, a truffle (Juv. v. 116); the neut. pl. *tubera* would give a nom. fem. **tufre* (whence *truffe* by shifting of *r*) as in other instances; e.g. the L. fem. sing. *antiphrona* = Gk. neut. pl. *ἀντιφωνα*. γ. That this is the right explanation (for which see Diez and Scheler) is rendered almost certain by the Ital. form *tarisfo* (also *tarisfofa*), where *tar-* stands for L. *terra* (of the earth), and *tarisfo* is from *terra tuber*. Florio gives Ital. *tarisfo*, *tarisfofa*, 'a kind of meate, fruit, or roote of the nature of potatoes called truffles [truffles?]; also, a kind of artichoke.' Brugmann derives Ital. *-tufa* (in *tar-tufa*) from an Oscan-Umbrian dialect; i. 5. 413 (8).

δ. From the Ital. *tarisfofa* is derived (by dissimilation of the double *t*) the curious G. *karisoffel*, a potato; of which an earlier form was *tarisoffel*. See further under **Tuber**. Doublet, *triffe*, q. v.

TRULL, a drab, worthless woman. (G.) In Shak. Antony, iii. 6. 95; and in Levens. 'The Governour (of Brill, in Holland) was all bedewed with drinke, His trulls and he were all layde downe to sleepe'; Gascogne. Voyage into Holland, A. D. 1572; Works, ed. Hazlitt, i. 391. We should expect to find it a Du. word, but it is German, imported, perhaps, by way of Holland, though not in Hexham's or Sewel's dictionaries. - G. *trulle*, *trulle*, a trull (whence Walloon *tronille* (Siger), Picard *tronle*, the same. It is a fem. form, allied to MDu. *drol*, m., 'a pleasant or a merrie mau, or a gester', Hexham, and to Dan. *troll*, Swed. and Icel. *troll*, a merry elf; see **Droll**. The orig. sense was merely a merry or droll companion.

TRUMP (1), a trumpet, kind of wind instrument. (F. - G. - Slav.) ME. *trumpet*, *trompe*, Chaucer, C. T. 676 (A 674); Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 30, l. 13. - F. *trompe*, 'a trump, or trumpet'; Cot. [Cf. Span., Port., and Prov. *trompa*, Ital. *tromba*.] - OHG. *trumpa*, *trumba*, a trumpet (Hatzfeld). Of Slavonic origin. - OSlav. type **tromba* (Miklosich); evidenced by OSlav. and Polish *trąba(m)*, with the former a nasal, Slovenian *tromba*, *trōba*, a trumpet; Russ. *truba*, a pipe, a tube, a trumpet. Der. *trump-et*, ME. *trompette*, Gower, C. A. iii. 217; bk. vii. 3744; from F. *trompette*, 'a trumpet', Cot., dimin. of F. *trompe*; *trump-et-er*, from F. *trompeteur*, 'a trumpeter', Cot. Also *trumpet-fish*; *trumpet-tongued*, Mach. i. 7. 19. And see *trumpet*.

TRUMP (2), one of the suit of cards that takes any other suit. (F. - L.) Well known to be a corruption of *trump*; see Latimer's Sermons (Parker Society), i. 1. 8, 13, and Foxe's remarks on them, id. vol. ii. p. xi. *Triumph* in Shak. Antony, iv. 14. 20, prob. means a trump-card; see Nares. - F. *trionphie*, 'the card-game called ruffe, or trump; also the ruffe or trump at it'; Cot. See **Triumph**. Der. *trump*, verb; *trump-card*.

TRUMPERY, falsehood, idle talk, trash. (F. - L.) In Temp. iv. 186; and in Levens. Caxton has *trumpery*, meaning 'deception'; Godfrey of Boulogne, p. 238. The proper sense is deceit, or something deceptive, hence imposture, &c. - F. *trumperie*, 'a craft, wile, fraud'; Cot. - F. *tromper*, 'to counsel, deceive', id. β. Littré says that the orig. sense was to play on the trump or trumpet; thence arose the phrase *se tromper de quelq'un*, to play with any one, to amuse oneself at his expense; hence the sense to beguile, cheat.

This seems to be the right and simple solution; and Littré also quotes, s. v. *trompette* (1), the 15th cent. 1 phrase *me jous tu de la trompette?* are you playing the trumpet with me, i. e. are you playing with me, which confirms it. See further under **Trump** (1).

TRUMPET, the dimin. of **Trump** (1), q. v.
TRUNCATE, to cut off short. (L.) Phillips has 'truncated pyramid or cone' = L. *truncatus*, pp. of *truncare*, to cut off, reduce to a trunk. — L. *truncus*, a trunk, stock; see **Trunk**. Der. *truncat-ia*, from F. *truncation*, 'a truncation, truncing, mutilation, cutting off', Cot., from L. acc. *truncationem*.

TRUNCHEON, a cudgel, short staff. (F.—L.) ME. *troncheon*, Chaucer, C. T. 2617 (A 2615), where it means the shaft of a broken spear; so also *troncheon*, King Alisaunder, 3745.—ONorth F. *tronchon* (Norm. dial.); see *Molsy* and *Godefroy*; OF. *tronpon*; MF. *tronson*, a truncheon, or little trunk, a thick stick, luncheon, or piece cut off; Cot. Mod. F. *tronçon*. Dimin. of F. *tronc*, 'trunk, stock, stemme'; Cot.; see **Trunk**. Der. *truncheon-er*, Hen. VIII, v. 4, 5.

TRUNDLE, a wheel, anything round; to roll. (F.—Low G.) Now chiefly used only as a verb, to roll round; the sb. occurs in *trundle-bed*, a bed running on wheels, *trundle-tail*, a round tail of a dog; cf. AS. *tryndlyd*, rounded; Voc. 152, 5. [We also find: 'Trendyl, sb., tounouer'; Palgrave. 'I *tryndyl*, as a boule or a stone dothe, 7s roudle'; id. ME. *trendyl*, sb., *trendulen*, verb. 'Trendyl, troclea'; 'Trendyl, a rownd thyng, Trocleo, volvo'. Prompt. Parv.; from AS. *trendel*, a circle; see further under **Trend**.] β. The vowel is due to borrowing from MF. (Picard) *trondeler*, 'to trundle'; Cot.; Walloon *trondeler*, to roll (Sigart). Of Low G. origin; cf. Low G. *tründeln*, Pomeran. *tründeln*, to trundle a hoop.—Teut. **trund-*, weak grade of a lost str. vb. **trund-*, to roll (pt. t. **trund*); whence also AS. *sin-tryndel*, a large round shield; OFries. *trund*, round. Cf. NFries. *Swed.*, *Dan.* *trind*, round. The ME. *trenden*, to turn, roll, is a secondary verb from **trund-*, and grade of **trund-*. See **Trend**. Der. *trundle-bed*, see quotation s. v. *truckle*; *trundle bedstead* occurs in Bury Wills, ed. Tynms, p. 220, l. 11, in a will dated 1649; *trundle-tail*, a cur, Beaumont and Fletcher, Love's Cure, iii. 3, 16, according to Richardson, but Darley's ed. has *trindletail*; see, however, K. Lear, iii. 6, 73.

TRUNK (1), the stem of a tree, the proboscis of an elephant, shaft of a column, chest for clothes. (F.—L.) 'A chestie, or *trunke* of elene syluer'; Fabryan, Chron. cap. 131, fol. lxvii, ed. Ellis, p. 113. ME. *tronke*, a body without limbs; Caxton, Golden Legend, Saul, § 3.—F. *tronc*, 'the trunk, stock, stemme, or body of a tree; also a trunk, or hendlesse body; also, the poor man's box in churches' [whence E. *trunk* = box]; Cot.—L. *truncus*, acc. of *truncus*, a trunk, stem, trunk of the body, pained cut off. Spelt *troncus* in Lucretius, i. 354; cf. *truncus*, adj., mutilated. See Brugmann, i. § 144. The elephant's trunk owes its name to an error (see below). The AF. *trunk*, a trunk of a tree, is in Wm. of Wadlington's Manuel, l. 11090. Der. *trunk-aid*, having a trunk; *trunk-line* (of a railway); *trunk-hose*, *trunk-breeches* (see Nares), short wide breeches, reaching a little above or sometimes below the knee, and striped, meaning (I suppose) *trunked hose*, i. e. cut short (cf. *trunked* = truncated, Spenser, F. Q. ii. 5, 4). Also *trunc-ate*, q. v., *trunc-eon*, q. v., *trunn-ion*, q. v., *trounce*, q. v.

TRUNK (2), the proboscis of an elephant. (F.—G.—Slav.) In Holland, tr. of *Pliny*, bk. viii. c. 7. A mistaken form of *trump*; which was confused with *trunk*, because the latter was sometimes used with the notion of a (hollow) stem or 'tube', which was also a sense of *trump* (Palgrave). Cf. F. *trompe*, 'a trumpet, or trumpeter'; also, the snout of an elephant; Cot. See **Trump** (1). For *trunk*, a speaking-tube, see Ben Jonson, Epitaph, l. 1. Halliwell gives both *trunk* and *trump*, as meaning 'a pea-shooter'; and notes the corrupt use of *trunk* to mean a trumpet at cards. See **Trunk** (1).

TRUNNION, one of the stumps or round projections on each side of a cannon, on which it rests in the carriage. (F.—L.) In Phillips, ed. 1706.—F. *tronçon*, 'the stock, stump, or trunk of a branchless tree'; Cot. Dimin. of *tron*, 'a piece of anything, a trunk, stem', &c.; Cot. This is a shortened form of *tronc*, due perhaps (as Diez suggests) to misdividing the derived word *tronçon* as *tron-pon*; in any case *tron* and *tronc* meant the same thing, as Cotgrave tells us. Cf. Ital. *troncone*, from *tronco*. See **Trunk**.

TRUSS, to pack, bind up, fasten as in a package or in bundles. (F.—L.—Gk.) ME. *trussen*, P. Plowman, B. ii. 218; Ancien Riwle, p. 322, l. 6. [The sb. *trusse*, a package, is in the Prompt. Parv. p. 504.]—OF. *trusser*, *troussier* (also *troussier*, *troussier*), MF. *troussier*, 'to truss, pack, bind or girt in'; Cot. The old spelling *troussier* (*troussier* in Godefroy) is supposed to be due to Late L. *trussus*, L. *thyrsus*, a stalk.—Gk. *θύρσος*, a stalk, stem; see **Thyrsus**. See Körtling, § 9606. Hence OF. *trousse*, a bundle, *troussel*, *troussel*, a little bundle, F. *troussau*. ¶ The idea seems to be that of 'gathering stalks

together,' as in making up a bunch of flowers, &c. Cf. Ital. *torso*, 'a stem or stalk of any herb'; Florio. Der. *truss*, sb., ME. *trusse*, as above. Also *truss-er*, q. v., *trouss-eau*, q. v.

TRUST, confidence, belief, credit, ground of confidence. (E.) ME. *trust*, Ancien Riwle, p. 202, l. 7.—AS. **trūst*, not found; cf. **trūst-ian*, to pledge oneself, *trūst-ian*, to trust.—OFries. *trūst*; Icel. *trústr*, trust, protection, firmness; Dan. and Swed. *trústr*, comfort, consolation.—G. *trūst*, consolation, help, protection; Goth. *trūsti*, a covenant; Eph. ii. 12. β. The Teut. base of the Icel. form is **trūst-ia*, formed with Idg. suffix *-to-* from **traw-s*, extended from **traw-*, as seen in Goth. *traw-an*, to believe, to trust; see **True**, **Trow**. Der. *trust*, verb, ME. *trusten*, O. Eng. Homilies, i. 213, l. 7; *trust-er*; *trust-ee*, one who is trusted, a coined word, with the suffix *-ee* = F. *-é* (L. *-itus*); *trust-ful*, 1 Hen. IV, ii. 4, 434, *trust-ful-ly*, *trust-ful-ness*; *trust-less*, Shak. Lucrece, 2; *trust-y*, ME. *trusti*, Ancien Riwle, p. 334, l. 21; *trust-i-ly*, *trust-i-ness*; *trust-worthy* (not in Todd's Johnson), *trust-worthy-ly*, *trust-worthy-ness*. Also *mi-trust*, q. v., *tryst*, q. v.

TRUTH, sb.; see **True**. Doublet, *trath*.
TRY, to test, sift, select, examine judicially, examine experimentally; also, to endeavour. (F.—L.) The old sense is usually to sift, select, pick out. ME. *trien*, *tryen*, P. Plowman, B. i. 205. 'Tryin, tryyn, Eligo, præligo, discerno'; Prompt. Parv.—F. *trier*, 'to pick, chuse, cul out from among others'; Cot. Cf. Prov. *trier*, to choose, *tria*, choice (Bartsch).—Late L. *trītāre*, to triturate; cf. Ital. *tritare*, 'to bruze, to wear, . . . also to grinde or thresh corn'; Florio.—L. *tritus*, pp. of *terere*, to rub, to thresh corn; see **Trit**. β. Diez explains it thus: L. *terere grānum* is to thresh corn; the Prov. *triar lo gra de la palha* is to separate the corn from the stalk; to which he adds other arguments. It would appear that the meaning passed over from the threshing of corn to the separation of the grain from the straw, and thence to the notion of selecting, culling, purifying. Cf. Ital. *tritare*, 'to crumble, grind; to ponder, consider, sift, scan, examine'; Baretti. To *try* gold is to purify it; cf. 'tried gold', Merch. Ven. ii. 7, 531; 'the fire seven times tried this'; id. B. 9, 63. Der. *try*, sb., Timon, v. 1, 11. Also *try-ing*; *try-sail*, a small sail tried when the wind is very high. Also *tri-al*, a coined word, spelt *triall* in Frith's Works, p. 81, col. 1.

TRYST, TRIST, an appointment to meet, an appointed meeting. (F.—Scand.) See Jamieson's Scottish Dictionary. A *trist* (ME. *trist*, *trister*) was an appointed station in hunting, a place where a man was stationed to watch. 'Lo, holde thee at thy *triste* cloos, and I Shal we the deer unto thy bowe dryve'; Chaucer, Troil. ii. 1534. 'To *triste* was he set, forto waite the chance'; Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 94. Spelt *tryster*, Gawain and Grene Knight, 1712; *tristre*, Ancien Riwle, p. 332. Hence the phr. *to hold trist*, to keep trist, to bide trist, to stay where placid, or to come to an appointed place. 'Halden trist', O. Eng. Met. Hom., ed. Small, p. 82.—OF. *triste*, *tristre*, station to watch (in hunting), ambush (Godefroy); Low L. *trista*. Prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *trysta* (st), to trust, to rely upon; Swed. *trista*, Dan. *triste*, to trust; see **Trust**. Hence ME. *trist*, trist. 'Lady, in yow is all my *tryste*'; Eil of Tolous, 550, in Ritson, Met. Romances, vol. iii.

TSAB, a better spelling of **Czar**, q. v.
TUB, a kind of vessel, a small cask. (O. Low G.) ME. *tubbe*, Chaucer, C. T. 3621. Not improbably a term introduced by Flemish brewers.—MDu. *tobbe*, *dobbe*, 'a tubbe'; Hexham; mod. Du. *tobbe*; EFries. *tubbe*; Low G. *tubbe*, a tub, esp. a tub in which orange-trees are planted. ¶ The G. *zuber*, cognate with Low G. *tüber*, means a two-handled vessel, and is the same as OHG. *zupar*, *zubar*; this is derived from *zui*, *laver* *zwei*, two, and the suffix *-bar* (as in *fruchtbar*, fruit-bearing) from OHG. *beran*, *peran*, to bear. Thus G. *zu-ber* = Low G. *tü-ber*, (=two-bearing), i. e. a vessel borne or carried by two handles. But this throws no light on *tub*, since *tubbe* and *tüber* are a long way apart. Der. *tubby*, tub-like.

TUBE, a pipe, long hollow cylinder. (F.—L.) In Milton, P. L. iil. 590.—F. *tube*, 'a conduit-pipe'; Cot.—L. *tubum*, acc. of *tubus*, a pipe, tube; akin to *tuba*, a trumpet. Der. *tub-ing*, a length of tube; *tubul-ar*, from L. *tubul-us*, dimin. of *tubus*; *tubul-at-ed*, from L. *tubulatus*, formed like a pipe.

TUBER, a knob on a root, a rounded root. (L.) 'Tuber, a truffe, a knot in a tree, &c.'; Phillips, ed. 1617.—L. *tüber*, a bump, swelling, tumour, knob on plants, a truffe. To be divided as *tü-b-er* (cf. L. *plu-uia*, rain, with *plu-it*, it rains); allied to *tu-m-ere*, to swell; so that *tüber* is lit. 'a swelling'. See **Tumid**. Brugmann, i. § 413 (8). Der. *tuber-cle*, from F. *tubercle*, the small rising or swelling of a pimple; from L. *tüber-culus*, from *tüber*, whence *tubercul-ar*, *tubercul-ous* < F. *tuberculeux*, 'swelling'; Cot. Also *tubar-ous* (Phillips), from F. *tubereux*, 'swelling, bumpy'; Cot., from L. *tüberosus*, full of swellings; also *tubar-ous* (Phillips), directly from L. *tüberosus*. Also *tuberosa* (Phillips), fem. of L. *tuberosus*, as the name of a flower: now *tuberosa* (often absurdly

pronounced as *tube-rose*!). Also *truffe*, q. v.; *trifle*, q. v.; *pro-tuberant*.

TUCK (1), to draw close together, fold or gather in a dress. (OLow G.) ME. *tucken*. 'Tukken vp, or stykken vp, trukken vp or stakken vp, *tuffekino*.' Prompt. Parv. Chaucer has *tuckyn*, i. e. with the frock drawn up under the girdle, C. T. 623; also *y-tukked*, 7319 (D 1737). Not an E. word, but borrowed from abroad. — Low G. *tukken*, *tokken*, to pull up, draw up, tuck up; also to entice; allied to Low G. *tuken*, to ruck up, lie in folds, as a badly made garment. The same word as MDu. *tocken*, 'to entice', Hexham; MSwed. *tocka*, to draw towards one. — G. *zucken*, OHG. *zuechen*, to draw or twitch up, to shrug. **β** Tent. base **tukk-*; intensive form from the weak up, grade (**tink*) of **teuhan-*, the strong verb appearing as Goth. *tiukan*, AS. *teon*, G. *ziehen*, to draw; see *Touche*. Allied to *Tug*. The verb means 'to draw up with a tug or twitch', to hitch up. Der. *tuck*, sb., a fold; *tuck-er*, a piece of cloth tucked in over the bosom. **γ** ME. *trukken*, in Prompt. Parv. as above, is a Scand. word; Swed. *trycka*, Dan. *trykke*, to press, squeeze; cf. G. *drücken*.

TUCK (2), a rapier. (F. — Ital. — G.) 'Discount thy tuck'; Tw. Nt. iii. 4. 244. A fencing term, and, like other such terms, an Ital. word, but borrowed through French. Just as E. *ticket* is from F. *estiquet* or *ciquet*, so *tuck* is short for *étoc*, occasional form of MF. *estoc*, 'the stock of a tree; . . . also a rapier, or tuck; also a thrust'; Cot. — Ital. *stocco*, 'a truncheon, a tuck, a short sword'; Florio. — G. *stock*, a stump, stock, stick, staff; cognate with E. *Stook*, q. v.

TUCK (3), beat of drum, blow, stroke. (F. — Tent.) 'Hercules it smyteth with a mighty tuck'; G. Douglas, tr. of Virgil, *Æn.* viii; ch. iv. 119. — Picard (or Walloon) *toquer*, *toker*, ONorth F. *toquer*, to touch, strike; variant of F. *toucher*, to touch; see below.

TUCKER, a fuller. (F. — Tent.) ME. *tucker*, lit. 'beater'; though the cloth was worked up with the feet; P. Howman, A. prol. 100. — ONorth F. *toquer* (above). — Low G. *tukken*, to beat, to touch. See *Noies* on K. Rym., p. 308.

TUCKET, to flourish on a trumpet. (F. — Tent.) In Hen. V. iv. 2. 35. The form answers to ONorth F. *touquet*, for OF. *touche*, a blow; given in Godefroy. The sense answers to that of Ital. *toccata*, arelude to a piece of music (Torriano); Florio only gives *toccata*, 'a touch, a touching'; but he notes *tocco di campana* (lit. a touch of the bell), 'a knock, a stroke, a knell or peal, or tinkle upon the bells.' *Toccata* is properly the fem. of the pp. of *toccare*, to touch; of Tent. origin. See *Touch*. And compare *Toccasin*.

TUESDAY, the third day of the week. (F. — ME. *Tuesday*; spelt *Tuesday* in Wyclif's Select Works, ed. Arnold, li. 75, l. 14. AS. *Tiwes dæg*, Maric, xiv. 1. rubric. Lit. the day of *Tiw*, of which *Tiwes* is the gen. case. — Icel. *Týs dagr*, the day of *Týr*; where *Týs* is the gen. of *Týr*, the god of war; Dan. *Tirsdag*; Swed. *Tisdag*; G. *Dienstag*, MilG. *tiung*, OHG. *zies tac*, the day of *Tiu*, god of war. **β** The AS. *Tiw* (Icel. *Týr*, OHG. *Ziu*) answers to the L. *Mars* as far as the sense goes; but the name itself answers to Skt. *deva-s*, god; allied to L. *deus*, and to L. *Iu-* in *Iu-piter*, Grk. *Zeus*, Skt. *Dyaus*, and means 'the shining one.' ¶ A translation of L. *di-s Martis*.

TUFFA, a soft stone, usually calcareous. (Ital. — L.) Not from Ital. *tufa*, 'volcanic earth'; Baretti. But an error for *tufa*, 'a kind of porous stone'; id. — L. *tuffus*, *tuphicus*. Cf. Grk. *trápos*, *tufa*. ¶ Also written *tuff*, from MF. *tuff*, *tuffe* (from Ital. *tufa*), 'a kind of soft and brittle stone'; Cotgrave.

TUFFT (1), a small cluster or knot, crest. (F. — Tent.) 'With a knoppe, other-whyse callyd a tufft'; Bury Wills, ed. Tyms, p. 36, in a will dated 1463. 'A tufft (or toft) of heres' — a tuft of hairs; Chaucer, C. T. 557 (A 555). The proper form should rather be *tuff*, as in prov. E. *tuff*, 'a lock of hair' (Halliwell), Lowland Sc. *tuff*, a tuft of feathers (Jamieson). Howell has *tuff*, pl.; Fam. Letters, i. let. 25. Cf. W. *tuff* (from E.). The final *t* was due to confusion with *Tuft* (2), q. v.; or it may have been excrement. — F. *touffe*; 'touffe de cheueux', a tuft or lock of curled hair; Cot. [He also gives *touffe de bois*, 'a houlst, a tuft of trees growing near a house'; which was easily altered to *tuft* (2) below.] Of Tent. origin; cf. Swed. dial. *tuppa*, a tuft, fringe; Icel. *toppr*, a tuft, top, or lock of hair, horse's crest; MDu. *top*, 'a tuft of hair, a top', Hexham; G. *zopf*. If so, *tuff* is a doublet of *top* (1). **2** Otherwise, F. *touffe* may be from Late L. *túfa*, a kind of standard, perhaps a tuft; said to be from AS. *þūf*, a tuft (see Toller). Cf. Swed. *tufva*, a tuft, matted hair; EFrica. *tuf-ke*, a little tuft; Swed. *tuf*, a tuft. Perhaps also MDu. *tuffa*, a Turkish turban (Hexham); called in E. a *tuff* (Nares). Der. *tuff-ut*, Norm. dial. *touffute*, a little tuft, a bow of ribbon (*toiffe*); dimin. of *touffe* (above).

TUFT (2), a plantation, clump of trees. (F. — Tent.) 'The tuft of olives'; Shak. As You Like It, iii. 5. 75. Halliwell gives: 'A tuft, a plantation.' It seems to be the same as *tuft* (1); and is sufficiently

explained by Cotgrave's '*touffe de bois*, a houlst or tuft of trees growing near a house'; see *Tuft* (1). Perhaps sometimes confused with *Toft*, q. v.

TUG, to pull, drag along. (Scand.) ME. *taggen*, Prompt. Parv.; Ancrer Riwle, p. 424, last line but one, where it means to sport or dally. A verb formed from Icel. *toga*, MSwed. *tug*, a rope to pull by; or, as a secondary verb, from the weak grade (**tuh*, **tug*) of the strong verb which appears as Icel. *týga* (pp. *toga*), AS. *teon*, G. *ziehen*, Goth. *tiukan*, to draw, whence a great number of derivatives have arisen. One of these derivatives, *to teug*, comes very near to *tug* in sense. See *Tow* (1). Allied to EFrica. *tokken*, to pull, tug; Low G. *tukken*, to pull up, draw up; cf. Low G. *togg*, a pull, a tug (Danneil). Cf. also MDu. *toge*, 'a draught of beer', Hexham; G. *zug*, a pull, tug, draught; Icel. *toggla*, to tug. Der. *tug*, sb. Allied to *tuck* (1).

TUITION, care and instruction of the young. (F. — L.) 'Tuicyon and gouernance'; Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, b. i. c. 6; ME. *tuicion*, Libell of Eng. Policy, l. 1138. — F. *tuition*, 'tuition, protection'; Cot. — L. *tuitiōnem*, acc. of *tuitio*, protection; cf. *tuit-us*, pp. of *tuari*, to watch, protect. Der. *in-tuition*; and see *tu-tal-eg*, *tu-tor*.

TULIP, the name of a flower. (F. — Ital. — Turk. — Pers.) In Ben Jonson, Pan's Anniversary (Shepherd). — MF. *tulippe*, also *tulipan*, 'the delicate flower called a tulip, or tulipe, or Dalmatian Cap'; Cot. So called from its likeness to a turban. — Ital. *tulipa*, *tulipano*, a tulip. — Turk. *tulband*, vulgar pronunciation of *dulband*, a turban; Zenker's Turk. Dict. p. 433. — Pers. *dulband*, a turban. (See *Turban* in Yule.) See *Turban*, doublet, *turban*.

TULLE, a kind of silk open-work or lace. (F.) Named from *Tulle*, in the department of Corrèze, France; where it was first made (Litttré).

TULWAR, an Indian sabre. (Hind.) From Hind. *talwār*, *tarwār*, a sword (Forbes).

TULY, red or scarlet. (F. — L.) 'Off tuly silk'; Rich. Coer de Lion, 67, 1516; and see Halliwell. — OF. *tiule*, of the colour of a tile; cf. red (Godefroy), l. 1138. — F. *tuile*, a tile. — L. *tīgula*, a tile. See *Tile*.

TUMBLE, to fall over, fall suddenly, roll over. (F.) ME. *tumbelen*, Wyclif, Matt. xiv. 6, in one MS. of the later version; *tumbelen*, King Alisaunder, 2465. Frequentative form (with the usual *-l-* for *-el-*) of *tumben* or *tomben*; in Trevisa, iv. 365, we have *he wenche þat tombode* (various readings *tombode*); Struttman. — AS. *tumbian*, to tumble, turn heels over head, Matt. xiv. 6; in some old pictures of this scene, Herodias' daughter is represented as standing on her head. — Du. *tumelen*, to tumble; MDu. *tumelen* (Hexham), also *tommelēn*, *tummelen*, id.; G. *tumeln*, *tummeln*, to reel, to stagger; OHG. *fāman*, to turn round and round, whence *fāmar*, a tumbler, acrobat (an OLow G. form, acc. to Gallée); Dan. *tumle*, Swed. *tumla*, to tumble, toss about. The F. *tomber* is of Tent. origin. **β** It will be observed that, contrary to Grimm's law, the word begins with *t* both in German and English; this points to borrowing, and suggests that the G. word is of Low G. origin. Der. *tumble*, sb.; *tumbler-er*, an acrobat, I. L. L. iii. 190, which took the place of AS. *tumbere*; 'Saltator, *tumbere*', Voc. 150. 20; cf. 'Saltator, a *tumbler*' in a Nominalia of the 15th century, id. 696. 35; also *tumbler-er*, a kind of drinking-glass, orig. without a foot, so that it could not be set down except (inverted) when empty. Also *tumbler-el* (see Nares), spelt *tumbrell-cart* in Falsgrave (for which he gives *tumbrean* as the F. equivalent), from OF. *tumbrel*, *tumbere*, later *tumbereau*, 'a tumbrell'; Cot., also spelt *tumbrel*, *tombereau* (Cot.), lit. a *tumble-cart*, or two-wheeled cart which could be tumbled over or upturned to deposit the manure with which it was usually laden; derived from F. *tomber*, to fall, a word of Tent. origin, as above. Cf. AF. *tumbere*, a tumbrel. Surt. Realm, i. 218.

TUMBLEY, to cause to swell, also to swell. (F. — L.) Spelt *tumify* in Phillips, who also has the sb. *tumefaction*. — F. *tumefier*, 'to make to swell, or puff up'; Cot. — Late L. *tumeficere*, for L. *tumefacere*, to tumefy, make to swell. — L. *tume*, for *tumēre*, to swell; and *facere*, to make; see *Tumid* and *Fact*. Der. *tumefaction*, as if from L. *tumefactio* (not used), like *tumefactus*, pp. of *tumefacere*.

TUMID, inflated, bombastic. (L.) In Milton, P. L. vii. 288. — L. *tumidus*, swelling. — L. *tumēre*, to swell. — **TEU-*, to swell, increase; whence also Grk. *τῦ-αι*, *τῦ-λος*, a swelling. Cf. Skt. *tu*, to be powerful, to increase. Brugmann, i. § 413 (8). Der. *tumid-ly*, *-ness*. Also (from *tumēre*) *tum-our*, a swelling, Milton, Samson, 185, from F. *tumeur*, 'a tumor, swelling', Cot., from L. acc. *tumorem*. And see *tum-ult*, *tum-ut-us*. From the same root are *tu-ber*, *pro-tuberant*, *truffe*, *trifle*, *thumb*.

TUMPE, a hillock. (C.) The W. *tump*; a tump, may be from E. But the word is prob. Celtic; from W. *tonn*, Gael. and Irish *tonn*,

a hillock; allied to Gk. *τῦμβος*, *L. tumultus*, a mound. See **Tumulus**, **Tomb**.

TUMULT, excitement, uproar, agitation. (F.—L.) In K. John, iv. 2. 247; *tumulte* in Lewis. —F. *tumulte*, 'a tumult, uproar'; Cot. = *L. tumultum*, acc. of *tumultus*, a restless swelling or surging up, a tumult. —*L. tum-ere*, to swell; cf. *tumulus*, of which *tumultus* seems to be an extended form; cf. Skt. *tumula-m*, *n*, tumult; *tumula-*, noisy, tumultuous. See **Tumultu-ary**. Der. *tumult*, verb, Milton, tr. of Ps. ii. 1; *tumult-u-ary*, from F. *tumultuaire*, 'tumultuary', Cot., from *L. tumultuarius*, hurried. Also *tumult-u-ous*, Rich. II, iv. 140, from F. *tumultueux*, 'tumultuous', Cot., from *L. tumultuosus*, full of tumult, which from *tumultu*, decl. stem of *tumultus*, with suffix *-osus*; *tumultuous-ly*, *-ness*.

TUMULUS, a mound of earth over a grave. (L.) A late word; not in Todd's Johnson. —*L. tumulus*, a mound; lit. a swelling. —*L. tum-ere*, to swell; see **Tumid**. And see **Tump**.

TUN, a large cask; see **Ton**.

TUNE, tone, sound, melody, a melodious air. (F.—L.—Gk.) 'With many a *tun* and many a note'; Gower, C. A. iii. 303; bk. viii. 830. —AF. *tun*, Life of Edw. Conf. p. 18; F. *ton*, 'a tune, or sound'; Cot. = *L. tonum*, acc. of *tonus*, a sound. —Gk. *τῶνος*, a tone; see **Tone**. ¶ The old word *tune* was afterwards re-introduced as *tone*, which is a later form. Der. *tune*, verb, Two Gent. iv. 2. 25; *tune-able*, Mids. Nat. Dr. i. 1. 184; *tune-er*, Romeo, ii. 4. 30; *tune-ful*, Spenser, Tears of the Muses, 27; *tune-ful-ly*; *tune-less*, Spenser, Sonnet 44.

TUNGSTEN, a very heavy metal. (Swedish.) Also called *wolfram*, and *schedium* (from the discoverer). 'From tungstate of lead, Scheele in 1781 obtained tungstic acid, whence the brothers De Luyart in 1786 obtained the metal'; Haysdn, Dict. of Dates. 'The name indicates heavy stone, in consequence of the high specific gravity of its Swedish ore'; Engl. Cycl. The word is Swedish. —Swed. *tungsten*, compounded of *tung*, heavy; and *sten*, a stone. Ferrall and Repp's Dan. Dict. gives the very word *tungsteen*, tungsten, from similar Danish elements, viz. *tung*, heavy, and *steen*. β. Swed. *sten*, Dan. *steen*, are cognate with E. **Stone**. Swed. and Dan. *tung* are the same as Icel. *þung*, heavy; whence *þungi*, a load, *þunga*, to load. Cf. Lithuan. *tunkis*, I become fat, infin. *tukti*.

TUNIC, an under-garment, loose frock. (L.) Introduced directly from the Latin, before the Norman conquest. AS. *tuñice*, *tuñee*. —OF. *tunica*, *tuñee*; also 'Tonica, tuñee'; Voc. 151. 8; 268. 1. —*L. tunica*, an under-garment of the Romans, worn by both sexes; whence also F. *tunique* (Cot.). Perhaps of Semitic origin; see Gk. *χιτών* in Prellwitz. Der. *tunic-je*, P. Plowman, B. xv. 163, from OF. *tunicle* (Rouquetfort) < *L. tunicula*, dimin. of *tunica*. Also *tunie-at-ed*, a botanical term, from *L. tunicatib*, provided with a coating; from *tunica* in the sense of coating, membrane, or husk.

TUNNEL, a hollow vessel for conveying liquors into bottles, a funnel, a passage cut through a hill. (F.—C.) Formerly, when a chimney meant a fireplace, a tunnel often meant a chimney, or flue. 'Tonnell to fyll wythe with, antonyour'; Palsgrave. 'Tonnell of a chymney, tynan'; id. Hence the sense of flue, shaft, railway-tunnel. —OF. *tonnel* (Burguy), later *tonneau*, 'a tun, or (generally) any great vessel, or piece of cask for wine, &c., as a tun, hogshead, &c., also a tunnel for partridges'; Cot. The tunnel for partridges was a long tunnel or covered passage made of light wire, strengthened with hoops, into which partridges were decoyed, and could not afterwards escape. Cf. prov. E. *tunnel*, a funnel, an arched drain; OF. *tunnelle*, with like senses (Godefroy). The word evidently once meant a sort of cask, then a hooped pipe or funnel, then a flue, shaft, &c. In the *Bury Wills*, ed. Tyms, p. 20, we find (in 1463) 'my newe house with the ij. *tunnys* of cheameycis'; Mr. Tyms remarks (p. 241): 'The passage of the chimney was called a *tunnel* till the beginning of the present century, and the chimney-shaft is still called a *tun*'. β. F. *tonneau* is the dimin. of F. *tonne*, 'a tun'; Cot. Ultimately of Celtic origin; see **Ton**. Cf. AF. *tonel*, a tun; Stat. Reaun, i. 156 (1309); *tonel*, a tunnel (for birds), Bozon, p. 173. Der. *tunnel*, verb; modern.

TUNNY, the name of a fish. (F.—Prov.—L.—Gk.) 'A *tuny* fish, *thunnius*'; Lewis. Palsgrave gives 'Tonny, *fysh*, without any F. equivalent. The final *y* is an E. addition. —F. *thon*, 'a tunny fish'; Cot. —Prov. ton (mod. Prov. *toun*); see Hatfield. —*L. thunnum*, acc. of *thunnus*, a tunny; also spelt *thynnus*. —Gk. *θύνος*, a tunny; also spelt *θύος*. Lit. 'the darter, the fish that darts about (cf. E. *dart*)'. Cf. Gk. *θύων*, allied to *θύω*, to rush along. —√DHIEU, to shake, blow, rush; see **Dust**.

TUP, a ram. (Scand.) ME. *tuppe*; Palladius on *Husbandrie*, viii. 71; 'Vervex, a *tuppe*'; Voc. 698. 29. Prob. a transferred name; cf. Swed. and Norw. *tupp*, a cock, allied to Dan. *top*, a cock's crest, Icel. *toppr*, a top, a crest. See **Top**.

TURBAN, a head-covering worn in the East. (F.—Ital.—

Turkish.—Pers.) Spelt *turbant*, Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, b. xvii. st. 10; *turribant*, Spenser, F. Q. iv. ii. 28; *turbant*, Cymb. iii. 3. 6. 'Nash, in his Lenten Stuffe (1598) has *turbanto*'; F. Hall, Mod. English, p. 112. (Todd remarks that it is spelt *tulbant* in Puteham, Art of Poësie (1589), and *tulbant* repeatedly in Sir T. Herbert's Travels. As a fact, Puteham has *tulbant*, Art of Poësie, b. iii. c. 24; ed. Arber, p. 201. These forms with *l* are really more correct, as will be seen, and answer to the occasional F. form *tolapan*, given in Cotgrave as equivalent to *turbant*.) —MF. *turbant* (given by Cotgrave, s.v. *tolapan*), but usually *turban*, 'a turbant, a Turkish hat'; Cot. —Ital. *turbante*, 'a turbant' &c.; Florio. —Turkish *tubend*, vulgar pronunciation of Turkish *dulband*, a turban; a word borrowed from Persian; Zenker's Dict., p. 433. col. 3. —Pers. *dulband*, a turban; Rich. Dict., p. 681. Vüllers, in his Etym. Pers. Dict. i. 893, col. 2, says that *dulband* seems to be of Hindustani origin; cf. Hind. *dulband*, a turban; Shakespeare, II. Ind. Dict. p. 1059. But this is doubtful. See *Turban* in Yule. See *Tulip*.

TURBARY, a right of digging turf, or a place for digging it. (F.—Teut.) 'Turbarie (*turbaria*) is a right or interest to dig turves on another man's ground'; Blount, Nomenclicon (1691). —OF. *torberie*, Low L. *turbaria*, the same. —OHG. **turba*, older form of *zurba*, turf; see **Turf**. Cf. AF. *turbarie*, Year-books, 1304-5, p. 485.

TURBID, disordered, muddy. (L.) 'Lees do make the liquor turbide'; Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 306. —*L. turbidus*, disturbed. —*L. turbare*, to disturb. —*L. turba*, a crowd, confused mass of people; see **Trouble**. Der. *turbid-ly*, *-ness*.

TURBINE, a hydraulic wheel, wheel driven by water. (F.—L.) Used in various ways. —F. *turbine*, a hydraulic wheel; MF. *turbine*, a whirlwind (Cot.). —*L. turbinem*, acc. of *turbo*, a wheel, a top, a whirlwind; cf. *turbare*, to disturb.

TURBOT, a flat round fish. (F.—L.) MF. *turbot*, Prompt. Parv.; Havelok, 754; spelt *turbote*, Wright's Voc. i. 189. —F. *turbot*, 'the turbot-fish'; Cot. According to Diez, followed with suffix *-ot* from *L. turbo*, a whipping-top, a spindle, a reel; from its rhomboidal shape. This is verified by two facts: (1) the *L. rhombus*, a circle, a turbot, is merely borrowed from Gk. *ῥόμβος*, a top, wheel, spindle, having, in fact, just the same senses as *L. turbo*; and (2) the Late L. *turbo* was used to mean a turbot; thus we have: 'Turbot, turtr, turbo', Prompt. Parv. We also find Irish *turbit*, a turbot, a rhomboid, Gael. *turbaid*, W. *turbait*; but it is a borrowed word in Celtic. Cf. 'The Lozange . . . Ronibus . . . the Turbot'; Puteham, Arte of E. Poësie, bk. ii. c. 11 (12). Also AF. *turbit*, Liber Allius, p. 234.

TURBULENT, disorderly, restless as a crowd, producing commotion. (F.—L.) In Hamlet, iii. 1. 4. —F. *turbulent*, 'turbulent, blustering'; Cot. —*L. turbulentus*, full of commotion or disturbance. —*L. turbo-are*, to disturb. —*L. turba*, a crowd of people; see **Trouble**. Der. *turbulent-ly*, *turbulence*. Troil. v. 3. 11, from F. *turbulence* (which Cotgrave omits, but see Littre), which from *L. turbulentia*; also *turbulency*, from *L. turbulentia*.

TUREEN, the same as **Terreen**, q. v.

TURF, the surface of land matted with roots of grass, &c., sward, sod, pent. (E.) ME. *turf*, sometimes *torf*; pl. *turnes* (= *turnes*), Havelok, 939; Chaucer, C. T. 10109 (E. MS. 2235). AS. *turf* (dat. *torf*), turf, A. S. Chrou. an. 189 (Laud MS.). So also: 'Gleba, *turf*', Voc. 146. 13; pl. *torf*, id. 236. 18. —Du. *turf*, pent; Icel. *torf*, a turf, sod, pent; Dan. *tjør*; Swed. *torf*; OHG. *zurba*, turf (the mod. G. *torf* being borrowed from Low German). β. All from Teut. base **torb-*; and allied to Skt. *darbha-*, a kind of grass, Benfey, p. 388; so called from its being twined or matted together, from Skt. *dṛbh*, to string, to bind. —√DERBII, to wind, twine, knit together. Der. *turf-y*, Temp. iv. 62.

TURGID, swollen, pompous, bombastic. (L.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. —*L. turgidus*, swollen, extended. —*L. turgere*, to swell out. Der. *turgid-ly*, *-ness*, *turgid-ly*. Also *turg-esc-ence*, Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors b. ii. c. 7, part 5, formed as if from *L. turgescencia*, swelling up, from *turgescere*, inceptive form of *turgere*.

TURKEY, the name of a bird. (F.—Tatar.) 'Turky-cocke, or cocke of India, ausis ita dicta, quod ex Africa, et, ut nonnulli volunt alii, ex India vel Arabia ad nos illata sit'; Belg. *Indische haen*, Teut. *Indianisch hun*, *Calcuttisch hun*, i. e. Gallina Indiae seu Calcuttensis, Ital. *gallo*, o *gallina d'India*, Hispan. *pavon de la India*, Gall. *poulet d'Inde*, &c.; Minsheu, ed. 1627. 'A *turkie*, or *Ginnie henne*, Belg. *Indisch hinne*, Teut. *Indianisch henn*, Ital. *gallina d'India*, Hispan. *gallina Morisca*, &c.; id. Turkey in Shak. means (1) the bird, i Hen. IV, ii. 1. 291 (2) adj. Turkish, Tam. Shrew, i. 355; hence he also says *turkey-cock*, Tw. Nt. ii. 5. 36. 'Meliagrides, birds that we call *henes* of *Ginnie* or *turkey henues*'; Cooper's Thesaurus, ed. 1562. Turkeys were 'unknown in Europe until introduced from the New World'; see Trench, Study of Words. The date of their introduction was about 1530 (Beckmann). As they were strange birds, they were hastily called *Turkey-cocks* and *Turkey-hens*,

by which it was merely meant that they were foreign; it must be remembered that *Turkey* was at that time a vague term, and often meant Tartary. '*Turkie*, Tartaria;' Levin. Similarly, the French called the bird *poule d'Inde*, whence *Inde*, *F. dinde*, a turkey; Cotgrave gives '*Dindar*, *Indar*, a turkey-cock.' Minshew, in his Span. Dict., gives '*gallina Morisca*, a hen of Guynie, *gallina de India*, a Turkie hen;' whilst in his Eng. Dict. (as quoted above) he calls *gallina Morisca*, the turkey-hen; showing that he was not particular. The German *Calecutische hahn*, a turkey-cock, means 'a cock of Calicut,' not 'Calcutta;' a name extremely wide of the mark. *β*. The *E. Turkey*, though here used as an adj. (since *turkey* is short for *turkey-cock* or *turkey-hen*) was also used as a sb., to denote the name of the country. — *F. Turquie*, '*Turkie*,' *Cot.* — *F. Turc*, m., *Turque*, f., '*Turkish*,' id. — *Tatar turk*, orig. meaning 'brave.' [The Turkish word for Turk is '*osmānli*.' Cf. Pers. *Turk*, 'a Turk,' comprehending likewise those numerous nations of Tartars . . . who claim descent from Turk, the son of Japhet. . . . Also a Scythian, barbarian, robber, plunderer, villani, vagabond;' Richardson's Dict., p. 392. Hence Pers. *Turki*, '*Turkish*, Turk-like;' id. p. 393. (See *Turkey* in Yule.) ¶ So also in *Inde* was called Turkey wheat, *F. blé de Turquie*; Wedgwood. Der. *turq-u-aise*, q.v.

TURMERIC, the root of an E. Indian plant, used as a yellow dye, and in curry-powder. (*F.* — *L.* — *Arab.*?) Spelt *turmeric* in Phillips, ed. 1706; also in Ben Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2 (Performer). A gross corruption of the *F.* name. — *F. terre-mérite*, turmeric; not given in Littré under *terre*, but under *Curcuma* he says that the root is called in commerce '*saffran des Indes*, et *curcuma*, dite *terre-mérite*, quand elle est réduite en poudre.' — *L. terra merita*; turmeric '*is likewise called by the French terra merita*; Carcama, hec Gallis terra merita male dicitur,' see Royle, Antiquity of Hindoo Medicine, p. 87; (Eng. Cyl. Division Arts and Sciences). I suppose it means 'excellent earth,' as if from *L. terra*, earth, and *merita*, fem. of *meritus*, pp. of *mereri*, to deserve. But *terra merita* is hardly Latin, and is doubtless a barbarous corruption; perhaps of Arab. *kurkum*, *kurkum*, saffron or eucema (whence Span. and Port. *curcuma*, turmeric); Rich. Dict., p. 1181.

TURMOIL, excessive labour, tumult, bustle; as a verb, to harass. (*V.* — *L.*?) 'The turmoil of his mind being refrained;' Udal, on St. John, c. 11 (R.). The pp. *turmid* occurs in Spenser, *F. Q.* iv. q. 39; and *turmid-ail* in Shak. 2 Hen. VI. iv. 10. 18. 'At such *turmid* the five days with raging winds;' Mirror for Mag. Brennus, st. 9. The origin is somewhat doubtful; the form is prob. corrupt, the latter part of the word being perhaps due to *E. moul*, q. v., and the former part assimilated to *tur*. *β*. It has been suggested that it may have something to do with *Mk. tremul*, *tremouille*, 'the hopper of a mill.' *Cot.* also called *tremie*, and prob. so called from being in continual movement, from *L. tremere*, to tremble, shake. But the old accent on the latter syllable suggests that *tur* is a mere prefix, and may represent the OF. intensive prefix *tra-* or *tra-* (both from *L. trans*); as in OF. *tra-batre*, *tra-batre*, to beat extremely (Godefroy). If so, the sense is 'to moul (or harass) greatly.' See *Moul*.

TURN, to cause to revolve, transfer, convert, whirl round, change. (*L.* — *Gk.*) *Mk. tournen*, *turnen*, *turnen*; Ormulum, 169; cf. *F. tourner*, *OK. torner*, *turner*, to turn. But it occurs in late AS. as *turnian*, *turnan* (Toller); so that it was taken directly from *L. tournare*, to turn in a lathe, to turn. — *L. tornus*, a lathe, turner's wheel. — *Gk. trypnos*, a carpenter's tool to draw circles with, compasses, whence *trypnos*, to turn, work with a lathe. Allied to *Gk. tropos*, adj. piercing, *reipser*, to pierce, *L. terere*, to rub. — *√TER*, to rub, hence to bore a hole; see *Trite*. Der. *turn*, sb., *turn-er*; *turn-er-y*, from *F. tournerie*, 'a turning, turner's work'; *turn-ing*, *turn-ing-point*; *turn-coat*, Much Ado, i. 1. 125; *turn-key*, one who turns a prison-key, a warder; *turn-pike*, q. v.; *turn-sole*, a heliotrope, or flower that turns with the sun, *OF. tornasol* (Supp. to Godefroy), from *L. sol*, the sun; *turn-split*, one who turns a spit; *turn-stile*, a stile that turns, Butler's Hudibras, pt. i. c. 3. 1. 23; *turn-stone*, a small bird that turns over stones to find food; *turn-table*, a table that turns. Also (from *tornare*) *tour*, *tour-na-meni*, *tour-ni-quet*.

TURNIP, **TURNER**, a plant with a round root, used for food. (*F.* — *L.* and *L.*) The pl. *turneps* is in Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xviii. c. 13; spelt *turnepes* in Sir T. Elyot, Castel of Helth, b. ii. c. 9. 1. The latter part of the word is *nep* or *nep*. We find '*uile nep*, Cucurbita, brionia' in Prompt. Parv. p. 528. 'Hoc bacar, nepes:' Voc. 645. 17. 'As a nepes white' — as white as a turnip; Destruction of Troy, 3076. This is from AS. *næp*, a turnip, borrowed from *L. nāpus*, a kind of turnip. '*Napus*, *næp*; Rape, *næp*;' Voc. 135. 30. 37. Hence the etymological spelling should rather be *turnep* than *turnip*, and we know that the latter part of the word is from Latin. Cf. Irish and Gael. *nép*, a turnip. 2. The former part of the word is less obvious; but it is most likely *F. tour* in the

sense of 'wheel,' to signify its round shape, as if it had been 'turned.' Cotgrave gives, among the senses of *tour*, these: 'also a spinning-wheel, a turn, or turner's wheel.' Or it might be the *E. turn*, used in a like sense; Cotgrave also gives: '*Tournoir*, a turn, turning-wheel, or turners wheel, called a lathe or lare.' It makes but little difference, since *F. tour* is the verbal sb. of *tournier*, to turn; see *Tour*, *Turn*. Cf. Ital. *torno*, 'a turne, a turners or spinners wheele'; Florio; *W. turn*, a turn, also round (from *E.*); Irish *turnapa*, a turnip, *turnapa*, a turner (from *E.*).

TURNPICK, a gate set across a road to stop those liable to toll. (*F.* — *L.*) The name was given to the toll-gate, because it took the place of the old-fashioned *turn-pike*, which had three (or more) horizontal bars or pikes (sharp at one end) revolving on a central post. For the difference between a *turn-pike* and a *turn-stile*, see figs. 266, 267, in Bottell's Heraldry. Jamieson cites *turn-pyk* from Wyntoun, viii. 38. 74. The word occurs in Cotgrave, who translates *F. tour* by 'a turn, . . . also, a *turn-pike* or *turning-stile*.' So also: 'I move upon my axle like a *turnpike*;' Ben Jonson, Staple of News, iii. 1 (Pieclock); see Nares. The word *turn-pike* was also used in the sense of *chevaux de Frise*, as in Phillips, ed. 1706. From *Turn* and *Pike*. Der. *turn-pike-gate*, *turn-pike-road*.

TUREPENTINE, the resinous juice of the terebinth tree, &c. (*F.* — *L.* — *Gk.*) In Levin, ed. 1570. *ME. turbenine*, Mandeville's Trav. ch. v. p. 51. — *MF. turbeninus*, 'turpentine;' *Cot.* — *L. terebinthus*, a terebinth-tree; whence the adj. *terebinthinus*, made from the terebinth-tree. — *Gk. terebinthos*, made from the tree called *terebinthos*; see *Terebinth*. Cf. Norm. dial. *turbentine* (Moisy).

TUREPTUDE, baseness, depravity. (*F.* — *L.*) In Shak. Troil. v. 2. 112. — *F. turpitude*, 'turpitude;' *Cot.* — *L. turpitude*, baseness.

— *L. turpi*, decl. stem of *turpis*, base; with suffix *-ido*, *β*. The *L. turpis* is 'shameful;' cf. *Skt. trap*, to be embarrassed, be ashamed; causal, *trāpaya*, to make ashamed *trāpi*, shame.

TURQUOISE, **TURQUOIS**, **TURKIOISE**, **TURKISH**, a precious stone. (*F.* — *Low L.* — *Tatar*.) In Cotgrave; also Palsgrave has: '*Tourques*, a precious stone, *fourquois*.' *Turcas*, a turquoise, Bale's Works, p. 607 (Parker Soc.). — *F. turquoise*, 'a turquois, or Turkish stone;' *Cot.* *Turquoise* is the fem. of *Turquois*, '*Turkish*,' id.; cf. *Mtal. Turchesca*, 'a blue precious stone called a Turkoise;' Florio. The sense is *Turkish*; the Late *L. turchesius* is found with the sense of turquoise in A.D. 1347 (Ducange). The *F. Turquois* is an adj. form, from *Low L. Turcus*, a Turk, which is from *Tatar turk*, a Turk; see *Turkey*.

TURRET, a small tower. (*F.* — *L.*) *ME. touret*, Chaucer, C. T. 1909 (A 1911); *torret*, Prompt. Parv. — *F. tourette*, 'a turret or small tower;' *Cot.* Dimin. of *K. tour* (OF. *tor*, *tur*), a tower. — *L. turrem*, acc. of *turre*, a tower; see *Tower*. Cf. *AF. turette*, French Chron. of London, p. 49. Der. *turret*, *ed.*

TURTLE (1), a turtle-dove, kind of pigeon. (*L.*) *ME. turle*, Chaucer, C. T. 10013 (E 2139). *AS. turtla*, '*Turtur*, *turtle*;' Voc. 132. 1. — *L. turtur*, a turtle; with the common change from *r* to *l*. Hence also *G. turid-laube*, a turtle-dove; Ital. *tortora*, *tortola*, a turtle. *β*. The *L. tur-tur* is of imitative origin, due to a repetition of *tur*, imitative of the coo of a pigeon. Cf. *Du. kirren*, to coo.

TURTLE (2), the sea-tortoise. (*L.*) In Phillips, ed. 1706. This word is absolutely the same as the word above. It occurs, according to Richardson, in Dampier's Voyages, an. 1687; see ed. 1690, i. 395. The islands called *Tortugas* in Spanish were called *Tortie* in English, because turtles breed there; Eng. Garner, ed. Arber, v. 121; vii. 355, 357-8. The English sailors having a difficulty with the Portuguese *tartaruga*, a tortoise or turtle, and the Span. *tortuga*, tortoise, turtle, overcame that difficulty by substituting the *E. turtle*, with a grand disregard of the difference between the two creatures. The Span. and Port. names did not readily suggest the *E. tortoise*; whereas *tartaruga* could easily become '*tortoluga*, and then '*tortol* for short. See *Tortoise*.

TUSE, an exclamation of impatience. (*E.*) Common in Shak. Much Ado, iii. 3. 130; &c. Holinshed (or Stanhurst) gives the form *tush*. 'There is a . . . disdainful interjection used in Irish called *tough*, which is as much in English as *tush*;' Holinshed, Desc. of Ireland, c. 8 (K.). *Tush* is expressive of disgust; cf. *fish*; also *tui*. Note also *Low G. tuss*, silence! Dan. *tyss*, to be silent; *tyss*, hush! *NFries. tuss*, hush! *tüsse*, *tüsche*, to command silence. See *Tut*.

TUSK, a long pointed tooth. (*E.*) Shak. uses the pl. form *tuskes*, Venus, 617, 624. *ME. tusk*, *tusch*, *touch*; spelt *toische*, Prompt. Parv.; we even find the pl. *tuskes* in K. Alisaunder, 6547. *AS. tus*, almost always spelt *tus*, esp. in the pl. *tusas*, just as *AS. fise* is often spelt *fis*; here *tu* = *es*, by metathesis of *se*. Spelt *tus*, translated 'grinder' by Thorpe, Ancient Laws, i. 95, § 49. 'Canin, vel colomelli, mannes tusas;' Voc. 157. 31. — *OFries. tusk*, *toisch*; *EFries.*

tusk; Icel. *toskr*. Perhaps the AS. form was orig. *tusk* (with long *u*). Hardly allied to *Tooth*; see Brugmann, i. § 795. Der. *tusk-ed*, *tusk-y*.

TUSSE, to scuffle. (E.) Allied to *tousle*, to disorder, frequent. of *Touse*, q.v. Cf. Westphal. *tusseln*, to pull about; Dan. dial. *tuse*, to move about, to confuse. And cf. *Toss*.

TUSOCK, a clump or tuft of growing grass. (Scand.?) Latimer has: 'tusocks nor tufts'; see Todd's Johnson. The suffix *-ock* is a diminutive, as in *hill-ock*. Cf. Swed. dial. *tuss*, a wisp of hay (Kietz); and cf. E. *touse*. Dryden has *tuzzes*, i.e. tufts or knots of hair; tr. of Persius, iv. 90.

TUT, an exclamation of impatience. (E.) Common in Shak. Merry Wives, i. 1. 117; &c. 'And that he said.' *Tut, tut, tut*; State Trials, Hen. VIII, an. 1536; Q. Anne Boleyn (K.). Cf. F. *trut*, 'an interjection importing indignation, tush, tut, fy man'; Cot. 'Trot, skomefull word, or trut'; Prompt. Parv., p. 415. And cf. *Tush*.

TUTELAGE, guardianship. (L.; with F. suffix.) 'The tutelage whereof' &c.; Drayton, Polyolbion, song 3; l. 218. Coined with F. suffix *-age* (< L. *-aticum*) from L. *tutela*, protection; see *Tutelar*.

TUTELAR, protecting, having in charge. (L.) 'Tutelar god of the place'; Ben Jonson, Love's Triumph through Callipolis, introduction. = L. *tutellāris*, tutelar. = L. *tutela*, protection; allied to *tutor*, a protector; see *Tutor*. Der. *tutelar-y*, from F. *tutelaire*, 'tutulary, guarding'; Cot.

TUTOR, an instructor, teacher, guardian. (F. -L.) For *tutor*, the older form. ME. *tutor*, F. *tuteur*, B. l. 56. = F. *tuteur*, 'a tutor'; Cot. = L. *tutor*, acc. of *tutor*, a guardian; allied to L. *tut-us* (short for *tutulus*), pp. of *tutari*, to look after, guard; see *Tuition*. Der. *tutor*, verb, L. l. iv. 2. 77; *tutor-ships*, *tutor-age*, *tutor-in-l*.

TUTTY, a collyrium. (F. -Pers.) 'Tutie, a medicinale stone or dust'; Blount (1681). ME. *tutie*, Lanfrank, Cirurgie, p. 95. = MF. *tutkie*, 'a medicinale stone or dust, said to be the heavier foile of brasse, cleaving to the upper sides and tops of brasse-melting houses'; Cot. F. *tutie*, = Pers. *tūtīyā*, tutty; Rich. Diet. p. 461. Cf. Skt. *tuttha-m*, blue vitriol (Bkany).

TWADDLE, to tattle, talk unmeaningly. (E.) Formerly *twattle*. 'No glossing falsh I twattle'; Stanyhurst, tr. of Virgil, *Æn.* ii. 2; ed. Arber, p. 46. 'Vayneley toe twattle'; id. *Æn.* iv. p. 101. A collateral form of *Tattle*, q.v. So also *twittle-twattle*, sb., used by L'Estrange (Todd's Johnson) as equivalent to *littile-tattle*. Cf. 'such fables twitted, such untrue reports twatted'; Stanihurst, Desc. of Ireland, ed. 1808, p. 48. Cf. AS. *twædding*, adulation (Napier). Der. *twaddle*, sb., *twaddler*.

TWAIN, two; see under *Two*.

TWANG, to sound with a sharp noise. (E.) 'Sharply twanged off'; Tw. Nt. iii. 4. 198. 'To Twangue, resonaire'; Levins. 'To twang, as the string of an instrument'; Minshew. A collateral form of *twang*, used with the same sense; see *Tang* (2), Tingle. It represents the ringing sound of a tense string. Der. *twang*, sb.

TWEAK, to twitch, pull sharply, pinch. (E.) In Hamlet, ii. 2. 601. A better form is *twick*; cf. prov. E. *twick*, a sudden jerk (Halliwell). ME. *twicken*, Prompt. Parv. p. 505. AS. *twiccan* (pt. t. *twice-ode*). The Shrine, ed. Cockayne, p. 41. Besides which, we find AS. *angel-twecca* = a hook-twitcher, the name of a worm used as bait for fishing; Voc. 320. 32. *Twick* is a palatalised form of it; see *Twitth*. 4-Low G. *twicken*, to tweak, nip; G. *zuicken*, to pinch, nip; whence *twick*, a pinch, *twick bei der Nase*, tweak by the nose; also G. *zuacken*, to pinch, to twitch. Cf. *Twinge*. Der. *twink*, sb.

TWEEZERS, nippers, small pincers for pulling out hairs. (F. -Teut.; with F. suffix.) 'Handkerchers, rosaries, tweezers'; Middleton, Span. Gipsy, ii. 1. The history of this word is remarkable; it exhibits an unusual development. A *tweezer*-er or *tweezer*-er is, properly, an instrument contained in a *tweezer*, or small case for instruments. And as the *tweezer* contained *tweezers*, it was also called a *tweezer-case*; hence it is that we find *tweezer* and *tweezer-case* used as synonymous terms. 'Tweezers, nippers or pincers, to pull hair by the roots'; Phillips, ed. 1706. 'Then his tweezers-cases are incomparable; you shall have one not much bigger than your finger, with seventeen several instruments in it, all necessary every hour of the day'; Tatler, no. 142; March 7, 1709-10. This shows that a *tweezer-case* was a case containing a great number of small instruments, of which what are now specifically called *tweezers* was but one. See another quotation under *Trinket* (1). B. Next, we observe that the proper name for such a case was a *tweezer*, or a pair of *tweezers*; probably a pair of *tweezers* means that the case was made double, folding up like a book, as some instrument cases are made still. 'Drawing a little penknife out of a pair of tweezers I then chanced to have about me'; Boyle, Works, ii. 419 (R.). 'I have

sent you by Vacandary the post, the French bever [hat] and *tweezers* you writ for'; Howell, Familiar Letters, vol. i. let. 17; May 1, 1620. 'A Surgeon's *tweezer*, or box of instruments, *paranard de chirurgien*'; Sherwood, Index to Cotgrave. C. Lastly, the word *tweezer* is a new pl. formed from *twee*, short for *etwee*, from MF. *etwey* (mod. F. *etui*). 'Etwey, a sheath, case, or box to put things in, and more particularly, a case of little instruments, or *sizzers*, bodkin, penknife, &c., now commonly termed an *etwee*'; Cot. And again: 'Paranard de Chirurgien, a chirurgian's case or *etwey*; the box wherein he carries his instruments'; id. Hence *twee* was 'sure I have not dropt my *twee*'; Halliwell, The Suspicious Husband, A. ii. sc. 2 (1747). Here we see that the F. *etwey* was pronounced *et-wee*; then the initial *e* (for *es*) was dropped, just as in the case of *Ticket* and *Tuok* (2); then *twee* became *tweez* or *tweezee*, probably because the case was double; then it was called a pair of *tweezers*, and a particular implement in it was called a *tweezer* or *tweezers*, prob. from some confusion with the obsolete *twick*, *tweezers*; see additions to Nares, by Halliwell and Wright. The most remarkable point is the double addition of the pl. form, so that *twee-zes* is from *twee*; this can be explained by the common use of the plural for certain implements, such as *shears*, *scissors*, *pliers*, *snuffers*, *tongs*, *scales*, *nippers*, *pincers*, &c. So far, the history of the word is quite clear, and fully known. D. The etymology of OF. *etwey* or *etui* is difficult; it is the same as Span. *etucha*, a scissors-case, also *scissors* (note this change of *scus*); Port. *estuche*, a case, a *tweezer-case*, Low Lat. *estugium*, a case, box, occurring A.D. 1231 (Ducange). We also find Ital. *stuccio*, *stuckio*, 'a little pocket-case with scissors, pen-knives, and such trifles in them,' (sic) Florio; whence (with prefix *a-* < L. *ad*) Ital. *astuccio*, a small box, case, sheath. The form *stuccio* does not seem to have been observed before; perhaps it helps the etymology, proposed by Diez, from MIIG. *stūca*, OIIG. *stūcka*, a cuff, a muff (prov. G. *stauche*, a short and narrow muff) + Icel. *stikka*, a sleeve. If so, the orig. case for small instruments was a muff, or a cuff, or a part of the sleeve. Kärting, § 9128.

TWELVE, two and ten. (E.) ME. *twelf*; whence also *twelf-e*, *twel-ue* (< *twel-ue*), a pl. form and dissyllable. It was not uncommon to use numerals in the pl. form of adjectives; cf. E. *five* (= *fif-v*), from AS. *fif*. 'Twelue winter' = twelve years, P. Plowman, B. v. 196, where two MSS. have *twelf*. We have, in the Ormulum, the form *twelf*, 11069; but also *twelf-e* (dissyllable), 537. AS. *twelf*, also *twelfe*, Grein, ii. 556. 4. OFris. *twelf*, *twelf*, *twelf*, *twelf*; Du. *twelf*; Icel. *tölf*; Dan. *tolv*; Swed. *tolf*; G. *zwölf*; OIIG. *zwelf*; Goth. *twelf*. B. All from the Teut. type *twelf*, as in Gothic. Here *two* is two; see *Two*. The suffix *-if* is the Teut. equivalent (but from another root *leip*, to stick, remain, leave) to the Lithuan. *jika* occurring in *duj-ika*, twelve. The Lithuan. *-ika* is due to the adj. *likas*, signifying 'what is over, or remaining over'; see Nesselmann, p. 365. In fact, the phr. *antras likas*, lit. 'second one over,' is used as an ordinal, meaning 'twelfth'. *Lika* is from Lith. *li-ki*, to leave, allied to L. *linquere*. See Eleven. Brugmann, ii. § 175. Der. *twelf-th*, used instead of *twelfth* (ME. *twelfthe*, AS. *twelfsa*, Grein, ii. 556) by analogy with *seven-th*, *eight-th*, *nine-th*, &c.; hence *twelf-th-day*, *twelf-th-night* (often called *twelfth-day*, *twelfth-night*, as in Shakespeare's play of 'Twelfth Night'); *twelve-month*, ME. *twelf-monthe*, P. Plowman, C. vii. 80.

TWENTY, twice ten. (E.) ME. *twenty*, Chaucer, C. T. 17118 (H 169). AS. *twentig*, Grein, ii. 557. Prob. for *twen-tig* = *twegen-tig*; from AS. *twegen*, twain, and the suffix *-ig*, cognate with Goth. *tigjus*, Gk. *deka*, a decade, a collection of ten things; allied to E. *ten*, Goth. *taihun*, Gk. *deka*. See *Two* and *Ten*. 4-Du. *twintig*; Icel. *uttugun*; Goth. *twintigun*, Luke, xiv. 31; G. *zwanzig*, MHG. *zwanzeiz*, OIIG. *zwanzeiz*. All similarly formed. B. So also L. *ui-ginti*, twenty; from *ui-* (for **dui*, twice, related to *duo*, two), and *-ginti* (for *-centi*, short for *decanti*, tenth, from *decem*, ten); whence F. *vingt*, twenty, &c. Der. *twenti-eth*, AS. *twentigoba*, Exod. xii. 18.

TWIBILL, **TWYBILL**, a two-edged bill or mattock. (E.) Still in use provincially; see Halliwell. In Becon's Works, ii. 449; Parker Society. ME. *twibill*; spelt *twybill*, Prompt. Parv. AS. *twibille* or *twibill*. 'Bipennis, *twibille*, vel *stin-axe* [stone-axe]; Falcastrum, *bill*'; Voc. 141. 27. 28. Also: 'Bipennis, *twibill*'; id. 361. 6. = AS. *twi-*, double, and *bill*, a bill. See *Twice* and *Bill*.

TWICE, two times. (E.) For ME. *twi* or *twy*, formerly dissyllable; the word has been reduced to a single syllable, and the final *-e* is a mere orthographical device for representing the fact that the final *s* was voiceless, and not sounded as *z*. 'He *twy* was Jerusalem the citee'; Chaucer, C. T. 14153 (H 3337). AS. *twiges*; A.S. Chron. an. 1120 (Laud MS.). This is a genitive form, genitives being often used adverbially; the more common AS. word is *twā*, Luke, xviii. 12, older form *twina*, twice, Ælfred, tr. of

Orosius, b. v. c. 2. § 7. Both *twi-ge*s and *twi-wa* are from the base *twi-*, double, only used as a prefix, answering to Icel. *tví-, li- bi-* (for *duis*), Gk. *bi-,* Skt. *dui-*, and allied to *twi*, two; see **Two**. Cf. prov. E. *twi-bill*, a mattock (above), *twi-fallow*, to till ground a second time; and see **Twilight**.

TWIDDLE (*twi* idly. (Scand.)) As in the phr. 'to *twiddle* one's thumbs.' From Norw. *tvíðla*, variant of *tvílla*, to mix up by stirring round; and *tvílla* is a mere variant of *tvírla*, with the same sense; see Aasen and Ross. See **Twirl**. (Prob. *tvírla* > *tvíll-la* > **tvíl-la* or *tvíd-la*.) Cf. mod. Icel. *kalla*, to call; pronounced (knd-la).

TWIG (*twi*), a thin branch, small shoot of a tree. (E.) ME. *twig*, spelt *twyg* in Aeneas of Inwyt, p. 22, l. 5; pl. *twiggis*, Chaucer, *Persones Tale*, De Superbia (l. 390). AS. *twig*, pl. *twigu*, a twig; Northumb. *twigge*, pl. *twiggo*, John, xv. 5. Westphalian *twich*, *twick*; Du. *twijg*; G. *zweig*. β. From the AS. base *twi-*, double, because orig. applied to the fork of a branch, or the place where a small shoot branches off from a larger one. In fact *twi-* is cognate with Skt. *dui-ka*, 'consisting of two', Gk. *duois*, double, twofold. Brugmann, ii. § 166. A similar explanation applies to ME. *twist*, often used in the sense of *twig* or *spray*, as in Chaucer, C. T. 10223 (E 2349). Cf. G. *zweisel*, a forked branch; and see **Twilight**, **Twice**, **Twist**, **Two**.

TWIG (*twi*), to comprehend. (E.) Orig. to observe, mark, take note of; as in 'Now *twig* him; now mind him;' Foote, Mayor of Garratt (1763), ii. 2. Cf. prov. E. *twig*, a glance; *twig* to pull quickly; *twick*, to snatch, pluck, also to hold tight, to nip. See E. D. D. β. Otherwise, *twig* may be from the Irish *twi-im*, I understand, discern; Stokes-Fick, p. 80.

TWILIGHT, the faint light after sunset or before sunrise. (F.) ME. *twilight*, spelt *twylyghte* in Prompt. Parv. The AS. *twi-*, prefix, means 'double,' like Icel. *tví-,* Du. *twæ-*, G. *zwei-*, but it is here used rather in the sense of 'doubtful' or 'half.' The ideas of double and half are liable to confusion; cf. AS. *twæ*, doubt, from the hovering between two opinions; see **Doubt** and **Between**. β. Precisely the same confusion appears in German; we there find *zweifach*, double, *zweifach*, twilight, *zweisel*, a branch dividing into two ends, *zweitracht*, discord, all with the prefix *zwei-* = AS. *twi-*. The prefix is further to **Two**; cf. **Twice**, **Two**. And see **Light**. By way of related illustration, I find M.D. *twellich*, *twilich*, 'twilight.' Hezham; cf. Du. *twæ*, two, *twæelbhel*, twice/double, &c. Also Low G. *twæ-lucht*; AS. *twæne-lucht*, twilight, Voc. 175, 34. But this last would only give a mod. E. form *twenlight*, and does not account for the form *twilight*.

TWILL, an appearance of diagonal lines in textile fabrics produced by causing the weft-threads to pass over one and under two warp-threads, instead of over one and under one. (E.) Added by Todd to Johnson; Lowland Sc. *twæl*, *twiel*, *twael* (Jamieson). 'De i. nappa mensali de twill,' York Wills, iii. 14 (1400); 'panno vocato twilled,' id. iii. 71 (1423). The form is very old, and has reference to a peculiar method of doubling the warp-threads, or taking two of them together. From AS. *twíllie* (Toller), OlowG. *twíll*, adj., woven with double thread, twill (Gallé). Cognate with G. *zwillich*, 'ticking,' MHG. *zwillich*, *zwilch*, OllG. *zui-lit*, 'two-threaded'; a word suggested by L. *bilis*, two-threaded, from *bi-*, double, and *litium*, a thread. See EFries. *twíllien*, to double, in Koolman. Formed, like *twig*, *twine*, *twist*, from the Teut. base *twi-*, double, appearing in AS. *twi-*, Du. *twæ-*, G. *zwei-*, all allied to **Two**, q.v. We also find: 'Trilicis, bylen hrægel,' i.e. a garment woven with three threads, corresponding to an E. form **thril*; Voc. 161, 34. And see **Twilight**, **Twice**. Der. *twill*, verb. β. *Twilled* in Temp. iv. 64, is yet unexplained. Ray tells us that North E. *twill* means a spool, and is a corruption of *quill* (see E. D. D.). I doubt it as regards this passage; the Swed. dial. *twill* is to turn round like a spindle, to become entangled, as thread (Rietz); Norweg. *tvílla* is to stir milk round and round, also to twist into knots, as a thread; *tvílla*, sb., is a twist or knot in a thread. And the Norw. verb *tvílla* is merely an assimilated form of Norw. *tvírla*, to twirl, to turn round; like prov. E. *twell*, to turn a spindle over (E. D. D.). I explain *pioned* as 'dug out,' and *twilled* as 'turned over,' said of excavated trenches with sloping sides, on which the mud is laid. See the context. Halliwell gives *twilly*, to turn reversely.

TWIN, one of two born at a birth. (E.) ME. *twinn*, adj., double. 'Iosep gaf ile here *twinne* scrid' = Joseph gave each of them double raiment, 'changes of raiment,' cf. Gen. xiv. 22. 'Piss *twinne* seolpe' = this double blessing, Ormulum, 856. AS. *ge-twinne-as*, pl. twins (Bosworth); 'biui, *getwinne-u*, *Ælfric's* Grammar, ed. Zupitza, p. 13, l. 14; 'gemellus, *getwin-u*, Corpus Gloss., 22. β. Icel. *tvinnar*, *tvunnar*, two and two, twin, in pairs; cf. *tvinnar*, to twine, *tvinnar* two together. We also find Dan. *tvilling*, Swed. *tvilling*, a twiu, perhaps for **twinding*, by assimilation; cf. ME. *twinking*,

Bav. *zwin-ling*, G. *zwil-ling*, a twin. Due to AS. *twi-*, double; see **Twibill**, + Lithuan. *duyni*, twins, sing. *duynys*; from *dui*, two. The *n* seems to give a collective force, as in Goth. *twiweht*, two apiece, Luke, ix. 3; 1. *biui*, two at a time. Hence *twinn*, by two at a time, orig. adj., as above. Der. *twinn*, verb, Wint. Tale, i. 2. 67.

TWINE, to double or twist together; as sb., a twisted thread. (E.) ME. *twinen*, to twine; pp. *twyned*, P. Plowman, B. xvii. 204. In Layamon, 14220, the later text has 'a *twined* þred,' where the earlier text has 'a *twines* þred' = a thread of twine. The supposed AS. *twinan* is unauthorised, but the verb was early coined from the sb. *twinn*, a twisted thread, curiously used to translate L. *byssus* in Luke, xvi. 19 (as if from 1. *bi*, twice). β. Du. *twijn*, twine, twist, whence *twijnen*, to twine; Icel. *tvinni*, twine, whence *tvinna*, to twine; Dan. *tvinde* (for **tvinned*), to twine; Swed. *tvinnad*, twine-thread, *tvanna*, to twine; also Du. *twæren*, twine, G. *zwirn*. β. All from Teut. type **twi-no-* > **twiz-no-*, double; the *iz* becomes *i* in AS. *twi*, Du. *twijn*; the *zn* becomes *nn* in Icel. and Swed., and the *z* becomes *v* in Du. and G. The base **twi-* occurs in Goth. *twis*, prefix, and in E. *twi-*; cf. L. *bi* (for **dui*), Gk. *bi*, Skt. *dui*, twice. Brugmann, i. § 203, c. note 2.

TWINGE, to affect with a sudden, sharp pain, to nip. (E.) ME. *tuengen*, weak vb. (*ng = n*), to twinge, twink; Owl and Night, 156. Cf. 'Whil þat *twinge* me the foe' = while the foe afflicts me; E. Eng. Psalter, ed. Stevenson, p. xli. 10. Causal of ME. *tuengen*, str. vb.; 'I am meked and *tuungen* smert,' id. Ps. xxxvii. 9. AS. *tuengen*, weak vb. (Toller); for earlier **tuengan*, causal of **tuengen*, whence the derived word **Thong**. For change of *thu-* to *tu-*, cf. *twirl* below, q.v. It is preserved in OFries. *tuenga*, also *tuinga*, *duinga*, to constrain, pt. t. *tuang*, *tuong*, pp. *tuungen*, + OSax. *thuenga*, in the pp. *bithungun*, oppressed; Dan. *twinge*, to force, compel, constrain; Swed. *tuinga*, to force, bridle, restrain, compel; Icel. *þunga*, to oppress; Du. *duingen*, to constrain, pt. t. *duong*, pp. *geduungen*; G. *zuingen*, pt. t. *zuang*, pp. *gezungen*. β. All from the Teut. type **tuengan-* (pt. t. **tuenge*), to constrain, compel; whence also the secondary verbs appearing in G. *zuingen*, to press tightly, constrain, and ME. *tuengen*, to press tightly, twerk, or twinge (as above), and in the Life of St. Dunstan, l. 81: 'he *tuengde* and schok hir bi þe nose' = he twinged and shook her by the nose, Spec. of English, ed. Morris and Skeat, p. 22. The mod. E. *twinge* answers rather to this secondary or causal form than to the strong verb *twing*; just as in the case of *swing*, due to the strong verb *swing*. γ. Cf. Lithuan. *tuenkii*, to beat, to smart; *tuankas*, sultry. (✓**TWENK**). Der. *twinge*, sb. Also *thong*, q.v.

TWINKLE, to shine with a quivering light. ME. *twinklen*, Chaucer, C. T. 269 (A 267). AS. *twincian*, to twinkle, shine faintly, Ælfred, tr. of Boethius, c. xxxv. § 3; b. iii. pr. 12. *Twinkle* is a frequentative from a form *twink*, appearing in ME. *twinken*, to blink, wink; Prompt. Parv., p. 505. And again, *twink* is a nasalised form of AS. *twicean*, to twitch; see **Twack**, **Twitth**. The sense is to keep on twitching or quivering, hence to twinkle. β. Bav. *zwinckern*, frequentative of *zwincken*, to blink. Der. *twinkle*, sb.; *twinkler*. Also *twinkl-ing*, sb., a twitch or wink with the eye, ME. *twinkeling*; 'And in the twinkling of a luke' [look, glance], Gower, C. A. i. 144, bk. i. 3033; this is from ME. *twinkelen* in the sense to wink, as: 'he *twincelp* with the eyen' = he winks with the eyes, Wyclif, Prov. vi. 13 (earlier version); see *twink*, sb., a twinkling, in Shak. Temp. iv. 43.

TWINTER, a beast two winters old. (E.) 'Five *twinters* britnit he'; G. Douglas, tr. of Virgil, bk. v. ch. ii. 105, AS. *twintre*, adj., of two years. = AS. *twi-*, double (see **Twibill**); and *winter*, a winter, a year.

TWIRE, to peep at. (E.) In Shak. Son. 28. Recorded in the cognate Bavarian *zwiren*, *zwieren*, to peep out (Schmeller); MHG. *zwieren*, to peep out (Schade). Not in Chaucer, as Nares asserts; but known in prov. E. (L. D. D.).

TWIRL, to whirl, turn round rapidly. (Scand.) *Twirl* stands for *thwirl*, as *twinge* for *thwinge*. 'Leave *twirling* of your hat'; Beaumont and Fletcher, Rule a Wife, Act ii. sc. 3 (Alten); *twyrie*, Fitzherbert, Husb., § 55, l. 1. = Norw. *tvírla*, to twirl (Ross). *Twirl* is a frequentative form, from Teut. **puer-an*, AS. *puer-an*, to agitate, turn; it means 'to keep on turning,' and is used of rather violent motion. The AS. *puer-an* only occurs in the *pueruan*, to stir round, to churn, and *ge-pueran*, to churn (Toller). We have also the derived sb. *puiril*, supposed to mean the handle of a churn, which was steadily turned round. We find: 'Lac, *mele* [milk]; Lac congolatum, *molcem* [curdled milk]; Verberaturum, *puiril*; Cascum, *eye* [cheese], &c.; Voc. 280, 27-33. Slight as these traces are, they are made quite certain by the cognate words; it may be necessary to observe that, in AS. *puir-il*, the final *-il* denotes the implement, and is an agential suffix, distinct from the frequentative *-i* in *twirl*. Cf. Du. *dwarten*, to whirl; whence *dwartwind*, a whirlwind (the Du. *dw* = AS. *y*). That the *i* is frequentative, appears at once from the Low G.

duerwind, a whirlwind, as well as from MHG. *duer(c)u*, OHG. *dueran*, *tuoran*, strong verb, to turn round swiftly, to whirl, to mix up. From the Teut. type **dueran-* to stir round (pt. t. **thuar*); whence also Icel. *þværa*, Norw. *tværa*, AS. *þwæra*, OHG. *thwirl*, MlG. *twirl*, G. *twirl*, a stirring-stick. Note also EFries. *dwirlede*, *dwirten*, to twirl, *duerwel*, a whirl, from *dueren*, to turn. From Ildg. **TWEL*, whence also Gk. *top-ōn*, L. *trun*, a stirrer. See *Trowel*.

TWIST, to twine together, wreath, turn forcibly. (E.) ME. *twisten*, Chaucer, C. T. 10880 (F 566); O. Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, II. 213. Not found in AS., but regularly formed from a sb. *twist*, a rope, occurring in the comp. *maest-twist*, a stay, a rope used to stay a mast. **Parastates, maest-twist*; Voc. 182. 8; one sense of Gk. *παραστατης* is a stay. Again, *twist* is formed, with suffix -t, from AS. **twis*, double, explained under *Twine*. The suffix -t is the very common Ildg. suffix -to-. We should also notice ME. *twist*, a twig, i. e. forked branch, branch dividing into two; see under *Twig*, -t-Du. *twisten*, to quarrel; from *twist*, a quarrel. This is the same form, but used in quite a different sense from the notion of two persons contending; cf. Du. *twisten*, discord, *twesdrif*, discord, *twesdrif*, a duel; Dan. *twiste*, to strive, from *twist*, strike; the Dan. *twist* also means a twist; Swed. *twista*, to strive, from *twist*, strike; G. *zwist*, a twist, also discord, whence *zwistig*, discordant. And cf. Icel. *twist*, the two or 'deuce' in card-playing. Der. *twist*, sb. (really an older word, as appears above); *twist-er*. Cf. obsol. *twissel*, a double fruit (Nares), from AS. *twisel*, double.

TWIT, to remind of a fault, reproach. (E.) For *twite*, the *i* was certainly once long, which accounts for the extraordinary form *twight* (miswritten for *twite*, like *delight* for *delite*) in Spenser, F. Q. v. 6. 12, where it rhymes with *light* and *flight*. Palgrave has the queer spelling *tuikyte*, prob. a misprint for *twite*, as it occurs immediately before *twyne* and under the heading 'T before W: I *tuikyte* one, I caste hym in the tethe or in the nose, *Je luy reproche*; this term is also northern.' The orig. length of the vowel leaves no doubt that *twite* is due to ME. *atwiten*, to twit, reproach, by loss of initial *a*; this verb is used in much the same way as the mod. E. word, and was once common; Stratmann gives more than 12 examples. 'Imputo, to *a-twite*;' Voc. 589. 17. Spelt *atwytte*, Aenb. of Inwyrt, p. 198, l. 16; whence *atwyttings*, twittings, reproaches, ed. p. 194, l. 6. 'Pat *atwytte* hym'—that twitted him, Rob. of Glouc. p. 33, l. 782. AS. *atwitan*, to twit, reproach; see Sweet, AS. Reader, and Grein. [We also find AS. *ad-witan* with the same sense, but the prefix differs.]—AS. *at*, at, prep. often used as a prefix; and *witan*, to blame, the more orig. sense being to behold, observe, hence to observe what is wrong, take notice of what is amiss; Grein, II. 734. For the prefix, see *At*. The AS. *witan* is cognate with Goth. *weitan*, occurring in *idewitan*, to reproach (= AS. *ad-witan*), and in *fuirweitan*, to observe intently. AS. *witan*, Goth. *weitan*, are allied to AS. and Goth. *witan*, to know, and to L. *uidere*, to see. **WEID*, to see; see *Wit* and *Vision*. Cf. Du. *wijten*, to reproach, *ver-wijzen*.

TWITCH, to pluck, snatch, move suddenly. (E.) ME. *twicken*, a palatalised form of *twicken*, to twenk. 'Twicken, *twychyn*, or sumwhat drawyn, Tractulo;' Prompt. Parv. We find also the comp. verb *to-twicken*, to pull to pieces, O. Eng. Homilies, I. 53, l. 4; with the pt. t. *to-twichte*, spelt *to-twigt*, Will. of Palerne, 2097. Similarly the simple verb *twicken* makes the pt. t. *twigte*, and pp. *twigte*. This explains *twight*—twitched, pulled, Chaucer, C. T. 7145 (D 1563). For the form, cf. AS. *angel-twice*, prov. E. *angel-twice*, an earth-worm (for fishing). See *Twpeak*. Der. *twich*, sb.; *twich-er*.

TWITTER, to chirp as a bird, to feel a slight trembling of the nerves. (E.) ME. *twiteren*; whence 'Hille brid.' **twitereth*—that bird twitters, Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. iiii. met. 2, l. 21. *Twitter* is a frequentative from a base *twit*, and means to keep on saying *twit*; and *twit* is a lighter or weakened form of *twat*, appearing in the old word *twatt-le*, now *twaddle*; see *Twaddle*. Again, *twaddle* is related to *tattle*; and as *twitter*: *twattle* :: *titter*: *tattle*. All these words are of imitative origin. **G. zwitschern*, to twitter; Bavar. *zwitern*. And cf. Du. *kwetteren*, to twitter, warble, chatter; Dau. *kwidre*, Swed. *kwittra*, to chirp, twitter. Der. *twitter*, sb. **TWIT* The sense of trembling may follow from that of tremulous sound; but a *twitter* of the nerves may be due to the influence of ME. *twicken*, to twerk or twitch.

TWO, TWAIN, one and one. (E.) The difference between *two* and *twain* is one of gender only, as appears from the AS. forms. *Twain* is masc., whilst *two* is fcm. and neuter; but this distinction was early disregarded. ME. *twien*, *twieze*, *twain*, *twie*, *twi*, *twy*, &c.; also *two*, *tuw*, in which the *u* was pronounced; the pronunciation of *two* as *too* being of rather late date. 'Us *tweyne*'—us twain, two, Chaucer, C. T. 1136 (A 1134). 'Sustren two'—sisters two, id. 1021 (A 1019). Our poets seem to use *twain* and *two* indiffer-

ently. AS. *twegen*, masc. nom. and acc.; *twā*, fcm. nom. and acc.; *twā*, *tu*, neut. nom. and acc.; *twæga*, gen. (all genders); *twām*, dat. (all genders). The neut. *tu* already shows an occasional loss of *w*; and even in AS. *twā* was used instead of *twegen* when nouns of different genders were conjoined; see Grein, II. 556. **Du. twee*; Icel. *tvær*, acc. *tvā*, *tvö*; Dan. *to*; Norw. *tu*; Swed. *två*, *tu*; Goth. *twai*, masc., *twiwa*, fcm., *twā*, neut.; *twai* gen. *twandja*, dat. *twaim*; acc. *twan*, *twā*, *twā*; G. *zwei*; also *zween*, only in the masc. gender; also *zwo*, fcm. (rare); OHG. *zwinā*, *zwin*, *zwo*, *zwei*; Irish *da*; Gael. *da*, *do*; W. *dau*, *du*; Russ. *duo*; Lithuan. *du*, *dui*, *fu*; L. *duo* (whence F. *deux*, Ital. *due*, Span. *dos*, Port. *duos*, E. *deuce*); Gk. *duo*; Skt. *dvā*, *dvā*.

**β*. All from the Ildg. type **duo-*, **duwo-*; Brugmann, II. § 166. **v*. In composition, we find, as a prefix, AS. *twi-* (E. *twi-* in *twi-er*, *twi-light*), Icel. *tvir*, Du. *twee*, Dan. and Swed. *tvē*, G. *zwei*, L. *bi-* (for **dui-*), Gk. *du-* (for **dui-*), Skt. *dvi-*, *dvā-*; also E. *twi-* (L. *bi-*), as in *twi-er*; see *Twine*. Der. *two-edged*; *two-fold*, a modern substitution for ME. *twifold*, Early Eng. Psalter, ed. Stevenson, Pa. cviii. 20. AS. *twifald*, spelt *twifald* in Gen. xliii. 15, so that *two-fold* should rather be *twy-fold*. Also *a-two*, ME. *a two*, Chaucer, C. T. 3569, AS. *on tu*, Grein, II. 556, so that the prefix *a-* is on; see *A-* (2). Also *twain* (as above), *two-ten*, *twen-ty*, *two-bill*, *twi-er*, *twi-light*, *twi-ty*, *twi-tyne*, *twi-ty*, *twi-ty*; *bi-* prefix; *twi-* prefix, in *bi-sexile*; *di-* prefix, *di-* prefix, *di-* prefix. Also *deuce* (1).

TYBALT, the 'prince of cats.' (AF.—Low G.) See Shak. Romeo, iii. 1.80.—AF. *Tebalt*, *Tebaud*.—OSax. *Thiod-bald*, *Theobald*.—OSax. *thiod*, people, *bald*, bold. See *Tibert*.

TYMPANUM, the hollow part of the ear, &c. (L.—Gk.) In Phillips, ed. 1706. [He also gives: 'Tympa, the drum of the ear, a frame belonging to a printing-press covered with parchment. . . pannel of a door, &c.; this is from F. *tympa*, 'a tympan, or timbrel, also a taber'; also, a printer's tympane, &c.; Cot.]—L. *tympa*, a drum; also of a pediment (in architecture); panel of a door.—Gk. *τύμπανον*, a drum, roller, area of a pediment, panel of a door. Formed with inserted *u* from the rarer *τύμπανον*, a drum.—Gk. *τύμπανον*, base of *τύμπανον*, to strike, beat, beat a drum; see *Type*. And see *Timbrel*. Der. *tympa*, a flatulent distension of the belly, Dryden, Mac-Flecknoe, 194, from Gk. *τύμπανος*, a kind of dropsy in which the belly is stretched tight like a drum; the F. form *tympanie* is given in Sherwood's index to Cotgrave; Palgrave has E. *tympa*.

TYPE, a mark or figure, emblem, model, a raised letter in printing. (F.—L.—Gk.) In Shak. Rich. III. iv. 4. 244; and in Spenser, F. Q. Intro. to b. i. st. 4.—F. *type*, a type; in Sherwood's index to Cotgrave.—L. *typus*, acc. of *typus*, a figure, image, type.—Gk. *τύπος*, a blow, the mark of a blow, stamp, impress, mark, mould, outline, sketch, figure, type, character of a disease.—Gk. *τύπος*, base of *τύπος*, to strike, beat. Allied to Skt. *tip*, *tump*, to hurt; and to Gk. *τύπος*, to strike. (**STEU*). **β*. We also find Skt. *tud*, L. *indulere* (pt. t. *tu-tud*), to strike. These are from a base **steud-*, to strike; whence Goth. *stulan*, to strike. Cf. Brugmann, I. § 818 (2). Der. *typic*, from Gk. *τύπος*, typical, figurative; *typical*, *typical-ly*; *typify*, a coined word, Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. ii. c. 5, § 1; *type-founder*, *type-metal*; also *typography*, orig. in the sense of 'figurative description,' Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Errors, b. i. c. 8, § 15, where the suffix is from Gk. *τύπος*, to write; *typography*, *typo-graphic*, *typo-graphic-ly*; *typo-graph-er*. And see *typanum*, *thump*.

TYPHOON, a violent whirlwind or hurricane. (Arab.—Gk.) [The word has been claimed as Chinese, from the Chinese *ta*, 'great,' and *feng* (Cantonese *fung*), 'wind'; as if 'great wind.' But this seems to be a late mystification, and unhistorical.] In old authors, the forms are *tyffon*, *tyffon*, *typhon*, &c. Spelt *tyffon*, and explained as 'an extraordinary storme at sea'; Hakluyt, Voy. ii. 1. 239; *tyffoons*, pl., W. Dampier, New Voyage (1699), ii. 1. 35.—*Typhoon* in Yule.—Arab. *ṭūfān*, a hurricane, storm; Rich. Diet., p. 466.—Gk. *τύφος*, better *τύφος*, a whirlwind. Allied to *τύπος*, smoke, cloud; see *Typhus*.

TYPHUS, a kind of continued fever. (L.—Gk.) Added by Todd to Johnson. Todd says it is 'one of the modern names given to low fever.'—L. *typhus*; a Latinised form from the Gk.—Gk. *τύφος*, smoke, cloud, mist, stupor, esp. stupor arising from fever; so that 'typhus fever'—stupor-fever.—Gk. *τύφος*, to raise a smoke, to smoke. Allied to *θύμω*, vigour, courage, *θύμω*, to rush along; from **DIEU*, to blow, fan a flame, shake; see *Fume*. Der. *typhous*, adj.; *typhoid*, resembling typhus, from Gk. *τύφος*, for *τύπος*, and *ειδός*, resemblance, from *εἶδος*, I seem; see *Idol*.

TYRANT, a despotic ruler, oppressive master. (F.—L.—Gk.) The word was not originally used in a bad sense; see Trench, Study of Words. The spelling with *y* is modern, and due to our knowledge of Gk.; the word was really derived from French, and might as well have *i*. ME. *tyrant*, but spelt *tyrant* in Rob. of Glouc. p. 374, l. 7689; *tyrant* in Chaucer, prol. to Legend of Good Women,

1. 374.—OF. *tyran*, also *tyranz*, whence an oblique case *tyrant*; also spelt *tyran*, *tyrant*; see Littre. Cotgrave gives: 'Tyran, a tyrant.' = L. *tyrannus*, acc. of *tyrannus*.—Gk. *tyrannos*, a lord, master, an absolute sovereign; later, a tyrant, usurper. Prob. orig. an adj. signifying kingly, lordly, in a good sense; as in the tragedians. Der. *tyrann-y*, ME. *tyrannie* or *tyranny*, Chaucer, C. T. 943 (A 941), from F. *tyrannie*, 'tyranny', Cot., L. *tyrannia*, Gk. *tyrannia*, sovereign sway; also *tyrann-ic*, F. *tyrannique*, L. *tyrannicus*, Gk. *tyrannikos*; *tyrann-ic-al*, Cor. iii. 2; *tyrann-ic-al-ly*, *tyrann-ic*, Meas. for Meas. iv. 2. 87, a coined word; *tyrann-ous-ly*, *tyrann-ic*, K. John, v. 7. 47; from F. *tyrannizere*, 'to tyrannize, to play the tyrant', Cot., as if from L. **tyrannizare* = Gk. *tyrannizein*, to take the part of a tyrant (hence to act as one).

TYRO, a gross misspelling of Tiro, q. v.

U

UBIQUITY, omnipresence. (F.—L.) In Becon's Works, iii. 450, 524 (Parker Soc.); and in Cotgrave.—F. *ubiquité*, 'an ubiquity'; Cot. It answers to L. **ubiquitatem*, acc. of **ubiquitas*, a coined word, coined to signify 'a being everywhere', i.e. omnipresence.—L. *ubique*, wherever, also, everywhere.—L. *ubi*, where; with suffix *-que*, answering to Gk. *re*, and allied to L. *quis*, Gk. *tis*, and E. *who*. β. *Ubi* is short for *cubi*, appearing in *ai-cubi*, anywhere, *ai-cubi*, nowhere; and **cubi* stands for **cuius-bi*, where *-bi* is a suffix as in *i-bi*, there. Cf. Skt. *ku-*, as in *ku-ha*, where; also Ocean *pu-f*, Umbrian *pu-f*, where. Brugmann, i. § 667. Der. *ubiqui-ous*, *-ous-ly*.

UDDER, the breast of a female mammal. (E.) ME. *uðdr* (= *uðdr*); *Udder*, or *uðdr* of a beeste; Prompt. Parv. AS. *uðdr*, in a Gloss. to Prov. vii. (Bosworth); cf. L. *uberibus* in Prov. vii. 18 (Vulgate); see Kentish Glosses, 203.—MDu. *uðdr*, *uðdr* (Hexham); Du. *uðdr*; Low G. *uðdr* (Danneil); Icel. *júgr* (an abnormal form; for **júgr*); Swed. *jufur*, *jur*; Dan. *yur* (cf. North E. *yure*, a Scand. form); G. *uter*, OHG. *uðr*. Teut. type **uðro*; Idg. type **uðro-*. Further cognate with L. *uber* (for **uðer*), Gk. *uðro* (gen. *uðro-*), Skt. *uðra*, an udder. Der. (from L. *uber*) *ex-uber-ant*.

UGLY, frightful, hateful. (Scand.) ME. *ugly*, Chaucer, C. T. 8549 (B 673); spelt *ugliche*, Genesis and Exodus, ed. Morris, 2805. We also find *ugsom*, frightful, Destruction of Troy, 877.—Icel. *uggligr*, fearful, dreadful, to be feared.—Icel. *ugg-*, fear; with suffix *-ligr*—AS. *-lic* = E. *-like*, *-ly*. Cf. Icel. *ugg-*, to fear. Apparently allied to Icel. *agi*, whence E. *awe*. Also to Goth. *agan*, to fear, *agjan*, to terrify. See Awe. Der. *ugli-ness*, spelt *ugliness*, Pricke of Conscience, 917, where it is used to translate *l. horror*.

UHLAN, ULAN, a lancer. (G.—Polish—Turkish.) Modern. 'Each Hulan forward with his lance!' Scott, Field of Waterloo, x. 5.—G. *uhlan*, a lancer.—Pol. *ulan*, an uhlan; not of Polish origin. β. According to Heyse, *uklan* were a kind of light cavalry of Tataric origin, first introduced into European armies in Poland; the Polish *ulan*, a lancer, having been borrowed from Turkish *oglan*, also *ulan*, a youth, lad. Of Tataric origin. From Tatar *oglan*, a son, child; formerly also a Mogul title. See Zenker, Turk. Diet., p. 124; Pavet de Courteille, Dict. Turk-Oriental, p. 68.

UKASE, an edict of the Czar. (F.—Russ.) Modern.—F. *ukase*, —Russ. *ukaz*, an ordinance, edict; cf. *ykazivati*(c), *ykazai*(c), to indicate, show, order, prescribe.—Russ. *y*, prefix; *kazai*(c), to show. The Russ. *y*, Church Slav. *u-*, is allied to Skt. *ava*, away, off; and *kazai*(c) is the Ch. Slav. *kazati*, to show. Brugmann, i. § 163 (note), § 616.

ULCER, a dangerous sore. (F.—L.) In Hamlet, iv. 7. 124.—MF. *ulcere (Cot.), mod. F. *ulcère*, 'an ulcer, a raw scab'.—L. *ulcer-*, decl. stem of *ulcus*, a sore; cf. Span. and Ital. *ulcera*, an ulcer.—Gk. *ulceros*, a wound, sore, abscess; Skt. *aryas*, hemorrhoids. Der. *ulcerat-ion*, from F. *ulceration*, 'an ulceration', Cot., from L. acc. *ulcerat-inem*; *ulcer-ate*, from L. *ulceratus*, pp. of *ulcerare*, to make sore; *ulcer-ous*, Hamlet, iii. 4. 147, from L. adj. *ulcerosus*, full of sores.*

ULLAGE, the unfilled part of a cask. (Prov.—L.) 'Ullage of a Cask, what is the cask wants of being full'; Phillips, ed. 1706. A Prov. word; due to the wine trade.—Prov. *ullage* (given by Mistral s. v. *uillage*), a filling up of a cask; OF. *ullage* (Roquefort); *ouillage* (Godefroy).—Prov. *ulha*, OFrov. *ulhar* (in Mistral, s. v. *via*), to fill up; OF. *ullier*, *ouillier*; MF. *oellier*, to fill up wine vessels, Cot. The Late L. type is *oculare*, to fill up to the ocular, the eye, or orifice.—L. *oculus*, the eye; see Ocular. We also find OF. *ouillier*, as if for **adoculare*. Cf. MF. *ocillade*, an amorous look, *oel*, the eye (Cot.).

ULTERIOR, further, more remote. (L.) A late word; added by Todd to Johnson.—L. *ulterior*, further; comp. of *ulter*, beyond, on that side, an old adj. only occurring in the abl. *ultrā* (= *ultrā parte*) and *ultrā*, which are used as adverbs with the sense of beyond; *ultrā* is also used as a preposition. β. *Ul-ter* is also a comparative form (*ul-ter-ior* being a double comparative, like *ex-ter-ior* from *ex*); cf. OL. *ul-*, beyond, allied to OL. *olus*, that, yon, *olle* (= *ille*). Hence *ul-ter* = more than that way, more in that direction. γ. OL. *olus* is for **olnus*; cf. Skt. *aranyas*, foreign, far, yon. Brugmann, i. § 163. Der. *ultra-*, prefix, q. v.; *ultra-ate*, q. v. Also *outrage*, *ulterance* (2).

ULTIMATE, furthest, last. (L.) 'The ultimate end of his presence'; Bp. Taylor, Of the Real Presence, s. 1. (R.). = L. *ultimus*, pp. of *ulimäre*, to come to an end, to be at the last.—L. *ultimus*, last. *Ul-ti-mus* is a superl. form (like *op-ti-mus*, *in-ti-mus*), formed from the base *ul-* appearing in *ul-ter*, *ul-ter-ior*; see *Ulterior*. Der. *ultimate-ly*; also *ulimat-um* from L. *ultimatum*, neut. of pp. *ultimatus*. Der. *pen-ultimate*, *ante-pen-ultimate*.

ULTRA, beyond. (L.) L. *ultra-*, prefix; *ultrā*, beyond, adv. and prep., orig. abl. fem. of OL. *ulter*, adj.; see *Ulterior*. ¶ The F. form is *outra*, Ital. *oltra*, Span. *ultra*.

ULTRAMARINE, beyond sea; as sb., sky-blue. (Ital.—L.) 'Ultramarine, that comes or is brought from beyond sea; also, the finest sort of blew colour used in painting'; Phillips, ed. 1706; spelt *ultramaria* in ed. 1658. And used by Dryden, On Painting, s. 354 (R.), who talks of 'ultramarine or azure'. 'Assure', such as the paynters caule *Azzuro Ultramarino*, that is, Assure of beyonde the sea; Eden, Three E. Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 366 (1555). The word is Ital. (the Ital. *oltra* being altered to L. *ultrā*).—Ital. *oltra marino*, of beyond the seas (Florio). Cf. Span. *ultramarina*, beyond sea, foreign; also as sb. 'ultramarine, the finest blue colour, produced by calcination from lapis lazuli'; Neuman.—L. *ultrā*, beyond; *mar-e*, sea; and suffix *-inus*. See *Ultra-* and *Marine*. β. So called because *lapis lazuli* was a foreign production; see *Azure*.

ULTRAMONTANE, beyond the Alps. (F.—Ital.—L.) 'Ultramontane, a name given by the Italians to all people living on the hither side of the Alps, who, with respect to their country, are beyond those mountains'; Phillips, ed. 1706. 'He is an *ultramontane*'; Bacon, Observations on a Libel (R.).—F. *ultramontane*, applied by the French to the Italians themselves, as being beyond the Alps from the French side, and in use as early as the 14th cent. (Littre). This is also the E. view of the word, which is used with reference to the Italians, esp. to those who hold extreme views as to the Pope's supremacy.—Ital. *ultramontano*, beyond the mountains; Late L. *ultramontānus*, coined in imitation of classical L. *trāmōntānus*.—L. *ultrā*, beyond; and *mont-* stem of *mons*, a mountain; with suffix *-anus*. See *Ultra-* and *Mountain*; and see *Tramontane*. Der. *ultramontan-ist*, *-ism* (F. *ultramontanisme*).

ULTRAMUNDANE, beyond the limits of our solar system, beyond the world. (L.) 'Imaginary ultramundane spaces'; Boyle's Works, vol. v, p. 140 (R.). And in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674.—L. *ultrāmūdānus*, beyond the world.—L. *ultrā*, beyond; and *mūdānus*, worldly, from *mundus*, world. See *Ultra-* and *Mundane*.

UMBEL, a form of flower in which a number of stalks, each bearing a flower, radiate from a centre. (L.) Phillips, ed. 1706, gives it in the form *umbella*; it has since been shortened to *umbel*. Florio gives Ital. *umbella*, 'a little shadow, . . . also the round tuft or head of fenell or dill'. So called from its likeness in form to an umbrella.—L. *umbella*, a parasol; Juvenal, ix. 50. Dimin. of *umbra*, a shade. See *Umbrella*. Der. *umbellifer-ous*, bearing umbels (Phillips), coined with suffix *-fer-ous*, as in *cruci-ferous*, from L. suffix *-fer*, bearing, and E. *-ous* (F. *-eux*, L. *-osus*). Doublet, *umbrella*.

UMBER, a species of brown ochre. (F.—Ital.—L.) In Shak. As You Like It, i. 3. 114.—F. *Umbra*, used shortly for *terre d'ombra*, 'beyond-sea azure, an earth found in silver mines, and used by painters for shadowings'; Cot. [As 'beyond-sea azure' is properly ultramarine, it must here be differently applied.]—Ital. *ombra*, used shortly for *terre d'ombra*, *umber*. Torriano has 'terre d'ombra', a kind of earth found in silver-mines used by painters for shadowings. Lit. 'earth of shadow', i.e. earth used for shadowing; cf. Ital. *ombreggiare*, to shadow. The Ital. *ombra* is from L. *umbra*, shadow; see *Umbra*. ¶ See Wedgwood (p. 746), who notes that 'the fable of the pigment taking its name from *Umbria* [which is only a guess by Malone] is completely disproved by the Span. name *sombra* (shade); *sombra di Venecia*, Venetian umber; *sombra de hueso*, bone-umber. Some paintings of the Venetian school in the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, are remarkable for their *umbered* or *sombre* appearance. Cf. also F. *ombré*, 'umbered or shadowed'; Cot.; and see *Sombre*.

UMBILICAL, pertaining to the navel. (F.—L.) In Cotgrave. =MF. *umbilical*, 'umbilical, belonging to the navel'; Cot. =MF. *umbilic*, 'the navel or middle of'; id. =L. *umbilicus*, acc. of *umbilicus*, the navel, middle, centre. Allied to Gk. *ὀμφαλός*, the navel; *umbilicus* being really an adjectival form from a sb. *umbilus* = *ὀμφαλός*. Cf. L. *umbo*, a boss. Allied to Skt. *nābhī*, navel; and E. *Navel*, q.v. All from a common root **enēbā* (Uhlenbeck).

UMBLE-PIE, pie containing the *umbles* or *numbles* (entrails) of deer. (F.—L.) 'The *umblis* of venyson.' Skelton, Garland of Laurell, 1240. See further under **NUMBLES**. And see **UMBLIES** in Nares.

UMBRAGE, a shade or screen of trees, suspicion of injury, offence. (F.—L.) The proper sense is 'shadow,' as in Hamlet, v. 2. 125; thence it came to mean a shadow of suspicion cast upon a person, suspicion of injury, &c. 'It is also evident that St. Peter did not carry himself so as to give the least overture or *umbrage* to make any one suspect he had any such preeminence.' Bp. Taylor, A Dissuasive from Popery, p. i. § 8 (K.); and see Trench, Select Glossary.—F. *umbrage* (also *umbrage*), 'an umbrage, shade, shadow; also jealousie, suspicion, an inceling of; whence *douner umbrage* à, to discontent, make jealous of.' Cot. =F. *ombrer*, a shadow; with suffix -age (<L. *ūdicum*; cf. L. *umbraticus*, belonging to shade, =L. *umbrā*, a shadow. Der. *umbrage-ous*, shadowy, from F. *ombrageux*, 'shady, . . . umbragious,' Cot.; *umbrageous-ly*, *-ness*. And see *umb-el*, *umber*, *umbr-elite*, *umbrer*.

UMBRELLA, a screen carried in the hand to protect from sunshine or rain. (Ital.—L.) Now used to protect from rain, in contradistinction to a *parasol*; but formerly used to protect from sunshine, and rather an old word. Cotgrave translates F. *ombraire* by 'an umbrello, or shadow,' and F. *ombrelle* by 'an umbrello.' 'Now you have got a *shadow*, an *umbrella*, To keep the scorching world's opinion From your fair credit.' Beaumont and Fletcher, Rule a Wife, iii. 1. 2.—Ital. *umbrella* (see below); better spelt *umbrella*, 'a fan, a canopy, . . . also a kind of round fan or shadowing that they use to ride with in summer in Italy, a little shade.' Florio. Dimin. of Ital. *ombra*, a shade.—L. *umbrā*, a shade; see **UMBRAGE**. ¶ The true classical L. form is *umbella*; *umbrella* is an Ital. diminutive, regularly formed from *ombra*; the spelling with *u* is found even in Italian. Florio has *umbella*, *umbrella*, 'a little shadow, a little round thing that women bare in their hands to shadow them; also, a broad brim that to keepe off heate and rayne; also, a kind of round thing like a round skreen that gentlemen use in Italie in time of summer.' This account of the word, in the edition of Florio of 1598, clearly implies that the word *umbrella* was not, in that year, much used in English; for he does not employ the word. Doublet, *umbrel*.

UMPIRE, a third person called in to decide a dispute between two others. (F.—L.) This curious word has lost initial *n*, and stands for *umpire*, once a common form. See remarks under the letter **N**. Spelt *umpire* in I. L. L. i. 1. 170. ME. *nonpere* or *nonperre*. 'N(ō)mpire, or *owmpire*, Arbitrer.' Prompt. Parv. Spelt *nonperre*, *nonperre*, *nonpierre*, P. Ploymann, B. v. 337; *nonperre*, id. C. vii. 388; *nonperre*, id. A. v. 181. In Wyclif, Prologue to Romans, ed. Forshall and Madden, p. 302, l. 24, we have *nonperre*, where six MSS. read *umpire*. It also occurs, spelt *nonperre*, in the Testament of Love, bk. i. ch. 2. l. 96. Tyrwhitt shows (in his Glossary to Chaucer) that the L. *impar* was sometimes used in the sense of arbitrator, and rightly suggests a connexion with mod. F. *nonpair*, odd. β. The ME. *nonperre* exactly represents the OF. form *nonpair*, peerless (Godefroy). Later, it occurs in Cotgrave as *nonpair*, 'peerless, also odder'; and an earlier spelling *nonper* is given by Roquefort, with the sense of peerless. It is simply a compound of F. *non*, not, and OF. *per*, a peer, an equal; from L. *non*, not, and *par*, equal; see **NON** and **PEER** (1). γ. The OF. *nonper* became *nonper* regularly, since *n* before *p* becomes *m*, as in *kamper* < *kanafer*; see **HAMPER** (2). It may also be noted that it is not the only ME. word in which the same F. prefix occurs, since we also have ME. *nonpower*, i.e. lack of power, in P. Ploymann, C. xx. 292, spelt *nonpower*, *nonpower*, and even *unpower*. The last form suggests that the loss of initial *n* was due to some confusion between the F. *non* and E. *un*, with much the same negative sense. Hence a *nonper* or an *unper* was a *non-per* or an *un-per*, orig. the former. δ. The sense is curious; but the sense of L. *impar*, ill. odd, in the sense of arbitrator or umpire sufficiently explains it, for the *umpire* is the odd man, the third man, called in to settle a dispute between two others. It may also be noted that *pair* and *peer* are doublets.

UN- (1), negative prefix. (E.) Prefixed to substantives, adjectives, and adverbs; distinct from the verbal prefix *un-* below. ME. *un-*, AS. *un-*; very common as a neg. prefix. +11n. *un-*; Icel. *ú-* or *ö-* (for *un-*); Dan. *u-*; Swed. *o-*; Goth. *un-*; G. *un-*; W. *an-*; Irish *an-*, *in-*; L. *in-*; Gk. *ἀ-*, *δ-*; Zend. *an-*, *a-*; Skt. *an-*, *a-*.

β. All from Idg. **en*, negative prefix; cf. Brugmann, i. § 433. Allied to Skt. *na*, not; Goth. *ni*, not, Lith. *nē*; also to L. *nē*, not, Gk. *νῆ*, neg. prefix.

γ. It is unnecessary to give all the words in which this prefix occurs; it is used before words of various origin, both English and French. The following may be noted in particular. 1. It occurs in words purely English, and appears in many of these in Anglo-Saxon; Grein gives AS. words, for example, answering to *un-clean*, *un-even*, *un-fair*, *un-whole*, *un-smooth*, *un-soft*, *un-still*, *un-wise*. Some compounds are now disused, or nearly so; such as *un-bold*, *un-blihe*, *un-little*, *un-right*, *un-sad*, *un-slow* (all in Grein). In the case of *past participles*, the prefix is *ambiguous*; thus *un-bound* may either mean 'not bound,' like AS. *unbounden*; or it may mean 'opened' or 'released,' being taken as the pp. of *unbind*, verb. 2. *Un-* is frequently prefixed to words of F. origin; examples such as *un-feyned* (unfined) and *un-stable* occur in Chaucer; we even find *un-famous* in House of Fame, iii. 56, where we should now say *not famous*. Palsgrave has *un-able*, *un-certaine*, *un-cortoyse* (uncourteous), *un-gentyll*, *un-gracyous*, *un-honest*, *un-maryed*, *un-parfyte* (imperfect), *un-profytable*, *un-rysonable* (unreasonable). 3. In some cases, such as *un-couth*, the simple word (without the prefix) is obsolete; such cases are discussed below.

UN- (2), verbal prefix, expressing the reversal of an action. (E.) In the verb to *un-lock*, we have an example of this; it expresses the reversal of the action expressed by *lock*; i.e. it means to open again that which was closed by locking. This is quite distinct from the mere negative prefix, with which many, no doubt, confound it. ME. *un-*, AS. *un-*; only used as a prefix in verbs, +11u. *un-*; as in *un-laden*, to unload, from *laden*, to load; G. *ent-*, as in *ent-laden*, to unload; OIIG. *ant-*, as in *ant-lukhan*, to unlock; Goth. *ant-*, as in *ant-bindan*, to unbind. β. It is precisely the same prefix as that which appears as *an-* in E. *an-swer*, and as *and-* in AS. *and-svarian*; and it is cognate with Gk. *ἀντ-*, used only in the not very different sense of 'in opposition to'; thus, whilst E. *un-say* is to reverse what is said, to deny it, the Gk. *ἀντ-λέγειν* is to *with-say* or *gain-say*, to deny what is said by others. See **ANSWER** and **ANTI-**. γ. It is unnecessary to give all the words with this prefix; I may note that Grein gives the AS. verb corresponding to F. *un-do*, viz. *undōn*, with which cf. EFrics. *und-dōn*, *und-dīn*, Du. *ondoen*; also *un-lyman*, to unfasten, open, now obsolete; *Diosworth* gives *unbindan*, to unbind, *unfeldan*, to unfold, *unlican*, to unlock, and a few others, but verbs with this prefix are not very numerous in AS. γ. However, it was so freely employed before verbs of French origin, that we have now many such words in use; Palsgrave has *un-arm*, *un-bend*, *un-bind*, *un-boukell* (unbuckle), *un-bridle*, *un-clasp*, &c., with others that are obsolete, such as *un-custume*, to disuse a custom. δ. The most common and remarkable of the mod. E. verbs with this prefix are: *un-bar*, *un-bend*, *un-bolt*, *un-bossom*, *un-brace*, *un-buckle*, *un-burden*, *un-butto*, *un-case*, *un-chain*, *un-clasp*, *un-close*, *un-clothe*, *un-coil*, *un-couple*, *un-cover*, *un-curl*, *un-deceive*, *un-dress*, *un-earth*, *un-fasten*, *un-fetter*, *un-fix*, *un-fold*, *un-furl*, *un-gird*, *un-hand*, *un-harness*, *un-hinge*, *un-hook*, *un-horse*, *un-house*, *un-kennel*, *un-knit*, *un-knot*, *un-lace*, *un-learn*, *un-limber*, *un-load*, *un-lock*, *un-loose*, *un-make*, *un-man*, *un-mask*, *un-moor*, *un-muffle*, *un-muzzle*, *un-nerve*, *un-pack*, *un-people*, *un-ravel*, *un-rig*, *un-robe*, *un-roll*, *un-roof*, *un-root*, *un-saddle*, *un-say*, *un-screw*, *un-seal*, *un-settle*, *un-sew*, *un-shackle*, *un-ship*, *un-stop*, *un-string*, *un-thread*, *un-tie*, *un-tune*, *un-twine*, *un-twist*, *un-warf*, *un-weave*, *un-wind*, *un-wrap*, *un-yoke*. See further under the simple words. ¶ Note the ambiguity in the case of *past participles*; for which see under **UN-** (1).

UN- (3), prefix. (E.) See **UNTO**, **UNTIL**.

UNANELED, without having received extreme unction. (F.; and L.—Gk.) In Hamlet, i. 5. 77. Lit. 'not un-oiled.' =AS. *un-*, not; and ME. *an-ēled*, pp. of *anēlen*, *anēlen*, to give extreme unction to; Rob. of Brunne, Handlyng Synne, 11269 (1303). The verb is from ME. *an* (AS. *an*), on, upon; and *ēlen*, to oil, regularly formed from AS. *ele*, sb., oil. The AS. *ele* is not a Teut. word, but borrowed from L. *oleum*, oil, Gk. *ἐλαιον*. See **UN-** (1), **ON**, and **OIL**. Cf. also *anail*, v., which see in N. E. D. 'I aneale, . . . I anoynt . . . with holy oyle.' Palsgrave.

UNANIMOUS, of one mind. (L.) 'The universall and *unanimous* belief.' Camden, Hist. of Q. Elizabeth, an. 1588 (R.). Englished (by change of *-us* to *-ous*, as in *arduous*, &c.), from L. *unanimus*, of one mind.—L. *un-*, *us*, one; and *animus*, mind; see **UNIT** and **ANIMOSITY**. Der. *unanimously*; also *unanimity*, spelt *unanimitee* in The Libell of Englyshe Polycie (A. D. 1436), l. 1068 (quoted in Hakluyt's Voyages, i. 206), from F. *unanimité*, omitted by Cotgrave, but in use in the 14th century (Littre), from L. acc. *unanimiūtem*, due to the adj. *unanimus*, by-form of *unanimus*.

UNCIAL, pertaining to a certain style of writing. (L.) 'Uncial, belonging to an ounce or inch.' Blount, ed. 1674. Applied to a particular form of letters in MSS. from the 4th to the 9th centuries. The letters are of large size, and the word signifies 'of the size of an inch.' Phillips gives *uncial* only in its other sense, viz. 'belonging

to an ounce.' Cotgrave gives *F. oncial*, 'weighing as much as an ounce;' but he also gives *lettres onciales*, 'huge letters, great letters.' — *L. uncialis*, belonging to an inch, or to an ounce. — *L. uncia*, an inch, an ounce. See **INCH** and **OUNCE** (1). ¶ The term *uncial* was orig. a misappellation of St. Jerome's expression *litterae unciales*, 'inch-high' i. e. large, handsome letters; Cent. Dict. See Jerome's Prologue to the book of Job (near the end).

UNCLE, the brother of one's father or mother. (*F.* — *L.*) *ME. uncle*, *uncle*; Rob. of Glouc. p. 58, l. 1337. — *AF. unkel*, Gaimar, 188; *F. oncle*, 'an uncle;' Cot. — *L. avunculus*, acc. of *avunculus*, a mother's brother; *avunculus* was shortened to *unculus*, whence *F. oncle*. The lit. sense is 'little grandfather;' it is a double dimin. (with suffixes *-cu-lu-*) from *avus*, a grandfather. Allied to Goth. *awō*, a grandmother, Lith. *avynas*, an uncle, W. *ewythr*, an uncle. Brugmann, i. § 330. ¶ The *G. onkel* is also from Latin. The *E. nuncle*, *K. Lear*, i. 4. 117, is due to the phrase *my nuncle*, corrupted from *mine uncle*.

UNCOMEATABLE, unapproachable. (*E.*; with *F. suffix*.) In the Tatler, no. 12. A strange compound, with prefix *un-* (1) and suffix *-able*, from *Come* and *At*.

UNCOUTH, unfamiliar, odd, awkward, strange. (*E.*) The lit. sense is simply 'unknown;' hence strange, &c. *ME. uncouth*, strange, Chaucer, C. T. 10598 (*F. 284*). A common word; see Strattmann. *AS. uncūð*, unknown, strange (common); Grein, ii. 616. — *AS. un-*, not; and *cūð*, known, pp. of *cunnan*, to know, but used as an adj.; Grein, i. 172. See further under **CAN** (1); and see **UN-** (1). ¶ The Lowland *Sc. unco* is the same word; and, again, the prov. *E. unked* or *unkid* (spelt *unkard* in Halliwell), strange, unusual, odd, also lonely, solitary, corresponds to *ME. unkid*, 'not made known,' where *kid* (= *AS. cyðed*) is the pp. of the causal verb *cyðan*, to make known, a derivative from *cūð* by vowel-change from *ū* to *y*; Grein, i. 181.

UNCTION, an anointing, a salve; also, warmth of address, sanctifying grace. (*F.* — *L.*) In Shk. Hamlet, iii. 4. 145, iv. 7. 142. 'His inward vncion wyl worke with our diligence;' Sir T. More, Works, p. 763 *a*. *ME. unccion*; spelt *uncion*, Trevisa, i. 113. — *F. onction*, 'an unctio, an anointing;' Cot. — *L. unctio*, acc. of *unctio*, an anointing; cf. *unctus*, pp. of *ungere*, to anoint; see **UNGUENT**. Der. *unctus-ous*, Hollinshed, Desc. of Britain, c. 24 (*R.*), Trevisa, i. 113, also spelt *unctious*, Timon of Athens, iv. 3. 195 (first folio), and even *unctuous*, Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xxxiv. c. 12, p. 510, from *F. onctuous*, 'oily, fatty;' Cot., from Late *L. unctuosus* (Dacangue); due to *L. unctus*, decl. stem of *unctus* (gen. *unctus*), an anointing. Hence *unctu-ous-ity*, from *F. unctuosité*; 'unctuosité'; Cot.

UNDER, beneath, below. (*E.*) *ME. under*, *under*, Chaucer, C. T. 1697. *AS. under*; Grein, ii. 617. + Du. *onder*; Icel. *undir*; Swed. and Dan. *under*; Goth. *undar*; *OHG. untar*. *B.* Further allied to Skt. *adhara*, lower; and to *adhas*, prep. under, adv. below; *L. infra*, beneath. Brugmann, i. § 446; ii. § 75. ¶ For the phrase *under way*, see **WAY**.

UNDER, *profix*, beneath. (*E.*) The same word as the above. Very common; the chief words with this prefix are *under-bred*, *current*, *done*, *gird* (Acts, xxvii. 17), *under-go* (*AS. undergin*, Bosworth), *under-graduate*, i. e. a student who is under a graduate, one who has not taken his degree, *under-ground*, *growth*, *under-hand*, adv. secretly, Spenser, *F. Q. iv. 11. 34*, also as adj., As You Like It, i. 1. 146, *under-lay* (*AS. underlegan*, Alfric's Grammar, ed. Zupitza, p. 190, l. 5), *under-lie* (*AS. underlidan*, Bosworth), *under-line*. Also *under-ling*, Gower, C. A. iii. 80 (l. v. 2350), Layamon, 19116, with double dimin. suffix *-ling*. Also *under-nine*, Wyclif, Matt. vi. 30, early version; *under-m-ost*, with double superl. suffix, as explained under **AFTERMOST**; *under-neath*, *ME. undir-of*, Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. iii. pr. 5. l. 15, compounded like **BENEATH**; q. v. Also *under-plot*, sb., *-drop*, vb., *-rate*, *-sell*; *-set*, Ancrén Riwele, p. 254, l. 5; *under-sig*; *under-staid*, q. v.; *under-stake*; *under-take*, q. v.; *under-tone*, *valise*, *wood* (Ben Jonson), *-write*, *-writter*.

UNDERN, a certain period of the day. (*E.*) The time denoted by *undern* differed at different periods. In Chaucer, C. T. 15228 (*B. 4412*), it denotes some hour of the forenoon, perhaps about 11 o'clock. 'At *undern* and at midday,' O. Eng. Miscellany, p. 33; with reference to the parable of the Labourers in the Vineyard. 'Abuten *undern* deies' — about the *undern*-tide of the day, Ancrén Riwele, p. 24; where perhaps an earlier hour is meant, about 9 A.M. *AS. undern*; whence *undern-idd*, *undern-tide*, Matt. xx. 3; here it means the third hour, i. e. 9 A.M. + Icel. *undarn*, mid-afternoon; also mid-forenoon; MHG. *undern*, OHG. *untarn*, a time of the day; Goth. *undarni*; only in the compound *undarni-mats*, a morning-meal, Luke, xiv. 12. *B.* The true sense is merely 'intervening period,' which accounts for its vagueness; this sense does not appear in *under*, prep., but suggests a connexion with *L. inter*, between,

Skt. *antar*, within. Cf. *L. internus*, inward. ¶ The word is by no means obsolete, but appears in various forms in prov. *E.*, such as *aundorn*, *aundor*, *orndorns*, *downdrins*, *dondinner*, all in Ray, *aundor*, in Halliwell, &c. (Here Nares is wrong.)

UNDERSTAND, to comprehend. (*E.*) *ME. understanden*, *understanden*, a strong verb; the pp. appears as *understanden*, Pricke of Conscience, l. 1681. The weak pp. *understanden* occurs in the Prayer-book. *AS. understandan*, lit. to stand under or among, hence to comprehend (cf. *L. intel-ligere*); Alfrid, tr. of Boethius, b. iv. pr. 6, c. xxxiv. § 8. — *AS. under*, under; and *standan*, to stand; see **UNDER** and **STAND**. So also MSwed. *understå*, from *under* and *stå*, to stand; see *Ihre*. Another *AS.* word, with the same prefix and the same sense, is *undergitan* (lit. to underget), John, viii. 27, xii. 16. Der. *understand-ing*, spelt *understandinge*, Aynbite of Luwytt, p. 24, l. 8.

UNDERTAKE, to take upon oneself, attempt. (*Hybrid*; *E. and Scand.*) *ME. undertaken*, strong verb; pt. t. *undertok*, see *llave-lok*, 377. It first appears in the Ormulum, l. 10314. The latter part of the word is of Scand. origin; see **UNDER** and **TAKE**. *B.* The word is a sort of translation of (and was suggested by) the *AS. underniman*, to understand, receive, Matt. xix. 12, and *AS. underfon*, to receive, Matt. x. 40, John, xviii. 3. Neither of these words have precisely the same sense, but both *niman* and *fon* have the sense of *E. take* (Icel. *taka*). Der. *undertak-ing*, Hamlet, ii. 1. 104; *undertake-r*, orig. one who takes a business in hand, Oth. iv. 1. 224, Tw. Nt. iii. 4. 349.

UNDULATE, to wave, move in waves. (*L.*) In Thomson, Summer, 982. 'I'llipps, ed. 1706, has *undulate* only as a pp. Houtet, ed. 1674, gives *undulated* and *undulation*. — *L. undulatus*, undulated, wavy. — *L. undula*, a little wave; not used, but a regular dimin. of *unda*, a wave, properly 'water.' *B. Unda* is a nasalised form, like O'Russ. *und*, water, allied to Gk. *ōdōp*, water, and to *E. water*. Cf. Skt. *udan*, water, and to wt.; Lithuan. *vanis*, water; Russ. *voda*, water. — *WED*, to wet; see **WATER**. Brugmann, i. § 102, 594. Der. *undulat-ion* (I'llipps); *undulat-ory*. Also (from *unda*) *ab-undul*, *ab-und-ant*, *in-und-ate*, *red-und*, *red-und-ant*, *super-ab-und*, *sur-und*.

UNEATE, scarcely, with difficulty. (*E.*) Obsolete; in Spenser, *F. Q. i. 9. 38*; misused, with the sense 'almost,' id. i. 12. 4. *ME. un-eate*, Gawain and the Grene Knight, 154. *AS. un-eatle*, with difficulty, Gen. xxvii. 30; adv. from adj. *un-eatle*, difficult, Grein, ii. 630. — *AS. un-*, not; and *eate*, easy, smooth, common also in the adv. form *eate*, easily, Grein, i. 254; we also find *eate*, *eate*, easy, id. i. 330, ii. 767. + OSax. *ēdi*, easy. Some further compare it with the OHG. *ēdi*, desert, empty, *G. äde*, deserted, desolate; Icel. *andri*, empty; Goth. *auhts*, *auhts*, desert, waste. But it is probable that these words, though similar in form, are of independent origin.

UNGAINLY, awkward. (Hybrid; *E. and Scand.*) *ME. un-gainliche*, used as an adv., awkwardly, horribly, St. Marthe, ed. Cockayne, p. 9, l. 14. Formed by adding *-liche* (*-ly*) to the adj. *ungein*, inconvenient, spelt *ungayne* in Le Bone Florence, l. 1421, in Ritson, Met. Romances, iii. 60. — *AS. un-*, not, see **UN-** (1); and Icel. *gegn*, really, serviceable, convenient, allied to *gegna*, to meet, to suit, *gegn*, against, and *E. again*; see **AGAIN**. Cf. Icel. *gegnligir*, meet; *gegn* (ungain), ungainly, gentle. Der. *ungainli-ness*. ¶ We also find *AS. gægne* in a gloss: 'Compensio, breulter, gægne;' Voc. 207. 17. Perhaps the word is of native origin.

UNGUENT, ointment. (*L.*) In Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674. — *L. unguentum*, ointment. — *L. unguens*, stem of pres. part. of *ungere*, to anoint. + Skt. *anj*, to anoint, smear. Brugmann, i. § 398. Der. (from *ungere*, pp. *unctus*) *unctuarius*, q. v.; also *uncti-ment*, *an-oint*.

UNICORN, a fabulous animal with one horn. (*F.* — *L.*) *ME. unicorna*, Ancrén Riwele, p. 120, l. 9. — *AF. unicorn*, Psalm xxi. 22; *F. unicorn*, 'an unicorn;' Cot. — *L. unicornem*, acc. of *unicornis*, adj., one-horned. — *L. ūni*, for *ūno*, decl. stem of *ūnus*, one; and *corn-a*, a horn, cognate with *E. horn*. See **UNITY** and **HORN**.

UNIFORM, consistent, having throughout the same form or character. (*F.* — *L.*) Spelt *uniforme* in Minshew, ed. 1627; *uniform* in Cotgrave. — *F. uniforme*, 'uniform,' Cot. — *L. uniformem*, acc. of *uniformis*, having one form. — *L. ūni*, for *ūno*, decl. stem of *ūnus*, one; and *form-a*, a form; see **UNITY** and **FORM**. Der. *uniformis*, sb., a like dress for persons who belong to the same body; *uniformity*; *uniform-ity*, from *F. uniformité*, 'uniformity,' Cot., from *L. acc. uniformitatem*.

UNILITERAL, consisting of one letter. (*L.*) The only such words in *E.* are *a*, *i*, and *o*. Coined from *L. ūni*, for *ūno*, decl. stem of *ūnus*, one; and *litter-a*, a letter; with suffix *-al*; cf. *bi-literal*, *tri-literal*.

UNION (1), concord, harmony, confederation in one. (*F.* — *L.*) Spelt *unyon*, Berners, tr. of Froissart, vol. ii. c. 233 (*R.*). — *F. union*,

'an union'; Cot. = *L. ūniōnem*, acc. of *ūniō*, oneness. = *L. ūn-us*, one, cognate with *E. One*, q. v. And see **Unity**.

UNION (2), a large pearl. (*F.*—*L.*) In Hamlet, v. 2. 283. = *AF. unio*; Bestiary, 1482. Really the same word as the above; the *L. ūniō* means (1) oneness, (2) a single pearl of a large size. *Onion* is also the same word. See above; and see **Onion**. Doublet, *onion*.

UNIQUE, single, without a like. (*F.*—*L.*) Modern; added by Todd to Johnson. = *F. unique*, 'single'. Cot. = *L. ūnicum*, acc. of *ūnicus*, single. = *L. ūni-*, for *uno-*, decl. stem of *ūnus*, one; with suffix *-us* (*Idg. -ko-*). See **Unity**.

UNISON, concord, harmony. (*F.*—*L.*) 'In concordes, discordes, notes and clifles in tunes of *unisonne*;' Gascoigne, Grene Knight's Farewell to Fansie, st. 7; Works, i. 413. Spelt *unysounne*, York Plays, p. 209, l. 262. = *MF. unisson*, 'an unison'; Cot. [The spelling with *s* is remarkable, as it is not etymological.] = *L. ūnisonum*, acc. of *ūnisonus*, having the same sound as something else. = *L. ūni-*, for *uno-*, decl. stem of *ūnus*, one; and *sonus*, a sound. See **Unity** and **Sound** (3). *Der. unisson-ous*; *unisson-ant* (from *sonant-*, stem of *pres. part. of sonare*, to sound); *unisson-ance*.

UNIT, a single thing, person, or number. (*F.*—*L.*) Not derived from *L. ūnium*, which would mean 'united', but a purely *E.* formation, made by dropping the final letter of *unit-y*. 'Unit, Unite, or Unity, in arithmetic, the first significant figure or number 1; in Notation, if a number consist of 4 or 5 places, that which is outermost towards the right hand is called the Place of Units;' Phillips, ed. 1706. The number 1 is still called *unity*. See **Unity**.

UNITE, to make one, join. (*L.*) 'I *unite*, I bring diverse thynges together in one;' Palgrave. = *L. ūnit-us*, pp. of *ūnīre*, to unite. = *L. ūn-us*, one; see **Unity**.

UNITY, oneness, union in one, concord. (*F.*—*L.*) *ME. unitee*, *unite*, *unite*, Gower, C. A. iii. 181 (bk. vii. 2836); P. Plowman, C. vi. 10. = *AF. unite*, Stat. Realm, i. 186 (1322); *F. unité*, 'an unity'; Cot. = *L. ūnitatem*, acc. of *ūnitās*, oneness. = *L. ūni-*, for *uno-*, decl. stem of *ūnus*, one; with suffix *-itas*. The *L. ūnus* is cognate with *E. One*, q. v. *Der. unit-ari-an*, a coined word, added by Todd to Johnson; hence *unit-ari-an-ism*. Doublet, *unit*, q. v. We also have (from *L. ūn-us*) *un-ite*, *un-ion*, *unit-que*, *unit-vers-al*, *unit-corn*, *unit-form*, *unit-literal*, *unit-vocal*; also *un-an-imonis*, *dis-un-ite*, *dis-un-ion*, *re-un-ite*, *re-un-ion*, *tri-un-ion*. Also null, q. v.; *an-ml*, q. v.

UNIVERSAL, comprehending the whole, extending to the whole. (*F.*—*L.*) *ME. universal*; spelt *universal*, Gower, C. A. iii. 91; (bk. vii. 214). = *F. universel* (sometimes *universal* in the 14th century); 'universall,' Cot. = *L. ūniversālis*, belonging to the whole. = *L. ūniversum*, the whole; neut. of *ūniversus*, turned into one, combined into a whole. = *L. ūni-*, for *uno-*, decl. stem of *ūnus*, one; and *versus*, pp. of *vertere*, to turn; see **Unity** and **Verses**. *Der. universal-ly*, *universal-ism*, *universal-ism*. Also (from *F. univers-*l** = *L. ūniversum*) *universe*, Henry V, iv. chor. 3; also *universe-ity*, a school for universal knowledge. *ME. universite*, used in the sense of 'world' in Wyclif, James, iii. 6. *AF. université*, Yearbooks of Edw. I, 1304-5, p. 429, from *F. université*, 'university, also an university,' Cot., from *L. acc. ūniversitatem*.

UNIVOCAL, having one voice, having but one meaning. (*L.*) Now little used; it is the antithesis of *equivocal*, i. e. having a variable meaning. In Bp. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, b. ii. c. 3 (R.). Cf. *F. univoque*, 'of one only sense.' Cot. = *L. ūnivocalis*, univocal; with suffix *-ilis*. = *L. ūni-*, for *uno-*, decl. stem of *ūnus*, one; and *vocal*, allied to *vox*, voice, sound. See **Unity** and **Voice**.

UNKEMPT, not combed. (*E.*) In Spenser, F. Q. iii. 10, 29; and Shep. Kal. November, 51; in both places in the metaphorical sense of rough or rude. A contracted form of *un-kemmed*. From *un-*, not; and *ME. kembed*, kempt, combed, Chaucer, C. T. 2145 (A 2143). *Kembed* is the pp. of *kemben*, to comb, P. Plowman, B. x. 18. = *AS. cemban*, to comb; Ælfric's Grammar, ed. Zapitza, p. 168, l. 6; formed (by vowel-change of a to e) from *AS. cemb*, a comb; see **Comb**.

UNLESS, if not, except. (*E.*) Formerly written *onless*, *onlesse*, with *o*; Horne Tooke remarks: 'I believe that William Tyndal . . . was one of the first who wrote this word with a *u*;' and he cites: 'The scripture was given, that we may apply the medicine of the scripture, every man to his own sores, *unless* then we intend to be idle disputers.' Tyndal, Prolog. to the 5 books of Moses. Horne Tooke gives 16 quotations with the spellings *onless* and *onlesse*; the earliest appears to be: 'It was not possible for them to make whole Cristes cote without some, *onlesse* certeyn grete men were brought out of the way;' Trial of Sir John Oldcastle, an. 1413. We may also note: 'That, *lesse* than synne the soner swage, God wyl be vengyd,' &c.; Coventry Myst. p. 40. Also: 'Charite is not perfect *unles* that it be burninge,' T. Lupet, Treatise of Charitie, p. 8. 'Ones that ye tary ouer longe;' Malory, Morte Arthur, bk. x. c. 20. [But Horne Tooke's

own explanation of the phrase is utterly wrong.] Palgrave, in his list of conjunctions, gives *onlesse* and *onlesse that*. β. Thus the full phrase was *on lesse that*; but that was soon dropped. Here *on* is the preposition; and *lesse* is mod. *E. less*; see **On** and **Less**. The sense is 'in less than,' or 'on a less supposition.' Thus, if charity be (fully) burning, it is perfect; in a *less case*, it is imperfect. The use of *on* in the sense of *in* is extremely common in *ME.*, as in *on liss* = in life (see **Alive**), *on sleep* = in sleep (see **Asleep**); and see numerous examples in Stratmann. *On less or in less* is similar to *at least*, *at most*. ¶ Mätzner, and Mahn (in Webster, 1864) wrongly explain *un-* in *unless* as a negative prefix; this is contrary to all the evidence, and makes nonsense of the phrase. Morris (Hist. Outlines of Eng. Accidence, p. 332) rightly gives *on lesse* as the orig. form, but does not explain it.

UNRULY, disregarding restraint. (Hybrid; *E.* and *F.*—*L.*; with *E. suffix*.) In James, iii. 8 (A.V.), where Wyclif has *unpesible*; here the *E.* version translates the Gk. *ἀκαταστάτος*, i. e. that cannot be ruled. Thus *unruly* is for *unrule-ly*; it does not seem to be a very old word, though going back to 1483; the Cathol. Anglicum has: '*Reuly*, tranquillous; and '*unreuly*, inquietus'; also '*reule*, regula; '*reule*, regulate.' Cf. 'Ye . . . *unruly* have ruled;' Sir J. Cheke, Hurt of Sedition (R.) Cotgrave translates *F. modéré* by 'moderate, quiet, *reuly*, temperate, orderly.' From **Un-** and **Rule**; with suffix *-ly*. ¶ It is remarkable that the *ME. unruly*, unrest, might have produced a somewhat similar adj., viz. *unruly*, *unruly*, restless. [But Stratmann gives no example of the word, and the vowel-sound does not accord; so that any idea of such a connexion may be rejected. This *ME. unruly* is from *AS. un-*, not, and *row*, rest (Grein, ii. 384), cognate with *Icel. rō, G. ruhe*, rest.] We must also note that *unruly* occurs as equivalent to *unruly*, as in 'theyse *unruly* company,' Fabian, Chron. an. 1380-1. *Der. unruly-ly, -ness*.

UNTIL, till, to. (*E.* and Scand.) *ME. until*, P. Plowman, B. prol. 227; Pricke of Conscience, 555; spelt until, Havelok, 761. A substituted form of *unto*, due to the use of the Northern *E. til* for *to*; the two latter words being equivalent in sense. *MF. til* (*E. till*) is of Scand. origin, as distinguished from *to* (= *AS. tō*). See **Till** (2), and see further under **Unto**.

UNTO, even to, to. (*E.*) Not found in *AS. ME. unto*, Chaucer, C. T. 490 (A 488); earlier in Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 1, l. 7. It stands for **und-to*; where *to* is the usual *E. prep.* (*AS. tō*), and *und* is the *OFries.* and (also *unt*), *unto*, *OSax.* and *unto* (whence *OSax. unt*, shortened from *und-te*, where *te* = *AS. tō*, as well as *untō*, shortened from *und-tō*). 'Forun folk *untō* = follow-unt unto him; Heliland, 2814. So also Goth. *unt*, unto, until, as far as, up to; 'und Bethlahaim' = unto Bethlehem, Luke, ii. 15; whence *unt* (= *und tē*), until. [It is remarkable that a closely related word is common in *AS.* in a different form, viz. *ō*, for an older **anth*.] β. The Goth. *und* is the weak-grade form answering to the Goth. *and-*, prefix, cognate with Gk. *ἀν-*, so that the *un* in *un-to* is allied to the verbal prefix *un-*; see **Un-** (2). And see **Until**.

UP, towards a higher place, aloft. (*E.*) *ME. up*, *up*; common. *AS. up*, *up*, up, adv.; Grein, ii. 630. f. Du. *op*; *Icel. upp*; *Dan. op*; *Swed. upp*; *Goth. iup*; *OHG. iuf*. β. *AS. upp* = the Teut. type **upp*, from *Idg. *up-n-*; and thus allied to Teut. **uf*, as seen in *Goth. uf*, under, *uf-ar*, over (comparative form), and in *E. over*; further allied to Gk. *ὑπό*, under, *Skt. upa*, near, on, under. See the account under **Over**. *Der. upp-er*, *ME. upper*, King Alisaunder, 5691; Chaucer uses *over* in the same sense, as in *upper lip* = upper lip, C. T. 133. Hence *upper-most* (not an old form), as in 'even vpon the *uppermost* pinnacle of the temple,' Udall, On St. Luke, iv. 9; this is not a correct form, but made on the model of **Aftermost**, q. v. Also *up-most*, *Jul. Cæs. ii. 1. 24*, which appears to be simply a contraction for *uppermost*, though really a letter form. And see **Up** below, and **Upon**; also **Open**.

UP-, prefix. (*E.*) The same word as the above. The chief words in which it occurs are: *up-bear*, *up-bind*, *up-brail*, q. v.; *up-leave*, *Shak. Venus*, 483; *up-hill*; *up-hoard*, Hamlet, i. 1. 136; *up-hold*, *up-holster*, q. v.; *up-land*, *up-land-ish* = *ME. uplandische* in Prompt. Parv.; *up-lift*, Temp. iii. 3. 68; *up-right*, *AS. upriht*, *uppriht*, *Grein*, ii. 632; *up-ri-ing*, *L. T. iv. 1. 2*, with which cf. *ME. uprysinge*, resurrection, Rob. of Glouc. p. 379, l. 7792; *up-roar*, q. v.; *up-root*, Dryden, St. Cecilia's Day, 49; *up-set* = set up, Gower, C. A. i. 53 (bk. i. 339), also to overset, *id.* iii. 283 (bk. vii. 244); *up-shot*, Hamlet, v. 2. 395; *up-side*; *up-side-down*, q. v.; *up-start*, q. v.; *up-ward*, *AS. upweard*, *Grein*, ii. 632; *up-ward-s*, *AS. upweardes*, adv., *ibid.*

UPAS, the poison-tree of Java. (Malay.) Not in Todd's Johnson; the deadly effects of the tree have been grossly exaggerated. — Malay *ūpas*, 'a milky juice extracted from certain vegetables, operating, when mixed with the blood, as a most deadly poison, concerning the effects of which many exaggerated stories have been related; see 111st. of Sumatra, ed. 3, p. 110. *Pūn ūpas*, the poison-

tree, arbor toxicaria Macassarensis; Marsden, Malay Diet. p. 24. The Malay *pūhan* or *pūhan* means 'tree'; id. p. 239. Now commonly pronounced *pūhan ipoh*, 'upas tree'.

UPBRAID, to reproach. (E.) ME. *upbriden*, to upbraid; we also find *upbruid*, sb., a reproach. 'The deuyls runne to me with grete scornes and *upbraydyngs*,' and again, 'wykyd angelles of the deuyll *upbraydyng* me.' Monk of Evesham, c. 27; ed. Arber, p. 67. *Up-braiding*, sb., a reproach, occurs in Layamon, 19117; also *upbruid*, *upbruid*, sb., id. 26036. AS. *up-bregdan*; found in the equivalent form *up-gebridan*, to upbraid, in Wulfstan's Homilies, ed. Napier, p. 249. — AS. *upp*, up; and *bregdan*, *brēdan*, to braid, weave, also to lay hold of, pull, draw, used (like Icel. *bregða*) in a variety of senses; so that *up-braid* is simply compounded of *Up* and *Braid* (1), q. v. The orig. sense of *upbraid* was prob. to lay hands on, lay hold of, hence to attack, lay to one's charge. Cf. 'Bregðel sōna feond be ðam fæxe' = he shall soon seize the fiend by the hair, Salomon and Saturn, ed. Grein, 99; and see *bregdan* in Grein, i. 138. Cf. Dan. *beltraide*, to upbraid, which only differs in the prefix (Dan. *be* = E. *be*). Der. *upbruid-ing*, sb., as above.

UPHOLSTERER, one who supplies beds and furniture. (E.) Formerly called an *upholder*. An equivalent form was *upholdster*, used by Caxton (see Prompt. Parv., p. 512, note 2), with suffix *-ster* for *-er*; see *-ster*. Hence, by a needless addition of *-er* (as in *pauit-er-er*), was made *upholdster-er*, whence the corrupt form *upholsterer*, by loss of *d* after *l*. 'Upholsterer or upholsterer, a tradesman that deals in all sorts of chamber-furniture.' Phillips, ed. 1706. Already spelt *upholster* in Palsgrave. ME. *upholder*, a broker, a tradesman, P. Plowman, B. v. 325; C. xiii. 218. At the latter reference we read: 'Vpholderes on the hul shullen haue hit to selle' = upholders on the hill [Cornhill] shall have it to sell. It is clear from this and from my note to P. Plowman, C. vii. 377, that the *upholder* was a broker or auctioneer; so that the name may have arisen from his holding up wares for inspection while trying to sell them. The derivation is from *Up* and *Hold*. Cf. 'Vpholderes, þat sellythe smal thyngys,' Prompt. Parv. Der. *upholster-y*, a coined word, from the form *upholster*.

UPON, on, on the top of. (E.) ME. *upon*, *ufon*, prep., Chaucer, C. T. iii. AS. *uppon*, upon, Gen. xxii. 2; also *uppan*, Matt. xxi. 44. — AS. *upp*, up, above, adv.; and *ou*, *an*, on. See *Up* and *On*. †Icel. *up á*, *upp á*, upon; where *upp* = AS. *upp*, and *á* (for *an*) = AS. *on*; Swed. *på*, upon, clearly a shortened form of *up á*, where *d* = E. *on*; Dan. *på*, upon.

UPROAR, a tumult, clamour, disturbance. (Du.) In Acts, xvii. 5, xix. 40, xx. 1, xxi. 31, 38; in Shak. Lucerne, 427, we have: 'his cry . . . Unto a greater uproar templs his veins'; where there is no notion of noise, but only of excitement or disturbance. 'To haue all the world in an *uprore*, and *unquieted* with warres;' Udall, on St. Mark, preface, fol. vi. l. 9. Spelt *uprore* in Levins. It is a corrupt form, due to confusion with *E. roar*, with which it has no real connexion; it is not an E. word at all, but borrowed from Dutch. — Du. *oproer*, 'uprore, tumult, commotion, mutiny, or sedition; *oproer* maken, to make an *uprore*; *oproerigh*, seditious, or tumultuous; Hexham. — Du. *op*, up; and *roeren*, to stir, move, touch; so that *uproer* = a stirring up, commotion, excitement. [Formerly also spelt *rueren* (Hexham); the Du. *oe* is pronounced as E. *oo*; Du. *boer* = E. *boor*.] †Swed. *uppror*, revolt, sedition; allied to *upp*, up, and *röra*, to stir; Dan. *oprør*, revolt; *oprøre*, to stir up, from *op*, up, and *røre*, to stir; G. *aufbruh*, tumult; *aufbrühen*, to stir up, from G. *auf*, up, and *brühen*, to stir. †The verb appears as Du. *roeren*, Swed. *röra*, Dan. *røre*, Icel. *hræra*, G. *rühren*, AS. *hræran*, O'Nax. *hrærian*, to stir; and is the same word as *rear*- or *reer*- in E. *rearmouse*, *rearmouse*, a bat; see *Rearmouse*. †Y. The AS. *hræran*, to stir, agitate, is from *hrōr*, motion, allied to *hrōr*, adj., active (with the usual change from *hōr* to *ð*); the Swed. *uppror* preserves the orig. unmodified *h*. Perhaps allied to Skt. *prā*, to boil. See *Crater*. Der. *uproar-i-ous*, an ill-coined word; *uproar-i-ous-ly*, *uns*.

UPSIDE-DOWN, topsyturvy. (E.) 'Turn'd upside-down to me'; Beaumont and Fletcher, Wit at Several Weapons, v. 1 (Gregory). 'I torne *upsyde downe*;' Palsgrave, p. 760. From *up*, *side*, and *down*. But it is remarkable that this expression took the place of ME. *up so down*, once a common phrase, as in Wyclif, Matt. xxi. 12, Luke xv. 8; Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. ii. pr. 5. l. 91, b. v. pr. 3. l. 60; this is composed of *up*, *so*, and *down*, where *so* has (as often) the force of *as*, or *as it were*, i. e. *up as it were down*.

UPSTART, one who has suddenly started up from low life to wealth or honour. (E.) In Shak. i Hen. vi. v. 7. 87. A sb. coined from the verb *upstart*, to start up; the pt. v. *upstart* is in Spenser, F. Q. i. l. 16. From *Up* and *Start*; see note to *Start*, § y.

UPWARD, UPWARDS; see *Up* and *-ward*, suffix.

URBANE, pertaining to a city, refined, courteous. (L.) Spelt *urbane* in Levins, ed. 1570. — L. *urbānus*, belonging to a city. — L.

urb-s, a city. Der. *urban*, belonging to a city (which is only another spelling of the same word); *sub-urban*, q. v. And see below.

URBANITY, courteousness. (F. — L.) Spelt *urbanitas* in Levins, ed. 1570. — F. *urbanité*, 'urbanity, civility'; Cot. — L. *urbānitas*, acc. of *urbānitas*, city-manners, refinement. — L. *urbānitas*, from *urbānus*, urbane; with suffix *-itas*; see *Urbane*.

URCHIN, a hedgehog; a goblin, imp, a small child. (North F. — L.) In Shak. it means (1) a hedgehog, Temp. i. 2. 326, Titus, ii. 3. 101; (2) a goblin, Merry Wives, iv. 4. 49. Spelt *urchon* in Palsgrave. ME. *urchon*, *urchone*, Prompt. Parv., see the note; also spelt *irchon*, Early E. Pwaler, Pa. ciii. 18 (l. 42); see Specimens of English, ed. Morris and Skeat (Glossary). — ONorth F. *herichum*, Marie (Fable 62); cf. Picard *irechon*, Walloon *urechon*, *irchon* (Sigart); Kouchi *urechon* (Hécart); Norm. dial. *hêrichon*; also OF. *irechon*, a hedgehog; also spelt *herigon*, *erigon* (Burguy); mod. F. *hêrisson*. Formed, with dimin. suffix *-on* (as if from a L. acc. **hêrici-ōnem*), from L. *hêricus*, a hedgehog. — β. *Erictus* is a lengthened form from *ēr* (gen. *eris*), a hedgehog; for **hēr*, and cognate with Gk. *χῆρ*, a hedgehog. The Gk. *χῆρ* is allied to *χῆρ-αῖ*, a pointed stake, *χῆρ-αῖ-εῖν*, to scratch (see *Character*); and further, to L. *horreō*, to be bristly, *hirsūtus*, bristly, Skt. *hṛṣṭ*, to bristle. Named from its sharp prickles.

URE, practice, use. (F. — L.) Obsolete, except in the derivative *in-ure*; and cf. *man-ure*. The real sense is work, practice; and, as it often has the sense of use, Richardson and others confuse it with *use* or *usage*; but it has no connexion with those words. It was once a common word; see examples in Nares. 'To put in *ure*, in usum trahere,' Levins, 193. 17. 'I *ure* one, I accustom him to a thingy;' Palsgrave. ME. *ure*; 'Moche like thyng I haue had in *ure*;' Remedy of Loue, st. 23, pr. in Chaucer's Works, ed. 1561, fol. 323. [Distinct from ME. *ure* = good luck.] — OF. *eure*, *euere*, *oure*, work, action, operation. — L. *opera*, work. See further under *Inure*, *Manure*, and *Operate*. Doublet, *opera*.

URGE, to press earnestly, drive, provoke. (L.) Levins, ed. 1570, has both *urge* and *urgēt*. — L. *urgere*, to urge, drive. β. For **urg-ere*, where *urg-* is the weak grade of **urg-*. Allied to Gk. *εἰργεῖν* (for **εἰργεῖν*), to repress, constrain, Lithuan. *werz-iti*, I press tight, Goth. *urikan*, to persecute. — WERK; to compel; see *Weak*. Brugmann, i. § 350. Der. *urg-ent*, from L. *urgent-*, stem of *pres. part. of urgere*; *urgent-ly*, *urgency*.

URIM, lit. lights. (Heb.) Only in the phr. *urim and thummim*; see *Thummim*. The lit. sense is 'lights', though the word may be used in the sing. sense 'light.' — Heb. *urim*, lights, pl. of *ur*, light. — Heb. root *ur*, to shine.

URINE, the water separated by the kidneys from the blood. (F. — L.) In Mach. ii. 3. 32; and in Chaucer, C. T. 5703 (D 121). — F. *urine*, 'urine'; Cot. — L. *urina*, urine; where *-ina* is a suffix. †Gk. *οὔρον*, urine; Skt. *vāri*, water; *vāir*, water. Allied to Icel. *ur*, drizzling rain; ver, the sea; *ur*, water, the sea. β. Orig. sense 'water.' Der. *urial*, *urial*, Chaucer, C. T. 12239 (C 305), Layamon, 17724, from F. *urinal* (Cot); *urin-ary*, from F. *urinaire* (Cot.).

URN, a vase for ashes of the dead. (F. — L.) ME. *urne*, *urne*, Chaucer, Troil. v. 311. — F. *urne*, 'a narrow necked pot, or pitcher of earth'; Cot. — L. *urna*, an urn. For **urc-na*; and allied to L. *urc-us*, a pitcher. Brugmann, i. § 756.

URSINE, of or belonging to a bear. (L.) Modern; not in Todd's Johnson. — L. *ursinus*, bear-like. — L. *ursus*, a bear. Allied to Gk. *ἄρκτος*, a bear; W. arth, Skt. *ṛkṣa-s*, a bear; see *Aroctis*. Brugmann, i. § 598.

US, the objective case of *we*. (E.) ME. *us*, *ous*, *us*; used both as acc. and dat. AS. *ūs*, dat.; *ūs*, *ūsic*, *ūsic*, acc. pl., *us* (Grein). †Du. *ons*; Icel. *oss*, dat. and acc. pl.; Swed. *oss*; Dan. *os*; G. *uns*; Goth. *uns*, *unsis*, dat. and acc. pl. β. All from a Teut. base **uns-*. Cf. L. *nōs*, Skt. *nas*; and also Gk. *ἡμᾶς*, Skt. *asmān*, *us*. Brugmann, i. § 437 (2); id. § 436.

USE (1), sb., employment, custom. (F. — L.) ME. *use*, *use*; properly *us*, as in Ancræn Riwle, p. 16, l. 1. 7; the word being monosyllabic. — AF. *us* (Havelock, 800), OF. (and F.) *us*, *usage* (Burguy); spelt *uz* in Cotgrave. — L. *ūsum*, acc. of *ūsus*, *us*; cf. *ūsus*, pp. of *ūti*, to use. Der. *us*, vb., ME. *usen*, *usen*, Layamon, 24293, from F. *user*, to use, from Late L. *ūsare*, to use, for **ūsari*, frequentative form of *ūti*, to use. Also *us-able*, from the verb to *us*; *us-age*, ME. *usage*, *usage*, King Alisaunder, l. 1286, from AF. *usage* (Stat. Realm, i. 100). F. *usage*, 'usage', Cot. Also *us-ful*, *use-ful-ness*; *use-less*, *use-less-ly*, *use-less-ness*; all from the sb. *us*. Also *us-u-al*, Hamlet, i. 1. 22, from L. *ūsualis*, from *ūs-*, decl. stem of *ūsus*; *us-u-al-ly*. And see *usurp*, *usury*, *utensil*, *utility*. Also *ab-use*, *dis-use*, *mis-use*, *ill-use*, *per-use*.

USE (2), profit, benefit. (F. — L.) When *us* is employed, in legal documents, in the special sense of 'benefit,' it is a modified

spelling of the Anglo-F. form of the *L. opus*, employment, need. Cf. Anglo-F. *oes*, use, profit, Annals of Burton, pp. 474, 482, A.D. 1258; *oes*, Liber Custumarie, p. 202; Statutes of the Realm, i. 144, A.D. 1299; *uoes*, service, Vie de St. Auban, 1554. A good example is the following: 'Que il fesan a sun oes guarder,' which he caused to be kept for his own use; Roman de Ron, 2336. See *oes*, *ues*, *ous*, *obs*, in Bartsch.

USHER, a door-keeper, one who introduced strangers. (F.—L.) ME. *uschere*; 'Yschere, Hostiaris' [i.e. ostiarius]; Prompt. Parv. 'That dore can non huisscher schette' [slut]; Gower, C. A. i. 231 (bk. ii. 2130).—AF. *usser*, Gaimar, 5995; OF. *ussier*, *uissier* (Burguy); also *huissier*, 'an usher, or door-keeper of a court, or of a chamber in court'; Cot.—L. *ostiarius*, acc. of *ostiarius*, belonging to a door, or (as sb.) a door-keeper.—L. *ostium*, a door, an entrance; extended from *os*, a mouth; see **ORAL**. Cf. O'Russ. *austo*, a mouth. Der. *usher*, verb, l. 1. L. v. 2. 328; *usher*-ship.

USQUEBAUGH, whiskey. (Irish.) In Ben Jonson, The Irish Masque; Beaumont and Fletcher, Scornful Lady, ii. 3 (Savill); Ford, Perkin Warbeck, iii. 3.—Irish *uisge beatha*, usquebaugh, whiskey, lit. 'water of life'; cf. L. *agua vitæ*, F. *eau-de-vie*,—Irish *uisge*, water, whiskey (see **WHISKEY**); and *beatha*, life, Orlish *beathu*, allied to Gk. *βίω*, L. *vita*, life, and E. *quick* (see **QUICK**). Brugmann, i. § 85, 368.

USURP, to seize to one's own use, take possession of forcibly. (F.—L.) Spelt *usurpe* in Palgrave; ME. *usurpen*, Chaucer, Astrolabe, prol. 42.—F. *usurper*, 'to usurp'; Cot.—L. *usurpare*, to employ, acquire; and, in a bad sense, to assume, usurp. β. Bréal suggests a formation from a sb. **ūsū-rupus* (**ūsū-rupus*?), one who seizes for his own use. Cf. L. *surpere* for *surripere*. Der. *usurp*-er; *usurp*-al-ion, from F. *usurpation*, 'a usurpation'; Cot. from L. acc. *usurpationem*.

USURY, large interest for the use of money. (F.—L.) 'Userer, usurier; Usury, usure'; Palgrave. ME. *usure*, of which *usury* was another form. 'Occur, or usure of gowle, Usura'; Prompt. Parv. p. 362; *usurie*, id. p. 513. Spelt *usurie*, I. Ploewman, li. v. 240; *usurie*, li. C. vii. 239. Here *usurie* seems to be a by-form of *usure*.—F. *usure*, 'the occupation of a thing, usury'; Cot.—L. *ūsūra*, use, enjoyment; also, interest, usury.—L. *ūsūm*, supine of *ūsū*, to use; see **USE**. Der. *usur*-er, ME. *usurer*, I. Prompt. Parv., F. *usurier*, from L. *ūsūrarius*.

UT, the first note of the musical scale. (L.) In Shak. L. L. iv. 2. 102. Cf. F. and L. *ut*, the same. See **SOLFA**.

UTAS, the octave of a feast. (F.—L.) Also *utis*, 2 Hen. IV. ii. 4. 22; where it means 'the time between a festival and the eighth day after it, merriment'; Schmidt. 'Utas of a feast, octaves'; Palgrave. ME. *utas*, Trevisa, vii. 259. *Utas* is shortened from AF. *utaves*, *utavo*, Yearbooks of Edw. I., 1302-3, p. 407; 1292-3, p. 75; corresponding to OF. *oitaves* (Burguy), *oitieues* (Roquefort), the pl. of *oitave*, octave, or eighth (day). *Utas* occurs in the statute concerning General Days in the Bench, 51 Hen. III, i.e. A.D. 1266-7 (Minsheu). 'El dyemanche des oitaves de la Resurrection' on the Sunday of the octaves of the resurrection; Miracles de S. Louis, c. 39 (Roquefort). The OF. *oitave* is from the L. *octāva* (*diēs*), eighth day; cf. OF. *oit*, *oît*, *uit* (mod. F. *huit*), from L. *octo*, eight. 'Thus *utas* is, as it were, a pl. of *octave*; see **OCTAVE**.

UTENSIL, an instrument or vessel in common use. (F.—L.) 'All myn hostilmentis, utensilis', &c.; Bury Wills, ed. Tymms, p. 94; in a will dated 1504. 'Alle the utensyl of myn hows'; Early E. Wills, ed. Furnivall, p. 18 (1411).—MF. *utensile*, 'an utensil'; Cot.—L. *utensilis*, adj., fit for use; whence *utensilia*, a utensil, pl. utensils. β. L. *utensilis* is for **utent-tilis*, formed with suffix *-tilis* (as in *fer-tilis*, *fil-tilis*) from *utent-*, stem of pres. part. of *ūtī*, to use; see **USE**. The mod. F. is *utensile* (corruptly).

UTERINE, born of the same mother by a different father. (F.—L.) In Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674. ME. *uteryns*, pl. Trevisa, v. 29.—MF. *uterin*, 'of the womb, born of one mother or damme'; Cot.—L. *uterinus*, born of the same mother.—L. *uterus*, the womb. Cf. Gk. *βασίρα*, the womb; Skt. *udara*, belly. Brugmann, i. § 706.

UTILISE, to put to good use. (F.—L.) Not in Todd's Johnson; quite modern.—F. *utiliser*, to utilise; a modern word (Littré). Coined with suffix *-iser* (< L. *-izare* = Gk. *-izein*), from L. *ūtīl-is*, useful; see **UTILITY**.

UTILITY, usefulness. (F.—L.) ME. *utilité*, Chaucer, On the Astrolabe, pt. ii. § 26. l. 16.—F. *utilité*, 'utility'; Cot.—L. *utilitatem*, acc. of *utilitas*, usefulness.—L. *ūtīl-is*, decl. stem of *ūtīl-is*, useful; with suffix *-itas*.—L. *ūtī*, to use; see **USE**. Der. *util*-ar-i-an, a modern coined word.

UTMOST, outmost, most distant, extreme. (F.) ME. *utenest*, orig. trisyllabic; spelt *uteneste* in Layamon, 1102; *outeneste* in Rich. Coer de Lion, 2931; *uteneste*, Trevisa, vi. 359. From AS. *ūte-m-est*, double superl. from *ūt*, out, also found as *ūte*, adv. out.

[We also find the mutated forms *Yemest*, *Yimest*, Grein, ii. 777.] This word is therefore a doublet of *utmost*; see **OUT**. On the double suffix, see **AFTERMOST**; *utmost* became *utmost* by confusion with *most*. We also find *utler-most*; see **UTTER** (1).

UTOPIAN, imaginary, chimerical. (Gk.) An adj. due to Sir T. More's description of *Utopia*, an imaginary island situate nowhere, as the name implies. Coined (by Sir T. More, A.D. 1516) from Gk. *ou*, not; and *topos*, a place; see **TOPIA**.

UTTER (1), utter, further out. (E.) ME. *utter*, *utter*; whence was formed a superlative *utter-est*, used in the def. form *uttestere* by Chaucer, C. T. 8663 (E 787). AS. *uttra* (which occurs as well as *uttra*), compar. adj. formed from *ūt*, adv., out; see **OUT**. Thus *utter* is a doublet of *outer*. Der. *utter*-ly; *utter*-most (see **UTMOST**). And see *utter* (2).

UTTER (2), to put forth, send out, circulate. (E.; perhaps confused with F.—L.) ME. *uttrere*, attributed to Chaucer, C. T. 16302, in Thynne's edition (1532), but every one of the MSS. in the Six-text edition has *outen*, Group G, l. 834; so also the Harl. MS. Hence there is really no authority for supposing that Chaucer used the word. The verb *outen*, which he really uses, is to put out, 'out with', as we say; answering to AS. *ūtian*, vb., to put out, expel; from *ūt*, out; see **OUT**. β. The verb *outre*, to utter, speak, occurs frequently in the Romance of Partenay, ll. 1024, 1437, 1563, 2816, 3156, &c. It is possible that the *r* was suggested by OF. *outre*, to go beyond, surpass, finish (Godefroy); cf. F. *outre*, beyond; see **UTTERANCE** (2). And this last partly owed its form to *Utter* (1). Cf. AS. *ūtian*, to put out, eject; Laws of the Northumb. Priests, § 22, in Thorpe's Ancient Laws, ii. 294. Der. *utter*-able; *utter*-ance, Hamlet, iii. 2. 378.

UTTERANCE (1), an uttering; see **UTTER** (2); as above. **UTTERANCE** (2), extremity. (F.—L.) Only in the phrases to the *uttrance*, Mach. iii. 1. 72; at *uttrance*, Cymb. iii. 1. 73. ME. *outrance*; in Lydgate, Siege of Troy, bk. i. ch. 2; fol. b. 4, back, col. 1: 'Unto outrance with these bulles to fight.' F. *outrance*, MF. *outrance*, 'extremity'; Cot. 'Combattre à outrance, to fight it out, or to the uttermost'; id.—F. *oultre* (*ultra* in Cotgrave), beyond; with suffix *-ance*.—L. *ultra*, beyond; see **OUTRAGE**.

UVULA, the fleshy conical body suspended from the soft palate. (L.) In Cotgrave, to translate F. *uvule*.—Late L. *uvula*, dimin. of *ūva*, a cluster, grape, also the uvula.—Lith. *ūga*, a berry. Brugmann, i. § 223(2).

UXORIOUS, excessively fond of a wife. (L.) In Ben Jonson, Silent Woman, iv. 1 (Otter).—L. *uxorius*, belonging to a wife; also, fond of a wife.—L. *uxōrī*, decl. stem of *uxor*, a wife. Der. *uxorious*-ly, -ness.

V

V. In Middle-English, *v* is commonly written *u* in the MSS., though many editors needlessly falsify the spellings of the originals to suit a supposed popular taste. Conversely, *u* sometimes appears as *v*, most often at the beginnings of words, especially in the words *us*, *vse*, *vp*, *vn-to*, *vuler*, and *vn-* used as a prefix. The use of *v* for *u*, and conversely, is also found in early printed books, and occurs occasionally down to rather a late date. Cotgrave ranges all F. words beginning with *v* and *u* under the common symbol *V*. We may also note that a very large proportion of the words which begin with *V* are of French or Latin origin; only *vane*, *vat*, *vineued*, *vixen*, are English.

VACATION, leisure, cessation from labour. (F.—L.) In Palgrave, spelt *vacacion*. ME. *vacacionum*, Chaucer, C. T., D 683.—F. *vacation*, 'a vacation, vacancy, leisure'; Cot.—L. *vacationem*, acc. of *vacatio*, leisure; cf. *vacuatus*, pp. of *vacare*, to be empty, to be free from, to be unoccupied. See **VACUUM**. Der. *vacant*, in early use, in Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 110, l. 15, from F. *vacant*, 'vacant'; Cot. from the stem of the pres. part. of L. *vacare*; hence *vacant-y*, Hamlet, iii. 4. 117; *vacate*, vb., a late word, from *vacatus*, pp. of *vacare*. And see *vacuum*.

VACCINATE, to inoculate with the cow-pox. (L.) 'Of modern formation, from the inoculation of human beings with the *variola vaccina*, or cow-pox. . . Dr. Jenner's Inquiry was first published in 1798'; Richardson. Coined, as if from the pp. of **vaccināre*, to inoculate, from L. *vaccinus*, belonging to cows.—L. *vacca*, a cow. Cf. Skt. *vacā*, a cow. It prob. means 'the lowing animal'; cf. Skt. *vāc*, to cry, to howl, to low. Der. *vaccin*-at-ion; also *vaccine*, from L. *vaccinus*.

VACILLATION, wavering, unsteadfastness. (F.—L.) 'No remainders of doubt, no vacillation'; Bp. Hall, The Peace-maker, § 15 (R.). And in Blount.—F. *vacillation*, 'a reeling, staggering,

wagging; 'Cot.—L. *vacillatōnem*, acc. of *vacillatio*, a reeling, wavering; cf. *vacillatūs*, pp. of *vacillare*, to sway to and fro, waver, vacillate. Formed as if from an adj. **vacillus*, from a base *vac-* = *WAQ*, to bend, sway to one side; cf. Skt. *vaik*, to go tortuously, to be crooked, *vaikra*, bent; AS. *waik*, crooked. Der. *vacillate*, from L. pp. *vacillatus*; a late word. Cf. *woo*.

VACUUM, an empty space. (L.) It was supposed that nature abhorred a vacuum; see Crammer's Works, i. 250, 330 (Parker Society).—L. *vacuum*, an empty space; neut. of *vacuus*, empty. Allied to *L. vacare*, to be empty; see **VACATION**. +W. *gwag*, empty. Der. *vacu-i-ty*, in Cotgrave, from F. *vacuité*, 'vacuity', Cot., from L. acc. *vacuitatem*.

VADE, to wither. (Du.—F.—L.) In Shak. *Pilgrim*, 131, 170, 174, 176; Spenser, F. Q. v. 2. 40.—MDu. *vadden*, 'to fade'; Ilexham.—OF. *fader*, to fade; see **Fade**.

VAGABOND, adj., wandering; as sb., a wandering, idle fellow. (F.—L.) Spelt *vacabonde* in Palsgrave; he gives the MF. form as *vacabond*; so also 'Vacabonds, vagabonds,' Cot. Rich. cites *vacabunde* from the Bible (1534), Gen. iv. 12; spelt *vacabund* in the edit. of 1551. Also *vacabonde*, Caxton, *Siege of Troy*, fol. 334, back.—F. *vagabond*, 'a vagabond,' Cot. We also find OF. *vacabond* (Godefroy).—L. *vagabundus*, adj., strolling about. Formed, with suffix *-undus* (a gerundive form), from *vagari*, to wander.—L. *ugus*, wandering; see **Vague**.

VAGARY, a wild freak, a whim. (L.) In The Two Noble Kinsmen, iv. 3. 54 (82); *fgaries*, pl., Ford, *Fancies Chaste and Noble*, iii. 3. Also *vagare*, sing., a triyllabic word, in Stanyhurst, tr. of Virgil, *Æn.* b. ii, ed. Arber, p. 44, l. 10. Perhaps orig. a verb; see below. Apparently borrowed directly from L. *vagari*, to wander; and, in any case, due to this verb. Cf. F. *vaguer*, 'to wander, *vagary*, grad, range, roam,' Cot.; also Ital. *vagare*, 'to wander, to *vagare*, or range,' Florio. We have instances of F. infinitives used as sbs. in *attainder*, *remainder*, *leisure*, *pleasure*. See above.

VAGRANT, wandering, unsettled. (F.—OHG.) 'A *vagant* and wild kind of life;' Hakluyt's Voyages, i. 490; quoted by Richardson, who alters *vagant* to *vagrant*; but *vagant* is, I think, quite right. Cf. *vagantans*, *vagrants*, Harman's Caveat, p. 19. It corresponds to Anglo-F. *wakerant*, a vagrant, vagabond; see Liber Albus, p. 275. Also found as AF. and OF. *vancerant*, pres. pt. of OF. *walerer*, to wander about. Spelt *wacrant*, Tristan, ii. 75, 80; Bozon, p. 72; *walerant*, Horn, fol. 8, back, col. 2. See *walerer*, *wacerer*, *wacer*, in Godefroy. Of Germanic origin; cf. MLow G. *welkern*, MHG. *walgern*, to walk about; allied to OHG. *walkan*, *walchan*, to move oneself about, to full cloth; cognate with E. *walk*, AS. *wealcian*. See **Walk**. Der. *vagrant*, sb., *vagrancy*. ¶ Doubtless confused with L. *vagari*, to wander; but not derived from it. Roquefort notes the use of OF. *wakerant* to translate L. *vaga* in Prov. vii. 10. See Notes on L. Etym., p. 311.

VAGUE, unsettled, uncertain. (F.—L.) It seems to have been first in use as a verb, parallel in use to *vagary*, q. v. 'Doth *vague* and wander;' Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 231 (R.). 'To *vague* and range abroad;' id. p. 630 (R.). As an adj. it is later. 'Vague and insignificant forms of speech;' Locke, *Human Understanding*, To the Reader (R.).—F. *vaguer*, 'to wander; *vague*, wandering;' Cot.—L. *vagari*, to wander; from *ugus*, adj., wandering. β. Connected by Fick, iii. 761, with AS. *wancol*, unsteady; from **WAG*, a by-form of **WAQ*, to swerve, for which see **Vacillate**. Der. *vague-ly*, -ness; and see *vag-abond*, *vag-ar-y*. From the same L. *vagari* we have *extra-vagant*.

VAILE (1), the same as **Veil**, q. v.

VAILE (2), to lower. (F.—L.) In Merch. Ven. i. 1. 28, &c.; and not uncommon. A headless form of *avale* or *avale*, in the same sense. 'I *avale*, as the water dothe when it goeth downwardes or ebbseth, *Jaule*;' Palsgrave.—F. *avaler* (in Cot. *avaller*), 'to let, put, lay, cast, fell down,' Cot. See further under **Avalanche**. Der. *vail*, sb., Troil. v. 8. 7.

VAILE (3), a gift to a servant. (F.—L.) Dryden has the pl. *vaile*; tr. of Juvenal, Sat. iii. l. 311. 'Vaile, profits that arise to servants, besides their salary or wages;' Phillips, ed. 1706. A headless form of *avale*, sb., in the sense of profit, help. 'A *vaile*, sb., proffit;' Palsgrave. 'Vaile my preceses'—let my prayers avail, Wyclif, Jer. xxxvii. 19, earlier version. See **Avail**.

VAIN, empty, fruitless, unreal, worthless; also, conceited. (F.—L.) ME. *vain*, *vein*, *veyn*, Chaucer, C. T. 15665 (G 497).—F. *vain*, 'vain;' Cot.—L. *vanum*, acc. of *vanus*, empty, vain. Brugmann, i. § 414 (3). Der. *vain-ly*, -ness; also the phr. *in vain*, a translation of *in vain* (Cot.). Also *vain-glory*, ME. *veinglorie*, Gower, C. A. i. 132, b. i. 2677; *vain-glori-ous*, -ly, -ness. Also *van-i-ty*, q. v.; *vanit*, q. v.; *van-ish*, q. v.

VAIR, a kind of fur. (F.—L.) A common term in heraldry;

whence the adj. *vairy* or *verry*, given in Phillips, ed. 1706, and spelt *vairy* in Blount. ME. *veir*, *Keliquia Antiqua*, i. 121; Rob. Manning, ed. Furnivall, l. 615.—F. *veir*, 'a rich fur of ermines,' &c.; Cot.—L. *varius*, variegated. See **Miniver** and **Various**. Cf. Late L. *varium*, *vair*; Gloss. to Liber Custumarum. Der. *vair-y*, adj., from F. *vairé*, 'very, diversified with argent and azure;' Cot. Also *mine-ver*.

VALANCE, a fringe of drapery, now applied to a part of the bed-hangings. (F.—L.) In Shak. *Tam. Shrew*, ii. 356; he also has *valanced*—fringed, Hamlet, ii. 2. 442. 'Rich cloth of tissue, and *valance* of black silk;' Strype, *Eccles. Mem.*, Funeral Solemnities of Henry VIII. Cf. 'A subtil kerchief of *Valence*;' Chaucer, *Assembly of Foules*, 272. Florio (1598) has Ital. '*Valenzana*, a kind of *saye*, serge, or stuffe to make curtains for beds with; *Valenzana del letto*, the valances of a bed.' Torriano (1688) has *Valenza* as well as *Valenzana* in the former sense, and *Valenzane* for *Valenzana* in the latter one. Prob. named from *Valence* in France, not far to the S. of Lyons, where silk is made even to this day; Lyons silks are well-known. Sir Aymor de *Valence*, whose widow founded Pembroke College, Cambridge, may have taken his name from the same place. *Valence* = L. *Valentia*, a name given to more towns than one, and clearly a derivative of *valere* (pres. part. *valens*), to be strong; whence also the names *Valens* and *Valentinian*; see **Valiant**. ¶ See Todd; Johnson derives *Valence* from *Valencia* in Spain, which was also famous for silk. Mahn (in Webster) derives *valence* (without evidence) from a supposed Norm. F. *valant*, answering to F. *avalant*, pres. part. of *avaler*, to let fall; for which see **Avalanche**.

VALE, a valley. (F.—L.) ME. *val*, as a various reading for *valle* (valley), in Legends of the Iloly Rood, p. 22, l. 47.—F. *val*, 'a vale;' Cot.—L. *vallem*, acc. of *vallis*, a vale. Der. *vall-ey*, q. v.; also *a-val-anche*, *vail* (2).

VALEDICTION, a farewell. (L.) 'He alwayes took this solemn *valédiction* of the fellows;' Fuller, *Worthies*; Shropshire (R.). Englished from a supposed L. **valédiction*, coined like *valédiction*, pp. of *valédicere*, to say farewell.—L. *valē*, farewell; and *dicere*, to say. β. L. *valē*, lit. 'be strong, be of good health,' is the 2 pers. sing. imp. of *valere*, to be strong. See **Valiant** and **Dictum**. Der. *valédic-ory*.

VALENTINE, a sweetheart; also a love-letter sent on Feb. 14. (F.—L.) In Nares and Brand. See Hamlet, iv. 5. 48, 51. Named from St. Valentine's day, when birds were supposed to pair; see Chaucer, *Assembly of Foules*, 309, 322, 683; Spenser, F. Q. vi. 7. 32.—F. *Valentin*.—L. *Valentinus*.—L. *valent-*, stem of pres. part. of *valere*, to be strong; see **Valiant**.

VALERIAN, the name of a flower. (F.—L.) '*Valeryan*, an herbe;' Palsgrave. And in Chaucer, C. T., G 800.—F. *valeriane*, 'garden valerian;' Cot.—Late L. *valeriana*, valerian. β. Orig. unknown; *valeriana* is the fem. of *Valerianus*, which must mean either 'belonging to Valerius' or 'belonging to Valeria,' a province of Pannonia. Both names are doubtless due to L. *valere*, to be strong, whence many names were derived; see **Valance**, **Valentine**, and **Valiant**.

VALET, a man-servant. (F.—C.) In Blount. 'The king made him his *valett*;' Fuller, *Worthies*, Yorkshire. *Valet-de-chambre* occurs in Vanbrugh, *The Provoked Wife*, Act v. 3.—F. *valet*, 'a groom, yeoman, &c.,' Cot.; *valet de chambre*, 'a chamberlain,' id. The same word as **Varlet**, q. v.

VALETUDINARY, sickly, in weak health. (F.—L.) In Sir T. Brown, *Vulg. Errors*, b. iv. c. 13, § 26.—F. *valétudinaire*, 'sickly;' Cot.—L. *valétudinarius*, sickly.—L. *valétudo*, stem of *valētudo*, health, whether good or bad, but esp. bad health, feebleness; with suffix *-arius*.—L. *valē-re*, to be in good health; with suffix *-tudo*. See **Valiant**. Der. *valétudinari-an*, adj. and sb.; as sb. in Spectator, no. 25; *valétudinari-anism*.

VALHALLA, the hall of the slain. (Scand.) In Scand. mythology, the place of immortality for the souls of heroes slain in battle. The spelling *Valhalla* is hardly correct; it is probably due to Bp. Percy, who translated M. Mallet's work on Northern Antiquities; see chap. v of the translation.—Icel. *valhöll* (gen. *valhöllar*), lit. the hall of the slain.—Icel. *valr*, the slain, slaughter; and *höll* or *hall*, a hall, cognate with E. *Hall*. β. The Icel. *valr* is cognate with AS. *wæl*, slaughter, the slain, also a single corpse; prob. allied to OHG. *wuol*, slaughter, AS. *wæl*, disease. It was thought that the dead were selected from the field of battle by the deities called in Icelandic *Valkyria* and in AS. *Wælcyrigan*, lit. 'choosers of the slain.' See **Valkyria**.

VALIANT, brave. (F.—L.) ME. *valiant*, Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 9, l. 4. p. 177, l. 3.—F. *valiant*, 'valiant;' Cot. Also spelt *valant* in OF., and the pres. part. of the verb *valoir*, 'to profit, serve, be good for,' id.—L. *valere*, to be strong, to be worth. Allied to E. **Wield**, q. v. Der. *valiant-ly*, -ness; and see *val-*

dition, Val-ent-ine, vale-tu-din-ar-y, val-id, val-our, val-ue; also *a-vail, counter-vail, pre-vail, con-val-esc*; *equi-val-ent, pre-val-ent, in-val-id*.

VALID, having force, well-founded, conclusive. (F.—L.) In Cotgrave.—F. *valide*, 'valid, strong, weighty'; Cot.—L. *validus*, strong.—L. *valere*, to be strong; see **VALIANT**. Der. *valid-ly*; *valid-ly*, Hamlet, iii. 2. 199, from F. *validité*, 'validity', Cot., from L. acc. *validitatem*.

VALISE, a travelling-bag, small portmanteau. (F.—Late L.) 'Seal'd up In the *valises* of my trust, lock'd close for ever'; Ben Jonson, Tale of a Tub, A. ii. sc. 1 (Metaphor).—F. *valise*, 'a male, cloak-bag, budget, wallet'; Cot. The same word as Span. *balija*, Ital. *valigia* (Florio), with the same sense. Corrupted in G. into *felleisen* (Diez).—Late L. *valisia* (1401), DuCange; also spelt *valisia* (id.). β. Etym. unknown. Diez imagines a Late L. form **nidul-ita*, made from L. *nidulus*, a leathern travelling-trunk; which at any rate gives the right sense. Devic (Suppl. to Littré) suggests Pers. *valichak*, 'a large sack,' or Arab. *waliha*(?), 'a corn-sack'; Rich. Dict. p. 1657.

VALKYRIA, one of the handmaidens of Odin. (Scand.) Icel. *valkyria*, a goddess; lit. 'chooser of the slain'; pl. *valkyrjur*.—Icel. *val*, acc. of *valr*, the slain (AS. *wæl*); and *-kyria*, I., a chooser, from *kur-* (< *kuz-*), weak grade of *kjisa*, to choose, cognate with E. choose. Cf. AS. *walcyrga*, Corpus gloss, 2017.

VALLEY, a vale, dale. (F.—L.) ME. *valt*, Assumption of St. Mary, ed. Lumby, l. 590; *valie*, Legends of the Holy Rood, p. 22, l. 47.—OF. *valles* (F. *valle*), a valley; Burguy. This is parallel to Ital. *valle*, a valley, and appears to mean, literally, 'formed like a vale,' or 'vale-like.' Formed, with suffix *-ee* (< L. *-ata*), from F. *val*, a vale; see **Vale**.

VALOUR, courage, bravery. (F.—L.) Spelt *valoure*, King Alisaunder, 2530.—OF. *valor*, *valur*, F. *valour*, 'value, worth, worthiness'; Cot.—L. *valorem*, acc. of *valor*, worth; hence, worthiness, courage.—L. *valere*, to be strong, to be worth; see **VALIANT**. Der. *valour-ous*, 2 Hen. IV, ii. 4. 236, from F. *valoureux*, 'valorous, valiant', Cot.; *valour-ous-ly*.

VALUE, worth. (F.—L.) 'All is to him of o [one] *value*', Gower, C. A. iii. 346 (bk. viii. 211);—F. *valuz*, fem., 'value'; Cot. Fem. of *valur*, pp. of *valoir*, to be worth.—L. *valere*, to be worth. Der. *value*, verb, in *Palgrave*; *value-able*; *value-less*, K. John, iii. 1. 101; *valu-ation*, a coined word.

VALVE, one of the leaves of a folding-door, a lid which opens only one way, one of the pieces of a (bivalve) shell. (F.—L.) 'Valves, folding-doors or windows'; Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674. *Valves*, pl., doors, Trevisa, iv. 409.—F. *valve*, 'a folding, or two-leaved door, or window'; Cot.—L. *valva*, sing. of *valvae*, the leaves of a folding-door. Allied to L. *valvere*, to roll, turn round about; from the revolving of the leaves on their hinges. See **Voluble**. Der. *valv-id*, *valv-ul-ar*; *bi-valve*, *uni-valve*.

VAMBRACE, **VANBRACE**, armour for the fore-arm. (F.—L.) 'Plate, cum *vambrace* et cetera'; York Wills, i. 171 (1392). The word properly signifies 'fore-arm.' It is short for *avant-brace*.—MF. *avant-bras*, 'a vambrace, armour for an arm; also, the part of the arm which extends from the elbow to the wrist'; Cot.—F. *avant*, before; *bras*, the arm.—L. *ab ante*, from before, in front; *brachium*, arm (of which the pl. *brachia* gave OF. *brace*, arm; see **Scheler**). See **Van** (1), **Vamp**, **Vamplate**. ¶ The armour for the upper arm was called a *re-re-brace*, i.e. rear-brace.

VAMP, the fore-part or upper leather of a boot or shoe. (F.—L.) ME. *vamppe* (dissyllable). 'Hosen widuten *vamppe* = hose without vamps'; Ancien Riwle, p. 420, l. 3. [Another copy has *vamppe*; Reliq. Antiquæ, ii. 3.] 'Vampe, or *vamppe* of an hose, Pedana'; Prompt. Parv. 'Hoc antepedale, Anglice *vampe* [for *vamppe*]; Wright's Voc. i. 197, col. 1. 'Hec pedana, Anglice *vamppe*, id. 201, col. 2.—MF. *avant-pied*, 'the part of the foot that's next to the toes, and consisteth of five bones'; Cot. (Hence E. *vamp*, *vamp*; by loss of initial *a*, change of *mp* to *mp*, and suppression of the unstressed termination).—F. *avant*, before; and *pied*, the foot. For F. *avant*, see **Advantage** or **Van** (1). The F. *pied* is from L. *pedem*, acc. of *pēs*, a foot; see **Foot**. ¶ This etymology is verified by the fact that the word also appears as *vamppe*. 'Vamppe of a hose, *vamppe*'; Palgrave (where the final *d* is dropped, as well as the initial *a*, in the F. form). So also ME. *vamppe*, above, and later *vampy* (Phillips). Godefroy has OF. *avantpied*, a kind of sandal. Der. *vamp*, verb, to mend with a new vamp, Beaumont and Fletcher, Bonduca, Act i. sc. 2 (Peitillius); hence *vamp up*—to patch up, *vamp*, to improvise a musical accompaniment.

VAMPIRE, a ghost which sucks the blood of men, a blood-sucker. (F.—G.—Servian.) In Todd's Johnson. 'Of these beings many imaginary stories are told in Hungary; Ricaut, in his State of the Greek and Armenian Churches (1679), gives a curious account of this superstitious persuasion, p. 278; Todd. Todd also cites:

'These are the *vampires* of the publick, and riflers of the kingdom'; Forman, Obs. on the Revolution in 1688 (1741), p. 11.—F. *vampire*.—G. *vampyr* (Flügel).—Servian *vampir*, a werwolf, blood-sucker, Popović, Servian Dict.; cf. Polish *upir*, *upir*, a vampire. Prob. of Turkish origin; in N. Turk. *uber*, a witch (Miklosich). Der. *vampire-bat*; so named by Linnaeus.

VAMPLATE, an iron plate protecting a lance. (F.—L.) 'Pro uno pare de schynbaldes, aliter *vampplates*'; York Wills, iii. 73 (1423). From F. *avant*, in front, force; and plate. See **Vambrace**.

VAN (1), the front of an army. (F.—L.) In Shak. Antony, iv. 6. 9. An abbreviated form of *van-guard*, *vant-guard*, or *avant-garde*, also spelt *van-ward*, *vant-ward*. 'And when our *vanguard* was passed the toun'; Holinshed, Chron. Edw. III, an. 1346. 'And her *vantward* was to-broke'; Rob. of Glouc. p. 362, l. 7478; the pl. *vantwardes* occurs, id. p. 437, l. 9006. Spelt *vant-ward*, *vant-ward*, *avant-ward*, P. Ploverman, C. xxiii. 94.—OF. *avant-ward*, later *avant-garde*, 'the vanguard of an army'; Cot. Here *avant* is from L. *ab ante*, 'from in front'; see **Advantage**. And see **Guard**, **Ward**.

VAN (2), a fan for winnowing, &c. (F.—L.) 'His sail-broad *vans*, i.e. wings; Milton, P. L. ii. 927.—F. *van*, 'a vanne, or winnowing sieve'; Cot.—L. *unnum*, acc. of *unnum*, a fan; see **Fan**. L. *unnum* is for **cunnum*; cf. OHG. *kuennen* (for **kuennan*), to swing, vibrate. Brugmann, i. § 357. (Doubtful; it may be allied to L. *ventus*, wind.) Der. *van*, v., to winnow, spelt *vanne* in Levins, from F. *vanner*, 'to vanne'; Cot. Doublet, *fan*.

VAN (3), a caravan or large covered wagon for goods. (F.—Pers.) A modern abbreviation for *caravan*, just as we now use *bus* for *omnibus*, and *wig* for *periwig*. See **Caravan**. The little man will now walk three times round the *caravan*; Dickens, Going into Society. 'Carry me into the *van*'; ibid.

VANDAL, a barbarian. (L.—Teut.) See **Vandalic** and **Vandalism** in Todd's Johnson.—L. *Vandalus*, a Vandal, one of the tribe of the *Vandali*, whose name means, literally, 'the wanderers'; see **Pliny**. *Vandali* answers to AS. pl. *Wendlas* (sing. *Wendil*). Cf. Icel. *Vendill* (also *Vandill*), a proper name. Cf. G. *Wandels*, to wander; a frequentative verb cognate with E. *Wander*, q.v. Der. *Vandal*, adj.; *Vandal-ic*, *Vandal-ism*.

VANE, a weather-cock. (F.) Also spelt *fan* (cf. *vat*, *veich*); it formerly meant a small flag, pennon, or streamer; hence applied to the weather-cock from its likeness to a small pennon. 'Fane of a stepylle'; Prompt. Parv. p. 148; and see **Way's** note. 'Chaungyng as a *vane*' (other MSS. *fan*); Chaucer, C. T., Group E, 996; in the Ellesmere and Hengwrt MSS. AS. *fana*, a small flag; Grein, i. 263.—Du. *vaan*; Icel. *fani*; Dan. *fane*; Swed. and Goth. *fana*; G. *fahne*, MHG. *fano*. β. Teut. type **fanon-*, m. Orig. 'a bit of cloth'; cognate with L. *fannus*, a cloth, piece of cloth; see **Fane**. Der. *gon-fan-on* or *gon-fan-on*, q.v. Doublet, *pane*.

VANGUARD; see under **Van** (1).

VANILLA, the name of a plant. (Span.—L.) In Todd's Johnson; Johnson says: 'the fruit of those plants is used to scent chocolate.' Misspell for *vainilla*, by confusion with F. *vainille*, which is merely borrowed from Spanish, like the E. word.—Span. *vainilla*, a small pod, husk, or capsule; which is the true sense of the word. Dimin. of *vaino*, a scabbard, case, pod, sheath.—L. *uagina*, a scabbard, sheath, husk, pod.

VANISE, to disappear. (F.—L.) ME. *vanisen*, Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. iii. pr. 4, l. 53. The pt. t. appears as *vanishide*, *vansched*, *vensched*, *vanished*, in P. Ploverman, C. xv. 217. Certainly derived from OFrench, but the F. word is not recorded as commencing with *v*. Prob. shortened from the pres. pt. stem (**vaniss-*) of AF. *vanir*, OF. *evanir*, to vanish away; cf. Ital. *vanire*, to vanish (where *s* is from L. *ex*).—Late L. type **evanire*, from L. *evanescere*, to vanish away.—L. *ex*, away; and *evanescere*, to vanish; lit. to become empty, from *vanus*, empty; see **Vain**. Der. *e-van-esc-ent*.

VANITY, empty pride, conceit, worthlessness. (F.—L.) ME. *vanite* (= *vanite*), Hall Meidenhall, p. 27, l. 25.—F. *vanité*, 'vanity'; Cot.—L. *vanitatem*, acc. of *vanitas*, emptiness, worthlessness.—L. *vanus*, empty, vain; see **Vain**.

VANQUISH, to conquer, defeat. (F.—L.) ME. *venkisen*, P. Ploverman, C. xxi. 106; *venkisen*, Wyclif, i Kings, xiv. 47, earlier version; *venquishen*, Chaucer, C. T. 4711 (B 291).—AF. *venquise*, OF. *veinquis*, stem of pres. pt. of AF. *venquir*, OF. *veinguir*, occurring in the 14th century as a collateral form of OF. *vincere* (mod. F. *vaincre*); cf. F. *veinquis*, still used as the pt. t. of *vaincre*, and the form *que je vainquis*.—L. *vincere*, to conquer; pt. t. *vici*, pp. *victus* (stem *vic-*).—OF. *veiq*, to fight, strive; whence also Goth. *veiknan*, *veigan* (pp. *veig-ans*), OHG. and AS. *veigan*, to strive, fight, contend. Brugmann, i. § 85, 367. Der. *vanquish-er*; and see **victor**.

VANTAGE, advantage. (F.—L.) Common in Shak.; in K.

John, ii. 550, &c.: spelt *vantage* in Palsgrave; who also gives: 'I *vantage* one, I profite him, je *vantage*; What dothe it *vantage* you, *quest ce quil vous vantage*, or *advantage*.'—AF. *vantage*, advantage; Year-books of Edw. I. 1302-3, p. 309; F. *avantage*, 'an advantage; *avantage*, to advantage;' Cot. See **ADVANTAGE**. This *vantage* is a headless form of F. *avantage*; and it is clear from Palsgrave (as above) that the loss of initial *a* occurred in F. as well as in E.

VANWARD; see **VAWARD** and **VAN** (1).
VAPID, spiritless, flat, insipid. (L.) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. Prob. directly from L. *apidus*, vapid, spoiled, flat, rather than from F. *vapide*, 'that sends up an ill fume,' marked by Cotgrave as a scarce or old word. Allied to L. *vappa*, wine that has emitted its vapour, vapid or palled wine; closely allied to L. *vap-or*, vapour. β. The L. *vap-or* is allied to Gk. *κωρύς*, smoke, *κωρύειν*, to breathe forth; Lithuan. *kvápas*, breath, fragrance, evaporation, *kvápti*, to breathe, smell, *kvápalas*, perfume. Brugmann, i. § 193.—✓QWEP, to reek, breathe out; cf. Fick, i. 542. Der. *vapid-ly*, -ness. And see *vapour*.

VAPOUR, water in the atmosphere, steam, fume, fine mist, gas. (F.—L.) ME. *vapour*, Chaucer, C. T. 10707 (F 393).—F. *vapeur*, 'a vapor, fume;' Cot.—L. *vaporem*, acc. of *vapor*, vapour; see *vapor*. Der. *vapour*, verb; *vapor-ous*, Mach. iii. 5. 24; *vapor-ize*, a coined word; *vapor-is-at-ion*, *e-vapor-ate*.

VARICOSE, permanently dilated, as a vein. (L.) A late word. [Phillips, ed. 1706, has: 'Varix, a crooked vein.']=L. *varicōsus*, varicose.—L. *varic-*, stem of *varix*, a dilated vein. Perhaps allied to L. *varius*, a blotch, a pimple.

VARIEGATE, to diversify. (L.) 'Variegated tulips;' Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 41.—L. *variēgātus*, pp. of *variēgare*, to make of various colours.—L. *vari(o)-*, for *varius*, of divers colours; and -*igāre*, due to *agere*, to drive, cause, make; *agere* being used to form verbs expressive of an object (see **AGENT**). See **VARIOUS**. Der. *variēgation*, in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674.

VARIETY, difference, diversification, change, diversity. (F.—L.) In Shak., Antony, ii. 2. 241.—F. *variété*, 'variety;' Cot.—L. *variētatem*, acc. of *variētās*, variety.—L. *varius*, various; see **VARIOUS**.

VARIOUS, different, several. (L.) 'A man so various;' Dryden, Absalom and Achitophel, 545. Englished from L. *varius*, variegated, diverse, manifold; with suffix -*ous*. Der. *various-ly*; *varie-gate*, *variously*; also, *vary*, q.v.; *vair*, q.v.

VARLET, a groom, footman, low fellow, scoundrel. (F.—C.) In Spenser, F. Q. ii. 4. 40. 'Not sparring minsters nor varletts;' Berners, tr. of Froissart, vol. i. c. 16 (K.).—OF. *varlet*, 'a groom; also, a yokner, stripling, youth;' Cot. He notes that 'in old time it was a more honourable title; for all young gentlemen, untill they came to be 18 years of age, were termed so. β. An older spelling was *vaslet* (Godefroy), which became *valet*, *vallet*, *valet*. We also find the AF. spelling *valet* in the Liber Allius, ed. Riley, p. 46, where *d* stands for an older *s*, as in *medlar*, *medley*; which again proves that *valet* was the orig. form. γ. *Vaslet* is for *vasalet*, the regular diminutive of OF. *vasal*, *vassal*, a vassal; so that a *varlet* was orig. a young vassal, a youth, stripling; hence, a servant, &c.; and finally a *valet*, and a *varlet* as a term of reproach. OF. *vaslet* became **vaslet*, *valet* in AF.; also *varlet*, *vallet*, *valet*. See **VASSAL**. Doublet, *valet*.

VARNISH, a kind of size or glaze, a liquid employed to give a glossy surface. (F.) ME. *vernisch*. 'Vernyche, Vernicium;' Prompt. Parv. In P. Plowman, A. v. 70, the Venous MS. wrongly reads *vernisch* for *vergeous* (verjuice); still, this shows that the word was already known before A. D. 1400.—F. *vernis*, 'varnish, made of linseed oyle and the gumme of the juniper-tree;' Cot. Hence the verb *vernissier*, 'to sleek or glaze over with varnish;' Cot. Cf. Span. *bernis*, *bernis*, varnish, lacquer; *bernariz*, to varnish, lacquer; Ital. *vernice*, varnish; *verniciare*, *verniciare*, to varnish. β. Of doubtful origin; but compare the MGk. *βερνίκιον*; see Schade, O. H. G. Diet., p. 1439. Wedgwood says: 'It seems to me probable that it is from Gk. *Βερνίκιον*, *bernikion*, amber, applied by Agapias to *sandarach*, a gum resin similar in appearance to amber, of which varnish was made; Gk. *Βερνίκιον*, to varnish; Ducange, Greek Glossary. Cf. mod. Gk. *βερνίκι*, 'varnish.' But the MGk. *βερνίκιον* seems to be merely a Gk. form of Ital. *vernice*. Ducange gives a Late L. form *vernicium* (A. D. 1243). Der. *varnish*, verb; Palsgrave has: 'I vernyshe a spurre, or any yron with vernyshe, je vernis;' which exemplifies the MF. verb *vernir*, late by-form of *vernissier*.

VARSOVIENNE, a dance in imitation of a Polish dance. (F.—Polish). F. *Varsovienne*, a dance (about 1835); lit. 'belonging to Warsaw.'—F. *Varsovie*, Warsaw.—Pol. *Warszawa*, Warsaw.

VARY, to alter, change. (F.—L.) ME. *varien*, Prompt. Parv.; pres. part. *variande*, Pricke of Conscience, 1447.—F. *varier*, 'to vary;' Cot.—L. *variāre*, to diversify, vary.—L. *varius*, various; see

VARIOUS. Der. *vari-able*, spelt *varyable* in Palsgrave, from F. *variable*, 'variable,' Cot., from L. *variābilis*; *variable-ness*, *vari-abil-ity*, *vari-al-ion*, ME. *variacion*, Chaucer, C. T. 2590 (A 2588), from F. *variation*, 'a variation,' from L. acc. *variātōnem*; *vari-ance*, Chaucer, C. T. 8586 (E 710), as if from L. *variantia*. And see *vair*, *mine-var*.

VASCULAR, consisting of vessels, as arteries, veins, &c. (L.) In Todd's Johnson. Formed, with suffix -*ar* (from L. *-āris*) from L. *vascul-um*, a small vessel; formed with the double dimin. suffix -*cul-ū*, from *vis*, a vessel; see **VASE**. Der. *vascular-ly*.

VASE, a vessel, particularly an ornamented one. (F.—L.) In Pope, Rape of the Lock, i. 122.—F. *vase*, 'a vessel;' Cot.—L. *uasum*, a vase, vessel; a collateral form of *uas* (gen. *uas-is*), a vessel; the pl. *uasā* is common, though the suffix -*um* is hardly used. β. L. *uasum* resembles Skt. *vasāna*, a receptacle, box, basket, water-jar; also, an envelope, cover, cloth; the orig. sense being perhaps 'case' or 'protecting cover.' Perhaps allied to **Vest**. Der. *vas-cular*; *vessel*.

VASELINE, a semi-fluid greasy substance, used in ointments, &c. A fanciful name; given by the maker. Said to have been suggested by G. *wass(er)*, water, and Gk. *ἐλ(αιον)*, oil; with F. suffix -*ine*. (Cent. Dict.)

VASSAL, a dependent. (F.—C.) In Spenser, Daphniaida, 181. Certainly in early use; the ME. *vassal*, however, is rare, though the derivative *vasselage* (*vassalage*) is in Chaucer, C. T. 3056 (A 3054), where it means 'good service' or prowess in arms; it has the same sense in Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 86, l. 21, and in Gower (as cited in Richardson). [The word *vassal*, cited by Richardson from Rob. of Glouc., means *vassail*.]—AF. *vassal*, Philip de Thau, Livre des Creatures, l. 698; F. *vassal*, 'a vassal, subject, tenant;' Cot. (Cotgrave well explains the word.) The orig. sense is 'servant;' and the word is of Celtic origin, Latinised (in Low Latin) as *vassallus*, in which form it is extremely common. We also find the shorter form *uasius* or *uasus*, a servant; which occurs in the Lex Salica, ed. Heessels and Kern, coll. 55, 56.—Olfert. *uas* = *was*, Bret. *gwaz*, a servant, vassal; W. and Corn. *gwaz*, a youth, servant. Cf. OIrish *foss*, a servant. All from Celtic type **wasos*, a servant; Stokes-Fick, p. 278. Cf. L. *verna*, a home-born slave. See **VERNA**. Der. *vassal-ize*; also *varlet*, *valet*.

VAST, great, of great extent. (F.—L.) We possess this word in two forms, viz. *vast* and *waste*, both being from French; the latter being much the older. They are generally used with different senses, but in the Owl and Nightingale, l. 17, we have: 'in ore *waste* pikke hegge' = in a vast thick hedge, in a great thick hedge. We may, however, consider *vast* as belonging to the 16th century; it does not seem to be much older than the latter part of that century. 'That mightie and *waste* sea;' Hakluyt's Voyages, vol. iii. p. 822.—F. *vaste*, 'vast;' Cot.—L. *uasum*, acc. of *uasus*, vast, of great extent. See further under **WASTE**. Der. *vast*, ab. Temp. i. 2. 327, Wint. Tale, i. 1. 33; *vast-ly*, *vast-ness*; also *vast-y*, adj., Merch. Ven. ii. 7. 41. Also *de-vast-ate*.

VAT, a large vessel for liquors. (E.) ME. *fat*. 'Fate, vassel;' Prompt. Parv. Palsgrave has *fatte*; and the A. V. of the Bible has *fats* (Joel, ii. 24) and *wine-fat* (Mark, xii. 1). The difference between the words *fat* and *vat* is one of dialect; *vat* is Southern English, prob. Kentish. The use of *v* for *f* is common in Devonshire, Somersetshire, and in Old Kentish; the connexion of the word with Kent may have been due to the brewing trade; cf. *vane*, *velch*. AS. *fæt* (pl. *fatu*), a vessel, cask; Mark, iii. 27. 4. Du. *vat*; Icel. *fat*; Dan. *fad*; Swed. *fat*; G. *fass*; MHG. *vaz*. β. All from the Teut. type **fatom*, n., a vat, a barrel. From the Teut. base **fat-*, to catch, take, seize, comprehend, contain; cf. OIrish. *fátia*, El'ries. *fáten*, Du. *vatten*, to catch, take, contain, G. *fassen*, to seize, also to contain; so that the sense is 'that which contains.' Der. *wine-fat* or *wine-vat*.

VATICAN, the palace of the pope. (F.—L.) F. *Vatican*.—L. *Vaticānus* (*mons*), the Vatican hill in Rome.

VATICINATION, a prediction, prophecy. (F.—L.) 'This so clear *vaticination*;' Jeremy Taylor, Works (1835); ii. 333.—MF. *vaticination*, 'a prophesying;' Cot.—L. acc. *vaticinātionem*.—L. *vaticināri*, to prophesy; *vaticinium*, a prophecy.—L. *vatic-*, decl. stem of *uātes*, a prophet; and -*cin-*, weak grade of *can-*, to sing. Cf. Wood (2).

VAUDEVILLE, **VAUDEVIL**, a lively satirical song; a kind of drama. (F.) Spelt *vaudevil* in Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674.—F. *vaudeville*, 'a country ballade, or song; so termed of *Vaudevire*, a Norman town, wherein Olivier Bassel (or Basselin), the first inventor of them, lived;' Cot. Olivier de Basselin was a Norman poet of the 15th century, and his songs were called after his native valley, the *Vau* (or *Val*, i. e. valley) de *Vire*; see **VALS**. *Vire* is a town in Normandy, to the S. of Bayeux.

VAULT (1), an arched roof, a chamber with an arched roof, esp.

one underground, a cellar. (F.-L.) The spelling with *l* is comparatively modern; it has been inserted, precisely as in *faul*, from pedantic and ignorant notions concerning 'etymological' spelling. The ME. form is *voute*, also *voute*; in King Alisaunder, 7210, it is spelt *voute*. 'Vout under the ground, *voute*; Palsgrave. 'Voute, lacunar; *Voutayd*, arculatus; *Voutyn*, or make a *voute*, arcu; Prompt. Parv.-MF. *voute* (also *voute*, with inserted *l* as in English), 'a vault, or arch, also, a vaulted or enbowed roof; Cot. OF. *volte*, *voute*, *vante*, a vault, cavern; Burguy (mod. F. *voûte*); where *volte* is a fem. form, from OF. *volt*, vaulted, lit. bent or bowed. *Volte* is the same word as Ital. *volta*, 'a time, a turn or course; a circuit, or a compass; also, a vault, cellar, an arch, bow; Florio. *β*. The OF. *volt* answers to L. *volūtus*, and the OF. *volte*, Ital. *volta*, to L. *volūtā*; these are abbreviated forms of *volūtus* (fem. *volūtā*), pp. of *volvere*, to roll, turn round; whence the later sense of bend round, bow, or arch. Similarly we have *volute*, in the sense of a spiral scroll. *γ*. Thus a *vault* means an arch, an arched roof; hence, a chamber with an arched roof, and finally a cellar, because it often has an arched roof, for the sake of strength. See *Voluble*. Der. *vault*, verb, to overarch, ME. *vouten*, as above; *vault-ed*, Cymb. i. 6. 33; *vault-y*, concave, Romeo, iii. 5. 22; *vault-age*, a vaulted room, Ilcen. V. ii. 4. 124.

VAULT (2), to bound, leap. (F.-Ital.-L.) 'Vaulting ambition; Macb. i. 7. 27.-MF. *vouter*, 'to vault; Cot.-MF. *volte*, 'a round or turn; and thence, the bounding turn which cunning riders teach their horses; also a tumbler's gambol; id.-Ital. *volta*, 'the turn that cunning riders teach their horses; Florio. The same word as Ital. *volta*, a vault; both from the orig. sense of 'turn; see further under *Vault* (1). Der. *vault*, sb., *vault-er*, *vault-ing-horse*.

VAUNT, to boast. (F.-L.) 'vaunte, I boiste, or crake, *le me vante*; Palsgrave. [It is remarkable that the ME. form was *avaunten* or *avaunten*, from OF. *avaunter*, to boast (Godefroy), in which the *a-* (from L. *ad*) was intensive, or may have been due to confusion with F. *avant*, before, and *avauncer*, to advance. This ME. *avaunten* occurs in Chaucer, C. T. 5985 (D 403), and at least twice in Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. i. met. 1, l. 21, b. 1, pr. 4, l. 158; and hence the sb. *avaunt*, *avaunt*, *avaunt*, in Chaucer, C. T. 227. However, the prefix is to be neglected. Cf. *avaunter*, a vaunter, Chaucer, Troilus ii. 724.] 'F. *vauter*, 'se venter, to vaunt, brag, boast, glory, crack; Cot.-Late L. *vanitäre*, to speak vainly, flatter (Ducange); so that *se venter* = to speak vainly of oneself. (Diz remarks that *vanitäre*, to boast, occurs in S. Augustine, Opp. i. 437, 761.) This verb is a frequentative formed from L. *vanus*, vain. See *Vain*; and cf. L. *vanitas*, vanity. Der. *vauant*, sb., ME. *avaunte*; *vauant-er*, formerly *avaunter* (as above), or *avaunter*, Count of Love, 1219.

VAVASSOR, a vassal not holding immediately from the sovereign, but from a great lord, having inferior vassals under him. (F.-Late L.-C.) 'A worthy vavassour; Chaucer, C. T., prol. 360. = OF. *vavassour*. = Late L. *vassus vassorum*, lit. 'vassal of vassals.' The Late L. *vassus* is of Celtic origin; see *Vassal*.

VAWARD, another spelling of *vanward* or *vanguard*. (F.-L. and G.) In Berners, tr. of Froissart, vol. i. c. 209; and *vanward*, in Drayton, Battle of Agincourt, st. 218. Spelt *vaaward*, in Lydgate, Assembly of Gods, l. 602. See *Van* (1).

VEAL, the flesh of a calf. (F.-L.) ME. *veel*, Chaucer, C. T. 9294 (E 1420). = OF. *veel*, later *vein*, 'a calf, or veale; Cot.-L. *vitellum*, acc. of *vitellus*, a little calf, allied to *vitulus*, a calf. (Gk. *βῆλος*, the same (little used). Allied to Skt. *vatsa-*, a calf, *vatsatara-*, a steer, *vatsalā*, a cow anxious for her calf. *β*. All from Idg. **vetos*, a year, as in Gk. *eros*, a year. See *Wether*. Hence the sense of Skt. *vatsa-* was really 'a yearling calf; and the same sense of 'yearling' was the orig. one of L. *vitulus*. *γ*. From the same sense of 'year', differently applied, we have L. *vetus*, old in years, aged, *vetulus*, a little old man. See *Veteran*. Der. *veall*, q. v.

VEDA, knowledge; one of the ancient sacred books written in Skt. (Skt.) Skt. *veda-*, 'knowledge; the generic name for the sacred writings of the Hindus, esp. the 4 collections called *rig-veda*, *yajur-veda*, *sama-veda*, and *atharva-veda*; Benfey, p. 900. Formed by gradation (Skt. *ē* = Gk. *oi* = AS. *ō*) from *vid*, to know, cognate with E. *wit*, q. v. The Skt. nom. case is *vedas*.

VEDETTE, **VIDETTE**, a cavalry sentinel. (F.-Ital.-L.) Modern; not in Todd's Johnson. = MF. *vedette*, 'a sentry; any high place from which one may see afar off; Cot.-Ital. *vedetta*, a horse-sentry; also a sentry-box; formerly a watch-tower, a beacon, a peeping-hole (Florio). An altered or dimin. form of Ital. *veduta*, 'a high prospect' (Florio); orig. fem. pp. of *vedere*, to see. = L. *videre*, to see; see *Vision*. See Körtig, § 10156. ¶ Diz takes it to be an Ital. corruption of *veletta*, a sentry-box; due to confusion with *vedere*, to see (pp. *velutus*), from which *veletta* cannot (he thinks) be derived. *Veletta* is a dimin. of *veligia*, a watch, watching, vigil; just as Span. *velita*, a weather-cock (lit. a watcher),

is a dimin. of Span. *vela*, a watching, vigil (Diz). = L. *vigilia*; see *Vigil*. But, as Körtig notes, the dimin. of *veglia* would have been *veglietta*, not *veletta*.

VEER, to turn round, change direction, swerve. (F.-L.) 'Vere the main shete; Spenser, F. Q. i. 12. 1; 'and vereth his main sheat,' id. v. 12. 18. 'Vere the shete; Reliquia: Antiquae, l. 2 (15th cent.). [The spelling with *e* or *ee* is hard to explain; but it may have been due to the confusion between the sound of *ee* in late ME. and that of *f*. i. Sir P. Sidney writes *vere*; see Narces.] = F. *vire*, 'to veer, turn round, wheele or whirle about; Cot. *β*. The F. *vire* is the same word as Span. *virar*, *birar*, to wind, twist, tack, or veer, Port. *virar*, to turn, change, Prov. *virar*, to turn, to change (Bartsch). Allied words are Port. *viravolta*, a circular motion, Ital. *virolare*, 'to scrue, i. e. twist round (Florio); &c. The orig. sense is to turn round, and it appears as Late L. *virare*, which is rather an old word (Diz); it appears also in F. *en-vir-on*, round about, in a circle (whence F. *environs*), in F. *vir-ole* (whence E. *ferrule*), and in MF. *vir-ol-et*, 'a boy's windmill; Cot. *γ*. The key to this difficult word lies in the sense of 'ring' or 'circle' as appearing in *envir-on* and *ferrule*; the Late L. *virola*, a ring to bind anything, answers to L. *virula*, a bracelet, dimin. of *viria*, an armlet, large ring, see *ferule* in the pl. *lorin viria*. = WEL, to twist, wind round; see *Ferrule*, *Withy*. ¶ The Du. *vieren*, to veer, is merely borrowed (like our own word) from F. *vire*. The old derivation of *vire* from L. *gyrere* cannot possibly be sustained; even the above solution is doubtful. See Diz; and Körtig, § 10135. The latter refers (but obscurely) Late L. *virare* to WEL. Der. (from L. *viria*), *en-vir-on*, *ferrule*.

VEGETABLE, a plant for the table. (F.-L.) Properly an adj., as used by Milton, P. L. iv. 220. The pl. *vegetables* is given (both as E. and F.) in Supp. to Palsgrave, p. 1053. [Instead of *vegetables*, Shak. has *vegetives*, Pericles, iii. 2. 36; and Ben Jonson has *vegetals*, Alchemist, i. 1. 40.] = MF. *vegetable*, 'vegetable, fit or able to live; Cot.-L. *vegetabilis*, animating; hence, full of life. Formed, with suffix *-bilis*, from L. *vegetare*, to enliven, quicken. = L. *vegetus*, lively. = L. *vegere*, to excite, quicken, arouse; allied to *vig-*, wakeful, and *vig-*, to flourish. See *Vigil*, *Vigorous*. Der. (from *vegetare*) *veget-ale*; *veget-al-ion*, from F. *vegetation*, 'a giving of life; Cot.; *veget-al-ive* (Palsgrave), from F. *vegetatif*, 'vegetative, lively; Cot.; *veget-al* (as above), from MF. *vegetal*, 'vegetal; Cot.; *veget-ar-i-an*, a modern coined word, to denote a *vegetable-arian*, or one who lives on vegetables (though it should rather mean 'vigorous'); *veget-ar-i-an-ism*.

VEHEMENT, passionate, very eager. (F.-L.) In Palsgrave. = MF. *vehement*, 'vehement; Cot.-L. *vehementem*, acc. of *vehemens*, passionate, eager, vehement. *Vehe-* has been explained as equivalent to *ve-*, 'apart from,' as in *ve-cors*, senseless; cf. Skt. *vahis*, apart; cf. E. *de-mend-ent*. For *mens*, the mind, see *Mental*. Der. *vehement-ly*; *vehemence* (Levinus), from MF. *vehemens*, 'vehemence, from L. *vehementin*.

VEHICLE, a carriage, conveyance. (L.) 'Alms are but the vehicles of prayer; Dryden, Hind and Panther, l. 1400. Englished from L. *vehiculum*, a carriage. = L. *veh-ere*, to carry; with double dimin. suffix *-culum*. = WEG, to carry; whence also Skt. *vah*, to carry, Gk. *ἄω-ω*, a chariot. Brugmann, i. § 128. Der. *vehicul-ar*, from L. *vehiculāris*, adj. And see *veil*, *con-vey*, *in-weigh*, *ves*, *vein*, *via-duct*, *voy-age*.

VEIL, a curtain, covering, cover for the face, disguise. (F.-L.) ME. *veile*, Ancien Riwe, p. 420. = OF. *veile* (Burguy), later *voile*, 'a vail; Cot.-L. *velum*, a sail; also, a cloth, covering. The orig. sense was sail or 'propeller' of a ship; Curtius, i. 237. = Velum is for **uexilum* = *uec-silum*; cf. *nextilum*, a standard. Brugmann, i. § 883. = L. *ueh-ere* (pt. t. *ueh-i*), to carry, bear along; see *Vehicle*. But Walke derives it from WEG, to weave; as seen in OIrish *fig-im*, I weave; cf. W. *gwe*, a web of cloth. Der. *veil*, verb, to veil.

VEIN, a tube conveying blood to the heart, a small rib on a leaf. (F.-L.) ME. *veine*, Gower, C. A. iii. 92 (bk. vii. 245); Chaucer has *veins-blood*, C. T. 2749 (A 2747). = F. *veine*, 'a vein; Cot.-L. *uina*, a vein. For *uecna*; perhaps (like *ue-silum*, see *Veil*) from L. *ueh-ere*, to carry; a vein being the 'conveyer' of blood. = WEG, to carry; see *Vehicle*. Der. *vein-ed*.

VELDT, an open grassy tract of country. (Du.) A term used in S. Africa. = MDu. *veldt*, 'a field, or a campaign, Hexam; Du. *velt*. The same word as AS. *feld*, a field; see *Field*.

VELLUM, prepared skin of calves, &c., for writing on. (F.-L.) ME. *velim*, Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 204; spelt *velyme* in Prompt. Parv., and *velym* in Palsgrave. = F. *velin*, 'vellum; Cot. Mod. F. *velin*. (For the change of final *n* to *m*, compare *venom*.) = L. *vitellinus*, adj., belonging to a calf. = L. *vitulus*, a calf; see *Veal*. Cf. Late L. *vitulinum*, or *pellis vitulina*, vellum.

VELOCIPEDE, a light carriage for one person, propelled by

the feet. (L.) Modern; coined from *L. uēlōci-*, from *uēlōx*, swift; and *ped-*, stem of *pēs*, the foot, cognate with *E. Foot*. Thus the sense is 'swift-foot,' or 'swift-footed.' See **Velocity**.

VELOCITY, great speed. (F.-L.) In Cotgrave. = MF. *velocitē*, 'velocity.' Cot. = L. acc. *uēlōcitatem*, acc. of *uēlōcītis*, swiftness, speed. = *L. uēlōci-*, decl. stem of *uēlōx*, swift; with suffix *-itās*. The lit. sense of *uēlōx* is 'flying'; if it be allied to *uol-āre*, to fly; see **Volatile**.

VELVET, a cloth made from silk, with a close, shaggy pile; also made from cotton. (F.-L.) *Vdvet*, or *veluet*, *Velvetus*; Prompt. Parv. Chaucer has the pl. *uēlvetēs* (four syllables). C. T. 10958, F 644; whilst Spenser has *vellet*, Shep. Kal., May, 185. (Again, the form *velure* occurs in Holinshed, Descr. of England, b. iii. c. 1 (R); which is borrowed from *F. velours*, 'velvet,' Cot.) But *veluet*, *veluet*, *velouet*, *vellet* are from AF. *veluet*, *veluet*, Late L. *uēlūtum*; from a Romanic type **uēllūtum*. Allied to MItal. *veluto*, 'veluet,' Florio; mod. Ital. *uēluto*. β. The Ital. *uēluto* answers to a Late L. type **uēllūtus*, shaggy, allied to *L. uēllūsus*, shaggy; whilst *F. velours* (OF. *uēlours*, the r being unoriginal) answers to *L. uēllūsus* directly. = *L. uēllus*, shaggy hair, a tuft of hair; so that *veluet* means 'woolly' or shaggy stuff, from its nap. Allied to *uēllus*, a fleece; see **Wool**. Der. *veluet-y*, *veluet-ing*.

VENAL, that can be bought, mercenary. (F.-L.) In Pope, Epistle to Jervas, l. 2. = MF. *uenal*, 'vendible, saleable.' Cot. = L. *uēnālis*, saleable, for sale. = *L. uēn-us*, or *uēn-um*, sale. Allied to (ik. *uēnos*, price, *uēny*, a buying; Brugmann, i. § 329. Der. *uenal-i-ty*, from MF. *uēnālīs*, 'venality,' Cot; from L. acc. *uēnālītēm*.

VEND, to sell. (F.-L.) 'Twenty thousand pounds worth of this coarse commodity is yearly . . . vended in the vicinage'; Fuller, Worthies, Yorkshire. = *F. vendre*, 'to sell.' Cot. = L. *uēndere*, to sell; contracted from *uēnuūdere*, to sell, which again stands for *uēnuū dare*, to offer for sale, a phrase which occurs in Claudian, &c. = *L. uēnuū*, sale; and *dare*, to give, offer; see **Venal** and **Date** (1). Der. *uēnd-er* or *uēnd-or*; *uēnd-ible*, Merch. Ven. i. 1. 112, from *F. vendible*, 'vendible,' Cot., from *L. uēndibilis*, saleable; we also find *uēnd-able*, a spelling due to MF. *uēndāble* (Cot.), formed from the *F. verb uēndre*; *uēnd-ible-ly*, *uēnd-ible-ness*.

VENDETTA, a blood-feud; esp. in Corsica. (Ital.-L.) Ital. *uēndetta*, lit. 'vengeance, revenge.' = *L. uēndicta*, revenge; see **Vindictive**.

VENEER, to overlay or face with a thin slice of wood. (G.-F. = OHG.) This curious word, after being borrowed by French from Old German, was again borrowed back from French, as if it had been foreign to the G. language. It is not old in E., and the sense has changed. It was orig. used with reference to marquetry-work. 'Veneering, a kind of inlaid work;' Phillips, ed. 1766. Johnson (quoting from Bailey) describes to *veneer* as signifying 'to make a kind of marquetry or inlaid work, whereby several thin slices of fine wood of different sorts are fastened or glued on a ground of some common wood.' Also formerly spelt *finer*, as in Old Farming Words (E. D. S.), Part 1; and *finer*, Smollett, France and Italy, let. 28 (Davies). The E. verb (older than the sb.) is borrowed from *G. furniren*, to inlay, to veneer, lit. 'to furnish' or provide small pieces of wood; from the careful arrangement of the pieces. = *F. fournir*, 'to furnish, supply, minister, find, provide [i.e. with], accommodate with;' Cot. A word of OHG. origin; see **Furnish**. Der. *veneer*, sb., *veneering*. Doublet, *furnish*.

VENERABLE, worthy of reverence. (F.-L.) In Shak. As You Like It, ii. 7. 167. = MF. *uenerabile*, 'venerable.' Cot. = L. *uenerabilis*, to be revered. = *L. uenerārī*, to reverence, worship, adore. = *L. uener-*, for **uēnes-*, stem of *uēnos*, love; allied to Skt. *van*, to serve, to honour. = **WEN**, to love, to win; Fick, i. 768; Benfey, p. 812. See **Venerable** and **Win**. Der. *uenerabl-y*, *uenerable-ness*; also (from pp. *uenerātus*) *uenerate*, Geo. Herbert, The Church Porch, st. 45; *ueneration*, from MF. *ueneration*, 'ueneration,' Cot., from *L. acc. uenerātīnem*.

VENERIAL, pertaining to sexual intercourse. (L.) Spelt *ueneriāl* in Levins. Coined, with suffix *-āl*, from *L. Venerius* (also *Venerius*), belonging to Venus. [The MF. word is *uenerien* (Cotgrave), whence *uenerian* in Chaucer, C. T. 6191 (D 609).] = *L. Vener-*, for **uēnes-*, stem of *uēnos*, Venus, love. Allied to Skt. *van*, to love. See **Venerable** and **Win**. Der. *ueneri*, sb., spelt *uenerie* in Levins, from *L. Venerius*.

VENERY, hunting, the sport of the chase. (F.-L.) ME. *uenerie*, Chaucer, C. T. 166. = MF. *uenerie*, 'a hunt, or hunting;' Cot. = MF. *uener*, 'to hunt;' id. = *L. uēnārī*, to hunt; see **Venison**.

VENESECTION, blood-letting. (L.; and F.-L.) According to Richardson, it is spelt *uēnasection* in Wiseman's Surgery, b. i. c. 3. = *L. uēna*, *uēnas*, gen. case of *uēna*, a vein; and *F. section*. See **Vein** and **Section**.

VENUE, VENUE, VENEY, a thrust received at playing with weapons; a turn or bout at fencing. (F.-L.) In Merry Wives, i. 1. 296; J. L. L. v. 1. 62. = MF. *uēnuē*, 'a coming, arrival,' also a *uēny* in fencing, a turn, trick; Cot. The sense is 'an arrival,' hence a thrust that attains the person aimed at, one that reaches home. *Vēnuē* is the fem. of *uēnu*, pp. of *uēnir*, to come. = *L. uēnīre*, to come, cognate with *E. Come*, q.v. Doublet, *venue*, q.v.

VENGEANCE, retribution, vindictive punishment. (F.-L.) ME. *uēngeance*, *uēngeance*; but spelt *uēngeance*, King Alisaunder, 4194. = *F. vengeance*, 'vengeance;' Cot. = *F. venger*, 'to avenge, id.; with suffix *-ance* (< *L. -antia*). Cf. Span. *uēngar*, Ital. *uēngiare*. = *L. uēndicāre*, to lay claim to, also to avenge; cf. *F. manger* < *L. manducāre*. See **Vindictive**. Der. *a-venge*, *re-venge* (from *F. venger*); also *venge-ful*, i.e. *avenge-ful*, Tit. Andron. v. 2. 51; *venge-ful-ly*.

VENIAL, excusable, that may be pardoned. (F.-L.) ME. *uenial* (= *uenial*), Ayenbite of Inwyt, p. 16, l. 9; P. Plowman, B. xiv. 92. = OF. *uenial* (Littre). = *L. uēnialis*, pardonable. = *L. uēnia*, grace, favour, kindness; also, pardon. Allied to Skt. *van*, to love. = **WEN**, to love, win; see **Venerable** and **Win**. Der. *uēnial-ly*, *uēnial-ness* or *uēnial-i-ty*.

VENISON, the flesh of animals taken in hunting, esp. flesh of deer. (F.-L.) ME. *uēnison*; spelt *uēnysoun*, Havelok, 1726, *uēnison*, Rob. of Glouc. p. 243, l. 101. = OF. *uēnison* (Burguy), later *uēnison*, 'venison, the flesh of (edible) beasts of chase, as the deer, wild boar, &c., Cot. = *L. uēndicātīnem*, acc. of *uēnditio*, the chase; also, that which is hunted, game; cf. *uēnātus*, pp. of *uēnārī*, to hunt. See **Gain** (2). Der. (from *L. uēnārī*) *uēnary*, q.v.

VENOM, poison. (F.-L.) ME. *uenim*; spelt *uēnyne*, King Alisaunder, 2860; *uēnyne*, Rob. of Glouc. p. 43, l. 1010. = OF. *uenim*, 'venome,' Cot. We also find OF. *uēlin*, mod. *F. uēnin*. = *L. uēnēnum*, poison. (For change of *n* to *m*, cf. *uēllum*.) Perhaps *uēnēnum* is for **uēnesnum*, a love-poison; from **uēnes-*, **uēnos*; cf. *uēnos*, love. Der. *uēnom-ous*, ME. *uēnitomus*, Ayenbite of Inwyt, p. 203, l. 17, from *F. uēnimex*; 'venomous,' Cot., from *L. uēnēnōsus*, pulsonous; *uēnomous-ly*, *-ness*.

VENOUS, contained in a vein. (L.) Modern; not in Todd's Johnson. Englished from *L. uēnōsus*, belonging to a vein. = *L. uēna*, a vein; see **Vein**.

VENT (1), an opening for air or smoke, an air-hole, flue. (F.-L.) 'A vent, meatus, porus; To vent, aperire, euacuare;' Levins. Halliwell gives Somerset *uent-hole*, a button-hole in a wristband. It is most likely that the word has been connected in popular etymology with *F. vent*, the wind, as if it were a hole to let wind or air in; but the senses of 'aperture' and 'wind' are widely different. The older spelling was *uent* or *fente*, used in the sense of slit in a garment, whence the notion of 'button-hole.' The Prompt. Parv. gives: '*Fente* of a clothe, fibulatorium,' on which Way notes that '*the fent or vent*, in the 13th cent., appears at the collar of the robe, . . . being a short slit closed by a brooch, which served for greater convenience in putting on a dress so fashioned as to fit closely round the throat;' see the whole note. 'The collar and the *uente*;' Assemblée of Ladies, 526. '*Fent* of a gowne, *fente*;' Palsgrave. The sense was easily extended to slits and apertures of all kinds, esp. as the *F.* original was unrestricted. = *F. fente*, 'a cleft, rift, chink, slit, cranny;' Cot. A participial sb. from the verb *uēndre*, to cleave. = *L. uēndere*, to cleave; see **Fissure**. Der. *uent*, verb, to emit from an orifice, as in 'can he *uent* [emit] Trinculos?' Temp. ii. 2. 111; but it is tolerably certain that the use of this verb was influenced by *F. vent*, wind; see **Vent** (3). And see **Vent** (2).

VENT (2), sale, utterance of commodities, and hence, generally, utterance, outlet, publication. (F.-L.) 'The merchant-adventurers likewise . . . did hold out bravely; taking off the commodities . . . though they lay dead upon their hands for want of *vent*;' Bacon, Life of Henry VII, ed. Lumby, p. 146, l. 6. '*Vent* of utterance of the same,' viz. of 'spices, drugges, and other commodities;' Hakluyt's Voyages, l. 347. 'Find the meanes to have a *vent* to make sales;' id. i. 356. = *F. uente*, 'a sale, or selling, an alienation, or passing away for money,' &c.; Cot. *Vente* is a participial sb. from the *F. uēndre*, 'to sell,' Cot. = *L. uēndere*, to sell; see **Vend**. Der. *uent*, to utter, as in: 'when he found ill money had been put into his hands, he would never suffer it to be *uēnted* again,' Burnet, Life of Hale (R); but it is tolerably certain that the use of *uent* as a verb has been largely influenced by confusion with **Vent** (1) and **Vent** (3), and it is extremely difficult to determine its complete history without very numerous examples of its use.

VENT (3), to snuff up air, breathe, or puff out, to expose to air. (F.-L.) 'See howe he [a bullock] *uēnteth* into the wynd;' Spenser, Shep. Kal. Feb. 75. Explained by 'snuffeth in the wind' in the Glosse, but more likely it means to puff out or exhale. In Spenser,

F. Q. iii. 1. 42, we are told that Britomart 'vented' her umbriere. And so did let her goodly visage to appear.' Here the poet was probably thinking of *F. vent*, the wind, and of the part of the helmet called the *ventail* or *aventail*, which was the lower half of the movable front of a helmet as distinct from the upper half or *visor*, with which it is often confused; see my note on *aventail* in Chaucer, C. T. Group E, 1204. If we had a large collection of quotations illustrative of the use of *vent* as a verb, I suspect it would appear that the connexion with the *F. vent*, wind, was due solely to a misunderstanding and misuse of the word, and that it is etymologically due to *Vent* (1) or *Vent* (2), or to confusion of both; and, in particular, to inability to account for *Vent* (1), shown above to be used in place of *MF. fente*. That writers used the word with reference to *air* is certain; we have: 'there's none [air] abroad so wholesome as that you *vent*;' Cymb. i. 2. 5; also: 'which have poisoned the very air of our church wherein they were *vented*;' 1st Hall, Ser. Eccel. iii. 4 (R.); and hence the sb. *ventage*, *venting-hole* (see below).—*F. vent*, 'the (wind) to blow or puffe,' Cot.—*F. vent*, the wind.—*L. ventum*, acc. of *ventus*, wind, cognate with *L. Wind*, q.v. *Dor. vent-age*, the air-hole of a flute (app. a coined word), Hamlet, iii. 2. 373; *vent-ing-hole*, an outlet for vapour, Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xxi. c. 3. § last. And see *vent-ail*, *vent-il-ate*.

VENTAIL, the lower half of the movable part of the front of a helmet. (*F.—L.*) In Spenser, *F. Q.* iii. 2. 24, iv. 6. 19. *ME. ventaille*, Early E. Wills, ed. Fumivall, p. 19, l. 4 (1411); also *aventaille*, Chaucer, C. T. 9080 (E 1204), which is the same word with the addition of *F. prefix a- (<L. ad-)*.—*AF. ventaille*, Langtoft, ii. 428; *MF. ventaille*, the breathing-part of a helmet.—*F. vent*, 'to blow or puffe,' Cot.; with suffix *-ale <L. -a-cu-lum*.—*F. vent*, wind.—*L. ventum*, acc. of *ventus*, wind; see *Vent* (3), *Ventilate*, and *Wind*.

VENTILATE, to fan with wind, to open to air, expose to air or to the public view. (*L.*) Spelt *ventilate* in Palsgrave. *Ventilate* is used as a pp. by Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, b. i. c. 25, § 3; and in Trevisa, ii. 141, 299 (later text).—*L. ventilare*, pp. of *ventilare*, to blow, winnow, ventilate. From an adj. **ventilus* (not used), from *ventus*, wind, cognate with *F. Wind*. *Dor. ventilat-or*, from *L. ventilator*, a winnower; *ventilat-ion*, *MF. ventilation*, 'a ventilation, breathing,' Cot., from *L. acc. ventilatiōem*.

VENTRAL, belonging to the belly. (*L.*) Added by Todd to Johnson.—*L. ventrālis*, belonging to the belly.—*L. ventr*, for *venter*, the belly. *Dor. ventri-er*, q.v.; *ventri-logist*, q.v.

VENTRICLE, the stomach; a part of the heart. (*F.—L.*) In Cotgrave, and in Lanfrank, Chirurgie, p. 113. *F. ventricule*, 'the ventricle, the place wherein the meat stow from the stomach is digested, some call so the stomach itself;' Cot.—*L. ventriculus*, acc. of *ventriculus*, the stomach, also a ventricle of the heart. A double dimn. (with suffix *-culus*) from *ventri*, decl. stem of *venter*, the belly; see *Ventral*. *Dor. ventricul-ae*.

VENTRILLOQUIST, one who speaks so that the voice seems to come from a distance or from some one else. (*L.*) 'Ventriloquium, a speaking in the belly;' Adv. Discovery of Witches (1661), p. 77. In Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674; but Phillips has *ventriloquus*, 'a person that speaks inwardly;' this is the true *L.* word, whence *ventriloquist* has since been formed, by adding the suffix *-ist* (*L. -ista*, Gk. *-αγγελος*).—*L. ventriloquus*, a ventriloquist, lit. one who speaks from (or in) the belly.—*L. ventri*, decl. stem of *venter*, the belly; and *loqui*, to speak; see *Ventral* and *Loquacious*. *Dor. ventriloqu-ism*.

VENTURE, chance, luck, hazard. (*F.—L.*) Common in Shak. both as sb. and vb.; as sb., Merch. Ven. i. 3. 92; as a verb, ib. iii. 2. 10. It is a headless form of *ME. aventure* or *aventure*, which also took the form *Adventure*, q.v. *Dor. venture*, *adv. Mide. Nt. Dr. iv. 1. 39*, short for *ME. aventureus*, later *adventureus*; *ventur-ous-ly*, *-ness*. Also *venture-some*, in Strype, Eccles. Mem., Henry VIII, an. 1546 (R.), where the suffix *-some* is English.

VENUE, the same as *Venew*, q.v. (*F.—L.*) As a law-term it is the place where the jury are summoned to come; from *F. venir*, 'a coming, arrival, approach, a passage, access,' Cotgrave; which is merely another sense of *venew*, as above. *β.* Blackstone has: 'a change of the *venue*, or *visme* (that is, the *vicinia* or neighbourhood in which the injury is declared to be done);' Comment. b. iii. c. 20. His interpretation of *visme* as having the same sense as *L. vicinia* is right; but that has nothing to do with the etymology of *venue*, which is, of course, a different word. *Dor. a-venue*.

VENUS, the goddess of love. (*L.*) In Chaucer, C. T. 1538 (A 1536).—*L. Venus*; see *Venerable*.

VERACIOUS, truthful. (*L.*) A late word; Phillips, ed. 1706, has only the sb. *veracity*. Coined from *L. veraci*, decl. stem of *verax*, truthful; with suffix *-ous*.—*L. verax*, true. *β.* The orig. sense is 'credible;' see *Very*. *Dor. verac-i-ty*, Englished from *L. veraciās*, truthfulness.

VERGE

VERANDA, VERANDAH, a kind of covered balcony. (*Port.—L. P.*) Modern; added by Todd to Johnson; it should be spelt *varanda*. 'The other gate leads to what in this country [India] is called a *veranda* or *feranda*, which is a kind of piazza or landing-place before you enter the hall or inner apartments;' Archaeologia (1787), viii. 254.—*Port. varanda*, a balcony. Marsden, in his Malay Dict., 1812, p. 30, has: '*barandak* (Portuguese), a *varanda*, balcony, or open gallery to a house;' but the Malay word is, as Marsden says, adapted from the Portuguese. Cf. *OSpan. varanda*, in the sense of balustrade or stair-railing; as early as A.D. 1505; see the quotation in Yule. Perhaps from *Port.* and *Span. vara*, a rod; from *L. vira*, a forked pole. Cf. *Port. varal*, the shaft of a post-chaise. Dryden has *vara*, a rod; *Abalom*, i. 535. Hence also mod. Skt. *varanā*, a portico; the Skt. (or Hind.) word being quite modern. Minshew's Span. Dict. (1623) has '*Vara*, a rod;' and '*Varanda*, railles to lean the breast on.'

VERB, the word; in grammar, the chief word of a sentence. (*F.—L.*) *ME. verbe* (15th cent.), Kellig, Antiqua, ii. 14. Palsgrave gives a 'Table of Verbes'—*F. verbe*, 'a verbe;' Cot.—*L. verbum*, a word, a verb. *β.* Here the *L. b* represents an Idg. *dh* (<Tent. *d*), and *verbum* is cognate with *F. Word*, q.v.—*WER*, to speak; cf. Gk. *εἰπ-ειν* (<*φip-yein*), to speak; Fick, i. 772. *Dor. verb-al* (Palsgrave), from *F. verbal*, 'verball', Cot., from *L. verbalis*, belonging to a word; *verbal-ly*, *verbal-ize*, to turn into a verb, a coined word; *verbal-ism*; *verbi-age*, wordiness, not in Johnson's Dict., but used by him on April 9, 1778 (Howell), from *F. verbage*, a late *F.* word, coined (according to Littré) from *OF. verbaier* ('*verbier*'), to talk; *verb-ous*, wordy (Phillips), from *L. verbosus*; *verb-ous-ly*, *verb-ous-ness*, *verb-ous-ly*. Also *verbatim*, 1 Hen. vi, iii. 1. 13, from *L. verbatim*, adv. word by word.

VERBENA, vervain. (*L.*) See *Vervain*.

VERDANT, verdant, flourishing. (*F.—L.*) In Spenser, *F. Q.* i. 9. 13. Coined as if from a *F. *verdant*, substituted for *F. verdissant*, pres. part. of *verdir*, 'to flourish, to wax green;' Cot.—*F. verd*, green.—*L. viridē*, acc. of *viridis*, green. See *Vert*. Cf. also *OF. verdoyant*, becoming green (Suppl. to Godefroy). *Dor. verdant-ly*, *verdanc-y*; also *verd-ure*, Temp. i. 2. 87, from *F. verdure*, 'verdure,' Cot.; also *verdur-ous* (Nares). And see *furthright*, *verdigris*, *verjuice*.

VERDERER, a wood-ward, forester. (*F.—L.*) 'Forresters, *verderers*;' Howell, Famil. Letters, vol. iv. let. 16. Formed by adding *-er* (needlessly) to *AK. verder*, which is glossed by 'wode-ward' in W. de Ribbesworth, Wright's Voc. i. 164.—Late *L. viridarius*, a forester (Ducange).—*L. virid-er*, green (above).

VERDICT, the decision of a jury, decision. (*F.—L.*) Lit. 'a true saying.' The true word is *verdict*, pelantically altered to the mongrel form *verdict*, to bring the latter half of it nearer to the *L.* spelling. *ME. verdict*, Chaucer, C. T. 789 (A 787).—*OF. verdit*, a verdict; see *verdict* in Littré, the mod. *F.* form being borrowed again from English.—*L. veridictum*, truly said, which passed into Late *L. veridictum*, with the sense of true saying or verdict, occurring A.D. 1287 (Ducange). Formed similarly to *bene-diction*, *male-diction*.—*L. verū*, truly, adv., from *verus*, true; and *dictum*, a saying, orig. neut. of pp. of *dicere*, to say; see *Very* and *Diction*.

VERDIGRIS, the rust of bronze, copper, or brass. (*F.—L.*) Spelt *verdigrise* in Arnold's Chronicle (1502), repr. 1811, p. 74; *verdigrise*, Chaucer, C. T. 16258 (G 790). Cf. *MF. verd de gris*, 'verdigrise, Spanish green,' Cot.; spelt *verte grez* in the 13th cent. (Littré). But the *l'rompt. Parv.* has: '*Verte grece*, verde green, flus eris.' So also: '*Viride grecum, verdigrise*;' Wright's Voc. 619. 35. Hence the sense is 'Grek green,' or 'green of Greece'; and we may explain *ME. verte grece* as from *AF. vert de Grece*, for which see *Vic de S. Gile*, 853. See *Verdant*. See Academy, no. 1118, Oct. 1893.

VERDITER, a green pigment. (*F.—L.*) Adapted from *MF. verd de terre*, a green pigment; Cot.—*L. acc. viridē*, green (see *Verdant*); *de*, of; *terra*, earth.

VERGE (1), a wand of office, extent of jurisdiction, edge, brink. (*F.—L.*) In the sense of edge or brink it is quite a different word from *verge*, to incline (see below), though some late writers may have confused the words, as indeed is done in Johnson's Dict. The sense of 'edge' follows at once from the use of *verge* (as a law-term) to mean a limit or circuit, hence a circle, Rich. II, ii. 1. 102; cf. i. 1. 93. In the sense of 'wand,' it is best known by the derivative *verger*, a wand-bearer. *MF. verge*. *β.* *Verge*, in a wrytis [wright's] wand, *Virgata*;' Prompt. Parv. Here it must mean a yard (in length); cf. *verge* *la roy*, a standard length; Liber Albus, p. 275.—*F. verge*, 'a rod, wand, stick; also, a sergeant's verge or mace; also, a yard; . . . a plaine hoopo, or gimball, ring; also, a rood of land;' Cot.—*L. virga*, a twig, rod, wand. *Dor. verg-er*, a wand-bearer, 'that bereth a rodde in the churche' (Pals-

grave), from MF. *verger*, 'one that bears a verge before a magistrate, a vergier', Cot., from Late L. *virgarius*, an apparitor, occurring A.D. 1370 (Ducange).

VERGE (v), to tend towards, tend, slope, border on. (L.) 'Verging more and more westward'; Fuller, Worthies, Somersetshire (R.). = L. *vergere*, to bend, turn, incline, verge towards, incline. Allied to Skt. *vrjāna*, crooked, *vrj*, to exclude (of which the orig. sense seems to be to bend, Benfey). = $\sqrt{\text{WEG}}$, to bend, turn, force; Fick, i. 772. ¶ The phrase 'to be on the verge of' is perhaps connected with this verb by many writers; but belongs to **VERGE** (1). Der. *con-verge*, *di-verge*.

VERIFY, to show to be true, confirm by evidence. (F.-L.) 'I verify, Je vérifie'; Palsgrave. = MF. *verifier*, 'to verify'; Cot. = L. *verificāre*, to make true. = L. *veris*, for *verus*, true; and *-ficāre*, for *facere*, to make; see **VERY** and **FACT**. Der. *verifi-er*, *verifi-able*, *verifi-cation*, from MF. *verification*, 'a verification, verifying'; Cot. *verifi-ly*, adv.; see **VERY**.

VERISIMILITUDE, likelihood. (F.-L.) In Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 845 (R.). = MF. *verisimilitude*, 'likelihood'; Cot. = L. *verisimilitudo*, likelihood. = L. *veris* *similis*, likely, like the truth. = L. *veris*, gen. of *verum*, the truth, orig. neut. of *verus*, true; and *similis*, like; see **VERY** and **SIMILAR**.

VERITY, truth, a true assertion. (F.-L.) Spelt *veritie* in Levins. = MF. *verité*, 'verity'; Cot. = L. *veritatem*, acc. of *veritas*, truth. = L. *verus*, true; see **VERY**. Der. *verit-able*, spelt *veritable* in Palsgrave, from MF. *veritable*, 'true', Cot., a coined word.

VERJUICE, a kind of vinegar. (F.-L.) ME. *verjuice*, *verjuis*, P. Plowman, A. v. 70 (footnote). = F. *verjus*, 'verjuice', esp. that which is made of sower, and unripe grapes'; Cot. Lit. 'green juice.' = F. *vert* (spelt *verd* in Cotgrave), green; and *jus*, juice; see **Verdant** and **Juice**.

VERMIL, vermilion. (F.-L.) 'A vermilion-tinctured lip'; Milton, Comus, 752. = F. *vermeil*, vermilion; see **VERMILION**.

VERMICELLI, dough of wheat flour formed into thin worm-like rolls. (Ital.-L.) In Phillips, ed. 1706. = Ital. *vermicelli*, lit. 'little worms'; from the shape. It is the pl. of *vermicello*, a little worm, which is the dimin. of *verme*, a worm. = L. *vermen*, acc. of *vermis*, a worm, cognate with E. **Worm**.

VERMICULAR, pertaining to a worm. (L.) Phillips, ed. 1706, has: 'Vermiculars, certain muscles, &c.; Vermicularis, worm-grass, lesser house-leek; Vermiculat, inlaid, wrought with checker-work; Vermiculatio, worm-eating'; &c. All are derivatives from L. *vermiculus*, a little worm, double dimin. of *vermis*, a worm; see **Worm**. Der. So also *vermi-form*, worm-shaped; from *vermi*, decl. stem of *vermis*, and *form*; also *vermi-fuge*, a remedy that expels a worm, from L. *fugis*, putting to flight, from *fugare*, to put to flight; see **Fugitive**. And see *vermilion*, *vermin*, *vermicelli*.

VERMILION, a scarlet colouring substance obtained from cochineal, &c. (F.-L.) 'Vermilyone, minium'; Prompt. Parv.; spelt *vermyllion*, Wyclif, Exod. xxxix. 7 (later version). = F. *vermillon*, 'vermilliou'; also, a little worm; Cot. = F. *vermeil*, 'vermillion'; id. = L. *vermiculus*, a little worm; double dimin. of *vermis*, a worm; see **Vermicular** and **Worm**. ¶ For the reason of the name, see **Crimson** and **Cochineal**; but *vermilion* is now generally made of red lead, or various mineral substances, and must have been so made at an early date; it was perhaps named merely for its resemblance to *crimson*.

VERMIN, any small obnoxious insect or animal. (F.-L.) MF. *vermine*, Chaucer, C. T. 8971 (E 1095). = F. *vermine*, 'vermine'; also little beasts ingested of corruption and filth, as lice, fleas, ticks, mice, rats'; Cot. As if from a L. adj. **verminus*, formed from *vermi*, decl. stem of *vermis*, a worm; see **Vermicular** and **Worm**.

VERNACULAR, native. (L.) 'In the vernacular dialect'; Fuller, Worthies, General (R.); and in Phillips, ed. 1706. Blount has *vernaculus*. Formed with suffix *-ar* (L. *-arius*) from L. *vernācul-us*, belonging to home-born slaves, domestic, native, indigenous; double dimin. of L. *verna*, a home-born slave. β . *Verna* is for **ves-na*, dwelling in one's house, from $\sqrt{\text{VES}}$, to dwell, live, be; see **WAS**. Brugmann, ii. § 66. Der. *vernacular-ly*.

VERNAL, belonging to spring. (L.) Spelt *vernall* in Minshew, ed. 1627. = L. *vernalis*, vernal; extended from L. *vernus*, belonging to spring. = L. *ver*, the spring. + Gk. *top* (for **fisop*), the spring; Russ. *vesna*, the spring; Lithuan. *vasara*, summer; Icel. *vár*; Dan. *vår*; Swed. *vår*. β . All from $\sqrt{\text{VES}}$, to brighten, dawn; cf. Skt. *vasanta*, spring, usk. to burn, L. *aurora*, dawn; OIrish *fúir*, W. *gwasur*, dawn. Fick, i. 780.

VERNIER, a short scale made to slide along a graduated instrument for measuring intervals between its divisions. (F.) So named from its inventor (1631). 'Peter Vernier, of Franche Comté; in-

ventor of scale, born 1580, died Sept. 14, 1637'; Hole, Brief Biographical Dictionary.

VERSATILE, turning easily from one thing to another. (F.-L.) In Phillips, ed. 1706. = F. *versatil*, 'quickly turning'; Cot. = L. *versatilis*, that turns round, movable, versatile. = L. *versare*, to turn often, frequentative of *vertere*, to turn (pp. *versus*); see **VERSE**. Des. *versatil-ly*.

VERSE, a line of poetry, poetry, a stanza, short portion of the Bible or of a hymn. (L.) In very early use, and borrowed from Latin directly, not through the F. *vers*. 'Verse, vers, Versus'; Prompt. Parv. Spelt *fers* in the Ormulum, 11943. AS. *fers*, a verse, a line of poetry; 'hū man tādēlles þā fers on rādēlge' = how one divides the verse in reading; Ælfric's Grammar, ed. Zupitza, p. 291, l. 2. = Late L. *versus*, a verse; L. *versus*, a turning, a line, row; so named from the turning to begin a new line. [Vanček separates *versus* a furrow, which he connects with *vertere*, to sweep.] = L. *versus*, pp. of *vertere*, to turn. = $\sqrt{\text{WERT}}$, to turn; whence also E. *worth*, *verb*, to become; see **Worth** (1). Der. *vers-ed*, Milton, P. R. iv. 327, only in the phr. *versed* in conversant with, and used (instead of *versed*) as a translation of L. *versutus*, pp. of *versari*, to keep turning oneself about, passive form of the frequentative of *vertere*; and see *vers-ify*, *vers-ion*, &c. Also (from *versare*) *ad-vert*, *ad-verse*, *ad-vert-ise*, *anim-ad-vert*, *anni-vers-ary*, *a-vert*, *con-verse*, *con-vert*, *con-vert-er*, *di-vert*, *di-vers*, *di-versa*, *di-vers-ify*, *di-versor*, *e-vert*, *in-ad-vert-ent*, *intro-vert*, *in-vert*, *in-versa*, *mal-ad-vert*, *ob-verse*, *per-vert*, *per-verse*, *re-vert*, *re-verse*, *sub-vert*, *sub-vers-ion*, *tergi-versation*, *trans-verse*, *tra-verse*, *uni-versa*, *vers-at-ile*, *vert-ebra*, *vert-ig-o*, *vert-ix*; and see *vert*.

VERSIFY, to make verses. (F.-L.) ME. *versifier*, P. Plowman, B. xv. 367. = F. *versifier*, 'to versify'; Cot. = L. *versificāre*, to versify. = L. *versis*, for *versus*, a verse; and *-ficāre*, for *facere*, to make; see **VERSE** and **FACT**. Der. *versific-ation*, in Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 977 (R.). From F. *versification* (omitted by Cotgrave), from L. acc. *versificationem*; *versifi-er*, Sidney, Apology for Poetrie, ed. Arber, p. 49.

VERSION, a translation, statement. (F.-L.) Formerly used in the sense of turning or change; Bacon's Essays, Ess. 58 (Of Vicissitude). = F. *version*, a version, a translation (not given in Cotgrave). = Late L. *versio*, acc. of *versio*, regularly formed from *vers*, as in *vers-us*, pp. of *vertere*, to turn.

VERST, a Russian measure of length. (Russ.) In Hakluyt's Voyages, i. 388, l. 306. = Russ. *versta*, a verst, 3,500 Eng. feet, a verst; also, age. For **vert-ast*; from $\sqrt{\text{WERT}}$, as in Russ. *vertis*(e), to turn. Brugmann, ii. § 79.

VERT, green, in heraldry. (F.-L.) In Blount, ed. 1674. From F. *vert*, green; formerly *verd*. Cot. = L. *viridem*, acc. of *viridis*, green. Cf. L. *viridis*, to be green. + W. *gwyrdd*, green; Corn. *gwirt*. Or (if these Celtic words are borrowed from L.) perhaps allied to *virid*; cf. Skt. *ji-ra-*, active, *ji-va-*, living. Brugmann, ii. § 74.

VERTEBRA, one of the small bones of the spine. (L.) In Phillips, ed. 1706. = L. *vertebra*, a joint, a vertebra. = L. *vert-ere*, to turn; see **VERSE**. Der. *vertebr-al*, a coined word; *vertebr-ate*, *vertebr-at-ed*, from L. *vertebrātus*, jointed.

VERTEX, the top, summit. (L.) In Phillips, ed. 1706; the adj. *vertical* is in Cotgrave. = L. *vertex*, the top, properly the turning-point, esp. the pole of the sky (which is the turning-point of the stars), but afterwards applied to the zenith. = L. *vert-ere*, to turn; see **VERSE**. An older form of *vertex* was *vortex*. Brugmann, i. § 144. Der. *vertic-al*, from F. *vertical*, 'verticall', Cot., from L. *vertic-ilis*, vertical, from *vertic-*, stem of *vertex*. Hence *vertical-ly*. Doublet, *vortex*.

VERTIGO, giddiness. (L.) In Phillips, ed. 1706. = L. *vertigo* (gen. *vertigin-is*), a turning or whirling round, giddiness. = L. *vert-ere*, to turn; see **VERSE**.

VERVAIN, a plant of the genus *verbena*. (F.-L.) ME. *verweyne*, Gower, C. A. ii. 262 (bk. v. 4039). = F. *verveine*, 'verveine'; Cot. = L. *vervina*, used in pl. *vervina*, sacred boughs, usually of olive, laurel, or myrtle. Allied to *verber*, a rod, properly a twig, shoot.

VERVE, spirit, energy, enthusiasm. (F.-L.) 'If he... is resolved to follow his own verve, as the French call it'; Dryden, Ded. of the *Æneid*. = F. *verve*, 'a bawling, jangling, jarring'; also, an odd humour in a man'; Cot. Suggested to represent a Late L. **verva*, for L. *verba*, lit. 'words', i.e. talk, a neut. pl. treated as a fem. sing.; pl. of L. *verbum*, a word; see **Verb**. (So Hatfield.)

VERY, true, real, actual. (F.-L.) ME. *verrai*, *verrai*; 'verrey charite' = true charity, P. Plowman, B. xvii. 289; 'verrai man' = true man, id. C. xxii. 153. It occurs as *verray* in An Old Eng. Miscellany, p. 27, l. 26, in the O. Kentish Sermons (about A.D. 1240). = OF. *verai*, later *vrai* (in Cotgrave *vray*). True. Cf. Prov. *vrai*, true. It answers to a Late L. type **verācus*, not found; similarly, Scheler compares F. *Cambrai*, *Douai* from L. *Cambracum*, *Diocum*.

Cf. Schwan, § 56. This **vericus* is a by-form of *L. uerax* (stem *uérac-*), truthful, extended from *uérus*, true (represented in OF. by *ver*, *veir*, *voir*, true). *β*. The orig. sense of *uérus* is 'existing'. For **ues-ro-*, from *WES*, to be. *W. gwir*, Olfrish *fir*, true; cf. Russ. *vera*, faith; *G. wahr*, true; AS. *wær*, true. Brugmann, i. § 367; § 818 (note 3). Der. *very*, adv., as in 'very well', i.e. truly well, Sir T. More, Works, p. 108 h; *verily*, adv., ME. *verailly*, *verailly*, Chaucer, C. T. 13590 (B 1850). Also (from *L. uérus*) *verily*, *verisimilar*, *verily*, *ver-acious*; *ver-dict*; *a-ver*.

VESICLE, a small tumour, bladder-like cell. (*L.*) Phillips, ed. 1706, has: '*Vesicula*, a vesicle, or little bladder.' Englished from *L. uiscula*, a little bladder; dimin. of *uésica*, a bladder. Allied to Skt. *vasti*-, the bladder. Der. *vesicul-ar*, adj.; also *vesic-ul-ion*, the raising of blisters on the skin.

VESPER, the evening star; the evening; pl. *verspers*, even-song. (*L.*) In the ecclesiastical sense, the word does not seem to be old, as the E. name for the service was *even-song* or *even-song*. *Vesper* occurs in Bp. Taylor, vol. ii. ser. 7 (K.). or see the Index to Parker Soc. Publications. But we already find *vesper*, in the sense of evening-star, in Gower, C. A. ii. 100 (bk. iv. 3209). = *L. vesper*, the evening-star, the evening; cf. *uespera*, even-tide. Hence OF. *vespre* (*F. vèpre*), 'the evening', Cot., and *vespres*, 'even-song', id. *W. gwir*, *vepr*, adj. and sb., evening, *twepes* *dorrip*, the evening star; *twépa*, even-tide; Olfrish *feser*, *W. ucher*, evening. Brugmann, i. § 329, 365 (3); Stokes-Fick, p. 278.

VESSEL, a utensil for holding liquids, &c., a ship. (*F.-L.*) ME. *vesel*, Chaucer, C. T. 5682 (D 100). = AF. *vesel*, a vessel, OF. *vaisel*, *vaisel*, a ship (Burguy); later *vaisseau*, 'a vessel, of what kind soever'; Cot. = *L. uncellum*, a small vase or urn; dimin. of *uis*, a vase, whence also the dimin. *unsculum*; and see **VASULAR**, **VASE**.

VEST, a garment, waistcoat. (*L.*) In Milton, P. L. xi. 241. = *L. vestis*, a garment; orig. the act of putting on clothes (Bréal). Formed (with *Idg.* suffix *-it-*) from *WES*, to clothe, protect; cf. Skt. *vas*, to put on (clothes), Gk. *φύω* (*φύω*), I clothe, *φύω*, clothing, Goth. *gawansjan*, to clothe, *wasit*, clothes; Curtius, i. 470. Der. *vest*, vb., formerly used in such phrases as *to vest one with supreme power*, and (less properly) *to vest supreme power in one*; see Phillips, ed. 1706; hence *vest-ed*, fully possessed. And see *vest-ment*, *vest-ure*. Also *di-vest*, *in-vest*, *tra-vest*.

VESTAL, chaste, pure. (*F.-L.*) As adj. in Shak. Romeo, iii. 3: 38; as sb., a Vestal virgin, priestess of Vesta, Antony, iii. 12: 31. = *F. vestal*, a Vestal virgin; see Cotgrave. = *L. Vestalis*, belonging to a Vestal, also (for *Vestilis uirgo*), a priestess of Vesta. = *L. Vesta*, a Roman goddess; goddess of the flock and household. *W. Eoria*, daughter of Chronos and Rhea, goddess of the domestic hearth. = *WES*, to dwell (Waldic). See **WAS**.

VESTIBULE, a porch. (*L.*) In Swinburne, Travels in Spain, p. 216. Phillips has only the *L.* form *vestibulum*. Englished from *L. vestibulum*, a fore-court, entrance-court, entrance. Lit. 'that which forms a part of the abode.' Perhaps from *L. uesit-*, a dwelling; with suffix *-bulum*, as in *sesit-bulum*, a seat. Cf. Skt. *vasta*, *vástā*, a house, OHG. *waist*, an abode; from *WES*, to dwell (Waldic).

VESTIGE, a foot-print, a trace. (*F.-L.*) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. = *F. vestige*, 'a step, foot-step, track, trace'; Cot. = *L. uestigium*, a foot-step, track. *β*. Of doubtful origin; see Walde.

VESTIMENT, a garment, long robe. (*F.-L.*) ME. *vestiment*; pl. *vestiments*, Ancren Riwle, p. 418. This form occurs as late as in Spenser, W. G. iii. 12: 29; whilst the Prompt. Parv. has both *vest-ment* and *vestiment*. = OF. *vestement*, 'a vestment'; Cot. (Mod. F. *vêtement*) = *L. vestimentum*, a garment. = *L. uesit-re*, to clothe. = *L. uesit-*, decl. stem of *uésit*; see **VEST**.

VESTRY, place for keeping vestments. (*F.-L.*) ME. *vestrye*, Prompt. Parv. Slightly altered from OF. *vestiaire*, whence MF. *vestiaire*, 'the vestry in a church'; Cot. = *L. uesitarius*, a warrior; orig. neut. of *uesitarius*, adj., belonging to a vest or robe. = *L. uesit-*, decl. stem of *uésit*, a garment; see **VEST**.

VESTURE, dress, a robe. (*F.-L.*) In P. Plowman, B. i. 23. = OF. *vesture*, MF. *vesture*, 'a clothing, arraying'; Cot. = Late *L. uesitarius*, clothing. = *L. uesit-us*, pp. of *uésit* to clothe. = *L. uesit-*, decl. stem of *uésit*; see **VEST**. Cf. *F. in-vestiture*.

VETCH, a genus of plants. (*F.-L.*) The same as *fitch*; pl. *fitches*, Isaiah xxviii. 25, Ezek. iv. 9 (A.V.). In the earlier of Wyclif's versions of Isaiah xxviii. 25, the word is written *fèche*, and in the later *fitchis*. Baret (*Alvarius*) gives: *Fitches*, Vicia. Plin. *Blavir*; A. *vinciendo*, vt. Varroni placet; Bible Word-book, ed. Eastwood and Wright. For the variation of the initial letter, cf. *fane* and *vane*, *fat* and *vat*; for the variation is dialectal, and in the present case the right form is that with initial *v*. The correct ME. spelling would be *veche*; we actually find 'Orobus, wech' in Voc. 599. 26; also 'Hec uicia, Anglice *fèche*' in Voc. 664. 24; in a vocabulary strongly marked

by Northern forms; *fèche* being the Northern form corresponding to the Southern *veche*. = ONorth. F. *veche* (Walloon *veche*), OF. *vece*, MF. *vesce*, a vetch. Palgrave has: '*Fèche*, a lytell pease, *uesce*, *ueche*, *lentille*;' whilst Cotgrave has: '*Vence*, the pulse called fitch or vitch.' = *L. uicia*, a vetch; whence also G. *wicke*, D. *wikke*. *β*. As the vetch has tendrils, Varro's derivation is perhaps to be accepted; viz. from the base WEIK, to bind, as appearing in *vincere*, to bind, *uinea*, a plant (orig. a climbing one). Cf. *WEL*, to wind, whence *L. uilit*, a vine, *ui-men*, a plant twig. See **Witchy**.

VETERAN, experienced, long exercised in military life. (*L.*) In Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. = *L. ueteranus*, old, veteran, experienced; as sb., a veteran. = *L. ueter-*, for **uete-*, stem of *uetus*, old, aged; lit. 'advanced in years'. Cf. Gk. *ἔτος* (= *féros*), a year, Skt. *vatsa-*, a year. See **Veal**. Der. *veteran*, sb. From the same base as *veter-in-ary*, *in-veter-ate*, *veal*, *wether*.

VETERINARY, pertaining to the art of treating diseases of domestic animals. (*L.*) '*Veterinarius*, he that lets horses or mules to hire, a hackney-man, also a horse-leech or farrier;' Blount's Gloss., ed. 1674. Sir T. Browne has *veterinarian* as a sb., Vulg. Errors, b. iii. c. 2, § 1. = *L. ueterinarius*, of or belonging to beasts of burden; as sb., a cattle-doctor. = *L. ueterinus*, belonging to beasts of burden; pl. *ueterine* (sc. *bestiæ*), beasts of burden. *β*. The *L. ueterina* probably meant, originally, an old animal, one that was no longer fit for anything but carrying burdens; from the same base as that which occurs in *uetus* (gen. *ueter-is*), old; see **Veteran** and **Veal**. And see **Wether**. Der. *veterin-ary*, as above.

VETO, a prohibition. (*L.*) Not in Todd's Johnson. = *L. ueto*, I forbid; hence, the saying of 'I forbid,' i.e. a prohibition. OL. *ueto*. Der. *ueto*, verb.

VEX, to harass, torment, irritate. (*F.-L.*) ME. *vesen*, Prompt. Parv. = *F. vexer*, 'to vex'; Cot. = *L. uexare*, to vex, orig. to shake; of doubtful origin. Der. *vex-nt-ism*, from *F. vexation*, 'vexation', Cot., from *L. acc. uexationem*; *vex-at-i-ous*, *vex-at-i-ous-ly*, *vex-at-i-ousness*.

VIADUCT, a road or railway carried across a valley or river. (*L.*) Not in Todd's Johnson. Englished from *L. uia ducta*, a way conducted across; from *L. uia*, a way, and *ducta*, fem. of *ductus*, pp. of *ducere*, to lead, conduct; see **Duct**, **Duke**. Prob. coined in imitation of *aqueduct*. *β*. *L. uia* was formerly written *uea*, and some connect it with *F. way*; which can hardly be right. Der. *uianicum*, a doublet of *viage*, q. v.; also *con-uea*, *co-uey*, *de-ue-ate*, *de-ue-i-ous*, *en-uey*, *im-per-ue-i-ous*, *in-voice*, *ob-ue-ate*, *ob-ue-i-ous*, *per-ue-i-ous*, *tri-ue-ate*.

VIAL, **PHIAL**, a small glass vessel or bottle. (*F.-L.*) = (Gk.) *phial* is a pedantic spelling; the spelling *vial* is historically more correct, as we took the word from French; another (French) spelling was *viol*. '*Viola*, a glass, *fiolle*, *viola*;' Palgrave. ME. *viola*; pl. *violis*, Wyclif, Rev. v. 8, where the A. V. has *viols*. = OF. *viola*, *fiolle*, *fiolle* (for which forms see *algorave* above), later *phiale*, 'a violl, a small glass bottle'; Cot. Mod. F. *fiolle* = *L. phiala*, a sancer, a shallow drinking-vessel (the form of which must have been altered) = Gk. *φιάλη*, a shallow cup or bowl.

VIAND, food, provision. (*F.-L.*) Usually in pl. *viands*. (*F.-L.*) '*viand*, *viande*;' Sir T. More, Works, p. 6 b. = *F. viande*, 'meat, food, substance'; Cot. '[The same as Ital. *vianda*, victuals, food, eatables.] = *L. uisenda*, neut. pl., things to live on, provisions; considered as a fem. sing., by a change common in Late *L.* = *L. uisendus*, fut. pass. of *uicere*, to live; see **Victuals**.

VIBRATE, to swing, move backwards and forwards. (*L.*) Phillips, ed. 1706, has *vibration*; the verb is perhaps a little later. = *L. uibratus*, pp. of *uibrare*, to shake, swing, brandish. = WEIB, variant of *WESIT*, to shake, agitate; cf. Skt. *vep*, to tremble, feel. *Wep*, to vibrate, wave. Brugmann, i. § 701. See **Sweep**, **Waive**. Der. *vibrat-um*, *vibrat-ory*.

VICAR, lit. a deputy; the incumbent of a benefice. (*F.-L.*) ME. *vicar*, a deputy, Chaucer, Parl. of Foules, 379; also *vicario*, a vicar, id. C. T. 17333 (I 22). = *F. vicaire*, 'a vicar, or vice-gentil, also the tenant or incumbent who, in the right of a corporation or church, is to pay duties, or do services, unto the lord of the land'; Cot. = *L. uicarius*, acc. of *uicarius*, a substitute, deputy; orig. an adj., substituted, deputated, said of one who supplies the turn or place of another. = *L. uic-*, stem of *uicis* (gen.), a turn, change, succession. = WEIQ, to yield, give way; hence to succeed in another's turn: cf. Gk. *ἐκ-ειν*, to yield, G. *wach-sel*, a turn. Brugmann, i. § 701. Der. *vicar-age*, *vicer*, *vicerage* in Palgrave (prob. a misprint for *vicerage*); *vicar-i-ate*, *vicar-i-ate*, sb., from *F. vicariat*, 'a vicarship', Cot. Also *vicar-i-ous*, Englished from *L. uicarius*, substituted, delegated, vicarious (as above); *vicar-i-ous-ly*. And see *vice-gentil*, *vic-i-us-tude*.

VICE (1), a blemish, fault, depravity. (*F.-L.*) ME. *vice*, *vice*, Rob. of Glouc., p. 195, l. 4025. = *F. vice*, 'a vice, fault'; Cot. = *L. uicium*, a vice, fault. Der. *vici-ous*, from *F. vicieux*, 'vicious', Cot.,

from *L. vitiosus*, faulty; *vici-ous-ly*, *vici-ous-ness*, spelt *vicioussness* in Palgrave; *vici-ate*, spelt *viciate* in Cot. (to translate *F. viciat*), from *L. vitiat*, pp. of *vitare*, to injure; *vici-ation*.

VICE (2), an instrument, tightened by a screw, for holding anything firmly. (F.—L.) *ME. vice*, *vyce*, in Wyclif, 3 Kings, vi. 8, where it means 'a winding-stair' (see the A.V.), the orig. sense being 'a screw'. A *vice* is so called because tightened by a screw.—*F. vis*, the vice, or spindle of a presse, also a winding-stair; Cot. OF. *viz*; Burguy.—*L. vitis*, a vine, bryony, the lit. sense being 'that which winds or twines'; hence the OF. *viz* (= *vitis*), where the suffix *s* represents the termination *-is* of the *L. nom. sing.* or *-is* of the *L. nom. pl.* = *WEI*, to wind, blind, or twine about; cf. *E. withe*, *witky*, *L. vi-men*, a pliant twig, &c. Cf. Ital. *vite*, 'the vine, also a vice or a screw,' Florio.

VICE-GERENT, having delegated authority, acting in place of another. (F.—L.) In Shak. *L. L. L.* i. 1. 222.—*F. vicegerent*, 'a vicegerent, or deputy'; Cot.—*L. vice*, in place of; and *gerent-*, stem of pres. part. of *gerere*, to carry on, perform, conduct, act, rule. Here *vice* is the abl. from the gen. *viciis*, a turn, change, stead (the nom. not being used); see *Vicior*. For *gerere*, see *Gesture*. ¶ With the same prefix *vice-* (*F. vice*, *L. vice*, in place of) we have *vice-admiral*, *vice-chancellor*; also *vice-roy*, Temp. iii. 2. 116, where *roy* = *F. roi*, from *L. regem*, acc. of *rex*, a king; *vice-regal*; and see *vis-count*.

VICINAGE, neighbourhood. (F.—L.) *Vicinage* is a pedantic spelling of *voisinage*, due to an attempt to reduce the *F.* word to a *L.* spelling; both forms are given in Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674. Bp. Taylor has the spelling *voisinage* more than once, in *Episcopacy Asserted*, § 21 (R.), and *Rule of Conscience*, b. i. c. 4 (R.).—*F. voisinage*, 'neighbourhood'; Cot.—*F. voisin*, 'neighbouring', id.—*L. vicinum*, acc. of *vicinus*, neighbouring, near, lit. belonging to the same street.—*L. vic-us*, a village, street (whence the AS. *wic*, *E. wick*, a town, is borrowed).—*Gk. oikos*, a house, dwelling-place; Russ. *ves(e)*, a village; Skt. *vega(s)*, a house, entrance.—*WEI*, to come to, enter, enter into; Skt. *vi*, to enter. Der. *vicin-ity*, from *MF. vicinité*, 'vicinity'; Cot. from *L. acc. vicinilitatem*, neighbourhood. Der. (from *Gk. oikos*), *par-ish*, *par-och-ial*.

VICISSITUDE, change. (L.) In Bacon, *Essay On Vicissitude of Things*.—*L. vicissitudo*, change. Allied to *vicissi-m*, by turns, where the suffix *-sim* may be compared with *pas-sim*, *recess-sim*, &c.—*L. vicis* (gen.), a change; see *Vicior*.

VICTIM, a living being offered as a sacrifice, one who is persecuted. (F.—L.) In Dryden, tr. of Virgil, *A'n.* xii. l. 319.—*F. victime* (not in Cotgrave).—*L. victima*, a victim. Allied to Goth. *weihan*, to consecrate, *weihis*, holy. Brugmann, i. § 606. Der. *victim-ise*, a coined word.

VICTOR, a conqueror. (L.) In K. John, ii. 324; and in Trevisa, i. 239.—*L. victor*, a conqueror; see below.

VICTORY, success in a contest. (F.—L.) *ME. victorie*. In King Alisaunder, 7663.—OF. *victorie* (Burguy), later *victoire*, 'victory', Cot.—*L. victoria*, conquest; *L. victor*, a conqueror; cf. *vici-us*, pp. of *vincere*, to conquer (pt. t. *vici-*).—*WEI*, to fight; whence also Goth. *weiغان*, *weiغان* (pp. *wigan*), to strive, contend; AS. *wig*, war. Brugmann, i. § 367. Der. *victori-ous* (Palgrave), from *F. victorieux*, *L. victoriosus*, full of victory; *victori-ous-ly*. Also (from *vincere*) *victor*, as above; *vanguish*, *vinc-ible*; *con-vince*, *con-vict*, *e-vice*, *e-vict*, *in-vinc-ible*.

VICTUALS, provisions, meat. (F.—L.) The sing. *victual* is little used now, but occurs in Exod. xii. 39 (A.V.), and in Much Ado, i. 1. 50. The word is misspelt, by a pedantry which ignores the *F.* origin; yet the true orthography will fairly represent the pronunciation still commonly used by the best speakers. *ME. vitaille*, Chaucer, C. T. 248.—OF. *vitaille* (Burguy), later *victuailles* (with inserted *e*, due to pedantry); Cot. gives *victuailles*, *victualls*, but Palgrave has 'Ytaille, uitaille, uieres; Ystailles, inete and drinke, toute maniere de uitailles'.—*L. victuallia*, neut. pl., provisions, victuals.—*L. victuallis*, belonging to nourishment.—*L. victu-*, for *victus*, food, nourishment; with suffix *-alis*.—*L. vict-us*, pp. of *vincere*, to live; allied to *vincis*, living.—*WEI*, to live; cf. Skt. *vi*, to live, *Gk. bi-os*, life, Russ. *jit(e)*, to live; and see *Quik*. Brugmann, ii. § 488. Der. *victual*, verb, As You Like It, v. 4. 198; *victuall-er*, spelt *victail-er* in Palgrave. Also (from the same root) *vi-and*, *vi-tal*, *viv-aci-ous*, *viv-id*, *viv-ify*, *vivi-par-ous*, *vivi-section*; *con-viv-al*, *re-vive*, *sur-vive*; also *bio-graphy*, *bio-log*; *quik*; but hardly *vi-per*, *wyvern*.

VICUNA, a quadruped of the camel tribe. (Span.—Peruv.) 'These beasts, which at Peru they call . . . *Vicunas*;' E. G., tr. of Acosta's Nat. Hist. (1604); bk. i. c. 21; p. 70.—Span. *vicuña*; Minahue (1623). Of Peruvian origin; Monlau gives the form as *vicunna*; see Garcilasso de la Vega (bk. viii. c. 17).

VIDELICET, namely. (L.) In Mids. Nt. Dr. v. 330. In old MSS. and books, the abbreviation for *L. -et* (final) closely resemble

bled a *z*. Hence the abbreviation *viz.* = *videt.*, short for *videlicet.*—*L. videlicet*, for *videre licet* (like *scilicet* = *scire licet*). It is easy to see, it is manifest, hence plainly, to wit, namely.—*L. videre*, to see; and *licet*, it is allowable, hence, it is easy. See *Vision* and *Licence*.

VIDETTE, another spelling of *Vedette*, q.v.

VIE, to contend, strive for superiority. (F.—L.) *ME. vien*, a contracted form of *MF. envier*, due to the loss of the initial syllable, as in *story* for *history*, *venge* for *defence*, &c. In Chaucer, *Death of Blanche*, l. 173, we have: 'To *vye* who might slepe best', ed. Thynne (1532), and so also in the Tanner MS. 346; but MS. Fairfax 16 has: 'To *envye* who myght slepe best', where *To envye* = *Tenve* in pronunciation, just as Chaucer has *tabiden* = *to abiden*, &c. β. This *ME. envier* is quite a different word from *envien*, to envy; it is really a doublet of *invite*, and is a term formerly used in gambling.—OF. *'envier* (au ieu), to vie'; Cot.—*L. invitare*, to invite; see *Invite*. γ. This is proved by the Span. and Ital. forms; cf. Span. *envidar*, 'among gamesters, to invite or to open the game by staking a certain sum', Neuman; Ital. *invitare* (al giuoco), 'to vie or to reue at any game, to drop vie; *invito*, a vie at play, a vie at any game; also, an inviting, proffer, or bidding'; Florio. See plentiful examples of *vie*, to wager, and *vie*, sb., a wager, in Nares; and remember that the true sense of *with* is against, as in *with-stand*, *fight with*, &c., so that to *vie with* = to stake against, wager against, which fully explains the word. Much more might be added; Scheler's excellent explanation of *F. à l'envi* is strictly to the point; so also Wedgwood's remarks on *E. vie*. In particular, the latter shows that the OF. *envier* also meant 'to invite', and he adds: 'From the verb was formed the adv. expression *à l'envi*, *E. a-vie*, as if for a wager: "They that write of these toads strive *a-vie* who shall write most wonders of them." Holland, tr. of Pliny; [b. xxiii. c. 5]. Doublet, *invite*.

VIEW, a sight, reach of the sight, a scene, mental survey. (F.—L.) Very common in Shak.; see *ME. Nt. Dr.* iii. 1. 144, iii. 2. 377, &c. I evins has the verb to *veue*.—*AF. view*, Liber Albus, p. 182; *veue*, Stat. Realm. i. 192 (1323); *MF. veue*, 'the sense, act, or instrument of seeing, the eyes, a glance, a view, look, sight', &c.; Cot. Properly the fem. of *veur*, 'viewed, seen', pp. of *veoir* (mod. *F. voir*), 'to view, see'; id.—*L. videre*, to see; see *Vision*. Der. *view*, verb; *view-er*; *re-view*; *view-less*, invisible, Meas. for Meas. iii. 1. 124.

VIGIL, the eve before a feast or fast-day. (F.—L.) Lit. 'a watching'; so named because orig. kept by watching through the night. *ME. vigile*, Ancren Riwle, p. 412, l. 23; Chaucer, C. T. 379 (A 377).—*F. vigile*, 'a vigil, the eve of a holy or solemn day'; Cot.—*L. vigilia*, a watch, watching.—*L. uigil*, awake, lively, vigilant, watchful.—*L. uigere*, to be lively or vigorous, flourish, thrive; allied to *uigere*, to arouse.—*Irish feil*, *W. gwyl*, a festival (lit. vigil).—*WEI*, to be strong, to wake; see *Vegetable*. Der. *vigil-ant*, 1 Hen. IV, iv. 2. 64, from *F. vigilant*, 'vigilant'; Cot., from *L. uigilant-*, stem of pres. part. of *uigilare*, to watch; *vigil-ance*, Temp. iii. 3. 16, from *F. vigilance*, 'vigilancy', Cot., from *L. uigilantia*. From the same root are *veg-etable*, *vig-our*, *in-vig-or-ate*, *re-veill*, *sur-veillance*; also *wake*, *watch*, *wait*.

VIGNETTE, a small engraving with ornamented borders. (F.—L.) So called because orig. applied to ornamented borders in which vine-leaves and tendrils were freely introduced. In the edition of Cotgrave's Dict. published in 1660, the English Index (by Sherwood) has a title-page with such a border, in which two pillars are represented on each side, wreathed with vines bearing leaves, tendrils, and bunches of grapes. *ME. vinettes*, vine-branches; Lydgate, *Siege of Troy*, fol. F 5, col. 2.—*F. vignette*, 'a little vine; vignettes, vignets, branches, or branchlike borders or flourishes, in painting or engraving'; Cot. Dimin. of *F. vigne*, a vine; see *Vine*.

VIGOUR, vital strength, force, energy. (F.—L.) *ME. vigour*; spelt *vigor*, King Alisaunder, l. 1431.—OF. *vigor*, *vigor*, later *vigueur*, 'vigor'; Cot.—*L. uigorem*, acc. of *uigor*, liveliness, activity, force.—*L. uigere*, to be lively or vigorous; see *Vigil*. Der. *vigor-ous*, spelt *vigorouse* in Palgrave, from *F. vigoureux*, 'vigorous'; Cot.; *vigor-ous-ly*, *vigor-ous-ness*.

VIKING, a Northern pirate. (Scand.) The form *vicing* occurs in AS, but *viking* is borrowed from Scandinavian.—Icel. *vikinger*, a freebooter, rover, pirate, used in the Icel. Saga esp. of the bands of Scand. warriors who, during the 9th and 10th centuries, harried the British Isles and Normandy. [Wrongly explained as 'a creek-dweller,' one of the men who haunted the bays, creeks, and fjords.—Icel. *vik*, a creek, inlet, bay; with suffix *-ingr* (AS. *-ing*) in the sense of 'son of' or belonging to. Cf. also Swed. *vik*, Dan. *vig*, a creek, cove.] Explained also as 'a warrior'; for **vikingr* (where *ign > ik*); allied to Icel. *vig*, war, Goth. *weihan*, to fight, *L. vincere*, to conquer; see *Victor*. (So Noreen, § 252; Sweet, Hist. E. Sounds, § 319).—*AS. wicing*, the same.

VILE, abject, base, worthless, wicked. (F.—L.) ME. *vil*, Rob. of Glouc. p. 488, l. 10003.—F. *vil* (fem. *vile*), 'vile, abject, base, low, mean, ... good cheap, of small price,' Cot.—I. *uilem*, acc. of *uilis*, of small price, cheap, worthless, base, *vil*—W. *guual*, *vile*; Stokes-Fick, p. 259. Der. *vile-ly*, *vile-ness*; *vil-i-fy*, a coined word, to account vile, defame, properly to make vile, as in Milton, P. L. xl. 516; *vil-i-fic-er*, *vil-i-fic-at-ion*, *re-vile*.

VILIPEND, to despise. (L.) Spelt *vilepende* in Skelton; i. 202.—L. *vilipendere*, to hold cheap.—L. *vilis*, for *vilis*, vile, cheap; and *pendere*, to weigh, esteem. See **POISE**.

VILLA, a country residence or seat, a house. (L.) In Dryden, tr. of Lucretius, b. iii. l. 283.—L. *villa*, a farm-house; lit. 'a house in a village.' Perhaps for **uic-sla*, i.e. 'dwelling'; from *uic-us*, a village; see **VIOTAGE**. Der. *vill-age*, Chaucer, C. T. 12621 (C 687), from F. *village*, 'a village,' Cot., from L. adj. *uillatius*, belonging to a villa; *villag-er*, Jul. Caesar, i. 2. 172; *villag-er-y*, a collection of villages, Mts. Nd. Dr. ii. 1. 35. And see *vil-lain*.

VILLAIN, a clownish or depraved person, a scoundrel. (F.—L.) ME. *vilein*, *vileyn*, Aynbrite of Inwyt, p. 18, l. 7. 'For vilany makith vilein'; Rom. of the Rose, 2181.—OF. *vilein*, 'servile, base, vile'; Cot. Ile also gives *vilein*, 'a villaine, slave, bondman, seruant tenant.' Late L. *villanus*, a farm-servant, scrf; the degradation by which it passed into a term of reproach is well stated by Cotgrave, who further explains *villain* as meaning 'a farmer, yeoman, churle, carle, boore, clown, knave, rascal, varlet, filthy fellow.'—L. *villa*, a farm; see **VILLA**. Der. *villain-ous*, Merry Wives, ii. 2. 308; *villain-ous-ly*; also *villain-y*, ME. *vileinie*, Chaucer, C. T. 70, Ancren Riwle, p. 216, from OF. *vilein* (or *villain*), 'villainy,' Cot.

VINCIBLE, that can be conquered, (L.) Rare. In Bp. Taylor, Of Repentance, c. 3. § 3. (R.).—L. *vincibilis*, easily overcome.—L. *vincere*, to conquer; see **VICTOR**. Der. *vincibil-ly*, *in-vincible*.

VINCULUM, a link. (L.) Modern; chiefly used as a mathematical term.—L. *vinculum*, a bond, fetter, link.—L. *vincire*, to bind, fetter. Brugmann, ii. § 631. See **VETCH**.

VINDICATE, to lay claim to, defend, maintain by force. (L.) In Milton, P. K. ii. 47.—L. *vindicatus*, pp. of *vindicare*, to lay legal claim to, arrogate, avenge.—L. *vindic*, decl. stem of *vindere*, a claimant, maintainer. Orig. 'one who favours or protects a friend'; from *uen*—(as in *uen-ia*, favour, cf. AS. *win-a*, a friend), and *dic-ere*, to appoint, *dicere*, to say; cf. the suffix in *iud-ice*, a judge. See Walde. Der. *vindicat-or*, *vindic-able*, *vindic-at-ion*; *vindic-at-ive*, i.e. vindictive, Troil. iv. 5. 107; *vindic-at-or-y*; and see *vindic-tive*, *vengeance*.

VINDICTIVE, revengeful. (F.—L.) *Vindictive* is merely a shortened form of *vindicative*, obviously due to confusion with the related L. *vindicta*, revenge. Bp. Taylor, in his Rule of Conscience, b. iii. c. 3, speaks of 'vindicative justice,' but in the same work, b. ii. c. 2, of 'vindicative justice'; if Richardson's quotations be correct. Shak. has *vindicative*—*vindicative*, Troil. iv. 5. 107.—F. *vindicatif*, 'vindicative, revengeful,' Cot. Formed with suffix *-if* (L. *-ivus*) from *vindicat-um*, supine of *vindicare*, (1) to claim, (2) to avenge; see **VINDICATE**. Der. *vindicative-ly*, *-ness*.

VINE, the plant from which wine is made. (F.—L.) ME. *vine*, *vyne*; Wyclif, John, xv. 1.—F. *vigne*, 'a vine'; Cot.—L. *vineta*, a vineyard, which in late L. (see Lewis) also had the sense of 'vine,' for which the true L. word is *vitis*. *Vinea* is properly the fem. of adj. *vineus*, of or belonging to wine.—L. *vinum*, wine.—Gk. *olvos*, wine; allied to *olvy*, the vine, *olvas*, the vine, grape, vine. Cf. L. *utis*, the vine.—WEL. to twine; as seen in L. *uicere*, to twist together, *ui-men*, a plant twig, *ui-tis*, the vine, &c. Brugmann, ii. § 66. And see Curtius, i. 487, who notes that the Gk. words were used 'by no means exclusively of the drink, but just as much of the vine.' Pott very appropriately compares the Lithuan. *ap-vyns*, a hop-tendrill. ... The fact is therefore that the Indo-Germans had indeed a common root for the idea of winding, twining, and hence derived the names of various plant twining plants, but that it is only among the Græco-Italians that we find a common name for the grape and its juice. The Northern names (Goth. *vein*, &c.) are undoubtedly to be regarded (with Jac. Grimm, Gramm. iii. 466) as borrowed.' See the whole passage. To which we may add that the L. *vinum* also meant 'a vine,' and the E. *vine-yard* = AS. *win-geard* = wine-yard, which identified *vine* with the *vine* itself. Der. *vine-dress-er*; *vin-er-y*, occurring in 'the *venery* of Ramey,' in Fabyan's Chronicle, John of France, an. 8 (ed. Ellis, p. 511), a word coined on the model of *but-er-y*, *pant-ry*, *brew-er-y*; *vine-yard*, ME. *vineyard*, Trevisa, i. 337. AS. *win-geard*, Matt. xx. 1; *vin-ous*, a late word, from L. *vinosus*, belonging to wine. Also *win-egar*, *vin-tage*, *vin-i-fer*, which see below. From the same root are *with* or *witky*, *wine*; cf. *vetch*, *vinculum*.

VINEGAR, an acid liquor made from fermented liquors. (F.—L.) ME. *vinegre*, *vynegre*, Wyclif, Mark, xv. 26. Lit. 'sour

wine.'—F. *vinaigre*, 'vinegar'; Cot.—F. *vin*, wine; and AF. *agre*, F. *agrie*, sharp, sour; see **VINE** or **WINE**, and **BLAER**.

VINEWEED, mouldy. (E.) In mod. edd. of Shak. Troil. ii. 1. 15, we generally find *vine-weed*, where the folios have *win-weed*. Minshew, ed. 1627, has *finewe*, as equivalent to 'mistle'; and also the sb. *vine-weedness*; and see *vine-weed*, *finewe*, *finewe* in Nares. Cf. prov. E. *vine-weed* (West), Halliwell. The form *finewe* answers to the pp. of AS. *finegan*, *fynegan*, to become mouldy or musty, occurring in the Canons of Eilfric, § 36; in Thorpe, Ancient Laws, ii. 360, l. 7. It is a verb formed from an adj. *finig* or *fyne*, mouldy, occurring in the same passage. We also find the pl. *finie* (for *finige*) in Josh. ix. 5, where it is used of mouldy loaves. The true form is *fyne* (with y, mutation of u); the adj. is from the sb. *fyne*, mouldiness, Voc. 183. 19. From a Teut. base **fun-*; allied to Du. *vuns*, rank, MK. *vunsligh*, 'mistle (as hay)'; Hexham. Cf. **FOUL**.

VINTAGE, the gathering or produce of grapes, time of grape-gathering. (F.—L.) 'Tyll they had inned [gathered in] all their corne and vyntage'; Berners, tr. of Froissart, vol. ii. c. 22 (R.). *Vintage* is for ME. *vindage*, Wyclif, Levit. xxv. 5, or *vendage*, P. Plowman, B. xviii. 367, which was also pronounced as *ventage*, as shown by the various readings in P. Plowman, C. xxi. 414. And again, ME. *vendage* is for *vendage*, the unfamiliar ending *-ange* being turned into the common suffix *-age*; it is clear that the word was confused with *vin-ner*, *vin-ry*; see **VINTNER**. AF. *vendenge*, Statutes of the Realm, i. 331 (1353); F. *vendange* (MF. *vendenge* in Cotgrave), 'a vintage'; Cot.—L. *uindemia*, a vintage.—L. *uin-um*, (1) wine, (2) grapes; and *dem-ere*, to take away; so that *uindemia* = a taking away of grapes, grape-gathering. β. For L. *uinum*, see **VINE**, **WINE**. The L. *demere* is for **di-inere*, to take away; from *dē*, prep., off, away, and *emere*, to take; see **DE** and **REDEEM**.

VINTNER, a wine-dealer, tavern-keeper. (F.—L.) 'Vyn-tenere, Vinarius,' Prompt. Parv. Thus *vin-ner* is short for *vin-tener*; and again, *vin-tener* is an altered form of *vin-ter* or *vin-ter*, which is the older form. It occurs, spelt *vin-ter*, in Rob. of Glouc. p. 542, l. 11226, in a passage where we also find *vin-ter*, now shortened to *vintry*, and occurring as the name of a house in London (Stow, Survey of London, ed. Thoms, p. 90).—AF. *vinetier*, Bozon, p. 19; MF. *vinetier*, 'a vintner, taverner, wine-seller'; Cot.—Late L. *vin-tarius*, a wine-seller (occurring A.D. 1226). Really derived from L. *vinetum*, a vine-yard, but used with the sense of L. *vinarius*, a wine-seller.—L. *uinum*, grapes, wine; see **VINE** and **WINE**.

VIOL, a kind of fiddle, a musical instrument. (F.—Prov.—Late L.) In Shak. Rich. II. i. 3. 162.—MF. *viola* (also *vielle*), 'a (musical) viol, or violin'; Cot.—Prov. *viola*, a viol; see Bartsch. Cf. Ital. *viola*, Span. and Port. *viola* (Diez). Diez takes the Prov. *viola* (a trisyllabic word) to be the oldest form, derived from Late L. *vitula*, *vidula*, a viol, which was first transposed into the form **viudla* (cf. Prov. *veuzza* from L. *vidua*, *tenne* from L. *tenui*), and then became **viudla*, *viudla*, *viola*. 'Vidulatores dicuntur a vidula, Gallice, vellem'; John de Garlande, in Wright's Voc. i. 137, l. 4 from bottom. The AS. *fidol*, OHG. *fidula*, E. *fiddle* appear to be the same as Late L. *vitula*, *vidula*; see **FIDDLE**, which may be a doublet. [The *i* in *vitula* was short (Ducange); connexion with L. *uitali*, to rejoice, is doubtful.] Der. *viol-in*, Spenser, Shep. Kal. April, l. 103, from Ital. *violino*, dimin. of *viola*, a viol; *viol-in-ist*, a player on the violin; *viol-on-cello*, a bass violin, from Ital. *violoncello*, dimin. of *violone*, a bass-viol, augmentative form of *viola*. Also *bass-viol*, Comedy of Errors, iv. 3. 23. Doublet, *fiddle*.

VIOLATE, to injure, abuse, profane, ravish. (L.) In Shak. L. L. i. 1. 21.—L. *violatus*, pp. of *violare*, to violate. Orig. 'to treat with force'; formed as if from an adj. **uiolus*, due to *ui-s*, force. β. Allied to Gk. *vi-s*, strength, force; cf. Skt. *vayas*, youth. See Brugmann, i. § 91. Der. *violat-or*, from L. *violator*; *viola-ble*, from L. *violabilis*; *violat-ion*, from F. *violation*, 'a violation,' Cot., from L. acc. *violatiōnem*. Also *viol-ent*, q.v.; (from the same root) *per-vi-car-i-ous*.

VIOLENT, vehement, outrageous, very forcible. (F.—L.) In Chaucer, C. T. 12801 (C 867).—F. *violente*, 'violent,' Cot.—L. *violens*, violent, full of might. Formed with suffix *-entus* from an adjectival form **uiolus*, due to *ui-s*, strength; see above. Der. *viol-ent-ly*; *violence*, Chaucer, C. T. 16376 (G 908), from F. *violence*, 'violence,' Cot., from L. sb. *violencia*.

VIOLET, a flower; a light purple colour. (F.—L.) ME. *violet*, *vyolet*, Prompt. Parv.; Trevisa, i. 261. 'Tunicam de *vyolet*;' York Wills, i. 23 (1346).—MF. *violet*, m. also *violette*, fem., 'a violet; also, violet-colour'; Cot. Dimin. of MF. *viola*, 'a gillflower,' Cot.; it must also have meant a violet.—L. *viola*, a violet. Formed with dimin. suffix *-ula* from a base *uio*, cognate with Gk. *io*, base of *io* (for **fiow*), a violet. See **IODINE**. Der. *violet*, adj., violet-coloured.

VIOLIN, VIOLONCELLO; see under **Viol**.

VIPER, a poisonous snake. (F.—L.) In *Levins*, ed. 1570.—F. *vipere*, 'the serpent called a viper'; Cot.—L. *vipera*, a viper. Usually explained as the serpent 'that produces living young'; Buffon says that the viper differs from most other serpents in being much slower, as also in excluding its young completely formed, and bringing them forth alive. As if *viper* were short for *visipara*, fem. of *visiparus*, producing live young; see **VIVIPAROUS**. β. Walde prefers a derivation from the *WEIF*, to wind round, as in Goth. *biwaipjan*, to wind round; from the viper's coils. Der. *viper-ous*, Cor. iii. 1. 287; *viper-iné*, Blount, from L. *viperinus*, adj. Doublet, *vyyvern*.

VIRAGO, a bold, impudent, manlike woman. (L.) In *Stanyhurst*, tr. of Virgil, *Æn.* b. i, ed. Arber, p. 34, l. 2. 'This [woman] schal be clepid virago,' Wychly, Gen. ii. 23.—L. *uirago*, a manlike maiden, female warrior; extended from *uir*, a man. See **Virile**.

VIRELAY, an old French form of poem, running on two rimes. (F.) Chaucer has 'roundels, virelayes'; C. T., F. 948 (Frank. Ta. 220).—OF. *virelai*, MF. *virelay*, 'a virelay, round, freemans song'; Cot.—OF. *vire*, to turn, to change the direction of (see **Veer**); and OF. *lai*, a lay, song (see **Lay**).

VIRGATE, an (old) measure of land. (L.) Also formerly called a *yardland*; see Blount, who says:—'This Yardland, Bracton (lib. 2. cap. 10 and 27) calls *virgatum terra*; but expresseth no certainty what it contains. It is called a *verge* of land, anno 28 Edw. 1.—Late L. *virgata*, a fem. pp. form, from L. *uirga*, a rod. See **Verge** (1).

VIRGIN, a maiden. (F.—L.) In early use; the pl. *virgines* occurs in St. Katharine, l. 2342.—OF. *virgine* (Burguy).—L. *uirguen*, acc. of *uirgo*, a virgin. Root uncertain (not allied to *uir*, a man, or *uirre*, to flourish, as the base is *uirg*, not *uir*). Der. *virgin-it*, ME. *virginité*, Chaucer, C. T. 5657 (D 75), from F. *virginité*, 'virginity'; Cot. from L. acc. *virginitatem*. Also *virgin-al*, spelt 'virginité' in *Levins*, ed. 1570; an old musical instrument, also named the *virgin*, or a pair [set] of *virginals*, and so called because played upon by virgins (Blount, Nares); cf. ME. *virginal*, adj., Hoccleve, *Rep. Princes*, 3584; from F. *virginal*, 'belonging to a virgin'; Cot. from L. acc. *virginalis*. Also *Virgo* (L. *uirgo*), the virgin, a zodiacal sign.

VIRIDITY, greenness. (L.) Little used; in Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674, and added to Johnson's Dict. by Todd, who gives an example from Evelyn. Englished from L. *viriditās*, greenness.—L. *uiridis*, green. See **Verdant**.

VIRILE, male, masculine, manly. (F.—L.) In *Cotgrave*.—F. *virile*, 'virile, manly'; Cot.—L. *uirilis*, manly.—L. *uir*, a man; AS. *wer*, *gwr*, Irish *fer*, Irish *fer*, a man; Goth. *wair*, a man; AS. *wer*; Icel. *ver*; OHG. *wer*. See **Werwolf**. Further allied to Skt. *viras*, sh., a hero; adj., strong, heroic; Zend *vira*, a hero (Fick, i. 786). Der. *vir-il-ty* (Blount), from F. *virilité*, 'virility'; Cot. from L. acc. *uirilitatem*, manhood. Also (from L. *uir*) *vir-ago*, q. v., *vir-tue*, q. v., *decem-vir*, *trium-vir*.

VIRTUE, excellence, worth, efficacy. (F.—L.) ME. *vertu*, Ancr. Riwle, p. 340, l. 9.—F. *vertu*, 'virtue, goodness'; Cot.—L. *uirtitium*, acc. of *uirtitus*, manly excellence.—L. *uir*, a man; see **Virile**. ¶ The spelling has been changed from *vertu* to *virtue* to bring it nearer to Latin. Der. *virtu-ous*, ME. *vertuous*, Chaucer, C. T. 251, from F. *vertueux*, 'virtuous'; Cot. from Late L. *uirtitus*, full of virtue (Ducange); *virtu-ous-ly*, *uirtu-al*, having effect, in Bp. Taylor, *Dissuasive from Poetry*, § 3 (R.), from F. *virtuel* (Littre), as if from a L. form **uirtualis*; *virtu-al-ly*. Also *virtu*, a love of the fine arts, a late word, borrowed from Ital. *virtù* (also *virtù*), shortened form of *virtute*, virtue, excellence, used in the particular sense of learning or excellence in a love of the fine arts, from L. acc. *uirtitutem*; whence *virtu-oso*, Evelyn's Diary, Feb. 27, 1644, from Ital. *virtuoso*, lit. virtuous, learned, esp. a person skilled in the fine arts.

VIRULENT, very active in injuring, spiteful, bitter in animosity. (F.—L.) Lit. poisonous. 'The seed of dragon is hot and biting, and besides of a virulent and stinking smell'; Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xxiv. c. 16. ME. *virulent*, Lanfrank, *Cirurgie*, p. 80.—F. *virulent*, omitted by *Cotgrave*, but in use in the 16th century (Littre); and prob. much earlier.—L. *uirulentus*, poisonous, virulent.—L. *uir*, for *virus*, slime, poison; with suffix *-lentus*, -Gk. *lōs* (for *fiōs*), poison; Skt. *visha-m*, poison. Allied to Irish *fi*, poison, W. *gwy*, fluid; and to E. *Wizen*. Der. *virulent-ly*, *virulence*, from F. *virulence*, 'stench, rankness, poison'; Cot. from L. *uirulentia*. The sb. *virus*, borrowed immediately from Latin, is now also in use.

VISAGE, the face, mien, look. (F.—L.) ME. *visage*, King Alisaunder, 7652.—F. *visage*, 'the visage, face, look'; Cot. Formed with suffix *-age* (< L. *-itium*) from MF. *vis*, 'the visage, face'. Cot.—L. *uisum*, acc. of *uisus*, the vision, sight; whence the sense was transferred to that of 'look' or mien, and finally to that of 'face';

perhaps (as Scheler suggests) under the influence of G. *gesicht*, the face, lit. the sight.—L. *uisus*, pp. of *uidere*, to see; see **Vision**. Der. *visag-ed*, as in *tripe-visag-ed*, 2 Hen. IV, v. 4. 9.

VISARD, the same as **Visor**, q. v.

VIS-A-VIS, in a position (that is) face to face. (F.—L.) F. *vis à vis*, 'face to face, directly opposite'; Cot. The F. *vis* represents the L. acc. *uisum*; see **Visage**. The F. *a* is from L. *ad*, to, towards.

VISCACHA, VIZCACHA, a South-American rodent mammal. (Span.—Peruv.) Span. *viscachá*, *vizcachá*, 'a creature like a hare'; Pineda.—Peruv. *viscachá*, 'conejo de la tierra'; Peruv. Dict.

VISCERA, the entrails. (L.) A medical term.—L. *uisera*, neut. pl., the entrails; from nom. sing. *uiscus*. Perhaps allied to L. *uisre*, to twist together. Der. *viscer-al* (Blount), *v-iscer-ale*.

VISCID, sticky, clammy. (F.—L.) 'Viscid, or Viscous, clammy, fast as glue'; Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674.—F. *viscid*, 'clammy'; Cot.—L. *uiscidus*, clammy, like birdlime.—L. *uisum*, the mistletoe, also birdlime.—Gk. *lōs*, *lōis*, mistletoe, the mistletoe-berry, from which birdlime was made. Der. *viscid-ty*, from F. *viscidité*, 'viscidité'; Cot. So also *visc-ous*, Lanfrank, *Cirurgie*, p. 178, from L. *uiscosus*, clammy, *visc-ous-ty*, from F. *viscosité*, 'viscosité'; Cot.

VISCOUNT, a title; an officer who formerly supplied the place of a count or earl. (F.—L.) The *s* (in the F. word) is not pronounced; the usual E. spelling was formerly *vicount* (pronounced with *i* as in F., whence the mod. E. *vicount*, pronounced with *i* as in modern E.), spelt *vicount* in Fabyan, *Chron.* c. 245. But we also find AF. *viscount*, a sheriff, Stat. Keston, i. 28 (1215).—F. *viconte*, 'a vicount, was at the first the deputy or lieutenant of an earl'; &c., Cot.; OF. *viscounts* (12th cent.).—L. *uis*, in place of; *comites*, acc. of *comes*, count. In the 12th century the word was spelt *uiscounts* (Littre), a traditional spelling which we still retain, though the *s* was early lost in F., and ceased to be sounded in E. The prefix was also written *vica*, as in MF. *vica-admirall*, 'a vicadmiral', *vica-onte*, 'a vicount'; Cot.; Rokefort notes the OF. *vis-admiral*, a vicadmiral. See **Vicegerent** and **Count** (1). Der. *viscount-ess*, from OF. *vis-*, prefix, 'vice-', and *Countess*.

VISE, another spelling (chiefly American) of **Vies** (2), q. v.

VISE, an endorsement, made upon a pass-port. (F.—L.) Modern.—F. *visé*, i. e. 'examined', pp. of *viser*, to view, inspect.—Late L. **uisire*, used for L. *uisere*, to behold; from *uidere* (pp. *uisus*), to see; see **Visit**. ¶ The true F. word is *visa*, sb.

VISIBLE, that can be seen. (F.—L.) Spelt *visyble* in *Falsgrave*. F. *visible*, 'visible'; Cot.—L. *uisibilis*, that may be seen.—L. *uisus*, pp. of *uidere*, to see. See **Vision**.

VISIER, the same as **Vizier**, q. v.

VISIGOTH, one of the West Goths. (Late L.—Teut.) The Goths were divided into Ostro-Goths and Visi-Goths, i. e. Eastern and Western Goths. See Gibbon, *Roman Empire*, cap. 36.—Late L. *Visigothi* or *Visigothe*, pl., the Visigoths. Of Teut. origin; from Teut. *west*, West, and Teut. **Guths* or **Gutans*, pl.; only found in Gothic in the comp. *Gut-thiuda*, the Gothic people.

VISION, sight, a sight, dream. (F.—L.) ME. *visioun*, *visioun*, Cursor Mundi, 4454.—F. *vision*, 'a vision, sight'; Cot.—L. *uisiōnem*, acc. of *uisio*, sight; cf. *uisus*, pp. of *uidere*, to see.—Gk. *lō-ōn* (for *lō-ōn*), to see, infin. of *lōōn*, I saw, a and aorist form; whence perf. t. *ōlē* (I have seen), I know (—E. *was*).—Skt. *vid*, to know; Goth. *witan*, to know; AS. *witan*. β. All from *WEID*, to see, know; see **Wit**, verb. Der. *vision-ary*, adj., Dryden, *Tyrannick Love*, Act i. sc. 1 (R.), a coined word; also *vision-ary*, sb., one who sees visions, or forms impracticable schemes. Also (like L. *uisus*) *vis-age*, q. v., *vis-ible*, q. v., *vis-ory*, q. v., *vis-it*, q. v., *vis-it-ly*, q. v., *vis-ual*, q. v., also *ad-vis*, *ad-vis*, *de-vis*, *de-vis*, *im-pro-vis*, *pro-vis*, *pro-vis-ion*, *pro-vis-a*, *re-vis*, *super-vis*. Also (from L. *uisere*), *en-vis*, *e-vid-ent*, *in-vid-i-ous*, *juris-pru-d-ent*, *pro-vid*, *pro-vid-ent*, *pru-d-ent*, *pur-vey*, *re-vey*, *see*, *vey*, *vide-li-ent*, *view*. And see *Wald*.

VISIT, to go to see or inspect, call upon. (F.—L.) ME. *visiten*, Ancr. Riwle, p. 154, l. 8.—F. *visiter*, 'to visit, or go to see'; Cot.—L. *uisitare*, to go to see, visit; frequentative of *uisere*, to behold, survey, intensive form of *uidere* (pp. *uisus*), to see; see **Vision**. Der. *visit*, sb.; *visit-ation*, from F. *visitation*, a visitation, visiting; Cot. from L. acc. *uisitationem*; *visit-ant*, Milton, P. L. i. 225, from L. *uisitans*, stem of pres. part. of *uisitare*; *visit-or*, Timon, i. 1. 42 (for *visitour*), from F. *visiteur*, a visitor, searcher, overseer; Cot., the true L. word being *uisitator*; *visit-or-ial*.

VISOR, VIZOR, VISARD, VIZARD, a mask, part of a helmet. (F.—L.) In the forms *visard*, *vizard*, the final *d* is excrement and unoriginal. It is variously spelt in Shak. *Romeo*, i. 4. 30; L. L. L. v. 2. 242, *Mich.* iii. 2. 34, &c. ME. *visiere*; 'Visiere, larva', Prompt. Parv.—AF. *visiere* (A. Neckam), in Wright, *Vocab.* i. 113; MF. *visiere*, 'the visier, or sight of a helmet'; Cot. Formed from F. *vis*, the face; and so called from its protecting the face. In the

related to *L. vacuus*, empty, void. Körtling, § 10280. Der. *void*, verb, ME. *voiden*, to empty, King Allasunder, 373, from OF. *voider*, MF. *vider*, 'to void', Cot. Also *void-able*, *void-ance* (cf. MF. *voidange*, 'a voidance', Cot.); *void-ness*; *a-void*.

VOLANT, flying, nimble. (F.-L.) Rare. 'In manner of a star volant in the air.' Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 525 (R.). -F. *volant*, pres. part. of *volar*, 'to fly'; Cot. -L. *volans*, to fly. Formed from the adj. *volans*, flying, occurring only in *voli-volans*, flying on sails. Allied to Skt. *garud*, a wing, *garuda*, a mythical bird; Brugmann, i. § 663.

Der. *volantile*, Ben Jonson, Alchemist, Act ii. sc. 1. (Subtle), from F. *volatil*, 'flying'; Cot. from L. *volatilis*, flying, from *volans*, flight, which from *volatus*, pp. of *volar*. Hence *volatile-ness*, *volatil-ity*, *volatil-ise*, *volatil-is-ation*. Also *volley*, q. v.

VOLAPUK, a kind of world-speech. (E.) An artificial language for international speech, invented about 1879 by J. M. Schleyer, of Constance, Baden. Properly written *Völpük*. This form was suggested by E. word (*here* turned into *vola*) and E. *speech* (*here* turned into *pük*).

VOLCANO, a burning mountain. (Ital.-L.) 'A *volcano* or *volcano*.' Skinner, ed. 1691. Spelt *volcan*, J. Frampton, Joyfull Newea, fol. 31 (1577). Borrowed from Italian, because the chief burning mountain known to sailors was that of *Ætna*. -Ital. *volcano*, 'a hill that continually burneth'; Florio. -L. *Vulcānum*, *Vulcānum*, acc. of *Vulcanus* or *Vulcanus*, Vulcan, the god of fire, hence fire. β. The true form is *Vulcanus* (with o). Allied to Skt. *ulhā*, a fire-brand, fire falling from heaven, a meteor. Der. *volcan-ic*; and see *vulcan-ize*.

VOLE, a field-mouse. (Scand.) A word that reached us from the Orkney Islands. A shortened form of *vole-mouse*; see Jamieson, who quotes from the *Edin. Mag.*, July, 1819, p. 505; and from Barry's Orkney, p. 314 (ed. 1805), who says: '-with us it has the name of the *vole-mouse*. So also *vole-mouse* is given in Edmondston's Shetland and Orkney Words. Of Norse origin; from an unrecorded (prob. colloquial) Norw. **vollmus*, for the word is known in Icelandic in the colloquial form *vallarmús* (E. Magnusson). The former element is the Norw. *voll*, Swed. *vall*, Icel. *völr*, a plain, field; which is cognate with E. *vold*; see *Wold*. There are many compounds with Norw. *voll* (and the like); cf. Norw. *voll-gras*, field-grass, *voll-høy*, meadow-hay, Icel. *vallar-garðr*, a paddock, *vall-humall*, milfoil; Swed. *vall-hund*, a shepherd's dog; Swed. dial. *vall-gås*, wild goose.

VOLLITION, the exercise of the will. (F.-L.) 'Consequent to the mere internal volition.' Bp. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, b. iv. c. i. -F. *vollition*, found in the 16th century (Hatzfeldt); we find cognate terms in Span. *vollition*, Ital. *vollitione*, volition. All these answer to a Late L. *vollitum*, acc. of **vollitio*, volition; a word not recorded by DuCange, but prob. a term of the schools. It is a pure coinage, from L. *vol-o*, I wish; of which the infinitive is *velle*; see *Voluntary*.

VOLLEY, a flight of shot, the discharge of many fire-arms at once. (F.-L.) In Hamlet, v. 2. 363. See Nares. -F. *volée*, 'a flight, or flying, also a whole flight of birds'; Cot. [Cf. Ital. *volata*, a flight, *volley*; -L. *volata*, orig. fem. of *volatus*, pp. of *volar*, to fly; see *Volant*.]

VOLT, a bound, a leap; the same as *Vault* (2), q. v.

VOLTAIC, originated by Volta. (Ital.) Applied to *Voltaic* electricity, or galvanism; the *Voltaic* pile or battery, first set up about 1800, was discovered by Alessandro Volta, of Como, an experimental philosopher, born 1745, died March 6, 1826; see Haydn, Dict. of Dates, and Hole, Brief Biograph. Dict. Der. (from *Volta*) *volt*, a unit of electromotive force.

VOLUBLE, flowing smoothly, fluent in speech. (F.-L.) In Shak. Comedy of Errors, ii. 1. 92. -F. *voluble*, 'voluble, easily rolled, turned, or tumbled; hence, fickle, . . . glib'; Cot. -L. *volubilis*, acc. of *volubilis*, easily turned about; formed with suffix *-bilis* from *volū*, as seen in *volūtus*, pp. of *volvere*, to roll, turn about. + Goth. *volwjan*, to roll; Gk. *ἐλκεν*, to roll; from a base **velu-* (**volu-*). The shorter base *VEL* occurs in Lithuan. *velti*, to full, Russ. *valit*(e), to roll, Skt. *val*, to move to and fro; cf. AS. *weallan*, to roll, Icel. *valr*, round, Gk. *ἐλκ*, a spiral, *ἐλκεν*, to turn round. See *Helix*. Der. *volubly*, *volubil-ity*; also (from L. *volvere*), *vault* (1), *vault* (2), *vol-vme*, *vol-ute*, *circum-volve*, *con-volv-ul-us*, *con-vol-ul-ion*, *de-volve*, *e-volve*, *e-volu-t-ion*, *in-volve*, *in-volu-t-ion*, *in-vol-ute*, *re-volv*, *re-volu-t-ion*, *re-volve*. From the same root are *valve*, *wale*, *helix*.

VOLUME, a roll, a book, tome. (F.-L.) ME. *volume*, Chaucer, C. T. 6263 (D 681). -F. *volume*, 'a volume, tome, book'; Cot. -L. *volūmen*, a roll, scroll; hence, a book written on a parchment roll. -L. *volū*, as seen in *volū-tus*, pp. of *volvere*, to roll. See *Voluble*. Der. *volume-ed*; *volume-ous*, Milton, P. R. iv. 384, from L. *volūminosus*, full of rolls or folds, from *volūmin-*, decl. stem of *volūmen*; *volūmin-ous-ly*.

VOLUNTARY, willing, acting by choice. (F.-L.) Spelt *voluntarie* in Levins, ed. 1570. -MF. *voluntaire*, also spelt *voluntaire*, 'voluntary, willing, free, of his own accord'; Cot. -L. *voluntarius*, voluntary. -L. *voluntās*, free will. Formed, with suffix *-tās*, from a present participial stem **volunt-*, a variant of *volent-*, from *volens*, willing, from *vol-o*, I will; infin. *velle*. + Lithuan. *veliti*, Goth. *viljan*; Skt. *vr*, to select, choose. Brugmann, ii. § 102, 493. See *Will*. Der. *voluntari-ly*, *voluntari-ness*; also *volunteer*, Drayton, Miseries of Qu. Margaret, st. 177, from F. *volontaire* (used as a sb.), 'a voluntary, one that serves without pay or compulsion'; Cot.; hence *volunteer*, verb. And see *vol-up-tu-ous*, *vol-it-ion*; *bene-volent*, *male-volent*.

VOLUPTUOUS, sensual, given up to pleasure. (F.-L.) ME. *voluptuous*, Chaucer, Troil. iv. 1573. [Gower has *voluptuosite*, sb., C. A. iii. 280; bk. viii. 156.] -F. *voluptueux*, 'voluptuous'; Cot. -L. *voluptuosus*, full of pleasure. -L. *voluptus*, akin to *voluptās*, pleasure. -L. *volup*, *volupe*, adv. agreeably. -L. *vol-o*, I wish; *velle*, to wish; see *Voluntary*. Cf. Gk. *ἐλκ*, hope. Der. *voluptuous-ly*, -ness (Palsgrave); *volup-tu-ary*, from L. *voluptarius*, *voluptarius*, devoted to pleasure. Hence prob. the vulgar *gluttonous*.

VOLUTE, a spiral scroll on a capital. (F.-L.) Spelt *voluta* in Phillips, which is the L. form. -F. *volute*, 'the rolling shell of a snail; also, the written circle that hangs over the chapter of a pillar'; Cot. -L. *volūta*, a volute (Vitruvius). Orig. fem. of *volūtus*, pp. of *volvere*, to roll; see *Voluble*. Der. *volut-el*.

VOMIT, matter rejected by, and thrown up from the stomach. (L.) ME. *vomitte*, *vomyte*, sb.; Prompt. Parv. Palsgrave has *vomyt*, verb. -L. *vomitus*, a vomiting, vomit; whence *vomitare*, to vomit often. -L. *vomitus*, pp. of *vomere*, to vomit. + Gk. *ἐμειν*, to vomit; Skt. *vam*, to vomit, spit out; Lithuan. *vemti*, -WEM, to spit out; Fick, i. 769. Der. *vomit*, vb.; *vomit-or-y*, causing to vomit. And see *em-et-ic*.

VORACITY, eagerness to devour. (F.-L.) In Cotgrave, -F. *voracité*, 'voracity'; Cot. -L. *voracitatem*, acc. of *voracitas*, hungriness. -L. *voraci-*, decl. stem of *vorax*, greedy to devour. -L. *vor-āre*, to devour. -L. *vorus*, adj. devouring; only in compounds, such as *carni-vorus*, flesh-devouring. β. The L. *vorus* stands for **guorus*, as shown by the allied Skt. *garu-*, devouring, as seen in *aja-gara*, a boa constrictor, lit. 'goat-devouring', from *aja-*, a goat. Cf. also Gk. *βορῆς*, gluttonous, *βορῆ*, meat, *βιβώμεν*, to devour. -WGER, to swallow down. Brugmann, i. § 653. Der. *voraci-ous*, from L. *voraci-*, decl. stem of *vorax*, greedy to devour; *voraci-ous-ly*, from the same root are *gramini-vorus*, *carni-vorus*, *omni-vorus*, &c., also *de-vour*.

VORTEX, a whirlpool, whirlwind. (L.) In Phillips, ed. 1706. -L. *vortex* (also *urtes*), a whirlpool, whirl, eddy. -L. *urtere*, to turn, whirl; see *Verse*. The pl. is *vortices*, as in Latin.

VOTE, an ardent wish, the expression of a decided wish or opinion, expressed decision. (L.) In Selden, Table-talk, Bishops in the Parliament, § 4. -L. *vōta*, a wish; or a vow. -L. *vōtum*, neut. of *vōtus*, pp. of *vōvere*, to vow; see *Vow*. Der. *vote-ive*, from L. *vōtus*, promised by a vow; *vote-ive*, adv. Also *vote-ary*, a coined word, L. L. ii. 37; *vote-ary-ess*, *Pericles*, iv. prol. 4; *vote-ress*, Mids. Nt. Dr. ii. 1. 123; *vote-ary-ist*, Timon, iv. 3. 27.

VOUCH, to warrant, attest, affirm strongly. (F.-L.) ME. *vouchen*, Gower, C. A. ii. 24; bk. iv. 668. -MF. *voucher*, 'to vouch, cite, pray in aid or call unto aid, in a suit', Cot. Marked by Cotgrave as a Norman word; cf. Norm. dial. *vocher*, to call (Moisy). -L. *vocāre*, to call, call upon, summon. See *Vocable*. Der. *vouch-er*; *vouch-safe*, q. v.

VOUCHSAFE, to vouch or warrant safe, sanction or allow without danger, condescend to grant. (F.-L.) Merely due to the phr. *vouch safe*, i. e. vouch or warrant as safe, guarantee, grant. The two words were run together into one. ME. *vouchen safe*, or *saue*. 'The kyng vouches it saue'; Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 260. 'Vouches sauf' his horse hire wedde'; Will. of Palerne, 1449; 'sauf wol I fouche', id. 4152. See *Vouch* and *Safe*.

VOUSSOIR, a stone forming part of an arch, the key-stone being the central one. (F.-L.) F. *vousoir*, OF. *voisoir*, a stone for an arch (Godefroy). -Late L. type **volsōrium*; from *volsūm*, equivalent to L. *volūtum*, neut. pp. of *volvere*, to roll. See *Volute*.

VOW, a solemn promise. (F.-L.) ME. *vow*, *vou*; pl. *vowes*, P. Plowman, B. prol. 71. [The ME. *avow* is commoner; it is a compound word with prefix *av-* (<L. *ad-*), but is frequently misprinted a *vow*; Tyrwhitt rightly has 'min avow'; Chaucer, C. T. 2339 (A 2237); 'this avowt'; id. 2416 (A 2414).] -OF. *vow*, *vou*, *veu* (mod. F. *vau*), a vow. -L. *vōtum*, a vow, lit. 'a thing vowed'; neut. of *vōtus*, pp. of *vōvere*, to promise, to vow. (N.B. Another *avow* answers to F. *avouer*, L. *advocāre*, and is a doublet of *avouch*.) Der. *vow*, verb, ME. *vowen*, Prompt. Parv. Also (from L. *vōtum*), *vole*, q. v.

VOWEL, a simple vocal sound; the letter representing it. (F.—L.) Spelt *vowel* in *Levins*, ed. 1570; and in *Palsgrave*, b. i. c. 2.—OF. *vowel*, *voiel*; F. *voyelle*, 'a vowel'; Cot.—L. *vocalem*, acc. of *voculus* (sc. *littera*), a vowel. Fem. of *voculus*, adj. sounding, vocal.—L. *vōx*, stem of *vōx*, a voice; see **Vocal**, **Voice**.

VOYAGE, a journey, passage by water. (F.—L.) ME. *viage*, Chaucer, C. T. 4679, 4720 (B 259, 300); *weige*, Rob. of Glouc. p. 200, l. 112. The later form *voyage* (as in *Caxton*, *Siege of Troy*, fol. 120) answers to the 15th cent. spelling of the F. word.—AF. *voiage*; OF. *voiage*, later *voyage*, 'voyage'; Cot.—L. *viaticum*, provisions for a journey, money or other requisites for a journey; whence also Ital. *viaggio*, Span. *viage*, Prov. *viage*; see *Ducange*.—L. *viaticus*, belonging to a journey.—L. *uia*, a way, journey. Der. *voyage*, verb, from F. *voyer*, 'to travel, goe a voyage'; Cot.; *voyager*. Also (from L. *uia*), *via-duct*, and related words given under **Viaduct**.

VULCANISE, to combine caoutchouc with sulphur, by heat. (F.—L.) Modern; F. *vulcaniser* (1878). Formed with suffix *-ise* (F. *-iser*, from Gk. *-izein*) from L. *Vulcānis*, god of fire, hence fire; see **Volsano**. Der. *vulcan-ite*, vulcanised caoutchouc.

VULGAR, used by the common people, native, common, mean, rude. (F.—L.) In Cor. i. 1. 219.—F. *vulgaire*, 'vulgar, common'; Cot.—L. *vulgāris*, vulgar.—L. *vulgus*, the common people; also spelt *vulguis*. The lit. sense is 'a throng, a crowd'; allied to Skt. *varga*-, a troop; OIrish *ful*, abundance (Stokes); W. *gwala*, fullness; Bret. *gwalc'h*, repletion. Stokes-Fick, p. 286. Der. *vulgar*, sb., L. L. i. 2. 51, from F. *vulgaire*, sb. Cot.; *vulgar-ly*, *vulgar-ise*, *vulgar-isim*, *vulgar-ism*. Also *vulgar-ate*, the E. name for the Latin version of the Bible known as the *Editio Vulgata* (see publications of the Parker Society, &c.); where *vulgata* is the fem. of *vulgatus*, pp. of *vulgare*, to make public, to publish.

VULNERABLE, liable to injury. (L.) In Mach. v. 8. 11.—L. *vulnerabilis*, wounding, likely to injure; but also (taken in the pass. sense) vulnerable (in late Latin).—L. *vulnerāre*, to wound.—L. *vulner*-, stem of *vulnus*, a wound; OL. *vulnus*. Allied to *vellere* (pt. t. *ul-si*), to pluck, pull, tear.—Gk. *oidhē*, W. *gweli*, Corn. *goly*, Skt. *vraṇa*-, a wound. Stokes-Fick, p. 285. Der. *vulner-ary*, from F. *vulneraire*, 'vulnerary, healing wounds', Cot., from L. *vulnerārius*, suitable for wounds. And see *vul-ture*.

VULPINE, fox-like, cunning. (F.—L.) 'The slyness of a vulpine craft'; Feltham, pt. i. Res. 10. Blount, ed. 1674, has: 'Vulpinate, to play the fox.'—MF. *vulpin*, 'fox-like'. Cot.—L. *vulpinus*, fox-like.—L. *ulp*-, base of *vulpes*, a fox; with suffix *-inus*. Allied to **Wolf** (see *Darbishire*, *Reliquiae Philologicae*, p. 92).

VULTURE, a large bird of prey. (L.) In Mach. iv. 3. 74. ME. *vultur*, Wyclif, Job, xxviii. 17, later version.—L. *vultur*, a vulture; (OL. *vultur*); lit. 'a plucker' or 'tearer'.—L. *ul*-, (*ul-*), as seen in *ul-si*, pt. t. of *vellere*, to pluck; with suffix *-tur* denoting the agent. See **Vulnerable**. Der. *vultur-ine*, from L. *vulturinus*, vulture-like.

WA-WE

WABBLE, **WOBBLE**, to reel, move unsteadily. (E.) 'Wabble, to vacillate, reel, waver'; Brockett. A voiced form of *wapple*, equivalent to prov. E. *wapper*, 'to move tremulously, *Somerset*'; Halliwell. Both *wabble* and *wapper* are frequentatives of *wap* in the sense 'to flutter, beat the wings' (Halliwell), whence also *wapping*, quaking, used by *Batman*, 1582 (id.). There are several verbs which take the form *wap*, but the one now under consideration is properly *whap*, a by-form of ME. *quappen*, to palpitate; see **Quaver**. Cf. *quabbe*, a bog, quagmire (Halliwell). So also Low G. *wabbeln* or *quabbeln*, to wobble; EFries. *wabbeln*, *kwabbeln*, to wobble; Swed. dial. *vabbla*, to move food to and fro in the mouth, which is given as a sense of *wobble* in the E. D. D. Cf. AS. *waspa*, foam. See **Whap**. **WACKE**, a kind of soft rock. (G.) Modern; geological.—G. *wacke*, 'a sort of stone, consisting of quartz, sand, and mica'; Flügel. MHG. *wacke*, OHG. *waggo*, a kind of flint.

WAD, a small bundle of stuff, a little mass of wool, &c. (Scand.) Nares (ed. Halliwell) cites 'a wadde of hay'; a bundle of hay, from the poet *Taylor's Works*, 1630. 'Make it [lupines] into wads or bottles'; Holland, tr. of *Pliny*, b. xvii. c. 9; cf. the phrase 'a bottle of hay'.—Swed. *vadd*, wadding; MSwed. *wad*, clothing, cloth, stuff (Ihre); Icel. *vadr*, stuff, only in the comp. *vadmál*, a plain woollen stuff, wadmál; cf. MSwed. *wadmál*, Dan. *vadmál*. Cf. G. *waite*, wadding, wad, a large fishing-net; *watten*, to dress cloth, to wad; also *waite*, cloth (Flügel). Hence Dan. *vat*, F. *ovate*, wadding. β. The

stuff called *wadmál* was formerly well known in England; in *Arnold's Chronicle* (repr. 1811), p. 236, we find, among imports, notice of 'Rolls of wadmál' and 'course [coarse] wadmál'. 'Pann' grisei qui vocantur wadmál'; (1326), *Wardrobe Acc.* 20. Edw. II. 26. 3. Q. R. Halliwell gives: 'Wadmál, a very thick coarse kind of woollen cloth; coarse tow given by doctors for cattle is also so called.' It may be that our wad is nothing but a shortened form of *wadmál* in the sense of coarse tow, or coarse stuff; it brings us, however, ultimately, to the same source. [The Icel. *vadr* properly means 'a fishing-line', just as the G. *watte* means 'a fishing-net']. The Icel. *vadmál* (from *mál*, a measure—E. *meal* (2)) is for *vðdmál*; from Icel. *vðd*, *vðð*, a piece of stuff, cloth as it leaves the loom, which is again allied to E. *weed*, a garment, as used in the phr. 'a widow's weeds'. γ. From Teut. base **wēd*, 3rd grade of Teut. root *WED*, as in Goth. *ga-widan*, OHG. *wetan*, to bind together. This base accounts for *wad*, stuff wound together < Icel. *vadr*, stuff bound or woven together, whilst the 2nd grade **wad* accounts for G. *watte*, a fishing-net (because twined together), and Icel. *vadr*, a fishing-line (because twisted together). See further under **Weed** (2). 8. The Russ. *vata*, F. *ovate*, wadding, Span. *huala*, Ital. *ovata*, may be of Teut. origin, the last form being due to an attempt to give it a sense from Ital. *ovo*, an egg. It is quite unnecessary to suppose (as *Diez*, not very confidently, suggests) that the whole set of words allied to *wad* are derived from the L. *ovum*, an egg. Der. *wadd-ing*; *wad-mal*, as above. (The prov. E. *wadmál* shows that the Olcel. form was *vðdmál*.)

WADDLE, to walk with short steps and unweildy gait. (E.) In *Shak. Romeo*, i. 3. 37. The frequentative of **Wade**, q. v. Der. *waddler*.

WADE, to walk slowly, esp. through water. (E.) ME. *waden*, Chaucer, C. T. 9558 (E 1684). AS. *wadan*, pt. t. *wōd*, to wade, trudge, go; 'wadan ofer wealdas', to trudge over the woods, *Genesis*, ed. Grein, 2886; see Grein, i. 636. 4. Du. *waden*, to wade, ford; Icel. *vada*, strong verb, pt. t. *vōð*, to wade, to rush through, whence *vōð*, sb., a ford; Dan. *vade*; Swed. *vada*; OHG. *watan*, pt. t. *wōt*; the mod. G. *waten* is only a weak verb. β. All from the Teut. base *WAD*, to go, press through, make one's way; Idg. **WADH*, to go; whence also L. *wādere*, to go, *uadum*, a ford. Der. *wad-le*, q. v.; *wad-er*; and compare (from L. *wādere*) *s-wade*, *in-vade*, *per-vade*.

WADI, **WADY**, a water-course, river. (Arab.) From Arab. *wādī*, a water-course, channel, river-bed; *Richt. Dict.*, p. 1624. **WADMAL**, **WADMALL**; see under **Wad**.

WAFER, a thin small cake, usually round, a thin leaf of paste. (F.—Olow G.) ME. *wafre*, pl. *wafres*, Chaucer, C. T. 3379; P. *Plowman*, B. xiii. 271. We find Low L. *gasfras*, glossed by *wafurs*, in *John de Garlande*; *Wright's Voc.* i. 126, l. 14.—AF. *wafre*, Liber Custum. p. 473; OF. *wafre*, mod. F. *gaufre*, a wafer. The form *wafre* occurs in a quotation, dated 1433, given by *Roquefort* in his *Supplement*, s. v. *Autier*; cf. *wafret* in *Godefroy*. (The more usual OF. form was *gaufre*, or *goffre*, in which *g* is substituted for the orig. *w*.) In this quotation we have mention of *un fer a wafres*, an iron on which to bake wafers. Cf. Walloon *wāfe*, *wāffle*, a wafer. β. The word is of Low G. origin; *Hexham* gives MDu. *waffel*, 'a wafer'; *waffel-ysse*, 'a wafer-iron to bake wafers in', of which *fer a wafres* is a translation; mod. Du. *wafel*, a wafer, *wafel-ijzer*, a wafer-iron. So also Low G. *wafeln*, pl. *wafers*; *wafel-isern*, a wafer-iron. Webster's *Dict.* gives *waffle* and *waffle-iron* as E. words; they are obviously borrowed from Dutch immediately, and seem to be modern. Cf. also G. *waffel*, a wafer, *waffel-eisen*, a wafer-iron; Dan. *vaffel*, Swed. *vaffla*; from Low G. *wafel*. γ. The *wafel* (dotted regularly with small indentations) was named from its resemblance to a piece of honey-comb or cake of wax in a bee-hive; from a Low G. form allied to G. *wabe*, a honey-comb, cake of wax, a derivative from the Teut. base **wēb* (2nd grade **wōb*), to weave, *Richt. iii.* 289; the comb constructed by the bees being, as it were, woven together. The *f* appears in Icel. *vuf*, a weft, Swed. *vuf*, a web, AS. *wefan*, to weave; see **Weave**. The spelling with *ae* (in *Hexham*) of the MDu. word suggests a derivation from **wēb*, the 3rd grade of the root. The form *waffel* is a diminutive. Der. *wafser*, verb; *wafser-er*, a wafer-seller, Chaucer, C. T. 12413 (C 479); ME. *wafser-estre*, a female wafer-seller, P. *Plowman*, B. v. 641.

WAFT, to bear along through air or water. (E.) 'Neither was it thought that they should get any passage at all, till the ships at *Middleborough* were returned, . . . by the force whereof they might be the more strongly wafted over'; *Hakluyt's Voyages*, i. 175. *Shak.* has it in several senses; (1) to beckon, as by a wave of the hand, *Merch. Ven.* v. 11; *Timon*, i. 1. 70; (2) to turn quickly, *Wint. Tale*, i. 2. 372; (3) to carry or send over the sea, *K. John*, ii. 73; 2 *Hen. VI.* iv. 1. 114; 116; 3 *Hen. VI.* iii. 3. 253; v. 7. 41. He also has *waftage*, passage by water, *Com. Errors*, iv. 1. 95; *wafture* (old edd. *wafter*), the waving of the hand, a gesture, *Jul. Cæs.* ii. 1. 246. We must also note, that *Shak.* has *waf* both for the pt. t. and pp.; see

Merch. Ven. v. 11; K. John, ii. 73. [Rich. cites *waft* as a pt. t., occurring in Gamelyn, 785, but the best MSS. have *fast*; so that this is nothing to the point.] *β*. The word *waft* is not old, and does not occur in ME.; it seems to be nothing but a variant of *waive*, used as a verb, formed by taking the pp. and pt. t. *waved* (shortened to *waft* by rapid pronunciation), as the infinitive mood of a new verb. This is by no means an isolated case; by precisely the same process we have mod. E. *hoist*, due to *hoised*, pp. of Tudor Eng. *hoise*, and mod. E. *graft*, due to *graffed*, pp. of Tudor Eng. *graff*; while Spenser actually writes *waift* and *weft* instead of *Waif*, q.v. By way of proof, we should notice the exact equivalence of *waved* and *waft* in the following passages. 'Yet towards night a great sort [number of people] came doune to the water-side, and *waved* us on shoare [beckoned us ashore] with a white flag; Hakluyt's Voyages, vol. ii. pt. ii. p. 34 (also on p. 33). 'And *waft* [beckoned] her love To come again to Carthage; Merch. Ven. v. 11. And again, we must particularly note Lowland Sc. *waft*, to wave, shake, fluctuate, and as a sb., a hasty motion, the act of waving, a signal made by waving (Jamieson); this is merely the Northern form of *waive*. 'And therefore schall y *waiffe* it away; York Plays, p. 301. In Gawain Douglas's translation of Virgil (Aeneid, i. 310), we have, in the edition of 1839, 'With wynd *waving* hir haris lowist of tres', where another edition (cited by Wedgwood) has *wafting*. So also, in Barbour's Bruce, ix. 245, xi. 193, 513, we have the forms *wafand*, *wafand*, *wafand*, all meaning 'waving', with reference to banners waving in the wind. *γ*. We thus see that *waft* is due to *waft* or *waved*, pp. and pt. t. of *waft* or *waft*; cf. AS. *wafian*, to wave with the hand, and see further under *Wave* (1). Der. *waft-age*, *wafture*, as above; *waft*, sb., *waft-er*.

WAG, to move from side to side, shake to and fro. (Scand.) ME. *waggen*, introduced (probably) as a Northern word in Chaucer, C. T. 4037 (A 4039); cf. P. Plowman, B. viii. 31, xvi. 41. Earlier, in Havelock, 89.—MSwed. *wagga*, to wag, fluctuate; whence *wagga*, a cradle, *wagga*, to cradle a cradle (1hre); Swed. *wagga*, a cradle; or as verb, to rock a cradle; Norw. *wagga*, to wag. Cf. Icel. *wagga*, a cradle; Dan. *wagge*, a cradle, also, to rock a cradle; AS. *wægan*, to wag, OHG. *weggen*, Goth. *wagian*. Closely allied to AS. *wagian*, to move, vacillate, rock (Grein, i. 637), which became ME. *wagen*, and could not have given the mod. form *wag*. In Wyclif, Luke, vi. 25, the later version has *waggid* with the *w*, where the earlier version has *wauid*. *β*. The AS. *wagian* is a secondary weak verb, from the strong verb *wægan* (pt. t. *wag*, pp. *wegen*), to bear, move, carry (*weigh*), Grein, i. 655; and similarly the MSwed. *wagga* is from the 2nd grade **wag* of Teut. **wægan*, cognate with L. *ueh-ere*, to carry, from Idg. **wegh-*, to carry; see *Wegh*, *Wagon*. Der. *wag*, sb., a droll fellow, L. L. L. v. 2. 108; as to which Wedgwood plausibly suggests that it is an abbreviation for *wag-halter*, once a common term for a rogue or gallow-bird, one who is likely to *wag* in a *halter* (or rather, to *wag* or *sway* a *halter*), see Nares; and cf. 'little young *wags* . . . these are lackies; 'Holinshead, Descr. of Ireland, ed. 1808, p. 68; also 'Oh! thou crafty *wag-string*! Heywood, Eng. Traveller, Act iv (near end); 'a *wag-halter* page, Ford, The Fancies, A. i. sc. 2. Hence *wagg-ish*, *wagg-ish-ly*, *wagg-er-y* (formed like *knav-er-y*). Also *wagg-le*, q.v.; *wag-tail*, q.v.; *wag-moire*, a quagmire, Spenser, Shep. Kal. Sept. 130. And see *wedge*.

WAGE, a gage, pledge, stake, pay for service; pl. *Wages*, pay for service. (F.—Teut.) ME. *wage*, usually in the sense of pay, Rob. of Brunne, p. 319, l. 19; for which the pl. *wages* occurs only two lines above. 'Wage, or hyre, Stipendium, salarium; Prompt. Parv. We now usually employ the word in the plural.—AF. *wage*, a prize, Langtoft, l. 222; *wages*, pl., Fr. Chron. of London, p. 83; OF. *wager*, also *gage*, a gage, pledge, guarantee (Burguy); hence it came to mean a stipulated payment. The change from initial *w* to *g* (and even, as here, to *g*) is not uncommon in OF. A verbal sb. from OF. *wager*, *gager*, *gagier*, to pledge; cf. Walloon *wager*, to pledge.—Low L. *wadiere*, to pledge.—Low L. *wadium*, a pledge.—Goth. *wadi*, a pledge; whence *gawadijon*, to pledge. *β*. The Goth. *wadi* is cognate with AS. *wæd*, a pledge; see *Wed* (1). Der. *wage*, verb, ME. *wagen*, to engage or go bail, P. Plowman, B. iv. 97, from OF. *wager*, verb, as above. Also *wager*, q.v.; *en-gage*, q.v. Doublet, *gage* (1). *γ*. To *wage war* was formerly to *declare war*, *engage* in it, not merely to carry it on, as now; cf. the phr. 'wager of battle'; see Wedgwood.

WAGER, a pledge, bet, something staked upon a chance. (F.—Teut.) ME. *wageour*, Assembly of Ladies, st. 55, l. 383; *spelt waiour*, Politt. Songs, ed. Wright, p. 218, l. 19, in a song dated 1308.—OF. *wageure*, orig. form of OF. *gageure*, 'a wager, Cot.—Low L. *wadiāura*, sb. formed from the pp. of *wadiere*, to pledge, also to *wag* (as shown in Duncane); see *Wage*. Der. *wager*, verb, Haml. iv. 7. 135; *wager-er*.

WAGGLE, to wag frequently. (Scand.) Shak. has *wagglings*, Much Ado, ii. 1. 119. The frequentative of *Wag*, q.v. Another frequentative form (with *-er* instead of *-el* or *-le*) appears in ME. *wageren*, to tremble, in Wyclif, Eccles. xii. 3, early version; the later version has *tremble*. Cf. Swed. dial. *wagla*, to totter; also G. *wackeln* (whence Swed. *wackla*); Pomeran. *waggeln*, to waggle; Low G. *wigel-wageln*, to wiggle-waggle; Du. *waggelen*, to totter.

WAGON, WAGGON, a wain, a vehicle for goods. (Du.) The spelling with double *g* merely serves to show that the vowel *a* is short. We find the spelling *waggon* in Romeo. i. 4. 59 (ed. 1623); *wagon*, Spenser, F. Q. i. 5. 28. The word is not very old, and not E., being borrowed from Dutch. (The E. form is *wain*.) 'They trusted all their harnes in *waganes*;' Berners, tr. of Froissart, vol. i. c. 62 (R.); 'charyotts or *waggans*;' Cavendish, Life of Wolsey, p. 88.—Du. *wagen*, 'a wagon, or a waine,' Hexham. *†* AS. *wægn*, a wain; see *Wain*. *γ*. The mod. F. *wagon* is borrowed from English. Doublet, *wain*. Der. *waggon-er*, Romeo, i. 4. 64.

WAGTAIL, the name of a bird. (Hybrid; Scand. and E.) In King Lear, ii. 2. 73; and in Palsgrave. Formerly called a *wag-start* (start meaning tail); ME. *wagstart*, Voc. 763. 2. From *Wag* and *Tail*. Cf. Swed. *wippstjert*, a wagstart or wagtail; from *wippra*, to wag.

WAIF, anything found astray without an owner. (F.—Scand.) ME. *waif*, *weif*; the pl. is *waynes* or *weynes* (with *u*=*v*), P. Plowman, B. prol. 94; C. i. 92. A Norman-French law-term.—AF. *waif*, Lib. Customarum, 434, 775; OF. *waif*, later *gaif*, pl. *waives*, *gaives*. Godefroy gives *gaif*, a thing lost and not claimed; *choses gaives*, things lost and not claimed; also *wayne*, a waif, which is a feminine form, evolved from a pl. form *waynes*, of which the sing. would be *waif* or *waif*. Cotgrave has: 'Choses *guyves*, weites, things forsaken, miscarried, or lost,' &c. *Waif* is an old Norman-French term, and of Norse origin.—ONorse **weif*, Icel. *veif*, anything flapping about, applied, e.g. to the fin of a seal; *veifan*, a moving about uncertainly, whence *veifanar-orð*, 'a word of wafting,' a rumour; from *veifa*, to vibrate, move about, whence *veif-skati*, a spendthrift, lit. one who squanders coin. *β*. The ONorse *v* was sounded as *f*, *w*, and thus **weifa* (Icel. *veifa*) is the source of E. *waive*, vb., whence *waif* seems to have been derived as a verbal sb. Cf. Norw. *veiva*, to swing about. A *waif* is a thing tossed loosely abroad, and then abandoned. See further under *Waive*, *v*. *γ*. We may also note that Spenser writes *waift*, F. Q. iv. 12. 31; *weft*, id. v. 3. 27, where the *i* is unoriginal (just as in *waft*), and due to the pp. *waved*. *¶* The E. *weft* (from *weave*) is a different word. So also is *waive*, though easily confused with *waive*, when used as a verb.

WAIL, to lament. (Scand.) ME. *wailen*, *wailen*, Chaucer, C. T. 1297 (A 1295); Wyclif, Matt. xxiv. 30.—Icel. *wæla* (formerly **wæla*), to wail; also spelt *wæla*, mod. Icel. *wala*; Swed. dial. *wæla*, to wail; Dan. dial. *wæle*, to wail, *wæl*, a wail; Norw. *wæla*, to bleat. Orig. 'to cry woe'; from *wæ*, *wel*, woe! used as an interjection; cf. the curious ME. *waymenten*, to lament, Prompt. Parv., formed from the same interjection with the F. suffix *-ment*, and apparently imitated from L. *lamentare*. *†* Ital. *guaiolare*, to wail, cry woe; from *guai*, woe! a word of Teut. origin; cf. Goth. *wai*, woe! whence Goth. *waiajmerjan*, to lament. See *Wo*. Der. *wail-ing*.

WAIN, a waggon, vehicle for goods. (E.) ME. *wain*; written *wayn*, Rob. of Glouc. p. 416, l. 8596. AS. *wægn*, a wain; also used in the contracted form *wæn*, Grein, ii. 644. *†* Du. *wagen* (whence E. *wagon* was borrowed in the 15th or 16th century); OSax. *wagan*; Icel. *vagn*; Dan. *vogn*; Swed. *wagn*; G. *wagen*, OHG. *wagian*. *β*. The AS. *wægn* soon passed into the form *wæn* by the loss of *g* (sounded as *y*), just as AS. *regn* became *ræn*, mod. E. *rain*; cf. *hail*, *nail*, *tail*, in which *g* similarly disappears; so also E. *day* from AS. *dag*, &c. Hence it is impossible to regard *wagon* as a true E. word. *γ*. All the above forms are from Teut. **waggon*, *m.*, a wain, carriage; from the 2nd grade (**wag*) of Teut. **wægun*, to carry; from Idg. **wegh-*, to carry, whence E. *vehicle*. From the same root we have L. *ueh-iculum*, Skt. *vahanu-*, a vehicle, Skt. *vah-ya*, Gk. *ōx-os*, a car, Irish *fen*, a car, Russ. *voz*, a load. See *Vehicle*. Doublet, *wagon* or *waggon*. And see *Wegh*.

WAINSCOT, panelled boards on the walls of rooms. (Du.) In Shak. As You Like It, iii. 3. 88. Applied to any kind of panelled work. I find: 'a tabyll of waynscott with to [two] joynted trestellis; Bury Wills, ed. Tymms, p. 115, in a will dated 1522; also 'a rownde tabyll of waynscott with lok and key, id. p. 116; also 'a brode cheste of waynscott,' id. p. 117. Still earlier, I find *waynscot* in what appears to be a list of imports; Arnold's Chron. (1502), ed. 1811, p. 236, l. 4. And much earlier 'c du bord appelle *waynscott*,' Liber Albus, p. 238. Hakluyt even retains something of the Du. spelling, where he speaks of 'boards [boards] called *waghen-scot*;' Voyages, i. 173.—Du. *wagen-schot*, 'wainscot;' Hexham. Low G. *wagenschot*, the best kind of oak-wood, well-grained and without

knots. Cf. Low G. *bühenschot*, the best kind of beech-wood, without knots, in which the former part of the word is Low G. *bühen*, beechen, adj. formed from *bock*, a beech. (We may here remark that *E. wainscot*, in the building trade, is applied to the best kind of oak-timber only, used for panelling because it would not 'cast' or warp; see *Wainscot* in Trench, Select Glossary.) *β*. The Du. *schot* (like *E. shot*) has numerous senses, of which one is 'a closure of boards,' Hexham. It also meant 'a shot, a cast, or a throw, the floure of meale, revenue or rent, gaine or money, a shot or score to pay for any things,' id. Sewel also explains *schot* by 'a wainscot, partition, a stop put to anything, the pace (of a ship), a hogs-sty.' See *Shot*. *γ*. The mod. Du. *wagen-schot* is an altered form, due to popular etymology; as if the derivation were from Du. *wagen*, a wain or waggon; see *Wain*. But the older form is MDu. *waeghe-schot* (without *n*, Kilian); which some (see Ten Kate, Aencliding, &c. (1723), ii. 507) wrongly take to be connected with MDu. *waech*, *weegh*, Du. *weeg*, a wall, cognate with AS. *wāh*, OFries. *wāch*, OSax. *weg*, a wall, and allied to Icel. *vegg*, Goth. *waddja*, a wall. See the article by J. B. Vinckers, in *Tenatidate*, dated Oct. 7, 1883, from which I quote: 'Dutch shipwrights still use a very remarkable term *wageren*, meaning "to cover the inside of a ship with boards," from which is derived the pl. noun *wageringen*, the inside boards.' *δ*. A better theory is that given in Kilian, which connects *waeghe* with MDu. *waeghe* (G. *wage*, AS. *weg*, Goth. *wēg*), a wage; with reference to the waving grain appearing upon the cleft wood. This suits the phonology better. *ε*. Hexham also has *want-schot*, wainscot, from *want*, a wall; and explains *want-schotten* by 'to wainscott walls.' Der. *wainscot*, verb.

WAIST, the middle part of the human body, or of a ship. (E.) Spelt *waist* in Palsgrave. ME. *waist*, called *waiste* of a *mannys myddel* or *waist* of the *myddel* in Prompt. Parv. The dat. *waiste* is in Gower, C. A. ii. 373, l. 13. The right sense is 'growth,' hence the thick part or middle of the body, where the size of a man is developed; we find the spelling *waiste* (dat. case) with the sense of 'strength,' in O. Eng. Homilies, l. 77, l. 3. It answers to an AS. form **waist*, **waet*, not found, though the nearly related *waestm*, growth, also fruit, p. -lance, is a very common word; see Grein, ii. 650. Indeed, the AS. *waestm* became *waeste*, *waeste* in later English, and it is by no means improbable that the mod. E. *waist* was suggested by it. In Genesis and Exodus, 1910, Joseph is described as being 'bricest of *waspenes*,' certainly miswritten (in the MS.) for 'bricest of *waestnes*,' i.e. fairest of form or shape, 'well-waisted.' = AS. *waestan*, to grow, to wax; from Teut. base **waks-* (as in Goth. *wakjan*, to wax); whence AS. **waks-ful*, **weat*; cf. AS. *waestm*, formed like *bliss-m* (E. *blossom*) from *blissan*, to flourish. See *Wax* (1). So also Goth. *waikjan*, out-growth, *waikjan*, to grow; OIG. *wakst*, *wast*, growth, *waks-an*, to grow. Further allied to Goth. *wakstun*, growth; Icel. *vætt*, stature, also shape, *wætt*; Dan. *væst*, *væst*, *væst*, growth, size. Der. *waist-band*, *waist-coat*, spelt *wæst-coat* in Browne, Britannia's Pastors, b. i. s. 5, l. 106 from the end; and see Nares.

WAITE, to watch, stay in expectation, abide, lie in ambush. (F.—Low L. OIG.) ME. *waiten*, P. Plowman, B. v. 202; Havelok, 512.—AF. *waiter*, to watch, Langtoft, i. 448; OF. *waiter*, *waitier*, also *guiter*, *guiter* (Godefroy), later *guetter*, 'to watch, ward, mark, heed, note, dog, stalk after, lie in wait for'; Cot. Cf. Walloon *waitier*, to spy. A denominative verb. = AF. *waite*, Liber Albus, p. 646; OF. *wait*, *gaite* (Godefroy), a guard, sentinel, watchman, or spy; later *gaite*, 'watch, ward, heed, also the watch, or company appointed to watch'; Cot.—Low L. *waite*, a guard; whence *waiteira*, to guard, Ducange (>OF. *waitier*).—OHG. *wakst*, MHG. *wakste*, G. *wacht*, a guard, watch; whence was formed G. *wächter*, a watchman. (The Icel. *wakta*, to watch, is merely borrowed from G., not a true Scand. word.) *β*. The sh. *wak-ta* answers to a Teut. type **wak-ton-*, m., for **wak-ton-*, a watcher, one who is awake; from Teut. **wak-an-*, to wake; see *Wake* (1). Der. *wait-er*, ME. *waitere*, a watchman, Wyclif, 4 Kings ix. 17 (once MS. of later version). Also *wait*, sb., chiefly in the plur. 'to lie in wait,' Acts, xxiii. 21. The ME. *waite* properly signifies a watchman or spy, as in Cursor Mundi, 11541, from OF. *waite*, as above, and is really an older word than the verb, as above shown; it only remains to us in the phrase 'the Christmas waits,' where a *wait* is 'one who is awake,' for the purpose of playing music at night; cf. *Waite*, a spy; *Waite*, waker, Vigil; Prompt. Parv. 'Assint etiam excubie vigiles [glossed by OF. *vegies veliales*], cornibus suis strepitum et clangorem et sonitum facientes.' Wright's Voc. i. 106, l. 1. Also *wait-ing*, *wait-ing-woman*, K. Lear, iv. i. 65; *a-wait*, vb., q. v.

WAIVE, to relinquish, abandon a claim. (F.—Scand.) Chiefly in the phr. 'to waive a claim,' as in Cotgrave (see below). ME. *waiven*, *waiven* (with *w=*), a difficult and rather vague word, chiefly in the sense 'to set aside' or 'shun,' also 'to remove' or 'push aside'; see P. Plowman, B. v. 611 (where the MS. may be read

waive); id. B. xx. 167; Chaucer, C. T. 4728, 9357, 10298, 17127, 17344 (B 308, E 1483, 2424, H 178, I 33), Troil. ii. 284; Gower, C. A. i. 276, bk. ii. 3469.—AF. *waiver*, to waive, Year-Books of Edw. I (1293-3), pp. 39, 53, 55, 205; OF. *waiver* (Godefroy), to cede, abandon; later *guesier*, 'to waive, refuse, abandon, give over, surrender, resigne'; Cot. The AF. *waif*, sb., is in the Liber Custumarum, pp. 151, 434, 486; OF. *gaif* in Godefroy; see *Waif*. Ducange gives Low L. *waivare*, to waive, abandon, *waivium*, a waif, or a beast without an owner, *waivus*, adj., abandoned as a waif, which are merely Latinised forms of the F. words; and he remarks that these words are of common occurrence. *β*. The sb. seems to be from the vb.—ONorse **weifa*, Icel. *veifa*, to vibrate, swing about, move to and fro in a loose way; Norw. *veiva*, to swing about, to turn a grindstone, Swed. *veiva*, to wind; cf. Low G. *waifen*, to swing about, to toss (Schambach). Hence the sense 'to cast loose.'—OIG. *waibin*, MHG. *weiben*, *waiben*, to fluctuate, swing about; cf. Goth. *bi-waibjan*, to wind about; Skt. *wēp*, to shake. (✓WELP.)

γ. Distinct from *wave*, despite some similarity in the sense; but the words have been confused.

WAKE (1), to cease from sleep, be brisk. (F.) ME. *waken*, strong verb, pt. *wok*, Chaucer, C. T. Group A, 1393 (Six-text); where Tyrwhitt, l. 1395, prints *wokok*; also *wakien*, weak verb, to keep awake, pp. *waked*, Havelok, 2999. Corresponding to these verbs, we should now say 'he waked,' and 'he was waked.' [They are both distinct from ME. *waknen*, to waken; which see under *Waken*.] AS. *wacan*, to arise, come to life, be born, pt. *wac*, pp. *wacen*; also *wacian*, to wake, watch, pt. *wacode*, *wacode*; Grein, ii. 635.—Goth. *wakan*, pt. *wak*, pp. *wakans*, to wake, watch; whence *wakjan*, weak verb, only in comp. *wakjanjan*, to wake from sleep; Icel. *waken* (weak verb); Icel. *waka* (weak); Dan. *vagge*; Swed. *vaki*; G. *wachen*. *β*. All from Teut. base *WAK*, to be brisk, be awake, allied to Idg. **wegw-* to be vigorous, whence *Vigil*, *Vegetable*, q. v. Brugmann, ii. § 804. Der. *wake* (weak verb), to rouse, answering to AS. *wacian*, as above; *wake*, sb., a vigil, ME. *wake*, Ancien. Kiwe, p. 314, l. 2 from bottom, from AS. *wake*, occurring in the comp. *nicht-waken*, a night-wake, Grein, ii. 286, l. 5. Also *wake-ful*, Spenser, F. Q. iii. 9. 7, substituted for AS. *wacod* or *wacod* (allied to L. *vigil*), Cot. 315. 26; hence *wake-ful-ly*, *wake-ful-ness*, q. v., *wake-en*, q. v., *watch*, q. v.

WAKE (2), the track of a ship. (Scand.) 'In the wake of the ship (as it called), or the smoothness which the ship's passing has made (on the sea); Daupier's Voyages, an. 1699 (R.).' *Wake*, (among seamen) is taken for that smooth water which a ship leaves astern when under sail, and is also called the ship's way; Phillips, ed. 1706. 'In Norfolk, where the breads [large tarps] are mostly frozen over, the spaces of open water are called wakes.' Wedgwood. Like many other E. Anglian words, *wake* is of Scand. origin. It was originally cut for a ship in a frozen lake or sea; and esp. to the passage cut for a ship in a frozen lake or sea; thence it was easily transferred to denote the smooth water track left behind a ship that had made its way through ice, and at last (by a complete forgetfulness of its true use) was applied to the smooth track left behind a vessel when there is no ice at all. And even, in prov. E., rows of green damp grass are called *wakes* (Halliwell).—Icel. *wak* (stem *wak-*, gen. sing. *wakna*), a hole, opening in ice; *drag þeir skipi milli vakanna*—to drag their ship between [or along] wakes (Vigfussun); Swed. *wak*, an opening in ice; Norw. *wak*, the same, whence *wakjan*, to cut a hole in ice, especially to hew out a passage for ships in frozen water' (Asen); N'ries, *wak*, Dan. *vage*, the same. 'The mod. Du. *wak* (like E. *wake*) is merely borrowed from Scandinavian. The orig. sense is a 'moist' or 'wet' place, and it is allied to Icel. *viskr*, moist, *viskra*, to moisten, to water, *viskra*, moisture, juice, whence Lowland Sc. *wak*, moist, watery; so also Dan. *wake*, juice. Teut. type **wakwaz*, moist (Frank); Teut. base *WIK*, to wet, answering to Idg. root **wegw-*, to wet, whence Gk. *βη-ρην*, L. *βι-ρην*, *βι-ρην*, see further under *Humid*. Brugmann, i. § 628 (3). *β*. The F. *ouiche*, formerly also *ouage*, now usually *houache*, the wake of a ship, is clearly borrowed from English, as Littre says. The connexion between *wake*, a wet track through ice, and prov. E. *wake*, a row of damp grass, is sufficiently clear. Cf. Homer's *βυρρὰ κλειυεβα*, Od. iii. 71. From the same root is *quaff*, q. v.

WAKEN, to awake. (K.) This verb is of considerable grammatical importance, and should be carefully studied, being one of a class not very common in mod. E., and peculiarly liable to be misunderstood. The point is, that it was orig. *intransitive*, whereas in Shk. it is *transitive only*, 3 Hen. VI. iv. 3. 19, Romeo, iii. i. 28, iv. 4. 24, Oth. ii. 1. 188; &c. In mod. English, verbs in *-en*, by a singular change, are mostly transitive, such as *strengthen*, *embolden*, &c.; but this is just contrary to the older usage, not only in ME. and AS. but in the Teut. languages generally. The subject is discussed in Grimm's Grammar, ed. 1837, iv. 23, where he shows that Goth.

auk-a, I eke, or increase, answers to Gk. *αἰῶν*, whereas *aukna* (= I eke-n) answers to Gk. *αἰδέσθαι*, in the middle voice; and there was also in Gothic a third form *auwada*=Gk. *αἰδέσθαι* in the passive voice.

β. The ME form is *waken* or *wahnen*, intransitive. 'So þat he bigan to waken'=so that he began to waken (or be aroused from sleep), Havelock, 2164. AS. *wacnan*, to arise, be aroused, be born; Grein, ii. 642. The formative -n- in *wac-n* is due to the pp. suffix -n (Teut. -awo-) seen in AS. *wacenn*, pp. of *wac-an*, to wake; so that *wac-n* an orig. meant 'to become awake.' Allied to AS. *wacan*, to wake; see *Waka*, +Icel. *wakna*, to become awake; allied to *vaka*, to wake; Swed. *wakna*, allied to *vaka*; Dan. *vagune*, allied to *vagge*; Goth. *gawaknan*, allied to *wahan*; whence pres. part. pl. *gawaknandans*=becoming awake, Luke, ix. 32. Der. *a-waken*.

WALE (1). **WEAL**, the mark of a stroke of a rod or whip upon the flesh, a streak, a ridge, a plank along a ship's side. (E). Sometimes spelt *wealk*, but a *wealk* is properly a blister; see **WHEEL** (1). 'The wales, marks, scars, and cicatrices'; Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 459 (R). 'The wales or marks of stripes and lashes'; id. p. 547 (R). **MK. wale**. 'Wale, or strype'; Prompt. Parv. 'Wychtly on the wale [gunwale] they wye vp their ankrs'; Morle Arthur, 740. **AS. walu** (pl. *wala*), a wael, mark of a blow, occurring 4 times in glosses; also, a ridge (Toller). We also find **OS. wurt-wala** (*-wala*), properly the shoot or stem of a root, as when the root of a tree projects from the ground, hence used for 'root' simply; cf. 681 plantadust wyrttruman hys = thou plantest his roots, *l. lxix*, 10. cf. Spelman, where the Trinity MS. has 681 wurtwalo (*sic wurtwalo*), the last word being corrupted written for *wurtwala*. The orig. sense was 'rod', hence the rounded half-buried side-shoot of a root (as above), or the raised stripe or ridge caused by the blow of a rod or whip. Hence also the sense of ridge or plank along the edge of a ship, as in the comp. **gun-wale**, q. v. + OFries. *walu*, a rod, wand; only in the comp. *walubera*, *walebera*, a rod-bearer, a pilgrim; + OFries. *walu*, a wael; + NFriesic *wal*, a staff, rod (Outzen); Icel. *wal* (gen. *walar*), a round stick, a staff; Swed. dial. *val*, a round stick, cudgel, flail-handle (Kietz); Goth. *walus*, a staff; Luke, ix. 3. **B.** All from the Teut. types (*walton*-, *waltu*-, *waluz*-, a round stick, so named from its roundness; the sense of 'rounded ridge' still lingers in mod. E. *wale*; cf. Icel. *walr*, round, OFries. *waluz*, to turn round, Russ. *wal*, a cylinder, *walid*(*e*), to roll; allied to *L. uolvere*, to turn, Gk. *diagein*, to turn round. (2) **WEL**. See **Volute**. Der. **gun-wale**,

WALE (2), choice; as a vb., to choose. (Scand.) Obsolete; except in N. dialects. ME. *walen*, to choose, Wars of Alexander, 4655; from *wale*, sb., choice, Allit. Troy-book, 11052.—Olf. **wal*, Icel. *val*, choice; Swed. *val*; MDan. *val*; + OlfG. *wale*, choice; G. *wahl*. Hence Icel. *valja*, to choose, Swed. *välja*, Dan. *vælge*; cf. Gotl. *waljan*, to choose, Skt. *varaya*, to choose, causal form of *vr*, to choose. From Teut. **wal*. Idg. **wal*, and grade of **wel-*, to desire. See Will (1).

WALK, *v.* [*g.*, *walk*, *n.*; *g.*, *walken*, *v.*] To move along on foot without running. (*E.*) ME. *walke*, formerly a strong verb; pt. *walk*, pp. *walken*. The pt. *t. walk* occurs in the Fricke of Conscience, ll. 4248, 4390; the pp. is spelt *walke*, King Horn, ed. Launby, 953. AS. *wælcian*, pp. *wæole*, pp. *wælcen*, to roll, to toss oneself about, rove about, esp. used of the movement or flow of water; Grein, i. 669. Thus the orig. sense was 'to roll,' much as in the proverb 'a rolling [moving] stone gathers no moss.' Hence the ME. *walker*, Wyclif, Mark, ix. 2 (earlier version), lit. a roller, a term applied to a fuller of cloth from his stamping on or pressing it; AS. *wælcere*=I., *fulto*, Voc. 407. 29; *Walker* is still common as a proper name. +Du. *walken*, to work or make a hat; MDu. *walkēn*, 'to press, to squeeze, or to strain'; *walcker*, 'a fuller'; Ilexham; Iccl. *walka*, *wolka*, to roll, to stamp, to roll oneself, to wallow; *wilk*, a tossing about; Swed. *walka*, to roll, to roll, to work; *wälke*, to fall, to mail; G. *wälken*, to mail, OHG. *walkan*, to fall, to roll or turn oneself round, to move about; hence G. *walker*, a fuller. +Fr. *walc* from Vulg. base WALK, to roll about, answering to Idg. WALG, whence Skt. *val*, to go by leaps. Der. *walk*, sk. Tw. Nt. i. 3. 138; *walking-stick*, Rich. II. ii. 3. 151; *walk-ing-stick*. Also *walk-er*, a fuller, P. Plowman, C. i. 222. And see *wallow*.

WALL, a stone fence, a fence of stone or brick, a rampart. (L. *ME. wall*, appearing as *walle*, Chaucer, C. T. 8923 (E 1047). *AS. weal, weall*, a rampart of earth, a wall of stone; Grein, ii. 67r. Not a Teut. word, but borrowed from the famous L. *vallum*, a rampart, whence also W. *gwâl*, a rampart, as well as Du. *wal*, Swed. *vall*, G. *wall*, &c. β . The L. *vallum* is a collective sb., signifying a row or line of stakes—L. *vallus*, a stake, pale, palisade; lit. a protection. Allied to Olrish *fâl*, a hedge; Stokes-Fick, p. 276. ¶ The true AS. word for 'wall' was *wæll*, Grein, ii. 643 (where the accent is wrongly omitted), whence *ME. wowe*, P. Plowman, B. iii. 61 (obsolete). *Dex. wall*, verb, *ME. wallen*, *Robt. of Glouc.* p. 51, l. 1160; *wall-flower*, *wall-fruit*; also *wall-newt*, K. Lear, iii. 4. 135. ~~See~~ No connection with *wall-eyed*.

WALLA, WALLAH, short for *Competition-walla*. (Hind.-Skt.) A *competition-walla* is an Anglo-Indian term, applied, after 1836, to one who entered the Civil Service by the competitive system then established. See Yule, who explains that the Hind. *-wālā* is properly a Hindi adjectival suffix, with a similar value to that of Lat. *-arius*, or E. *-er*; so that *competition-walla = competition-er*, i. e. competitor. Cf. Hind. *gwālā*, a cow-herd; for **gṛ-wālā*; from *gṛ*, a cow. -Skt. *-wala-*, suffix; as in *vid-wala*, clever, from *vid*, to know; Brugmann, i. § 76, note 1.

WALLABY, a small kangaroo. (Australian). 'Wallaby, a name used for the smaller kinds of kangaroos.' E. E. Morris, Austral. Dict.: q. v. From the native Austral. *walla*, to jump.

AUGUSTAL, DICE; q.v. From the name *Augustus*, Latin, to *aug.* **WALLLET**, a bag for carrying money, budget (*E. P.*) ME. *wallet* (with one *r*). Cf. OED s.v. 683 (A87); *P. Plowman*, l. 29, where *fogel-wallet*; some MSS. have *watlet-~~e~~*; and others have *walof* in the latter passage we have the probable solution of the word; the ME. *wallet* being apparently a corruption of *watet*. In the same way, *wallats*, used by Shakespeare for bags of flesh upon the neck (*Temp.* iii. 2. 46), may be the same as *wattles*, 'teat-like excrescences that hang from the cheeks of swine,' Brockett. That *wattit* should turn into *wallet* is not very surprising, for *i* is near kin to *r*, and a similar shifting of *r* is a common phenomenon in English, as in AS. *irnan*=*rinnan*, to run, ME. *brid*=a bird, ME. *burd*=a bride, &c.; so also *needt*, a needle, *moult*=*model*; *worldt* for *worlde*, i.e. world, *P. Plowm.* C. i. 10, &c. We even find *fadoch* for *fugot*, Old Plays, ed. Hazlitt, v. 77; and *maddock* with the same sense as *maggot*. At any rate, the very special use of *wallets*=*wattles*=fleshy bags, is remarkable, as well as the equivalent use of *watet* and *watet* in the MSS. of *P. Plowman*. β. The E. *wattle* commonly means 'hurdle,' but ME. *wattel* appears to have also meant a basket, and hence a bag. See further under **WATTLE**. It is perhaps worth while to add that we find in Voc. 656. 9, the entry *Ilic pero, woyling*, which Mr. Wright explains as 'a leathern sack.' This ME. *woyling*, having no obvious etymology, is perhaps a contraction of *walling* (the dimin. of *wat*), by loss of *t*. (Doubtful! some assume an OF. *walat*, bag; as if from OHG. *wallon*, to go on pilgrimage.)

WALL-EYED, with glaring eyes, discolored eyes. (Scand.) In Shak. K. John. iv. 3. 49. Titus, v. 1. 44. Spenser has *whally eyes*, F. Q. I. 4. 24. "*Glaucious*, An horse with a *waile eye*;" Cooper's Thesaurus, cl. 1565. Nares writes it *whally*, and explains it from *whaile* or *whall*, the disease of the eyes called *glaucoma*; and cites "*Glaucoma*, a disease in the eye; some think it to be a *whal eye*;" A. Fleming's Nomenclator, p. 428. Colgrave has "*Oeil de chevre*, a *whall*, or over-white eye; an eye full of white spots, or whose appearance is defined by a streak of white." But the spelling with *k* is wrong. ME. *wald-eyed*, Wars of Alexander, 608; *wolden-eyghed*, King Alis. 5274. Also *wauil-eyed*, Wars of Alexander, 1706.—*Icel.* *wald-eygr*, a corrupted form of *vagi-eygr*, wall-eyed, said of a horse.—*Icel.* *vagi*, a beam, also a beam in the eye, a disease of the eye (as in *vagi á anga*, a wall in the eye); and *eygr*, eyegry, eyed, an adjective. *Wald-eygr* is the eye which is fogged with E. Wyre. *þ. the Icel.* *vagi*, the beam; *Wald-eygr*, a fogged eye, a perch, as *þ. the Icel.* *vagi þá ígat*, "a swimmer on the cyclidic style of the cyclid, in the eye; *vagi þá ígat*, "a tumor on the cyclidic style of the cyclid," Widgren. Cf. Norweg. *vagi*, a hen-roost, Aasen. The lit. sense is "a perch," or "a narrow support" closely allied to Icel. *vagn*, a wain.—*WEGH*, to carry, as in Skt. *vah*, *l. uhere* (whence *uac-is*, a pole); see *Wain*. See Notes on E. Kym., c. 316.

WALLOW, to roll; see **Potwallopan** and **Gallop**.
WALLOW, to roll oneself about, as in mire. (E.) ME. *wallowen*, Chaucer, C. T. 6684 (D 1102). AS. *wealwian*, to roll round, Alfred, tr. of Boethius, c. 6 (b. i. met. 7); Goth. *waļwjan*, to roll, in comp. *atwaļwjan*, *afwaļwjan*, *faurwaļwjan*; L. *wolvere*, to roll. See

Volute.
WALNUT, lit. a foreign nut. (E.) MF. *walnois*, spelt *walnois*, P. Plowman, B. xi. 251. OMercr. *walk-hnutin*, a walnut; Voc. 452. 34. Lit. 'foreign (i.e. Gaulish) nut' = OMercr. *walut*, AS. *walut*, foreign; and *hnutin*, a nut. The pl. *Wenas* means 'strangers', i.e. the *Weisk*; but in mod. E. it has become *Wales*. +Du. *walnut*, MDu. *walote* (Hexham); Icel. *walnut*; Dan. *valnød*; Swed. *valnöt*; G. *walnuß*; also *Walche* = nut. c. foreign nut. P. For the latter element, see Nut. The former element is AS. *wal*, foreign, foreign, OHG. *walah*, a foreigner, whence G. *Wälsch*, Italian. The sense 'foreign' is inexact; the AS. *Wenla* meant a Celt, either of Wales or Gaul. It answers in form to 'one of the tribe of Volca', who occupied Southern Gaul: Caesar, Bellum Gallicum, vii. 7.

WALRUS, a kind of large seal. (Du.—Scand.) In Ash's Dict., ed. 1775.—Du. *walrus*, 'a kind of great fish with tusks'; Sewel, 1754. Hence also the modern Scand. forms; as Swed. *walros*, a morse, walrus; Dan. *kvalros*. The name is very old, since the word *ross* (for *horse*) is no longer in use in Swedish and Danish, which languages now employ *häst*, *hest* in its stead; but we find the

right word, in an inverted form, in Icel. *krass-kvalr*, a walrus, lit. a horse-whale; the name being given (it is suggested) from the noise made by the animal, somewhat resembling a neigh. So also AS. *horskvalr*, a horse-whale or walrus. *β*. The Swed. *vall*, Dan. *kval*, Icel. *kvalr*, are cognate with E. *Whale*. The Swed. *ross*, Dan. *ros*, Icel. *hröst* or *höst*, are cognate with AS. *hors* (the *r* in which has shifted); see *Horse*. *¶* The name *morse*, q. v., is of Finnish origin.

WALTZ, the name of a dance. (G.) Introduced in 1812; see Byron's poem on 'The Waltz.' A shortened form of G. *waltzer* (with *z* sounded as *ts*, whence the K. spelling), 'a jig, a waltz,' Flügel. — G. *walzen*, 'to roll, revolve, dance round about, waltz'; id. *†* AS. *wæltian*, to roll, twist; see further under *Welter*. Der. *waltz*, verb.

WAMPUM, small beads, used as money. (N. American Indian.) 'Wampum, small beads made of shells [sometimes white], used by the N. American Indians as money, and also wrought into belts, &c., as an ornament;' Webster. Modern; not in Todd's Johnson. From the Narragansett *wamp*, white, and *compag*, a suffix to denote a string of money; whence the compound *wampumpag*, or briefly, *wampum*; Notes and Queries, 9 S. x. 226. Cf. Algonkin *wab*, white (Cuoq); Massachusetts *wampin*, Delaware *wipi*, white (Mahn). See *Wapiti*.

WAN, colourless, languid, pale. (E.) ME. *wan*, Chaucer, C. T. 2458 (A 2456). AS. *wann*, dark, black, Grein, ii. 638. It occurs as an epithet of a raven, and of night; so that the sense of the word appears to have suffered a remarkable change; the sense, however, was probably 'dead' or 'colourless,' which is applicable to black and pallid alike. Hence Ettmüller derives it from AS. *wann*, 2nd grade of *winnan*, to strive, contend, toil (whence E. *win*); so that the orig. sense would have been 'worn out with toil, tired out,' from which we easily pass to the sense of 'worn out' or 'pallid with sleeplessness' in the mod. E. word. (Cf. Goth. *wunns*, affliction; from the weak grade *wunna*.) So also in Stokes-Fick, p. 259, who takes it to be cognate with Irish *fann*, W. *gwan*, feeble, weak, faint. It seems to be distinct from *Wane*, confusion with which has affected its sense. See further under *Win*. Der. *wan-ly*, *wan-ness*.

WAND, a long slender rod. (Scand.) ME. *wand*, Pricke of Conscience, 6880; Ormulum, 16178. — Icel. *vundur* (gen. *vandar*), a wand, a switch, whence *vandahús*, a wicker-house; MSwed. *wand* (Ihre); Dan. *wand*, *†* Goth. *wandus*, a rod, 2 Cr. ii. 25. *β*. The Teut. type is **wanduz*, n. It was perhaps named from its pliancy and use in wicker-work, the orig. sense being a little twig, that could be wound into wicker-work. From Teut. **wand*, 2nd grade of **windan*; to wind; see *Wind* (2). But some give it the sense of 'weapon, and connect it with *Wound*.

WANDER, to ramble, rove. (E.) ME. *wandrien*, *wandren*, P. Mowman, l. v. 304. AS. *wandrian*, to wander, Alfred, tr. of Boethius, lib. iv. met. 1 (cap. xxxvi. § 2). The frequentative form of *wend*, to go; hence it means 'to keep going about.' From *wand*, base of **wand-jan*, the orig. form of *wend*. See *Wend*. *†* EFries. *wandern*, *wandeln*; Swed. *vandra*, Dan. *vandre* (from Low G.); Du. *wandelen*, 'to walk,' Hexham; G. *wandeln*, to wander, travel, walk. Der. *wander-er*. Also *Vandal*, q. v.

WANDERROO, a large Cingalese and Malabar monkey. (Cingalese. — Skt.) Spelt *wanderow* in 1681 (Yule). — Cing. *wanderu*; cf. Hind. *bandar*, an ape. — Skt. *vānara*, *vānara*, a monkey. Lit. 'forest-dweller.' — Skt. *vana*, forest. Allied to Goth. *winja*, pasture; Icel. *vin*, meadow; orig. free space or 'pleasure-ground'; and allied to *Winsome* and *Win*. (**WEN*.)

WANE, to decrease (as the moon), to fail. (E.) ME. *wanien*, *wanen*, Chaucer, C. T. 2080 (A 2078). AS. *wanien*, *wonien*, to decrease, grow less; Grein, ii. 639. — AS. *wan*, *won*, deficient, id. 638. *†* Icel. *vana*, to diminish, from *vanr*, lacking, wanting; also *van-*, in composition. Cf. OHG. and MHG. *wanōn*, *wanēn*, to wane, from *wan*, deficient, appearing in mod. G. compounds as *wahn-*. So also Du. *wan-*, prefix, in *wanhoop*, despair (lit. lacking hope). Also Goth. *wans*, lacking. *β*. All from Teut. type **wa-noz*, adj., deficient; perhaps orig. a pp. Allied to the Gk. *ēvres*, bereaved, Skt. *śva-s*, wanting, lessened, inferior. Der. *want*, *wan-ton*; and prob. *wan-i-on*, q. v.

WANION, in the phrase with a *wanion*. (E.) In Shak. Per. ii. 1. 17; the phr. with a *wanion* means 'with a curse on you,' or 'with bad luck to you,' or 'to him,' as the case may be. Explained by Wedgwood, Phil. Soc. Trans. 1873-4, p. 328; the connexion with the verb *to wane* was pointed out by Nares. There is no doubt (1) that it stands for *waniond*, and (2) that *waniond* was taken to be a sb., instead of a pres. part. Rich. quotes from Sir T. More: 'He would of likelyhod binde thee to cartes and beate them, and make them wed in the *waniond*,' Works, p. 306 h; which means, I suppose,

he would flog them at the cart's tail (a common expression), and make them marry in the waning moon, i.e. at an unlucky time. So also: 'in woo to wonne [dwell], in the *wanyand*,' York Plays, p. 124. 'It was in the *waniond* [in an unlucky time]; Minot, ed. T. Wright, l. 87. And even in AS, we have: 'Ealle corliffe lichaman beoð fulran on fuller in the waxing than in the waning moon; Pop. Treatise on Science, ed. T. Wright, p. 15. Halliwell gives '*waniand*, and the wane of the moon,' without any authority; but compare the following: 'So myghte he wel sey, that in the crook [crescent] of the moon com he thiderward, and in the wyde *wanyande* [i.e. waning] wente homward;' A Chronicle of London, ed. Sir H. Nicolas, 1827, p. 122; see note to Tale of Beryn, ed. Furnivall, l. 398. So that the first and last quarters of the moon were both unpropitious. *β*. *Waniand* is the Northern form of the pres. part. of ME. *wanien*, to wane, also used actively in the sense to lessen, deprive (see below). The confusion of the pres. part. with the sb. in *-ing* is so common in English that many people cannot parse a word ending in *-ing*. Thus in the *waniand* came to mean 'in the waning,' and with a *wanion* means with a diminution, detriment, ill-luck. On 'the fatal influence of the waning moon,' general in Scotland,' see Brand's Popular Antiquities, chapter on *The Moon*. The Icel. *vana*, to wane, is commonly transitive, with the senses 'to make to wane, disable, spoil, destroy,' which may have influenced the superstition in the North, though it is doubtless widely spread. Cf. 'wurres uppe churches, oder *wanied* hier ritters, oder letter' — war upon churches, or lessen their rights, or hinder them; O. Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, ii. 177, l. 6. See *Wane*.

WANT, lack, deficiency, indigence, need. (Scand.) ME. *want*, first in the Ormulum, 14398, where it is spelt *wannt*, and has the adj. sense of 'deficient'; spelt *wante*, and used as a sb., Ancrer Riwle, p. 284, l. 2. — Icel. *want*, neuter of *wanr*, adj., lacking, deficient. This neuter form was used with a gen. case following; as, *var þeim vetrugis want* — there was lacking to them of nothing, i.e. they wanted nothing. [The Icel. sb. for *want* is *wansi*.] *β*. Thus the final *t* was orig. merely the termination of the neut. gender (as in E. *i-t*, *tho-t*, *thwar-t*); but the word *want* was in common use, and even the verb *wanta*, to want, to lack, was formed from it, which is the origin of E. *want* as a verb. *γ*. The Icel. *wanr*, adj., is explained under *Wane*, q. v. Der. *want*, verb, ME. *wanten*, spelt *wonten* in Ancrer Riwle, p. 344, l. 14; from Icel. *wanta*, verb, as above. Also *wanting*, pres. part., sometimes used as adj.

WANTON, playful, sportive, unrestrained. (E.) The true sense is unrestrained, uneducated, not taken in hand by a master; hence, licentious. ME. *wantoun*, contracted form of *wantowen*; spelt *wantoun*, Chaucer, C. T. 208; spelt *wantowen*, *wantowne*, *wanton*, P. Mowman, C. iv. 143, where it is applied to women. Compounded of *wan-*, prefix, and *towen*, pp. *β*. The prefix *wan-* signifies 'lacking, wanting,' and is explained under *Wane*. In composition it has sometimes the force of *un-* (to which it is not related), but also gives an ill sense, almost like Gk. *δυσ-*. *γ*. The pp. *towen* stands for AS. *togen*, pp. of *teon*, to draw, to educate, bring up, Grein, ii. 527. The change from AS. *g* to ME. *w* (after *a*, *o*, or *u*) is seen again in AS. *mugan* = ME. *mowen*, to be able, and is regular. The AS. *togen* is cognate with G. *gezogen*, so that E. *wanton*, ill-bred, corresponds very nearly to G. *ungezogen*, 'ill-bred, unmanly, rude, uncivil,' Flügel. For an account of AS. *teon*, see *Tow* (1). Mr. Wedgwood well cites *ut i-towne*, well educated, modest, Ancrer Riwle, p. 204, l. 17; *utownne*, licentious, id. p. 342, l. 26. So also *ful i-towne*, foully (badly) educated; id. p. 140, l. 26. Der. *wanton-ly*; *wantonness*, ME. *wantonnesse*, Chaucer, C. T. 266 (A 264). Also *wanton*, sb.

WAPENTAKE, an old name for a hundred or district. (Scand.) 'Fraunchises, hundredis, *wapentakes*;' Arnold's Chron. (1502), ed. 1811, p. 181. 'Candred . . . is a contray bat conteyneþ an hundred townes, and is also in Englishe i-cleped *wapentake*;' Trevisa, ii. 87; spelt *wapentake*, Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 145, l. 16. The word occurs in the AS. Laws, but was merely adapted from Norse; the AS. *tecan* does not mean 'to touch,' but 'to teach,' and is altogether removed from the word under discussion. It is remarkable that various explanations of this word have been given, seeing that all the while the Laws of Edward the Confessor fully explain the orig. sense. AS. *wæpentaec*, dat. case, a district, *wapentake*, Secular Laws of Edgar, § vi, in Thorpe, Ancient Laws, vol. i. p. 274; we also find *wæpentaec*, dat. case, id. p. 292. The nom. is *wæpentaec* or *wæpentac*, Latinised as *wapentac* or *wapentagium*, Laws of Edw. Conf. § xxx, in Thorpe, i. 455, where we also read: 'Quod alii vocant *hundredum*, supradicti comitatus vocant *wapentagium*, et hoc non sine causa; cum enim aliquis accipiebatur prefecturam *wapentagii*, die constituto, conveniebant omnes maiores contra eum in loco ubi soliti erant congregari, et descendente eo de equo suo, omnes assurgant contra eum, et ipse erigebat lanceam suam in altum, et omnes

de lanceis suis tangebant hastam ejus, et sic confirmabant se sibi. Et de armis, quia arma vocant *wapta*, et *taccare*, quod est confirmare. To which another MS. adds: 'Anglice vero arma vocantur *wapen*, et *taccare* confirmare, quasi armorum confirmacio, vel ut magis expresse, secundum linguam Anglicam, dicimus *wapentia*, i. e. armorum tactus: *wapen* enim arma sonat, *tactus* est. Quamobrem potest cognosci quod hac de causa totus ille conventus dicitur *wapentia*, eo quod per *tactum* armorum suorum ad invicem confederate (sic) sunt.' We may then dismiss other explanations, and accept the one above, that when a new chief of a *wapentake* was elected, he used to raise his *wapen* (a spear), and his men *touched* it with theirs in token of fealty. However the word (as above said) is Norse. — Icel. *vápnatak*, lit. a weapon-taking or weapon-touching; hence, a vote of consent so expressed, and lastly, a subdivision of a shire in the Danish part of England, answering (somewhat) to the hundred in other parts; the reason for this being as above given. — Icel. *vápná*, gen. pl. of *vápn*, a weapon, cognate with E. *weapon*; and *tak*, a taking hold, a grasp, esp. a grasp in wrestling (here used of the contact of weapons), from *taka*, to take, seize, grasp, also to touch. See **Weapon** and **Take**. ¶ As the Icel. *taka* means to touch as well as to take, it will be seen that the explanation 'weapon-grasping' in the Icel. Dict. is insufficient; it means more than that, viz. the *clashing* of one spear against another. 'Si placuit [sententia], framas concutunt; honoratissimum assensus genus est armis laudare,' Tacitus, Germania, chap. 11; &c. Cf. Lowland Sc. *wapinschow* (weapon-show), an exhibition of arms made at certain times in every district; Jamieson.

WAPITI, the American elk. (Amer. Indian.) From the Cree *wapitik*, 'white deer'; cf. Delaware *wipi*, white. See **Wampus**. ¶ The name is misspelled, as the *wapiti* is not white; it was first given to the Rocky Mountain goat (*Haploceerus montanus*); and then transferred to the *wapiti*, which does not much resemble it. See Century Dict.

WAR, hostility, a contest between states by force of arms. (F.—Teut.) ME. *werre* (disyllabic), Chaucer, C. T. 47. It occurs in the A. S. Chron. an. 1119, where it is *spelt werre*, but a little further on, an. 1140, it is *spelt wuerre* (= *werre*). But we also find 'armorum oneribus, quod Angli *war-scot* dicunt' in the Laws of Cnut, De Foresta, § 9; Thorpe, Anc. Laws, i. 427 (evidently from a MS. of later date). The word is really French; the usual A.S. word is *wig*; we also find *hild*, *winn*, *gáf*, &c. The derivatives *warrior* and *warlike* (to make war on, Spenser, F. Q. i. 5. 48), respecting which see below, are also of F. origin. — OF. *werre*, war (Burguy, Roquefort), whence mod. F. *guerre*. OF. Teut. origin. From the sb. seen in MDu. *werre*, 'war', Hexham; OIlg. *werria*, brail, confusion, strife. — OSax. and OIlg. *werran*, str. vb., to confuse, embroil; cf. mod. G. *verwirren*. The Teut. base is **wer-*, for older **werz-*, **wers-*, meaning 'to confuse.' Prob. allied to *worse*; see **Worse**. Der. *war*, verb, late AS. *werrian*, A. S. Chron. an. 1135, formed from the sb. *werre*. Also *war-fare*, properly 'a warlike expedition'; 'he was nat in good poynt to ride a *warfare*,' i. e. on a warlike expedition, Bernal, tr. of Froissart's Chron. vol. ii. c. 13 (R.); see **Fare**. Also *war-like*, K. John, v. 1. 71; *war-i-or*, ME. *warreour*, Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 166, l. 5, from OF. **werreour*, not recorded, old spelling of OF. *guerrier* (Burguy), a warrior, one who makes war, formed with suffix *-ur* from OF. *werreier*, *guerrier* (spelt *werreier* in Suppl. to Godefroy, s. v. *guerrier*), to make war, borrowed by E. and appearing as ME. *werreien* or *werreyen*, Chaucer, C. T. 1546, 10324 (A 1544, F 10), and in Spenser as *warroy* or *warrey*, F. Q. i. 5. 48, ll. 10, 21; so that *warrior* is really a familiar form of *warroyer*; cf. *guerryer*, 'a martialist, or warrior,' Cot., from *guerroyer*, 'to warre,' id.

WARBLE, to sing as a bird, chirp, carol. (F.—MHG.) ME. *werblen*, *spelt werbelen*, Gawain and the Grene Knight, 404; the sb. *werble* occurs in the same, 119. — OF. *werbler*, to quaver with the voice, speak in a high tone (Burguy). — MHG. **wirbeln* (not given), or **werbeln*, mod. G. *wirbeln*, to whirl, to run round, to warble, frequentative form of MHG. *werben*, OIlg. *werban*, to be busy, to set in movement, urge on (with mod. G. *be-werben*, to sue for, *er-werben*, to acquire), the orig. sense being to twirl oneself about, to twirl or whirl. See **Whirl**, which is, practically, a doublet. Der. *warble*, sb., ME. *warble*, as above; *warbl-eer*.

WARD, a guard, a watch, means of guarding, one who is under a guardian, &c. (E.) 1. ME. *ward*, dat. *ward*, P. Plowman, B. xviii. 320; pl. *wardes*, guards, Klug Alisaunder, 1977. 2. AS. *ward*, a guard, watchman, Grein, ii. 673. This is a masc. sb. (gen. *wardes*); we also find AS. *ward*, fem. (gen. *wardes*), a guarding, watching, protection; id. Both senses are still retained. Both sbs. are formed from the Teut. base *WER*, to watch; see **Wary**. Thus the orig. sense of the masc. sb. is 'a watchman,' and of the fem. sb. is 'a watching.' †Icel. *vörðr*, gen. *vörðar*, (1) a warder or watchman, (2) a watch; G. *wart*, a warder; Goth. *-wards*, masc. sb., a keeper, only

in the comp. *daurwards*, a door-keeper. All these are from the same root. 2. From this sb. was formed the verb *ward*, AS. *wardian*, to keep, to watch, Grein, ii. 674; cognate with which are Icel. *varða*, to warrant, G. *warten*, and OSax. *wardōn*, to watch, from the last of which were derived the OF. (and AF.) *warder*, to guard, whence E. *ward-en*, and (through the French) E. *guard*. Der. *ward-er*, Spenser, F. Q. v. 2. 21; *ward-room*, *ward-ship*. Also *ward-en*, q. v., *ward-rube*, q. v. Also *ward-ward*, *door-ward*, *key-ward* (= hedge-ward, from AS. *hege*, a hedge); *ste-ward*, q. v. Doublet, *guard*, sb. and verb.

-WARD, suffix. (E.) A common suffix, expressing the direction towards which one tends. AS. *-ward*, as in *ti-ward*, toward; see **Toward**, where the suffix is fully explained. It occurs also as Icel. *-verðr*, Goth. *-wairths*, OIlg. *-wert*, *-wart*; and cf. L. *uersus*, towards, from the same root. We also have *-wards*, AS. *-weardes*, where *-es* is a genitive suffix giving an adverbial force. Der. *after-ward*, *back-ward*, *east-ward*, *for-ward*, *fro-ward*, *hind-ward*, *hither-ward*, *home-ward*, *in-ward*, *nether-ward*, *north-ward*, *out-ward*, *south-ward*, *thither-ward*, *to-ward*, *up-ward*, *west-ward*. To most of these *-s* can be added, except to *from-ward*. We also *woy-ward*, *wool-ward*, *verse*, *prose*, *suzerain*.

WARDEN, a guardian, keeper, one who keeps guard. (F.—OSax.) Though the verb *ward* is English, and so is its derivative *warder*, the sb. *warden* is F., as shown by the suffix. ME. *warden*, Ancren Riwle, p. 272, l. 4.—AF. *warden*, Liber Albis, p. 247; OF. *wardain* (Godefroy), old spelling of OF. *garden*, *gardain*, a warden, guardian. Cf. Low L. *gardianus*, a guardian; showing that OF. *warden* was formed from OF. *ward-er* by help of the L. suffix *-ānus*. See **Ward**.

WARDON, **WARDEN**, a pear. (E.) A *wardon* was 'a large coarse pear used for baking,' Voc. 717, note 1, where we find it spelt *wardun*, in a Nominal of the 15th century; it is spelt *warden* in Voc. 629, 7, and in Shak. Wint. Tale, iv. 3. 48. By popular etymology, a *keeping pear* (see Nares); Cotgrave has '*poire de garde*, a warden, or winter pear, a pear which may be kept very long;' but the adj. *garden*, 'keeping, warding, guarding,' answering to Low L. *gardianus* (for **wardianus*), had an active sense, and is therefore inappropriate. The better spelling is *wardon*, as in Palsgrave, the Prompt. Parv., and the Catholicism; in Two Cookery Books, ed. Austin, we find *wardon*, *wardone*, *wardoun*. In Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 15, the pl. *wardouns* rimes with two sbs. ending with *-ouns*, showing that the form *wardon* (*-oun*, *-un*) is right. Cf. 'medlers and wardones;' Excerpta Historica, p. 115 (1498). So named from *Wardon* (<AS. *Ward-dūn*) in Ileds. The arms of Warlon (or Warden) Abbey were argent, three *wardon-pears*, or; see Privy Purse Expenses of Princess Mary, ed. Madden, p. 272.

WARDROBE, a place to keep clothes in. (F.—Teut.) ME. *wardrobe*; 'Jupiter hath in his *wardrobe* bothe garments of ioye and of sorowe,' Test. of Love, b. ii. ch. ix. 140.—OF. *wardrobe*, old spelling of *gardrobe*; see Godefroy. The spelling *gardrobe* is in Palsgrave, s. v. *wardrobe*. Cotgrave spells it *garderobe*, 'a wardrobe, also a house of office' [see *wardrobe* in Halliwell]. — OF. *warder*, to ward, keep, preserve; and *robe*, a robe; both words being of G. origin. See **Ward** and **Robe**.

WARE (1), merchandise. (E.) ME. *ware* (disyllabic), Chaucer, C. T. 4560 (B 140). AS. *waru*, ware; 'Merx, waru;' Voc. 311. 35. We also find AS. *waru*, protection, guard, care, custody, which is tolerably common; Grein, ii. 641. These words are doubtless related; the sense of *wares* appears to have been 'things kept in store'; cf. Icel. *varnadr*, (1) protection, (2) wares. †Du. *ware*, a ware, commodity; pl. *waren*, *warces*. Cf. MDu. *waren*, 'to keep or to garde,' Hexham; Low G. *ware*, Icel. *vara*, pl. *vörur*, wares; Dan. *var*, pl. *varer*; cf. *var*, care; Swed. *vara*, pl. *varor*; cf. *var*, care; G. *waren*, pl. *waren*; cf. *wahr*, care, *wahren*, to guard. Teut. type **ward*, fem.; from the Teut. base *WER*, to guard; as distinct from the base *WEI*, to watch. See **Weir** (1) and **Worth**. Der. *ware-house* (Palsgrave).

WARE (2), aware. (E.) 'They were *ware* of it,' Acts, xiv. 6; so also in Romeo, i. 1. 131, ii. 2. 103, &c. See further under **Wary**.

WARE (3), sea-weed. (E.) The Northern form; see Jamieson, who quotes from G. Douglas, tr. of Virgil. Prov. E. *ware*, *waru*. AS. *war*, sea-weed. 'Alga, war;' Voc. 5. 1. †MDu. *wier*, 'sea-grasse;' Hexham. Perhaps from †WEI, to twine; see **Withy**.

WARE (4), pt. t. of **Wear**, q. v.

WARFARE, **WARLIKE**; see under **War**.

WARILY, **WARINESS**; see under **Wary**.

WARISON, protection, reward. (F.—Teut.) ME. *warisoun*, protection, Rob. of Brunne, p. 198, l. 1. This is the true sense; but it is much more common in the sense of help or 'reward'; see Will. of Palerne, 2359, 2379, Barbour, Bruce, ii. 206, x. 526, xx. 544. The usual sense of mod. F. *guérison* is 'recovery from illness,' which

is yet a third sense of what is really the same word. Cf. ME. *warishen*, to cure, P. Plowman, B. xvi. 105. —OF. *warison*, *garison* (Godefroy), surely, safely, provision, also healing. Cot. has *garison*, 'health, curing, recovery'. —OF. *warir*, *garir*, to keep, secure, also to heal (Godefroy); mod. F. *gairir*. β. Of Teut. origin; from the verb appearing as Goth. *warjan*, to defend, forbid, keep off from, whence the sense 'secure'; and in OHG. *werjan*, to keep off, AS. *werian*, to defend; Teut. type **warjan*, to keep off. Allied to Gk. *ἐπωρᾶν*, to keep off; see *Weir*. γ. We may note that the OF. *garison* corresponds to the mod. E. *garrison* in form; but the sense of *garrison* is such as to link it more closely with OF. *garison*, another sb. from a different **WER*, for which see *Ware* (1). And see *Garrison*. ¶ Sir W. Scott, Lay of the Last Minstrel, iv. 24, uses *warrior* in the sense of 'note of assault', as if it were a *warry* (warlike) sound. This is a singular blunder.

WARLOCK, a wizard. (F.) In Jamieson's Scot. Diet. '[Eneas] was no warlock, as the Scots commonly call such men, who they say are iron-free or lead-free'; Dryden, Dedication to tr. of Virgil's *Aeneid*; § 28. The final *ck* stands for an orig. guttural sound, just as most Englishmen say *lock* for the Scottish *loch*; the suffix was prob. confused with that of *hem-lock* or *wed-lock*. ME. *warloghe*, a wicked one, a name for the devil, Destruction of Troy, 4439. Spelt *warlaghe*, a warlock, devil, Cursor Mundi, 8915; *warlau*, id. 725; *warlaus*, a deceiver, P. Plowman's Crede, l. 783. AS. *wærlaga*, a traitor, deceiver, liar, truce-breaker, Grein, ii. 650. Lit. 'one who lies against the truth' = AS. *wær*, truth (as in *wærlas*, false, lit. 'truthless', Grein), cognate with L. *verum*, truth; and *loga*, a liar, from *log-* (Teut. **lug-*), weak grade of *legan* (pp. *log-en*), to lie, Grein, ii. 176, 194. See *Verity* and *Lie* (2).

WARM, moderately hot. (E.) ME. *warm*, Chaucer, C. T. 7409 (D 1827). AS. *warm*, Grein, ii. 675, +Du. *warm*; Icel. *varmr*; Dan. and Swed. *warm*; G. *warm*. Cf. Goth. *warminjan*, to warm; the adj. *warmus* does not occur. β. The Teut. is type **war-moz*, warm, Fick, iii. 292. It is usual to connect this with L. *formus*, Gk. *θερμός*, hot, Skt. *gharma-s*, heat, from the **GwlllEK*, to glow; with labiovelar *gh*. γ. But this is not very satisfactory. On this account, Fick (ii. 465) connects *warm* with Russ. *variti*, to boil, brew, scorch, burn, Lithuan. *verdu*, I cook, seethe, boil (inf. *virsi*), and hence infers a **WER*, to cook or boil, common to Teutonic and Slavonic. So also Brugmann, i. § 680; cf. § 650. Der. *warm-ly*, *warm-ness*; also *warm*, verb, AS. *wearmian*, Grein, ii. 675, whence *warm-er*, *warm-ing-pan*; also *warm-th*, sb., ME. *werthe*, O. Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, i. 37, l. 33 (not found in AS., which has *warm-ness*).

WARN, to caution against, put on one's guard. (E.) ME. *warnien*, *warnen*, Chaucer, C. T. 3535. AS. *wearnian*, *warnian*, (1) to take heed, which is the usual sense, Luke, xi. 35; (2) to warn, Gen. vi. 6; cf. *warnung*, a warning, Gen. xli. 32. Cognate with OHG. *warnôn*, to provide for oneself against, used reflexively, whence G. *warnen*, to warn against, to caution against. Further allied to *beware* and *wary*; see *Wary*. ¶ Distinct from the AS. sb. *wearn*, a refusal, denial (Grein), an obstacle, impediment (Bosworth); the orig. sense being a guarding of oneself, a defence of a person on trial, as in Icel. *vörn*, a defence; cf. Icel. *varna*, to warn off, refuse, abstain from. Der. *warn-ing*. And see *garn-ish*, *garri-son* (for *garu-ison*). Also *fore-warn*, *pre-warn*.

WARP, the thread stretched lengthwise in a loom, to be crossed by the woof; a rope used in towing. (E.) Lit. 'that which is thrown across'; see Nares. ME. *warpe*; 'Warp, threde for webbyngne'; Prompt. Parv. AS. *wearp*, a warp; 'Stamen, warpe', Voc. 48. 33. +Low G. *warp* (Danneil); Icel. *varp*, a casting, throwing, also the warping of anything; Dan. *varp*, only as a naut. term; Swed. *varp*, a warp; OHG. *warf*, a warp. Teut. type **warpan*, n. β. All from the Teut. base **warp*, 2nd grade of Teut. **warp-an*, to throw, as seen in AS. *weorpan*, G. *werfen*, Goth. *waipfan*, to throw. If the Teut. **warp* is for an older **warp*, from Idg. **WERGW*, we may compare Russ. *verg-a*(e), to throw. ¶ The ME. *werpen*, to throw, pt. *warpe*, pp. *worpen*, occurring in Havelok, 1061, &c., is obsolete. Der. *warpe*, verb, to pervert, twist out of shape (cf. east in the sense of to twist timber out of shape); Palgrave has: 'I warpe, as borders do.' This is not the ME. *werpen* (as above), but a derived weak verb, and is of Scand. origin; ME. *warpen*, Prompt. Parv., from Icel. *warpa*, to throw, cast; cf. *varp*, sb., a casting, also a warping. Cf. Swed. *varpa*, Dan. *varpe*, to warp a ship, from Swed. *varp*, the draught of a net, Dan. *varp*, a warp; Dan. *varpanker*, a warp-anchor or ledge.

WARRANT, a voucher, guarantee, commission giving authority. (F.—OHG.) ME. *warrant*, Havelok, 2067, St. Marharette, ed. Cockayne, p. 8, l. 10.—OF. *warrant*, *guarant* (Burguy, Supp. to Godefroy), later *garant*, 'a voucher, warrant'; also, a supporter, defender, maintainer, protector; Cot. Cotgrave also gives the spelling *garant*, 'a warranter.' In the Laws of Will. I, in Thorpe's

Ancient Laws, l. 476, 477, the AF. spelling is *guarant*, and the Low L. *warrantum* and *warrantum*. The suffix *-ant* is clearly due to the *-ant-* used as the suffix of a present participle; so that the orig. sense of OF. *warrant* was 'certifying' or 'securing'. —OHG. *werint-*, stem of pres. pt. of *werin* (G. *gewähren*), to certify, to warrant. Allied to OFries. *wera*, to warrant. Of uncertain origin; Schade suggests connexion with OHG. and AS. *wer*, a man; as if 'to offer oneself as a surety'. Der. *warrant*, verb, ME. *warranten*, K. Alisander, 2132 (cf. Walloon *warranti*, to warrant); *warrant-er*, *warrant-or*, *warrant-able*, *warrant-abi-ly*, *warrant-able-ness*. Also *warrant-y*, from OF. *warrantie*, later *garantie*, 'garrantie, warrantie, or warrantise', Cot., orig. fem. of pp. of *warrantir*, later *garantir*, to warrant, guarantee. Also *guarant-ee* (error for *guarant-ie*), q. v.

WARREN, a preserved piece of ground, now only used of a place where rabbits abound, not always a preserved place. (F.—OHG.) ME. *wareine*, P. Plowman, B. prol. 163.—OF. *warene*, *varene*, *warene* (Roquefort); *warene*, *garene*, *garene* (Godefroy); later *garene*, 'a warren of conies [conies], also a certain, or limited fishing in a river'; Cot. The orig. sense was 'a preserve'. Cf. Low L. *warena*, a preserve for rabbits, hares, or fish, occurring A. D. 1186 (Dncange). Formed (with Low L. suffix *-enna*) from OHG. *warjan* (>OF. *warir*), to protect, keep, preserve; see *Warison*. Cf. Du. *warande*, a park; borrowed from OFrench. Der. *warren-er*, contracted to *warner*, P. Plowman, B. v. 316; which explains the name *Warner*.

WART, a small hard excrescence, on the skin, or on trees. (E.) ME. *werte* (dissyllabic), Chaucer, C. T., A 555 (Six-text edition, where one MS. has *worte*); spelt *wert* in Tyrrhitt, l. 557. AS. *wearte*, pl. *weartan*, Cockayne's A. S. Leechdoms, i. 130, l. 20. 'Papula, wearte'; Voc. 37. 9. +Du. *wart*; MDu. *warle*, *warle* (Hexham); Pomeran. *waralle*; Icel. *varit*; Dan. *vorte*; Swed. *vårta*; G. *warze*. β. All from Teut. type **warin-*, f. Perhaps the orig. sense is 'growth', hence out-growth or excrescence; and closely allied to *Wort* (1), q. v. Some connect it with AS. *weary*, a callosity, L. *verruca*, a wart, from an allied root **wers*, to rise. Brugmann, i. § 380. Der. *wart-y*.

WARY, WARE, guarding against deception or danger, cautious. (E.) The ME. form is *war*; *war-yis* a comparatively late formation; perhaps the *-y* was subjoined as in *wurk-y* from ME. *mirke*, *merke*, and *swarth-y* from *swart*. In Meas. for Meas. iv. 1. 38. ME. *war*, Chaucer, C. T. A 309 (Six-text ed.), misspelt *war* in Tyrrhitt, l. 311. AS. *war*, cautious, Grein, ii. 649. +Icel. *varr*; Dan. and Swed. *var*; Goth. *vars*; G. *gewahr*, aware. β. All from Teut. type **waroz*, cautious. From Teut. base **war*, answering to Idg. **wor*, as in Gk. *ὤρα*, I perceive, look out for, observe, and grade of Idg. **WER*, to watch, regard, as in L. *uereri*, to regard, respect, dread. Der. *war-ly*, *war-ness*; a-warre, be-warre. And see *war-d*, *guard*; *ware* (1); *re-ware*; *pan-or-a-ma*, *di-wa-ward*.

WAS, WAST, WERE, WERT, used as parts of the verb to be. (E.) ME. pt. t. sing. *was*, *wast*, *was*; pl. *weren* or *were*. AS. *wasan*, infin. to be; whence pt. t. indic. sing. *was*, *wære*, *was*; pl. *wæran*, *wærum*, or *wærun*; pt. t. subj. sing. *wære* (for all persons), pl. *wæren* or *wærun* (for all persons). See Grein, ii. 664. β. As to the use of *was* in the 1st and 3rd persons, there is no difficulty. γ. As to the 2nd person, the AS. form was *wære*, whence ME. *wer*, as in 'thou were betrayed' Chaucer, C. T. 14690 (B 3570). In Wyellif, Mark, xiv. 67, where 7 MSS. read *were*, one MS. has *was*, and another has *was*; no doubt *was-t* was formed (by analogy with *hast*) from the dialectal *was*, which was prob. Northern. When you came to be used for *thou*, the phrase *you was* took the place of *thou was*, and is very common in writings of the 18th century. Cf. I has, Harbour, Bruce, xiii. 652; I is, ye is (Northern dialect), Chaucer, C. T. 4043; *thou is*, id. 4087 (A 4045, 4089). In the subj. mood, the true form is *were*; hence *wer-t* (by analogy with *was*), K. Jolu, iii. 1. 43, ed. 1623. δ. In the first and third persons singular of the subjunctive, and in the plural, the true form is *were*; but the use of *wer* in the singular is gradually becoming obsolete, except when the conjunction *if* precedes. The forms *if I were*, *if he were*, *if I be*, *if he be*, *if he have*, exhibit the clearest surviving traces of a (grammatically marked) subj. mood in mod. English; and of these, *if he have* is almost gone. Some careful writers employ *if he do*, *if it make*, and the like; but it is not improbable that the subjunctive mood will disappear from the language; the particular phrase *if I were* will probably linger the longest. +Du. infin. *wezen*; indic. sing. *was*, *waert*, *was*; pl. *waren*, *waert*, *waren*; subj. sing. *ware*, *waert*, *ware*; pl. *waren*, *waert*, *waren*; Icel. infin. *vera*; indic. sing. *var*, *var*, *var*, pl. *værum*, *værit*, *værun*; subj. sing. *vera*, *varir*, *vari*; pl. *verim*, *verit*, *veri*; Dan. infin. *vere*; indic. sing. and pl. *var*; subj. sing. and pl. *vere*; Swed. infin. *vara*; indic. sing. *var*; pl. *voro*, *voren*, *voro*; subj. sing. *vore*; pl. *vore*, *voren*, *voro*; Goth. *wasan*, to be, dwell, remain; pt. t. indic. sing. *was*, *wast*, *was*; dual, *wæun*, *wæuns*; pl.

wæsum, wæsum, wæsum; subj. sing. *wæsan, wæseis, wæsi*; dual, *wæsewa, wæseis*; pl. *wæsima, wæseith, wæseina*; G. pt. sing. *war, warost* or *warst, war*; pl. *waren, warost, waron*; subj. sing. *wære, wæreost* or *wærsit, wære*; pl. *wæren, wæreit, wæren*. B. All from **wēs-* to dwell; cf. Skt. *vas*, to dwell, remain, live; Gk. *δω-ναι*, a hearth, *δω-νυ*, a dwelling-place, city; L. *uer-na* (for **ues-na*), a household slave; *Ves-ta*, goddess of the household; Irish *feis-im*, I remain. Der. *wasn-all*, q.v. And see *ver-na-cu-lar*.

WASH, to cleanse with water, overflow. (E.) Formerly a strong verb; hence *un-washen*, Mark. vii. 2. ME. *waschen, waschen*, pt. t. *wasch, wasch*, pp. *waschen*. The pt. t. is *wasch* in Chaucer, C. T. 2285 (A 2283), misprinted *wesche* by Tyrwhitt. AS. *wascan*, Grein, ii. 641. Just as we find *ascian* (= *ascian*) as well as *ascian*, so also *wascan* appears as *waxan*; the pt. t. is *wōse* or *wōx*; the pp. is *wascan* or *wascen*. 'Ilig hira reaf wāron' = they washed their robes, Exod. xix. 14. + Du. *waschen*; Icel. and Swed. *waska*; Dan. *vaske*; G. *waschen*, pt. t. *wasch*, pp. *gewaschen*. β. The Teut. type is **wasan-* to wash, prob. for **waskan-* **wat-shan-* to rinse in wet or to wash, where **wat* is allied to E. *wat-er*, wet. Brugmann, i. § 942. Der. *wash*, sb., as in *The Wash* (place-name); *wash-er*, *wash-er-woman*, *wash-y*.

WASP, a stinging insect. (F.) ME. *waspe*, P. Plowman's Crede, l. 648. Cf. prov. E. *wasps, wasps*, AS. *wasps*. 'Vespa, wasps' Voc. 121, 14. In a very old AS. glossary of the 8th century, we find: 'Vespa, wasp, Voc. 21. 42. + OHG. *wespa, waspa*; G. *wespe*; Bavarian *wespe*, a wasp; Olow G. *wespa* (Gallic). Contracted from a Teut. type **wadis-*, answering to Ilg. **woohes-* (whence Russ. *osa*, a wasp, Lith. *wapsis*, a gadfly); from **wooh-*, and grade of **wēd-* to weave (whence L. *pespa*, a wasp, for **pespa, wēbsa*), from the nests which they construct. See *Weave*. Brugmann, i. § 918. Cf. Skt. *arjya-wibhi*, a spider, lit. 'wool-weaver', in Macdonell's Dict. Der. *wasp-ish*, As You Like It, iv. 3. 9; *wasp-ish-ly*, -ness.

WASSAIL, a festive occasion, a carouse. (AF. = Teut.) See Brund's Popular Antiquities, vol. i. p. 2, where also Verstegan's 'etymology' (from *was hale*) and Selden's (from *wich-hail*) and other curiosities may be found. In Mach. i. 7. 64; Hamlet, i. 4. 9, &c. ME. *wasseyl, waskeyl*, Rob. of Glouc. p. 117, 118, ll. 2514, 2522; and see Hearn's Glossary, p. 731, and Layamon. The story is that Vorstigen presented a cup to Vorstigen with the words *was heil*, and that Vorstigen, who knew no English, was told to reply by saying *drinc heil*. Whatever truth there be in this, we at any rate learn that *was heil* and *drinc heil* were phrases used at a drinking-bout. The former phrase is a salutation, meaning 'be of good health', lit. 'be hale'; the latter phrase is almost untranslatable, meaning literally 'drink, hale!' i. e. 'drink, and good luck be with you'. β. These forms are not AS, but Norman; Wace, describing the night before the battle of Hastings, gives the forms *wæsseil* and *wæsseil heil* (error for *was heil*). The latter represents the OSax. *was heil*, OEcel. **was heil* (Icel. *was heill*). The corresponding AS. (Wessex) form of salutation was *was þu heil*, occurring in Beowulf, 407; or *hāl was þu*, Luke, i. 28. It occurs in the plural in Matt. xxviii. 9; 'hāle wæs ge' = whole be ye, or peace be unto you; from AS. *was, wæ*, be thou, imperative, and person, of *wasan*, to be; and *hāl*, whole. See *Was* and *Whole*. γ. In the Icel. Dict. we find similar phrases, such as *kom heill*, welcome, hail! (lit. come, hale!); *far heill*, farewell! (lit. fare, hale!); *sit heill*, sit hail! (lit. sit, hale!); the last of these fully explains *drinc heil*. We may also notice Icel. *heill*, sb., good luck; and we even find AS. *hæl* (as a sb.), health, salvation, Luke, xix. 9. See *Hail* (2). Explained by me in N. and Q. 10. iii. 455. Cf. ONorthern *hæl*, whence mod. Yorks. *hale*, a wassail.

WASTE, desert, desolate, unused. (F. = OHG. = L.) ME. *wast*, Rob. of Glouc. p. 272, l. 767. -OF. *wast*, in the phr. *faire wast*, to make waste (preserved in E. as *lay waste*), Roquefort; later form *gast*. He also gives *waster*, to waste; see also *gast, gaster*, in Godfrey. We find AF. *wast*, adj., and *waster*, pp. fem., in Stat. Renim. i. 48 (1278). -MIIG. *waste*, sb., a waste; *wasten*, to lay waste; whence also Ital. *guastare*, to waste, F. *gâter*, to spoil. Not a Teut. word, but simply borrowed from L. *wastus*, waste, desolate, also *wast*, whence the verb *wastare*, to waste, lay waste. Allied to OIrish *fā*, empty; Idg. types **wastōs, wastōis*; Brugmann, i. § 317. B. It is remarkable that we should have adopted this word from French, since we had the word already in an AS. form as *wæste*; but it is quite certain that we did so, since *wæste* would have been *wæst* in mod. F.; besides which, there are two ME. forms, viz. *wast* (from F.) and *wæste* (from AS.), of which the latter soon died out, the latest example noted by Stratmann being from the Owl and Nightingale, l. 1528. And the result is remarkably confirmed by the ME. *wastour* for *waster* (see below). C. The history of the word in G. is equally curious. There also the OHG. has *wuosti*, adj., empty, *wuosti*, sb., a waste, and *wuostan*, to waste; yet, in

addition to these, we also find *waste*, sb., *wasten*, verb, borrowed from Latin, as shown above. But in G. the native form prevailed, as shown by mod. G. *wüst*, waste, *wüste*, a waste, *wüsten*, to waste. Cf. also OHG. *wuosti*, AS. *wæste*, OSax. *wūsti*, Du. *woest*, adj., waste, empty; Teut. type **wūstjaz*, Idg. type **wūstios* (as above). ¶ Hatzfeld derives OF. *waster* from L. *wastare*, explaining the *w* as due to OHG. influence. It comes to much the same thing. See *Vast*. Der. *waste*, sb., ME. *waste*, Gawain and the Grene Knight, 2098; *waste*, verb, ME. *wasten*, I.ayamon, 22575, from OF. *waster* < OHG. *wasten*, from L. *wastare*; *wast-er*, ME. *wastour*, P. Plowman, B. prol. 22, vi. 29, where the suffix *-our* is French. Also *waste-ful*, K. John, iv. 2. 16; *waste-ful-ly*, -ness; *waste-ness*, Zeph. i. 15. (A. V.) Doublet, *vast*.

WATCH, a keeping guard, observation. (L.) ME. *wacche*, P. Plowman, B. ix. 17. AS. *wacce*, a watch, Grein, ii. 641. -AS. *wacian*, to watch; Matt. xxvi. 40; AS. *wacan*, to wake; see *Wake* (1). Der. *watch*, verb, ME. *wacchen*, Gower, C. A. i. 163; bk. ii. 110; *watch-er*; *watch-ful*, Two Gent. i. 1. 31; *watch-ful-ly*, -ness; *watch-case*, a sentry-box, 2 Hen. IV, iii. 1. 17; *watch-dog*, Temp. i. 2. 383; *watch-man* (Palsgrave); *watch-word*, 2 Hen. IV, iii. 2. 231.

WATCHET, light blue. (F.) Cotgrave has: '*pers*, watchet, blanket, skie-coloured'. Nares gives ex. of *watchet* from Browne, Lily, Drayton, and Taylor; and Richardson from Beaumont and Fletcher, Hakluyt, Spenser, Ben Jonson, and Chaucer. 'Watchet eyes,' tr. of Juvenal, Sat. xiii. (not by Dryden). 'AI in a kettell of a lilt watchet'; Chaucer, C. T. A 331; 1. Lansdowne MS. The Camb. MS. has *vachet*, the Harl. MS. has *wachet*; the rest *waget*, *wagett*, -OF. *wachet*, a sort of stuff (Godefroy); cf. *wache*, *wasse*, the same. Perhaps from OHG. *wilt*, clothing; see *Wadmal*. As with *blanket* (see N. E. D.), the difficulty is to know whether the stuff gave name to the colour or conversely.

WATER, the fluid in seas and rivers. (E.) ME. *water*, Chaucer, C. T. 402 (A 400). AS. *water*, Grein, i. 651. + Du. *water*; OSax. *water*; G. *wasser*, OHG. *warzar*, *warzar*, w. β. From the Teut. type **watrom*, n., water. There is also a Teut. type **watan-*, water, appearing in Icel. *vatn*. Der. *vatten* was Swed. *vatten*, Goth. *watō* (pl. *watan*), water. Allied words are Russ. *voia*, Gk. *ὕδωρ*, L. *unda*, Lithuan. *uand*, Skt. *udan*, water; OIrish *uad*, a tear. All from the **wēd-*, to wet; see *Wet*. Der. *water*, verb, AS. *wætrian*, Gen. ii. 6, 10; *water-iss*, K. Lear, i. 1. 261; *water-y*, AS. *wætrig*, Gen. ii. 147. 6; also *water-carrige*, -clock, -closed, -colour, 1 Hen. IV, v. 1. 80; -course, -even, ME. *water-her*, Voc. 623. 26; *foul*; *gall*, a rainbow, Shak. Lucerne, 1588; *level*; *lily*, ME. *water-lily*, Voc. 644. 11; *line*, -luggel, -man, -mark, -mill (Palsgrave), -pipe, -pol, Chaucer, C. T. 8166 (E 290); -power, -proof, -shed (modern), -spout, -tight, -wheel, -work; &c., &c.

WATTLE, a twig, flexible rod, usually a hurdle; the fleshy part under the throat of a cock or turkey. (E.) In all senses, it is the same word. The orig. sense is something twined together; hence it came to mean a hurdle, woven with twigs, a basket; hence, a bag; also, the baggy flesh on a bird's neck. (It also appears in the corrupt form *wallet*; see *Wallet*.) ME. *watal*, a bag, P. Plowman, C. xi. 269; see further under *Wallet*. Hence ME. *watelen*, verb, to wattle, twist together or strengthen with hurdles, P. Plowman, B. ix. 323. AS. *watal*, a hurdle, covering; also *watol*. 'Tuges, watal'; Ælfric's Grammar, ed. Zupitza, p. 52, l. 13. *Watala*, pl., coverings of a roof, tiles, Luke, v. 19; also in the sense of twigs or hurdles, Ælfric, tr. of Bede, b. iii. c. 16. Allied to AS. *wæta*, a handage. There appear to be no cognate words, and the root is unknown. Der. *watol*; verb, ME. *watelen*, as above. Doublet, *wallet*.

WAUVE, see under *Wave*. **WAVE** (1), to fluctuate, to move or be moved about with an undulating motion or up and down. (E.) ME. *wauen*, Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 256. The pres. part. is spelt *wauend*, *vaffand*, Barbour, Bruce, ix. 245, xi. 193, 513; the scribe constantly writes *v* for *w*. AS. *wæw*, a wave (with one's hand), Leechdoms, ii. 318; Ælfric's Saints' Lives, xxvii. 151. The sense also comes out in the derived adj. *wafre*, wavering, restless, Grein, ii. 642; see *Waver*. + OEcel. **wafa*, cited by E. Müller and Stratmann; the Dict. gives the derivatives *wafra*, *waffa*, to waver, *waff*, hesitation (which presuppose an orig. verb **wafa*); also *wifa*, *wiða*, *wifa*, to swing, vibrate. Cf. also MHG. *waberen*, *wablen*, to move about, to stir; Bavarian *wabern*, to sway and to fro; see *Wabble*. Der. *wave*, sb., a late word, occurring in the Bible of 1551, James, i. 6; it is due to the verb, and took the place of ME. *wæw*, a wave, Wyclif, James, i. 6, which is not the same word, but allied to E. *Wag*, q.v. (cf. Icel. *vagr*, Dan. *vage*, G. *woge*, a wave). Also *wave-less*, *wave-let*, a coined word, with double dimin. suffix; *wave-offering*, Exod. xxix. 24; *wave-worn*, Temp. ii. 1. 120; *wav-y*. Also *wav-er*, q.v.; and *wavf*. Distinct from *waive*, *waif*.

WAVE (2), the same as **Waive**, q. v.

WAVER, to vacillate. (E.) ME. *waveren* (= *waveren*), Prompt. Parv. p. 518. Barbour has *waverand*, wandering about; Bruce, vii. 112, xiii. 517, cf. vii. 41. 'Waverand wynd' = a changeable wind, Wallace, iv. 340; *wafergy*, wavering, York Plays, p. 39. l. 111. [Apparently a Northern and E. Anglian word; and perhaps of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *vafra*, to waver, Norw. *vafrá*.] If a native word, it was suggested by AS. *waefe*, adj., wandering, restless, Grein, ii. 652. +Icel. *vafra*, to hover about; Norw. *vafrá*, to flap about; OHG. *wabar* (in compounds), wavering. β . It is the frequentative form of **Wave**, q. v. Der. *waver-en*.

WAWL, **WAUL**, to cry as a cat, cry, squall. (E.) Cotgrave has: 'houaller, to yawl, waul, cry out aloud.' It is the frequent. form of *waw*, as in ME. *waw-en*; see *a-cater-wawed* in Chaucer, C. T., D 354; and the note. A more usual old form is *wawal*, frequent. of *wraw-en*; cf. 'he [a cat] began to wrawen'; Caxton, Reynard the Fox, ch. x; ed. Arber, p. 22. Of infinitive origin; see **Wall**. Cf. also Swed. *våla*, to bellow, Dan. *våle*, *vålle*, to squall; Norw. *raala*, to cry as a cat; also Icel. *våla*, to wail.

WAX (1), to grow, increase, become. (E.) ME. *waxen*, *wesen*, a strong verb, pt. t. *wax*, *wex*, pp. *woxen*, *waxen*; Wyclif, Matt. xiii. 30; Luke, ii. 40, xxiii. 5, 23; Matt. xiii. 32. AS. *wæcan*, pt. t. *wiox*, pp. *gewuxen*, Grein, ii. 676. +Du. *wassen*, pt. t. *wies*, pp. *gewassen*; Icel. *vaxa*, pt. t. *ös*, pp. *vaxinn*; Dan. *væxe*; Swed. *våxa*; G. *wachsen*, pt. t. *wuchs*, pp. *gewachsen*; Goth. *waxjan*, pt. t. *wûks*, pp. *waxsan*. β . All from Teut. base **wax-*, to grow; from Idg. \sqrt{WKS} , to grow; whence Gk. *daíw*, *adéw*, *adéwv*, to wax, Skt. *váksh*, to wax, grow. Extended from \sqrt{WEG} , to be strong, be lively and vigorous; cf. Skt. *vaj*, to strengthen, L. *vigere*, to increase, *vigere*, to flourish, &c. When extended by the addition of *s*, the form **wags* became **waks*. Brugmann, i. § 635; ii. § 657. See **Eke** (1), **Vigour**, **Vegetable**, **Augment**, **Auction**. Der. *waist*, q. v.

WAX (2), a substance made by bees; other substances resembling it. (E.) ME. *wax*, Chaucer, C. T. 677 (A 675). AS. *wæax*, Grein, ii. 676. +Du. *was*; Icel. and Swed. *vax*; Dan. *vax*; G. *wachs*; Russ. *vosk*; Lithuan. *voskas*. Root unknown. Some (wrongly) connect it with L. *viscum*, birdlime; see **Viscid**. Der. *wax*, verb; *wax-cloth*, *wax-work*; *wax-en*, Rich. II, l. 3: 75; *wax-y*.

WAY, a road, path, distance, direction, means, manner, will. (E.) ME. *wey*, *way*, Chaucer, C. T. 74. AS. *weg*, Grein, ii. 655. +Du. *weg*; Icel. *veg*; Dan. *væg*; Swed. *väg*; G. *weg*; OHG. *weg*; Goth. *wigs*. β . All from Teut. type **wegaz*. Further allied to Lithuan. *weša*, the track of a cart, from *wešiti*, to drive, or draw, a wagon; L. *uia* (?), a way; Skt. *vahā*, a road, *vay*, from *vah*, to carry. All from \sqrt{WEG} , to carry; see **Wain**, **Viaduct**, **Vehicle**. α Under way is from the Du. *onderweg*, on the way. Der. *al-ways*, *al-ways*, q. v.; *length-ways*, *side-ways*, &c.; also *way-faring*, i. e. *faring* on the way, spelt *wayfaring*, Trevisa, v. 449; cf. AS. *weyferend*, Matt. xxvii. 39, wh. *weyferend* is the pres. part. of *feran*, to fare, travel, Grein, i. 285, a derivative of the more primitive verb *feran*, to go (see **Fare**); *way-far-er*; *way-lay*, Tw. Night, iii. 4: 176; *way-mark*, Jer. xxxi. 21 (A. V.); *way-worn*; *way-ward*, q. v.

WAYWARD, perverse. (E.) ME. *weiuward*; 'if thin iþe be weiuward [L. *nequam*], at thi bodi shal be derk', Wyclif, Matt. vi. 23; used as an adj., but orig. a headless form of *weiuward*, adv., Owl and Nightingale, 376, Layamon, 889, 21464; Reliq. Antiquæ, l. 292, ii. 9; cf. *weiuwardes*, in a direction away from, Layamon, 22352, Will. of Palerne, 2188. In Trevisa, ii. 215, we find: 'man is euer faillynge and moeyward', where Caxton prints *wayward*. Thus *wayward* is *away-ward*, i. e. turned away, perverse. A parallel formation to *fro-ward*, q. v. It is now often made to mean bent on one's way. Cf. 'ouerthwartlie *weiuwarded*' = perversely turned away, Holinshed, Descr. of Ireland, ed. 1808, p. 274. Der. *wayward-ness*, ME. *weiuwardnesse*, Wyclif, Rom. l. 29.

WE, pl. of the 1st pers. pronoun. (E.) ME. *we*, Chaucer, C. T. 29. AS. *wē*; Grein, ii. 652. +Du. *wij*; Icel. *vēr*, *ver*; Dan. and Swed. *vi*; G. *wir*; Goth. *weis*. Cf. Skt. *vyam-ay*, *we*.

WEAK, yielding, soft, feeble. (E.) [A. The verbal form has ousted the AS. *wic*, which became ME. *wook*, spelt *wouk* in Genesis and Exodus, ed. Morris, l. 1874; and would have given a mod. F. *woak*, like *oak* from AS. *ōc*. We also find ME. *weik*, *wik*, whence the pl. *weike*, for which Tyrrhitt prints *wike*, Chaucer, C. T. 889; but see Six-text ed., A 88; the pl. is spelt *wouke*, Havellok, l. 1012. This is a Scand. form; from Icel. *veik*, *veyk*, weak, Swed. *vek*. +AS. *wie*, pliant, weak, easily bent. Grein, ii. 635; Du. *wiek*, tender, weak; G. *weich*, pliant, soft. All from the Teut. type **wōikaz*, weak; from **wōik*, 2nd grade of Teut. **wōikun*, as in AS. and OSax. *wēcan*, G. *weichen*, to yield, give way. From an Idg. base *WEIGW*, a hy-form of \sqrt{WEIO} , as in Gk. *tiēw*, to yield, Brugmann, i. § 701. β . But the mod. E. *weak* is a back-formation from the verb *weaken*, Chaucer, Troil. iv. 1144 (in Thynne's ed.), from AS. *wēcan*; for

**wician*, formed by mutation from AS. *wāc*, weak, adj. (above). Der. *weak-ly*, *weak-ness*. Also *weaken-en*, in which the suffix is added as in *length-en*, &c.; cf. ME. *wēken*, Chaucer, Troil. iv. 1144, AS. *wēcan*, *wician*, Grein, ii. 641, 636, Icel. *veikja-sk*, to grow ill; as above. Also *weak-ly*, adj., used by Raleigh (Todd's Johnson, no reference); *weak-l-ing*, 3 llen. VI, v. 1. 37, with double dimin. suffix, as in *gos-l-ing*. And see *wick* (3), *wicked*, *wick-er*.

WEAL, prosperity, welfare. (E.) ME. *wēle*, Chaucer, C. T. 3103, 4595 (A 3101, B 175). AS. *wela*, *wēala*, *wēol*, well, opulence, prosperity; Grein, ii. 656. +OHG. *wela*, *wolo*, G. *wohl*, welfare; cf. Dan. *vel*, *wæl*, welfare; Swed. *väl*. β . The orig. sense is a 'well-being', welfare, and (like the words *well-being*, *well-fare*, *well-come*, *fare-well*) it is allied to AS. *wel*, well, adv., the notion of condition being expressed by the nominal suffix *-a*. See **Well** (1). And see **Wealth**.

WEALD, a wooded region, an open country. (E.) The peculiar spelling of this word is not improbably due to Verstegan, who was anxious to spell it so as to connect it at once with the AS. form, getting that the diphthong *ea* was scarcely ever employed in the 13th and 14th centuries. Minshew, in his Dict., ed. 1627, has: 'Weald of Kent, is the woodie part of the country. Verstegan saith that *wald*, *wæld*, and *weld* signifie a wood or Forrest; a Teut. *Wald*, i. sylva, a wood.' This fashion, once set, has prevailed. β . It also appears that two words have been confused, viz. *wald* and *wild*. *Wald* (now also *wold*) was sometimes spelt *wald*, as in Layamon, 21339; hence it passed into *weld* or *wæld*. Caxton, in the preface to his Recuyell of the Histories of Troye, tells us that he was born in Kent, 'in the weeld'. In the reprint of this book by Copland, this phrase appears as 'in the wilde'. Ilyly, in his Epithues and his England, says: 'I was borne in the wyld of Kent'; ed. Arber, p. 268. Shak. has 'wilde of Kent,' i. llen. IV, ii. 1. 60, ed. 1623. γ . For the further explanation of ME. *wald*, see **Wold**. For the further explanation of *wild*, see **Wild**. Both words are English. Der. *wæld-en*, adj., belonging to the wealds of the S. of England; a term in geology. For the suffix *-en*, cf. *gold-en*.

WEALTH, prosperity, riches. (E.) ME. *welthe* (the dissyllabic), P. Plowman, B. l. 55. Spelt *welthe*, Genesis and Exodus, l. 796. Not in AS. A longer by-form of *wel* (ME. *wēle*), made with the suffix *-th*, denoting condition or state; cf. *heal-th* and *heal*, *dear-th* and *dear*, &c. See **Weal**. +Du. *welthe*, luxury; from *wel*, adv., well; OHG. *welidā*, riches. Der. *welth-ly*, spelt *welthly* in Fabyan, Chron. c. 56; *welth-i-ness*, spelt *welthinnes* in Fabyan, in the same passage. **WEAN**, to accustom a child to bread, &c., to reconcile to a new custom. (E.) The proper sense is 'to accustom to'; we also use it, less properly, in the sense of 'to disaccustom to.' These opposite senses are easily reconciled; the child who is being accustomed to bread, &c. is at the same time disaccustomed to, or *weaned* from, the breast. Cf. G. *entwöhnen*, lit. to disaccustom, also to *wean*; where *ent-* is equivalent to L. *un-* as a verbal prefix; so that *ent-wöhnen* = *un-wean*. ME. *wēnen*. 'Wene chylde for sokyngne [sucking]', Ab-lacto, elacto, Prompt. Parv. AS. *wēnian*, to accustom, Grein, ii. 660. Hence *awēnian*, answering to G. *entwöhnen*; 'fir þonne þæt acennede bearn from meolcum *awēned* si' before the child that is born be weaned from milk; Alfred, tr. of Bede, l. i. c. 27, ed. Wheloc, p. 88. 'Ab-lacto, to *awene*;' Voc. 560. 8. +Du. *wēnnen*, to accustom, *inure* or *aftennen*, to wean; Icel. *veinja*, to accustom; Dan. *vænne*, to accustom; *vænne fra Bystet*, to wean; Swed. *vånja*, to accustom; *vånja af*, to wean; G. *gewöhnen*, to accustom, OHG. *wēnian*, *wennan*, MHG. *wēnen*; whence *entwöhnen*, to wean. β . All from a Teut. weak verb **wānian*, to make accustomed, accustom; from the adj. **wānaz*, wont, accustomed, used to, as in Icel. *vannr*, Swed. *vann*, accustomed, allied to Icel. *vani*, a usage. From Teut. **wan*, 2nd grade of \sqrt{WEN} , to desire, earn; see **Win** and **Wont**.

WEAPON, an instrument for offence or defence. (E.) ME. *wēpen*, Chaucer, C. T. A 1591. AS. *wēpan*, a weapon, shield, or sword; Grein, ii. 648. +Du. *wāpen*; Icel. *vāpn*; Dan. *våben*; Swed. *våpen*; G. *waffe*, OHG. *wāfan* (also *wāpan*, borrowed from Dutch or Low G.); Goth. *wāpna*, neut. pl., John, xviii. 3. β . All from the Teut. type **wāpnom*, n., a weapon. A by-form (with *k* for *p*) is found in MSwed. *wātkn*, a weapon (Ihre). Der. *weapon-ed*, Oth. v. 2. 226; *weapon-less*. Also *weapon-shaw*, *weapon-take*.

WEAR (1), to carry on the body, as clothes; to consume by use, rub away. (E.) The pt. t. *wore*, now in use, is due to analogy with *bore*, pt. t. of *bear*; the word is not really a strong one, the ME. pt. t. being *wored*. We also find pt. t. *warre*, Luke, vii. 27 (A. V.) ME. *weren*, pt. t. *wered*, Chaucer, C. T. 75. AS. *werian* (pt. t. *werode*), Exod. xxix. 29. (Quite distinct from AS. *werian*, to defend; Grein.) +Icel. *verja*, to wear (quite distinct from *verja*, to defend); OHG. *werian*; Goth. *wairjan*, to clothe; pp. *wasida*, Matt. xl. 8. β . From the Teut. and Idg. \sqrt{WES} , to clothe; the *r* standing for the *s* (by Verner's law), as shown by the Gothic form. Hence also L. *uestis*, clothing;

Gk. *tr-ōp*, clothing; Skt. *vas*, to put on clothes. See **Vest**. **Dor.** *wear*, sb., As You Like It, ii. 7. 34; *wear-able*; *wear-er*, Antony, ii. 2. 7. **OE.** All the senses of *wear* can be deduced from the carrying of clothes on the body; it hence means to bear, to carry; also to consume or use up by wear, destroy, tire, efface; also, to become old by wearing, to be wasted, pass away (as time); to *wear well* = to bear wear and tear, hence to last out, endure. There is no connexion with the sense of AS. *wearian*, to defend.

WEAR (2), the same as **Wear**, q. v.

WEAR (3), in phr. 'to wear a name', the same as **Veer**, q. v.

WEARISH, insipid, weakly. (E.) 'A wretched *wearish* [weak] elf'; Spenser, F. Q. iv. 5. 34. 'Waryish, as meate is that is not wet taste'; Palsgrave. Prov. E. *waish*, *wairish*, *weirish*, insipid, squeamish, weak. See **Wearish** in Nares, whose explanation is conjectural. The orig. sense may have been 'watery' from AS. *wer*, the sea; cf. Icel. *ver*, the sea, orig. 'water'. Cf. also Skt. *vār*, *vārī*, water; Gk. *ōpōv*; Swed. *var*, pus. See **Urine**.

WEARY, exhausted, tired, causing exhaustion. (E.) ME. *weri*, *very*, Chaucer, C. T. 4232 (A. 4234). (The *e* is long, as in mod. E.) AS. *wērig*, tired; Grein, ii. 663; *wērig*, O. E. Texts, + OSax. *wērig*, weary; in the comp. *sī-wērig*, fatigued with a journey; Heland, 660, 670, 678, 608, 2338; cf. OHG. *wuorag*, intoxicated. **β**. The long *ē* is (as usual) due to a mutation of long *o*, as shown by the cognate OSaxon form. It is, consequently, connected with AS. *wōrian*, to wander, travel, Gen. iv. 14; Numb. xiv. 33; Grein, ii. 736. **γ**. This verb is a weak one, formed from the *ā*, *wōr*, which probably meant a moor or swampy place; so that *wōrian* was orig. 'to tramp over wet ground', the most likely thing to cause weariness. Hence AS. *wōr-kana*, a moor-cock, O. E. Texts, p. 465. Not allied to **Wear** (1). **δ**. Prob. allied to Skt. *vār*, water; the prime grade appears in AS. *wea*, sea. **Der.** *weari-ly*, *ness*; *weary*, verb, Temp. iii. 1. 19; *weari-some*, Two Gent. ii. 7. 8; *weari-some-ly*, *ness*.

WEASAND, WESAND, the wind-pipe. (E.) Spelt *wesand* in Spenser, F. Q. v. 2. 14; he also has *wesand-pipe*, id. iv. 3. 12. ME. *wesand*; spelt *wesande*, Voc. 676. 24; *wesande*, id. 635. 19. AS. *wāsund*, Voc. 157. 45; 264. 19; used to translate L. *rūmen*, the gullet. The mod. E. *wesand* answers rather to a by-form *wāsund*; whilst the AS. *wāsund* answers to prov. E. *wosen*, the wind-pipe (I. Halliwell). + OFries. *wāsunde*, *wāsunde*. Cf. Bavar. *weisel*, the gullet of animals that chew the cud; MHG. *weisant*, OHG. *weisunt*, *wesand*, cited by E. Müller. The form is like that of a pres. part.

WEASEL, a small slender-bodied quadruped. (E.) ME. *wesele*, *wesel*, Chaucer, C. T. 3234. AS. *weasel*, Voc. 119. 6; oldest forms, *wesale*, *wesale*; O. E. Texts, + Du. *wesal*; Icel. *weisla* (given in the comp. *hryssivisla*); Dan. *weasel*; MSwed. *weisla*; Swed. *wessla*; G. *weisel*; OHG. *weisla*, *weisla*, *weisla*. **β**. The Teut. type seems to be **weisalon* or **weisulon*, f. (Franc); evidently a dimin. form. Root uncertain; cf. Gk. *αἰσώπος*, *αἰσώπος*, a weasel; perhaps allied to *αἰσώ* (for **δφωλός*?), nimble.

WEATHER, the condition of the air, &c. as to sunshine or rain. (E.) ME. *weder*, P. Plowman, B. vi. 326; Chaucer, C. T. 10366, where Tyrwhitt prints *wether*, but the MSS. mostly have *weder*, as in all the six MSS. in the Six-text edition, Group F, l. 52. The mod. E. *th* for ME. *d* occurs again in ME. *fader*, *moder*, and is prob. due to dialectal influence. AS. *weder*, Grein, ii. 654; + Du. *weder*; Icel. *veðr*; Dan. *veir* (a contracted form); Swed. *väder*, wind, air, weather; G. *wetter*; OHG. *wetar*; cf. G. *gewitter*, a storm. **β**. All from the Teut. type **wedron*, n., weather, storm, wind; allied words appear in G. *wetter*, as above, and in Icel. *land-viðri*, a land-wind, *hail-viðri*, bright weather. Further allied to Lithuan. *wētra*, a storm, OPruss. *wetrow*, wind; Russ. *vieter*, *vieter*, wind, breeze; Skt. *vātara-*, adj. windy. **γ**. To be divided as **wed-dron*, denoting the suffix (as in *fa-ther*, *mo-ther*) answers to Idg. *trō-*, denoting the agent; and the base is **wē*, weak grade of **wē*, to blow, which occurs in Gothic *wain*, to blow, Skt. *vā*, to blow; cf. Gk. *δνυ* (for **dfy-ju*), I blow; whence also E. *wind*; see **Wind** (1). **δ**. Thus *weather* and *wind* mean much the same, viz. 'that which blows', and they are constantly associated in the E. phrase 'wind and weather'. 'Wind ligeð, *weder* bið figer'; Phenix, ed. Grein, l. 182. A *weather-cock* means a *wind-cock*. **Der.** *weather*, verb, Spenser, F. Q. v. 4. 42; *weather-board*, cf. Icel. *veðrbord*, the windward side; *weather-bound*; *weather-cock*, ME. *wedercock*, Aynbite of Inwyt, p. 180, l. 27, and in Wright, Voc. i. 115 (12th cent.), so called because formerly often in the shape of a cock, as some are still made (cf. Du. *weerhaan* = *wederhaan*, from *haan*, a cock); *weather-fend*, i. e. to defend from the weather, Temp. v. 10, where *fend* is a clipped form of *defend* (see **Fend**); *weather-gage*, *weather-side*; *weather-wise*, ME. *wederwis*, P. Plowman, B. xv. 350. And see *weather-beaten*, *wither*.

WEATHER-BEATEN, WEATHER-BITTEN, harassed by the weather. (E. or Scand.) *Weather-beaten*, lit. beaten by the weather, or beaten upon by the weather, makes such good sense that

I do not know that we can disallow it as being a genuine phrase; it occurs in 1 Hen. IV, iii. l. 67, in Spenser, F. Q. ii. l. 2, and in Nich. Breton, ed. Grosart (see the Index). Cf. also prov. E. *weather-bet*, i. e. 'weather-beaten'; E. D. D. **β**. At the same time there can be little doubt that, in some cases, the right word is *weather-bitten*, i. e. bitten by the weather, as in Shaks. Wint. Tale, v. 2. 60. The latter is a true Scand. idiom. We find Swed. *vederbiten*, lit. weather-bitten, but explained in Wiedegren as 'weather-beaten'; so also Norweg. *vederbiten*, which Aasen explains by Dan. *veirbit*, also as 'tanned in the face by exposure to the weather', said of a man; he also gives the expressive Norw. *vederlitten*, weather-work into a fabric. (E.)

WEAVE, to twine threads together, work into a fabric. (E.) ME. *woven* (for *woven*); pt. t. *waf*, Gower, C. A. ii. 320; bk. v. 5770; pp. *woven* (= *woven*), spelt *wuon*, Wyclif, John, xii. 23. AS. *wafan*, pt. t. *waf*, pp. *wafen*; Grein, ii. 654; + Du. *woven*; Icel. *vefa*, pt. t. *vaf*, pp. *ofna*; Dan. *væve*; Swed. *vefa*; G. *weben*, to weave, pt. t. *wob*, pp. *gewoben*; also as a weak verb. **β**. All from Teut. type **waban*, to weave; from Idg. **wēbhi*, to weave, which further appears in Gk. *βῶ-βῶ*, *βῶ-βῶ*, a web, *βῶ-βῶ*, to weave, and Skt. *urva-vāhika*, a spider (lit. a wool-weaver), Brugmann, i. § 562. **Der.** *weaver*, *weaving*; also *web*, q. v., *wef*, q. v., *woof*, q. v., *waf-er*, *wasp*, *weevil*.

WEB, that which is woven; a film over the eye, the skin between the toes of water-birds. (E.) ME. *web*, Wyclif, Job, vi. 6; also *webbe*, P. Plowman, B. v. 111. AS. *webb*, gen. written *web*, Voc. 50. 28; + Du. *web*; Icel. *vefr* (gen. *vefjar*); Dan. *væv*; Swed. *väf*; G. *ge-webe*, OHG. *wepfi*, *wappi*. **β**. All from the Teut. type **waban*, n., a web; from *wab*, 2nd grade of **waban*, from **wēbhi*, to weave; see **Weave**. **Der.** *webb-in*, *webb-ed*, *webb-foot-ed*. Also ME. *webbe*, Chaucer, C. T. 364 (A. 363), AS. *webba*, a weaver, Voc. 188. 10, where the suffix *-a* denotes the agent (obsolete, except in the name *Webb*); ME. *webster*, Wyclif, Job, vii. 6, AS. *webestre*, a female weaver, used to translate L. *textrix*, Voc. 188. 11 (obsolete, except in the name *Webster*); for the suffix *-ster*, see **Spinster**.

WED, to engage by a pledge, to marry. (E.) ME. *weiden*, Chaucer, C. T. 870 (A. 868). AS. *weddian*, lit. to pledge, engage, Luke xxii. 5. = AS. *wed*, sb., a pledge, Grein, ii. 653; + Du. *wedden*, to lay a wager, from MDu. *wedde*, 'a pledge, a pawn', Hexham; Icel. *vefja*, to wager, from *veð*, a pledge; Dan. *vedde*, to wager; Swed. *vädja*, to appeal, from *vad*, a bet, an appeal; G. *wetten*, to wager, from *wette*, a wager; Goth. *ga-wadjan*, to pledge, betroth, from *wadi*, a pledge. **β**. All from the Teut. type **wad-jon*, n., a pledge. Further allied to Lithuan. *wadiiti*, to redeem a pledge; L. *uas* (gen. *uadi*), a pledge. = **wēdhi*, to carry home, to marry, Fick, i. 767; cf. Lithuan. *wisti*, pres. tense *wedū*, to marry, take home a bride, *wadas*, a conductor, guide, leader by the hand, Russ. *westi*, to lead, conduct; Olrish *fer-in*, I carry off, W. dy-weddito, to wed; Skt. *vadhū*, a bride. **Der.** *wed-ded*; *wedd-ing*, AS. *weddung*, Gospel of Nicodemus, c. 7; also *wed-lock*, q. v. Also see *wage*, *wager*, *gage* (1), *en-gage*.

WEDGE, a piece of metal or wood, thick at one end and sloping to a thin edge at the other. (E.) Also used to denote simply a mass of metal, as in Rich. III, i. 4. 26. ME. *wegge*, Chaucer, On the Astrolabe, pt. i. § 14, l. 3. AS. *wegc*, a mass of metal; Sweet, A. S. Reader. 'Cuneus, *wegc*'; Voc. 216. 12; + Du. *wig*, *wigge*, a wedge; Icel. *væggr*; Dan. *vægge*; Swed. *vigg*; OHG. *wekki*, MHG. *wecke*, a wedge; G. *wecke*, a kind of loaf, from its shape (cf. prov. E. *wig*, a kind of cake). **β**. All from Teut. type **wag-jaz*, m., a wedge; from Teut. base **wag-* = Idg. **wagh*, with velar *gh*, as shown by the cognate Lithuan. *wagis*, a bent wooden peg for hanging things upon, also a spigot for a cask, also a wedge. See Brugmann, i. § 367, 654. **Der.** *wedge*, verb.

WEDLOCK, marriage. (E.) ME. *wedlok* (with long o), written *wedloke*, P. Plowman, B. ix. 113, 119; where some MSS. have *wedloke*. AS. *wedlic*, in the sense of pledge; 'Arrabo, *wedlic*'; Voc. 115. 42. = AS. *wed*, a pledge; and *lic*, a sport, also a gift, in token of pleasure. Thus the sense is 'a gift given as a pledge, and in token of pleasure'; hence, the gift given to a bride. It was usual to make a present to the bride on the morning after marriage; cf. G. *morgengabe*, a nuptial (lit. morning) gift. However, *lic* is also used as a mere suffix, with but slight meaning. See **Wed**. And see **Knowledge**, which has a like suffix.

WEDNESDAY, the fourth day of the week. (E.) ME. *wednesday*, P. Plowman, B. xiii. 154, where one MSS. has *wednesday*. AS. *Wōdnes dag*, rubric to Matt. v. 25. The change from *ō* to *e* is the usual vowel-change, when the vowel *i* follows; this vowel appears in the OFries. *Wēdnisdai*, for **Wēdnisdai*; cf. OFries. *Wida*, Woden (Weigand, a. v. *Wotan*), NFries. *Wēnsdi*, Outzen, p. 38; so that the *e* for *ō* is Friesian. 'Wōdnes dag' means 'day of Woden or Wōdin', after whom it was named; see **Day**. Cognate words are Du. *woensdag*, Icel. *ðinsdagr*, Swed. Dan. *onsdag* (for *ordensdag*). The

G. name is simply *mitwock* (mid-week). β . The AS. *Wōden* is cognate with Icel. *Óðinn*, OHG. *Wōtan*, *Wuotan*. The name signifies 'the furious,' or rather 'the divinely inspired'; being apparently closely related to L. *uātes* (stem *uāt-*), a prophet, a seer, and to OIrish *faith* (Celtic stem **wāt-*), a singer, minstrel. Also, to AS. *wōd*, raging, mad (cognate with Icel. *ōðr*, Goth. *wīds*), whence ME. *wood*, mad, a word which occurs as late as in Shakespeare, *Mids. Nt.* Dr. ii. 1. 192; see *Wood* (3). \parallel It is remarkable that the Romans, whilst looking upon Wōden as the chief divinity of the Teutonic races, nevertheless identified him with Mercury; hence *dies Mercurii* was translated into AS. by *Wintreslag*. Cf. *köllobu þeir Pál Óðin*, en Barnabas Þir' = they called Paul Odinn, but Barnabas Thor; Icel. Bible, Acts, xiv. 12.

WEE, small, tiny. (E.) 'A little wee face;' *Merry Wives*, i. 4. 22. ME. *we*, only as a sb., a bit. 'A little *we*,' a little bit, for a short space; *Harbour*, Bruce, vii. 182, xiii. 217. 'And behynd hir a littill *we* I tell' – and it fell a little way behind her; *id.* xvii. 677. In all three passages it occurs in the same phrase, viz. 'a little *we*;' and in the last case we should now say 'a little way.' So also: 'a littill *wee*;' G. Douglas, tr. of Virgil, *Æn. bk. x. ch. 6*; cf. 'in a littill *wei*,' in a short time, *Cursor Mundi*, 12531; 'He ne es yitt bot a littill *wei*,' he is yet but young; *id.* 8419. And as it is a sb., I believe it is nothing but the Northern form of E. *way*. See *Way*. \parallel That the constant association of little with *we* (=way) should lead to the supposition that the words *little* and *wee* are synonymous, seems natural enough; and we have the evidence of *Harbour* that the word is Northern. The above solution is strongly corroborated by the fact that *way-bit* is still in use, in the North, in the sense of *wee bit* or little bit; see Halliwell, and *wee* in F. D. D.; also *Way-bit* in Davies, Supp. Glossary. 'In the North parts, wher ther is a *wea-bit* to evry mule;' Howells, Letters, bk. iv. let. 28.

WEED (1), any useless and troublesome plant. (E.) ME. *weed*, Prompt. Parv. p. 519. AS. *wōod*, *wōid*; Grein, i. 676. \dagger OSax. *wōid*; whence Du. *wieden*, vb., to weed. Teut. type **weudom*, n. Root unknown. Der. *weed*, verb, ME. *weeden*, Palladius on Husbandry, ii. 289; cf. Du. *wieden*, Low G. *wēden*, to weed. Der. *weed-y*, Hamlet, iv. 7. 175.

WEED (2), a garment. (E.) Chiefly in the phr. 'a widow's weeds,' i.e. a widow's mourning apparel. Common in Shak. as a sing. sb., in the sense of garment, *Mids. Nt.* Dr. ii. 1. 256, &c. ME. *weeds* (dissyllabic), Havelock, i. 94. AS. *wēde*, neut., also *wōde*, fem., a garment; Grein, ii. 642. \dagger OFrisic *wēde*, wōd; OSax. *wōdi*; MDu. *wade*, 'a garment, a habit, or a vesture,' *Hexham*; Icel. *vād*, a piece of stuff, cloth; also, a garment; OIlg. *vād*, *vōd*, clothing, armour; O. Low G. *wād*, a coverlet (Gallice). β . All from the Teut. base **wēd-*, a garment, perhaps 'something woven' v. cf. Skt. *vē*, to weave. Others connect it with Goth. *ga-wēidan*, pt. t. *gawōth*, Mark, x. 9, OIlg. *wētan*, to bind, yoke together. Cf. Skt. *vi-vādka*, a yoke for carrying a burden. See *Wad*.

WEEK, a period of seven days. (E.) The vowel, in ME., is very variable; we find *weke*, *wike*, on the one hand, and *wonke*, *wonke*, *wonke* on the other. In Chaucer, Six-text, Group A, 1539, we have *weke*, *wike*, as well as *wonke*; Tyrwhitt, C. T. 1541, prints *weke*. 1. The forms *weke*, *wike* (together with mod. E. *week*) answer to AS. *wice*, *wicu*, of which the gen. *wtican* occurs in Thorpe, Ancient Laws, ii. 438, l. 43 (Reccl. Institutes, § 41). 2. The forms *wonke*, *wonke*, *wonke*, answer to AS. *woice*, *wuon*, Grein, i. 744. We find the same change in AS. *wōde*, later form *wunth*, wood. \dagger Du. *week*; Icel. *wika*; Swed. *vecka*; OHG. *wecha*, *wehka*; but the MHG. form is *weche*, which is also the mod. G. form. Cf. Dan. *uge* (=vage), a week. β . The prevalent Teut. type is **wōkin-*, f. The Goth. *wōk* occurs only once, in Luke, i. 8, where the Gk. *ἐν ᾧ ῥήσας ῥῆς ἡμερας αὐτοῦ* (L. in ordine alius suū) appears in Gothic as *in wōkin kunja seinis* – in the order of his course. It is by no means clear what is the precise force of this Goth. *wōk* (which exactly answers in form to E. *week*), and some have (wrongly) supposed that it was borrowed from L. *wich*, which is, however, equivalent in this passage to *kunja*, not to *wōk*. γ . It is usual to consider *week* as a true Teut. word, and allied to AS. *wice*, an office, duty, function; perhaps it meant 'succession' or 'change,' being related to Icel. *vīkja*, to turn, return; from Teut. **wik-*, weak grade of **wikan-*, to yield, give way, give place to. Cf. Icel. *wīd*, a change, *vīdja*, a changeling, G. *winkel*, a change; a week corresponds to a phase of the moon. Cf. also Skt. *vij*, to tremble; and see *Weak*. Der. *week-day*, Icel. *wikudag*; *week-day*.

WEIRD, to suppose, imagine, think. (E.) ME. *wēnen*, Chaucer, C. T. 1665. AS. *wēnan*, to imagine, hope, expect; Grein, ii. 658. = AS. *wān*, expectation, supposition, hope; *id.* 4-Du. *wānen*, to fancy, from *wānen*, conjecture, Icel. *vāna*, to hope, from *vān* expectation; G. *wānen*, from *wān*, OHG. *wān*, sb.; Goth. *wēnan*, to expect, from *wēns*, expectation. β . From the sb. of which the Teut. type

is **wēniz*, f., expectation, hope. Perhaps it meant orig. 'a striving after,' and hence an expectation of obtaining. Some compare it with L. *uēnāri*, to hunt after; and with Teut. **wēn*, 3rd grade of Teut. **wēnan-*, to crave, desire; cf. L. *uen-uo*, desire, Skt. *van*, to crave, See *Win*.

WEEP, to wail, lament, shed tears. (E.) ME. *weepen*, orig. a strong verb, pt. t. *weep*, *wep*, Chaucer, C. T. Six-text, Group D, l. 588, where only one MS. has *wepte* (dissyllabic), for which Tyrwhitt erroneously prints *wep*, C. T. 6170. AS. *wēpan*, pt. t. *wēp*; Grein, ii. 661. The lit. sense is to cry aloud, raise an outcry, lament loudly; *wēpan* (for **wēpian*) is regularly formed, with the usual vowel-change, from *wōp*, a clamour, outcry, lament, Grein, ii. 732. \dagger OSax. *wōpan*, to raise an outcry; *wōp*, sb.; Goth. *wōpjan*, to cry out; OIlg. *wōpjan*, to lament, weep, str. vb.; also *wōpjan*, weak vb., *wōp*, *wōp*, an outcry; Icel. *apa*, to shout, cry; *þp*, a shout. β . All from the Teut. base **wōp-*, appearing in **wōpaz*, m. (AS. *wōp*), an outcry, loud lament. \parallel This AS. *wōp* is quite distinct from L. *whoop*, in which the initial *w* is unoriginal, but the *h* essential. Der. *weep-er*, *weep-ing*.

WEET, to know; the same as *Wit* (1), q. v.

WEEVIL, a small kind of beetle very destructive to grain. (E.) ME. *weel*, *weel* (with *u = v*), spelt *weeyl*, *weyyl* in Prompt. Parv., pp. 523, 531. AS. *wēl*, to translate L. *scarabius* (sic), Voc. 261, 13; spelt *wīl* in a very early gloss of the 8th century, where it translates L. *cantarus*, i. e. *cantharis*, a beetle; Voc. 11. 28. We even find the older form *wibba*; 'Scarabæus, *scarn-wibba*,' Voc. 319, 2; where *scarn* means dung. \dagger Icel. *-yfl*, in comp. *torlyfl*, a dung-beetle; MDu. *wewel*, 'a little worme eating corne or beanes, or a weevil,' *Hexham*; OHG. *wihel*, MHG. *wihel*; G. *wiebel*. β . The Teut. type is **wēbilaz*, m., a beetle; a dimin. form of Teut. **wōrþon-*, m., whence AS. *wibba*. From the Teut. **wēn-*, to weave; from the filaments spun for the larva-case. See *Weave*. γ . Further allied to Lithuan. *wiholas*, a chaper, winged insect.

WEFT, the threads woven into and crossing the warp. (E.) ME. *wef*, *wyfel*, *Exod.* xxxix. 3, earlier version, where the later version has *warp*. AS. *wef*, *wef*; 'Deponille, *wef*, vel *wef*;' Voc. 187, 32; and again 'Deponille, *wef*' in a gloss of the 8th century, *id.* 17. 6. \dagger Icel. *weftr*; also *ripta*, *wif*. β . The Teut. types are **wēfraz*, m., **wēfraz*, m., lit. 'a thing woven'; formed with participial suffix *-lo* from **wēn-*, to weave, whence AS. *wef-an*, to weave; see *Weave* and *Woof*.

WEIGH, to balance, ponder, to have weight, be heavy. (E.) ME. *weghen*, *wēzen*, *wēzen*, *wēzen*, Chaucer, C. T. 456 (A 454). AS. *wegan*, str. vb., pt. t. *wag*, to carry, bear; also, intrans., to move; Grein, ii. 655. From the sense of 'carry' we pass to that of 'raise' or 'lift,' as when we say 'to weigh anchor'; so also Cowper says: 'Weigh the vessel up.' Loss of the Royal George, at 7. From the sense of raising or lifting, we pass to that of weighing. \dagger Du. *wegen*, to weigh; Icel. *wega*, to move, carry, lift, weigh; Dan. *vægt*, to weigh; Swed. *väga*, to weigh; *väga* npp., to weigh up, to lift; G. *wegen*, to move, *wägen*, to move gently, rock, *wägen*, to weigh; OIlg. *wegan*, to move, bear, weigh. Cf. Goth. *gawigan*, to shake about. β . The AS. *wegan* is a strong verb; pt. t. *wag*, pp. *wegen*; so also is the Icel. *wega*; pt. t. *vā*, pp. *vęgin*. All from the Teut. type **wegan-*, pt. t. **wag*, pp. **wagan*, to carry, move, weigh, answering to *ldg.* \dagger WEGH, to carry, as in Skt. *vah*, l. *wekare*; see *Vehlole*. Der. *weigh-t*, ME. *weght*, f. Ploewman, B. xiv. 292, also spelt *wicht*, Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1385. AS. *ge-wiht*, G. xxiii. 16, cognate with MDu. *wicht*, *gewicht* (Hexham), Du. *gewicht*, G. *gewicht*, Swed. *wigt*; cf. Icel. *vætt*, Dan. *vægt*. Teut. type **weg-tom*, n., which became **weh-tom*; and AS. *wēht* became *wiht* by palatal mutation (Stevens); whence *weight-y*, spelt *wyghtly* in Palsgrave; *weight-i-y*, *ness*. Also *wag*, q. v.; *wagge-on*, *wain*, *wey*, *wicht*, *wiht*.

WEIR, **WEAR**, a dam in a river. (E.) ME. *wer*; dat. *were*, Chaucer, Parliament of Foules, 138. AS. *wer*, a weir, dam, Ælfred, tr. of Gregory's Past Care, c. 38, ed. Sweet, p. 278, l. 16; the pp. *geweor*, dammed up, occurs in the line above. The lit. sense is 'defence,' hence a fence, dam; closely allied to AS. *wearian*, to defend, protect; also (as above) to dam up, Grein, ii. 662. \dagger Icel. *vör*, a fenced-in landing-place, ver, a fishing-station; G. *wehr*, a defence; cf. *wehren*, to defend, also to check, constrain, control; *mühl-wehr*, a mill-dam; MDu. *weer*, 'a palissado, or a rampard,' *Hexham*. Cf. also Goth. *warjan*, to defend, Icel. *verja*; allied to Skt. *vr*, to cover, *virāya*, to stop, hinder, keep off, *varira-*, a dam, embankment (Macdonell); Gk. *ép-vōda*, to ward off. From the \dagger WER, to protect.

WEIRD, fate, destiny. (E.) As an adj. in Shak. *Mach.* i. 3. 32; i. 5. 8; i. 1. 20; *id.* 4. 133; iv. 1. 136, where it means 'subservient to destiny.' But it is properly a sb. ME. *wirde*, *wyrde*; 'And out of wo into wele zone *wyrdes* shul change' – and out of wo into weal your destinies shall change; P. Ploewman, C. xiii. 209. AS. *wyr*,

also *wird*, fate, destiny, also one of the 'Norms' or Fates, an extremely common word in poetry, Grein, ii. 760. Teut. type **wurdiz*, f. Formed, by vowel-change from **u* to *y*, from Teut. **wurō* (with **wurō* <**wurp*, by Verne's Law), weak grade of Teut. **werthan* > AS. *weorþan*, to be, become, take place, happen, come to pass; see **WORTH** (2). The lit. sense is 'that which happens,' or 'that which comes to pass;' hence fate, destiny. **Icel. wórd*, fate, one of the three Norms or Fates; cf. *urð*, stem of pt. t. pl. of *verða*, to become; OSax. *wurð*, fate; OHG. *wurt*. (✓WERT.)

WELCOME, received gladly, causing gladness by coming. (Scand.) Now used as an adj., and derived from *wel*, adv., and the pp. *come* of the verb to come; and hence of Scand. origin. = Icel. *velkominn*, welcome; cf. Dan. *velkommen*, Swed. *vilkommen*, = Icel. *vei*, well; and *kominn*, pp. of *kom*, to come. Hence also the AF. verb *welcomer*, to welcome (Godefroy). *β*. Substituted for AS. *wilcuma*, intrans. sb., one who comes so as to please another, Grein, ii. 705. = AS. *wel*, prefix, allied to *will*, will, pleasure; and *cuma*, a comer, one who comes, formed, with suffix -a of the agent, from *cuman*, to come; Grein, ii. 706; i. 169. See **WILL** and **COME**. Hence AS. *wilcuman*, to welcome.

WELD (1), to beat metal together. (Scand.) The final *d* is extraneous, like *d* after *l* in *alder*, a tree, *elder*, a tree, and Shakespeare's *alder-hief* for *alder-hiest*, 2 Hen. vi. i. 28. It is only a particular use of the word *wel*, verb, to spring up as a fountain, lit. to boil up. It meant (1) to boil, (2) to heat to a high degree, (3) to beat heated iron. We find this particular use in Wyclif, Isaiah, ii. 4; where the earlier version has 'thai shal bete togidere their swerdes into shars', the later version has 'thai schulen welte togidere hir swerdes in-to scharris.' See further under **Well** (2). The word is apparently Scand., not E.; for (1) the Swed. *välla* (lit. to well) is only used in the sense 'to weld,' as in *välla järn*, to weld iron (Widgren); the sense 'to well' appearing in the comp. *uppvälla*, to boil up; (2) Sweden exports large quantities of iron and steel. (cf. Dan. *vælde* with excrement *d*), to well up; *I pomeran. wellen*, to weld iron; prov. E. *well*, to weld. In Icel. and Norw., a distinction is made between *valla*, intr., to well, pt. *vall* (str. vb.), and *vella*, tr., to cause to boil (wk. vb.); the Swed. *välla*, to weld, answers to the latter. *¶* The process of welding iron is named, in many languages, from the word for boiling; cf. Illyrian *variti*, to boil, weld iron, Lettish *wirdit*, to boil, *sawariti*, to weld; &c.; Wedgwood.

WELD (2), dyer's weed; *Reseda luteola*. (E.) ME. *welde*; 'Madyi, welde, or wood' = madder, weld, or wood; Chaucer, *Atlas Prima*, l. 17. 'Welde, or wolve.' Prompt. Parv. pp. 520, 532. According to Cockayne, A. S. Leechdoms, iii. 349, it is spelt *wolde* in MS. Harl. 3388. In Lowland Scotch, it is *wald*; see Jamieson. It appears to be an E. word. Cognate with Low G. *wolde*, weld (Lübben), Du. *wouwe*, MDn. *wouwe* (for *wolde*); also G. *wau*, Swed. *van*, *vau* (from *van*). We also find Span. *gualda*, F. *gaude* (of Teut. origin). Prob. allied to AS. *wæld*, a wood, as if 'belonging to the wood or world;' see **Wold**. Cf. OSax. *sin-weldi*, a great wood. *¶* Quite distinct from **Woad**.

WELFARE, prosperity. (E.) Lit. a state of *faring* or going on well. ME. *welfare*, Chaucer, C. T. 11150 (F 838); compounded of *wel*, adv. well, and *fare* = AS. *faru*, sb., lit. a journey, from *faran*, to fare, go. See **Well** (1) and **Fare**. Cf. Icel. *veifærr*, a well-doing.

WELKIN, the sky, the region of clouds. (E.) In Shak. Merry Wives, i. 3. 101, &c. ME. *welkin*, as printed in Tyrwhitt's edition of Chaucer, C. T. 9000, where the MSS. have *welkne*, *welken*, *welkine*, *walkyn*, Six-text, Group E. 1124. In P. Plowman, B. xvii. 160, we have *welkne*, *wolkne*, *þe welkne*, *welken* in the various MSS. It thus appears that *welkne* is a mutated form of *wolkne*, which is an older spelling; in Layamon, 4574, 23947, we have *wolkne*, *wolkne*, *wolkene*, prob. a pl. form, and signifying 'the clouds.' AS. *wolcna*, clouds, pl. of *wolk*, a cloud, Grein, ii. 731. *¶* OSax. *walkan*, a cloud. Du. *wolk*, Low G. *wolkte*; G. *wolke*, OHG. *wolka*, f., *wolkana*, n., a cloud. Teut. base **wulk(e)no-*. *β*. Some have connected it with AS. *gewealc*, a rolling about, as in *þa gewealc*, the rolling of the waves, Grein, i. 477; from *walkan*, to roll, walk; see **Walk**. There is no proof of this; as if it were true, *walcen* would mean 'that which rolls about;' cf. AS. *waleca*, a wave, billow. *γ*. Or else connected with OHG. *welk*, moist, damp; Russ. *welga*, moisture; Lith. *wilg-yti*, to wet, moisten; from an Idg. **welg-*.

WELL (1), in a good state, excellently. (E.) ME. *wel*, Chaucer, C. T. 106; *wel*, 4728 (B 308). AS. *wel*, Grein, ii. 656; also spelt *weli*. *¶* Du. *wel*; Icel. *vel*; Dan. *vel*; Swed. *vel*; Goth. *waila*. *¶* G. *welt*, wolt; OHG. *wela*, wola. *β*. The Goth. *waila* answers to a Teut. type **wala*. The orig. sense is 'agreeably,' or suitably to one's will or wish; from the Idg. **wel-*, to wish; cf. L. *wol-o*, I wish, *wel-le*, to wish, Russ. *vol-ia*, sb., will, W. *gwel*, better, Skt. *vara-*,

better, *vara-*, a wish, *prati varam*, according to a wish; see **Will**. Der. *well-behaved*, Merry Wives, ii. 1. 59; *belowed*, Jul. Cæs. iii. 2. 180; *-born*, *-bred*, *-disposed*, *favoured*, Two Gent. ii. 1. 54; *-meaning*, Rich. II. ii. 1. 128; *-meant*, 3. Hen. vi. 3. 67; *-nigh*; *-spoken*, Rich. III. i. 2. 29; *-won*, Merch. Ven. i. 3. 51; and numerous other compounds. And see *wel-come*, *wel-fare*; also *wel*, *wel-th*.

WELL (2), a spring, fountain of water. (E.) ME. *welle* (disyllabic), Chaucer, C. T. 5689 (D 107). AS. *wel*, also *well*, Grein, ii. 657; also spelt *wylla*, *wylle*, *wyll*, id. 756. Teut. type **wailjon*, m.; allied to AS. *weallan* (strong verb, pt. t. *woll*, pp. *weallan*), to well up, boil, id. 672; the mod. E. verb *to well* being derived, not from this strong verb, but from the sb.; so that the pt. t. in mod. E. is *welled*, *¶* Icel. *well*, ebullition; from *vella*, to well, boil, pt. t. *vall*, pp. *allinn* (strong verb); whence also *valla*, weak verb, to make to boil; Du. *wel*, a spring; Dan. *væld* (for *væll*), a spring; G. *welle*, a wave, surge; cf. *wallen*, to undulate, boil, bubble up, of which the OHG. pt. t. was *wial*. *β*. All from the Teut. **wailan-*, str. vb., to boil up, undulate; from the Idg. **wel-*, to turn round, roll, as in Skt. *val*, to move to and fro, Russ. *valiate*, to roll. See further under **Helix**. From the weak grade we have Goth. *wulan*, to boil; cf. also AS. *wielan*, *wyln*, a boiling, and Skt. *ārmī-*, a wave. Der. *well*, verb, ME. *wellen*, verb, in P. Plowman, B. xix. 375, from AS. *wellan*, *wyln*; we find 'Fernece, ic welles', Ælfric's Grammar, ed. Zupitza, p. 156, l. 14, in the Royal MS. (see the footnote), though most MSS. have ic *welle*. Der. *wellspring*, ME. *wellespring*, Genesis and Exodus, l. 1243. And see **Well** (1).

WELLAWAY, an exclamation of great sorrow. (E.) In Spenser, F. Q. ii. 8. 46. ME. *wellaway*, Chaucer, C. T. 13048 (H 1308); the MSS. have *wellauey*, *wellaueie*, and (corruptly) *well unwey*, *well away*, showing that some scribes mistook it to mean 'weal [is] away,' i.e. prosperity is away! *¶* *Wellawe*, and *wolowen* = alas! and alas! Ancrer Kivle, p. 88, l. 7; *wellawe*, id. p. 274, l. 2. 'Wo is us þat we weren born! Wellawit!' Havelock, 462; cf. l. 570. Written *waila wai*, Layamon, 8031; *wala wa*, 7971; also *wela wa* (without *wei* or *wa* following), 3456. It stands for *wei la wei* or *wai lā wā* (*wo lo wo*). AS. *wā lā wā*, written *wā lā wā*, alas! lit. 'woe! lo! woe!' Ælfred, t. 6 of Boethius, c. xxxix. § 1 (b. iv. met. 4); *wā lā wā*, id., c. xxxv. § 6 (b. iii. met. 12); we also find *wā lā wā*, Mark, xv. 29, and simply *wā*, Mark, xiv. 21. — AS. *wā*, woe; l. 10; *wā*, woe. See **Woe** and **Lo**. *¶* The expression was early misunderstood; and was even turned into *wella-day*, Merry Wives, iii. 3. 106; in which unmeaning expression, though intended as an exclamation of sorrow, we seem to have *wel* in place of *wo*, and day introduced without any sense; perhaps *alas! the day* also owed its existence to this unmeaning corruption.

WELSH, pertaining to Wales. (E.) *Welsh* properly means 'foreign.' ME. *walsh*, P. Plowman, B. v. 324; *Walsh* is still in use as a proper name. AS. *walisc*, *welisc*; *þā welisc* meun' — the foreigners, i.e. Normans, A. S. Chron. an. 1048; see Earle's edition, p. 178, l. 15; 'þā welisc meun' ibid. l. 24; and see the note. Formed, with suffix *-isc* (> E. *-ish*) and vowel-change, from AS. *wælk*, a foreigner; orig. a Celt. (From the pl. *Wenlas* we have mod. E. *Wales*, now the name of a country.) The Teut. form **Walh-* answers to L. *Volc-*, i.e. 'one of the tribe of Volca,' who occupied Southern Gaul. See **Walnut**. Der. *Welsh-rabbit*, a Welsh dainty, i.e. not a rabbit, but *toast* cheese; this is a mild joke, just as a *Norfolk-capon* is not a capon at all, but a red-herring (Halliwell). There is no authority for the assertion that *rabbit* is a corruption of *rare bit*; which renders *Welsh* pointless.

WELT, a narrow strip of leather round a shoe. (E.) The old sense seems to be hem or border. Cotgrave explains F. *orlet* by 'a little hemme, selvidge, welt, border;' and the verb *orlet* by 'to hemme, selvidge, border, welt the edges or sides of.' 'Take care of the skirts, fringes, and welts of their garments,' Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. vii. c. 51. 'Welt of a garment, *orelet* [F. *orlet*]; *Welt* of a shoe, *oreleure*;' Palsgrave. ME. *welte*. 'Welt of a schoo, Incucium, vel intercucium.' Prompt. Parv. 'Hec pedana, Anglice *wampay* [a vamp]; Hoc intercucium, Anglice *welte*;' Voc. 664. 34, 35. Palsgrave also has the verb: 'I welte, as a garment is, *ie orle*: This kyrtell is well weltd, *ce corset icy est bien orlé*.' Lowl. S. *waut*, ME. *walte*, a welt, *walte*, to welt; Cathol. Anglicum. The pl. *waltys* occurs as a gloss to *intercucia*, in John de Garlande; Wright's Vocab. i. 125. Lit. 'a hem,' or 'strip turned over;' cf. Norw. *welt*, a card turned up as a trump; allied to AS. *wyltan*, *gewaltan*, to roll, Icel. *vælt*, to roll over; see **Walter** and **Wale**. We also find W. *gwald*, a hem, welt, *gwalties*, the welt of a shoe; *gwald*, to welt, hem; Gael. *balt*, a welt of a shoe, a border; Irish *balt*, a welt, border; all (apparently) borrowed from E. Der. *welt*, verb.

WELTER, to wallow, roll about. (Scand.) Surrey has 'waling tongues,' i.e. rolling or lolling tongues of snakes, tr. of Virgil's *Æneid*, bk. ii. l. 266. 'I walter, I tumble, *je me voystre*;' Hye

you, your horse are *wallerings* yonder, *hastiz vous, vostre cheval se vostre la*: Palsgrave. 'I *welter*, je verse; Thon *wellerest* in the myer, as thou were a sow'; Palsgrave. ME. *welleren*, to wallow; Cursor Mundi, 4503; prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Swed. *vältra*, to roll, to wallow. *Waller* and *weller* are frequentative forms, with the usual suffix -er, from ME. *walten*, to roll over, overturn, hence to totter, fall, throw, rouse, rush, &c.; Destruction of Troy, 1056, 3810, 4027, 4633, 4891, pt. t. *weli*, id. 4418, 4891, &c. This ME. *walten* is from the AS. **wæltian*, *wæltian*, a strong verb, of which the pp. *gewæltan* (for *gewæltan*) occurs in the Lindisfarne MS., in the Oñorthumb. translation of Matt. xvii. 14, where *cænsum gewæltano* occurs as a gloss on *genibus pronoluitis*; hence the secondary verb *wyllan*, to roll round, Grein, ii. 757. also the adj. *unwealt*, steady, lit. 'not tottering'; A. S. Chron. an. 897, ed. Earle, p. 95, l. 14, and the note. Cf. Low G. *wellern*, *wältern*, to roll over; Icel. *welstak*, to rotate, to roll over, as a horse does, from *wella*, pt. t. *vall*, to roll; Dan. *vælte*, to roll, overturn; Swed. *vältra*, to roll, wallow, welter, frequentative of *välta*, to roll; G. *wälzen*, to roll, wallow, welter, from *wälzen*, to roll; Goth. *us-wäljan*, to subvert. See **Waltz**, **Wallow**. From Idg. base **wel-d-*, extended from **WEL*, to turn; see **Well** (2).

WEN, a fleshy tumour. (E.) ME. *wenne*; 'Wenne, *veruca*, *gibbus*,' Prompt. l'rv. AS. *wenn*; acc. pl. *wennas*, A. S. Leechdoms, iii. 12, l. 22; nom. pl. *wennas*, id. 46, l. 21. +Du. *wen*; Low G. *wenn*; *wenn-bulen* [wen-boils]; prov. G. *wenne*, *wenne*, *wänke*, cited by E. Müller; Dau. dial. *wan*, a can, wart. β. The orig. sense was prob. 'pali', or painful swelling; Teut. type **wanjaz*, m. Prob. from **wann*, and grade of the Teut. str. vb. seen in Goth. *winnan*, to suffer, as in *aglōns winnan*—to suffer afflictions, 1 Tim. v. 10; cf. *winnas*, affliction, suffering, 2 Tim. iii. 11. So also Icel. *vinna*, though cognate with E. *win*, means not only to work, labour, toil, but also to suffer, and *vinna* is to do bodily harm to another. See **Win**.

WENCH, a young girl, vulgar woman. (E.) Common in prov. E. without any depreciatory intention; as, 'a fine young *wench*.' 'Temperance was a delicate *wench*,' Temp. ii. 43. ME. *wenche*, Chaucer, C. T. 3254; P. Plowman, B. v. 364. We also find the form *wenche*, Aucrēn Kivle, p. 334, note k. β. It is to be particularly noted that *wenche* is the earlier form. Stratmann gives no references for *wenche* earlier than Will. of Palerne, l. 1901, Wyclif, Matt. ix. 24, and Poems and Lives of the Saints, ed. Furnivall, xvi. 98, where, however, the form printed is *wenche*. But *wenche* (spelt *wenche*) occurs in the Ormulun, 3356, where it is used of a male infant, viz. in the account of the annunciation of Christ's birth to the shepherds. The orig. sense was simply 'infant,' without respect of sex, but, as the word also implies 'weak' or 'tender,' it was naturally soon restricted to the weaker sex. The ME. *wenche* resulted from *wenche* by loss of *t*, which was doubtless thought to be a dimin. suffix; yet in this particular instance, it is not so. The sb. *wenche*, an infant, is closely allied to the ME. adj. *wenke*, tottery, unsteady, Reliquiae Antiquae, i. 221. AS. *wenel*, a child, a daughter (Toller); pl. *wenelo*, children (of either sex), Exod. xxi. 4. Allied to *wenel*, *wencele*, weak, Grein, ii. 659; *wenacol*, *wenacol*, unstable, Ælfred, tr. of Boethius, c. vii. § 2 (b. ii. pr. 1). γ. The lit. sense of *wenacol* is 'tottery,' whence the senses unstable, weak, infirm, easily followed. Formed, with AS. suffix -ol, from Teut. base **wank-*, to bend sideways, nod, totter, as in G. *wanken*, to totter, reel, stagger, waddle, flinch, shrink; cf. MlIG. *wanken* (causal form), to render unsteady. +MlIG. *wankel*, OHG. *wanckel*, unstable; mod. G. (provincial) *wankel*, 'tottery, unsteady,' Flügel. The base **wank-* is the 2nd grade of Teut. **wenkan-*; see further under **Wink**.

WEND, to go, take one's way. (E.) Now little used, except in the pt. t. *went*, which is used in place of the pt. t. of *go*. When used, it is gen. in the phr. 'to *wend* one's way'; but Shak. twice has simply *wend*, Com. of Errors, i. 1. 158, Mids. Nt. Dr. iii. 2. 372. ME. *wenden*, Chaucer, C. T. 16. AS. *wendan*, (1) trans. to turn; (2) intrans. to turn oneself, proceed, go; common in both senses, Grein, ii. 659. The pt. t. was *wende*, which became *wende* in ME., and is now *went*. The lit. sense was orig. 'to make to wind,' and it is the causal of *wind*; formed, by vowel-change of *a* to *e*, from Teut. **wand*, and grade of **wendan*, *windan*, to wind. +Du. *wenden*, to turn, to tack, causal of *winden*; Icel. *wenda*, to wind, turn, change, causal of *winda*; Dau. *wende*, caus. of *winde*; Swed. *wända*, caus. of *winda*; Goth. *wandjan*, caus. of *windan*; G. *wenden*, caus. of *winden*. See **Wind** (2).

WERE, pl. of *was*; also as subj. sing. and pl. See **Was**.

WERGILD, in AS. law, a fine paid for manslaughter or crime against the person. (E.) See Hittuut's Nomelocion. AS. *wergild*, the price set upon a man according to his rank (Toller). = AS. *wer*, a man; and *gild*, a payment, from *gildan*, *gieldan*, to pay. See **Werewolf** and **Yield**.

WERWOLF, a man-wolf. (E.) On the subject of *werwolves*, i. e. men supposed to be metamorphosed into wolves, see pref. to William of Palerne, otherwise called William and the Werwolf, p. xxvi; where the etymology is discussed. Cf. Gk. *Λυδωπορος*, i. e. wolf-man. ME. *werwolf*, Will. of Palerne, 80, &c. AS. *were-wulf*, a werwolf; as an epithet of the devil (meaning fierce despoiler). Laws of Cnut, § 26, in Thorpe, Ancient Laws, i. 374. Usually explained as from AS. *wer*, a man; and *wulf*, a wolf. +G. *wülf*, a werwolf; MlIG. *werwolf*; as if from MlIG. *wer*, a man, and *wolf*, a wolf. This was Latinised as *garulphus* or *gerulphus*, whence OF. *garoul* (Barguy), mod. F. *loup-garou*, i. e. wolf-man-wolf, the word *loup* being prefixed because the sense of the final -ou had been lost. For the latter syllable, see **Wolf**. For the AS. *wer*, see **Virile**. B. Kluge thinks this is uncertain; for the AS. prefix *were-* (answering to OllG. *weri-* in *Weri-wolf*, a man's name) suggests connexion with AS. *weri-an*, to wear clothes; cf. Icel. *álfr-hamr*, lit. 'wolf-skin,' applied to the skin of a werwolf. But it is easy to reply that the AS. *wergild* (certainly derived from AS. *wer*, a man) is also spelt *weregild*; the OHG. forms being *weregilt*, *weregilt*. Hence the usual explanation 'man-wolf' may certainly be accepted. See **Wergild**. Cf. O. Low G. *weregild* (Gallée).

WEST, the quarter where the sun sets. (E.) ME. *west*, P. Plowman, B. xviii. 113. AS. *west*, Grein, ii. 667, where it occurs as an adv., with the sense 'westward'; 'we also find *westan*, the adv. from the west, id. 668; *west-diel*, the west part, *west-ende*, the west end, *west-mest*, most in the west. +Du. *west*, adj. and adv.: Icel. *vestr*, sb., the west; Dan. and Swed. *vest*, sb.; G. *west* (whence F. *ouest*) β. All from Teut. base **wes-*, west. Prob. allied to Gk. *ἐσ-ωρος*, l. *es-fer*, evening. See **Vesper**. Der. *west-ward*, AS. *weste-weard*, adj., Ælfred, tr. of Boethius, c. xvi. § 4 (b. ii. met. 6). *west-ern*; *west-er-ly* (short for *west-ern-ly*).

WET, very moist, rainy. (E.) ME. *wēt* (with long *e*), spelt *wet* in 'The Castle of Love, l. 1433 (Stratmann); whence pl. *wēte* (disyllabic), Chaucer, C. T. 1282 (A 1280), riming with *grēte*, pl. of *grēt*, great. AS. *wēt*, Grein, ii. 651. +Icel. *witr*; Dan. *vaad*; Swed. *vät*; NFricks. *wet*. β. All from Teut. type **wetaz*, wet, from the same root as E. *water*. From Teut. **wet-*, 3rd grade of **wet*, Idg. **WED* to wet, or spring up (as water). See **Water**. Der. *wet*, verb, AS. *wētan* (Grein); *wet*, sb., AS. *wēta* (Grein); *wett-isk*, *wet-ness*; *wet-shod*, P. Plowman, B. xiv. 161. From the same root are *all-er*, *und-ale*, *hyd-ra*, *hyd-rant-ic*, *hyd-ro-gen*, &c.

WETHER, a castrated ram. (E.) ME. *wether*, Chaucer, C. T. 3249. AS. *wēter*, Pa. xxviii. 1, ed. Spelman (marginal reading). +OSax. *wethar*, *withar*; Kleinere Altniederdeutsche Denkmäler, ed. Heyne, p. 186; Icel. *wör*; Dau. *væder*, *væder*; Swed. *vådar*; G. *widder*, OllG. *widar*; Goth. *withrus*, a lamb, John, i. 29. β. All from Teut. type **wethruz*, m. The orig. sense was doubtless 'a yearling,' as the word corresponds very closely to L. *nitulus*, a calf, Skt. *wisla-*, a calf, allied to Skt. *wisara-*, Gk. *eros*, a year. See **Veterinary** and **Veal**. ¶ We may note the distinction between *weather* and *wether* by observing that the former is *wen-her* (with Idg. suffix -*tro-*), whilst the latter is *weth-er* (with suffix -*ro-*), the *th* answering to the *t* in *uit-lus*.

WEY, a heavy weight. (E.) The weight varies considerably, from 2 cwt. to 3 cwt. ME. *weye*, P. Plowman, B. v. 93. The lit. sense is merely 'weight.' AS. *wēge*; 'Pondus, *byrden* *odde* *wēge*,' i. e. burden or weight; Ælfrie's Grammar, ed. Zupitza, p. 58, l. 17. Allied to AS. *wēg*, stem of pl. of pt. t. of *wegan*, to bear, carry, weigh; so that the sb. is from Teut. **wēg-*, 3rd grade of *wēg-*, to carry. See **Weigh**.

WH

WH. This is distinct from *w*, just as *th* is from *t*. The mod. F. *wh* is represented by *hw* in AS., and by *hv* in Icelandic; it answers to L. *qu*, Gk. *π*, *τ*; Idg. *kw*.

WHACK, to beat. (E.) See **Thwack**, which is supposed to be the same word. But it is rather a variant, i. e. a similarly sounding imitative word. Cf. EFries. and Westphalian *wack-eln*, to beat, to cudgel; prov. G. (Thüringen) *wackeln*, *walken*, to beat (Hertel).

WHALE, the largest of sea-animals. (E.) ME. *whal*, Chaucer, C. T. 7512 (D 1930); *qual*, Havelock, 753. AS. *hwæl*, Voc. 94. 15. +Du. *walvisch*, i. e. whale-fish; Icel. *hvalr*; Dan. and Swed. *hval*; G. *wal*, *walfisch*. β. The Teut. type is **hwalo-*, m. The name was orig. applied to any large fish, including the walrus, grampus, porpoise, &c. Thus Ælfrie explains *hwæl* by 'balena, vel cetæ, vel pistris.' Cf. G. *wels*, a catfish; OFruss. *kalis*, a catfish. Perhaps

it meant 'roller,' from the rolling of porpoises; cf. Icel. *hvel*, a wheel, OFrass. *kélan*, a wheel; GK. *whāp*, a monster, *whālos*, a pivot; see *Pole* (2), and *Wheel*. *Whale* and *balena* have nothing in common but the letter *l*, and cannot be compared. Der. *whale-bone*, formerly *whales bone*, Spenser, P. Q. iii. 1. 15, where the reference is to the ivory of the walrus' tusk; ME. *whales bon*, Layamon, 2363; *whal-ing*, *whal-er*. Also *wal-rus*, q. v.

WHAP, to beat, flutter. (E.) Sometimes spelt *whop*; and *wap*. Halliwell has *wap*, 'to beat; to flutter, to beat the wings, to move in any violent manner'; also *wapping* (for *whapping*), 'quaking, used by Batman, 1882.' A *whapp*, a blow; York Plays, xxiii. 199. 'The waters *wappe*,' i. e. lap; Malory, Morte Arthur, bk. xxi. c. 5. A variant of *quap*; an imitative word. Cf. ME. *quappen*, to palpitate, Chaucer, Troil. iii. 87; Legend of Good Women, 865; Wyclif, Tobit, vi. 4, earlier version. From a base **whap*, to throb; see *Quaver*. Allied to Low G. *quabben*, to palpitate, with which cf. E. *wabble*. Note also W. *chwapp*, a sudden stroke, *chwappio*, to strike, to slap; EFries. *wappen*, to swing, to rock; *wip-wap*, a swing. Der. *wabb-le*. And see *whip*.

WHARF (1), a place on the shore for lading and unlading goods. (E.) Spelt *warf* in Fabyan's Chron. an. 1543, where we read that 'the maior went to the woods-warfes, and sold to the poore people billet and faggot,' because of the severe frost. Palgrave has *wharf*. MK. *Wharfe*, in Liber Custumarum, p. 447 (1343); cf. pp. 62, 150. Blount, ed. 1694, explains *wharf* as meaning, not only a landing-place, but also 'a working-place for shipwrights'; see below. AS. *hwærf*, a dam or bank to keep out water; 'þa gýrnde hē þæt hē mōste macian foran gēn Mildryðe æker ðanne hwærf wif þon wodað tō werianne,' which Thorpe translates by 'then desired he that he might make a wharf over against Mildred's field as a protection against the ford,' where 'ford' is a conjectural translation of *wodað*; Diplomatarium Ævi Anglo-Saxonici (A. D. 1038), p. 384; and again, 'þat land and ðanne wearf ðar tō' = the land and the wharf thereto; id. (an. 1042), p. 361. The orig. sense seems to have been a bank of earth, used at first as a dam against a flood; the present use is prob. of Dutch or Scand. origin. The lit. sense is 'a turning,' whence it came to mean a dam, from its turning the course of water; the allied AS. *hwærf* not only means 'a returning,' but also 'a change, and even 'a space or distance,' as in the ONorlunth, tr. of Lake, xxiv. 13; also 'a crowd,' Grein, ii. 118; cf. *hwærfan*, to turn about. A good example is seen in the comp. *mere-hwærf*, the sea-shore, Grein, ii. 233. It corresponds, as to form, with AS. *hwærf*, to turn, turn about, Grein, ii. 119. + Du. *werf*, a wharf, yard; also a turn, time; Ilexham has *werf*, 'a wharfe, or a working-place for shipwrights or otherwise'; Icel. *hwarf*, a turning away, also, a shelter; cf. *hwarf*, pt. t. of *hverfa*, to turn; Dan. *werf*, a wharf, a dock-yard; Swed. *warf*, a shipbuilder's yard; MSwed. *hwarf*, *sheps-hwarf* (ship's wharf), the same (Ihre). The MSwed. *hwarf* also meant a turn or time, order, stratum, or layer; Ihre, i. 945; from *hverfan*, to turn, return. B. It thus appears that, even in AS., this difficult word, with a great range of senses, meant not only a turning, reversion, but also turning-place, dam, shore, space, distance. Cf. prov. E. *wharfstead*, a ford in a river (Halliwell). In Swedish and Dutch it had a narrower sense, that of 'ship-builder's yard,' so called from its being situate on a shore. And from this sense to that of 'landing-place' the step is not a long one. C. The AS. strong verb *hwærfan*, answering to Goth. *hwaiban*, to turn oneself about (hence to walk), and to Icel. *hverfa*, answers to a Teut. type **hwærfan*, pt. t. **hwærf*, to turn, turn about. Cf. GK. *καρπ-ός*, the wrist (from its turning). ¶ Not allied to G. *werfen*, to throw, which is allied to E. *warf*. Der. *wharf-age*, Hakluyt's Voyages, i. 135; *wharf-ing-er*, which occurs (according to Blount, ed. 1674) anno 7 Edw. VI, cap. 7, a corruption of *wharfinger*, just as messenger is of messenger.

WHARF (2), the bank of a river. (E.) In Shak. Hamlet, i. 5. 33; Antony, ii. 2. 218. The occurrence of *mere-hwærf*, the sea-shore (for which see Grein, ii. 233), justifies Shakespeare's spelling, and shows that the present word is only a peculiar sense of *Wharf* (1), q. v. Hence perhaps the river-name *Wharfe*.

WHAT, neuter of *WHO*, q. v. (E.) We find the form *whatsome-er* in Dictes and Sayings, pr. by Caxton, fol. 18, back, l. 2. Der. *what-ever*, *what-so-ever*; *what-not*, a piece of furniture for holding anything, whence the name.

WHAUP, the curlew. (E.) Prov. E. *whaup*; Iowl. Sc., *quhaip*, in 1551 (Jam.). Prob. the same as AS. *hwiþa* (for *hwipþa*) in The Sea-larer, l. 21. Of imitative origin.

WHEAL (1), a pimple. (E.) Not to be confused with *wheal*, another spelling of *wale*, the mark caused by a stripe; for which see *Wale*. A *wheal* is a swelling, pimple, caused by ill-health. It occurs frequently in Holland, tr. of Pliny, bk. xxii. c. 25, where is mention of 'pushes, wheals, and blains,' and of 'pushes and angry

wheals,' &c.; a *push* being a pustule, still in use in Camb. ME. *whele*; 'Whele, whele, wheel, or whekke, gwelke, soore, Pustula;' Prompt. Parv. Cf. pl. *whealles*, Chaucer, C. T. 634 (A 634). AS. *hwela*, a wheel; an unauthorised word, due to Sommer. [Ettmüller cites AS. *hwela*, with a reference to Ælfric's Glossary; but Wright prints it *hwela*; 'Lotium, hwela,' Wright's Voc. i. 46, l. 7; and the word is very doubtful.] There is also a verb *hwelidan*, to turn to pus (the word (Toller), also to pine away, as in sect. 15 of the Liber Scintillarum: 'Unde bonus prociat, inde inuidus contabescit,' glossed by 'þanon þe se goda framab, þanon se andiga hwelað.' The pp. is *hwelaet*, inflamed. Cf. W. *chweler*, a maggot, wheel, pimple. The ME. *wheleke*, a pimple, is clearly a dimin. form; hence *whelek*, Hen. V, iii. 6. 108.

WHEAL (2), a mine. (C.) Still common in Cornwall. = Corn. *hwel*, a work, a mine; also written *wheal*, *whal*, *whely*; Williams, Corn. Dict. Williams compares it with W. *chwyl*, a turn, a course, a while, *chwylto*, to turn, revolve, run a course, bustle; cf. also W. *chwel*, a course, turn. Stokes-Fick, p. 324.

WHEAT, the name of a grain used for making bread. (E.) ME. *whele*, Chaucer, C. T. 3986 (A 3988). AS. *hwæte*; Grein, ii. 117-4. Du. *weite*, *weil*; Icel. *hveiti*; Dan. *hvæde*; Swed. *hwete*; G. *weizen*; Goth. *hwæiteis*. (The Lithuan. *kwieps*, wheat, is borrowed from Teutonic.) β. All from a Teut. type **hwæitiyo*, wheat; from **hwæit*, and grade of **hwæit*; so named from the whiteness of the meal. See *White*. Der. *wheat-en*, AS. *hwæiten*, John, xii. 24; *wheat-fly*; *buck-wheat*.

WHEAT-EAR, the name of a small bird. (E.) In Phillips; formerly *wheatears* (with final *s*), in T. Fuller, Worthies of England, ii. 382 (see Palmer, Folk-Etymology), as to which Smollett says: 'this is a pleasant corruption of *white-ear*, the translation of their French name *cul blanc*, . . . for they are actually white towards the tail;' Travels, letter iii. Swainson, in his Bird-names (E. D. S.), gives the name *white ass* [= *white-ear*] as in use in Cornwall, and *white-rump* in Norfolk; while Cotgrave has: '*Cul blanc*, the bird called a whitetail,' i. e. white tail. Hence the etymology is from *white* and *arse*. Cf. Du. *wit-staart*, 'a white-tail, white-ear;' Calisch; M'Don. *hwit-stjart* (Kalkar).

WHEEDLE, to cajole, flatter. (E.?) In Butler, Hudibras, pt. iii. c. 1, l. 760. In Dryden, Kind Keeper, Act i. sc. 1, we find: 'I must wheedle her.' Blount, ed. 1674, notes it as a *new* word, saying: 'Wheedle in the British tongue signifies a story, whence probably our late word of fancy, and signifies to draw one in by fair words or subtil insinuation,' &c. It is referring to W. *chwedi*, a saying, sentence, fable, story, tale, *chwedda*, to gossip, *chweddu*, to tell a fable; but this is not a satisfactory explanation, nor does it account for the long *e*. But we should note his spelling with *ea* (from an open *r*). It seems more likely that the word should be *weddle*, and that it was a prov. E. word, answering to AS. *wæddian*, to beg. 'Mē sceamaþ þæt ic widdige,' to beg I am ashamed, Luke, xvi. 3. The orig. sense of *wæddian* was 'to be poor'; from *wædd*, poverty, indigence, *wæddla*, poor. Cf. ME. *weddle*, poor; Ormulum, 5638. Der. *wheed-er*.

WHEEL, a circular frame turning on an axle. (E.) ME. *wheel*, Wyclif, James, iii. 6. AS. *hwōel*, Grein, ii. 119. *Hwōel* is a shortened form of *hwecwōel*, Ps. lxxxii. 12, ed. Spelman; it is also spelt *hwecwōel* (Toller), and *hwecwōel*, Ælfred, tr. of Boethius, c. xxxix. § 7 (h. iv. pr. 6). Icel. *hvíl*; Dan. *hjul*; Swed. *hjul*; MSwed. *huglil* (Ihre). Teut. type **hwecwōlōm*, n., for **hwecwōlōm*, Idg. type **ghe-glo-*, as in Skt. *chakrá-*, GK. *κύκλος*, a wheel. The Idg. **ghe-glo-* is a reduplicated form, from *QWEL*, to drive; whence GK. *κύκλος*, an axis, Russ. *kolos*, Icel. *hvel*, a wheel. See *Cycle* and *Pole* (2). Brugmann, i. § 658. Cf. Calash. Der. *wheel*, verb; *wheel-er*; *wheel-barrow*, spelt *whelebarrow* in Le Bone Florence, l. 2031, pr. in Ritson's Met. Romances, iii. 86; *wheel-wright* (see Wright).

WHEEZE, to breathe audibly and with difficulty. (E.) ME. *whesen*, Towneley Mysteries, 152 (Stratmann); rare. AS. *hwisan*, to wheeze, A. S. Leechdoms, iii. 365 (glossary). [The 3rd pers. pres. *hwist* occurs in the same volume, p. 126, l. 9, according to Cockayne; but perhaps *hwist* is here for *hwistet*, from *hwistetan*, to cough, which is a related word, but not quite the same thing.] The only sure trace of the verb is in Ælfric's Homilies, i. 86, where we find the strong pt. t. *hwōcos* = wheezed (misinterpreted by Thorpe, but rightly explained by Cockayne). As *ē* is the mutation of *ō*, the Teut. base is **hwōs-*, whence also AS. *hwisa-ta*, a cough, prov. F. *hoast*, a cough, Du. *hoest*, G. *husten*. Teut. base **hwōs-* = Idg. **ghe-*, as in Skt. *hās*, to cough; and grade of Idg. *QWAS*, to cough, as in Irish *cas-achdach*, W. *pas*, a cough; cf. Lith. *hosi*, to cough. See *Pose* (3). Brugmann, i. § 675. Connexion with Icel. *hwōsa*, to hiss, is doubtful.

WHELK (1), a mollusc with a spiral shell. (E.) The *h* is unoriginal, and due to confusion with the word below; the right

(etymological) spelling is *welk* or *wilk*. Spenser has 'welky pearly' = shelly pearls, pearls in the shell; Virgil's *Gnat*, l. 105. ME. *wilk*; spelt *wylke*, Prompt. Parv.; and in Voc. 642. 6. *Pl. welkes*, Liber Allus, pp. 179, 244, &c. AS. *wilco* (8th cent.), Voc. 13. 40; also *weluc*, *weluc*, id. 261. 22, 181. 10. + Du. *wulck*, also spelt *welk*, *willock*, *wullock* (Kranck). Cf. 'inuolucus, *wulloc*', Corpus Gloss. 1115; prov. E. *wulk*, *wullock*. Prob. named from its convoluted shell; cf. Gk. *ἐλκ* (for *ἐλκ-α*), a volute; see *Helix*. And cf. *Walk*. Der. Hence prob. *welk-ed*, K. Lear, iv. 6. 71, spelt *welk'd*, i.e. convoluted, in the first folio; cf. 'welked horns', in Golding's Ovid, pp. 60b, 107b, 122b.

WHELK (2), a small pimple. (E.) The dimin. of *Wheal* (1), *q. v.*

WHELM, to overturn, cover over by something that is turned over, overwhelm, submerge. (Scaud.) 'Ocean *whelm* them all'; Murry Wives, ii. 2. 143. ME. *whelmen*. to turn over; Chaucer, Troilus, l. 139. 'Whelmyng, a vessel, Sappino, Prompt. Parv.; on which Way cites Palsgrave: 'I *whelme* an holowe thyng over an other thyng, *je mets dessus*; Whelme a platter upon it, to save it from flies.' He adds: 'in the E. Anglian dialect, to *whelm* signifies to turn a tub or other vessel upside down, whether to cover anything with it or not; see Forby.' 'Whelm, to turn upside down, cover over', E. D. D.; which see. The Lowland Sc. form is *quheme*, *whemmlr*, or *whommlr*, to turn upside down; *ovir quhemlit* = did overturn, occurs in Bellenden's Chron., prol. st. 2 (Jamieson). Jamieson gives Sibbald's opinion (which is correct) that the Lowl. Sc. *whemmlr* is due to E. *whelm*, the letters being transposed to make the word easier of utterance; but he afterwards assumes the Lowl. Sc. word as the older form, in order to deduce its etymology from MSwed. *hwimla*, to swarm (= G. *wimmeln*), which he explains wrongly. β. The word presents some difficulty; but it is obvious that *whelm* and *overwhelm* must be closely related to ME. *wheluen* (*whelven*) and *overwheluen* (*overwhelven*), which are used in almost precisely the same sense. *Wheluen* is also spelt *hwelven*; and *he hwelfste* at pure sepulchre-dure eunc grete ston = he rolled (or turned) over a great stone at the door of the sepulchre; (O. Eng. Miscellany, p. 51, l. 513. 'And perchance the *overwhelme* = and perchance *overwhelm* thee; Palladius on Husbandry, b. i. l. 161. Cf. AS. *ā-hwelfan*; as in: 'ā-hwelfste Tharoneas cratu', (the sea) overwhelmed Tharoneas's chariots; Exod. xiv. 27. γ. The only difficulty is to explain the final -m; this is due to the fact that *whelm*, verb, is really formed from a substantive *whelm*; and the sb. *whel-m* stands for *whelf-m*, in which the *f* was dropped; the suffix -m being substantival, as in *doon-m*, *hloo-m*. This appears from MSwed. *hlir* gives the verb *hwalma*, to cock hay, derived from *hwalm*, a hay-cock; and he connects *hwalm* with *hwelfua*, to arch over, make into a rowled shape, and *hwelf*, an arch, a vault. So also Kietz gives Swed. dial. *hwalm*, a hay-stack, from *hwälva* (pt. t. *hwälvt*); cf. Swed. *wälva*, to cock hay, *wälvm*, a hay-cock (which have lost the *k*); *hwälva*, to arch, *hwälft*, an arch. Cf. Dan. *hwälv*, to arch, vault over. Thus the orig. sense of *whelm* was to arch over, vault, make of a convex form; hence, to upset, overturn, which is now the prevailing idea. δ. We conclude that *whelm* (for **whelf-m*) is from the strong verb appearing in Swed. dial. *hwälva* (for **hwelva*), pt. t. *hwälvt*, Norw. *hwälva* (for **hwelva*), pt. t. *hwälvt*, MHG. *whelven* (pt. t. *wälvt*), to distend oneself into a convex form, swell out, become convex, answering to the Teut. base *HWELF*, to become convex. Derivatives are seen in AS. *hwelf*, adj. convex, sb. a vault (Grein, ii. 118); *ā-hwelfan*, to overwhelm; *be-hwelfan*, to vault over (Grein); Icel. *hwelf*, *hölft*, a vault, *hwälfa*, *hölfta*, to 'whelve' or turn upside down, overwhelm or capsize a ship, *hwelfa*, to arch, vault, to turn upside down, &c.; mod. G. *wölben*, to arch over. All from Ildg. *whelw*; whence also OPruss. *po-quelt*-tan, kneeling, Gk. *κύκλος*, bosom, a hollow. See Prellwitz. Der. *overwhelm*.

WHELP, a puppy, young of the dog or lion. (E.) ME. *whelp*, Chaucer, C. T. 10805 (l. 491). AS. *hwelf*, Matt. xv. 27. + Du. *welp*; Icel. *hwelp*; Tan. *hwälf*; Swed. *wälp*; MSwed. *hwälf* (lirc); MHG. *welf*. β. The Teut. types are **hwelpoz*, **hwälpaz*, m. Root unknown. Der. *whelp*, vii., J. Caesar, ii. 2. 17.

WHEN, at what time, at which time. (E.) ME. *whan*, Chaucer, C. T. 5. 169; *whanne*, Ormulum, 133. AS. *hwænne*, *hwonne*; Grein, ii. 115. + MDu. *wan* (Irishman); Goth. *hwan*; G. *wann*; OHG. *hwanne*. β. Evidently orig. a case of the interrogative pronoun; cf. Goth. *hwana*, acc. case, of *hwan*, who; see *Who*. So also I. *quæn-do*, when, *quæ*, who; W. *fann*, when; Olirish *can*. Der. *when-ever*, *whenever*; and see *whence*.

WHENNOR, from what place. (E.) ME. *whennes* (dissyllabic), Chaucer, C. T. 12260 (C 335). In which *whenn*-es, in which the suffix imitates the adverbial -es (as in *twi-es*, twice, *nei-es*, of necessity), was substituted for the older form *whanne*, *when* *wonne* in I. aya-

mon, l. 16. The suffix -es was orig. a genitive case-ending, as in *dag-es*, of a day. β. The form *whanne* is from AS. *hwanne*, also *hwanon*, *hwanan*, whence, Grein, ii. 114. This is closely connected with AS. *hwænne*, when; the suffix -an being used to express direction, as in AS. *sitt-an*, from the south. See *When*. + G. *wann*, when; allied to *wann*, when. ¶ Compare *hen-ce*, similarly formed from ME. *henn-es*, AS. *heon-an*, hence; see *Hence*. Also *Thence*. Der. *whence-so-ever*.

WHERE, at which place. (E.) ME. *wher*, Chaucer, C. T. 4918 (B 498). AS. *hwir*, *hwær*, Grein, ii. 116. + Du. *waar*; Icel. *hvar*; Dan. *hvor*; Swed. *hvar*. + OHG. *hwær*, whence MHG. *wär*, *wü*, G. *wo*; cf. G. *war* in *war-un*, why, lit. about what; Goth. *hwar*. Evidently allied to AS. *hwā*, who, and to *when*. Cf. Lithuan. *kur*, where? Skt. *kar-hi*, at what time? Der. *where-about*, *where-about-s*, *where-as*, *where-at*; *whereby*, ME. *whar-by*, Will. of Palerne, 2256; *where-for*, ME. *hwarfor*, Ancien Riwe, p. 158, note g; *where-in*; *where-of*, ME. *hwarof*, Ancien Riwe, p. 12, l. 12; *where-on*, ME. *whar-on*, Layamon, 15502; *where-so-ever*; *where-to*, ME. *hwerto*, St. Marharete, p. 16, l. 29; *where-unto*, Cymb. iii. 4. 109; *where-upon*, K. John, iv. 2. 65; *wher-ever*, As You Like It, ii. 2. 15; *wher-with*, ME. *hwertwith*, Hali Meidenhad, p. 9, l. 19; *where-with-al*, Kich. II, v. 1. 55. ¶ These compounds were prob. suggested as correlative to the formations from *there*; see *There*.

WHERRY, a shallow, light boat. (E.) A *wherry*, *honte*, *ponto*; Levins, ed. 1570. The pl. is *wheries* in Hakluyt, Voyages, ii. 645. In use on the Thames in particular. Spelt *wherry* in Lattimer, Seven Sermons, ed. Arber, p. 170. A *whery*, cymbe, Du Wez, appendix to Palgrave, p. 916, col. 3. Cf. Lowl. Sc. *wherry*, to whirl, to hurry; prov. E. *wherry*, dizzy; see *Whir*. Perhaps named from its lightness. Cf. Icel. *hvefr*, shifty, crank (said of a ship); Norw. *hvær*, crank, also swift of motion. See *Wharf*.

WHET, to sharpen, make keen. (E.) ME. *whetten*, Prompt. Parv. AS. *hwettan*, to sharpen, Grein, ii. 118. For **hwetfan*; from **hwet*, as in AS. *hwæt*, keen, bold, brave; Ildg. + Du. *wettra*, to sharpen; cf. OSax. *hwæt*, sharp, keen; Ildg. *hwetfa*, to sharpen, to encourage; cf. *hwat*, bold, active, vigorous; Swed. *wättna*, to whet; G. *wetzen*, OHG. *hwazim*; cf. OHG. *hwaz*, sharp. β. All from Teut. type **hwetaz*, sharp, keen; allied to Skt. *chid-ana-m*, an inciting. ¶ Not allied to I. *cós*, a whet-stone, which is related to E. *hone* and *cone*. Der. *whet*, sb.; *whett-er*; *whet-stone*, AS. *hwet-stān*, Alfred, tr. of Orosius, l. iv. c. 13. § 5.

WHETHER, which of two. (E.) 'Whether of the twain,' Matt. xxvii. 21. ME. *whether*, Chaucer, C. T. 1858 (A 1856). AS. *hwæðer*, which of two; Grein, ii. 114. + Icel. *hwærr* (a contracted form); MHG. *wæder*, OHG. *hwædar*, adj., which of two; Goth. *hwæthar*, adj. Formed, with comparative suffix -*ther* (Ildg. -*tero*), from the base of *who*; see *Who*. Cf. Lith. *katras*, Gk. *κότερος*, Skt. *katara*, which of two. Der. *whether*, conj., AS. *hwæðer*, Grein, ii. 115. Also *neither*, nor.

WHEY, the watery part of milk, separated from the curd. (E.) Lowland Sc. *whip*; see Jamieson; and see *Narc*. ME. *wely*, Prompt. Parv. AS. *hwæg*; Serun, *hwæg*, Voc. 46. 28. + MDu. *wey*; Th. *wel*. Cf. W. *chwig*, 'whay fermented with sour herbs'; *chwig*, adj. fermented, sour. β. In the Bremen Wörterbuch, v. 161, we find various Low G. words for *wehy*, which are not all related; the related forms are the Holstein *wäje* and the Dittmarsch *hät*, *heu*, which (like Du. *huf*) are from a weaker grade (**hujo*-) of the base (**hwajin*-) of AS. *hwæg*. Der. *whry-ey*, *whry-ish*; *whry-fay*, Macb. v. 3. 17.

WHICH, a relative and interrogative pronoun. (E.) ME. *which*, formerly used with relation to persons, as in Chaucer, C. T. 16482 (G 1014); spelt *quikil* in Barbour, Bruce, l. 77. AS. *hwile*, *hwile*, *hwile*, Grein, ii. 121. A contracted form of AS. *hwit-ic*, of what form, = AS. *hwit*, allied to *hwit*, who; and *lic*, like. See *Who* and *Like*. + OSax. *hwitik*; OFrisic *hwelk*, *hwelk*, *hwelk*; Du. *welk*; Icel. *hwitir*, of what kind; Dan. *hwit-en*, masc., *hwit-et*, neut.; Swed. *hwit-en*, *hwit-et*; G. *welcher*; OHG. *hwelch*; Goth. *hwileiks*. Also Goth. *hwileiks*; as *hwil*, instrumental case of *hwus*, who, and *hwil*, like. Allied to I. *qui-tis*, of what sort, lit. 'what-like'; Gk. *ἡλικος*. Brugmann, ii. § 88. Der. *which-ever*, *whichever-so-ever*; also (from I. *quälis*) *quälty*, *q. v.*

WHIFF, a puff of wind or smoke. (E.) In Hamlet, ii. 2. 495. ME. *wiffe*, vapour; Prompt. Parv. An imitative word; cf. *puff*, *pife*, *pipe*. Cf. W. *chwiff*, a whiff, puff; *chwiffio*, to puff; *chwaff*, a gust; Dan. *wift*, a puff, gust; Lowl. Sc. *whed*, a fife. Cf. G. *piff-paff*, to denote a sudden explosive sound; also Icel. *hwifa*, a puff; AS. *hwifa*, a breeze; Voc. 175. 21. Der. *whiff*, verb, *whiff-le*, *q. v.*

WHIFFLE, to blow in gusts, veer about as the wind does. (E.) 'But if the winds *whiffle* about to the south'; Dampier, Discourse of Winds, c. 6 (R.). *Whiffle* is the frequentative of *whiff*, to puff, and was specially used of puffing in various directions; hence

it came to mean to trifle, to trick (Phillips). See **Whiff**. **Der.** *whiff-er*, Henry V, v. chor. 12, orig. a piper or fifer, as explained by Phillips, who says that 'it is also taken for a piper that plays on a fife in a company of foot-soldiers;' hence it meant one who goes first in a procession; see *Whiffle* in E. D. D., and *Whiffer* in Nares, whose account is sufficient.

WHIG, one of a political party. (North E.) First about 1678 (Haydn). 'Wit and fool are consequents of *Whig* and *Tory*;' Dryden, Pref. to Absalom and Achitophel (1681). See the full account in Todd's Johnson and Nares. The standard passage on the word is in b. i. of Burnet's Own Times, fully cited by Johnson; it is to the effect that *whig* is a shortened form of *whiggamor*, applied to certain Scotchmen who came from the west in the summer to buy corn at Leith; and that the term was given them from a word *whiggam*, which was employed by those men in driving their horses. A march to Edinburgh made by the Marquis of Argyll and 6,000 men (in 1648) was called 'the *whiggamor's* inroad,' and afterwards those who opposed the court came in contempt to be called *whigs*. The term had been applied previously (in 1667) to the Scottish Covenanters (Lingard). [There seems no reason to doubt this account, nor does there seem to be any foundation for an assertion made by Woodrow that *Whigs* were named from *whig*, sour whey, which is obviously a mere guess.] **B.** The Glossary to Sir W. Scott's novels has *whiggamore*, a great whig; also *whiggig*, jogging rudely, urging forward; Jamieson has *whig*, to go quickly; *whig awa*, to move at an easy and steady pace, to jog (Liddesdale); *to whig awa with a carl*, remarks Sir W. Scott, signifies to drive it briskly on. I suspect that *whig* should be *wig*, and that these words are connected with Lowland Sc. *wiggle*, to wriggle (or rather to keep moving about) and with Efris. *wiggen*, Norw. *wigga*, to rock. Cf. Lowl. Sc. *wig*, to wag, shake, move (E. D. D.); and E. **Wag**. **Der.** *whiggish*, -ish-ly, -some, -ery.

WHILE, a time, space of time. (E.) ME. *whil*, *white*, P. *lowman*, B. *whil*, 46. AS. *awil*, sb. a time, Grein, ii. 130. Icel. *hvila*, only in the special sense of a place of rest, a bed; Dan. *hvile*, rest; Swed. *hvila*, rest; G. *weile*, OHG. *hwila*; Goth. *hwila*, a time, season. **B.** The Teut. types are **whila*, f., **hwila*, f., a time, rest, pause, time of repose. Prob. allied to L. *quies*, rest; see **Quiet**; and to Skt. *chir-ā*, long-lasting. Idg. **Qwila*. Brugmann, i. § 675. **Der.** *while*, adv., from some derivative of the sb., prob. from the acc. or dat. *hwile*; *whil-er*, Matt. v. 25, ME. *whiles*, Chaucer, C. T. 35 (in the Harleian MS.), where *whiles* is the gen. case (m. or n.) used adverbially, as in *two-er*, twice, *now-er*, needs, &c. [but note that the AS. genitive was *hwile*, the sb. being feminine]; hence *whil-ot*, Spenser, F. Q. ii. 2, 16, with added excrement *l* after *s* (as in *ameng-er*, *amid-er*). Also *whil-on*, spelt *whilone* in Spenser, F. Q. ii. 2, 1, from AS. *hwilun*, instr. or dat. pl. of *hwil*, signifying 'at times.' Also *mean-while*, see **Mean** (3); *while-ere*, Temp. iii. 2, 127. Also *whiling-time*, the 'waiting a little before dinner,' Spectator, no. 448, Aug. 4, 1712; whence 'to while away time,' prob. with some thought of confusion with *while*.

WHIM, a sudden fancy, a caprice. (Scand.) 'With a *whym-whum* Knyt with a trym-tram Upon her brayne-pan;' Skelton, Elinoor Rammyng, 75.—Icel. *hvima*, to wander with the eyes, as a silly person; Norw. *hvima*, to whial or flutter about, to trifle, play the fool (Aasen); cf. Swed. *dial. hwimmer-kantig*, dizzy, giddy in the head; Icel. *vim*, Norw. *kvim* (Ross), giddiness, folly. **B.** This etymology is verified by the derived word *whimsy*, a whim, Ben Jonson, The Fox, iii. 1, 4, pl. *whimsies*, Beaumont and Fletcher, Women Pleased, iii. 2, last line; from the allied Norw. *kvimsa*, Dan. *vimse*, to skip, whisk, bustle, Swed. *dial. kvimsa*, to be unsteady, giddy, dizzy. **Y.** All from a base **kwim*, to move briskly. **Der.** *whim-wham*, a reduplicated word, as above; *whims-ey*, above; *whimsical*, *whimsical-ly*; *whim-ling* (Nares). Also *whim-bie* (2), *q.v.*

WHIMBREL, a bird, a sort of curlew. (E.) Willoughby says the bird was described to him under this name by Mr. Johnson of Brighal (N. Riding of Yorkshire). See also Swainson, Provincial Bird-names, E. D. S., p. 199. It is easily assented to as standing for *whim-br-al*; where *-b-* is excrement after *m*, *-r-* is frequentative, *-al* is the suffix of the agent, and *whim-* (allied to *whine*) is imitative. It means the bird that repeats the cry imitated by *whim*; cf. Lowl. Sc. *whimmer*, E. *whimper* and *whime*, G. *whimmer*. See **Whimper**.

WHIMPER, to cry in a low, whining voice. (E.) 'Line in puling and *whimpering* and heinies of hert;' Sir T. More, p. 90 b. And in Palsgrave. A frequentative form, from *whimpe*. 'There shall be *intractables*, that will *whimpe* and *whine*;' Latimer, Seven Sermons (March 22, 1549), ed. Arber, p. 77, last line. In both words, the *p* is excrement, as is so common after *m*; *whimper* and *whimpe* stand for *whimmer* and *whim*; cf. Scotch *whimmer*, to whimper. And further, *whim* is an imitative word allied to *whine*, so that Latimer

joins the words naturally enough. See **Whine**.+Low G. *wemern*, to whimper; G. *wimmern*. **Der.** *whimper-er*.

WHIN (1), gorse, furze. (Scand.) 'Whyennes or heth, *bruiere*;' Palsgrave. 'Whyne, Sallunca;' Prompt. Parv. 'With thornes, berres, and moni a *gyns*;' Ywain and Gawain, 159; in Ritson, Mel. Romances, i. 8. Prob. from Norw. *hvin*, *hven*, purple melle grass, *hvene*, bent-grass, coarse grass (Larsen); cf. Norw. *hvein*, thin and stalky, *hveinut*, stunted (Ross); *hveina*, used of grass-stalks and trees that are thin and stand alone (Ross); Swed. *hven*, bent-grass; Norw. *hveinen*, adj., said of birch-trees and branches with long thin twigs. Hence also (probably) W. *chwyn*, weeds; cf. Bret. *chouenna* (with guttural *ch*), to weed. **Der.** *whin-bush*.

WHIN (2), a kind of hard rock. (E.) G. Douglas has 'ane cald hard quhyn,' Lat. *duris cauitibus*, Virgil's *Fin.* iv. 366. ME. *quin*, hard stone, Cursor Mundi, 7531. [AS. form not recorded.]

WHINE, to utter a plaintive cry. (E.) ME. *whinen*, said of a horse, Chaucer, C. T. 5568 (D 3861). G. Douglas has 'to whine, Grein, ii. 122. Icel. *hvina*, to whiz, whir; Dan. *hvine*, to whistle, to whine; Swed. *hvina*, to whistle. **B.** All from the Teut. base **hwein-*, *hwin-*, to make a discordant noise. Cf. Icel. *hvina*, to wail; Goth. *hwinōn*, to mourn. And see **Whimper**. **Der.** *whine*, sb., *whin-er*, *whin-ing*; also *whin-y*, Dryden, The Moon-calf, l. 119 from end, which is a sort of frequentative. And see *whin-yer*.

WHINYARD, a sword. (Scand.; with F. suffix.) Nares, following Minshew, explains *whinyard* as a hanger, i.e. a kind of sword. Minshew, in 1627, spells it *whinneard*; but it is usually *whinyard*, as in the play of Edw. III, i. 2, 83; and in Ram Alley (1611), pr. in Hazlitt's Dodsley, x. 363. Cograve explains MF. *braguer* as 'a wood knife, hanger, whinyard,' but Skelton has simply *whynarde*, *hanger* of Court, 363. From Icel. *hvina*, to whiz, as an arrow or a gust of wind; Swed. *hvin*, Dan. *hvina*, to whistle, shriek; with a suffix which simulated E. *yard*, a rod. It really arose from the suffix *-ard* (as in *drunk-ard*), which is of F. origin. The sense is 'a thing that whizzes through the air,' or that cuts the air with a whirling sound. Also called a *whinger*, from an imitative form *whing*, which is a variant of *whine*; cf. *whinger*, a whining person; E. D. D. See **Whine**.

WHIP, to move suddenly and quickly, to flog. (E.) 'I *whipt* me behind the arras,' Much Ado, i. 3, 63; 'Whips out his rapier,' Hamlet, iv. 1, 10. 'This seems to be the orig. sense, whence the notion of flogging (with a quick sudden stroke) seems to have been evolved.' [The AS. *hwyp*, a whip, and *hwepian*, to whip, scourge, are given by Somner, but are unauthorised; the AS. word for 'scourge' being *swipe*, John, ii. 15.] Another sense of *whip* is to overlay a cord or rope by binding thin twine or silk thread round it, and this is the only sense of ME. *whippen* noticed in the Prompt. Parv., which has: 'Whyppyn, or cloyen threde in sylke, as sylke-womene [do]. Obsolete.' But G. Douglas has '*weypp* with bendis,' to translate L. *mita comptos* in Virgil, *Æn.* viii. 128. The sb. *whippe*, a scourge, occurs in Chaucer, 5751, 9545 (D 175, F 1671); it is spelt *quippe* in Voc. 811, 361; *weypp*, Voc. 865, 16; *weypp*, Nominate, ed. Skeat, 194, 886. All from the notion of rapid movement. The word is presumably English, and is preserved in the nearest cognate languages. Cf. Du. *whippen*, to skip, to hasten, also to give the strappado, formerly 'to shake, to wagge,' Hexham; Du. *wip*, a moment, a swipe, the strappado, MDu. *wippe*, 'a whip or a scourge,' Hexham; Low G. *whippen*, *whuppen*, to go up and down, as on a see-saw; *wips*! quickly; Mid. Dan. *wip*, a jump, *whippe*, to jump, to whip (Kalkar); Dan. *wippe*, to see-saw, rock, bob, *wips*! pop! *vipstert*, a wag-tail, lit. 'whip-start,' where start = tail; Swed. *wippe*, to wag, to jerk, or give the strappado; *wippgalge*, a gibbet, lit. 'whip-gallows, *wips*! quick! G. *wippen*, to move up and down, balance, see-saw, rock, to draw up a malefactor at a gibbet, and drop him again, to give the strappado; *wippgalgen*, a gibbet. **B.** The Du. *whippen*, to skip, also to wag, is regarded as being a secondary verb allied to OHG. *wifan*, to turn round, to reel (G. *weifen*), Goth. *weipan*, to crown, *wipja*, a crown; which may be connected with L. *uibrare*, to vibrate, swing. Cf. also Goth. *bi-waiban*, to wind round, which may be compared with Skt. *wēp*, to tremble, vibrate. Perhaps even the E. form ought to be *wip* (not *whip*).

¶ The Gael. *cup*, a whip, W. *chwip*, a quick turn, *chwipio*, to move briskly or nimbly, are borrowed from English, and have taken up different senses of the E. word. **Der.** *whip*, sb., as above; *whip-cord*, -hand, -lash; *whipper*; *whip-er-in*, one who keeps the bounds from wandering, and whips them in to the line of chase; *whipp-ling*, -ing-post; also *whip-ster*, Oth. v. 2, 244; *whip-stock*, i.e. whip-handle, Tw. Nt. ii. 3, 28; and in Palsgrave; and see *whipp-le-tree*. And see *wisp*, *wipe*. Cf. *whisk*, for *wisk*.

WHIPPLE-TREE, a swing-bar, to which traces are fastened for drawing a carriage, &c. (E.) In Forby's Norfolk Glossary

(1830). Spelt *wypple-tree* in Palsgrave, where it is left unexplained. As in the case of *swingle-tree*, the word means 'piece of swinging wood,' and is composed of *tree* in the sense of timber (as in *axle-tree*, &c.) and the verb *whipple*, frequentative of *whip*, to move about quickly, to see-saw. See *Whip* and *Tree*; and see *Swingletree*.
 ¶ M.F. *whippeltree*, in Chaucer, C. T., A 2923, is the cornel-tree; cf. Mid. Low G. *wipel-bom*, the cornel-tree, Low G. *wepe* (Lübben).

WHIRE, to buzz, whirl round with a noise. (Scand.) In Shak. Pericles, iv. 1. 21. M.E. (Northern), *whirr*, *whirr*, to rush out, hurl; Wars of Alexander, 1556, 2226. Probably to some extent imitative, like *whiz*. = Dan. *hvirre*, to whirl, twirl; Swed. dial. *hvirra*, to whirl (Rietz). Cf. Icel. *hvirfa*, to turn round; the frequentative is *Whirl*. And see *Whiz*.

WHIRL, to swing rapidly round, to cause to revolve rapidly, to rotate quickly. (Scand.) M.F. *whirlen*, Chaucer, Parl. of Foules, l. 80. In Wyclif, Wisdom, v. 24, the earlier version has 'whirl-puff of wind,' and the later version 'whirling of wind.' This word is not a mere extension of *whir* (which is not found till a later date), but is a contraction for *whirlfe*, frequentative of the verb equivalent to M.E. *wherfen*, to turn (Stratmann); and it is of Scand. origin rather than directly from AS. *hweorfan*. = Icel. *hvirfa*, to whirl, frequent. of *hverfa* (v. t. *hverf*), to turn round; Mid. Dan. *hvirle*, the same as Dan. *hvirle*, to whirl; Swed. *hvirfla*, to whirl; cf. *hvarf*, a turn; MDu. *werwelen*, 'to whirl,' Hexham; G. *wirbeln*, to whirl; also, to warble. β. But the verb is really a denominative one, from the sb. found as M.F. *whirl*, as in the compounds *whirl-bone* (Prompt. Parv.), *whirl-wind* (below); cf. Icel. *hvirflind*, a whirl, Dan. *hvirvel*, Mid. Dan. *hvirlen*, a whirl, a whirlpool, Swed. *hvirvel* (the same), Du. *werfel*, a hasp, *werfel-wind*, whirlwind, G. *wirbel*, a turning round, OHG. *wirbil*; Teut. type **hvirflaz*, m.; with -mutation of *e* to *i*. From Teut. base **hwerf*, as in AS. *hweorfan*, Goth. *hwaifan*, to turn; see *Wharf*. Der. *whirl-wind*, spelt *whirle-wynde*, Prompt. Parv., from Icel. *hvirflind*, a whirlwind, Dan. *hvirvelind*, Swed. *hvirvelvind*, Mid. Dan. *hvirrelvind*; *whirl-pole*, spelt *whirl-pole* in Palsgrave, and applied to a large fish, from the connotation which it makes. Also *whirl-i-gig*, spelt *whirly-gigges* (toy to play with) in Palsgrave; see *Gig*. Doublet, *warble*.

WHISK, to sweep round rapidly, to brush, sweep quickly, move quickly. (Scand.) The proper sense is merely 'to brush or sweep,' esp. with a quick motion, then to flourish about as when using a light brush; then (as in our phrases to *brush along*, to *sweep along*) to *whisk* is to move quickly, esp. with a kind of flourish. The *h* is intrusive, and probably due to confusion with *whiz*, *whirl*, &c. It should rather be *wisk*. 'He winched [winced] still allways, and whisked with his tail'; Gascoigne, Complaint of the Grene Knight, Works, ed. Hazlitt, l. 403. The *whyskyng* rod; Skelton, Why Come Ye Nat to Courte, l. 1161. 'Whisking his riding-rod'; Beaumont and Fletcher, Noble Gentlemen, Act ii (Gentleman). 'As she whisked it' [her tail]; Butler, Hudibras, pt. ii. c. 3. l. 897. Cf. prov. E. *wisk*, to switch, beat, *wisk*, to switch, move rapidly (Halliwell). G. Douglas translates Virgil's *barchatus* (Aen. iv. 301) by 'She *wiskis* wind.' The verb is from M.E. *wisk*, sb., a swift stroke, Barbour, Bruce, v. 641. The *sk* (as in many words) indicates a Scand. origin. = Dan. *wiske*, to wipe, rub, sponge, from *wisk*, sb., a wipe, a rubber; Swed. *wiska*, to wipe, to sponge, also to wag (the tail), from *wiska*, a whisk. Widegren's Swed. Dict. gives *wiska*, 'a small broom, whisk,' and the example *kundan wiskar med swansen*, 'the dog wags his tail,' which precisely shows the sense of the *h* word in old authors. The sb. appears further in Icel. *wisk*, a wipe of hay or the like, lit. something to wipe with. + G. *wischen*, 'to wipe, whisk' (sc), rub, flügel; from the sb. *wisk*, 'a whisk, clout, wipe, malkin,' id. β. The sb. which thus appears as Icel. and Dan. *wisk*, Swed. *wiska*, G. *wisk*, meant orig. 'a wipe,' and perhaps *wisk* is a related form to *wipe*. See *Wipe*. Cf. also AS. *weosan* (for **wiscan*), to wipe. Der. *whisk*, sb. (as above, really a more orig. word). Hence *whisk-er*, sb., from its likeness to a small brush; 'old Nestor put aside his gray beard and *brushed* her with his *whiskers*,' Dryden, Troilus and Cressida, Act iv. sc. 2 (R); *whisker-ed*. Also *whisk-y*, a kind of light gig, from its being easily *whisked* along; it occurs in Crabbe, Tales of the Hall, b. viii (K.). ¶ Note MDan. *hviske*, for Dan. *wiske*.

WHISKEY, WHISKY, a spirit distilled from grain, &c. (Gaelic). In Johnson's Dict. Spelt *whisky-beath* in Sinclair's Statistical Acct. of Scotland (1791-9), iii. 525; Brand, Pop. Antiq. ii. 285. = Gael. *uisge-beatha*, water of life, whisky; the equivalent of F. *eau de vie*. We have dropped the latter element, retaining only *uisge*, water. See *Uisgebeath*.
WHISPER, to speak very softly, or under the breath. (E.) M.E. *whisperen*; 'Whisperyn, mussito,' Prompt. Parv. In Wyclif, Eccles. xii. 19, 'whispering' is expressed by *whistrende* or *whistringe*. On Northumbrian *hwisprian*; the L. *murmurāntē* is glossed by

hwispredon in the Rushworth MS., and by *hwistredon* in the Lindisfarne MS.; Luke, xix. 7. Again, the L. *murmur* is glossed by *hwispunge* in the Rushworth MS., and by *hwistung* in the Lind. MS.; John, vii. 12. We see, then, that *hwisprian* and *hwistrian* were parallel forms, and *hwistrian* is evidently closely allied to AS. *hwistlan*, to whistle. *Whisper* and *whistle* are allied words, both of an imitative character; further, they are frequentatives, from the bases *whisp-* and *whist-* respectively; and these are extended from an imitative Teut. root **hweis-* (weak grade **hwi-*). Cf. *weeze*, which is likewise imitative; also *whiz*. + MDu. *wisperen*, *wispelen*, to whisper, Hexham; G. *wispeln*. So also (from the base *whisk* or *hwisk*) we have Icel. *hviskra*, Swed. *hviska*, Dan. *hviske*, to whisper. Der. *whisper*, sb., *whisper-er*.

WHIST, hush, silence; a game at cards. (1. Scand.; 2. E.) The game was at first called *whisk* by Taylor the Water-poet in 1630, who is said to be the earliest writer to mention it; see Nares. It was so named from the sweeping up or *whisking off* the cards from the table; see *Whisk*. β. But about 1709, *whisk* was corrupted into *whist* (Complete Gamester, p. 86); and a new etymology was found for it, viz. that it was so named from the silence requisite to play it attentively. The old verb *whisk*, to keep silence, also to silence, had *whisted* for its past tense, but *whist* for its pp. 'So was the Titaness put down and *whist*,' i.e. silenced; Spencer, F. Q. vii. 7. 59. 'All the compagnie must be *whist*,' i.e. silent; Holinshed, Descr. of Ireland, ed. 1808, p. 67. 'They *whisted* all'—they all kept silence, Surrey, tr. of Virgil, Aen. ii. 1. M.E. *whist*, interj., be silent! Wyclif, Judges, xviii. 19 (earlier version), where the later version has *Be thou stille*, and the Vulgate has *tace*. It is thus seen to have been orig. an interjection, commanding silence. See *Hist* and *Hush*. Cf. L. *st!* *hist!* G. *st!* *bst!* *pst!* *hist*, hush, stop! The orig. intention of the utterance is to represent a slight sound, such as that of something stirring, or the breathing or whispering of some one approaching. Something stirs; listen; be still; Wedgwood. By way of further illustration may be quoted: 'I... made a condescension [gesture] with my hand in manner to have *hushed*,' i.e. to enjoin silence; Test. of Love, b. ii. ch. vii. 122. ¶ *Whisk* occurs in Pope, and Epist. to Mrs. Mount (1715), l. 24, and in Thomson's Autumn (1730), l. 524; modern editions have *whist*.

WHISTLE, to make a shrill sound by forcing the breath through the contracted lips. (E.) M.E. *whistlen*, F. Ploemman, B. xv. 467. AS. *hwistlun*, to make a hissing noise (Toller); also found in derivatives; as *hwistlere*, a whistler, piper, Matt. ix. 23; 'Sibillato, *hwistlung*,' Voc. 1622, 44; 'Fistula, *whistle*,' id. 406, 23. A frequentative verb, from a base *hwi-*, meant to imitate the hissing sound of whistling, and extended from the Teut. base **hweis-* (weak grade of **hwi-*); see *Whisper*. + Icel. *hvisla*, to whisper; *hvis*, when! to imitate the sound of whistling; Dan. *hvisle*, to whistle, also to hiss; Swed. *hvisla*, to whistle. Der. *whistle*, sb.; *whist-er*, AS. *hwistlere*, as above.

WHIT, a thing, a particle, a bit. (E.) The *h* is in the wrong place; *whit* stands for *wiht* = *wight*, and is the same word as *wight*, a person. We find 'neuer a *whyt*!' in Palsgrave, p. 881, col. 1. M.E. *wight*; a person; also a thing, a bit. 'For she was falle aslepe a little *wight*' = for she had fallen asleep a little whit; Chaucer, C. T. 4281 (A 4283). 'A *lutewhit*' = a little bit, for a short time, Ancren Riwle, p. 72, l. 24. AS. *whit*, (1) a wight, person, (2) a whit, bit; see abundant examples in Grein, ii. 704. The latter sense is particularly conspicuous in *awhit* = *ought*, i.e. 'one whit,' and *nawhit* = *naught*, i.e. 'no whit.' See further under *Wight* (1). Der. *encht*, q.v.; *naught*, q.v.; *not*.

WHITE, of the colour of snow, very pale. (E.) M.E. *whit* (with long *o*), *whyt*; pl. *white*, Chaucer, C. T. 1. 90. AS. *hwit*; Grein, ii. 122. + Du. *wit*; Icel. *hvíttr*; Dan. *hvid*; Swed. *hvit*; Goth. *hwēits*; G. *weiss*; OHG. *hwiz*. β. All from Teut. type **hweita-*, **hweitaz*, white, shining; further allied to Skt. *pṛṛta-*, white, *pṛṛt*, *prīt*, to shine, to shine. The Skt. *pṛṛta* is from **KWEIT*, to shine, whence also Russ. *svetliti*, light, bright, *svetliti*, to shine, give light, Oltman. *szewiti*, later form *szewiciu*, I make white, I cleanse. Brugmann, i. § 319; as to the final dental, cf. § 701, note 2. Der. *white-ly*; *white-ness*, spelt *whytne* in Prompt. Parv. Also *white*, verb, M.E. *hwiten*, used intransitively, to become white, Ancren Riwle, p. 150, l. 7; *whit-en*, M.E. *whitenen*, to make white, Early Eng. Psalter, Ps. l. 9, but properly intransitive, from Icel. *hvita*, to become white (see note on *Waken*). Also *whit-ing*, a fish with delicate white flesh, spelt *whytynge* in Prompt. Parv.; it also means ground chalk. Also *whitish*, *whitish-ness*; *white-bait*, a fish; *white-faced*, K. John, ii. 23; *white-head*; *white-tead*, spelt *whyle* *lei* in Prompt. Parv.; *whitelimed*, spelt *whyltymed*, F. Ploemman, B. xv. 111; *white-livered*, i.e. cowardly, Hen. V. iii. 2. 34; *white-wash*. Also *whit-leather*, leather dressed with alum; Beaumont and Fletcher, Scornful Lady, v. 1; *whit-ster*, a bleacher, Prompt. Parv.; *whit-tawer*, a worker in white

leather. And see *wheat*, *wheat-ear*, *Whit-sunday*, *whitt-le* (3). But not *whit-low*.

WHITHER, to what place. (E.) ME. *whider*; spelt *whidir*, Wydlf, Mark, iv. 12, *whidir*, id. xiv. 14. (Cf. ME. *fader* for *fater*, *moder* for *mother*.) AS. *hwider*, *hwyder*, Grein, ii. 120. † Goth. *hwadrē*, *whither*, John, vii. 35. Closely allied to *Wether*, and formed from the Teut. base **hwa-*, who, with a compar. suffix allied to Idg. **ter-*; see **Wether**. Cf. *hither*, *thither*. Der. *whitherward*, ME. *whiderward*, Chaucer, C. T. 11814 (F 1510); *whither-so-ever*.

WHITLOW, a painful swelling on the fingers. (Scand.) Nothing but a careful tracing of the history of the word will explain it; it seems to be an alteration of *quick-flaw*, i.e. a *flaw* or flaking off of the skin in the neighbourhood of the *quick*, or sensitive part of the finger round the nail. The word is properly Northern, and of Scand. origin. It is still preserved in the North E. *whickflaw*, a whitlow (Jalliwcll). Here *whick* is the well-known (and very common) Northern form of *quick*, in the sense of 'alive' and 'quick' part of the finger. This is why the sore was called *paronychia*. *Paronychia*, a preternatural swelling or sore, under the root of the nail, in one's finger, a felon or *whitlow*; † Phillips, ed. 1706. [Der. from Gk. *ωπα*, for *ωπα*, beside, and *δονα*, from *δονα*, the nail.] And this is also why horses were subject to *whitlows*; in farriery, it is a disease of the feet, of an inflammatory kind, occurring round the hoof, where an acrid matter is collected (Webster); the hoof of the horse answering to the nail of a man. Cf. '*Quick-scab*, a distemper in horses,' Bailey, vol. i. (1735). β. If so, *quick* was replaced by *whit*, understood as *white*; 'some doth say it is a *white flau* under the nail'; A. Hoarde, Breviary of Hlath, c. 266 (Palmer). Cotgrave explains *poil de chat* by 'whitlow'; but Palgrave has: '*Whitflaw* in ones fyngre, *poil de chat*'. The spelling *whitflow* occurs repeatedly in Holland's tr. of Pliny (see the index), and is once spelt *white-flaw*, showing that the former syllable was already confused with the adj. *white*. '*Whitflawes* about the root of the nails,' Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xxiii. c. 4. § 1; &c., &c. '*Paronychia* . . . by the vulgar people amongst us it is generally called a *whitflaw*'; Wiseman, Surgery, b. i. c. 11 (R.). Both parts of the word are properly Scandinavian. — Icel. *kviða*, 'the quick under the nail or under a horse's hoof'; otherwise *kviða*, 'the flesh under the nails, and in animals under the hoofs'; and Swed. *flaga*, a *flaw*, crack, breach, also a *flake*, Icel. *flagna*, 'to flake off, as skin or rough.' See **Quick** and **Flaw**; and see **White**. ¶ *Whick* easily turned to *whit*, which was naturally interpreted as *white* (from the words *whit-law*, *whitster*), the more so as the swelling is often of a white colour; the true sense of the word was thus lost, and a *whitlow* was applied to any similar sore on the finger, whether near the quick or not. *Low* may have been suggested by prov. E. *low*, 'fire'; with the idea of 'inflammation'.

WHITSUNDAY, the seventh Sunday after Easter, commemorating the day of Pentecost. (F.) Lit. *white Sunday*, as will appear. The word is old. In the Ancien Riwe, p. 412, l. 13, we have mention of *hwitesmedei* immediately after a mention of *holi þursdei*. Again, we find: 'þe holi goste, þe þu on *hwite suna dei* sendest' = the Holy Ghost, whom thou didst send on Whit-sunday; O. Eng. Homilies, i. 209, l. 16. In Layamon, l. 31524, we already have mention of *hwite suna tide* (= *whit-e sun-e tide*, in six syllables), i.e. Whit-sundae, which in the later version appears in the form *Whitson-tide*, showing that even at that early period the word *White* was beginning to be confused with *wit*; hence the spelling *whitsundai* in Wycliffe's Works, ed. Arnold, ii. 158, 159, &c., is not at all surprising. In the same, p. 161, we already find *whitson-weke*, i.e. Whitson week. In the Cursor Mundi, the word 'white' is written *wit* (where the *i* = *u*); and, accordingly, we there find the form *wit sundai*, 18914. Cf. *Wit-sonetide*, S. Legendary, p. 115, l. 297. AS. *hwita Sunnan-dag*, only in the dat. case *hwitan sunnan dag*, A. S. Chron. an. 1067. However, the AS. name is certified, beyond all question, by the fact that it was early transplanted into the Icelandic language, and appears there as *hwitasunn-dag*. In Icelandic we also find *hwita-daga*, lit. 'white days,' as a name for Whitson week, which was also called *hwitadaga-vika* = *whitedays week*, and *hwitasunnadaga-vika* = *Whit-sunday's week*. β. All these names are unmistakable, and it is also tolerably certain that the E. name *White Sunday* is not older than the Norman conquest; for, before that time, the name was always *Pentecost* (see **Pentecost**). We are therefore quite sure that, for some reason or other, the name *Pentecost* was then exchanged for that of *White Sunday*, which came into common use, and was early corrupted into *Wit-Sunday*, proving that *white* was soon misunderstood, and was wrongly supposed to refer to the *wit* or wisdom conferred by the Holy Ghost on the day of Pentecost, on which theme it was easy for the preacher (to whom etymology was no object) to expatiate. Nevertheless, the true

spelling has been preserved to this day, not only in English and in modern Icelandic, but in the very plainly marked modern Norwegian dialects, wherein it is called *Kvitsundag*, whilst *Whitson-week* is called *Kvitsunn-vika*, obviously from *kvit*, white (Aasen). See, therefore, **White** and **Sunday**. β. But when we come to consider why this name was given to the day, room is at last opened for conjecture. Perhaps the best explanation is Mr. Vigfusson's, in the Icel. Dict., who very pertinently remarks that even Bingham gives no reference whatever to Icelandic writers, though, from the nature of the case, they know most about it, the word having been borrowed by Icelandic whilst it was still but new to English. He says: 'The great festivals, Yule, Easter, and Pentecost, but esp. the two latter, were the great seasons for christening: in the Roman Catholic church especially Easter, whence in Roman usage the Sunday after Easter was called *Dominica in Albis*; but in the Northern churches, perhaps owing to the cold weather at Easter-time, Pentecost, as the birth-day of the church, seems to have been esp. appointed for christening and for ordination; hence the following week was called the Holy Week (*Helga Vika*). Hence, Pentecost derived its name from the *white garments*, &c. See the whole passage, and the authorities cited. The W. *suigwyn*, *Whitsuntide*, is translated from English; cf. W. *suil*, sun, and *gwyn*, white. Hexham's MDu. Dict. has: '*Whitten Denderdag*, Holy Thursday; *Whitten Sondagh*, Palme Sunday; *White-brodt*, white bread'; ed. 1658. Kalkar's Mid. Dan. Dict. has: '*Hvidesøndag*, (1) the first Sunday after Easter; (2) the first Sunday in Lent; from *hvid*, white, and *søndag*, Sunday. It is clear that *white Sunday* was a name not confined to the day of Pentecost. ¶ It deserves to be recorded, as a specimen of English popular etymology, that many still prefer to consider AS. *hwita sunnan* (occurring in the A. S. Chronicle) as a corruption of the mod. G. *pfingsten* (which is acknowledged to be from the Gk. *πεντηκοστή*). Seeing that *pfingsten* is a modern form, and is an old dative case turned into a nominative, the MIIG. word being *pfingeste*, we are asked to believe that *pfingeste* became *hwita* su, and that *sunnan* was afterwards luckily added! Comment is needless. Der. *Whitsun-week*, a shortened form for *Whitsunday's week* (as shown by Icel. *hwitasunnadaga-vika*); and similarly, *Whitsun-tide*. Also *Whit-Monday*, *Whit-Tuesday*, names coined to match *Whit-Sunday*; formerly called *Monday in Whitsun-week*, &c.; Wycliffe, Works, ii. 161. ¶ Cf. *Palmon*, *Lowson*, as contractions of *Palmsunday*, *Lowsonday*. See Oxford Dict.

WHITTLE (1), to pare or cut with a knife. (E.) In Johnson's Dict. A mere derivative from the sb. *whittle*, a knife, Timon, v. 1. 183. And *whittle* is the same as ME. *hwitel*, *thwitel*, a knife, Chaucer, C. T. 3931 (A 3933). Lit. 'a cutter'; formed, with suffix -*el* of the agent, from *hwit*, weak grade of AS. *hwitan*, to whittle, to cut, to pare; whence the verb which is spelt by Palgrave both *thwyte* and *whyte*. See Rom. of the Rose, l. 933. ¶ The alleged AS. *hwitel*, a knife, is a mere myth; see **Whittle** (3).

WHITTLE (2), to sharpen. (E.) Used as a slang term; 'well whittled and thoroughly drunk'; Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 387 (R.). 'Thoroughly whittled' = thoroughly drunk; Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xiv. c. 22. The lit. sense is, sharpened like a *whittle* or knife; see **Whittle** (1). It may have been confused with *whet*, the frequentative of which, however, could only have been *whetle*, and does not occur.

WHITTLE (3), a blanket. (E.) ME. *whitel*, P. Plowman, C. xvii. 76. AS. *hwitel*, a blanket, Gen. ix. 23. I. i. 'a small white thing' = AS. *hwit*, white. See **White**. † Icel. *hwitell*, a whittle, from *kvit*, white; Norweg. *kwitel*, from *kvit*, white (Aasen). Cf. E. *blank-et*, from F. *blanc*, white. ¶ Somner gave 'knife' as one sense of AS. *hwitel*; he was clearly thinking of *whittle* (1), which happens to be a corruption of *thwitel*; see **Whittle** (1). His mistake has been carefully preserved in many dictionaries.

WHIZ, to make a hissing sound. (E.) 'The woods do whiz'; Surrey, tr. of Æneid, b. ii. l. 534. An imitative word, allied to **Whistle**, q.v. Cf. Icel. *hwissa*, to hiss, to run with a hissing sound, said, e.g., of a stream; and cf. E. *whis-per*, *hiss*, *whir*.

WHO, an interrogative and relative pronoun. (E.) 'Formerly *who*, *what*, *which*, were not relative, but interrogative pronouns; *which*, *whose*, *whom* occur as relatives [misprinted interrogatives] as early as the end of the twelfth century, but *who* not until the 14th century, and was not in common use before the 16th century'; Morris, Hist. Outlines of E. Accidence, § 188. AS. *hwā*, who (interrogatively), masc. and fem.; *hwær*, neuter; gen. *hwæs*, for all genders; dat. *hwām*, *hwæm*, for all genders; acc. masc. *hwone*, fem. *hwone*, neut. *hwæt*; instrumental *hwī*, *hwū* (mod. E. *why*); Grein, ii. 113; Sweet, A. S. Reader. We now have *who* = AS. *hwī*; *what* = *hwæt*; *whose* = *hwæs*, with a lengthening of the vowel, to agree with the vowel of other cases (seldom used in the neuter, though there is nothing against it); *whom* = dat. *hwām*, but also used for the accusative, the old acc. *hwone* being lost; *why* = inst. *hwī*; see **Why**. † Du. *wie*, who; *wat*,

WICK (3), **WICH**, a creek, bay. (Scand.) In some place-names, as in *Green-wich*, &c. = Icel. *vik*, a small creek, inlet, bay; Dialect. **wik*. From *wik-ja*, to recede; see **Weak**. ¶ It is not easy, in all cases, to distinguish between this and the word above. RAY, in his Account of Salt-making (E. D. S. Gloss. B. 15, p. 20,

mentions *Nant-wick*, *North-wick*, *Middle-wick*, *Droit-wick*; here *wick* = brine-pit, apparently a peculiar use of Icel. *wik* above. See *Wych*, a salt-work, in *Nares*.

WICKED, evil, bad, sinful. (E.) The word *wicked* was orig. a past participle, with the sense 'rendered evil', formed as if from a verb **wicken*, to make evil, from the obsolete adj. *wikke* (disyllabic), evil, once common. Again, the adj. *wikke* is allied to AS. *wicca*, magic, a wizard [*wicca*, fem., a witch]. Hence the adj. *wikke* is allied to **Weak**, q.v. From the weak grade **wic-*, of AS. *wican* (Icel. *wika*, G. *wicken*), to yield, give way. And see **Witoh**. We also find ME. *wicked*, as in the adv. *wicked-ly*, Chaucer, C. T. 8599 (E 723); spelt *wickedde*, def. form of *wicked*, Layamon, later text, 14983, where it takes the place of *swifelle* (deceitful) in the earlier text. This is prob. the earliest instance of the word. **β**. The shorter form *wikke* is common; it occurs in Havelok, 688; P. Plowman, B. v. 229; Chaucer, C. T. 1089, 5448, 15429 (A 1087, B 1028, 4613); cf. **wicce* rred, i.e. wicked counsel, A. S. Chron. an. 1140; as if for **wicce-ig*, an adj. from *wicca*, a wizard. It became obsolete in the 15th century as an adj., but the fem. sb. is still in use in the form *wick*. Der. *wicked-ly*; *wicked-ness*, ME. *wikkednesse*, P. Plowm. B. v. 220.

WICKER, made of twigs. (Scand.) 'A wicker bottle,' Oth. ii. 3. 152 (folios, *twiggen bottle*). *Wicker* is properly a sb., meaning a pliant twig. ME. *wiker*, *wikir*; **Wykyr*, to make wythe baskettyes, or to bynde wythe thynghys [i.e. to make baskets with, or bind things with], *Vimen, vituligo*?, Prompt. Parv. 'Wycker, osier'; Palgrave. The AS. form does not appear; and perhaps *F. wicker* may have been borrowed from Scandinavian. We find MSwed. *wika*, to bend, whence *weck*, a fold, *wickla*, to fold, wrap round (Ihre); also Swed. dial. *vekar*, *vekker*, *wikker* (which is our very word), various names for the sweet bay-leaved willow, *Salix pentandra*, lit. 'the bender, from *veka*, to bend, to soften, allied to Swed. *wika*, to fold, to double, to plait (Widgren). *Wicker-worl* means, accordingly, 'plaited work,' esp. such as is made with pliant twigs, according to the common usage of the word. The word is closely allied, in the same way, to Dan. *weg*, pliant [with *g* for *k*, as usual in Danish], in connexion with which Wedgwood cites, from various Danish dialects, *vøge*, *vøgger*, *væge*, a pliant rod, a withy (lit. a *wicker*), *vøgrekurv*, *vøgrekurv*, a wicker-basket, *væger*, *vægger*, a willow (=Swed. dial. *vekar* above); cf. Skt. *vig-urvi*, a uet. Cf. **Weak**, **Wick** (1), **Wick** (2). And see **Witoh-elm**.

WICKET, a small gate. (F.—Teut.) ME. *wiket*, P. Plowman, B. v. 611; Rom. of the Rose, 528.—AF. *wiket*, Tristan, ed. Michel, ii. 101; cf. Supp. to Godefroy, s.v. *guichet*; he also has *guichet*, and Littré's quotations give us the forms *wicket* and *wiquet*; mod. F. *guichet*, a wicket. Littré also cites the Walloon *wicket*, Norman *wiquet*, Prov. *guisquet*, all of them deduced from the common form *wisket*. It is supposed that the *s* is radical; and it has been derived from OHG. *wisk-en*, to wipe, to wash; and intr., to move quickly, to slip aside. Hence, perhaps, it meant a postern-door, to slip out at. It was esp. used of a small door easily opened and shut. Cf. MDu. *wicket*, a wicket, Hexham; also *wincket*, 'a wicket,' id.; prob. from OF. Cf. EFries. *wischen*, to wipe, also to move quickly; Norw. *wiska* (the same); Swed. dial. *wiska*, to throw, to swing; also Norw. *wiskjen*, light and quick (Ross). See **Whisk**. Körtling, § 10171. B. In the game of cricket, the *wicket* was at first (A. D. 1700) lit. 'a small gate,' being 2 feet wide by 1 foot high; but the shape has so greatly altered that there is no longer any resemblance. See the diagrams in the Eng. Cyclop. div. Arts and Sciences, Supplement; v. v. *Cricket*.

WIDE, broad, far extended. (E.) ME. *wid* (with long *i*); pl. *wide* (disyllabic), Chaucer, C. T. 28. AS. *wid*, wide; Grein, ii. 690. +Du. *wid*; Icel. *viðr*; Swed. and Dan. *vid*; G. weit, OHG. *wit*. **β**. All from Teut. type **widuz*, wide; perhaps for **wi-foz*, orig. a pp. from **WEIF*; cf. Skt. *vi-taram*, farther (Macdonell). Der. *wide-ly*, -ness; *wid-en*, verb, Cor. f. 4. 44, with each of ME. *widen*, Prompt. Parv., imperative *wide*, Palladius on Husbandry, iii. 923, though the mod. suffix *-en* is not the same as the ending of the ME. infin. *widen* (see this explained under **Waken**). Also *wid-th*, not an old word, used in Drayton's *Battle of Agincourt*, st. 142, as equivalent to the older sb. *wideness*; formed by analogy with *length*, *bread-th*, &c.; cf. Icel. *vid*, width.

WIDGEON, the name of a kind of duck. (F.—L.) 'A *wigion*, bird, glaucous,' Levins, ed. 1570. Spelt *wigion*, Sir T. Elyot, *Castel of Health*, b. ii. ch. 13. The suffix and form of the word show that it is certainly French; and it is clear that the E. word has preserved an older form (presumably **wigeon*) than can be found in French. Littré gives the three forms *vigeon*, *vingeon*, *gingeon*, as names of the 'whistling duck' (*canard siffleur*). Prob. from L. *uipionem*, acc. of *uipio*, used by Pliny, bk. x. c. 49, to mean a kind of small crane. Cf. Ital. *uipione*, a small crane (Torriano). There is a by-form *bibio*;

probably *bibio*, *uipio* are of imitative origin, like L. *pipto*. (For the letter-changes, cf. E. *pigeon* from L. acc. *pipiōnem*.)

WIDOW, a woman whose husband is dead. (E.) ME. *widewe*, *widwe*, Chaucer, C. T. 255, 1173 (A 253, 1171). AS. *widwe*, *wedwede*; also *widwe*, *widwede*, *widwe*, Grein, ii. 692. +Du. *weduw*; G. *wittwe*, OHG. *witwa*, *witewun*, *witwun*; Goth. *widawū*, *widawō*. **β**. The Teut. types are **widawō*, **widawō*, fem. sb., a widow; Idg. types **widhawā*, **widhawā*. Further cognate with L. *uidua*, fem. of *uiduus*, deprived of, bereft of (which gave rise to Ital. *vedova*, Span. *viuda*, F. *veuve*, a widow); also with Irish *feadh*, Orlish *feadh*, W. *gweddus*, Russ. *widwa*, Skt. *widhawā*, a widow. **γ**. Here the L. *d*, as in other cases, answers to Skt. *dh*, and the root is **widh*, to lack, want, hence, to be bereft of. This root is preserved in the Skt. *windh*, to lack (not in Benfey), for which see the St. Petersburg Dict. vol. vi. 1070. Brugmann, ii. § 64. Cf. also Gk. *hidos* (for **hido-e-for*), a bachelor, one who is unmarried. Der. *widow*, verb, Cor. v. 6. 153; *widow-hood*, ME. *widewehood*, Holli Meidenhad, p. 23, l. 20; *widow-er*, ME. *widewer*, *widwer*, P. Plowman, A. 10. 194, B. 9. 174, formed by adding *-er*; cf. G. *wittwer*.

WIELD, to manage, to use. (E.) ME. *welden*, to govern, also to have power over, to possess, Wyclif, Matt. v. 4. Luke, xi. 21, xviii. 18. AS. *geweldan*, *geueldan*, to have power over, Gen. iii. 16; Mark, v. 4. This is a weak verb, answering to ME. *wielden*, and mod. E. *wield*, which are also weak verbs; all are derivatives from the strong verb *waldan* (pt. t. *wald*, pp. *walden*), to have power over, govern, rule, possess. +Icel. *valda*, to govern (pt. t. *oll*); G. *walten*, OHG. *waltan*, to dispose, manage, rule; Goth. *waldan*, to govern. **β**. The Icel. pt. t. *oll* is for **wulfi* (Noreen, § 215), and the Idg. base was **walt*, whence Celtic **wala-*, Orlish *faith*, dominion (Stokes-Fick, 264). Hence it is supposed that Russ. *vladeti*(e), to reign, rule, possess, make use of, Lithuan. *waldyti*, to rule, govern, possess, are early loans from Teutonic. But W. *gwlad*, a region, is a cognate word. Some connect it with the **WAL*, to be strong; cf. L. *valere*, to be strong. See **Valiant**. Der. *wield-er*, *un-wield-y*.

WIFE, a woman, a married woman. (E.) ME. *wif* (with long *i*), *wyf*, Chaucer, C. T. 447, 1173 (A 445, 1171); pl. *wyues* (*wyves*), id. 234. AS. *wif*, a woman, wife, remarkable as being a neuter sb., with pl. *wif* like the singular. +Du. *wif*, woman, wife, fem.; Icel. *wif*, neut. a woman; only used in poetry; Dan. *wif*, fem.; G. *weib*, neut. a woman; OHG. *wip*. **β**. The Teut. type is **widom*, n. The form of the root is **weib* = Idg. **weip*; in accordance with which we find OHG. *weibōn*, *weipōn*, to waver, be irresolute, L. *wibrare*, to quiver, Skt. *wep*, to tremble; but the real origin of the word remains obscure. **γ**. It cannot be allied to AS. *wefan*, to weave. Der. *wife-like*, Cymb. iii. 2. 8, *fish-wife*, i.e. fish-woman; *mid-wife*, q.v.; *house-wife* (see **House**); *wive*, v., AS. *wifan*, Luke, xx. 34. Also *wo-man*, q.v.

WIG, a peruke. (Du.—F.—Ital.—L.) *Wig* occurs frequently in Pope; *Moral Essays*, iii. 65, 295, &c., and is merely a shortened form of *periwig*, which is much older, and occurs in Shakespeare. Cf. *bus* for *omnibus*. See further under **Periwig** and **Peruke**. Der. *wig-ed*.

WIGHT (1), a person, creature. (E.) ME. *wigt*, *wight*, Chaucer, C. T. 848 (A 846). AS. *wiht* (very common), a creature, animal, person, thing; also spelt *wuht*, *wyht*, and used both as fem. and neut.; Grein, ii. 703. +Du. *wicht*, a child; Westphalian *wicht*, a girl; Icel. *vættir*, a wight; *vætta*, a whit; Dan. *vætte*, an elf; G. *wicht*; Goth. *wauhts*, fem., *wauht*, neut., a whit, a thing. **β**. It is probable that the fem. and neut. sbs. were orig. distinct, but they were early confused. The Teut. base **weh-l-* may perhaps be connected with AS. *weg-an*, to move; if so, it may have meant a moving object; orig. 'a thing carried' (L. *uectum*); or (in the imagination of the spectator), an elf or demon. Cf. the Celtic type **wehā*, f., a movement, a course, a time; as in Irish *feadh*, Orlish *fecht*, a course, turn, time, W. *gwaiht* (the same); Stokes-Fick, p. 266. *Whit* is nothing but another spelling of *wight*. Doublet, *whit*.

WIGHT (2), nimble, active, strong. (Scand.) 'He was so wimble and so wight'; Spenser, *Shep. Cal. March*, gr. ME. *wight*, *wigt*, *valiant*, P. Plowman, B. ix. 21; Layamon, 20588.—Icel. *vigr*, in fighting condition, serviceable for war; the final *t* seems to have been caught up from the neut. *vigt*, which was used in certain phrases; 'þeir drápu karla þá er vigt var at'—they smote the men that might be slain, i.e. the men who were serviceable for war; referring to the rule not to slay women, children, or helpless men. See Icel. Dict. For similar instances of final *t* from Icelandic, see **Want**, **Thwart**. The same word as Swed. *vig*, nimble, agile, active (whence *vigt*, nimble), allied to AS. *wigle*, warlike. **β**. From the sb. which appears as Icel. *vig*, AS. *wig*, war. The Icel. *vig*, war, is derived from Icel. *vaga*, to fight, smite (quite distinct from *væga*, to move, weigh), allied to Goth. *weigan*, *weihan* (pt. t. *waip*, pp. *wigans*), to fight, strive, contend.—Teut. base WEIII, to fight; Fick, iii. 303. Allied to L. *vincere*, to fight, conquer; see **Victor**. Also

to Olrik's *fish-in*, I fight, Lith. *wik-rus*, active, wight, *wēhā*, strength, Oslav. *věhu*, strength, Russ. *wēk*, life.

WIGWAM, an Indian hut or cabin. (N. American Indian.) In books relating to N. America. 'They built a long wigwam'; 'I. Ma-ther, Remarkable Providences (1684); repr. by Oflor, p. 31. In Eliot's Indian Grammar, 1666, p. 11, Eliot gives the pronominal forms of the Massachusetts word for 'house' as follows: 'Week, his house; Weekon, their house; wekhit, in his house, wekwomut, in his [read their] house. Against wekwomut he has a note—hence we corrupt this word wigwam.'—J. Platt (in N. and Q., 9 S. x. 446). S. T. Rand, in his Dict. of Micmac (a language of the Algonkin family) has: 'wigwom, a house.' Cuq gives Algonkin *mikwam*, also *wikwam*, a house (pp. 221, 438).

WILD, self-willed, violent, untamed, uncivilised, savage, desert. (E.) In Harbours of Bruce, we find *will of red* = will of rede or counsel, at a loss what to do, i. 248, iii. 494, xiii. 478; *will of wane* = will of weening or thought, at a loss, i. 323, ii. 471, vii. 225. The form *will*, here used as an adj., is simply due to the fact that the Icel. form for 'wild' is *willr*, which stands for **wilfr* by the assimilation so common in Icelandic. By themselves, these passages would not by any means prove any connexion between *wild* and *will*; nevertheless, the connexion is real, as appears from a consideration of the words cognate with *wild*. (See further below.) ME. *wilde*, rarely *wielde*, though we find 'a *wielde* olyue-tre' in Wyclif, Rom. xi. 17; spelt *wilde*, Rob. of Glouc. p. 57, l. 1322. AS. *wilde* (Toller). Grein gives the examples: *se wilde fugel* = the wild bird; *wilde deor* = wild deer or animals. +Du. *wild*, proud, savage; Icel. *willr* (for **wilfr*), wild; also astray, bewildered, confused; Dan. and Swed. *wild*; G. *wild*, OHG. *wild*; Goth. *willtheis*, wild, uncultivated, Mark. i. 6; Rom. xi. 17. β. All from Teut. type **welthjoz*, astray, wild; the Goth. form *will-theis* is important, because the Goth. *-th-* answers to L. *-t-*, used as a suffix with pp. force (cf. L. *rectus*, right, orig. a pp. form). The orig. sense is perhaps indicated by the Icel. *willr* and by the common E. use of the word, viz. 'actuated by will'; to act *wildly* is to act *willfully*. Cf. the Celtic type **wel-tos*, as in W. *gwyllt*, wild; Stokes-Fick, p. 277. Perhaps from **WEL-*, to will, to wish. See **WILL** (1). Cf. W. *gwylltys*, the will. Others connect Goth. *willtheis* with Russ. *will-iat* (e), to run hither and thither. Der. *wild*, sb., Merch. Ven. ii. 7. 41; ME. *wilde*, Rob. of Glouc. p. 553, l. 11539; *wild-ly*; *wild-ness*, spelt *wyldness* in the Prompt. Parv.; *wild-fire*, ME. *wylde fur*, Rob. of Glouc. p. 410, l. 8485; *wild-ing*, a wild or crab-apple, Spenser, F. Q. iii. 7. 17. Also *be-wild-er*, q.v.; *wild-er-ness*, q.v.

WILDERNESS, a wild or waste place. (E.) ME. *wilder-ness*, Ancr. Riwle, p. 158, l. 18. *Wilderne* first appears in Layamon, 20335; and stands for *wildern-ness*. It is formed by adding the ME. suffix *-ness* to the shorter word *wildern*, which was used in the same sense. Thus, in the Ancr. Riwle, p. 160, l. 7, one MS. has *wilderne* in place of *wildernesse*. So also in Layamon, l. 1238: 'þar is wode, þar is water, þar is *wilderne* muel'—there is wood, there is water, there is a great desert. This ME. *wilderne*, a desert, is formed with the adj. suffix *-en* from the AS. sb. *wilder*, *wildor*, a wild animal (Grein), a neuter sb. answering to Teut. type **wilthos*, allied to *wild* (Teut. **welthjoz*). See **SICVERS**, § 289. + MDu. *wildernisse*. And see *be-wilder*.

WILE, a trick, a sly artifice. (E.) ME. *wile* (disyllabic), Chaucer, 3403. AS. *wil*, a wile, A. S. Chron. an. 1128. This AS. *wil* is late; it prob. represents AF. **wile*, answering to OF. *guile*, guile; see **GUILE**. Modern E. *wile* is rather a shortened form of AS. *wigol*, 'divination', in Napier (see the note on p. 159, l. 165). Cf. His [the devil's] *wildes*, deceits, Ancr. Riwle, p. 300. The AS. *wilung* (for **wiglung*), divination, occurs in the Kentish Glosses, 554. Divination was regarded as heathen, and a deceit of the devil. The verb is AS. *wigian*, to divine; cf. MDu. *wigelen* (Hexham), Du. *wigelen*, *wigelen*, to divine, practise augury; whence OF. *guiler*. A primary form occurs in AS. *wig*, a sanctuary, allied to Goth. *wihs*, holy. Cf. L. *uictima*. Der. *wil-y*, ME. *wil*, *wely*, Cursor Mundi, 11807; *wil-i-ness*. Doublet, *guile*; whence *be-guile*. ¶ Note the spelling *wyhl* in the Play of Mary Magdalen, l. 277 (15th c.).

WILFUL, obstinate, self-willed. (E.) ME. *wilful*, Life of Becket, ed. Black, l. 1300 (Stratmann). Formed with suffix *-ful* (=full) from AS. *wil*, will; see **WILL** (2). Der. *wilful-ly*, ME. *wilfulliche*, in the sense 'willingly'. O. Eng. Homilies, i. 279, l. 8; *wilful-ness*, ME. *wilfulness*, O. Eng. Homilies, ii. 73.

WILL (1), to desire, be willing. (E.) ME. *willen*, infin.; pres. t. *wol*, Chaucer, C. T. 42; pt. t. *wolde* (whence mod. E. *would*), id. 257. AS. *willan*, *willan*, Grein, ii. 708. Pres. sing. 1 and 3 p. *wille*, *wyle* (whence ME. *wil*, *wol*, *wille*, *wyle*; 2 p. *wilt*; pl. *willað*, *wylð*; pt. t. *wolde*, 2 p. *woldes*, pl. *woldan*, *woldon*, or *woldun*, + Du. *willen*; Icel. *wilja*, pt. t. *wilda*; Dan. *wille*; Swed. *wilja*; G. *wollen*, pr. t. *will*, pt. t. *wollte*; Goth. *wiljan*, pt. t. *wilda*. Teut. type

weljan*. + Lithuan. *weliti*; L. *uolle*, pr. t. *uolo*, pt. t. *uolui*; Skt. *yr*, to choose, select, prefer. β. All from **WEL*, to choose; whence also G. *wahl*, choice, E. *well*, adv., *well*, sb., &c. The Goth. *waljan*, to choose, is a causal form, from **wöl*, and grade of **WEL*. Der. *will-ing*, orig. a pres. part.; *will-ing-ly*; *will-ing-ness*. Also *will* (2), q.v. Also *will-y* *will-y*, answering either to *will* I, *will* II, i.e. whether I will or whether I will (will not), or to *will* he, *will* he, i.e. whether he will or whether he will (will not), as in Hamlet, v. 1. 18; we also find *will* we, *will* we, Udall, on 1 St. John, chap. 2; *will* you, *will* you, Tam. Shrew, ii. 1. 273; cf. AS. *willan* (short for *we willan*), not to wish, Grein, ii. 296, cognate with L. *nolle* (short for *ne uelle*); and see **HOBNOB. From the same root are *well* (1), *will-ful*, *weal*, *will*, *vol-unt-ar-y*, *vol-unt-n-ous*.

WILL (2), sb., desire, wish. (E.) ME. *will*, Wyclif, Luke, ii. 14. AS. *will*, will, Grein, ii. 706. — AS. *willan*, to wish; to wish; see **WILL** (1). + Du. *wil*; Icel. *wilt*; Dan. *wilje*; Swed. *vilja*; G. *wille*; Goth. *wilja*. Teut. type **weljan*, m. + Russ. *wolia*. Cf. L. *uoluntas*. Der. *will-ful*, q.v.

WILLOW, a tree, with plant branches. (E.) ME. *wilow*, *wilow*, Chaucer, C. T. 2924. AS. *welig*; 'Salix, *welig*'; Voc. 269. 36. + Du. *wilg*; MDu. *wilge* (Hexham); Low G. *wilge* (another Low G. name is *wichel*); MHG. *wilge*; Olow G. *wilga*. β. The Low G. *wichel* is clearly allied to E. *wicker* and to AS. *wiccan*, to give way, bend; the tree being named from the pliancy of its boughs. Perhaps the name *wilow* has a similar origin, as prov. E. *willy* not only means a willow, but also a wicker-basket, like the *weede* or fish-basket of which an illustration is given in Guillim, Display of Heraldry (1664), p. 316. The AS. *welig* may be from the **WEL*, to turn, wind, roll, appearing in G. *welle*, a wave (lit. that which rolls), and in Gk. *ἐλ-ίσσω*, as the willow-twigs can be wound to form baskets; cf. Gk. *ἐλ-ίσσω*, a wicker-basket. It may therefore have meant 'pliant'. See **HELIX**. γ. A much commoner name for the tree in AS. is *wibig*, mod. E. *witky*, with a like sense. See **WITKY**. And cf. **WICKER**.

WIMBERRY, the same as **Winberry**, q.v.

WIMBLE (1), a gimlet, an instrument for boring holes. (E.?) ME. *wimbl*, spelt *wymbyl* in the Prompt. Parv., where we also find the verb *wymbylen*, or *wymbylen*, to bore. 'A Frensch *wymble*', Palladius, xi. 85; spelt *wymbyl*, Nominal, ed. Skeat, 517. Of E. or Low G. origin; cf. MDu. *wemelen*, 'to peerce with a wimble', from *weme*, 'a wimble', Hexham; Low G. *wemel*, *wemmel*, a wimble, whence *wemelen*, to bore (Lübber). Also Dan. *wimmel*, an augur, tool for boring; borrowed from Low G. Apparently from a Teut. base **wem-*, to turn; see **WIMBLE** (2). Cf. Shroph. *wim-wam*, a turn-stile. Der. *gimlet*.

WIMBLE (2), active, nimble. (Scand.) 'He was so *wimble* and so wight'; Spenser, Shep. Kal. March, 91. Cf. North E. *wheamow*, nimble (Ray). The true sense is full of motion, skipping about. Spenser perhaps picked up the word in the North of England. The *b* (as often after *m*) is excrement, and due to stress. — Swed. *wimmel*, in comp. *wimmelkattig*, giddy, whimsical; Swed. *vimmla*, to be giddy or skittish; cf. Swed. *dial*, *vimmla*, the same, whence *vimmrig*, skittish, said of horses. The verbs *vimmla*, *vimmla*, are frequentatives of Swed. *dial*, *vim*, to be giddy, allied to Icel. *vim*, giddiness, from **wim*, by-form of **wimik*; see **WHIM**. So also Dan. *vimse*, to skip about, *vim*, brisk, quick. + Du. *wemelen*, to move about, or 'to remove often', Hexham; a frequentative verb from a Teut. base **wem-*, perhaps meaning to turn. See **WIMBLE** (1). Cf. MG. *wimmen*, to stir oneself quickly (Schade).

WIMPLE, a covering for the neck. (E.) In Spenser, F. Q. i. 12. 22; hence *wimpled*, id. i. 1. 2; Shak. L. L. l. iii. 181. ME. *wimpel*, Chaucer, C. T. 151; Rob. of Glouc. p. 338, l. 694; hence *wympled*, Chaucer, C. T. 472 (A 470). AS. *winpel*, the same. 'Ricimur, *winpel*, vel ori', Voc. 107. 37. 'Anahol, *winpel*', id. 125. 8. + Du. *wimpel*, a streamer, a pendant; Icel. *winpill*; Dan. and Swed. *wimpel*, a pennon, pendant, streamer; G. *winpel*, a pennon (whence F. *gimpel*, E. *gimp*). β. The AS. *win-pel* was doubtless a compound; prob. for **wind-pel*, where **wind-* is from *windan*, to wind; and perhaps *-pel* is for AS. *pell*, *pell* (Latin *pallium*), a covering. Cf. OHG. *wim-pal*, a summer garment, head-dress, pennon. And see **GIMP**.

WIN, to gain by labour or contest, earn, obtain. (E.) The orig. sense was to fight, struggle; hence to struggle for, gain by struggling. ME. *winnen*, pt. t. *wan*, *won*, Chaucer, C. T. 444 (A 442); pp. *wonnen*, id. 879 (A 877). AS. *winnan*, to fight, labour, endure, suffer; pt. t. *wann*, pp. *wunnen*, Grein, ii. 715. + Du. *winnen*, pt. t. *won*, pp. *gewonnen*; Icel. *vinna*, pt. t. *wann*, pp. *unninn*, to work, toil, win; Dan. *vinde* (for *vinne*); Swed. *vinna*; G. *gewinnen*, OHG. *winnan*, to fight, strive, earn, suffer; Goth. *winnan*, pt. t. *wann*, pp. *wunna*, to suffer. β. All from Teut. type **wennan* (pt. t. **wam*), to work, suffer, strive. — **WEN*, to desire, hence to strive for; whence Skt. *van*, to ask, beg for, also to honour, L. *Ven-us*, desire,

love, *nen-er-iri*, to honour; W. *gwén*, a smile. Der. *winu-er*, *winning*; also *win-some*, q. v. From the same root are *wagan*, *wen*, *wen-er*, *win-sh*; also *wen-er-eal*, *wen-er-date*.

WINBERRY, WIMBERRY, a whortleberry. (F.) Whortleberries are called, in some parts, *winberries* or *winberries*. The latter form, in Halliwell, is the more correct. ME. *winberis*, grapes, Cursor Mundi, 4468. AS. *win-berle*, *win-berige*, a grape; lit. a wineberry, Matt. vii. 16; Luke, vi. 44. See **Wine and Berry**.

WINE, WINCH, to shrink or start back. (F.—MHG.) ME. *winchen*, *winchen*, *winchen*. 'It is the wone of wil to wynde and to kyke'—it is the wone of Will (wiffulness) to wine and to kick, P. Plowman, C. v. 22. 'Wynce, Calcitro.' Prompt. Parv. Spelt *wynche*, Allit. Mort. Arture, 2104.—OK. **wencir*, not found, but necessarily the older form of OF. *guincir* (Godefroy); (note AF. *guincer*, Toynbee, x. 96, to escape); North F. variant of OF. *guencher*, to flinch, wine (Godefroy), ME. *guinchir*, 'to wrigle, writh, winche a toe-side' [i.e. on the one side, aside]; Cot. Roquefort gives *guincher*, *guinchir*, to wine; also *guencher*, *guencher*, *guencher*, the same; Burguy gives *gancher*, *guencher*, *guencher*—OSax. *wunikan*; cf. MHG. *wenken*, *wenchen*, to wine, start aside; cf. also *wanken*, OHG. *wankon*, weak verb, the same. Teut. type **wankjan*—, a causal form.—Teut. **wank*, 2nd grade of **wenkan*—, as in MHG. *winken*, to move aside, to nod, the same as G. *winken*, to nod; cognate with E. **Wink**, q. v. *Wince* is, in fact, merely the causal verb formed from *wink*. Cf. G. *wanken*, to totter, waver, stir, budge, flinch, shrink back.

WINCH, the crank of a wheel or axle. (E.) ME. *winche*; spelt *wynche*, Palladius on Ilusbandry, b. i. l. 426. [Cf. prov. E. *wink*, a periwinkle, also a winch; Halliwell. F. Cornwall *wink*, 'the wheel by which straw-rope is made'; E. D. S.] AS. *wince*, 'Girgillus, wine', Voc. 416. 6; here *Girgillus* is an error for *girgillus*, a winch; see Ducange. The connexion with *winkle* is obvious (see **Winkle**); and both *winch* and *winkle* are derivatives from Teut. base *WENK*, to bend sideways, nod, totter, &c.; see further under **Wink**. A *winch* was simply 'a bend, hence a bent handle; cf. AS. *wincel*, a corner (Somner); MHG. *wenke*, a bending or crooking; Lithuan. *winge*, a bend or turn of a river or road. And cf. Norman dial. *winche*, 'guinteaud'; Le Hérischer. And see **Winkle**, **Wenoh**.

WIND (1), air in motion, breath. (F.) ME. *wind*, *wynd*, Wyclif, Matt. xiv. 24. AS. *wind*, Grein, ii. 712. +Du. *wind*; Icel. *vindr*; Dan. and Swed. *wind*; G. *wind*, OHG. *wint*; Goth. *winds*, *winds*. β. All from the Teut. type **wendōz*, m. wind. Cognate with L. *uentus*, W. *gwint*, Breton *gwent*, *wind*. Orig. a pres. part, Idg. **wento-*, signifying 'blowing'. From **WAEW*, to blow. Hence also Skt. *vā*, to blow, *vāta-s*, wind, Goth. *wain*, to blow; Russ. *wiatel* (s), to blow, *wieter*, wind, Lithuan. *wējas*, wind; as well as L. *uentus* and K. *wind*. See Brugmann, i. § 420. And see **Weather**. Der. *wind*, to blow a horn, pp. *winded*, Much Ado, i. 1. 243, oddly corrupted to *wound* (by confusion with the strong verb to *wind*), Scott, Lady of the Lake, i. 17. 1; &c.; *wind-age*, a coined word; *wind-bound*, Milton, Hist. of Britain, b. ii, ed. 1695, p. 44; *wind-fall*, that which falls from trees, &c., being blown down by the wind, hence, a piece of good fortune that costs nothing, Beaumont and Fletcher, The Captain, ii. 1 (Fabritio), also used in a bad sense (like *downfall*), Bacon, Essay 29, Of Kingdoms; *wind-mill*, ME. *wind-mulle*, Rob. of Glouc. p. 547, l. 11383; *wind-pipe*, spelt *wyndpype* in Palsgrave; *wind-row*, a row of cut grass exposed to the wind, Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xviii. c. 28; *wind-ward*; *wind-y*, AS. *wind*, Grein, ii. 713; *wind-i-ness*. And see *wind-ow*, *winn-ow*, *went-il-ate*.

WIND (2), to turn round, coil, encircle, twist round. (F.) ME. *winden*, pt. t. *wand*, *wound*, pl. *wonden*, P. Plowman, B. ii. 220, pp. *wunden*, spelt *wunden*, Havelok, 546. AS. *wundan*, pt. t. *wand*, *wond*, pp. *wunden*; Grein, ii. 713. +Du. *winden*; Icel. *winda*, pt. t. *vatt* (for *vaut*), pp. *wundin*; Dan. *vinde*, Swed. *winda*, to squint; G. *winden*, pt. t. *wand*, pp. *gewunden*; OHG. *wintan*; Goth. *wundan*, only in compounds such as *biwundan*, *dugawundan*, *uswundan*; pt. t. *wand*; pp. *wundans*. β. All from Teut. type **wundan* (pt. t. **wand*, pp. **wundans*), to wind or bind round, hence to turn. Perhaps ultimately allied to **WEL*, to twine; see **Withy**. Streitberg, §§ 68, 203, note 2. Der. *wind-ing*, sb.; also *wind-lass*, q. v.; *wend*, q. v.; *wand-er*, q. v.; *wand-er*, q. v.; *wand-er*, q. v.

WINDLASS (1), a machine with an axle, for raising heavy weights. (Scand.) The spelling *windlass* is a by-form, encouraged by popular etymology (as if the word were from *wind*, verb, and *lass*), of the shorter word below. ME. *windlass*, *windlass*, Prompt. Parv. p. 529.—Icel. *windill-áss*, a windlass (still in use, see Notes on E. Etym., p. 321).—Icel. *windill*, a winder; and *áss*, a beam. β. But the commoner ME. form was *windas*, Chaucer, C. T. 10498 (F. 184); Rich. Cœur de Lion, l. 71; Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, C. 103. 'Wyndace for an engyn, *gyndas*.' Palsgrave.—Icel. *windlass*, a windlass; lit. a winding-pole, i.e. a rounded pole (like an axle) which can be wound round.—Icel. *wind-a*, to wind; and *áss*, a

pole, main rafter, yard of a sail, &c. γ. Here *winda* is cognate with E. *wind*; see **Wind** (2). The Icel. *áss* is cognate with Goth. *ans*, a beam, Luke, vi. 41 (the long á showing a loss of *n*). The root of *áss* is not known; it has nothing to do with *axis* or *axle*, as some suggest.—Du. *windas*, a windlass; MDu. *windas*, 'a windlass or an engine,' Hexham; where *as* (Icel. *áss*, a beam) is distinct from MDu. *asse* (mod. Du. *as*), an axle.

WINDLASS (2), a circuit, circuitous way. (F.—Teut.?) Shak. has *windlasses*, Hamlet, i. 1. 68. 'Bidding them fetch a *windlass* a great way about;' Golding, tr. of Cæsar, fol. 206 (R.). 'And fetched a *windlass* round about;' Golding, tr. of Ovid (see Wright's note on Hamlet). 'I now fetching a *windlesse*,' Lyly, Euphues, ed. Arber, p. 270. Apparently compounded of *wind* (verb) and *lass*; but it was prob. a popular alteration of ME. *wanlace*, a trick, subtlety, artifice. Golding has the form *windlas*, for L. *gyrum*, Ovid, Metam. vii. 784. *Wanlace* is used by Rob. of Brunne, Handlyng Synne, 4378, 12010.—OF. *wenelace*, perfidy, deceit (Godefroy); also spelt *wenelat* (id.). Hence the ME. *wanelsour*, *wandelsour*, one who drives game (Stratmann). Prob. a hunting term, of Teut. origin. See Gloss. to Toynbee's Specimens of Old French. Perhaps allied to MHG. *wandelit*, change, alteration, OHG. *wantalaŋ*, G. *ver-wandeln*, to change, OHG. *wanta*, a turning, a small (green) path; all connected with **Wind**, verb, and **Wander**.

WINDOW, an opening for light and air. (Scand.) The orig. sense is 'wind-eye,' i.e. eye or hole for the wind to enter at an opening for air and light. [The AS. word was *ēgyrl* (= eye-thrill), Joshua, ii. 15; also *ēgdura* (= eye-door), according to Bosworth.] ME. *window*, Cursor Mundi, 1683; *windoge*, Genesis and Exodus, ed. Morris, l. 602; *windohs*, Ancrer Riwle, p. 50, note a; *windowse*, P. Plowman, B. iii. 48; Wyclif, Acts, xx. 9.—Icel. *windauga*, a window; lit. 'wind-eye'—Icel. *windr*, wind; and *auga*, an eye, cognate with AS. *æge*, an eye; Dan. *vindue*, a window; (cf. *wind*, wind, and *bie*, an eye); but Dan. *windue* is from a Low G. **wind-ooge* (wind-eye). See **Wind** (1) and **Eye**. ¶ Butler has *windore*, Hudibras, pt. i. c. 2. l. 214, as if from *wind* and *door*; but this is nothing but a corruption.

WINE, the fermented juice of the vine. (L.) ME. *win* (with long i), Chaucer, C. T. 637 (A 635). AS. *win*, Grein, ii. 712.—L. *uinum*, wine (whence also Goth. *wein*, G. *wein*, OHG. *wîn*, Du. *wijn*, Icel. *vin*, Swed. *vin*, Dan. *vin*). + (Gk. *oivos*, wine, allied to *oivn*, the vine.—**WEL*, to twine; see **Withy**. β. 'The Northern names, Goth. *wein*, G. *wein*, &c. are undoubtedly to be regarded [with Jac. Grimm, Gramm. iii. 466] as borrowed; so also Old Irish *uin*, wine, &c. Pott very appropriately compares the Lith. *apanyus*, hop-tendrill, pl. *apanynei*, hops. The Skt. *vēgi*, a braid of hair, also belongs here. We cannot see why the fruit of the twining plant should not itself have been called originally 'twiner.' The Lith. word offers the most striking analogy. The fact is, therefore, that the Indo-Germans had indeed a common root for the idea of winding, twining, and hence derived the names of various twining plants, but that it is only among the Græco-Italians that we find a common name for the grape and its juice.' Curtius, i. 487. See Brugmann, i. § 204, ii. § 66. ¶ Not of Semitic origin; rather, the Heb. *yayin*, wine, Arab. *waynal*, black grape, are borrowed from the Idg. type **wino-*. The early L. *uinum* meant 'vine.' Der. *wine-bibber*, Matt. xi. 19; see **Bib**.

WING, the limb by which a bird flies, any side-piece, flank. (Scand.) ME. *winge* (disyllabic), Chaucer, C. T. 1966 (A 1964); the pl. appears as *hwinges*, Ancrer Riwle, p. 130, last line, Layamon, 29263; we also find *wenge*, *wenge* (dat. case), P. Plowman, B. xii. 263; 'wenge of a fowle, Ala,' Prompt. Parv.; pl. *wenges*, Ormulum, 8024. It is clear that the form *wenge* is Scand.; and, as there does not seem to be any authority for an alleged AS. *winge*, it is simplest to suppose *winge* to result from *wenge*. [The AS. word for 'wing' is *feber*.]—Norw. *wengja* (for ON. **wengja*); Icel. *vængr*, a wing; Dan. and Swed. *vinge*; North Fries. *winge*. Teut. type *wāngi*—, allied to Goth. *wāng*, to blow (cf. Du. *waaijer*, a fan); Skt. *vā*, to blow, *wājān*, winged (Macdonell); from **WEL*, to blow. Der. *wing*, verb, to fly, Cymb. iii. 3. 28; *wing-ed*, Chaucer, C. T. 1387 (A 1385); *wing-less*.

WINK, to move the eyelids quickly. (F.) 1. ME. *winken*, pt. t. *winked*, P. Plowman, B. iv. 154. AS. *wincian*, to wink. 'Connivo, ie *wincige*.' Voc. 140. 17. 2. But *winken* also occurs as a strong verb, pt. t. *wank*, Ancient Met. Tales, ed. Hartshorne, p. 79 (Stratmann); also *wonk*, Lancelot of the Laik, ed. Skeat, l. 1058; and we may certainly conclude that there was also a strong verb, viz. AS. **wincan*, with pt. t. **wanc*, pp. **wuncen*. This is verified by AS. *wancol*, wavering, and E. *wench*, q. v.; as well as by the cognate forms.—MDu. *wincen* (Hexham); also *wenchen*, 'to wink, or to give a signe or token with the eyes'; id. Allied to MDu. *wanck*, 'a moment, an instant,' id. (lit. the twinkling of an eye); *wanchel*,

unsteady; Icel. *vanka*, to wink, to rove; Dan. *vinke*, to beckon; cf. *vanke*, to rove, stroll; Swed. *vinke*, to beckon, wink; cf. *vanke*, to rove, *vankehold*, fickle-minded; G. *winken*, to nod, make a sign; OHG. *winken*, strong vb., to move aside, stir, waver (see Schade). *Wink*, Teut. type **wenkan-*, pt. *l. *wank-*, pp. **wunkan-*. Further allied to Lithuan. *wengti*, to shirk work, to flinch, *wingis*, a bend of a river, *wangus*, idle. *Der. wink*, sb., Temp. ii. 1. 285. Also (from the same root) *wence*, *winch*, *wink*, *peri-winkle* (the sea-mall). Cf. *veinilate*.

WINKLE, a kind of sea-mall. (E.) IJolland, tr. of Pliny, b. ix. c. 32, uses *winkles* to denote shell-fish and also snails. AS. *-wincela*, occurring in *wine-wincela*, a winkle; see A. S. Leechdoms, ii. 240; misprinted *pinewincela*, as a gloss to *torniculi* in Ælfrie's Colloquy; Voc. 94. 14. Named from the convoluted shell; allied to *Winoh*, q.v., and to *Wink*. *Der. periwinkle* (s), q.v.

WINNOW, to fan grain, so as to separate the chaff from it. (E.) *Winnow* stands for *window*, if we may so write it; *an* being put for *nd* (but without reference to the sb. *window*). ME. *windeuen*, Wyclif, Jer. xlix. 36, to translate L. *ventilare*; some MSS. have *wynnen*, showing that the *d* was being lost just at this time. AS. *windwian*, less correctly *wynwian*, *W.* xliii. 7, ed. Spelman; to translate L. *ventilare* = AS. *wind*, wind; with formative suffix *-w-*. See *Wind*. Cf. Goth. *winthi-skunr*, a winnowing-fan; *diswinhjan*, to disperse, grind to powder; from **wintks*, collateral form of *winds*, wind. So also OHG. *wintlan*, to winnow, from *wint*, wind; Icel. *winzla*, to winnow, from *windr*, wind; L. *ventilare* from *ventus*; see *Ventilate*. *Der. winnow-er*, *winnow-ing-fan*.

WINSOME, pleasant, lovely. (E.) ME. *winsom*, with the sense 'propitious,' Northumb. Psalter, Ps. lxxviii. 9; also 'pleasant,' id. Ps. lxxx. 3. AS. *wynsum*, delightful, Grein, ii. 759; formed with suffix *-sum* (E. *-some*) from *wynn*, joy, id. 757. *Wynn* is formed (by vowel-change from *w* to *y*), from *winn-*, weak grade of *winnan*, to desire, win; see *Win*. Cf. OSax. *winnig*, G. *wonne*, joy (from *winnen*); Icel. *unadr*, joy, *unabinnr*, winnise; Skt. *van-*, desire.

WINTER, the cold season, fourth season of the year. (E.) ME. *winter*, orig. unchanged in the plural; 'a thousand winter' = a thousand winters, i.e. years; Chaucer, C. T. 7233 (D 1651). AS. *winter*, a winter, also a year; pl. *winter*, or *wintur*, *þu. winter*; Icel. *vetr*; Olcel. *vettr*, *vittr*, assimilated form of *wintur*; Dan. and Swed. *vinter*; G. *winter*, OHG. *wintar*; Goth. *wintrus*. *β*. All from Teut. type **wintraz*, for older **wentraz*, winter, Fick, iii. 284; where *-r* is evidently a suffix. Origin doubtful, but the suggestion in Fick is a good one, viz. that it meant 'wet season,' and is a nasalised form allied to E. *wet*. This is made more probable by the fact that we find nasalised forms of this root in L. *uula*, a wave, Lithuan. *uandū*, water, Skt. *und*, to wet, moisten; whilst, on the other hand, we find E. *water* with a similar suffix, but without the nasal sound. See *Wet*, *Water*. *Der. winter*, verb, to pass the winter; *wintyr-y* (for *winterr-y*); *winter-ly*, Cymb. iii. 4. 13; *winter-quarters*.

WIPE, verb, to cleanse by rubbing, to rub. (E.) ME. *wipen*, Chaucer, C. T. 133. AS. *wipian*, to wipe; Ælfrie's Homilies, i. 426, l. 30; 'Tergo, ic wipige,' Ælfrie's Gram. ed. Zupitza, p. 172, l. 8. This is a weak verb, meaning to rub over with a wipe, or to use a wipe of straw; formed, with the usual causal suffix *-ian*, from a sb. **wip*, a wipe of straw, which does not occur in AS. But it is preserved in E. *Wipe*, Pomeranian *wip*, Hamburg *wype*, a twist or wipe of straw, and in Low G. *wiep*, a wipe of straw, or a rag to wipe anything with, Bremen Wörterbuch, v. 269; and the common E. *wipe* is related to it. Cf. Goth. *waip-s*, a wreath, from the strong verb *weipan*, to crown (orig. to twine); cf. OHG. *wifan*, to wind round. See *Wisp*. *Der. wipe*, sb., sometimes in the sense of sarcasm or taunt, Shak. *Lucres*, 537; *wip-er*.

WIPE, a thread of metal. (E.) ME. *wip*, *wyr* (with long *i*); dat. *wyre*, P. Plowman, B. ii. 11. AS. *wir*, a wire, Grein, ii. 717. + Low G. (Hamburg) *wyren*, pl. wires; Icel. *virr*, wire; cf. Swed. *wira*, to wind, twist. Cf. OHG. *wiara*, MHG. *wiere*, an ornament of refined gold. Orig. a thread of metal, properly a 'twisted' thread or an ornament of twisted metal-wire; cf. Icel. *viravirki*, flag-rework, lit. 'wire-work'; L. *wiria*, armlets of metal. Formed with suffix *-ro-* from **wiel-*, to twist, twine; see *Withy*. *Der. wire-draw*, verb, to draw into wire; *wire-draw-ing*; *wire-work*; *wir-y*. And see *ferrule*.

WIS; for this fictitious verb, see *Ywis*.

WISE (1), having knowledge, discreet, learned. (E.) ME. *wis* (with long *i*), *ways*, Chaucer, C. T. 68. AS. *wis*, wise; Grein, ii. 718. + Du. *wis*; Icel. *vis*; Dan. *vis*; Swed. *vis*; G. *weise*, OHG. *wis*; Goth. *wis*, in comp. *unwis*, unwise. *β*. All from Teut. type **wisoz*; for **wisoz*; from Teut. base **wit-*, answering to Idg. **wēd*, to know; see *Wit* (1). Thus *wis* = 'knowing'; cf. *winning*, adj.; Brugmann, i. § 759, 794. *¶* Otherwise explained

as for **wisoz* < **wittoz*; formed from **wit-*, Idg. **wid-*, weak grade of **wēd* (as above); *Der. wis*-ly; *wis-dom*, AS. *wisdom*, Grein, ii. 719 (where *dōm* = E. *doom*, i.e. judgement); *wiseman* (one word), As You Like It, i. 2. 93, &c.; *wis-ness*, Hamlet, v. 1. 286. Also *wis* (2). (But not *wisecra*, q.v.)

WISE (3), way, manner, guise. (E.) ME. *wise* (dissyllabic), Chaucer, C. T. 1448 (A 1446). AS. *wise*, Grein, ii. 719. + Du. *wijs*; Icel. *vis*, in the comp. *óðrvis*, otherwise; Dan. *vis*; Swed. *vis*; G. *weise*; OHG. *weise* (whence, through French, E. *guise*). *β*. All from Teut. type **wisōn*, f. Allied to AS. *wisian*, to show the way, direct, orig. 'to make wise,' to instruct; from *wis*, adj. wise. See *Wise* (1). Cf. L. *visus*, sb., appearance. *Der. like-wise*, otherwise. Doublet, *guise*.

WISEACRE, a wise fellow (ironically), a fool. (Du. -G.) In Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674. - MDu. *wijs-segger*, as if 'a wise-sayer,' whence *wijs-segen* (Ilexham), a verb wrongly used as if equivalent to the more usual MDu. *waer-segen*, 'to sooth-say,' id., whence *waer-segger*, 'a diviner, or a sooth-sayer,' id. (from MDu. *waer*, true). But the MDu. word is merely borrowed from G. *weissager*, a sooth-sayer, as if it meant 'a wise-sayer;' cf. *weissagen*, to foretell, prophesy, soothsay.

β. Not only is the E. form a travesty of the G. word, but the latter has itself suffered from the manipulation of popular etymology, and is a corrupt form, having originally nothing to do with the verb to say, nor even precisely containing the word *wise*. This appears from the older forms; the G. *weissagen* is the MHG. *wizagen*, to prophesy, corrupted to *wizagen*, *wissagen*, by confusion with *sagen*, to say. This MHG. verb was unoriginal, being formed from the sb. *wizago*, a prophet, which was itself afterwards corrupted into *weissager*. *γ*. Now *wiz-ag-o* is exactly parallel to AS. *wit-ag-a* or *wit-ig-a*, a prophet (Grein, ii. 726; both words are formed (with adj. suffix *-ig* (-*ig*) and sb. suffix *-o* (-*a*), denoting the agent) from the verb which appears as OHG. *wizan*, AS. *witan*, to see; from **wēd*, to know; see *Wit*. *δ*. It follows that the *s* for G. *z*, the equivalent of E. *t*; whilst the unmeaning suffix *-acre* is no worse than the corrupt G. suffix *-ager*. Moreover, the sense 'wise-sayer' is merely an erroneous popular interpretation; the true sense is simply *seer* (-*seer*).

WISH, to have a desire, be inclined. (E.) ME. *wisshen*, *wishen*; P. Plowman, B. v. 111. AS. *wyscan*, to wish; Grein, ii. 766; less correctly *wiscan*, id. The long *y* shows a loss of *n*, and *wyscan* represents Teut. type **wunskan*, to wish; a verb formed from the Teut. sb. **wunsko*, a wish. Cf. Du. *wenschen*; Icel. *askja*, with the usual loss of initial *v*, and written for *askja*; Dan. *inske*; Swed. *önska*; G. *wünschen*; OHG. *wunscan*. *β*. The AS. sb. is *wisre*, a wish, very rare, in Ælfred, tr. of Bede, b. v. c. 19, ed. Smith, p. 638, l. 40, where it is misprinted *wise*; whence *wyscan*, vb., with the usual change from *u* to *y*. Cognate words to the sb. are found in MDu. *wunsch* (Ilexham); Icel. *isk*; G. *wunsch*; OHG. *wunsc*; the Teut. types being **wunskaz*, m., **wunskā*, f. All from Teut. **wunsk-*, weak grade of **wen-sk-*, formed with verbal suffix *-sk-* (L. *-scē*) from **wen-*, to desire, strive after, appearing in Skt. *van*, to ask, and in E. *wish*; see *Win*. Cf. Skt. *wāṅkṣ*, to desire, wish, from *van*, to ask. *Der. wish*, sb., merely from the verb, and not the same as the more orig. ME. *wunsch*, Prompt. Parv. p. 535, which answers to AS. *wāse*, as above. Also *wish-er*, *well-wish-er*; *well-wish-ed*, Meas. for Meas. ii. 4. 27; *wish-ful*, i.e. longing, 3 Hen. VI. iii. 1. 14; *wish-ful-ly*, *wish-ful-ness*. And see *wist-ful*.

WISP, a small bundle of straw or hay. (E.) ME. *wisp*, *wips*; spelt *wipse*, *wips*, P. Plowman, B. v. 35; *wysp*, *wesp*, *wips*, id. A. v. 195; the Vernon MS. has **wispet* with a *wesp* = *wiped* with a *wisp*. As in other cases where *sp* and *ps* are interchanged, the spelling with *ps* is the older; cf. *hap*, *clasp*, &c. The AS. form would be **wips*, but it does not occur; and the final *s* is formative, *wip-s* being closely connected with the verb to *wipe*. We find also Low G. *wiepf*, a *wisp*; Norweg. *wippen*, a *wisp* to sprinkle or daub with (also a *swape*, or machine for raising water); Swed. dial. *wipp*, an ear of rye, also a little sheaf or bundle; Goth. *waip-s*, a crown, orig. a twisted wreath (where *-s* is merely the suffix of the Goth. nom. case). *β*. Thus the Teut. base is **wip-s*, weak grade of **weipan-*, as seen in Goth. *weipan*, to crown, to wreath, OHG. *wifan*, to wind round (hence, to twist). See *Wipe*. It has probably been confused with *whisk*, as in IJlan. *wisk*, a *wisp*, a *rubber*; but the two words are from different roots; see *Whisk*. Cf. MSwed. *wisp*, a *wisp*; mod. Swed. *wisp*, a *whisk*, a *twirling-stick*.

WIST, knew, or known; see *Wit* (1).

WISTFUL, eager, earnest, attentive, pensive. (E.) The word appears to be not very old, and it has almost supplanted the word *wisful*, which was once common. The orig. sense seems to have been 'silent' or 'hushed'; as in 'the sweet dales and the wistful hill,' W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, bk. ii. song 2, 544 (see Cent. Dict.). If so, it stands for *whist-ful*, from *whist*, silent, hushed; see

Whist. It would naturally be associated with the adv. *wisly*, attentively, earnestly, used 4 times by Shakespeare, which may likewise have arisen from *whist*, silent. The Quartos read *wisly* (*wishtly*) for *wisly* in Rich. II, v. 4. 7; see also Venus and Adonis, 343. Lucrece, 1355, Pass. Pilgrim, 82. **W.** As regards *wisful*, &c., we find *wisful* in 3 Hen. VI, iii. 1. 14: 'There be certain Women that can kill with their eye-sight whom they look *wisfully* upon'; *Ady*, Discovery of Witches (1661), p. 97. 'O. Hoard. I long to have a smack at her lips. *Hoard*. And most *wisfully*, brother, see where she comes'; Middleton, Trick to Catch the Old One, A. v. sc. 2. 'I sat looking *wisfully* at the clock'; *Idler*, no. 67 (R.); 'We looked at the fruit very *wisfully*'; Cook, First Voyage, b. iii. c. 7; 'I was weary of this day, and began to think *wisfully* of being again in motion'; Boswell, Tour to the Hebrides, p. 98 (Todd); 'I looked at them *wisfully*'; Boswell, Life of Johnson, Sept. 1, 1773-y. Examples of *wisful* occur in: 'Lifting up one of my sashes, [I] cast many a *wisful* melancholy look towards the sea'; Swift, Gulliver, bk. ii. ch. 8; 'Why, Grubbinol, dost thou so *wisful* seem? There's sorrow in thy look'; Gay, Pastorals, Friday, l. 1. 8. Note that *wisly* (= *wisfully*) occurs in the Mirror for Magistrates, p. 863 (Todd). Also, that Sir T. More seems to use *wisly* nearly in the sense of M.E. *wisly*, certainly, which suggests a possibility that *wisly* arose from that form: 'To putte on his spectacles, and pore better and more *wisly* with his hole eyen upon Saynt Johns gospell'; Sir T. More, *Workes*, p. 1134 (R.). **Der.** *wisful*-ly.

WIT (1), to know. (E.) This verb is ill understood and has suffered much at the hands of grammarians and compilers of dictionaries. *Wit* is the infin. mood; to *wit* (as in 'we do you to *wit*') is the gerund; *wit* is the 1st and 3 pers. of the present indicative, the 3rd pers. being often corruptly written *wisteth*; *wist* (later form *wisteth*) is the 2nd pers. sing. of the same tense; *wiste*, later *wist*, is the pt. t.; and *wist* is the pp. [The adv. *yois* or *yois*, certainly, was often misunderstood, and a verb *wis*, to know, was evolved, which is wholly unsanctioned by grammar; see *Ywis*.] M.E. *witen*, infin.; pres. t. *wit*, *wost*, *wot*, pl. *witen*; pt. t. *wiste*, pp. *wist*; see Chaucer, C. T. 1142, 1158, 1165, 8690, 9614 (A 1140, 1156, 1163, E 814, 1740), &c. [There was also M.E. *witen*, to see (with long i); see Stratmann, who puts *wit* under this latter verb, as if I have seen = I know. It makes little difference, since AS. *witan*, to know, and *witan*, to see, are closely connected; I follow the arrangement in Grein.] AS. *witan*, to know; pres. t. *wite*, *þu wistest*, *he wāt*, pl. *witun*; subj. sing. *wite*, pl. *witun*; pt. t. *wiste* (sometimes *wiste*), 2 p. *wisses*, pl. *wiston*; pp. *wist*; Grein, ii. 722. Allied to AS. *witan*, to see; pt. t. *wit*, pl. *witun*; id. ii. 724. It is clear that *wit* is really an old past tense (of *witan*) used as a present; causing the necessity of creating a new past tense *wisse* or *wiste*, which is, however, of great antiquity. Similar anomalous verbs are found in E. viz. *can*, *may*, *shall*, &c. The gerund is *to witanne*, whence mod. E. *to wit*. The form *wet*, in Spenser, F. Q. i. 3. 6, is nothing but a corruption of *wit*. *þu welen*, pt. t. *wist*, pp. *weten*; Icel. *vita*, pr. t. *veit*, pt. t. *vissa*, pp. *vitrar*; Dan. *vide*, pr. t. *veed*, pt. t. *vidste*, pp. *vidst*; Swed. *veta*, pr. t. *vet*, pt. t. *visste*, pp. *veten*; G. *wissen*, pr. t. *wiss*, pt. t. *wusste*, pp. *gewusst*; Goth. *witan*, pr. t. *wait*, pt. t. *weis*. **β.** All from Teut. type **witan-*, to know, pr. t. **wait*, the base being **weil-*, orig. 'to see'. Further allied to Lithuan. *weizditi*, to see, Russ. *videti* (e), to see, L. *videre*, to see, Gk. *lbeiv*, to see, *oiba*, I know, Skt. *veda*, I know, orig. I have seen (= E. *was*), Skt. *vid*, to perceive, know, orig. to see. = **WEID-*, to see, perceive, know. **Der.** *wit* (a), q.v., *wit-ness*, q.v., *i-wit* (for *ai-wit*); *wit-ing*-ly, knowingly, Haml. v. 1. 11. Also, from the same root, *wise*, *guise*; *vis-ion*, *vis-ible*, &c. (see *VISION*); *id-ec*, *id-of*, and the suffix *-id* in *rhomboid*, &c.; *ved-a*. And see *wisecare*, *wizard*.

WIT (2), understanding, knowledge, the power of combining ideas with a happy or ludicrous effect. (E.) M.E. *wit*, Chaucer, C. T. 748 (A 746). AS. *wit*, knowledge, Grein, ii. 722 = AS. *witan*, to know; see *WIT* (1). Icel. *vii*; Dan. *vidt*; Swed. *vett*; Goth. *witi*, in comp. *un-witi*, n. lack of wisdom; allied to G. *witz*. Teut. type **witiom-*, n. **Der.** *wit-less*, *wit-less-ly*, *wit-less-ness*; *wit-ling*, a pretender to wit, with double dimin. suffix *-ling*; *wit-ed*, as in *blunt-witted*, 2 Hen. VI, iii. 2. 210; *wit-y*, AS. *witig* or *wittig*, Grein, ii. 726; *wit-i-ly*, *wit-i-ness*. Also *wit-i-cism*, used by Dryden in his pref. to the State of Innocence, with the remark that he asks 'pardon for a new word' (R.); evidently put for *witty-ism*, the *c* being introduced to avoid the hiatus, and being suggested by *Galli-cism*, &c.

WIT (3), a wise man, witty fellow. (E.) M.E. *wite*; AS. *wita*, lit. 'one who knows' = AS. *witana*, to know. **Der.** *witena gemot*, a meeting of 'wits', a parliament.

WITCH, a woman regarded as having magical power. (E.) Formerly used also of a man, Comedy of Errors, iv. 4. 160, Antony,

i. 2. 40; but this is unusual. M.E. *wicce*, applied to a man, P. Plowman, B. xviii. 69; also to a woman, Sir Percival, l. 826 (in the Thornton Romances). AS. *wicca*, masc. a wizard; *wices*, fem., a witch. 'Ariolus, *wicca*'; Voc. 183. 31. 'Phytonysa, *wicca*', Voc. 313. 5. The pl. *wiccan*, occurring in the Laws of Edward and Guthrum, § 11, and Laws of Cnut, Secular, § 4 (Thorpe, Anc. Laws, i. 172, 378), may refer to either gender. **β.** *Wice* is merely the fem. of *wicca*; and *wicea* is a sb., denoting the agent, allied to *wiccan*, to practise sorcery, E. *rics*, *wikken*, -*MDu*, *wicker*, 'a soothsayer', Hexham; Low G. *wikken*, to predict (see *wiccan*, to practise sorcery, in Schade). Cf. Norw. *wikja* (1) to turn aside, (2) to conjure away, exorcise. This links it with Icel. *vikja* (pp. *vik-inn*), to move, turn, push aside; Dan. *vige*, as in *vige bort*, Satan! 'get thee behind me, Satan!' Cf. AS. *wicean*, to give way; whence E. *weak*. Perhaps *wiccan* meant 'to avert'; and *wicea*, 'an averter'. **B.** Also explained as a variant of AS. *wilga*, shortened form of *wilega*, a wise man, a prophet, a soothsayer; cf. Icel. *vithi*, a wizard, allied to *vita*, to know. For AS. *witega*, see *Wiseacre*. **Der.** *witchcraft*, AS. *wiccecraft*, Levit. xx. 27, from *wicca*, a witch, and *craft* craft, art. Also *witch*, verb, AS. *wiccan*, Thorpe, Ancient Laws, ii. 274, sect. 30; hence *witch-ery*, a coined word, Browne, Britannia's Pastors, b. ii. s. 1. 412. Also *be-witch*, q.v.

WITCH-ELM, WYCH-ELM, a kind of elm. (E.) Spelt *weech-elm*, Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 475. There is also a *witch-hazel*. M.E. *wyche*, *wiche*; 'Wyche, tre Ulmus'; Prompt. Parv. AS. *wier*, occurring in a list of trees. 'Virecia, *wice*; Cariscus, *wice*'; Voc. 269. 16, 19. The sense is 'drooping'; or 'bending'; and it is derived from AS. *wic-*, weak grade of *wican*, to bend; see *WICKER*. The *t* in the word is superfluous, and due to confusion with the word *witch* above. 'Some varieties of the *wych-elm* have the branches quite pendulous, like the weeping-willow, thus producing a most graceful effect'; Our Woodlands, by W. S. Coleman.

WITH, by, near, among. (E.) M.E. *with*, Chaucer, C. T. 1. AS. *wið*, governing gen., dat., and acc.; Grein, ii. 692. It often has the sense of 'against', which is still preserved in *to fight with* = to fight against, and in *with-say*, *with-stand*. Icel. *við*, against, by, at, with; Dan. *ved*, by, at; Swed. *vid*, near, at, by. **β.** From Teut. type **wi-th-*, against, shortened from AS. *wi-ðer*, against; see *WITHERS*. **¶** We must observe that *with* has to a great extent taken the place of AS. and M.E. *mid*, with, which is now obsolete. **Der.** *with-al*, with it, with, Teut. imp. i. 93, M.E. *withalle*, Chaucer, C. T. 14130 (B 3314), compounded of *with*, prep., and *alle*, dat. case of *al*, all, and used in place of AS. *mid alle*, with all, wholly, Grein, i. 238, l. 12. Also *with-in*, M.E. *with-inne*, Wycliff, Matt. ii. 16, AS. *wiðinnan*, on the inside, Matt. xxiii. 26; *with-out*, M.E. *with-outen*, *with-outen*, Chaucer, C. T. 463 (A 461), AS. *wiðutan*, on the outside of, Matt. xxiii. 25; and note that AS. *innan* and *utan* are properly adverbial formations, extended from *in* and *ut* respectively. And see *with-draw*, *with-hold*, *with-say*, *with-stand*; also *with-ers*.

WITHDRAW, to draw back or away, to recall. (E.) M.E. *withdrawen*, to draw back, take away, Ancren Riwle, p. 230, last line. Not found in AS. From *WITH* and *Draw*; where *with* has the old sense of 'towards', hence *towards oneself*, and *away from another*. *Der.* *with-draw-al*, *with-draw-ment*, late and coined words. Also *withdrawing-room*, a retiring-room, esp. for ladies (see example in Todd's Johnson, and in Scott, Fortunes of Nigel, ch. ix.), now unmeaningly shortened to *drawing-room*!

WITHE, WITH, a flexible twig; see *Withy*.

WITHER, to fade. (E.) Palgrave has: 'I *wylder*, as a flourie dothe'; and 'I *wylder*, I drie up'. M.E. *widren*, not an old form. 'Now grene as leif, now *widderit* and ago'; Test. of Crescide, l. 238. This M.E. *widren* is nothing but a variant of M.E. *wederen*, to expose to the weather, so that *widred* = *wedered*, exposed to weather. *Wederyn*, or leyn or hangyn yn the weder, Auro; Prompt. Parv. And the verb *wederen* is from M.E. *weder*, weather; see *Weather*. For the i, cf. AS. *ge-wider*, weather, temperature; Icel. *haf-vibri*, a sea-breeze. Cf. G. *ver-witern*, to decay by exposure to the atmosphere; from *wetter*, weather, storm. **¶** It follows that *wither* is properly transitive, as in 'Age cannot *wither* her', Antony, ii. 2. 240; but the intrans. use is much more common.

WITHERS, the ridge between the shoulder-blades of a horse. (E.) In Hamlet, iii. 2. 253. Skelton has: 'Ware gallyng in the *widlers*.' i. 24. So called because it is the part which the horse opposes to his load, or on which the stress of the collar comes in drawing. Cf. Cleveland *witers*, the bars of an arrow-head, which oppose its being drawn backwards (Atkinson). The lit. sense is 'things which resist'; formed from M.E. *wider*, resistance. '*Wider* com to-jenes'-resistance (or an adverse wind) came against me'; Layamon, 4678. Hence *wisful*, full of resistance, hostile, O. Eng. Homilies, ii. 51, l. 19; *widren*, *widren*, to resist, id. ii. 123, last line; and see Stratmann. Cf. AS. *wider*

(only in gen. *widres*), resistance; Beowulf, 2953. — AS. *wider*, against, Grein, ii. 697; common in composition. Sometimes shortened to *wid*, against, also used in the sense of 'with'; see **WITH**. The AS. *wider*, also *widre*, is cognate with Du. *weder*, Icel. *widr*, Dan. and Swed. *weder*, G. *wieder*, Goth. *withra*, signifying against, or again. This very prefix is represented by *guer*- in Guerdon, q.v. β. The Goth. *withra* is to be divided as *wi-thra*, a comparative form; cf. Skt. *vi-taram*, away, further, from *vi*, away, apart. Brugmann, ii. § 75. The above etymology is verified by the similar word found in G. *widerrist*, the withers of a horse, from *wider*, old spelling of *wieder*, against, and *rist*, which not only means wrist or instep, but also an elevated part, the withers of a horse.

WITHHOLD, to hold back, keep back. (E.) ME. *withholden*, pp. *withholdi*, (Chaucer, C. T. 513 (A 511); and see Ancrén Riwlē, p. 348, l. 22. From *with*, in the sense of 'back', or 'towards', the agent, and **Hold**. Cf. *with-draw*.

WITHIN, WITHOUT; see under **With**.

WITHSAY, to contradict. (E.) ME. *withseien*, Chaucer, C. T. 807 (A 805); *withsigen*, Ancrén Riwlē, p. 86, l. 7. — AS. *wið*, against; and *seegan*, to say; see **With** and **Say**.

WITHSTAND, to stand against, resist. (E.) ME. *withstonden*, Wyclif, Rom. ix. 19. AS. *wiðstandan*, to resist, Grein, ii. 699. — AS. *wið*, against; and *standan*, to stand; see **With** and **Stand**.

WITHY, WITHE, a flexible twig, esp. of willow. (E.) Spelt *withes* or *withs*, pl., Judg. xvi. 7. ME. *wiði*, *wiðde*, &c.; spelt *withes*, *withthe*, *wyithh*, Prompt. Parv. p. 531; *withthe*, K. Alisaunders, 4714; *wiði*, Ancrén Riwlē, p. 86, l. 15. AS. *wiðig*, a willow, also a twig of a willow. 'Salix, *wiðig*,' Voc. 139. 30. Also AS. *wiðe*, a thong; Voc. 183. 16. + MDu. *wiēte*, 'a twig, a willow,' Hexham; Icel. *viðja*, a withy; *við*, a with (showing the different forms); *viðir*, a willow; Dan. *viðje*, a willow, osier; Swed. *vide*, a willow, *viðja*, a willow-twig; G. *weide*, a willow; OHG. *wida*, β. All from a Teut. base **wīth-*, **weith-*, Idg. base **weil-*. We find allied words in Lithuan. *žil-wiitis*, the gray willow (used for basket-work), Gk. *tría* (for *trivía*), a willow, a wicker-shield; also in Russ. *viša*, a willow, Lith. *wyitis*, a withe, W. *guden*, a withe, L. *uitis*, a vine. The application is to plants that twine or are very flexible; and all these words are from the **WEL*, to twine, plait, as in Russ. *wit*, to twine, plait. L. *ui-ēre*, L. *ui-men*, a twig, *ui-tis*, a vine, *ui-num*, wine (orig. vine). Brugmann, ii. § 686, 789. From the same root we have *wetch*, wire, *ferrule* (for *virole*), *wine*, vine.

WITNESSE, testimony; also, one who testifies. (E.) Properly an abstract sb., like all other sbs. in *-ness*. ME. *witnesse*, Ancrén Riwlē, p. 68, l. 3. AS. *witnes*, testimony, Luke, ix. 5; also *gewitnes*, Mark, i. 44. [The use of the word in the sense of 'witnesser' is unoriginal; it occurs in Wyclif, Matt. xxvi. 60; so also O'Northumb. *gewitnes*, Mark, xiv. 63; and in AS.] — AS. *wit*, as in *wit-an*, to know; with suffix *-nes*; see **WIT** (1); thus the orig. sense was 'knowledge' or 'consciousness.' Cf. ME. *witnen*, to testify, Ancrén Riwlē, p. 384; for **witen-en*, from *witen*, pp. of *witan*, to know; cf. Icel. *witna*, Dan. *vidne*, to testify. Also Goth. *weit-wiðs*, a witness. Der. *witnes*, vbi., ME. *witnesen*, P. Ploewman, B. prol. 191.

WITWAL, a cuckold. (E.) In Merry Wives, ii. 1. 3. Not an old word in this sense. It occurs also in Ben Jonson, The Fox, Act v. sc. 1 (Mosca); and in Beaumont and Fletcher, Knight of Malta, iii. 2 (Gomera). 'Jannin, a witwall, one that knows and bears with, or winks at, his wife's dishonesty,' Cotgrave. (It does not mean 'know-all'.) It has been explained as equivalent to ME. *witele*, knowing, a rare word, occurring once in Layamon, 18547. And this again has been supposed to represent the AS. *wital*, adj., wise, sapient; formed with suffix *-ol* (as in *sprec-ol*, talkative), from *wit-an*, to know. In that case, the word would mean wise or knowing; or, ironically, a simpleton, a gull. β. But all this is due to popular etymology; the AS. *wital* is rare, occurring in the comp. *nn-wital*, Liber Scintillarum, p. 80, l. 12; *fore-wital*, A. S. Chron. an. 1067; and this hardly known in ME. Hence Wedgwood's suggestion is worth notice; viz. that a *wital* is the bird commonly called in olden times a *witwall*. Indeed, Bp. Hall uses this very form: 'Fond *wit-wall*, that wouldst load thy witless head With timely hours, before thy bridal bed;' Satires, i. 7. 17. Florio explains Ital. *godano* by the bird called a *witwal* or *woodwale*; ed. 1598. In a later edition, according to Wedgwood, this appears as: 'Godano, a *wital* or *woodwale*;' and Torriano has '*Wital*, becco contento,' i.e. a cuckold. The corruption from *witwall* to *wital* is easy and natural. γ. An older spelling is *wetwold*; for which see Skelton, Carl. of Laurel, 187; Lydgate, Assembly of Gods, 710. With this form compare MDu. *wedwale*, 'a kinde of a yellow bird,' Hexham; OHG. *witwale*, a woodwale. δ. *Witwall* itself is the same word as *woodwale*, an old name usually given to the green woodpecker, but also to the oriole; in any case, it appears that the *witwall* (like the cuckoo and the Late L. *curruca*) were

the subjects of ribald jests. '*Curruca* est avis, vel ille qui, cum credat nutrire filios suos, nutrit alienos;' Supp. to Ducange, by Diefenbach. On which Wedgwood remarks: 'the origin of this name [*witwal*] is undoubtedly from the fact that the bird known under the name of *curruca* is one of those in the nest of which the cuckoo drops its egg.' See further under **Woodwale**. Cf. *gull*, (1) a bird, (2) one who is deceived.

WIVERN; see **Wyvern**.

WIZARD, WISARD, one who practises magic, a magician. (E.; with F. suffix.) ME. *wisard*; spelt *wysard*, *wysar*, Prompt. Parv. It was simply formed by adding the AF. suffix *-ard*, as in *cow-ard*, *lagg-ard*, to the ME. *wis*, wise. Thus it merely meant 'wise-like.' The F. suffix *-ard*, due to OIHG. suffix *-hart*, is merely G. *hart*, i.e. strong, confirmed in (w E. *hard*).

WIZEN, to shrivel or dry up. (E.) Added by Todd to Johnson. ME. *wisenen*, to become shrivelled; see quotation in Halliwell, s. v. *wisened*. AS. *wisnian*, to become dry, John, xv. 6 (in the Lindisfarne and Rushworth MSS., both Northumbrian). We find also AS. *for-wisnode*, to translate L. *emarcuit*, Voc. 394. 5. + Icel. *wisna*, to wither. β. This is an intransitive verb, with formative *-n-*, giving it the sense 'to become,' so that the orig. sense was 'to become dry'; see this suffix explained under **Waken**. The Icel. *visn-a* is derived from *vis-inn*, *wisened*, withered, palsied, dried up, which, by its form, is the pp. of an old lost strong verb **wisa* (pt. t. **weis*, pp. *visinn*); cf. *risa*, to rise (pt. t. *reis*, pp. *risinn*). The Icel. *wisn* is cognate with Dan. and Swed. *wisen*, withered; cf. also Swed. *wisna*, to fade, OHG. *wesân*, to dry up. All from a lost Teut. strong verb **weis-*, **wis-*, pt. t. **weis*, pp. **wisanoz*; from Idg. **WEIS*. Hence also L. *uir-us* (for **uis-us*), poison, (Gk. *iôs*, Skt. *wish-u*, poison; see **Virulent**. Cf. also AS. *weornian*, to pine away; from the same root; answering to a Teut. type **wizōn* (see **Learn**). Der. *wizen*, adj., dried up, orig. the pp. of the strong verb.

WO, WOE, grief, misery. (E.) ME. *wo*, Chaucer, C. T. 353, 1458 (A 351, 1456). AS. *wā*, used as interj. and adv., sometimes with dat. case, Grein, ii. 635; *wēa*, wo, sb., id. 668. + Du. *wee*, interj. and sb.; Icel. *veit*, interj., used with dat. case; Dan. *vee*, interj. and sb.; Swed. *we*, interj.; G. *weh*, interj. and sb.; Goth. *wai*, interj. β. Further allied to L. *ue*, woi W. *gwar*, wo. Orig. an exclamation; hence, a cry of pain, a pain, &c. Idg. types **wai*, interj., **waiwa*, sb. (whence AS. *wēa*, *wāwa*, wo, OIHG. *wēwa*, wo). Der. *wo-ful*, ME. *woful*, Chaucer, C. T. 2058 (A 2056); *wo-ful-lī*, *-ness*. Also *wo-begone*, spelt *woe-begon*, Spenser, F. q. iii. 7. 20, i.e. surrounded with wo, from ME. *wo begon*, Chaucer, C. T. 5338 (B 1918), where *hegon* is the pp. of ME. *hegon*, to go about, surround, equivalent to AS. *begān*, compounded of *be*, prep. (E. *by*) and *gān*, to go; see further in Stratmann, s. v. *higān*. Also *wo worth*, wo be to; for which phrase see **Worth** (1). Also *wai-l*, q.v.

WOAD, a plant used as a blue dye-stuff. (E.) ME. *wōd* (with long o), Chaucer, *Alas Prima*, l. 17, pr. in Chaucer's Works, ed. Skeat, vol. i. AS. *wād*, woad; 'Sandix, wad; Fucus, woad'; Voc. 136. 25, 26. The OF. name is spelt *waide* in a Vocab. of the 13th century; id. 556. 14; cf. F. *guide*. + Du. *weede*; [Dan. *vaide*, weid, Swed. *veide*, from German]; G. *waid*, MIHG. *weid*; whence OF. *waide*, *waiste*, *gaile*, mod. F. *guide*. Root unknown: allied to L. *uitrum*, woad, Gk. *lōatris* (< **fwaōtris*) woad. ¶ Distinct from *weld* (2).

WOLD, a down, plain open country. (E.) Spelt *old* in Shak. K. Lear, iii. 4. 125; *wolde*, *woulde* in Minshew, ed. 1627. ME. *wold*, Genesis and Exodus, ed. Morris, 938; the dat. case is spelt *walde* in one text of Layamon, 20842, but *wolde* in the other; it is thus seen to be the same word as ME. *wald*, a wood, which was, however, more commonly used in the sense of waste ground, wide open country (as in Norse); in Layamon, 21339, where one text has *wald*, the other has *fild*, field, in the sense of open country. AS. *wald*, wald, a wood, forest, Grein, ii. 669. + OSax. and OFries. *wald*, a wood; NFries. *wald*; G. *wald*, OHG. *walt*; Icel. *vald*, gen. *valdar* (< *valthar*), a field, plain; Du. *wond*. β. All from Teut. type **walthuz*, m., a wood. It has been compared with Skt. *witā-s*, an enclosure; and with E. *wild*. Neither connexion is at all certain. Doublet, *wald*, q. v. Der. *vale*.

WOLF, a rapacious beast of prey. (E.) ME. *wolf*; pl. *wolves* (= *wolues*), Wyclif, Matt. x. 16. AS. *wulf*, pl. *wulfas*, Grein, ii. 750. + Du. and G. *wolf*; Icel. *úlfr* (for *uulfr*); Dan. *ulv*; Swed. *ulv*; Goth. *wulfs*. β. All from Teut. type **wulfaz*, m. Further allied to Lith. *wilkas*, Russ. *wolk*, Gk. *λύκος*, L. *lupus*, Skt. *vrka-*, a wolf; the common Idg. type being **wolgos*. γ. The sense is 'fearer,' or 'render,' from his ravenous nature. — **WEI/Q*, to tear; Lithuan. *wilkiti*, to pull, &c. ¶ The suggested connexion with L. *wulfes*, a fox, is doubtful. Brugmann, ii. § 60. Der. *wolf-ish*, *wolf-ish-ly*; *wolf-dog*. Also *wolv-er-ene*, or *wolv-er-ine*, a coined word; apparently suggested by MHG. *wölfein*, a little wolf; spelt *wulverin* in

Hakluyt, Voy. i. 477, and in Cotgrave, s.v. *louviere*; a name given to an American animal resembling the *glutton*, a name sometimes incorrectly given to the wolverine also.

WOMAN, a grown female. (E.) That woman is an altered form of AS. *wifman*, lit. wife-man, is certain; and it must be remembered that the AS. man (like L. *homo*) was used of both sexes. To show this, it is best to trace the word downwards. The AS. form is *wifman*, a woman, Grein, ii. 700. By assimilation, this form became *wimman* in the 10th century. In Judges, iv. 17, we have the dat. sing. *wifmen*, but in the very next verse (and in verse 23) Jael is called *sēo wimman* = the woman. [Similarly, the AS. *loafmasse* (loaf-mass) became *lamm*; see *Lamm*.] By way of further illustration, see Mark, x. 6, where the various MSS. have *wifman*, *wifman*, *wimman*. β. The pl. of *wifman* was *wifmen*, which was similarly reduced to *wimmen*, as in Gen. x. 17, and this form has held its ground, in the spoken language, to the present day. γ. But the sing. form suffered further alteration; we still find *wifman* (later text *wimman*) in Layamon, l. 1869, *wimman*, Iavelok, l. 1168, *wifman*, Aenbite of Inwyt, p. 11, l. 1 (as late as A.D. 1340; the pl. being both *wifmen*, p. 10, last line but one, and *wimmen*, according to Morris); but we also find *wimman*, Ancrun Kivle, p. 12, l. 11, *wimman*, Rich. Cœur de Lion, 3863; *womun*, Rob. of Glouc. p. 9, l. 211, P. Plowman, B. i. 71, l. 8; so also in Chaucer, C. T. Group D, 66 [l. 5648], where 5 MSS. have *womman*, and one has *woman*; after which the spelling *womman* is common. Thus the successive spellings are *wifman* (*wifman*), *wimman* (*wimman*), *wumman* (*wumman*), *womman*; and lastly *woman*, as at present. In some dialects, the pronunciation *wumman* [glossic *wum'n*] is still heard. Some have thought that popular fancy connected the word with *womb*, as if the word were *womb-man*; but the change of vowel was due to the preceding *w*, just as in AS. *widu*, later form *wida*, a wood; see *Wood*. For further discussion, see *Wife* and *Man*.

¶ Note also the word *leman*, which was successively *lēof man*, *leimman*, *leman*; here we have a similar assimilation of *fin* to *ni*, and a considerable change in sense; see *leman*. Der. *woman-hood*, ME. *womanhede*, *wommanhede*, Chaucer, C. T. 1750 (A 1748), the corresponding AS. word being *wifhild*, Gen. l. 27; *woman-ish*, K. Jolm, iv. 1. 36; *woman-ish-ly*, -ness; *woman-kind*, Tam. Shrew, iv. 2. 14; *women-kind*, Pericles, iv. 6. 159; *woman-like*, *woman-ly*, ME. *wommonlich*, Ancrun Kivle, p. 274, l. 9; *woman-li-ness*.

WOMB, the belly, the place of conception. (E.) Iowl. *S. wame*, the belly; Iurns, Scotch Drink, s. v. ME. *wombe*, Wyclif, Matt. xv. 17; *wamhe*, Prick of Conscience, 4161. AS. *wamb*, *womb*, the belly, Grein, ii. 637. 'Venter, *wamb*;' Voc. 306. 34-Du. *wam*, the belly of a fish; Icel. *vömb*, the belly, esp. of a beast; Dan. *vou*; Swed. *vömb*, *vödm*; G. *wampe*, *wamme*, OIlg. *wampa*; Goth. *wamba*. β. The Teut. type is **wambin-*, f. the belly, paunch. Root unknown. ¶ Quite distinct from l. *uenter*.

WOMBAT, a marsupial mammal, found in Australia. (Australian.) In Webster. A corruption of the native Australian name *wombac* or *wombac*. 'The *wombat*, or, as it is called by the natives of Port Jackson, the *wombac*;' Collins, New South Wales (1802), quoted in the Penny Cyclopaedia. 'The mountain natives call it *wombac*;' letter from Governor Hunter, dated Sydney, 1798; in Bewick's Quadrupeds. See E. E. Morris, Austral English.

WON, to dwell, remain. (E.) In Milton, P. l. vii. 457. Practically obsolete, though occurring in Sir Walter Scott, Lady of the Lake, iv. 13. ME. *wonen*, Chaucer, C. T. 7745 (D 2163). AS. *wunian*, to dwell. + Icel. *uua*, to dwell; see further under *Wont*.

WONDER, a strange thing, a prodigy, portent, admiration. (E.) ME. *wonder*; pl. *wondris*, Wyclif, Mark, xiii. 22. AS. *wundor*, a portent, Grein, ii. 751. + Du. *wonder*; Icel. *undr* (for **wundr*); Dan. and Swed. *und*; G. *wunder*, OIlg. *wuntar*. β. The Teut. type is **wundaron*, n., a wonderful thing. Perhaps allied to AS. *wandian*, lit. to turn aside from, but usually to turn from through a feeling of fear or awe, to respect, to revere. **pū ne wandast for nānum men* = thou respectest, or darest, no man; Matt. xxi. 16; Luke, xx. 21. Grein explains *wandian* by 'præ mētē sive aliquid reverentia omittē, cunctari'; ii. 638. Hence ME. *wonden*, to conceal through fear, to falter, &c.; Will. of Palerne, 4071; Gower, C. A. l. 332, bk. iii. 1569; Chaucer, Legend of Good Women, l. 1187. Perhaps further allied to *Wend* and *Wind* (2). Der. *wonder*, verb, AS. *wundrian*, Grein, ii. 753; *wonder-ful*, ME. *wonderful*, Layamon, l. 280, later text, used in place of AS. *wunderlic*, lit. wonder-like, Grein, ii. 753; *wonder-ful-ly*, -ness. Also *wonder-ous*, q. v.

WONDEROUS, wonderful. (E.) Spelt *wonderouse* in Palsgrave, and prob. not found much earlier; it is a corrupt form (like *righteous* for *rightwise*), and took the place of the older word *wonders*, properly an adv., but also used as an adj. 'Ye be *wonders* men' = ye are wonderful men; Skelton, Magnificence, 90. 'Where such a solempne yerely myracle is wrought so *wonderly* in the face of the world';

Sir T. More, Works, p. 133 h. Earlier as an adv., as '*wonders* dere,' i.e. wonderfully clear, Test. of Love, b. ii. ch. 3, l. 45. β. *Wonders* is formed by adding *s* (an adv. suffix, as in *need-s*) to *wonder* used as an adv. or adj.; Chaucer has '*wonder* diligent,' C. T. 485 (A 483); Gower has '*such a wonder* syhte,' C. A. l. 121, bk. i. 235. *Wonder* became an adj. through the use of the AS. *wunderlic*, adj., wonderful, as an adv.; thus Chaucer has '*wonderly* deliver,' C. T. 841; so also '*so wonderly* sorc,' Tale of Gaielny, 266 (late editions, *wonderously*). γ. Hence the history of the word is clear; the AS. *wunderlic*, adj., became ME. *wonderly*, adv., whence ME. *wonder*, adj. and adv., lengthened to *wonders*, adv. and adj., and to *wonderly*, adv.; the double use of *-ly*, both as an adjectival and adverbial suffix, being a lasting cause of confusion. ¶ The spurious poem called Chaucer's Dream has the word *wondrous*, l. 1898, but the MSS. are of late date. Hence *wondrous-ly*, *wonderous-ness*.

WONT, used or accustomed. (E.) In Anglia, xi. 493, Hupe suggests that the phr. *wont* to (accustomed to) arose from the ME. plur. *wone to*, where *wone* was properly an adj. (AS. *gewun*, adj., *gewuna*, adj.), with the sense of 'accustomed.' This ME. *wone* occurs (without *to*) in Genesis and Exodus, 1530, Iavelok, 2297; but in Cursor Mundi, 3646, where 3 MSS. have *wont to*, the Cotton MS. has *wonto* (sic). At the same time, it is clear that ME. *wone*, adj., was confused with ME. *woned*, the pp. of *wonen*, to dwell, to be used to. We also find that *wont* came to be used as a sb.; and then, by way of distinction, a new form *wont-ed* was evolved, to keep up the pp. use. Hence *wont-ed* (= *won-ed-ed*) has the suffix *-ed* twice over! [For *wont*, sb., and *wont-ed*, see the end of the article.] 'As they were wont [accustomed] to doze;' Sir T. More, Works, p. 1195 g. 'She neuer was to swiche gestes *woned*' = she was never accustomed to such guests, Chaucer, C. T. 8215 (E 339). 'Thou wert *ay wont* ech lover reprehende' = thou wert ever wont to reprehend each lover, Chaucer, Troilus, i. 510. *Woned* is the pp. of ME. *wonen*, *wonien*, to dwell, be accustomed to; in Chaucer, C. T. 7745 (D 2163), it means simply 'to dwell,' but the sense 'to be accustomed' was easily (in AS. times) introduced from the related adj. *wone* (above). Cf. AS. *wunod*, pp. of *wunian*, to dwell, remain, continue in, Grein, ii. 753; also *gewunian*, to dwell, to be accustomed to. 'Swā swā he *gewunade*' = as he was accustomed (lit. as he *wont*), Mark, x. 17; cf. 'whom we *wont* to fear,' 1 Hen. VI. i. 2. 14. A weak verb, allied to the sb. *wuna*, custom, use, wont, commonly spelt *gewuna*, Luke, i. 9, ii. 27. Allied to AS. *wun-*, weak grade of *wunian*, to strive after, orig. to desire; see *Win*. *Wont*, sb., is 'a thing desired,' a habit due to acquiescence in what seems pleasant. β. Cf. Icel. *vannr*, adj., accustomed, used (to a thing), *vani*, a usage, whence *vandi*, a custom, habit, *venja*, to accustom (pt. i. *vandi*, *vandi*, pp. *vandir*, *vannin*) = E. *wan*; see *Wan*. So also (in connexion with OIlg. *gewinnen*) we find MHG. *gewon*, OIlg. *giwon*, adj., accustomed to, MHG. *gewon*, OIlg. *giwon*, usage, MHG. *gewonen*, to be used to, *gewonlich*, customary; G. *gewohnen*, to be used to, pp. *gewohnt*, *wont*, *wohnen*, to dwell. See Fick, iii. 287. Der. *wont*, sb., Hamlet, i. 4. 6, employed in place of ME. *wone*, sb., by confusion with *wont* above. Also *wont-ed*, used as a pt. by Surrey instead of *wont*; 'Of me, that *wonted* to rejoice,' Complaint of the Absence of her Louer, l. 5, in Tottell's Misc., ed. Arber, p. 15; so also Palsgrave gives *wont* as a verb, 'I *wonte* or use'; it is no *wysdom* to *wont* a thing that is not honest'; and hence *wonted* as a pp. or adj., Mids. Wt. Dr. ii. 1. 113, iii. 2. 369.

WOO, to sue, court, ask in order to marriage. (E.) Spelt *wo* in Palsgrave; but Spenser retains the old spelling *woue*, F. Q. vi. 11. 4. ME. *wogen*, King Horn, ed. Lumby, 546; later *wouen* (by change of *o* to *u*), P. Plowman, B. iv. 74. AS. *wogian*, to woo, occurring in the comp. *wogian*, to woo, Ælfric's Saints Lives, vii. 14 (E.E.T.S.). Hence the sb. *wogere*, a wooer; 'Procus, *wogere*,' Voc. 171. 6. The lit. sense is simply to bend, incline; hence to incline another towards oneself = AS. *wōk* (declensional stem *wōg-*, pl. *wōge*), bent, curved, crooked; Grein, ii. 731. Cf. *wōk*, sb., a bending aside, turning aside, iniquity; *wōk-bogen*, bowed in a curve, bent; id. β. The AS. *wōk* (Teut. type **wank-*), bent, is cognate with Goth. *wāks*, bent, only occurring in *un-wāks*, straight, blameless, Luke, i. 6. = *WANK*, to go tortuously, be crooked; whence also Skt. *vañk*, to go tortuously, be crooked; cf. also *vañra-*, crooked, l. *uacillare*, to vacillate, and perhaps OSax. *wāh*, evil, W. *gwah*, worse. See *Vacillate*. Der. *woo-er*, ME. *wouere*, P. Plowman, B. xi. 71. AS. *wogere*, as above.

WOOD (1), a collection of growing trees, timber. (E.) ME. *wode*, Chaucer, C. T. 1424 (A 1422). AS. *wudu*, Grein, ii. 745; but the orig. form was *widn*; id. 692. + Icel. *viðr*, a tree, wood; Dan. *ved*; Swed. *ved*; MHG. *wite*, OIlg. *witu*. β. The Teut. type is **widuz*, wood. Cf. also Old Irish *fid*, Irish *fid*, a wood, a tree; *fodais*, shrubs, underwood; Gael. *fidh*, timber, wood, a wilderness, *fidhach*, shrubs, W. *guydd*, trees, *guyddeli*, bushes, brakes. See

Stokes-Fick, pp. 265, 280. Der. *wood-bine* or *wood-bynd*, spell *woodynde* in *Palsgrave*, *wodebynde* in Chaucer, C. T. Six-text, 1508 (1510 in Tyrwhitt), AS. *wudebinde*, used to translate *hedera nigra* in *Voc.* 137, 5; so called because it blinds or winds round trees; cf. AS. *wudwinde*, lit. wood-wind, used to tr. *viuorna*, id. 270, 16. Also *wood-coal*; *wood-cock*, AS. *wodeuco*, *Voc.* 258, 5 (note Guernsey *widco*, a woodcock); *wood-craft*, ME. *wodecraft*, Chaucer, C. T. 110; *wood-cut*; *wood-dome*, ME. *wode-dome*, Chaucer, C. T. 13700 (B 1960); *wood-engraving*; *wood-land*, ME. *wodeland*, Layamon, 1699; *wood-lark*; *wood-man*, Cymb. iii. 6, 28, spell *woodman* in *Palsgrave*; *wood-nymph*; *wood-pecker*, *Palsgrave*; *wood-pigeon*; *wood-ruff*, q.v. Also *wood-ed*; *wood-en*, i.e. made of wood, K. Lear, ii. 3, 16; *wood-y*, Spenser, F. Q. i. 6, 18.

WOOD (2), mad, furious. (E.) In Mids. Nt. Dr. ii. 1. 192. ME. *wood*, *wid* (with long o), Chaucer, C. T. 184. AS. *wūd*, mad, raging, Grein, ii. 730; whence *wudin* (< *wudian*), to be mad, 553. + Icel. *ōtr*, raging, frantic; Goth. *wūds*, mad. And cf. Du. *woede*, G. *wuth*, MHG. *wunt*, madness. β. The Teut. type is **wīdoz*, adj., wood, frantic. Perhaps allied, as Fick suggests (iii. 308), to L. *uītes*, a prophet, poet, one who is filled with divine frenzy, Olrish *fiūth*, a prophet. Hence (perhaps) the name *Widen*, applied to the highest of the Teutonic divinities. Der. *Wed-ned-day*, q.v.

WOODRUFF, the name of a plant. (E.) Spelt *wodroffe* in *Palsgrave*. ME. *wodruffe*, *Voc.* 712, 28; *woderffe*, 566, 20. AS. *woderf*, id. 133, 30; also *wuderf*. See Cockayne's *Leechdoms*, ii. 412, where it is shown that it was not only applied to the *Asperula odorata* (as at present), but also to *Aspidelus ramosus*; and it is also called *astula* (*hasstula*) regia in glosses. The former part of the word is AS. *wudu*, a wood; the sense of *rūfe* is uncertain, but the *ō* was long; compare the sound of blood from AS. *blōd*, and note the form *woodroff* in Britten's Plant-names. As AS. *ō* answers to OHG. *uo*, the AS. *rūfe* is equivalent to OHG. *raufe*, adj. fragrant. Hence the probable sense is 'fragrant wood-plant'; well answering to the L. name *Asperula odorata*, which alludes to its sweet scent. So does the F. name *maugre*.

WOODWALE, the name of a bird. (E.) Also called *witwail* and even *witail*; see **WITTO**. Cotgrave explains F. *ariol* or *ariol* as 'a highlough or witwail'. [The form *witwail* was not borrowed from G., but stands for *widwail*; the old form of AS. *wudu* being *widw*.] ME. *wodewale*, the same as *wodehake* (i.e. wood-hatch or wood-hack, a woodpecker), Prompt. Parv.; Rom. of the Rose, 658; used to translate OF. *ariol*, W. de Bibbesworth, in Wright, *Voc.* I. 166 (13th century); Owl and Nightingale, 1657. Not found in AS. + MDu. *weduwael*, 'a kindle of a yellow bird'; Hexham; G. *witwail*, a yellow thrush; MHG. *witwail*, an oriole (Schade). β. The former element is certainly AS. *wudu*, *wudu*, ME. *wode*, a wood; just as MHG. *witwail* is from MHG. *witr*, a wood. Cf. ME. *wodehake*, above, and E. *woodpecker*. But the sense of the latter element has not been explained; it may mean 'stranger', from AS. *wealh*. Schade suggests the same sense of 'stranger in the wood from the South' for the OHG. name. The MDu. *weduwael* may be compared with MDu. *Wael*, a Celt, the same word as AS. *wealh*, and therefore 'stranger'. Doublet, *witwail*, q.v.

WOOF, the weft, the threads crossing the warp in woven cloth. (E.) In Shak. Troil. v. 2. 152. A corruption of ME. *oof*, due to a supposed connexion (which happens to be right, but not in the way which popular etymology would suggest) with the vb. to *weave* and the sb. *weft*. 'Oof', threde for webynyng, Trama, stamen, subtegm; Prompt. Parv. So also in Wyclif. Levit. xiii. 47, earlier version (cited in Way's note). AS. *woef*, a woof. *Cladica, weft, vel woef'; *Voc.* 12, 23 (8th century). *Cladica is the dimin. of Late L. *clada*, a woven hurdle, and *weft* is clearly a variant of *weft*; so that there can be no doubt as to the sense of *woef*. Somewhat commoner is the parallel form *weob* or *weob*, frequently contracted to *āb*; and this word has precisely the same sense. *Subtlemen, *weob* immediately follows 'Stamen, weap', i.e. the warp, in *Voc.* 262, 20; 'Trama, vel subtlemen, *weob*, vel *āb*'; id. 188, 12; 'Linostema, linen weap, vel *weob* [woollen] *āb*'; id. 151, 18; where Mr. Wright adds the note: 'the yarn of a weaver's warp is, I believe, still called an *āb*'. [For *weap* we should doubtless read *woef*.] β. The words *woef*, and *weob* or *weob* are compounds, containing the prefix *ā* (as in *ā-wefan*, to weave, see **A**- (4) and **Weave**) or *ō*-, short form of *on*, prep. Also *woef* and *weob* are both sb., meaning 'web', from *weaf*, i.e. *on-weaf*. Thus the word *woof*, for *oof*, is short for *ō-woef* or *on-woef*, i.e. *on-weaf*, the web that is laid on or thrown across the first set of threads or *warp*. See **On** and **Weave**.

WOOL, the short thick hair of sheep and other animals. (E.) ME. *wolle*, P. Plowman, B. v. 13. AS. *wull*, *wul*. 'Lana, *wul*'; *Voc.* 294, 19; *wull*, id. 190, 25. + Du. *wol*; *id.* *wol* (for *wulf*); Dan. *wild* (for *wil* or *wull*); Swed. *wil*; G. *wolle*, OHG. *wolta*; Goth. *wulla*. β. The Teut. type is **wollā*, f., which is certainly an assimilated

form for **wolnā*, with Idg. suffix -*nā*, as shown by the cognate words, viz. Lithuan. *wilna*, Russ. *wolna*, Skt. *ārnā*, wool; cf. also Olrish *olann*, W. *gylan*; and perhaps Gk. *λῆνος* (for *λῆνος*), L. *lana*, wool. Brugmann, i. §§ 317, 524 (2); Stokes-Fick, p. 276. The same assimilation appears in L. *uillus*, shaggy hair, *uillus*, a fleece. Der. *wool-en*, ME. *wollen*, P. Plowman, B. v. 215, AS. *wyllen* (with the usual vowel-change from *u* to *y*), *Voc.* 151, 17; *woll-y*, Merch. Ven. i. 3, 84; *wool-monger*, ME. *wolmongere*, Rob. of Glouc. p. 539, l. 11173; *woolpack*, ME. *wolpak*, same page, l. 18; *wool-sack*, l. 1121, IV, il. 4, 148, ME. *wolleak*, Gower, C. A. i. 99; bk. l. 1692. Also *wool-gathering* (Halliwell), idly roving (said of the thoughts), as if gathering wool scattered on the hedges. Also *woolward*, q.v.

WOOLWARD, clothed in wool only. (E.) 'I have no shirt, I go woolward for penance,' L. L. L. v. 2. 717; on which Dr. Schmidt says: 'Woolward, in wool only, without linen, a dress often enjoined as a penance by the church of Rome.' ME. *woolward*, *wolward*, P. Plowman, B. xviii. 1; Pricke of Conscience, 3514; P. Plowman's Crede, 788. See four more examples in Nares, and his note upon the word. 'To goo woolward and barfott'; Arnold's Chron. ed. 1811, p. 150. *Palsgrave*, in his list of adverbs: 'Wolward, without any linnen nexte one's body, sans chemyse.' I have elsewhere explained this as 'with the wool next one's skin'; I should rather have said 'with the skin against the wool', though the result is practically much the same. This is Stratmann's explanation; he gives: 'woolward, cutis lanum versus.' Cf. *home-ward*, *heaven-ward*. See **Wool** and **Ward**. A like phrase occurs in French. 'Asses souvent lessa le linge Et si frota le do au lunge'; l. i.e. Very often she left off her linen [chemise], and rubbed her back against her woollen garment; Rutebeuf, il. 157, cited by Littré, s.v. *lunge*.

¶ To the above explanation, viz. that *wool-ward* = against the wool, with reference to the skin, which agrees with all that has been said by Nares and others, I adhere. In an edition of books iii and iv of Ileda's Eccl. History, by Mayor and Lumby, Cambridge, 1878, p. 347, is a long note on this phrase, with references to Jp. Fisher's Works, ed. Mayor, pt. i. p. 181, l. 13; Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy, pt. iii. sect. 4. memb. 1. subsect. 2, and subsect. 3; Christ's Own Complaint, ed. Furnivall (E. F. T. S.), l. 502; Myroure of Our Lady (E. F. T. S.), p. li, where we read of St. Bridget that 'she neuer used any linnen clothe though it weer in tyme of syknes but only vpon hir heid, and next hir skyn she weer eyer rough and sharpe wolen cloth.' The note further corrects my explanation 'with the wool towards the skin,' because this 'would only suit with a clothing made of the fleece as it came from the sheep's back'; and I have amended my explanation accordingly. It then goes on: 'ward is weerd, the pp. of AS. *werian*, to wear, and *woolward* means "wool-clad," just as in Beowulf, 666, *swegwæred* means "clad in brightness"; *scirwæred* and *enlawæred* may be cited as other examples of this pp. in composition. It has fared with *woolward*, when it became a solitary example of this compound, as it did with *rightwise* under similar circumstances. The love for uniform orthography made this latter word into *rightness*, and *woolward* into *woolward* to conform to the shape of *forward*, &c. The use of *go* is the same as in *go bare*, *naked*, *calit*, &c. This is ingenious, but by no means proven, and I beg leave to reject it. The suffix -*weerd* is extremely rare; *swegwæred* and *scirwæred* each occur only once, and only in poetry, and even Grein can only guess at the sense of them; whilst *caldwæred* has nothing to do with the matter, as it means 'worn out by old age'; Ettmüller, p. 4. There is no such word as *wulward* in AS., or *wolver* in ME.; and it is a long jump of many centuries from these doubtful compounds with -*weerd* in AS. poetry to the first appearance of *wolward* (always so spelt) in the 14th century.

WOON, a governor, officer. (Burmese.) Burm. *wun*, a governor, or officer of administration; lit. 'a burden,' hence presumably the 'bearer of the burden' (Yule).

WORD, an oral utterance or written sign, expressing thought; talk, message, promise. (E.) ME. *word*, pl. *wordes*, Chaucer, C. T. 315 (A 313). AS. *worð*, neut. sb., pl. *word*, Grein, ii. 732. + Du. *woord*; Icel. *orð* (for **word*); Dan. and Swed. *ord*; G. *wort*; Goth. *waurd*. β. The Teut. type is **worðon*, n. Cognate with Lithuan. *wardas*, a name, L. *uērōn* (base *uerk*), a word, a verb; the Idg. type being **worðom*, n. From **WEK*, to speak; whence Gk. *ειπερ*, to speak; so that the lit. sense is 'a thing spoken.' Cf. Gk. *φητωρ*, a speaker, from the same root. Der. *word*, vb., to speak, Cymb. iv. 2. 240, ME. *worden*, P. Plowman, B. iv. 46; *word-les*, *Lucrece*, 112; *word-ing*; *word-y*, ME. *wordi*, Wyclif, Job, xvi. 21 (earlier version); *word-i-ness*. Also *word-book*, a dictionary, prob. imitated from Du. *woordenboek*, G. *wörterbuch*. And see *rhetoric*. Brugmann, i. § 89. Doublet, *verb*.

WORK, a labour, effort, thing done or written. (E.) ME. *werk*, Wyclif, Mark, xiv. 6; Chaucer, C. T. 481 (A 479). AS. *weorc*,

werc, Grein, ii. 677. †Du. *werk*; Icel. *verk*; Dan. *værk*; Swed. *verk*; G. *werk*, OHG. *werch*, *werah*. β. All from Teut. type **werkon*, n. work; which from Teut. base WERK, Idg. √WERG-, to work. Hence also Gk. *ἐργα*, I have wrought, *ἐργάω* (= *ἐργάω*), to do, work, *ἐργον*, a work, *ἐργαστήριον*, an instrument, organ, *ἐργα*, orgies; Zend *varza*, a working, *varzāna*, a making (cited by Fick); cf. Pers. *warz*, gain, profit, acquisition, habit, *warzad*, he studies or labours, *warz-kār*, a ploughman (lit. work-doer), *warz-gūw*, an ox for ploughing (lit. work-ox); *warzak*, agriculture; Rich. Diet. p. 1638. Der. *werc*, verb, ME. *werchen*, *wirchen*, Chaucer, C. T. 2761 (A 2759), pt. t. wrought, id. 499 (A 497), pp. wrought, id. 16800 (G 1332), from AS. *wiercan*, *wyrcean* (with the usual vowel-change to *ie* or *y*), pt. t. *wrohte*, pp. *gewroht*, Grein, ii. 759; cognate with Goth. *wurkjan*, Teut. type **work-jan*-, from Idg. **worg*, second grade of √WERG; cf. *Organ*. Also *work-able* (from the verb); and (from the sb.) *work-day*, ME. *werk-dei* (trisyllabic), Ancren Riwle, p. 20, l. 7, AS. *werc-dæg*, Wright's Voc. i. 37; *work-house*, AS. *worc-hūs* (L. *officina*), Voc. 185, 3; *work-man*, ONorthumb. *wercmann*, Matt. x. 10 (Lindisfarne MS.); *work-man-like*; *work-man-ship*, ME. *werkemanskip*, P. Plowman, B. x. 288; *work-shop*. Also *worht*, q.v. And see *en-erg-y*, *lit-urg-y*, *metall-urg-y*, *chir-urg-eon*, *s-urg-eon*, *organ*.

WORLD, the earth and its inhabitants, the system of things, present state of existence, a planet, society. (E.) ME. *werld*, Genesis and Exodus, l. 42; *world*, *world*, P. Plowman, B. prol. 19; also spelt *worlde*, Aynbite of Inwyrt, p. 7, l. 10; *werld*, Havelok, 1290; *ward*, Lancelot of the Laik, 3184. AS. *weoruld*, *weoruld*, *weoruld*, *werld*, *werld*, Grein, ii. 684. †Du. *wereld*; Icel. *verld* (gen. *veraldar*); Dan. *verden* (for *verld-en*, where *en* is really the postposed def. article); Swed. *werld*; G. *welt*, MIIG. *werlt*, OIIG. *werolt*. β. The cognate forms show clearly that the word is a composite one. It is composed of AS. *wer*, cognate with Icel. *ver*, OIIG. *wer*, Goth. *wair*, a man, L. *uir*, a man; and OMerc. *aldw* (AS. *ieldw*), cognate with Icel. *ild*, Goth. *alds*, an age; see *Virile* and *Eld*. Thus the sense is 'age of man' or 'course of man's life', whence it came to mean lifetime, course of life, experience of life, usages of life, &c.; its sense being largely extended. The sb. *eld* is a derivative from the adj. *old*, as shown s.v.; and is well exhibited also in the curious Dan. *hedenold*, the heathen age, heathen times, from *heden*, a heathen. γ. We may compare AS. *weoruld* with *wer* and *aldw*; Icel. *verld* with *ver* and *ild*; OHG. *weralt* with *wer* and a sb. formed from *alt*, old; hence the word is a very old one, formed in times previous to all record of any Teutonic speech; really from a Teut. type **wer-ald-*. Der. *world-ly*, AS. *weoruld-lic*, Grein, ii. 687; *world-li-ness*; *world-ly-mind-ed*, *world-ly-mind-ed-ness*; *world-ling*, with double dlinh. suffix, AS. You Like It, ii. t. 48.

WORM, a small creeping animal. (E.) Formerly applied to a snake of the largest size; cf. *blind-worm*. ME. *worm*; pl. *wormes*, Chaucer, C. T. 10931 (F 617). AS. *wyrn*, a worm, snake, dragon; Grein, ii. 763. †Du. *worm*; Icel. *ormr* (for **wormr*); Dan. and Swed. *orm* (for **worm*); G. *wurm*; Goth. *waurms*. β. The Teut. type is **wurmiz*, Idg. type **wormis*; cf. L. *vermis*, a worm. Brugmann, i. § 371; ii. § 97. Probs. allied to Gk. *πόρπος* (for *φόρπος*), an earthworm. Der. *worm*, verb; *worm-y*. Allied words are *veru-ine*, *veru-icular*, *worm-icell*. (But not *wormwood*.)

WORMWOOD, a very bitter plant. (E.) The suffix *-wood* is corrupt, due to confusion with *wood*, in order to make it sound more intelligible. We find the spelling *wormwood* as early as the 15th century. β. Hoc absinthium, *wormwood*; Voc. 711, 24. But only a little earlier (early 15th century), we find *wermod*, id. 645, 35. AS. *wermod*; β. Absinthium, *wermod*, in a glossary of the 8th century; Voc. 2, 15-4. Du. *wormoot*, 'worm wood'; β. Hexham, G. *wermuth*, MIIG. *wermute*, OHG. *wermuta*, *wermuta*. β. It is thus evident that the word is doubly corrupt, and has no more to do with *worm* than it has with *wood*; the G. forms show clearly that the division of the AS. word is *wer-mōd*. [It is quite distinct from AS. *wyrn-wort*, *Scythian alban* or *ullosium*; Cockayne's A. S. Leechdoms, i. 411.] Mr. Cockayne, Leechdoms, i. 217, supposes AS. *wermod* to mean 'ware-moth'; i. e. that which keeps off moths; but *mōd* is not 'a moth', and words like 'ware-moth', in which the former part is *verbal*, are not found in AS. γ. The fullest forms are AS. *wer-mōd*, Voc. 296, 24; OIIG. *weri-muota*, *weri-muot*, as if the sense were 'manly courage'; see *Werwolf*. But the orig. sense remains unknown.

WORRY, to harass, tease. (E.) The old sense was to seize by the throat, or strangle, as when a dog worries a rat or sheep. ME. *worwen*, *wirien*; also *wery*, Rom. of the Rose, 6264; also *wyrywn* or *worwen*, and explained by 'strangulo, suffoco,' Prompt. Parv.; *worow*, used of lions and wolves that worry men, Pricke of Conscience, 1229; pp. *worrewed*, *wirised*, Havelok, 1915, 1921. The theoretical

ME. type is **wurgen* (Stratmann), which passed, as usual, into *wurwen*, *worwen*, or *wirwen*, and other varieties; the second *w* is usually due (in such a position) to an older *3*, and answers to AS. *g*. The various vowels point back to AS. *y*, so that the AS. form must have been *wyrgan*. AS. *wyrgan*, found in the gloss: 'strangulat, wyrgeþ'; Corpus Gloss. 1926. †Du. *worgen*, to strangle, whence *worg*, quinsy; OFries. *wergia*, *wirgia*, to strangle; Low G. *worgen*; G. *würgen*, OHG. *wurgan*, to strangle, suffocate, choke; as in *Wölfe würgen die Schafe*, wolves worry the sheep, Flügel. β. These verbs are secondary forms, due to the Teut. str. verb **wergan*-, found in MHG. *wergen*, *ir-wergen*, to strangle. The Teut. base is **werg*-, from Idg. √WERGII; as in Lithuan. *wersz-ti*, to strangle, to oppress; cf. Slav. base *verz*-, to bind fast, in Miklosich. Brugmann, i. § 624. Cf. *Wring*.

WORSE, comp. adj. and adv., more bad; **WORST**, superl. adj. and adv., most bad. (E.) 1. ME. *wurs*, *wors*, *wers*, adv.; *wurse*, *worse*, *werse* (properly dissyllabic), adj. 'Now is my prison *wers* than before'; Chaucer, C. T. 1226 (A 1224). [Hence perhaps the suggestion of the double comp. *wors-er*, Temp. iv. 27.] 'Me is the *wers*' = it is the worse for me; Owl and Nightingale, l. 34. We find also ME. *werre*, worse, spelt also *woorre*, Gawayn and the Grene Knight, 1588; this is a Scand. form, due to assimilation. AS. *wyrs*, adv.; *wyrsa*, *wirsa*, adj.; Grein, ii. 765. †OSax. *wirs*, adv.; *wirsa*, adj.; OFries. *wirra*, *werra*, adj. (for **wirsa*, **werra*, by assimilation); Icel. *verr*, adv.; *verri*, adj. (for **wers*, **werri*); Dan. *verre*, adj.; Swed. *värre*, adj.; MHG. *wirs*, adv.; *wirser*, adj.; Goth. *wairs*, adv.; *wairsa*, adj. β. In Gothic, *-iza* is a common suffix in comparatives, as in *hard-iza*, harder, from *hard*, hard; and it answers to mod. E. *-er*. The common Teut. type is **wersizōn*, adj., where *-izon* is the comparative suffix. The base is **wers-*, perhaps to twist, entangle, confuse; whence also OIIG. *werran*, G. *wirren*, to twist, entangle. See *War*. γ. The same base **wers* (assimilated to **werr*) occurs perhaps in L. *verre*, verb, pt. t. *verri*, pp. *verisus*, to whirl, toss about, drive, sweep along, sweep; cf. 1. Lucetius, v. 1226. 2. The superl. form presents no difficulty. ME. *worst*, *worst*, adv.; *worste*, *werste*, adj., Gower, C. A. i. 25; prol. 641. AS. *wyrst*, adv., *wyrsta*, adj. (Grein); this is a contracted form of *wyrsta*, which appears as *wyrresta* (by assimilation) in Matt. xii. 45. †OSax. *wirssta*, adj.; Icel. *verst*, adv., *verstr*, adj.; Dan. *verst*; Swed. *värst*; OIIG. *wirist*, *wirist*, contracted form *wirist*. The Teut. type is **wers-iz-oz*.

¶ It is now seen that the *s* is part of the base or root; *worse* really does duty for *wors-er*, which was in actual use in the 16th century; and *wors-t* is short for *wors-est*. Der. *worse*, verb, Milton, P. l. vi. 440, ME. *worsen*, Ancren Riwle, p. 326, AS. *wyrrian*, properly intrans., to grow worse, A. S. Chron. an. 1085; *wors-en*, verb, to make worse, Milton, Of Reformation in England, b. 1 (R.); *wors-en*, to grow worse (Craven dialect). Also *worst*, verb, to defeat, Butler, Hudibras, pt. i. c. 2. l. 878; this answers to ME. *würsien* above (AS. *wyrrian*), and is a form due to the usual excrement *t* after *s* (as in *among-st*, *whil-st*, &c.) rather than formed from the superlative.

WORSHIP, honour, respect, adoration. (E.) Short for *worship-ship*; the *th* was not lost till the 14th century. Spelt *worship*, P. Plowman, B. iii. 332; but *worshippe* (= *worshippe*), Aynbite of Inwyrt, p. 8, l. 8 (A. d. 1340). AS. *weorðscipe*, *worðscipe*, honour; Grein, ii. 683. Formed with suffix *-scipe* (E. *-ship*) from AS. *weorð*, *worð*, adj., worthy, honourable; cf. L. *dignus* from the adj. *dignus*. See *Worth* (1). Der. *worship*, verb, ME. *worðschipen*, spelt *worðschipen* in St. Katharine, l. 55 (so in the MS., but printed *worðschipen*); not found in AS. Also *worship-ful*, spelt *worþssful*, Aynbite of Inwyrt, p. 80, l. 22; *worship-ful-ly*.

WORST, adj. and verb; see under *Worse*.

WORSTED, twisted yarn spun out of long, combed wool. (E.) ME. *worsted*, Chaucer, C. T. 264 (A 262). So named from the town of *Worsted*, now *Worstead*, not far to the N. of Norwich, in Norfolk. Probably not older than the time of Edward III, who invited over Flemish weavers to improve our woollen manufactures. It is mentioned as early as 1348; see Archaeologia, xxxi. 78. Chaucer is perhaps the earliest author who mentions it. β. *Worsted*: these first took their name from *Worsted*, a village in this country; γ. Fuller, Worthies, Norfolk (R.). β. *Worsted* stands for *Worhsted*: this we know from Charter no. 785 in Kemble, Codex Diplomaticus, iv. 111, where the name appears as *Worhstede*, and *w-wu*, as in other instances. The AS. *worð*, *weorð*, *worth*, value, was also used in the sense of 'estate' or 'manor', and appears in place-names, such as *Sawbridge-worth*, *Richman-worth*; however, in the sense of 'estate', the usual form is *worðig*, and this may suit the AF. form *Worhstede*, if the former *e* represents an earlier *-ig*. The AS. *stede* = mod. E. *stead*, or place. Hence *Worsted* means 'the place of an estate'; see *Worth* and *Stead*.

WORT (1), a plant. (E.) Orig. the general E. name for 'plant'; plant being a Latin word. ME. *wort*; pl. *wortes*, Chaucer, C. T.

15227 (B 4411). AS. *wyrt*, a wort; Grein, ii. 765. +OSax. *wurt*; Icel. *wrt* (for *wurt*); also *spelt jurt*, borrowed from Low G.; Dan. *wrt*; Swed. *ört*. G. *wurz*; Goth. *wurts*. β . All from Teut. type **wurtiz*, f.; Idg. type **wurdiz*. Allied to W. *gureiddyn*, a root; Olirish *frem*, a root; also to Icel. *röt*, a root, L. *radix*, Gk. *ῥίζα*, a root; *πάρις*, a young shrub. Brugmann, i. §§ 550, 529; a plant, herb, Fick, iii. 294. See further under **Root** (1). Der. *mug-wort*, and other plant-names in which *wort* is suffixed; also *wort* (2). Allied to *radix*, *liquorice*, &c.

WORT (2), an infusion of malt, new beer unfermented or while being fermented. (E.) ME. *wort* or *worte*, (Chaucer, C. T. 16281 (G 813). 'Hoc idiomellum, Anglice *worte*;' Voc. 772. 2. AS. *wyrt*, in the comp. *māx-wyrt*, lit. mash-wort, an infusion of worts; A. S. Leechdoms, ii. 216, 399. Here *wyrt* seems to be a peculiar use of the *wyrt* given under **Wort** (1); but the G. *würze* (below) is derived from *wurz*, a wort. Cf. also MDu. *wort*, 'wort, or new beer before it be clarified,' Ilexham; *wurte*, 'a root or a wort,' id.; Low G. *wört*. Also Icel. *wirt*; Norweg. *wirt*, *vört*, *Asen*; Swed. *vört*; G. *hier-würze*, beer-wort, allied to *wurz*, a wort, herb, whence *würze*, seasoning, spice, *würzsuppe*, spiced soup, &c. β . The Icel. *virt*, MHG. *wirz*, which differs in the vowel, are from a Teut. base **wert-*, which differs in gradation from **wurtiz*, a wort, but is closely related to it.

WORTH (1), equal in value to, deserving of; as sb., desert, price. (E.) ME. *worþ*, *worth*, adj., worthy, honourable, Will. of Palerne, 2522, 2990; Rob. of Glouc. p. 364, l. 7547. Also *worþ*, *worþ*, ill-spelt *worthe* in P. Plowman, B. iv. 170; but *worþ* in Rob. of Glouc. p. 373, l. 3674. AS. *weyrðe*, adj., a mutated by-form of *weorþ*, adj., valuable; *weyrð*, by-form of *weorþ*, sb., value. +Du. *waard*, adj.; *waarde*, sb.; Icel. *verðr*, adj.; *verðr*, sb.; Dan. *verdt*, adj. and sb.; Swed. *värd*, adj.; *värde*, sb.; G. *wert*, MHG. *wert*, adj. and sb.; Goth. *weirþis*, adj. and sb. β . All from Teut. type **werthoz*, adj., valuable. This word is probably to be divided as **wer-thoz*; note also Lith. *wer-tas*, worthy (probably borrowed from Teutonic). Also of G. *werth* (type **wer-tas*), value, price; allied to L. *ver-eri*, to respect. Prob. from \sqrt{WER} , to guard, keep; see **Ware** (1). Der. *worth-y*, spelt *werrþi*, Ormulum, 2705, *werrþiz*, id. 4200. AS. *wyrðig*, adj., Alfred, tr. of Orosius, vi. 2 (the AS. *weorþig* or *worþig* only occurs as a sb. meaning an estate); hence *worthi-ly*, *worthi-ness*; *worth-less*, *worth-less-ly*, *ness*. Also *worþ-ship*.

WORTH (2), to become, to be. (E.) Now only in the phr. *wo worth the day* (=evil be to the day). ME. *woorþen*, to become; formerly common. In P. Plowman's Crede, a short poem of 850 (long) lines, it occurs 8 times; as 'schent mot I *woorþen*' = I must be blamed, l. 9; 'two mote you *woorþen*' = may evil be to (or happen) to you; and see P. Plowman, B. prol. 187, i. 186, ii. 43, iii. 33, v. 160, vi. 165, vii. 51. AS. *weorþan*, to become, also spelt *weorðan*, *wyrðan*; pt. t. *weorð*, pt. warden; Grein, ii. 678. +Lth. *worðen*, pt. t. *werd*, pp. *geworðen*; Icel. *verða*, pt. t. *verð*, pp. *orðinn*, to become, happen, come to pass; Dan. *verde*; Swed. *värda*; G. *werden*, OHG. *werdan*; Goth. *weirþan*, pt. t. *weirþ*, pp. *weirþans*. β . All from Teut. type **werthan-* (pt. t. **weirþ*, pp. **weirþans*), to become, turn to; allied to L. *uertere*, to turn, *uertere*, to turn to. - \sqrt{WERT} , to turn; see **Verse**. Der. *wierd*, q.v.

WOT, I know, or he knows; see **Wit** (1). Der. *not* (2).

WOULD; see **Will** (1).

WOUND, a hurt, injury, cut, bruise. (E.) ME. *wounde*, Chaucer, C. T. 1012 (A 1010). AS. *wund*, Grein, ii. 750. +Dn. *wound*, or *wounde*; Icel. *und* (for *wund*); Dan. *wunde*; G. *wunde*; OHG. *wunda*. β . All from Teut. type **wundā*, f., a wound. We find also an older type in the Teut. adj. **wundiz*, wounded, appearing in G. *wund*, OHG. *wunt*, Goth. *wunds*, wounded. β . The type **wund-dz* seems to answer to an Idg. type **wund-ús*, formed with a pp. suffix from **wund-*, weak grade of Teut. **wunnan-* (for **wennan-*), a verb signifying 'to fight' or 'suffer', represented in AS. by *winnan*, to strive, fight, suffer, pp. *wunnen*. See **Win**. Der. *wound*, verb, AS. *wundian*, Grein, ii. 751. Cf. *won*.

WOURALI, OURALI, OORALI, OURARI, CURARI, a resinous substance, extracted from the *Strychnos toxifera*, used for poisoning arrows, &c. (Guiana). 'The *hiliti ourali*;' Tennyson, In the Children's Hospital, l. 10. And see Waterson's Wanderings. From 'ourali', written also *woarali*, *wurli*, *wurari*, *curare*, &c., according to the pronunciation of the various tribes; 'W. H. Brett, Indian Tribes of Guiana, 1868, p. 140. It is spelt *wourari* in Stedman's Surinam (1796), i. 395; *ourari* in Hakluyt, Voy. iii. 689, last col.

WRACK, a kind of sea-weed; shipwreck, ruin. (E.) *Wrack*, as a name for sea-weed, merely means 'that which is cast ashore,' like things from a wrecked ship. This is well shown by mod. F. *varack*, which has both senses, (1) sea-weed cast on shore, and (2) pieces of a wrecked ship cast on shore; this F. word being merely borrowed from English. Cotgrave has F. *varack*, 'a sea-wrack or wreck,

all that is cast land by chance or tempest.' Shak. has *wrack*, shipwreck, destruction, ruin, Merch. Ven. iii. 1. 110; Macb. i. 3. 114, &c. ME. *wrak*, a wreck, Chaucer, C. T. (Six-text edition), Group B, l. 513; where Tyrrwhitt prints *wrecke*, l. 4933. AS. *urae*, 'what is driven,' Lat. 'actuarius,' O. E. Texts, p. 37; cf. *urac*, banishment, exile, misery, Grein, ii. 738. From **wrak*, 2nd grade of Teut. **wrek-an-*; the sense is immediately due to the orig. verb, AS. *wreacan* (pt. t. *wraec*), to drive, expel, cast forth; so that *urae* is here to be taken in the sense of 'that which is driven ashore.' The AS. *wreacan* also means to wreak, punish; see **Wreak**. And see **Wreck**. +Du. *wrak*, sb., a wreck; adj., cracked, broken; cf. *wraken*, to reject; cf. Icel. *rek* (for *wrek*), also *rek*, anything drifted or driven ashore, from *reka* (for *wreka*), to drive. Cf. Dan. *vrag*, wreck, *wrage*, to reject, Swed. *wrak*, wreck, refuse, trash; all from Dutch. Doublets, *wreck*, *rack* (4).

WRAITH, an apparition. (E.) 'Wraith, an apparition in the likeness of a person, supposed to be seen soon before, or soon after death. . . . The apparition called a wraith was supposed to be that of one's guardian angel;' Jamieson. He adds that the word is used by King James I (Demonology; Works, p. 125). G. Douglas translates *figuras* (Aen. x. 641) by 'wraiths of goists;' and *umbræ* (Aen. x. 593) by *wraithis* (also written *wraithis*). Note that the *wraith* of Æneas was formed of a cloud (Aen. x. 636); and *wraith* or *wreth* may be the same word as *wreath*; cf. prov. E. *snow-wreath*, a mass of drifted snow. Cf. Milton, P. L. vi. 58. See **Wreath**. β . The Ayrshire *wraith*, an apparition, may be a different word, and allied to the curious Norw. *wardyle* [=ward-evil?], a guardian or attendant spirit, a fairy or spirit said to go before or follow a man, also considered as an omen or a boding spirit (Aasen); which seems to be allied to E. *ward*, to guard. But there is also a prov. E. *swarth*, with the same sense.

WRANGLE, to dispute, argue noisily. (E.) ME. *wranglen*, a various reading for *wradlen* (to wrestle), in P. Plowman, C. xvii. 80. The sb. *wrangling* is in P. Plowman, B. iv. 34. A frequentative formed from AS. *wrang*, 2nd grade of Teut. **wring-*, as seen in AS. *wringan*, to press. Thus the orig. sense was to keep on pressing, to urge; hence to argue vehemently. Cf. Low G. *wranghen*, to wrestle (Schambach); G. *ringen*, to wrestle; Dan. *wringle*, to twist, entangle; Norw. *rangla*, to begin to quarrel. See **Wring**. Der. *wrangle*, sb.; *wrangl-er*, a disputant in the schools (at Cambridge), now applied (till 1900) to a first-class man in the mathematical tripos; *wrangl-ing*.

WRAP, to fold, infold, cover by folding round. (E.) ME. *wrappen*, Chaucer, C. T. 10950; Will. of Palerne, 745. [We also find a form *welapen*, Wyllif, Luke, ii. 7, John, xx. 7, now spelt *lap*; see **Lap** (3).] Cf. Prov. E. *warp*, to wrap up, Somersetshire (Haliwell), also to weave; also, to lace together the ends of a fishing-net (F. D. 1.); *warpie*, to entangle, id. Not found in AS. Cf. North Frisian *wraþe*, to press into, to stop up. β . The form of the word suggests a connexion with **Warp**, q.v. G. Douglas has *wurfit* about (L. *cingit*) to translate Virgil, Aen. i. 112; *wurpit* (L. *cinet*), Aen. v. 774; *wurpit* my head = wrapped up my head, Trol. to Aen. vii. 95. Perhaps the sense was due to the folding together of a fishing-net; cf. Icel. *varp*, the cast of a net, *varpa*, a cast, also the net itself; *skóvarp*, lit. 'a shoe-warp,' the binding of a shoe; Swed. dial. *varpa*, a fine herring-net (Kietz). Der. *wraþt-er*, sb.

WRATH, anger, indignation. (E.) ME. *wraþhe*, *wralthe*, P. Plowman, B. iv. 34; *wralthe*, Wyllif, Eph. iv. 31. Properly dissyllabic. AS. and ONorthumbrian *wræðo*, *wræððo*, Mark, iii. 21; Luke, xxi. 23; John, iii. 36 (both in the Lindisfarne and Rushworth MSS.). Teut. type **wraithiñz*, f., from the adj. **wraithiz*, AS. *wræð*. The sb. is somewhat rare, but in the adj. *wræð*, *wroth*, from which it is formed, is common; see **Wroth**. +Icel. *reiði* (for **wraði*), *wrath*, from *reiðr*, adj., *wroth*; Dan. and Swed. *wrede*, from *wred*, adj. Der. *wrath-ful*, King John, ii. 87; *wrath-ful-ly*, *ness*.

WREAK, to revenge, inflict (vengeance) on. (E.) ME. *wreken*, Chaucer, C. T. 963 (A 961); formerly a strong verb; pt. t. *wrak*, Tale of Gamelyn, l. 303; pp. *wroken*, *wroke*, *wreken*, P. Plowman, A. ii. 169, B. ii. 194. AS. *wreacan*, to wreak, revenge, punish, orig. to drive, urge, impel, Grūn, ii. 741; pt. t. *wraec*, pp. *wrecen*. +Du. *wreken*, to avenge; Icel. *reka* (for **wreku*), pt. t. *rak*, pp. *rekinn*, to drive, thrust, repel, toss, also, to wreak vengeance; G. *riehen*, to avenge; OHG. *rechen*; Goth. *wrikan*, to wreak anger on, to persecute. β . All from Teut. type **wrekan-*, pt. t. **wraek*; orig. to press, urge, drive; Fick, iii. 308. Further allied to Lithuan. *wargti*, to suffer affliction, *wurgas*, affliction; Russ. *warg*, an enemy, foe (persecutor); L. *urgere*, to press, urge on, Gk. *εἰργειν*, for **εἰφειν*, to shut in. All from \sqrt{WERG} , to press, urge; Fick, i. 773. Der. *wreck*, q.v.; *wreck*, q.v.; *wretch*, q.v.

WREATH, a garland. (E.) ME. *wrethe*, Chaucer, C. T. 2147 (A 2145). AS. *wreð*, a twisted band, a bandage; *gewriðen mid wriðe* = bound with a bandage, Ælfred, tr. of Gregory's Pastoral

Care, ed. Sweet, cap. xvii. p. 122, l. 16. Formed (with vowel-change from *ā* to *æ*) from AS. *writh*, and grade of *wriðan*, to writhe, twist; see *Writhe*. Der. *wreath*, verb; 'together wreathed sure', Surrey, Paraph. of Ecclesiastes, c. iv. l. 34.

WRECK, destruction, ruin, remains of what is wrecked. (E.) Formerly *wrack*, as in Shak. Temp. i. 2. 26. ME. *wrak*, Chaucer, C. T. 4933 (Group B, l. 513), where Tyrrwhitt prints *wreche*. In a glossary of E. Law-terms, written in the 13th c., and pr. in Reliq. Antiquæ, i. 33, we find: 'Wrec, truvare de mer', i.e. what is cast up by the sea; also *wrek*, Stat. Realm, i. 28 (anno 1275); also *shipwrek*, Thorpe, Cod. Diplom. p. 382. AS. *wraec*, expulsion, banishment, misery; Grein, ii. 738. The peculiar use may be due to Scand. influence; see *Wraek*. +Du. *wrak*, wreck; cf. *wrak*, adj., broken; Icel. *rek* (for *wrak*), also *reki*, anything drifted or driven ashore, from *reka*, to drive; [1] Du. *wrag*, wreck, Swed. *wrak*, refuse, trash, wreck, from Low G. (Hamburg) *wrack*, a broken bit, a battered ship (Richer); Guernesey *wrec*. β. The lit. sense 'that which is drifted or driven ashore'; hence it properly meant pieces of ships drifted ashore, also *wrack* or sea-weed. Secondly, as the pieces thus driven ashore were from ships broken up by tempests, it came to mean fragments, refuse, also destruction, or ruin caused by any kind of violence, as in Shakespeare and Milton. The orig. sense of AS. *wreacan* was to impel, drive, persecute, expel, wreck; hence *wraec* in AS. poetry commonly means banishment or misery such as is endured by an exile. Der. *wreck*, verb; also *wrack*, Temp. i. 2. 236: *wreckful*, Shak. Sonnet 65; *wreckful*, Spenser, F. Q. vi. 8. 36; *wrecker*, one who plunders wrecks. And see *wreath*.

WREN, a small bird. (E.) ME. *wrenne*, Gower, C. A. iii. 349; bk. viii. 2227. AS. *wrenna*, *wrenna*; G. 131. 33; 286. 16. Cf. Icel. *rinill*, a wren; O. Low G. *wrenno*, *wrennill*, a wren (Gallée).

WRENCH, a put it out of joint; a wrench, a wrench (Gallée). ME. *wrench*, sb., in the metaphorical sense of perversion, guile, fraud, deceit. 'Withouten any *wrench*' = without any guile, Rob. of Glouc. l. 1264. Cf. *wrenche* (dat. *wrenche*), a trick, Cursor Mundi, 13336, 29307. AS. *wrence* (dat. *wrence*), guile, fraud, deceit, Grein, ii. 742. β. It is obvious that mod. E. has preserved the orig. sense, and that the AS. and ME. uses are merely metaphorical. So also G. *rank* (pl. *ränke*), a cognate form, means an intrigue, trick, artifice, but provincially it means 'crookedness', Flügel; hence M. G. *renken*, G. *verrenken*, to wrench. [On the other hand, mod. E. only uses the allied word *wrong* in the metaphorical sense of perverse, bad.] Teut. type **wrankiti*, lit. 'a twist'. From **wrank*, and grade of **wrenk*, for which see *Wrinkle*. Der. *wrench*, verb, AS. *wrecean*, to deceive, Grein, ii. 742; so also AS. *wrecean*, to obtain by fraud, A. S. Apothegms, iio. 34, pr. in Salomon and Saturn, ed. Kemble, p. 262.

WREST, to twist forcibly, distort. (E.) ME. *wresten*, in the sense to wrestle, struggle, Ancræn Riwe, p. 374, l. 7; Cursor Mundi, 19353. AS. *wristan*, to twist forcibly, Grein, ii. 740; cf. Salomon and Saturn, ed. Kemble, p. 140, l. 191. We also find AS. *wrist*, adj., firm, strong (Grein); the orig. sense of which is supposed to have been tightly twisted, or rather (as I should suppose) tightly strung, with reference to the strings of a harp when tightened by the instrument called a *wrest*; see Shak. Troil. iii. 2. 23; and note that the word *strong* itself merely means strung. +Icel. *reista*, to wrest; MDan. *wreste*, to wrest, Dan. *wriste*. β. The form *wrist* is closely allied to *writh*, a wreath or twisted bandage, and stands (probably) for Teut. **wraitit-l-jaz*; from Teut. **wraitil*, as in AS. *writh*, and grade of *wriðan*, to writhe or twist; see *Writhe*. And see *Wrist*. Der. *wrest*, sb. (as above); *wrest-le*, q.v.

WRESTLE, to struggle, contend by grappling together. (E.) ME. *wrestlen*, Gower, C. A. iii. 350, bk. viii. 2240; *wrestlen*, Ancræn Riwe, p. 80, l. 7. The frequentative of *Wrest*, q.v. The AS. *wristlian*, to wrestle, is rare; the form more commonly found is *wristlian*, Gen. xxxii. 24, whence ME. *wraslen*, P. Plowman, C. xvii. 80, where we also find the various readings *wrasle*, *wrasle*. Still, we find: 'Luctatur [read Luctatur], *wraslere*; Luctatur, *wristliendura*'; Voc. 431. 25, 26. +MDu. *wrastelen*, *worstelen*, 'to wrestle or to strangle', Elxham. Der. *wrestl-er*, *wrestling*.

WRETCH, a miserable creature. (E.) Orig. an outcast or exile. ME. *wreche*, Chaucer, C. T. 933 (A 931), where Tyrrwhitt prints *wretched wight*, and omits which. AS. *wrecca*, an outcast, exile, lit. 'one driven out', also spelt *wrecca*, *wreca*, Grein, ii. 739. Cf. AS. *wraec*, exile. — AS. *wreacan*, to drive out, also to persecute, wreak, avenge; see *Wreak*. Cf. Lithuan. *wargas*, affliction, misery. Der. *wretch-ed*, ME. *wreched*, Chaucer, C. T. 933 (A 921), lit. 'made like a wretch'; *wretch-ed-ly*, *wretch-ed-ness*.

WRECKLESSNESS, a misspelling of *recklessness*, i.e. *recklessness*; see *Reck*.

WRIGGLE, to move along by twisting to and fro. (E.) 'With their much winding and wriggling', Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xxxii. c. 2. § 1. The frequentative of *wrig*, to move about; 'The bore his taylor *wrygges*', Skelton, Elmore Kuning, l. 177. Allied to ME. *wrikken*, to twist to and fro, Life of St. Dunstan, l. 82; see Spec. of Eng., ed. Morris and Skeat, p. 22. Not found in AS., but a Low G. word as well as Scand., and preserved in mod. E. *wrick*, to twist. β. We find the closely related AS. *wrigian*, to impel, move towards, but this became ME. *wrien* (with loss of *g*), whence mod. E. *wry*, adj.; see further under *Wry* and *Wring*. ME. *wrikken* and AS. *wrigian* are closely related forms. +Du. *wriggelen*, to wriggle; frequentative of *wrikken*, 'to move or stir to and fro', Sewel; whence *onwrikbaar*, immovable, steady; Low G. (Westphalian) *wriggeln*, to wriggle, to loosen by moving to and fro; (Hamburg) *wrickeln*, to wriggle; Low G. *wriggeln*, to wriggle (Dannell); *wrikken*, to turn, move to and fro, wriggle; Dan. *wrikke*, to wriggle; Swed. *wricka*, to turn to and fro, whence *wrickning*, distortion. γ. The orig. sense seems to have been 'to bend' or 'turn'; and we may deduce the orig. sense of E. *wriggle* as having been 'to keep on bending or twisting about'. See also *Rig* (2). Der. *wriggl-er*. Also *rick-ets*, q.v.

WRIGHT, a workman. (E.) MF. *wrighte*, Chaucer, C. T. 3145 (A 3143). AS. *wyrhta*, a worker, workman, maker, creator; Grein, ii. 763; with the common shifting of *r* = AS. *wyrht*, a deed, work; formed, with suffix *-t*, from *wyre-an*, to work. (The AS. *wyrht* occurs in *ge-wyrht*, a work, Grein, l. 489, where the prefix *ge-* makes no appreciable difference; and it stands for **wyrct-*, with the usual substitution of *ht* for *ct*.) OSax. *wurhtio*, a wright, from *wurht*, a deed; OHG. *wurhtio*, a wright, from OHG. *wurht*, *wurht*, a work, merit. β. The AS. *ge-wyrht*, OSax. *wurht*, OHG. *wurhtio*, are all from Teut. **wurk-*, weak grade of **werk-*; see *Work*. Der. *cart-wright*, *ship-wright*, *wheel-wright*.

WRING, to twist, force by twisting, compress, pain, bend aside. (E.) ME. *wringen*; pt. *t. wrang*, *wrong*, Chaucer, C. T. 5026 (B 606); pp. *wungen*, *wrongen*. AS. *wringan*, to press, compress, strain, pt. *t. wrang*, Gen. xl. 11, pp. *wringan*. +Du. *wringen*; Low G. *wringen*, to twist together; G. *ringen*, to wring, wrest, turn, struggle, wrestle; a strong verb, pt. *t. rang*, pp. *gerungen*; OHG. *hringau* (for **wringan*), strong verb. β. All from Teut. type **wring-an-*, pt. *t. wrang*, pp. **wringanoz*; a nasalised form from a base **wreg* = *werg*; for which see *Worry*. And cf. *Wriggle*. Der. *wring-le*, *wrong*; probably allied to *wrench*, *wrink-le*, *wriggle*, *wry*.

WRINKLE, (1), a small ridge on a surface, unevenness. (E.) ME. *wrinkel* or *wrinkil*. 'Wrynkyll, or rymyyl, or wrymyll, Ruge; Wrynkyll, or playte [pleat] in clothe, Plica'; Prompt. Parv. [Here the spelling *wrymyll* stands for **wrynmyll*; *wrinkle* and *rimple* are from different roots, as shown under *ripple* (2).] Elsewhere, we find, in Prompt. Parv. p. 434, the spelling *rymyll*, given under R. The pl. *wrinkilis* occurs, in the various readings of the later version, in Wyclif, Gen. xxxviii. 14. Sommer gives AS. *wrinellian*, to wrinkle; the pp. *ge-wrinelod* occurs in Kemble, Cod. Dipl. iv. 34; l. 9. From a sb. **wrinel*. β. Evidently a dimin. form from a base **wrenk*, prob. allied to Teut. **wring-an-*, to wring, to twist. See *Wring*; and see *Wrinkle* (2). +MDu. *wrinkel*, 'a wrinkle'; *wrinkelen*, 'to wrinkle, or to crisper'; prob. allied to *wringen*, 'to wreath [i.e. writhe, twist] or to wring'; Hexham. Perhaps further allied to Goth. *wrinys*, crooked, Luke, iii. 5; L. *werg-ere*, to bend; Skt. *wrj-ina-*, crooked; Gk. *paß-ös*, crooked, *paß-ew*, to revolve. Brugmann, i. § 371, 677. See *Rhomb*. ¶ Dan. *rynke*, a wrinkle, pucker, gather, fold, *rynke*, to wrinkle, Swed. *rynke*, both sb. and vb., and Icel. *hrunka* (for **hrunka*), a wrinkle, are all forms due to the weak grade of an old str. vb. **hrenkan-*, and are related rather to *Ruok* (1). Der. *wrinkle*, vb.; *wrinkl-y*.

WRINKLE (2), a hint, small piece of advice. (E.) Prov. E. *wrinkle*, a new idea (Halliwell). It means 'a new idea' imparted by another, a hint; but the lit. sense is 'a small trick', or 'little stratagem'. 'Having learned . . . every wrinkle'; Lyly, Euphues, p. 359 (ed. Arber). And see Polit. Poems, ed. Wright, ii. 45; l. 7. It is the dimin. of AS. *wrene*, a trick; for which see *Wrenoh*. Allied to *Wrinkle* (1).

WRIST, the joint which turns the hand. (E.) The pl. is spelt *wrestes* in Spenser, F. Q. i. 5. 6. ME. *wrist* or *wrist*; also *wirst*, by shifting of *r*. 'Wrynt, or wriste of an hande'; Prompt. Parv. AS. *wrist*. We find '68 þā wriste' = up to the wrist; Laws of Æthelstān, pt. iv. § 7, in Thorpe, Ancient Laws, l. 226, l. 17. The full form was *hand-wrist*, i.e. that which turns the hand about. We find 'betwix elboga and handwyrste' = betwixt elbow and handwrist; Voc. 158. 10. Cf. 'geniculi, enno-wyrste', i.e. knee-joints, Voc. 160. 17. Prob. for **wrist-l*, and formed with suffix *-l* from *wrist*; weak grade of *wriðan*, to writhe, to twist; see *Writhe*. Cf. *Wrest*, from the same verb. +OFries. *wrist*, *werst*; whence *handwrist*,

hand-wrist, *fatorist*, foot-wrist or instep; Low G. *wrist*; Icel. *rist*, the instep; cf. *rið-inn*, pp. of *riða*, to twist; Dan. and Swed. *wrist*, the instep; cf. *vrída*, *vrída*, to twist; G. *rist*, instep, wrist. Cf. also Westphal. *werst*, the instep, wrist, the ankle; Low G. (Hamburg) *wristen*, pl., wrists, ankles. Der. *wrist-band*, the band of the sleeve at the wrist.

WRITE, to form letters with a pen or pencil, engrave, express in writing, compose, communicate a letter. (E.) The orig. sense was 'to score,' i. e. to cut slightly, as when one scores letters or marks on a piece of bark or soft wood with a knife; it also meant to engrave runes on stone. ME. *writen*, pt. t. *wroot*, Chaucer, C. T. 5310 (B 890); pp. *writen* (with short *i*). AS. *writan*, pt. t. *wrot*, pp. *writen*, to write, inscribe (orig. to score, engrave), Grein, ii. 743. + OSax. *writan*, to cut, injure, also to write; Du. *rijten*, to tear, split; Icel. *rita*, pt. t. *reit*, pp. *ritinn*, to scratch, cut, write; Swed. *rita*, to draw, delineate; G. *reissen*, pt. t. *riss*, pp. *gerissen*, OHG. *rizan*, to cut, tear, split, draw or delineate. Cf. Goth. *writs*, a stroke made with a pen. β. All from the Teut. type **wreit-an*, pt. t. **wrait*, pp. *writ-an*, to cut, scratch, hence to engrave, write. Der. *writ*, sb., AS. *ge-writ*, also *writ*, a writing, Grein, i. 486, ii. 743, from *writ*, weak grade of *writan*, to write. Also *writ-er*, AS. *writers*, Matt. ii. 4; *writ-er-ship*, *writ-ing*.

WRITHE, to twist to and fro. (E.) Spelt *wrethe* in Palsgrave. ME. *writhen*, spelt *wrythen* in Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, b. v. pr. 3. l. 15; pt. t. *wroth* (with long *o*), Gawain and the Grene Knight, l. 1200; pp. *writhen* (with short *i*), P. Plowman, B. xvii. 174. Cf. *writhing* in Chaucer, C. T. 10441 (F 127). AS. *wridan*, to twist, wind about, pt. t. *wrið*, pp. *wriðen*, Grein, ii. 743. + Icel. *riða* (for **wriða*), pt. t. *reið*, pp. *riðinn*; Dan. *wride*; Swed. *wrida*, to wring, twist, turn, wrest; OHG. *ridan*, MllG. *riden*, a strong verb, now lost. β. All from Teut. type **wreit-an*, pt. t. **wrait*, pp. **writ-an*, to twist. Der. *wraith*, *wroth*, *wreath*, *wri-st*, *wre-st*.

WRONG, perverted, unjust, bad; also as sb., that which is wrong or unjust. (Scand.) ME. *wrong*, adj., Will. of Palerne, 706; sb., P. Plowman, B. iii. 175. Late AS. *wrang* (a passing into *o* before *n*), occurs as a sb. in the A. S. Chron. an. 1124. Properly an adj. signifying 'a wrong thing,' a thing perverted or *wrong* aside; compare the use of *wrong nose*, for 'crooked nose,' in Wyclif, Levit. xxi. 19 (later version). Not I., but Scand. — ONorse **wrangr*; as in Icel. *rangr*, awry, metaphorically, wrong, unjust; Dan. *wrang*, wrong, adj.; Swed. *wrang*, perverse. All from Teut. **wrang*, and grade of **wrengan*, to wring, twist; see **Wring**. Der. *wrong*, verb, to injure, as in 'to wrong the wronger,' Shak. Lucrèce, 819; *wrong-er* (as above); *wrong-ly*; *wrong-ful*, Wyclif, Luke, xii. 58 (earlier version); *wrong-ful-ly*, *wrong-head-ed*, i. e. perverse. Also *wrong-wise*, M. V. *wrong-wis*, (O. Eng. Homilies, ed. Morris, i. 175, l. 256 (Swed. *wrånghvis*, iniquitous), now obsolete, but remarkable as being the converse of I. *righteous*, formerly *right-wise*; Palsgrave actually spells it *wrongeom*!).

WROTH, full of wrath, angry. (E.) ME. *wroth*, Chaucer, Parl. of Foules, l. 504. AS. *wrið*, wroth, Grein, ii. 737. — AS. *wrið*, and grade of *wridan*, to writh; so that the orig. sense was twisted or perverted in one's temper. + Du. *wreed*, cruel; Icel. *reiðr*; Dan. *wred*; Swed. *wred*; OHG. *reid*, *reidi*, only in the sense of twisted or curled. All from Teut. **wraith*, and grade of **wreit-an*. See **Wraith** and **Wreath**.

WRIG, twisted or turned to one side. (E.) 'With visage wry;' Court of Love, l. 1162 (a late poem, perhaps 16th century). But the verb *wrien*, to twist, bend, occurs in Chaucer, C. T. 17211 (H 262); and answers to AS. *wrigian*, to drive, impel, also to tend or bend towards. 'Hlaforð min . . . wriðað on wonge' = 'my lord [i. e. master of a plough] pushes his way along the field; Codex Exoniensis, ed. Thorpe, p. 403 (Riddle xii, l. 9). Of a bough bent down, and then let go, it is said: 'wriðað wiþ his geyndes' = 'it moves towards its kind, i. e. as it is naturally inclined; Ælfred, tr. of Boethius, l. iii. met. 2 (cap. xxv). This AS. base *wrig-* is preserved in the frequentative **Wriggle**, q. v. See further under **Awry**. Der. *a-wry*, q. v.; *wry-neck*, a small bird, allied to the woodpecker, so called from 'the writhing snake-like motion which it can impart to its neck without moving the rest of its body;' Engl. Cycl. Also *wry-ness*.

WYCH-ELM; see under **Witch-el**.

WYVERN, **WIVERN**, in heraldry, a kind of flying serpent or two-legged dragon. (F. — L.) The final *n* is extraneous after *r*, as in *bitter-n*, q. v. ME. *wivere*, a serpent, Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1010. — AF. *wivere* (also *guivere*); see Notes on E. Etym. p. 470; OF. *wivre*, a serpent, viper, esp. in blazon; see Roquefort and Burguy; mod. F. *guivre*, a viper. Burguy says it was also formerly spelt *wivre*, and that it is still spelt *wivre* in some F. dialects. — L. *nipera*, a viper; see **Viper**. ¶ The spelling with *w* in OF. was due to Germanic influence; as if from an OHG. **wiperu*, borrowed from L. *nipera*. Doublet, *viper*.

X

XEBEC, a small three-masted vessel used in the Mediterranean. (Span. — Turk.) In Ash's Dict. ed. 1775. — Span. *xabego*, a xebec. See also Port. *zabeco*, F. *chebec*. — Turk. *sumbaki*, written *sumbaki*, 'a kind of Asiatic ship;' Rich. Dict. p. 852. It also gives Ivers. *sumbaki*, a small ship; Arab. *sumbaki*, a small boat, a pinnace. See Devic, Supp. to Littré, s. v. *chebec*, which is the F. form; he notes also Port. *zabeco*, Ital. *zambeco*, the latter form retaining the nasal *m*, which is lost in the other languages. He adds that the word *sumbaki* is given in the first ed. of Meninski's Thesaurus (1680); and that the mod. Arab. word is *shubbak*; see Dozy, Glossaire, p. 352.

XYLOBALSAM, the wood (or dried twigs) of the balmo-of-Gilead tree. (L. — Gk.) 'The Indians do call it *Xilo*, and we do call the same *Balsamo*;' Frampton, tr. of Monardes, fol. 7, back. Evidently an error, as the word occurs in Pliny. Spelt *xylobalsamum* in Holland, tr. of Pliny. — L. *xylobalsamum*, Pliny, Nat. Hist. l. xii. c. 25. — Gk. *xylobálsamon*, the wood of the balsam tree. — Gk. *ξύλον*, for *ξύλω*, wood; and *βάlsamon*, resin of the *βάlsamon*, or balsam-tree, a word of Semitic origin; see **Balsam**. From *ξύλον* we also have *xylo-graphy*, engraving on wood.

Y

Y-, prefix. (E.) This prefix is nearly obsolete, being only retained in the archaic words *y-cleft* (called), *y-wis* (certainly). The ME. forms are *y-*, *i-*; the latter being frequently written *I* (as a capital). — AS. *ge-*, an extremely common prefix, both of sbs. and verbs. [In verbs it was prefixed, not only to the pp. (as in mod. G. and in Middle-English), but also to the past tense, to the infinitive, or indeed occasionally to any part of the verb, without appreciably affecting the sense. In the word *y-wis*, certainly, many editors have ignorantly mistaken it for the pronoun *I*; see **Ywis**. It appears as *e-* in the word *e-nough*; and as *a-* in the word *a-waere*.] + Du. *ge-*, prefix; G. *ge-*; OHG. *ka-*, *ki-*; Goth. *ga-*. As regards usage, it resembles L. *com-*, *con-*, for *cum*, with; but the forms can hardly be reconciled.

YACHT, a swift pleasure-boat. (Du.) Pron. *yot*. 'One of his yachts;' Evelyn's Diary, Oct. 1, 1661. In Phillips, ed. 1706; also in Blount's Gloss, ed. 1674, where it is badly spelt *yacht*; Bailey has *yatch*. — Du. *yacht*, formerly spelt *yacht*; *een yacht*, *afte* [or] *See-roover*. Ship, a pinnace, or a pirate's ship; Hexham. 'Jagt, a yacht;' Sewel. Named from its speed; cf. Du. *jagten* (formerly *jachten*), to speed, to hunt; *jagt* (formerly *jacht*), a hunting. — Du. *jagen*, 'to hunt or to chase deer, hares, &c.;' Hexham. + G. *jagen*, to hunt. Der. *yacht-er*, *yacht-ing*.

YAK, the name of a bovine quadruped. (Thibet.) In a Thibetan Dict., by H. A. Jäschke, p. 668, we are told that the Thibet. word is *gyag*, a male yak, the female being called *po-gyag*. The symbol *γ* is used to denote a peculiar Thibetan sound.

YAM, a large esculent tuber, resembling the potato. (Port. — W. African.) Mentioned in Cook's Voyages (Todd); ed. 1777, i. 146; and by H. Pitman in 1689, in Arber's Eng. Garner, vii. 367. — Port. *inhame*, a yam; not given in Vieira, but noted in Webster and in Littré. Littré gives the F. form as *igname*, which he says is borrowed from the Port. *inhame*; and adds: 'it was the Portuguese who first found the yam used as an object of culture, first on the coast of Africa, afterwards in India and Malacca, and gave it its name; but the language whence it was taken is unknown.' It is really W. African; see Hakluyt's Voyages (1599), v. ii. pt. 2, p. 129; where the African name is given as *inania*, in Bruin; under the date 1588. Called *hamas* in Minshew's Span. Dict. (1623). See Notes on E. Etym. p. 323. 'The country [Benin] abounds with yams;' Voyages, 1745; ii. 707. The Malay name is *ubi*; Marsden, Malay Dict. p. 21.

YANKEE, a citizen of New England, or (later) of the United States. (Dutch?) The word occurs as early as 1765. Webster cites: 'From meanness first this Portsmouth Yankee rose, And still to meanness all his conduct flows.' Oppression, A Poem by an American, Boston, 1765. We also find in the same: 'Commonly considered to be a corrupt pronunciation of the word *English*, or of the F. word *Anglais*, by the native Indians of America.' According to Thierry, a corruption of *Jankin*, a dimin. of *John*, a nickname given to the English colonists of Connecticut by the Dutch settlers of New York, [which may be partly correct]. Note that a Captain *Yanky*, commanding a Dutch ship, is mentioned several times in Dampier's Voyages, ed. 1699, i. 38, 39. Again, a Dutch boat seems to have

been called a *yanky* by Smollett, Sir L. Grenaves, ch. iii (Davies). *β*. Dr. Wm. Gordon, in his *Illustrations of the American War*, ed. 1789, vol. i. pp. 324, 325, says it was a favourite cant word in Cambridge, Mass., as early as 1713, and that it meant 'excellent'; as, a *yankie* good horse, *yankie* good cider, &c. He supposes that it was adopted by the students there as a by-word, and, being carried by them from the college, obtained currency in the other New England colonies, until at length it was taken up in other parts of the country, and applied to New Englanders generally as a term of slight reproach. Cf. Lowland Sc. *yankie*, a sharp, clever, forward woman; *yanker*, an agile girl, an incessant speaker; *yanker*, a smart stroke, a great falsehood, a bounce; *yank*, a sudden and severe blow, a sharp stroke; *yanking*, active, pushing (Jamieson). Without the nasal, there is also Lowland Sc. *yack*, to talk precipitately and indistinctly, *yaike*, a stroke or blow. *γ*. The reference in 1765 may well be to Portsmouth in New Hampshire, not far to the N. of Boston; and Thierry may be right in supposing it to be a Dutch nickname. I accept the suggestion made by Dr. H. Logeman, that *Yankee* was formed (like *Chinee* from *Chinese*, &c.) from the Du. *Jan Kees*, a familiar form of *John Cornelius*. Both *Jan* and *Kees* are very common Du. names, and both were familiarly used as terms of contempt; see N. and Q. 10 S. iv. 509, v. 15. Cf. EFries. *Jan*, John, and *Kes*, Cornelius (Koolman). The EFries. *kēs* also meant 'cheese'; and it is remarkable that Ascham uses *John Kees* as a term of contempt; as in—'Away, good Peck-gook! hems, *John Kees*!' The Scholemaster, ed. Arber, bk. i. p. 54.

YAP, to yelp, bark. (E.) 'The yapping of a cur'; I'Estrange, tr. of Quevedo, p. 243 (Todd). *Yap* is imitative; so also *yaup*, the Lowland Sc. equivalent of *yelp* (Jamieson). The Lowland Sc. *yaff* also occurs, which is a variant of *yap*. The F. *japper*, to bark, to yawle, Cot., is of similar origin. Cf. EFries. and Low G. *jappen*, to gasp (Norm. dial. *japer*, to yelp (Duméril).

YARD (1), an enclosed space. (L.) ME. *yard*, Chaucer, C. T. 15181 (B 4365). AS. *geard*, an enclosure, court; Grein, i. 493. *þ* Du. *gaard*, a yard, garden; Icel. *garðr* (whence prov. F. *garth*); Dan. *gaard*; Swed. *gård*; Goth. *gards*, a house; allied to Goth. *gardi*, a field, OHG. *gart*, *gart*, whence G. *garten*, Russ. *gorod*, a town; L. *hortus*; Gk. *χώρα*, a court-yard, enclosure; Irish *gori*, a field. *β*. From the Teut. type **gardaz*, m.; Idg. type **ghortas*, a yard, court, enclosure. But the connexion with Gk. *χώρα* is uncertain. See GIRD (1). Der. *court-yard*, *orchard*. From the same root are *garden*, *gird* (1), *girdle*; *horticulture*; as well as *colours*, *curl*, *curl-ain*, &c. Doublet, *garden*, prov. T. *garth*.

YARD (2), a rod, an F. measure of 36 inches, a cross-beam on a mast for spreading square sails. (E.) ME. *jerde*, *yerde*, a stick, Chaucer, C. T. 149; also a yard in length, id. 1052 (A 1050). AS. *gird*, *geril*, a stick, rod; Grein, i. 536. *þ* Du. *garde*, a twig, rod; G. *gerle*, a rod, switch; OHG. *gerla*, *kerla*. Teut. type **gardja*, I. Allied to O. Bulgarian *grliti* (Russ. *jerde*), a rod. But not to Goth. *guzis*, a goad. See Streitherg, § 125 (4). Der. *yard-arm*, the arm (i.e. the half) of a ship's yard, from the mast to the end of it.

YARE, ready. (L.) AS. *ad*, in Temp. v. 224; as adv., readily, quickly, Temp. i. 1. 7. ME. *jare*, Will. of Palerne, 895, 1963, 3265; *yare*, Kohn, of Glouc. p. 52, l. 1213. AS. *gearn*, *gearn*, ready, quick, prompt; Grein, i. 493. *þ* Du. *gear*, done, dressed (as meat); *gear*, adv., wholly; Icel. *garr*, adj., ready; *görra*, *gera*, *görra*, adj., quite, wholly; OHG. *garo*, *karo*, prepared, ready; G. *gar*, adv., wholly. *β*. Teut. type **garwoz*, adj., ready (Pick, iii. 102). Allied to Gear. Der. *geary*, adv., Temp. i. 1. 4; also *gear*, *garb* (1), *gar* (2). Also (perhaps) *garwoz*, q.v.

YARN, spun thread, the thread of a rope. (E.) ME. *yarn*, *jaru*; **jarne*, thread; *Filum*; Prompt. Parv. p. 536. AS. *gearn*, yarn, Voc. 238. 27. *þ* Du. *garen*; Icel., Dan., and Swed. *garn*; G. *garn*. *β*. All from the Teut. type **garnum*, n., yarn, string, Fick, iii. 101. Further allied to Gk. *χορδή*, a string, orig. a string of gut; cf. Icel. *girn*, or *garnir*, guts (i.e. strings or cords); Lith. *žarnas*, guts; L. *haru*, in *haru-spes*, inspector of entrails. See Cord, Chord. Cf. Brugmann, ii. § 602.

YARROW, the plant milfoil. (E.) ME. *jarowe*, *jarwe*; Prompt. Parv. p. 536. AS. *garwe*, explained by 'millefolium'; Voc. 133. 32; spell *garwe*, id. 32. 36. *þ* Du. *gerw*; G. *garbe*; MItG. *garbe*, *garwe*, OHG. *garawa*. *β*. Perhaps there is a reference to the old belief in the curative properties of the yarrow, which was supposed to be a great remedy for wounds; in Cockayne's A. S. Leechdoms, i. 195, we are told that Achilles was the first person who applied it to the cure of sword-wounds; hence, indeed, its botanical name of *Achillea millefolium*. If so, we might connect it with the verb *gearulan*, to make ready, from the adj. *gearo*, ready, *yare*; see *Yare*. Thus *yarrow* = that which makes *yare*, or restores. But this is uncertain.

YATAGHAN, ATAGHAN, a dagger-like sabre, with doubly curved blade. (Turk.) Spelt *ataghan* in Byron, Glauir; see note 27.

Spelt *yataghan* or *ataghan* in F. also. — Turk. *yātāghān*, a yataghan; see Devic, and Pavet de Courteille, Dict. du Turc Oriental; spelt *yātāghān*, *yātāghān*, Zenker's Dict. pp. 947, 958.

YAW, to go unsteadily, bend out of its course, said of a ship. (Scand. — Du.) In Iliamlet, v. 2. 120. The sense is to go aside, swerve, bend out of the course; see Phillips. — Icel. *jaga*, properly, to hunt; but used in the peculiarly specialised sense 'to move to and fro'; see Vigfusson. For the sound *aw*, cf. the derivation of mod. E. *awe* from Icel. *agi*. Cf. Dan. *jage*, Swed. *jaga*, to hunt. — Du. *jagen*, to hunt, drive, chase. See further under *Yacht*.

YAWL (1), a small boat. (Du.) In Anson's Voyages, b. ii. c. 3 (R.). 'Barges or yauls of different kinds'; Drummond's Travels (Letter, dated 1744), p. 87 (Todd). 'Like our Deal yalls'; W. Dampier, A New Voyage, i. 429. The word is common at Lowestoft. — Du. *jol*, a yawl, skiff; Sewel explains *jol* as 'a Jutland boat'. Cf. Dan. *jolle*; Swed. *julle*, a yawl. Hexham records MDu. *iolleken*, 'a small barke or boate'. The mod. Icel. form is *jula*. *β*. Prob. of Low G. origin. The Low G. forms are *jelle*, *jolle*, *jülle* (Scham-bach); also *gelle*, *gölle*, *jölle* (Koolman, s.v. *jülle*); of which the forms *gelle*, *gölle* seem older than the rest. A borrowing from L. *galea* seems possible. See Galley.

YAWL (2), to howl. (E.) 'There howling Scyllas, yawling round about'; Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, b. iv. st. 5. Also spelt *yole*, *yowl* (Halliwell). ME. *goulen*, Havelok, 164; *youlen*, Chaucer, C. T. Group A, 1278 (Six-text ed.); Wyclif, Micah, i. 8; *jaulen*, Gawain and the Grene Knight, 1453. Of imitative origin. Cf. EFries. *jaulen*, Low G. *jaulen*, to yawl; Du. *jolen*, to groan. *þ* Icel. *gaula*, to low, bellow; Norweg. *gaula*, to bellow, low, roar (Asen); Swed. dial. *göla*, *jöla*. Of imitative origin, like yell. See Yell.

YAWN, to gape. (E.) Spelt *yawn* in Palsgrave. ME. *geonien*, Ancrer Riwle, p. 242; whence E. *yawn*, by lengthening of *o* to open long *o*; cf. E. *frout*, *broth*. [Cf. also ME. *ganien*, Chaucer, Six-text ed., Group H, l. 35; where Tyrwhitt (l. 16984) has *galpeth*.] AS. *geonian*; tr. of Bede, Hist. iv. 19; variant of *ginian*, tr. of Orosius, iii. 3. From *gin*, weak grade of **ginan* (pt. t. *-gān*), in comp. *be-ginan*, to yawn (Grein). Cf. AS. *ginian*, to yawn; Grein, i. 370. *þ* OHG. *ginen*, to yawn. Cf. Icel. *gina*, to gape, pt. t. *gein*; MDu. *gienen*, 'to yawn'; Hexham; Du. *geenuen*, to yawn. From Idg. **GHEI*, whence also L. *hi-äre*, to gape; Slav. root *zi-*, to gape, in Miklosich. Der. *yawn-ing*. From the same root, *hi-ai-nu*.

YE, the nom. pl. of the 2nd and personal pronoun. (E.) The nom. pl. is properly *ye*, whilst the dat. and acc. pl. is *you*; the gen. pl. is properly *ye*, now only used as a possessive pronoun. But in mod. F. *ye* is almost disused, and *you* is constantly used in the nominative, not only in the plural, but in the singular, as a substitute for *thou*. *Ye* in *ine*, and *I* in *you*; John, xiv. 20; this shows the correct use. ME. *ye*, *je*, nom.; *your*, *your*, gen.; *you*, *you*, dat. and acc. AS. *ge*, nom.; *eower*, gen.; *eow*, dat. and acc.; Grein, i. 263, 375. *þ* Du. *gi*, *je*; *u*, *you*; Icel. *er*, *ier*, *ie*; *yör*, *your*; *yör*, *you*; Dan. and Swed. *i*, *ye* (also *you*); G. *ih*; OHG. *ir*, *ie*, *iwar*, *iwer*, *iu*, *iu*, *you*; Goth. *jūs*, *ye*; *izwara*, *your*; *izwis*, *you*. We also have the AS. dual form *git*, *ye* two. *β*. The common Idg. base is *yā*, whence also Lithuan. *jūs*, *ye*, Gk. *h-μeis*, *ye*, Skt. *yū-yam*, *ye*. See Brugmann, ii. § 436.

YEA, an affirmative adverb; verily. (E.) The distinction between ME. *je*, *ja*, *yea*, and *jis*, *jes*, *jus*, *yes*, is commonly well marked; the former is the simple affirmative, giving assent, whilst the latter is a strong asseveration, often accompanied by an oath; see Will. of Palerne, &c. Spelt *ye*, Chaucer, C. T. 9219 (E 1345). OFries. *je*, AS. *gea*, *grā*, *ye*; John, xxi. 15. *þ* Du. *ja*, Dan., Swed., and G. *ja*; Icel. *já*; Goth. *ja*, *ja*; W. *ie*; Gk. *h-μis*, truly. Der. *ye*, *yes*, q.v.

YEAN, EAN, to bring forth lambs. (E.) 'The new-yeán d' lamb'; Beaumont and Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iii. 1. Spelt *ean* in Shak. Merch. Ven. i. 3. 88; ME. *enen*; **Eyn*, or *brynge* forthe kyndelyngys, Feto; Prompt. Parv. p. 140. The difference between *ean* and *yeán* is easily explained; in the latter, the prefixed *y* represents the very common AS. prefix *ge-*, readily added to any verb without affecting the sense; see *Y-*, prefix, above. AS. *eanian*, to ean, Lambeth Palace, Pa. lxvii. 70; *ge-eanian*, to yeán, of which the only clear trace appears to be in the expression *ge-ean eowa* = the ewes great with young, Gen. xxxiii. 13. *β*. The AS. *ean* answers to Germanic *au*, and the suffix *-ian* to Germ. *-nian* (Sievers, Gr. § 411); so that the Germ. type is **au-nian*; a type which also appears in Dutch dial. *oenen*, to ean; see Franck. This appears to be derived from a form **au-no*, meaning 'lamb'; which some consider as being allied to Goth. *au-wis*, L. *ow-is*, a sheep, AS. *eowa*, a ewe. See *Ewe*. Scheller, in his Bavarian Dict. p. 11, cites the forms *ien*, *iuén*, *iuwen*, to yeán, produce lambs, which are immediately derived from *ā*, *āu*, *āno*, a ewe. Cf. Kluge, s.v. *Schaf*. *γ*. But Kluge and Lutz (Eng. Rym.) consider Teut. **anno* = as equivalent to **agnno*, corresponding to L. *agnus*, a lamb, and to Celtic type **ogno*, a lamb, as seen

in Irish *éan*, W. *oan*, Bret. *oan*, a lamb. So also Swed. dial. *dina*, *éan*, to yearn, from *éan*, a lamb (Rietz, p. 114). Also Manx *cayne*, to yearn, from *éan*, a lamb. Thus the sense is merely 'to produce lambs'. Brugmann, i. § 671, 704. Der. *yeann-ling*, a new-born lamb; with double dimin. suffix *-ling*.

YEAR, the time of the earth's revolution round the sun. (E.) ME. *year*, year, *yer*, *yer*; Chaucer, C. T. 601, where it appears as a plural. This sb. was formerly unaltered in the plural, like *sheep*, *deer*; hence the mod. phrase 'a two-year old colt'. The pl. *year* is common in Shak. Temp. i. 2, 53, &c. AS. *gār*, *gēr*, a year; pl. *gār*; Grein, i. 496. +Du. *jaar*; Icel. *ár*; Dan. *aar*, pl. *aar*; Swed. *år*; G. *jahr*; OHG. *jār*; Goth. *jēr*. β. All from Teut. type **yērom*, n., a year. Further allied to Gk. *ἔτος*, a season, a year; *ἔτα*, a season, an hour. — **yē*, to go, pass; an extension from **yē* to go; whence also Skt. *yātu*, time. See **Hour**. Brugmann, i. § 308, ii. § 587. Der. *year-ly*, adj. and adv.; *year-ling*, an animal a year old, with double dimin. suffix *-ling*. Allied to *hour*.

YEARN (1), to desire strongly, be eager for. (E.) ME. *yearnen*, P. Ploymann, B. i. 35. Cf. AS. *gierman*, to yearn, be desirous; later *gierman*, Grein, i. 537; formed (by the usual change of *eo* to *ie*) from AS. *gārman*, adj., desirous, eager, id. i. 500. Cf. also *georndon*, desired; A. S. Chron. an. 1011; which better agrees with the ME. form. +Icel. *girma*, to desire; from *girma*, eager; Goth. *gairnan*, to long for, from *gairns*, desirous, only in the comp. *faihus-gairns*, covetous, lit. desirous of money. β. The verb answers to a Teut. type **gerjan-*, from the adj. **ger-naz*, desirous of. Again, the adj. is formed (with *idg.* suffix *-no*) from the base *GĒK*, appearing in OHG. *gerōn*, *herōn*, mod. G. *be-gehren*, to long for. — **GHER*, to desire; whence also Gk. *χαίρειν*, to rejoice, *χαῖρ*, joy, l. *hor-ior*, I urge, Skt. *hary*, to desire. Der. *yearning-ly*. ✱ Not connected with *earnest* (1), but with *hor-tatory*.

YEARN (2), to grieve. (E.) This verb, not well explained, occurs several times in Shak.; and it is remarkable that Shak. never uses *yearn* in the sense 'to long for', i.e. he never uses it in the sense of the verb *yearn* (1) above. It is often spelt *earn* or *ern* in old editions. The proper sense is *intransitive*, to grieve, mourn, Hen. V. ii. 3, ii. 3, 6; Jul. Cæs. ii. 2, 129; it is also *transitive*, to grieve, *we*, Merry Wives, iii. 45; Rich. II. v. 5, 76; Hen. V. iv. 3, 26. Other authors use it besides Shakespeare; as in the following examples. 'I must do what my heart-strivings yearn [mourn] to do'; Beaumont and Fletcher, *Houdouin*, i. 4 (Judith); and see Richardson. Nares gives *yearful*, grievous, melancholy; so also prov. E. *earnful* (Halliwell, Peerce). β. In the form *yearn* or *yearn*, it is prob. the same as *yearn* (1) above; with a change of sense from 'desire' to 'regret'. γ. In the form *ern* or *earn* it answers to AS. *eoru* as found in *coru-igende*, murmuring, *eoru-filnes*, anxiety, Matt. xiii. 22. From a verb *eorian*, which seems to be a mere variant of *geornian*, to yearn for, desire. If so, *yearn* (2) is merely *yearn* (1) with a change of sense. Cf. 'His heart did *earn* (i.e. yearn) To proue his puissiance'; Spenser, F. Q. i. 1, 3. ✱ Possibly influenced by ME. *ermen*, to grieve; see Gloss. to Chaucer.

YEAST, the froth of malt liquors in fermentation, a preparation which raises dough. (E.) ME. *yeest*, *zeest*, bernie, Spuma; Prompt. Parv. p. 537. AS. *gist*; spelt *gyst*, A. S. Leechdoms, ed. Cockayne, i. 118, l. 10. +Du. *gist*; Icel. *jást*, *jást*; Swed. *jäst*; [Dan. *gær*]; G. *gäsch*, *gischt*, MHG. *jest*, *gest*, *girt*. β. The Teut. type is **yē-*, formed (with suffix *-t*) from the base *YES*, to ferment, appearing in MSwed. *gäsa*, OHG. *jesan*, MHG. *jesen*, *gesen*, *geru*, whence mod. G. *gähren* (causal). — **yē*, to foam, ferment; whence Skt. *air-yāsa*, exudations of trees, Gk. *ἔρρε*, to boil, *ἔρρος*, fervent. Der. *yeasty*, spelt *yesty* in Shak. Macb. iv. 1, 53, Hamlet, v. 2, 199, just as *yeast* is also written *yest*, Wint. Tale, iii. 3, 94; the sense is 'frothy'. [Not allied to AS. *yāt*, a storm.]

YEDE, went. (E.) Obsolete. Also spelt *yode*, Spenser, F. Q. ii. 7, 2. Spenser, unaware that *yode* and *yode* are varying forms of the same past tense, and that the verb is only used in the past tense, wrongly uses *yode* or *yed* as an infinitive mod (I); F. Q. i. 11, 5; ii. 4, 2. ME. *yede*, *yode*, Chaucer, C. T. G. 1147, 1281; *yode*, Sir Eglamour (Thornton Romances), 531; *yode*, *yede*, King Horn, ed. Lumby, 381, 1025; *yode*, *yode*, Rob. of Glouc. pp. 53, 79; l. 1217, 1766. The proper form is *yode* (Stratmann); it is probable that the forms *yede*, *yode* answer rather to AS. *ge-yode*, with prefixed *ge-*, as in the case of *yedan* and *can*, see **Yean**. AS. *yode*, went, only in the past tense; pl. *ēodon*; Grein, i. 256. β. The pl. *ēodon* may be compared with the Goth. pl. *iddjūn*, they went. The Goth. *iddja*, sing., answers to Skt. *ayāt*, he went; from the base *yā*, to go, allied to **yē*, to go, as in Gk. *ἐλ-μ*, I shall go. See *iddja* in Uhlenbeck; Streibner, § 190; Brugmann, i. § 309 (2); ii. § 478. Cf. **Year**.

YELK, the same as **Yolk**, q. v.

YELL, to utter a loud noise, to howl. (E.) ME. *zellen*, *yellen*, Chaucer, C. T. 2674, 15395 (A 2672, B 4579). AS. *gellan*, *giellan*,

gyllan, to yell, cry out, resound; Grein, i. 423. +Du. *gillen*; Icel. *gella*; also *gialla* (pt. t. *gall*); Dan. *gialle*, *gialde* (for *gialle*); Swed. *gälla*, to ring, resound; G. *gellen*, to resound. β. All from the Teut. type **gellan-*, pt. t. **gall*; allied to Teut. type **galan-*, to sing, as seen in Icel. *gala*, to sing (pt. t. *göl*, pp. *galinn*), AS. *galan* (pt. t. *göl*), OHG. *galan*, to sing; see **Nightingale**. Der. *yell*, sb., Oth. i. 1, 75; also *stan-ick*, q. v.

YELLOW, of a bright golden colour. (E.) ME. *yellow*, Chaucer, C. T. 2168, 2172 (A 2166, 2170). Also spelt *zelu*, *zeoluh*, &c.; Stratmann. AS. *geola*, *geola* (acc. fern. *geolwe*), Grein, i. 497. +Du. *geel*; G. *gelb*, OHG. *gelo*. β. The Teut. type is **gelwōz*; Idg. type **ghelwōs*, Fick, iii. 103. Further allied to L. *helius*, light yellow; Russ. *zelenii*, green, Gk. *χλός*, young verdure of trees, *χλωρός*, green, Skt. *hari-*, green, yellow. Further allied to **Gall** (1). Der. *yellow-ness*; *yellow fever*, a malignant fever that often turns the skin yellow; *yellow-ish*, spelt *yellowyshe* in Palsgrave; *yellow-ick-ness*. Also *yellow-hammer*, q. v.; *yel-k*, *yel-k*.

YELLOW-HAMMER, **YELLOW-AMMER**, a song-bird, named from its yellow colour. (E.) In Ash's Dict., ed. 1775. Spelt *yellow-kamer*, Harrison, Desc. of England, bk. iii. ch. 2 (end). Beyond doubt, the *k* is an ignorant insertion, due to substitution of a known for an unknown word, irrespective of the sense. Yet the name is E., and very old. The former part of the word (*yellow*) is explained above; the latter part is the AS. *amere*. In a list of birds, we find: 'Scordellus, amere', Voc. 260, 27. Much older forms are AS. *amer*, 'Corpus gloss.', 1810; emer. Epinal gloss., 909. Cognate words occur both in Du. and G. +M.Du. *emmerich*, *emmerick*, 'a kind of merlin or a hawk'; Hexham; Low G. *geel-emerken*, a yellow-ammer; G. *gel-ammer*, *guld-ammer*, *yellow-ammer*, *gold-ammer*; also *emmerling*, a yellow-ammer; OHG. *amere*, an ammer.

YELP, to bark, bark shrilly. (E.) ME. *zelpen*, *zelpen*, only in the sense to boast, boast noisily; but it is the same word. 'I kepe not of armes for to yelp'; Chaucer, C. T. 2240 (A 2238). AS. *gilpan*, *gilpan*, *zylpan*, to boast, exult; orig. to talk noisily; Grein, i. 509. A strong verb; pt. *geulp*, pp. *gelpen*; whence *gilp*, *gilt*, *gelp*, *gylp*, boasting, arrogance, id. +Icel. *gjálpa*, to yelp; cf. *gjálfra*, to roar as the sea; MHG. *gelpen*. β. From a base *GELP*; to make a loud noise, allied to **Yell**. And cf. **Yap**. Der. *yelp*, sb.

YEO, a man of small estate, an officer of the royal household. (E.) ME. *yeman*, *yeman*, *yoman*; in Chaucer, C. T. 101, the Lansdowne MS. has *yoman*, whilst the rest have *yeman* or *yeman*. In Sir Amadas (pr. in Weber's *Med. Rom.* vol. iii.), l. 347, it is written *yoman*; but the usual spelling is *yeman*, as above, and as in Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, A. 534 (or 535). In Will. of Palerne, l. 3649, however, we have *yoman*, pl.; and *yoman*, *yoman*, sing., Cursor Mundi, 3077, 7822. I know not where to find an example earlier than the 13th century. β. The variation of the vowel in the ME. forms is curious, but we find other examples almost as remarkable; thus we find ME. *chisen*, to choose, from AS. *cēosan*, and mod. E. *choose*, answering to AS. *cēosan*, with the stress on *ō*, instead of *e*. So also AS. *gēr*, E. *year*, as compared with AS. *gairra*, E. *year*. And the AS. *scētan* gives both ME. *shēten* and mod. E. *shoot*. γ. The word does not appear in AS.; but it would (judging by the foregoing examples) take the form **gēan-nan*, regularly corresponding to OFrisic *gā-nan*, a villager; and, as the AS. *ēa* (OFr. *ā*) answers to G. *au*, the first syllable is cognate with G. *gau*, Goth. *gawi*. [The alleged AS. *gā* is incorrect. Kentish, Saxons in England, b. i. c. 3, treats of the *gā* or district, though he gives no reference to show where the word occurs; Leo (A. S. Glossar.) gives *gā*, a district, as in *Ohlgā*, *Noxgā*, but we cannot draw such an inference from these examples.] It will be observed that the AS. assumed form **gēan* would produce ME. *yē-*, whilst the form **gā* would produce *yō-*, as in *year*, *yore*. 8. And in fact, we find AS. *Sāðri-gēn*, i.e. Southern district, in the A. S. Chron. an. 836, 855; as well as other examples, for which see II. M. Chadwick's 'Studies in O. English', p. 147, in Trans. Camb. Phil. Soc. 1899, vol. iv. pt. 2. Cf. OFrisic *gā*, *gā* (nom. pl. *gāe*), a district, village; whence *gāman*, a village; *gāwō*, people of a village. Also Du. *gouw*, *gouw*, a province; M.Du. *gouw*, 'a hamlet where houses stand scattered, a country village, or a field; *goograwe* or *goograw*, a field-judge; *goy-liden* or *goy-nanen*, arbitrators, or men appointed to take up a business between man and man'; Hexham. Also Low G. *gōz*, *gōke*, a tract of country, *go-grāw*, a judge in one of the 4 districts of Bremen, Brem. Wörterbuch; Bavarian *gāu*, whence *gāumann*, a peasant. Cf. also G. *gau*, a province, OHG. *gawi*, *gawi*, Goth. *gawi*. Der. *yeoman-ry*, where *-ry* is used as a collective suffix; spelt *yomanry*, Dictes of the Philosophers, pr. by Caxton, fol. 43 b.

YERK, in Shak. Hen. V. iv. 7, 83; equivalent to **Jerk**, q. v.

YES, a word denoting affirmation. (E.) A much stronger form than *yea*, and often accompanied, in old authors, by an oath. ME.

jus, jis, P. Plowman, B. v. 125; '*jis*, be marie,' Will. of Palerne, 1567; '*jis*, bi crist,' id. 5149. AS. *gise, gese*; '*gise, lā gese*'=yes, O. yes; Ælfred, tr. of Boethius, b. ii. met. 6; cap. xvi. § 4. Probably contracted from *gēa swā*, yea, so; cf. AS. *nese*, a form of denial, for *ne swā*, not so.

YESTERDAY, the day last past. (E.) ME. *jistirdai*, Wyclif, John, iv. 52. AS. *geostro, giestra, gystra* (yester-), Grein, i. 501; and *dæg*, a day; commonly in the acc. *geostrian dæg*, yesterday. † Du. *gisteren, dag van gister*; G. *gester*; Goth. *gistra-dagis*, to-morrow. β. Cf. I. *hæster-nus*, adj. belonging to yesterday, where the syllable *hes-* is cognate with Icel. *gær*, Dan. *gaar*, Swed. *går*, L. *hari*, Gk. *χθής*, Skt. *hyas*, yesterday. The suffix *-ter-* is a comparative form, as in *in-ter-ior, ex-ter-ior*, &c. Brugmann, i. § 624, 923. Der. Similarly, *yester-night*.

YET, moreover, besides, hitherto, still, nevertheless. (E.) ME. *jit, yet, yet*, Chaucer, C. T. 565 (A 563). AS. *git, get, giet, gyt*; Grein, i. 511. † OFries. *ietā, etiā, itā, yet*; Mod. Fries. *jietle* (Rich-tolten); MllG. *ietzu, iezē*; whence G. *jetzt*, now. Origin obscure.

YEW, an evergreen tree. (E.) Spelt *yew* in Palgrave. ME. *rw*, Chaucer, C. T. 2925 (A 2923). AS. *iw*, to translate I. *iaxus*, Voc. 138. 14; spelt *inu*, 49. 38. † Icel. *yr*; G. *eibe*; OHG. *iwa*. β. The Teut. type is **iwa*, I., or *iwoz*, m. The Celtic type is **iwo-*, as in Orlsch. type W. *yw*, Corn. *hiuin*, Bret. *iuin*, yew (Stokes-Fick, p. 46). Of unknown origin. † Distinct from *ivy*.

YES, to hieonch. (E.) Prov. E. *yew* (Halliwell); spelt *yesh* in Palgrave. ME. *yesen, jesken, jozen*, Chaucer, C. T. 4149 (A 4161). **yzen, yezzen*, Singulo, Singulo; Prompt. Parv. p. 539. AS. *gescian*, to sob, sigh; Ælfred, tr. of Boethius, b. i. met. 1. c. 2. Cf. Olow G. *geskon*, to yawn (Gallée). Probably an extension from the Teut. base **gi-*, weak grade of **gei-*, base of *gi-nan*, to gape; just as I. *aiscere*, to yawn, gape, is extended from I. *hi-äre*. See **YAWN**, **HIATUS**.

YIELD, to resign, grant, produce, submit, give way. (E.) The orig. sense was 'to pay'. ME. *gelden, yelden, yeldin*; a strong verb; pt. *yald*, pp. *yolden*. Chaucer has *un-yolden*, C. T. 2644 (A 2642). In P. Plowman, B. xii. 193, we have both *yald* (strong) and *yelle* (weak), as forms of the pt. t. AS. *gieldan, geldan, gildan*, to pay, restore, give up; pt. t. *gield*, pl. *guldin*, pp. *gultin*, Grein, i. 508. † Du. *gelden*; Icel. *gilda*, pt. t. *gald*, pp. *guldin*; Dan. *gælde*; Swed. *gälla* (for **gälda*), to be of consequence, be worth; G. *gelten*, to be worth, pt. t. *galt*, pp. *geulten*; Goth. *-gildan*, only in the compounds **fra-gildan, -in-gildan*, to pay back. β. All from Teut. type **gieldan-*, to be worth, to pay for, repay. Allied to Orlsch. *gel*, a pledge; *gell-ain*, I promise, engage (Stokes-Fick, p. 123). Der. *yield*, sb., *yield-ing*, -ly; also *guld* or *gild*; but hardly *gult*.

YOKE, the frame of wood joining oxen for drawing, a similar frame for carrying pails, a mark of servitude, a pair. (E.) ME. *ȝok, yak*, Chaucer, C. T. 7980 (E 113). AS. *geoc, gōc, ioc*, a yoke; Grein, i. 497. † Du. *ȝok*; Icel. *ok*; Dan. *ang*; Swed. *ok*; Goth. *ȝok*; G. *joch*, OHG. *jok*. Teut. type **yokom*, n.; Idg. type **yugom*; Russ. *ig*; Lithuan. *jungas*; Gk. *ȝyros*; Skt. *yuga-*, a yoke, pair, couple. β. All from the Idg. type **yug-*, a yoke; I. *ȝok*; lit. 'that which joins.' From **yug-*, weak grade of **yug-* (Teut. YEUK), to join; see JoIn. Der. *yoke*, verb, Two Gent. i. 1. 40; *yoke-fellow*, companion, K. Lear, iii. 6. 39.

YOKEL, a country bumpkin. (E.) 'This was not done by a yokel'; Dickens, Oliver Twist, ch. 21. Lowl. Sc. *yochel*, a stupid, awkward person (E. D. D.); prov. E. *yokel*, the plough-boy who does the day's ploughing or *yoking*; W. Yks. (id.); from *yoke*, the time during which a ploughman and his team work at a stretch (id.). Cf. ME. *ȝok*, to attach a team to a cart, Barbour's Bruce, x. 215. Note *yokelat*, an old name (in Kent) for a little farm or manor; noticed by Sommer in his A. S. Dict., s. v. *Ioel*.

YOLK, YELK, the yellow part of an egg. (E.) Spelt *yelke* in Palgrave. ME. *ȝolke*, Morte Arthur, 3283; *ȝelke*, Prompt. Parv. p. 537. AS. *geolca, gielca*, the yolk; Grein, i. 497. Lit. 'the yellow part.' AS. *geolu*, yellow; see **YELLOW**.

YON, at a distance. (E.) Properly an adj., as in prov. E., in which such phrases as 'yon house' and 'yon field' are common. Common in Shaks. Mils. Nat. Dr. iii. 2. 188, &c. ME. *ȝon*, P. Plowman, C. xxi. 149 (also *ȝon*, and even *ȝond, ȝeond*, see the footnote). AS. *geon*, yon; '*tō geoure byrig*'=to yon city; Ælfred, tr. of Gregory's Past. Care, ed. Sweet, p. 443, l. 25; where *geon-re* is the dat. fem. † Icel. *enn*, the (orig. that), used as the def. art., and often miswritten *hin*; see Vigfusson's remarks on *hin*; Goth. *jains*, yon, that; G. *jeuer*, MllG. *gen*, yon, that. β. The Teut. types appear to be **yainaz*, **yainaz*; which render difficult a relation to Skt. *yas*, who, that; cf. Brugmann, i. § 308. Der. *yond*, adv., Temp. i. 2. 409 (also incorrectly used instead of *yon*, Temp. ii. 2. 20),

from AS. *geond*, adv., but often used as a prep., Grein, i. 497; cf. Goth. *jaind*, adv., there, John, xi. 8. Hence *be-yond*, q. v. Also *youd-er* (not in AS.), ME. *yonder*, adv., Chaucer, C. T. 5438 (B 1018); cf. Goth. *jaindrē*, adv., yonder, there, Luke, xi. 37.

YORE, in old time, long ago. (E.) ME. *ȝore, yore*, Chaucer, C. T. 4594 (B 174). AS. *geira*, formerly with the usual change from *ā* to long *o*, as in *stān > stone*; Grein, i. 496. Orig. *geira*, gen. pl. of *gear*, a year, so that the sense was 'of years', i. e. in years past; the gen. case being often used to express the time when, as in *deges*=by day, &c. See **YEAR**.

YOU, pl. of second pers. pronoun; see **Ye**. Der. *you-r*, q. v.

YOUNG, not long born, new to life. (E.) ME. *ȝong, young*, *yung*. In Chaucer, C. T. 79, we have the indef. form *yong* (misprinted *yonge* in Tyrwhitt); whilst in l. 7 we have the def. form *yonge* (disyllabic). AS. *geung, giung, iung* (and even *geng, ging*), young; Grein, i. 499. † Du. *jung*; Icel. *ungr, jungr*; Dan. and Swed. *ung*; G. *jung*; OHG. *junc*; Goth. *juggs* (written for *jungs*). β. All from a Teut. type **yungon*, a contracted form of **yungwgon*, answering to the cognate Orlsch. *ōne*, W. *leunne*, young, and to the I. form *iunuenas*, an extension (with Idg. suffix *-kos*) from *iunen-i*, young.

γ. The base **yunen-*, young, occurs in L. *iunenis*, young, Skt. *yuvan*, young, Russ. *iunni*, young, Lithuan. *jaunas*, young. The lit. sense is perhaps 'protected,' from **VEU-* to guard; cf. Skt. *yu*, to keep back, L. *iunare*, to aid, help; Fick, i. 732. Brugmann, i. § 280. Der. *young*, sb.; *young-ish*; *young-ling*, Spenser, F. Q. i. to 57, Mll. *youngling*, Wyclif, Mark, xvi. 5, with double dimin. suffix *-ling*; *young-star*, as to which see **SPINSTER**. Also *younger*, Spenser, F. Q. iv. i. 11, and in G. Douglas, tr. of Virgil, bk. viii. l. 11; borrowed from Dan. *juncker*, also written *junkeer*, compounded of *jung*, young, and *heer*, a lord, sir, gentleman; Hexham has Mll. *junck-heer* or *juncker*, 'a young gentleman or a juncker' (sic). Also *yon-th*, q. v.

YOUR, possess. pron. of 2nd person. (E.) Properly the possess. pron. of the 2nd person plural, but commonly used instead of *thy*, which was considered too familiar, and has almost passed out of use in speech. ME. *ȝour, your*, Chaucer, C. T. 225; (A 2249). Orig. the gen. pl. of the 2nd pers. pronoun; I am heart of you, all. P. Plowman, C. xxii. 473; where *aller*=AS. *ealra*, gen. pl. of *eall*, all. AS. *eower*, your; orig. gen. of *ge*, ye; see **Ye**. Der. *your-s*, ME. *yours*, Chaucer, C. T. 13204 (B 1464), from AS. *eoweres*, gen. sing. masc. and neut. of *eower*, poss. pronoun; Grein, i. 263. Also *yourself* (see **SELF**).

YOUTH, early life. (E.) ME. *youth*, Chaucer, C. T. 463 (A 461); older forms *yuwere*, Ancien Rituel, p. 156, l. 22; *ȝuȝe*, Layamon, 6566; *ȝeȝeȝe*, id. 19837. AS. *geugōd, giugōd*, youth, Grein, i. 502. [The middle *g* first turned to *w* or *o*, and then disappeared.] † OSax. *jugub*; Du. *jugend*; G. *jugend*, OHG. *jugund*; we also find OHG. *jungelid*. Cf. Goth. *jund*, youth. β. The AS. *geugōd* stands for **geugōd* < **geugōmōd*, Teut. type **yugundiz*, for **yugunbiz*, f.; from Idg. base **yugwen-i-*, which is from **yugen-*, young; see **YUG**. Cf. I. *iunenis*, Skt. *yuvān*, youth. We also find a later ME. form *jungthe*, youth, Prompt. Parv. p. 539, *jongthe*, Wyclif, Mark, x. 20. Der. *youth-ful*, -ly, *youth-fulness*.

YOWL; a variant of **Yawl** (2); q. v.

YUCCA, a genus of American liliaceous plants. (Span.—Caribbean). 'They have also another kynde of rootes, which they call *Yucca*;' R. Eden, First Three E. Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 67; where they refers to the people of Hayti. Spelt *yuca*, tr. of Acosta, bk. iv. c. 17.—Span. *yucca*, yucca. From the old (Caribbean) language as spoken in Hayti. See Notes on E. Etym., p. 346.

YULE, Christmas. (E.) '*Y-hatch*, Christmas batch; *yu-black* or *yule-black*, Christmas block; *yu-gams* or *yule-gams*, Christmas games;' Kay's Gloss. of N. Country Words. Here *yu* is short for *yule*. ME. *ȝole*; 'the feste of *ȝole*', Kob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 65, l. 6; whence *ȝole-stok*, a yule-stock or yule-log, Voc. 657. 6. AS. *iula, geola*. Spelt *iula*, Grein, i. 148. Spelt *geola* in the following: 'Se monað is nemned on Leden Decembris, and on ðre geðeode se ærra *geola*, forðan þa mōnðas twegen syndon nemde ænum naman, oðer se ærra *geola*, oðer se æftera, forðan ðe hyra oðer ganeð beforan ðæra [*rend* ðæra] sunnan ærþon þe heo cyrre lig to ðæs dreges lence, oðer æfter, i. e. This month is named December in Latin, and in our tongue the former Yule, because two months are named with one name; one is the former Yule, the other the after Yule, because one of them comes before the sun, viz. before it turns itself about [at the winter solstice] to the lengthening of day, whilst the other [January] comes after;' MS. Cotton, Tib. B. 1, quoted in Hickes, Thesaurus, i. 212. Beda, De Temporibus Ratione, cap. 13, has the same account (but in Latin), and calls the Yule-months *Menses Giuli*; i. e. he Latinises Yule as *Giulus*. Spelt *geol*,

gehol, **gehel**, Laws of Ælfred, § 5, and § 43; in Thorpe, Ancient Laws, i. 64, note 54; i. 92, note 4; **gehol**, tr. of Beda, bk. iv. c. 19. The AS. form appears to represent a Teut. type **geh-al-oz*, or **geh-loz*, m. + Icel. *jöl*; Dan. *juul*; Swed. *jul*. We may also note that, in a fragment of a Gothic calendar (pr. in Massmann's *Ulfilas*, p. 590), November appears to be called *fruma Juleis*, which seems to mean 'the first Yule'; a name not necessarily inconsistent with the AS. use, since November may once have also been reckoned as a Yule-month. This Goth. form answers to Icel. *jöl*, December. ¶ Origin unknown; for guesses, see Uhlenbeck, Goth. Diet. The usual attempt to connect this word with *Y. wheel*, AS. *hwōl*, Icel. *hjul*, with the far-fetched explanation that the sun turns at the winter solstice, cannot be admitted, since an initial *h* or *hw* makes all the difference. Besides *Yule* did not denote the shortest day, but a season. Brugmann, i. § 681. Der. *jolly*.

YWIS, certainly. (F.) In Spenser, F. Q. ii. r. 19. ME. *ywis*, Chaucer, C. T. 3277; *ywis*, Ancien Kivle, p. 270, l. 11. AS. *gewis*, adj., certain, *gewislice*, adv., certainly, Grein, i. 483. The adj. came to be used adverbially. + Du. *gewis*, adj. and adv., certain, certainly; Icel. *wis*, certain; Dan. *vis*, certain; *wist*, certainly; Swed. *riss*, certain; *wisst*, certainly; G. *gewis*, certainly. β. The *ge-* is a mere prefix; see *Y-*. The adj. answers to a Teut. type **wisoz*, Iug. type **wid-tos*, an old pp. signifying 'known', hence 'sure'; from **wid*, weak grade of **WEIL*, to know. See *Wit*, verb. Cf. Goth. *weisk*, I knew. Brugmann, i. § 794 e. ¶ It is particularly to be noted that the commonest form in MSS. is *ywis*, in which the prefix (like most other prefixes) is frequently written *apart* from the rest of the word, and not unfrequently the *i* is represented by a capital letter, so that it appears as *I wis*. Hence, by an extraordinary error, the *I* has often been mistaken for the 1st pers. pron., and the verb *wis*, to know, has been thus created, and is given in many dictionaries! But it is a pure fiction, and the more remarkable because there actually exists a ME. causal verb *wissen*, or *wissen*, but it means to teach, show, instruct. We should distinguish between the ME. words *wit*, *wot*, *wiste*, *wis*, *I wisse*, and *i-wis*.

Z

ZAMINDAR, ZEMINDAR, a land-holder, occupant of land. (Hind.-Pers.) Spelt *zemindar* in 1778 (Yule). Hind. *zamindār*, vernacularly *jāmīndār*, corruptly *zemindār*, an occupant of land, a land-holder; Wilson, Ind. Terms, p. 562. = Pers. *zamin*, earth, land, soil; *dār*, holding, possessing, Rich. Dict. pp. 782, 646. Here Pers. *zamin* is allied to *h. humus*, ground; and Pers. *dār* to Skt. *dhr̥*, to hold; see *Homage and Firm*.

ZANANA, ZENANA, female apartments. (Hind.-Pers.) Spelt *zanana* in 1761 (Yule). Hindustani *zanūna*, vernacularly *janāna*, incorrectly *zenana*, the female apartments; sometimes, the females of a family. = Pers. *zanin*, women; pl. of *zan*, a woman. Allied to Gk. *zanē*, a woman, and E. *queen*. H. H. Wilson, Gloss. of Indian Terms, p. 564; Rich. Dict. p. 783; H. Horn, § 668.

ZANY, a buffoon, a mimic. (Ital.-Gk.-Heb.) In L. L. L. v. 2. 465; and in Beaumont and Fletcher, Cupid's Revenge, ii. 6 (Bacha). = Ital. *Zane*, 'the name of Iohn, also a silly Iohn, a gull, a noddie; used also for a simple vice, clown, fool, or simple fellow in a plaic'; Florio. Mod. Ital. *Zanni*; cf. OF. *zani* (Godefroy). *Zane* and *Zanni* are familiar forms of Giovanni, John. = Gk. *zōnnyos*; John, i. 6. = Heb. *zōkhamin*, i. e. the Lord graciously gave. = Heb. *zō*, the Lord; and *khānu*, to show mercy. Der. *zany*, verb, Beaumont and Fletcher, Qu. of Corinth, i. 2 (Crates).

ZARIBA, ZAREBA, ZEREBBA, a temporary camp, fenced round with bushes, &c. (Arab.) Chiefly used in the Soudan. = Arab. *zaribah* (Z), 'a fold, a pen; an enclosure for cattle; den, or haunt of wild beasts; lurking-place of a hunter'; Rich. Dict. p. 775.

ZBAL, fervour, ardour. (F.-L.-Gk.) Spelt *zale* in Palsgrave; *zele* in Caxton, Godefroy of Bologna, prol. p. 2, l. 8. = MF. *zele*, 'zeal', Cort. Mod. F. *zèle*. = L. *zelum*, acc. of *zelus*, zeal. = Gk. *zēlos*, zeal, ardour. Doric *zēlos*; Iug. type *zēlos*; perhaps from *zē*, to drive, as in Skt. *zē-ir*, a driver (Bretzoldt). Der. *zeal-ous*, L. L. L. v. 2. 116; *zeal-ous-ly*. Also *zeal-of*, Selden's Table-Talk, s. v. *Zealor*, from MF. *zelote*, 'jealous, or zealous', Cot., from L. *zelōtis*, Gk. *zēlōtis*. And see *zealous*.

ZEBRA, a striped animal of the horse kind. (Port.-W. African.) Added by Todd to Johnson. Described in Purchas's Pilgrimage (1617), bk. vi. ch. i. § 2. = Port. *zebra*. (Also Span. *zebra*, *zebra*.) The animal is a native of S. Africa, and the name originated in Congo; see N. and Q. 9 S. v. 480. According to Littré, it is Ethiopian; he

cites: 'Pecora, congensibus zebra, dicta,' Ludolph, Histor. Ethiop. i. 40. But Littré is mistaken as to the true source.

ZEBU, the humped domestic ox of India. (F.-Thibet.) See *Zebu* in Yule. = F. *zebu*, a name taken by Buffon from the exhibitors of such a beast at a French fair. A perversion of *zobo*, a name for a male hybrid between a yak-bull and a hill-cow (Yule). = Thibet. *mdzofo*, the male of *mdzo*, a mongrel breed of a yak-bull and a common cow; the female mongrel is called *mdzo-mo*.

ZECCHINO, a gold coin of Venice. (Ital.-Arab.) The pl. *zecchini* occurs in Sandys, Travels (1632), p. 3. = Ital. *zecchino*, a sequin. = Ital. *secca*, a mint (Florio). = Arab. *sikka* (S), pron. *sikkah*, a die for coins. Doublet, *sequin*.

ZED, the name of the letter Z. (F.-L.-Gk.) In Shak. K. Lear, ii. 2. 69. = F. *zèle*. = L. *zēla*. = Gk. *zēra*. Doublet, *izzard*, q. v.

ZEDOARY, an East-Indian root resembling ginger. (F.-Low L.-Pers.) 'Zedoary, a spicy root, very like ginger, but of a sweeter scent, and nothing near so biting; it is a hot and dry plant, growing in the woods of Malabar in the E. Indies'; Phillips, ed. 1706. Spelt *zedoari*, Hakluyt, Voy. vol. ii. pt. 1. 277; col. 1. [1st old F., the name was corrupted to *citoad*, *citoual*, *citouari* (Roquefort); whence the ME. *esteuile*, Chaucer, C. T. 13691 (B 1951), on which see my note.] = MF. *zedoaire*, 'an East-Indian root which resembleth ginger'; Cot.-Low L. *zedoaria*. = Pers. *zadwār*, *zidwār*, *zedoary*; Rich. Dict. p. 771; or *jadwār*, *zedoary*, id. p. 794. The initial letter is sometimes the 13th, sometimes the 14th letter of the Pers. alphabet; see Palmer, Pers. Diet., col. 314.

ZEMSTVO, a local elective assembly. (Russ.) Russ. *zemstvo*, collective sb., the county-courts (Kieff).

ZENITH, the point of the heavens directly overhead. (F.-Span.-Arab.) ME. *zenith*, Chaucer, On the Astrolabe, l. 18. 4. = OF. *ceuth* (Littré); mod. F. *zénith*. = Span. *zenit*, formerly written *zenith*, as in Minshew's Span. Dict. = Arab. *zanit*, a way, road, path, tract, quarter; whence *samt-ur-ras*, the zenith, vertical point of the heavens, also *as-samt*, an azimuth; Rich. Dict. p. 848. *Samt* was pronounced *sent*, of which Span. *zenith* or *zenit* is a corruption; in the sense of zenith, it is an abbreviation for *samt-ur-ras* or *sent-er-ras*, lit. the way overhead, from *ras*, the head, Rich. Dict. p. 715. The word *azimuth*, q. v., is from the same source. See Devic, Suppl. to Littré.

ZEPHYR, a soft gentle breeze. (F.-L.-Gk.) In Shak. Cymb. iv. 2. 172. Chaucer has the form *Zephyrus*, directly from the Latin, C. T. 5. = MF. *zephyre*, 'the west wind', Cot.; F. *zéphyr*. = L. *zephyrum*, acc. of *zephyrus*, the west wind. = Gk. *zēphros*, the west wind.

ZERO, a cipher, nothing, denoted by o. (F. Ital.-Low L.-Arab.) A late word, added by Todd to Johnson. = MF. *zero*, 'a cypher in arithmetic, a thing that stands for nothing'; Cot.; F. *zéro*. = Ital. *zero*, 'a figure of nought in arithmetic'; Florio. A contracted form of *zefiro* or *zefiro*, parallel form to *zifra*, 'a cifre', i. e. cipher; Florio. = Low L. *zephyrum* (Devic). = Arab. *sifr* (with initial *sd*), a cipher; Rich. Dict. p. 937. See *Cipher*. See Devic, Suppl. to Littré; he explains that the old Latin treatises on arithmetic wrote *zephyrum* for Arab. *sifr*, which became, in Italian, *zefiro*, and (by contraction) *zero*. Doublet, *cipher*.

ZEST, something that gives a relish or a flavour. (F.-L.-Gk.) In Skinner's Dict., ed. 1671. Phillips explains *zest* as a chip of orange or lemon-peel, used for flavouring drinks. = MF. *zest*, 'the thick skinnie or filme wherby the kernell of a wallnut is divided'; Cot. Mod. F. *zeste*, a piece of the skin of a citron or lemon, whence *zester*, 'to cut up lemon rind'; Hamilton. The E. sense is due to the use of lemon or citron-peel for flavouring. = L. *schistos* (*schistos*), cleft, divided, used by Pliny [bk. xix. c. 6]; according to Dietz, who notes that *l. schedula* became, similarly, F. *schèle*; there must have been a transference of sense from 'divided' to 'division'. = Gk. *σχίστος*, divided. = Gk. *σχι* (schi), to cleave. See *Schism*. (Very doubtful; but no other solution has been proposed.)

ZIGZAG, having short, sharp turns. (F.-G.) In Pope, Dunciad, l. 124. = F. *zigzag*. = G. *zickzack*, a zigzag; whence *zickzack*, *zigzag*, to tack, in sailing. [We also find Swed. *sickzack*, *zigzag* (Wiedgren, 1788).] Reduplicated from *zucke*, a tooth, with reference to *zucken-werk*, notched work; so that *zickzack* means 'in an indented manner'. Cf. Ffries. *takken*, to notch (whence *tack*, in sailing).

Zaok. Der. *zigzag*-ery, Sterne, Tristram Shandy, bk. iii. c. 3.

ZINC, a whitish metal. (G.) In Locke, Elements of Nat. Philosophy, c. 8 (R.). = G. *zink*, zinc; whence also F. *zinc*, &c. Origin uncertain; see Schade. The name der *Zink* occurs in Paracelsus (died 1541); see Weigand.

ZIRCON, the name of a mineral. (Arab.-Pers.) The F. form is *jargon*. *Zircon* represents the Arab. *zargūn*, not a true Arab. word, but from Pers. *zargūn*, of the colour of gold; Rich. Dict. p. 774. = Pers. *zar*, gold (allied to Skt. *havi*, yellow, and E. *yellow*); and *gūn*, colour; id. pp. 771, 1247. See Devic.

ZITHER, a cittern, kind of guitar. (G.—L.—Gk.) A modern form; from G. *zither*.—L. *cithara*.—Gk. *κίθάρα*, a kind of lyre. See **Cithern**, **Cittern**, **Guitar**, **Kit** (2).

ZODIAC, an imaginary belt in the heavens, containing the twelve constellations called *signs*. (F.—L.—Gk.) ME. *zodiac*, *zodiak*, Chaucer, On the Astrolabe, prol. 70.—F. *zodiaque*, 'the zodiac,' Cot.—L. *zōdiacus*.—Gk. *ζωδιακός*, adj., of or belonging to animals, whence *ὁ ζωδιακός*, the zodiac circle; so called from containing the twelve constellations represented by animals.—Gk. *ζῷον*, a small animal; dimin. of *ζῷον*, a living creature, an animal. β. Gk. *ζῷον* is from *ζῶν*, adj. living; allied to *ζῷη*, life, and *ζῆν*, *ζῆν* (Ionic *ζῶν*), to live. Allied to Zend *ji*, to live; from √GWEI, to live. See **Vivatus**. Brugmann, ii. § 488. Der. *zodiac-al*, adj.

ZONE, a belt, one of the great belts into which the earth is divided. (F.—L.—Gk.) In Hamlet, v. 1. 305. 'Their zone is milde;' Higgins, Mirror for Mag., Fulgentius, st. 4.—F. *zone*, 'a girdle, zone;' Cot.—L. *zōna*, a girdle, belt, zone.—Gk. *ζώνη*, a girdle. Put for **ζώνη*.—(Gk. *ζώνη* (= **ζων-νυα*), I gird.—√VOS, to gird; whence also Lithuan. *jūsta*, a girdle, *jūsti*, to gird (Nesselmann). Brugmann, i. § 167. Der. *zon-eal*.

ZOOLOGY, the natural history of animals. (Gk.) See Pennant's

British *Zoology*, London, 1766. Coined from Gk. *ζῷο-*, for *ζῷον*, a living creature; and *-λογία*, allied to *λόγος*, a discourse, from *λέγειν*, to speak. See **Zodiac** and **Logic**. Der. *zoologi-s-al*, *zoolog-ist*. ¶ Pronounced *zo-o-*, the *o's* being separate.

ZOOPHYTE, an animal plant, a term now applied to corals, &c. (F.—Gk.) In Johnson's Dict.—F. *zoophyte*, pl. *zoophytes*, 'such things as be partly plants, and partly living creatures, as sponges, &c.;' Cot.—Gk. *ζῳοφυτον*, a living being; an animal-plant, the lowest of the animal tribe, Aristotle, Hist. Anim. xviii. 1. 6.—Gk. *ζῷο-*, for *ζῶν*, living; and *φυτὸν*, a plant, that which has grown, from *φύειν*, to produce, also to grow, from √BHEU, to grow, exist, be. See **Zodiac** and **Be**.

ZOUAVE, one of a body of soldiers in the French service, orig. Arabs, but now Frenchmen in Arab. dress. (F.—N. African.) Modern; since the conquest of Algeria by the French in 1830; Haydn, Dict. of Dates.—F. *Zouave*.—N. African *Zuawa*, a tribe of Kabyles living among the Jurjara mountains in Algeria (Mahn, Littre).

ZYMOTIC, a term applied to diseases, in which a poison works through the body like a ferment. (Gk.) Modern.—Gk. *ζυμωτικός*, causing to ferment.—Gk. *ζύμωσις*, I leaven, cause to ferment.—Gk. *ζύμη*, leaven. Allied to L. *īās*, broth; see **Juice**.

APPENDIX

I. LIST OF PREFIXES

The following is a list of the principal Prefixes in English, showing their origin. It is not quite exhaustive, but contains all of any consequence. For further information, see the etymologies of *adown*, &c., in the Dictionary.

A- (1); in a-down, a-kin, a-new, a-thirst. (E.) See **Of-** (below).
A- (2); in a-back, a-baft, a-bed, a-blaze, a-board, a-bout, a-bove, a-broach, a-broad, a-cross, a-drift, a-far, a-float, a-foot, a-fore, a-gape, a-ground, a-head, a-jar, a-kimbo, a-like, a-live, a-loof, a-main, a-mid, a-miss, a-mong, a-round, a-skew, a-slant, a-sleep, a-slope, a-stern, a-stir, a-thwait, a-way, a-work, now-a-days; &c. (E.) See **On-** (below).

A- (3); in a-long. (E.) See **An-** (5).
A- (4); in a-bide (1), a-bide (2), a-ghost, a-go, a-light, a-maze, a-rise, a-rouse, a-wake, a-waken. (E.) AS. *ā-*, intensive prefix to verbs. See note on **Arise**. And see **Ad-** (3), **At-** (3).

A- (5); in a-bandon, a-base, a-bate, a-bet, a-beyance, a-bridge, a-butt, a-cliche, a-mass, a-merce, a-mort, a-mount, a-vail, a-valanche, a-venge, a-venue, a-ver, a-vouch, a-vow (1), a-vow (2), a-wait. (F.-L.) F. *ā-*, *ā-*; from L. *ad*. See **Ad-**. No also L. *a-* for *ad* before *gn*, as in a-gnate; or before *sc*, *sp*, *st*; as in a-scent, a-spect, a-stringent.

A- (6); in a-vert, a-vocation. (L.) See **Ab-** (1).
A- (7); in a-lash, a-mend, a-void. (F.-L.) See **Ex-** (1).
A- (8); in a-las. (F.-L.) OF. *a-*, interj.; from L. *ah!* interj. Cf. **a-lack**.

A- (9); in a-byss, a-cataclyse, a-cephalous, a-chromatic, a-damant, a-gnostic, a-maranth, a-methyst, a-mucsty, a-neroid, a-orist, a-pathy, a-peysia, a-ptyeryx, a-sbestos, a-sphyxia, a-sylum, a-symptote, a-taxy, a-theism, a-tom, a-tomy, a-trophy, a-zote. (Gk.) See **An-** (3).

A- (10); in a-do. (E.) For *at do*.
A- (11); in a-ware. (E.) ME. *i-*, *y-*, prefix; AS. *ge-*. See **At-** (2), **Y-**.

A- (12); in a-piece, a-piece. (E.) For *a pair*, *a piece*; *a for an*, indef. article. See **An-** (6).

A- (13); in a-vast. (Du. or Span.) Du. *hou vast*, hold fast; or Span. *a-basto*. (Doubtful.)

A- (14); in a-ricot. (Arab.) Arab. *al*, the; def. article. See **Al-** (4).

A- (15); in a-colyte. (Gk.) Gk. *δ-*, with; cf. Skt. *sa-*, together with.

A- (16); in a-fraid. (F.-L.) For *afraid*; see **At-** (4), **Ex-** (1).

Ab- (1); in ab-dicate, ab-duce, ab-erration, ab-hor, ab-ject, ab-jure, ab-lative, ab-lution, ab-negate, ab-normal, ab-olish (?), ab-ominate, ab-originis, ab-ortion, ab-ound, ab-rude, ab-rogate, ab-rupt, ab-scind, ab-solute, ab-solve, ab-sorb, ab-surd, ab-undance, ab-use. (L.; or F.-L.) L. *ab*, from orig. form *ap*, for which see **Apertion**, p. 25; lengthened to *abs* in *abs-cond*, &c.; cf. Gk. *ἀ-* + E. *of*; Gk. *ἀπ-*; Skt. *apa*, away from. This prefix also appears as *a-* (6), *adv-*, *av-*, *v-*; as in a-vert, a-vocation, adv-ance, av-aunt, v-guard.

Ab- (2); in ab-breviate. (L.) Used for L. *ad*; see **Ad-**.
Abs-; in abs-cess, abs-cond, abs-ent, abs-tain, abs-tentious, abs-tention, abs-tract, abs-truse. (L.; or F.-L.) L. *abs-* (F. *abs-*), extended form of *ab-*; see **Ab-** (1).

Ac- (1); in ac-cede, ac-celerate, &c. (L.; or F.-L.) The form assumed by L. *ad* before the following *c*; see **Ad-**. So also before *gu-*; as in ac-quaint, ac-quiesce, ac-quire, ac-quit.

Ac- (2); in ac-knowledge. (E.) ME. *a-*; from AS. *an*. Used in place of **A-** (2).

Ac- (3); in ac-cursed. (E.) For ME. *a-*; AS. *ā-*; used in place of **A-** (4).

Ad-; in ad-age, ad-agio, ad-apt, &c. (L.; or F.-L.) L. *ad*, to, at, for. +Goth. *at*; AS. *æt*; E. *at*. This prefix appears also as

a- (5), *ab-* (2), *ac-* (1), *af-* (1), *ag-*, *al-* (2), *an-* (1), *ap-* (1), *ar-* (1), *as-* (1), *at-* (1); as in a-bandon, ab-breviate, ac-cede, al-fix, ag-gress, al-lude, an-nex, ap-pend, ar-rogate, as-sign, at-tract.

Adv-; in adv-ance, adv-antage. For *av-*; F. *av-* from L. *ab*; see **Ab-** (1).

Al- (1); in al-fable, al-fect, al-fect, al-fiance, &c. The form taken by L. *ad* before *f*; see **Ad-**. So also *af-* for ME. *a-* (F. *a-* < L. *ad*); as in al-fair.

Al- (2); in al-ford. (E.) ME. *a-*; for *i-*, *y-*, from AS. *ge-*. See **A-** (11) and **Y-**.

Al- (3); in al-fright. (E.) ME. *a-*; from AS. *ā-*; see **A-** (4).
Al- (4); in al-fray. (F.-L.) OF. *ef-*; from L. *ex*; see **Ex-** (1).

Al- (5); in al-fair. See **Al-** (1) above.

After-; in after-math, after-most, after-ward. (E.) ME. *after*; AS. *after*. See **After**, p. 9.

Ag-; in ag-glomerate, ag-glutinate, ag-grandise, &c. (L.; or F.-L.) The form taken by L. *ad* before *g*; see **Ad-**.

Al- (1); in al-mighty, al-most, al-one, &c. (E.) For *all*; see **All**, p. 14.

Al- (2); in al-lege, al-leviate, &c. (L.; or F.-L.) The form taken by L. *ad* before *l*; see **Ad-**. So also *al-* for ME. *a-* (F. *a-* < L. *ad*); as in al-legiance.

Al- (3); in al-ligator. (Span.-L.) Span. *el*, def. art. = L. *ille*, he.

Al- (4); in al-battoss, al-cayde, al-chemy, al-cohol, al-curan, al-cove, al-embic, al-ghra, al-guazil, al-kali. (Arab.) Arab. *al*, def. art. This also appears as *a-*, *ar-*, *av-*, *el-*, *l-*. E. *a-* = a-ricot, artichoke, as-sagari, el-ixir, l-ute. See **L-** (2).

Al- (5); in al-legiance; see **Al-** (2).

Am- (1); in am-bush. (F.-L.) F. *em-* = L. *im-*, for *in*, prep.; see **In-** (2). Cf. am-buscade.

Am- (2); in am-brosia. (Gk.) See **An-** (2).

Amb-; in amb-assador. Of Celtic origin; see **Ambassador**, p. 17. And see **Ambi-** below, and **Emb-**.

Ambi-, **Amb-**; in ambi-dextrous, amb-ient, amb-iguous, amb-ition. (L.; or F.-L.) L. *ambi-*, on both sides, around. +Gk. *ἀμφι*. See below.

Amphi-. (Gk.) Gk. *ἀμφι*, on both sides, around. +L. *ambi*; see **Ambi-**.

An- (1); for L. *ad* before *n*; see **Ad-**.

An- (2), **A-** (9), negative prefix; in an-aemia, an-aesthetic, an-archy, &c. (Gk.) Gk. *ἀ-*, *δ-*, neg. prefix. Hence *an-* in an-brosia; *a-* in a-byss + L. *in*, E. *un-*; see **In-** (3), **Un-** (1), **A-** (9).

An- (3); see **An-**.

An- (4); in an-oint. (F.-L.) For F. *en-* = L. *in*, prep.; see **In-** (2). It appears as *an-* in an-oy.

An- (5); in an-swer. (F.) AS. *and*, in reply to, opposite to. +Goth. *and*; Du. *ent*; G. *ent*; Gk. *ἀντι*. Shortened to *a-* in a-long; allied to *un-* in verbs. See **A-** (3), **Anti-**, **Un-** (2).

An- (6); in an-other. (E.) E. *an*; AS. *an*. The indef. article. See **A-** (12).

An- (7); in an-ent, an-on, an-vil. (E.) ME. *an*; for AS. *on*, prep. See **On-**, **A-** (3), **An-**.

An- (8); in an-cutor. (F.-L.) See **Ante-**.

Ana-, **An-** (3); in ana-baptist, ana-chronism, &c.; an-enrysm. (Gk.) Gk. *ἀνά*, upon, on, up. +AS. *on*, Goth. *ana*. See **On-**.

Ant-; in anti-ent. (F.-L.) See **Ante-**.

Ann- (1); in ann-cal. (E.) See **Annuel**, p. 22.

Ann- (2); in ann-oy; OF. *an-*, F. *en*; see **An-** (4).

Ant-; in anti-agonist, anti-arctic. (Gk.) See **Anti-**.

Ante-. (L.) L. *ante*, before. Also *anti-*, *anti-*, *anci-*, *an-*; as in anti-cipate, anti-enior, anti-ler (cf. antique, antic); anti-ent, an-cestor.

Anth-; in anth-em. (Gk.) See below.

Ex- (3); in ex-cise. (Du.-F.-L.) Du. *ak-*; for F. *ac-*; from L. *ac-*, for *ad*. See **Ad-**.
Exo-, without. (Gk.) Gk. *ἐξω*, outside, without; adv. from *ἐξ*, out; see **Ex-** (2).

Extra-, beyond. (L.) A comparative abl. form, from L. *ex*, out; see **Ex-** (1). Cf. *exter-* in *exter-iur*, *exter-nal*. It appears also as *stra-* in *stra-nge*; cf. *extra-neg*.

For- (1), in place of. (E.) E. *for*, prep.; in *for-as-much*, *for-ever*, which might just as well be written as separate words instead of compounds. Allied to **Para-** (1), **Per-**, **Pro-**.

For- (2); in for-give. (E.) AS. *for-*, intensive prefix. + Icel. *for-*, Dan. *for-*, Swed. *för-*, Du. G. *ver-*, Goth. *fra-*, Skt. *para-*. See p. 221. See **Foro-** (2).

For- (3); in for-feit. (F.-L.) F. *for-*, prefix. = L. *foris*, outside, out of doors. Also in *for-close*, sometimes spelt *fore-close*; and see *fore-judge* (2).

For- (4); in for-ward. AS. *fore-weard*; see below.

Fore- (1), before. (E.) AS. *fore*, for, before, prep.; *fore*, adv. Allied to **For-** (1).

Fore- (2); in fore-go. (E.) A bad spelling of *for-go*; see **For-** (2).

Forth-. (E.) Only in *forth-coming*, *forth-with*. AS. *forþ*, forth, + Gk. *πρός*, Skt. *prati*, to-wards; L. *pro-*; see **For-** (1).

Fro-; in fro-ward. (Scand.) Icel. *frá*, from. See p. 227.

Gain-, against. (Scand.) Icel. *gegn*, against. Fx.: *gain-say*.

Hemi-, half. (Gk.) Gk. *ἡμι-*, half, + L. *semi-*, half; see **Semi-**. Shortened to *me-* in *me-grim*.

Hetero-, other. (Gk.) Gk. *ἕτερο-*, other.

Holo-, entire. (Gk.) Gk. *ὅλος*, entire.

Homo-, same. (Gk.) Gk. *ὁμός*, same; cognate with E. *same*. Lengthened to *homæo-*, Gk. *ὁμοιος*, like, in *homæo-pathy* (*homæopathy*).

Hyper-, above, beyond. (Gk.) Gk. *ὑπέρ*, above; see **Super-**. Cf. **Over-**.

Hypo-, **Hyph-**, **Hyp-**. (Gk.) Gk. *ὑπό*, under, + L. *sub*, under; see **Sub-**. Hence *hyph-en* in *hyph-en*; *hyp-* in *hyp-allage*.

I-; in i-gnable, i-gnominy, i-gnore. L. *i-*, for *in-*, not, before *gn*; see **In-** (3).

Il- (1); in il-lapse, il-lation, il-lision, il-lude, &c.; see **In-** (2).

Il- (2); in il-legal; see **In-** (3).

Im- (1); in im-brue, im-mure, im-pair. (F.-L.) Here *im-* is for *em-*, the OF. form derived from L. *in*, in. See **In-** (2).

Im- (2); in im-bed. For *in*, as if for *in-bed*. But really due to the influence of **Im-** (1).

Im- (3); in im-bue, im-merge, im-pel, &c. (L.) L. *im-*, for *in*, in; when *b*, *m*, or *p* follows.

Im- (4), negative prefix. (L.; or F.-L.) For L. *in*, neg. prefix; when *m* or *p* follows. See **In-** (3).

In- (1); in in-born. (E.) AS. *in*, prep.

In- (2); in in-clude. (L.; or F.-L.) L. *in*, in, + Gk. *ἐν*, in; AS. *in*. See **In-** (1), **En-** (2). It appears as *an-*, *am-*, *em-*, *en-*, *il-*, *im-*, *in-*, in *am-bush*, *an-oint*, *em-brace*, *en-clude*, *il-lude*, *im-mure*, *in-clude*, *ir-ritate*, &c. Also as *ann-* in *ann-oy*.

In- (3), negative prefix. (L.) L. *in-*, neg. prefix, + Gk. *ἀν-*, *ἀ-*, neg. prefix; L. *non-*, before nouns. See **An-** (2), **A-** (9), **Un-** (1).

It appears as *en-*, *il-*, *im-*, *in-*, *ir-*, in *en-enemy*, *i-gnable*, *il-legal*, *im-mortal*, *in-firm*, *ir-regular*, &c.

Indi-, **Ind-**, as in indi-genous, ind-igent. (L.) OLat. *ind-n*, within, + Gk. *ἐνδω*, within; see **Endo-**.

Intel-; see below.

Inter-, between. (L.) L. *inter*, between. A comparative form, allied to L. *inter-iur*, within; cf. L. *inter-nus*, internal. It appears as *intel-* in *intel-lect*, *enter-* in *enter-tain*; and cf. *entr-ails*. Closely allied are L. *intrō-*, within, *intrā-*, within.

Intra-, within; see **Inter-**.

Intro-, within; see **Inter-**.

Ir- (1); in ir-radiate, ir-rigate, ir-rision, ir-ritate, ir-ruption; for L. *in*, prep. before *r*; see **In-** (2).

Ir- (2); in ir-rational, ir-reclaimable, &c.; for L. *in-*, negative prefix, before *r*; see **In-** (3).

Iss-; in iss-ue. (F.-L.) F. *iss-*, from L. *ex*; see **Ex-** (1).

Juxta-, near. (L.) L. *iuxta*, near.

L- (1); in l-one. (E.) Short for *all*; l-one = al-one. See **Al-** (1).

L- (2); in l-ute. (Arab.) Short for Arab. *al*, the, def. art. See **Al-** (4).

Male-, **Mal-**, **Mau-**, badly. (L.; or F.-L.) L. *male*, badly, ill; whence F. *mal*, which becomes also *mau-* in *mau-gre*.

Me-; in me-grim; see **Hemi-**.

Meta-, **Meta-**, **Met-**, among, with, after; also used to imply change. (Gk.) Gk. *μετά*, among, with, after, + AS. *mid*, G. *mit*, Goth. *mit*, with. It appears also as *meth-* in *meth-od*, *met-* in *met-emphysis*, *met-eor*, *met-onymy*.

Min-; in min-ster; see **Mono-**.

Mis- (1); in mis-deed, mis-take, &c. (E. and Scand.) AS. *mis-*, wrongly, amiss, + Icel. Dan. Du. *mis-*; Swed. *miss-*; Goth. *missa-*, wrongly. Allied to *miss*, vb.

Mis- (2), badly, ill. (F.-L.) OF. *mes-*, from L. *minus*, less; used in a depreciatory sense. Appearing in mis-adventure, mis-alliance, mis-chance, mis-chief, mis-count, mis-creant, mis-nomer, mis-prize, mis-prison. Quite distinct from **Mis-** (1).

Mono-, **Mon-**, single. (Gk.) Gk. *μόνος*, single, sole, alone. Hence *mon-k*, *min-ster*.

Multi-, **Mult-**, many. (L.; or F.-L.) From L. *multus*, much, many.

N- (1); in n-cwt, n-ickname, n-once, n-uncle. (E.) A *newt* = an *ewt*, where the prefixed *n* is due to the indef. article. A *n-ickname* = an *eke name*. My *uncle* = mine *uncle*, where the *n* is due to the possessive pronoun. In *n-once*, the prefixed *n* is due to the dat. case of the def. article, as shown.

N- (2), negative prefix. (E. or L.) In *n-aught*, *n-ay*, *n-either*, *n-ever*, *n-o*, *n-one*, *n-or*, *n-ot* (1), and in *hol-n-od*, the prefixed *n* is due to AS. *ne*, not. In *n-ull*, it is due to the cognate L. *ne*, not. See **Ne-**.

Ne-, **Neg-**. (L.) L. *ne*, not; *neg-*, as in *neg-ligere*, not. In *ne-farious*, *neg-ation*, *neg-lect*, *neg-otiate*, *ne-scient*, *ne-uter*. See **N-** (2).

Non-, not. (L.; or F.-L.) L. *non*, not; OLat. *noenum*, for **ne oinum*, i. e. *ne ūnum*, not one; see above. It appears as *un-* in *un-empire*, for *nun-empire*.

O-; in o-mit; see **Ob-**.

Ob-. (L.; or F.-L.) L. *ob*, near; allied to Gk. *ἐπί*, upon, near; Skt. *api*, moreover; Oscan *op*. See **Epi-**. The force of *ob-* is very variable; it appears as *o-*, *ob-*, *oc-*, *of-*, *op-*, also as extended to *ov-* (for *op-*); as in *o-mit*, *ob-long*, *oc-cur*, *of-fer*, *op-press*, *ostensible*.

Occ-; in oc-casion, oc-cident, oc-ciput, oc-cult, oc-cupy, oc-cur; see **Ob-**.

Off- (1); in of-fal. (E.) AS. *of*, of, off, away. This word is invariably written *off* in composition, except in the case of *offal*, where its use would have brought three *f*'s together. + L. *ab*, Gk. *ἀπό*; see **Ab-** (1), **Apo-**. It appears as *a-* in *a-down*, *a-kin*, *a-new*, *a-thirst*; see **A-** (1).

Off- (2); in of-fend, of-fer; see **Ob-**.

Off-; see **Of-** (1).

On-, on, upon. (E.) AS. *on*, on, + Gk. *ἀνά*. From a pronominal base. See **Ana-**. It often appears as *a-*, as in *a-foot*, *a-sleep*, &c. See **A-** (2).

Op-; in op-pilation, op-ponent, op-portune, op-pose, op-posite, op-press, op-probrious, op-pugn; see **Ob-**.

Or- (1); in or-deal, or-ts. (E.) AS. *or-*; cognate with Du. *oor*, OSax. and G. *ur-*, Goth. *ur*, away, out of.

Or- (2); in or-lop. (Du.) Short for Du. *over*, cognate with E. *over*; see **Over-**.

Os-; in os-tensible; see **Ob-**.

Out-. (E.) AS. *ūt*, E. *out*, prep. + Goth. *ut*, G. *aus*, Skt. *ut*, out. Shortened to *ut-* in *ut-ter*; and to *ut-* in *ut-most*.

Out-; in out-age. (F.-L.) F. *outr-* = L. *ultra*, beyond; see **Ultra-**.

Over-. (E.) AS. *ofer*, E. *over*, prep. + Goth. *ufar*, L. *super*, Gk. *ὑπέρ*, Skt. *upari*, above. A comparative form from **Up**, q.v. See **Hyper**, **Super**, **Or-** (2).

Pa-; in pa-isy; see **Para-**.

Palin-, **Palin-**, again. (Gk.) Gk. *πάλιν*, back, again. It becomes *palin-* in *palin-pesi*.

Pan-, **Panto-**, all. (Gk.) Gk. *πᾶν*, neut. of *pās*, all; παντο-, declensional form of the same, occurring in *panto-mime*.

Par- (1); in par-amount, par-amour, par-boil, par-don, par-son, par-terre, par-veau; see **Per-**.

Par- (2); in par-agon, par-allel, par-egoric, &c.; see **Para-**.

Par- (3); in par-gel. (F.-L.) OF. *par-*, *par-*; from L. *prō*; see **Pro-** (1).

Para- (1), beside. (Gk.) Gk. *παρά*, beside. Allied to E. *for*, L. *per*, also to Gk. *πρός*. See **Per-**, **Peri-**, and **For-** (1). It becomes *pa-*

in pa-ly; *par-* in par-ody, &c. ¶ Quite distinct from *para-* in para-chute, para-pet, para-sol, from *F. parer*.

Para- (2); in para-dise. Zend *pairi* = Gk. *peri*. Shortened to *par-* in par-vis.

Pel-; in pel-lucid; see *Per-*.

Pen-; in pen-insula, pen-ultimate, pen-umbra. (L.) *L. pæn-e*, almost.

Per-, through. (L.; or *F.-I.*) *L. per*, through. Allied to *Para-* and *For-* (1). It appears also as *par-* in par-son, par-don, &c.; as *pel-* in pel-lucid; and as *pil-* in pil-grim. See *Par-* (1).

Peri-, around. (Gk.) Gk. *peri*, around. ¶ Skt. *pari*, round about. Allied to *Para-*, &c.

Pil-; in pil-grim; see *Per-*.

Po-, in po-sition, po-sitive. (L.) *L. po-*, short for **apo*, allied to *L. *ap*, original form of *ab* (Walde). See *Ab-* (1).

Pol-; in pol-lute; see *Por-* (1).

Poly-, many. (Gk.) Written for Gk. *polú*, decl. form of *polús*, much, many. Allied to *F. full*.

Por- (1); in por-tend. (L.) *L. por*, allied to *L. per*, through (Walde). It appears as *pot-* in pol-lute. The origin of *pos-* in possess is doubtful; but may be allied.

Por- (2); in por-trait; see *Pro-* (1).

Pos-; in pos-sess; see *Por-* (1).

Post-, after. (L.) *L. post*, after, behind. Hence *F. puis*, appearing as *pu-* in pu-ny.

Pour-; in pour-tray; see *Pro-* (1).

Pr- (1); in pr-ison, pr-ize (1); see *Pro-*.

Pr- (2); in pr-udent; see *Pro-* (1).

Pro-, **Præ-**, before. (L.) *L. pro-*, for *præ*, prep., before; for **prai*, an old locative case. Allied to *Pro-*. This prefix occurs also in pr-ison, pr-ize (1); and is curiously changed to *pro-* in pro-vost.

Proter-, beyond. (L.) *L. proter*, beyond; comparative form of *præ*, before. See above.

Pro- (1), before, instead of. (L.; or *F.-I.*) *L. pro-*, before, in front, used as a prefix; also *L. prâ*, for *prâd*, abl. case used as a preposition, which appears in prod-igal. Allied to Gk. *prô*, before, Skt. *pra*, before, away; also to *E. for*. See below; and see *For-* (1). It appears also as *pour-*, *por-*, *pur-*, *pr-*, in pour-tray, por-trait, pur-vey, pr-offer, pr-udent; where *pour-*, *por-*, *pur-* are due to the *F.* form *pour*.

Pro- (2), before. (Gk.) Gk. *prô*, before; cognate with *Pro-* (1). In pro-boscis, pro-blem, pro-gram, pro-gnostic, pro-gramme, prolepsis, pro-logue, pro-phet, pro-scenium, pro-thalamium, &c.

Pro- (3); in pro-vost; see *Pro-*.

Prod-; in prod-igal; see *Pro-* (1).

Pro-, in addition, towards. (Gk.) Gk. *prô*, towards. Allied to *Forth-*.

Proto-, **Prot-**, first. (Gk.) From Gk. *prôtos*, first; superl. form of *prô*, before; see *Pro-* (2). Shortened to *prot-* in prot-oxide.

Pu-; in pu-ny; see *Post-*.

Pur-; in pur-chase, pur-loin, pur-port, pur-pose (1), pur-pose (2), pur-sue, pur-vey, pur-view. (*F.-I.*) See *Pro-* (1).

R-; in r-ally; see *Re-*.

Re-, **Red-**, again. (L.) *L. re-*, *red-* (only in composition), again, back. *Red-* occurs in red-ecm, red-integrate, red-olent, red-ound, red-undant, red-dition; and is changed to *ren-* in ren-der, ren-t. In re-ly, re-mind, re-new, it is prefixed to purely *F.* words; and in re-call, re-cast, to words of Scand. origin. It appears as *r-* in r-ally (1); and as *ru-* in ru-nagate. 2. *Re-* is frequently prefixed to other prefixes, which sometimes coalesce with it, so that these words require care. For example, rampart = *re-em-part*; cf. also re-ad-apt, re-col-lect, re-con-cile, re-sur-rection, &c. Also ransom, rascal.

Rear-; see *Retro-*.

Red-, **Ren-**; see *Re-*.

Rere-; in rere-ward; see *Retro-*.

Retro-, backwards, behind. (L.) *L. retrô*, backwards, back again; a comparative form from *re-*, back; see *Re-*. The prefixes *rear-*, *rere-*, in rear-guard, rere-dos, rere-ward, are due to *L. retrô*, and are of *F.* origin.

S- (1); in s-ure; see *Se-*.

S- (2); in s-pend, s-pite, s-play, s-tain; see *Dis-*.

S- (3); in s-ample; see *Ex-* (1).

S- (4); in s-ombre; see *Sub-*.

Sans-, without. (*F.-I.*) *F. sans*, without. = *L. sine*, without; see *Sine-*.

Se-, **Sed-**, away, apart. (L.) *L. sê-*, apart; OLat. *sêd-*, apart, which is probably retained in sed-tion. The orig. sense was probably 'by oneself.' It appears as *s-* in s-ure; cf. sober.

Semi-, half. (L.) *L. sêmi-*, half. ¶ Gk. *hêmi-*, half; see *Hemi-*. It appears as *sin-* in sin-ciput.

Sin-; in sin-ciput; see above.

Sine-, without. (L.) *L. sine*, without; lit. if not. = *L. si*, if; *ne*, not. Hence *F. sans*, without.

So- (1); in so-journ; see *Sub-*.

So- (2); in so-ber. (L.) *L. sêr-*, apart, allied to *sêr-*, apart; see *Se-*.

Sover-, **Sopr-**; see *Super-*.

Str-; in stra-nge; see *Extra-*.

Su-; in su-den, su-spect; see *Sub-*.

Sub-, under. (L.) *L. sub*, under, (sometimes) up. Allied to Gk. *hêrô*, under; Skt. *upa*, near, under; also to *E. up* and *of*. See *Hypo-*, *Of-*, *Up-*. *Sub* also appears as *s-*, *so-*, *su-*, *suc-*, *suf-*, *sug-*, *sum-*, *sup-*, *sur-*, in s-ombre (?), so-journ, su-den, su-spect, suc-ceed, suf-fuse, sug-gest, sum-mon, sup-press, sur-rogate. It is also extended to *sus-* (for *sup-*); as in sus-pend. And cf. *suzerain*.

Subter-, beneath. (L.) *L. subter*, beneath; comparative form from *sub*, under. See *Sub-*.

Suo-, **Suf-**, **Sug-**, **Sum-**, **Sup-**; see *Sub-*.

Super-, above, over. (L.) *L. super*, above; comparative form of *L. sub*, under, also up. ¶ Gk. *hêrô*, over, beyond; AS. *ofer*, *E. over*. See *Hyper-*, *Over-*; also *Sub-*. Hence *supra*, beyond, orig. abl. feminine. Reduced to *supr-* in supr-eme. Note also *cover-* in cover-eign, which is a *F.* form; and *sofr-* in sovr-ano, which is an Ital. form. Also *F. sur-* < *L. super*; see *Sur-* (2).

Supra-, beyond; see above.

Sur- (1); in sur-reptitious, sur-rogate; see *Sub-*.

Sur- (2); in sur-charge, sur-face, sur-feit, &c.; see *Super-*.

Sus-; in sus-pend; see *Sub-*.

Sy-, **Syl-**, **Sym-**; see *Syn-*.

Syn-, with, together with. (Gk.) Gk. *syn*, with. Allied to *L. cum*, with; see *Com-*. It appears as *sy-*, *ysl-*, *sym-*, and *syn-*, in sy-stem, syl-logism, sym-metry, syn-tax, &c.

T- (1); t-wit. (E.) *Twit* is from AS. *æt-witan*, to twit, reproach; thus *t-* is here put for *E. at*.

T- (2); t-awdry. (*F.-I.*) *Tawdry* is for *Saint Audry*; thus *t-* is here the final letter of *sein-t*.

T- (3); t-antology. (Gk.) Here *t-* represents Gk. *τό*, neuter of the def. article.

Thorough-, through. (E.) Merely another form of *F. through*.

To- (1); in to-day, to-morrow. (E.) AS. *to*, to.

To- (2); intensive prefix. (E.) Obsolete, except in *to-brake*. AS. *tō*, apart, asunder; prob. allied to *L. dis-*, apart. See *Dis-*.

¶ Some connect it with Gk. *thō*; see *Dys-*.

Tra-, **Tran-**; see below.

Trans-, beyond. (L.) *L. trans*, beyond. Shortened to *tran-* in tran-scend; and to *tra-* in tra-duce, tra-verse, &c. Hence *F. tres-*, occurring in tres-pass; and *tra-* in tre-ason. And see *trans-e*, trans-om, tres-tle.

Tre- (1), **Tres-**. (*F.-I.*) See above.

Tre- (2); in tre-blice. (*F.-I.*) See below.

Tri- (1), thrice. (L.) *L. tri-*, thrice; allied to *trēs*, three. Hence tri-ple, tri-ble, &c.; also (perhaps) *tra-* in tra-mmel.

Tri- (2), thrice. (Gk.) Gk. *τρίς*, thrice; allied to *τρία*, neut. of *τρίς*, three. Hence tri-gonometry, &c.

Twi-, double, doubtful. (E.) AS. *twi*, double; allied to *twi*, two. Hence *twi-bill*, *twi-light*.

U-; in u-topian. (Gk.) Gk. *oû*, not; see p. 682.

Ultra-, beyond. (L.) *L. ultra*, beyond; allied to OLat. *ulter*, adj. appearing in *ultra-ior*, which see in Diet. Hence *F. outre*, beyond, appearing in *out-rage*; also in *E. utter-ance* (2), corruption of *F. outre-ance*.

Um-; in umpire; see *Non-*.

Un- (1), negative prefix to nouns, &c. (E.) AS. *un-*, not; cognate with *L. in-*, not, Gk. *δύ*, not. See *An-* (2), *In-* (3).

Un- (2), verbal prefix, signifying the reversal of an action. (E.) AS. *un-*, verbal prefix; allied to Du. *ont-*, *ent-*, G. *ent-*, OHG. *ant-*, Goth. *and-*, and *E. an-* in *an-swer*; see *An-* (5), *Anti-*.

Un- (3); in un-til, un-to. (E.) See *un-to* in Diet., p. 680.

Un- (4), **Uni-**, one. (L.) *L. unus*, one; whence *uni* vocal, with one voice; un-animous, of one mind; &c. Cognate with *K. one*.

Under-. (E.) AS. *under*, *E. under*, prep.

Up-. (E.) AS. *up*, *E. up*, prep. Allied to *Of-*, *Sub-*, *Hypo-*.

Ut-, **Utt-**. (E.) See *Out-*.

Utter-. (*F.-I.*) Only in utter-ance (2). *F. outre*, *L. ultra*; see *Ultra-*.

V; in *v-an* (1), *v-anguard*. (F.-L.) See **Ab-** (1).

Vice, **Vis**, in place of (L.); or F.-L.) *L. vice*, in place of, whence OF. *vis*, the same. The latter appears only in *vis-count*.

Wan, negative prefix; see *wan-tou* in Dict.

With, against. (E.) A shortened form of AS. *wiðer*, against; see *withers* in Dict. The sense is preserved in *with-stand*. In *with-hold*, *with-draw*, it signifies 'back.'

Y; in *y-wis*, *y-clapt*. (E.) AS. *ge-*, prefix; ME. *i-*, *y-*. This prefix appears as *a-* in *a-ware*; as *i-* in *i-wis* (the same as *y-wis*); and as *e-* in *enough*. See **A-** (11), **E-** (2).

A. Summary. A few of the Prefixes given above, such as *al-* in *al-mighty*, are rather true words that can be used alone; for *al-* is merely a spelling of *all*. Omitting these and some forms that are mere variants, the list may be reduced to the following.

A- (with several values), *ab-*, *abs-* (see *Alscand*), *ad-*, *al-* (Arabic), *ambi-* or *amb-* (see *Ambidextrous*), *amphi-*, *an-*, *ana-*, *ante-*, *anti-* or *ant-*, *aph-* or *apo-*, *be-*, *bi-* or *bis-*, *cata-*, *circum-*, *co-* (com-, con-), *contra-*, *counterc-*, *de-*, *di-*, *dian-*, *dis-*, *dys-* (see *Dysentery*), *e-*, *em-* (see *Euharic*), *eu-*, *endo-*, *epi-*, *eso-*, *ex-*, *exo-*, *extra-*, *for-* (2), *for-* (3), *fore-*, *forth*, *fro-*.

Gain- (see *Gainsay*), *hemi-*, *hyper-*, *hypo-*, *i-*, *il-* (1), *il-* (2), *in-* (1), *im-* (2), *im-* (3), *in-* (1), *in-* (2), *in-* (3), *indi-*, *inter-*, *intra-*, *intro-* (see *Introduce*), *ir-* (1), *ir-* (2), *juxta-* (see *Joust*).

Meta-, *mis-* (1), *mis-* (2), *ne-* (see *No* (1)), *non-*, *ob-*, *on-*, *or-* (see *Ordeal*, *Ort*, *Orlop*), *out-*, *over-*, *palin-* (see *Palindrome*), *panto-* (2), *para-*, *per-*, *peri-*, *pol-* or *po-* (see *Pollute*, *Position*), *por-* (see *Portend*), *post-*, *pre-*, *preter-*, *pro-*, *pros-*, *pur-*, *re-*, *red-*, *retro-*.

Se- (sed-), *semi-*, *sine-* (see *Sinecure*), *sub-*, *sub-ter-*, *super-*, *supra-*, *sur-* (1), *sur-* (2), *sus-*, *syn-*, *to-* (1), *to-* (2), *trans-*, *ultra-*, *un-* (1), *un-* (2), *un-* (3), *under-*, *up-*, *with-*, *y-*.

B. Some of these prefixes assume various shapes in accordance with phonetic laws. Of these, the most important are the following:—

(a) The Lat. prep. *ad* appears as *a-*, *ab-*, *ac-*, *ad-*, *af-*, *ag-*, *al-*, *an-*, *ap-*, *ar-*, *as-*, *at-*.

(b) The Lat. prep. *cum* appears as *co-*, *col-*, *com-*, *comb-*, *con-*, *cor-*. Also (through F.) as *co-*, *col-*, *con-*, *com-*, *cu-*, *cur-*.

(c) The Lat. prefix *dis-* appears as *de-*, *des-*, *di-*, *dif-*, *dis-*, and even *s-*.

(d) The Lat. prep. *ex* appears as *a-*, *as-*, *e-*, *ef-*, *es-*, *ex-*, and even *iss-* and *s-*.

(e) The Lat. prep. *in* appears as *am-*, *an-*, *em-*, *en-*, *il-* (1), *im-* (1), *in-* (2), *ir-* (1).

(f) The Lat. neg. prefix *in-* appears as *en-*, *i-*, *il-* (2), *im-* (4), *in-* (3), *ir-* (2).

(g) The Lat. prep. *ob* appears as *o-*, *ob-*, *oc-*, *of-*, *op-*; we even find *os-*.

(h) The Lat. prep. *sub* appears as *s-* (in *s-ombre*), *so-* (in *so-journ*), *su-*, *sub-*, *suc-*, *suf-*, *sug-*, *sum-*, *sur-*, *sur-*.

(i) The Greek prefix *apo-* (*ἀπό*) also appears as *aph-*; *cata-* (*κατά*), also as *cat-*, *catk-*; *eu-* (*εὖ*), also as *em-*; *epi-* (*ἐπὶ*), also as *ep-*, *eph-*; *hypo-* (*ὑπό*), also as *hyp-*, *hyph-*; *syn-* (*σύν*), also as *sy-*, *syl-*, *sym-*.

These very common variations should be observed and learnt. For this purpose, I suggest a study of the following words:—

(a) *A-*chieve, *ab-*brebate, *ac-*cede, *ad-*mire, *af-*fix, *ag-*gress, *al-*lude, *an-*nex, *ap-*pend, *ar-*rogate, *as-*sign, *at-*tract.

(b) *Co-*agulate, *col-*lect, *com-*mute, *comb-*ustion, *con-*nect, *cor-*rode; *also* *co-*st, *col-*l, *cou-*ch, *coun-*cil, *cu-*ll, *cur-*ry (1).

(c) *De-*feat, *des-*cant, *di-*verge, *dif-*fuse, *dis-*pel, *s-*pend.

(d) *A-*mend, *as-*tonish, *e-*normous, *ef-*fect, *ex-*cape, *ex-*tend, *iss-*ue, *s-*ample.

(e) *Am-*bush, *an-*oint, *cm-*bellish, *en-*close, *il-*lude, *im-*mure, *im-*merge, *in-*clude, *ir-*ritate.

(f) *En-*emy, *i-*gnoble, *il-*legal, *im-*mortal, *in-*firm, *ir-*regular.

(g) *O-*mit, *ob-*long, *oc-*cur, *of-*fer, *op-*press, *os-*tensible.

(h) *S-*ombre, *so-*journ, *su-*dden, *sub-*mit, *suc-*ceed, *suf-*fuse, *sug-*gest, *sum-*mon, *sup-*press, *sur-*rogate.

(i) *Apo-*logy, *aph-*oresis; *cata-*logue, *cat-*echism, *cath-*olis; *en-*ergy, *em-*phasis; *epi-*logue, *ep-*och, *eph-*emera; *hypo-*thesis, *hyp-*allage, *hyph-*en; *syn-*onymous; *syn-*stem, *syn-*logism, *sym-*metry.

It may be noted here that more than one prefix may be placed at the beginning of a word, as in *re-im-burse*, *run-part* (= *re-em-part*), *in-ex-act*, &c.

C. Some prefixes exhibit such unusual forms in certain words that they can only be understood upon a perusal of the etymology of the word as given in the Dictionary. I note here a few curious examples.

A- replaces *e-* (Lat. *e*, for *ex*) in *a-mend*.

Al-, the Arabic definite article, appears at the beginning of *al-cohol*, *al-ricot*, *al-tichuke*, *al-segai*, *al-istir*, *al-ute*. But the *al-* in *al-ligator* is the Span. *el*, Lat. *ille*.

The Latin *ab* has actually become *adv-* in the word *advantage*; whilst in *v-anguard* it appears as *v-*. But, in *ab-brigate*, the prefix is *ab-*. The Latin *cum-* appears in *co-st*, *co-sive*, *col-l*, *con-ch*, *cou-sin*, *cur-ry* (1), *cu-ll*, *cu-stom*.

The *de-* in *deu-con* represents the Greek *διδ*; so also *de-* in *de-sil*.

The *e-* in *e-tope* represents the AF. *e*, OF. *e*, I. *ex*.

The *e-* in *e-squire*, *e-sculcheon*, &c., is purely phonetic, as explained.

The *eu-* in *eu-angelist* is for Gk. *eu-*, as in *eu-logy*.

The *or-* in *or-deal* and *or-t* is a Tonic prefix.

The *outr-* in *outr-age* represents the Latin *ultra*; cf. *utter-ance* (2).

The *s-* in *sure* (Lat. *sē-cūrus*) represents the Latin *sē-*.

The *i-* in *i-wild* represents the AS. *et*; but in *i-audry* it is the last letter of *saint*.

D. Numerals are peculiarly liable to sink into apparent prefixes; such as Lat. *binus*, *dun* (adverbially, *bis*), *trēs*, &c.; hence un-ni-nous, *du-*ct, *bin-*ary, *bi-*sect, *bis-*cuit, *ha-*lance, *dou-*ble, *tre-*ble, *tri-*ple, &c.

Other noteworthy Latin words are *dimidium*, *male*, *pauze*, *semi-*, *vice*; whence *demi-*, *mal-*trat, *mau-*gre, *pen-*insula, *semi-*circle, *vice-*admiral, *vis-count*.

As in Latin, the Greek numerals are peculiarly liable to sink into apparent prefixes; hence *di-*culeddun, from *dis*, twice; *tri-*gonometry, *tetra-*hedron, *penta-*gon, *hex-*agon, *hepta-*gon, *octa-*gon, *nona-*gon, *deca-*gon, &c. Other noteworthy Greek words are *ἀρχι-*, chief (archi-pelago, arche-type, arch-bishop); *αὐτός*, self (auto-graph, auth-entic, off-endi); *ἡμι-*, half (hemi-); *ἑρεpos*, other (hetero-); *ἕλος*, entire (holo-); *ὁμός*, same (homo-); *μόνος*, single (mono-); *πᾶν*, all (pau-, pauto-); *πολύς*, much, many (poly-); *πρῶτος*, first (proto-).

II. SUFFIXES

The number of suffixes in modern English is so great, and the forms of several, especially in words derived through the French from Latin, are so variable that an attempt to exhibit them all would tend to confusion. The best account of their origin is to be found in Brugmann, *Grundriss der Vergleichenden Grammatik der Indogermanischen Sprachen*. An account of Anglo-Saxon suffixes is given at p. 119 of March, *Comparative Grammar of the Anglo-Saxon Language*. Lists of Anglo-Saxon words, arranged according to their suffixes, are given in Loth, *Etymologische Angelsächsisch-englische Grammatik*, Elberfeld, 1870. Simple accounts of English suffixes in general are given in Morris, *Historical Outlines of English Accidence*, pp. 212-221, 229-242; in Nesfield, *Historical English and Derivation*, pp. 185-252; and in the two series of my *Principles of English Etymology*; to which the reader is referred. See also

Koch, *Historische Grammatik der Englischen Sprache*, vol. iii, pt. i, pp. 29-77. It is clearly established that the Indo-germanic languages abound in suffixes, each of which was originally intended slightly to modify the meaning of the root to which it was added, so as to express the radical idea in a new relation. The force of many of these must, even at an early period, have been slight, and in many instances it is difficult to trace it; but in some instances it is still clear, and the form of the suffix is then of great service. The difference between *low-er*, *low-ed*, and *low-ing* is well marked, and readily understood. One of the most remarkable points is that most of the Indo-germanic languages delighted in adding suffix to suffix, so that words are not uncommon in which two or more suffixes occur, each repeating, it may be, the sense of that which preceded it. Double diminutives, such as *parti-cle*, i.e. 'a little

little part,' are sufficiently common. The Lat. superl. suffix *-issimus* is an example of the use of a treble suffix, which really expresses no more than is expressed by *-mus* alone in the word *pri-mus*. The principal Indo-germanic suffixes, omitting feminine forms, are these: *-o*, *-i*, *-u*, *-yo* (written *-jo*), *-uo*, *-mo*, *-ni*, *-men* (*-mon*), *-meno*, *-no*, *-ino*, *-ni*, *-nu*, *-es* (*-on*), *-ent* (*-ont*), *-lo*, *-li*, *-lu*, *-ro*, *-ri*, *-ru*, *-er* (*-or*), *-as* (*-os*), *-to*, *-men-to*, *-ti*, *-ti-on*, *-ti-li*, *-tu*, *-ti-li*, *-ter* (*-tor*, *-tr*), *-turo*, *-tro*, *-ilo*, *-id*, *-d*, *-d-on*, *-tū-den*, *-go*, *-go*, *-ko*, *-k*, *-kho*, *-ho*. These can be readily compounded, so as to form new suffixes; so that from *-men-to* was formed *-mento* (as in E. *argument*).

One common error with regard to suffixes should be guarded against, viz. that of mis-dividing a word so as to give the suffix a false shape. This is extremely common in such words as *logi-c*, *civi-c*, *belli-cose*, where the suffix is commonly spoken of as being *-ic* or *-icose*. This error occurs, for instance, in the elaborate book on English Affixes by S. S. Haldemann, published at Philadelphia in 1865; and a work which is of considerable use as containing a very full account, with numerous examples, of suffixes and prefixes. The truth is that *civi-c* (Lat. *civicus*) is derived from Lat. *civis*, declensional stem of *civis*, a citizen, with the suffix *-us* (Idg. *-ko*); and *logi-c* is from Gk. *λογικός*, from *λογω*, for *λογω*, declensional stem of *λόγος*, a discourse, with the suffix *-ikos*, as before. Compare Lat.

civi-tas, Gk. *λογω-μαχία*. Of course, words in *-ic* are so numerous that *-ic* has come to be regarded as a suffix at the present day, so that we do not hesitate to form *Volta-ic* as an adjective of *Volta*; but this is English misuse, not Latin etymology. Moreover, since both *-i* and *-ko* are Indo-germanic suffixes, such a suffix as *-ikos*, *-eus*, is possible both in Greek and Latin; but in the particular words above cited it is clearer to take the *-i* as due to the declensional stem.

One more word of warning may perhaps suffice. If we wish to understand a suffix, we must employ comparative philology, and not consider English as an absolutely isolated language, with laws different from those of other languages of the Indo-germanic family. Thus the *-th* in *tru-th* is the *-d* of A.S. *trīow-ð*, gen. case *trīow-ðe*, fem. sb. This suffix answers to that seen in Goth. *gabaur-ths*, birth, gen. case *gabaur-thais*, fem. sb., belonging to the *-f* stem declension of Gothic strong substantives. The true suffix is therefore to be expressed as Teut. *-thi*, cognate with Idg. *-ti*, so extremely common in Latin; cf. *dū-ti*, dowry, *men-ti*, mind, *mor-ti*, death, *mes-si* (*<met-ti*), harvest, that which is mown. Hence, when Horne Tooke gave his famous etymology of *truth* as being 'that which a man *troueth*', he did in reality suggest that the *-ti* in Lat. *mor-ti* is identical with the *-t* in *mori-tur* or in *ama-t*; in other words, it was a mere whim.

III. LIST OF HOMONYMS

Homonyms are words spelt alike, but differing in use. In a few cases, I include different uses of what is either exactly, or nearly, the same word, at the same time noting that the forms are allied; but in most cases, the words are of different origin.

Abide (1), to wait for. (E.)
Abide (2), to suffer for a thing. (E.)
Air (1), the atmosphere. (F.—L.—Gk.)
Air (2), demeanour; tune. (F.—L.—Gk.) From Air (1).
Allow (1), to assign, grant. (F.—L.)
Allow (2), to approve of. (F.—L.)
Along (1), lengthwise of. (F.—L.)
Along (2), in 'along of'. (E.) Allied to Along (1).
Amice (1), a piece of linen. (F.—L.)
Amice (2), a hood for pilgrims. (F.—Span.—Teut.?)
An (1), the indef. article. (E.)
An (2), if. (E.) Shortened from *and*.
Ancient (1), old. (F.—L.)
Ancient (2), a banner, standard-bearer. (F.—L.)
Angle (1), a bend, corner. (F.—L.)
Angle (2), a fishing-hook. (E.)
Arch (1), a construction of stone or wood, &c., in a curved form. (F.—L.)
Arch (2), roguish, waggish, sly. (L.—Gk.) From Arch-below.
Arch-chief; used as a prefix. (L.—Gk.)
Arm (1), s., the limb extending from the shoulder to the hand. (E.)
Arm (2), verb, to furnish with weapons. (F.—L.)
Art (1), 2 p. s. pres. of the verb substantive. (E.)
Art (2), skill, contrivance. (F.—L.)
Ay! interj. of surprise. (E.)
Ay, Aye, yea, yes. (E.)
Aye, adv., ever, always. (Scand.)

Baggage (1), travellers' luggage. (F.—Scand.)
Baggage (2), a worthless woman. (F.—Scand.) From Baggage (1).
Bail (1), security, to secure. (F.—L.)
Bail (2), a bucket. See Bale (3).
Bale (1), a package. (F.—MHG.)
Bale (2), evil. (E.)
Bale (3), to empty water out of a ship. (F.—Late L.)
Balk (1), a beam; a ridge, a division of land. (E.)
Balk (2), to hinder. (E.) Allied to Balk (1).
Ball (1), a dance. (F.—Late L.)
Ball (2), a spherical body. (Scand.)
Band (1), also Bond, a fastening. (Scand.)
Band (2), a company of men. (F.—G.) Allied to Band (1).
Bang (1), to beat violently. (Scand.)
Bang (2), a narcotic drug. (Port.—Hind.—Skt.)
Bank (1), a mound of earth. (Scand.)

Bank (2), a place for depositing money. (F.—Ital.—G.) Allied to Bank (1).
Barb (1), the hook on the point of an arrow. (F.—L.)
Barb (2), a Barbary horse. (F.—Barbary.)
Bard (1), a poet. (C.)
Bard (2), armour for a horse. (F.—Scand.)
Bark (1), Barque, a sort of ship. (F.—Ital.—Late L.)
Bark (2), the rind of a tree. (Scand.)
Bark (3), to yelp as a dog. (E.)
Barm (1), yeast. (E.)
Barm (2), the lap. (E.)
Barnacle (1), a species of goose. (F.—Late L.) Hence Barnacle (2).
Barnacle (2), a sort of small shell-fish. (F.—Late L.)
Barrow (1), a burial-mound. (E.)
Barrow (2), a wheelbarrow. (E.)
Base (1), low, humble. (F.—L.)
Base (2), a foundation. (F.—L.—Gk.)
Basil (1), a kind of plant. (F.—L.—Gk.)
Basil (2), Bezel, a bevelled edge. (F.)
Basil (3), a tanned sheep-hide. (F.—Span.—Arab.)
Bass (1), the lowest part in a musical composition. (F.—L.)
Bass (2), Barse, Brasse, a fish. (E.)
Baste (1), vb., to beat, strike. (Scand.)
Baste (2), to pour fat over meat. (F.—Prov.—Late L.)
Baste (3), to sew slightly. (F.—OHG.)
Bat (1), a short cudgel. (E.)
Bat (2), a winged mammal. (Scand.)
Bate (1), to abate, diminish. (F.—L.)
Bate (2), strife. (F.—L.) Allied to Bate (1).
Batten (1), to grow fat; to fatten. (Scand.)
Batten (2), a wooden rod. (F.—Late L.)
Batter (1), to beat. (F.—L.) Whence Batter (2).
Batter (2), a compound of eggs, flour, and milk. (F.—L.)
Bauble (1), a fool's mace. (F.)
Bauble (2), a plaything. (F.) See Bauble (1).
Bay (1), a reddish brown. (F.—L.)
Bay (2), a kind of laurel-tree. (F.—L.)
Bay (3), an inlet of the sea. (F.—L.)
Bay (4), a division in a barn. (F.—L.)
Bay (5), to bark as a dog. (F.—L.)
Bay (6), in phr. *at bay*. (F.—L.) Allied to Bay (5).
Beam (1), a piece of timber. (E.)
Beam (2), a ray of light. (E.) The same as Beam (1).
Bear (1), to carry. (E.)
Bear (2), an animal. (E.)
Beaver (1), an animal. (E.)
Beaver (2), the lower part of a helmet. (F.)
Beaver (3), Bever, a short repast. (F.—L.)
Beck (1), a nod or sign. (F.)
Beck (2), a stream. (Scand.)

- Beetle (1), an insect. (E.) *Allied to Beetle* (3).
 Beetle (2), a heavy mallet. (E.)
 Beetle (3), to jut out and hang over. (E.)
 Bend (1), to bow, to curve. (E.) *Hence Bend* (2).
 Bend (2), a slanting band; in heraldry. (F.-G.)
 Bestead (1), to assist, avail. (E.)
 Bestead (2), situated, beset. (Scand.) *Allied to Bestead* (1).
 Bid (1), to pray. (E.)
 Bid (2), to command. (E.)
 Bile (1), secretion from the liver. (F.-L.)
 Bile (2), a boil. (E.)
 Bill (1), a chopper, battle-axe, sword. (E.)
 Bill (2), a bird's beak. (E.)
 Bill (3), a writing, account. (F.-L.)
 Billet (1), a note, ticket. (F.-L.)
 Billet (2), a log of wood. (F.)
 Bit (1), a small piece, a mouthful. (E.)
 Bit (2), a curb for a horse. (E.) *Allied to Bit* (1).
 Blanch (1), v., to whiten. (F.-OHG.)
 Blanch (2), v., to blench. (E.)
 Blaze (1), a flame; to flame. (E.)
 Blaze (2), to proclaim. (Scand.)
 Blazon (1), a proclamation; to proclaim. (Scand.) *See Blazon* (2).
 Blazon (2), to portray armorial bearings. (F.-Teut.)
 Bleak (1), pale, exposed. (Scand.)
 Bleak (2), a kind of fish. (Scand.) *The same as Bleak* (1).
 Blot (1), a spot, to spot. (F.-Teut.)
 Blot (2), at backgammon. (Du.)
 Blow (1), to puff. (E.)
 Blow (2), to bloom, flourish as a flower. (E.)
 Blow (3), a stroke, hit. (E.)
 Bluff (1), downright, rude. (Dutch.)
 Bluff (2), to cow by bragging. (Low G.)
 Board (1), a table, a plank. (F.) *Hence Board* (2).
 Board (2), to approach, to accost. (F.-Teut.)
 Boil (1), to bubble up. (F.-L.)
 Boil (2), a small tumour. (E.)
 Boom (1), to hum, buzz. (E.)
 Boom (2), a beam or pole. (Dutch.)
 Boot (1), a covering for the leg and foot. (F.-Late L.)
 Boot (2), advantage, profit. (E.)
 Bore (1), to perforate. (E.)
 Bore (2), to worry, vex. (E.) *The same as Bore* (1).
 Bore (3), a tidal surge in a river. (Scand.)
 Botch (1), to patch, a patch. (E.)
 Botch (2), a swelling. (F.-G.)
 Bottle (1), a hollow vessel. (F.-Late L.)
 Bottle (2), a bundle of hay. (F.-OHG.)
 Bound (1), to leap. (F.-L.-Gk.)
 Bound (2), a boundary, limit. (F.-C.)
 Bound (3), ready to go. (Scand.)
 Bourne (1), a boundary. (F.)
 Bourne (2), Burn, a stream. (E.)
 Bow (1), vb., to bend. (E.)
 Bow (2), a bend. (E.) *Allied to Bow* (1).
 Bow (3), a weapon to shoot with. (E.) *Allied to Bow* (1).
 Bow (4), the bow of a ship. (Scand.)
 Bowl (1), a round wooden ball. (F.-L.)
 Bowl (2), a drinking-vessel. (E.)
 Box (1), the name of a tree. (L.-Gk.)
 Box (2), a case to put things in. (L.-Gk.) *See Box* (1).
 Box (3), in 'to box the compass.' (L.-Gk.) *See Box* (2).
 Box (4), to fight with fists; a blow. (E.)
 Brake (1), a machine for breaking hemp, &c. (OLow G.)
 Brake (2), a bush, thicket, fern. (E.)
 Brat (1), a cloak, rough mantle. (C.)
 Brat (2), a child. (C.) *From Brat* (1).
 Brawl (1), to quarrel, roar. (F.)
 Brawl (2), a sort of dance. (F.)
 Bray (1), to bruise, pound. (F.-Teut.)
 Bray (2), to make a loud noise, as an ass. (F.-C.)
 Braze (1), to harden. (F.-Scand.)
 Braze (2), to ornament with brass. (E.) *Allied to Braze* (1).
 Breeze (1), a gadfly. (E.)
 Breeze (2), a strong wind. (F.)
 Breeze (3), cinders. (F.-Scand.)
 Brief (1), short. (F.-L.)
 Brief (2), a letter, &c. (F.-L.) *The same as Brief* (1).
 Broil (1), to fry, roast over hot coals. (F.-Teut.)
 Broil (2), a disturbance, tumult. (F.)
 Brook (1), to endure, put up with. (E.)
 Brook (2), a small stream. (E.)
 Buck (1), a male deer or goat. (E.)
 Buck (2), to steep clothes in lye. (E.)
 Budge (1), to stir, move from one's place. (F.-L.)
 Budge (2), a kind of fur. (F.)
 Buff (1), in 'blindman's buff.' (F.-Teut.)
 Buff (2), a pale yellow colour. (F.-L.-Gk.)
 Buffer (1), a foolish fellow. (F.) *Allied to Buffer* (2).
 Buffer (2), a cushion with springs used to deaden concussion. (F.)
 Buffet (1), a blow; to strike. (F.)
 Buffet (2), a side-board. (F.)
 Bug (1), Bugbear, a terrifying spectre. (C.)
 Bug (2), an insect. (E.)
 Bugle (1), a wild ox; a horn. (F.-L.)
 Bugle (2), a kind of ornament. (F.-L.) *See Bugle* (1).
 Bugle (3), a plant. (F.-Late L.)
 Bulk (1), magnitude, size. (Scand.)
 Bulk (2), the trunk of the body. (Dutch.)
 Bulk (3), a stall of a shop. (Scand.)
 Bull (1), a male bovine quadruped. (E.)
 Bull (2), a papal edict. (L.)
 Bump (1), to thump, beat; a blow, knob. (E.)
 Bump (2), to make a noise like a bittern. (E.)
 Bunting (1), the name of a bird. (Scand.?)
 Bunting (2), a thin woollen stuff, of which ship's flags are made. (E.?)
 Burden (1), Burthen, a load carried. (E.)
 Burden (2), the refrain of a song. (F.-Late L.)
 Burn (1), to set on fire. (E.)
 Burn (2), a brook. (E.) *See Burn* (2).
 Bury (1), to hide in the ground. (E.)
 Bury (2), a town, as in *Canterbury*. (E.) *Allied to Bury* (1).
 Bush (1), a thicket. (Late L.)
 Bush (2), the metal box in which an axle works. (Du.-L.-Gk.)
 Busk (1), to get oneself ready. (Scand.)
 Busk (2), a support for a woman's stays. (F.)
 Buss (1), a kiss, to kiss. (E.)
 Buss (2), a herring-boat. (F.)
 But (1), prep. and conj., except. (E.)
 But (2), to strike; a but-end. *See below*.
 Butt (1), an end; a thrust; to thrust. (F.-OLow G.)
 Butt (2), a large barrel. (F.-Late L.)
 Butt (3), a thick end. (E.)
 Butt (4), a kind of flat fish. (E.)
- Cab (1), an abbreviation of *cabriolet*. (F.-Ital.-L.)
 Cab (2), a Hebrew measure, 2 Kings vi. 25. (Heb.)
 Cabbage (1), a vegetable with a large head. (F.-L.)
 Cabbage (2), to steal. (F.-Prov.-Late L.-L.)
 Calender (1), a machine for pressing cloth. (F.-Late L.-Gk.)
 Calender (2), a kind of wandering monk. (F.-Pers.)
 Calf (1), the young of the cow. (E.)
 Calf (2), a part of the leg. (Scand.) *See above*.
 Can (1), I am able. (E.)
 Can (2), a drinking vessel. (E.)
 Cannon (1), a large gun. (F.-Ital.-L.-Gk.)
 Cannon (2), a stroke at billiards. (F.-Span.)
 Canon (1), a rule, ordinance. (L.-Gk.) *Hence Canon* (2).
 Canon (2), a dignitary of the church. (F.-L.-Gk.)
 Cant (1), to talk hypocritically. (L.)
 Cant (2), an edge, corner. (Dutch.-L.-Gk.)
 Cape (1), a covering for the shoulders. (F.-Span.-Late L.)
 Cape (2), a headland. (F.-Ital.-L.)
 Caper (1), to dance about. (Ital.-L.)
 Caper (2), the flower-bud of the caper-bush. (F.-L.-Gk.)
 Capital (1), relating to the head; chief. (F.-L.)
 Capital (2), wealth, stock of money. (F.-L.)
 Capital (3), the head of a pillar. (F.-L.)
 Card (1), a piece of paste-board. (F.-Ital.-Gk.)
 Card (2), an instrument for combing wool. (F.-L.)
 Carousal (1), a drinking-bout. (F.-G.)
 Carousal (2), a kind of pageant. (F.-Ital.)
 Carp (1), a fresh water fish. (F.-Late L.-Teut.)
 Carp (2), to cavil at. (Scand.)
 Case (1), that which happens; an event, &c. (F.-L.)
 Case (2), a receptacle, cover. (F.-L.)
 Cash (1), coin or money. (F.-Ital.-L.)
 Cash (2), an Indian coin. (Tamil-Skt.)
 Celt (1), a name given to the Gauls, &c. (C.)
 Celt (2), a primitive chisel. (L.)
 Chap (1), to cleave, crack; Chop, to cut. (E.)
 Chap (2), a fellow; Chapman, a merchant. (E.)

- Char (1), to turn to charcoal. (E.)
 Char (2), a turn of work. (E.)
 Char (3), a kind of fish. (C.)
 Charm (1), a song, a spell. (F.-L.)
 Charm (2), a blended noise of voices. (E.)
 Chase (1), to hunt after, pursue. (F.-L.)
 Chase (2), to encase, emboss. (F.-L.) *Allied to Chase (3).*
 Chase (3), a printer's frame for type. (F.-L.) *See Case (2).*
 Chase (4), the cavity of a gun-barrel. (F.-L.) *See Case (2).*
 Chink (1), a cleft, crevice. (E.)
 Chink (2), to jingle. (E.)
 Chit (1), a whelp, cub, brat. (E.)
 Chit (2), a shoot, a sprout. (E.)
 Chop (1), to cut suddenly, strike off. (E.)
 Chop (2), to barter, exchange. (E.)
 Chuck (1), to strike gently; to toss. (F.-Olow G.)
 Chuck (2), to cluck as a hen. (E.)
 Chuck (3), a chicken. (E.) *Allied to Chicken.*
 Clam (1), to adhere, as something viscid. (E.)
 Clam (2), a kind of clamp or vice. (E.)
 Cleave (1), *strong verb*, to split asunder. (E.)
 Cleave (2), *weak verb*, to stick, adhere. (E.)
 Clip (1), to cut off, to shear. (Scand.)
 Clip (2), to embrace, to grip. (E.)
 Close (1), to shut in, shut, make close. (F.-L.) *Whence Close (2).*
 Close (2), adj., shut up, confined, narrow. (F.-L.)
 Clove (1), a kind of spice. (F.-L.)
 Clove (2), a bulb or tuber. (E.)
 Clove (3), a denomination of weight. (F.-L.)
 Club (1), a heavy stick, a cudgel. (Scand.)
 Club (2), an association of persons. (Scand.)
 Club (3), one of a suit at cards. (Scand.) } *Allied.*
 Clutter (1), to coagulate, clot. (E.) *Hence Clutter (2).*
 Clutter (2), a confused heap; to heap up. (E.)
 Clutter (3), a noise, great din. (E.)
 Cob (1), a round lump, or knob. (E.)
 Cob (2), to beat, strike. (E.) *Allied to Col (1).*
 Cobble (1), to patch up. (E.)
 Cobble (2), a small round lump. (E.)
 Cock (1), the male of the domestic fowl. (E.)
 Cock (2), to stick up abruptly. (E.)
 Cock (3), part of the lock of a gun. (E.)
 Cock (4), a small pile of hay. (Scand.)
 Cock (5), Cockboat, a small boat. (F.-L.-Gk.)
 Cockle (1), a sort of bivalve. (F.-L.-Gk.)
 Cockle (2), a weed among corn; darnel. (E.)
 Cockle (3), to be uneven, pucker up. (Scand.)
 Cocoa (1), the cocoa-nut palm-tree. (Port.)
 Cocoa (2), corrupt form of Cacao. (Span.-Mexican.)
 Cod (1), a kind of fish. (E.)
 Cod (2), a husk, shell, bag, bolster. (E.)
 Codling (1), a young cod. (E.)
 Codling (2), Codlin, a kind of apple. (C.; with E. suffix.)
 Cog (1), a tooth on the rim of a wheel. (Scand.)
 Cog (2), to trick, delude. (Scand.)
 Coil (1), to gather together. (F.-L.)
 Coil (2), a noise, bustle, confusion. (F.-L.) *From Coil (1).*
 Colleague (1), a coadjutor, partner. (F.-L.)
 Colleague (2), to join in an alliance. (F.-L.)
 Colon (1), a mark printed thus (:). (Gk.)
 Colon (2), part of the intestines. (Gk.)
 Compact (1), close, firm. (F.-L.) *Allied to Compact (2).*
 Compact (2), a bargain, agreement. (I.)
 Compound (1), to compose, mix. (L.)
 Compound (2), an enclosure of a factory. (Malay.)
 Con (1), to enquire into, observe closely. (E.)
 Con (2), used in the phrase *pro and con*. (I.)
 Contract (1), to draw together, shorten. (L.) *Allied to Contract (2).*
 Contract (2), a bargain, agreement. (F.-L.)
 Cope (1), a cap, hood, cloak, cape. (Late L.)
 Cope (2), to vie with, match. (F.-L.-Gk.)
 Cope (3), to buy. (Dutch.)
 Corn (1), grain. (E.)
 Corn (2), an excrescence on the foot. (F.-L.)
 Corporal (1), a subordinate officer. (F.-L.)
 Corporal (2), belonging to the body. (F.-L.)
 Cotton (1), a downy substance. (F.-Span.-Arabic.)
 Cotton (2), to agree. (F.-Span.-Arab.) *From Cotton (1).*
 Count (1), a title of rank. (F.-L.)
 Count (2), to enumerate, compute. (F.-L.)
 Counterpane (1), a coverlet for a bed. (F.-L.)
 Counterpane (2), the counterpart of a deed. (F.-L.)
 Court (1), a yard, enclosed space, tribunal, &c. (F.-L.)
 Court (2), to woo, seek favour. (F.-L.) *From Court (1).*
 Cow (1), the female of the bull. (E.)
 Cow (2), to subdue, dishearten. (Scand.)
 Cowl (1), a monk's hood, a cap, hood. (L.)
 Cowl (2), a vessel carried on a pole. (F.-L.)
 Coy (1), modest, bashful, retired. (F.-L.)
 Coy (2), a decoy for wild duck. (Du.-L.)
 Crab (1), a common shell-fish. (E.)
 Crab (2), a kind of apple. (E.)
 Crank (1), a bent arm, for turning an axis. (E.)
 Crank (2), liable to be upset, said of a boat. (E.) } *Allied.*
 Crank (3), lively, brisk. (E.)
 Crease (1), a wrinkle, small fold. (F.-L.)
 Crease (2), Creese, a Malay dagger. (Malay.)
 Cricket (1), a shrill-voiced insect. (F.-Du.)
 Cricket (2), a game with bat and ball. (F.-Du.)
 Croup (1), an affection of the larynx. (E.)
 Croup (2), the hinder parts of a horse. (F.-Teut.)
 Crowd (1), to push, press, squeeze. (E.)
 Crowd (2), a fiddle, violin. (W.)
 Cue (1), a tail, a billiard-rod. (F.-L.)
 Cue (2), a direction for an actor's appearance. (F.-L.)
 Cuff (1), to strike with the open hand. (Scand.)
 Cuff (2), part of the sleeve. (L.)
 Culver (1), a dove. (E. or L.)
 Culver (2), another form of Culverin. (F.-L.)
 Cunning (1), skilful, knowing. (E.)
 Cunning (2), knowledge, skill. (Scand.) *See Cunning (1).*
 Curry (1), to dress leather. (F.-L. and Teut.)
 Curry (2), a kind of seasoned dish. (Tamil.)
 Cypress (1), a kind of tree. (F.-L.-Gk.)
 Cypress (2), Cypress-lawn, crape. (F.-L.-Gk.)
 Dab (1), to strike gently. (E.)
 Dab (2), expert. (E.)
 Dab (3), a fish. (E.)
 Dam (1), an earth-bank for restraining water. (E.)
 Dam (2), a mother, chiefly applied to animals. (F.-L.)
 Dare (1), to be bold, to venture. (E.)
 Dare (2), a dice. (F.-Olow G.)
 Date (1), an epoch, given point of time. (F.-L.)
 Date (2), the fruit of a palm. (F.-L.-Gk.-Semitic.)
 Deal (1), a share, division; a quantity. (E.)
 Deal (2), to distribute, to traffic. (E.) *Allied to Deal (1).*
 Deal (3), a thin plank of timber. (Du.)
 Defer (1), to put off, delay. (F.-L.)
 Defer (2), to submit, submit oneself. (F.-L.)
 Defile (1), to make foul, pollute. (Hybrid; L. and E.)
 Defile (2), to pass along in a file. (F.-L.)
 Demean (1), to conduct; *refl.* to behave. (F.-L.)
 Demean (2), to debase, lower. (Hybrid; L. and E.)
 Desert (1), a waste, wilderness. (F.-L.)
 Desert (2), merit. (F.-L.)
 Deuce (1), a two, at cards or dice. (F.-L.)
 Deuce (2), an evil spirit, devil. (F.-L.) *From Deuce (1).*
 Die (1), to lose life, perish. (Scand.)
 Die (2), a small cube, for gaming. (F.-L.)
 Diet (1), a prescribed allowance of food. (F.-L.-Gk.)
 Diet (2), an assembly, council. (F.-L.-Gk.) *See Diet (1).*
 Distemper (1), to derange the temperance. (F.-L.)
 Distemper (2), a kind of painting. (F.-L.) *From Distemper (1).*
 Dock (1), to cut short, curtail. (E.)
 Dock (2), a kind of plant. (E.)
 Dock (3), a basin for ships. (Du.)
 Don (1), to put on clothes. (E.)
 Don (2), a Spanish title. (Span.-L.)
 Down (1), soft plumage. (Scand.)
 Down (2), a hill. (C.) *Whence Down (3).*
 Down (3), adv. and prep., in a descending direction. (AS.; from C.)
 Dowse (1), to strike in the face. (Scand.)
 Dowse (2), to plunge into water. (Scand.)
 Dowse (3), to extinguish. (E.)
 Drab (1), a low, slutish woman. (E.)
 Drab (2), of a dull brown colour. (F.-Late L.)
 Dredge (1), a drag-net. (E.)
 Dredge (2), to sprinkle flour on meat, &c. (F.-Late L.-Gk.)
 Drill (1), to pierce, to train soldiers. (Du.)
 Drill (2), to sow corn in rows. (Low G.)
 Drone (1), to make a murmuring sound. (E.)

- Drone (2), a non-working bee. (E.) *Allied to Drone (1).*
 Duck (1), a bird. (E.) *From Duck (2).*
 Duck (2), to dive, bob the head. (E.)
 Duck (3), a pet, darling. (E.) *From Duck (1).*
 Duck (4), light canvas. (Du.)
 Dudgeon (1), resentment. (F.)
 Dudgeon (2), the haft of a dagger. (Unknown.)
 Dun (1), of a dull brown colour. (C.)
 Dun (2), to urge for payment. (Scand.)
- Ear (1), the organ of hearing. (E.)
 Ear (2), a spike, or head, of corn. (E.)
 Ear (3), to plough. (E.)
 Earnest (1), eagerness, seriousness. (E.)
 Earnest (2), a pledge, security. (F.—L.—Gk.—Heb.)
 Egg (1), the oval body from which chickens are hatched. (Scand.)
 Egg (2), to instigate. (Scand.)
 Eke (1), to augment. (E.)
 Eke (2), also. (E.) *From Eke (1).*
 Elder (1), older. (E.)
 Elder (2), the name of a tree. (E.)
 Embattle (1), to furnish with battlements. (F.)
 Embattle (2), to range in order of battle. (F.—L.)
 Emboss (1), to adorn with raised work. (F.)
 Emboss (2), to shelter in a wood. (F.)
 Endue (1), to endow. (F.—L.)
 Indue (2), to clothe. (L.) *For Indue (1).*
 Entrance (1), ingress. (F.—L.)
 Entrance (2), to put into a trance. (F.—L.)
 Exact (1), precise, measured. (L.)
 Exact (2), to demand, require. (F.—I.) *From Exact (1).*
 Excise (1), a duty or tax. (Du.—F.—L.)
 Excise (2), to cut out. (L.)
- Fair (1), pleasing, beautiful. (E.)
 Fair (2), a festival, market. (F.—L.)
 Fallow (1), untilled; said of land. (E.)
 Fallow (2), pale brown; said of deer. (E.)
 Fast (1), firm, fixed. (E.)
 Fast (2), to abstain from food. (E.) *Allied.*
 Fast (3), quick, speedy. (Scand.)
 Fat (1), stout, gross. (E.)
 Fat (2), a vat. (North E.)
 Fawn (1), to cringe to. (E.)
 Fawn (2), a young deer. (F.—L.)
 Fell (1), to cause to fall, cut down. (E.)
 Fell (2), a skin. (E.)
 Fell (3), cruel, fierce. (F.—Late L.—I.)
 Fell (4), a hill. (Scand.)
 Ferret (1), an animal of the weasel tribe. (F.—Late L.—L.)
 Ferret (2), a kind of silk tape. (Ital.—I.)
 Feud (1), perpetual hostility, hatred. (E.)
 Feud (2), a fief. (Low L.—F.—Old G.)
 File (1), a string, line, list. (F.—L.)
 File (2), a steel rasp. (E.)
 File (3), to defile; in Shakespeare. (E.)
 Fine (1), exquisite, complete, thin. (F.—L.)
 Fine (2), a tax, forced payment. (Law L.) *Allied to Fine (1).*
 Firm (1), steadfast, fixed. (F.—L.)
 Firm (2), a partnership. (Span.—I.) *From Firm (1).*
 Fit (1), to suit; as adj., suitable. (Scand.)
 Fit (2), a part of a poem; a sudden attack of illness. (E.)
 Flag (1), to droop, grow weary. (E.)
 Flag (2), an ensign. (E.) *Allied.*
 Flag (3), a water-plant, reed. (E.)
 Flag (4), flagstone, a paving-stone. (Scand.)
 Fleet (1), a number of ships. (E.)
 Fleet (2), a creek, bay. (E.) *Allied to Fleet (4).*
 Fleet (3), swift. (E.)
 Fleet (4), to move swiftly. (E.)
 Flight (1), the act of flying. (E.)
 Flight (2), the act of fleeing away. (E.)
 Flip (1), to flip, jerk lightly. (E.)
 Flip (2), a mixture of beer with sugar, &c. (E.)
 Flock (1), a company of birds or sheep. (E.)
 Flock (2), a lock of wool. (F.—L.)
 Flounce (1), to plunge about. (Scand.)
 Flounce (2), a plaited border on a dress. (F.—L.)
 Flounder (1), to flounce about. (Scand.)
 Flounder (2), the name of a fish. (F.—Scand.)
 Flue (1), an air-passage, chimney-pipe. (F.—L.)
 Flue (2), light floating down. (E.)
 Fluke (1), a flounder, kind of fish. (E.)
 Fluke (2), part of an anchor. (E.)
 Flush (1), to flow swiftly. (E.)
 Flush (2), to blush, to reddish. (E.)
 Flush (3), level, even. (E.) *Perhaps from Flush (1).*
 Flush (4), a term in playing cards. (F.—L.)
 Fly (1), to move or float in air. (E.)
 Fly (2), a vehicle. (E.) *From Fly (1).*
 Fob (1), a pocket for a watch. (Old G.)
 Fob (2), to cheat, deceive. (Low G.)
 Foil (1), to disappoint, defeat. (F.—L.)
 Foil (2), a set-off, in the setting of a gem. (F.—L.)
 Fold (1), to double together, wrap up. (E.)
 Fold (2), a sheep-pen. (E.)
 Font (1), a basin for baptism. (L.) *Allied to Font (2).*
 Font (2), fount, an assortment of types. (F.—L.)
 Fool (1), a silly person, a jester. (F.—L.) *Hence Fool (2).*
 Fool (2), a dish of crushed fruit, &c. (F.—L.)
 For (1), in the place of. (E.)
 For (2), only in composition. (E.)
 For (3), only in composition. (F.—L.)
 Forebear (1), to hold away or abstain from. (E.)
 Forebear (2), an ancestor, lit. 'fore-be-er.' (E.)
 Force (1), strength, power. (F.—L.)
 Force (2), to stuff fowls, &c. (F.—L.)
 Force (3), floss, a waterfall. (Scand.)
 Fore-arm (1), the fore part of the arm. (E.)
 Fore-arm (2), to arm beforehand. (Hybrid; E. and F.)
 Forgo (1), to relinquish; better Forgo. (E.)
 Forgo (2), to go before. (E.)
 Forjudge (1), to judge beforehand. (Hybrid; E. and F.)
 Forjudge (2), to deprive by the judgement of a court. (F.—L.)
 Foster (1), to nourish. (E.)
 Foster (2), a forester. (F.—L.)
 Found (1), to lay the foundation of. (F.—L.)
 Found (2), to cast metals. (F.—L.)
 Fount (1), a fountain. (F.—L.) *Allied to Fount (2).*
 Fount (2), an assortment of types. (F.—L.) *See Font (2).*
 Fratricide (1), a murderer of a brother. (F.—L.)
 Fratricide (2), murder of a brother. (L.) *Allied to Fratricide (1).*
 Fray (1), an affray. (F.—L.)
 Fray (2), to terrify. (F.—L. and Old G.)
 Fray (3), to wear away by rubbing. (F.—L.)
 Freak (1), a whim, caprice. (E.)
 Freak (2), to streak, variegate. (E.)
 Fret (1), to eat away. (E.)
 Fret (2), to ornament, variegate. (F.)
 Fret (3), a kind of grating. (F.—L.) *See Fret (4).*
 Fret (4), a stop on a musical instrument. (F.—L.)
 Frieze (1), a coarse, woollen cloth. (F.—Du.)
 Frieze (2), part of the entablature of a column. (F.—L.)
 Frith (1), a forest, a wood. (E.)
 Frith (2), Firth, an estuary. (Scand.)
 Fritter (1), a kind of pancake. (F.—L.)
 Fritter (2), a fragment. (F.—L.)
 Frog (1), a small amphibious animal. (E.)
 Frog (2), a substance in a horse's foot. (E.)
 Fry (1), to dress food over a fire. (F.—L.)
 Fry (2), the spawn of fishes. (F.—L.)
 Full (1), filled up, complete. (E.)
 Full (2), to full cloth, to felt. (F.—L.)
 Fuse (1), to melt by heat. (L.)
 Fuse (2), a tube with combustible materials. (F.—L.)
 Fusee (1), a fuse or match. (F.—L.) *See Fuse (2).*
 Fusee (2), a spindle in a watch. (F.—L.) *From Fusee (1).*
 Fusil (1), a light musket. (F.—L.)
 Fusil (2), a spindle in heraldry. (F.—L.)
 Fusil (3), easily molten. (L.)
 Fust (1), to become mouldy or rusty. (F.—L.) *From Fust (2).*
 Fust (2), the shaft of a column. (F.—L.)
- Gad (1), a wedge of steel, goad. (Scand.)
 Gad (2), to ramble idly. (Scand.) *From Gad (1)?*
 Gage (1), a pledge. (F.—Teut.)
 Gage (2), to gauge. (F.—Low I.)
 Gain (1), profit, advantage. (F.—Teut.)
 Gain (2), to acquire, get, win. (F.—Teut.) *From Gain (1).*
 Gale (1), a strong wind. (Scand.)
 Gale (2), a plant; the bog-myrtle. (E.)
 Gall (1), bile, bitterness. (E.)

- Gall (2), to rub a sore place, to vex. (F.-L.)
 Gall (3), Gall-nut, a vegetable excrescence produced by insects. (F.-L.)
 Galt (1), a series of beds of clay and marl. (Scand.)
 Galt (2), a boar-pig. (Scand.)
 Gammon (1), the pickled thigh of a hog. (F.-L.)
 Gammon (2), nonsense, a jest. (E.)
 Gang (1), a crew. (Scand.) *From Gang* (2).
 Gang (2), to go. (Scand.)
 Gantlet (1), the same as Gauntlet, a glove. (F.-Scand.)
 Gantlet (2), also Gantlope, a military punishment. (Swed.)
 Gar (1), Garfish, a kind of pike. (E.)
 Gar (2), to cause. (Scand.)
 Garb (1), dress, manner, fashion. (F.-Ital.-OHG.)
 Garb (2), a sheaf. (F.-OHG.)
 Gate (1), a door, opening, way. (E.)
 Gate (2), a street. (Scand.)
 Gauntlet (1), the same as Gantlet (1).
 Gauntlet (2), the same as Gantlet (2).
 Gender (1), kind, breed, sex. (F.-L.)
 Gender (2), to engender, produce. (F.-L.) *Allied to Gender* (1).
 Gill (1), an organ of respiration in fishes. (Scand.)
 Gill (2), a raving, yawning chasm. (Scand.)
 Gill (3), with *g* as *j*; a quarter of a pint. (F.-L.)
 Gill (4), with *g* as *j*; a woman's name; ground-ivy. (F.-L.)
 Gin (1), to begin; pronounced with *g* hard. (E.)
 Gin (2), a trap, snare. (F.-L.)
 Gin (3), a kind of spirit. (F.-L.)
 Gird (1), to enclose, bind round, surround, clothe. (E.)
 Gird (2), to jest at, jibe. (E.)
 Gledie (1), the bird called a kite. (E.)
 Gledie (2), a glowing coal; *obsolete*. (E.)
 Gleek (1), a scoff, jest. (F.-Du.)
 Gleek (2), a game at cards. (F.-Du.)
 Glib (1), smooth, slippery, voluble. (E.)
 Glib (2), a lock of hair. (C.)
 Glib (3), to castrate; *obsolete*. (E.)
 Gloss (1), brightness, lustre. (Scand.)
 Gloss (2), a commentary, explanation. (L.-Gk.)
 Gore (1), clotted blood, blood. (E.)
 Gore (2), to pierce, bore through. (E.)
 Gore (3), a triangular piece let into a garment; a triangular slip of land. (E.) *Allied to Gore* (2).
 Gout (1), a drop, a disease. (F.-L.)
 Gout (2), taste. (F.-L.)
 Grail (1), a gradual, or service-hook. (F.-L.)
 Grail (2), the Holy Dish at the Last Supper. (F.-L.)
 Grail (3), fine sand. (F.)
 Grate (1), a framework of iron bars. (Late L.-L.)
 Grate (2), to rub, scrape, scratch, creak. (F.-Teut.)
 Grave (1), to cut, engrave. (E.)
 Grave (2), solemn, sad. (F.-L.)
 Graze (1), to feed cattle. (E.)
 Graze (2), to scrape slightly, rub lightly. (E.)
 Greaves (1), Graves, the sediment of melted tallow. (E.)
 Greaves (2), armour for the legs. (F.)
 Greet (1), to salute. (E.)
 Greet (2), to weep, cry, lament. (E.)
 Grig (1), a small lively eel. (Scand.)
 Grig (2), a cricket. (E.)
 Grit (1), gravel, coarse sand. (E.)
 Grit (2), coarse oatmeal. (E.) *Allied to Grit* (1).
 Gull (1), a web-footed sea-bird. (C.)
 Gull (2), a dupe. (Low G.)
 Gum (1), the flesh of the jaws. (E.)
 Gum (2), the hardened juice of certain trees. (F.-L.-Gk.-Egypt.)
 Gust (1), a sudden blast or gush of wind. (Scand.)
 Gust (2), relish, taste. (L.)
 Guy (1), a hideous creature, a fright. (F.-Ital.-Teut.)
 Guy (2), a rope used to steady a weight. (F.-Teut.)
 Hack (1), to cut, chop, mangle. (E.)
 Hack (2), a hackney. *See Hackney*. (E.)
 Hackle (1), Hatchel, an instrument for dressing flax. (E.)
 Hackle (2), long shining feathers on a cock's neck. (E.)
 Haggard (1), wild, said of a hawk. (F.-G.)
 Haggard (2), lean, hollow-eyed, meagre. (F.-G.) *See above*.
 Haggie (1), to cut awkwardly, mangle. (Scand.)
 Haggie (2), to be slow in making a bargain. (Scand.) *See above*.
 Hail (1), frozen rain. (E.)
 Hail (2), to greet, call to, address. (Scand.)
 Hail! (3), an exclamation of greeting. (Scand.) *See Hail* (2).
 Hale (1), whole, healthy, sound. (E.)
 Hale (2), Haul, to drag, draw violently. (F.-OHG.)
 Halt (1), laze. (E.)
 Halt (2), a sudden stop. (F.-G.)
 Hamper (1), to impede, hinder, harass. (E.)
 Hamper (2), a kind of basket. (F.-G.)
 Handy (1), dexterous, expert. (E.)
 Handy (2), convenient, near. (E.) *Allied to Handy* (1).
 Harrier (1), a hare-hound. (E.)
 Harrier (2), a kind of falcon. (E.)
 Hatch (1), a half-door, wicket. (E.)
 Hatch (2), to produce a brood by incubation. (E.)
 Hatch (3), to shade by minute lines. (F.-G.)
 Hawk (1), a bird of prey. (E.)
 Hawk (2), to carry about for sale. (E.)
 Hawk (3), to clear the throat. (E.)
 Hay (1), grass cut and dried. (E.)
 Hay (2), a hedge. (E.)
 Heel (1), the part of the foot projecting behind. (E.)
 Heel (2), to lean over, incline. (E.)
 Helm (1), the instrument by which a ship is steered. (E.)
 Helm (2), Helmet, armour for the head. (E.)
 Hem (1), the border of a garment. (E.)
 Hem (2), a slight cough to call attention. (E.)
 Herd (1), a flock of beasts, group of animals. (F.)
 Herd (2), one who tends a herd. (E.) *From Herd* (1).
 Heyday (1), interjection. (G. or Du.)
 Heyday (2), frolicsome wildness. (E.)
 Hide (1), to cover, conceal. (E.)
 Hide (2), a skin. (E.)
 Hide (3), to flog, castigate. (E.)
 Hide (4), a measure of land. (E.)
 Hind (1), the female of the stag. (E.)
 Hind (2), a peasant. (E.)
 Hind (3), adj., in the rear. (E.)
 Hip (1), the haunch, upper part of the thigh. (E.)
 Hip (2), also Hiep, the fruit of the dog-rose. (E.)
 Hob (1), Hub, the nave of a wheel, part of a grate. (E.)
 Hob (2), a clown, a rustic, a fairy. (F.-OHG.)
 Hobby (1), Hobby-horse, an ambling nag, a favourite pursuit. (F.-OHG.)
 Hobby (2), a small species of falcon. (F.-Du.)
 Hock (1), Hough, back of the knee-joint. (E.)
 Hock (2), the name of a wine. (G.)
 Hold (1), to keep, retain, defend, restrain. (E.)
 Hold (2), the 'hold' of a ship. (Du.) *Allied to Hold*.
 Homicide (1), manslaughter. (F.-L.)
 Homicide (2), a man-slayer. (F.-L.) *Allied to Homicide* (1).
 Hoop (1), a pliant strip of wood or metal bent into a band. (E.)
 Hoop (2), to call out, shout. (F.-Teut.)
 Hop (1), to leap on one leg. (E.)
 Hop (2), the name of a plant. (Du.)
 Hope (1), expectation; as a verb, to expect. (E.)
 Hope (2), a troop; in the phr. 'forlorn hope.' (Du.)
 Host (1), one who entertains guests. (F.-L.) *From Host* (2).
 Host (2), an army. (F.-L.)
 Host (3), the consecrated bread of the eucharist. (L.)
 How (1), in what way. (E.)
 How (2), a hill. (Scand.)
 Hoy (1), a kind of sloop. (Du.)
 Hoy (2), interj., stop! (E.)
 Hue (1), show, appearance, colour, tint. (E.)
 Hue (2), clamour, outcry. (F.-Teut.)
 Hull (1), the husk or outer shell of grain or of nuts. (E.)
 Hull (2), the body of a ship. (Du.) *Cf. Hull* (1), *Hold* (2).
 Hum (1), to make a low buzzing or droning sound. (E.)
 Hum (2), to trick, to cajole. (E.) *From Hum* (1).
 Il- (1), a form of the prefix *in-* = *I*, prep. *in*. (L.; or F.-L.)
 Il- (2), a form of the prefix *in-* used negatively. (L.; or F.-L.)
 Im- (1), prefix. (F.-L.) *Hence Im-* (2), prefix.
 Im- (2), prefix. (L.)
 Im- (3), negative prefix. (F.-L.; or L.)
 In- (1), prefix, in. (E.)
 In- (2), prefix, in. (L.; or F.-L.)
 In- (3), prefix with negative force. (L.; or F.-L.)
 Incense (1), to inflame. (L.) *Hence Incense* (2).
 Incense (2), spices, odour of spices burned. (F.-L.)
 Inch (1), the twelfth part of a foot. (L.)
 Inch (2), an island. (Gaelic.)

- Incontinent (1), unchaste. (F.—L.)
 Incontinent (2), immediately. (F.—L.) *Due to the above.*
 Indent (1), to notch. (Law L.)
 Indent (2), to make a dint in. (F.)
 Indue (1), to invest or clothe with, supply with. (L.)
 Indue (2), a corruption of Endue, q.v. (F.—L.)
 Ingle (1), fire. (C.)
 Ingle (2), a darling, paramour. (Du.—L.—Gk.)
 Interest (1), profit, premium for use of money. (F.—L.)
 Interest (2), to engage the attention. (F.—L.) *Allied to Interest (1).*
 Intimate (1), to announce, hint. (L.)
 Intimate (2), familiar, close. (L.) *Allied to Intimate (1).*
 Ir- (1), prefix; for *in* before R. (L.; or F.—L.)
 Ir- (2), negative prefix. (L.; or F.—L.)
- Jack (1), a saucy fellow, sailor. (F.—L.—Gk.—Heb.)
 Jack (2), a coat of mail. (F.—L.—Gk.—Heb.) *From Jack (1).*
 Jade (1), a sorry nag, an old woman. (Scand. ?)
 Jade (2), a hard dark green stone. (F.—Span.—L.)
 Jam (1), to press, squeeze tight. (E.) *Hence Jam (2).*
 Jam (2), a conserve of fruit boiled with sugar. (E.)
 Jar (1), to make a discordant noise, creak, clash, quarrel. (E.)
 Jar (2), an earthen pot. (F.—Span.—Arab.)
 Jet (1), to throw out, fling about, spout. (F.—L.)
 Jet (2), a black mineral, used for ornaments. (F.—L.—Gk.)
 Jib (1), the foremost sail of a ship. (Du.)
 Jib (2), to shift a sail from side to side. (Du.)
 Jib (3), to move restively, as a horse. (F.—Scand.) } *Allied.*
 Job (1), to peck with the beak, as a bird. (E. ?)
 Job (2), a small piece of work. (F.—C.)
 Jump (1), to leap, spring, skip. (Scand.)
 Jump (2), exactly, just, pat. (Scand.) *From Jump (1).*
 Junk (1), a Chinese three-masted vessel. (Port.—Malay.)
 Junk (2), pieces of old cordage. (Port.—L.)
 Just (1), righteous, upright, true. (F.—L.)
 Just (2), the same as Joust, to tilt. (F.—L.)
- Kedge (1), to warp a ship. (F.—L.)
 Kedge (2), Kidge, cheerful, lively. (F.)
 Keel (1), the bottom of a ship. (Scand.)
 Keel (2), to cool. (E.)
 Kennel (1), a house for dogs, pack of hounds. (F.—L.)
 Kennel (2), a gutter. (F.—L.)
 Kern (1), Kerne, an Irish soldier. (Irish.)
 Kern (2), the same as Quern, a hand-mill. (E.)
 Kind (1), sb., nature, sort, character. (E.)
 Kind (2), adj., natural, loving. (E.) *From Kind (1).*
 Kindle (1), to set fire to, inflame. (Scand.)
 Kindle (2), to bring forth young. (E.)
 Kit (1), a vessel, milk-pail, tub; hence, an outfit. (Du.)
 Kit (2), a small violin. (F.—L.—Gk.)
 Kit (3), a brood, family, quantity. (Du.) *From Kit (1).*
 Knoll (1), the top of a hill, a hillock, mound. (E.)
 Knoll (2), Knell, to toll a bell. (E.)
- Lac (1), a resinous substance. (Hind.—Skt.)
 Lac (2), a hundred thousand. (Hind.—Skt.) *Allied to Lac (1).*
 Lack (1), want. (E.)
 Lack (2), to want, be destitute of. (E.) *From Lack (1).*
 Lade (1), to load. (E.)
 Lade (2), to lade out water, drain. (E.) *Same as Lade (1).*
 Lake (1), a pool. (F.—L.)
 Lake (2), a colour, a kind of crimson. (F.—Pers.—Skt.)
 Lama (1), a high priest. (Thibetan.)
 Jama (2), the same as Llama, a quadruped. (Peruvian.)
 Lap (1), to lick up with the tongue. (E.)
 Lap (2), the loose part of a coat, an apron, part of the body covered by an apron, a fold, flap. (E.)
 Lap (3), to wrap, involve, fold. (E.) *From Lap (2).*
 Lark (1), the name of a bird. (E.)
 Lark (2), a game, sport, fun. (E.) *From Lark (1).*
 Lash (1), to fasten firmly together. (F.—L.)
 Lash (2), a thong, flexible part of a whip. (F.—L.) *From Lash (1).*
 Last (1), latest, hindmost. (E.)
 Last (2), a mould of the foot on which shoes are made. (E.)
 Last (3), to endure, continue. (E.) *From Last (2).*
 Last (4), a load, large weight, ship's cargo. (E.)
 Lathe (1), a machine for 'turning' wood and metal. (Scand.)
 Lathe (2), a division of a county. (E.)
 Launch (1), to lance; to send into the water. (F.—L.)
 Launch (2), a kind of long-boat. (Span.—Port.—Malay.)
- Lawn (1), a smooth grassy space of ground. (F.—C.)
 Lawn (2), a sort of fine linen. (F.—C.)
 Lay (1), to cause to lie down, place, set. (E.)
 Lay (2), a song, lyric poem. (F.—OHG.)
 Lay (3), Laic, pertaining to the laity. (F.—L.—Gk.)
 Lea (1), Ley, Lay, a tract of open ground. (E.)
 Lea (2), Ley, Lay, fallow land, pasture-land. (E.)
 Lead (1), to bring, conduct, guide, precede, direct. (F.)
 Lead (2), a well-known metal. (E.)
 League (1), a bond, alliance, confederacy. (F.—Ital.—L.)
 League (2), a distance of about three miles. (Prov.—L.—C.)
 Lean (1), to incline, bend, stoop. (E.)
 Lean (2), slender, not fat, frail, thin. (E.) *From Lean (1).*
 Lease (1), to let tenements for a term of years. (F.—L.)
 Lease (2), to glean. (E.)
 Leave (1), to quit, abandon, forsake. (E.)
 Leave (2), permission, farewell. (E.)
 Leech (1), a physician. (E.)
 Leech (2), a blood-sucking worm. (E.) *Same as Leech (1).*
 Leech (3), Leach, the edge of a sail at the sides. (Scand.)
 Let (1), to allow, permit, suffer, grant. (E.)
 Let (2), to hinder, prevent, obstruct. (E.) *Allied to Let (1).*
 Lie (1), to rest, lean, lay oneself down, be situate. (E.)
 Lie (2), to tell a lie, speak falsely. (E.)
 Lift (1), to elevate, raise. (Scand.)
 Lift (2), to steal. (E.) *From Lift (1).*
 Light (1), illumination. (E.)
 Light (2), active, not heavy, unimportant. (E.)
 Light (3), to settle, alight, descend. (F.) *From Light (2).*
 Lighten (1), to illuminate, flash. (E.)
 Lighten (2), to make lighter, alleviate. (E.) *See Light (2).*
 Lighten (3), to descend, settle, alight. (E.) *See Light (3).*
 Like (1), similar, resembling. (E.)
 Like (2), to approve, be pleased with. (E.) *From Like (1).*
 Limb (1), a member of the body, branch. (E.)
 Limb (2), the edge or border of a sextant, &c. (L.)
 Limber (1), flexible, pliant. (E.)
 Limber (2), part of a gun-carriage. (F.)
 Lime (1), viscous substance, mortar, oxide of calcium. (E.)
 Lime (2), the Linden-tree. (E.)
 Lime (3), a kind of citron. (F.—Span.—Arab.—Malay.)
 Limp (1), flaccid, flexible, pliant, weak. (E.)
 Limp (2), to walk lamely. (E.) *Compare Limp (1).*
 Ling (1), a kind of fish. (E.)
 Ling (2), heath. (Scand.)
 Link (1), a ring of a chain, joint. (Scand.)
 Link (2), a torch. (Scand.)
 List (1), a stripe or border of cloth, selvage. (E.)
 List (2), a catalogue. (F.—G.) *Allied to List (1).*
 List (3), gen. in pl. Lists, space for a tournament. (E.) *See List (1).*
 List (4), to choose, to desire, have pleasure in. (E.)
 List (5), an inclination (of a ship) to one side. (E.) *Cf. List (4).*
 List (6), to listen. (E.)
 Litter (1), a portable bed. (F.—L.) *Hence Litter (2), (3).*
 Litter (2), materials for a bed, a confused mass. (F.—L.)
 Litter (3), a brood. (F.—L.)
 Live (1), to continue in life, exist, dwell. (E.)
 Live (2), adj., alive, active, burning. (E.) *Allied to Live (1).*
 Lock (1), an instrument to fasten doors, &c. (F.)
 Lock (2), a tuft of hair, flock of wool. (E.)
 Log (1), a block, piece of wood. (E.)
 Log (2), a thin quadrant of wood, loaded, and fastened to a line, for measuring the rate of a ship. (E.) *The same as Log (1).*
 Log (3), a Hebrew liquid measure. (Heb.)
 Long (1), extended, not short, tedious. (E.)
 Long (2), to desire, yearn; to belong. (E.)
 Loom (1), a machine for weaving cloth. (E.)
 Loom (2), to appear faintly, or at a distance. (Scand.)
 Loon (1), Lown, a base fellow. (E.)
 Loon (2), a water-bird, diver. (Scand.)
 Low (1), inferior, deep, mean, humble. (Scand.)
 Low (2), to bellow as a cow or ox. (E.)
 Low (3), a hill. (E.)
 Low (4), flame. (Scand.)
 Lower (1), to let down, abase, sink. (E.)
 Lower (2), to frown, look sour. (E.)
 Lumber (1), cumbersome or useless furniture. (F.—G.)
 Lumber (2), to make a great noise, as a heavy rolling object. (Scand.)
 Lurch (1), to lurk, dodge, steal, pilfer. (Scand.)
 Lurch (2), the name of a game. (F.—G.)

- Lurch** (3), to devour; *obsolete*. (F. ?-G. ?)
Lurch (4), a sudden roll sideways. (Scand.) *See* Lurch (1).
Lustre (1), splendour, brightness. (F.-Ital.-L.)
Lustre (2), Lustrum, a period of five years. (F.-L.)
Lute (1), a stringed instrument of music. (F.-Prov.-Span.-Arab.)
Lute (2), a composition like clay, loam. (F.-L.)
- Mace** (1), a kind of club. (F.-L.)
Mace (2), a kind of spice. (F.-L.-Gk.)
Mail (1), steel network forming body-armour. (F.-L.)
Mail (2), a bag for carrying letters. (F.-OHG.)
Mail (3), Black, a forced tribute. (Scand.)
Main (1), sb., strength, might. (E.) *Allied to* Main (2).
Main (2), adj., strong, great. (Scand.)
Mall (1), a wooden hammer or beetle. (F.-L.) *Hence* Mall (2).
Mall (2), the name of a public walk. (F.-Ital.-OHG. and L.)
Mangle (1), to render maimed, tear, mutilate. (F.-G.)
Mangle (2), a roller for smoothing linen. (Du.-Late L.-Gk.)
March (1), a border, frontier. (F.-OHG.)
March (2), to walk with regular steps. (F.-L. ? or G. ?)
March (3), the name of the third month. (F.-L.)
Mark (1), a stroke, outline, trace, line, sign. (F.)
Mark (2), a march, limit, boundary. (E.) *Cf.* Mark (1).
Mark (3), the name of a coin. (Scand.) *From* Mark (1).
Maroon (1), brownish crimson. (F.-Ital.)
Maroon (2), to put ashore on a desolate island. (F.-Span.-L.-Gk.)
Marrow (1), soft matter within bones. (E.)
Marrow (2), a companion, partner. (Scand.)
Martlet (1), a kind of bird, a martin. (F.)
Martlet (2), a swift; in heraldry. (F.-L.)
Mass (1), a lump of matter, quantity, size. (F.-L.-Gk.)
Mass (2), the celebration of the Eucharist. (L.)
Mast (1), a pole to sustain the sails of a ship. (E.)
Mast (2), the fruit of beach and forest-trees. (E.)
Match (1), an equal, a contest, game, marriage. (F.)
Match (2), a prepared rope for firing a cannon. (F.-L.-Gk.)
Mate (1), a companion, comrade, equal. (Low G.)
Mate (2), to check-mate, confound. (F.-Pers.-Arab.)
Matricide (1), a slayer of his mother. (F.-L.) *See below.*
Matricide (2), a killing of one's mother. (F.-L.)
Matter (1), the material part of a thing, substance. (F.-L.)
Matter (2), pus, a fluid in abscesses. (F.-L.) *Same as* Matter (1).
May (1), I am able, I am free to act, I am allowed to. (E.)
May (2), the fifth month. (F.-L.)
Mead (1), a drink made from honey. (E.)
Mead (2), Meadow, a grass-field, pasture-ground. (E.)
Meal (1), ground grain. (F.)
Meal (2), a repast, share or time of food. (E.)
Mean (1), to have in the mind, intend, signify. (E.)
Mean (2), common, vile, base, sordid. (E.)
Mean (3), coming between, intermediate, moderate. (F.-L.)
Meet (1), fitting, according to measure, suitable. (E.)
Meet (2), to encounter, find, assemble. (E.)
Mere (1), a lake, pool. (E.)
Mere (2), pure, simple, absolute. (L.)
Mere (3), a boundary. (E.)
Mess (1), a dish of meat, portion of food. (F.-L.)
Mess (2), a mixture, disorder. (F.-L.) *Same as* Mess (1).
Mew (1), to cry as a cat. (E.)
Mew (2), a sea-fowl, gull. (E.)
Mew (3), a cage for hawks, &c. (F.-L.)
Might (1), power, strength. (E.)
Might (2), was able. (E.) *Allied to* Might (1)
Milt (1), the spleen. (E.)
Milt (2), soft roe of fishes. (MDu.)
Mine (1), belonging to me. (F.)
Mine (2), to excavate, dig for metals. (F.-C.)
Mint (1), a place where money is coined. (L.)
Mint (2), the name of an aromatic plant. (L.-Gk.)
Mis- (1), prefix. (E. and Scand.)
Mis- (2), prefix. (F.-L.)
Miss (1), to fail to hit, omit, feel the want of. (E.)
Miss (2), a young woman, a girl. (F.-L.)
Misty (1), nebulous, foggy. (E.)
Misty (2), used for Mystic. (F.-L.-Gk.)
Mite (1), a very small insect. (E.)
Mite (2), a very small portion. (F.-Du.) *Allied to* Mite (1).
Mob (2), a disorderly crowd. (L.)
Mob (3), a kind of cap. (Dutch.)
Mole (1), a spot or mark on the body. (E.)
Mole (2), a small animal that burrows. (E.)
Mole (3), a breakwater. (F.-Ital.-L.)
Mood (1), disposition of mind, temper. (E.)
Mood (2), manner, grammatical form. (F.-L.)
Moor (1), a heath, extensive waste ground. (E.)
Moor (2), to fasten a ship by cable and anchor. (E.)
Moor (3), a native of North Africa. (F.-L.)
Mop (1), a implement for washing floors, &c. (F.-L.)
Mop (2), a grimace; to grimace. (E.)
Mortar (1), Morter, a vessel in which substances are pounded. (L.)
Mortar (2), cement of lime, &c. (F.-L.) *Allied to* Mortar (1).
Mother (1), a female parent. (E.)
Mother (2), the hysterical passion. (E.) *Allied.*
Mother (3), lees, sediment. (E.)
Mould (1), earth, soil, crumbling ground. (E.)
Mould (2), a model, pattern, form, fashion. (F.-L.)
Mould (3), rust, spot. (E.) *See* Mole (1).
Mount (1), a hill, rising ground. (L.)
Mount (2), to ascend. (F.-L.) *From* Mount (1).
Mow (1), to cut down with a scythe. (E.)
Mow (2), a heap, pile of hay or corn. (E.)
Mow (3), a grimace; *obsolete*. (F.-MDu.)
Muff (1), a warm cover for the hands. (Walloon-F.-Late L.)
Muff (2), a silly fellow, simpleton. (E.)
Mullet (1), a kind of fish. (F.-L.)
Mullet (2), a five-pointed star. (F.-L.)
Mum (1), an interjection, imposing silence. (E.)
Mum (2), a kind of beer. (Low G.)
Muscle (1), the fleshy part of the body. (F.-L.)
Muscle (2), Mussel, a shell-fish. (L.) *The same as* Muscle (1).
Muse (1), to meditate, be pensive. (F.-L.)
Muse (2), one of nine fabled goddesses. (F.-L.-Gk.)
Must (1), part of a verb implying 'obligation.' (E.)
Must (2), new wine. (L.)
Mute (1), dumb. (L.)
Mute (2), to dung; used of birds. (F.-MDu.)
Mystery (1), anything kept concealed, a secret rite. (L.-Gk.)
Mystery (2), Mystery, a trace, handicraft. (F.-L.)
- Nag** (1), a small horse. (MDu.)
Nag (2), to worry, tease. (Scand.)
Nap (1), a short sleep. (E.)
Nap (2), the rough surface of cloth. (MDu.)
Nave (1), the central portion or hub of a wheel. (E.)
Nave (2), the middle or body of a church. (F.-L.)
Neat (1), black cattle, an ox, cow. (E.)
Neat (2), tidy, unadulterated. (F.-L.)
Negus (1), a beverage of wine, water, sugar, &c. (E.)
Negus (2), an Abyssinian title. (Abyssinian.)
Net (1), an implement for catching fish, &c. (E.)
Net (2), clear of all charges. (F.-L.)
Nick (1), a small notch, a cut. (E.)
Nick (2), the devil. (F.-L.-Gk.)
No (1), a word of refusal or denial. (E.)
No (2), none. (E.)
Not (1), a word expressing denial. (E.)
Not (2), I know not, or he knows not. (E.)
Not (3), to crop, to shear closely. (E.)
- O** (1), Oh, an interjection. (E.)
O (2), a circle. (E.)
One (1), single, undivided, sole. (E.) *Hence* One (2)
One (2), a person, spoken of indefinitely. (E.)
Or (1), conjunction, offering an alternative. (E.)
Or (2), ere. (E.)
Or (3), gold. (F.-L.)
Ought (1), past tense of Owe. (E.)
Ought (2), another spelling of Aught, anything. (E.)
Ounce (1), the twelfth part of a pound. (F.-L.)
Ounce (2), Once, a kind of lynx. (F.-L.-Gk.)
Own (1), possessed by any one, belonging to oneself. (E.)
Own (2), to possess. (E.) *From* Own (1).
Own (3), to grant, admit. (E.) *From* Own (2).
- Pad** (1), a soft cushion, &c. (E.)
Pad (2), a thief on the high road. (Du.)
Paddle (1), to finger; to dabble in water. (E.)
Paddle (2), a little spade, esp. for cleaning a plough. (E.)
Paddock (1), a toad. (Scand.)
Paddock (2), a small enclosure. (E.)
Page (1), a young male attendant. (F.-Low Lat.-Gk. ?)

- Page (2), one side of the leaf of a book. (F.-L.)
 Pale (1), a stake, enclosure, limit, district. (F.-L.)
 Pale (2), wan, dim. (F.-L.)
 Pall (1), a cloak, mantle, archbishop's scarf, shroud. (L.)
 Pall (2), to become rapid, lose taste or spirit. (F.-L.)
 Pallet (1), a kind of mattress or couch. (F.-L.)
 Pallet (2), an instrument used by potters, &c. (F.-Ital.-L.)
 Pap (1), food for infants. (E.)
 Pap (2), a teat, breast. (E.) *Allied to Pap* (1).
 Parricide (1), the murderer of a father. (F.-L.)
 Parricide (2), the murder of a father. (F.-L.) *See above.*
 Partisan (1), an adherent of a party. (F.-Ital.-L.)
 Partisan (2), Partizan, a kind of halberd. (F.-Ital.-L.)
 Pat (1), to strike lightly, tap. (E.)
 Pat (2), a small lump of butter. (E.) *Allied to Pat* (1).
 Pat (3), quite to the purpose. (E.) *Allied to Pat* (1).
 Patch (1), a piece sewn on a garment, a plot of ground. (E. ?)
 Patch (2), a paltry fellow. (E.) *From Patch* (1).
 Pawn (1), a pledge, security for repayment of money. (F.)
 Pawn (2), one of the least valuable pieces in chess. (F.-L.)
 Pay (1), to discharge a debt. (F.-L.)
 Pay (2), to pitch the seam of a ship. (F.-L.)
 Peach (1), a delicious fruit. (F.-L.-Pers.)
 Peach (2), to inform against. (F.-L.) *For Impeach.*
 Peck (1), to strike with something pointed, snap up. (E. ?)
 Peck (2), a dry measure, two gallons. (F.-Low G. ?)
 Peel (1), to strip off the skin or bark. (F.-L.)
 Peel (2), to pillage. (F.-L.)
 Peel (3), a fire-shovel. (F.-L.)
 Peel (4), a small castle. (F.-L.)
 Peep (1), to cry like a chicken. (F.-L.)
 Peep (2), to look through a narrow aperture, look slyly. (F.-L.)
 Peer (1), an equal, a nobleman. (F.-L.)
 Peer (2), to look narrowly, to pry. (E. ?)
 Peer (3), to appear. (F.-L.)
 Pellitory (1), Paritory, a wild flower. (F.-L.)
 Pellitory (2), Pelletier, the plant pyrethrum. (Span.-L.-Gk.)
 Pelt (1), to throw or cast, to strike by throwing. (L.)
 Pelt (2), a skin, esp. of a sheep. (F.-L.)
 Pen (1), to shut up, enclose. (L.)
 Pen (2), an instrument used for writing. (F.-L.)
 Perch (1), a rod for a bird to sit on; a measure. (F.-L.)
 Perch (2), a fish. (F.-L.-Gk.)
 Periwinkle (1), a genus of evergreen plants. (L.)
 Periwinkle (2), a small univalve mollusc. (E.; with Gk. prefix.)
 Pet (1), a tame and fondled animal or child. (F. ?)
 Pet (2), a sudden fit of peevishness. (F. ?) *From Pet* (1).
 Pie (1), a magpie; mixed printer's type. (F.-L.) *Hence Pie* (2).
 Pie (2), a book which regulated divine service. (F.-L.)
 Pie (3), a pasty. (F.-L. ?)
 Pile (1), a tumour; in the pl. Piles. (L.)
 Pile (2), a roundish mass, heap. (F.-L.)
 Pile (3), a large stake to support foundations. (L.)
 Pile (4), a hair, fibre of wool. (L.)
 Pill (1), a little ball of medicine. (L.)
 Pill (2), to rob, plunder. (F.-L.)
 Pine (1), a cone-bearing, resinous tree. (L.)
 Pine (2), to suffer pain, be consumed with sorrow. (L.)
 Pink (1), to pierce, stab, prick. (E.)
 Pink (2), half-shut, applied to the eyes. (Du.)
 Pink (3), the name of a flower and of a colour. (E.) *See Pink* (1).
 Pink (4), a kind of boat. (Du.)
 Pip (1), a disease of fowls. (Du.-L.)
 Pip (2), the seed of fruit. (F.-L.-Gk.)
 Pip (3), a spot on cards. (F.-L. ?)
 Pitch (1), a black, sticky substance. (L.)
 Pitch (2), to throw, fall headlong, fix a camp, &c. (E.)
 Plane (1), a level surface. (F.-L.) *Hence Plane* (2).
 Plane (2), a tool; also to render a surface level. (F.-L.)
 Plane (3), Plane-tree, the name of a tree. (F.-L.-Gk.)
 Plantain (1), the name of a plant. (F.-L.)
 Plantain (2), a tree resembling the banana. (F.-Span.-L.)
 Plash (1), a puddle, a shallow pool. (E.)
 Plash (2), another form of Pleach, to intertwine. (F.-L.)
 Plat (1), Plot, a patch of ground. (E.)
 Plat (2), to plait. (F.-L.)
 Might (1), a condition, promise; as vb., to pledge. (E.)
 Might (2), to fold; as sb., a fold, condition, state. (F.-L.)
 Plot (1), a conspiracy, stratagem. (F.-L.)
 Plot (2), Plat, a small piece of ground. (E.)
 Plump (1), full, round, fleshy. (E.)
 Plump (2), straight downwards. (F.-L.)
 Plump (3), to fall heavily down. (E.)
 Poach (1), to dress eggs. (F.-Olow G.)
 Poach (2), to intrude on another's preserves of game. (F.-Olow G.) *Allied to Poach* (1).
 Point (1), a dot, a prick. (F.-L.)
 Point (2), a sharp end. (F.-L.) *From Point* (1).
 Poke (1), a bag, pouch. (Scand.)
 Poke (2), to thrust or push, esp. with something pointed. (E.)
 Pole (1), a stake, long thick rod. (L.)
 Pole (2), a pivot, end of the earth's axis. (F.-L.-Gk.)
 Pool (1), a pond, small body of water. (E.)
 Pool (2), the receptacle for the stakes at cards. (F.-L.)
 Pore (1), a minute hole in the skin. (F.-L.-Gk.)
 Pore (2), to look steadily, gaze long. (E. ?)
 Port (1), demeanour, carriage of the body. (F.-L.)
 Port (2), a harbour, haven. (L.)
 Port (3), a gate, port-hole. (F.-L.)
 Port (4), a dark purple wine. (Port.-L.)
 Porter (1), a carrier. (F.-L.)
 Porter (2), a gate-keeper. (F.-L.)
 Porter (3), a dark kind of beer. (F.-L.)
 Pose (1), a position, attitude. (F.-L.-Gk.)
 Pose (2), to puzzle, perplex by questions. (F.-L. and Gk.)
 Pose (3), a cold in the head. (C.)
 Post (1), a stake set in the ground, a pillar. (L.) *Allied to Post* (2).
 Post (2), a military station, a stage on a road, &c. (F.-L.)
 Pounce (1), to seize with the claws, as a bird, to dart upon. (F.-L.)
 Pounce (2), fine powder. (F.-L.)
 Pound (1), a weight, a sovereign. (L.)
 Pound (2), an enclosure for strayed animals. (E.)
 Pound (3), to beat, bruise in a mortar. (E.)
 Pout (1), to look sulky or displeased. (E.)
 Pout (2), a kind of fish. (E.) *Cf. Pout* (1).
 Prank (1), to deck, adorn. (E.)
 Prank (2), a trick, mischievous action. (E.) *From Prank* (1).
 Pregnant (1), pressing, urgent, cogent. (F.-L.)
 Pregnant (2), fruitful, with child. (F.-L.)
 Present (1), near at hand, in view, at this time. (F.-L.)
 Present (2), to give, offer, exhibit to view. (F.-L.) *From Present* (1).
 Press (1), to crush strongly, squeeze, push. (F.-L.)
 Press (2), to hire men for service. (F.-L.)
 Prig (1), to steal. (E.)
 Prig (2), a pert fellow. (E.) *Allied to Prig* (1).
 Prime (1), first, chief, excellent. (F.-L.) *Hence Prime* (2).
 Prime (2), to make a gun quite ready. (F.-L.)
 Prior (1), former, coming before in time. (L.) *Hence Prior* (2).
 Prior (2), the head of a priory or convent. (F.-L.)
 Prize (1), a thing captured or won. (F.-L.)
 Prize (2), to value highly. (F.-L.)
 Prize (3), Prize, to open a box. (F.-L.) *From Prize* (1).
 Prune (1), to trim trees, &c. (F.-L.)
 Prune (2), a plum. (F.-L.-Gk.)
 Puddle (1), a small pool of muddy water. (E.)
 Puddle (2), to close with clay, to work iron. (E.) *From Puddle* (1).
 Puke (1), to vomit. (E. ?)
 Puke (2), the name of a colour; *obsolete*. (MDu.)
 Pulse (1), a throb, vibration. (F.-L.)
 Pulse (2), grain or seed of beans, peas, &c. (L.)
 Pump (1), a machine for raising water. (F.-Teut.)
 Pump (2), a thin-soled shoe. (F.-L.-Gk.)
 Punch (1), to pierce with a sharp instrument. (F.-L.)
 Punch (2), to beat, bruise. (F.-L.)
 Punch (3), a beverage. (Hindi-Skt.)
 Punch (4), a hump-backed fellow in a puppet-show. (Ital.-L.)
 Puncture (1), a steel tool for stamping; a punch. (F.-L.)
 Puncture (2), a cask, a measure of 84 gallons. (F.-L.)
 Punt (1), a ferry-boat, a flat-bottomed boat. (L.-C.)
 Punt (2), to play at basnet. (F.-Span.-L.)
 Pupul (1), a scholar, a ward. (F.-L.) *Allied to Pupul* (2).
 Pupul (2), the central spot of the eye. (F.-L.)
 Puppy (1), a whelp. (F.-L.)
 Puppy (2), a dandy. (F.-L.) *Allied to Puppy* (1).
 Furl (1), to flow with a murmuring sound. (Scand.)
 Furl (2), spiced or medicated beer or ale. (F.-L. ?)
 Furl (3), to form an edging on lace. (F.-L.)
 Furl (4), to upset. (E.) *Allied to Furl* (1).
 Purpose (1), to intend. (F.-L.-Gk.; with F. prefix.)
 Purpose (2), intention. (F.-L.)

- Quack (1), to make a noise like a duck. (E.)
 Quack (2), to cry up pretended nostrums. (MDu.) *From* Quack (1).
 Quail (1), to cower, shrink, fall in spirit. (F.—L.)
 Quail (2), a migratory bird. (F.—Low I.—Low G.)
 Quarrel (1), a dispute, brawl. (F.—L.)
 Quarrel (2), a square-headed cross-bow bolt. (F.—L.)
 Quarry (1), a place where stones are dug for building. (F.—L.)
 Quarry (2), a heap of slaughtered game. (F.—L.)
 Quill (1), a feather of a bird, a pen. (E.)
 Quill (2), to plead a ruff. (F.—L.; or E.)
 Quire (1), a collection of so many sheets of paper. (F.—L.)
 Quire (2), a choir, a band of singers. (F.—L.—Gk.)
 Quiver (1), to tremble, shiver. (E.)
 Quiver (2), a case for arrows. (F.—OHG.)
- Race (1), a trial of speed, swift course, swift current. (F.)
 Race (2), a lineage, family, breed. (F.)
 Race (3), a root. (F.—L.)
 Rack (1), a grating above a manger, instrument of torture. (MDu.)
 Rack (2), to torture on the rack. (MDu.) *From* Rack (1).
 Rack (3), light vapoury clouds, the clouds generally. (Scand.)
 Rack (4), to pour off liquor from the lees. (Prov.)
 Rack (5), a short form of Arrack. (Arab.)
 Rack (6), &c. We find (6) prov. E. *rack*, a neck of mutton; from AS. *aracca*, neck, according to Sommer. Also (7) *rack*, for *reck*, to care; see *Reck*. Also (8) *rack*, a pace of a horse (Palsgrave); perhaps a rocking pace; see *Rock* (2). Also (9) *rack*, a track, cart-rut; cf. Icel. *reka*, to drive; see *Rack* (3).
 Racket (1), Raquet, a bat with a blade of net-work. (F.—Span.—Arab.)
 Racket (2), a noise. (E.)
 Rail (1), a bar of timber, an iron bar for railways. (F.—L.)
 Rail (2), to brawl, to use reviling language. (F.—L.)
 Rail (3), a genus of wading birds. (F.)
 Rail (4), a woman's wrap or night-dress. (E.)
 Rake (1), an instrument for scraping things together. (E.)
 Rake (2), a wild, dissolute fellow. (E.) *From* Rake-hell.
 Rake (3), the projection of the extremities of a ship beyond the keel; the inclination of a mast from the perpendicular. (Scand.)
 Rally (1), to gather together again, reassemble. (F.—L.)
 Rally (2), to banter. (F.—Tent.)
 Rank (1), a row or line of soldiers, class, grade. (F.—OHG.)
 Rank (2), *nij*, coarse in growth, strong-scented. (E.)
 Rap (1), to strike smartly, knock. (E. or Scand.)
 Rap (2), to snatch, seize hastily. (Scand.)
 Rape (1), a seizing by force, violation. (L.)
 Rape (2), a plant nearly allied to the turnip. (L.)
 Rape (3), a division of a county, in Sussex. (F.)
 Rash (1), hasty, headstrong. (E.)
 Rash (2), a slight eruption on the body. (F.—L.)
 Rash (3), to pull, or tear violently. (F.—L.)
 Rash (4), a kind of inferior silk. (F.—L.)
 Rate (1), a proportion, allowance, price, tax. (F.—L.)
 Rate (2), to scold, chide. (F.—L.)
 Raven (1), a well-known bird. (E.)
 Raven (2), to plunder with violence, devour. (F.—L.)
 Ray (1), a beam of light or heat. (F.—L.)
 Ray (2), a class of fishes, such as the skate. (F.—L.)
 Ray (3), a dance. (MDu.)
 Reach (1), to attain, extend to, arrive at, gain. (E.)
 Reach (2), Retch, to try to vomit. (E.)
 Real (1), actual, true, genuine. (L.)
 Real (2), a small Spanish coin. (Span.—L.)
 Reap (1), to raise. (E.)
 Rear (2), the back part, last part, *asp.* of an army. (F.—L.)
 Rear (3), insufficiently cooked. (E.)
 Reef (1), a ridge of rocks. (Du.)
 Reef (2), portion of a sail. (Du.)
 Reel (1), a small spindle for winding yarn. (E.)
 Reel (2), a Highland dance. (Scand.)
 Reeve (1), to pass a rope through a ring. (Du.)
 Reeve (2), a steward, governor. (E.)
 Refrain (1), the female of the ruff. (E.)
 Refrain (2), to restrain, forbear. (F.—L.)
 Refrain (3), the burden of a song. (F.—L.)
 Relay (1), a fresh supply. (F.—L.)
 Relay (2), to lay again. (Hybrid: L. and E.)
 Rennet (1), a substance for coagulating milk. (E.)
 Rennet (2), a kind of apple. (F.—L.)
 Rent (1), a tear. (E.)
 Rent (2), annual payment. (F.—L.)
- Repair (1), to restore, mend. (F.—L.)
 Repair (2), to resort, go to. (F.—L.)
 Rest (1), repose. (E.)
 Rest (2), to remain; remainder. (F.—L.)
 Rid (1), to free, to deliver. (E.)
 Rid (2), to clear land. (Scand.)
 Riddle (1), an enigma. (E.)
 Riddle (2), a large sieve. (E.)
 Rifle (1), to plunder, rob. (F.—Tent.)
 Rifle (2), a kind of musket. (Low G.)
 Rig (1), to fit up a ship. (Scand.—Low G.)
 Rig (2), a frolic. (E.)
 Rig (3), a ridge. (E.)
 Rime (1), Rhyme, verse. (F.—L.—Gk.)
 Rime (2), hoar-frost. (E.)
 Ring (1), a circle. (E.)
 Ring (2), to tinkle, resound. (E.)
 Ripple (1), to pluck the seeds from flax. (E.)
 Ripple (2), to show wrinkles. (E.)
 Ripple (3), to scratch slightly. (Scand.) *Allied to* Rip.
 Rob (1), to plunder, steal, spoil. (F.—OHG.)
 Rob (2), a conserve of fruit. (F.—Span.—Arab.—Pers.)
 Rock (1), a mass of stone. (F.)
 Rock (2), to cause to totter, to totter. (E.)
 Rock (3), a distaff. (Scand.)
 Rocket (1), a kind of fire-work. (Ital.—G.)
 Rocket (2), a plant. (F.—Ital.—L.)
 Roe (1), a female deer. (E.)
 Roe (2), spawn of fishes. (Scand.)
 Rook (1), a kind of crow. (E.)
 Rook (2), a castle, at chess. (F.—Pers.)
 Root (1), part of a plant. (Scand.)
 Root (2), Rout, to grub up. (E.) *From* Root (1).
 Rote (1), routine. (F.—L.)
 Rote (2), an old musical instrument. (F.—G.—C.)
 Rouse (1), to excite. (Scand.)
 Rouse (2), a drinking-bout. (Scand.)
 Row (1), a line, rank, series. (E.)
 Row (2), to propel with oars. (E.)
 Row (3), an uproar. (Scand.)
 Ruck (1), a fold, crease. (Scand.)
 Ruck (2), a heap. (Scand.)
 Rue (1), to be sorry for. (E.)
 Rue (2), a bitter plant. (F.—L.—Gk.)
 Ruff (1), a kind of frill. (E.)
 Ruff (2), a bird. (E.)
 Ruff (3), a fish. (E.)
 Ruff (4), a game at carils. (F.)
 Ruffle (1), to wrinkle, disorder a dress. (E.)
 Ruffle (2), to be turbulent, to bluster. (MDu.)
 Rum (1), a kind of spirit. (E.)
 Rum (2), strange, queer. (Hindi.)
 Rush (1), to move forward violently. (E.)
 Rush (2), a plant. (E.)
 Rut (1), a wheel-track. (F.—L.)
 Rut (2), to copulate, as deer. (F.—L.)
- Sack (1), a bag. (L.—Gk.—Heb.—Egypt.)
 Sack (2), plunder; to plunder. (F.—L.—Gk.—Heb.—Egypt.)
From Sack (1).
 Sack (3), an old Spanish wine. (F.—L.)
 Sage (1), discerning, wise. (F.—L.)
 Sage (2), a plant. (F.—L.)
 Sallow (1), Sally, a willow. (E.)
 Sallow (2), of a wan colour. (E.)
 Sap (1), juice of plants. (E.)
 Sap (2), to undermine. (F.—Late L.)
 Sardine (1), a small fish. (F.—L.—Gk.)
 Sardine (2), a precious stone. (L.—Gk.)
 Sash (1), a frame for glass. (F.—L.)
 Sash (2), a scarf, band. (Pers.)
 Saw (1), a cutting instrument. (E.)
 Saw (2), a saying, maxim. (E.)
 Say (1), to speak, tell. (E.)
 Say (2), a kind of serge. (F.—L.—Gk.)
 Say (3), to essay. (F.—L.)
 Scald (1), to burn with hot liquid. (F.—L.)
 Scald (2), scabby. (Scand.)
 Scald (3), a poet. (Scand.)
 Scale (1), a shell. (F.—OHG.)
 Scale (2), a bowl of a balance. (F.—Tent.) *Allied to* Scale (1).

- Scale (3), a ladder, gradation. (L.)
 Scape (1), a leafless stalk. (L.)
 Scape (2), *short for* Escape. (F.—L.)
 Scar (1), mark of a wound. (F.—L.—Gk.)
 Scar (2), Scaur, a rock. (Scand.)
 Scarf (1), a light piece of dress. (Du.—Low G.)
 Scarf (2), to join timbers together. (Scand.)
 Scarf (3), a cormorant. (Icel.)
 School (1), a place for instruction. (F.—L.—Gk.)
 School (2), a shoal of fish. (Du.)
 Sconce (1), a small fort. (F.—L.)
 Sconce (2), a candle-stick. (F.—L.) *Allied to* Sconce (1).
 Scour (1), to cleanse by hard rubbing. (L.)
 Scour (2), to run hastily over. (F.—L.)
 Scout (1), a spy. (F.—L.)
 Scout (2), to ridicule an idea. (Scand.)
 Scout (3), a projecting rock. (Scand.)
 Screw (1), a mechanical contrivance. (F.—L.?)
 Screw (2), a vicious horse. (E.)
 Scrip (1), a small wallet. (E.)
 Scrip (2), a piece of writing. (F.—L.)
 Scrub (1), brushwood. (Scand.)
 Scrub (2), to rub hard. (Scand.) *From* Scrub (1).
 Scull (1), Skull, the cranium. (Scand.)
 Scull (2), a small, light oar. (Scand.) *Allied to* Scull (1).
 Scull (3), a shoal of fish. (Du.)
 Scuttle (1), a shallow vessel. (L.)
 Scuttle (2), an opening in a ship's hatchway. (F.—Span.—Teut.)
 Scuttle (3), to hurry along. (Scand.)
 Seal (1), a stamp for impressing wax. (F.—L.)
 Seal (2), a sea-calf. (E.)
 Seam (1), a suture. (E.)
 Seam (2), a horse-load. (Late L.—Gk.)
 See (1), to behold. (E.)
 See (2), the seat of a bishop. (F.—L.)
 Sell (1), to deliver for money. (E.)
 Sell (2), a saddle. (F.—L.)
 Sere (1), withered. (E.)
 Sere (2), the catch of a gun-lock. (F.—L.)
 Set (1), to place, fix, plant. (E.)
 Set (2), a number of like things. (F.—L.)
 Settle (1), a long bench. (E.)
 Settle (2), to adjust a quarrel. (F.)
 Sew (1), to fasten together with thread. (E.)
 Sew (2), to follow. (F.—L.)
 Sewer (1), a large drain. (F.—L.)
 Sewer (2), an officer who arranged dishes. (F.—L.)
 Share (1), a portion. (E.)
 Share (2), a plough-share. (E.) *Allied to* Share (1).
 Shed (1), to part, scatter, spill. (E.)
 Shed (2), a slight shelter. (E.)
 Sheer (1), bright, clear, perpendicular. (E.)
 Sheer (2), to deviate from a course. (Du.)
 Shingle (1), a wooden tile. (L.)
 Shingle (2), coarse round gravel. (E.)
 Shiver (1), to tremble, to shudder. (E.)
 Shiver (2), a splinter, small piece of wood. (E.)
 Shoal (1), a troop, crowd, multitude of fishes. (E.)
 Shoal (2), shallow; a sand-bank. (E.)
 Shock (1), a violent concussion. (E.)
 Shock (2), a pile of sheaves. (E.)
 Shock (3), a shaggy-coated dog. (E.)
 Shore (1), the strand. (E.)
 Shore (2), Shoar, a prop. (E.)
 Shore (3), Sewer, a sewer. (F.—L.)
 Shrew (1), a scolding woman. (E.) *The same as* Shrew (2).
 Shrew (2), Shrewmouse, a quadruped. (E.)
 Shrub (1), a low dwarf tree. (E.)
 Shrub (2), a beverage. (Arab.)
 Size (1), a ration; magnitude. (F.—L.)
 Size (2), weak glue. (Ital.—L.) *Allied to* Size (1).
 Skate (1), a large flat fish. (Scand.)
 Skate (2), a contrivance for sliding on ice. (Du.—F.—Low G.)
 Skink (1), to serve out wine. (Scand.)
 Skink (2), a kind of lizard. (Gk.)
 Slab (1), a thin slip of timber, &c. (F.—Teut.)
 Slab (2), viscous, slimy. (Scand.)
 Slate (1), a stone easily split. (F.—Teut.)
 Slate (2), to set on a dog, to damage, abuse. (E.)
 Slay (1), to kill. (E.)
 Slay (2), Sley, a weaver's reed. (E.) *From* Slay (1).
 Slop (1), a puddle. (E.)
 Slop (2), a loose garment. (Scand.)
 Slot (1), a broad, flat wooden bar. (Du.)
 Slot (2), the track of a deer. (A.F.—Scand.)
 Slough (1), a muddy place, a mire. (E.)
 Slough (2), the cast-off skin of a snake. (Scand.)
 Smack (1), taste, savour. (E.)
 Smack (2), a sounding blow. (Scand.)
 Snack (3), a fishing-boat. (Du.)
 Smelt (1), to fuse ore. (Scand.)
 Smelt (2), a kind of fish. (E.)
 Snite (1), to wipe the nose. (E.)
 Snite (2), a snipe. (E.) *Allied to* Snipe.
 Snuff (1), to sniff, draw in air. (Du.)
 Snuff (2), to snip a candle-wick. (E.)
 Soil (1), ground, mould, country. (F.—L.)
 Soil (2), to defile. (F.—L.)
 Soil (3), to feed cattle with green grass. (F.—L.)
 Sole (1), the under side of the foot. (L.)
 Sole (2), a flat fish. (F.—L.) *Allied to* Sole (1).
 Sole (3), alone, only. (F.—L.)
 Sorrel (1), a plant. (F.—MIG.)
 Sorrel (2), of a reddish-brown colour. (F.—Teut.)
 Sound (1), whole, perfect. (E.)
 Sound (2), a strait of the sea. (E.)
 Sound (3), a noise. (F.—L.)
 Sound (4), to try the depth of. (F.—Scand.) *From* Sound (2).
 Souse (1), pickle. (F.—L.)
 Souse (2), Sowse, to swoop down upon. (F.—L.)
 Sow (1), to scatter seed. (E.)
 Sow (2), a female pig. (E.)
 Spade (1), an instrument to dig with. (E.)
 Spade (2), a suit at cards. (Span.—L.—Gk.)
 Spar (1), a beam, rafter. (E.)
 Spar (2), a kind of mineral. (E.)
 Spar (3), to box with the hands; to wrangle. (F.—Teut.)
 Spark (1), a small particle of fire. (E.)
 Spark (2), a gay young fellow. (Scand.) *Allied to* Spark (1).
 Spat (1), a blow, a slap. (E.)
 Spat (2), the young of shellfish. (F.)
 Spell (1), an incantation. (E.)
 Spell (2), to tell the letters of a word. (F.—Teut.) *From* Spell (1).
 Spell (3), a turn of work. (E.)
 Spell (4), Spill, a splinter, slip. (E.)
 Spike (1), a sharp point, a large nail. (Scand.)
 Spike (2), an ear of corn. (L.)
 Spill (1), Spell, a splinter, slip. (E.)
 Spill (2), to destroy, shed. (Scand.)
 Spire (1), a tapering spout, a steeple. (E.)
 Spire (2), a coil, wreath. (F.—L.—Gk.)
 Spit (1), a pointed piece of wood or iron. (E.)
 Spit (2), to eject from the mouth. (E.)
 Spittle (1), saliva. (F.)
 Spittle (2), a hospital. (F.—L.)
 Spray (1), foam tossed by the wind. (Low G.)
 Spray (2), a sprig of a tree. (E.)
 Spurt (1), Spirt, to spout, jet out as water. (E.)
 Spurt (2), a violent exertion. (Scand.)
 Squire (1), an esquire. (F.—L.)
 Squire (2), a carpenter's rule. (F.—L.)
 Stable (1), a stall for horses. (F.—L.)
 Stable (2), firm, steady. (F.—L.) *Allied to* Stable (1).
 Stale (1), too long kept, vapid. (F.—Teut.)
 Stale (2), a decoy, snare. (E.)
 Stale (3), Steal, a handle. (E.)
 Stalk (1), a stem. (E.)
 Stalk (2), to stride along. (E.) *Allied to* Stalk (1).
 Staple (1), a loop of iron. (E.)
 Staple (2), a chief commodity. (F.—Low G.) *From* Staple (1).
 Stare (1), to gaze fixedly. (E.)
 Stare (2), to shine. (E.) *The same as* Stare (1).
 Stay (1), to remain. (F.—MDU.)
 Stay (2), a large rope to support a mast. (E.)
 Steep (1), precipitous. (E.)
 Steep (2), to soak in a liquid. (Scand.)
 Steer (1), a young ox. (E.)
 Steer (2), to direct, guide, govern. (E.)
 Stem (1), a trunk of a tree. (E.)
 Stem (2), prow of a vessel. (E.) *From* Stem (1).
 Stem (3), to check, resist. (E.)
 Stern (1), severe, harsh. (E.)

- Stern (2), the hinder part of a ship. (Scand.)
 Stew (1), to boil slowly. (F. - Teut.)
 Stew (2), a fishpond. (Du.)
 Stick (1), to stab, pierce; to adhere. (E.)
 Stick (2), a small staff. (E.) *From Stick* (1).
 Stile (1), a set of steps for passing a hedge. (F.)
 Stile (2), the correct spelling of Style (1). (L.)
 Still (1), motionless, silent. (E.)
 Still (2), to distil; apparatus for distilling. (L.)
 Stoop (1), to bend the body, condescend. (E.)
 Stoop (2), a beaker, also Stoup. (Scand.)
 Story (1), a history, narrative. (F. - L. - Gk.)
 Story (2), the height of one floor in a building. (F. - L.)
 Strain (1), to stretch tight. (F. - L.)
 Strain (2), race, stock, breed. (E.)
 Strand (1), the beach of a sea or lake. (E.)
 Strand (2), part of a rope. (F. - OHG.)
 Stroke (1), a blow. (E.)
 Stroke (2), to rub gently. (E.) *Allied to Stroke* (1).
 Strut (1), to walk about pompously. (Scand.)
 Strut (2), a support for a rafter. (Scand.) *Allied to Strut* (1).
 Stud (1), a collection of horses and mares. (E.)
 Stud (2), a nail with a large head, rivet. (E.)
 Sty (1), an enclosure for swine. (E.)
 Sty (2), a small tumour on the eye-lid. (E.) *Allied to Sty* (1).
 Style (1), a mode of writing. (F. - L.)
 Style (2), the middle part of a flower's pistil. (Gk.)
 Summer (1), a season of the year. (E.)
 Summer (2), a cross-beam. (F. - Late L. - Gk.)
 Sur- (1), *prefix*; for L. *sub*. (L.)
 Sur- (2), *prefix*; for F. *sur*, L. *super*. (F. - L.)
 Swallow (1), a migratory bird. (E.)
 Swallow (2), to absorb, engulf. (E.)
 Swim (1), to move about in water. (E.)
 Swim (2), to be dizzy. (E.)
- Tache (1), a fastening. (F. - Teut.)
 Tache (2), a spot, blemish. (F. - Teut.) *Allied to Tache* (1).
 Tail (1), a hairy appendage. (E.)
 Tail (2), a law-term, applied to an estate. (F. - L.)
 Tang (1), a strong taste. (Scand.)
 Tang (2), part of a knife or fork. (Scand.) *Allied to Tang* (1).
 Tang (3), to make a shrill sound. (E.)
 Tang (4), sea-weed. (Scand.)
 Tap (1), to knock gently. (F. - Teut.)
 Tap (2), a plug to take liquor from a cask. (E.)
 Taper (1), a small wax-candle. (E.)
 Taper (2), long and slender. (E.) *From Taper* (1).
 Tar (1), a resinous substance. (E.)
 Tar (2), a sailor; short for Tarpauling. (E. and L.)
 Tare (1), a vetch-like plant. (E.)
 Tare (2), an allowance for loss. (F. - Span. - Arab.)
 Tart (1), acrid, sour, sharp. (E.)
 Tart (2), a small pie. (F. - L.)
 Tartar (1), an acid salt; a concretion. (F. - Low L. - Arab.)
 Tartar (2), a native of Tartary. (Tatar.)
 Tartar (3), Tartarus, hell. (L. - Gk.)
 Tassel (1), a hanging ornament. (F. - L.)
 Tassel (2), the male of the goshawk. (F. - L.)
 Tatoo (1), the beat of a drum. (Du.)
 Tatoo (2), to mark the skin with figures. (Tahiti.)
 Taw (1), Tew, to curry skins. (F.)
 Taw (2), a game at marbles. (Gk.)
 Tear (1), to rend, lacerate. (E.)
 Tear (2), a drop of fluid from the eyes. (E.)
 Teem (1), to be fruitful. (E.)
 Teem (2), to think fit. (OLow G.)
 Teem (3), to empty, pour out. (Scand.)
 Temple (1), a face, divine edifice. (L.)
 Temple (2), the flat part above the cheek-bone. (F. - L.)
 Temporal (1), pertaining to time. (F. - L.)
 Temporal (2), belonging to the temples. (F. - L.)
 Tend (1), to aim at, move towards. (F. - L.)
 Tend (2), to attend to. (F. - L.) *Short for Attend*.
 Tender (1), soft, delicate. (F. - L.)
 Tender (2), to proffer. (F. - L.) *Allied to Tend* (1).
 Tender (3), an attendant vessel or carriage. (F. - L.) *For Attender*.
 Tense (1), a part of a verb. (F. - L.)
 Tense (2), tightly strained. (L.)
 Tent (1), a pavilion. (F. - L.)
 Tent (2), a roll of lint. (F. - L.)
- Tent (3), a kind of wine. (Span. - L.)
 Tent (4), care, heed. (F. - L.) *Allied to Tend* (2).
 Terrier (1), a kind of dog. (F. - L.) *Allied to Terrier* (2).
 Terrier (2), a register of landed property. (F. - L.)
 The (1), def. article. (E.)
 The (2), in what (or that) degree. (E.) *From The* (1).
 Thee (1), personal pronoun. (E.)
 Thee (2), to thrive, prosper; *obsolete*. (E.)
 There (1), in that place. (E.)
 There- (2), as a prefix. (E.) *Allied to There* (1).
 Thole (1), Thowl, an oar-pin. (E.)
 Thole (2), to endure; *provincial*. (E.)
 Thrum (1), the end of a weaver's thread. (E.)
 Thrum (2), to play noisy music. (Scand.)
 Thrush (1), a small singing-bird. (E.)
 Thrush (2), a disease in the mouth. (Scand.)
 Tick (1), an insect infesting dogs. (L.)
 Tick (2), part of a bed. (L. - Gk.)
 Tick (3), to beat as a watch. (E.)
 Tick (4), to touch lightly. (E.)
 Tick (5), credit. (F. - G.)
 Tiff (1), to deck, to dress out. (F. - OLow G.)
 Tiff (2), a fit of ill humour. (Scand.)
 Till (1), to cultivate. (E.)
 Till (2), to the time when. (E.) *Allied to Till* (1).
 Till (3), a drawer for money. (E.)
 Tilt (1), the cover of a cart. (E.)
 Tilt (2), to ride in a tourney. (E.)
 Tine (1), the tooth of a fork or harrow. (E.)
 Tine (2), to light or kindle. (E.)
 Tine (3), to lose. (Scand.)
 Tip (1), the extreme top. (E.)
 Tip (2), to tilt over. (E.)
 Tire (1), to exhaust, fatigue. (E.)
 Tire (2), a head-dress. (F. - Teut.) *Same as Tire* (3).
 Tire (3), a hoop for a wheel. (F. - Teut.)
 Tire (4), to tear a prey. (F. - Late L.)
 Tire (5), a train. (F. - Late L.)
 Tit (1), a small horse or child. (Scand.)
 Tit (2), a teat. (E.)
 To- (1), *prefix*, in twain. (E.)
 To- (2), *prefix*, to. (E.)
 Toast (1), roasted bread. (F. - L.) *Hence Toast* (2).
 Toast (2), a person whose health is drunk. (F. - L.)
 Toil (1), labour, fatigue. (F. - L.)
 Toil (2), a net, a snare. (F. - L.)
 Toll (1), a tax. (L. - Gk.)
 Toll (2), to sound a bell. (E.)
 Toot (1), to peep about. (E.)
 Toot (2), to blow a horn. (Scand.)
 Top (1), a summit. (E.)
 Top (2), a child's toy. (F. - G.)
 Tow (1), to pull a vessel along. (E.)
 Tow (2), the coarse part of flax. (E.)
 Trance (1), a mark left, footprint. (F. - L.) *Allied to Trace* (2).
 Trace (2), a strap to draw a carriage. (F. - L.)
 Tract (1), a region. (L.)
 Tract (2), a short treatise. (L.) *Allied to Tract* (1).
 Trap (1), a kind of snare. (E.)
 Trap (2), to adorn, decorate. (F. - Teut.)
 Trap (3), a kind of igneous rock. (Swed.) *Allied to Trap* (1).
 Trepan (1), a small cylindrical saw. (F. - L. - Gk.)
 Trepan (2), Trepan, to ensnare. (F. - Teut.)
 Trice (1), a short space of time. (Low G.) *From Trice* (2).
 Trice (2), Trise, to haul up, hoist. (Low G.)
 Trick (1), a stratagem. (F. - L.)
 Trick (2), to dress out. (F. - L.)
 Trick (3), to emblazon arms. (Du.)
 Trill (1), to shake, to quaver. (Ital.)
 Trill (2), to turn round. (Scand.)
 Trill (3), to trickle. (Scand.)
 Trinket (1), a small ornament. (F. - L.)
 Trinket (2), the highest sail of a ship. (F. - Ital. - L.)
 Truck (1), to barter. (F. - Wflem. - Du.)
 Truck (2), a small wheel. (L. - Gk.)
 Trump (1), a trumpet. (F. - G. - Slav.)
 Trump (2), one of the highest suit at cards. (F. - L.)
 Trunk (1), the stem of a tree, box for clothes. (F. - L.)
 Trunk (2), the proboscis of an elephant; *error for Trump* (1).
 Tuck (1), to fold or gather in a dress. (OLow G.)
 Tuck (2), a rapier. (F. - Ital. - G.)

Tuck (3), beat of a drum. (F.—Tent.)
 Tuft (1), a small knot, crest. (F.—Tent.)
 Tuft (2), Toft, a clump of trees. (F.—Tent.)
 Turtle (1), a turtle-dove. (L.)
 Turtle (2), a sea-tortoise. (L.) *Confused with Turtle (1).*
 Twig (1), a small branch of a tree. (E.)
 Twig (2), to comprehend. (E.)

Un- (1), negative prefix. (E.)
 Un- (2), verbal prefix. (E.)
 Un- (3), prefix in *un-to*. (E.)
 Union (1), concord, harmony. (F.—L.)
 Union (2), a large pearl. (F.—L.) *Allied to Union (1).*
 Use (1), employment, custom. (F.—L.)
 Use (2), profit, benefit. (F.—L.)
 Utter (1), utter. (E.)
 Utter (2), to put forth. (E.) *Allied to Utter (1).*
 Utterance (1), a putting forth. (E.)
 Utterance (2), extremity. (F.—L.)

Vail (1), Veil, a slight covering. (F.—L.)
 Vail (2), to lower. (F.—L.)
 Vail (3), a gift to a servant. (F.—L.)
 Van (1), the front of an army. (F.—L.)
 Van (2), a fan for winnowing. (F.—L.)
 Van (3), a caravan. (F.—L.—Pers.)
 Vault (1), an arched roof. (F.—L.)
 Vault (2), to leap or bound. (F.—Ital.—L.) *Allied to Vault (1).*
 Vent (1), an opening for air. (F.—L.)
 Vent (2), sale, utterance, outlet. (F.—L.)
 Vent (3), to snuff up air. (F.—L.)
 Verge (1), a wand of office. (F.—L.)
 Verge (2), to tend towards. (L.)
 Vice (1), a blemish, fault. (F.—L.)
 Vice (2), an instrument for holding fast. (F.—L.)

Wake (1), to cease from sleep. (E.)
 Wake (2), the track of a ship. (Scand.)
 Wale (1), Weal, the mark of a blow. (E.)
 Wale (2), choice; to choose. (Scand.)
 Ware (1), merchandise. (E.)
 Ware (2), aware. (E.)
 Ware (3), sea-weed; *provincial*. (E.)
 Wave (1), to fluctuate, undulate. (E.)
 Wave (2), a form of Waive. (F.—Scand.)
 Wax (1), to grow, increase. (E.)
 Wax (2), a substance in a honeycomb. (E.)
 Wear (1), to carry on the body, to consume by use. (E.)
 Wear (2), A form of Weir.

Wear (3), A form of Veer.
 Weed (1), a useless plant. (E.)
 Weed (2), a garment. (E.)
 Weld (1), to beat (metal) together. (Scand.)
 Weld (2), a plant; dyer's weed. (E.)
 Well (1), in a good state. (E.)
 Well (2), a spring of water. (E.)
 Wharf (1), a place for lading and unlading vessels. (E.)
 Wharf (2), the bank of a river; in Shakespeare. (E.) *The same as Wharf (1).*
 Wheel (1), a swelling, a pimple. (E.)
 Wheel (2), a mine. (L.)
 Whelk (1), a mollusc with a spiral shell. (E.)
 Whelk (2), a small pimple. (E.)
 Whittle (1), to pare with a knife. (E.)
 Whittle (2), to sharpen. (E.) *The same as Whittle (1).*
 Whittle (3), a blanket. (E.)
 Wick (1), the cotton of a lamp. (E.)
 Wick (2), a town. (L.)
 Wick (3), a bay. (Scand.)
 Wight (1), a creature, person. (E.)
 Wight (2), nimble. (Scand.)
 Will (1), to desire, to be willing. (E.)
 Will (2), desire, wish. (E.) *From Will (1).*
 Wimple (1), a kind of auger. (E.)
 Wimple (2), quick, active. (Scand.)
 Wind (1), air in motion, breath. (E.)
 Wind (2), to turn round, coil. (F.)
 Windlass (1), a machine for raising weights. (Scand.)
 Windlass (2), a circuitous way. (F.—Tent.)
 Wise (1), having knowledge. (E.)
 Wise (2), way, manner. (E.) *From Wise (1).*
 Wit (1), to know. (E.)
 Wit (2), insight, knowledge. (E.) *From Wit (1).*
 Wit (3), a witty fellow. (E.) *From Wit (1).*
 Wood (1), a collection of trees. (E.)
 Wood (2), mad. (E.)
 Wort (1), a plant, cabbage. (E.)
 Wort (2), an infusion of malt. (F.) *From Wort (1).*
 Worth (1), value. (L.)
 Worth (2), to be, become. (E.)
 Wrinkle (1), a slight ridge on a surface. (E.)
 Wrinkle (2), a hint. (E.) *Allied to Wrinkle (1).*

Yard (1), an enclosed space. (E.)
 Yard (2), a rod or stick. (E.)
 Yawl (1), a small boat. (Du.)
 Yawl (2), to howl, yell. (E.)
 Yearn (1), to long for. (E.)
 Yearn (2), to grieve. (E.) *The same as Yearn (1).*

IV. LIST OF DOUBLET

Doublets are words which, though apparently differing in form, are nevertheless, from an etymological point of view, one and the same, or only differ in some unimportant suffix. Thus *aggrieve* is from L. *aggravāre*; whilst *aggravate*, though really from the pp. *aggravātus*, is nevertheless used as a verb, precisely as *aggrieve* is used, though the senses of the words have been differentiated. In the following list, each pair of doublets is entered only once, to save space, except in a few remarkable cases, such as *cipher*, *zero*. When a pair of doublets is mentioned a second time, it is enclosed within square brackets.

abbreviate—abridge.
 abet—bet.
 acajou—cashew.
 adamant—diamond.
 adventure—venture.
 advocate—avouch, avow (1).
 aggrieve—aggravate.
 ait—cyot.
 alarm—alarum.
 allcoate—allow (1).
 ameer—emir (omrali).
 amiable—amicable.
 an—one.
 ancient (2)—ensign.

announce—annunciate.
 ant—emmet.
 anthem—antiphon.
 antic—antique.
 appeal—pall (2).
 appeal, sb.—peal.
 appear—peer (3).
 appraise—appreciate.
 apprentice—prentice.
 aptitude—attitude.
 arc—arch (1).
 army—armada.
 arrack—rack (5), raki.
 asphodel—daffodil.

assay—essay.
 assemble—assimilate.
 assess—assize, vb.
 assolt—absolve.
 attach—attack.
 attire—tire (2), tire (3).
 bale (1)—ball (2).
 balm—balsam.
 band (1)—bond.
 banjo—mandoline.
 barb (1)—beard.
 base—basis.
 bashaw—pasha.

baton—batten (2).
 bawd—bold.
 headle—bedell.
 beaker—pitcher.
 beef—cow.
 bedlam—belladonna.
 bench—bank (1), bank (2).
 benison—benediction.
 blame—blaspheme.
 boil (1)—bile (2).
 boss—botch (2).
 bough—bow (4).
 bound (2)—bourn (1).
 bower—byre.

bowel (1)—bull (2).
 box (2)—pyx, bush (2).
 brave—bravo.
 breve—brief.
 brother—friar.
 brown—bruin.
 buff (2), buffalo.
 cadence—chance.
 califf—captive.
 caldron, cauldron—chaldron.
 caliber—caliver.
 calumny—challenge.
 camera—chamber.
 cancer—canker.
 cannon (1)—canon.
 caravan—van (3).
 card (1)—chart, carte.
 case (2)—chase (3), cash (1).
 caulk—casque.
 castigate—chasten.
 catch—chase (1).
 cattle—chattels, capital (2).
 cavalier—chevalier.
 cavalry—chivalry.
 cess—assess.
 chaise—chair.
 chalk—calx.
 champagne—campaigu.
 [chance—cadence.]
 channel—canal, kennel (2).
 chant—cant (1).
 chapter—capital (3).
 charge—cark, cargo.
 chateau—castle.
 cheat—eschcat.
 check, sb.—shah.
 chicory—succory.
 chief—cape (2).
 chiefain—captain.
 chirurgéon—surgeon.
 choir—chorus, quire (2).
 cholera—cholera.
 chord—cord.
 chuck (1)—shock (1), shog.
 church—kirk.
 cipher—zero.
 cist—chest.
 cithern—guitar, gittern, kit (2).
 cive—chive.
 clause—close, sb.
 climate—clime.
 coffer—coffin.
 coin—coign, quoin.
 cole—kail.
 collect—cull, coil, vb.
 collocate—couch.
 comfit—confect.
 commend—command.
 commodore—commander.
 complacent—complaisant.
 complete, vb.—comply.
 compost—composite.
 comprehend—comprise.
 compute—count (2).
 conduct, sb.—conduit.
 confound—confuse.
 construe—construct.
 convey—convoy.
 cool—gelid.
 [cord—chord.]
 corn (1)—grain.
 corn (2)—horn.
 coronation—carnation (2).
 corral—kraal.
 corsair—hussar.
 costume—custom.
 cot—cote.
 [couch—collocate.]
 couple, vb.—copulate.
 [cow (1)—beef.]

coy (1)—quiet, quit, quite.
 coy (2)—cage.
 crape—crisp.
 cream—chrim.
 crease (1)—crest.
 crevice—crevasse.
 crib—cratch.
 crimson—carmine.
 crop—croup (2).
 crowd (2)—rote (2).
 crypt—grot.
 cud—quid.
 cue (1)—queue.
 [cull—collect, coil, vb.]
 curari—wourali.
 curricule—curriculum.
 curtle-axe—cutlass.
 cycle—whecl.
 dace—dart, dare (2).
 dainty—dignity.
 dame—dam (2), donna, duenna.
 dan—don (2), domino.
 dauphin—dolphin.
 deck—thatch.
 defence—fence.
 defend—fend.
 delay—dilate.
 dell—dale.
 demesne—domain.
 dent—dint.
 deploy—display, splay.
 depot—deposit, sb.
 descry—describe.
 desiderate—desire, vb.
 despire—spite.
 deuce (1)—two.
 devilish—diabolic.
 [diamond—adamant.]
 die (2)—dado.
 direct, vb.—dress.
 dish—disc, desk, dais.
 [display—deploy, splay.]
 disport—sport.
 distain—stain.
 ditch—dike.
 ditto—dictum.
 diurnal—journal.
 doge—duke.
 doit—thwaite.
 dole—deal, sb.
 dominion—dungeon.
 doom—dom (*suffix*).
 dragon—dragoon.
 dropsy—hydropsy.
 due—debt.
 dune—down (2).
 eatable—edible.
 éclat—slate (1).
 elf—oaf, oupbe.
 élite—elect.
 emerald—smaragdus.
 emeralds—hemorrhoids.
 [emmet—ant.]
 employ—imply, implicate.
 endow—endue (1), induce (2).
 engine—gin (2).
 [ensign—ancient (2).]
 entire—integer.
 envious—invidious.
 escape—scape.
 eschew—shy, vb.
 éscutcheon—scutcheon.
 especial—special.
 espy—spy.
 esquire—squire (1).
 [essay—assay.]
 establish—establish.
 estate—state, status.
 estimate—esteem.

estop—stop.
 estreat—extract.
 etiquette—ticket.
 example—ensample, sample.
 exemplar—sampler.
 extraneous—strange.
 [eyot—ait.]
 fabric—forge, sb.
 fact—feat.
 faculty—facility.
 fan—van (2).
 fancy—fantasy, phantasy.
 fashion—faction.
 fat (2)—vat.
 fauteuil—faldstool.
 fealty—fidelity.
 feeble—foible.
 fell (2)—pell.
 [fence—defence.]
 [fend—defend.]
 fester, sb.—fistula.
 feud (2)—fieff, fee.
 feverfew—febrifuge.
 fiddle—viol.
 fife—pipe; peep (1).
 finch—spink.
 finite—fine (1).
 fitch—vetch.
 flag (4)—flake, flaw.
 flower—flour.
 flush (4)—flux.
 foam—spume.
 fount (1)—fount.
 force (2)—farce.
 foremost—prime.
 foster (2)—forrester.
 fragile—frail (1).
 fray (1)—affray.
 [friar—brother.]
 fro—from.
 frounce—flounce.
 fungus—sponge.
 furl—fardel.
 gabble—jabber.
 gad (1)—ged.
 gaffer—grandfather.
 gage (1)—wage.
 gambado—gambol.
 game—ganimon (2).
 gaol—jail.
 garth—yard (1).
 gear—garb (1).
 [gelid—cool.]
 genteel—gentle, gentile.
 genus—kin.
 germ—germen.
 gig—jig.
 [gin (2)—engine.]
 gin (3)—juniper.
 gird (2)—gride.
 girdle—girth.
 glamour—gramarye.
 [grain—corn (1).]
 granary—garner.
 grece, grise—grade.
 [grot—crypt.]
 guarantee, sb.—warranty.
 guard—ward.
 guardian—warden.
 guest—host (2).
 guile—wile.
 guise—wise (2).
 [guitar—cithern, gittern, kit (2).]
 gullet—gully.
 gust (2)—gusto.
 guy—guide, sb.
 gypsy—Egyptian.
 hackbut—arquebus.

hale (1)—whole.
 hamper (2)—hanaper.
 harangue—ring, rank (1), rink.
 hash, vb.—hatch (3).
 hatchment—achievement.
 hautboy—oboe.
 heap—hope (2).
 heckle—hackle, hatchel.
 hemi—semi.
 [hemorrhoid—emerods.]
 hent—hint.
 history—story (1).
 hock (1)—hough.
 hoop (2)—whoop.
 [horn—corn (2).]
 hospital—hostel, hotel, spital,
 spittle (2).
 [host (2)—guest.]
 hub—hob (1).
 human—humane.
 [hussar—corsair.]
 hyacinth—jacinth.
 hydra—otter.
 [hypersy—dropsy.]
 hyper—amper.
 hypo—sub.
 illumine—limu.
 [imply—implicate, employ.]
 inapt—inept.
 inch (1)—ounce (1).
 indite—indict.
 influence—influenza.
 innocuous—innoxious.
 [integer—entire.]
 [invidious—envious.]
 invite—vie.
 invoke—invoke.
 iota—jot.
 isolate—insulate.
 [jabber—gabble.]
 [jacinth—hyacinth.]
 jaggery—sugar.
 [jail—gaol.]
 jealous—zealous.
 [jig—gig.]
 jinn—genie.
 joint—junta, junto.
 jointure—junction.
 [jot—iota.]
 [journal—diurnal.]
 jut—jet (1).
 jutty—jetty.
 [kail—colc.]
 [kennel (2)—channel, canal.]
 ketch—catch.
 [kin—genus.]
 [kirk—church.]
 [kraal—corral.]
 label—lapel, lappet.
 lac (1)—lake (2).
 lace—lasso.
 lair—leaguer.
 lake (1)—loch, lough.
 lateen—Latin.
 launch, lanch—lance, verb.
 leal—loyal, legal.
 lection—lesson.
 lib—glib (3).
 lieu—locus.
 limb (2)—limbo.
 limbeck—alembic.
 [limn—illumine.]
 lineal—linear.
 liquor—liqueur.
 list (5)—lust.
 load—lode.
 lobby—lodge.

- locust—lobster.
lone—alone.
lorch—loriel.
lurch (1)—lurk.
- madam—madonna.
major—mayor.
male—masculine.
malediction—malison.
mandate—maundy.
[mandoline—banjo].
maigle (2)—mangonel.
manœuvre—manure.
march (1)—mark (2), marque.
margin—margent, marge.
marish—morass.
maul—mall (1).
mauve—mallow.
maxim—maximum.
mazer—mazzard.
mean (3)—mesne, mizen.
memory—memoir.
mentor—monitor.
metal—mettle.
milk (2)—milk.
minim—minimum.
minster—monastery.
mint (1)—money.
muster—master.
[mizen, mesne—mean (3).]
mob (1)—mobile, movable.
mode—mood (2).
mohair—moire.
moment—momentum, movement.
monster—muster.
morrow—morn.
moslem—mussulman.
mould (2)—module.
munition—mullion.
musket—mosquito.
- naive—native.
naked—nude.
name—noun.
natron—nitre.
nought, nought—not.
nausea—noise.
neat (2)—net (2).
nias—cyas.
noyau—newel.
- [oaf, ouphe—elf.]
obedience—obeisance.
[oboe—hautboy.]
octave—utas.
of—off.
[one—an.]
onion—union (2).
oration—orison.
ordinance—ordnance.
orpiment—orpine.
osprey—ossifrage.
[otter—hydra.]
otto—attar.
ouch—ouch.
[ounce (1)—inch (1).]
outer—utter (1).
overplus—surplus.
- paddle (2)—spatula.
paddock (2)—park.
pain, *vô*—pine (2).
paladin—palatine.
pale (2)—pallid; *cf.* fallow (2).
palette—pallet (2).
paper—papyrus.
parade—parry.
paradise—parvis.
paralysis—palsy.
parole—parable, parlie, palaver.
parson—person.
- [pasha—bashaw.]
pass—pace.
pastel—pastille.
pasty—patty.
pate—plate.
patron—pattern.
pause—pose (1).
paw (1)—pane, vane.
paynim—paganism.
[peal—appeal, *sb.*]
[peer (3)—appear.]
peise—poise.
pelisse—pilch.
[pell—fell (2).]
pellitory (1)—paritory.
penance—penitence.
peregrine—pilgrim.
peruke—periwig, wig.
pewter—spelter.
phantasm—phantom.
[phantasy—fancy.]
piazza—place.
pick—peck (1), pitch, *verb*.
picket—piquet.
piety—pity.
pigment—pimento.
pike—peak, pick, *sb.*, pique, *sb.*, spike.
[pipe—file, peep (1).]
pippin—pip (2).
pistol—pestle.
pistol—pistole.
[pitcher—beaker.]
plaintiff—plaintive.
plait—pleat, plight (2).
plan—plain, plane (1), llano.
plateau—platter.
plum—prune (2).
poignant—pungent.
point—punt (2).
poison—potion.
poke (1)—pouch.
pole (1)—pale (1), pawl.
pomade, pommade—pomatum.
pomp—pump (2).
poor—pauper.
pope—papa.
porcel—portico.
posy—poesy.
potent—puissant.
poult—pullet.
pounce (1)—punch (1).
pounce (2)—pumice.
pound (2)—pond.
pound (3)—puni, *vô*.
power—posse.
praise—price.
preach—predicate.
premier—primero.
[prentice—apprentice.]
priest—presbyter.
[prime—foremost.]
private—privy.
probe, *sb.*—proof.
proctor—procurator.
prolong—purlain.
prosecute—pursue.
provide—purvey.
provident—prudent.
punch (2)—punish.
puny—puisne.
purl (3)—profile.
purpose (1)—propose.
purview—proviso.
[pyx—box (2), bush (2).]
- quatern—quadroon.
queen—quean.
[queue—cue.]
[quid—cud.]
[quiet, quit, quite—coy.]
- [quoin—coin, coign.]
raceme—raisin.
rack (3)—wrack, wreck.
[rack (5)—arrack, raki.]
radix—radish, race (3), root (1), wort (1).
raid—road.
rail (2)—rally (2).
raise—rear (1).
ramp—romp.
ransom—redemption.
rapine—ravine, raven (2).
rase—raze.
ratio—ration, reason.
ray (1)—radius.
rayah—ryot.
rear—ward—rear-guard.
reave—rob.
reconnaissance—recognition.
regal—royal, real (2).
relic—relique.
renegade—runagate.
renew—renovate.
reprieve—reprove.
residue—residuum.
respect—respite.
revenge—revindicate.
reward—regard.
rhomb, rhombus—rumb.
ridge—rig (3).
[ring, rank (1), rink—harangue.]
[road—raid.]
rod—rood.
rondeau—roundel.
[root (1)—radix, radish, race (3), wort (1).]
rote (1)—route, rout, rut (1).
[rote (2)—rowd (2).]
round—rotund.
rouse (2)—row (3).
rover—robber.
- sack (1)—sac.
sacristan—scxton.
[sample—example, ensample.]
[sampler—exemplar.]
saw (2)—saga.
saxifrage—sassafras.
scabby—shabby.
scale (1)—shale.
scandal—slander.
[scape—escape.]
scar (2), scaur—share.
scarf (1)—scrip (1), scrap.
scatter—shatter.
school (2)—school (1), scull (3).
scot (free)—shot.
scrooch—shriek.
screed—shred.
screw (2)—shrew.
scur—scur (2).
[scutcheon—escutcheon.]
scuttle (1)—skillet.
sect, sept, set (2)—suite, suit.
[semi—hemi-].
sennet—signet.
separate—sever.
sequin—sicca.
sergeant, serjeant—servant.
settle (1)—sell (2), saddle.
[shah—check, *sb.*]
shammy—chamois.
shark—search.
shawm, shalm—haulm.
sheave—shive.
shed (2)—shade.
shirt—skirt.
[shock (1)—chuck (1), shog.]
shot—scot.
[shred—screed.]
[shrew—screw (2).]
- shrub (2)—sherbet, syrup.
shuffle—scuffle.
sicker, siker—secure, sure.
sine—sinus.
sir, sire—senior, seignior, señor, signor.
size (1), size (2)—assise (2).
skewer—shiver (2).
skiff—ship.
skirmish—scrimmage, scara-mouch.
slabber—slaver.
[slander—scandal.]
[slate (1)—éclat.]
sleight—sloid.
sleuth—slot (2).
slobber—slubber.
sloop—shallop.
[smaragdus—emerald.]
snivel—snuffle.
snub—snuff (2).
soil (1)—sole (1), sole (2).
soprano—sovereign.
sough—surf.
soup—sup.
sonse—sauc.
spade (1)—spade (2).
[spatula—padille (2).]
[special—especial.]
species—spice.
spell (4)—spill (1).
spend—dispend.
[spink—finch.]
spirit—sprite, spright.
[spite—despite.]
[spittle (2), spital—hospital, hostel, hotel.]
[splay—display, deploy.]
[sponge—fungus.]
spoor—spur.
[sport—disport.]
splay (2)—sprig (*perhaps* asparagus).
spirit—sprout, *sb.*
sprout, *vô*—spout.
sprit—spark (2).
[spume—foam.]
[spy—espy.]
squall—squeal.
quinnancy—quinsy.
[squire (1)—esquire.]
squire (2)—square.
[stablish—establish.]
[stain—distain.]
stank—tank.
[state—estate, status.]
stave—staff.
steer (1)—Taurus.
still (2)—distill.
stock—tuck (2).
[story (1)—history.]
stove—stew, *sb.*
strait—strict.
[strange—extraneous.]
strap—strop.
stress—distress.
[sub-, prefix—hypo-, prefix.]
[succory—chicory.]
[suit, suite—sect, sept, set (2).]
[super-, prefix—hyper-, prefix.]
superficies—surface.
supersede—surcease.
suppliant—supplicant.
[surgeon—chirurgion.]
sweep—swoop.
[syrup—shrub (2), sherbet.]
- tabor—tambour.
tache (1)—tack.
taint—attaint.
tamper—temper.

[tank—stank.]	town—down.	valet—varlet.	wale (1)—weal.
tarpauling—tar (2).	track—triek (1).	[van (2)—fan.]	[ward—guard.]
task—tax.	traet (1)—trait.	[vane—pane, pawn (1).]	[warden—guardian.]
taunt—tempt, tent (2).	tradition—treason.	vantage—advantage.	[warranty—guarantee.]
tawny—tenny.	travail—travel.	vast—waste.	[waste—vast.]
tease—tose.	treble—triple.	[vat—fat (2).]	waitle—waillet.
tee—law (2).	trifle—truffle.	vaward—vanguard.	weet—wit (1).
teind—tithe, tenth.	tripod—trivet.	vent—weather.	[wether—veal.]
tend (1)—tender (2).	triumph—trump (2).	velct—field.	whirl—warble.
tense (2)—toise.	troth—truth.	vencer—furnish.	[whole—hale (1).]
tercel—tassel (2).	tuek (1)—tug.	venceu, vency—venue.	[whoop—hoop (2).]
[thateh—deck.]	[tuek (2)—stock.]	verb—word.	[wig—peruke, periwig.]
thread—thrid.	tuck (3)—touch.	vermeil—vermilion.	wight (1)—whit.
thrill, thirl—drill.	tulip—turban.	vertex—vortex.	[wile—guile.]
[ticket—etiquette.]	twak—twitch.	vervain—verbena.	[wise (2)—guise.]
tine (1)—tooth.	[two—deuce (1).]	[vetch—fitch.]	wold—weald.
tippeel—tape.		viaticum—voyage.	[word—verb.]
[tire (2), tire (3)—attire.]	umbel—umbrella.	[vie—invite.]	wort—root (1), radix, radish,
tit (2)—teat.	[union (2)—onion.]	[viol—fiddle.]	race (3).]
[tithe—tenth, teind.]	unity—unit.	viper—wyvern, wivern.	[wrack—wreck, rack (3).]
title—tittle.	ure—opera.	visor—vizard.	
to—too.	[utas—octave.]	vizir, visicr—alguazil.	yelp—yap.
ton—tun.	[utter (1)—outer.]	vocal—vowel.	
tone—tune.			
tour—turn.	vade—fade.	[wage—gage (1).]	[zealous—jealous.]
tow (1)—tug.	vair—various.	wain—wagon, wagggon.	[zero—cipher.]

V. LIST OF INDOGERMANIC ROOTS

THE following is a brief list of the principal Indogermanic roots that have English derivatives. Those of which examples are either scanty or doubtful are not noticed. Many of the roots here given are of some importance and can be abundantly illustrated. I have added, at the end of the brief account of each root, several miscellaneous examples of derivatives; but these lists are by no means exhaustive, nor are they arranged in any particular order beyond the separation into groups of the words of Greek, Latin, and Teutonic origin.

Many of these roots (but given in forms which are no longer generally accepted) may be found in 'Fick, Vergleichendes Wörterbuch der indogermanischen Sprachen,' in Curtius, 'Greek Etymology, English edition, translated by Wilkins and England,' and in 'Vanček, Griechisch-Lateinisches Etymologisches Wörterbuch, Leipzig, 1877.' More correct forms are frequently cited by Brugmann and Uhlenbeck, and are here adopted. The chief modern improvements are the substitution of *e* or *o* for *a* in many instances, of *ei* for *i* and of *eu* for *u* likewise in many instances, and in the treatment of the gutturals.

The account of each root is, in each case, very brief, and mentions only a few characteristic derivatives. Further information may be obtained in the above-mentioned authorities. The English examples are accounted for in the present work. Thus, under the word *Agitate*, a cross-reference is given to *Agent*; and under *Agent* is cited the \sqrt{AG} , to drive; with a reference to Brugmann, i. § 175.

Instead of giving Grimm's Law in the usual form, I omit the Old High German modifications, and use the word 'Teutonic' as inclusive of all other Germanic forms, thus reducing the number of varying bases, as due to 'sound-shifting' of the consonants, from *three* to *two*. This being premised, I give a short and easy method for the conversion of 'Indogermanic' roots into the corresponding 'Teutonic' ones; though it must be remembered that each language has ways of its own for representing certain original sounds. Some of these modifications are noticed below.

Let the student learn by heart the following scheme.

Dentals: viz. *dh*, *d*, *t*, *th*.

Labials: viz. *bh*, *b*, *p*, *f*.

Gutturals: viz. *gh*, *g*, *k*, *h*.

This is all that need be remembered; it only remains to explain what the scheme means.

It is to be read in the following manner. When a dental sound occurs (especially at the *beginning* of a word, for in other positions the rule is liable to exception), an Idg. *dh* becomes a Teut. *d* [for *dh* is followed in the scheme by *d*]; an Idg. *d* becomes a Teut. *t*

[for a like reason]; and an Idg. *t* becomes a Teut. *th* (as in English).

In practice, inevitable modifications take place, some of the principal ones being these (I do not give them all).

For *dh*, as above, Skt. has *dh*; Gk. has *θ*; Latin has *f* (or if the *dh* be not initial, *d* or *t*).

For *bh*, as above, Skt. has *bh*; Gk. has *φ*; and Latin has *f* (or if the *bh* be not initial, *b*).

For *gh*, as above, Skt. has *gh* or *k*; Gk. has *χ*; and Latin has *f* or *k* (or if the *gh* be not initial, *g*, *gu*, *u*).

Note the threefold value of the Latin *f*, which may stand, initially, for *dh*, *bh*, or *gh*. Also, that Latin uses *e* for *k*, but the *e* is always hard, having the sound of *k* before *all* vowels.

A few selected examples are here noted.

Dentals. Lat. *facere*, to do, to put, is allied to Gk. *φάσκειν*, I place, and to E. *do*. From \sqrt{dh} , to place, put; Sanskrit has *dhā*, to put. Skt. *duh*, Gk. *βίω*, Lat. *duo*, are cognate with E. *two*. Gk. *ῥησις*, Lat. *trēs*, are cognate with E. *three*.

Labials. From the \sqrt{bh} , to bear, we have the Skt. *bhar*, to bear; Gk. *φέρειν*, Lat. *ferre*, to bear; E. *bear*. Examples of the change from the classical *p* to *b* are very scarce; compare the Lat. *labium* with the E. *lip*. Gk. *ῥοῦς* (stem *rob-*); Lat. *fūs* (stem *pef-*); E. *foot*.

Gutturals. From the \sqrt{gh} , to be yellow, we have the Gk. *χρᾶς*, gall; Lat. *fel*, gall, *helvus*, light yellow; E. *gall*. The Gk. *γένος*, Lat. *genus*, race, is allied to the E. *kin*; and the Gk. *καρδιά*, Lat. *cor*, to the E. *heart*. It is now recognised, however, that there are really *three* series of gutturals, sometimes named the palatal gutturals, the middle gutturals, and the labialised velar gutturals. Some further information on the more elementary points of comparative philology will be found in my *Primer of Classical and English Philology*.

I denote the palatal gutturals by GH, G, K; the middle gutturals by G(w)H, G(w), Q; and the labialised velar gutturals by GwH, Gw, and Qw. They cannot always be distinguished, and I am not sure that I have always given them correctly.

The list of Roots given below is arranged in alphabetical order. They may be regarded as elementary bases (usually monosyllabic) which underlie all the various forms that are given by way of example. Each of them may be regarded, to use Brugmann's words, as 'the nucleus (so to speak) of a whole system of word-forms,' and are of much service in grouping words together. But they do not afford any very sure indications of what the primitive Indo-

germanic was like; 'it must not (says Brugmann) be supposed that the roots, which we in ordinary practice abstract from words, are at all to be relied upon as representing the word-forms of the root-period.'

By way of further illustration, I give a fuller treatment of the first root on the list.

The form **AG** (AK) means that the Indogermanic root **AG** takes the form **AK** in Teutonic, by the 'sound-shifting' of *g* to *k* already noticed above. The sense of the root seems to have been 'to drive, urge, lead, conduct,' and the like. The Skt. form (originally *ag*) has been palatalised to *aj*, which is the base of the verb *ajami*, 'I drive'; the third person singular is *ajati*, 'he drives'; and the form *ajati* is taken in Uhlenbeck's Etymological Dictionary and the Latin infinitive is *agere*. (It is further represented by the Old Irish *agim*, 'I drive'.) The chief representative of this root in Teutonic occurs in the Icel. *aka*, to drive (pt. t. *ák*); the corresponding AS. form *aem* (pt. t. *æc*) took up a new sense, viz. 'to give pain,' as in *mine eagan acod*, 'my eyes give pain,' or in modern English, *ache*. I give, as characteristic examples, the words *agony* and *axiom*, from Greek; *agent*, *agile*, and *axis*, from Latin; and *acorn*, *acorn*, and *ache*, from Anglo-Saxon. How each of these words is connected with the root **AG**, is explained in the Dictionary.

But these are not the only English derivatives from this root. The Latin *agere* had the pp. *actus*, whence the E. *act*, *active*, *actor*, *actual*, *actuate*, *actuary*, *counteract*, *exact*, *exact*, *transact*; while from the base *ag* we have also *agitate*, *coagulate*, *ambiguous*, *conjugate*, *cogent*, *exigent*, *examine*, *prodigal*. In connexion with the Gk. *agony* we may further cite *antagonist*. And it is very likely that another native English derivative is *axe*; for the addition of *s* to the base *ag* would give a base *ags*, which would necessarily become *aks*, accounting for the Gk. *akos* and the Lat. *axis* (see **AXIS**); and this new base *aks* would become *aks* in Teutonic, by the usual 'sound-shifting' from *lg* to *k* to *h*. But the Teutonic *aks* becomes *ax* in Anglo-Saxon, so that there is no difficulty in connecting the AS. *ax*, an *axe*, with the Latin *axis*; see further under **AXIS**.

Similarly, many other roots have often more derivatives than it seemed to me at all necessary to indicate.

AG (AK), to drive, urge, conduct. Skt. *aj*, to drive; Gk. *áy-ew*, *l. ag-ere*, to drive; Icel. *aka* (pt. t. *ák*), to drive. Ex. *agony*, *axiom*, *synagogue*, *legemany*; *agent*, *agile*, *axis*; *acorn*, *ache*.

AGH (AG), to pull tight (?). Gk. *áy-ew*, *l. ag-ere*, to vex, *áy-os*, anguish; Goth. *ag-is*, fright, awe. Ex. *ail*, *awe*. (cf. **ANGH**.)

AIDH (AID), to kindle. Skt. *idh*, to kindle; *idh-as*, fuel; Gk. *áy-ew*, to burn; *idh-ep*, upper air; *l. ad-ēs*, orig. a hearth, *astuary*, heat; AS. *ād*, a funeral pile, *ād*, a kiln. Ex. *ether*; *edify*, *astuary*; *ad-house*.

AK (AI), to be sharp, to pierce. Gk. *ák-ew*, pointed; *ák-ew*, whetstone; *ák-ew*, edge; *l. ac-us*, needle, *ac-ere*, to sharpen, *ac-iv*, edge; AS. *ecg*, edge. Ex. *acacia*, *acme*, *acorn*, *acrobatic*, *acoustic*; *acid*, *acumen*, *acute*, *acid*, *ague*, *aglet*, *eager*; *ear* (2), *edge*, *awn*, *egg* (2); and *cf. paragon*.

AL, to nourish, raise. *l. al-ere*, to nourish; *ad-ol-escere*, to grow up; *al-tus*, raised; Goth. *al-an*, to nourish; *al-ds*, an age. Ex. *aliment*, *altitude*, *adolescent*, *adult*, *exalt*; *old*.

AN, to breathe. Skt. *an*, to breathe; Gk. *án-ew*, wind; *l. animus*, spirit; Goth. *us-anna*, to breathe out, expire. Ex. *anemone*; *animal*, *animosity*, *animadvert*.

ANGH (ANG), to choke, strangle. Gk. *án-ew*, to strangle; *l. ang-ere*, to choke, *anx-ius*, anxious; Icel. *angr*, grief. Ex. *quincy* (for *quin-anc-y*); *anguish*, *anguish*, *anguish*; *ang*.

ANQ (ANH, ANG), to bend. Skt. *ānch*, to bend, curve; Gk. *án-ew*, an anchor; AS. *ān-ew*, a bend; *l. unc-us*, curved, *ang-ul-us*, an angle; AS. *ang-el*, a hook. Ex. *anchor*; *angle* (1); *angle* (2).

AR, to plough. Gk. *ár-ew*, *l. ar-ere*, AS. *er-ian*, to plough. Ex. *arable*; *car* (3).

AR, to fit. Skt. *ar-as*, spoke of a wheel; Gk. *ár-ew*, fitted, *ár-ew*, joint; *ár-ew*, joint, shoulder; *l. ar-mus*, *ar-tus*, a limb; *ar-ma*, arms, *ar-s*, art; Goth. *ar-ms*, an arm. Ex. *harmony*; *arms*, *art*, *article*; *arm* (1).

ARG, to shine. Skt. *arj-unas*, white (cf. *raj-atam*, silver); Gk. *ár-ew*, white, *ár-ew*, silver, *l. arg-entum*, silver, *arg-illa*, white clay; *arg-ure*, to make clear. Ex. *argent*, *argillaceous*, *argument*. Also *Argonaut*.

ARQ, to protect, keep safe. Gk. *ár-ew*, to keep off; *l. arc-ere*, to keep off, *arc-a*, a box. Ex. *arcana*, *ark*.

AUG(w) (AUK), to increase. Apparently allied to **AWE(w)**, **WEG(w)**; see **WEG(w)**. Skt. *au-er-a*, very strong, *aj-as*, strength (cf. *vaj*, to strengthen); *l. aug-ere*, to increase; Goth. *auk-an*, to eke. Hence **AUG(w)**-**S**, **AUQ-S**, as in Gk. *auē-árew*, to increase,

l. aux-ilium, help. Ex. *augment*, *augment*, *anction*, *author*, also *auxiliary*; *ake* (1), *ake* (2).

AWES, to shine; see **EUS**, **WES**.

BHA [-**bha**], to speak, declare. Gk. *ph-é*, I say, *ph-é-ew*, report, *ph-é-ew*, a saying, *ph-é-ew*, clear voice; *l. f-eri*, to speak, *f-er-a*, fame, *f-er-bula*, a narrative, *f-er-ior*, I confess. Ex. *antiphon*, *anthem*, *prophet*, *euphemism*, *euphuism*, *phonetic*; *fate*, *fable*, *fairy*, *fame*, *affable*, *confess*. See **BHAN** (below).

BHAN (BAN), to speak, declare. Skt. *bhan*, to speak, declare; AS. *ban-nan*, to proclaim. Ex. *ban*, *banan*.

BHA [-**bha**], to shine, to be clear. Skt. *bhā*, to shine. Hence the extended forms **BHAL**, **BHAN**, **BHAW**.

BHAL, to shine. Skt. *bhāl-am*, lustre, Lith. *bāl-ti*, to be white, Gk. *ph-é-ew*, white. Breton *bal*, a white streak in an animal's face, AS. *bāl*, a blaze. Ex. *bald*, *bald-faced*; also *bale-fire*, *beltane*.

BHAN, to show, display clearly. Gk. *ph-é-ew* (for **ph-é-ew*), to show, *ph-é-ew*, to display, *ph-é-ew*, appearance, phase; Irish *bhān*, white. Ex. *fancy*, *hierophant*, *ycrophant*, *phantom*, *phenomenon*, *phase*. Also *phant*.

BHAW, to glow. Gk. *ph-é-ew* (for **ph-é-ew*), *ph-é*, light; *ph-é-ew*, to shine, glow. Ex. *phantom*, *phosphorus*.

BHEID (BEIT), to cleave, bite. Skt. *bhid*, to cleave; *l. funder* (pt. t. *fid-er*), to cleave; AS. *bite-an*, to bite; Icel. *baita*, to make to bite, to bait. Ex. *assure*; *bite*, *bitter*, *bait*, *abet*, *bet*. (Cf. *bill* (1), which Walde refers to an Idg. type **bhid-tem*.)

BHEIDH (BEID), to persuade, trust. Gk. *ph-é-ew* (for **ph-é-ew*), I persuade; *l. fid-ere*, to trust, *fid-es*, faith, *fid-ua*, a treaty. Ex. *affiance*, *confide*, *defy*, *faith*, *fidelity*, *infidel*, *perfidious*, *federal*, *confederate*. Perhaps *bide* (1). Perhaps *bide* (disputed).

BHELGH (HELIG), to bulge, swell out. Icel. *bulg-inn*, swollen, from a lost strong verb; Irish *bulg-aim*, I swell, *bulg*, a bag, budget, belly, pair of bellows; Goth. *bulg-s*, a bag; AS. *bulg-an*, to swell with anger. Ex. *bulge*, *bulge*, *budget*; *bag* (?), *belly*, *bellows*, *billow*, *bolled*. Cf. *bill* (1).

BHELS (BELLI), to resound. Lith. *bals-as*, voice, sound; AS. *bell-an*, to make a loud noise. Cf. Skt. *bhāsh* (for **bhāsh*), to speak (Uhlenbeck). Ex. *bell*, *hollow*, *bull* (1).

BHENDH (BEND), to bind. Skt. *bandh* (for **bhandh*), to bind; Pers. *band*, a bond; Gk. *ph-é-ew* (for **ph-é-ew*), a cable; *l. off-end-ia*, a knot, band; Goth. *bind-an*, to bind. Ex. *bind*, *band*, *bond*, *bundle*.

BHER (BER), to bear, carry. Skt. *bhr*, to support, *bhr-tar*, a brother, friend; Gk. *ph-é-ew*, *l. fer-a*, I bear; *fer-s*, chance (which brings things about); *für*, a thief (cf. Gk. *ph-é*). Ex. *fertile*, *fortune*, *fortuitous*, *furtive*; *bear* (1), *burden*, *bier*, *barrow*, *bairn*, *barn* (2), *birth*, *brother*; *bore* (3).

BHER (BER), to cut, bore. Zend *bar*, to cut, bore; Pers. *bur-enda*, sharp, cutting; Gk. *ph-é-ew* (for **ph-é-ew*), *ph-é-ew*, a ravine, *ph-é-ew*, gullet; *l. fer-er*, AS. *bor-ian*, to bore. Ex. *pharynx*; *perforate*; *bore* (1), *bore* (2).

BHERG, **BHLEG** (BERK, BLEK), to shine, burn. Skt. *bhrāj*, to shine; Gk. *ph-é-ew*, to burn, *l. fulg-ere*, to shine, *ful-men* (**ful-men*), thunder-bolt, *flag-rare*, to burn, *flam-ma* (**flam-ma*), flame; Goth. *hairs-t*, bright. Ex. *phlox*; *refulgent*, *fulminate*, *flam-rant*, *flame*; *bright*. Also *blink*, *blunk*.

BIERS (BEKS), to be stiff or bristling. Skt. *bhrāj-ji*, a point; Icel. *brod-er* (**broz-er*), a spike; AS. *byrs-t*, a bristle, *bears*, *bars*, a perch (fish). Ex. *brad*, *bristle*, *hass* (2).

BHEU (BEU), to dwell, become, be. Skt. *bhā*, to be; *bhar-an* (a), a dwelling, house; Gk. *ph-é-ew*, he was; *l. fu-t*, I was; AS. *bō-an*, to be; *bō-d*, a house; Goth. *bau-an*, to dwell; Lith. *bu-ti*, to be. Ex. *physic*, *euphuism*, *imp*; *future*; *be*, *boor*, *booth*, *buck* (1), *bower*, *byre*, *by-law*, *burly*, *build*.

BHEUDH (BEUD), to awake, inform, bid, command. Skt. *budh* (**buddh*), to awake, understand, *būdā-ya*, to inform; Gk. *ph-é-ew* (a), I search, ask; AS. *bōd-an*, to bid. Ex. *bid* (2), *beadle*, *bode*.

BHEUQW, **BHEUGW** (BEUIW), to bow, bend, turn about. Skt. *bhuj*, to bend, stoop; Gk. *ph-é-ew*, to flee; *l. fug-ere*, to flee; AS. *bīg-an*, to bow, bend, *bog-a*, a bow. Ex. *fugitive*, *fugue*, *refuge*, *subterfuge*; *bow* (1), *bow* (2), *bow* (3), *big*, *bowl*, *buxom*. See Brugmann, i. § 68; who adds *boil* (3).

BHLE (-**bhlē**), Teut. **BLE** (-**blē**), to blow. *l. flū-re*, AS. *blā-wan*, to blow. Ex. *flautist*; *blow* (1), *blaze* (2), *blast*, *bladder*.

BHLEG, to shine, burn; see **BHERG**.

BHLO (-**bhlō**), Teut. **BLO** (-**blō**), to blow as a flower, to flourish. *l. flō-s*, a flower, *flō-ere*, to flourish; AS. *blō-wan*, to blow, *blō-ma*, bloom. Ex. *floral*, *flourish*; *blow* (2), *bloom*, *blossom*, *blood*, *bleed*, *bless*.

BHOG, **bhōg** (BAK, bōk), to bake or roast. Gk. *ph-é-ew*, to roast, bake; AS. *bac-an* (pt. t. *bōc*), to bake. Ex. *bake*.

BHREG (BREG), to break (with a cracking noise). L. *frangere* (pt. t. *frīg-i*), to break; *frag-ilis*, fragile; Goth. *brik-an*, AS. *brec-an*, to break. Ex. *fragile*, *fragment*, *frail*; *break*, *brake* (1), *brake* (3). Perhaps *brook* (2).

BHREU (BREU), to crowd close, fence round, shut in. Gk. *φράσσειν* (**φράσσειν*), to shut in, make fast, *φράγ-μα*, a fence; L. *frēqu-ens*, crammed; *far-ire*, to stuff full. Ex. *diaphragm*; *frequent*, *farce*, *force* (2).

BHREU (BREU), to decoct. L. *dē-fru-tum*, new wine boiled down; Thracian *βῆρ-ov*, beer; OIrish *bruith*, cooking; AS. *brēo-wan*, to brew. Ex. *brew*, *broth*, *bross*, *bread*. Allied to the above words are, further, Gk. *φύπ-iv*, to mix up, mingle together, Skt. *bhūranya*, to be active, L. *fur-ere*, to rage. Ex. *fury*; also *purple*. Also L. *feru-ire*, to boil, to be fervent, *fermentum*, leaven; AS. *beorma*, yeast. Ex. *fervent*, *ferment*; *barm* (1).

BHREUG (BREUK), to enjoy, use. L. *fru-or* (for **frūg-uor*), pp. *fruc-tus*, I enjoy, *frūg-ūs*, fruit, *frū-mentum* (**frūg-mentum*), corn; AS. *brūc-an*, to use. Ex. *fruit*, *frugal*, *frumity*, *fructify*; *brook* (1).

BUG, to bellow, snort, puff; of imitative origin. Skt. *bukh*, to sound; L. *bucc-a*, the puffed cheek. Ex. *disembogue*, *debouch*, *embouchure*.

DAK (TAH), to bite, tear, hold fast. Skt. *daṭ*, to bite; Gk. *δάκ-iv*, to bite; Goth. *tah-jan*, to rend; AS. *tang-e*, a pair of tongs. Ex. *tang* (1), *tang* (3), *tongs*.

DAM (TAM), to tame. Skt. *dam*, to tame; Gk. *δαμ-iv*, to tame; L. *dom-are*, to tame; Goth. *ga-tam-jan*, to tame. Ex. *adamant*, *diamond*; *daunt*; *tame*.

DE (=dē), to bind. Gk. *δέ-iv*, I bind, *δέ-iv*, fillet. Ex. *diadem*. **DEK** (TEH), to show, point out. Skt. *dip*, to show; Gk. *δείκ-iv*, I show, *δέκ-iv*, justice; L. *in-dē-ire*, to point out, *dicere*, to tell; Goth. *ga-leik-an*, to teach, tell; AS. *lēon* (**lēk-an*), to accuse. Ex. *synic*; *indicate*, *dedicate*, *diction*, &c.; *digit*, *index*, *judge*, *judicious*, &c.; *verdict*, *vindicate*; *teem*, *token*, *teach*.

DEIW (TEIW), to shine. Skt. *dī*, to shine; *dēu-a*(s), God, *dīu-ya*(s), brilliant, divine; Gk. *Zeús* (stem *diŷ-*), Zeus, *di-os*, heavenly, L. *di-us*, God, *dīu-us*, divine, *dī-ēs*, day; AS. *Tig* (gen. *Tīwes*), the god of war. Ex. *Zeus*; *Jupiter*, *deity*, *divine*, *dial*, *diary*, *meridian*, *joyals*; *Tuesday*.

DEK, to honour, think fit. Skt. *dī*, to honour, worship; Gk. *δοκ-iv*, it seems fit, *δόκ-a*, opinion; L. *dec-et*, it is fit, *doc-ere*, to teach, *discre* (**di-dē-scere*), to learn. Ex. *parados*, *dogma*, *dialectic*; *decent*, *decorum*, *docile*, *disciple*.

DEM (TIM), to build. Gk. *δέμ-iv*, to build, *δέμ-iv*, a building; L. *dom-us*, a house; Goth. *tim-ijan*, to build. Ex. *dome*, *major-domo*, *domestic*, *domicile* (also *despot*); *timber*. Perhaps L. *dom-inus*, a master, with its derivatives, is from the same root.

DER (TER), to tear, rive. Skt. *dr-nīmi*, I burst open, tear asunder; Gk. *δέρ-iv*, to flay, *δέρ-iv*, skin; Goth. *ga-tairan*, to break, destroy; AS. *ter-an*, to rend. Ex. *epidermis*, *pachydermatous*; *tear* (1), *tire* (1), *tire* (4); perhaps *tree*, *lar*, *larch*.

DERBH (TERB), to knit together. Skt. *darbh*, to bind, *darbh-a*(s), matted grass; AS. *turf*, turf. Ex. *turf*.

DEU (TEU), to work, prepare. Skt. *dā-ta*(s), a messenger (?); Goth. *taw-jan*, to do; AS. *taw-ian*, to prepare, to scourge; *tā-l* (**tāh-l*), a tool. Ex. *taw*, *tau*, *two*, (1), *tool*. (Hence the final *-t* in *heriot*.)

DEUK (TEUH), to lead, conduct. L. *dūc-ere*, to lead; Goth. *tīuk-an*, AS. *tēo-n*, to draw, pull. Ex. *duke*, *ad-duce*, &c.; *conduit*, *doge*, *douché*, *ducal*, *redoubt*, *educate*; *two* (1), *tug*, *tuck* (1), *tuck* (3), *tie*, *touch*, *tocin*, *team*.

DHE (=dhē), weak grade *dhe* (Teut. **dhē*, **dō*), to put, place, set, do. Skt. *dā*, to place, put; Gk. *τί-iv*, I place, set, *δέ-iv*, a thing proposed, *δέ-iv*, to place, put; L. *da-re*, to give, *da-re*, to do, *fa-cile*, easy to do; AS. *dē-d*, a deed, *dē-m*, judgement, *dē-man*, to judge. Ex. *anathema*, *hypothec*, *thesis*, *epitaph*, *treasure*, *tick* (2); *fact*, suffix *-fy* in *magni-fy*, &c.; *fluent*; *do* (1), *deed*, *doom*, *deem*. Also *creed*. See note to **DO** (above).

DHEGWH (DHW), to burn. Skt. *dah* (for **dhagh*), to burn; L. *fa-illa*, hot ashes; Lith. *deg-ū*, I burn; Goth. *deg-s*, day. Ex. *day*. Cf. *foment*, from L. *frū-ere*.

DHEI (=dhēi), to suck. Skt. *dāh*, to suck; Gk. *θη-iv*, to suck; L. *fr-lare*, to suck, *fr-mina*, woman, *fr-lius*, son, OIrish *dā-nim*, I suck. Ex. *female*, *feminine*, *filial*.

DHEIGH (DEIG), to smear, knead, mould, form. Skt. *dih* (**dhig*), to smear; Gk. *τεῖν-iv*, a wall (orig. of earth); L. *frīg-ere* (pp. *frī-tus*), to mould, form, *frīg-ulus*, a potter; Goth. *daig-an*, *dig-an*, to knead, *daig-s*, a kneaded lump. Ex. *paradise*; *fiction*, *scittle*, *feign*, *figure*; *dough*, *dairy*, *lady*.

DHER, to support, hold, keep. Skt. *dhr*, to bear, support, maintain, keep, hold, retain; Gk. *θῆρ-iv*, a support, seat; *θῆρ-iv*,

a breast-plate (keeper); L. *fr-lus*, relying on, *fr-mus*, secure. Ex. *thorax*, *thorax*; *firm*, *farm*.

DHERS (DERS), to dare. Skt. *drsh*, to dare; Gk. *θάρ-iv*, to be bold, *θάρ-iv*, bold; Goth. *dars*, I dare, *dars-ta*, I durst. Ex. *thrasical*; *dare*, *durst*.

DHEU (DEU), to run, to flow. Skt. *dhav*, *dhev*, to run, to flow; Gk. *θέ-iv*, to run (fut. *θέ-iv*); AS. *dēaw*, *dēaw*. Ex. *dew*.

DHEU (DEU), to agitate, fan into flame. Skt. *dhi*, to agitate, fan into flame; *dhi-ma*(s), smoke; Gk. *θύ-iv*, to rush, rage, sacrifice, *θύ-iv*, incense; *θύ-iv*, *θύ-iv*, thyme; L. *fu-mus*, smoke; AS. *dū-st*, dust. Ex. *tunny*, *thyme*; *thurbill*, *fume*; *dust*.

DHEUB (DEUP), to be deep, to be hollow. Lith. *dub-iv*, deep, *dub-ti*, to be hollow; Goth. *dimp-a*, deep. Ex. *deep*, *depth*, *dip*. Variant **DEUFP** (DEUF). Russ. *dup-lo*, hollow, AS. *dif-an*, to dive into, AS. *dūf-iv*, a diving-bird. Ex. *dive*, *dove*.

DHEUBH (DEUHB), to fill with smoke or mist. Skt. *dūb-a*(s), vapour; Gk. *θύ-iv* (**θύ-iv*), smoke, *glōm*, stupefaction; *τυφ-iv*, blinded, dark; Goth. *dumb-a*, deaf, (perhaps) *dumb-a*, dumb. Ex. *typhoon*, *typhus*; *damp*, *dumb*? Allied to **DHEU**, to agitate.

DHREN (DRĒN), to make a droning noise. Skt. *dhran*, to sound; Gk. *θῆρ-iv*, lamentation, *θῆρ-iv*, a drone-bee; Goth. *drun-jus*, a sound; OSax. *drin*, a drone. Ex. *threnody*; *drone* (1), *drone* (2).

DHWEL (DWEL), to be confused or troubled. Gk. *θῶλ-iv*, troubled, thick, muddy (as water), *θῶλ-iv*, mud; Goth. *dual-a*, foolish; Icel. *dual-iv*, to hinder, delay, well; AS. *dol*, foolish. Ex. *dull*, *dwell*, *dual*. Perhaps allied to **DHEU**, to agitate.

DHWES (DWES), to breathe, inspire. Gk. *δῆ-iv*, spoken by God, inspired, *δῆ-iv* (**δῆ-iv*), God; Lith. *dūci-iv*, I breathe, *dūci-iv*, breath, spirit, ghost, *dūci-iv*, to breathe hard; Goth. *diu*, a wild animal (cf. L. *animal* from *anima*); AS. *dēor*, a deer. Ex. *theism*, *theology*; *deer*.

DHE (=dē), to give. Skt. *dā*, to give; Gk. *δέ-iv*, I give, *δέ-iv*, a gift, dose; L. *dā-nus*, a gift, *dā-s*, dowry, *da-re*, to give. Ex. *dow*; *donation*, *dower*, *dowry*, *dale* (1), *dado*, *die* (2), *render*, *rent* (2), *traitor*, *treason*. ¶ The verbs *con-dere*, *crē-dere*, and some others ending in *-dere* are usually referred to the root **dhē*.

DRE (=drē), weak grade *drē*, to sleep. Skt. *drā*, to sleep. Gk. *δῆρ-iv*, L. *dor-mire*, to sleep. Ex. *dormitory*, *dormant*, *dormer-window*.

DREM, to run. Skt. *drām*, to run; Gk. *δῆρ-iv*, I ran, *δῆρ-iv*, a running. Ex. *dromedary*.

ED (ET), to eat. Skt. *ad*, to eat; Gk. *έδ-iv*, L. *ed-ere*, AS. *et-an*, to eat. Ex. *edible*, *eat*, *frat*, *art*. Perhaps *tooth*, *dental*.

EL, to go; whence *yē*, to go, to pass. Skt. *ī*, to go; *yā*, to go; Gk. *έλ-iv*, I shall go, L. *ire*, to go; AS. *ē-ode*, I went. Ex. *proem*; *ambient*, *circuit*, *commence*, *count* (1); *exit*, *eyre*, *initial*, *issue*, *itinerant*, *obit*, *perish*, *prator*, *prerogative*, *sedition*, *sudden*, &c. Also *yede*.

EL, to drive. Gk. *έλ-iv*, to drive; L. *al-acere*, to drive; L. *al-acere*, brisk. Ex. *elastic*; *elasticity*, *allegro*.

ERE, *erē* (rē), to row. Skt. *ari-tra*(s), a rudder, Gk. *έρ-iv*, an oar; Lith. *ir-ti*, to row; L. *rē-mus*, an oar; AS. *rō-wan*, to row. Ex. *trireme*; *row* (2), *rudder*.

ES, to dwell, to be. Skt. *as*, to exist, be; Gk. *έσ-iv*, *el-iv*, I am; L. *es-se*, to be, *sum*, I am; *ab-s-ere*, being away; AS. *is*, *is*, *is-ōd*, true (orig. being). Ex. *soothe*; *paleontology*; *absent*, *present*, *essence*, *entity*; *am*, *art*, *is*, *are*, *sooth*.

GEN (KEN), to generate, produce. Skt. *jan*, to beget; Gk. *γεν-iv*, race, *γεν-iv*, I am born, L. *gi-gen-ere* (pt. t. *gen-iv*), to beget, *gen-iv*, father, *gen-ascor*, I am born, *gen-us*, kin; Goth. *kan-i*, kin. Ex. *Genesis*, *endogen*, *cosmogony*; *genus*, *genius*, *gentile*, *benign*, *cognate*, *indigenous*, *natal*, *native*, *nature*; *kin*, *kind* (1), *kind* (2), *kindred*, *hith*.

GEN (KEN), to know; also *gnē*, *gnō* (knā). Skt. *jñā*, to know; Gk. *γι-iv*, to know; to know; *γιν-iv*, to know; L. *gnō-scere*, *gnō-scere*, to know; *gnō-scere*, not to know, *gnō-scere*, knowing (whence *narrare*, to tell); Goth. *hans*, I know; AS. *cū-wan*, to know. Ex. *gnostic*, *gnosis*; *ignorant*, *narrate*, *noble*; *can* (1), *ken*, *know*, *cunning*, *keen*, *knoweth*.

GRR (KER), to grind, to crumble with age. Skt. *jir-iv*(s), decayed, pp. of *grī*, to wear out; *jar-as*, decrepitude; Gk. *γῆρ-iv*, old man; L. *grā-num*, corn; AS. *cor-n*, corn. Ex. *grain*; *corn*, *kernel*.

GERPH (KERF), to carve, write. Gk. *γράφ-iv*, to incise, write; AS. *corf-an*, to carve. Ex. *graphic*, *autograph*, &c., *diagram*, &c.; *grammar*, *programme*; *carve*.

GEUS (KEUS), to choose, taste. Skt. *jush*, to like, enjoy; Gk. *γεύ-iv*, I taste, *γεύ-iv*, to be tasted; L. *gu-s-tare*, to taste; Goth. *kis-an*, to choose, *kis-us*, taste. Ex. *gust* (2), *digest*; *choise*.

GLEU (KLEU), to draw together, conglomerate. Skt. *glau*,

a lump (Macdonell); *L. glu-ere*, to draw together, *glo-mus*, a clew, *glo-bus*, a ball; *AS. cles-ur*, a clew. *Ex. globe, conglomerate; clew (clue).*

GLEUBH (KLEUB), to cleave, to split asunder. *Gk. γλύφειν*, to hollow out; *L. glub-ere*, to peel, *glu-ma* (**glub-ma*), a husk; *AS. clesof-an*, to cleave, split. *Ex. glyptic, hiero-glyphic; glume; cleave (1), cleft.*

G(W)EL (KEL), to be cold. *L. gel-us*, frost; *gel-idus*, cold; *Goth. kal-das*, cold; *AS. cöl*, cool, *cal-d*, cold. *Ex. gelid, jelly, congeal; cool, cold, keel (2).*

G(W)ER, to assemble. *Gk. d-γείρειν* (**d-γép-yev*), to assemble, *d-γop-é*, an assembly; *L. gres* (stem *gr-g*), a flock. *Ex. category, paregoric; gregarious, egregious.*

G(W)ER (KER), to cry out (perhaps imitative). *Skt. gir*, voice; *Gk. γίρ-ων*, a crane, *γίρ-ω*, speech; *L. gr-us*, a crane, *gar-rire*, to talk; *Gael. gair*, a shout, *shagh-ghairn*, a battle-cry, slogan; *AS. earw*, care, lament. *Ex. geranium, garrulous; pedigree; slogan; care, crane, jar (1), jargon.*

G(W)LEI (KLEI), to stick to. *Gk. γλοι-ός*, sticky substance, gum; *L. glu-tens*, glue; *AS. cles-g*, clay, *clif-fan*, to stick to. *Ex. glue; clay, cleave (2).*

G(W)EL (QEI), to live; also in the form **G(W)ELW** (QEIW). *Skt. jiv*, to live, *jiv-a(n)*, living, life; *Gk. bi-os*, life, also *bi-u* (for *gi(u)bi-yu*), I live, *bi-u*, I live; *L. ui-vere*, to live, *ui-la*, life; *Goth. kwin*, quick, living, active, *AS. cwic*, alive, quick. *Ex. biology, zoology; vivid, vital, vidual; quick. Also susquebangh, azote, azote.*

G(W)EM (QEM), to come, to go, walk. *Skt. gam*, to go; *Gk. Baivein* (**Báiv-yev*), to come, *Bá-ant*, a going; *L. uen-ire*, to come; *Goth. kwin-an*, *AS. cum-an*, to come. *Ex. base (2), basis; venture, advent, avenue, converse, &c.; come.*

G(W)EL, to devour, swallow greedily. *Skt. aja-gar-a(s)*, lit. goat-swallower; *Gk. Bop-á*, food, *Bop-ós*, gluttonous; *L. vor-are*, to devour. Further allied to *Skt. gal-a(n)*, throat; *L. gula*, gullet, throat, *glut-ire*, to gulp down. It seems to be duplicated in *Skt. gar-gar-a(s)*, a whirlpool (which may be partly imitative); *Gk. γάρ-γας* (**gar-gas*), a gurgel, *L. gur-gis*, a whirlpool. *Ex. voracious; also gulle, gully, glut, gluton; also gurgle, gurgle, gorge, gorgel, gurgous.*

GHA (GA), to gape, yawn. *Gk. chá-oi*, *chá-oma*, abyss, *cháivus* (for **chá-v-yuv*), to yawn; *χίν*, a goose; *L. aufer*, a goose, *GAUS*, *AS. gū*, a goose. *Ex. chasm, chaos; goose, gannet, gander. See GHEI.*

GHAI (GAIT), to sport, skip. *L. haed-us*, a kid; *Lith. žaid-žiū*, I play, sport; *AS. gāt*, a goat. *Ex. goat.*

GHEI (GEL), to yawn. *L. hi-ire*, to gape, yawn; *AS. tū-gin-an*, sit, vrb., to gape open. *Ex. hiatus; yawn. Perhaps cf. GHA.*

Base GHEIM (GEI-M-), cold, winter. *Skt. hi-m-a(n)*, cold, *hi-m-a(m)*, frost, snow; *Gk. χι-μ-ω-ς*, winter; *L. hi-em-es*, winter, *hi bernus*, wintry. *Ex. hibernial, hibernate; prov. E. gimmer*, a one-year-old (winter-old) ewe (*licel. gymbh*).

GHEIS (GEIS), to be hostile (G). *Skt. hād*, to disregard, *hād-a(s)* (for **hād-a-s*), anger, wrath (of the gods); *Lith. žaid-žiū*, I wound; *Goth. wu-gn-i-an*, to terrify, *Icel. gnis-a*, to rage; *AS. gū-i*, a spirit, ghost; *gū-i-tan*, to terrify. *Ex. ghost, agkash.*

GHEL (GEL), to be green or yellow. *Skt. har-i-ti*, green; *Gk. χλό-ος*, *χλό-ή*, gall, *χλό-ω*, verdure, *χλό-ος*, greenish, yellowish; *L. hel-us*, light yellow; *AS. gel-o*, yellow, *gel-d*, gold. *Cf. L. fel*, gall. *Ex. chlorine, choler; yellow, yolk, gold, gall.*

GHEL (GEL), to yell, cry out, cry as a bird. *Gk. χελάδω*, a swallow; *AS. gel-an*, to yell, sing; *stān-gella*, a staniel; *gal-an*, to sing. *Ex. nightingale, staniel, yell.*

Base GHEM (GEM-), from **GHIZEM**, earth, the ground. *Skt. ksham-a*, earth, *Gk. γαι-α*, on the ground; *Russ. zem-lia*, earth, land; *L. km-i*, on the ground, *kum-us*, earth, *kom-o*, man (son of earth); *Goth. gun-a*, man. *Ex. camelson, chamomile; hom-age, humble, humane, ekhume. Cf. bridgroom.*

GHENG(W)H (GENG), to go, stride along. *Skt. janig-ā*, the leg; *Lith. ženg-ū*, I go, march; *Icel. gang-a*, to go. *Ex. gang.*

GHER (GER), to desire, to yearn. *Skt. har-y*, to desire; *Gk. χαίρειν* (**χάp-yev*), to rejoice, *χαp-á*, joy, *χάp-iv*, favour, grace; *L. har-tiri*, to exhort; *AS. gear-n*, desirous. *Ex. eucharist, cheruil; hortatory, exhort; yearn.*

GHER (GER), to seize, grasp, hold, gird. *Skt. hr*, to seize, *har-aya(s)*, the hand; *Gk. χείρ* (gen. *χέip-ός*, *χέip-ós*), hand; *χοp-ós*, a dance in a ring or enclosure, *χοp-ος*, an enclosure, yard; *L. hort-us*, yard, garden; *AS. gear-d*, yard. Further allied to *χοp-θί*, a cord, a string of guts, *Lith. žar-nos*, *Icel. gar-nir*, guts, *AS. gear-n*, yarn. *Ex. cheiromancy, surgeon, chorus, choir; horticulture, cohort,*

court; yard (1), garth, gird (1), girth. Perhaps also chord, cord; yarn.

GHERS (GERS), to bristle. *Skt. hrsh*, to bristle; *L. horr-ere* (**horr-ere*), to bristle; *cf. hrsh-itus*, bristling. *Cf. Gk. χήp*, *L. ér*, a hedgehog; *Gk. χαp-άσσειν*, to scratch. *Ex. horrid, hirsute; perhaps gorse. Cf. urchin, charneler.*

GHEU (GEU), to pour. Whence also **GHEUD** (GEUT), to pour. *Gk. χέ-ειν* (fut. *χέu-σθαι*), to pour, *χέu-σία*, *χέu-λός*, juice; *L. fu-it*, a water-vessel, *re-fu-it-ure*, to refure (pour back), *fu-it-ilis*, easily emptied, futile; also *fund-ere* (pt. t. *fund-i*), to pour; *AS. gíot-an*, to pour; *Icel. gíu-sa*, *gíu-sa*, to gush. *Ex. chyme, chyle (cf. alchemy); confuse, refuse, futile, refund, found (2), fuse (1), confuse, diffuse; ingot, gut; gush, geyser.*

GHEM (GRIM), to make an angry noise. *Gk. χρεμ-ίζων*, *χρεμ-ερίων*, to neigh; *AS. grim*, fierce. *Ex. grim, grumble.*

G(W)HAIS, to stick, adhere. *L. haer-ere* (pt. t. *haes-i*), to stick; *Lith. gais-i*, to delay, tarry. *Ex. adhere, cohere, hesitate.*

G(W)HEND (GHT), to seize, get. *Gk. χαp-θ-άνα* (a nor. *é-χαι-ω*); *L. praed-here*, to grasp, seize, *heil-ere*, ivy, *praeda* (for **praed-hed-a*), booty, prey; *Goth. gi-git-an*, to find, *AS. gíet-an*, to get. *Ex. prehensile, apprehend, prey, predatory; get, begot, forger.*

G(W)HES (meaning unknown). *L. hos-tis*, orig. a stranger, a guest; also a stranger, an enemy; *Goth. gas-ti*, *AS. gas-t*, *gíet-i*, a guest. *Ex. hos-tis* (1), *host (2), asile, hotel, hospice; guest.*

G(W)HLEU (GLEU), to rejoice (G). *Gk. χέu-η*, sport; *Icel. glau-mir*, gleam; *AS. glío*, gleam. *Ex. gleam.*

G(W)HRADH (GRAD), to step, walk, go. *L. grad-i*, to step, go; *grad-us*, a step; *Goth. gri-p*, *gri-p*, a step. *Ex. grade, gradient, gradina, gradient.*

G(W)HEN (GRIN), to strike. *Skt. han*, to strike, wound; *Gk. theivon* (**theiv-yev*), to strike, slay (cf. pt. t. *ti-qa-ra*); *L. of-fend-ere*, to strike against; *cf. OHG. gund*, *Icel. gunur*, *AS. gūn*, war. *Ex. defend, offend, infect, fence, fend. Also gunfalon, gunfalon, gun.*

G(W)HER, to glow. *Skt. ghr*, to shine; *ghar-ma(s)*, heat, hot season; *Gk. θερ-μός*, warm, *θέρ-ος*, summer heat; *L. for-mus*, warm, *for-nax*, furnace. *Ex. thermometer; furnace, fornicate. Perhaps warm.*

For forms not found under K, see under Q.

KAM (IAM), to cover over. *Gk. κάμ-α*, a vaulted place (whence *L. camera*); *κάμ-ων*, an oven; *Goth. ga-kam-in*, to cover with clothes; *Icel. ham-r*, a covering. *Ex. chamber, chimney; cf. chemise.*

KAN (HAN), to sing. *Gk. καν-αχέ*, a ringing sound; *L. can-ere*, sing; *AS. han-a*, a cock (singer). *Ex. chant, canto, accent, incentive, &c.; hen.*

KEL, to lie down, repose. *Skt. ci*, to recline, rest; *Gk. κέu-μα*, I lie down. Hence also *Skt. i-na(n)*, kind, friendly; *L. ci-vis*, fellow-citizen; *OHG. ki-wo*, husband; *AS. ki-wo*, household servants. *Ex. cemetery; cowl, ciple; kind (2).*

KEL (HEL), to hide. *Old Irish cel-im*, I hide; *L. cel-la*, a hut; *AS. hel-an*, to hide, *hel-m*, a covering; *heul-l*, a hall, *hell*, hell. *L. oc-cul-ere*, to hide; *Gk. κελ-α*, a hut, *καλ-ύπτω*, to cover; *Goth. hul-jan*, to hide; *AS. hol*, a hole; *L. cel-are*, to hide. *Ex. eucalyptus; cell, conceal; helm, hall, hell, hole, hollow. Or QEL, q-v.*

KENQ (KENH), to waver, to hang. *Skt. kñt*, to hesitate; *L. can-c-iari* (for **can-c-iari*), to delay; *Goth. kñkan* (**kñkan*), to hang, *AS. kang-in*, to hang. *Ex. hang, hank, hanker, hinge.*

KER (IER), to project, stand up (G). *Skt. kir-as*, head; *Pers. sar*, head; *Gk. κέρ-α*, *κέρ-ος*, a horn; *L. cer-atrum*, brain. Closely allied to *Skt. i-nga(n)*, a horn (*Gk. κόp-μυον*, highest point); *L. cor-nu*, horn, *cer-us*, stag; *AS. hor-n*, horn, *heor-ut*, hart. *Ex. ginger; sirdar; corymb; cerebral, corner, cornel, cervine, serval; hart, horn, hornet.*

Base KERD (HERT), to hide. *Gk. κερ-α*, *κέρ*, heart; *L. cor* (gen. *cord-is*), heart; *Lith. šerd-is*, Irish *críche*, *W. craidl*, *Russ. serdise*, *AS. hort-e*, heart. *Ex. cardiac; cordial, accord, concord, discord, record, courage, cursive (2); heart.*

KERS (HERS), to run. *L. cur-ere* (pp. *cur-sus*), to run; *Old Irish carr*, a car; *AS. hors*, a horse; *Icel. hrass*, a horse. *Ex. current, curricula, course, cursive, concave, &c.; car, horse.*

KEU (HEU), to swell out; also, to be hollow. *Skt. kū-aa(s)*, swollen, *kū-nya(s)*, void, hollow; *Gk. κού-α*, a cavity, *ku-iv*, to be pregnant, *kū-α*, a wave (swelling); *L. cau-us*, hollow. *Ex. cave, cavern, cage, gabion; maroon (2).*

KEUDH (HEUD), to hide. *Gk. κεύθ-αν*, to hide; *W. cuddio*, to hide; *AS. hēd-an*, to hide. *Cf. L. cau-sus*, a custodian, *Goth. hūz-d*, a board. *Ex. custody; hide (1), hoard. Cf. house, hush.*

KLEI (HLEI), to lean. *Gk. κλί-ναι*, to incline, lean, *κλί-μαξ*, a ladder, *κλί-μα*, situation, climate (slope); *L. in-clin-are*, to make to lean; *AS. klī-mian*, to lean, *klī-n*, trail, lean, *klī-w*, a hill,

declivity. Ex. *climax*, *climate*, *clinical*; *incline*, *decline*, *acclivity*, *declivity*; *lean* (1), *lean* (2), *low* (3), *ladder*.

KLEU (HLEU), to hear, listen to. Skt. *gru*, to hear; Gk. *κλύειν*, *L. clu-ere*, to hear; AS. *hlūd*, loud, *hlý-at*, hearing. Ex. *loud*, *listen*. (The derivation of *clim* from *L. cluere* is doubtful.)

KLEUD (HLEUD), to wash, cleanse. Gk. *κλύειν* (**κλύειν*), to cleanse, *κλύω-ν*, a clyster, syringe; cf. *L. clu-ere*, to cleanse. Ex. *clyster*.

KWEID (HWEIT), to gleam, to be white; allied to **KWEIT**, with the same sense. Skt. *gwídat*, to be white; *gwít*, to be white; *gwet-a(s)*, white; Russ. *sviet-ite*, to shine; AS. *hwít*, white, *hwít-e*, wheat. Ex. *white*, *wheat*.

KWERP (HWERF), to turn round. Gk. *κερν-ός*, the wrist (that turns the hand); Goth. *hwaírb-an*, to turn round. Ex. *whirl*, *wharf*, *warble*.

KWES (HWES), to pant, sigh, wheeze. Skt. *gwas*, to pant, snort, hiss; *L. quer-ō* (pp. *gues-us*), I complain; AS. *hwēsan* (not *hwēsan*), to wheeze. Ex. *querulous*; *wheezes*. (See Brugmann, i. § 355.)

LAB (LAP), to lap with the tongue. *L. lambere*, to lap; AS. *lap-an*, to lap. (Root **lāb*; Brugmann, ii. § 632.) Ex. *lambent*, *lap* (1).

LAS, to desire. Skt. *lāś-as-a(s)*, ardent, desirous, *lāśh*, to desire; Gk. *λα-ίσμιος* (**λα-ίσμιος*), I desire; *L. las-civus*, lascivious; AS. *lusi-t*, desire. Ex. *lascivious*; *lust*, *lusty*, *list* (4).

LAU (= *lāu*), to acquire as spoil; see **LEU**.

LED (= *lēd*), Teutonic *lēt*, to let go, leave free. *L. las-us* (for **lad-us*), tired, Gk. *λῆθ-ειν*, to be tired (see Brugmann, i. § 478); Goth. *lēi-an*, to let, let go; AS. *let*, slow, late. Ex. *lassitude*; *let* (1), *late*, *lass*.

LEG, to collect; hence, to put together, to read. Gk. *λέγ-ειν*, to collect, read; *L. leg-ere*, to read, *de-lect-us*, choice, *lec-tus*, chosen. Ex. *logic*, *eclogue*, *syllogism*, and the suffix *logus*; *legend*, *legion*, *elect*, *delight*, &c.

LEGH (LEG), to lie down. Gk. *λέχ-ος*, a bed; *L. lec-tus* (**leg-tus*), a bed; Goth. *lig-an*, to lie down, *lig-r*, a couch; Icel. *lög-r*, lying low, *lög*, a stratum, *lög*, a law. Ex. *litter* (1); *lie* (1), *lay* (1), *low* (1), *law*, *lair*, *log* (1); *ledger*, *beleaguer*.

LEI, see **REL**.

LEIGH (LEIG), to lick. Skt. *lik*, *rik*, to lick. Gk. *λείχ-ειν*, to lick; *L. ling-ere*, to lick; Goth. *bi-laig-an*, to lick. AS. *licc-ian* (from **lig-h-an*), to lick. Ex. *lichen* (?); *eluctary* (?); *lick*.

LEIP (LEIP), to smear, cleave, remain. Skt. *lip*, to smear, anoint; Gk. *δ-λεῖβ-ειν*, to smear, *λίπ-ος*, fatness; *L. lip-pus*, bleary-eyed; Lith. *lip-liti*, to stick, cleave; Goth. *bi-leib-an*, to remain behind, *bi-lif-an*, to leave behind, *laib-a*, remnant; Icel. *lif-a*, to remain, to live; AS. *libb-an* (for **lif-jan*), to live. Ex. *synalapha*; *lip*, *live*, *leave* (1).

LEIQW (LEIHw), to leave, lend. Skt. *rich*, to leave; Gk. *λείν-ειν*, to leave; *L. lingu-ere*, to leave, *re-liqu-us*, remaining; Goth. *liuk-an*, AS. *lih-an*, to lend. Ex. *relinquish*, *relic*, *relict*; *lend*, *loan*.

LEIS, to trace, follow a trace. *L. lir-a* (for **liz-a*), a trace, furrow, *de-lir-āre*, to leave the furrow, become mad; Goth. *lais* (I have followed up the trace), I know, *lais-is*, a trace, track, AS. *lær-an*, to teach, *lær-nian*, to learn, *lār*, lore. Ex. *delirious*; *last* (2), *last* (3), *lore*, *learn*.

LENGW (LENG), to leap over (hence, to go lightly). Skt. *langh*, to leap over, *laghu(s)*, light; Gk. *δ-λαχ-ός*, light, small; Lith. *leng-u-as*, light; *L. leu-is*, light; Russ. *legk-it*, light; *legk-oe*, light; AS. *lung-en*, lung, *lung-r*, quickly. Ex. *levity*, *alleviate*; *lung* (2), *lights*, *lunge*.

LEP, to peel. Gk. *λέπ-ειν*, to peel, *λεπ-ίς*, a scale, *λέπ-πα*, leprosy; *L. liber*, bark of a tree (Brugmann, i. § 499), a book. Ex. *lepidoptera*, *leper*, *library*.

LEU, to cut off, separate, loosen. Skt. *lū*, to cut off; Gk. *λύ-ειν*, to loosen; *L. solu-ere*, pp. *so-lū-tus*, to loosen, solve; Goth. *laus*, Icel. *laus*, AS. *lān*, loose, free from; AS. *las-ian*, to become loose. Ex. *solve*, *solution*, *dissolve*, *resolve*; *loose*, *loose*, *leasing* (falsehood), and suffix *-less*.

LEU, to gain, acquire (as spoil). Prellwitz gives the form of the root as *lāw*. Gk. *λεία*, booty, *λου*, *ληψί* (for **λῆψι*); *ἀπο-λαβ-ειν*, to enjoy; *L. lū-strum*, profit, *lucro*; Goth. *lau-n*, OHG. *lū-n*, pay, *rawani*. Ex. *lucra*; *guerdon*.

LEUBH (LEUB), to desire, love. Skt. *lubbh*, to covet, desire; *L. lubet*, *lib-et*, it pleases, *lub-ida*, *lib-ido*, lust; Goth. *liub-s*, dear, *ga-lub-jan*, to believe; AS. *lof*, dear, *lof-u-s*, love. Ex. *libidinous*; *liof*, *love*, *leaves* (2), *furlough*, *believe*, *leman*.

LEUQ (LEUH), to shine. Skt. *ruc*, to shine; Gk. *λευκ-ός*, white; *L. lūc-ere*, to shine, *lūc* (gen. *lūc-is*), light; *lū-men* (for **luc-men*), light, *lū-na* (for **luc-na*), moon; Goth. *liuk-at*, light, AS. *lōk-at*, light. Ex. *lucid*, *luminous*, *lunar*, *lustre* (1), *illustrate*, *illustrious*; *light* (1), *lea*, also *lucubration*.

LOW (LAW), to wash. Gk. *λού-ειν*, to wash; *L. ab-lu-ere*, to wash off, *lau-āre*, to wash, *lu-strum*, a lustration; Icel. *lau-g*, a bath; AS. *lōk*, lye, *lōa-bor*, lather. Ex. *ablution*, *alluvial*, *deluge*, *dilute*, *lawn-dress*, *lave*, *lotion*, *lustrate* (2), *lustration*, *lute* (2); *lye*, *lather*.

MAGH (= *māgh*), Teut. (MAC), to be strong; also in the form **MAG** (MAK). 1. Skt. *māh-ant*, great, large; Gk. *μῆχ-ος*, means, expedient, *μῆχ-αν*, a machine; Goth. *ma-g*, I may, *māh-tis*, might, AS. *māg-en*, might, main. 2. Skt. *majman*, strength; Gk. *μέγ-ας*, *L. mag-nus*, great; AS. *mic-el*, great. Ex. *Magi*, *magic*; *machines*; *maxim*, *May*, *major*, *mayor*, *main* (2), *master*; *may* (1), *maid*, *main* (1), *might*, *mickle*, *much*.

ME (= *mē*), to measure; also **MED** (MET). Skt. *mā*, to measure, Gk. *μῆ-ρις*, counsel; *L. mē-tior*, I measure. Also *L. med-iārī*, to consider about, *mod-us*, a measure; AS. *met-an*, to mect. Ex. *metre*; *meditate*, *mode*, *moderate*, *modern*, *modest*, *measure*, *mensuration*; *mete*, *meal* (2), *moon*, *month*; also *firman*.

MEI, to diminish. Skt. *mi*, to hurt, diminish; Gk. *μν-ύειν*, to diminish, *μει-ώ*, less; *L. mi-nuere*, to diminish; *mi-nor*, less; Goth. *mi-n*-s, less. Ex. *minor*, *minute*, *minim*, *diminish*, *minister*, *minnow*, *mis-* (2), prefix. See below.

MEI, to change, exchange; also as **MEI-T** (MEITH), to exchange, to change for the worse, deprave. *L. com-mis-nis* (Old *L. com-moi-nis*), common, mutual, AS. *mā-n*, wickedness; Lith. *mai-nas*, barter; MHG. *mei-n*, false. Hence Gk. *μει-ος*, thanks (good return), *L. mīl-āre* (Old *L. moi-āre*), to exchange; Goth. *maid-jan*, to alter, deprave, *ge-maiht-s*, maimed; AS. *ge-miæd*, troubled in mind, mad. Also Skt. *mīth-as*, mutually, *mīth-yā*, falsely (hardly *L. mī-t-ere*, to send away, OHG. *mīd-an*, to avoid); Goth. *missa* (prefix), *mis-*, wrongly. Ex. *common*, *mutable*, *mutual*, *community*, *moult*; *mean* (2), *mis-* (1), *miss* (1), *maul*. See above.

MEIGH (MEIG), to wet. Skt. *mīk*, to sprinkle, *mīk-a(s)*, urine; Gk. *μν-έω*, *L. ming-o*, AS. *mi-g-a*, I make water; Goth. *maih-stus*, dung, AS. *meow*, dung. Ex. *mistle-toe*, *mistle-thrush*, *mizen*.

MEIK (MEIH); also **MEIG**, to mix. Skt. *mīk-p-a(s)*, mixed, *mīk-sh*, to mix; Gk. *μν-ύειν*, I mix, *μίγν-ειν* (**μν-ύειν*), to mix; *L. misc-ere* (**misc-ere*), to mix; AS. *mi-ge-an*, to mix. Ex. *miscellaneous*, *mix*, *mixture*; *wash*.

MEIT; see **MEI** (2) above. **MEIT** (Teutonic); see *nite* (1).

MEL (MEI), to stain. Skt. *mal-a*, dirty; Gk. *μολ-ύειν*, to sully, *μῆλ-as*, black; *L. mul-lus*, red mullet. Ex. *melancholy*; *mullet*. (But not *mole* (1).)

MEL, to grind; whence **MEL-D** (MEL-T). Skt. *mīl*, to be worn down, *mrud-a(s)*, soft; Gk. *μῆλ-ός*, soft, *μῆλ-ός*, mallow; Gk. *δ-μῆλ-ός*, soft, *δ-μῆλ-ός*, to soften; *L. mol-ere*, to grind, *mol-lis* (for **mold-is*), soft; Irish *meil-im*, I grind; AS. *mel-n*, meal, *meit-an*, to melt. Also **MEL-DH** (MEL-D). Gk. *μῆλ-ός*, soft, tender, mild; AS. *mīl-t-e*, mild; Goth. *muld-a*, mould; AS. *mold-e*, mould. Ex. *malachite*; *molar*, *mill*, *molify*, *mawse*; *meal* (1), *mellow*; *mallow*; *melt*, *malt*, *mould* (1). Cf. *mole* (2), *s-melt* (1).

MELG (MELK), to milk. Skt. *mṛj*, to rub, wipe, stroke; Gk. *δ-μῆλ-γ-ειν*, to milk; *L. mūl-g-ere*, to milk, AS. *mele-an*, to milk. Der. *milk*; cf. *milt* (2).

MEIN, to remember, to think. Skt. *man*, to think, mind, understand, *man-as*, mind, *man-tā*, to remember; Gk. *μν-ος*, spirit, courage, *μν-ος*, I wish, *μν-ία*, madness, *μν-ος*, I remember, *μν-ος*, mindful; *L. me-min-i*, I remember, *men-s*, mind, *mon-ere*, to remind; Goth. *mun-an*, to think, AS. *ge-myn-d*, memory. Ex. *automaton*, *amnesia*, *mania*, *mnemonic*, *mental*, *monition*, *monster*, *moument*, *comment*, *reminiscence*; *man*, *mind*; cf. *mean* (1).

MEIN, to remain. Gk. *μν-ειν*, to remain; *L. man-ere*, to remain. Ex. *mansion*, *manor*, *manse*, *menial*, *menagerie*, *message*, *permanent*, *remain*, *remnant*.

MEIN, to project. *L. ē-min-ere*, to jut out, *L. men-tum*, the chin, *mon-s*, mountain, *min-a*, things ready to fall, threats; (perhaps) Goth. *mun-th-s*, AS. *mūð*, mouth. Ex. *eminent*, *prominent*, *mountain*, *mount* (1), *mound* (2), *amount*, *promontory*, *menace*, *commination*, *amenable*, *demeanor*, *mound*. Perhaps *mouth*.

MEI, to die. Skt. *mr-ta(s)*, dead; Gk. *δ-μρ-ος* (for *δ-μρ-ος*), immortal; *L. mor-s*, death, *mor-i*, to die, *mor-bus*, disease; AS. *morþ*, death, *moð-or*, murder. Ex. *amaranth*, *ambrosia*, *mortal*, *morbid*; *murder*.

MEI, to remember; see **SMER**.

MEUK, to wipe away. Skt. *mūk*, to loosen, free, shed; Gk. *δρo-μύσειν* (**μυκν-ειν*), to wipe away, *μυκ-ήρ*, nose, snout, *μύξα* (**μυκ-σα*), nozzle of a lamp; *L. mūc-us*, mucus, *ē-mung-ere*, to wipe away. Ex. *match* (2); *mucus*.

MU, to make a suppressed noise (imitative). Skt. *mū-kas*, dumb; Gk. *μῦ*, *μῦ*, a sound of muttering, *μῦ-ειν*, to close lips or eyes; *L. mu-tum*, *mā-tum*, a slight sound, *mū-tire*, *mū-tire*, to mutter, *mū-lus*, dumb; *E. moo*, to low; cf. *mum*, a slight sound. Similarly, Gk. *μῦ-α-ντι*, one who is initiated, *μῦ-α-ντιος*, a mystery,

secret (thing muttered). Cf. L. *mur-mur-are*, to murmur. *Ex. myth, mystic, mystery; mute, mutter, molto. Cf. mumble, murmur.*

MUS, or **MŪS**, to steal. *Skt. mūsh, to steal; mūsh-as, a stealer, rat, mouse; Gk. mūs, a mouse, L. and AS. mūs. Ex. mouse, muscule, niche. And see mūsh.*

NĒ, to bind together, to spin; see **SNE**.

(E)NEBH (**ENEH**), to swell out, to burst (?) *Skt. nabh, to burst, taken as the root of nabh-i-, the hub, nave of a wheel, nabh-il-a(n), navel; Gk. nabh-akos, navel, boss of a shield; I. umb-a, boss of a shield, umb-il-icus, navel; AS. naf-u, nab-u, nave, naf-el-a, nab-ul-a, navel. Ex. umbilical; nave (1), navel; auger (for nauger).*

(E)NEBH, to burst forth (?), to spread (?). Perhaps the same as the above. *Skt. nabh-as, cloud, mist, vapour; Gk. nep-os, cloud; I. neb-ula, cloud; G. neb-el, cloud. Ex. nebula, nimbus.*

NEDH, to bind, tie. *Skt. nah (for *nadh), to bind, pp. nudtha-s, bound, tied; L. nūd-us, a knot. Ex. node, nodule.*

NEK, to perish, die. *Skt. nac, to perish; Gk. nek-us, a corpse, nek-pis, dead; L. nec-are, to kill, nec-are, to hurt. Ex. necromancy; interneece, pernicious, noxious, nuisance.*

(ENEK), (ENENK), to attain to. *Skt. nag, to attain to; Gk. i-vryg-eiv, to bear, put up with; L. nam-icus (pp. nac-tus), to acquire; Goth. ga-nah, it suffices, ga-nūh-s, enough. Ex. enough.*

NEM, to allot, share, take. *Gk. nē-u-eiv, to portion out, nē-u-os, pasture, nē-u-os, custom, law; L. nem-us, grove, nem-erus, number; Goth. nim-an, to take. And perhaps L. em-ere, to buy (orig. to take). Ex. Nemesis, namad, numismatic; number; nimble numb. Perhaps exempt, example, redeem, assume, &c.*

NEU, to nod. *Gk. nē-u-eiv, to nod; I. nu-ere, to nod, nū-tūre, to nod. Ex. mutation.*

NEUD (**NEUT**), to enjoy, profit by, use. *Lith. naud-ā, use; AS. nēd-an, to enjoy, use, employ, nēd, domestic cattle. Ex. neat (1).*

ONOG(w)H (**NAG**), base of the sb. 'nail.' *Skt. nakh-a-, nail, claw (an aluform form); Gk. onyē (stem ony-), nail, claw; I. ung-u-eiv, nail; Lith. nag-as, nail; AS. nag-el, nail. Ex. onyx; nail.*

NOGW (**NAKW**), base of the ad. 'naked.' *Skt. nag-na(s), naked; L. nū-dus (*nog(u)edus), nude; Russ. nag-oi, naked; Goth. naku-atks, AS. nac-nad, naked. Ex. nude; naked.*

OD (**ōd, od**), to smell. *Gk. ōz-eiv (for *ōz-yev), to smell, pt. t. ōz-ōd-a; L. od-ore, smell, ol-ere (*od-ere), to smell. Ex. ozone; odour, olfactory, redolent.*

OID (**AIT**), to swell. *Gk. ōid-ēv, to swell; AS. ōt-an, pl. oats. Ex. oats.*

OQW (**AH**), to see. *Gk. ōz-are (for ōz-ye), the two eyes; ōzōmai (*ōz-ōmai), fut. tense, I shall see, ōz-ō-a, pt. t, I have seen; ōz-ō-a-mus, eye, ōz-ō-s, sight; I. oc-ulus, eye; Russ. ok-a, eye. Perhaps Goth. aug-ā, AS. zag-e, eye (it is suggested that the diphthong is due to association with Goth. aus-ō, AS. ear-e, ear). See Brugmann, i. § 681 (c). Ex. optics, ophthalmist, canopy; ocular, oculist, antler; perhaps eye.*

PA (**pā**), Teut. FA (**fō**), to feed, nourish. *Gk. pa-tōmai, I feed upon in L. pa-scere (pt. t. pā-u), to feed, pā-nis, bread; Goth. fī-d-jan, to feed, AS. fō-da, fowl, fā-dor, fodder. Ex. pastor, pastern, pester, pannier, pastry, pabulum, company; food, fodder, feed, foster. Perhaps father.*

PAK, PAG (= **pāk, pāg**) (**FAH**), to fasten, fix, hold, secure. *Skt. pac, to bind; Gk. pās-alos (*pax-yalos), a peg; L. pac-isci, to stipulate, agree, pac (*pac-i), peace; Goth. pag-rs, AS. pag-rs, fair. Also Gk. pāg-ym, I secure, fasten, L. pang-ere, pp. pac-tus, to fasten, pang-ina, a page (perhaps pro-pag-ire, to peg down, propagate by layers); Gk. pāg-ys, firm, strong (and perhaps L. pāg-us, a village). Ex. pact, propagate (?), page (2), compact, pale (1), impinge, peace, pay (1), &c.; I. fair, fain, fang.*

PAU (**FAU**), to cease, leave off. *Gk. pa-u-ōmai, I cease, pa-u-eiv, to make to cease, pa-u-as, a pause, pa-u-pis, small, L. pau-cus, small, pau-per (providing little), poor; Goth. faw-at, pl. few. Ex. pause, pose (with re-pose, com-pose, &c.); pauper, poor; few.*

PED (**FET**), to go, fetch. *Skt. pad, to fall, go to, obtain, pad-a(n), a step, trace, place, abode; pad-a(s), a foot; Gk. pēd-on, ground, pēd-ō, a fetter, pōs (gen. pōd-ōs), a foot; I. pē (gen. pēd-ōs), foot, ped-ica, a fetter; AS. fēt, foot, fēt-an, to fetch, fēt-or, fetter. Ex. tripod, paralleliped; pedal, pedestol, pedestrian, pavon (1), pioneer, oppidan, impede, expedient; foot, fetter, fetch, fetlock.*

PEI (**FEL**), to hate. *Skt. piy, to revile, scoff; Goth. fī-jand-, hating, fī-an, to blame. Ex. fiend, foe, feud (1).*

PEI (**FEL**), to swell, to be full. *Skt. pi-van, swelling, full, fat; Gk. pēik, fat; Icel. fēi-ti, fat, AS. fē-ti, fat. Ex. fat.*

PEIK, PEIG, to scratch, cut, adorn, paint. *Skt. piç, piçç, to cut, prepare, adorn; Gk. pōu-idos, variegated, parti-coloured. Also L. ping-ere (pp. pic-tus), to paint. Ex. picture, pigment, paint, orpiment, orpine; depict, pimento, fuit.*

PEIS, to pound, stamp. *Skt. piśh, to pound, bruise; Gk. pis-ōs, a pea (cf. pis-tia-pa, peeled grain); L. pins-ere, to pound, grind (pp. pis-tus), pi-lum (for *pins-lum), a pestle; pis-tillum, a small pestle. Ex. pea, pestle, piston, pistil.*

PEK (**FEH**), to comb. *Gk. pis-eiv, to card wool; wōu-on, wool; L. pec-tere, to comb; OHG. fah-s (AS. fex, feax), hair. Ex. pectinal; and cf. pax-wax.*

PEL (**FEL**), to flay, skin (?). *Gk. pel-as, skin, in ipōi-pel-as, inflammation of the skin; L. pel-i-tis, AS. fel-i, skin. Ex. erysipelas; pell, pellicle, pelisse, pilch, surplice, peel (1); pillion; fell (2), film.*

PEL, to fill; see **PLE**.

PELT (**FELTII**), to fold. *Gk. plādo-arev (for *plād-yev), to form, mould, shape; plādo-arev, two-fold; Goth. falth-an, AS. fald-an, to fold. Ex. plastic, cataplasma; fold.*

PEQW, to cook, to ripen. *Skt. pac, to cook; Gk. pēss-eiv, to cook, pis-ere, cooked, pis-ōv, ripe; L. coqu-ere (for *pequ-ere), to cook; Russ. pech(e), to bake. Ex. pepsine, dyspeptic, pip (2), pippin, pumpkin; cook, kitchen, precocious, apricot.*

PER (**FER**), to go through, experience, fare, travel. *Skt. pr, to bring across, causal pr-aya, to conduct across; par-as, beyond, further, par-ā, away; Gk. per-ōd, I press through, pass through, pōs-os, a way, pōp-ōs, ferry, pōp-ōv, I convey, pōp-ōv, I travel, pēpa (*pēp-ya), an attempt; also pēp, before, pēp-ōs, first, pēp-av, beyond, pēp-ā, beside, pēp-i, around, over; I. per-tus, experienced, ex-per-iri, to try, per-i-culum, danger; por-ta, gate, por-tus, harbour; also pōr, before, per, through; AS. far-an, to go, fare, fīr, panic, fear; also for, for, before, fyr-si, first. Ex. pirate, pore (1); peril, experience, port (1), port (2), port (3), port (4); fare, far, fear, ford, frik (2). Also peri-, prefix, para-, prefix; pro-, prefix, pra-, prefix, prime; far, fare, first, for (1), for (2), from.*

PER, to produce, afford, allot. *Gk. t-pōv, I brought, gave; I. par-ere, to produce, bring forth, re-per-ire, to find; (probably) par-s, a part, por-tio, a portion. Ex. parent, parturient, repertory, part, portion.*

PET (**FETH**), to fall, to fly, to hasten towards, seek, find. *Skt. pat, to fly, fall upon, pat-ra(m), a wing, feather, leaf; Gk. pēt-ōmai, I fly, pēt-ōv, to fall; pēt-ōv, a wing; I. pet-ere, to seek, im-pet-ire, attack (falling upon, flying at), penna (*pet-sna), a wing; AS. fēth-e, a feather. Ex. ferri; asymptote, symptom, diptera, coleoptera, lepidoptera; compete, impetus, perpetual, appetite, petition, propitious, pen (2); feather.*

PET (**FETH**), to spread out, lie flat. *Gk. pēt-ōv, I spread out, pēt-ōv, flat plate, leaf, pēt-ōv, flat dish; I. pāt-ere, to lie upon, pāt-us, spreading, pāt-ina, dish; AS. fēth-m, fathom. Ex. petal, paten; patent. Prob. also expand, pass, pace, &c., from L. pand-ere, to spread, which seems to be allied to pāt-ere.*

PEU, to beget. *Skt. pu-tra(s), son; Gk. pū-s (*paf-is), son; I. pu-er, boy. Ex. pedagogue; puerile. (Perhaps L. pū-pis, boy, belongs here; cf. pupa, pupil, puppet).*

PEU (**FEU**), to cleanse, purify. *Skt. pū, to cleanse, purify, pū-ta(s), pure, pū-ata(s), purifying, (also) fire; Gk. pū-p, fire; I. pū-ir, pure, pū-tus, cleansed, pū-tire, to prune, clear up, reckon; AS. fū-r, fire. Ex. pyre, pyrites; pure, purge, compute, &c.; fire.*

PI, **pi** (1), imitative; to chirp, pipe. *Gk. pi-vi-ēv, to chirp, I. pi-pi-ire, pi-pi-ire. Ex. pipe, pibroch, pigeon. Cf. fife.*

PLAQ, PLAG(w) (**FLOH, FLOK**), to strike, strike down, strike flat. *Lith. plak-i, I strike; Gk. plāg (gen. plāg-ōs), a flat surface, plāg-ōs, a flat cake; also plāg-ē, a stroke, plāg-ōv, to strike; I. plac-enda, a flat cake, plāg-a, a plank (cf. Gk. plāg-ōs, made of boards); also plāg-a, a stroke, plāg-ere, to strike, to lament; Goth. flak-an, to lament; G. flak, flat; AS. flōc, a fluke, flat fish. Ex. placentia, plank, plague, plaint, complaint; fluke (1), perhaps fluke (2). Cf. floy.*

PLAT (**-plāt**), to spread out. *Skt. prath, to spread out; prithu-, broad; Gk. plāt-ōv, broad, flat, plāt-ōv, breadth, plāt-ē, blade of an ear, plāt-ōv, a plane-tree; L. plāt-essa, a place, plant-a, sole of the foot, spreading shoot, plant. Ex. plate, place; place, plant, plantain, plane (3). Cf. feld. Allied to flāt.*

PLE (**-plā**), lengthened form of **FEL** (**FEL**), to fill. *Skt. pr, to fill, pūr-ya(s), filled, pūr-n-, much; Gk. pū-m-ōv, I fill, plā-ōv, full, plā-ōv, I am full, plā-ōs, much; I. plā-re, to fill, plā-nus, full, plā-bes, throng, people, plā-s, more, pō-pul-us, people, mani-pul-us, a handful; AS. ful-i, full, fyl-an, to fill. Ex. stethora, polygus; stethary, plebian, plural, popular, manipule, implement, complete, replete; full, fill, fulfil.*

PLEK (**FLEH**), to plait, weave, fold together. *Gk. plādo-arev, to plait, plādo-arev, a plait; I. fle-tere, to plait, plie-are, to fold; Goth. flak-ta, a plaiting of hair; OHG. flak-s, AS. fleax, flax. Ex. flait, pleach, plack, ply (1), with compounds, complex, simple, duplex, triplicate, explicate, supplete, supplant, supple; flax.*

PLEU (**FLEU**), to swim, float, flow. *Skt. plu, to swim, fly;*

jump, *plū-nya*, to inundate; Gk. *plū-eiv* (fut. *plū-eiv-ousa*), to sail, float, *plū-veiv*, to wash; L. *plu-it*, it rains, *plu-nia*, rain; AS. *flō-nea*, to flow, *flō-d*, a flood. Also AS. *flō-ian*, to float, *flō-a*, a fleet, *flō-ian*, to float. Ex. *pluvial*, *plower*; *flow*, *float*, *fleet* (in all senses), *flit*, *flutter*, *floatsman*.

PNEU (PNEU-S), to blow, breathe. Gk. *pnē-ua*, breath; AS. *fnōs-an*, to breathe hard, *fnor-a*, a sneezing. Ex. *pneumatic*, *nezza*, *s-nore*; cf. *s-nore*.

FREI (FREI), to love. Skt. *pri-ya*(s), dear, beloved; Russ. *prīatele*, a friend; Goth. *fri-jōn*, AS. *fri-on*, to love, whence the pres. part. *fri-jōnds*, *fri-ond*, loving, a friend; AS. *fri-ō*, security; *Fri-g*, the wife of Woden. Ex. *friend*, *free*, *frisk* (1), *Friday*.

FREEK (FREIH), to pray, ask, demand. Skt. *prachā*, to ask; L. *pre-āre*, to pray, *prec-us*, a wooer; *pacere* (**pac-scere*), to demand, *postulāre* (from *pacere*), to demand; Goth. *fraik-nan*, to ask. Ex. *pray*, *precious*, *imprecate*, *postulate*.

FREUS (FREUS), to burn; also, to freeze. Skt. *prush*, to burn; L. *pruina* (for *pruvinia*), hoar-frost, *prū-ire* (**prū-ire* > **prū-ire*), to itch; AS. *friw-an*, to freeze. Ex. *prurient*; *freeze*, *frost*.

FU, *pū* (FU, fū), to be foul or putrid. Skt. *pū-ti*, *pū-ti-ka*, foul, *pū*, to stink, *pū-y-as*, pus; Gk. *pū-on*, pus; L. *pūs*, matter, *pū-ulentus*, purulent, *pū-tidus*, stinking, *pū-tridus*, putrid; AS. *fū-l*, foul. Ex. *pus*, *purulent*, *putrid*; *foul*, *file* (3), *filth*.

QAL (IAL), to cry out. Skt. *kal-as*, low sounding; Gk. *kal-ōi*, I summon; L. *cal-āre*, to proclaim, *clā-māre*, to cry out; OHG. *kal-ōn*, to call, G. *hell*, clear-sounding; AS. *kū-wan*, to low. Ex. *calmads*, *clamour*, *claim*, *clear*, *council*; *haul*, *hale* (2), *low* (2).

QAP (IAF), to seize, hold. Gk. *kāw-n*, a handle; L. *cap-ere*, to seize; Goth. *hāfjan*, AS. *hebban*, to lift, heave; AS. *hāf-oc*, hawk, lit. 'seizer' (cf. late L. *cap-us*, a hawk). Ex. *capacious*, *capable*, &c.; *heave*, *hawk*, *haff*; perhaps *heaf*. Also *captivē*, *capitū*, *case* (2), *cater*; and numerous derivatives of L. *capere*. (For the initial *q* in **qap*, see Brugmann, i. § 635.)

QAR, to sing, cry aloud. Skt. *kār-w*, a singer; Gk. *kap-kalpein*, to resound, *kip-ē*, a herald; L. *car-men*, a song. Ex. *charm*.

QAR (HAR), to love. Irish *car-aim*, I love; L. *cār-us*, dear; Goth. *kār-s*, an adulterer. The initial *q* is suggested by Lettish *kārs*, desirous; Brugmann, i. § 637.

QAS, to cough. Skt. *kās*, to cough; Lith. *kos-ti*, to cough; AS. *kūis-la*, a cough; Irish *cas-achula*, a cough; W. *pās*, a cough (whence AS. *ge-pos*, a pose, a cough). Ex. *pose* (3).

QEL, to be lucky (?). W. *cuel*, an omen; Hesychius quotes Gk. *kuilw* *τὸ καλόν*; OIrish *cāl*, an omen; Goth. *hail-s*, AS. *hāl*, whole. Ex. *whale*, *hale*, *holy*, *heal*, *health*. (For initial *q* see Brugmann, i. § 639.)

QEL (HEL), to raise up. Lith. *kėl-ti*, to lift; Gk. *kol-ambōs*, *kol-ōn*, a hill; L. *ex-cel-lere*, to surpass, *cel-us*, high, *cul-men*, a summit, *col-lis*, a hill; AS. *hyl-l*, a hill, *hol-m*, billow. Ex. *colophon*; *culminate*, *column*, *excel*; *hill*, *holm*. (For initial *q* see Brugmann, i. § 633.)

QEL (IEL), to drive on. Skt. *kal-aya*, to drive, *kāl-aya*, to drive on; Gk. *kāl-ayin*, to drive, *kāl-ay*, a runner; *bow-kāl-ōs*, a herdman (ox-driver); L. *cel-er*, swift. Ex. *buclitic*; *celerity*.

QEL (qēl), Teut. HEL, to hide, cover. Gk. *kāl-ā*, a shelter, hut, *kāl-ēv*, calyx; L. *oc-cul-ere*, *cil-āre*, to hide, *cal-ix*, a cup, *cel-la*, a cell, *cl-am*, secretly; AS. *hel-an*, to cover, hide. Ex. *calyx*; *conceal*, *ocell*, *cell*, *clandestine*; (perhaps *perceptions*); *hell*, *hole*, *hull* (1), *hall*, *helmet*, *holster*. (On the initial *q* see Brugmann, i. § 641.)

QEND, to shine; L. *cand-ere*; see **SQEND**.

QER, to make. Skt. *kṛ*, to make; *kar-man*, work, deed; Gk. *kṛ-ōw*, ruler; L. *cre-āre*, to make, create, *cre-scere*, to grow, OLat. *cer-us*, creator, *Cer-es*, goddess of the growth of corn. Ex. *create*, *cereal*, *rescent*, *increase*, *concrete*, *accretion*, *accrue*, *crew*, &c.

QERP (HEKP), to cut. (Probably for **SQERP**; see **SQER**, to shear.) Skt. *kṛ-pāna*(s), sword; Lith. *kerp-ū*, I cut, shear; Gk. *kar-ōs*, fruit, *kar-ōw*, sickle; L. *carp-ere*, to pluck fruit; AS. *hærf-est*, harvest. Ex. *harvest*. Cf. *carp* (2).

QERT, to bind together. Skt. *kāp-a*(s) (for **kar-tas*), a mat; *chpt*, to fasten together; Gk. *kāp-ālos*, a (woven) basket; L. *crūt-as*, a hurdle; AS. *hyrd-el*, a hurdle. Cf. Skt. *kṛt*, to spin. Ex. *hurdle*. (For the initial *q* see Brugmann, i. § 633.)

QEUQ (HEUH), to bow out, to hunch up. Skt. *kūch-as*, the female breast; Lith. *kūch-orā*, a hill; Goth. *kūch-s*, high; Icel. *hūg-r*, a hill. Ex. *hūg*, *hūg* (2). Cf. *hūg*.

QOU (HAU), to strike, to hew. L. *cū-dere*, to strike, *in-cū-s*, an avil; Russ. *kou-ate*, to hammer; G. *hau-en*, AS. *hā-wan*, to hew. Ex. *hew*, *hoe*, *hay*.

QREU (HREU), to wound. Skt. *krav-i*, raw flesh, *krū-ra*(s),

wounded, raw; Gk. *kras* (**krif-as*), raw flesh; L. *crū-dus*, raw, *cru-or*, blood; Lith. *krav-jas*, blood; AS. *hrā-w*, raw. Ex. *crude*, *crust*; *raw*. Perhaps *raw* (1).

QWEI (HWEI), to rest. Skt. *chi-ra*(s), long-lasting, long; OChurch Slav. *po-ti-ti*, to rest; I. *qui-ti*, rest, *tran-quillus*, tranquil; AS. *kwē-l*, a while (quite time), Goth. *kwē-la*, rest. Ex. *quiet*, *tranquil*, *cog*, *quit*; *while*, *whilom*, *whilst*.

QWEI, to expiate, pay for. Skt. *apā-chi-ti*, expiation; Gk. *drū-ri-as*; also *wo-rā* (L. *poe-na*), a penalty, *ri-wu*, I pay a penalty. Ex. *penalty*, *pain*, *pine* (2), *penance*. (See Brugmann, i. § 652.)

QWEL (HWEI), to move, go round, turn, drive. Skt. *char*, *chal*, to move; Gk. *klā-eiv*, to be in motion, *klā-os*, pole, axis of revolution; L. *col-as*, a distaff, *col-ere*, to till, *in-col-a*, inhabitant, dweller in; Oslav. *kul-o*, a wheel; AS. *hwēol*, a wheel (which see). Ex. *pole* (2); *colony*; *calash*; *wheel*. Cf. I. *collum* (for **col-sum*), neck (from its turning); whence *E. collar*.

QWEP (= *q-wēp*), to breathe, to reek. Lith. *kwēp-ti*, to breathe, reek, *kwēp-as*, breath, vapour; L. *wap-or*, vapour; Gk. *kān-rōs*, smoke. Ex. *vapour*, *vapour*. (See Brugmann, i. § 193.)

RAD (KAT), to gnaw. Skt. *rad*, to scratch, gnaw; L. *rad-ere*, to scrape; *rad-ere*, to gnaw; AS. *rat*, a rat. Ex. *rase*, *rash* (2), *rasorial*, *razor*, *abrade*, *erase*, *rodent*; *rat*.

RE (= *rē*), to think upon; whence **REDH** (*rēdh*), Teut. RED (= *rēd*), to provide, accomplish. L. *rē-ri*, to consider (pp. *ra-tus*); Skt. *rādā*, to achieve, accomplish, prepare; Goth. *ga-rēd-an*, to provide; AS. *rēd-an*, to counsel, interpret, read. Ex. *rate* (1), *ratify*, *ratio*, *ration*, *reason*, *arraign*; *read*, *riddle* (1).

REBH (REB), to cover. Gk. *l-pēp-ōs*, to cover, *ē-pōp-ōs*, a roof; OHG. *rāf-o*, *rāw-o*, a beam, Icel. *rāf*, a roof, *raf-t* (= *raf-t-r*), a rafter. Ex. *raft*, *rafter*. (Not roof.)

REG (REK), to stretch, stretch out, reach, straighten, rule. Skt. *rj*, to stretch; Gk. *δ-pēy-eiv*, to stretch; L. *reg-ere*, to rule, *ē-rig-ere*, to erect, set upright, *rectus* (**reg-tus*), right, *rēx* (gen. *rēg-is*), king, ruler; Goth. *ri-rak-jan*, to stretch out, *raik-is*, right, AS. *rik-t*, right. Ex. *raja*; *regent*, *regal*, *regulate*, *reign*, *rule*, &c.; *right*, *rack* (1), *reach*, *rake* (3). Also *rick*. Perhaps *rogation*.

REI, to distil, flow. Skt. *ri*, to distil, drop; L. *ri-nus*, a stream, *ri-tus*, a custom, rite (cf. Skt. *riti*), a going, way, usage). (Some connect Goth. *rinman*, to run.) Ex. *rivulet*, *rival*, *rite*. Perhaps *run*. A parallel form is **LEI**, to melt, to besmear. Skt. *li*, to melt, dissolve; L. *li-ner*, to besmear, *li-mus*, mud; AS. *li-m*, lime, *lā-m*, loam. Ex. *lime* (1), *loam*.

REIDH (REID), to ride, be conveyed. OIrish *riad-aim*, I drive, ride; AS. *ri-dan*, to ride. Ex. *ride*, *roil*, *raid*, *ready*.

REIP (REIB), to tear down, tear. Gk. *l-pēp-ōs*, to be torn down, to fall in ruins; L. *rip-a*, bank (with steep edge); Icel. *rif-a*, to rise, to tear. Ex. *river*; *rise*, *rife*, *riven*.

RET, to run along, rotate. OIrish *reth-im*, I run; Lith. *rit-ā*, I roll; Skt. *rath-ōs*, a chariot, car; L. *rot-a*, a wheel. Ex. *rotate*, *rotary*, *round*, *roll*, *rouleau*, *rotund*, &c. Also *barouche*, *roué*.

REU, to hum, bray, roar; imitative. Skt. *ru*, to hum, bray, roar; Gk. *ū-pō-ōpaj*, I howl; L. *rū-mor*, a noise, report; cf. also *ru-gire*, to bellow, *rū-men*, the throat. Ex. *rumor*, *ruminate*; *rumble*. Cf. *raucous*.

REUD (REUT), to weep, bewail, wet with tears. Skt. *rud*, to weep, bewail, *rūd-and(m)*, weeping, tears; L. *rud-ere*, to cry out; AS. *rūt-an*, to weep, Icel. **rūt-an*, to wet, only in the pp. *rotinn*, rotten, orig. 'soaked'. Ex. *rot*, *rotten*, *rot*. Extended from **REU**.

REUDH (REUD), to red. Skt. *rudh-ira*(s), red, *rudh-ina*(m), blood; Gk. *l-pēp-ōs*, to reddens, *l-pēp-ōs*, blood, L. *rub-er*, red; AS. *riād*, red. Ex. *erysipelas*; *rubric*, *rubescens*, *rubicund*, *rissole*, *rouge*, *russel*; *red*, *rudely*, *rust*.

REUP (REUF), to break, seize, pluck, rob. Skt. *rup*, to feel spasms, *lup*, to break, injure, spoil, seize, rob; *lōp-tra*(m), booty, loot; L. *rump-ere* (pp. *rup-tus*), to break; Goth. *bi-raub-ōn*, to rob, AS. *riof-an*, to break, *riaf*, spoil. Ex. *loot*; *rupture*, *eruption*, &c.; *route*, *roul* (1), *rut* (1), *rob*, *rob*; *reave*, *bereave*.

SA (= *sā*), to satiate. Gk. *δ-μεναι* (**δ-μεναι*), to satisfy; *δ-δ-ν*, enough; L. *sa-ti*, *sa-tis*, enough, *sa-ti-ur*, full; Lith. *sa-t-as*, sated, full; Goth. *sa-th-i*, full; AS. *sæ-d*, sated. Ex. *sated*, *satisfy*, *sature*, *assets*; *sad*.

SAG (= *sāg*), Teut. **SÖK**, to perceive. Gk. *ἀγ-έωμαι*, I guide, I suppose; L. *sāg-ire*, to perceive by the senses; Goth. *sik-jan*, AS. *sāc-an*, to seek. Ex. *sagacious*, *sagacity*; *seek*. Probably allied to *sake* and *soke*.

SAL, to leap. Gk. *ἀλ-λομαι* (**σάλ-λομαι*), I leap, spring; L. *sal-to*, I leap, *sal-to*, I dance. Ex. *salient*, *salmon*, *assail*, *salutation*, *desultory*, *exult*, *insult*, *result*, *resilient*, *sally*, *saltpetre*.

SAUB, to become dry, to wither. Skt. *śukh* (for **śukh*), to become dry; Gk. *αἰ-εῖν* (**αἰ-εῖν*), to become dry, wither; *αἰ-ε-νός*, harsh; AS. *šar*, sere, withered. Ex. *austere*; *star*, *sere*.

SE (= *sē*), to cast abroad, sow, scatter. Gk. *ἑρμι* (for **se-er-mi*), I cast, send forth; L. *se-erre* (pt. t. *se-ū*), to sow, *se-men*, seed; Goth. *sai-an*, AS. *si-wan*, to sow, *si-d*, seed. Ex. *season*, *secular*, *Satur-nine*, *seminar*; sow (1), seed.

SED (SET), to sit. Skt. *sad*, to sit; Gk. *ἵσθαι* (for **sed-yomai*), I sit; L. *sed-ere*, to sit; AS. *si-tan*, to sit, pt. t. *sæt*; Russ. *sied-lo*, Polish *sied-lo*, a saddle. Ex. *cathedral*, *chair*, *chaise*, *polyhedron*; *sedentary*, see (2), *sell* (2), *size* (1), *size* (2), also *assiduous*, *assess*, &c.; *sit*, *set*, *sett*, *settle* (1), *settle* (2). Also *nest*, *saddle*, *soot*.

SEGH (SEG), to bear, endure, hold in. Skt. *sah*, to bear, endure, overcome, restrain; *sah-as*, power, victory; Gk. *ἐξ-ειν* (**segh-ein*), to hold, have (fut. *σῶ-σσω*), *σῶ-γμα*, form, *σῶ-αλή*, stoppage, leisure; Goth. *sig-i*, victory. Ex. *epoch*, *hectic*, *scheme*, *school*; perhaps *sail*.

SELQ (SELH), to draw along. Gk. *ἐλ-ειν* (**selk-ein*), to draw, *ὄλα-ός*, a heavy ship, hulk, *ὄλα-ός*, a furrow; L. *sulc-us*, furrow; AS. *sulh*, plough. Ex. *hulk*; *sulcated*.

SEQ (SEF), to cut, cleave. L. *sec-ere*, to cut; Russ. *siek-ira*, an ax; OIIG. *seg-ense* (G. *sen*), a scythe; AS. *sag-a*, a saw, *sig-be*, *si-be*, a scythe; *seeg*, sedge. Ex. *section*, *segment*, *secant*, *saxifrage*, *sickle*; saw (1), *scythe*, sedge.

SEQW, to follow, accompany. Skt. *sach*, to follow; Gk. *ἑσ-ομαι*, I follow; L. *sequ-i*, to follow, *sec-undus*, following, *sec-us*, a companion. Ex. *sequence*, &c.; *sect*, *second*, *sue*, *suit*, *suile*, *social*, *associate*.

SER, to string, put in a row. Gk. *ἐπ-ειν* (for **ser-p-ein*) to string (as beads); L. *ser-ere*, to join together (pp. *ser-us*); Icel. *ser-vi*, a necklace. Ex. *series*, *assert*, *concer*, *desert* (1), *dissertation*, *exert*, *insert*.

SERP, to slip along, glide, creep. Skt. *srp*, to creep, *sarp-a*(s), a snake; Gk. *ἐρ-ειν* (**serp-ein*), to creep; L. *serp-ere*, to creep. But hardly *serp-ere* (**serp-ere*), to creep. Ex. *serpent*. Probably not *reptile*.

SEU, to beget, produce. Skt. *sū*, to generate, *sū-nu*(s), a son, *sū-kara*(s), a hog; Gk. *σῦ-ς*, *σῦ-ς*, a sow, *υἱ-ός*, a son; L. *sū-s*, *pū-s*, *u-s*, *u-s*, belonging to pigs; AS. *sū-gu*, sow, *sū-in*, swine, *sū-nu*, a son; cf. OIrish *sū-th*, hirth, fruit. Ex. *sow* (2), *swine*, *son*.

SEUG, **SEUQ**, to suck. (Both forms occur; the former answers to Teut. SEUK.) 1. L. *sūg-ere*, to suck; OIrish *sūg-inu*, I suck; AS. *sūc-an*, to suck. 2. L. *sūc-us*, juice; AS. *sūc-an*, to suck. Ex. *suction*; *suck*, *soak*; also *soxans*. Also *succulent*.

SEUW, to sew, stitch together. Skt. *sū*, to sew, *syā-ti*, sewing; Gk. *κατ-ειν*, to stitch together, *υἱ-ήν*, hymen; L. *sa-ere*, to sew; Goth. *siu-jan*, AS. *siu-an*, *siu-in*, to sew. Ex. *hymen*; *suture*; *sew*, *seam*. Perhaps *hymn*.

SKAG (SKAK), to shake. Skt. *kaj* (for **skaj*), **skag*), to move to and fro; AS. *scac-an*, *scac-an*, to shake. Ex. *shake*, *shock* (1), *shog*; perhaps *jog*.

SKEL, to shine. Skt. *chhā-yā*, shade, image, reflected light, splendour; Gk. *σκ-α*, shade; Goth. *skel-nan*, AS. *sci-nan*, to shine. Ex. *shine*, *shimmer*, *sheer* (1).

SKEUBH (SKEUB), to agitate, to shake. Skt. *kshubh*, to be agitated; *kshubh-aya*, to shake; Goth. *af-skiub-an*, to push away; AS. *scif-an*, to shove, push. Ex. *shove*, *shutter*.

SKEUD (SKEUT), to shoot. Lith. *skaud-yti*, to shoot; AS. *scot-an*, to shoot. Ex. *shoot*, *sheet*, *shot*, *skul*, *shuttle*; *scot-free*, *skittish*, *skittles*.

SKIED (SKET), to cleave, to scatter. Skt. *skhid*, to cut, *skhad*, to carve; Gk. *σκέδ-αννυι*, I scatter, disperse, *σκέδ-η*, a tablet (slice); L. *scand-ula*, a shingle; AS. *scel-erian*, to scatter, shatter. Ex. *schedule*; *shingle* (1); *scatter*, *shatter*.

SKHEI, whence **SKHEID**, **SKHEIT**, to cleave, part, shed. 1. Skt. *skhid*, to cut, divide; Gk. *σχίζ-ειν* (**skhiz-ein*), to split; L. *scind-ere*, to cleave. 2. Goth. *skaid-an*, AS. *scind-an*, to shed, separate, part, scald, a thin slip of wood. Ex. *schism*, *schist*, *shed*; *skid* (1), *skide*, *skid*; *sheat*.

SKLAUD (sklaud), to shut. L. *claud-ere*, to shut; OFries. *sklū-a*, *sklū-a*, to shut; G. *schliessen*, to shut, Du. *sluit-en*. We also find **SKLEU**, as in Gk. *sklei*, Doric *klā-i*, a key; L. *clui-i*, a key; L. *clui-us*, a nail. Ex. *close* (1), *close* (2), *enclose*, *clause*, *inclu-de*, &c.; *slot*. Also *clavicle*, *close* (1), *clay*.

SLEP (= *slēb*), to sleep. SLEP (= *slēp*), to be relaxed; hence, to sleep. L. *slū-i*, to glide, *slū-are*, to slip, lapse, *slū-āre*, to totter; Russ. *slab-ni*, slack, weak; AS. *slap-an*, to sleep, Iow. *slap*, lax, relaxed. Ex. *slack*, *slap*, *slap*, *collapse*, *illapse*, *relapse*; *sleep*.

SLIQ (= *slēg*), to be slack. Gk. *σλῆ-ειν*, to leave off, *λαγ-αρός*, slack; L. *lassus* (*lug-us*), lax, *langu-ere*, to be weak; AS. *slac*, slack, loose. Ex. *lax*, *relax*, *leash*, *lase* (1), *lessee*, *relay* (1), *release*, *slack*; *slack*. And see *lang*, *languish*.

SMEI, to smile, laugh. Skt. *smi*, to smile, *smi-ra*(s), smiling; Gk. *μει-δω*, I smile; L. *mi-rus*, wonderful, *mi-rari*, to wonder at; Swed. *smi-la*, to smile. Ex. *admire*, *marvel*, *miracle*, *mirage*, *mirror*; *smile*.

SMEID (SMELT), to melt. Gk. *μείδ-ειν*, to melt; Swed. *smält-a*, to smelt. Ex. *smelt*, *smalt*. See **MEI**.

SMEI, to remember. Skt. *smr*, to remember, record, declare; Gk. *μνῆ-μαι*, sorrow, regret; *μνῆ-ται*, a witness; L. *me-mor-i*, memory, remembrance, *me-mor*, mindful; AS. *mur-nan*, to mourn. Ex. *marry*; *memory*, *remembrance*, *commemorate*, *memoir*; *mour*. Cf. *demur*.

SMEI, to rub over, smear. Gk. *σμῆ-ναι*, emery for polishing, *μῆ-ναι*, ointment; Icel. *smjör*, grease, butter; AS. *smēr-u*, fat, grease, *smir-ian*, to smear. Ex. *smear*, *besmear*, *smirch*.

SMEID (SMERT), to pain, cause to smart. Skt. *mrđ*, to rub, grind, crush; Gk. *σμερδ-αλλος*, terrible; L. *mor-d-ere*, to bite; AS. *smert-an*, to smart. Ex. *mordacity*, *morsel*, *remorse*; *smart*. Cf. *muzzle*.

SNA (= *snā*, *snāu*), to bathe, swim. Skt. *snā*, to bathe; Gk. *νῆ-ναι*, to swim, *να-ρός*, liquid, *νῆ-ρός*, wet, *νῆ-ναι*, *ναῦ-ναι*, to flow, *να-ναι*, *να-ναι*, a nail, *ναῦ-ς*, a ship; L. *nu-ere*, *nu-āre*, to swim, *nan-tu*, sailor, *nuu-igāre*, to navigate, *sal*, *nuu-i*, a ship. Ex. *anoid*, *naid*; *nav* (2), *naval*, *navigate*, *navy*, *nausea*, *nautical*, *naulith*, *navy*, *natation*.

SNE (= *snē*), to bind together, fasten (with thread). Skt. *snā-yu*, tendon, muscle, string, *snā-vu*, sinew, tendon; Gk. *νῆ-ναι*, I spin, *νῆ-μα*, thread; L. *nē-re*, to spin; OIrish *snā-th*, thread, *snā-that*, a needle; Goth. *nē-tha*, a needle; AS. *snā-d*, a fillet. Cf. also Gk. *νῆ-ναι* (from **snāu*), nerve, sinew, cord. Also, from a base SNEK, Gk. *νῆ-ναι*, cramp, numbness; L. *ner-us*, nerve, sinew; perhaps AS. *near-u*, narrow (closely drawn), *snear-e*, a noose, snare. Ex. *neuralgia*, *narcotic*, *narcissus*; *nerve*; *snare*, *snood*, *narrow*. And see *sinew*.

SNEIGH (SNEIW), to snow. Gk. *νέφ-ειν*, it snows, *νέφ-α*, accus., snow; L. *ningu-i*, it snows, *niu-em*, accus., snow; Irish *snéach-a*, snow; Goth. *snāw-u*, AS. *snāw*, snow. Ex. *snow*.

SNER, **SNEU** (snēu); see under **SNE**.

SPE (= *spē*), to increase, have room, prosper. Skt. *spṛāy*, to swell, increase, *spṛā-ti*, increase; L. *spa-tium*, room, space, *pro-sper*, prosperous, *spēs*, hope; AS. *spā-wean*, to succeed. Ex. *spare*, *prosperous*, *despair*, *desperate*; *speed*.

SPEK (SPEI), to spy, observe, see. Skt. *spāc-a*(s), a spy; Gk. *σπεκ-τομαι* (for **spek-to-mai*), I see, *σπεκ-ος*, a spy, an aim; L. *spe-ere*, to see, *spec-ies*, appearance, *spec-tare*, to behold; OIIG. *spek-ia*, to watch. Ex. *scope*, *spectic*, *hispok*; *species*, *special*, *spectre*, *spelator*, *spelator*, *suspicion*, *spy*, *spy*, &c.

SPEI, **SPEI**, to struggle, kick, jerk. Skt. *spṛu*, to throl, struggle; Gk. *σπαρ-ειν*, *σπαρ-ειν*, *σπαρ-ειν*, to struggle convulsively, *σπαρ-a*, a ball (to be tossed); L. *spēr-nere*, to spurn, despise; AS. *spor-nan*, to spurn, kick against; perhaps G. *siek* *spēr-nen*, to struggle, fight. Ex. *sphere*; *spurn*, *spur*, *spoor*; perhaps *spare* (3). Cf. *sparron*.

SPEI, to scatter, sow. Gk. *σπερ-ειν* (**spēr-ein*), to scatter, sow. Ex. *sperm*, *sporadic*. See below.

SPHERG, Teut. SPERK, SPREK, to burst noisily, crackle. scatter abroad. Skt. *spṛj*, to crash, burst forth, be displayed; Gk. *σφάρα-α*, a cracking, crackling, *δ-σφάρα-α*, asparagus, shoot of a plant; (perhaps) L. *sparg-ere*, to scatter; AS. *spear-a*, a spark of fire, Icel. *spak-a*, to crackle (cf. AS. *sprec-an*, to speak), AS. *spac*, a shoot, a spray. Ex. *asparagus*; *spark*, *spark* (1), *sparkle*, *spark* (2), *spray* (2). Perhaps *spare* (and derivatives). Cf. *spray* (1). See above.

SPIW, **SPIEU**, to spit out, vomit. Skt. *spṛi*, to spit; Gk. *σπῖ-ειν* (from **spw-yu*), to spit; L. *spu-ere*, AS. *spw-an*, Goth. *spw-an*. Ex. *spue*, *spew*. (Of imitative origin; so that the form of the root is indeterminate.)

SQAP (SKAP), to dig, scrape, shave; **SQAB** (SKAP), to cut, scrape, shape. 1. Gk. *σκαπ-ειν*, to dig, *σκαπ-ων*, a spade; Goth. *skab-an*, AS. *scap-an*, to shave. 2. L. *scab-ere*, to scrape; Lith. *skab-i*, cutting, sharp; Goth. *ga-skap-jan*, to shape. Ex. *shave*, *scab*, *scabious*, *scabby*, *shabby*, *shaft*. Also *shape*, *capon*.

SQEL, to cleave, split, divide. Gk. *σκαλ-ειν*, to hoe; Lith. *skel-i*, I split; Onorse *skil-jā*, to sever, separate; Goth. *skel-jā*, I split. Ex. *scall*, *shell*. Ex. *scale* (1), *scale* (2), *scall*, *scald* (2), *skill*, *shell*. See *shell*, *shield*.

SQEND, to spring up, climb. Skt. *skand*, to jump up, ascend; Gk. *σκαπδ-αλω*, the spring of a trap; L. *scand-ere*, to climb, *scil-la* (for **scand-la*), a ladder. Ex. *scandal*, *slander*; *scan*, *ascend*, *descend*, *scale* (2), *escalade*.

SQEND, to shine, glow. Skt. *chand*, *schand*, to shine, *chand-ra*(s), moon, *chand-ana*(s), sandal-wood tree; L. *cand-ere*, to shine, *cand-ida*, white. Ex. *candle*, *candid*, *incense*, *candour*, *chandelier*, *chandler*, *incendary*, &c. Also *sandal-wood*.

SQER (SKER), to shear, cut, cleave. Gk. *κερ-ειν* (**ker-ein*), to shear, cut; Lith. *ker-wis*, an ax; AS. *scr-an* (pt. t. *scar*, pp. *scar-en*),

to shear. Ex. *shear, share, sheer* (2), *shard, scar* (2), *scare, shore*. Cf. *scorpion, sharp, scarp, serape*. And see **QERP, SEQ**.

SĀU (SĀU), to perceive, observe, beware of. Skt. *śau-*, wise, a seer, prophet, poet; Gk. *saōē*, I mark, *saō-ōnōs*, an inspector of an offering; L. *cau-ere*, to beware, *cau-tio*, caution; AS. *scā-wian*, to look, behold. Ex. *caution, caveat*; *shew, show, scavenger, shew*.

SĀU (SĀU), to cover, shelter. Skt. *śau-*, to cover; Gk. *saō-ros, kū-ros*, skin; L. *cu-tis*, skin, *scū-tum*, a shield, *ob-scū-rus*, covered over, dark; OHG. *skū-ra*, a shed, stable; Icel. *skjól*, a shelter, cover; AS. *hý-d*, hide, skin; Icel. *ský*, a cloud. Ex. *cuticle, obscure, escutcheon, esquire, squire, querry*; *hide* (2), *scum, skim, sky, shawl, shieling, scowl*.

SĀBH, to sup up, absorb. Gk. *śāp-ēiv*, to sup up; L. *torb-ere*, to sup up; Lith. *srē-ti*, to sup up. Ex. *absorb*.

SĀU (SĀU), to flow. (Observe the insertion of T in Teutonic.) Skt. *śru*, to flow, *śrū-ta*(s), a stream; Gk. *śrēiv* (fut. *śrēiv-ōpau*), to flow, *śrū-ua*, flood, *śrū-ōus*, rhythm (musical flow); Irish *śru-aim*, stream; AS. *śrēa-m*, stream. Ex. *rheum, rhythm, catarrh, diarrhoea, emerald, stream, streamer*.

STA (= *stā*); see **STHA**.

STAQ (STAH), to be firm. Skt. *śtak*, to resist, Zend. *stax-ra-*, strong, firm; OPruss. *panu-stac-la-*, steel for kindling fire; OHG. *stah-ā*, OMc. *stē-l*, steel. Ex. *steel*.

STEBH; see **STEMBH**.

STEG(w), also **TEG**(w) (TEK), to cover, thatch. Skt. *śhag*, to cover; Gk. *śrēiv*, to cover, *śrēiv-ōs*, roof; L. *teg-ere*, to cover, *teg-ula*, tile, *teg-a*, garment; Irish *tegh*, a house; AS. *þac*, thatch; Du. *dak*, thatch, *dek-ken*, to cover. Ex. *protect, tegument, toga, tile*; *thatch, deck*; also *shanty* (old house).

STEIK(w) (STEIK), to prick, pierce, stick, sting. Skt. *śij*, to be sharp, Zend. *tiḡ-ra-*, sharp, *tiḡ-ri-*, an arrow; Gk. *śrī-ēiv* (**śrī-ēiv*), to prick, *śrī-ua*, a prick; L. *in-stig-ere*, to instigate; Goth. *stik-a*, a point; AS. *stic-e*, stitch (in the side). Ex. *stigma*; *instigate*; allied to *instinct, distinguish, stimulate, style* (1); cf. *tiger, stick* (1), *stitch, sting*.

STEIG(w)H (STEIG), to stride, to climb. Skt. *śtiḡ*, to ascend; Gk. *śrēiv-ēiv*, to go, march, *śrēiv-ōs*, a row, *śrēiv-ōs*, a row; Lith. *staiḡ-ūs*, hasty; AS. *stig-an*, to climb. Ex. *acoustic, distich, hemistich*; *sty* (1), *sty* (2), *stille* (1), *stair, stirrup*.

STEMBH, STEBH (STEMBH, STEBH), to make firm, set fast; **STEMB** (STEMP), to stamp, step firmly. Skt. *śtamōh*, to make firm or hard, stop, block up; *śtamōh-a*(s), a post, pillar, stem, *śtamōh*, to fix, prop; Gk. *śtēp-ēiv*, fixed, fast, *śtēp-ēiv*, to stamp; AS. *staf*, a staff, prop, *staf-n*, stem-n, a stem of a tree; AS. *stēp-an*, to stamp, *stap-ūl*, a post, pillar, *stēp-an*, to step. Ex. *staff, stave, stem* (1), *stem* (2); also *stamp, step, staple* (1), *staple* (2); perhaps *stump*.

STEN, TEN (THEN), to groan, to stun, to thunder. Skt. *śtan*, to sound, sigh, thunder; Gk. *śrēiv-ēiv*, to groan; *śrēiv-rup*, Stentor (loud-voiced); Lith. *sten-ēti*, to groan, AS. *stun-in*, to make a din. Also Skt. *tan*, to sound; L. *ton-are*, to thunder; AS. *þun-or*, thunder. Ex. *detonate*; *stun, thunder*; *astonish, astound*.

STER, whence **STREU**, to strew, scatter, lay down. Skt. *śtar-a-*, a layer, bed; *śtr*, to scatter, spread; *śtar-as*, pl. stars; Gk. *śtrōp-ōpau*, I spread out; L. *ster-nere*, to scatter, spread out (pp. *strā-tus*), *stru-ere*, to lay in order, heap up, build; Goth. *strau-jan*, to strew; AS. *strew-lan*, to strew, scatter, *strew-a*, straw. Ex. *asterisk, asteroid*; *street, structure, instrument, consternation, stellar, stratum*; *strew, straw, star*.

STER, to be firm or rigid. Skt. *śhira*(s), firm, fixed; Gk. *śtrēp-ōs*, solid, stiff, *śtrēp-a* (**śtrēp-a*), a barren cow; Goth. *stair-ū*, a barren woman; L. *ster-ilis*, sterile, barren. Ex. *stereoscope, stereotype, sterile*; and cf. *stark, starch*.

STEU, probably for **STEU**, to fix firmly. Skt. *śthav-ira*(s), fixed, firm; Gk. *śthō-los*, a pillar, *śthō-a*, a porch, *śthōp-ōs*, an upright pole or stake; L. *in-sti-tu-ere*, to construct, build, restore; Goth. *stun-jan*, to establish, OHG. *stiu-ra*, a prop, staff, paddle, rudder; AS. *stōr*, a paddle or rudder. Ex. *stair, star-board, steer* (2); *store, restore*. Cf. *stear* (2). Allied to **STHA**.

STUD(STEU), to strike. Skt. *śtud*, to push; L. *hund-ere* (pt. t. *tu-tud*), to strike, beat; Goth. *stun-an*, to strike. Ex. *contuse, obtuse*; *stutter*; perhaps *stod, stoat*. And see *tail* (1).

STHA, STA (= *stha, stā*), to stand, stand fast. Skt. *śthā*, to stand; Gk. *śthō-ros*, I stand, *śthō-ros*, I set, place; L. *stā-ere*, to stand, *in-sti-tu-ere*, to set; G. *steh-an*, to stand. Further allied to Goth. *standan*, AS. *standan* (pt. t. *stō-d*), to stand, AS. *sted-e*, a place, stead; from a Teut. base **STA-D**. Also to AS. *stō-w*, a place. Ex. *statics, apostasy*, &c.; *stage, stamen, stammina, station, slatide*, &c.; *stand, stead, stow, stall*. And cf. *stammer, stem* (3), *stool, stud* (1), *stud* (2).

SWAD (SWAT), to please the taste. Skt. *śwad*, to taste well, to season; *śwad-u*, savoury, sweet; Gk. *śō-ōn*, sweet; L. *suā-uis* (for **suā-uis*), sweet; O.Sax. *swād-ī*, sweet; AS. *swit-e*, sweet. Ex. *suave, suasion, persuade, assuage*; *sweet*.

SWED (SWEIT), to sweat. Skt. *świd*, to sweat; *świd-a*(s), sweat; Gk. *śwē-pōn*, sweat; L. *świd-ere*, to sweat, *świd-or*, sweat; AS. *swid*, sweat. Ex. *adorifice*; *sweat*.

SWEN, to resound, sound. Skt. *śvan*, to sound; *śvan-a*(s), sound; L. *son-are*, to sound, *son-us*, sound; AS. *swin-sian*, to resound. Ex. *sound* (3), *sonata, sonnet, person, parson, sonorous, unison*, &c. Cf. *swan*.

SWEP (SWEF), to sleep. Skt. *śwap*, to sleep; Gk. *śwō-ros*, sleep; L. *so-p-or*, sleep, *somnus* (for **swep-nos*), sleep; AS. *swef-n*, a dream. Ex. *hypnotise*; *so-porific*, *sleep*.

SWER, to murmur, hum, speak. Skt. *śwā*, to sound, *śwar-a*(s), sound, voice, tone; L. *su-sur-rus*, murmur, whisper; AS. *swēr-ian*, pt. t. *swōr*, to affirm, swear; *swear-m*, a swarm of bees. Ex. *swear, answer, swarm*.

TAK, to be silent. L. *tac-ere*, Goth. *thak-an*, to be silent. Ex. *tacit*; *taciturn*, *reticent*.

TAU (= *tāu*), Teut. (thāw), to melt, thaw. Skt. *tū-ya*, water; Gk. *tē-ēiv*, to melt; L. *tū-ēre*, decay; AS. *þū-wian*, to thaw. Ex. *tabid, thaw*.

TEG(w), to cover; see **STEG**(w).

TEK (TIEH), to beget. Gk. *tēk-ōn*, a boy, servant. Ex. *thane*.

TEKTH (tek), to fit, prepare, hew out, weave. Skt. *taksh*, to form, prepare, cut, hew; Gk. *tēk-ōn*, art, *tēk-ōn*, carpenter; L. *tex-ere*, to weave; OChurch Slav. *tes-ati*, to hew. Ex. *technical, architect*; *text, subtle, toil* (2). (For the form of the root, see Uhlenbeck, Skt. Dict.)

TEL (THEL), to bear, tolerate, lift. Skt. *tul*, to lift, *tul-ā*, a balance, weight; Gk. *tēl-ōpau*, belt for shield or sword, *tēl-ōpau*, balance, talent, *tēl-ōpau*, to endure; L. *tol-ere*, to bear, *tū-tus* (for *tū-tus* = *tēl-ōpau*), borne; *tol-ere*, to endure; AS. *þol-ian*, to endure. Ex. *talent, atlas, tantalis*; *extol, tolerate, treat, elate, prelate, relate, oblate, prolate, dilate, delay, collation, legislator, translate*; *thole* (2).

TEM, to be dark. Skt. *tam-as*, gloom; L. *tem-ere*, in the dark, blindly, rashly; *tem-ere*, darkness. Ex. *tenebrosus, temerity*.

TEM, to cut. Gk. *tēp-ēiv*, to cut, *to-m-ē*, a cutting, *tēp-ōs*, part of a book (section), *tēp-ēiv*, sacred enclosure, *tēp-ēiv*, to gnaw; L. *tem-plum*, sacred enclosure, *ton-d-ere*, to shear. Ex. *anatomy, tome*; *tonsure, temple*.

TEN (THEN), to stretch. Skt. *tan*, to stretch, *tan-u*, thin (stretched out), *tan-tu*, a thread; Gk. *tēn-ēiv* (**tēn-ēiv*), to stretch, *tēn-ōs*, tension, tone; L. *ten-d-ere*, to stretch, *ten-ēre*, to hold tight, *ten-uis*, thin; Goth. *than-jan*, to stretch out; AS. *þyn-ne*, thin. Ex. *hypotenuse, tone*; *tenacious, tender, tenuity, tense, tense* (2), *tent* (1), *tendon, tendril, tenor, tempt, tentative, toise*, &c.; *thin*; *dance*.

TENG, to dip, steep. Gk. *tēp-ēiv*, L. *ting-ere*, to dip; OHG. *thunh-ōn*, G. *thun-ēn*, to dip. Ex. *tinge, tincture, tint, stain*.

TENG (THENK), to consider, ponder on. L. *ting-ere*, to think; to think; Goth. *thagljan* (= **thank-jan*), to think. Ex. *think, methinks, thanks, thought*.

TENG (THENH), to be strong, grow thickly. Skt. *tanh*, to contract; Pers. *tang*, tight; Lith. *tenk-ū*, I have sufficient, *tanh-us*, close, tight; Goth. *thēih-an*, AS. *ge-þēon* (pp. *ge-þūng-en*), to thrive; ONorse *þēt-ir*, tight. Ex. *thet* (2), *tight*.

TEP, to be hot. Skt. *tāp*, to be warm; Russ. *top-ite*, to heat; L. *tep-ere*, to be warm. Ex. *tep-id*.

TER (THER), to pass through, reach; go through, rub, turn. (Two roots of the form TER, 'to go through,' and 'to rub, turn,' have probably coalesced.) 1. Skt. *tār-a*(s), a passage, ferry, *tār-a*(s), penetrating; *tār-ya*, to take across, *tār-as*, prep. across, through, over; Gk. *tēp-ōs*, goal, end; *in-trā-ere*, to pass into, *trā-n*, going through, across; Goth. *thair-h*, through; AS. *þyr-el*, a hole. Ex. *avatar*; *euler, term, transom, tressle, through, thrill, thirl, thrum*. 2. Gk. *tēp-ōs*, a boring through, *tēp-ōpau*, a borer; L. *ter-ere*, to bore, rub; *tor-nāre*, to turn. Ex. *turn*; *trite, tribulation, deiriment*.

TER (THERII), to twist, turn round. Skt. *tār-k-u*, a spindle; Gk. *tēp-ōpau*, a spindle; L. *torqu-ere*, to twist. Compare also (from Teut. THWERN) AS. *þweorh*, perverse, transverse, Icel. *þverr*, perverse. Ex. *torment, torture, torch, nasturtium, torsion, tort, tortoise*. Cf. *thwart, thwart*, *queer*.

TERS (THERS), to be dry, to thirst. Skt. *tṛsh*, to thirst; Gk. *tēp-ōpau*, I become dry; L. *torr-ere* (for **torr-ere*), to parch, *pi-tos-tus*, *terr-a* (for **ters-a*), dry ground; Goth. *thaur-jan*, to thirst, *thaur-tel*, thirst. Ex. *torrid, torrent, terrace, tureen, toast, terrier, inter, fumitory*; *thirst*. Perhaps *test*.

THU (THEU), to be thick or fat. Skt. *tū*, to increase, be powerful, *tav-a*(s), strong; Gk. *tū-los*, *tū-ly*, a hard swelling;

L. *tu-m-äre*, to swell up, *tü-ber*, a round root, *tum-ulus*, a mound, *tum-ultus*, uproot; Lith. *tau-kas*, fat of animals, *tü-k-li*, to be fat; AS. *þeo-h*, thigh, *þa-ma*, thumb, *þa-mu*, muscle. Ex. *tumid*, *tumult*, *tumulus*, *proliferance*; *thigh*, *thumb*, *thens*.

TRUD (THRUT), to strike; see **STREUD**.

TRE = *trē* (THKE, thrē), to twist; from **TER**, to turn. AS. *þri-u-ge*, to twist, throw; *þrē-d*, thread. Ex. *throu*, *thread*.

TREM, also **TRES**, to tremble. Skt. *tras*, to tremble; Gk. *trē-iv*, (for *trē-iv*), to tremble; L. *terr-ere* (for *ters-ere*), to scare, cause to tremble. Also Gk. *trē-iv*, L. *trem-ere*, Lith. *trim-ti*, to tremble. Ex. *terror*; also *tremble*, *tremulous*, *tremendous*.

TREUD (THREUT), to push, crowd, urge. L. *trūd-ere*, to push, urge; Goth. *u-thrui-an*, to vex greatly, G. *ver-driess-en*; AS. *þrēot-an*, to afflict, vex, urge. Ex. *abstruse*, *extrude*, *intrude*, *obtrude*, *protrude*; *threat*, *threaten*. Cf. *thrust*.

UL, to howl (imitative). Skt. *ul-ika*, an owl; Gk. *ōl-ōs*, I howl, *ōl-ō-vōs*, I shriek; L. *ul-ul-a*, an owl; AS. *ūl-e*, an owl. Ex. *owl*, *howl*.

WADH (WAD), to walk slowly, to wade. L. *uād-ere*, to go; *uad-um*, a ford; AS. *uad-an*, to wade. Ex. *evade*; *wade*.

WAQ (WAI), to swerve, go crookedly, totter; also **WAG (WAK)**, to bend, totter. Skt. *vak-ra*(s), crooked, bent, *vañch*, to go crookedly, totter, waver; L. *uac-illire*, to waver, reel; AS. *wāh*, crooked, bent. Also L. *uag-us*, wandering, going aside; Lith. *uag-is*, a bend of a river, *weng-d*, to flinch, to shirk work, OHG. *wink-an*, to move aside, to waver; AS. *wanc-n*, wavering, weak. Ex. *vacillate*, *vague*; *wench*, *wow*. Cf. *wink*, *winch*.

WAN (= *wā-n*), to fall, lack, be wanting; from the root **WA** (*wā*), with the same sense. Skt. *ā-n-a*(s), inferior, wanting; Gk. *ō-n-ōs*, bereft; L. *ui-n-us*, vain; Goth. *uwa-u-s*, deficient. Ex. *vain*; *vane*, *wanton*, *want*, *wanton*. Cf. *vacua*.

WE (= *wē*), to blow. Skt. *vā*, to blow; *vā-la*(s), wind; Gk. *ō-n-ū* (*ō-n-ū*), I blow; L. *ue-n-us*, wind; Goth. *uwa-an*, to blow, *u-wān*, wind; Lith. *u-wān*, wind; Russ. *vie-in*(s), to blow, *vie-ter*, wind; AS. *wi-n*, wind, *we-der*, weather. Ex. *ventilate*, *fan*; *wind* (1), *weather*.

WEBH (WEB), to weave. Skt. *ārpa-vāh-i*, a spider, lit. 'wool-weaver'; Gk. *ōp-ā-iv*, to weave; G. *web-en*, AS. *wef-an*, to weave. Ex. *weave*, *web*, *welt*, *woof*, *weevil*. Cf. *wofer*, *woop*.

WED (WET), to wet, moisten. Skt. *ud-an*, water, *und*, to moisten; Gk. *ōd-ōp*, water; L. *u-d-a*, water; Russ. *u-d-a*, water; Goth. *uad-a*, water, AS. *uad-er*, water, *wet*, wet. Ex. *hydrogen*, *hydrat*, *undulate*, *abundant*, *redundant*, *surround*; *wet*, *water*, *alter*; *vodka*.

WEDH (WED), to redeem a pledge, to pledge. L. *uas* (gen. *uad-is*), a pledge; Goth. *uad-i*, AS. *uad-i*, a pledge; Lith. *uad-oti*, to redeem a pledge. Ex. *used*; *wage*, *wager*, *gage* (1), *engage*.

WEG (WEK), to be vigorous or watchful, to wake; hence the extended form **WEKS (WEHS)**, to increase; hardly allied to **AUG(w)**. Skt. *vai-ra*(s), thunder-bolt (from its strength); *vai-ra*(s), vigour; L. *ue-ere*, to excite, arouse, *ue-ere*, to be vigorous, *ue-ig-i*, watchful; AS. *uac-an*, to come to life, *uac-an*, to watch. Also Skt. *vakh*, to grow, Goth. *wakh-jan*, to wax, AS. *uac-an*, to wax. Ex. *vegetable*, *vigour*, *vigilant*; *wake* (1), *walch*. Also *wax* (1).

WEG(w) (WEK), to be moist or wet. Gk. *ōy-pōs*, moist; (perhaps) L. *ū-dus*, moist, *ū-uor*, moisture; Icel. *vā-k-r*, moist. Ex. *hygrometer*; *wake* (1). Perhaps *humid*, *humour*; and see **ox**.

WEGH (WEG), to carry, convey, remove. Skt. *vak* (for *vagh*), to carry, *vāh-a*(s), a vehicle; Gk. *ōx-os* (**ōx-os*), a chariot; L. *ue-ere*, to carry, convey; *ue-na*, a vein (duct); AS. *uag-an*, pt. t. *uag*, to bear, carry, *ueg*, a way, *ueg*, a wedge (mover), *wag-n*, a wain. Ex. *vehicle*, *vein*; *weigh*, *wag*, *wain*, *waggion*, *weg*, *way*. Perhaps *vehement*.

WEI, to bind, wind, plait. Skt. *vā*, *vay-a*, to weave, *vi-la*(s), wound, *vi-ta-na*(s), a kind of reel; Gk. *i-tēa*, a willow; L. *ui-lis*, a vine, *ui-na*, a twig, *ui-ere*, to bind; AS. *wi-r*, a wire, *ui-dig*, a willow, withy. Ex. *vine*, *ferrule*, *vice* (2); *wire*, *with*, *withy*, *wine*. And see **wind** (2).

WEID (WEIT), to know, to wit; orig. to see. Skt. *vid*, to know, *vā-d-a*(s), knowledge; Gk. *ōid-ōv* (for **ōid-ōv*), I saw, *ōid-a* (for **ōid-a*), I know; L. *uid-ere*, to see, *ui-ere*, to go to see, visit; Goth. *ui-an*, to know, *ui-an*, I know. Ex. *Veda*; *history*, *idol*, *idea*; *vision*, *visit*, &c.; *wit* (1), *wit* (2), *witness*, *wiseacre*; *ywis*, *wise*. Also *advise*, &c.

WEID, to sing. Gk. *ōid-ōv* (for **ōid-ōv*), to sing; *doi-d-ō*, *ōid-ō*, a song; cf. Old Irish *fad*, W. *gwaded*, an outcry, shout. Ex. *ode*, *spode*, *palinode*.

WEIG (WEIK), and **WEIQ (WEIK)**, to give way. (1) Skt. *vij*, to fear, *vag-a*, speed, haste; Goth. *uik-u*, succession; AS. *uic-an*, to give way, *uic*, weak, *uic-an*, to weaken; *uic-u*, a week (change of phase of the moon); *uic-e*, a wick-elm. (2) Gk. *ōik-iv* (for **ōik-iv*), to give way; L. *uic-is* (gen. case), change; OHG.

wah-sal, G. *wech-sel*, change. Ex. *weak*, *week*, *wich-elm*; *vicissitude*, *vicar*.

WEIK (WEIH), to come to, to enter. Skt. *vij*, to enter, *vij-a*(s), a settler, a neighbour, *vij-man*, a house; Gk. *ōik-os* (for **ōik-os*), a house; L. *uic-us*, a village, *uic-ius*, neighbouring; Goth. *uic-h*, a village. Ex. *economy*, *diocese*; *vicinage*, *wick* (2), *balliwick*.

WEIF (WEIF), to tremble, shake, vibrate. Skt. *vij*, to tremble; cf. L. *uic-rare*, to tremble; ONorse *vief-a*, to vibrate, flap, flutter. Ex. *waif*, *waive*; cf. *vibrate*.

WEIQ (WEIH), to fight, conquer. L. *uic-ere*, pt. t. *uic-i*, to conquer; Goth. *uic-an*, to contend; AS. *vij*, war. Ex. *vanquish*, *victory*, *convict*, *evince*, *convince*, &c.

WEIQ (WEIH), to give way; see **WEIG**.

WEI, to will, to choose, like. Skt. *vij*, to choose, select, prefer, *var-a*(s), a wish; L. *uic-le*, to wish; Goth. *uic-jan*, to wish, will, *uic-jan*, will, *uic-jan*, to choose, *uic-a*, well. Ex. *voluntary*, *voluptuous*; *will* (1), *will* (2), *well* (1). *weal*, *wealth*, *welcome*, *welfare*.

WEL, to wind, turn, roll; well up (as a spring). Skt. *val*, to turn here and there, turn round, *val-ana*(m), a turning, agitation; Gk. *ēl-ē*, a spiral, *ēl-ē-iv*, to turn round; OHG. *wel-la*, a billow, AS. *wel-la*, a well or spring. Also in the form **WEL-W**; cf. Gk. *ēl-ē-iv*, to enfold, L. *uol-ere*, to roll, Goth. *af-walw-jan*, to roll away. Ex. *helix*; *voluble*, *volute*, *revolute*, &c.; *valve*; *well* (2), *willow*, *waltz*, *welter*. Also *wale*; cf. *walk*.

WEM, to vomit. Skt. *vam*, Gk. *ēp-iv*, L. *vom-ere*, to vomit. Ex. *emetic*; *vomit*.

WEIN, to honour, love, strive for, seek to get. Skt. *vān*, to serve, honour, ask, beg; L. *uen-us*, love, *uen-eri*, to honour, *uen-i*, favour; AS. *uic-nan* (pt. t. *uann*), to fight for, labour, endure (whence F. *win*). Hence also Skt. *vāñch*, to wish, AS. *uic-e*, a wish. Ex. *venerable*, *venerer*, *venial*; *win*, also *winsome*, *wish*. Allied to *wean*, *wenn*, *want*; and to *woon* (to dwell).

WEQW, to cry out, to speak. Skt. *vach*, to speak, *vach-as*, speech; Gk. *ēn-os*, a saying, a word; L. *uox* (gen. *uic-is*), voice, *uoc-are*, to call. Ex. *epic*; *voice*, *vocal*, *avouch*, *advocate*, *invoke*, &c.

WER, to cover, surround, defend. Skt. *vij*, to screen, cover, surround, *vir-iv*, an enclosure, *vir-an*, to keep off; Gk. *ēp-vōbas*, to protect; Goth. *war-jan*, AS. *wer-ian*, to protect. Ex. *warren*, *warison*, *garret*; *weir*. Cf. *aperient*, *cover*.

WER, to be wary, observe, see. Gk. *ōp-āw* (**ōp-āw*), I observe, see; L. *uer-eri*, to guard against, to fear; AS. *war*, wary. Ex. *reverse*, *revere*; *beware*, *wary*. Also, *ward*, *guard*. Perhaps also *ware* (1), *worth* (1).

WER, to speak, say. Gk. *ēp-iv* (for **ēp-iv*), to say; *ph-rap* (**ph-rap*), a speaker, orator. Hence **WERDH**, to say. O. Irish *ford-at*, they say (Stokes-Pick, p. 274); L. *uerb-an*, a word; AS. *word*, a word. Ex. *verb*, *word*; also *retoric*.

WERG (WERK), to work. Gk. *ēp-iv* (**ēp-iv*), work; *ēp-avov*, an instrument; Goth. *uauk-jan*, to work; AS. *uoc-e*, work. Ex. *organ*, *orgy*, *chirurgian*, *surgeon*; *work*, *wrought*, *wright*.

WERGH (WERG), to strangle, choke. Lith. *uors-i*, to strangle; MHG. *ir-werg-an*, to strangle; AS. *uurg-an*, to strangle, worry. Ex. *worry*.

WERT (WERTII), to turn, become. Skt. *vrt*, to turn, turn oneself, exist, be; L. *uerl-ere*, to turn; Goth. *uairth-an* (pt. t. *uarth*), to become; AS. *uoc-ōn*, to become. Ex. *verse*, *vertex*, *vortex*, *prose*, *aver*, *averse*, *convert*, &c.; *worth* (2), *weird*, *suird* (suffix). Also *wert*.

WES, to clothe, put on clothes. Skt. *vas*, to put on clothes; Gk. *ēō-ōs* (**ēō-ōs*), clothing, *ēvva* (**ēvva*), I clothe; L. *ues-tis*, clothing, garment; Goth. *uauk-jan*, to clothe; AS. *uoc-ian*, to wear clothes. Ex. *vest*, *invest*, *divest*, *vestment*; *wear* (1); *gaiter*.

WES, to dwell, live, be. Skt. *vā*, to dwell, to pass the night, to live, *vā-tu*, a house, *vā-ni*, a dwelling-place; Gk. *ēō-ia*, a hearth, *ēō-v*, a city; L. *Ves-ta*, goddess of the household, *uer-na*, a home-born slave; Goth. *uis-an*, AS. *ues-an*, to be. Ex. *vernacular*, *Vesta*, *vestal*; *was*, *wait*, *were*, *wert*. Cf. *vai-sail*.

WES, to shine; also as **AWES**, **AUS** (*āwes*, *āus*), to shine. Skt. *vas*, *uechh*, to shine; *uā*, to burn; *vas-aitas*, spring; Gk. *ē-av*, *ē-av*, *ē-av*, dawn, *ē-ap* (for **ē-av*), spring; L. *aur-ōr-a* (for **aus-ōr-a*), dawn, *uēr* (for **uer-r*), spring, *aus-ter*, south wind; AS. *ēas-t*, adv., in the east. Ex. *vernal*; *east*, *Easter*.

WIDH, to lack. Skt. *vidh*, *vidh*, to lack, be in want of (Macdonell); Gk. *ēl-ē-iv*, unmarried; Skt. *vidh-ān*, bereft of, a widow; L. *uid-ua*, a widow; AS. *uid-uwe*, a widow. Cf. L. *di-uid-ere*, to divide (pp. *di-uis*). Ex. *widow*; also *divide*, *division*.

YAG (yag, yag), to worship, reverence. Skt. *yaj*, to sacrifice, worship, *yaj-yā*(s), worshipping, pious; Gk. *ēy-iv*, holy. Ex. *hagiographa*.

YES, to ferment. Skt. *yas*, to exert oneself, *yēh*, to bubble, seethe; Gk. *ē-iv* (perf. mid. *ē-ē-iv*), to seethe, *ē-iv*, a decoction.

tion, *ξα-ρός*, sodden; *ἰκ-τε-μα*, a pustule; AS. *gis-t*, yeast. Ex. *eczema*; yeast.

YEU, to drive away, preserve from. Skt. *yu*, to drive away, preserve from, keep aloof, *yā-aya*, to drive away; L. *iu-ūre* (pp. *iū-ūre*), to assist. Ex. *adjutant*, *aide*, *coadjutor*.

YEU, to bind, to mix. Skt. *yu*, to bind, to fasten, join, mix; *yū-sha*, pease soup; L. *iū-s*, broth; Gk. *ῥῦ-μῆ*, leaven. Ex. *zymotic*; *juice*. See **YEUG**, **YOS**.

YEUG, to join, to yoke together. Skt. *yuj*, to join, connect *yug-a(m)*, a yoke; Gk. *ῥῦγ-ρῦμ*, 1 yoke, *ῥῦγ-ρῦ*, yoke; L. *iung-ere*, to join, *iug-um*, a yoke, *con-iux*, a spouse, *iuc-tā*, neck; AS. *geoc*, a yoke. Ex. *yeegy*; *jugal*, *conjugal*, *join*, *junction*, *joust*, *jostle*; *yoke*. See **YEU**.

YOS (= *γῶς*), to gird. Zend *yū-s-ta*, girt; Gk. *ῥῶσ-μῦ* (for **ῥῶ-ρῦμ*), 1 gird, *ῥῶ-σῆ*, a girdle, *ῥῶσ-ρῆ*, a girdle; Lith. *jos-ta*, a girdle. Ex. zone. See **YEU** (2).

VI. DISTRIBUTION OF WORDS

The following is an attempt to distribute the words in the English language so as to show the sources to which they originally belonged. The words selected for the purpose are chiefly those given in large type in the dictionary, to the exclusion of mere derivatives of secondary importance. The English list appears short in proportion, chiefly because it contains a large number of these secondary words, such as *happiness*, *heartily*, *helpful*, and the like.

I have no doubt that, in some cases, the sources have been wrongly assigned, through ignorance. Some indulgence is requested, on account of the difficulty of making the attempt on a scale so comprehensive. The account of some words has been altered, by way of correction. Some words, not given in the ordinary lists, will be found among the Hybrid Words at the end.

ENGLISH. With the exception of some words of imitative origin, most of the following words (or their origins) can be found in Anglo-Saxon or in Middle English of the earliest period.

a, aback, abaft, abed, abide (2), abide (2), ablaze, aboard, abode, about, above, abreast, abroad, accursed, ache, acknowledge, acorn, acre, adder, addled, adze, adown, adroit, adze, afar, afford, affright, about, about, afore, afresh, all, after, aftermath, aftermath, afterwards, again, against, agape, agast, agnail, ago, agon, aground, ahead, ahoy, ail, ait, ajar, akin, alack, albeit, alder, alder, alderman, ale, alight (1), alight (2), alike, alive, all, ally, almighty, almost, alone, along (1), along (2), aloud, already, also, although, altogether, always, always, am, amain, amaze, amid, amidst, among, amongst, an (2), an (it), and, anent, anew, angle (2), an-hungered, ankle, annual (1), anon, another, answer, ant, anvil, any, ape, apple, are, aright, arise, arm (1), aroint thee, arrow, arrow-root, arse, art (1), as (1), ash, ashamed, ashes, ashore, ask, ask, asleep, aslope, aspen (asp), astern, astrid, astride, asunder, at, athirst, atone, auger, aught, awake, awaken, aware, away, awl, awork, awry, axe (ax), ay, I, ay (aye).

baa, babble, babe, back, backgammon, bad, bairn, bake, bale (2), bale-fire, balk (1), balk (2), ban, hane, banus, banter, bare, bark (3), barley, barm (1), barm (2), barn, barrow (1), barrow (2), harton, bass (2) (barse), bast, bat (1), batch, bath, bathe, be- (prefix), be, beach, beacon, bead, beam (1), beam (2), bean, bear (1), bear (2), beard, beat, heavier (1), beck (1), beckon, become, bed, bedabble, bedew, bedight, bedlin, bedizen, bedridden, bedstead, bee, beech, beer, beetle (1), beetle (2), beetle (3), befall, before, beforehand, beget, begin, begone, behalf, behave, behaviour (with F. suffix), behold, behest, behind, behold, behoof, behave, belch, belie, believe, bell, bellow, belly, belong, beloved, below, bemoan, bench, bend (1), beneath, benighted, bent-glass, bennib, hequati, bequest, bereave, berry, berth, beseech, besem, beset, beshrew, beside, besides, besom, besot, bespeak, best, bestend (1), bestow, bestrew, bestride, betwix, betwix, betide, betimes, betoken, betroth, better, between, betwix, beware, bewilder, bewitch, bewray, beyond, bicker, bid (1), bid (2), bid, bid, pier, biestings (beastings), bight, bile (2), bill (1), bill (2), bind, birch, bird, birth, bisson, bit (1), bit (2), bitch, bite, bitter, blab, blaze, bladder, blade, blain, blanch (2), blare, blast, blatant, blay, blaze (1), bleach, blear, blear-eyed, beat, bleb, bleed, blench, bless, blight, blind, blindfold, blindman's buff, bliss, blithe, blood, blossom, blow (1), blow (2), blow (3), blubber, blunt, blurt, bluish, bluster, bna, board (1), boat, bod, bodie, bodice, body, boil (2), bold, bolster, bolt, bone, bonfire, book, boom (1), boot (2), bore (1), bore (2), bough, borrow, bosom, bootch (1), bother, bots, bottom, bough, bough, boulder, bourn = barn (2), bow (1), bow (2), bow (3), bow, bowl (2), bowline, bow-window, box (4), boy, boycott, brabble, bracken, braid (1), brain, brake (2), bramble, brand, branks, bran new, brass, brawl (1), braze (2), breach, breed, breadth, break, break, break, breach, breeches (breaks), breed, breeze (1), brew, brew (bfer), bridal, bridle, bridegroom, bridge, bridle, bright, brill, brim, brimstone, brine, bring, bristle, brittle, broad, brood, brook (1), brook (2), brooklike, broom,

broth, brothel, brother, brow, brown, bruise, bubble, buck (1), buck (2), bucket, buckwheat, bud, bug (2), build, bull (1), bulrush, bun, bumble-bee, humboat, bump (1), bump (2), bumper, bunch, bundle, bunting (2), burden (1) (burthen), burial, burke, burly, burn (1), burn (2), burr (burr), burrow, burst, bury (1), bury (2), buss (1), busy, but (1), but (3), butt (4), buttock, buxom, buy, buzz, by, byre.

cackle, calf, calve, can (1), can (2), care, carve, cat, caterwaul, catgut, cave in, caw, chaffer (cock-chaffer), chaff, chaffer, chaffinch, champ, chop (1) (chop), chap (2) (chapman), chops (chops), char (1), char (2), charcoal, charlock, charm (2), chary, chat, chatter, chaws, cheap, check, cheap, elert, chew (chaw), chicken, chide, chilblain, child, chill, chin, chinough, chink (1), chink (2), chip, chirp, chit (1), chit (2), chitterlings, choke, choose, chop (1), chop (2), chough, chub, chubby, chuck (2), chuck (3), chuckle, chump, churl, churn, cinder, clack, claim (1), clam (2), clammy, clank, clap, clasp, clasp, clatter, claw, clay, clean, cleat, cleave (1), cleave (2), cleft, cleft, clench, clever, clow (clay), click, click, climb, clinch, cling, clink, clinker-bull, clip (2), clod, clod, cloth, clothe, clout, clough, clout, clove (2), clover, cluck, clump, cluster, clutch, clutter (1), clutter (2), clutter (3), coal, coax, cob (1), cob (2), cobble (1), cobble (2), cobweb, cock (1), cock (2), cock (3), cock-eyed, cockle (2), cockney, cockshut time, cod (1), cod (2), codling (1), cold, collie, collier, collop, colly (1), colly (2), colt, comb, comb (comb), come, comely, con (1), con, cool, coomb, coot, corn (1), cosset, cot (cote), couch-grass, cough, could, cove, cow (1), cowslip, coxcomb, crab (1), crab (2), crabbed, crack, cradle, craft, crane (corn-crake), crann, crane, craik (1), crank (2), crank (3), crave, crawl, creek, creep, cress, crib, crick, crimp, cringe, crinkle, cripple, croak, croak, crop, crop (1), crow, crowd (1), crumb, crumple, crumple, crunch, crutch, eud, culdebar, cuddle, cudgel, cudweed, culver (1), cunning (1), cur, curd, curse?, cushat, cuttle, cuttle-fish.

dab (1), dab (2), dab (3), dabble, dad, daft, daisy, dale, dam (1), damp, dare (1), dark, darkling, darksome, darling, darn, daughter, daw, dawn, day, dead, deaf, deal (1), deal (2), dear, dearth, death, deed, deem, deep, deer, deft, dell, delve, den, dent, depth, derring do, dew, dib, dibber, dibble, did, diddapper, diddle, dille, dill, dim, dimple, din, ding, ding-along, dingle, dingy, dint, dip, distaff, dit, ditch, dive, dizen, dizzy, do (did, done), dock (1), dock (2), docket, dodder, dodge, doff, dog, dog-cheap, dogger, doggerel, dote, dolt, don (1), donkey, doom, doomsday-book, door, door, dot, dotage (with F. suffix), dotard (with F. suffix), dote, dough, doughty, dout, dove, dovetail, dowse (3), drab (1), draft, draft, draggie, drain, drake, draught (draft), draw, drawl, dray, dread, dream (1), dream (2), dream, dreary, dredge (1), drench, dribble, drift, drink, drive, drivel, drizzle, drone (1), drone (2), drop, dross, drought, drove, drowse (drowse), drudge, drunkard (with F. suffix), drunken (drunk), dry, duck, duck (1), duck (2), duck (3), dug, dull, dumb, dump (1), dumpling, dung, dunlin, duck, dust, dwarf, dwindle, dye, dyke.

each, ear (1), ear (2), ear (3), earl, early, earn, earnest (1), earth, earwig, east, Easter, eat, eaves, ebb, eddy, edge, eel, eery, eft, eh, eight, either, eke (1), eke (2), elbow, eld, elder (1), elder (2), eldest, eleven, elf, elk, ell, elm, else, ember-days, embers, emmet, empty, end, English, enough, ere, errand, erst, eve (even), even, evening, every, everywhere, evil, ewe, eye, eyot.

flag, flag-end, fair, fair (1), fall, fallow (1), fallow (2), falter, fang, far, fare, farrow, farther, farthest, farthing, fast (1), fast (2), fasten, fastness, fat (1), fat (2), father, fathom, fawn (1), fear, feather, feed, feel, feeze (pheeze), fell (1), fell (2), felly (felloe), felt, fen, fern, ferry, fetch, fetter, few, fey, fickle, fiddle?, field, field-fare, fieu, fight, file (2), file (3), fill, fillip, film, filth, fin, finch, fud, finger, fire, firr, first, fish, fist, fit (2), five, flabbergast, flabby, flag (1), flag (2), flag (3), flap, flash, flax, flay, flea, fledge, flee, fleece, fleet (1), fleet (2), fleet (3), fleet (4), flesh, flicker, flight (1),

flight (2), flint, flip (2), flirt, flitch, float, flock (1), flood, floor, flop, flow, flue (2), fluke (1), fluke (2), flurry, flush (1), flush (2), flunk (3), flutter, fly (1), fly (2), foal, foam, fodder, foe, fold (1), fold (2), folk, fowl, food, foot, foxy, for (1), for (2), furbear (1), forbear (2), forbid, ford, fore, fore-arm (1), forebode, fore-father, fore-finger, fore-foot, forego (1), forego (2), foreground, forehead, forehand, foreknow, foreland, forelock, foreman, foremost, forerun, foresee, foreship, foreshorten, foreshow (foreshew), foresight, forestall, foretell, forethought, foretoken, foretooth, foretop, forearm, forget, forgive, forgo (forego), forlorn, former, forsake, forsooth, forswear, forth, fortnight, forty, forward, foster (1), fother, foul, fowmart, foundling, four, fowl, fox, fractions, franc, fraught (*Frénic*), freak (1), frank (2), free, freeze, fresh, fret (1), Friday, friend, fright, frith (1), frog (1), frog (2)?, from, frore, frost, froward, fulfil, full (1), fulsome, furlong, furrow, further, furthest, furze, fuss, futtocks, fuzz-ball, fylot.

gabble, gag, gaggle, gale (2), gall (1), gallow, gallows, gamble, game, gammon (2), gander, ganget, gar (1), garish, garlic, gate (1), gather, gavelkind, ghasly, ghost, gibberish, gibe, giddy, gift, giggle, gild, gin (1), gird (2), girdle, glabberish, glaze, give, gladstone, glare, glass, glaze, gleam, glede (1), glede (2), glee, glib (1), glib (3), glide, glimmer, glimpse, glisten, glister, gloaming, gloom, glove, glow, glower, glum, gnarl, gnarled, gnaw, gnaw, goad, goal, goat, goat, goddess (*with F. suffix*), godfather, godhead, godmother, godwit, goggle-eyed, gold, good, goodly, Goodman, goose, gooseberry, gosling, gospel, gossamer, gossip, grab, grasp, gorse, gorsehawk, gosling, gorse, gore (1), gore (2), gore (3), gorse, grave (1), gray, graze (1), graze (2), great, greaves (1), greedy, green, greet (1), greet (2), greyhound, gride, grig (2), grin, grin, grind, grip, gripe, grisly, gristle, grit (1), grit (2), groan, groats, groin, grope, ground, grounding, grounds, groundsel, groundill, grout, grove, grow, grub, grunt, guest, guild (gild), guilt, gulp, gun (1), gush, gut, ryves?

ha, hack (1), hack (2), hackle (1), hackle (2), hackney, had-dock?; haft, hag, hall (1), hair, hairf, hale (1), half, halibut, halidom, halimote, hall, hallow, half (1), halter, halve, halyard (haliard), ham, hame, hammer, hamper (1), hand, handcuff, handicap, handicraft, handiwork (handywork), handle, handsome, handy (1), handy (2), hang, hanker, hansom, hard, hardcock, hards, hare, harebell, hark, harm, hark, harrier (1), harrier (2), harrow, harty, hart, harvest, hasp, hassock, hat, hatch (1), hatch (2), hatchel, latches, late, hatred, laugh, haulm (halm, haum), have, haven, haw, hawk (1), hawk (3), hay (1), hay (2), hazel, he, head, headlong, heal, health, heap, hear, hearken, hearsay, heart, hearth, heart's-ease, hearty, heck, heath, heathen, heather, heave, heaven, heavy, hedge, hedge, heel, heel (1), heel (2), heft, heifer, heigh-bo, height, hell, helm (1), helm (2), helmet, help, helve, hem (1), hem (2), hemlock, hen, hence, henchman, hent, her, herd (1), herd (2), here, heriot, herring, best, how, hey, heyday (3), hiccup, hiccup, hicket, hide (1), hide (2), hide (3), hide (4), hide, higgie, high, highland, high, hilding, hill, hilt, him, hind (1), hind (2), hind (3), hinder, hindmost, hinge, hint, hip (1), hip (2) (hep), hire, hiss, hiss (or Scand.), hitche, hithe (hythe), hither, hive, ho (hoa), hoar, hoard, hoarhound (hoarhound), hoarse, hoary, hob (1), hobbie, hobbiechey?; hobnail, hobnob (habnab), hock (1), hockey, hog, hogsherd, hold (1), hole, holibut, holiday, holiness, hollow, holly, hollyhock, holm-oak,holt, holy, home, homestead, hone, honey, honeycomb, honeymoon, honeysuckle, hood, -hood (-head), hoof, book, hoop (1), hop (1), hope (1), hopple, horn, hornet, horse, hose, hot, hough (hock), bound, house, housel, hover, how (1), howl, box, hoy (3), hub, huckle-berry, huckle-bone, huddle, hue (1), huff, hull (1), hull (2), hum (1), hum (2), humble-bee, humbug, hum-drum, hummock (hommock), humph, hunch, hunderd, hunger, hunt, burdle, hurly-gurdy, hurst, hurtleberry, hush, husk, husky, hussif, lussy, huzzah.

I, ice, icicle, idle, if, ilk, im- (2), imbed, imbitter, imbudy, imbosom, imbower, imbrown, imbound, in, in- (1), inasmuch, inborn, inbreathed, inbred, income, inconvince, indeed, indent (2), indwelling, infold, ingathering, ingot, inland, inlay, inlet, inn, innate, inn, innermost (innmost), innings, inroad, inside, insight, insare, inso-much, instead, instep, intrinal, into, intwine, inward, inweave, inwrap, inwreath, inwrought, irk, iron, ironmonger, is, island, it, itch, ivy, iwis.

jam (1), jam (2), jar (1), jerk, jingle, job (1), jog, jole, jowl (jole), jumble.

jedge (2) (kidge), keel (2), keen, keep, kelp, kemb, kern (2), kernel, kersey, key, kidney, kill, kin, kind (1), kind (2), kindle (2), kindred, king, kingdom, kipper, kiss, kite, klith, knack, knacker, knag, knap, knar, knave, knead, kneel, kneel, knell (knoll), knick-knack, knife, knight, knit, knob, knock, knoll (1), knoll (2), knop, knot, know, knowledge, knuckle, knurr, kythe.

lack (1), lack (2), lad, ladder, lade (1), lade (2), ladle, lady, lag, lair, lamb, lame, Lammass, land, lane, lank, lap (1), lap (2), lap (3), lapwing, larboard?; lark (1), lark (2), last (1), last (2), last (3), last (4), latch (1, 2), late, lathe, lathe (2), latter, latter, laugh, lawyer, lay (1), layer, lay (1), lay (2), lay (3), lay (4), lay (5), lay (6), lay (7), lay (8), lay (9), lay (10), lay (11), lay (12), lay (13), lay (14), lay (15), lay (16), lay (17), lay (18), lay (19), lay (20), lay (21), lay (22), lay (23), lay (24), lay (25), lay (26), lay (27), lay (28), lay (29), lay (30), lay (31), lay (32), lay (33), lay (34), lay (35), lay (36), lay (37), lay (38), lay (39), lay (40), lay (41), lay (42), lay (43), lay (44), lay (45), lay (46), lay (47), lay (48), lay (49), lay (50), lay (51), lay (52), lay (53), lay (54), lay (55), lay (56), lay (57), lay (58), lay (59), lay (60), lay (61), lay (62), lay (63), lay (64), lay (65), lay (66), lay (67), lay (68), lay (69), lay (70), lay (71), lay (72), lay (73), lay (74), lay (75), lay (76), lay (77), lay (78), lay (79), lay (80), lay (81), lay (82), lay (83), lay (84), lay (85), lay (86), lay (87), lay (88), lay (89), lay (90), lay (91), lay (92), lay (93), lay (94), lay (95), lay (96), lay (97), lay (98), lay (99), lay (100), lay (101), lay (102), lay (103), lay (104), lay (105), lay (106), lay (107), lay (108), lay (109), lay (110), lay (111), lay (112), lay (113), lay (114), lay (115), lay (116), lay (117), lay (118), lay (119), lay (120), lay (121), lay (122), lay (123), lay (124), lay (125), lay (126), lay (127), lay (128), lay (129), lay (130), lay (131), lay (132), lay (133), lay (134), lay (135), lay (136), lay (137), lay (138), lay (139), lay (140), lay (141), lay (142), lay (143), lay (144), lay (145), lay (146), lay (147), lay (148), lay (149), lay (150), lay (151), lay (152), lay (153), lay (154), lay (155), lay (156), lay (157), lay (158), lay (159), lay (160), lay (161), lay (162), lay (163), lay (164), lay (165), lay (166), lay (167), lay (168), lay (169), lay (170), lay (171), lay (172), lay (173), lay (174), lay (175), lay (176), lay (177), lay (178), lay (179), lay (180), lay (181), lay (182), lay (183), lay (184), lay (185), lay (186), lay (187), lay (188), lay (189), lay (190), lay (191), lay (192), lay (193), lay (194), lay (195), lay (196), lay (197), lay (198), lay (199), lay (200), lay (201), lay (202), lay (203), lay (204), lay (205), lay (206), lay (207), lay (208), lay (209), lay (210), lay (211), lay (212), lay (213), lay (214), lay (215), lay (216), lay (217), lay (218), lay (219), lay (220), lay (221), lay (222), lay (223), lay (224), lay (225), lay (226), lay (227), lay (228), lay (229), lay (230), lay (231), lay (232), lay (233), lay (234), lay (235), lay (236), lay (237), lay (238), lay (239), lay (240), lay (241), lay (242), lay (243), lay (244), lay (245), lay (246), lay (247), lay (248), lay (249), lay (250), lay (251), lay (252), lay (253), lay (254), lay (255), lay (256), lay (257), lay (258), lay (259), lay (260), lay (261), lay (262), lay (263), lay (264), lay (265), lay (266), lay (267), lay (268), lay (269), lay (270), lay (271), lay (272), lay (273), lay (274), lay (275), lay (276), lay (277), lay (278), lay (279), lay (280), lay (281), lay (282), lay (283), lay (284), lay (285), lay (286), lay (287), lay (288), lay (289), lay (290), lay (291), lay (292), lay (293), lay (294), lay (295), lay (296), lay (297), lay (298), lay (299), lay (300), lay (301), lay (302), lay (303), lay (304), lay (305), lay (306), lay (307), lay (308), lay (309), lay (310), lay (311), lay (312), lay (313), lay (314), lay (315), lay (316), lay (317), lay (318), lay (319), lay (320), lay (321), lay (322), lay (323), lay (324), lay (325), lay (326), lay (327), lay (328), lay (329), lay (330), lay (331), lay (332), lay (333), lay (334), lay (335), lay (336), lay (337), lay (338), lay (339), lay (340), lay (341), lay (342), lay (343), lay (344), lay (345), lay (346), lay (347), lay (348), lay (349), lay (350), lay (351), lay (352), lay (353), lay (354), lay (355), lay (356), lay (357), lay (358), lay (359), lay (360), lay (361), lay (362), lay (363), lay (364), lay (365), lay (366), lay (367), lay (368), lay (369), lay (370), lay (371), lay (372), lay (373), lay (374), lay (375), lay (376), lay (377), lay (378), lay (379), lay (380), lay (381), lay (382), lay (383), lay (384), lay (385), lay (386), lay (387), lay (388), lay (389), lay (390), lay (391), lay (392), lay (393), lay (394), lay (395), lay (396), lay (397), lay (398), lay (399), lay (400), lay (401), lay (402), lay (403), lay (404), lay (405), lay (406), lay (407), lay (408), lay (409), lay (410), lay (411), lay (412), lay (413), lay (414), lay (415), lay (416), lay (417), lay (418), lay (419), lay (420), lay (421), lay (422), lay (423), lay (424), lay (425), lay (426), lay (427), lay (428), lay (429), lay (430), lay (431), lay (432), lay (433), lay (434), lay (435), lay (436), lay (437), lay (438), lay (439), lay (440), lay (441), lay (442), lay (443), lay (444), lay (445), lay (446), lay (447), lay (448), lay (449), lay (450), lay (451), lay (452), lay (453), lay (454), lay (455), lay (456), lay (457), lay (458), lay (459), lay (460), lay (461), lay (462), lay (463), lay (464), lay (465), lay (466), lay (467), lay (468), lay (469), lay (470), lay (471), lay (472), lay (473), lay (474), lay (475), lay (476), lay (477), lay (478), lay (479), lay (480), lay (481), lay (482), lay (483), lay (484), lay (485), lay (486), lay (487), lay (488), lay (489), lay (490), lay (491), lay (492), lay (493), lay (494), lay (495), lay (496), lay (497), lay (498), lay (499), lay (500), lay (501), lay (502), lay (503), lay (504), lay (505), lay (506), lay (507), lay (508), lay (509), lay (510), lay (511), lay (512), lay (513), lay (514), lay (515), lay (516), lay (517), lay (518), lay (519), lay (520), lay (521), lay (522), lay (523), lay (524), lay (525), lay (526), lay (527), lay (528), lay (529), lay (530), lay (531), lay (532), lay (533), lay (534), lay (535), lay (536), lay (537), lay (538), lay (539), lay (540), lay (541), lay (542), lay (543), lay (544), lay (545), lay (546), lay (547), lay (548), lay (549), lay (550), lay (551), lay (552), lay (553), lay (554), lay (555), lay (556), lay (557), lay (558), lay (559), lay (560), lay (561), lay (562), lay (563), lay (564), lay (565), lay (566), lay (567), lay (568), lay (569), lay (570), lay (571), lay (572), lay (573), lay (574), lay (575), lay (576), lay (577), lay (578), lay (579), lay (580), lay (581), lay (582), lay (583), lay (584), lay (585), lay (586), lay (587), lay (588), lay (589), lay (590), lay (591), lay (592), lay (593), lay (594), lay (595), lay (596), lay (597), lay (598), lay (599), lay (600), lay (601), lay (602), lay (603), lay (604), lay (605), lay (606), lay (607), lay (608), lay (609), lay (610), lay (611), lay (612), lay (613), lay (614), lay (615), lay (616), lay (617), lay (618), lay (619), lay (620), lay (621), lay (622), lay (623), lay (624), lay (625), lay (626), lay (627), lay (628), lay (629), lay (630), lay (631), lay (632), lay (633), lay (634), lay (635), lay (636), lay (637), lay (638), lay (639), lay (640), lay (641), lay (642), lay (643), lay (644), lay (645), lay (646), lay (647), lay (648), lay (649), lay (650), lay (651), lay (652), lay (653), lay (654), lay (655), lay (656), lay (657), lay (658), lay (659), lay (660), lay (661), lay (662), lay (663), lay (664), lay (665), lay (666), lay (667), lay (668), lay (669), lay (670), lay (671), lay (672), lay (673), lay (674), lay (675), lay (676), lay (677), lay (678), lay (679), lay (680), lay (681), lay (682), lay (683), lay (684), lay (685), lay (686), lay (687), lay (688), lay (689), lay (690), lay (691), lay (692), lay (693), lay (694), lay (695), lay (696), lay (697), lay (698), lay (699), lay (700), lay (701), lay (702), lay (703), lay (704), lay (705), lay (706), lay (707), lay (708), lay (709), lay (710), lay (711), lay (712), lay (713), lay (714), lay (715), lay (716), lay (717), lay (718), lay (719), lay (720), lay (721), lay (722), lay (723), lay (724), lay (725), lay (726), lay (727), lay (728), lay (729), lay (730), lay (731), lay (732), lay (733), lay (734), lay (735), lay (736), lay (737), lay (738), lay (739), lay (740), lay (741), lay (742), lay (743), lay (744), lay (745), lay (746), lay (747), lay (748), lay (749), lay (750), lay (751), lay (752), lay (753), lay (754), lay (755), lay (756), lay (757), lay (758), lay (759), lay (760), lay (761), lay (762), lay (763), lay (764), lay (765), lay (766), lay (767), lay (768), lay (769), lay (770), lay (771), lay (772), lay (773), lay (774), lay (775), lay (776), lay (777), lay (778), lay (779), lay (780), lay (781), lay (782), lay (783), lay (784), lay (785), lay (786), lay (787), lay (788), lay (789), lay (790), lay (791), lay (792), lay (793), lay (794), lay (795), lay (796), lay (797), lay (798), lay (799), lay (800), lay (801), lay (802), lay (803), lay (804), lay (805), lay (806), lay (807), lay (808), lay (809), lay (810), lay (811), lay (812), lay (813), lay (814), lay (815), lay (816), lay (817), lay (818), lay (819), lay (820), lay (821), lay (822), lay (823), lay (824), lay (825), lay (826), lay (827), lay (828), lay (829), lay (830), lay (831), lay (832), lay (833), lay (834), lay (835), lay (836), lay (837), lay (838), lay (839), lay (840), lay (841), lay (842), lay (843), lay (844), lay (845), lay (846), lay (847), lay (848), lay (849), lay (850), lay (851), lay (852), lay (853), lay (854), lay (855), lay (856), lay (857), lay (858), lay (859), lay (860), lay (861), lay (862), lay (863), lay (864), lay (865), lay (866), lay (867), lay (868), lay (869), lay (870), lay (871), lay (872), lay (873), lay (874), lay (875), lay (876), lay (877), lay (878), lay (879), lay (880), lay (881), lay (882), lay (883), lay (884), lay (885), lay (886), lay (887), lay (888), lay (889), lay (890), lay (891), lay (892), lay (893), lay (894), lay (895), lay (896), lay (897), lay (898), lay (899), lay (900), lay (901), lay (902), lay (903), lay (904), lay (905), lay (906), lay (907), lay (908), lay (909), lay (910), lay (911), lay (912), lay (913), lay (914), lay (915), lay (916), lay (917), lay (918), lay (919), lay (920), lay (921), lay (922), lay (923), lay (924), lay (925), lay (926), lay (927), lay (928), lay (929), lay (930), lay (931), lay (932), lay (933), lay (934), lay (935), lay (936), lay (937), lay (938), lay (939), lay (940), lay (941), lay (942), lay (943), lay (944), lay (945), lay (946), lay (947), lay (948), lay (949), lay (950), lay (951), lay (952), lay (953), lay (954), lay (955), lay (956), lay (957), lay (958), lay (959), lay (960), lay (961), lay (962), lay (963), lay (964), lay (965), lay (966), lay (967), lay (968), lay (969), lay (970), lay (971), lay (972), lay (973), lay (974), lay (975), lay (976), lay (977), lay (978), lay (979), lay (980), lay (981), lay (982), lay (983), lay (984), lay (985), lay (986), lay (987), lay (988), lay (989), lay (990), lay (991), lay (992), lay (993), lay (994), lay (995), lay (996), lay (997), lay (998), lay (999), lay (1000), lay (1001), lay (1002), lay (1003), lay (1004), lay (1005), lay (1006), lay (1007), lay (1008), lay (1009), lay (1010), lay (1011), lay (1012), lay (1013), lay (1014), lay (1015), lay (1016), lay (1017), lay (1018), lay (1019), lay (1020), lay (1021), lay (1022), lay (1023), lay (1024), lay (1025), lay (1026), lay (1027), lay (1028), lay (1029), lay (1030), lay (1031), lay (1032), lay (1033), lay (1034), lay (1035), lay (1036), lay (1037), lay (1038), lay (1039), lay (1040), lay (1041), lay (1042), lay (1043), lay (1044), lay (1045), lay (1046), lay (1047), lay (1048), lay (1049), lay (1050), lay (1051), lay (1052), lay (1053), lay (1054), lay (1055), lay (1056), lay (1057), lay (1058), lay (1059), lay (1060), lay (1061), lay (1062), lay (1063), lay (1064), lay (1065), lay (1066), lay (1067), lay (1068), lay (1069), lay (1070), lay (1071), lay (1072), lay (1073), lay (1074), lay (1075), lay (1076), lay (1077), lay (1078), lay (1079), lay (1080), lay (1081), lay (1082), lay (1083), lay (1084), lay (1085), lay (1086), lay (1087), lay (1088), lay (1089), lay (1090), lay (1091), lay (1092), lay (1093), lay (1094), lay (1095), lay (1096), lay (1097), lay (1098), lay (1099), lay (1100), lay (1101), lay (1102), lay (1103), lay (1104), lay (1105), lay (1106), lay (1107), lay (1108), lay (1109), lay (1110), lay (1111), lay (1112), lay (1113), lay (1114), lay (1115), lay (1116), lay (1117), lay (1118), lay (1119), lay (1120), lay (1121), lay (1122), lay (1123), lay (1124), lay (1125), lay (1126), lay (1127), lay (1128), lay (1129), lay (1130), lay (1131), lay (1132), lay (1133), lay (1134), lay (1135), lay (1136), lay (1137), lay (1138), lay (1139), lay (1140), lay (1141), lay (1142), lay (1143), lay (1144), lay (1145), lay (1146), lay (1147), lay (1148), lay (1149), lay (1150), lay (1151), lay (1152), lay (1153), lay (1154), lay (1155), lay (1156), lay (1157), lay (1158), lay (1159), lay (1160), lay (1161), lay (1162), lay (1163), lay (1164), lay (1165), lay (1166), lay (1167), lay (1168), lay (1169), lay (1170), lay (1171), lay (1172), lay (1173), lay (1174), lay (1175), lay (1176), lay (1177), lay (1178), lay (1179), lay (1180), lay (1181), lay (1182), lay (1183), lay (1184), lay (1185), lay (1186), lay (1187), lay (1188), lay (1189), lay (1190), lay (1191), lay (1192), lay (1193), lay (1194), lay (1195), lay (1196), lay (1197), lay (1198), lay (1199), lay (1200), lay (1201), lay (1202), lay (1203), lay (1204), lay (1205), lay (1206), lay (1207), lay (1208), lay (1209), lay (1210), lay (1211), lay (1212), lay (1213), lay (1214), lay (1215), lay (1216), lay (1217), lay (1218), lay (1219), lay (1220), lay (1221), lay (1222), lay (1223), lay (1224), lay (1225), lay (1226), lay (1227), lay (1228), lay (1229), lay (1230), lay (1231), lay (1232), lay (1233), lay (1234), lay (1235), lay (1236), lay (1237), lay (1238), lay (1239), lay (1240), lay (1241), lay (1242), lay (1243), lay (1244), lay (1245), lay (1246), lay (1247), lay (1248), lay (1249), lay (1250), lay (1251), lay (1252), lay (1253), lay (1254), lay (1255), lay (1256), lay (1257), lay (1258), lay (1259), lay (1260), lay (1261), lay (1262), lay (1263), lay (1264), lay (1265), lay (1266), lay (1267), lay (1268), lay (1269), lay (1270), lay (1271), lay (1272), lay (1273), lay (1274), lay (1275), lay (1276), lay (1277), lay (1278), lay (1279), lay (1280), lay (1281), lay (1282), lay (1283), lay (1284), lay (1285), lay (1286), lay (1287), lay (1288), lay (1289), lay (1290), lay (1291), lay (1292), lay (1293), lay (1294), lay (1295), lay (1296), lay (1297), lay (1298), lay (1299), lay (1300), lay (1301), lay (1302), lay (1303), lay (1304), lay (1305), lay (1306), lay (1307), lay (1308), lay (1309), lay (1310), lay (1311), lay (1312), lay (1313), lay (1314), lay (1315), lay (1316), lay (1317), lay (1318), lay (1319), lay (1320), lay (1321), lay (1322), lay (1323), lay (1324), lay (1325), lay (1326), lay (1327), lay (1328), lay (1329), lay (1330), lay (1331), lay (1332), lay (1333), lay (1334), lay (1335), lay (1336), lay (1337), lay (1338), lay (1339), lay (1340), lay (1341), lay (1342), lay (1343), lay (1344), lay (1345), lay (1346), lay (1347), lay (1348), lay (1349), lay (1350), lay (1351), lay (1352), lay (1353), lay (1354), lay (1355), lay (1356), lay (1357), lay (1358), lay (1359), lay (1360), lay (1361), lay (1362), lay (1363), lay (1364), lay (1365), lay (1366), lay (1367), lay (1368), lay (1369), lay (1370), lay (1371), lay (1372), lay (1373), lay (1374), lay (1375), lay (1376), lay (1377), lay (1378), lay (1379), lay (1380), lay (1381), lay (1382), lay (1383), lay (1384), lay (1385), lay (1386), lay (1387), lay (1388), lay (1389), lay (1390), lay (1391), lay (1392), lay (1393), lay (1394), lay (1395), lay (1396), lay (1397), lay (1398), lay (1399), lay (1400), lay (1401), lay (1402), lay (1403), lay (1404), lay (1405), lay (1406), lay (1407), lay (1408), lay (1409), lay (1410), lay (1411), lay (1412), lay (1413), lay (1414), lay (1415), lay (1416), lay (1417), lay (1418), lay (1419), lay (1420), lay (1421), lay (1422), lay (1423), lay (1424), lay (1425), lay (1426), lay (1427), lay (1428), lay (1429), lay (1430), lay (1431), lay (1432), lay (1433), lay (1434), lay (1435), lay (1436), lay (1437), lay (1438), lay (1439), lay (1440), lay (1441), lay (1442), lay (1443), lay (1444), lay (1445), lay (1446), lay (1447), lay (1448), lay (1449), lay (1450), lay (1451), lay (1452), lay (1453), lay (1454), lay (1455), lay (1456), lay (1457), lay (1458), lay (1459), lay (1460), lay (1461), lay (1462), lay (1463), lay (1464), lay (1465), lay (1466), lay (1467), lay (1468), lay (1469), lay (1470), lay (1471), lay (1472), lay (1473), lay (1474), lay (1475), lay (1476), lay (1477), lay (1478), lay (1479), lay (1480), lay (1481), lay (1482), lay (1483), lay (1484), lay (1485), lay (1486), lay (1487), lay (1488), lay (1489), lay (1490), lay (1491), lay (1492), lay (1493), lay (1494), lay (1495), lay (1496), lay (1497), lay (1498), lay (1499), lay (1500), lay (1501), lay (1502), lay (1503), lay (1504), lay (1505), lay (1506), lay (1507), lay (1508), lay (1509), lay (1510), lay (1511), lay (1512), lay (1513), lay (1514), lay (1515), lay (1516), lay (1517), lay (1518), lay (1519), lay (1520), lay (1521), lay (1522), lay (1523), lay (1524), lay (1525), lay (1526), lay (1527), lay (1528), lay (1529), lay (1530), lay (1531), lay (1532), lay (1533), lay (1534), lay (1535), lay (1536), lay (1537), lay (1538), lay (1539), lay (1540), lay (1541), lay (1542), lay (1543), lay (1544), lay (1545), lay (1546), lay (1547), lay (1548), lay (1549), lay (1550), lay (1551), lay (1552), lay (1553), lay (1554), lay (1555), lay (1556), lay (1557), lay (1558), lay (1559), lay (1560), lay (1561), lay (1562), lay (1563), lay (1564), lay (1565), lay (1566), lay (1567), lay (1568), lay (1569), lay (1570), lay (1571), lay (1572), lay (1573), lay (1574), lay (1575), lay (1576), lay (1577), lay (1578), lay (1579), lay (1580), lay (1581), lay (1582), lay (1583), lay (1584), lay (1585), lay (1586), lay (1587), lay (1588), lay (1589), lay (1590), lay (1591), lay (159

prong, prop, proud ? pshaw, puck, pudding, puddle (1), puddle (2), puff, puffin, pug, puke (1) ? pull, pun, purl (4), purr, pass, put, puttuck.

quack (1), quaff, quagmire, quake, quaker, qualm, quaver, quean, queen, quell, quench, quern, quick, quicken, quid, quill (1), quill (2), quiver (1), quiz, quoth.

race (1), rack (7), rack (8), racket (3), raddle, rafter, raid, rail (4), rain, rake (1), rake (2), rakehell, ram, ramble, ramsons, rank (2), rape (3), rash (1), rashter, rat, rat, rather, rattle, raught, raven (1), raw, reach (1), reach (2), read, ready, reap, rear (1), rear (3), rearhouse, reave, reek, reckon, red, redgum, reechy, reed, reek, reel (1), rees, reeve (2), reeve (3), reft, rend, rennet (1), rent (1), renoumase, rest (1), retch (reach), rib, rich, rick, rickets, rid, riddle (1), riddle (2), ride, ridge, rig (2) ? rig (3), right, rim, time (2), rimer, rimple, rind, ring (1), ring (2), rink, ripe, ripple (1), ripple (2), rise, rivel, road, roar, Robbins, rock (2), rod, roe (1), roof, rook, rook (1), room, roost, root (2) (rou), rope, rot, rather, rough, row (rown, round), row (1), row (2), rowlock (rullock), rub, rudd, rudder, ruddock, ruddy, rue (1), ruff (1), ruff (2), ruff (3), ruffle (1), rum (1), rumbler, rummage (with F. suffix), rumple, rum, runc, rung, runcel, rush (1), rush (2), rust, rye.

sad, saddle, sail, sake, sale, sallow (1) (sally), sallow (2), salt, salve, same, sand, sand-blind, sandwich, sap (1), Saturday, saw (1), saw (2), say (1), scatter, scold, scoundrel, scramble, scrawl, scroed, screw (2), scrip (1), scythe, sea, seal (2), seam (1), sear (sear), seidge, see (1), seel, seek, seem, seer, seesaw, seethe, seldom, self, sell (1), send, sennight, set (1), settee, settle (1), settle (2), seven, sew (1), shabby, shackle, shad, shaddock, shade, shadow, shaft, shag, shake, shall, shallow, sham, shamble, shame, shamfaced, shank, shap, share, share (1), share (2), sharp, shatter, shave, shaw, she, sheaf, shear, sheath, sheave, shed (1), shed (2), sheen, sheep, sheet, sheldrake, shelf, shell, shelter, shelve, shepherd, sherr (sharl), sheriff, shide, shield, shift, shilling, shilly-shally, shimmer, shin, shine, shingle (2), ship, shire, hirt, shive, shiver (1), shiver (2), shoal (1), shoal (2), shock (1), shock (2), shock (3), shoddy, shoe, shoe, shoot, shop, shore (1), shore (2), shot, shoulder, shout, shove, shovel, show (show), shower, shrapnel, shred, shrew, shrewd, shriek, shift, shrink, shrill, shrimp, shrink, strive, shrivel, shroud, shrub (1), shun, shunt, shut, shuttle, shuttlecock, sil, sick, sieve, sift, sight, silk, sillabub, silly, silver, simmer, sin, since, sinew, sing, single, sink, sip, sipper, sister, sit, sith, six, slabber, slack, slade, slake, slap ? slate (2), slay (1), slay (2) (sley), sledge-hammer, sleep, sleeper, sleet, sleeve, slide, slime, slink, slip, slit, sliver, slobber, sloe, slop (1), slope, sloth (1), sloth (2), slough (1), slow, slow-worm, sludge, slumber, slump, slums, smack (1), small, smart, smash, smear, smelt, smelt (2), smew, smirch, smirk, smite, smith, smock, smoke, smolt, smooth, smother, smoulder, snut, snail, snake, snake, snarl, snatch, sneak, sneeze, snite (1), snite (2), snood, snore, snot, snout, snuff (2), so, soak, soap, sob, soc, sod, soft, sock, some, -some, son, song, soon, soot, sooth, soothe, soothsayer, sop, sore, sorrow, sorry, sot, soul, sound (1), sound (2), sounder, sour, south, sow (1), sow (2), spade, span, spancel, spangle, spank, spar (1), spar (2), sparable, spare, spark (1), sparrow, spat (1), spat (2), spats, spatter, spawl, speak, spear, speck, speech, speed, speir, spell (1), spell (3), spell (4), spew, spider, spile, spill (1), spin, spindles, spinster, spire (1), spit (1), spit (2), spittle (1), splutter, spoke, spokesman, spoon, spot, spout, sprat, sprawl, spray (2), spread, spike, spring, springal, spirit, squirt, spry, spnr, spurn, spurt (1) (spirt), sputter, squeeze, squirt, staff, stair, staim, stake, stale (2), stale (3), stalk (1), stalk (2), stall, stalwart, stammer, stamp, stand, staple (1), star, starboard, starry, stare (1), stare (2), stare (3), stark, stark-naked, startling, star, starve, stave, stay (2), stead, steadfast (stedfast), steady, steal, steam, steed, steel, s'ceelyard, steep (1), steeple, steer (1), steer (2), stem (1), stem (2), stem (3), stench, step, stepchild, sterling, stern (1), steward, stick (1), stick (2), stickleback, stickler, stiff, stile (1), still (1), sting, stingy, stink, stint, stir, stirrup, stitch, stonk, stock, stocking, stone, stool, stoop (1), stork, storm, stove, stow, straddle, straight, strain (2), strand (1), straw, stream, strength, stretch, strew (straw), stride, strike, string, strip, strippling, stroke (1), stroke (2), strong, stub, stubborn, stud (1), stud (2), stun, stutter, sty (1), sty (2), such, suck, suds, sulky, sultry (sweltry), summer (1), sun, sunder, sup, surf, surly, swaddle, swallow (1), swallow (2), swamp, swan, swan-hopping, swap, award, swarm, swart, swarthy, swash, swath, swathe, sway, swell, swear, sweat, sweep, sweet, sweetheart, swell, swelter, swim, swift, swill, swim (2), swine, swing, swing, swingle-trec, swink, swipe, swivel, swoon, swoop, sword.

tab, tadpole, tail (1), tale, talk, tall ? tallow, tame, tang (3), tap (2), taper (1), taper (2), tar, tare (1), tarre, tarry, tart (1), tattle, taut, taw (tew), tawdry, teach, teal, team, tear (1), tear (2), tense, teasel, tee, teen (1), teen, tell, ten, tether, tetter, tew.

than, thane, thank, that, thatch, thaw, the (1), the (2), the (3), thee (1), thee (2), theft, then, thence, there (1), there (2), these, thews, thick, thief, thigh, thill, thimble, thin, thine, thing, think, third, thir, thirst, thirteen, thirty, this, thistle, thither, thole (1) (thowl), thole (2), thong, thorn, thorough, thorp (thorpe), those, thou, though, thought, thousand, thrash (threash), thread, threat, three, threshold, thrice, thrill (thrill), throat, thro, thro, through, thropple (thrapple), throste, throtle, through, throw, thrum (1), thrush (1), thud, thumb, thump, thunder, thus, thwack, thwite, thy.

tick (1), tick (3), tick (4), tickle, tide, tidy, tie, till (1), till (3), tiller, tilt (1), tilt (2), tilth, timber, time, tin, tind, tinder, tine (1), tinc (2), tingle, tinker, tinkle, tip (1), tip (2), tire (1), tit (2), tit for tat, tithe, titter, tittle-tattle, to, to- (1), to- (2), toad, today, toddle, to-do, toe, together, token, toll (1), toll (2), tomorrow, tongue, tongue, tonight, too, tool, toot (1), tooth, top (1), topple, topsyturvy, totter, tough, tous, tout, tow (1), tow (2), toward, towards, town, trade, tramp, trample, trap (1), tray, tread, tree, trend, trickle, trin, troth, trough, trout, trace, true, trust, Tuesday, tumble, turf, tush, tusk, tussle, tut, twaddle, twain, twang, tweak, twelve, twenty, twibill (twybill), twice, twig (1), twig (2), twilight, twill, twin, twine, twinge, twinkle, twinter, twice, twist, twit, twitch, twitter, two-udder, un- (1), un- (2), un- (3), uncomfortable (with F. suffix), uncouth, under, under-, undern, understand, unath, unkempt, unless, unto, up, up-, upbraid, upholsterer, upon, upside-down, upstart, upward, upwards, us, utmost, utter (1), utter (2).

vanc, vat, vinewed, vixen, Volapük.

wabble (wobble), waddle, wade, waf, wain, waist, wake (1), waken, wale (weal), walk, wallet, wallow, walnut, wan, wander, wane, wanion, wanton, ward, ward, warden, ware (1), ware (2), ware (3), warlock, warm, warn, warp, wart, wary (ware), was, wast, wash, wasp, watch, water, wattle, wave (1), waver, wawl, wax (1), wax (2), way, wayward, we, weak, weal, wealth, wean, weapon, wear (1), wearish, weary, weasand (wesand), weasel, weather, weather-beaten, weather-bitten ? weave, web, wed, wedge, wedlock, Wednesday, wee, weed (1), weed (2), week, ween, weep, weat, weevil, weft, weigh, weir (wear), weird, weld (2), welfare, welkin, well (1), well (2), wellaway, Welsh, welt, wen, wench, wend, were, wert, wergild, werwolf, west, wet, wetter, wey.

whack, whale, wharf, wharf (1), wharf (2), what, whaup, wheel (1), wheat, wheatear, wheedle ? wheel, wheeze, wheel (1), wheel (2), wheel, whelp, when, whence, where, wherry, what, whether, they, which, whiff, whistle, whig, while, whimble, whimper, whin (2), whine, whip, whipple-tree, whisper, whist, whistle, whlt, white, whither, Whitsunday, whittle (1), whittle (2), whittle (3), whiz, who, whole, whorl, whortleberry, why.

wick (1), wicked, wide, widow, wield, wife, wight (1), wild, wilderness, wile, wilful, will (1), will (2), willow, wimble (1), wimple, win, winberry (wimberry), winch, wind (1), wind (2), wink, winkle, winnow, winsome, winter, wipe, wire, wise (1), wise (2), wish, wisp, wist, wistful, wit (1), wit (2), wit (3), witch, witch-elm (wych-elm), with, withdraw, wither, withers, withhold, within, without, withsay, withstand, withy (withe), witness, wittol, wizard (with F. suffix), wizen, wo (wooc), woad, wold, wolf, woman, womb, won, wonder, wondrous, wont, woo, wood (1), wood (2), woodruff, woodwale, woof, wool, woolward, word, work, world, worm, wormwood, worry, worse, worship, worst, worsted, wort (1), wort (2), worth (1), worth (2), wot, would, wound, wrack, wraith, wrangle, wrap, wrath, wreak, wreath, wreck, wren, wrench, wrest, wrestle, wretch, wriggle, wring, wrinkle (1), wrinkle (2), wrist, write, writhe, wrong, wroth, wry.

y-, yap, yard (1), yard (2), yare, yarn, yarrow, yawl (2), yawn, ye, yea, yeam (can), year, yeann (1), yeann (2), yeast, yede, yell, yellow, yellow-hammer (yellow-ammer), yelp, yeoman, yer, yes, yesterday, yet, yew, yex, yield, yoke, yokel, yok (yelk), yon, yore, you, young, your, youth, yowl, Yule, ywis.

From place-names: canter, carronade, dunce, galloway, jasey, jersey, kersey, lyddite, wardon, worsted (and others). From personal names: bowie-knife, boycott, brougham, burke, congrue, doily, kit-cat, lobelia, lynch, negus, orery, pinchbeck, sandwich, shaddock, shrapnel, spencer (and others).

To the above may be added some words that appear in a foreign form, yet seem to have been originally of English origin. Examples: brogues, burglar, dodo, gyves, pewter, potene, shebeen.

LOW GERMAN. Some of the words in the following list may be of native origin, but their history is often obscure. They appear to be Low German in form, and to have been introduced from the Netherlands or Friesland or Hanover at various dates.

askew, bluff (2), bout, cranberry, cringle, dandle, dowl, drill (2),

doxy, dude, fib, fob (1), fob (2), frampold, frill, fuddle, grime, groat, gull (2), haze, hawk (2), hawk, huckaback, huckster, jerkin, kails, lazy, mate (1), minx, mug, mum (2), pack, package (*with F. suffix*), packet (*with AF. suffix*), paigle, peak, poll, prate, prowl, punk, queer, rantirole, rifle (2), rill, rustle (*perhaps E.*), shudder, slight, smug, smuggle, spelter, spray (1), tackle, team (2), trice (1, 2), tub, tuck.

French from Low German: award, booty, bruck, butt (1), button, buttress, butty, chuck (1), dace, dart, fidge, fur, goffer, grape, grapnel, grapple, gruel, hackbut, hamlet, heinous, lampoon, massacre, maund (1), peck (2), pledge, poach (1), poach (2), posnet, putty, rogue, scatches, slender, staple (2), stout, tampion, teat, tetchy (techy), tiff (1), touchy, trundle, tybalt, waler.

Dutch from French from Low German: skate (2).

French from Low Latin from Low German: callet, filter, quail (2).

Dutch from Low German: scarf (1), sloop.

Scandinavian from Low German: rig (1), scone (scon).

See also under *Dutch* and *Teutonic*.

DUTCH. aardvark, avast?, belay, beleaguer, blot (2), bluff (1), boom (2), boor, boose (boose), brack, brackish, brandy, bruin, blub (2), bully, bumpkin, burger, burgomaster, caboose, cam, catkin, clamp, clinker, clipper, cope (3), dapper, deal (3), delf, derrick, dirk?, dock (3), doit, dill (1), drum, duck (4), duffel, easel, freebooter, frolic, fumble, furlough, gas, geck, gock, groove, gruff, guilden, heyday (1), hoarding, hold (2), holland, hop (2), hope (2), hottentot, hoy (1), hustle, inkle?, isinglass, jib (1), jib (2), keelhaul, kink, kilt (1), knapsack, knickerbockers, korpje, langer, land-grave, landscape, laver, leaguer, lighter, linstock (linstock), litmus, loiter, margrave, marline, maustick, minikin, mob (2), mump, mumps, mutchkin, ogle, orlop, pad (2), pink (2), pink (4), placket, plug, pompelmoose, quack (2), quacksalver, rant, reef (1), reef (2), reeve (1), roster, rover, runt, schiedam, school (2), scull (3), selvage (selvage), scrip, sheer (2), skipper, sled, sledge, sleigh, slim, slot (1), sloven, smack (3), snaffle, snap, snip, stuff (1), splicans, splice, split, spoor, sprinkle, steenbok, stew (2), stipple, stiver, stoker, stripe, sutler, swab, tattoo (1), toy, trick (2), trigger, uproar, veldt, wagon (waggon), wainscot, yacht, Yankee?, yawl (1).

From Dutch or Flemish place-names: canibric, donick, spa.

Middle Dutch. brake (1), crate, creek, croon, deck (1), deck (2), doxy, firkin, foist, frump, hod, hoilen (hoyden), hoist, lollar, luck, mill (2), nag (1), uap (2), nock, puke (2), rattle, rack (1), rack (2), ravel, ray (3), ret, ruffe (2), skew?, slur, spool, swingle.

French from Dutch (or Middle Dutch): arquebus, bodkin?, clinquant, clique, cracknel, cricket (1), cricket (2), dig, droll, drugget, fitchet, frieze (1), friz (frizz), gleek (1), gleek (2), hoarding?, hobby (2), hotchpot (hodge-podge), manikin, mite (2), mitrailleuse, mow (3), nummer, mute (2), placard, plack, plaque, shallop, socket?, staid, stay (1).

Spanish from French from Dutch: filibuster.

Walloon from Middle Dutch: rabbit.

Flemish from Dutch: fibble, rummer.

German from Dutch: schuapps.

Scandinavian from Dutch: yaw.

Flemish: jumper.

SCANDINAVIAN. akimbo?, aloft, amiss, anger, angry, asiant, auk, awe, awn, axle, aye.

bag, bait, balderdash, ball (2), band (1) (bond), bang (1), bank (1), bark (2), bask, baste (1), bat (2), batten (1), bawl, beck (2), bellows, bestead (2), big, billow, bing, bitta, blaze (2), blazon (1), bleak (1), bleak (2), blend, blink, bloat, bloater, bloom, blunder, blur, bole, bolland, bowl, loon, booth, bore (3), both, boulder, bound (3), bow (4), brad, brace, brag, brand- (brant-), brinded, brimled, brink, brunt, bulk (1), bulk (3), bulwark, bungle, bunk, bunting (1), bust (1), bustle (1), bustle (3), by-law.

cake, calk, carp (2), cart, cast, clamber, cleft, cliff, clip (1), clog, clown, club (1), club (2), club (3), clumsy, cock (4), cocker, cockle (3), cog (1), cog (2), coke?, cosy, cow (2), cower, crash, crawl, craze, crook, cruise, cub, cuff (1), canning (2), curl, cut, cutter, dapple, dairy (*with F. suffix*), dandriff?, dangle, dank, dapple, dash, dastard (*with F. suffix*), dawdle, daze, dazzle (*with F. suffix*), die (1), dirt, douse, dowdy, down (1), dowse (1), doze, drag, dregs, drip, droop, drown, drumble, duds, dufter, dump (2), dumps, dun (2), dusk, dwale, dwell.

egg (1), egg (2), eiderduck.

fadge, fast (3), fell (4), fellow, felloek, fidget, filch, filly, fir, firth, fit (1), fize, flag, flagstone, flake, flare, flat, flam, flaw, fleck, fleur, flimsy, fling, flip (1), flippant, flit, flounce (1), flounder (1),

fluster, fog, force (3), foss, freckle, frith (2) (firth), fro, froth, fulmar, fun?

gaby, gad (1), gad (2), gainly, gait, gale (1), galt (1), galt (2), gang (1), gang (2), gape, gar (2), garish (garish), garth, gasp, gate (2), gault, gaunt, gaze, gear, ged, geld, get, gewaw?, gig, gilet (*with F. suffix*), gill (1), gill (2), girth, glade, glint, glitter, gloat, gloss (1), gnash, goosander, gowan, gowk, grig (1), griakin, grovel, gruesome, guess, gun, gust (1).

haggle (1), haggle (2), hail (2), hail (3), hake, handsel (hansel), hank, hap, happen, harbour, harsh, hawse, hit, holm, hoot, how (2), hug, hurl, hurry, husband, hustings.

ill, inkling, intake, intrust (*with E. prefix*).

jade (1), jersey, jolly (boat), jump (1), jump (2).

keel (1), keelson (kelson), keg, ken, kick, kid, kidnap, kilt, kindle (1), kitting.

lass, lathe (1), law, leak, lee, leech (3) (leach), leg, levin, lift (1), liken, lilt, ling (2), link (1), link (2), loft, loom (2), loon (2), loose, adj., low (1), low (4), lug, lumber (2), lump, lunch, luncheon, lurch (1), lurch (4)?, lurk.

mail (black), main (2), mark (3), marrow (2), mawkish (*with F. suffix*), meek, midden, mire, mis- (1) (and E.), mistake, mistrust, mouldy, muck, muggy, murky (mirky).

nab, nag (2), narwhal, nasty, nay, neif (neaf), niggard, uiggle, noggin?, Norse, nudge.

oaf, odd, outlaw.

paddock (1), palter, paltry, pash, piddle, pimple, pixy, poke (1), prawn?, prod, proctor, purr (1). *queasy.*

rack (3), raft, rag, raise, rake (3), ransack, rap (1), rap (2), recall (*with L. prefix*), recast (*with L. prefix*), reel (2)?, rid (2), riding, rifle, rift, rip, ripple (3), rive, roan-tree (roan-tree), rock (3), roe (2), root (1), rotten, rouse (1), rouse (2), row (3), rubble, ruck (1), ruck (2), rug, rugged, rump, ruth.

sag, saga, scab, scald (2), scald (3), scall, scalp, scant, scar (2) (scur), scare, scarf (2), scathe, schooner, scoff, score, scotch, scout (2), scout (3), scowl, scabble, scraggy, scannell, scrap, scrapie, scratch, scream, screech, screws, scrub (1), scrub (2), scruff, scud, scuffle, scuit (scruff), sculk (scruff), scull (1), scull (2), scam, scarf, scurvy, scuttle (3), seat, seemly, sheal, sheer (1), shrug, shuffle, shy, silt, simmer, skate (1), skerry, skewer, skid, skill, skim, skimp, skin, skink (1), skip, skirt, skittish, skittles, skina, skul (skull), sky, slab (2), slam, slang, slant, slattern, slaughter, slaver, sleek, sleight, slick, sling, slop (2), slouch, slough (2), slubber, slug, slush, slut, slay, smack (2), smattering, smelt (1), smile, smudge, snag, sneap, snecr, sniff, snipe, snivel, snob, snooze, snort, snub, snug, sough, span-new, spark (2), spick and span-new, spike (1), spill (2), spink, splint (splint), sprack (sprag), spree, spud, spurt (2), squab (1 and 2), squabble, squall, squander, squeak, squeal, squib, squid, stab, stack, stag, stagger, stang, steak, steep (2), stern (2), stifle, stilt, stith, stook, stoup (stoup), straggle, streak, struggle, strum, strut (1), strut (2), stumble, stump, stunted, swagger, swain, swirl.

tag, take, tang (1), tang (2), tangle, tam, tat, tatter, ted, teen (3), teg, teind, tem, their, them, they, thrall, thrive, thrift, thrive, throre, thrum (2), thrush (2), thrust, Thursday, thwaite, thwart, tidings, tiff (2), tiffin, tight, tike, till (2), tine (3), tipple, tipsy, tit (1), tilling, tod, toft, toom, torsk, toss, tram, trash, trill (3), trill (3), tug, tup, tussock, twiddle, twirl.

ugly. Valhalla, Valkyria, Viking, vole.

wad, wadmal, wag, waggle, wail, wake (2), wale (2), wall-eye, wand, want, wapentake, welcome, weld (1), welter, whim, whin (1), whinyard (*with F. suffix*), whirl, whirl, whisk, whitlow, whore, wick (3)=wich, wicker, wight (2), wimble (2), windlass (1), window, wing.

Icelandic: geysir, scarf (3).

Swedish: dahlis, gauntlet (2) (gantlope), kink, slag, sloid, trap (3), tungsten.

Norwegian: fiord, lemming. *Danish*: floe, slakin.

French from Scandinavian: abet, baggage (1), baggage (2), barbed, bat, blemish, boaze, boisterous, bondage, braise, brandish, brasier, brawl (2), breast (1), breeze (3), briaket, bun, clope, equip, faggot, flatter, flounder (2), frown, gable, gauntlet (1), gawk, gormandize, gourmand, grudge, haggis, jangle, jape, jib (3), jolly, lagan, locket, Norman, pouch, rivet, roqual, rubbish, scoop, scupper, scutch, slot (2), sound (4), strife, strive, target, tryst, wail, waive.

Dutch from Scandinavian: ballast, doit, walrus.

Russian from Scandinavian: knout.

Late Latin from Scandinavian: scorbute.

GERMAN. (The number of words borrowed directly from German is but small.)

aurochs, bantling, bismuth, cobalt, dachshund, Dutch, fahrenheit,

feldspar, fogleman, gneiss, hamster, heyday (1), hock (2), hurrah, lager-bier, lammergeyer, landau, mangel-wurzel, meerscham, mesmerise (with *F. suffix*), minnesinger, plunder, poodle, quarts, ratch, shale, sleazy, spitchcock, swindler, thaler, trull, wacke, waltz, zinc.

From personal names: camellia, fuchsia.

Dutch (or Low German) from German: crants, dollar, etch, gembok, holster, rix-dollar, skellum, switch, wisacre.

Scandinavian from German: nickel, quirk, sleeve (silk).

Polish from German: hetman.

French from German: abut, band (2), bandy, bawd, bawdy, belfry, bend (2), bistre?, bivouac, block, botch (2), brach, brunette, carouse, carousal (1), chamiois, coat, etiquette, franc, grumble, haggard (1), haggard (2), halt (2), hamper (2), hanaper, hash, hatch (3), hatchet, haversack, hoe, Huguenot, lansquenets, latten, lattice, lecher, lickerish (with *E. suffix*), list (2), lumber (1), lurch (2), lurch (3), lure, mangle (1), marquee, mignonette, motley, popinjay, raffle, roast, schorl, shammy (shamoy), spruce, tan, ticket, top (2), zigzag.

French from Provençal from German: marque (letters of).

Italian from German: rigol, rocket (1).

French from Italian from German: bank (2), banquet, burin, group, tuck (2).

Low Latin from German: lobby, morganatic.

French from Low Latin from German: carline, fautenil, goblin, lodge, marchioness, marquis, mason?

Scandinavian from Middle High German: bunt.

See also under Teutonic.

French from Middle High German: baffle, bale (1), brewis (brose), browze, burgess, demarcation, gonfalon (gonfalon), grisette, grizzly, grizzled (with *E. suffix*), halberd (halbert), jig, maquerie, rebut (with *L. prefix*), sorrel (1), warble, wince.

French from Old High German: agraffe, allegiance, arrange, await, bacon, balloon, banish, baste (3), blanch (1), blank, blanket, blue, boss, bottle (2), brawn, breann, barnet, brinish, butcher, carcanet, chieuc, crutch, crayfish (craw-fish), Vance, egret, emine, eschew, espy, fee, fcoff, feud (1), fief, filbert, flange, flank, flawn, flinch, fluke, franchise, frank, franklin, freight, frisk, furbish, furnish, gaiety, gallant, gallow, garb (2), garbage, garret, gay, giro, (gyron), gillie, guarantee (guaranty), guise, habergeon, hale (2) (haul), hantastic, harangue, harass, harbiner, hairy, hauber, hat, haunch, herald, hernshaw, (1), heron, hob (2), hobby (1), hobgoblin, hut, jay, lay (2), liege, mail (2), main, malkin, march (1), marshal, mazer, mazzard, minion, morel, maulroom, ogulous, ouch (nouch), perfume (with *L. prefix*), quiver (2), range, rasp (1), rappee, rasp, rasp-berry, riches, rob, robe, robin, rocket, Salic (Salique), saloon, scale (3), scorn, seize, skirmish, slice, spy, stallion, strand (2), tarnish, towel, vagrant, wait, warrant, warren.

German from French from Old High German: venger.

French from Low Latin from Old High German: abandon, equerry, faldstool, install, sturgeon.

Spanish from Old High German: guerrilla (guerrilla).

French from Spanish from Old High German: rapier.

Italian from Old High German: ballot, fresco, smalt, stucco.

French from Italian from Old High German: gala, garb (1), skiff.

French from Austrian: cravat.

TEUTONIC. This is here used as a general term, to show that the following words (derived through French, Spanish, &c.) cannot quite certainly be referred to a definite Teutonic dialect, though clearly belonging to the Teutonic family.

French from Teutonic: attach, banner, banneret, bartisan, headle, bedell, blazon (2), blister, blot (1), blotch, board (2), boulevard, brattice, bray (1), broider, broil (1), brush, buff (1), burgeois, choice, coterie, cotillion, cramp, crewel, croup (2), cruet, cruppe, crush, dally, epergne, escrow, feuter, gaff, gage (1), gain (1), gain (2), gaiter, gallop, gambeson, gardant, garden, garland, garment, guard, garrison, gimlet, gimp, glassade, grate (2), grimace, growl, guard, guide, guidon, guile, guillemot, guipure, guy (2), harlot, haste, hasten, havoc, hoop (2), hovel, huc (2) huge?, label, lauver (loover?), merlin, most, moraine, parquetry, patrol, patten, paw, pheon, pickax, picket, picnic, picotee, pique, piquet, pocket, porridge, porringer, potage, pottle, rally (2), ramp, raudon, reynard (renard), ribald, riffraff, rifle (1), roach, romp, scabbard, scale (2), scallop (scollap), scavenger, screen, scroll, seuschal, slab (1), slaah, slat, alate (1), sorrel (2), soup, spar (3), spavin, spell (2), stale (1), stew (1), stroll, sturdy, supper, tache (1), tack, tankard, tap (1), tawny, tenny, Tibert, tie, tier, tire (2), tire (3), toper, touch, truck, trap (2), trawl, trepan (2) (trapan), trip, troll, truck (1), trudge?, tuck (3), tucker, tucket, tuft (1), tuft (2), turbary, tweezers (with

E. suffix), wage, wager, war, warden, wardrobe, warison, wassall, whoop, wicket, windlass (2).

Late Latin from French from Teutonic: corrody, feud (2), feudal.

Dutch from French from Teutonic: morass.

Spanish from Teutonic: flotilla, gabardine, picador, ranch, stampede.

French from Spanish from Teutonic: amice (2), handolee, piccadill, scuttle (2).

Italian from Teutonic: arpeggio, balcony, bandit, bunion, lotto (lotto), lottery, scherzo, stoccado (stoccata), strappado.

French from Italian from Teutonic: attack, bagatelle, escarpment (with *L. suffix*), guy (1), rufian, scaramouch, scarp, tirade, vogue.

Late Latin from Teutonic: allodial, Goth, saponaceous, Saxon, Teutonic, Vandal, Visigoth.

French from Low Latin from Teutonic: border, carp (1), forage, marten, pandour, ratten.

Latin from Greek from Teutonic: bison.

CELTIC. This is a general term for the languages now represented by Irish, Gaelic, Welsh, Breton, Manx, and (till very recently) Cornish. Some of the words are from old Celtic forms, which it is not always possible to trace clearly.

bald, bard, beltane, bin, bog, boggart, boggle, brat, brock, brogues (from English?), bug (1), bug (2), bugaboo, bug(bear), calm, Celt (1), char (3), coble, combe, crag, crock, Caldee, doe?, down (2), down (3), dulse, dun (1), dunivassal, galore, gillie, glen, glib (2), gull (1), hubbub, ingle (1), kelpie, kex, kibe, linu, loop, peat, penguin?, pose (3), shamrock, strath, tail?, ton (tun), tump, twig (2), wheel (2).

Welsh: braggel, coraclic, cromlech, crowd (2), cistiddod, flannel, flummery, metheglin.

Gaelic: airt, capercailie, cateran, clachan, clan, claymore, coranach, corrie, duan, filliegh, inch (2), loch, mackintosh, pismirgin, slogan, sowans, spleuchan, tocher, whiskey.

Irish: banshee, colleen, cosher, Fenian, gallowglass, kern (1) (kerne), lough, macvonnem, ogham, omadaun, orrery, rapraice, shanty, shillelagh, skain (skein), spalpeen, taunist, Tury, usquebaugh.

Breton: dowlas, menhir, poldavy.

French from Celtic (or Breton): barter, beak, bijou, bilge, bound (2), bourne (1), brail, bran, bray (2), budget, bulge, car, cloak, clock, dolmen, galliard, garter, gobbet, gobbi, (with *E. suffix*), gravel, grummet (2), harness, javelin, job (2), lawn (1), lockram, mavis, mien, mine (2), mineral, musti, mutton, petty?, piece, quay, skein, truant, tunnel, valet, varlet, vassal.

Spanish from Celtic: garrote (garrotte).

French from Spanish from Celtic: bracket.

French from Dutch from Celtic: dunc.

Latin from Celtic: carucate.

French from Late Latin from Celtic: arras, artesian, career, cark, carpenter, carack, carry, charge, chariot, druid, embassy, feuterer, gouge, pontoon, vavasson.

Provençal from Late Latin from Celtic: league (2).

Spanish from Late Latin from Celtic: cargo.

Italian from Late Latin from Celtic: caricature.

French from Italian from Late Latin from Celtic: ambassador, carochie, carriole.

French from German from Celtic: rotc (2).

ROMANCE LANGUAGES. These languages, which include French, Spanish, Portuguese, and Italian, i.e. strictly speaking, unoriginal, but we cannot always trace them back to the source. A large number of the words belonging to these languages will be found under the headings *Celtic*, *Latin*, *Greek*, &c., which should be consulted. Those here enumerated are words of which the origin is imitative, local, or obscure.

French. alabash, aery, agog, andiron, attire, avens, average, baboon, badge, badger, bar, bargain, baratar, barrel, barren, barrier, basket, battlement, bauble (1), bauble (2), bavin, bayonet, beaver (2), beg, begonia, bequene, bevel, bice, biggin, bigot, billet, billiards, blond, blouse, bludgeon, bobbin, boudoir, board, boulet (1), breeze (2), bribe, broil (2), buckram, budge (2), buffer (1), buffer (2), buffet (1), buffet (2), buffoon, busk (2), buss (2), cachalot, caddis, cadger, cniole, cantilever, carbine, caul, Chablis, charlin, cheval-de-frise, chicanery, chiffonier, cockade, crane, cretonne, chargin, debar, demijohn, disease, disembarra, doily, dolomite, drug, drugged, tube, egre, ease, embattle (1), embley, emblazon, emboss (1), emboss (2), embrasure, embroider, embroil, ergot, eryth, flout, flute, fute (2), furbelow, gallimaufry, gallon, gasconade, gibbet, giblets, gill (3), glean, goblin, grail (3), greaves (2), grebe, groom, grouse, grummet (1), guanine, gusset, guzzle, haberdasher, hahn, halloo, haricot (1), haricot (2), harriadan,

bose glabrous, gladen (gladden), gladiator, glomerate, glume, glutinous, gradient, gradual, graduate, grillatory, gramineous, granary, grandiloquent, granule, gratis, gratuitous, gratulate, gregarious, gust (2).

habitat, hallucination, hastate, hebete, hereditary, hernia, hesitate, hiatus, hirsute, historical, hoopoe, horrid, horrify, hortatory, horticulture, host (3), humane, humeral, humiliate.

ibex, identical, il (1), il (2), illapse, illegal, illegitimate, illimitable, illision, illiterate, illogical, illude, illuminate, illustrate, im- (3), imbricated, imbue, imitate, immaculate, immanent, immature, immerge, immigrate, imminent, immit, immoderate, immove, immerge, impeccable, impetuous, impede, impel, impend, impersonate, imperturbable, impervious, impetrate, impetus, impinge, implicate, impolite, imponderable, imprecate, impregnate, impress, inappropriate, improvident, in- (2), in- (3), inaccurate, inadequate, inadvertent, inane, inanimate, inapplicable, inappreciable, inappropriate, inarticulate, inartificial, inaudible, inaugurate, inauspicious, incalculable, incandescent, incantation, incarcerate, incautious, incendiary, incense (1), incentive, inceptive, incessant, inch (1), inchoate, incipit, include, incoherent, incombustible, incommensurate, incomplete, incompressible, inconclusive, incondite, incongruous, inconsequent, inconsistent, inconsumable, incontrovertible, inconvertible, inconvincible, incorporate, incorrupt, inerasate, increment, incubate, incubus, inculcate, inculcable, inculcate, incur, incur, incurvate, indeclinable, indecorum, indefensible, indefinable, indefinite, indemonstrable, independent, indescribable, indestructible, indeterminate, index, indicate, indigenous, indigested, indiscernible, indiscriminate, indispensable, individual, indoctrinate, indolence, indomitable, indorse, induce, induct, induc (1), indurate, inebriate, inedited, ineffective, inelegant, inert, inexact, inexhausted, inexpressible, infant, infatuate, infinite, infern, infix, inflate, inflect, infict, influx, informal, infrequent, infringe, infuriate, ingenuous, ingratiate, ingress, inguinal, inhale, inherent, inhibit, inimical, initial, initiate, inject, injunction, innate, innocuous, innovate, innoxious, ir- (2) (incedo), innutritious, inobscure, inoculate, inodorous, ir- (2) (inquire), inquire (enquire), inane, inscribe, insecure, insensate, insert, inesorial, insignia, insignificant, insinuate, insolvent, insomnia, inspect, insipissate, instigate, institute, instruct, insubordinate, insufficient, insuper, insuppressible, insurgent, intact, intangible, integer, integument, intense, inter-, intercalate, intercommunicate, interdict, interfuse, interim, interior, interagent, interline, interlude, interlunar, interminable, intermit, intermix, internal, interneine, interplate, interregnum, interrogate, interrupt, intersect, intersperse, interstellar, ntestate, intimate (1), intimate (3), intra-, intramural, intransitive, intrepid, intricate, intro-, introduce, intromission, introspection, intrude, inundation, invecked, inveigh, invert, invertebrate, investigate, inveterate, invidious, invigorate, inviolate, invocate, involuntary, involute, ir- (1), ir- (2), irradiate, irrational, irreducible, irresolute, irresponsible, irrigate, irritate, italics, item, iterate, itinerant.

January, jejune, jilt, jocose, jocular, joke, jubilation, jugular, junction, juncture, June, junior, juipier, juridical.

kail, kiln, kirtle (with E. suffix), kitchen.

labellum, labial, labiate, laboratory, laburnum, lacerate, lachrymal (lacrima), lacteal, lacuna, lacustrine, lambent, lamina, lanceolate, languid, laniferous, languinous, lapidary, lapse, larva, lascivious, latent, lateral, laud, laureate, laurustinus, lavatory, lax, legislator, legitimate, lemur, lenient, lens, leporine, levigate, liberate, liberate, librate, libration, licentiate, victor, ligmatic, ligule, limb (2), limbo, limbus, limp, line, linear, linen, lining, lingual, linguist, lining, lint, liquescent, liquidate, litigation, littoral, lobster, locate, locomotion, locus, locust, longevity, loquacious, lotion, lubricate, lucid, luebration, ludicrous, lugubrious, lumbago, lumbar, lunar, lurid, lustration, lustrum, lymph.

macerate, maculate, magisterial, magnanimous, magnate, magnificent, magniloquent, magnitude, major, majuscule, malefactor, malevolent, malle, mallow, mamillary, mammilla, mandible, manipulate, manse, mausum, manuscript, marcescent, margin, mass (2), mat, matriculate, matrix, mature, matutinal, maxillar (maxillary), maximum, mediate, mediate, medicate, medioval, meditate, mediterranean, medium, medullar (medullary), meliorate, mellifluous, memento, mendacity, mendicant, menses, menstruous, mensuration, mephitis, mere (2), meretricious, merganser, merge, mica, migrate, mile, militate, militia, mill, millennium, miser, minor, mint (1), minus, minuscule, minute, miscellaneous, miser, misal, missile, misson, mitigate, mittimus, mix, mob (1), moderate, modicum, modulate, molar, molecule, mollusc, monetary, monger, morose, mortar (1) (mortar), moult, mount (1), mucus, mult, multangular, multifarious, multiple, muric, muricated, muscle (2) (mussel), must (2), mutable, mute (1), mutilate.

nascent, nasturtium, natation, nebula, nefarious, neglect, negotiate,

memoral, nescient, neuter, nigrescent, nihilist, nimbus, nincompoop, node, nomenclature, nominal, nominate, non-, nondescript, nonentity, nones, nonplus, noon, normal, nostrum, notation, notorious, November, noxious, nucleus, nude, nugatory, numeral, nun, nutation, nutriment, nutritious.

ob-, obdurate, obese, obfuscate, object, oblate, obliterate, obloquy, obnoxious, obscene, obsecrate, obsequious, obsidian, obsolescent, obsolete, obstetric, obstinate, obstreperous, obstruction, obstruct, obtrude, obverse, obviate, obvious, occiput, occult, octangular, octant, October, octogenarian, octooron, ocular, odium, offer, official, olfactory, omen, omentum, omit, omnibus, omniscient, omnivorous, operate, oppidan, opponent, opprobrious, optimism (with Gk. suffix), oral, orc, ordinal, ordinate, oscillate, osculate, osseous, ossifrage, ostensible, otiose, oviform.

pabulum, pact, pagan, pageant, pall (1), palliate, pallid, pallor, palm (2), palpitate, palustral, panicle, papilionaceous, papillary, par, parietal, parse, participate, parturient, passerine, pastor, patena, patrician, pauper, pax, pea, pear, peccable, pectinal, pecculate, pedal, pedestrian, pediment, peduncle, pejorative, pelt (1), pelvis, pen (1), penates, pendulous, pendulum, penetrate, peninsula, penny (with E. suffix), pent, penultimate, penumbra, per-, perambulate, percolate, percussion, perennial, perfidious, perfoliate, perforate, perfunctory, periwinkle (1), permate, permit, per- (1), perquisite, perspicuous, pervade, pervicacious, pervious, pessimist, petulant, pica, pica, picture, pigment, pilch, pile (1), pile (3), pile (4), piles, pillow, pin, pine (1), pine (2), pinnate, pipe, pipkin (with E. suffix), Pisces, pistil, pit, pitch (1), placable, placenta, plangent, plant, plantigrade, plaudis, plausible, pleuany, plenipotentiary, plumbago, pluperfect, pluris (misform), pole (1), pollen, pollute, ponder, pope, poppy, populate, porcine, port (2), portend, posse, possess, post (1), post-, post-date, posterior, posthumous (postumus), post-meridian (pomeridian), post-mortem, post-obit, postpone, postscript, postulate, potation, potent, pound (1), pour, Praetor (Praetor), pre-, precarious, preceptor, precession, preclinet, preclude, precocious, precursor, predatory, predecessor, predicate, predict, predominate, pre-emption, pre-exist, prechene, premature, premeditate, premium, preponderate, preposess, prepostorous, prescribe, preter-, preterm, preternatural, prevaricate, prevent, previous, primeval, prior (1), private, pro-, probe, proclivity, proconal, procastinate, procreate, proctor, procumbent, produce, proficient, profligate, profuse, prog?, prohibit, prolate, proletarian, prolocutor, promiscuous, promontory, promote, promulgate, propagate, propel, propensity, propitious, propound, propulsion, proscribere, prosecute, prospect, prosperous, prostitute, prostrate, protect, protract, protrude, protuberant, provc, provide, proviso, provost, prurient, publican, pugilism, pugnacious, pulmonary, pulsate, pulse (1), punctate (punctated), punctuate, puncture, pungent, punt (1), pupa, puritan, pus, pusillanimous.

quadragesima, quadrant, quadrate, quadrennial, quadrilateral, quadrillion, quadruped, quandary, quarto, quaternary, quaternium, quermionous, querulous, query, quibble, quiddity, quidnunc, quiescent, quiet, quillet, quinary, quincunx, quinquagesima, quinquangular, quinquennial, quintillion, quip, quorum, quota, quotient (or F.-L.).

rabid, radial, radiant, radius, radix, rancid, ranunculus, rapacious, rape (1), rape (2), rapid (or F.-L.), rapt, raptorial, rapture, rasorial, ratio, raucous, re-, red- (or F.-L.), real (1), rebus, recant, recede, recess, recession, recipe, reciprocal, recline, recondite, recriminate, recrudescence, rectilinear (rectilinear), recumbent, recuperative, recur, redact, redintegration, reduce, redundant, reduplicate, rclcl, reflect, refulgent, refract, refrangible, refrigerate, refulgent, refund, regalia, regenerate, regimen, regnant, regress, regular, rejuvenate, relapse, relax, relegate, reluctant, remit, remonstrate, remora, remote, remunerate, renovate, repel, repine, reprehend, reprobate, reproduce, repudiate, repulse, requiem, requiescence, resilient, resolve, resonant, resplendent, resuscitate, retaliate, reticent, retina, retro- (or F. from L.), retrocession, retrograde, retrospect, reverberate, revolve, ridiculous, rigid, ritc, rivulet, rodent, rostrum, rotary, rugose, ruminate.

sacrament, sagacious, Sagittarius, salient, saliva, saltation, salubrious, salute, sanatory, sanctity, sane, sapid, satiate, saturate, savin (savin, sabine), scale (3), scalpel, scan, scape (1), scapular, scoliast, scour (1), scribe, scrofula, scrutiny, scurrie, scutage, scuttle (1), se-, sebaceous, secant, secede, seclude, secure, sedate, seduce, sedulous, segment, segregate, select, semi-, seminary, senary, senile, senior, sensual, separate, September, septenary, septennial, septuagenary, serene, series, serrated, serum, service (tree), sexagenary, Sexagesima, sexennial, sextant, sextuple, shambles, shingle (1), short, shrine, sibilant, sicker (siker), sickle, sidereal, silex, silvan (sylvan), simile, simious, simulate, simultaneous, sincipit, sine, sinecure, single, sinister, sinus, sir-reverence, situate, sock, solar, sole (1),

dainty, dam (2), damage, damc, damn, damnd, dan, daudclind, dau
danger, date (1), daub, dautt, danc, debate, debanair, debouchi,
decide, decadence, decamp, decay, decaese, deceive, decent, deception,
decide, decimal, decision, declare, declension, decline, declivity,
decoloration, decomposition, decrease, decree, decay, decuple, de-
face, defame, default, defecance, defeat, defence, defend, defer (1),
defer (2), defile (2), define, defleur (dewflower), deform, deforma-
tion, defraud, defy, deglutition, degrade, degree, deify, deign, delity,
delay, delete, delict, delinquent, delight, deliver, deluge, demerit,
demerol, demand (1), demure, demut, deny, denude, demolish, demon-
strator, demonstrate, demur, demise, deny, denize, denote, denote-
ment, denounce, denotify, deny, deadend, depart, depave, deplore,
develop, denton, deposit, deposition, dent, deprave, deprive, deput-

[illegible]

various, eagle, egret, ebriety, ebullition, echelon, eclairsment, edify, edinger, eagle, egret, ebriety, ebullition, echelon, eclairsment, edify, editing, efface, effect, efficient, effluence, effort, effrontery, egantine, elzel, elecampane, elegant, eligible, elite, eloign, ely, quant, embalm, embalmist (2), embellish, embezzle, emblems, embonpoint, embouchure, embowel, embrace, emmew, emolient, emolument, empale, enpanel, emperor, empire, employ, encamp, empire, emprise, emulsion, en, enable, enact, enamour, encamp, encase, encointe, enchain, enchant, encase, encircle, enclose, enclose, encompass, encore, encounter, encourage, encumber, en, enlifer, endeavour, endorse, endow, endure (1), endure, enemy, ensue, ensieble, enslave, enforce, engender, engine, engrain, engross, enhance, enjoin, enjoy, enlase, enlarge, ennity, ennoble, ennui, enormous, enounce, enquire, enrich, enrol, ensample, eunisce, ensign, ensue, ensure, entablature, entail, enter, enterprise, entertain, entice, entice, entitle, enthralls, entrance (1), entrance (2), entreat, entrench?, evenom, environ, envoy, envy, equanimity, equinox, equipoise, equipollent, equity, equivalent, erode, err, errant, error, escape, escheat, escriptorio, escuage, esutchon, especial, espouse, esquire, essay, essence, establish, estate, esteem, esteems, estrange, estreat, eternal, etiolate, evade, evasion, evident, ewer, exact (3), exalt, examine, example, excavation, exceed, excel, except, excess, exchange, excite, exclaim, excrecence, excretion, excuse, execute, exemplar, exemplify, exempt, exequies, exercise, exhale, exhort, exile, exorbitant, experience, expert, expire, explain, explode, exploit, explore, exposition, expound, express, exterior, extradition, extraveant, extreme, extrinsic, exultary, evase, evase

[illegible]

gall (3), gall (3), gammon (1), gaol (Jail), garner, garnet, gaud,
gem, gender (1), gender (2), general, generous, genial, genital,
genitive, genre, genteel, gentian, gentile, gentle, gentry, gemmation
(gemmiflexion), germ, german (germane), gestation, gibbous, glit (4),
gimbals, gin (2), gin (3), gingerly, gist, gizzard, glacial, glacier,
glacis, glair, glaive, glance, gland, glebe, globe, glory, glue, glit,
glutton, goblet, gorge, gorgeous, gourd, gout (1), gout (2), grace,

gradation, grade, grail (1), grail (2), grain, gramercy, grampus, grand, grandeur, grange, grant, gratify, gratitude, gratuity, grave (2), gravy, grease, grece, griddle (gridiron), grief, grieve, grill, grocer, grog, program, gromwell, gross, grume, gules, gullet, gully, gutter, guttural.

habillment, habit, habitable, habitant, habitation, habitude, haslets, hatchment, haughty, haught-god, hawver, hearse, heir, herb, heritage, hibernial, hideous, homage, homicide, honest, honour, horrible, horror, hospice, hospitable, hospital, host (1), host (2), hostage, hostel, hostler (ostler), hotel, human, humble, humid, humility, humour.

ally, illicit, illogical, ignoble, ignominy, ignore, illac, illation, illegible, illiberal, illness, illicit, illustrious, im- (1), im- (4), image, imagine, immerse, imbibe, imbrue (embrew), immature, immeasurable, immediate, immemorial, immense, immobility, immodest, immoral, immortal, immovable, immunity, immure, immutable, impair, impale, palpable, impartial, impart, impartial, impassable, impossible, impassioned, impassive, impatient, impeach, imperil?, impenetrable, impenitent, imperative, imperceptible, imperfect, imperial, imperil, imperishable, impersonal, impertinent, impiety, impious, implacable, implant, implead, improve, imply, import, importable, importune, imposition, impossible, impotent, impoverish, impreachable, imprint, imprison, improbable, impromptu, improper, improve, imprudent, impudent, impugn, impure, impute, in- (2), in- (3), inability, inaccessible, inaction, inadmissible, inalienable, inanition, inapproachable, inapt, inattention, incage, incapable, incapacity, incarnation, incense, incense (2), incertitude, incest, incident, incircle, incise, incite, incivil, inclement, incline, inclose, incommunicable, incommode, incommunicable, incommutable, incomparable, incompatible, incompetent, incomprehensible, inconceivable, inconsiderable, inconsolable, inconsistent, incontestable, incontinent (1), incontinent (2), uncontrollable, inconvenient, incorrect, increase, incredible, incurst, incurber, incurable, incursion, indebted, indecent, indiscision, indefatigable, indefeasible (AF?), indelible, indicate, indemnify, indemnity, indict, indiction, indifferent, indigent, indignation, indirect, indiscreet, indisputable, indissoluble, indistinct, inditte, indivisible, indocile, indubitable, induce (2), indulgence, industry, ineffable, ineffaceable, inefficient, ineligible, inelegant, inept, inequality, inestimable, inevitable, inexorable, inexorable, inexpedient, experience, inexperienced, inexplicable, inextinguishable, inextricable, infallible, infamy, infect, infelicity, infer, inferior, infernal, infest, infidel, informal, infirmity, inflame, infixable, inforseance, influence, inform, infraction, infrangible, infuse, infusible, ingender, ingenious, inglorious, ingrain, ingratitude, ingredient, inhabit, inherit, inhospitable, inhuman, inhumane, inimitable, inquiry, injudicious, injury, injustice, innavigable, innocent, innumerable, inoffensive, inofficial, inoperative, inopportune, inquest, inquietude, insatiable, inscrutable, insect, insensable, inseparable, insidious, insincere, insipid, insist, insobriety, insolent, insolidity, insoluble, inspire, instability, instance, instate, instill, instinct, instrument, insubjection, insufferable, insult, insuperable, insupportable, insure, insurmountable, insurrection, intercept, intelligence, interperence, intend, intent, enter, intercede, intercept, interchange, intercostal, intercourse, interest (1), interest (2), interfere, intersection, interlace, interlard, interlocution, intermediate, intermediate, inter, interpellation, interpolation, intercept, interstice interval, intervene, interview, intestine, intitled, intolerable, intractable, introit (*with E. prefix*), trench (*with E. prefix*), intrinsic, introit, intuition, intumescence, inure, inurn, inutilly, invade, invalid, invaluable, invariable, invasion, inveigle (AF?), invent inverse, invest, invincible, inviolable, invisible, invite, invoice, invoke, involve, invulnerable, ir- (1), ir- (2), ir-, irreclaimable, irreconcilable, irrecoverable, irrecuperable, irredeemable, inrefragable, irrefutable, irregular, irrelevant, irreligious, irremediable, irremissible, irremovable, irreparable, irreprehensible, irrepressible, irreproachable, irreprovable, irresistible, irresponsible, ir retrievable, irreverent, irrevocable, irrision, irruption, idle, issue, ivory.

jail, jamb, jargon, jaundice, jaunty, jaw, jeer?, jelly, jeopardy, jesses, jest, jet (1), jetsam, jetty, jewel, jocund, (john) dory, join, joint, joist, jointle, journal, journey, joust (just), jovial, joy, judge, judicature, judicial, judicious, juggler, juice, July, jurisdiction, jurisprudence, jurist, juror, jury, jury(mast)?, just (1), just (2), justice, justify, justle, just, juvenile, juxtaposition.

kedge (1), kennel (1), kennel (2), kerchief, kestrel, ketch, kick-shaws, kitten.

Laborious, labour, lace, lacrosse, lake (1), lament, lamprey, lance, lancet, language, languish, languor, larceny, lard, large, largess, lash (1), lash (2), lassitude, latchet, lateen, Latin, latitude, launch (1) (lanch), laundress, laurel, lave, lavish, laxative, leal, lease (1), leash, leaven, lectern, lection, lecture, legacy, legal, legate, legend, ledger, domain, lerible, lection, levisit, Jerome, leasure, lenity, lentil, lentisk,

lesion, lesson, lethal, letter, lettuce, levee, level, lever, leveret, levity, levy, liable, liaison, liane, libation, libel, liberal, liberty, libidinous, library, licence, license, licentious, lien, lieu, lieutenant, ligament, ligature, limit, limon, limp, line, lineage, lineament, liniment, linnet, lintel, lingly, liqueur, liquid, liquor, literal, literature, litigious, litter (1), litter (2), livery, livid, lizard, local, loin, longitude, lorimer, lorient, lounge, love, loyal, luce, lucerne, luminous, lunatic, lune, lunge, lupine, luscious?, lush, lustre (2), lute (2), luxation, luxury, lynx.

mace (1), madam, mademoiselle, magistrate, magnanimity, magnify, mail (1), mainour, maintain, majesty, maladministration, maladroït, malady, malapert, malcontent (malecontent), male, malediction, malformation, malice, malign, malice, mall (1), mallard, malleable, mallet, maltreat, malversation, manacle, manchet?, maniple, mandate, mandrel, mange, manger, manifest, maniple, manner, manoeuvre, manor, mansion, mantel, mantle, manual, manufacture, manure, map, marble, march (2) (or G. 7), March (3), marine, marish, marital, maritime, market, marl, marmoset, marry, mart, martial, marlet (2), marvel, masclie, masculine, master, mastery, material, maternal, matins (mattins), matricide, matrimony, matron, matter (1), matter (2), maugre, maul, maundy, mauve, maxim, may (2), mayor, meagre, mean (3), measure, meddle, mediation, mediator, medicine, medicore, medley, mêlée, member, membrane, memoir, memory, menace, mend, meniver (minever, miniver), -ment, mental, mention, menu, mercenary, mercer, merchandise, merchant, mercury, mercy, meridian, merit, merle, mesne, mess (1), mess (2), message, messenger, message, mew (3), milfoil, millet, million, mince, minim, minish, minister, minstrel, minnet, miracle, mirage, mirror, mis- (2), misadventure, misalliance, mischance, mischief, miscount, miscreant, miserable, misgovern, misjudge, misnomer, misprize (misprize), misprision, miss (2), missive, Mister (Mr.), mistress, misuse, mobile, mock, mode, modern, modest, modify, moiety, moll, moist, molst, mollify, moment, money, monition, monster, monument, mood (2), Moor (3), mop (1), moral, morbid, mordantly, Morian, morsel, mortal, mortat (2), mortgage, mortify, mortmain, mortuary, motet, motion, motive, mould (2), mound, mount (2), mountain, move, muelleage, mule, mulled, mullet (1), mullet (2), multiply, multitude, multure, mundane, municipal, munificence, muniment, munition, mural, murmur, murrain, muscle (1), muse (1), mustard (with Teut. suffix), musty, mutiny, mutual, muzzle, mystery (2) (mystery).

naive, napery, napkin (with E. suffix), narration, nasal, natal, nation, native, natty, nature, naval, nave (2), nave, navigable, navigation, navy, neat (2), necessary, negation, negligence, nephew, nerve, net (2), newel, nias, nice, niece, noble, nocturn, noisome (with E. suffix), nonage, nonchalant, nonpareil, notable, notary, notch, note, notice, notify, notation, notoriety, noun, nourish, novel, novice, noyau, nuance, nuptial, null, number, numbles, numeration, numerous, unexpensive, nuyal, nurse, nurture, nutritive.

obedient, obeisance, obey, obit, oburgation, oblation, oblige, oblique, oblivion, oblong, obscure, obsequies, observe, obstacle, obtain, obtuse, obtuse, occasion, occidit, occupy, occur, octave, octroi, octour, offend, office, ointment, omelet, omnipotent, omnipresent, onerosus, onion, opacity, opaque, opinion, opilation, opportune, opposite, oppress, oppugn, optative, option, opulent, or (3), oracle, oration, orator, orb, ordain, order, ordinance, ordinary, ordination, ordnance, ordure, oriel, orient, orifice, Oriflamme, origin, oriole, orison, orle, ormolu, ornament, orpiment, orpine (orpin), osprey, ostentation, ostler, ounce (1), oust, outrage, oval, ovation, overt, overture, oyer, oyes (oyer).

pace, pacify, page (2), pall, paint, painter, pair, palace, palate, palatine, pale (1), pale (2), palette, palisade, pall (2), pallet (1), pallasse, palm (1), palpable, pane, panel (pannel), panage, panner, pansy, pantler, pantry, papa, panel, papieraché, parachute, paraffine, paramount, paramour, parboil, parcel, par-cener, pardon, pare, parent, parget, parity, parous, parricide, parry, parsimony, parspue (paranip), parson, part, parterre, partial, participate, particle, partition, partner, party, parvenu, pass, passage, passion, passive, passport, pastern, pastille, pat, patent, paternal, patient, patois, patrimony, patron, pattern, paucity, paunch, pave, pavilion, pawl, pawn (2), pay (1), pay (2), paynim (paimm), peace, peach (2), pearl, pearl, peasant, peccant, pectoral, peculiar, pecuniary, pedicel (pedicle), pedigree, peel (1), peel (2), peel (3), peel (4), peep (1), peep (2), peer (1), peer (2), peise (peize), peitrel, pelerine, pelisse, pell, pellet, pellicle, pellitory (1) (paritory), pell-mell, pellucid, pell (2), pen (2), penchant, pencil, penance, penitent, pennon (pennant), penny-royal, pensile, pension, pensive, penthouse, penury, people, peradventure, perceive, perch (1), perchance, perdition, perdurable, peregrination, peremptory, perfect, perforce, perfume, peril, perish, perjure, perk, permanent, permutation, pernicious, peroration, perpendicular, perpetual, perplex,

perry, persecute, persevere, persiflage, persist, person, perspective, perspicacity, perspiration, persuade, pert, certain, pertinacity, pertinent, perturb, pervert, pest, pester, pestilent, pestle, petard, petiole, petition, petronel, pie (1), pie (2), pie (3), Piepowder Court, pierce?, piety, pigeon, pile (2), pill (1), pill (2), pillage, pillar, pimp, pimpinel, pionon, pinnacle, pioneer, pious, pip (2), pity, placid, plagiary, plague, place, plain, plaint, plaintif, plaintive, plait, plan, plane (1), plane (2), plank, plantain (1), plat (2), plate, plateau, platform, platitude, platoon, platter, plea, pleach (plash), plead, please, pleasure, plebeian, plenitude, plenty, pliable, pliant, pliers, plight (2), plot (1), plover, plumage, plumb, plume, plummet, plump (2), plunge, plural, plush, pluvial, ply, poignant, point, poise, poison, poitrel (peitrel), polish, pomegranate, pommel, ponent, ponard, pontiff, pony, pool (2), poor, poplar, popular, porch, porcupine, pork, porpoise (porpess), port (1), port (2), portcullis, Porte, porter (1), porter (2), portes, portesse (portos, portous), portion, portrait, portray, position, positive, possible, post (2), posterity, postern, postil, posture, potable, potch, potion, poult, poultice, pounce (1), pounce (2), pourpoint, portray, poverty, powder, power, prairie, pray, pray, pre- (or L.), preach, preamble, prebend, precaution, precede, precept, precious, precipice, precise, preconceive, predestine, predetermine, predilection, pre-eminence, pre-engage, preface, prefect, prefer, prefigure, prefix, pregnant (1), pregnant (2), prejudice, prejudice, prelate, preliminary, prelude, premier, premise (premiss), premonish, pretence, pre-occupy, preordain, prepare, prepay, prepenne, preposition, prerogative, prestage, prescience, presence, present (1), present (2), presentment, preserve, preside, press (1), press (2), prestige, presume, pretend, preter- (or L.), preterit (preterite), pretext, prevail, prey, prial, price, pride?, prim, prime (1), prime (2), primitive, primogeniture, primordial, primrose, prince, principal, principle, print, prior (2), prise (prise), prison, pristine, privet?, privilege, privy, prize (1), prize (2), prize (3), pro- (or L., or Gk.), probable, probalation, probity, proceed, prociament, procure, prodigal, prodigy, profane, profess, proffer, profit, profound, progenitor, progeny, progress, project, prolific, prolix, prolong, promenade, prominent, promise, prompt, prone, pronoun, pronounce, proof, proper, propinquity, proportion, proposition, propriety, prorogue, prose, protest, provender, proverb, province, provision, provoke, prowess, proximity, proxy, prude, prudent, prune (1), pry, puberty, public, publication, publish, puce, puerile, puerile, puissant, pule, pullet, pulp, pulpit, pulse (1), pulverise, punice, pummel, punch (1), punch (2), punction (1), punction (2), punctual, punish, puny, pupil (1), pupil (2), puppet, puppy, pur-, purchase, pure, purple, purge, purify, purity, purr (2), purl (3), purities, purloin, purport, purpose (2), purslain (paralane), pursue, pury, purtance, parant, purvey, purview, push, pustule, putative, putrefy, putrid.

quadrangle, quadruple, quail (1), quaint, qualify, quality, quantify, quarrel (1), quarrel (2), quarry (1), quarry (2), quart, quartet, quarter, quasi, quatern, quaterfoil, quest, question, queue, quilt, quintain, quintessence, quintuple, quire (1), quit, quite, quoin, quoth (coit)?, quote, quotidian, quotient (or L.).

rabbit, race (3), raceme, radical, radish, rage, ragout, rail (1), rail (2), raisin, rally (1), ramify, rampart, rancour, ransom, rapid (or L.), rapine, rare, rase, rash (2), rash (3), rate (1), rate (2), ratify, ration, raze, raven, raven (2), ravine, ravish, ray (1), ray (2), raze, razor, re-, red- (or L.), realm, rear (2), reason, reasty, rebate, rebel, rebound, rebuke, receive, recent, receptacle, recede, recite, reclaim, recluse, recognise, recoil, recollect, recommend, recompense, reconcile, reconnoitre, record, recount, recourse, recover, recreate, recreation, recruit, reclang, rectify, rectitude, recusant, reddition, redeem, redolent, redouble, redoubtable, redound, redress, refection, refer, refine, reform, refrain (1), refrain (2), refuge, refuse, refute, refer, regent, rigid, regiment, region, register, regret, rehearse, reign, rein, reins, reject, rejoice, rejoice, relate, relay (1), release, relent, relevant, relie, relief, relieve, religion, relinquish, reliquary, relique, relish, rely, remain, remedy, remember, reminiscence, remant, remorse, remount, remove, renal, rencounter (rencontre), render, rendezvous, rennet (2), renounce, renown, rent (2), renunciation, repair (1), repair (2), repartee, repay, repay, repeal, repeat, repeat, repercussion, repository, repetition, replace, replenish, replete, reply, report, repository, repose, represent, repress, reprove, reprimand, reprint, reproach, reprove, repulse, republic, repugnant, repune, request, require, requite, reredos, rescind, rescript, rescue, research, resemble, resent, reserve, reside, residue, resign, resist, resort, resound, resource, respect, respire, respite, respond, rest (2), restaurant, restitution, restore, restore, restrain, result, resume, resurrection, retail, retain, retard, retention, reticule, retinue, retort, retract, retreat, retribution, retribution, return, reveal, reveillid, revel, revenge, revenue, reverse, reverie (revery), reverse, revert, review, revile, revise, revisit, revive,

revoke, revulsion, rinse?, risible, rissole, rival, river, roam, robust, rogation, roll (rile?), roistering, roll, romance, romaunt, rondeau, rosemary, rote (1), rotundity, routé, rouge, rouleau, roulette, round, roundel, round (1 and 2), route, routine, rowel, royal, rubens, rubric, ruby, rude, ruin, rule, rumour, runagate, rundlet (runlet), rupture, rural, ruse, russet, rustic, rut (1), rut (2).

sacerdotal, sack (3), sacred, sacrifice, sacrilage, sacristan (sexton), safe, sage (1), sage (2), sainfoin, saint, salary, saline, sally, salmon, saltier, salutory, salvage, salvation, sample, sanctify, sanctimony, sanction, sanctuary, sanguine, sanicle, sans, sapience, sash (1), satellite, satin, satire, satisfy, saturnine, sauce, saunter, sausage, savage, save, savory, savour, saxifrage, say (3), scabious, scald (1), scamper, scape (2), scarab, scarce, scent, science, scintillation, scion?, scissors, scone (1), scone (2), scorch, scour (2), scourge, scout (1), screw (1), scrip (2), script, scripture, scrivener, scroyles, scruple, scullery, scullion, sculpture, scur, scutcheon, scutiform, seal, séance, search, season, second, secret, secretary, sect, section, secular, sedentary, sediment, sedition, see (2), seel, seignior, sejan, sell (2), semblance, seminal, sempiternal, senate, sense, sentence, sentiment, sentry, sepulchre, sept, sepulchre, sequel, sequence, sequester, sera (2), serif, sergeant (serjeant), serious, sermon, serpent, serried, serve, scission, set (2), seton, sever, severe, sewer (1), sewer (2), sex, shirk, shingles, shirk, siege, sign, signal, signet, signify, silence, similar, similitude, simmel, simple, simpleton, sincere, singular, sir, sire, size, sitar, size (1), skillet, sluice, soar, sober, sociable, soil (1), soil (2), soil (3), soiree, sojourn, solace, solder, soldier, sole (2), sole (3), solemn, solicit, sollicitude, solid, soliped, solitary, solitude, solstice, soluble, solution, sombre, somnolence, sorb, sorcery, sordid, sort, sortie, sou, sound (3), source, sous (1), sous (2), souvenir, sovereign, space, spandrel, spaw, special, specify, specious, spectacle, spectre, spencer, spice, spine, pinney, spinacle, spirit, spite, spittle (2), spray, spoil, spoliation, sport, spouse, sprain, sprite (spright), spur?, square, squash, squat, squire (1 and 2), stable (1), stable (2), stage, stain, stamin (tamine, taminy, tamis, taminy), stance (staunch), stanchion, standard, stank, state, station, statue, stance, statute, stencil, sterile, stipulation, store, story (2), stover?, strain (1), strait, strango, stray, stress, stricture, strumpet?, stubble, study, stuff, stupefy, stupid, style (1), suasion, suave, subaltern, subdue, subject, subjoin, sublimic, submerge, suborn, subsidy, subside, substance, substitute, subterfuge, subtle, suburb, subvention, subvert, succeed, succour, succulent, suction, sudden, sudorific, sue, suet, suffer, suffice, suffrage, suicide, suit, suite, sullen, sully, sum, summit, summon, sumptuous, superabound, superb, superexcellent, superintendant, superior, superlative, supernal, supernatural, superannumerary, superscription, supersede, superstition, suppliant, supply, supplement, suppliant, supply, support, supposition, supreme, sur- (2), surcease, surcingle, sure, surface, surfeit, surge, surloin, surmise, surmount, surpass, surplus, surplus, surprise, surrejoinder, surrender, surround, surfout, surveillance, survey, survive, susceptible, suspect, suspend, sustain, suture, uacron.

tambour?, tabernacle, table, tail (2), tailor, taint, tally, talon, tamper, tangible, tantamount, tardy, tart (2), task, tassal (1), tastic, taunt, tavern, tax, tell, temerity, tempest, temple (2), temporal, tempt, tenable, tenacity, tenant, tetch, tend (1), tend (2), tender (1), tender (2), tender (3), tendon, tendril, tenebrous (tenebrous), tenement, tennis, tenon, tenor, tense (1), tent (1), tent (2), tent (4), tenter, tenuity, tenure, tercel, tergiversation, term, termination, termite, terrace (turen), terrible, terrier, territory, terror, tertian, test, testament, tester, testicle, testify, testy, text, texture, tierce (terce), timid, tinsel, tiny?, tissue, titillation, title, tittle, toast (1), toast (2), toil (1), toil (2), toilet (toilette), toise, tonsil, tonsure, torch, torment, tormentil, torrent, torrid, torsion, tort, tortoise, tortuous, torture, total, trace (1), trace (2), trail, trail, bastion, train, trait, tractor, trajectory, trammel, trance, tranquil, transaction, trans-alpine, transfigure, transform, transgression, translate, transmigration, transparent, transpire, transplant, transport, transposition, transubstantiation, travail, travel, traverse, travesty, treachery, treason, treat, treble, trefoil, trellis, tremble, trench?, trental, trepidation, trespass, trestle (tressel), tret, trey, triangle, tribe, tribulation, tribute, tribute, trick (1), trick (2), tricolor, trident, trife, trillion, Trinity, trinkel (1), triple, triumph?, trivial, tron, trot?, trouble, trounce, trowel, truculent, truffle, trump (2), trumpety, truncheon, trunk (1), truncheon, try, tube, tultion, tuly, tumefy, tumult, turbine, turbot, turbulent, turmoil?, tumpike?, turpitude, turret, tutor.

ubiquity, ulcer, umbilical, amble-pie, umbrage, umpire, uncle, unction, unicorn, uniform, union (1), union (2), unique, unison, unit, unity, universal, urbanity, urchin, ure, urine, urn, use (1), use (2), usher, usurp, usury, utas, utensil, uterine, utilise, utility, utterance (2).

vacation, vacillation, vagabond, vague, vail (1), vail (2), vail (3),

vain, vair, valance, vale, valentine, valerian, valetudinary, valiant, valid, valley, valour, value, valve, vambraze, vamp, vampe, vau (1), van (2), vaniah, vanity, vanquish, vantage, vapour, variety, vary, vase, vast, Vatican, vaticination, vault (1), vaunt, veal, veer, vegetable, vehement, veil, veld, vellum, velocity, velvet, venal, vend, venerable, venery, venew (venue, vency), vengeance, venial, venison, venom, vent (1), vent (2), vent (3), ventail, ventricle, venture, venue, verb, verdant, verider, verdict, verdigris, verditer, verge (1), verify, verisimilitude, verity, verjuice, vermeil, vermilion, vermin, versatile, versify, version, vert, vervain, verve, vey, vessel, vestal, vestige, vestment, vestry, vesture, vetch, vex, viand, vicar, vice (1), vice (2), vice-gerent, vicinage, victim, victory, victuals, vie, view, vigil, vignette, vigour, vile, villain, vindictive, vine, vinegar, vintage, vintner, violent, violet, viper, virgin, virile, virtue, virulcut, visage, vis-a-vis, viscid, viscount, visé, visible, vision, visit, visor (vizor), vizard, visard), visual, vital, vitriol, vituperation, vivacity, vivandière, vivify, vocable, vocal, vocation, vociferation, voice, void, volant, volition, volley, voluble, volume, voluntary, voluptuous, volute, voracity, vouch, vouchsafe, voussour, vow, vowel, voyage, vulcanise, vulgar, vulpine.

widgeon, wyvern (wivern).

Late Latin from French from Latin: crenellate.

Provençal from French from Latin: sirrah.

Italian from French from Latin: oloce.

Spanish from French from Latin: platina.

Dutch from French from Latin: abele, cashier, commodore, coat, domineer, excise (1), foy, vade.

Provençal from Latin: battledoor, capstan, colander, funnel, lingo, muckinder, musty, noose, spigot, allage.

French from Provençal from Latin: anadoud, badinage, caisson, cardoon, casern, fail, fig, goitre, gurnard, lozenge, ricochet, somersault, soubrette.

Spanish from Provençal from Latin: flamingo.

Italian from Latin: allegro, alto, antic, askance?, attitude, belladonna, broccoli, canto, canzonet, caper (1), casino, ciccone, contralto, contrapuntal, copola, curvet, dado, dilettante, ditto, doge, duel, duet, ferret (2), granite, gurgie, incognito, infinto, infurite, intaglio, isolate, Jerusalem (artichoke), lagoon (lagune), lava, lira, macaroni (macaroni), madonna, manifesto, manichino, mezzotinto, miniature, motto, nuncio, opera, petto, piano, pianoforte, piazza, pilgrim, portico, presto, profile, punch (4), punchinello, quartet (quartette), rallentando, salvo, semibreve, semolina, seraglio, sforzando, signor (signior), size (2), soda, solo, sonata, soprano, stanza, siletto, terra-cotta, travertine, trio, tufa, ultramarine, umbrella, vendetta, vermicelli, vista, volcano.

French from Italian from Latin: accolade, alarm (alarum), alert, apartment, arcade, artisan, basement, belvedere, brouze, bulletin, burlesque, cab (1), cabriolet, cadence, campaign, cape (2), caprice, capriole, caress, carnival, cascade, cash (1), cassock, cavalcade, cavalier, cavalry, citadel, colonel, colonnade, compartiment, concert, cornice, corridor, corsair, cortège, costume, countertenor, courier, courtesan, couvade, cuirass, dome, douche, ducat, escort, esplanade, façade, festoon, filigree, florin, fracas, fugue, gabion, galligaskins, gamlado, gambit, gambol, gelatine, impres, improvise, incamade, infantry, intrigue, junket, league (1), levant, lustre (1), lutestring, macaroon, mail (2), manage, manage, mercantile, mizen (mizzen), model, mole (3), musket, niche, ortolan, pallet (2), parapel, parasc, partisan (1), partisan (2), pastel, periwig, peruke, pilaster, pinnae, piston, poltron, pomade (pommade), poop, populace, porcelain, postillon, preconcent, quarantine, redout, reprisal, revolt, rocket (2), salad, sallet, salmagundie, savoy (cervelas), seniel?, soffit, sonnet, spinet, spontoon, squad, squadron, ternaunt, terrace, tramontane, trinkel (2), ultramontane, umber, vail (2), vedette (vidette).

Low German (or Dutch) from French from Italian from Latin: moukey, wig.

Spanish from Italian from Latin: contrabando.

German from Italian from Latin: barouche.

Spanish from Latin: albino, alligator, armada, armadillo, asonant, binado, bolero?, bonito, booby, brocade, canary, capsize, carbonado, cask, chinchilla, contango, cork, coral, coral, despatch, disembugue, domino, don (2), duenna, firm (2), funambulist, grande, hacienda, hidalgo, junta, juito, lariat, lasso, llano, malicho, matador, merino, morris, mosquito, mulata, mustang, negro, olio, peccadillo, peseta, primer, punctilio, quodroon, real (2), resta, renegade, salver, seguidilla, sherry, siesta, siesta, sombrero, stavedore, tent (3), torador, tornado, vanilla.

French from Spanish from Latin: calenture, casque, chopine, comrade, creole, crusade, doubleon, escalade, farthingale, grenade, jade (2), jonquill, manchineel, nigger, ombre, parade, pint, plantain (2), punk (2), quadrilla, roan, assafra, spanish.

Italian from Spanish from Latin: comply, majolica.

French from Italian from Spanish from Latin: compliment.
Portuguese from Latin: auto-da-fé, ayah, caste, cobra de capello, joss, junk (2), madeira, milreis, moldore, molasses, peon, pimento, port (4), tank, verandah?

French from Portuguese from Latin: chlamade, corvette, fetich (fetich), serval.

Dutch from Portuguese from Latin: kraal.

French from Romanian from Latin: marmot.

German from Hungarian from Serbian from Late Greek from Latin: hassas.

Dutch from Latin: anker, bung, baoy, comel, coy (2), cruise, pip (1), taffereel (taffrail).

Scandinavian from Latin: kettle.

German from Latin: drilling, larch.

French from Old High German from Latin: pitcher, waste.

French from Middle High German from Latin: baldric, coil, fife, quolf.

Russian from Teutonic from Latin: czar.

Celtic from Latin: lannock, caber, cross, pillion, plaid, quach.

Gaelic from English from Latin: pibroch.

French from Portuguese from Arabic from Greek from Latin: apricot.

French from Italian from Arabic from Latin: garble.

French from Spanish from Arabic from Latin: quintal.

Italian from Spanish from Arabic from Latin: mandilion.

Dutch from French from Spanish from Arabic from Latin: kilderkin.

Late Latin: barister, bosky, bush (1), calamanco, campaniform, cap, capital (3), celt (2), clary, cope (1), crucible, edible, elongate, elucidate, (2), flask, fortalice, grate (1), hoax, hocuspocus, implement, indent (1), intimidate, machicolation, pageant, plenary.

French from Late Latin: almanack, ambush, bachelor, bail (2), bale (3), ball (1), barge, barnacle (1), barnacle (2), basin, basnet, bastard, baste (2), baton, batter (2), betony, bittern, boot (1), bottle (1), bouquet, branch, bugle (3), burden (2), burganet, burl, butler, butt (2), buttery, chape, chemise, croquet, croquet, crozier, crotch, crouch, cumber, drab (2), drape, fell (3), felon, ferret (1), flagon, frock, gallery, galley, gauge (gag), gown, hutch, identity, lavender, mackerel, marjoram, mastiff, menagerie, mental, muffle, olander, osier, tire (4), tire (5).

Walloon from French from Late Latin: muff (1).

French from Provençal from Late Latin: ballad, bastille, cabbage (2), cabin, viol.

French from Gascon from Late Latin: cad, cadet.

French from Italian from Provençal from Late Latin: bastion.

Italian from Late Latin: fiasco.

French from Italian from Late Latin: ballet, barcarolle, bark (1), battalion, capuchin, catamount, falchion, gallias, pivot.

Spanish from Late Latin: ambuscade, bastardo, embargo, galleon.

French from Spanish from Late Latin: caparison, cape (1).

French from Portuguese from Late Latin: hayalere.

French from German from Late Latin: spurry.

GREEK. a-, acacia, acatalectic, acephalous, achromatic, acme, acotyledon, acoustic, acropolis, acrostic, actinic, aesthetic, agnoscic, allopathy, amazon, ambrosia, amorphous, amphibious, amphibrach, amphitheatre, an- (a-), ana-, anabaptist, anachronism, anaesthetic, anapest (anapest), anemone, aneroid, aneurism, anhydrous, anomaly, anonymous, anthology, anthracite, anthropology, anti-, anticlimax, antinomian, antiseptic, antithesis, antitype, aorist, apsepsia, apheion, aphid, apo-, apocrypha, apothegm (apothegm), apteryx, archæology, archæa, archæism, arcæus, aristocracy, arsis, arthritis, asbestos, ascetic, ascidian, asphodel, asphyxia, asterism, asteroid, asthma, asymptote, ataxy, atheism, athlete, atlas, atmosphere, autobiography, autocracy, automaton, autonomy, autopsy, azalea.

barometer, barytes, bathos, belemnite, bibliography, bibliolary, bibliomania, biograpy, biology, bromine, bronchial.

cacophony, caligraphy (calligraphy), callisthenics (callisthenics), calomel, carotid, caryatides, cata-, cataclysm, catalepsy, catarrh, catastrophe, category, cathartic, catoptric, ceramic, chiliad, chirography, chlorine, chromatic, chrome, chromium, chronology, chronometer, chrysalis, church, cisoid, clematis, climax, clime, coleoptera, colloid, colocynth, coloquintida, colon (1), colon (2), colophon, colophony, coma, coprolite, coracoid, cosmetic, cosmic, cosmogony, cosmography, cosmology, cosmopolite, cotyledon, crisis, creosote, cricoid, crisis, cirony?, croton, cryptogamia, cyanogen.

dandy?, decagon, decahedron, decasyllabic, deleterious, demotic, dendroid, derm, di- (2), dia-, diabetes, diacritic, diagnosis, diaphanous, diaphoretic, diastole, diatonic, diacetylened, didactic, digamma, digraph, dimorphous, diocleous, dioptrica, diorama,

diphtheria, dipomania, diptera, dodecagon, dodecahedron, dogma,

doll, drastic, dynamic, eclectic, eczema, elastic, empyreal (empyrean), encrinure, endemic, enema, enteric, enthusiasm, entozoon, eocene, ephemeræ, epi-, epiglottis, episode, eponymus, erotic, esoteric, eu-, eucalyptus, euphemism, euphony, euphrasy, euphuism, Eucrolydon, euthanasia, exegesis, exogen, exoteric.

glossographer, glottis, glyptic, gnostic, Gordian, gynarchy, Hades, hagiographa, hector, hexagenic, heliocentric, helminthology, hemi-, hendecagon, hendecasyllabic, heptagon, heptahedron, heptarchy, hermeneutic, hermetic, hesperian, heterodox, heterogeneous, hierophant, hipplish, hippocampus, histology, homoeopathy (homoeopathy), homogeneous, homologous, hoplite, hyades, hydratid, hydranga, hydrodynamics, hydrogen, hydropathy, hydrostatics, hypnotism.

ichor, ichthyography, iconoclast, icosahedron, idiosyncrasy, iodine, iota, isochronous, isothermal.

kaleidoscope, kerosene, kinematic, kinetic, kirk, kleptomania, lepidoptera, leucoma, lexicon, lithography, logarithm, lycanthropy.

macrococosm, mænad, malachite, mastodon, megalosaurus, megatherium, melanite, meningitis, meniscus, mentor, meso-, meta-, metaphrase (metaphrasis), metastasis, metempsychosis, methylated, miasma, microscope, micene, misanthropy, misogamy, mnemonic, mono-, monocotyledon, monody, monomania, monotony, morphia, morphine, myopia, myriad, myth, zoology, necology, nepenthe (nepenthes), neuralgia, nomad, nosology.

octagon, octahedron, omega, onomatopoeia, ontology, ophidian, ophthalmia, opodeldoc (partly), ornithology, ornithorynchus, ortho-, orthoptera, osmium, osteology, ostracise, oxide, oxygen, oxytane, ozone.

pachydermatous, paedobaptism, paleography, paleology, paleontology, palimpsest, palindromic, pan-, pandemonium, panic, panoply, panorama, pantheism, para-, parallax, parenthesis, Parian, paronymous, parthenogenesis, pathos, pedobaptism, pelargonium, peri-, perianth, pericarp, perihelion, peritoneum, petal, philander, philharmonic, phlox, pholas, phonetic, photography, philology, phyllophorous, phytoid, pieric, pleiocene, pleistocene, plesiosaurus, pneumonia, polemical, polyglot, polyhedron, polysyllabic, polythemia, pro- (or L.; or F. from L.), prose, prosthetic, pterodactyl, pyretic, pyrotechny.

saurian, schist, septic, skeleton, skink (2), sporadic, spore, statics, stonography, stentorian, stereoscope, stereotype, stethoscope, strophe, strychnine, style (2), synchronism, systole, syzygy, tactics, tangle, tax (2), taxidermy, technical (with L. suffix), telegraph, telescope, tetrahedron, thaumaturgy, theism, theocracy, theodolite, thermometer, threnody, thyroid, tonic, toxicology, toxophilite, trigonometry, trilobite, triphthong, triptych.

Utopian, zoology, zymotic.

Latin (or Late Latin) from Greek: abacus, abyss, acanthus, ægis, aerial, allegory, alms, aloe, amaranth, amethyst, amphibiscia, amphora, succinea, anasthema, anchor, anodyne, antagonist, anthem, anthropophagi, antichrist, antipathy, antiphon, antiphrasis, antipodes, antiphrase, aorta, aphæresis, apocrypha, apocope, apology, apostle, apostrophe, apothecia, apse, arch (2), archi-, archimandrite, argonaut, arnica?, aroma, artery, arum, asphalt, aster, asterisk, astral, asylum, atomy (1), axiom.

bachchanal, bacterium, barbarous, basilica, basilisk, basia, bishop, blasphemæ, bolus, Boreas, box (1), box (2), box (3), brachitis, bryony, bucolic, bursar, butler, cacoethes, cactus, cadmium, caduceus, calyx, camera, canister, canon (1), capon, cardamom, carpus cartulary, castor, catapult, catarract, catechise, cathedral, caustic, cedar, cemetery, cenobite (cenobite), centaur, cetaceous, chalcidion, chalybeate, chamæleon, chaos, character, chart, chasm, chervil, chest, chimera (chimera), chord, chorus, Christ, chrysanthemum, chrysosaphe, chyme, cist, cistus, eltherm (cittern), clepsidra, clyster, colchicum, colophony, colossus, colure, comæ, conch, copper, crambo, cranium, crapulous, crater, critic, crocus, crypt, cyclamen, cyclops, cynic, cynosure, cyst, dactyl, deacon, deuteronomy, devil, diabolic, diabolical, disersia, diagram, diapason, diarrhoea, diatribe, dilemma, diploma, diptych, disc (disk), dish, distich, dithyramb, doxology, drama, dryad, dysenteric, dyspepy.

ecclesiastic, echinus, echo, eclogue, eumenic (eumenical), electric, electuary, elemosynary, ellipse, elysium, emetic, emphasis, emporium, enclitic, encomium, encyclical, encyclopædia, enigma, enthusiasm, epice, episcene, epicure, epidemic, epidermis, epithalamium, epithet, epitome, epoch, erysipelas, esophagus, ether, etbic, ethnic, etymon, eucharist, eulogy, eunuch, euphorbia, eustachian, ezarch, exodus, exorcise, exotic.

ganglion, gastric, genesis, Georgic, geranium, gigantic, glaucous, gloss (a), glossary, gnomon, goby, Gorgon, graphic, gymnasium, *gyre*.

halcyon, hamadryad, hebdomadal, heliacal, helix, helot, hemistich, hemp, hermaprodite, heteroclitic, hexagon, hexameter, hieroglyphic, hippopotamus, history (story), holocaust, holothurian, homonymous, hulk, hyaline, hybrid, hydra, hydrophobia, hyena, hymen, hypallage, hyper-, hyperbole, hyphen, hypo-, hypochondria, hypostasis, hypothecias.

Iambic, ichneumon, idea, idyl (idyll), iliad, imp, impolitic (*with L. prefix*), impracticable (*with L. prefix*), intoxicate (*with L. prefix*), iris, isosceles, isthmus.

laconic, laic, laical, larynx, lemma, lemniscate, lethe, lichen, figure, lily, lithotomy, lotus, lynx.

magnesia, mania, marsupial, martyr, masticate, mausoleum, meander, medic, mesentery, metamorphosis, metaphysics, metathesis, metonymy, metropolis, mimic, minotaur, minister, mint (a), moly, monad, monastery, monk, monogamy, monogram, monopoly, museum, myrmidon, mystery (1).

naïad, narcissus, nauseous, nautical, nautilus, nectar, nemesis, neophyte, neoteric, Nereid, numismatic.

obolus, octopus, octosyllabic, oesophagus, oleaginous, oleaster, Olympian, onyx, opium, opopanax, orchestra, orchis, oread, orphan, orthodox (*or F. from L. from Gk.*), oxalis, oxymel.

Pean, palestra, palladium, panacea, pancreas, pander (pandar), panegyric, pantheon, paraclete, paragoge, paralleloped, paralysis, paraphernalia, pard, pargoric, parergon, parhelion, parochial, parody, Pean, pelate, pentameter, pentateuch, Pentecost, peony, pericardium, pericranium, perimeter, peripatetic, periphery, periphrasis, petroleum, phalanx, phallus, pharynx, phase (phasia), phenix (phenix), phenomenon, philanthropy, philippic, philology, philomel, phocine, phosphorus, phthisis, plaster, plastic, plectrum, pleia, pleonasm, plethora, plinth, plum, pneumatic, poly-, polys, polygon, polypus, presbyter, pretty (r), priest, prism, proboscis, prolepsis, propine, proscenium, prosopopeia, Protean, prothalamium, psalm, psychical, purse, pygarg, pylorus, pyramid, pyre, pyrethrum, pyrites, python, pyx.

rhinoceros, rhododendron, rhombus.

sapphic, sarcophagus, sardine (2), sardius, sardonius, scalene, scene, scheme, scirrhous, scorpa, seam (3), sepiæ, sibyl, sirens, soam, spatula, sphinx, spleen, spoonage, stoic, stole, storax, stranguary, sybarite, syncopant, symposium, syn-, syneresis, synalcepha, syncope, synecdoche, synopsis, syntax, synthesis, system.

tænia, tape, tartar (3), tautology, terebinth, teredo, tetanus, tetrach, theogony, theorem, thesaurus, thesis, theurgy, thorax, thrasonical, thrubile, thyrsus, tick (a), tippet, Titan, topiary, trachea, trapezium, tribrach, triglyph, trigon, trimeter, tripod (*or Gk.*), triton, trochee, trope, trout, truck (2), truckle, turn, tympanum, typhus.

xylobalsam.

French from Latin (or Late Latin) from Greek:
abnormal, academy, acclimatize, ace, acolyte, aconite, adamant, agarie, agate, agony, agrimony, air, alabaster, almond, almoner, anassa, amnesia, anagram, analogy, anarchy, anatomy, anchor, anecdote, angel, aulse, antarctic, antelope, anther, antidote, apathy, apogee, apologue, apoplexy, apostasy, apostate, apothecary, archetype, architect, archives, arctic, arithmetical, asp, aspic, astrology, astronomy, atom, atomium (2), atrophy, attic, austere, authentic, autograph.

baptize, base (2), basil (1), besant, blame, bolt (boult), bombard, bombardier, bombast, bombazine, bound (1), brace, bracelet, brassart, buff (2), bugloss, bulb, burbot, bureau, bushel.

calamint, calendar (1), calm, calumet, cane, canon (2), cantle, canvas, canvas, caper (1), cardine, carol, carrot, carte, catalogue, catholic, cauterize, celandine, cenotaph, centaur, centre, cephalic, ceruse, chair, chaise, chamber, chamomile, charter, cheer, chemist, cherry, chestnut (chestnut), chucery, chime, chimney, chirurgion, choir, choler, chrisam, chronicle, chrysolite, chyle, cistern, citron, clergy, clerk, clinical, coffee (2), cockatrice, cockboat, cockle (1), cocoan, coffer, coffin, colic, comely, comet, cone, conger, cope (2), coppice, copy, copse, coquette, coral, cord, coriander, corymb, costmary, coupon, cream, ereth, erodolite, crown, crystal, cube, current, cycle, cygnet, cylinder, cymbal, cyme, cypress (1), cypress (2).

daffodil, dais, dauphin, decade, decalogue, democracy, demon, despot, diachylon, diaconal, diadem, diagonal, dialect, dialogue, diameter, diamond, diaper, diaphragm, diet (1), diet (2), dimity, diocese, dipthong, dissyllable, dittany, diuretic, dolphin, dragon, dragon, dram (drachm), dredge (2), dromedary, dropsy, drupe, dynasty.

eccentric, eclipse, economy, ecstasy, elegy, emblem, embrocation,

emerods, empiric, encaustic, energy, entomology, epaulet, epicycle, epigram, epilepsy, epilogue, epiphany, episcopal, epistle, epitaph, epode, evangelist.

fancy, fleam, frantic, frenzy.

galaxy, galoché (golosh), gangrene, gargle, gargoyle, gash, genealogy, geography, geometry, germander, giant, gillyflower, glitter, glamour, gloze, govern, graft (grass), grammar, grammar, grammatical, griffin (griffon), gudgeon, guitar.

halo, harmony, harpoon, harpy, hecatomb, hectic, heliotrope, hellebore, hematite, hemisphere, hemorrhage, hemorrhoids (emerods), hepatic, heresy, heretic, hermit, hero, heroine, hilarity, homily, horizon, horologe, horoscope, hour, hyacinth, hydraulic, hypodipsy, hymn, hypocrisy, hypogastric, hypotenuse, hypothec, hysteric.

idiom, idiot, idol, imposthume, ingraft (engraft), inharmonious, ink, irony.

jacinth, jealousy, jealous, jet (2). kit (2).

labyrinth, laity, lamp, lantern, lay (3), leopard, leper, leprosy, lethargy, licorice (liquorice), litany, litharge, litre, liturgy, lobe, logic, lyre.

mace (2), machine, magnet, mandrake, mangonel, mass (1), mastic (mastich), match (2), mathematic, mechanic, medlar, megrim, melancholy, mellilot, melody, melon, metal, metallurgy, metaphor, method, metre (meter), mettle, microcosm, misty (2), mitre, monarch, monochord, monosyllable, mosaic, murrey, muse (2), music, myrobalan (mirobalan), mystic, mythology.

necromancy, Nick (2), noise (r), nymph.

obelisk, ocean, ochre, ode, oil, oligarchy, olive, orach (orache), organ, orgies, origin (origanum), orthodox (*or L.-Gk.*), orthography, ounce (2), oyster.

page (1), pain, palinode, palsy, pamphlet, pandect, pant, panther, pantomime, parable, paradigm, paradox, paragraph, parallel, parallelogram, paralogism, paralyse, paraphrase, parasite, parch (r), parchment, parish, parley, parliament (*with F. suffix*), parlour (*with F. suffix*), parole, paroxysm, parrot, parry, partridge, paste, pasty, paten, patriarch, perigee, patriot, patronymic, patry, pause, pedagogue, pelican, penal, penance, pentagon, perch (2), perigee, period, pew, phaeton, phantasm, phantom, pharmacy, pheasant, phial, philosophy, philtre, phiz, phlebotomy, phlegm, phrase, phylactery, physis, physiognomy, physiology, pier, pilcrow, pip (2), pipkin, pirate, place, plane (3) (plane-tree), planet, pleurisy, poem, poesy, poet, pole (2), police, policy, polygamy, pomp, pore (1), porphyry, pose (1), posy, practice, pragmatic, problem, proem, prognostic, programme (program), prologue, prophecy, prophet, propose, proselyte, prosody, protocol, protomartyr, prototype, prow, prune (2), psalter, pulley (r), pump (2), pumpkin (pumpkin), purple, purpose (1) (*with F. prefix*), pygmy (pigmy).

quince, quire (2).
rackle, recoup (*with L. prefix*), resin (rosin), rhapsody, rhetoric, rheum, rhomb, rhubarb, rhythm, rime (1), rue.

salamander, samite, sap (2), sarcasm, sardine (1), sardonic, satyr, say (2), scammony, scandal, scantling (*with L. prefix*), scar (1), scarify, sceptic, sceptre, schedule, schism, school (1), sciatic, scorpion, seine, shawm (shalm), sinople, siphon, slander, solecism, sophist, spasm, spay, sperm, sphere, spire (2), sponge, squill, squirrel, stavesacre, stomach, story (1), strangle, stratagem, styptic, succory, summer (2), sumpter, surgeon, surgery, syllable, syllogism, symbol, symmetry, sympathy, symphony, symptom, synagogues, syndic, synod, synonym, syringe.

talent, tansy, tapestry, tetragon, tetrasyllable, theatre, theme, theology, theory, therapeutic, throne, thyme, tiffany, timber, tomb, tome, tone, topez, topic, topography, tour, tournament, tourniquet, tower, tragacanth, tragedy, treacle, treasure, trepan (1), trephine, tress, tressure, triad, trisyllable, triumph (r), troglodyte, trophy, tropic, trousers, trousseau, trover, truss, tube, turpentine, type, tyrant.

vial. zeal, zed, zephyr, zest, zodiac, zone.

Low Latin from Latin from Greek: intone.

French from Provençal from Latin from Greek: tunny.

Italian from Latin from Greek: birtetta, buffalo, eryngo, grotto, madrigal, orris, piazza?, sbirro, torso.

Spanish from Italian from Latin from Greek: melocoton.

French from Italian from Latin from Greek: baluster, balustrade, banisters, buskin, cannon (1), canopy, canteen, canton, cartridge, celery, espalier, grot, grotesque, manganese, medal, plastre.

Dutch from Italian from Latin from Greek: sketch.

Spanish from Latin from Greek: chigo, parquoito, pellitory (2) (pelletier), sambo, siso, spade (2).

French from Spanish from Latin from Greek: bomb, castanets, cochineal, enlauge, maroon (2), rumb (rumb).

Portuguese from Latin from Greek: palaver.

French from Portuguese from Latin from Greek: marmalade.

Provençal from Latin from Greek: troubadour.

Dutch from Latin from Greek: bush (2), cant (2), ingle (2), mangle (2).

German from Latin from Greek: zither.

French from German from Latin from Greek: petrel (peterel).

Scandinavian from Latin from Greek: beaker.

Celtic from Latin from Greek: spout, spunk.

French from Greek: acrobat, amalgam, analyse, aphorism, azote, botany, carpel, climacter, climate, demagogue, dose, embolism, embryo, endogen, epact, exergue, glycerine, gnome, hierarchy, hygiene, izzard, kilogramme, kilometre, malmsey, melodrama, meteor, microbe, monologue, narcotic, oolite, ophicleide, optic, oxygen, patristic, pentacle, pepsine, periapt, polytechnic, prophylactic, pseudonym, quinsy, rhizome, semaphore, stalactite, stalagmite, stearine, stearite, stigmatise, sylph, trilogy, zoophyte.

Spanish from French from Greek: platina.

Italian from Greek: archipelago, banjo, barytone, gondola, scope.

French from Italian from Greek: caloyer, caravel, card (1), emery, gulf, mandolin, moustache (mustache), pantaloon (1), pantalons, paragon, pedant 2, pilot.

Spanish from Italian from Greek: cedilla.

French from German from Greek: sabre.

Arabic from Greek: elisir, typhoon.

French from Arabic from Greek: alchemy.

Spanish from Arabic from Greek: talisman, tarragon.

Portuguese from Spanish from Arabic from Greek: albatross.

French from Spanish from Arabic from Greek: nlembeck, limbeck.

French from Italian from Arabic from Greek: carat.

Hebrew from Greek: sanhedrim.

Turkish from Greek: effendi.

SLAVONIC. This general term includes Russian, Polish, Bohemian, Servian, &c.

French from Slavonic: sable.

French from German from Slavonic: calash, trump (1), trumpet, trunk (2).

Italian from German from Slavonic: trombone.

French from Dutch from Slavonic: prau.

Scandinavian from Slavonic: sark.

Dutch from Low German from Slavonic: siskin.

French from Latin from Greek from Slavonic: slave.

French from Hungarian from Slavonic: shako.

Dalmatian: argosy.

French from Dalmatian: dalmatic.

German from Bohemian: howitzer.

French from German from Servian: vampire.

Russian: copect, drotsky, mammoth, permian, rouble (ruble), samovar, steppe, verst, vodka, zemstvo.

French from Russian: ukase.

Polish: britska, mazurka, polack, polka.

French from Polish: varsoviennne.

LITHUANIAN. Of Aryan origin, like Slavonic.

Dutch from German from Lithuanian: claud.

ASIATIC ARYAN LANGUAGES.

Persian: bakshish, bashaw, bazaar, bulbul, caravansary, carboy, dervish, divan, durbar, firman, mohur, nargileh, nyghau, Parse, pasha, perl, pillau, sepoy, serai, shah, shawl.

Latin from Greek from Persian: asparagus, cinnabar (cinoper), laudanum, Magi, naphtha, parasang, rose, tiara?

French from Latin from Greek from Persian: jujube, magic, margarine, musk, myrtle, nard, paradise, parvis, sandal, satrap, tiger.

Italian from Latin from Greek from Persian: martello.

French from Italian from Latin from Greek from Persian: muscadel (muscatel), musk, rice.

Spanish from Latin from Greek from Persian: pistachio (pistacho).

Dutch from Slavonic from Latin from Greek from Persian: gherkin.

French from Latin from Persian: peach (1), zodoary.

Italian from Persian: ghaour, scimeter?

French from Italian from Persian: mummy, orange, taffeta (taffety).

French from Spanish from Persian: saraband.

Portuguese from Persian: lascar, pagoda.

French from Persian: bezique?, calender (2), caravan, jasmine,

khedive, roc, rook (2), scarlet, tatty, van (3).

Arabic from Persian: tarboosh, zircon.

Greek from Arabic from Persian: arsenic.

Low Latin from Arabic from Persian: boxar.

French from Low Latin from Arabic from Persian: balas (ruby).

Italian from Arabic from Persian: tazza.

French from Italian from Arabic from Persian: jargonelle.

French from Spanish from Arabic from Persian: calabash, julep, lilac, rob (2), spinach, tabour (tabour)?, tambour?, tambourine?

French from Portuguese from Arabic from Persian: bezoar.

French from Arabic from Persian: azure, check, checker, checkers, chess, exchequer.

Turkish from Persian: jackal, padishah.

French from Turkish from Persian: kiosk.

French from Italian from Turkish from Persian: tulip, turban.

Cape Dutch from Malay from Persian: sjambok.

Hindustani from Persian: cummerbund, pajamas (pyjamas),

sirdar, zamindar, zanana (zenana).

Sanskrit: avatar, brahmin (brahman), maharajah, pundit, rajah, Sanskrit, suttee, Veda.

Latin from Greek from Sanskrit: bdellium, beryl, pepper.

French from Latin from Greek from Sanskrit: brilliant, saccharine.

French from Spanish from Latin from Greek from Persian from Sanskrit: Indigo.

French from Latin from Sanskrit: opal, sendal (cendal).

Persian from Sanskrit: nuphar.

French from Persian from Sanskrit: lake (2), nenuphar.

French from Latin from Greek from Persian from Sanskrit: sandal (wood).

French from Spanish from Arabic from Persian from Sanskrit: aniline, sugar.

Portuguese from Sanskrit: banyan.

Arabic from Sanskrit: kermes.

French from Arabic from Sanskrit: crimson.

Spanish from Arabic from Sanskrit: carmine.

French from Italian from Arabic from Sanskrit: candy.

Hebrew from Sanskrit: algar.

French from Latin from Greek from Hebrew from Sanskrit: sap-phire.

Hindi from Sanskrit: hackery, juggernaut, loot, punch (2).

Hindustani from Sanskrit: bandana, champak, cheeth, chintz, cowry, crore, deodar, ghee, gunny, jaconet, jungle, lac (1), lac (2), pawnee, punkah, rajpoot, rance, rupee, wallah.

Portuguese from Hindustani from Sanskrit: bang (2), palanquin.

French from Portuguese from Hindustani from Sanskrit: lacquer (lacker).

Hindustani from Prakrit from Sanskrit: nautch.

Bengali from Sanskrit: jute.

Tamil from Sanskrit: cash (2), corundum.

Portuguese from Canarese from Sanskrit: jaggery.

Portuguese from Malay from Sanskrit: mandarin.

French from Portuguese from Malay from Sanskrit: tombac.

Cingalese from Sanskrit: waderoo.

EUROPEAN NON-ARYAN LANGUAGES.

French from Finnish: morse.

Hungarian: tokay.

French from Hungarian: coach.

Turkish: aga (agha), bey, hosh, caftan, yataghan.

French from Turkish: caique, caracal, chibouque, dey, odalisque, shagreen.

Italian from Turkish: chouse.

French from Italian from Turkish: bergamot (1), janizary.

Spanish from Turkish: xebec.

German from Polish from Turkish: uhlan.

French from German from Hungarian from Turkish: dolman.

SEMITIC LANGUAGES.

The principal Semitic languages are Arabic, Hebrew, and Aramaic, which includes Chaldee and Syriac.

Hebrew: abigail, behemoth, cab (2), cherub, cor, corban, davit, ephod, goyher, hallelujah, hin, homer, Jchovah, jug, log (2), Messiah, mishnah, Nazirite (with Gk. suffix), purim, Sabaoth, Satan, selah, seraph, shekel, Shekinah, shilboleth, teraphim, thummim, urim.

Greek from Hebrew: delta, hosanna, iota.

Latin from Greek from Hebrew: alphabet, alleluia, amen, cade, cassia, cinnamon, cumin (cummin), gehenna, Jacobite, Jesus, Jordan, jot, Levite, manna, Pasch, rabbi (rabbin), sabbath, Sadducee, sycamine, sycamore, Tom.

French from Latin from Greek from Hebrew: camel, cider, earnest (2), ebony, elephant?, Hebrew, hyssop, jack (1), jack (2), jacket, Jacobin, jenneting, Jew, jockey, lazar, marionette, maudlin, nitre, shallot, simony, sodomy. Also date (2): of Semitic origin.

French from Spanish from Latin from Greek from Hebrew: Jesuit.

French from Spanish from Arabic from Greek from Hebrew: natron.

Italian from Greek from Hebrew: zany.
Latin from Hebrew: levialhan.
French from Latin from Hebrew: cabal, jubilee.
Celtic from Latin from Semitic: ass.
Latin from Greek from Sanskrit from Hebrew: smaragdus.
French from Latin from Greek from Sanskrit from Hebrew: emerald.
Syriac: Maranatha.
Latin from Greek from Syriac: abbot, mammon.
French from Latin from Greek from Syriac: abbess, abbey, damson.
Italian from Latin from Greek from Syriac: damask.
French from Italian from Syriac: muslin.
Chaldee: race, talmud, targum.
French from Latin from Greek from Aramaic: pharisee.
French from places in Palestine: bedlam, gauze.
French from Latin from Greek from Chaldee: sackbut.
French from Latin from Greek from Phœnician: scallion.
Arabic. affect, alcoran, alkali, attar (of roses), azimuth, cadi, dahabeyah, drub, emir, ghazal, hadji, hakim, harem, hashishi, liegira, henna, hookah, imam (imam), islam, jerboa, jereed, jinn, jubbah (jibbah), khalif, koran, mahdi, Mahometan (Mohammedan), maund (2), mohair, moslem, muczian, mufti, mullah, nadir, otto, rack (2), ramadan, rayah, salaam, sash (2), shadoof, sheik, sherbet, shrub (2), simoom, sofa, taraxacum, visier (vizier), wadi, zariba.
Latin from Greek from Arabic: balsam, gypsum, saracen.
French from Latin from Greek from Arabic: balm, endive?, jasper, myrrh.
French from Greek from Arabic: civet.
French from Italian from Greek from Arabic: dragoman.
French from Latin from Arabic: sarcenet, turmeric?
Low Latin from Arabic: alcohol, algebra, antimony.
French from Low Latin from Arabic: tartar (1).
Italian from Arabic: botargo, felucca, senia, sirocco, zecchino.
French from Italian from Arabic: arabesque, baldachin, caliber, calipers, caliver, magazine, sequin, zero.
French from Spanish from Italian from Arabic: benzoïn.
Spanish from Arabic: alcaide, alguazil, atabal, caraway (caraway), maravedi, minaret.
French from Spanish from Arabic: alcove, amber, basil (3), carafe, cassolet, cid, cipher, cotton (1), cotton (2), cubeb, fardel, fives, furl, gazelle, genet, giraffe, hazard, jennet (gennet), jar (2), lackey (lackey), marcassite, mask (masque), masquerade, mattress, inosque, nacre, ogee (ogive), racket (1) (raquet), realgar, ream, saker, skirret, sumach, syrup (sirup), tabby, tale, tare (2), tariff, zenith.
Italian from Spanish from Arabic: arsenal.
French from Provençal from Spanish from Arabic: lute (1).
French from Portuguese from Spanish from Arabic: marabou (marabout).
Portuguese from Arabic: albacore.
Dutch from Portuguese from Arabic: monsoon.
French from Arabic: admiral, arrack, assassin, bedouin, borage, bournouse, calif (caliph), camlet, carob (tree), faquir (fakir), housings, jupon, Mameluke (Mameluke), mattress, naker, ottoman, razzia, rebeck, saffron, sultan.
French from English from Arabic: moire.
Persian from Arabic: ghoul, havildar, mussulman, sophy.
Hindustani from Persian from Arabic: khidmutgar (kitmutgar), nizam, sicca.
Turkish from Persian from Arabic: kismet.
French from Persian from Arabic: houri, mate (2).
Turkish from Arabic: coffee, kavass, raki.
Hindustani from Arabic: howdah (howdah), moonshee, nabob, omrah, ryot, sahil.
Portuguese from Moorish: assaig.
French from North African: zouave.

ASIATIC NON-ARYAN LANGUAGES (not SEMITIC). (N.B. some of the Indian words may be of Aryan origin.)

Hindustani: anna (ana), bangle, chutney, coolie, cutcherry, dacoit, dawk, ghaat, mahout, nullah, puggery, shampoor, thug, tulwar.
E. Indian place-names: avadavat, bungalow, calico, cashmere (kerseymere, cassimere).
French from Low Latin from Hindustani: bonnet.
Balti: polo. *Gipsy*: pal. *Hindi*: rum (2).
Bengali: dinghey (dingey), tomtom.
Marathi: pice.
Malayalam: coir, teak.
Portuguese from Malayalam: betel.
French from Latin from Greek from Sanskrit from Malayalam: ginger.
Tamil: catamaran, cheroot, curry (2), mulligatawny, pariah.
Latin from Greek from Sanskrit from Tamil: pea- (in peacock).

French from Spanish from Latin from Persian from Tamil: pavin (pavan).

Spanish from Portuguese from Malay from Tamil: mango.

Telugu: bandicoot, mongoose (mongoose).

Portuguese from Canarese: arca.

French from Dravidian: patchouli.

Cingalese: anacorda.

French from Cingalese: tourmaline.

Malay: amuck, babirusa, bamboo, caddy, cajuput (cajuput), cassowary, catechu, cockatoo, compound (2), crease (2) or crease, dugong, durian, gecko, gong, gutta-percha, ketchup, lory (lury), mango, mangosteen, muck (amuck), orang-outang, paddy, pangolin, pikul, proa, rattan, rusa, sago, sarong, sumpitan, tael, tripang, upas. Also lorikeet (with Span. suffix).

French from Malay: gingham, ratafia, toffy.

Portuguese from Malay: junk (1).

Spanish from Portuguese from Malay: launch (2).

French from Late Latin from Persian from Malay: lemon.

French from Spanish from Persian from Malay: lime (3).

French from Malagasy: aye-aye.

French from Late Latin from Arabic from Malay: camphor.

Chinese: bohea, china, Chinese, congou, hysou, nankeen, pekoe, souchong, tea.

Latin from Greek from Arabic from Persian from Chinese: galingale.

Latin from Greek from Chinese: silk.

French from Latin from Greek from Chinese: serge.

Malay from Chinese: sampan.

Portuguese from Japanese from Chinese: bonze.

Japanese: harakiri, japan, jinriksha, mikado, soy.

Annamese: gamboge. *Burmese*: woon.

Java: bantam.

Tatar: tartar (2).

French from Turkish from Tatar: horde.

Persian from Tatar: khan.

Russian from Tatar: cossack.

French from Russian from Tatar: koumiss.

French from Latin from Tatar: tartan, turquoise.

French from Tatar: turkey.

Mongolian: mogul.

Persian from Mongolian: toman.

Thibetan: lama (1), yak.

French from Thibetan: zebu.

Australian: boomerang, kangaroo, wallaby, wombat.

New South Wales: dingo, parramatta.

Maori: kiwi, pah.

Tahitian: tattoo (2).

Polynesian: taloo.

Maldives Islands: atoll.

AFRICAN LANGUAGES.

Hebrew from Egyptian: ephah, shittah (tree), shittim (wood).

Latin from Greek from Hebrew from Egyptian: sack (1).

French from Latin from Greek from Hebrew from Egyptian: sack (2), satchel.

Greek from Egyptian: ammonite.

Latin from Greek from Egyptian: ammonia, ibis, Leo, oasis, papyrus.

French from Latin from Greek from Egyptian: bible?, gum (2), gypsy, lion, paper.

French from Italian from Egyptian: fustian.

Morocco: morocco.

French from Morocco: fez. *French from Barbary*: barb (2).

Abyssinian: negus (2).

West African: baobab, chimpanzee, guinea; also gorilla (Old African).

Portuguese from West African: banana, yam, zebra.

Kafir: gnu, quagga.

From a negro name: quassin.

AMERICAN LANGUAGES.

North American Indian: caucis, hickory, hominy, manito, moccasin (moccasin), moose, musquash, opossum, pemmican, persimmon, racoon (raccoon), sagamore, skunk, squaw, toboggan, tomahawk, totem, wampum, wapiti, wigwam.

French from North American Indian: carcajou, caribou.

Eskimo: kayak.

Mexican: axolotl, jalap, ocelot, teocalli.

Spanish from Mexican: cacao, chilli, chocolate, cupal, coyote, tomato.

Cuban: maguery.

Caribbean (or West Indian): cassava, cayman, hammock.

Spanish from West Indian: cacique, cannibal, canoe, guava, iguana, hurricane, papaw, savannah; *from Hayti*: barbecue, guaiacum, maize, manatee, potato, tobacco, yucca.

French from West Indian: buccaneer, caoutchouc, cavy, colibri, pirogue.

Peruvian: charqui, inca, jerked (beef), llama, puma.

Spanish from Peruvian: alpaca, coca, condor, guano, oca, pampas, vicuña, viscacha.

French from Spanish from Peruvian: quinine.

Guiana: wourali (curari).

Brazilian: ai, capibara, cayenne, coaita, coati-mondi, jabiru, jacana, jaguar, macaw, tamandua, tapir.

Portuguese from Spanish from Brazilian: agouti.

Portuguese from Brazilian: ananas, copaiba, ipeacuanha, manioc, tapioca.

French from Portuguese from Brazilian: petunia.

French from Brazilian: acajou, cashew (nut), cougnar, jacamar, sapajou, toucan.

South American: araucaria, mahogany, tolu.

Spanish from Araucan: poncho.

French from Caribbean: peccary.

HYBRID WORDS. English abounds in hybrid words, i.e. in words made up from two different languages; and the two languages compounding the word are often brought into strange conjunction, as in the case of *interloper*, which is half Latin and half Dutch. The complexity thus caused is such as almost to defy classification, and, as the words are accounted for in the body of the work, each in its due place, I content myself with giving a list of them, in alphabetical order.

abroach, across, affray, affreightment, aitch-bone, allot, allure, aloof, altruism, ampersand, apace, apiece, appoggiatura, arblast, architrave, around, arouse, array, asafetida, astray, athwart, attorney, attune, avadavat (amadavat), awkward.

bailliwick, bandog, bandy-legged, bankrupt, barbican, bashful, bay-window, becalm, because, bechance, befeater, befool, beguile, begun, belabour, besiege, betake, betray, bewail, bicycle, biffin, bigamy, bilberry, blackguard, blackberry, blunderbuss, boatswain, bressoner, briar-root, brickbat, bulk-head, bum-bailiff, butterfy.

calthorp, camelopard, candytuft, cannel-coal, castor-oil, cesspool, chamberlain, Christmas, cockloft, codling (2), colza oil, commingle, compose, contour, contradistinguish, contrive, co-parcener, costermonger, counteract, counterscarp, country-dance, court-cards, coxswain, cupboard, curmudgeon, curry (1).

Daguerotype, daniel, dastard, daywoman, debar, debark, debase, debauch, debris, debut, decant, decipher, decompose, decoy, defile (1), demarcation, demean (2), depose, derange, detach, dethrone, detour, develop, disable, disabuse, disaffect, disannul, disappear, disapprove, disarrange, disarray, disband, disbelieve, disburden, disburse, discard, discharge, discommend, discommon, discompose, discontent, discredit, disembark, disemboil, disencumber, disengage, disenfranchise, disenthral, disenfranchise, disguise, dishearten, disinheritor, disinter, dislike, dislodge, dismask, dismay, disown, dispart, dispose, disregard, disrelish, disrepute, disrespect, disrobe, dissatisfy, dissimilitude, distaste, distrust, disuse, doleful, dormer-window, dormouse, duleimer.

ecelat, embalm, embark, ember-goose, embody, embolden, embosom, emboss (1), emboss (2), embower, enamel, encroach, endure, enfeoff, enfold, enfranchise, engage, engrailed, engrave, engulf, enkindle, enlighten, enlist, enliven, enrapture, enshrine, enslave, ensnare, entangle, enthrall, enthrone, entomb, entrap,

entrust, entwine, entwist, envelop?, enwrap, escarpment, essoin, exhilarate, expose, eyelet-hole.

feckless, flotsam, fore-arm (2), forecast, fore-castle, foredate, forefront, forejudge (1), forenoon, fore-ordain, forepart, forerank, foretaste, forfend (forefend), frankalmoin, frankincense, fray (2).

gaffer, gainsay, gallipot, gammer, gamut, gier-eagle, grateful, greengage, grimalkin, guelder-rose, guerdon, gunwale, gyr-falcon.

Hallowmass, hammercloth, harspichord, hautboy, heirloom, hobbyhorse, horse-courser, huggermugger, hurly-burly.

imbank, embark, imbitter, imbody, imbosom, imbower, imbrown, impark, impose, impunity, Indiaman, Indian rubber, indisposed, ingulf, inorganic, inshrine, instal (install), interaction, interleave, interlink, interloper, intermarry, intermingle, interpose, intertwine, interweave, intomb, intone.

jackanapes, jemadar, jolly-boat, jury-mast. kerbstone.

lancegay, lapis lazuli, lay figure, ledger-line, life-guard, lign-aloes, lime-hound, linseed, lug-sail.

macadamise, madrepora, magpie, malaria, malinger, mangrove, marigold, Martinmas, Michaelmas, misapply, misapprehend, misappropriate, misarrange, miscalculate, miscall, miscarry, misconceive, misconduct, misconstrue, misdate, misdeemeanour, misdirect, misemploy, misfortune, misguide, mishap, misinform, misinterpret, misplace, misprint, mispronounce, misquote, misrepresent, misrule, mispend, mistern, monocular, mountebank, mulberry, muscoid, mystify.

natterjack, nonconforming, nonjuror, nonsense, nonsuit, notpated, nunchion, nutmeg.

oppose, orchard, ostrich, outbalance, outcast, outcry, outfit, out-line, outpost, outpour, outrigger, outskirt, outvie, outvote, overact, overarch, overawe, overbalance, overcast, overcharge, overcoat, overdose, overdress, overhaul, overjoyed, overpass, overpay, overplus, overpower, overrate, overrule, overstrain, overtake, overtask, overturn, overvalue.

paletot, palfrey, Fall-mall, partake, pastime, peacock, peajacket, pearl-barley, pedestal, pentroof, perhaps, peruse, petrify, pettitoes, piebald, piecemeal, pink-eyed, pismire, planisphere, pole-axe, polecat, polynomial, pomander, portly, pose (2), posset, potwalloper, predispose, prehistoric, press-gang, presuppose, prewarn, propose, purblind, puzzle.

raiment, rearward, re-echo, refresh, regain, regard, regret, reimburse, reindeer (raindeer), relay (2), remark, remind, renew, replevy, repose, rest-harrow, retire, retrieve, retronsé, reward, rigmarole, rinderpest, rummage.

saltcellar, saltpetre, samphire, sax-horn, scaffold, scapegoat, scaup-duck, scotfree, scribble, seamstress (sempstress), seraskier, Shrovetide, Shrove-Tuesday, skewbald, smallage, snubnosed, sobriquet, solau-goose, somnambulist, spikenard, spudrift, sprightly, sprucebeet, squeamish, statist, sublease, sublet, submariner, subsection, subsoil, supercargo, superexcellent, superfine, superhuman, suppose, surcharge, surcoat, surname.

tamarind, tarpaulin, tea-poy, tee-totaller, teil-tree, titlark, titmouse, tocsin, tomboy, tomtit, touchwood, train-oil, transpose, Troy-weight, turnip.

unaneled, undertake, ungaily, unruly, until. vaward, venesecion. wagtail.

ETYMOLOGY UNKNOWN. awning, bamboozle, beagle, coke, conundrum, culvert, dhow, dudgeon (1), dudgeon (2), jade (1), kelp, prawn, privet, Yankee.

Of many other words the ultimate origin is very obscure, and the solutions offered must be admitted to be doubtful.

SUPPLEMENT

I here subjoin a few corrections and additions. The words marked with an asterisk do not appear at all in the preceding pages.

***ADMIX.** to mingle with something else. (L.) The vb. *admix* is no older than 1533 (N.E.D.), and is really a back-formation from the form *admixt*, which was used as a pp. much earlier, as it occurs in Palladius on Husbandry, bk. i. st. 9, l. 60 (ab. 1420). — L. *admixt-us*, pp. of *admixere*, to mix with. — L. *ad*, to, with; and *miscere*, to mix. See **MIX**; and **COMMIX** (below).

ANON. line 7. For Grien read Grein.

ATTAIN. The N.E.D. explains the word fully, and notes how it was falsely Latinised as *attinctus*, as in Blackstone. I here make the note that an early example of the mistake occurs in the attainder of George, Duke of Clarence, in 1477. In the 17th Edw. IV, the order for his execution was made out, because he had been 'convicted et attinctus.' But the true pp. of L. *attingere* was *attactus*. Hence E. *taint*; see **Taint** (below).

BAMBOO. Of Malay origin; not from Canarese, as suggested at p. 45; the Canarese form is merely from the later Portuguese form *bambu*. But the quotations in Yule and in the N.E.D., s.v. *mambu*, show that the older form was *mambu*, both in Portuguese and English, the E. form being borrowed from the Port. *mambu*, which occurs in Garcia (1563); see Yule. There can be no doubt that this *mambu* is merely a clipped form of the Malay *samambā*, *samambā*, or *s'mambā*, in which the first syllable is unstressed and was easily lost. This *samambā* is really a kind of rattan (not the grass *Bambusa*), but its superficial likeness to the ordinary bamboo is such that the difference would only be apparent to those familiar with the Malay region and its products. In fact, Yule notices the use of *bamboo-cane*, and Stedman, in 1796, speaks of a *bamboo-rattan* (N.E.D.).

BAWD. Prof. Weekley (Phil. Soc. Trans., 1909) shows that the ME. *baud* is, probably, merely a shortened form of ME. *ribaud*, and therefore a doublet of *ribald*.

BEAVER. (2). Cf. 'the helme, the visere, the two *bauers*,' &c.; Hall's Chron. (1548); King Henry IV, first year; § 9.

BOOTY. In the N.E.D. the earliest quotations for *botye* and *butin* are from Caxton. But in some Ordinances for the use of the English army made in 1419, printed in Excerpta Historica, p. 43, there is an ordinance 'for them that Sault [assault]... to make them *boty*.' It begins:—'Also that all men make them *boty*, vij or v to-gader, that alway iij of the vij, or ij of the v, be assigned to wayte, and not to departe from the standers' [standards], &c. Cf. 'il aura sa part du *butin* (v.s. *butin*);' Black Book of the Admiralty, l. 437.

BRANKS. Prof. Weekley (Phil. Soc. Trans., 1909) shows that *brank* answers to the OF. *branche*, the equivalent, in the Norman dialect, of OF. *branche*, whence E. **BRANCH**. See *branch* (iv. 11) in N.E.D.

CABBIOLETT. Not (F.—L.), but (F.—Ital.—L.); as the etymology shows.

CHEEK. The N.E.D. duly gives *cheek*, 'insolence, jaw,' the earliest example being in 1840; at which date is also recorded the phrase *to give cheek*, 'to be insolent.'

The origin of this phrase is not quite obvious. Perhaps it becomes a little clearer if we note that the Bremen Wörterbuch, in the Supplement, p. 405, gives the equivalent *keek*, *cheek*, as a Lübeck word, in the phrase *holt de keek*, lit. hold your cheek, in the sense 'hold your mouth,' hold your jaw, shut up! The date is 1771; nearly 70 years earlier than the date above.

Thus the original idea was that of too much use of the cheek or mouth in talking; hence, chatter, prattle, unasked advice, and the like; exactly as in the case of 'jaw.'

COCKNEY. It is suggested by Prof. Weekley that there were two words of this form, which have coalesced. 1. It represents *coken-ey*, 'egg of cocks,' as explained at p. 118 (above), in F. Plowman, and in the Tournament of Tottenham; but this usage appears to be obsolete. 2. In the sense of 'an effeminate person,' it does not represent an OF. **coquins* (as I proposed in the First Edition of the present work (viz. in the Supplement, at p. 785), but is to be taken as representing (with loss of initial *a*, which is quite common) an OF. *coquins*, which actually occurs, and meant 'spoiled,' or 'self-indulgent.' Cotgrave has:—'*Accoquins*, made tame, inward, familiar; also, grown as lazy, slothfull, idle, as a beggar.' Also:—

'*Accoquiner*, to make tame, inward, familiar;' and '*S'accoquiner*, to wax as lazie, become as idle, grow as slothfull, as a beggar.' The OF. *coquins*, with loss of initial *a*, is closely represented by the ME. *cokeney* or *cokenay*. The original sense of this OF. word would be 'addicted to frequenting a kitchen,' or 'frequenting of a kitchen.' Allied to L. *coquarius*, to cook, *coquinus*, pertaining to a kitchen, and *coquina*, a kitchen (Lewis). All from L. *coquere*, to cook; see **COOK**. As to the ME. suffix *-ey* (*-ay*), we may compare *attorney*, from OF. *atorné*. As to the various senses of the word, see the exhaustive discussion by Prof. Weekley (Phil. Soc. Trans., 1909). Hence the word is to be marked as (F.—L.).

COMMIX. For (Hybrid; L. and E.) read (L.). The N.E.D. shows that *commix* was a back-formation from the earlier word *commist*. *Commix* is not found before 1519; and *commist* was taken immediately from L. *commixtus*, pp. of *commiscere*, to mix together; from *com-*, together, and *miscere*, to mix. See further under **MIX** (p. 380). And see **ADMIX** (above).

CONVEK. It is now held that L. *convexus* has nothing to do with the verb *convexere*; but rather answers to a compound of *con-* with **wacuo*, from the root *wac-* which also appears in *vacillare*, to stagger. The sense would be 'bent,' cf. Skt. *vak-rā-*, bent, crooked, *vaksh*, to waver, totter, go crookedly. Closely allied to AS. *wið*, bent, crooked, from a **wint*, base **wank* answering to Idg. **wank*, nasalised form of **wak*, to bend. See **WOO**, and **WANCH**.

COSSACK. The earliest quotation for *Cossack* (spelt *Cassack*) given in the N.E.D. is dated 1598. The pl. *Cassacks* occurs three times in the Antiquarian Repertory (1808), vol. ii, 399, which quotes at length A Letter sent from the Great Turk to the Queenes Maiestee in anno 1590. The Letter speaks of 'the Theeues called *Cassacks*, and other like facinorous persons.'

DANDLE. Cf. also Low G. *dandeln*, to thwart; used as F. *dandiner*. It occurs in the Supp. to the Bremen Wörterbuch, with the note that it means, in particular, to dandle a child in one's arms. Berghaus gives the Low G. *dändelhen*, *dändeln*, *dänken*, the same as G. *dändeln*.

DAWDL. Cf. also Low G. (Hamburg) *dawdelt*, to waste one's time (Richcy). Quoted in the Bremen Wörterbuch (Supplement). According to C. Schmidt, the Strassburg dialect has *däde*, to dawdle, to lounge.

DODGE. Ross has the Norw. *dagga*, to maintain one's place in an open sea against wind or waves by small movements of sail or oar. This may very well be a related word. The E.D.D. gives *dodge* and *dodges*, to walk slowly and clumsily; and here again we may compare (from Ross) Norw. *dagga*, to go very slowly and easily.

DOG. a fire-dog, and iron. (E.) The form *fire-dog* is modern (1840). 'One pair of *dogges* in the chimney,' Unton Inventories, p. 5 (1596). *Doggy* is the ME. form of *dog*, an E. word. But the idea was suggested by MF. *chenets*, 'andirons'; Cot. The OF. *chenet* occurs in 1317, and is a dimin. of OF. *chen*, a dog (from L. *canis*). Hatfield says that the heads of andirons often represented the heads of dogs.

DUB. So also Low G. *dubben*, to knock at a door; Supp. to Bremen Wörterbuch. Berghaus has Low G. *dubben*, to beat; *dubsen*, a knocker; *dubsen*, to strike repeatedly, to hammer.

FABRIC. 1. 5. For DHAB read DHABH.

FERRULE. Spelt *virole* about 1410. '*La virole le mambre garde*, The virole the haft keepeth' i.e. holds fast the haft of a knife; Femina, ed. W. Aldis Wright, 48. 20.

FINAL. It is remarked in the N.E.D. that *final* is a variant of *final*, and, apparently, of English origin. The earliest quotation, from the Chester plays, is of uncertain date, but of about A.D. 1400. Whether it was, at the first, 'king's English' or not, we are at any rate sure that it was king's French. For in 1404 we find Henry IV using the expression '*a finale destruccioun de son povre estat*, i.e. to the final destruction of his poor estate. See Royal Letters of Henry IV (Rolls Series), ed. Hingston, i. 310.

FLANK. For (F.—G.) read (F.—OHG.).

FOLD. (2). The orig. sense of AS. *fald*, *fald*, was a coweded or ox-stall, or a shelter 'made with boards'; from the AS. *fala*, a board, plank, bar. This AS. *fala* is not explained in the Dictionaries, but it may be found in the Epinal Glossary. See the facsimile.

p. 27, col. 1, l. 11, which has: 'abula, falo.' This is the source of the glosses in which 'tabula' is misspelt 'tubulo'; as in 'tubulo, falo,' Voc. 52. 11; Corpus Glossary, ed. Hessels, p. 117, l. 321; Leiden Glossary, ed. Hessels, note on p. 208, s. v. *tubulo*. The AS. *falaed* is explained as 'hobellum' or 'stabulum'.

FOREHEAD. The oldest AS. form is *foran-hiafof*; see Sweet, O. E. Texts, p. 611.

FRAIL (2). AF. *frail*, W. de Bibbesworth, in Wright, Voc. i. 172; spelt *frail* in AF., and *frayel* in ME., in Femina, ed. W. Aldis Wright, 79. 4-6.

FRISSE (1). We find 'des draps appelez Friseware' in 1376-7; Statutes of the Realm, i. 398.

GAIN (2). The derivation of the OF. word from OHG. is well illustrated by the occurrence of the AF. *weiner*, to gain. Cf. 'chevaux et armes, or et argent weine;' i.e. they had gained horses and arms, silver and gold; Excerpta Historica, p. 71, l. 60.

GIBBON, a name for the long-armed ape. (E.) 'The Gibbon, or long-armed ape . . . is a native of the East Indies;' tr. of Buffon (1793), i. 327. The name was conferred on this ape by Buffon, who, according to Hatzfeld, had it from Duplex. It was alleged to be an Indian word, but has not been found in any Indian language.

Duplex was in India from 1730 to 1754; and it is probable enough that he imagined *gibbon* to be the Indian name for the creature. I suggest that the 'Indian language' in which the name arose was certainly English, with whom the French at that time were in frequent contact and conflict. How the name came into existence we cannot tell, but that it was suggested by an Englishman (perhaps as a jest referring to a comrade) can hardly be doubted. The Prompt. Parv. has:—'Gylbon or Gylberde (Gylbon or Gylbert), propriy name, *Gilbertus*.' Hence *Gibbon* is merely an extension of *Gib*, the usual pet name for Gilbert. *Gib* was also a familiar name for a cat; cf. 'Gibbe our cat,' Romaunt of the Rose, 6204. And to this day *Gib* (with hard *g*, as in Gilbert) is a familiar name for a tom-cat in many E. dialects (E.D.D.). Any Englishman who knew this might easily suggest that, if *Gib* meant 'cat,' *Gibbon* would do for 'ape.'

GRAZE (2), to touch lightly, &c. The N.E.D. suggests that the right reading [in my l. 4] is 'like to the bullets grazing,' where *bullets* is plural; the sense being:—'like the bullets that graze the ground.' There can be no doubt that the original sense was 'to cut the grass,' or 'to score the grass.' Schambach gives, as a sense of Low G. *grasen*, 'to cut grass.' The quotations in N.E.D. show that the special sense arose from the ricocheting of cannon-balls along grass. There is a passage in Chapman, Revenge of Bussy D'Amblois, A. iv. sc. 1, that is particularly helpful:—'And as a great shot from a town besieged At foes before it flies forth black and roaring—But they too far, and that with weight oppress'd—As if disdaining earth, doth only graze, Strike earth, and up again into the air, Again sinks to it, and again doth rise,' &c.

HACKNEY. ME. *hakney* is certainly from ME. *Hakeney*, i.e. Hackney, in Middlesex. The OF. *haquene* and MF. *haquente* (Cotgrave) and all the foreign forms are simply borrowed from English, which had the word first. See Fitzstephen's description of London, temp. Henry II, in Stowe's Survey of London, ed. Thoms, pp. 211, 212. The great horsemart was in Smithfield, which is still connected with Hackney by Hackney Road and Mare Street; and the pastures for horses were to the North of London (p. 209), of which Hackney Downs and London Fields are still remnants. The ME. *Hakeney* represents AS. *Hacan teg*, 'Haca's settlement beside a stream.' Cf. *Hacan pundfeld*, 'Haca's pound,' in a charter dated 961.

***HOGMANAY**, an old name for New Year's Eve. (L.) The N.E.D. says: 'Hogmanay corresponds exactly in sense and use to the OF. *aguilanneuf*, the last day of the year, new year's gift, the festival at which new year's gifts were given and asked with the shout of *aguilanneuf*. Of this Godefroy gives many variants.' See also the E.D.D. From the OF. *huginant*, *huginano* (Godefroy); also *agulan*, *guillanneu*, *agulloneu*, *hagullenneuf*, *aguilanneuf*, &c.—L. *hoc* in anno, lit. 'in this year;' which was the original burden or chorus sung upon the occasion. In the Norman Glossary by Édilestand and Duméril (Caen, 1849), we find *huginètes*, new year's presents, or rather, presents given on new year's eve; called *huginettes* at Caen, and *huginettes* at Saint-Lo. De Brieux has preserved for us a sort of song, without rime, which was still sung, in his time, when the *huginettes* were asked for, *hoc* in anno.

Si vous veniez à la despense . . .

On vous servirait du rost—

Hogmanay !

Donnez-moi mes haguinètes . . .

Mais il est encore à payer

Haguinelo !

Here, in the very song itself, we first find *hoc* in anno spelt *hoguino*, and

and then repeated in the corrupt form *haguinelo*; as it was sung by children ignorant of Latin. Thus *hoc* in became *aguin*, and further corruption was easy; *anno* was supposed to mean an *neuf* (new year). *Hogmanay* is for *hoc* in anno; and so on. The Spanish form (borrowed from F.) is *aguilando*, otherwise *aguilando*. The form *hogu*-*manay* may be due to the F. form *huginant*, shortened to *hogu*-*manay*, with a stress on the last syllable. Jamieson quotes the Scotch form as being so pronounced; as in—'The cottar weanies, glad and gay, W' pocks out owre their shoulder, Sing at the doors for *haguinay*.'

HOGSHEAD. I find an early spelling not noted in the N.E.D. 'In duobus *hogsheads* vini albi,' occurring in 1437; see Brand, Pop. Antiquities (1849), ii. 75, note. The spelling *hewed* affords a clear proof that the latter element is really the mod. E. *head*.

HUZZA! The earliest quotation in the N.E.D. is dated 1573. There is an instance twelve years earlier in the second edition (1807) of Grose's Antiquarian Repository, vol. i, p. 236. We there find a speech made at a dinner given at Norwich in 1561. It is said that on that occasion one Johnny Martin, of Norwich, proposed the health of the mayor whilst he could still 'speak plain English,' and before the beer, which 'is pleasant and potent . . . catch us by the caput, and stop our manners. And so huzzar for the Queen's Majesty's grace, and all her bouny-browed dames of honour! Huzzar for Master Mayor, and our good dame Mayoresse!'

ISING-GLASS. The earliest quotation in the N.E.D. is dated 1545. It occurs in 1528 in some accounts printed in Excerpta Antiqua, by J. Croft, p. 84; and again in 1530, in the same, p. 91. The same substance is mentioned by the name of *husblax* (which is nearer to the original) as early as 1371 (N. and Q. 10 S. x. 411).

KERSEY. The statement in the N.E.D. that there is nothing to connect cloth-making with Kersey, in Suffolk, is due to oversight. The fact is, rather, that there was once a large cloth-trade carried on in the south of Suffolk. In A Breviary of Suffolk, by Robert Keyce, written in 1618, and edited by Lord F. Harvey, stress is laid upon 'the excellent commoditie of clothing, which of long time hath here flourished . . . hee who maketh ordinarily twenty broad clothes every weeke, cannot sett so few a worke as 500 persons.' In Hall's Chronicle (Henry VIII, year 17, § 8) we read how an attempt to raise a heavy subsidy failed, owing to the opposition of the 'riche Clothiers' of Suffolk, who told 'their Spinners, Carders, Fullers, Weavers, and other artificers' that they would be unable to pay them wages if the subsidy was granted; so that the men of 'Lauam [Lavenham], Sudbury, Hadley, and other townes aboute' (which would include Lindsey and Kersey) rebelled to the number of 'four thousand men.' In Skelton's Why Come ye Nat to Courte, l. 128, he refers to 'a webbe of lyse-wulse' (see note on *Linsie-Woolsey* below); and at l. 930, he speaks of 'Good Sprynge of Lanam,' i.e. Lavenham, who 'must counte what became Of his clothe makinge.' Dyce's note on the latter line refers to Stowe's Annales, ed. 1615, p. 525, where we read that 'the rich clothiers, Spring of Lanam and other, had given over occupying; i.e. had ceased to employ men, when the disturbances arose in 1525 (as above).

LASCAR. Not directly from Persian; but Portuguese from Persian. The Port. form is *lascar* or *lascarin* (Vieyra).

LECKER. The OF. *lecheor* (Godefroy) was Latinised as *leccator*, lit. 'a licker of dishes,' hence a 'ribald' or ruffian, one of the unscrupulous hangers-on who attached themselves to mediæval households and were of ill repute. Cotgrave has *lesecheur*, 'a licker, a licorous companion.' Cf. MDu. *lecker*, 'a licker of dishes'; *lecker*, 'a liquorish or a daintie-mouthed man'; Hexham. See *leccator* in Ducange.

LINSIE-WOOLSEY. Probably named after the stuff called *Linsie*, spelt *lynsey* as early as 1435-6. In any case, *linsie-woolsey* (and probably also *lynsey*) was really named from the place now called *Linsiey*, in Suffolk, which is but two miles from Kersey, whence Kersey cloth took its name. This is proved by the fact that Skelton, in Why Come ye Nat to Courte, l. 128, has the form *lyse-wulse*; and Dr. Copinger, in his Collections for Suffolk, gives *lynsey*, *lysey*, and *lesey* as old forms of *Linsiey*. The form *Lesey* occurs in Inguia post Mortem, anno 1314-15. See note just above, on Kersey.

MAKE, verb. The AS. *macian*, a weak verb, seems to be a derivative from an adj. of which the Teut. type is *makos*, 'suitable, fitting,' or 'joined together,' as seen in AS. *gemac*, Icel. *mahr*, suitable; whence also AS. *maca*, a companion, and E. *match*. See *Match* (1).

MALL (2). For (F.—L.) read (F.—Ital.—L.).

MANCHET. Also spelt *manichet*; Caxton, in his Reynard the Fox, ed. Arber, p. 68, has 'a copel of *manichetis*.' I accept the etymology proposed in N.E.D., viz. from *maine*, an epithet of bread of the finest quality, and *chet*, an epithet of bread of second or ordinary quality; see *Cheat*, sb. (2) in N.E.D. Perhaps both forms

are docked. *Maine* is short for *demaine*, as in *gain demaine*, representing *L. pānis dominicus*, 'lord's bread'; see my note on Chaucer, C. T. B 1915. *Chat* occurs in 'Manchet and *chef bread*,' Babees Book, p. 315, l. 501, and perhaps means 'bought bread,' as distinguished from home-made bread; from OF. *achet*, 'a bargain or purchase, or thing bought or purchased.' Cot. Thus 'manchet bread' may be the best quality of bought bread. See further under *Demaine* and *Cates*.

MARMALADE. The oldest quotation for *marmalade* in the N.E.D. is dated 1533; but there is a note to say that it is referred to in 1524. But we have a clear example of its occurrence in 1514. In the Rutland Papers (Camden Soc., 1843), at p. 27, we find, among the provisions made for the marriage of Princess Mary, daughter of Henry VII.:—Item, a boxe of Codignac charre de qwyne marmelade.

MAT. See *matta* in Walde's Lat. Etym. Dict., where it is suggested that the Semitic form is exemplified by the Heb. *matlāh* [where the *t* is *teḥ*], a portable bed, lit. 'a thing spread out'; from the verb *nāḥā*, to spread out. The form of the root may account for the by-form *matta*.

***MOUCH.** To play truant, to loiter. (F.—Teut.) The N.E.D. quotes from Abbe's tract of Aleman's Guzman de Alfarache (1622), ii. 289:—'We . . . runne a-mouching eyther to our Aunts house, or to our grandfathers.'—On North F. *muecher*, *mucker*; MF. *muser*, *muser*, 'to hide, keep close, lurk, skowle, or squat in a corner'; Cot.; mod. F. *muser*—Olliv. *mukhin*, to hide, to lie in wait for and steal; cf. prov. G. *muecheln*, to conceal, cheat, G. *muechel-mürder*, a secret murderer. Idg. root **mewg*, to hide; as in Irish *for-muig*, the hidden. See *Misch*.

MUMMER. The statement, in l. 6, that *mommy* and *mommyngs* occur in Trevisa, is mistaken. They occur in Caxton's translation of Higden, which is later than Trevisa's, viz. ab. 1482. However, *mommyngs* occurs in the Prompt. Parv. (1490).

NESS. A promontory. The AS. *ness* or *ness* answers to a Teut. type **nas-jaz*. The long grade occurs in I. *nās-us*, nose; the weak grade occurs in the Teut. type **nās-i*, AS. *nosu*, nose. See Streitberg, Ugerm. Gr., p. 69. See *Nose*.

NOTE. The etymology of *L. nota* is doubtful. Walde rejects all connexion with *L. noscere*, and, seeing that *nota* sometimes has an ill sense, as meaning 'a mark of infamy,' proposes to connect it (as Prellwitz does) with the Gk. *ἄνοτος*, *ἄνοτος*, blameworthy, and *ἄνοτος*, *ἄνοτος*, I blame.

OBLETE. The earliest example in N.E.D. is dated 1600. But it occurs in Hall's Chronicle (half a century earlier), according to Ellis's reprint. 'Neither fyre, rust, nor fretting tynne [error for tyme] shal amongst Englishmen ether appall his honour or oblete his glorye.'—King Henry V, 10th year, last paragraph.

OBSCENE. Walde gives a simple derivation of the Latin *obscenus* from *obs*, prefix, 'near,' and *caenum*, 'mud,' so that it meant 'muddy,' or 'covered with mud.' The prefix *obs* occurs in *os-tendere*, where *os* stands for *ops*, the original form of *obs*.

OFFICE. Walde explains *L. officium* as from *opi-ficiū* (for **opi-ficiū*); from *opi-* (for *opus*), work, and *fici-ere*, to do. In fact, the spelling *officiū* occurs (Lewis and Short); as well as *opificina* (for *officina*); cf. *opi-fex*, a worker. See *Operate*.

ORIEL. a recess (with a window) in a room. (F.—L.—Gk.) From OF. *oriel*, a porch, gallery, corridor (Godefroy). Prof. Weekley (in Phil. Soc. Trans., 1909) makes the excellent suggestion that the OF. form represents the Late L. *aulolum*, which Ducange gives as a derivative from *L. aula*, a court of a house, and (in Late L.) a hall. Ducange explains *aulolum* as 'sacellum,' a small chapel. We might well suppose that *aulolum* could mean 'a recess in a hall;' and it would pass into OF. as *oriel*, by natural dissimilation from **oriel* or **oriel*. If this be right, *oriel* is ultimately from *L. aula*, which is not a true L. word, but borrowed from Gk. *αὐλή*, a courtyard, hence a court, a hall.

OSTRICH. The very form *ostreich* occurs in Old French; see Poems of W. Mapes, ed. Wright, Camden Soc., p. 319, col. 1, st. 2.

PAINTER. (see p. 423). It seems certain, from the examples in the N.E.D., that *painter* is a mispronunciation, due to association with the ordinary word signifying 'one who paints.' The right form is *penter*, as in 1671. It is from the OF. *pentoir*, also spelt *pentour*; the latter form is given by Ducange under the L. form *pentorium*, which is short for Late L. *penditorium*, orig. a perch to hang clothes upon to dry (Ducange); from *L. pendere*, to hang. Godefroy gives OF. *pentoir*, *pentour*, a perch to hang clothes on, a suspender for keys, a suspender of a sword from a sword-belt, a pot-hook, a strong rope. Moisy gives Norm. dial. *pentoir*, one of two poles placed at the two sides of a window to hang clothes on that have just been dyed. That *penter* is the right E. form is corroborated

by the fact that it is accurately represented (as a borrowed word) by the Norw. *penia*, a spirit with which a sail is spread out, a rope or a cord to fasten a sail with. This has the double sense, viz. of the Norm. dial. *pentoir*, and of the OF. *pentoir*, a strong rope; see Aasen. Ross explains Norw. *penia* as a rope attached to the side of a sail for keeping the sail close-hauled. Godefroy further gives, in his Supplement, under the heading *pendour* (though both of his examples have *pentoir*), the explanation—a marine term, ropes supporting a pulley, tackle. Thus we see that the sense was transferred from that of 'clothes-perch' to 'clothes-line,' and thence to a cord for various uses. It is now the E. *painter*, commonly restricted in sense to the cord that hangs down from the bow of a boat, and is used for securing it. It has nothing to do with the ME. *panter*, as suggested at p. 423.

PATE. It has been suggested to me that the substitution of *pate* for *plate* may have been due to Walloon influence, since (near Lille) they say *pate* for *plate*; note that De Ho gives the W. Flemish form *pate* for Du. *plated*, a dish; and Remacle gives the Walloon form *pu* for F. *plus*. Hexham, on the contrary, gives MDu. *plattinen* as a by-form of *plattigen*, in the sense of 'wooden shoes or pattens.'

PERE. The AS. *per*, *perre* (nom. *per*, acc. *peran*), is in a late MS., and merely used to represent a Late L. *pera* (ab. 1150). The latter is merely the AF. *pera*, a stone, done into Latin. The statement in the N.E.D. that the derivation of *pera* from OF. *piere* does not satisfy the phonetics is beside the mark; for the AF. form is really *pera*, a stone, from L. *petra*. *La pera* means stones from a quarry; see Chardry, La Vie des Set Dormans, 1018. Cf. 'les murs de haut *pera* taile,' and again—'Et des gros *peres* qeurent assez plente,' Excerpta Historica, p. 73, ll. 121, 125. And the pl. *peres*, stones, occurs thrice on one page; see Langtoft, i. 124. See six more examples in the Vie de S. Auban.

POLONY. The derivation from *Bologna* is made quite certain by a passage in the old play entitled Lord Cromwell, A. iii. sc. 2; pr. in 1602. The scene is laid at Bononia, i. e. Bologna; and in the course of the scene Hodge reads out a letter:—'I am at this present witting among the Polonin saissies.' Chapman refers to 'Bologna sausages' in A. iii. of his play called The Ball.

PONY. Well illustrated by comparing the MF. *poulner*, 'to fole as a mare'; Supplement to Palgrave, p. 952, col. 3.

POUR. For (F.—L.) *read* (L.). The OF. *pur* would only give *pure*, not *pour*. The difficulty as to the vowel-sound is solved at once by the supposition that *pour* was not borrowed from OF., but taken immediately from the Late L. *pūrāre*; i. e. that it was a word of direct monastic origin. The monks were skilled in simple culinary arts. The development is precisely like that of E. *dour* from L. *dūrus*, hard (N.E.D.); or of L. *sour* from AS. *sār*. Hence the old pronunciation of *pour* was really *power*, as in Pope and Gay (p. 469). So also *sear*, from L. *excūrāre*; see *Seour* (1).

PRIMROSE. Cf. 'Ou de quylle la primrose, other to gadere the primrose;' Femina, ed. W. Aldis Wright, 47, 19.

PRIVET. The statement (in ll. 10–13) that the form *primet* occurs in the Grete Herball, turns out to be due to a mistake; for no such form occurs there. This leaves the etymology very uncertain; the word cannot be said to be satisfactorily accounted for.

PRUNE. (1), to trim trees. The last section (§ y) of the article is wrong. No doubt *prune* is derived (as said) from the OF. *proignier* (Godefroy), to prune, Norman dial. *prognier* (Moisy); but there we must stop. Godefroy is wrong in identifying these with F. *proignier*, as that is quite another word, with the very different sense of 'to extend by layers to propagate,' from the F. sb. *provin*, as said at p. 487. Sir James Murray has pointed this out to me, and gives the probable origin of the OF. *proignier* in the N.E.D. Most likely, it represents a Late L. form **provināre*, to tend a vineyard; from the prefix *pro-* and Late L. *vineāre*, to plant a vineyard (Ducange), from *vineā*, a vine-yard, a vine. See *Vine*.

QUILL. (2). The note on the *quill* is illustrated by the occurrence of the AF. *quillir* (written for *quillir*) as a variant of OF. *cuillir*, to collect. It occurs in the Assault of Massoura, l. 346; see Excerpta Historica, p. 80.

***RATHE.** a cart-rail; see N.E.D. (E.). Also *rade*; and even *rave* (with *v* for voiced *th*). Cf. AS. *raðen-ghegrad*, translating 'tabula planstrii'; Voc. 267, 33. Probably allied to *Hurdle* and *Crata*.

RIME. (1). The N.E.D. gives the earliest spelling with *rk* from Cooper's Thesaurus (1556), which has: 'Rhythmus, . . . meeter, rhyme.' The earliest example of the spelling *rhyme* is dated 1610; the spelling *rhyme* occurs earlier, ab. 1557. All later than 1550. As late as 1660, an edition of Cotgrave translates F. *rhyme* by 'Rime, or meeter'; and Sherwood's Index to the same has—'A rime or meeter, Rime, rhyme, ryme,' and again—'To rime, rimer, rithmer, rymmer, rimeanner, rimeyer.'

RUSH (2). The common word *rush*, as the name of a water-plant, is of doubtful origin. I cannot accept the usual explanation, which quotes the AS. form as *ryse*, and tells us that it is no native word, but a mere adaptation of the Latin *ruscum*, which means 'butcher's broom'.

It is difficult to see why we should resort to Latin for the name of a plant so extremely common; nor is it at all easy to see why the butcher's broom should have been selected as a type of it.

But the fact is, that the AS. *ryse*, though it accounts for the modern *rush*, is by no means the only or the commonest form. The forms in the dialects are very variable; besides *rush*, we find also *rash*, *resh*, and *rish*, and the Southern forms *raz* and *res*. There is no possibility of extracting *rash*, *resh*, and *rish* out of a single form such as *ruscum*.

The very variability of the forms suggests a Teutonic gradation, such as we find in the AS. *brecan*, to break, with its pt. t. *brec*, pp. *brecen*, and the derivative which appears in ME. as *braken* and *braket*. I would propose to connect it with the adjective *rash*, and to explain it as 'the plant which quickly springs up and is of slender growth.' For it is very remarkable that this adjective likewise shows similar changes of form. The Ger. *rash* appears in OHG. not only as *rase*, but varies in MHG. to *resch* and *rish*, and even to *rosch*. The oldest form of 'rush' in AS. is actually *rise* (as in OE. Texts); and this I would set beside the E. Friesic adj. *rish*; which Koolman explains by 'risch, aufrecht, gerade, schlank, frisch,' i. e. quick, upright, straight, slender, fresh; the very qualities of the common rush. Cf. Hannover *risch*, a rush. Lübben actually gives the Low G. *rusch*, explained by 'rusch, schnell;' also *rusch*, a rush.

RUSTLE. Probably a native word; cf. Omerican *rüslende* (or *rüslende*), 'making a noise;' Matt. ix. 23 (Rushworth gloss). For 'rüsleude'; allied to AS. *hrýscan* (or *hrýscan*), to roar; see under **Rush** (1). Cf. AS. *gehrust* (or *gehrust*), a tumult (Bosworth); also Goth. *hrusjan*, to crow; Gk. *κρυαυή*, clamor. See L. *cornix* in Walde. See the long note by Max Förster on AS. *gehrust*, tumult; in *Englische Studien*, xxxix. 344.

SASH (2). But according to the N.E.D., the word is not of Persian, but of Arabic origin; viz. from Arab. *shāsh*, muslin, turban-sash (Dozy). Gesenius gives Heb. *shesh*, fine linen (Gen. xli. 42); which he supposes to be of Egyptian origin.

SCURF. The corresponding native E. word appears in ME. *shorff*, occurring as a gloss to AF. *royne*, F. *rogne*; Femina, ed. W. Aldis Wright, 50. 5.

SHARK. A good example of the North F. *cherquier* or *cherquer* occurs in the future tense *cherquuray*, in the Vows of the Heron, pr. in *Political Poems*, ed. Wright, i. 16.

SKILLET (1), a small pot. (Scand.; with F. suffix.) The derivation of this word, as given at p. 566, is probably wrong, though it has been frequently given. Prof. Weekley points out that it was rightly explained by the editor of the *Catholicum Anglicum* (dated 1483). At p. 341 of that work we find:—'*Skela*, [h]emicadum;' and the note says that *skela* is the same as the prov. E. *skel*, a milk-pail, a dairy-vessel (see E.D.D.). 'From this word we have the dimin. *skillet*, a little pot or pan, also still in use.' At p. 240 of the *Catholicum* we find:—'*A milke-skela*, mulgarium, multrale, multarium.' The mod. E. *skel* (ME. *skel*) answers to AS. *skel* and Icel. *skjál*; hence the derivation is from Icel. *skjál*, a pail, bucket, of which Vigfusson notes that it is the same as 'the North E. and Scot. *skel* or *shell*, a milk-pan.' *Skillet* (also *skellet*) is a diminutive; the F. dimin. suffix -et may easily have been suggested (as Prof. Weekley says) by association with the word *posset*, also a dialectal word with the sense of 'iron pot' or 'saucpan'. The Icel. *skjál* appears in the Swed. dialects as *skjula* and *skyla* (Rietz). The form of the root is SKEU; so that *skel* cannot be in any way allied to *scale* and *shell*.

SKILLET (2), **SKELLAT**, a little bell, a hand-bell, an iron rattle. (F.—Teut.) See E.D.D. and Jamieson.—OF. *esquillette* (cited by Prof. Weekley), variant of *eschelatte*, 'a little hand-bell, such as cryers use,' Cotgrave. Dimin. of OF. *esquille*, *eschelle*, *eschelle*, a bell (Godefroy). Of Teut. origin; from OHG. *scella*, MHG. *schelle*, a bell, which is from the strong verb *scellan*, *schellan*, to resound; cf. MDu. *schelle*, 'a small bell' (Hexham), *schellen*, to ring a bell; Icel. *skella*, a rattle to scare horses, *skella*, to clash; allied to the Icel. strong verb *skjalla*, AS. *scellan*, to resound, clash. All from Teut. SKEL, to resound.

SQUASH. It is satisfactory to find that the AF. *esquasser* had the sense of crush or squash, and suffices to account for the modern form. In 'The Assault of Massoura,' l. 128, we read how the Saracens attacked some English knights, 'et des marteaux pesans les nez esquasserent,' i. e. and beat our men down with heavy hammers. See the *Excerpta Historica*, p. 73.

SQUIRT. The quotation from de Bibbesworth, viz. *bilaggid wit swirling*, means, literally, dirtied with splashing. In the No-

minale, l. 408, the corresponding passage has *besquireid*, a scribal error for *besquirid*; for there is also a corresponding passage in Femina, ed. W. Aldis Wright, 78, 13, which reads *af-squyr*, and (four lines below) *he hath many of squyrin*, i. e. of splashes.

***STALEMATE**, a position (in chess) in which a player, whose king is not in check, is unable to move any piece. (F.—OHG.) First explained by me in Phil. Soc. Trans., 1906. 'They stand at a stay; like a *stale* at Chess, where it is no mate, but yet the game cannot stirre.' Bacon, *Essay* 12. 'For under cure I gat sik *stak* Quhill I nicht noch remul nor nek [prevent] Bot [without] eythir *stail* or *mailt*.' Montgomery, *Cherlie and the Slay*, 216 (1597). Cf. ME. *stal*, a fixed position; Layamon's Brut, l. 1671. From OF. *estal*, a fixed position, as in *prendre estal*, to take up a fixed position against attack; cf. *en estal*, *à estal*, in the same place, in a firm position, *estre à estal*, to stand firm. See Chanson de Roland, 1108, 2139.—OHG. *stal*, a stall, fixed place; cognate with E. *stall*; see **Stall** and **Mate** (2).

***STANIEL**, a kestrel, a kind of hawk. (E.) It occurs in Lady Alimony, sign. B 1 (Nares); and has been proposed as a reading in Twelfth Night, li. 5. 124. Prov. E. *stannel*, *stanyal*, *stanchel*, *stone-gall* (E.D.D.). Corruptly, *stand-gale*, from its hovering in the wind; for which reason it is also called *stand-hover*. AS. *stān-gella*, lit. 'yeller from the rock.' It frequents rocks, and has a resonant voice. See **Stone** and **Yell**.

STRAND (2), part of a rope. Add, that the spelling *strand* also occurs in Hakluyt, Voyages, iii. 847.

SULEIN. Prof. Weekley regards *sullen* as a doublet of *solemn*; for reasons which do not convince me. I can find no connexion of form between the ME. *slein*, *soulein*, solitary (as in 'In *soulein* place, be miselwe,' Gower, C. A., vi. 135) and the ME. *solémpne*, *sollemne* (as in 'With a *solémpne* sacrifice' in the same, vii. 4703). Nor do I regard the OF. *solémpne*, *solémpne*, 'solemn,' as a 'learned' form; cf. Ital. *solenne*, *solemn*, which could not have a doublet of the form *solano*. More light is, no doubt, desired; but I adhere (for the present) to a connexion between *sullen* and the L. *sólus*, 'sole.' For examples of AF. *soulein*, *soulein*, *soulain* (four times), meaning 'alone,' and *soule*, 'alone,' see Gower's French Works, ed. Macaulay.

TAINT, a stain; to stain, infect. (F.—L.) The various senses are best understood by observing the note upon *Attaint* in the N.E.D., in place of which *taint* was frequently used. 'Attaint, pp., ME. *ateynt*, *ateynt*, adapted from OF. *ateint*, *ateint*, pp. of OF. *ateindre*, to attain; formed like *teindre*, pp. *teint*, *joindre*, pp. *joint*, and not from L. *attactus*. Hence, erroneously Latinised in med. L. as *attinctus*, and referred (in England at least) to L. *tinctus*, 'dyed, stained,' an etymological fancy which warped the meaning of the word and its derivatives.' We may say that *taint* may almost always be ultimately referred to this Late L. *attinctus*, and is therefore from the verb to *attain*, i. e. from L. *attingere*, compounded of *ad* and *tangere*. But we cannot leave L. *tinctus* out of the account, because there is no instance in which the original verb *attain* has the sense 'to infect.' See the note on *Attaint* (p. 777).

TARN. Properly a 'separate' pool, without inlet or outlet. Cf. W. *darn*, a fragment, piece torn off, from the *DER*, to tear.

***TARRIER, TERRIER**, a kind of auger. (F.—C.) Halliwell gives 'Terrier, an auger.' In London, a *tarriver* (in the oil trade) is a kind of triple auger, resembling three tapering corkscrews united at the tops and arranged so that each is at an angle of 120 degrees from the other; used for extracting *skives* (or wooden bungs) from barrels of turpentine.—MF. *tariere*, 'an auger;' Cot.; *terrière*, 'a terrier, or auger;' id. Cf. OF. *tardere*, later *tarere*; *tarere* is in the Supplement to Godefroy; *tardere* is in 'Les Glosses Françaises de Gershom de Metz,' par L. Brandin, Paris, 1902; no. 101, at p. 70. From Low L. *taratrum* (Ducange).—OIrish *tarathar*, 'terebra,' Windisch; cf. W. *taradr*, an auger. A genuine Celtic word, cognate with L. *terebra*, Gk. *τρίπερον*, a borer, from L. *terere*, to bore, Gk. *τρίπερον*, to rub away.

TESTAMENTO. The L. *testis*, a witness, has lost an *r*, and stands for '*testis*;' as shown by the Oscan *tristatamentud*, 'testamento.' Allied to '*tristis*,' parallel to OIrish *trass*, 'third,' ordinal of *tri*, three. The orig. sense was therefore 'third man' or 'odd man;' see **Umpire**. (So Brugmann, Walde).

TOMAHAWK. From Renäpe of Virginia *tāmähān*, an apocopated form of *tāmähākan*, (what is) used for cutting, a cutting utensil; from *tāmähākan*, he uses for cutting, from *tāmähākan*, he cuts. A name applied by the Renäpe Indians, among whom the English settled in 1607, to a stone ax or hatchet employed as a weapon and as an implement for chopping wood.—W. R. Gerard, in The American Anthropologist, Vol. 10, no. 2; 1908.

WORSTED. Mentioned as early as 1293. In the Camden Miscellany, vol. ii. p. 13, we find 'Pro xj. ulnis de *worsted*, under the date Friday, May 1, 1293.

मसूरी
MUSSOORIE.

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